

INDEX

Note: Page numbers followed by “*n*” with numbers indicate notes.

- Activism, 114
 - Adjusted *R*-squared values, 145
 - Age
 - and ASR participation, 31–32
 - section membership controlling for, 33–35
 - Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), 131
 - AlphaBay, 114
 - American Sociological Association (ASA), 4, 11–12, 26, 42
 - co-membership matrices, 9
 - section clusters, 37–38
 - American Sociological Review* (ASR), 26
 - building digital archive, 27–29
 - multiple section memberships and opportunities for innovation, 35–39
 - participation, 29
 - participation and section membership controlling for age and gender, 33–35
 - reasons for differences in participation, 31–33
 - section membership and ASR participation, 29–30
 - section participation in, 29
 - American Sociologist* article, 43
 - Anonymity, 117, 120
 - anonymity-based social processing, 117
 - Anonymous social processing, 117, 119
 - Antagonism toward ex-partner, 87
 - Anti-social messages, 117, 125
 - Anti-social/disinhibition, 119
 - Anxiety, 116, 119
 - Application programming interface (API), 122, 143
 - Archive documents, 28
 - Avoidance-based strategies, 77
 - Behavioral advertising, 139
 - Behavioral economics, 139
 - Big data, 52–53
 - Bitcoin (btc), 135
 - Bitcoin Fog, 135
 - Black-hat hackers’ crisis information processing
 - analysis plans, 123–124
 - anonymity and OpSec, 120
 - black-hat research, 114–115
 - crisis contexts, 121–122
 - crisis information processing in Darknet communities, 116–118
 - Darknet black-hat community as hidden organization, 115–116
 - data collection, 122–123
 - Forum “W”, 118
 - market information, 120–121
 - overall posting activities, 124–130
 - pseudonymity, 121
 - registration and rules, 118–120
 - social structure, 120
- “Black-hat” activities, 114
 - Block, 135
 - future contact, 90–91
 - Blockchain, 135
 - CakePHP, 135
 - Cambridge Analytica, 138–139
 - Campaign slogans, 142

- Center for Social Science Research (CSSR), 27
- Chat, 51
- Clearnert sites (*see* Surface-web sites)
- Clicktivism, 138
and political participation, 140–141
- Clicktivist-like actions prediction on candidates' Facebook posts, 141, 147–148
- clicktivism and political participation, 140–141
- data collection, 143–144
- Facebook in hybrid media system, 141
- ICTs, 140
- methods, 144–145
- regression models, 148–149
- results, 145–147
- voter online engagement, 138–139
- ways to analyzing political Facebook content, 141–143
- Clustering, 106
algorithm groups vertices, 36
clustered lattice, 103, 106
clustered ties, 102, 103
- Co-creating digital traces, 81
- Co-memberships, 8
data, 7
- Co-sponsoring ASA sessions, 20
- Cohesiveness, 144
- Collective Behavior and Social Movements (CBSM), 7
- Collective problem solving, 117
- Communication, 4, 51
on Internet, 53–54
strategies, 138
- Communication, Information Technologies, and Media Sociology (CITAMS), 4, 27, 42
administration, 11
growing CITAMS membership, 12–16
improving organizational record keeping, 11–12
intellectual growth and organizational position, 5–6
long-term budget worksheet for, 19
membership over time, 31
non-ASA CITAMS listserv, 15
partial assessments of impact of CITASA to CITAMS name change, 6–11
planning for section's financial future, 16–20
strategic planning, 20–22
- Communication acts, 117, 125–126
- Communication and Information Technology Section of American Sociological Association (CITASA), 5, 26, 42
- Community intelligence, 114
- CompApps*90, 47, 49–51, 54
- Competing campaigns, 102
- “Complete thought” unit, 123
- Computational methods, 115
- Computer
hardware and software development, 49–50
simulations, 102, 109
- Computer-Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis, 56
- Computer-mediated interaction, 54
- Concealment strategies, 119
- Connectivity, 51
- Constructive activism, 116
- Contemporary hybrid media system, 141
- Content analysis, 123
- Content-based dimensions, 144–145
- Coping strategies, 75
- Coping strategies for romantic dissolution, 76–79
- Coveillance, 88
- Creating continuity across years, 20–22
- Crisis, 114, 116
contexts, 121–122
coping, 117, 119
events, 122

