

WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, AND WHY:  
AN ANALYSIS OF USAGE OF THE GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY, 1972-1995

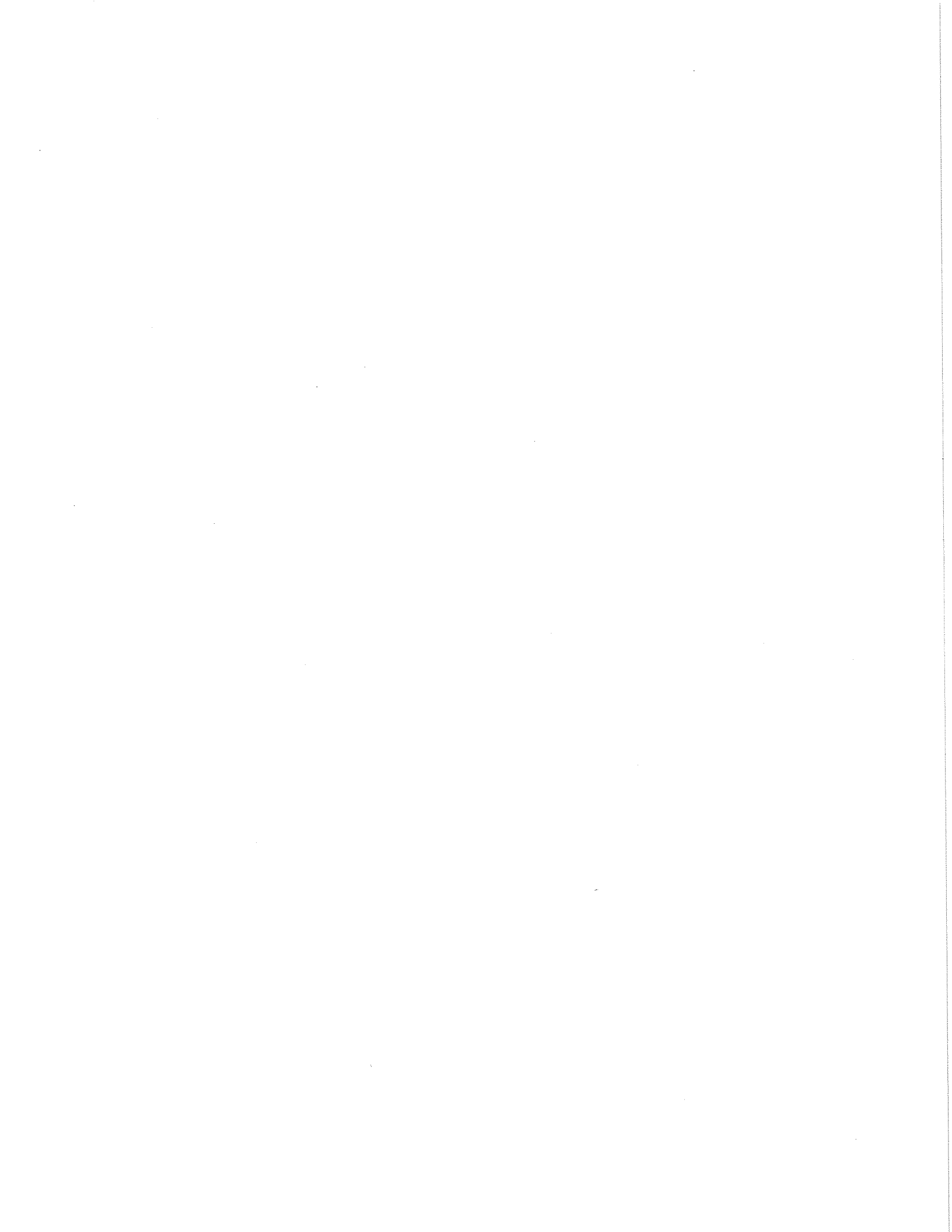
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The National Data Program for the Social Sciences is a data diffusion project and program of social indicators research. Periodically since 1972 the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), supported by grants from the National Science Foundation, 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 (ISSP) 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 1972-1994 GSSs by examining the papers that have employed the GSSs in their research. The Annotated Bibliography of Papers Using the General Social Surveys (1996) lists 3,771 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 3,771 papers in the bibliography have a total of 5,877

