

John R Hipp

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

119
papers

4,760
citations

36
h-index

66
g-index

124
ext. papers

5,428
ext. citations

3.2
avg, IF

6.54
L-index

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|-----|---|------|-----------|
| 119 | Geographical patterns of social cohesion drive disparities in early COVID infection hazard.. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022 , 119, e2121675119 | 11.5 | 1 |
| 118 | Density, diversity, and design: Three measures of the built environment and the spatial patterns of crime in street segments. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 2021 , 77, 101864 | 3.6 | 4 |
| 117 | Insight into Selecting Adolescents For Drinking Intervention Programs: a Simulation Based on Stochastic Actor-Oriented Models. <i>Prevention Science</i> , 2021 , 1 | 4 | |
| 116 | Proposing new measures of employment deconcentration and spatial dispersion across metropolitan areas in the US. <i>Papers in Regional Science</i> , 2021 , 100, 815-841 | 1.8 | 0 |
| 115 | A multi-contextual examination of non-school friendships and their impact on adolescent deviance and alcohol use. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021 , 16, e0245837 | 3.7 | |
| 114 | Model Adequacy Checking/Goodness-of-fit Testing for Behavior in Joint Dynamic Network/Behavior Models, with an Extension to Two-mode Networks. <i>Sociological Methods and Research</i> , 2020 , 004912412091493 | 2.9 | 3 |
| 113 | Micro-Scale, Meso-Scale, Macro-Scale, and Temporal Scale: Comparing the Relative Importance for Robbery Risk in New York City. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 2020 , 1-25 | 2.4 | 3 |
| 112 | Schools and neighborhood crime: The effects of dropouts and high-performing schools on juvenile crime. <i>Social Science Journal</i> , 2020 , 1-17 | 1.1 | 0 |
| 111 | Neighborhood change from the bottom Up: What are the determinants of social distance between new and prior residents?. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 2020 , 86, 102372 | 2.1 | 1 |
| 110 | Simulating spatial crime patterns: What do we learn in standard ecological studies of crime?. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 2020 , 70, 101727 | 3.6 | 2 |
| 109 | Accounting for Meso- or Micro-Level Effects When Estimating Models Using City-Level Crime Data: Introducing a Novel Imputation Technique. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 2020 , 1 | 2.8 | 0 |
| 108 | Spatial heterogeneity can lead to substantial local variations in COVID-19 timing and severity. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020 , 117, 24180-24187 | 11.5 | 44 |
| 107 | Drugs, Crime, Space, and Time: A Spatiotemporal Examination of Drug Activity and Crime Rates. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 2020 , 37, 187-209 | 2.4 | 14 |
| 106 | Street Egohood: An Alternative Perspective of Measuring Neighborhood and Spatial Patterns of Crime. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 2020 , 36, 29-66 | 2.8 | 16 |
| 105 | Advances in Spatial Criminology: The Spatial Scale of Crime. <i>Annual Review of Criminology</i> , 2020 , 3, 75-95 | 4.9 | 15 |
| 104 | Pathways: Examining Street Network Configurations, Structural Characteristics and Spatial Crime Patterns in Street Segments. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 2020 , 36, 725-752 | 2.8 | 6 |
| 103 | Fight or flight? Crime as a driving force in business failure and business mobility. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 2019 , 82, 164-180 | 2.1 | 10 |

