

WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, AND WHY:
AN ANALYSIS OF USAGE OF THE GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY, 1972—1993

Tom W. Smith

and

K. Heaney

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The National Data Program for the Social Sciences is a data diffusion project and program of social indicators research. Annually from 1972 (except in 1979, 1981, and 1991) the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), supported by grants from the National Science Foundation, has conducted the General Social Survey (GSS). The GSSs contain a wide range of demographics covering respondent and parental characteristics; behavioral items such as group membership and voting; personal, psychological evaluations of happiness, misanthropy, life satisfactions, and other aspects; and attitudinal questions on such public issues as abortion, crime and punishment, race relations, sex roles, and spending priorities. Many GSS questions are replicated according to a fixed rotation pattern. Other items appear on a single survey as part of our topical or International Social Survey Program modules or as methodological experiments.

The National Data Program for the Social Sciences has made the GSS data available at cost to all interested parties for use in research, teaching, or other applications. Each survey is publicly available within a few months of collection and is distributed by the Roper Center, University of Connecticut and the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, University of Michigan.

This report analyzes the usage patterns of the 1972-1993 GSSs by examining the papers that have employed the GSSs in their research. The Annotated Bibliography of Papers Using the General Social Surveys (1995), lists 3,173 papers using the GSS. While this listing falls short of all actual uses of the surveys, it is believed that it represents a sufficiently large, varied, and important body of uses to provide an informative source for analysis.¹

In examining the use pattern of the GSSs we ask the standard journalistic litany of inquiries:

- Who uses the GSSs?
- What variables are used?
- When have the uses appeared?
- Where have they appeared?
- Why have the GSSs been used?

Who

The 3,173 papers in the bibliography have a total of 4,925

¹GSS usages are difficult to locate in part because of poor citation practices. Joan E. Sieber ("Investigators' Concerns About Data Sharing," Paper presented at the Public Health Service Workshop, Bethesda, Maryland, April, 1990) found that in a sample of published articles known to use the GSS 12% did not in any way identify the GSS and 87% did not name the principal investigators. Moreover, in our own study we found that GSS, NORC, Davis, or Smith were named in only 23% of the titles or abstracts of articles. This means that 77% of articles are not locatable via most computerized databases.

authorships; 63 with institutional authors, 1,843 with single authors, 909 with two authors, 277 with three authors, 67 with four authors, 17 with five authors, and 4 with six authors. Most authors (79.3 percent) are academics with college affiliations. They are followed by associates of research centers, foundations, or associations (13.5 percent), government employees (1.8 percent), journalists and editors (1.1 percent), others (2.1 percent), and unknown (2.2 percent). Among the academics, Sociology predominated (62.6 percent), followed by Political Science (13.6 percent), Business Administration/Management (5.0 percent), Psychology (3.8 percent), Medicine/Health (2.9 percent), Communications (2.5 percent), Economics (1.5 percent), Religion (1.2 percent), Criminal Justice and Law (1.1 percent), Other Social Sciences, including anthropology, geography, education, etc. (3.1 percent), Non-social sciences, including statistics, biology, and engineering (1.7%), and University-based, research centers rather than academic departments (1.1%). Within Sociology almost every specialty is covered including gerontology, public health, demography, religious studies, statistical and survey methods, rural and urban studies, cross national comparisons, social deviance, social change, social control, stratification, mobility, etc.

There has been some diffusion of usage from its center in Sociology over time. Sociologists at universities accounted for 55% of the lead authors in 1972-1979, 53% in 1980-89, and 45.5% in 1990+. Within academia Political Science, Psychology, Medicine, Criminal Justice/Law, Economics, and Other Social Science all showed monotonic gains and Communications, Business/Management, and Religion lost share. Outside of universities the main gainers were research centers (11% in 1972-79, 15% in 1980-89, and 16% in 1986+) and Other (2%, 2%, and 4%).

