

Current Comments®

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The 1983 Articles Most Cited in the *SSCI*,
1983-1985. Part 2. From Anthropology to Urban
Studies: A Second Group of Papers Represents 30
of the 54 *SSCI* Subject Categories, Including
Sociology, Education, and Public Health

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In the first part of this essay we presented a Bibliography of highly cited 1983 papers based on 1983-1985 data from the *Social Sciences Citation Index®* (*SSCI®*).¹ As noted, articles from psychology and psychiatry journals dominated that first list. In this second part, we decided to obtain a broader representation of subject fields from the *SSCI*.

To do this, we used the subject categories in the *SSCI*. These subject categories organize all of the fully covered *SSCI* journals into disciplinary and subdisciplinary categories. We examined the list of 1983 *SSCI* articles ranked by 1983-1985 citations and selected the top-cited article from each of the subject categories. The list contained items cited at least 10 times; our initial selection of highly cited articles represented 30 subject categories. Because of the citation threshold, 13 other categories were not represented. To round out the list, we went through the categories again, searching each for a second highly cited paper. In 22 of the 30 categories, there was at least one additional paper cited at a level above the threshold. In all, the selection procedure produced a total of 52 papers.

In Table 1 we list the 54 *SSCI* subject categories. Twelve of these categories were represented by the papers in Part 1 of this study.¹ As mentioned above, 30 categories are represented in this second part. Asterisks in Table 1 mark the 13 categories with papers that were cited below the threshold for inclusion in this study.

The Bibliography

The 52 papers appear in the accompanying Bibliography. They are listed in alphabetic order by first author. The highest num-

ber of citations is 24, the lowest is 10, and the average, 15.4.

Twenty-seven of the papers are core to 1985-1986 *Science Citation Index®* (*SCI®*)/*SSCI* research fronts. These fronts, as I've explained, are subject-related clusters of papers that develop as authors collectively cite or co-cite a group of previous papers, which become the "core" documents for those fronts. Table 2 is a list of 1985 research fronts whose cores contain at least two papers from the Bibliography. Twenty-five of the papers in the Bibliography do *not* appear in the core of any research fronts. These papers, although highly cited, were not co-cited with other papers frequently enough to be identified as core documents. Any well-cited paper may represent a putative research front, but each case needs to be examined separately.

Included in Table 2 is a front dealing with "Foraging behavior and prey selection in various species" (#85-1864). Sixty papers are core to this 1985 front, which has more than 580 citing items. The size of a front is determined by the number of published papers that cite into it. Two of the core documents to research front #85-1864 are in the Bibliography: "Toward the identification of formation processes," by Michael B. Schiffer, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson; and "Anthropological applications of optimal foraging theory: a critical review," by Eric Alden Smith, assistant professor of anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle.

Those interested in online searching of *ISI®* research fronts, incidentally, can turn to the Data-Star database. Data-Star is an online vendor whose software permits users to identify pertinent research fronts by name

and number. You can also search by research-front "weight." The weight is determined by the number of the research front's core documents cited among an article's references. The higher the weight, the more core documents cited and the stronger the "relevance" to the research-front subject. Relevance weight allows you to rank order the papers retrieved in a search and is useful when a large number of papers is involved.

Journals

The papers in the Bibliography appeared in 43 journals, which are listed in Table 3 along with their 1985 impact factors. The top nine journals listed account for about 34.6 percent of the articles in the study. There are 94 unique authors in the Bibliography, with an average of 1.9 authors per paper. Three authors appear twice.

Fifty-one institutions are represented. Thirty-eight of them appear once, 12 twice, and 1, the University of California, appears six times. In Table 4 we present a listing of geographical locations of the institutional affiliations, showing the five countries represented in the Bibliography.

A Selection of Papers

The papers in the Bibliography cover a range of topics, including business, environmental studies, demography, international relations, archaeology, urban studies, and information and library science, among many others. Below we discuss a few of the papers that were identified as most cited out of all the highly cited papers in this Bibliography. With each we include mention of the *SSCI* journal category in which the paper was identified.

