

Annotated Bibliography on Rural Policy and Rural Social Work Practice

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Table of Contents

Introduction

1. **Adolescents and Children**
2. **Administration, Management, and Supervision**
3. **Aging**
4. **Alcohol and Substance Abuse**
5. **Child Welfare**
6. **Community Development**
7. **Culture, Values, and Identity**
8. **Deaf/Hard of Hearing**
9. **Disability**
10. **Domestic Violence**
11. **Education: Primary and Secondary**
12. **Education: Professional and University**
13. **Empowerment**
14. **Families**
15. **Fetal Alcohol Syndrome**
16. **Health**
17. **Health: Maternal-Child**
18. **HIV/AIDS**
19. **Mental Health**
20. **Parenting**
21. **Social Welfare and Welfare Reform**
22. **Practice**
23. **Research**
24. **Sexual Orientation**
25. **Spirituality and Religion**
26. **Suicide**
27. **Veterans**
28. **Vocational Rehabilitation and Work**
29. **Women**

1. Adolescents and Children

Brenda, B. B., & Corwyn, R. F. (1998). Testing theoretical elements as predictors of sexual behavior by race among rural adolescents residing in AFDC families. *Social Work Research, 22*(2), 75-89.

This paper presents information on a survey of adolescents who resided with rural families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) concerning sexual behavior and factors that predict occurrence of sexual intercourse.

Castello, J. E., Keeler, G. P., & Angold, A. (2001). Poverty, race/ethnicity, and psychiatric disorder. *American Journal of Public Health, 91*(9), 1494-1499.

This study examines the effect of poverty on the prevalence of psychiatric disorder in rural black and white children in the United States.

Cowen, P. S., & Reed, D. A. (2002). Effects of respite care for children with developmental disabilities: Evaluation of an intervention for at risk families. *Public Health Nursing, 19*(4), 272-283.

This paper Respite child-care programs that provide child care services to families with children with disabilities provide a big service. Case managers need to monitor for burnout in caregivers.

Fiene, J. I., & Taylor, P. A. (1991). Serving rural families of developmentally disabled children: A case management model. *Social Work, 36*(4), 323-327.

Social workers need to have good case management skill to help families deal with scarce resources in rural settings. A case management program for working with rural families, master level skills is needed.

Harper, K. V., & Lantz, J. (1992). Treating cultural confusion in the relocated rural child. *Social Work in Education, 14*(3), 177-183.

Gives techniques that social workers in the United States can use to help children with cultural confusion of a relocated rural child. Interventions are

directed to adult family members.

Hodge, D. R., Cardenas, P., & Montoya, H. (2001). Substance use: Spirituality and religious participation as protective factors among rural youth. *Social Work Research, 25*(3), 153-162.

This study explores the relationship of a sample of rural youth substance use, and their spirituality and religious participation. The article concludes with implications for prevention programs, social work education and research.

Jacobson, M. (2002). Local realities: A frontier perspective on child protection team practice. *Child Welfare, 81*(5), 737-756.

A case study of a child protection team in a frontier (vary scarce resources) county in Montana. A framework for thinking about child protection.

Landsman, M. J. (2002). Rural child welfare practice from an organization-in-environment perspective. *Child Welfare, 81*(5), 791-820.

Presents a study which described how an organization-in-environment perspective can help researchers understand how rurality influences child welfare practice.

Larson, N. C., & Dearmont, M. (2002). Strengths of farming communities in fostering resilience in children. *Child Welfare, 81*(5), 821-836.

Focuses on strengths of rural farming communities in providing a cultural context that supports healthy development in children in the U.S. Factors that may protect children from the potentially negative development effects of chronic stress or adversity.

Maynard-Moody, C. (1994). Wraparound services for at-risk youths in rural schools. *Social Work in Education, 16*(3), 187-192.

Discusses wraparound services for at-risk young people in rural schools and gives implications for school social work practice.

Neely, C. T. (1979). A new emphasis in rural welfare. *Social Work, 24(4)*, 335-337.

The experiences of a group of social work students working in one of Georgia's poorest counties. Their efforts support the notion that concrete assistance often enables clients to become active agents for change in their own behalf.

Sargent, J. D., & Dalton, M. (2001). Does parental disapproval of smoking prevent adolescents from becoming established smokers? *Pediatrics, 108(6)*, 1256-1262.

Evaluates the hypothesis that parent vocal disapproval of smoking influences adolescents not to smoke. A sample of rural adolescents was studied. Results showed that if both parents disapproved of smoking adolescents were less likely to smoke.

Slovak, K. (2002). Gun violence and children: Factors related to exposure and trauma. *Health and Social Work, 27(2)*, 104-113.

The study investigated the relationship between access to firearms and parental monitoring on rural youth exposure to gun violence and the effect of gun violence exposure on the mental health of these youths.

Templeman, S. B., & Mitchell, L. (2002). Challenging the one-size-fits-all myth: Findings and solutions from a statewide focus group of rural social workers. *Child Welfare, 81(5)*, 757-773.

Presents a study which reviewed the unique needs and assets of rural children and families in Texas. Recommendation from a focus group for overcoming the inappropriate transfer of urban models to rural communities.

Van Hook, M. P. (1990). Impact of the farm crisis on youths: School response. *Social Work in Education, 12(3)*, 166-178.

Focuses on the impact of the farm crisis on families and youths and the need for social workers to develop intervention approaches that address the problems of rural youths.

2. Administration, Management, and Supervision

Capalbo, S.M., & Heggem, C.N. (1999). Innovations in the delivery of health care services to rural communities: telemedicine and limited-service hospitals. *Rural Development Perspectives*, 14(3), 8-13.

This article explains that telemedicine and limited-service hospitals are two innovations currently used to strengthen the likelihood of continued health care in rural communities.

Enders, A., & Seekins, T. (1999). Telecommunications access for rural Americans with disabilities. *Rural Development Perspectives*, 14(3), 14-21.

This article explains that while the 1996 Telecommunications Act is a powerful first step in ensuring accessible products and services, it is still only a technology fix.

Gibaja, M. (2001). An exploratory study of administrative practice in collaborative. *Administration in Social Work*, 25(2), 39-59.

This article focuses on administrative practice in a collaborative environment with themes around relationship building, participatory planning, collective decisions making, coordinating and sharing of tasks, problem solving/conflict resolution, and facilitative leadership.

Liontos, L.B. (1991). Building relationships between schools and social services. *ERIC Digest Series* No. 66. Retrieved November 18, 2005, from EBSCOhost website: http://web13.epnet.com/DeliveryPrintSave.asp?tb=1&_ug-sid+F2F744CD-04D6-4B6F-...

This article provides recommendations for starting a process of collaboration between public schools and social service agencies thereby increasing accessibility to services and facilitating interagency communication.

McMahon, K., & Salant, P. (1999). Strategic planning for telecommunications in rural communities. *Rural Development Perspectives*, 14(3), 2-7.