What

Both in terms of variables and survey years use has been quite varied and diverse. The counting of variables in surveys is a somewhat arbitrary matter depending on how filters are handled, whether several questions are used for determining one variable or one question coded to form several variables, and other matters. The cumulative GSS (1972-1994) contains 2,435 variables. Usage has been highest for replicating items that have been asked over a long period. Among these demographics have been the most heavily used (Table 1). The list is headed by education with the other major stratification variables, occupation and income, coming in fifth and sixth. Coming right behind education are the three basic biological attributes: age, sex, race. The top cultural demographic --religion--ranks seventh, followed by the geographic variables--region and size of place--at ninth and tenth, and marital status at eighth. The prevalence of demographics, of course, reflects their standard use as control variables and the first-place finish of education indicates that stratification and SES are still the central concerns of Sociology. The other three types of items--personal evaluations, attitudes, and behaviors--all have been used less frequently. Personal evaluations are led off by the measures of personal happiness and job satisfaction, followed by other

happiness and satisfaction items. Attitude items are headed by the seven-item abortion scale and the top 15 groups of items also include five on race relations, two on crime and punishment, the 13-item confidence scale, the 15 Stouffer civil liberty items, the 9-item anomia scale, the spending priority items, three items on sexual morality, the four women's rights items, and an item on legalization of marijuana. Behavioral and related items are topped by a wide edge by church attendance. Then come group memberships, TV viewing, political participation, socializing, victimization, and gun ownership.

Interest has been widely spread among a variety of attitudes, personal evaluations, and behavioral items and that attention has not been overly concentrated in any particular substantive area. Reflecting the smorgasbord content of the GSS, the use of variables has been wide-ranging and varied.

Perhaps the one area among the replicating core items in which usage has been relatively light is foreign affairs. The seven national thermometer questions (excluding Russia) have been used only 23 to 41 times, expectation of war 39 times, support for the United Nations 52 times, and involvement in foreign affairs 78 times. Partly because of their low usage, most of this battery was dropped in 1993.

Variables that have appeared in the topical and cross-national modules have also attracted considerable use. For example, the 1985 social networks module has been used 46 times and the 1985 and 1990 crossnational modules on the role of government have 86 uses.

Only four types of items have had little use. First, various experimental variations (e.g. TRUSTY) which have appeared on a single form in a single year have only been used once or twice. Second, various substantive items that have appeared in only a single year and which were not part of a supplement or module have been little used (e.g. PROWAR, SPDUE). Third, a number of minor demographics have been used only occasionally (e.g. the DOT characteristics of spouse's job). Finally, variables added in the last few years have seen little use yet (e.g. VOTE92 and the 1991 and 1993 modules).²

On average research has used 5.2 surveys. The two main factors restricting the number of years used are a) the number of surveys that were available at the time of the research and b) in how many surveys items of interest had appeared. Controlling for the number of surveys conducted at the time of the research, we find that on average researchers had used 47% of existing years. Among the available years, the number used depends on how many contained particular items of interest. Until 1988 most items appeared on two or three surveys, putting a ceiling of .67 for most analyses and since 1985 the topical

²There has not yet been sufficient time for these variables to be widely used by the social science community. The 1972 survey was used in 1,065 papers, 1973 in 1,391, 1974 in 1,464, 1975 in 1,368, 1976 in 1,340, 1977 in 1,402, 1978 in 1,194, 1980 in 1,047, 1982 in 854, 1983 in 707, 1984 in 728, 1985 in 686, 1986 in 538, 1987 in 514, 1988 in 481, 1989 in 346, 1990 in 244, 1991 in 149, and 1993 in 33. The more recent the survey the less opportunity there has been to use it.

and ISSP modules have been fielded in one or (occasionally) two surveys, thereby severely restricting the number of usable surveys. At the lower end, 1.3% of uses have not employed any specific survey years. These consist of published replies or responses to articles using the GSS, descriptions of using the GSS for teaching, and discussions of such matters as response rates, confidentiality, question wording, and survey methods. At the upper end 28% have used 80+% of the available surveys. Over time there has been an increase in research using less than 20% of the available surveys (from 13% in the 1970s to 51% in the 1990s. This is almost entirely a result of the expansion of the non-core items (e.g. the topical and ISSP modules) from 1985 onwards.