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<sup>1</sup>GSS 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: 81 with institutional authors, 2,264 with single authors, 1,062 with two authors, 330 with three authors, 87 with four authors, 20 with five authors, and 8 with six authors. Most authors (80.0 percent) are academics with college affiliations. They are followed by associates of research centers, foundations, or associations (12.6 percent), government employees (1.8 percent), journalists and editors (1.0 percent), others (2.0 percent), and unknown (2.6 percent). Among the academics, Sociology predominated (60.6 percent), followed by Political Science (13.9 percent), Business Administration/Management (4.9 percent), Psychology (4.0 percent), Medicine/Health (4.0 percent), Communications (2.3 percent), Economics (1.8 percent), Religion (1.3 percent), Criminal Justice and Law (1.3 percent), Other Social Sciences, including anthropology, geography, education, etc. (3.1 percent), Non-social sciences, including statistics, biology, and engineering (1.6%), and University-based, research centers rather than academic departments (1.0%). 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, 52.5% in 1980-89, and 46% 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. Use outside of academia also expanded from 17% in the 1970s to 18% in the 1980s and 20% in the 1990s.

#### 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 tied for sixth. Coming right behind education are the three basic biological attributes: age, sex, race. The top cultural demographic --religion--ranks tied for sixth, followed by marital status at eighth, and the geographic variables--region and size of place--at ninth and tenth. 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, gun ownership, political participation, socializing, and victimization.

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 29 to 48 times, expectation of war 41 times, support for the United Nations 59 times, and involvement in foreign affairs 82 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 (especially considering that they usually appear only once). For example, the 1985 social networks module has been used 58 times and the 1985 and 1990 crossnational modules on the role of government have over 100 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 1993 and 1994 modules).<sup>2</sup>

On average research has used 5.4 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 have 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

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<sup>2</sup>There has not yet been sufficient time for these variables to be widely used by the social science community. The 1972 survey was used in 1,241 papers, 1973 in 1,611, 1974 in 1,694, 1975 in 1,604, 1976 in 1,920, 1977 in 1,647, 1978 in 1,434, 1980 in 1,291, 1982 in 1,100, 1983 in 954, 1984 in 999, 1985 in 965, 1986 in 806, 1987 in 797, 1988 in 782, 1989 in 622, 1990 in 518, 1991 in 390, 1993 in 155, and 1994 in 62. 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, 6.1% 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, discussions of such matters as response rates, confidentiality, question wording, and survey methods, and unknown uses. At the upper end 25% 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 17% in the 1970s to 53% 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, 147 in 1978, 153 in 1979, 175 in 1980, 191 in 1981, 167 in 1982, 123 in 1983, 156 in 1984, 180 in 1985, 141 in 1986, 150 in 1987, 212 in 1988, 237 in 1989, 261 in 1990, 235 in 1991, 227 in 1992, 252 in 1993, 237 in 1994, 197 for 1995, 40 for 1996, 40 forthcoming, and 11 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 1998 we will locate 243 uses for 1989, 268 for 1990, 241 for 1991, 244 for 1992, 312 for 1993, 269 for 1994, 310 for 1995, and at least 237 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 especially the ISSP), 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 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 ISSP in 1985.<sup>3</sup>

### Where

Papers using the GSSs have appeared in a wide variety of places. Journal articles lead with 1,885 occurrences followed by books with

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<sup>3</sup>ISSP accounts for 10 usages in 1988, 32 in 1989, 52 in 1990, 39 in 1991, 40 in 1992, 62 in 1993, 58 in 1994, and 62 in 1995. Since international usages are both harder to locate and take longer to unearth, these numbers are undoubtedly underestimates.