This article indicates that the most effective strategic planning processes involve broad-based input from business, public agencies, and households.

Williams, J.M., Martin, S.M., & Hess, R.K (2002). Personnel preparation and service delivery issues in rural areas: The state of the art. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 21(4), 3-11.

Results indicated that strategies for enhancing personnel preparation, recruitment, and retention of individuals to institutions of higher education and K-12 schools in rural settings include distance learning, on-site professional development opportunities, salary incentives/increments, and benefits.

3. Aging

Dorfman, L.T., Murty, S. A., Evans, R. J., Ingram, J. G., & Power, J.R. (2004). History and identity in the narratives of rural elders. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 18, 187-203.

Magilvy, J.D., Congdon, J.G., Martinez, R. J., Davis, R., & Averill, J. (2000). Caring for our own: Health care experiences of rural Hispanic elders. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 14 (2), 171. Retrieved April 22, 2003, from EBSCOhost website: http://80-web25.ennet.com.www.libroxy.wyu.edu/delivery.asp?th=1&_u8=db+0+In+en... Cross referenced under "Health"

This article describes results of analysis and interpretation of findings on studies of rural aging and health care in which a large percentage of the participants were Hispanic. Patterns of utilization of health care services are described and implications for health care delivery and research are addressed.

Quandt, S. A., Arcury, T. A., McDonald, J., Bell, R. A., & Vitolins, M.Z. (2001). Meaning and management of food security among rural elders. *The Journal of Applied Gerontology*, 20 (3), 356-376.

This paper reports findings regarding the vulnerability of rural elders to nutritional risk and answers questions about food insecurity.

Quandt, S. A., & Chao, D. (2000). Gender differences in nutritional risk among older rural adults. *The Journal of Applied Gerontology*, 19 (2), 138-150.

This study characterizes the nutritional risk of rural older adults using the Nutritional Risk Index (NRI), paying particular attention to gender differences in risk.

Wallace, J., & O'Hara, M. W. (1992). Increases in depressive symptomatology in the

rural elderly: Results from a cross-sectional and longitudinal study. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 101(3), 398-404.

Depressive symptomatology was examined in a large sample of noninstitutionalized older adults using the Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression scale (CES-D). Both cross-sectional and longitudinal data showed age-related increases in mean CES-D scores and increases in the percentage of respondents scoring at or above the cutoff score of 16.

Wenger, G. C., Scott, A., & Seddon, D. (2002). The experience of caring for older people with dementia in a rural area: using services. *Aging & Mental Health*, 6(1), 30-38

This paper reports findings from the carer component of the Gwynedd Dementia Study. It confirms earlier findings that carers for people with dementia are typically female and older than other carers, although it notes that caring husbands are amongst the oldest carers.

4. Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Callahan, B., Benton, S., & Bradley, F. (2001). Implementing a drug prevention program: A comparative case study of two rural Kansas schools. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, 41(1), 26-49.

This article describes case studies of the process of implementing a substance abuse program in two rural schools. Three groups of people representing varying levels of program involvement were interviewed and themes were analyzed for commonality.

Cronk, C.E., & Sarvela, P.D. (1997). Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among rural/small town and urban youth: A secondary analysis of the monitoring the future data set. *American Journal of Public Health*, 87(5), 760-764.

Study compares prevalence of substance abuse among high school seniors both rural and urban areas from 1976-1992.

Dawkins, M.P. (1996). The social context of substance use among African American Youth: Rural, urban, and suburban comparison. *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*, 41(3), 68-86.

Study findings based on longitudinal study of 3009 people revealing that substance abuse is perceived as a serious problem at school and most adolescents have tried alcohol and marijuana. Early abuse influences later abuse, different socio-environmental settings considered.

Hodge, D., Montoya, H, & Cardenas, P. (2001). Substance use: Spirituality and religious participation as protective factors among rural youth. *Social Work Research*, 25(3), 153-162.

Study in American Southwest indicates that greater participation in religious activities increases the probability of never using alcohol. Increased spirituality increases probability of never using drugs.

Kahler, C., Read, J., Wood, M., & Palfai, T. (2003). Social environmental selection as a mediator of gender, ethnic, and personality effects on college student drinking. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 17(3), 226-234.

Students from an urban private university and from a rural state university were sampled to test the role of social environment in drinking. Results show that white ethnicity, male gender, and sensation-seeking were associated with alcohol use.

Leukefield, C., Godlaski, T., Clark, J., Brown, C., & Hays, L. (2002). Structured Stories: Reinforcing social skills in rural substance abuse treatment. *Health & Social Work*, 27(3), 213-217.

This article describes how structured stories can be used to compliment social skills training to treat rural substance abusers. Article describes use of stories and includes a case example.

McAuliffe, W., LaBrie, R., Woodworth, R., Zhang, C., & Dunn, R. (2003). State substance abuse treatment gaps. *The American Journal on Addictions*, 12, 101-121.

Study estimates the adequacy of substance abuse treatment rates in relation to treatment needs. Discusses the failure of the Block Grant formula to meet the needs of rural states.

Molstad, S., McMillan, C., Kher, N., & Kilcoyne, M. (1999). Family history and alcohol consumption patterns of college students at a rural southern university. *Education, 119*(1), 142-146.

Article describes a survey of alcohol consumption and family drinking patterns at a Louisiana university. 72% of students drank and 33% had a family member with a drinking problem.

Moran, P., Vuchinich, S., & Hall, K. (2004). Associations between types of maltreatment and substance use during adolescence. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 28*, 565-574.

Reports information from a study of 2,187 10th-12th graders at six rural public schools. Results of study indicate that maltreatment is related to significantly higher levels of substance abuse. Youth who have experienced physical and sexual abuse are at the highest level of risk for substance abuse.

Smith, E. A., Swisher, J. D., Vicary, J. R., Bechtel, L. J., Minner, D., Henry, K. L., & Palmer, R. (

Stevens, M., & Mott, L. (1996). Rural adolescent drinking behavior: Three year follow up in the New Hampshire substance abuse prevention study. *Adolescence, 31* (121), 159-168.

A three year follow-up study showed that neither a comprehensive school curriculum nor a community intervention was successful in preventing adolescent drinking.

Sutherland, M., Harris, G., Foulk, D., & Gessner, L. (1998). Community partnership development in a rural southern county: A case study in African American leadership. *American Journal of Health Studies, 14* (2), 57-66.

Article reports on African American church leaders' development of the Jackson County Alcohol and Drug Prevention Partnership. Discusses impact of African American lead rural partnership, facilitation of African American community's acceptance, and development of local leadership.

Tolland, E., Kouimtsidis, C., & Reynolds, M. (2003). Substance misuse among women attending family planning clinics in a rural area in Britain: Prevalence and associated problems. *Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy, 10*(2), 195-202.