When

The GSSs have gained usages with time. There were only two uses in 1972, six in 1973, 24 in 1974, 51 in 1975, 80 in 1976, 82 in 1977, 146 in 1978, 152 in 1979, 175 in 1980, 190 in 1981, 166 in 1982, 125 in 1983, 154 in 1984, 179 in 1985, 139 in 1986, 146 in 1987, 197 in 1988, 231 in 1989, 243 in 1990, 190 in 1991, 200 in 1992, 160 in 1993, 84 in 1994, 24 forthcoming, and 18 with dates unknown. The increase in usage is even greater than these raw figures indicate. Recent usages are harder to locate. Based on past experience we estimate that by 1996 we will locate 238 uses for 1989, 255 for 1990, 228 for 1991, 221 for 1992, 190 for 1993, and at least 196 for 1994 (Table 2). The growth of uses reflects several factors, the natural lag time between data collection, analysis, and publication, the addition of more studies with increased opportunities for trend analysis or pooling, the addition of more questions, and the spreading familiarity of the GSS throughout the social science community and beyond.

While GSS usage has expanded over time, it has also shown peaks and troughs. We believe that several of these short-term fluctuations can be explained by significant changes in the GSS. First, the surge in 1978 that peaked in 1980-81 comes from the creation of the first cumulative file in 1977. Second, the trough in 1983 results from the absence of GSS surveys in 1979 and 1981. Third, the surge starting in 1988 and continuing at least through 1990 comes from the increase in cross-national analyses resulting from the start of the International Social Survey Program in 1985.³

Where

Papers using the GSSs have appeared in a wide variety of places. Journal articles lead with 1,602 occurrences followed by books with 711, presentations at scholarly meetings with 565, reports with 182,

³ISSP accounts for 10 usages in 1988, 31 in 1989, 52 in 1990, 39 in 1991, 39 in 1992, 56 in 1993, and 52 in 1994. Since international usages are both harder to locate and take longer to unearth, these numbers are undoubtedly underestimates.

and student dissertations and theses with 113. Over time uses in journals and unpublished reports have remained stable, conference and book uses have expanded moderately, and dissertation uses have declined appreciably from 6% in the 1970s to 1% in the 1990s.⁴

As Table 3 details, most have appeared at conferences or in journals in the field of sociology. Virtually every major sociological and survey research journal has had articles using the GSSs with the Public Opinion Quarterly leading with 111 and followed by the Journal of Marriage and the Family (73), the American Sociological Review (68), and Social Forces (64). Outside of sociology, journals using the GSS include such interdisciplinary journals as the Annals and Daedalus, journals in other fields such as business administration (e.g., Personnel Psychology), communications (e.g., Journal of Communications and Journal of Broadcasting), political science (e.g., American Political Science Review), psychology (e.g., American Psychologist), and education (e.g., Journal of Research and Development in Education), journals of a general scientific nature (e.g., Science and Scientific American), religious journals (e.g., The Tablet), medical/public health journals (e.g., The New England Journal of Medicine and MMWR), economic journals (e.g. American Economic Review and Economic Inquiry), and journals of a general political or policy nature (e.g., American Enterprise, The Nation, and New Republic). In general, use has centered in sociology with a secondary concentration in the other social sciences and peripheral usages in a wide range of fields.

As with affiliations, usage has diffused from the core sociological journals to those in other disciplines. Sociology journals accounted for 43% in the 1970s, 44% in the 1980s, and 37% in the 1990s. Showing steady gains were Survey Research (22%, 23%, 24%), Religion (7%, 10%, 14%), Political Science (3%, 4%, 5%), and Medicine/Public Health (1%, 2%, 3%). Similarly, among conference papers those in Sociology declined from 59% in the 1970s, to 52% in the 1980s, and 46% in the 1990s. Miscellaneous social science conferences also dropped from 11% to 9% to 3%. The biggest gainer was survey research conferences from 3% in the 1970s to 9% in the 1980s to 24% in the 1990s. Most other areas showed only small fluctuations.

