

Even though *Encyclopedia of Religion in America* has numerous strengths, there is always room for improvement. This reference source could be enhanced with more space dedicated to countries outside of the United States, especially islands in the Caribbean. Timelines within some entries would be an added bonus and help readers see the bigger picture.

In conclusion, the strengths of the *Encyclopedia of Religion in America* far outweigh its minor shortcomings; without a doubt it meets the goals outlined in the preface. *Encyclopedia of Religion in America* provides a wealth of knowledge and would be a wonderful addition to all public and academic libraries.—Elizabeth A. Young, *Head of Readers' Services, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania*

Encyclopedia of Research Design. Ed. by Neil J. Salkind. Los Angeles, Calif.: Sage, 2010. 3 vols. acid-free \$425 (ISBN 978-1-4129-6127-1). E-book available (978-1-4129-6128-8), \$530.

Sage's *Encyclopedia of Research Design* is an impressively comprehensive resource for students and new researchers in the social sciences. It is most noteworthy for at least introductory coverage of most aspects of the current research environment in the social sciences. In addition to expected topics such as research study designs, statistical procedures, sampling, and measurement, the set includes entries on major research publications in the social sciences, tips on publishing, and professional organizations for social science researchers. The only topic that is not explicitly covered is funding, which is obviously a book-length topic in its own right.

This comprehensive approach is not surprising considering the editor whom Sage chose for the project, Neil J. Salkind. Professor Salkind is familiar to any social scientist who struggled in his or her research methods or statistics courses as an undergraduate. His *Statistics for People Who (Think They) Hate Statistics* is a common resource on course bibliographies, selected for those students who are dragged into those courses by their advisors, kicking and screaming at curriculum planners. Professor Salkind has built a reputation for effectively explaining statistical and research concepts to nonexperts and beginners, and this approach is evident in the *Encyclopedia of Research Design*.

Each entry is clearly written and takes a beginner-friendly approach to the topic at hand without dumbing it down too much to be a referral resource for established researchers. For example, the entry on "Item Response Theory" includes a general overview that serves a beginner well but does not avoid more advanced aspects of the topic, such as the goodness of fit of each item in a scale. Like most entries in the set, the "Item Response Theory" entry covered the major software packages used by researchers, common applications of the theory, and major literature for further reading on the topic.

The set is highly recommended for university and college libraries supporting a curriculum in the social sciences. Although graduate students may benefit most due to the research emphasis of their programs, the increased emphasis on undergraduate research at many institutions makes this an

invaluable tool for students learning social science research methods at all levels.

Although this review focused on the print volume, this topic is perfect for electronic book content. Both qualitative and quantitative research methods in the social sciences are increasingly supported by software tools. Emerging social science researchers are using mobile devices and laptops for everything from designing their research studies, reviewing the literature, taking field notes, recording interviews, and analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data. It is appealing, to say the least, to provide their reference tools in the same format.—Joseph A. Salem, Jr., *Head, Reference and Government Information Services, Kent State University Libraries, Kent, Ohio*

Encyclopedia of the Vampire: The Living Dead in Myth, Legend, and Popular Culture. Ed. by S.T. Joshi. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2010. 453 p. acid-free \$85 (ISBN 978-0-313-37833-1). E-book available (978-0-313-37834-8), call for pricing.

Encyclopedia of Vampire Mythology. By Theresa Bane. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2010. 199 p. alkaline \$75 (ISBN 978-0-7864-4452-6). E-book available (978-0-7864-5581-2), call for pricing.

Judging by these two new volumes, the undead are very much alive in the world of reference. The more general of the two, *Encyclopedia of the Vampire*, is composed of 217 comprehensive, signed, alphabetically arranged entries varying in length from a single paragraph to several pages. Its subtitle is somewhat misleading, however, as it is stronger on literature and popular culture than myth and legend. Important authors and literary works receive separate entries, as do specific films and television series. There are also twenty-one topical essays of broader scope. Most entries include bibliographical references, and there is a four-page general bibliography. A useful guide to related topics lists entries by category, and while there is an index, there are no cross-references.

Although the entry "Vampires in World Folklore" in *Encyclopedia of the Vampire* runs to a little more than nine pages, Theresa Bane has produced an entire volume on the subject in her fascinating *Encyclopedia of Vampire Mythology*. As she explains in the book's preface, "every culture of man has had an incarnation of the vampire, a being responsible for causing plagues and death" (1). Applying this definition, Bane devotes some six hundred alphabetically arranged entries to vampires from around the world, along with a few associated terms and concepts. In each case she provides a pronunciation for the term and identifies the earliest printed sources that she has been able to find. She also includes cross-references, a twenty-seven-page bibliography presenting more complete information for the sources named in the entries, and an exhaustive index.

How do these two works stack up to the competition? *Encyclopedia of the Vampire* covers approximately the same ground as the third edition of *The Vampire Book: The Encyclopedia of the Undead*, by J. Gordon Melton (Visible Ink, 2010). Like Joshi's work, Melton's encyclopedia deals with literature, film, and popular culture but devotes considerably more attention to

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folklore. It includes more than four hundred entries, runs to more than nine hundred pages, and contains numerous illustrations to boot. Given its lower price (\$29.95) and its greater depth, *The Vampire Book* is the obvious first choice for undergraduate libraries, but as a thick, perfect bound paperback, it will require rebinding sooner rather than later.