One of these papers is "The iron cage revisited: institutional isomorphism and collective rationality in organizational fields," by Paul J. DiMaggio and Walter W. Powell, School of Organization and Management, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. Discussing structural change in organizations, the authors contend that "bureaucratization and other forms of organizational change occur as a result of processes that make organizations more similar without making them more efficient." They identify three processes by which these changes take place and also discuss implications for

theories of organizations and social change. This paper was cited in 24 publications between 1983 and 1985 and was the most-cited paper in the *SSCI* sociology category.

A study of marriage and the family, by Stephen A. Anderson, Human Development and Family Relations, University of Connecticut, Storrs, and Candyce S. Russell and Walter R. Schumm, both of the Department of Family and Child Development, Kansas State University, Manhattan, was the second highest cited paper in the sociology category (and was also among the most-cited papers in the Bibliography). "Perceived marital quality and family life-cycle categories: a further analysis" appeared in the *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. This study examines the utility of the family life cycle, a categorical series of stages in the life of a family, in predicting various aspects of perceived marital quality. Anderson and colleagues noted, among other findings, that family life cycle and total number of children were significant predictors of marital quality. This paper was cited in 23 publications.

The most-cited paper in the category of public health is "Measuring severity of illness: comparisons across institutions," an article from the *American Journal of Public Health* by Susan Dadakis Horn, Department of Health Services Administration, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. This paper discusses a severity-of-illness index designed to improve allocation of health-care resources. As the author notes, conventional methods of classifying patients admitted to hospitals are based primarily on diagnostic criteria. These methods do not take into account the great range of severity of illness that exists within each diagnostic category and "hence may not reflect a patient's use of expensive care modalities." An index based on severity of illness, she notes, is one step towards improving the analysis and allocation of health-care funds. This paper was cited in 24 publications between 1983 and 1985.

Another of these highly cited articles, like the Horn paper above, came from the category of public health and appeared in the *American Journal of Public Health*. This paper, by Herbert J. Schlesinger and colleagues, University of Colorado School of

Table 1: The SSCJ[®] subject categories in alphabetic order. Asterisks (*) indicate categories not represented in either of the two parts of this study.

Anthropology	Management
Archaeology	*Nursing
*Area Studies	*Philosophy
Business	Planning & Development
Business, Finance	Political Science
*Communication	Psychiatry
*Criminology & Penology	Psychology
Demography	Psychology, Applied
Drugs & Addiction	Psychology, Clinical
Economics	Psychology, Developmental
Education & Educational Research	Psychology, Educational
Education, Special	Psychology, Experimental
Environmental Studies	Psychology, Mathematics
Ergonomics	Psychology, Social
*Ethnic Studies	Public Administration
Family Studies	Public Health
*Geography	*Rehabilitation
Geriatrics & Gerontology	*Religion
Health Policy & Services	Social Issues
*History	Social Sciences, Biomedical
History & Philosophy of Science	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary
*History of Social Sciences	*Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods
Industrial Relations & Labor	*Social Work
Information Science & Library Science	Sociology
International Relations	Transportation
Language & Linguistics	Urban Studies
Law	Women's Studies

Table 2: The 1985 SCJ[®]/SSCJ[®] research fronts that include at least two of the papers in the Bibliography as core documents. A = number of papers in the Bibliography included in the core of each research front. B = total number of core documents. C = total number of 1985 citing documents.

Number	Name	A	B	C
85-0802	Effects of cooperative learning on student achievements and other research on effective school methods	2	39	324
85-1864	Foraging behavior and prey selection in various species	2	60	583
85-4292	Evaluating scientific research performance	2	3	23
85-4842	Analyses of negotiations and mediation in management, management-labor relations, unions, and collective bargaining	2	16	127

Medicine, Denver, discusses outpatient mental-health treatment following the onset of a chronic disease in a fee-for-service system. Assessing costs for medical services incurred by patients diagnosed with chronic disease, the authors compared patients who received mental-health treatment with patients who did not. Their results showed that the persons who received mental-health treatment had lower medical charges than those who did not. The authors note that outpatient mental-health treatment can be a means of improving the quality and lowering the cost of fee-for-service medical care.