Why

The GSSs have been used for a number of purposes. Most commonly

⁴ We believe this decline is artifactual rather than real. Until the mid-1980s Dissertation Abstracts were manually searched and abstracts scanned for possible uses. Later when Dissertation Abstracts became available on-line, the search was carried out by computer. We believe that because key terms like GSS and NORC are rarely used in these abstracts that the automated search procedures are much less effective than the previous manual approach. We will use both search procedures in the next edition and will conduct the manual search from the mid-1980s to the present.

the GSSs have been used to carry out scholarly research in the social sciences on contemporary American society. This research consists of proposing and testing various hypotheses about the organization, operation, and function of various social phenomena, inter-generational studies of mobility and transmittances, trend analyses of social change, cross-national comparisons, and related matters.

In addition, the GSSs have been used in social indicators reporting. Data from the GSS were used extensively in Social Indicators III and in publications by the National Center for Educational Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the National Science Foundation.

The GSSs have also been used to study various questions of survey methodology by using split ballot experiments on wordings and context, various item indexes to examine scaling, and using GSS data to illustrate the application of new statistical methods.

Finally, the GSSs have been used in a wide variety of other ways. These include as guides of item wording, questionnaire construction, and codebook organization; as a teaching tool for sociology and related fields; as supporting evidence in judicial decisions; and as a source for discussions of politics and policy.

Conclusion

This analysis of the GSS usages demonstrates that the GSS is widely used by a large number of scholars in sociology and the other social sciences, by the government, and by researchers in many other areas. The GSSs have been used in an extensive and varied number of places including over 400 different journals by an equally varied and even larger number of authors. While Sociology remains the core user community, usage has diffused to other social sciences and beyond. The set of scholarly hypotheses tested and trends analyzed has likewise been extremely diverse. With the exception of a few topics and groups where extensive usage has not developed, the GSSs have shown considerable success in providing useful data to the social science community. In addition, the collection and distribution of the cross national and topical modules has opened up many new research opportunities. The prognosis for the future, based on past trends and recent developments, is for even more extensive and diverse usage in the coming years.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF PAPERS USING GSS VARIABLES BY VARIABLE TYPE^a

	Number of Papers
<u>Demographics</u>	
Years of Schooling (EDUC,DEGREE)	1414
Age (AGE)	1394
Sex (SEX)	1270
Race (RACE)	1185
Occupational Standing (OCC,OCC80,PRESTIGE,PRESTG80)	926
Total Family Income (INCOME,INCOME72,INCOME77,INCOME82,INCOME86, INCOME91,REALINC)	844
Religion (RELIG)	795
Marital Status (MARITAL)	646
Region (REGION)	568
Size of Place (XNORCSIZ,SIZE,SRCBELT)	518
<u>Personal Evaluations</u>	
Personal Happiness (HAPPY)	341
Job Satisfaction (SATJOB)	251
Family Satisfaction (SATFAM)	230
Happy Marriage (HAPMAR)	220
Financial Satisfaction (SATFIN)	207
Friendship Satisfaction (SATFRND)	193
Community Satisfaction (SATCITY)	172
<u>Attitudes</u>	
Abortions ABNOMORE(357),ABPOOR(324),ABHLTH(304),ABDEFECT(316), ABSINGLE(310),ABRAPE(295),ABANY(214)	214-357
Spending Priorities NATFARE(299),NATEDUC(257),NATCITY(224), NATENVIR(247),NATHEAL(247),NATARMS(283),NATRACE(239), NATCRIME(189),NATDRUG(174),NATAID(169),NATSPAC(161)	161-299

TABLE 1 (continued)