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| 102 | Rising inequality and neighbourhood mixing in US metro areas. <i>Regional Studies</i> , 2019 , 53, 1680-1695 | 3.4 | 3 |
| 101 | The Effect of the Physical Environment on Crime Rates: Capturing Housing Age and Housing Type at Varying Spatial Scales. <i>Crime and Delinquency</i> , 2019 , 65, 1570-1595 | 1.7 | 14 |
| 100 | What came first: the police or the incident? Bidirectional relationships between police actions and police incidents. <i>Policing and Society</i> , 2019 , 29, 783-801 | 1.6 | 7 |
| 99 | Neighbourhood social conduits and resident social cohesion. <i>Urban Studies</i> , 2019 , 56, 226-248 | 3.2 | 23 |
| 98 | Explaining the temporal and spatial dimensions of robbery: Differences across measures of the physical and social environment. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 2019 , 60, 1-12 | 3.6 | 23 |
| 97 | Institutional Completeness and Crime Rates in Immigrant Neighborhoods. <i>Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency</i> , 2019 , 56, 175-212 | 2.3 | 6 |
| 96 | How great and how good?: Third places, neighbor interaction, and cohesion in the neighborhood context. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 2019 , 77, 68-78 | 2.1 | 28 |
| 95 | A typological approach to studying policing. <i>Policing and Society</i> , 2019 , 29, 706-726 | 1.6 | 5 |
| 94 | Using Social Media to Measure Temporal Ambient Population: Does it Help Explain Local Crime Rates?. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 2019 , 36, 718-748 | 2.4 | 44 |
| 93 | Perceptions as the crucial link? The mediating role of neighborhood perceptions in the relationship between the neighborhood context and neighborhood cohesion. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 2018 , 72, 53-68 | 2.1 | 15 |
| 92 | The Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Neighborhood Informal Social Control and Crime. <i>Social Forces</i> , 2018 , 97, 277-308 | 1.8 | 17 |
| 91 | Problems, perceptions and actions: An interdependent process for generating informal social control. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 2018 , 73, 107-125 | 2.1 | 6 |
| 90 | Different than the Sum of Its Parts: Examining the Unique Impacts of Immigrant Groups on Neighborhood Crime Rates. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 2018 , 34, 1-36 | 2.8 | 26 |
| 89 | Los Angeles employment concentration in the 21st century. <i>Urban Studies</i> , 2018 , 55, 844-869 | 3.2 | 14 |
| 88 | Physical Boundaries and City Boundaries: Consequences for Crime Patterns on Street Segments?. <i>Crime and Delinquency</i> , 2018 , 64, 227-254 | 1.7 | 27 |
| 87 | The built environment, spatial scale, and social networks: Do land uses matter for personal network structure?. <i>Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science</i> , 2018 , 45, 400-416 | 2 | 19 |
| 86 | Disagreement in Assessing Neighboring and Collective Efficacy: The Role of Social Distance. <i>Socius</i> , 2018 , 4, 237802311876953 | 2.7 | 7 |
| 85 | Neighbourhood land use features, collective efficacy and local civic actions. <i>Urban Studies</i> , 2018 , 55, 2373-2390 | 3.2 | 18 |

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| 84 | Growing pains or appreciable gains? Latent classes of neighborhood change, and consequences for crime in Southern California neighborhoods. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 2018 , 76, 77-91 | 2.1 | 11 |
| 83 | The interdependence of cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use in the context of school-based social networks. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018 , 13, e0200904 | 3.7 | 15 |
| 82 | Parks as crime inhibitors or generators: Examining parks and the role of their nearby context. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 2018 , 76, 186-201 | 2.1 | 27 |
| 81 | Neighborhood Social Ties and Shared Expectations for Informal Social Control: Do They Influence Informal Social Control Actions?. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 2017 , 33, 101-129 | 2.8 | 39 |
| 80 | Violence in Urban Neighborhoods: A Longitudinal Study of Collective Efficacy and Violent Crime. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 2017 , 33, 783-808 | 2.8 | 45 |
| 79 | Social fabric and fear of crime: Considering spatial location and time of day. <i>Social Networks</i> , 2017 , 51, 60-72 | 3.9 | 15 |
| 78 | Cities and the larger context: What explains changing levels of crime?. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 2017 , 49, 32-44 | 3.6 | 23 |
| 77 | Recipes for neighborhood development: A machine learning approach toward understanding the impact of mixing in neighborhoods. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i> , 2017 , 164, 1-12 | 7.7 | 12 |
| 76 | Fast and slow change in neighbourhoods: characterization and consequences in Southern California. <i>International Journal of Urban Sciences</i> , 2017 , 21, 257-281 | 2.2 | 3 |
| 75 | Analyzing Accessibility Using Parcel Data: Is There Still an AccessSpace Trade-Off in Long Beach, California?. <i>Professional Geographer</i> , 2017 , 69, 486-503 | 1.7 | 6 |
| 74 | Studying neighborhood crime across different macro spatial scales: The case of robbery in 4 cities. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 2017 , 68, 15-29 | 2.1 | 19 |
| 73 | Peer Influence, Peer Selection and Adolescent Alcohol Use: a Simulation Study Using a Dynamic Network Model of Friendship Ties and Alcohol Use. <i>Prevention Science</i> , 2017 , 18, 382-393 | 4 | 12 |
| 72 | Measuring Crime Concentration Across Cities of Varying Sizes: Complications Based on the Spatial and Temporal Scale Employed. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 2017 , 33, 595-632 | 2.8 | 32 |
| 71 | Cascades of emotional support in friendship networks and adolescent smoking. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017 , 12, e0180204 | 3.7 | 4 |
| 70 | From Bad to Worse: How Changing Inequality in Nearby Areas Impacts Local Crime. <i>Rsf</i> , 2017 , 3, 129 | 2.4 | 14 |
| 69 | Coevolution of adolescent friendship networks and smoking and drinking behaviors with consideration of parental influence. <i>Psychology of Addictive Behaviors</i> , 2016 , 30, 312-24 | 3.4 | 29 |
| 68 | GENERAL THEORY OF SPATIAL CRIME PATTERNS*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2016 , 54, 653-679 | 4.1 | 34 |
| 67 | Collective efficacy: How is it conceptualized, how is it measured, and does it really matter for understanding perceived neighborhood crime and disorder?. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 2016 , 46, 32-44 | 3.6 | 58 |