The category of education and educational research produced "Research on effective schools: a cautionary note," by Brian Rowan and colleagues, Far West Laboratory

for Educational Research and Development, San Francisco, California. This paper reviews research on school effectiveness. According to the authors, such research has suffered from consistent problems in design and execution. As such, it provides a poor model of how to assess school effectiveness. The authors offer an agenda for future research, noting that "future research should test explanations for why schools have effects on student achievement and arrive at a richer understanding of the school as a formal organization." This paper, also cited 24 times, is 1 of 39 core documents for a 1985 research front included in Table 2, "Effects of cooperative learning on student achievements and other research on effective school methods" (#85-0802).

Table 3: The 43 journals that published the articles in the Bibliography. The numbers in parentheses are the impact factors for the journals. (The 1985 impact factor equals the number of 1985 citations received by the 1983-1984 articles in a journal divided by the number of articles published by the journal during the same period.) The 1985 immediacy index is calculated by dividing the number of 1985 citations to a journal's 1985 articles by the total number of source items the journal published in 1985. Data were taken from the 1985 JCR®.

Journal	Number of Papers	Immediacy Index
Amer. Antiq. (1.0)	2	0.3
Amer. J. Public Health (2.3)	2	0.6
Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. (2.0)	2	0.3
Commentary (0.8)	2	1.7
Gerontologist (1.2)	2	0.1
Ind. Labor Relat. Rev. (2.1)	2	0.4
Linguist. Inq. (1.3)	2	0.2
Signs (1.4)	2	0.2
Soc. Sci. Med. (0.6)	2	0.1
Addict. Behav. (0.7)	1	0.1
Admin. Sci. Quart. (2.9)	1	0.1
Amer. J. Ment. Defic. (1.0)	1	0.4
Amer. J. Phys. Anthropol. (1.4)	1	0.6
Amer. Sociol. Rev. (2.9)	1	0.1
Artif. Intell. (3.9)	1	0.4
Curr. Anthropol. (1.2)	1	0.5
Demography (1.1)	1	0.2
Educ. Researcher (N/A)	1	N/A
Elem. Sch. J. (1.1)	1	0.2
Environ. Plan. A (1.0)	1	0.2
Environ. Plan. D—Soc. Space (1.0)	1	0.3
Fam. Planning Perspect. (0.9)	1	0.3
Fam. Process (0.5)	1	0.1
Foreign Aff. (2.1)	1	0.7
Int. J. Addict. (0.4)	1	0.1
Int. J. Urban Reg. Res. (0.9)	1	0.1
J. Amer. Soc. Inform. Sci. (1.2)	1	0.3
J. Conflict Resolut. (0.9)	1	0.1
J. Consum. Res. (1.8)	1	0.1
J. Finan. (1.0)	1	0.2
J. Marriage Fam. (1.0)	1	0.2
J. Money Credit Banking (0.9)	1	0.2
Manage. Sci. (0.9)	1	0.1
Ment. Retard. (0.8)	1	0.2
Milbank Mem. Fund Q. (1.4)	1	0.8
ONLINE (1.2)	1	0.4
Oper. Res. (0.8)	1	0.2
Pop. Stud.—J. Demogr. (1.3)	1	0.2
Publ. Admin. Rev. (0.7)	1	0.2
Res. Policy (1.3)	1	0.1
Res. Organ. Behav. (N/A)	1	N/A
Soc. Stud. Sci. (1.2)	1	0.6
Transp. Res. Pt. B—Method. (0.6)	1	0.1

Two more of the highly cited papers in this study were coauthored by Ben R. Martin and John Irvine, Science Policy Research

Unit, University of Sussex, UK. A paper from *Social Studies of Science*, "Assessing basic research: the case of the Isaac Newton telescope," cited 11 times, was the most-cited paper in the *SSCI* history and philosophy of science category. Their other paper, "Assessing basic research: some partial indicators of scientific progress in radio astronomy," from *Research Policy*, was the most-cited paper in the planning and development category, with 15 citations. Irvine and Martin have developed a methodology for assessing basic research that includes, among other indicators, the use of citation analysis. This methodology and the authors' conclusions regarding research at various institutions have engendered considerable discussion. A 1985 issue of *Social Studies of Science*, for example, featured a series of critiques of Irvine and Martin's evaluative methods, along with a response from the authors.²⁻⁶

It was interesting to discover that one of the most-cited papers in the *SSCI* category for information and library science for 1983 was written by two ISI colleagues, Catheryne Stout and Thomas Marcinko. Their paper, which appeared in *ONLINE*, discusses *SCI-MATE*®, ISI's software package for text and data management and online searching. This paper received 11 citations from 1983 to 1985 and was cited 6 more times in 1986.