- Crisis information processing in
 - Darknet communities, 116–118
- Crisis Information Processing in Hidden Organizations (CIPHO), 115–117, 119
- Crisis management processes, 116
- Crypto-network, 115
- Cryptomarket
 - cryptomarket-based communities, 116
 - shutdowns, 121–122
- Cyber-adversaries, 114
- Cyber-intelligence database, 122
- Cybercriminal Internet Chat Relay networks, 115

- Dark data, 115
- Darknet, 115
 - black-hat community, 115–116
 - crisis information processing in Darknet communities, 116–118
- Data
 - analytics, 139
 - archives and repositories, 51, 53
 - generated as part of online life, 54
 - and metadata from communication on Internet, 53–54
 - mining techniques, 115
- Data-driven approach, 4
- Database system, 122
- Defcon, 122
- Delete Facebook connections, 84
- Deliberation, 119
- Democratic potentials, 114
- Demographics, 27
- Depression, 74
- Diffusion
 - disparities, 108
 - model, 103
- Digital
 - archive, 27–29
 - connectedness, 64–65
 - life, 51
 - media, 6
 - media stressors, 77
 - networks, 101
 - spaces, 67
 - technology, 6, 66–70
- Digitality, 66–68
- Discretionary section events, 18
- Disk Operating System (DOS), 46
- Dissemination equality, 100
- Distress, 74–76
- Drinking from fire hose, 52–53

- Eigenvector centrality, 10
- Email, 51
- Emotionality, 68
- Emotions, 149
 - emotion-focused coping, 77, 92
 - emotional expression, 75, 78, 86–88
 - emotional tone, 144
- ENRON email data set, 54
- Ensemble instruction, 49
- Erasing and avoiding digital traces, 81–84
- Escrow, 135
- Ethos, 142
- Exit scam, 135
- Experiential processing, 117, 119
- Exponentiated logistic regression coefficients, 34
- Expressive writing, 86

- Face-to-face counterparts, 68
- Facebook, 16, 52, 67, 74, 78, 101, 109, 139, 140, 149
 - communication regulation, 84–86
 - digital traces, 82
 - in hybrid media system, 141
 - post types, 142
- Facebook official, 81–82
- First-person singular pronouns, 145
- Forum “W”, 118, 122
- Friendship and kin networks, 88

- Garlic Routing (*see* Invisible Internet Project (I2P))
- GDELT Project, 145

- Gender, 33
 - section membership controlling for, 33–35
- Global and Transnational and Sex and Gender co-memberships, 8
- Global moderators, 120
- Global social influence, 102
- Goal-directed coping, 76–77
- “Grave-dressing” phase, 77
- Group information processing, 117

- Harel-Koren Fast Multiscale layout algorithm, 35–36
- Hashtags, 102, 142–143
- Health-related behaviors, 102
- Hesitators, 103
- Hidden organization, Darknet black-hat community as, 115–116
- “High-stakes” stressor, 75
- Human–computer evolution, 54–55
- Hybrid media system, Facebook in, 141