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| 66 | Types of Crime and Types of Mechanisms: What Are the Consequences for Neighborhoods Over Time?. <i>Crime and Delinquency</i> , 2016 , 62, 1203-1234 | 1.7 | 16 |
| 65 | Network Structure, Influence, Selection, and Adolescent Delinquent Behavior: Unpacking a Dynamic Process. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i> , 2016 , 43, 264-284 | 1.9 | 18 |
| 64 | The Spatial Dimensions of Gentrification and the Consequences for Neighborhood Crime. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 2016 , 33, 584-613 | 2.4 | 25 |
| 63 | Do Fringe Banks Create Fringe Neighborhoods? Examining the Spatial Relationship between Fringe Banking and Neighborhood Crime Rates. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 2016 , 33, 755-784 | 2.4 | 57 |
| 62 | Multiple Imputation for Missing Edge Data: A Predictive Evaluation Method with Application to Add Health. <i>Social Networks</i> , 2016 , 45, 89-98 | 3.9 | 39 |
| 61 | VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME: A DYNAMIC PERSPECTIVE*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2016 , 54, 212-241 | 4.1 | 30 |
| 60 | Minority Status Distortion and Preference for In-group Ties: Consequences for Social Capital. <i>Socius</i> , 2016 , 2, 237802311664028 | 2.7 | 5 |
| 59 | Foreclosures and crime: a city-level analysis in Southern California of a dynamic process. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 2015 , 51, 219-32 | 2.1 | 14 |
| 58 | Simulating Dynamic Network Models and Adolescent Smoking: The Impact of Varying Peer Influence and Peer Selection. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2015 , 105, 2438-48 | 5.1 | 20 |
| 57 | CLOSE-UPS AND THE SCALE OF ECOLOGY: LAND USES AND THE GEOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL CONTEXT AND CRIME. <i>Criminology</i> , 2015 , 53, 399-426 | 4.1 | 108 |
| 56 | Collective Efficacy and Crime 2015 , 169-173 | | 22 |
| 55 | Alcohol use among adolescent youth: the role of friendship networks and family factors in multiple school studies. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015 , 10, e0119965 | 3.7 | 30 |
| 54 | The relationship of age to personal network size, relational multiplexity, and proximity to alters in the Western United States. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences</i> , 2015 , 70, 91-9 | 4.6 | 27 |
| 53 | A Dynamic Model of Adolescent Friendship Networks, Parental Influences, and Smoking. <i>Journal of Youth and Adolescence</i> , 2015 , 44, 1767-86 | 4.5 | 35 |
| 52 | It's all relative: Concentrated disadvantage within and across neighborhoods and communities, and the consequences for neighborhood crime. <i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 2015 , 43, 431-443 | 3.6 | 76 |
| 51 | Research Note: The consequences of different methods for handling missing network data in Stochastic Actor Based Models. <i>Social Networks</i> , 2015 , 41, 56-71 | 3.9 | 18 |
| 50 | Networks, space, and residents' perception of cohesion. <i>American Journal of Community Psychology</i> , 2014 , 53, 447-61 | 3.5 | 16 |
| 49 | Changing Neighborhood Determinants of Housing Price Trends in Southern California, 1960-2009. <i>City and Community</i> , 2014 , 13, 254-274 | 1.7 | 7 |