Presents results of a study indicating that women attending family planning clinics are a self-selected group with a high level of substance abuse relative

to the general population. It is determined that help must be more accessible to these women.

Tyson, A. (1996). Drug abuse is a quiet scandal in America's countrysides. *Christian Science Monitor*, 88(204).

Reports on the increase in cases of drug abuse in rural America.

5. Child Welfare

Craft, J.L., & Staudt, M.M. (1991). Reporting and founding of child neglect in urban and rural communities. *Child Welfare*, 70(3), 359-71.

Examines the differences between urban and rural community perceptions of neglect by lay citizens and protective service workers.

Ernst, J.S. (2000). Mapping child maltreatment: Looking at neighborhoods in a suburban city. *Child Welfare*, 79(5), 555-573.

Presents information on a study which mapped and analyzed the rates and distribution of child physical abuse, sexual abuse and neglect at the neighborhood level in a suburban jurisdiction in the United States

Houck, T., & Papin, T. (2005). All it takes is leadership. *Child Welfare*, 84 (2), 299-312.

This article demonstrates how a private-public partnership can be utilized as a means of altering the public child welfare system in a rural county.

Menanteau-Horta, D., & Yigzaw, M. (2002). Indicators of social well-being and elements of child welfare in Minnesota rural counties. *Child Welfare*, 81(5), 709-36.

Presents a study which analyzed the relationship between elements of child welfare and an index of social well-being estimated for the state of Minnesota.

Percy, A., Carr-Hill, R., Dixon, Paul, J., & James Q. (2000). Assessing the local need for family and child care services: A small area utilization analysis. *Child Welfare*, 79(5), 535-54.

Presents information on a study which developed a method for allocating resources to family and child care services within Northern Ireland

Weissman, A. M., Jogerst G. J., & Dawson, J. D. (2003). Community characteristics associated with child abuse in Iowa. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, *27*(10), 1145-1159.

This study presents information on the relationships between reported and substantiated child abuse utilizing county demographic, health care and resources, and social service factors as variables.

6. Community Development

Bell, D., & Evert, K. Effective strategies for the future of rural communities. *Economic Development Review*, *15*(1), 59-61.

Discusses the economic and community development strategies particularly useful in smaller rural communities.

Green, G.P., Haines, A., Dunn, A., & Sullivan, D.M. (2002). The role of local development organizations in rural America. *Rural Sociology*, *67*(3), 394-416.

This paper suggests that the LDO's success may be due in part to the networks in which they are embedded and to the amount of effort they make to promote growth.

Liu, A.Q., & Besser, T. (2003). Social capital and participation in community improvement activities by elderly residents in small towns and rural communities. *Rural Sociology*, *68*(3), 343-365.

This study reviews how social capital and sense of community are related to participation in community improvement activities in small towns and rural community.

*Martines-Brawley, E. (2000). *Close to Home: Human Services and the Small Community*. Washington, DC: NASW PRESS.

This book explains the dynamics of small communities in terms that are essential for scholars of rural services and rural life. It covers the major

issues facing human services delivery in small towns.

Reid, J.N. (1999). Community empowerment: A new approach for rural development. *Rural Development Perspectives*, 14(1), 9-13.

This article explains that the 1993 legislation creating the Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities program represents a departure in Federal policy toward developing low-income rural and urban communities.

*Scales, T.L., & Streeter, C.L. (Ed.). (2004). *Rural Social Work: Building and Sustaining Community Assets*. CA: Brooks/Cole/Thomson Learning.

This book provides well-grounded theoretical frameworks, addresses such current and pressing issues as welfare reform and its impact on rural communities, the development and coordination of wraparound services, and the inclusion of global issues all with an assets-based framework.

*Schaeffer, P.V., & Loveridge, S. (Ed.). (2002). *Partnerships in Communities/Small Town and Rural Economic Developments: A Case Studies Approach*. Westport, CT: Praeger.

This book is organized under five themes: community capacity, enhancing the community economic base, attracting large-scale industry, public- versus private-sector roles, and successful rural business.

Whitener, L.A. (2000). Housing poverty in rural areas greater for racial and ethnic minorities. *Rural America*, 15(2), 2-8.

This article shows that housing quality was a more important factor in determining housing poverty for minority households, while economic need was the most important indicator for white households.

7. **Culture, Values, and Identity**

8. **Deaf/Hard of Hearing**

9. Disability

Ludlow, B. L., Foshay, J.D., Brannan, S.A. Duff, M.C., & Dennison, K.E. (2002). Updating Knowledge and skills of practitioners in rural areas: a web based model. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 21(2), 33-43.

This article reports the development, implementation and evaluation of four courses designed as professional development activities for practicing personnel working in early intervention, early childhood special education, and adult disability services in rural areas of West Virginia and the surrounding Appalachian region.

Dennis, R., Edelman, S.W., & Cloninger, C. (2001). The Vermont state I-Team then and now: Twenty five years of technical assistance and training. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 20(1/2), 30-40.

This article focuses on services given to educational team members of children with disabilities by Vermont State I-Team for 25 years.

Haring, K.A., & Lovett, D.L. (2001). Early intervention and early childhood services for families in rural settings. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 20, (3), 3-11.

This article presents case studies that describe the perceptions and experiences of families of infants residing in rural and small town settings, identified neonatally in birth crisis as having developmental disabilities.

Karpinski, M. J., Neubert, D.A., & Graham, S. (1992). A follow-along study of postsecondary outcomes for graduates and dropouts with mild disabilities in a rural setting. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 25, (6), 376-385.

This article focuses on the implications of research findings for long term employment and community adjustment of eighty six students with mild disabilities living in a rural area.

Kent, R.M., Chandler, B.J., & Barnes, M.P. (2000). An epidemiological survey of the health needs of disabled people in a rural community. *Clinical Rehabilitation*, 14, 481-490.

The purpose of the article is to describe service use and unmet needs of

disabled people in a rural environment, given well recognized difficulties in providing equitable services to a widely spread out population, availability of transport and the presence of discrepancies in wealth.

Ludlow, B. (2002). Riding fences. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 21(3), 3-4.

The article focuses on issues faced by school administrators in the U.S. as they work not only to assure compliance with requirements of the individuals with Disabilities Education Act but also to achieve basic goals of school reform.

Mackin, J. (1995). People with disabilities face rural housing hardships. *Human Ecology*, 23(3), 4-6.

This article focuses its attention on disability households in rural areas as facing severe problems of housing affordability, accessibility, adaptability and appropriateness.

Malone, D. M., McKinsey, P.D., Thyer, B.A., & Straka, E. (2000). Social work early intervention for young children with developmental disabilities. *Health and Social Work*, 25(3), 169-180.

This article provides an overview of the definition and identification of developmental disabilities, and discusses the role of and challenges to social work in early intervention.

Nichols, J., & Davis, T. (2003). I'm Back! Developing a transition plan for students with disabilities who return to rural school districts from mental health treatment facilities. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22, (3), 35-40.