Highly Cited Books by These Authors

Several of the authors in this study have written highly cited books. For example, E.A. Wrigley, associate director, and R.S. Schofield, director, Social Science Research Council, Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, UK, authors of "English population history from family reconstitution: summary results 1600-1799," wrote the 1981 book *The Population History of England, 1541-1871*.⁷ This book has received approximately 170 citations since publication. Schiffer, whose paper "Toward the identification of formation processes" was discussed earlier in connection with research front #85-1864, is the author of *Behavioral Archeology*.⁸ This 1976 book has been cited in about 120 publications. Catharine A. MacKinnon, author of "Feminism, Marxism, method, and the

state: toward feminist jurisprudence," wrote the 1979 book *Sexual Harassment of Working Women*.⁹ This book has been cited approximately 120 times.

Sandra Lipsitz Bem, Department of Psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, author of "Gender schema theory and its implications for child development: raising gender-aschematic children in a gender-schematic society," is also the author of a highly cited 1974 paper, "The measurement of psychological androgyny," which appeared in the *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*.¹⁰ This paper, which was the subject of a 1981 *Citation Classic*[®] commentary,¹¹ introduced a new masculinity-femininity scale that treated masculinity and femininity as two independent dimensions. The scale made it possible to categorize individuals as "androgynous"—that is, having both masculine and feminine characteristics. This paper has been cited over 500 times. It was cited in *Alice Through the Microscope*, a 1980 book discussing various aspects of women and science.¹²

SSCI Coverage

As I mentioned in the first part of this essay, there is some overlap in coverage of items in the *SSCI* and in ISI's other indexes, including the *SCI* and the *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*[™] (*A&HCI*[™]). Figure 1 is a flowchart illustrating the process by which potential *SSCI* articles are selected. As the flowchart demonstrates, items from journals that are fully covered in the *SSCI* have a direct path to the *SSCI* database. Some items, however, appear in *SCI* journals that are "selectively" covered in the *SSCI*. Selective coverage means that these items undergo various evaluations to decide if they are to be processed for the *SSCI*. A selection algorithm, for example, is employed to examine the source item's references. The algorithm establishes a ratio of *SSCI* journal references to the total number of references in an article to decide if it should be included in the *SSCI*. In other words, if a certain percentage of an item's references were published in *SSCI* journals, that is one factor that can warrant inclusion in the *SSCI*. The references are also examined by ISI's trained indexers, who determine their relevance to the social sciences.

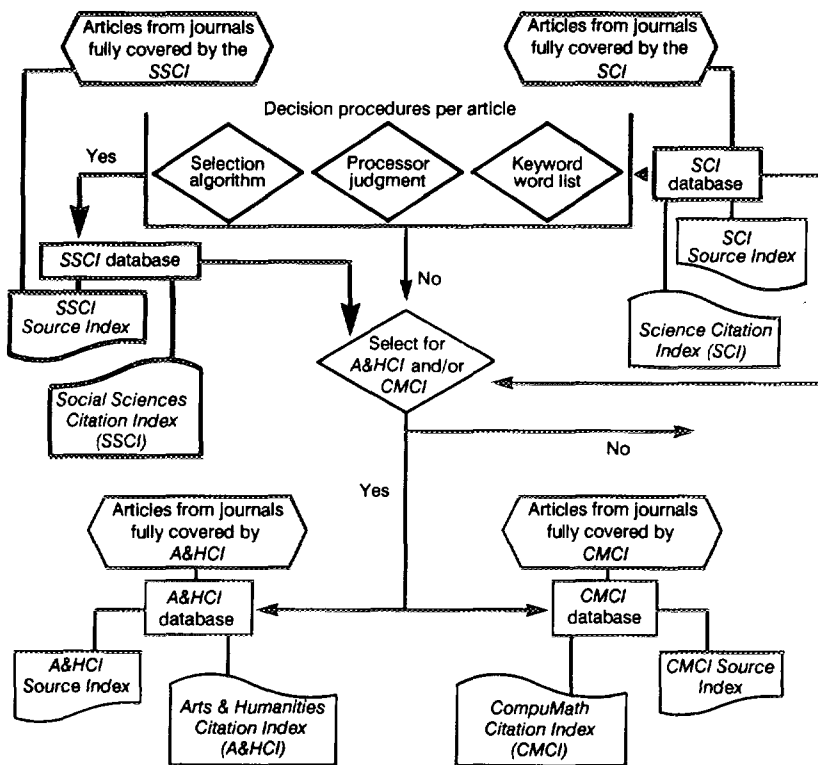
Table 4: National locations of the institutional affiliations listed by authors in the Bibliography, according to total appearances (column A). B=number of papers coauthored with researchers affiliated with institutions in other countries. C=national locations of institutions listed by coauthors.

