Read the following abstracts and fill in the parenthesis with appropriate research designs.

Abstract 1.

This (exploratory) study **explored how** indigenous social media relates to college students' peer interaction and cultural involvement toward digital writing on social networking services (SNSs) in Japan. A (qualitative) research method was adopted that involved **semi-structured in-depth interviews** with eight university students on social media participation to investigate the role new technologies play in the establishment of peer connection practices. It was found that the respondents employed SNSs to connect with friends and to establish a sense of belonging by using a "connected presence" strategy. A thin but perpetual sense of membership belonging was developed mainly through silent online participation behavior which enhanced transient friendships. In addition, connected presence strategies that contribute to humorous content and emoticons were analyzed and it was found that social media facilitated the creation of easy-going online identities, which defuses tension, discomfort, or conflict. Finally, it was found that cultural traits such as a "psychological status of shame" and an "extreme sense of privacy protection" could have an impact on the digital writing of young people.

http://www.ssi.or.jp/eng/pdf/Vol8No1p2.pdf

Abstract 2.

Elevated medical comorbidity among people with depression is well known. This may be attributed in part to their depressive symptoms as well as adverse health-risk factors, such as complications in maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors and a lack of healthcare utilization due to cost. This (quantitative-descriptive/correlational) research sought to **describe** health disparities between people with depression and those without by conducting a secondary data analysis using the 2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. A sample of 27,164 individuals without depression and 3,797 people with depression were selected. This study used survey-adjusted tests of independence and corrected weighted Pearson Chi-square tests to compare differences in health-related factors between people with depression and the general population. The results indicate people with depression were more likely to have chronic diseases and unhealthy behaviors. Despite a high rate (92.6%) of having health insurance among people with depression, 18% were not able to see a doctor or take medication due to the cost. Our findings highlight the importance of focusing on preventable unhealthy lifestyle behaviors, such as physical inactivity, unhealthy eating behaviors, smoking, and alcohol consumption, as well as limited access to health care due to cost.

Abstract 3.

Objective: Family violence, specifically domestic violence, has been identified by the medical community as a serious, no remitting epidemic with adverse health consequences. World Health Organization (WHO) has stated that violence against women is a priority issue in the fields of health and human rights. A (quasi experimental) study was conducted in **different faculties** of Tehran University of Medical Sciences to determine the effect of teaching on prevention of domestic violence against female employees.

Methods: Forty-four women working in various faculties of Tehran University of Medical Sciences in 2004 were selected. A designed questionnaire was given to the participants to identify kinds, causes and consequences of domestic violence. Then an educational booklet was given to subjects. This booklet contained information about kinds, causes and consequences of domestic violence and how to manage them. To **compare** the impact of teaching, the same questionnaires were distributed among the subjects after six months. The questionnaire was specifically tested for content validity.

Results:The results indicated that the incidence rate of domestic violence **pretest** and **posttest** education was 5.17%.

Conclusion: Our study showed that education had no effect on domestic violence. Solving problems relating to domestic violence due to cardinal roots in short time seems to be impossible and impracticable.

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3395941/

Abstract 4.

Objectives

The aim of this (present quantitative-descriptive/correlational) study is to **investigate** the relationship between health behavior and general health status.

Methods

We used data from the 2011 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Mental health was measured by stress recognition and depression. Dietary habit was measured by mixed grain diet. Life pattern was measured by sleeping time and working pattern. Physical activity was measured by walking and exercise. We defined general health status as Euro Quality of Life-5 Dimension (EQ-5D$_{index}$), Euro Quality of Life Visual Analogue Scale (EQ-5D$_{vas}$), number of people experienced lying in a sickbed for the last one month, number of days lying in a sickbed for the last one month, and activity limitations.

Results

Mental health, dietary habit, life pattern, and physical activity have seven factors. Most of the factors have a significant correlation with EQ-5D$_{index}$, EQ-5D$_{vas}$, number of people experienced

lying in a sickbed for the last one month, number of days lying in a sickbed for the last one month, and activity limitations.

Conclusion

Health behavior and general health status have a positive correlation.

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4064642/

Abstract 5.

Purpose- This (quantitative study-descriptive/correlational) aims to examine the relationship between management diversity and firm performance in the case of women in top executive jobs and on boards of directors **over the time**. Corporate governance literature argues that board diversity is potentially positively related to firm performance. This hypothesis is tested in the paper.

Design/methodology/approach- In this paper with the use of data for the **2,500 largest Danish firms observed during the period 1993-2001** various statistical models for firm performance are specified and estimated. The main focus in the models is the estimated relationship between the proportion of women in top management (CEOs and on boards of directors) and firm performance.

Findings- The results in this paper show that the proportion of women in top management jobs tends to have positive effects on firm performance, even after controlling for numerous characteristics of the firm and direction of causality. The results show that the positive effects of women in top management strongly depend on the qualifications of female top managers.

Originality/value- This paper provides solid statistical evidence of the effects of women in top management on firm performance. The use of a large sample and the panel nature of the data set make it possible to properly control for direction of causality and, furthermore, much firm and individual information is included to estimate genuine effects of women in top management.

Abstract 6.

Objective: This (quantitative study- cohort study) was held to follow mothers' mood through pregnancy and after childbirth and compare reported symptoms of depression at each stage.
Setting: Avon.
Participants: **Pregnant women resident within Avon** with an expected date of delivery **between 1 April 1991 and 31 December 1992**.
Main outcome measures: Symptom scores from the Edinburgh postnatal depression scale at 18 and 32 weeks of pregnancy and 8 weeks and 8 months postpartum. Proportion of women above a threshold indicating probable depressive disorder.
Results: Depression scores were higher at 32 weeks of pregnancy than 8 weeks postpartum (difference in means 0.88, 95% confidence interval 0.79 to 0.97). There was no difference in the distribution of total scores or scores for individual items at the four time points. 1222 (13.5%)

women scored above threshold for probable depression at 32 weeks of pregnancy, 821 (9.1%) at 8 weeks postpartum, and 147 (1.6%) throughout. More mothers moved above the threshold for depression between 18 weeks and 32 weeks of pregnancy than between 32 weeks of pregnancy and 8 weeks postpartum.

Conclusions: Symptoms of depression are not more common or severe after childbirth than during pregnancy. Research and clinical efforts need to be moved towards understanding, recognizing, and treating antenatal depression.

https://www.bmj.com/content/323/7307/257.short