Sexual Morality PREMARSX(273),XMARSEX(211),HOMOSEX(263)	211-273
Capital Punishment (CAPPUN,CAPPUN2)	263
Interracial Marriages (RACMAR)	253
Stouffer (Civil Liberties) SPKATH(229),SPKCOM(234),SPKSOC(84), SPKHOMO(176),SPKMIL(108),SPKRAC(108),LIBATH(183),LIBCOM(176), LIBSOC(71),LIBHOMO(151),LIBMIL(89),LIBRAC(90),COLATH(171), COLCOM(188),COLSOC(70),COLHOMO(153),COLMIL(82),COLRAC(88)	70-234
Feminism Scale FEPRES(219),FEWORK(209),FEHOME(230),FEPOL(180)	180-219
Court Severity (COURTS)	196
Confidence in Institutions CONBUS(170),CONFED(183), CONLABOR(154),CONLEGIS(174),CONMEDIC(145), CONPRESS(147),CONEDUC(141),CONCLERG(162), CONJUDGE(168),CONARMY(166),CONSCI(126),CONFINAN(110), CONTV(121)	110-183
Open Housing (RACSEG)	180
School Integration (RACSCHOL)	177
Anomia ANOMIA1(62),ANOMIA2(64),ANOMIA3(61),ANOMIA4(77), ANOMIA5(172),ANOMIA6(163),ANOMIA7(157),ANOMIA8(77),ANOMIA9(75)	62-172
School Busing (BUSING)	170
Legalize Marijuana (GRASS)	169
Blacks Pushing too Much (RACPUSH)	165
<u>Behavioral and Related</u>	
Church Attendance	514
Membership in Various Organizations MEMUNION,UNION(162), MEMFRAT(71),MEMSERV(75),MEMCHURH(107),MEMHOBBY(68), MEMLIT(70),MEMNAT(68),MEMPOLIT(77),MEMSPORT(72),	51-162

TABLE 1 (continued)

MEMYOUTH(65),MEMFARM(64),MEMGREEK(62),MEMOTHER(51),
MEMPROF(79),MEMSCHL(70),MEMVET(72)

Watch TV (TVHOURS)	111
Visit Relatives (SOCREL)	106
Visit Friends (SOCFRIEND)	105
Own Gun (OWNGUN)	98
Newspaper Reading (NEWS)	92
Visit Neighbors (SOCOMMUN)	91
Drinks Alcohol (DRINK)	71
Frequent Bars (SOCBAR)	66
Voting in 1972 Election (VOTE72)	58

*Based on the 2,987 entries in the main bibliography.

TABLE 2
OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED USAGES BY YEAR

Year	Observed	Estimated ^a
1972	2	--
1973	6	--
1974	24	--
1975	51	--
1976	80	--
1977	82	--
1978	146	--
1979	152	--
1980	175	--
1981	190	--
1982	166	--
1983	125	--
1984	154	--
1985	179	--
1986	139	--
1987	146	--
1988	197	--
1989	231	238
1990	243	255
1991	190	228
1992	200	221
1993	160	190
1994	84	196+ ^b
Forthcoming	20	--
Unknown	18	--
Total	3173	

^aThese are the mean estimates based on the number of additional citations discovered between earlier editions of the Annotated Bibliography. For example, the 7th edition counted 134 citations dated 1984 while the 8th edition two years later picked up 11 additional usages for a total of 145 and an increase of 7.6%. These estimates are not calculations of the total number of research usages as defined in the bibliography, but projections of the number of such usages our search procedures will eventually locate.

^bBeing based on a small number of cases and a large multiplier, the 1994 projection is much less reliable than that for earlier years.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF JOURNALS AND CONFERENCES BY FIELD

	Journals	Conferences
Sociology and Related	46.9%	51.2%
Gerontology	(2.3)	(2.8)
Criminology	(0.9)	(1.4)
Demography	(2.8)	(1.9)
Survey Research	15.2	12.6
Religion	7.2	0.5
Political Science	5.5	5.7
Psychology	4.4	0.4
Medicine/Health	2.7	1.6
Management	2.1	3.0
Communications	1.4	1.1
Education	1.0	0.5
Economics	0.7	5.5
Other Social Sciences	2.8	7.3
Interdisciplinary	2.1	2.3
Public Interest/Commentary	3.1	1.1
Government	0.6	0.2
Miscellaneous	4.2	7.1
	99.9	100.1
	(1,602)	(565)

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Number of Articles Per Journal