859, presentations at scholarly meetings with 642, reports with 232, and student dissertations and theses with 153. Over time uses in journals have slightly declined (from 53% in the 1970s to 50% in the 1990s) and book uses have expanded moderately (from 18% in the 1970s to 24% in the 1990s). Student uses in dissertation uses have also declined from 6% in the 1970s to 3% in the 1990s.<sup>4</sup>

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 122 and followed by the Journal of Marriage and the Family (78), Social Forces (73), and the American Sociological Review (72). 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 49% in the 1970s, 49% in the 1980s, and 44% in the 1990s. Showing gains were Survey Research (12%, 15%, 14%), Religion (5%, 7%, 8%), Political Science (4%, 5.5%, 7%), and Medicine/Public Health (2%, 2%, 4.5%). Similarly, among conference papers those in Sociology declined from 59% in the 1970s, to 51% in the 1980s, and 48% 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 21% in the 1990s. Most other areas showed only small fluctuations.

### Why

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

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<sup>4</sup> 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 less effective than the previous manual approach.

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 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 uses 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 almost 50 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<sup>a</sup>

	Number of Papers
<u>Demographics</u>	
Years of Schooling (EDUC,DEGREE)	1672
Age (AGE)	1670
Sex (SEX)	1528
Race (RACE)	1423
Occupational Standing (OCC,OCC80,PRESTIGE,PRESTG80)	973
Total Family Income (INCOME,INCOME72,INCOME77,INCOME82,INCOME86, INCOME91,REALINC)	966
Religion (RELIG)	966
Marital Status (MARITAL)	764
Region (REGION)	668
Size of Place (XNORCSIZ,SIZE,SRCBELT)	623
<u>Personal Evaluations</u>	
Personal Happiness (HAPPY)	381
Job Satisfaction (SATJOB)	276
Family Satisfaction (SATFAM)	259
Happy Marriage (HAPMAR)	248
Financial Satisfaction (SATFIN)	227
Friendship Satisfaction (SATFRND)	211
Community Satisfaction (SATCITY)	190
<u>Attitudes</u>	
Abortions ABNOMORE(422),ABPOOR(386),ABHLTH(359),ABDEFECT(374), ABSINGLE(366),ABRAPE(353),ABANY(260)	260-422
Spending Priorities NATFARE(346),NATEDUC(299),NATCITY(257), NATENVIR(291),NATHEAL(282),NATARMS(311),NATRACE(276), NATCRIME(223),NATDRUG(201),NATAID(186),NATSPAC(178)	178-346

TABLE 1 (continued)

Sexual Morality PREMARSX(322),XMARSEX(266),HOMOSEX(321)	266-322
Capital Punishment (CAPPUN,CAPPUN2)	305
Interracial Marriages (RACMAR)	283
Feminism Scale FEPRES(264),FEWORK(244),FEHOME(283),FEPOL(218)	218-283
Stouffer (Civil Liberties) SPKATH(266),SPKCOM(266),SPKSOC(91), SPKHOMO(210),SPKMIL(132),SPKRAC(134),LIBATH(215),LIBCOM(204), LIBSOC(78),LIBHOMO(184),LIBMIL(110),LIBRAC(115),COLATH(203), COLCOM(215),COLSOC(76),COLHOMO(184),COLMIL(102),COLRAC(111)	76-266
Confidence in Institutions CONBUS(191),CONFED(212), CONLABOR(169),CONLEGIS(202),CONMEDIC(158), COMPRESS(165),CONEDUC(158),CONCLERG(178), CONJUDGE(193),CONARMY(188),CONSCI(142),CONFINAN(129), CONTV(134)	129-212
Court Severity (COURTS)	211
Open Housing (RACSEG)	203
School Integration (RACSCHOL)	198
School Busing (BUSING)	197
Anomia ANOMIA1(63),ANOMIA2(65),ANOMIA3(62),ANOMIA4(78), ANOMIA5(194),ANOMIA6(187),ANOMIA7(187),ANOMIA8(78),ANOMIA9(76)	63-194
Legalize Marijuana (GRASS)	184
Blacks Pushing too Much (RACPUSH)	183
<u>Behavioral and Related</u>	
Church Attendance	624
Membership in Various Organizations MEMUNION,UNION(188), MEMFRAT(82),MEMSERV(85),MEMCHURH(121),MEMHOBBY(78), MEMLIT(81),MEMNAT(77),MEMPOLIT(87),MEMSPORT(81),	58-188