This article deals with an individualized plan that details the roles of mental health professionals, parents, and educators in assessing the transition of students with disabilities into the rural school environment.

Rapley, M., & Bramston, P. (2002). Neighborhood and community experience, and the quality of life of rural adolescents with and without an intellectual disability.

Journal of Intellectual and Developmental Disability, 27 (2), 106-116.

This article reports a comparative analysis of awareness and usage of community facilities of adolescents with and without a mild intellectual disability.

Sheehey, P.H., & Black, R.S. (2003). Transition Outcomes of Young Adults with disabilities in rural areas: A Research synthesis. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22, (1), 3-14.

The purpose of this article is to synthesize articles concerning outcomes of young adults who have transitioned from secondary school to adult life in rural areas.

Thompson, S. (2003). The status of large-scale assessment practices for students with disabilities in rural America. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22(4), 3-10.

This article explores the status of large-scale assessment practices for students with disabilities in rural states compared to urban and other states.

*Thompson, S.J., Quenemoen, R.F., & Thurlow, M.L. (2003). The status of large-scale assessment practices for students with disabilities in rural America. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22 (4), 3-9.

In this article the authors explore the status of large-scale assessment practices for students with disabilities in rural states compared to urban and other states.

*Williams, J., Martin, S., & Hess, R.K. (2002). Personnel Preparation and Service Delivery Issues in Rural areas: The State of the art. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 21(4), 3-12.

This article discusses the findings from a comprehensive study concerning the status of the implementations of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in rural settings and the issues such implementation presents to teacher education programs in these areas.

10. Domestic Violence

Gennetian, L.M. (2003). Welfare policies and domestic abuse among single mothers: Experimental evidence from Minnesota. *Violence Against Women, 9(10)*, 1171-90.

Study determines the effects of an experimental welfare program in urban and rural MN from 1994-1998 on domestic violence. It concluded that employment levels rose and domestic violence lessened in urban counties but not in rural counties.

Krishnan, S.P, Hibert, J.C., McNeil, K., & Newman, I. (2004). From respite to transition: women's use of domestic violence shelters in rural New Mexico. *Journal of Family Violence, 19(3)*, 165-174.

This paper presents findings of a study which used descriptive and cluster analysis to examine the needs of women who returned to their partners versus women who did not. Discussion includes meaning and purpose of shelter stay and the role/ideology of shelters in decisions made by shelter staff/ clients.

Logan, T.K., Walker, R., & Cole, J. (2003). Qualitative differences among rural and Urban intimate violence victimization experiences and consequences: a pilot study. *Journal of Family Violence, 18(2)*, 83-92.

Explores the differences between rural and urban intimate violence and suggests that rural victims have different experiences and service needs.

Murdaugh, C., Hunt, S., Sowell, R., & Santana, I. (2004). Domestic violence in Hispanics In the Southeastern United States: a survey and needs analysis. *Journal Of Family Violence, 19(2)*, 107-116.

Domestic violence in rural Hispanic migrant worker communities in the Southeast is explored. Type and frequency of violence, treatment barriers, and services needed by abused women are discussed.

Murty, S. A., Peek-Asa, C., & Zwerling, C. (2003). Physical and emotional partner abuse reported by men and women in a rural community. *American Journal of Public Health, 93*(7), 1073-5.

An examination of the prevalence of severe physical and controlling emotional abuse in rural Iowa. Based on information from 131 adults.

Wendt, S. Taylor, J., & Kennedy, M. (2002). Rural domestic violence: moving toward feminist poststructural understandings. *Rural Social Work, 7*(2), 26-35.

This paper provides a critique of research into rural domestic violence from a feminist poststructural view.

Williams, S.L., & Mickelson, K.D. (2004). The nexus of domestic violence and poverty. *Violence Against Women, 10* (3), 283-294.

Examines the mediating role of cognitive and social resistance in the domestic violence/ anxiety relationship. Tested on a sample of 100 women. Violence experience impairs support and self-esteem which influences anxiety levels.

Wolf, K.A., & Foshee, V.A. (2003). Family violence, anger expression styles, and adolescent dating violence. *Journal of Family Violence, 18* (6), 309-316.

Data from 1,965 self-administered questionnaires given to 8th and 9th graders in rural NC suggests that adolescents exposed to family violence learn anger expression styles that put them at risk of perpetrating dating violence.

11. Education: Primary and Secondary

Berg, M., & Stegeman, T. (2003). The critical role of phonological and phonemic awareness in reading success: A model for early literacy in rural schools *Rural Special Education Quarterly, 22*(4), 47-54.

In this article, seminal and contemporary research pertinent to the development of reading skills is highlighted and the critical relationship of phonological processing ability to the understanding of letter-sound associations is outlined. The findings regarding the long-term consequences

of early reading difficulties are discussed and the benefits of a diagnostic/prescriptive approach to instruction are examined.

Bugaj, S. J. (2002). Improving the skills of Special Education paraprofessionals: A rural school district's model for staff development. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 21(2), 16-24.

This article outlines a staff development program for special education teacher aides developed by a rural school district in northwest Pennsylvania.

Carr, S.C. (2000). Preparing rural special educators to collaborate with exceptional families. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 19, (3/4), 55-64.

This article focuses on a university course designed to prepare rural special educators to collaborate with exceptional families in the United States.

Collins, B. G. (2003). Meeting the challenge of conducting community-based instruction in rural settings. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22(1), 31-36.

This article describes how rural special education teachers confronted these challenges in conducting CBI with students across five age groups: preschool, elementary, middle school, secondary school, and transition to adulthood.

Fletcher, T.V., & Navarrete, L.A. (2003). Learning Disabilities or Difference: A critical look at issues associated with the misidentification and placement of Hispanic students in special education programs. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22(4), 37-46.

This article addresses problems in the definition of learning disabilities, learner variability, and the effects of race, poverty, culture, and language on educational outcomes.

*Haring, K.A. and Lovett, D.L (2001). Early Intervention and Early Childhood Services for Families in Rural Settings. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 20(3), 3-12.

This paper presents findings from an eight-year longitudinal qualitative research project involving 23 families. In-depth interviews were designed to gather information on the perceptions and experiences of parents (and other family members) of infants identified neonatally in birth crisis, or shortly thereafter, as having developmental disabilities.

Hines, P.L. (2002). Transforming the rural school counselor. *Theory in Practice*, 41(3), 192-201.

This article describes the underlying knowledge, skills, and attitudes that transformed school counselors' need in order to work effectively in rural schools and communities.

Lagerwey, M.D., Phillips, E., & Fuller, K. (2003). Voices from the pipeline: High School Completion among rural Latinos. *Journal of Cultural Diversity*, 10(2), 42-49.

This article presents an analysis of narratives of high school completion as articulated by Latino adolescents in group interviews.

Laurent, B. (2003). Rural schools at a disadvantage in the current education-reform climate. *Christian Science Monitor*, 95, 57, 18-19.