Country	A	B	C
US	45	1	Chile
New York	12		
California	10		
Connecticut	3		
Indiana	3		
Kansas	3		
Maryland	3		
Colorado	2		
Massachusetts	2		
Minnesota	2		
Pennsylvania	2		
Wisconsin	2		
Arizona	1		
Delaware	1		
Illinois	1		
Iowa	1		
Michigan	1		
Missouri	1		
New Jersey	1		
Ohio	1		
Oklahoma	1		
Texas	1		
Washington	1		
Washington, DC	1		
UK	4	0	
Australia	1	0	
Chile	1	1	US
France	1	0	

At this juncture in the flowchart, items from selectively covered journals are either processed for the *SSCI* or excluded. All the items, however, whether processed for the *SSCI* or not, are potential source items for the *A&HCI*, for the *CompuMath Citation Index*[®], or for both. Therefore, items from selectively covered journals undergo another decision procedure.

A further illustration of the overlap in coverage (journal coverage, in this case) is provided in Figure 2. In addition to showing how many journals each index fully covers, the figure shows the overlap between the indexes regarding the journals that they selectively cover. The *SSCI*, for example, fully covers approximately 1,400 journals. As the arrow denotes, the *SSCI* also draws on the *SCI* for potential items. Over 3,300 journals were "covered." In 1986 the *SSCI* selected articles from 1,375 additional journals indexed in the *SCI*. As in the process described above, *SCI* items are scrutinized to gauge their appropriateness for inclusion in the

Figure 1: Processing sequence for articles that are potential *SSCI*[®] source items and its relation to the *SCI*[®], *CMCI*[®], and *A&HCI*[®].



Flowchart Key

- I. Journal determination: articles from fully covered *SSCI* journals are directly input to the *SSCI* database. Articles from journals in the *SCI* database are examined individually for selective coverage.
- II. Articles covered in the *SCI* are analyzed in a variety of ways prior to selection for the *SSCI*
 - A. The selection algorithm employs an article's references to establish whether the ratio of *SSCI* journal references to the total number of references warrants inclusion in the *SSCI*.
 - B. Knowledgeable indexers examine articles for their relevance to the social sciences.
 - C. A list of keywords signals a social-sciences item.
- III. Articles from fully covered *SSCI* journals and the articles chosen from the selectively covered journals are processed for the *SSCI*. Any other *SCI* source items are not processed in the *SSCI*.
- IV. All source items from both the *SCI* and the *SSCI* databases undergo further analysis as potential source items for the *A&HCI* and *CMCI*. These undergo the same decision processes as those described in step II.
- V. Any single source item may appear in one or more source indexes. All references from that source item will be indexed in the corresponding citation index.