TABLE 1 (continued)

MEMYOUTH(75),MEMFARM(73),MEMGREEK(72),MEMOTHER(58),  
MEMPROF(90),MEMSCHL(80),MEMVET(82)

Watch TV (TVHOURS)	130
Own Gun (OWNGUN)	119
Visit Relatives (SOCREL)	114
Visit Friends (SOCFRIEND)	113
Newspaper Reading (NEWS)	110
Visit Neighbors (SOCCOMMUN)	97
Drinks Alcohol (DRINK)	79
Frequent Bars (SOCBAR)	73
Voting in 1972 Election (VOTE72)	61
Victimization (ROBBRY-60; BURGLR-61)	60-61

<sup>a</sup>Based on the 3,579 entries in the main bibliography.

TABLE 2  
OBSERVED AND ESTIMATED USAGES BY YEAR

Year	Observed	Estimated <sup>a</sup>
1972	2	--
1973	6	--
1974	24	--
1975	51	--
1976	80	--
1977	82	--
1978	147	--
1979	153	--
1980	175	--
1981	191	--
1982	167	--
1983	123	--
1984	152	--
1985	180	--
1986	141	--
1987	150	--
1988	202	--
1989	237	243
1990	261	268
1991	235	241
1992	227	244
1993	252	312
1994	237	269
1995	197	310
1996	44	237+ <sup>b</sup>
Forthcoming	40	--
Unknown	11	--
Total	3771	

<sup>a</sup>These 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 locate within two years.

Table 2 (continued)

<sup>b</sup>Being based on a small number of cases and a large multiplier, the 1996 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	(2.2)	(2.5)
Criminology	(1.2)	(1.2)
Demography	(2.6)	(1.9)
Survey Research	14.4	12.6
Religion	7.1	0.8
Political Science	5.7	5.7
Psychology	4.8	0.3
Medicine/Health	3.0	1.6
Management	2.0	2.8
Communications	1.3	1.4
Education	0.9	0.6
Economics	0.9	5.1
Other Social Sciences	2.9	7.2
Interdisciplinary	2.2	2.5
Public Interest/Commentary	3.3	0.9
Government	0.5	0.3
Miscellaneous	4.0	6.4
	100.1	99.9
	(1,885)	(642)

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Number of Articles Per Journal

<u>Journals</u>	#
Public Opinion Quarterly	122
Journal of Marriage and the Family	78
Social Forces	73
American Sociological Review	72
Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion	62
Review of Religious Research	45
American Journal of Sociology	42
Public Opinion	39
Social Science Quarterly	38
Public Perspective	30
Sociology and Social Research	27
Family Planning Perspective	26
American Demographics	25
Annals of the American Academy of Political & Social Sciences	23
NSSSReport	21
Psychological Reports	19
Sociological Quarterly	17
Social Indicators Research	17
GSSNews	16
Journal of Gerontology	15
American Journal of Political Science	15
Sociological Focus	15
Pacific Sociological Review/Sociological Perspectives	14
Social Science Research	14
Society	14
American Politics Quarterly	14
Social Networks	14
Sociological Methods and Research	13
American Political Science Review	12
American Behavioral Scientist	12
Sociological Spectrum	12
Sociological Analysis	11
Political Science Quarterly	11
International Journal of Public Opinion Research	11
Journal of Family Issues	10
Research on Aging	10
Rural Sociology	10
Social Biology	10