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| 48 | Examining the social porosity of environmental features on neighborhood sociability and attachment. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014 , 9, e84544 | 3.7 | 29 |
| 47 | On social and cognitive influences: relating adolescent networks, generalized expectancies, and adolescent smoking. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014 , 9, e115668 | 3.7 | 7 |
| 46 | The Effects of Immigrant Concentration on Changes in Neighborhood Crime Rates. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 2013 , 29, 191-215 | 2.8 | 97 |
| 45 | Collective efficacy as a task specific process: examining the relationship between social ties, neighborhood cohesion and the capacity to respond to violence, delinquency and civic problems. <i>American Journal of Community Psychology</i> , 2013 , 52, 115-27 | 3.5 | 53 |
| 44 | Extrapolative simulation of neighborhood networks based on population spatial distribution: Do they predict crime?. <i>Social Networks</i> , 2013 , 35, 614-625 | 3.9 | 28 |
| 43 | BEEINGMINORITIES AND PERCEPTIONS OF DISORDER: EXPLICATING THE MEDIATING AND MODERATING MECHANISMS OF SOCIAL COHESION. <i>Criminology</i> , 2013 , 51, 519-560 | 4.1 | 53 |
| 42 | EGOHOODS AS WAVES WASHING ACROSS THE CITY: A NEW MEASURE OF NEIGHBORHOODS. <i>Criminology</i> , 2013 , 51, 287-327 | 4.1 | 114 |
| 41 | Assessing Crime as a Problem: The Relationship Between Residents' Perception of Crime and Official Crime Rates Over 25 Years. <i>Crime and Delinquency</i> , 2013 , 59, 616-648 | 1.7 | 23 |
| 40 | Segregation through the lens of housing unit transition: what roles do the prior residents, the local micro-neighborhood, and the broader neighborhood play?. <i>Demography</i> , 2012 , 49, 1285-306 | 3.5 | 9 |
| 39 | Measuring Neighborhoods: Constructing network neighborhoods. <i>Social Networks</i> , 2012 , 34, 128-140 | 3.9 | 86 |
| 38 | Geographical variability and network structure. <i>Social Networks</i> , 2012 , 34, 82-100 | 3.9 | 115 |
| 37 | Immigrants and Social Distance: Examining the Social Consequences of Immigration for Southern California Neighborhoods over Fifty Years. <i>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i> , 2012 , 641, 192-219 | 2.8 | 17 |
| 36 | SPREADING THE WEALTH: THE EFFECT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND RACE/ETHNICITY ACROSS HOUSEHOLDS AND NEIGHBORHOODS ON CITY CRIME TRAJECTORIES*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2011 , 49, 631-665 | 4.1 | 82 |
| 35 | A LONGITUDINAL TEST OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY: FEEDBACK EFFECTS AMONG COHESION, SOCIAL CONTROL, AND DISORDER*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2011 , 49, 833-871 | 4.1 | 101 |
| 34 | GHETTOS, THRESHOLDS, AND CRIME: DOES CONCENTRATED POVERTY REALLY HAVE AN ACCELERATING INCREASING EFFECT ON CRIME?*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2011 , 49, 955-990 | 4.1 | 49 |
| 33 | A New Twist on an Old Approach: A Random-Interaction Approach for Estimating Rates of Inter-Group Interaction. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 2011 , 27, 27-51 | 2.8 | 13 |
| 32 | Violent Crime, Mobility Decisions, and Neighborhood Racial/Ethnic Transition. <i>Social Problems</i> , 2011 , 58, 410-432 | 2.4 | 33 |
| 31 | Nonrecursive Models: Endogeneity, Reciprocal Relationships, and Feedback Loops 2011 , | | 51 |