The article focuses on the policymakers that tend to focus on urban and suburban schools, rather on rural ones.

Lewis, A. C. (2003). Washington Scene: Rural Schools, *The Education Digest*, April 2003, 69-72.

This article focuses on rural schools.

Lewis, A.C. (2003). Accountability on the backs of rural children. *Washington Commentary*, May, 2003, 643-644.

The article states that a combination of state budget crises and the requirements of No Child Left Behind are likely to reduce the involvement of citizens in rural communities with their local schools.

*Ludlow, B.L., Foshay, J.D., Brannan, S.A., Duff, M.C., & Dennison, K.E. (2002). Updating knowledge and skills of practitioners in rural areas: A web-based model. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 21(2), 33-44.

This study reports the development, implementation, and evaluation of four courses designed as professional development activities for practicing

personnel working in early intervention, early childhood special education, elementary and secondary special education, and adult disability services in rural areas of West Virginia and the surrounding Appalachian region.

Morrisette, P.J. (2000). The Experiences of the Rural School Counselor. *Professional School Counseling*, 3(3), 197-107.

The article provides information regarding the experiences of rural school counselors among counselor educators.

Rude, H., & Brewer, R.D. (2003). Assessment of professional development systems: Improving rural special education services. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22(4), 20-29.

In this article, the prevailing approaches to professional development in rural schools are identified with evidence about best practices also provided.

*Sheehey, P.H., & Black, R.S. (2003). Transition outcomes of young adults with disabilities in rural areas: A research synthesis. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22(1), 3-15.

Results indicated that few empirical studies examined special education outcomes for young adults living in rural areas. Studies that did examine employment outcomes indicated that, overall, fewer than 70% of young adults with disabilities in the studies' samples

Thurston, L.P., & Navarrete, L.A. (2003). Rural, poverty-level mothers: A comparative study of those with and without children who have special needs. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22(1), 15-24.

A study of low-income rural mothers in four states investigates the difference in demographics, school experience, social support, and school involvement for mothers with children with and without special needs.

Tyler, N. C., Cantou-Clarke, C., Easterling, J., & Klepper, T. (2003). Recruitment and retention and special education teacher preparation in rural areas: Diversity,

federal funding, and technical assistance considerations. . *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22(3), 3-11.

This article provides strategies on recruiting and retaining diverse students in rural areas, as well as a summary of the impact of technical assistance efforts with minority institutions nationwide.

Williams, D.T. (2003). Rural routes to success. *Educational Leadership*, November 2002.

The article focuses on the fact that many rural schools are finding solutions to many problems by entering into community and university partnerships and by developing innovative curriculums and teaching strategies for students and communities to work on together.

12. Education: Professional and University

13. Empowerment

Bar-On, A.A., & Prinsen, G. (1999). Planning, communities and empowerment: An introduction to participatory rural appraisal. *International Social Work*. 42(3),277-294

Is a family of methods that enables communities to assemble with formal service providers, identify and analyze critical elements of their life in their own idioms, and plan to carry through feasible change.

14. Families

Cochran, C., Skillman, G. D., Rathge, R. W., Moore, K., Johnston, J., & Lochner, (2002). A rural road: Exploring opportunities, networks, services, and supports that affect rural families. *Child Welfare*, 81(5), 837-849.

Focuses on the Great Plains Rural Collaborative project that explored rural poverty through the experiences of rural people in the U.S. Findings and Recommendations are given.

First, R. J., & Rife, J. C. (1994). Homelessness in rural areas: causes, patterns, and trends. *Social Work*, 39(1), 97-109.

A study of statewide study of rural homelessness and influences on single-

parenting.

Fluharty, C. W. (2002). Toward a community-based national rural policy: The importance of the social services sector. *Child Welfare, 81(5)*, 663-689.

Focuses on the development of community-based national rural policy in the U.S. Assessment of the potential for a community-based rural policy for the nation.

Hughes, R. (1987). Empowering rural families and communities. *Family Relations, 36*, 396-401.

An empowerment strategy is presented to revitalizing rural communities. Several programs are evaluated.

Johnson, K., Bryant, D. D., Collins, D. A., Noe, T. D., Strader, T. N., & Berbaum, M. Preventing and reducing alcohol and other drug use among high-risk youths by increasing family resilience. *Social Work, 43(4)*, 297-309.

Presents a program that addresses reducing the use of alcohol and drugs in adolescents by strengthening families.

Martinez-Brawley, E. E., & Blundall, J. (1989). Farm families' preferences toward the personal social services. *Social Work, 34(6)*, 513-522.

Attitudes in farm households are explored about help, helping, and helpers. Recommendations are made for policy making and providers.

Redman, C., Spoth, R., & Trudeau, L. (2002). Family- and community-level predictors of parent support seeking. *Journal of community psychology, 30(2)*, 153-171.

Examines the influences of community and family level socio-demographic factors on parent formal and informal support-seeking activities.

Van Hook, M. (1990). Family response to the farm crisis: A study in coping. *Social Work, 35(5)*, 425-431.

A study to see how rural families coped with the farm crisis. Suggestions for monitoring policy and mobilizing resources.

15. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

16. Health

American Academy of Pediatrics, (authors are the committee members on Pediatric Emergency Medicine) (1998). The role of the pediatrician in rural EMSC. *Pediatrics*, 101, (5), 941-943.

This article discusses the role of the pediatricians in rural America, having its focus primarily on the development, implementation, and ongoing supervision of emergency medical services for children.

Aoun, S., & Pennebaker, D. (2002). Outcome Measurement in rural mental health care: a field trial of rooming in models. *Australian Journal of Rural Health*, 10, 302-307.

The main objective of this article was to collect information, compare and evaluate the functioning of novel types of psychiatric services, including rooming-in facilities, using outcome measurement tools, and to assess the attitude of mental health professionals towards routine outcome measurement in rural Western Australia.

Aronson, R., & Oman, R. F. (2004). Views on exercise and physical activity among rural-dwelling senior citizens. *The Journal of Rural Health*, 20(1), 76-79.

The authors have indicated that results strongly support the importance of participation in regular physical activity as an effective behavior for health promotion and disease prevention.

Borders, T. F., Aday, L.A., & Xu, T.K. (2004): Factors associated with health related quality of life among an older population in a largely rural western region. *The Journal of Rural Health*, 20 (1), 67-75.

The article profiles the health related quality of life of community dwelling, elderly people in a southwestern region of the US.

Buchanan, R.J., Wang, S., Zhu, L., & Kim, M. (2004). Rural-urban comparisons of

nursing home residents with multiple sclerosis. *The Journal of Rural Health*, 20(1), 85-91.

The author's main objective in the study is to develop profiles of nursing home residents with multiple sclerosis from rural areas and compare them to patients with multiple sclerosis who lived in urban areas, suburban areas and large towns.