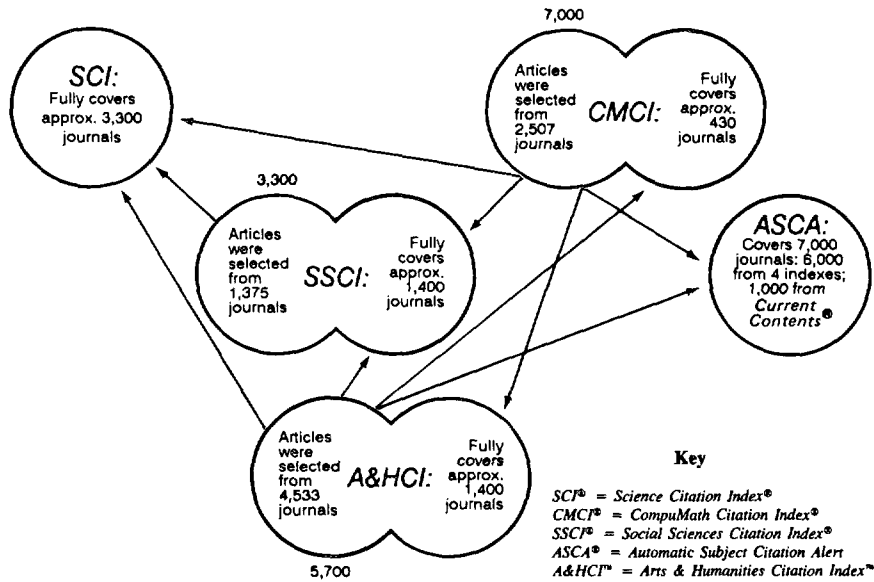
SSCI. Similarly, *CompuMath* selectively covers journals from other indexes, drawing on potential items from the *SCI*, *SSCI*, and *A&HCI*, and *ASCA*[®].

It is this overlap, in part, that explains the variety of items in this study's two-part Bibliography and accounts for the presence of articles that one would not automatically associate with the social sciences. One such

article is a paper on AIDS by F. Barré-Sinoussi, Department of Virology, Pasteur Institute, Paris, France, and colleagues. This paper, which appeared in *Science*,¹³ was listed in the Bibliography in Part 1 of this study.¹

In the months to come, we will begin research on further studies involving the *SSCI* database, including essays on the most-cited

Figure 2: Sources of journals for selective coverage, 1986 data. (Arrows point to source.) Numbers outside of selective coverage "bubbles" are the total number of journals each index examined for selective coverage.



articles and books. The present study, looking at only a single year's worth of *SSCI* articles, demonstrates the variety and scope of research to be found within the social sciences. This essay was also intended to parallel the other "annual" studies we have conducted for the natural sciences. By trying to make chronological distinctions based on multiyear citation frequencies, the analyses become less newsworthy as the time span is increased. If you wait a decade to

allow the absolute citation threshold to become more significant, the "currency" of the exercise diminishes. If you wait two decades, you might just as well report on the most-cited works, regardless of the year they were published.

* * * * *

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Bibliography: The 1983 articles most cited in the *SSCI*[®], 1983-1985, from 30 journal subject categories. Articles from interdisciplinary science and general medicine journals are omitted from this study. Articles are listed in alphabetic order by first author. A=number of 1983 citations. B=number of 1984 citations. C=number of 1985 citations. D=total number of 1983-1985 citations. The number in parentheses directly below the total is the number of 1986 citations. Code numbers indicate the 1985 and 1986 *SCJ*[®]/*SSCI* research-front specialties for which these are core papers. The notation in parentheses indicates the *SSCI* subject category for this entry.