<u>Journals</u>	#
Public Opinion Quarterly	111
Journal of Marriage and the Family	73
American Sociological Review	68
Social Forces	64
Public Opinion	52
Review of Religious Research	40
American Journal of Sociology	40
Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion	39
Social Science Quarterly	29
Sociology and Social Research	27
Public Perspective	22
NSSSReport	21
Annals of the American Academy of Political & Social Sciences	21
American Demographics	20
Family Planning Perspective	20
Psychological Reports	17
Sociological Quarterly	15
Social Indicators Research	15
American Politics Quarterly	14
Journal of Gerontology	14
Sociological Focus	14
Pacific Sociological Review/Sociological Perspectives	13
Social Science Research	13
GSSNews	13
American Journal of Political Science	12
Social Networks	11
Political Science Quarterly	11
American Political Science Review	11
Sociological Analysis	11
Journal of Family Issues	10
Research on Aging	10
Society	10
Social Biology	9
Teaching Sociology	9
Journal of Political and Military Sociology	9
Rural Sociology	9
International Journal of Sociology of the Family	8
Social Psychology Quarterly	8

Journal of Communications	8
Sociological Spectrum	8
Ethnicity	8
Sociological Forum	8
Sociological Methods and Research	8
International Journal of Aging and Human Development	8
Psychology Today	8
Gerontologist	8
Phylon	7
American Behavioral Scientist	7
Journal of Sex Research	7
International Journal of Public Opinion Research	7
Social Problems	6
Sociological Inquiry	6
Demography	6
Contemporary Sociology	6
Science	6
Journal of Black Studies	6
Journal of Social Psychology	6
Journal of Applied Psychology	6
Annual Review of Sociology	6
Personnel Psychology	5
American Journal of Public Health	5
Journal of Politics	5
Criminology	5
Academy of Management Journal	5
Communication Research	5
European Sociological Review	5
Social Policy	5
Sex Roles	5
America	5
Sociological Methodology	5
Archives of Sexual Behavior	5
Journal of Social Issues	5
Sociology of Education	5
Public Interest	5
Journal of Clinical Psychology	4
Journal of Health and Social Behavior	4
Population and Development Review	4
Political Behavior	4
Medical Care	4
Mailbox Parish	4
Sociology of Work and Occupation	4
Journal of the American Medical Association	4

Review of Public Data Use	4
Population Research & Policy Review	4
Journal of the American Statistical Association	4
Political Behavior	4
Human Relations	4
Showcase Forum	4
Western Journal of Black Studies	4
Western Political Quarterly	4
Reader's Digest	4
Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology	4
Politics and Life Sciences	4
Fortune	4
International Journal of Comparative Sociology	3
Personnel	3
Journal of Contemporary Studies	3
Political Methodology	3
Journalism Quarterly	3
Research in Micropolitics	3
Quality and Quantity	3
British Journal of Political Science	3
Journal of Homosexuality	3
IASSIT Newsletter	3
Social Justice Research	3
Omega	3
Social Science Journal	3
Marquett Business Review	3
American Enterprise	3
US News and World Report	3
Health Affairs	3
Population and Environment	3
Sociological Symposium	3
Gender and Society	3
TV Guide	2
ASA Footnotes	2
Esquire	2
Resources for the Future	2
Educational Research Quarterly	2
Daedalus	2
Social Studies of Science	2
Texas Business Review	2
Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare	2
Monthly Labor Review	2
Micropolitics	2
Columbia Journalism Review	2

Behavioral and Brain Sciences	2
Journal of Comparative Family Studies	2
Social Weather Bulletin	2
Social Science Review	2
Political Geography	2
Research in Race and Ethnic Relations	2
PS	2
University of North Carolina Newsletter	2
American Psychologist	2
New Republic	2
Mid-America Review of Sociology	2
Research in Sociology of Education and Socialization	2
Ethology and Sociobiology	2
Wilson Quarterly	2
International Journal of the Addictions	2
Fiscal Austerity and Urban Innovation Project	2
Political Psychology	2
Alternative Lifestyles	2
Journal of Psychology	2
Journal of Drug Education	2
Journal of Criminal Justice	2
International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy	2
Conscience	2
The Economist	2
The Scientist	2
Microcase Forum	2
Public Administration Review	2
Law and Society Review	2
Presstime	2
New England Journal of Medicine	2
Journal of Business Ethics	2
Government Executive	2
Journal of Labor Research	2
Humboldt Journal of Social Relations	2
Journal of Management	2
The American Scholar, American Journal of Police, Multivariate Behavioral Research, Community and Development Issues, Intercom, Qualitative Sociology, Human Organization, Journal of Geography, Anthropological Quarterly, Forum for Liberal Education, American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Research in the Sociology of Work, Dissent, The Nation, Journal of Marketing Research, Psychometrika, Public Relations News, Overview, EPA Journal, Historical Methods, Media Politics, Wyoming Issues, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Family Coordinator, Addictive Diseases, Curriculum Inquiry, Law and Contemporary Problems, Addictive Behavior, International Journal of Sport Psychology, Visual Impairment and Blindness, The Humanist, The New York Review of Books, International Journal of Health Services, Tocqueville Review,	