Coleman, E.A., Lord, J., Heard, J., Coon, S, Cantrell, M., Mohrmann, C., & O'Sullivan, P. (2003). The Delta project: Increasing Breast cancer Screening Among Rural Minority and Older Women by targeting rural healthcare providers. *Oncology Nursing Forum*, 30(4), 669-677.

The objective of the authors is to test a multi method approach designed for rural healthcare providers to increase breast cancer screening among low-income, African-American, and older women.

*Elliot, T.E., Elliot, B.A., Regal, R., Renier, C.M., Haller, I., Crouse, B.J, Witrak, M.T. & Jensen, P. (2004). Improving rural cancer patients' outcomes: A group randomized trials. *The Journal of Rural Health*, 20(1), 26-35.

The article tests the effects of a strategy targeting rural providers and their practice environment on patient travel for care, satisfaction, economic barriers, and health-related quality of life.

Engelman, K, Ellerbeck, E., Perpich, D., Nazir, N., Mccarter, K, & Ahluwalia, J. (2004). Office systems and their influence on mammography use in rural and urban primary care. *The Journal of Rural Health*, 20(1), 36-42.

The article suggests that promoting the use of mammography as a breast cancer screening tool continues to be a national health care priority.

Fitzgerald, P., Morgan, A., & Morris, T. (2004). Rural policy development: An NRHA and PACE association collaborative model. *The Journal of Rural Health*, 20(1), 92- 96.

This article examines the notion of expanding the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) model to rural communities, including some of the barriers and some of the possible solutions that might make PACE a viable part of the rural health care delivery system.

Gerrard, N., Kulig, J., & Nowatzki, N. (2004). What doesn't kill you makes you stronger: determinants of stress resiliency in rural people of Saskatchewan, Canada. *The Journal of Rural Health, 20(1)*, 17-25.

The authors of this article discuss a research study that explored how rural people in Saskatchewan, Canada, responded to stressful events and adversity, without outside interventions.

Hagglund, K., & Clay, D. L. (1997). Rural healthcare initiatives in spinal cord injury. *American Rehabilitation, 23(1)*, 1-7.

This article provides an overview of the barriers to healthcare and the subsequent problems faced by individuals with spinal cord injury in rural America.

Hagopian, A., Thompson, M., Kaltenbach, E., & Hart, G. L., (2004). The role of international medical graduates in America's small rural critical access hospitals. *The Journal of Rural Health, 20(1)*, 52-58.

This article examines the role of foreign-born international medical graduates in the staffing of critical access hospitals.

Magilvy, J.D., Congdon, J.G., Martinez, R. J., Davis, R., & Averill, J. (2000). Caring for our own: Health care experiences of rural Hispanic elders. *Journal of Aging Studies, 14 (2)*, 171. Retrieved April 22, 2003, from EBSCOhost website: http://80-web25.ennet.com.www.libroxy.wyu.edu/delivery.asp?th=1&_u8=db+0+In+en-... Cross referenced under "Aging"

McMillen, R., Breen, J., & Cosby, A. (2004). Rural-urban differences in the social climate surrounding environmental tobacco smoke: A report from the 2002 social climate survey of tobacco control. *The Journal of Rural Health, 20(1)*, 7-16.

This article compares residents of urban counties with rural residents and have found out that rural residents reported fewer restrictions on smoking.

Muchow, J.A. (1993). Self-care as a rural health strategy. *Generations*, 17(3), 29-32.

This article discusses self care as a strategy for improving rural healthcare and discusses actual health status and barriers to good health among rural elders of America.

Mueller, C., & Schur, C. (2004). Insurance coverage of prescription drugs and the elderly. *The Journal of Rural Health*, 20(1), 17-25.

The article enhances our understanding of drug coverage among rural elderly Medicare beneficiaries and their expenditures for pharmaceuticals.

*Ramp, W., Kulig, J., Townshend, I., & McGowan, V. (Ed.) (1999). *Health in Rural Settings: Contexts for Action*. Lethbridge: University of Lethbridge Printing Services.

The issues pertaining to health care in rural areas include access to care, differential reimbursement rates, distance and isolation, recruitment and retention, and limited resources. The topics covered in the book address these issues by providing both practical and theoretical insights useful in increasing the understanding of the challenges of rural health care in various settings and the importance of community-based efforts to implement community health development.

Ricketts, T.C. (2004). Arguing for Rural Health in Medicare: A progressive rhetoric for rural America. *The Journal of Rural Health*, 20(1), 43-51

This article examines how rural health policy is viewed in the broader field of public policy, discusses the role of advocacy in developing rural health policy, and suggests ways to make that advocacy more effective.

Taylor, H.A., Hughes, G., & Garrison, R. (2002). Cardiovascular disease among women residing in rural America: Epidemiology, explanations, and challenges. *American Journal of Public Health*, 92(4), 548-551.

This article indicates that cardiovascular disease is still by far the leading cause of death and disability in the U.S., and it's the leading killer of US women.

Wilcox, D.A., Dowrick, P.W., & Ward, K. M. (2001). Effectiveness of a model for training direct service personnel in rural and remote locations. *Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability*, 26(4), 311-323.

This article focuses on a competency-based training program that used an independent learning format and developed master trainers to meet the extreme needs of Alaska's diversified rural and remote communities.

Williams, A., & Cutchin, P. (2002). The rural context of health care provision. *Journal of Interprofessional Care*, 16(2), 107-115.

This article reviews larger universal contextual issues of rurality and care.

17. Health: Maternal-Child

Earle, L.P., & Burman, M.E., (1998). Benefits and barriers to well-child care: Perceptions of mothers in a rural state. *Public Health Nursing*, 15(3), 180-187.

This qualitative study elicits consumer's views by examining how mothers in rural state perceive well-child care, its benefits, and barriers to obtaining it.

Pistella, C.L., Bonati, F., & Mihalic, S., (1999). Social work practice in a rural community collaborative to improve prenatal care. *Social Work in Health Care*, 30(1), 1-14.

The purpose of the article is to describe the role of the social worker in rural communities in the development, implementation and evaluation of a community effort that sought to improve prenatal care through a collaborative of health and human service organizations

Sachs, B., Hall, L. A., Lutenbacher, M., & Rayens, M. K., (1999). The physical health of rural mothers and their low birth weight children. *Journal of Community Health Nursing*, 16(4), 209-222.

The purpose of this article is to examine the physical health of rural mothers and the children whose weight at birth is below 2,500 grams.

*Thurston L.P., & Navarrete, L.A. (2003). Rural, Poverty-level Mothers: A Comparative

Study of Those With and Without Children Who Have Special Needs. *Rural Special Education Quarterly*, 22, (1), 15-23.

This article is a study of low-income rural mothers in four states that investigated the differences in demographics, school experience, social support for mothers with children with and without special needs.

18. HIV/AIDS

Abel, E., & Miller, I. (1997). Sexual risk behaviors among rural women of childbearing age. *Journal of Holistic Nursing*, 15(3), 282-302.