- Idea Works, 46
- Identifying membership, 14
- Identity concealment strategies, 117
- In-degree centrality, 10, 129
- Independence of cyberspace, 114
- Individual memberships, 7
- Individual-level membership data, 7, 12
- Inequalities, 106
- Information
 - avoidance, 90
 - diffusion, 101, 110
 - needs for information processing, 117, 119
 - providing, 117, 119, 123, 125, 130
 - seeking, 88–89
- Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), 101, 109, 139–140
- Information technology (IT), 42
 - broad overviews from era, 46
 - connectivity and communication, 51
 - current status, 50
 - data and metadata from
 - communication on Internet, 53–54
 - data archives and repositories, 51, 53
 - data collection methods adapted for Internet, 53
 - data generated as part of online life, 54
 - drinking from fire hose, 52–53
 - early stages, 47–50
 - history of section, 42–44
 - Internet, 51
 - intersection of history and biography, 44–46
 - online life, 52
 - role for researchers, 54–56
- Information-rich environments, 100
- Institutional memory, 12
- Intellectual communities, 4
- Intellectual enterprise, 4
- Intellectual growth and organizational position of CITAMS, 5–6
- Intellectual networks, 27
- Intellectual property, 48
- Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity (IARPA), 131
- Inter-site dark networks, 115
- Internet, 44, 51, 67, 78
 - anonymity, 114
 - data and metadata from
 - communication on, 53–54
 - traditional data collection methods adapted for, 53
- Interpersonal coordination, 64
- Interpersonal electronic surveillance, 88–89
- Interview schedule, 98
- Intimacy, 68
- Invisible Internet Project (I2P), 115, 135

- JSON-file, 122

- Kruskal–Wallis H tests, 125, 127

- Laboratory for Applied Expert Systems Research (LAESR), 45
- Law enforcement (LE), 135
- Limit or eliminate Facebook use, 85–86
- Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count program (LIWC), 144
- Live-blogging, 67
- Live-commenting, 67
- Live-streaming, 67
- Logistic regression analysis of participation in ASR publication, 34
- Long ties as equalizers, 100, 102–103
 - discussions, limitations, and future research, 109–110
 - local and global diffusion patterns in social networks, 103
 - methods, 103–105
 - political incumbents, 100–101
 - results, 105–108
 - social network structure, 101–102
- Long-term budget worksheet for CITAMS section, 19
- Long-term budgeting plan, 18

- Market information, 120–121
- Market shutdown, 115
- Mass media, 5, 141
- Mathematical Sociology score, 11
- Media, 74
 - coverage, 145
 - systems, 6
- Member-level data, 12
- Membership committee, 16
- Messages and posts/updates, 84
- Methodology Section, 27, 30, 32–36, 39
- Microcomputer Revolution, 48
- Microcomputers, 45
- Microcomputing Users Group (MUG), 42
- Microsoft Research, 5, 14, 18
- Multimodal network, 128
- Multimodal social network analysis, 123
- Multiple reinforcement mechanism, 102

- National Science Foundation (NSF), 26, 44–45
- Negative emotions, 144
- Network analysis, 115, 123–124
- Network hubs, 110
- NewTech89* book, 47
- NodeXL, 35–36
- Non-ASA CITAMS listserv, 15
- Non-content-based dimensions, 144–145
- “Noncrisis” category, 124

- Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), 131
- Online
 - behavioral advertising, 139
 - forums, 118
 - political participation, 140
 - social networking service, 102
 - survey software, 53
- Online life, 52
 - data generated as part of, 54
- Operational security (OpSec), 119–120, 130, 132*n*1, 135
- Ordinary least-squared regression analyses (OLS regression analyses), 144
- Organizational/organizations
 - record keeping, 11–12
 - sections as, 11
 - visibility, 116
- Organizations, Occupations and Work (OOW), 7
- Out-degree centrality, 129

- Paradigms, 27
- Partial assessments of impact of CITASA to CITAMS name change, 6–11
- Participants, 83
- Participation
 - age and ASR participation, 31–32
 - CITAMS membership over time, 31
 - gender and ASR participation, 33
 - reasons for differences in, 31
 - in social media, 78