Science, Technology, and Human Values, Journal of Psychiatric Treatment and Evaluation, Focus, IFO Digest, Michigan Law Review, Journal of Employment Counseling, Journal of Electrochemical Society, Population and Environment, Survey Methods Newsletter, Business Horizons, Personnel Administration, Our Sunday Visitor, Journal of Broadcasting, Youth and Society, Jewish Journal of Sociology, Journal of Educational Technology Systems, College Student Journal, Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Administrative Science Quarterly, Research in Public Policy and Management, Inside Illinois Politics, Perspectives: The Civil Rights Quarterly, Education, Journal of Police Science and Administration, Organizational Behavior and Human Performance, Texas Law Review, Scientific American, Status, High School Behavioral Science, Environmental Affairs, The Critic, Southern Journal of Criminal Justice, Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, Co-Existence, Social Work, Sociologus, New York Times Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, Bulletin of Peace Proposals, Psychology of Women Quarterly, Journal of the American Geriatric Society, Economic Inquiry, Search, International Journal of Social Psychiatry, Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media, NCAN Newsletter, Deviant Behavior, Sociology of Health & Illness, Research Urban Policy, Survey Research Newsletter, American Banker, British Journal of Sociology, Atlantic Economic Journal, Intelligence, Journal of Educational Research, Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency, Health Affairs, Journal of Traumatic Stress, Advances in Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Jet, Sozialewelt, Chronicle of Philanthropy, Ethics and International Affairs, Social Trends, Working Class and Contemporary World, Social Change Report, Le Journal des Elections, Professional Geographer, Etudes Polemologiques, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Comparative Political Studies, Political Psychology, Journal of Peace Research, American Health, Research in Political Sociology, New Conversations, Politics and Society, Research in Nursing and Health, Perceptual and Motor Skill, New England Journal of Black Studies, Euthanasia Review, Library Journal, Urban Affairs Quarterly, Comparative Public Opinion, NORC Reporter, Congressional Quarterly, APA Monitor, Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, The Milbank Quarterly, Journal of Youth and Adolescence, Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, National Journal of Sociology, International Journal of Group Processes, The Tablet, Ethics, Intellect, Journal of Urban Affairs, Florida Public Opinion, Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Economic Outlook USA, College and Research Libraries, Glamour, University of Dayton Law Review, Journal of Counseling and Development, International Journal of Sociology, Journal of Negro Education, Trotter Institute Review, American Journal of Nursing, Social Security Bulletin, Political Science and Politics, Frontiers, Scandinavian Journal of Economics, Revue Internationale de Psychologic Sociale, Acta Sociological, Ford Foundation Letter, Rationality and Society, Social Science and Medicine, Michigan Sociological Review, Religion and Social Order, Bulletin of the Center for American Studies of the University of Tokyo, Journal of Environmental Education, Journal of Experimental Psychology, Learning, Memory, and Cognition, Theory, Culture, and Society, American Journal of Epidemiology, Applied Psychological Measurement, Journal of Social Work Education, University of Chicago Magazine, Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, Population Studies, Economics of Education Review, Social Justice Research, American Economic Review, Proceedings of the Advertising Research Foundation, Sex Research, Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, In Health, Environment and Planning: Government and Policy, The Brookings Review, Hispanic Journal for Behavioral Sciences, Eire-Ireland, Journal of Minority Aging, Journal of the Women Geriatric Society, Christian Science Monitor, Data Track, Sexually

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