Examines the determinants of risk behaviors in women of childbearing age. Examines 76 African American and 60 white rural women.

Altschuler, J., Katz, A., & Tynan, M. (2004). Developing and implementing an HIV/AIDS educational curriculum for older adults. *Gerontologist*, 44(1), 121-127.

Reports on the piloting and development of an educational program in urban and rural areas.

Booyesen, F., & Arntz, T. (2003). The methodology of AIDS/HIV impact studies: A review of current practices. *Social Science and Medicine*, 56(12), 2391-2406.

This is a review of studies on the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS.

Castenada, D. (2000). HIV/AIDS related services for women and the rural community context. *AIDS Care*, 12(5), 549-566.

Identifies important characteristics of rural community context and how these characteristics may impact the development of AIDS/HIV related care and prevention services for women.

Duran, B., Bulterys, M., Iralu, J., Graham Ahmed Edwards, C., Edwards, A., & Harrison, M. (2000). American Indians with HIV/AIDS: Health and social service needs, barriers to care, and satisfaction with services among western tribes. *American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research: The Journal of the National Center*, 9(2), 22-35.

Individual interviews were conducted with 28 respondents to find that expressed need for services is lower but access to services is also lower. Common unmet needs are discussed.

Earl, C. E., & Penney, P. J. (2003). Rural nursing students' knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs about HIV/AIDS: a research brief. *Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care*, 14(4), 70-73.

Of patients with HIV/AIDS has not changed over the past decade. Discusses need for greater education of nursing students.

Farabee, D., & Leukefield, C. (1999). Opportunities for AIDS prevention in a rural state in criminal justice and drug treatment settings. *Substance Use and Misuse*, 34 (4-5), 617-63

Examines the likelihood that drug users would receive HIV/AIDS prevention information and supplies in the rural state of Kentucky.

Fitzgerald, K., Chakraborty, J., Shah, T., Khuder, S., & Duggan, J. (2003). HIV/AIDS knowledge among female migrant farm workers in the Midwest. *Journal of Immigrant Health*, 5(1), 29-36.

Results of survey of 106 female migrant farm workers in northwest OH that assessed HIV knowledge.

Goicoechea-Balbona, A. (1997). Culturally specific health care model for ensuring health care use of rural, ethnically diverse families affected by HIV/AIDS. *Health and Social Work*, 22(3), 172-180.

Article describes the use of the culturally specific health care model as an emergency intervention with eight hard-to-reach families with HIV/AIDS in a rural region with an unusually high incidence of HIV/AIDS.

Heckman, T., Somlai, A., Kalichman, S., Franzoi, S., & Kelly, J. (1998). Psychosocial differences between urban and rural people living with HIV/AIDS. *Journal of Urban and Rural Health, 14*(2), 138-145.

276 people completed a survey which defined the differences between urban and rural people living with HIV. Rural people report lower life satisfaction, lower perception of social support, reduced access, greater loneliness, more stigma and fear, and maladaptive coping strategies.

*Marick, J. (2002). HIV/AIDS peer education: a rural health project. *Journal of School Nursing, 18* (1), 41-47.

Describes a program conducted by adolescents at a rural western Nebraska high school designed to educate peers about HIV/AIDS.

McKinney, M. (1998). Service needs and networks of rural women with HIV/AIDS. *AIDS Patient Care and STDs, 12*(6), 471-481.

Presents results of case studies conducted on the services available to rural women with HIV/AIDS in several states. Article includes statistical information, risk factors, demographic and epidemiological characteristics of female patients, examination of service delivery networks, and factors influencing rural women using services.

McLean, R., & Marini, I. (2003). Counseling issues and approaches working with families of African-American gay male members with HIV/AIDS. *Journal of Family Psychotherapy, 14*(1), 9-21.

Discusses prevalence of HIV/AIDS in rural southeast and large metro areas and the psychosocial impact of the disease on African American gay men and their families. Discusses two counseling methods to work with population

Meredith, K., Larson, T., Soons, K., Grace, C., Fraser, V., Mundy, L., Melchoir, L., & Huba, G. (1998). Building comprehensive AIDS/HIV care services. *AIDS Patient Care and STDs, 12*(5), 379-93.

Article documents three service demonstration HRSA projects designed to provide integrated services to people living with HIV/AIDS. Some projects targeted exclusively rural areas whereas others urban.

Milberg, J., Sharma, R., Scott, F., Conviser, R., Marconi, K., & Parham, D. (2001) Factors associated with delays in accessing HIV primary care in rural Arkansas. *AIDS Patient Care & STDs*, 15(10), 527-533.

Demographic and clinical data was collected to determine why patients test late and delay care in a primarily poor rural area.

Schur, C., Berk, M., Dunbar, J. Shapiro, M., Cohn, S., & Bozzette, S. (2002). Where to seek care: an examination of people in rural areas with HIV/AIDS. *Journal of Rural Health*, 18 (2), 337-347.

Presents estimates of where people living in rural areas receive care, their demographic and health related characteristics, whether they received care in an urban or rural area, and data on prescribed drug therapies.

Stephenson, J. (2000). Rural HIV/AIDS in the United States. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 284(2), 167-169.

Examines the findings of 2 studies which found that despite the increasing number of cases, there is no epidemic. Characteristic risk behaviors and transmission, confidentiality concerns, and challenges to treatment and prevention are discussed.

Whetten, K., Reif, S., Lowe, K., & Eldred, L. (2004). Gender differences in knowledge and perceptions of HIV resources among individuals living with HIV in the Southeast. *Southern Medical Journal*. 97(4). 342-349.

Examines gender differences in barriers to accessing ancillary services. Findings indicate a need for outreach services addressed to older African American women and women in general.

Williams, P., Ekundayo, O., Udezulu, I., & Omishakin, A. (2003). An ethnically sensitive and gender-specific HIV/AIDS assessment of African American Women. *Family and Community Health, 26*(2), 108-124.

Information on a study examining knowledge, attitudes, feelings, and high risk behaviors associated with the high HIV/AIDS incidence and prevalence among African American women in rural and urban areas.

19. Mental Health

20. Parenting

Cowen, P. S. (1998). Crisis child care: An intervention for at-risk families' *Issues in Comprehensive Pediatric Nursing, 21*(3), 147-158.

A study that examines stress of parenting and how having a crisis child-care center can help.

Kaminski, R. A., Stormshak, E. A., Good, R. H., & Goodman, M. R. (2002). Prevention of substance abuse with rural head start children and families: Results of project star. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 16*(4s), S11-S26.

Focuses on the effectiveness of intervention with children from a rural Head Start. The intervention is aimed at preventing substance abuse in adolescence. Parent training and involvement were part of the intervention.