Unlike Melton's volume, which generally discusses the many ethnic varieties of vampires by country and region, *Encyclopedia of Vampire Mythology* devotes separate entries to them. Thus while there is some overlap in coverage, their approaches differ, making Bane's encyclopedia a useful supplement for libraries not put off by its relatively high price. And as a solidly researched contribution to a neglected branch of folklore, it deserves a place in appropriate subject collections.

As its title indicates, *The Encyclopedia of Vampires, Werewolves, and Other Monsters* (Facts on File, 2005), by Rosemary Ellen Guiley, ranges more widely than the other volumes discussed here. Readable and attractively presented, it covers folklore, literature, and film and is a very good choice for high school and small undergraduate libraries. However, institutions not holding this edition will want to consider the revised edition scheduled for publication later this year as *The Encyclopedia of Vampires and Werewolves*.—Grove Koger, *Albertsons Library, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho*

Encyclopedia of Victimology and Crime Prevention. Ed. by Bonnie S. Fisher and Steven P. Lab. Los Angeles, Calif.: Sage, 2010. 2 vols. acid-free \$350 (ISBN 978-1-4129-6047-2). E-book available (978-1-4129-7999-3), \$440.

This work consists of approximately 370 signed essays, ranging from two to twelve pages each, arranged alphabetically by topic. These topics—such as AMBER alert, carjacking, dispute resolution, economic costs of victimization, football hooliganism, hate and bias crime, innocence projects, male victims of partner violence, neighborhood watch programs, peer counseling, Rape Trauma Syndrome, stalking, treating violent offenders, victim impact statements, war crimes, and youth centers—are listed at front of each volume. An additional reader's guide groups topics into twenty-eight categories, such as courts, alternative remedies, crime prevention, intrafamilial offenses, school and workplace offenses, and victimization scales and surveys. At nearly sixty pages, the index found in volume 2 provides hundreds of other entry points.

The essays are written by academics in relevant disciplines. Each essay concludes with cross references to related topics and a short list of further readings and sometimes websites. Some essays include tables and illustrations. Volume 2 also includes an appendix (1095–1107) identifying relevant government agencies, organizations, and websites with descriptions and contact information, and a chronology (1108–13) spanning Hammurabi's Code (2000 BCE) to the Encyclopedia's publication in 2010.

Competitors in this field include Joshua Dressler's *Encyclopedia of Crime & Justice*, 2nd ed. (Macmillan Reference USA, 2002) and David Levinson's *Encyclopedia of Crime and*

Punishment (Sage, 2002). Both of these titles focus specifically on crime and related criminal justice, law enforcement, and sentencing activities. The few entries in these works that deal with victims and crime prevention represent only the tip of the iceberg whose full measure is treated in the *Encyclopedia of Victimology and Crime Prevention*. As the editors indicate in their introduction, "victimology and crime prevention have languished as subfields within more established disciplines such as criminology or criminal justice" and "comprehensive information about the history and state of knowledge in victimology or crime prevention is often hard to find in a single publication or document"(xxxix). This encyclopedia is recommended for libraries with criminal justice collections.—Cheryl Rae Nyberg, *Coordinator of Reference Services, University of Washington Gallagher Law Library, Seattle, Washington*

Hip Hop in America: A Regional Guide. Ed. by Mickey Hess. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2010. 2 vols. acid-free \$165 (ISBN 978-0-313-34321-6). E-book available (978-0-313-34322-3), call for pricing.

This two-volume set examines American hip-hop history and culture through profiles of twenty-three local hip-hop scenes representing four major musical regions: East Coast, West Coast, Midwest, and South. With "the importance of place in mind, *Hip Hop in America: A Regional Guide* traces the spread of hip hop across the United States, with a particular focus on the social contexts that spawned new styles in each region" (xxv). Whereas Hess's *Icons of Hip Hop: An Encyclopedia of the Movement, Music, and Culture* (Greenwood, 2007) focuses on hip-hop culture and history through the artists who have shaped the music, *Hip Hop in America: A Regional Guide* puts those artists and movements into the context of the local cultures that influenced the art.

The contributors bring a variety of perspectives to the project and primarily include university professors, PhD candidates, and music journalists with an interest or background in hip-hop music, political and social science, literature, culture studies, and other disciplines that provide a multidisciplinary context to the history of hip-hop. Despite the impressive academic credentials of the contributors, the tone of the text remains accessible and engaging.

Each chapter is a detailed essay on hip-hop in a particular city or locale. Though the format varies depending on the author of the essay, each chapter provides a background on the development of hip-hop in a particular place, followed by a description of some of that location's representative artists and their contributions to the hip-hop scene. These biographical sketches highlight a variety of well known and lesser known talent. For example, the Chicago chapter describes the contributions of obvious choices like Common and Kanye West but also introduces Crucial Conflict and Do or Die to a larger audience. Each chapter concludes with references and further resources, as well as a selected discography listing notable albums by artists from each scene. These discographies go deeper than the typical Top 40 charts, inviting