A	B	C	D	Bibliographic Data
0	5	9	14	Adler M & Dumas B. International portfolio choice and corporation finance: a synthesis. <i>J. Finan.</i> 38:925-84, 1983. (Business, Finance) (16)
5	3	15	23	Anderson S A, Russell C S & Schumm W R. Perceived marital quality and family life-cycle categories: a further analysis. <i>J. Marriage Fam.</i> 45:127-39, 1983. 86-0903 (Sociology) (20)
1	2	9	12	Bem S L. Gender schema theory and its implications for child development: raising gender-aschematic children in a gender-schematic society. <i>Sigms</i> 8:598-616, 1983. (Women's Studies) (3)
0	4	6	10	Brenner M H & Mooney A. Unemployment and health in the context of economic change. <i>Soc. Sci. Med.</i> 17:1125-38, 1983. (Social Sciences, Biomedical) (5)
0	7	4	11	Brudney J L & England R E. Toward a definition of the coproduction concept. <i>Publ. Admin. Rev.</i> 43:59-65, 1983. (Public Administration) (3)
0	2	17	19	Cantor M H. Strain among caregivers: a study of experience in the United States. <i>Gerontologist</i> 23:597-604, 1983. 85-0190, 86-3281 (Geriatrics & Gerontology) (16)
2	3	7	12	Clancey W J. The epistemology of a rule-based expert system: a framework for explanation. <i>Artif. Intell.</i> 20:215-51, 1983. 85-1528, 86-4140 (Ergonomics) (5)
0	0	10	10	Crowder H, Johnson E L & Padberg M. Solving large-scale zero-one linear programming problems. <i>Oper. Res.</i> 31:803-34, 1983. 85-4469, 86-2646 (Management) (1)
0	2	8	10	Deger S & Smith R. Military expenditure and growth in less developed countries. <i>J. Conflict Resolut.</i> 27:335-53, 1983. (Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary) (6)
1	4	8	13	Dickens W T. The effect of company campaigns on certification elections: <i>Law and Reality</i> once again. <i>Ind. Labor Relat. Rev.</i> 36:560-75, 1983. 85-4842 (Industrial Relations & Labor) (11)
1	7	16	24	DiMaggio P J & Powell W W. The iron cage revisited: institutional isomorphism and collective rationality in organizational fields. <i>Amer. Sociol. Rev.</i> 48:147-60, 1983. 85-0474, 86-0052 (Sociology) (22)
3	2	6	11	Fernandez J E & Friesz T L. Equilibrium predictions in transportation markets: the state of the art. <i>Transp. Res. Pr. B—Method.</i> 17:155-72, 1983. (Transportation) (2)
1	8	8	17	Forrest J D & Henshaw S K. What U.S. women think and do about contraception. <i>Fam. Planning Perspect.</i> 15:157-66, 1983. 85-1469, 86-1456 (Family Studies) (9)
3	6	12	21	Fotheringham A S. A new set of spatial-interaction models: the theory of competing destinations. <i>Environ. Plan. A</i> 15:15-36, 1983. 85-5568, 86-0656 (Environmental Studies) (9)
0	5	5	10	Fries J F. The compression of morbidity. <i>Milbank Mem. Fund Q.</i> 61:397-419, 1983. (Health Policy & Services) (6)
1	2	14	17	Griffin R W. Objective and social sources of information in task redesign: a field experiment. <i>Admin. Sci. Quart.</i> 28:184-200, 1983. (Business) (5)
0	2	9	11	Hammer M. 'Core' and 'extended' social networks in relation to health and illness. <i>Soc. Sci. Med.</i> 17:405-11, 1983. (Social Sciences, Biomedical) (2)
1	2	10	13	Heneman H G & Sandver M H. Predicting the outcome of union certification elections: a review of the literature. <i>Ind. Labor Relat. Rev.</i> 36:537-59, 1983. 85-4842 (Industrial Relations & Labor) (7)
0	1	15	16	Hesselbrock M, Babor T F, Hesselbrock V, Meyer R E & Workman K. "Never believe an alcoholic"? On the validity of self-report measures of alcohol dependence and related constructs. <i>Int. J. Addict.</i> 18:593-609, 1983. 85-0382, 86-1127 (Drugs & Addiction) (11)
6	6	12	24	Horn S D. Measuring severity of illness: comparisons across institutions. <i>Amer. J. Public Health</i> 73:25-31, 1983. 85-5437, 86-4908 (Public Health) (8)
0	3	9	12	Ilgen D R & Feldman J M. Performance appraisal: a process focus. <i>Res. Organ. Behav.</i> 5:141-97, 1983. (Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary) (12)
0	4	7	11	Irvine J & Martin B R. Assessing basic research: the case of the Isaac Newton telescope. <i>Soc. Stud. Sci.</i> 13:49-86, 1983. 85-4292 (History & Philosophy of Science) (4)
0	9	3	12	Janicki M P, Mayeda T & Epple W A. Availability of group homes for persons with mental retardation in the United States. <i>Men. Retard.</i> 21:45-51, 1983. (Education, Special) (4)
1	5	13	19	Johnson C L. Dyadic family relations and social support. <i>Gerontologist</i> 23:377-83, 1983. (Geriatrics & Gerontology) (4)

A	B	C	D	Bibliographic Data
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