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| 30 | RESIDENT PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND DISORDER: HOW MUCH IS BIAS AND HOW MUCH IS SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT DIFFERENCES?*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2010 , 48, 475-508 | 4.1 | 79 |
| 29 | THE ROLE OF CRIME IN HOUSING UNIT RACIAL/ETHNIC TRANSITION*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2010 , 48, 683-723 | 4.1 | 21 |
| 28 | PAROLEE RECIDIVISM IN CALIFORNIA: THE EFFECT OF NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY CHARACTERISTICS*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2010 , 48, 947-979 | 4.1 | 116 |
| 27 | A Dynamic View of Neighborhoods: The Reciprocal Relationship between Crime and Neighborhood Structural Characteristics. <i>Social Problems</i> , 2010 , 57, 205-230 | 2.4 | 101 |
| 26 | Violent Crime, Residential Instability and Mobility: Does the Relationship Differ in Minority Neighborhoods?. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 2010 , 26, 351-370 | 2.8 | 100 |
| 25 | Social disparities in health: disproportionate toxicity proximity in minority communities over a decade. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2010 , 16, 674-83 | 4.6 | 45 |
| 24 | Micro-structure in micro-neighborhoods: A new social distance measure, and its effect on individual and aggregated perceptions of crime and disorder. <i>Social Networks</i> , 2010 , 32, 148-159 | 3.9 | 34 |
| 23 | Drive-bys and Trade-ups: Examining the Directionality of the Crime and Residential Instability Relationship. <i>Social Forces</i> , 2009 , 87, 1778-1812 | 1.8 | 66 |
| 22 | Specifying the Determinants of Neighborhood Satisfaction: A Robust Assessment in 24 Metropolitan Areas. <i>Social Forces</i> , 2009 , 88, 395-424 | 1.8 | 66 |
| 21 | Parolees' physical closeness to health service providers: a study of California parolees. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2009 , 15, 649-58 | 4.6 | 22 |
| 20 | INTERGROUP AND INTRAGROUP VIOLENCE: IS VIOLENT CRIME AN EXPRESSION OF GROUP CONFLICT OR SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION?*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2009 , 47, 521-564 | 4.1 | 64 |
| 19 | DO RETURNING PAROLEES AFFECT NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME? A CASE STUDY OF SACRAMENTO*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2009 , 47, 619-656 | 4.1 | 52 |
| 18 | The Simultaneous Effect of Social Distance and Physical Distance on the Formation of Neighborhood Ties. <i>City and Community</i> , 2009 , 8, 5-25 | 1.7 | 122 |
| 17 | The social ecology of adolescent alcohol misuse. <i>Child Development</i> , 2008 , 79, 1777-91 | 4.9 | 130 |
| 16 | INCOME INEQUALITY, RACE, AND PLACE: DOES THE DISTRIBUTION OF RACE AND CLASS WITHIN NEIGHBORHOODS AFFECT CRIME RATES?*. <i>Criminology</i> , 2007 , 45, 665-697 | 4.1 | 179 |
| 15 | Block, Tract, and Levels of Aggregation: Neighborhood Structure and Crime and Disorder as a Case in Point. <i>American Sociological Review</i> , 2007 , 72, 659-680 | 10.1 | 275 |
| 14 | Nested Loyalties: Local Networks' Effects on Neighbourhood and Community Cohesion. <i>Urban Studies</i> , 2006 , 43, 2503-2523 | 3.2 | 52 |
| 13 | Local solutions in the estimation of growth mixture models. <i>Psychological Methods</i> , 2006 , 11, 36-53 | 7.1 | 395 |

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| 12 | Social Capital, Too Much of a Good Thing? American Religious Traditions and Community Crime. <i>Social Forces</i> , 2005 , 84, 995-1013 | 1.8 | 167 |
| 11 | Which Came First? Toxic Facilities, Minority Move-In, and Environmental Justice. <i>Journal of Urban Affairs</i> , 2001 , 23, 1-21 | 1.7 | 316 |
| 10 | The shape of neighborhoods to come: Examining patterns of gentrification and holistic neighborhood change in Los Angeles County, 1980-2010. <i>Environment and Planning A</i> , 0308518X2110536 ^{2.7} | | |
| 9 | Measuring the Built Environment with Google Street View and Machine Learning: Consequences for Crime on Street Segments. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 1 | 2.8 | 5 |
| 8 | The Network of Neighborhoods and Geographic Space: Implications for Joblessness While on Parole. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 1 | 2.8 | 0 |
| 7 | Ethnic Diversity, Social Identity, and Social Withdrawal: Investigating Putnam's Constrict Thesis. <i>Sociological Quarterly</i> , 1-25 | 0.9 | 1 |
| 6 | Both Sides of the Street: Introducing Measures of Physical and Social Boundaries Based on Differences Across Sides of the Street, and Consequences for Crime. <i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i> , 1 | 2.8 | 2 |
| 5 | Typology of home value change over time: Growth mixture models in Southern California neighborhoods from 1960 to 2010. <i>Journal of Urban Affairs</i> , 1-20 | 1.7 | |
| 4 | Small Local versus Non-Local: Examining the Relationship between Locally Owned Small Businesses and Spatial Patterns of Crime. <i>Justice Quarterly</i> , 1-25 | 2.4 | 2 |
| 3 | Who Leaves and Who Enters? Flow Measures of Neighborhood Change and Consequences for Neighborhood Crime. <i>Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency</i> , 002242782210885 | 2.3 | 0 |
| 2 | The Moderating Role of Context: Relationships between Individual Behaviors and Social Networks. <i>Sociological Focus</i> , 1-22 | 0.8 | |
| 1 | Immigrant Organizations and Neighborhood Crime. <i>Crime and Delinquency</i> , 001112872210842 | 1.7 | 1 |