McBride, M. V., Brody, G. H., Brown, A., Wisenbaker, J., Cutrona, C. E., & Simons, R. L.(2002).Linking employment status, maternal psychological well-being, parenting, and children's attributions about poverty in families receiving government assistance. *Family Relations, 51*(2), 112-121.

Functional changes in rural African American single-mother-headed families after the implementation of TANF were explored from an ecological risk-protection perspective.

The Rural and Appalachian Youth and Families Consortium. (1996). Parenting practices and interventions among marginalized families in Appalachia. *Family Relations,*

45(4), 387-397.

Discusses the various contexts for parenting among marginalized families in Appalachia based on an ecological framework. Adaptations of Appalachian parenting styles to rural and socioeconomically depressed environment.

Wiley, A. R., Warren, H. B., & Montanelli, D. S. (2002). Shelter in a time of storm: Parenting in poor rural African American communities. *Family Relations*, 51(3), 265-283.

This study focuses on the strengths and challenges of poor rural African American parents. Implications for practice.

21. Social Welfare and Welfare Reform

Marks, E.L, Dewees, S., Ouellette, T., & Koralek, R. (1999). *Rural Welfare to Work Strategies: Research Synthesis*. MD: Macro International Inc.

This report synthesizes available knowledge and, where appropriate, draws inferences from studies about the ways that welfare reform is likely to affect rural welfare to work strategies.

*Browne, W.P. (2001). *The Failure of National Rural Policy: Institutions and Interests*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.

This book contains great wisdom, which helps rural sociologists understand the failure of presidential rural policy initiatives: the Country Life Commission (1909), the Rural Resettlement Administration (1933), the Rural Development Program under Eisenhower, the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty under Johnson, the first Rural Development Acts of 1972 and 1980, the Reagan and the elder Bush Cabinet Council Working Group on Rural Communities, and the elder Bush's failed Rural Development Act of 1989.

*Cloke, P., Milbourne, P., & Widdowfield, R. (2002). *Rural Homelessness: Issues, Experiences and Policy Responses*. UK: The Policy Press.

The book has a number of practical applications in that it provides excellent information on specific methodology and is an excellent primer on how to write about national policies and practices in a way that can be easily understood.

Farrell, M., Opcin, S., & Fishman, M. (2001). How well have rural and small metropolitan labor markets absorbed welfare recipients? Prepared for ASPE, DHHS. Online at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/rural-lm01/index.htm>.

This study found that between 1993 and 1996, welfare reform had a minimal impact on job displacement and wage reduction.

McGaha, E., & Latimer, M. (2003). Life after welfare: Hardship in the mountain state. *The West Virginia Public Affairs Reporter*, 20(2), 2-7.

The authors examine the relationship between economic hardship of welfare leavers and labor market status, household characteristics, and individual factors in West Virginia.

Parisi, D. (2003). TANF participation rates: Do community conditions matter? *Rural Sociology*, 68(4), 491-512.

This paper indicates that TANF participation rates tend to be higher in communities with high concentrations of African Americans, less faith-based activeness, more employment in retail trade, spatial concentration of the poor, and located in the Delta.

Rural Policy Research Institute, (1999). *Rural America and Welfare Reform: An Overview Assessment*. RUPRI Office, University of Missouri.

This document is designed to provide a conceptual framework for understanding the unique rural context for welfare reform, and the implications of this context for welfare reform outcomes in rural areas.

Shaw, W. (1997). Regionally specific strategies to alleviate rural poverty. *Economic Development Review*, 15(1), 52-59.

Focuses on some associated characteristics of rural poverty in the United States.

22. Practice

23. Research

24. Sexual Orientation

Waldo, C., Hesson-McInnis, M., & D'Augelli, A. (1998). Antecedents and consequences of victimization of lesbian, gay, and bisexual young people: A structural model comparing rural university and urban samples. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 26(2), 307-334.

Reports results of a study indicating that victimization based on sexual orientation has similar correlates for young people in rural and urban settings.

Ullrich, P., Lutgendorf, S., & Stapleton, J. (2002). Social constraints and depression in HIV infection: Effects of sexual orientation and area of residence. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 21(1), 46-66.

Compares metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas of residence in terms of homosexuality, mental health, and social constraints. Gay men in non-metro areas were more likely to experience depression and social constraints to talking about HIV. Social constraints appear to account for depression in those in non-metro areas.

*Herek, G. (2002). Heterosexuals' attitudes toward bisexual men and women in the United States. *Journal of Sex Research*, 39(4), 264-274.

Reports results of a survey examining heterosexual attitudes toward bisexuals more negative attitudes are associated with higher age, less education, lower income, residence in the South and rural areas, higher religiosity, conservatism, traditional values, authoritarianism, and lack of contact with gays/lesbians.

Elze, D. (2003). 8,000 miles and still counting: Reaching gay, lesbian, and bisexual adolescents for research. *Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services*, 15(1/2), 127-145.

This article discusses strategies toward recruiting a sample of gay, lesbian, and bisexual youth. 56% of Elze's sample resided in rural areas or small towns.

Oswald, R., & Culton, L. (2003). Under the rainbow: Rural gay life and its relevance for family providers. *Family Relations*, 52, 72-81.

Presents results of a survey given to 527 non-metropolitan gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people who answered open-ended questions regarding best and worst aspects of being rural and GLBT. Suggested

improvements are also included.

25. Spirituality and Religion

26. Suicide

Mancoske, R., Wadsworth, C.M., Dugas, D.S., & Hasney, J.A. (1995). Suicide risk among people living with AIDS. *Social Work, 40(6)*, 783-787

This article explores the implications of this astounding suicide rate for social work practice.

27. Veterans

28. Vocational Rehabilitation and Work

Rojewski, J.W. (1992). Vocational Rehabilitation in rural America: Challenges and opportunities. *American Rehabilitation, 92(18)*, 39-44.

The article describes Vermont's rehabilitation programs and the role of the consumers in the rehabilitation process.

Arnold, N. L., Seekins, T.(1997). A comparison of vocational rehabilitation counselors: rural and urban differences. *Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin, 41 (1)*, 2-15.

The article presents a comparison of urban and rural vocational rehabilitation counselors in the United States.

Jackson, K.O., & Seekins, T.W. (1992). Involving consumers and service providers in shaping a rural rehabilitation agenda. *American Rehabilitation, 18, 1*, 23-30.

This article presents a consumer-oriented approach to shaping an agenda for rural rehabilitation and independent living.

*Rojewski, J.W.(1992). Vocational rehabilitation in rural America: Challenges and opportunities. *American Rehabilitation, 18(1)*, 39-44.

This article examines issues concerning vocational service to people with disabilities who live in rural communities.

29. Women

Wells, B. (2002). Women's voices: Explaining poverty and plenty in a rural community. *Rural Sociology*, 67(2), 234-255.

This paper explores how a multiclass sample of white rural women in an economically depressed, overwhelmingly nonfarm community explain both their own families' economic circumstances and those of the most disadvantaged families in their community.

Internet Resources