- Pathos, 142
 Peer review process, 27
 Personal narratives, 119, 125
 Personal pronouns, 142
 Personalization, 144
 Persuasive language, 142
 PGP-Keys, 135
 Phatic communion, 149
 Photographs, 83
 PMI, 16, 18
 Political engagement, 138, 140
 Political incumbents, 100–101
 Political participation, clicktivism and, 140–141
 Positive emotions, 144
 Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 75
 Pretty Good Privacy (PGP), 135
 Preventative measures, 90–91
 Private key, 135
 Pro-community, 117, 119, 125
 Problem-focused coping, 77, 92
 Procedural directives, 117, 119
 Programming, 6
 Pseudonymity, 121
 Public key, 135

 Quasi-simultaneity, 65

 Random networks, 106
 Rational processing, 117, 119, 125
 Regression models, 143
 Relationship status, 82
 Rely on membership data, 4
 Researchers, role for, 54–56
 Romantic breakup, 75–76, 79–80, 81
 Romantic dissolution
 coping strategies for, 76–79
 data analysis, 80
 and distress, 75–76
 emotional expression, 86–88
 erasing and avoiding digital traces, 81–84
 Facebook, 77, 79
 information avoidance, 90
 information seeking, 88–89
 interview schedule, 98
 limitations, and future research, 93
 preventative measures, 90–91
 procedure, 79–80
 regulating Facebook
 communication, 84–86
 romantic breakups, 91
 sample, 79
 support seeking, 88
 Rumor Interaction Analysis System (RIAS), 117–118

 Satoshi Nakamoto, 135
 Scanning process, 29
 Science, Knowledge, & Technology (SKAT), 7
 Science of Science, 27
 Secretary/Treasurer, 12, 17–18
 Section membership, 29–30
 controlling for age and gender, 33–35
 Section participation in ASR, 29
 Section-co-membership data, 4
 Section's financial future, planning for, 16–20
 Sections as organizations, 11
 Security concerns, 90
 Seeding
 asymmetries, 108
 imbalances, 109
 Seeking support, 88
 Self-restraint, 90
 Silk Road 2 (SR2), 122
 Simultaneity, 64–68
 Skepticism, 45
 Small world, 106
 Social
 connectedness, 68
 institution, 69
 organization, 69
 psychology, 8
 psychology co-memberships, 8
 solidarity, 64
 structure, 120
 synchronicity, 64–66, 70
 Social media, 52, 54, 66–68, 138
 adoption, 74

- Social networks, 77, 91, 100–101, 109
 - Facebook, 16, 52, 67, 74, 78, 101, 109, 139–140, 149
 - graph, 128
 - sites, 74
 - structure, 101–102
 - Twitter, 16, 52, 67, 101, 109
- Social science
 - research, 42–43
 - researchers, 52
- Sociologists, 43
- Sociology, 20, 35
 - of communication, 5
 - evolution, 27
- Sociomental experiences, 65
- Source credibility, 119
- Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS), 144
- Strategic communication firms, 138
- Structural diversity, 100
- Structurally diverse networks, 100
- Surface-web sites, 115
- Surveillance, 88–89

- Technical culture, 48
- Technological determinism, 20
- Technology-enhanced activities, 68
- Technology-rich society, 70
- Telegraph, 139
- Temporal outlook, 144
- Temporal symmetry, 64–67
- Terrorism recruitment, 109

- The American Sociologist (TAS), 47
- The Onion Routing (Tor), 115, 135
- Theory-driven analytic framework, 115
- Three-dimensional framework, 117
- Time-sensitive applications, 56
- Topic modeling, 115
- Tor-hosted forums, 114–115
- Traditional data collection methods
 - adapted for Internet, 53
- Traditional media, 149
- Traditional political participation, 140
- Trail, 135
- Traumatic events, 76
- Twitter, 16, 52, 67, 101, 109

- Uncertainty, 116, 119
- Unitizing, 123
- University of Missouri (MU), 44–45
- US primary election, 139
- UserRank algorithms, 115
- Utopia, 121–122

- Videoconferencing, 51
- Virtual Private Network (VPN), 135
- Virtual realms of tutorials, 120
- voIP conversation, 51
- Voter online engagement, 138–139

- World Wide Web, 44, 51
- YouTube, 67