Journal of Sex Research	10
Sociological Methodology	10
Journal of Communications	9
Sociological Forum	9
Teaching Sociology	9
Journal of Political and Military Sociology	9
International Journal of Sociology of the Family	8
Social Trends	8
Sociology of Religion	8
Social Psychology Quarterly	8
International Journal of Aging and Human Development	8
Psychology Today	8
Ethnicity	8
Gerontologist	8
Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology	8
Phylon	7
Sex Roles	7
Social Problems	7
Sociological Inquiry	7
Annual Review of Sociology	7
Science	7
Sociology of Education	7
Journal of Social Psychology	7
Political Behavior	7
Archives of Sexual Behavior	7
Journal of the American Medical Association	7
Journal of Applied Psychology	6
Journal of Social Issues	6
Public Interest	6
Personnel Psychology	6
Demography	6
Journal of Black Studies	6
Contemporary Sociology	6
European Sociological Review	6
American Journal of Public Health	6
American Enterprise	6
Journal of Politics	6
Criminology	6
Academy of Management Journal	5
Journal of the American Statistical Association	5
Western Journal of Black Studies	5
Medical Care	5
Sociology of Work and Occupation	5
Communication Research	5



Social Policy	5
America	5
Journal of Clinical Psychology	4
Journal of Health and Social Behavior	4
Population and Development Review	4
Mailbox Parish	4
Review of Public Data Use	4
Acta Sociological	4
Population Research & Policy Review	4
Human Relations	4
Showcase Forum	4
Western Political Quarterly	4
Reader's Digest	4
Political Psychology	4
Politics and Life Sciences	4
British Journal of Political Science	4
Social Science Journal	4
Daedalus	4
NSD Brukermelding	4
Population and Environment	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
Journal of Homosexuality	3
IASSIT Newsletter	3
Economic Inquiry	3
Social Justice Research	3
Omega	3
The Economist	3
Marquett Business Review	3
US News and World Report	3
Health Affairs	3
International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy	3
Worldwide Attitudes	3
American Journal of Economics and Sociology	3
European Journal of Political Research	3
Political Geography	3
Sociological Symposium	3
Gender and Society	3

Zeitschrift fuer Soziologie	3
TV Guide	2
ASA Footnotes	2
Esquire	2
Resources for the Future	2
Educational Research Quarterly	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
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
Alternative Lifestyles	2
Journal of Psychology	2
Journal of Drug Education	2
Journal of Criminal Justice	2
Conscience	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
Youth and Society	2

Atlantic Monthly	2
Perceptual and Motor Skill	2
Research Alert	2
McCalls	2
Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency	2
National Journal of Sociology	2
Journal of Negro Education	2
Social Change Report	2
Social Science and Medicine	2
Human Organization	2
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry	2
Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology	2
The New York Review of Books	2
University of Chicago Magazine	2
Economics of Education Review	2
American Economic Review	2
Science, Technology, and Human Values	2
Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research	2
Journal of Population Economics	2
Institute for Public Affairs Review	2
Health Psychology	2
Economic Times	2
Koelber Zeitschrift fuer Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie	2

The American Scholar, American Journal of Police, Multivariate Behavioral Research, Community and Development Issues, Intercom, Qualitative Sociology, Journal of Geography, Anthropological Quarterly, Forum for Liberal Education, 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, Family Coordinator, Addictive Diseases, Curriculum Inquiry, Law and Contemporary Problems, Addictive Behavior, International Journal of Sport Psychology, Visual Impairment and Blindness, The Humanist, International Journal of Health Services, Tocqueville Review, 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, 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, Bulletin of Peace Proposals, Psychology of Women Quarterly, Journal of the American Geriatric Society, Search, International Journal of Social Psychiatry, Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media, NCAN Newsletter, Deviant Behavior,

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