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# Coverage of anthropology by major electronic indexes: a comparison

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## Abstract

Librarians increasingly encounter decisions related to the use and/or purchase of an expanding body of bibliographic databases. This article examines the coverage of anthropology literatures in major academic indexes widely available in electronic format. Eight databases were selected for comparison, including three subject-specific indexes, two multidisciplinary social sciences indexes, and three general academic indexes. Indexes were compared for their coverage of a core list of 135 anthropology journals as well as journals relevant to anthropology in other social science disciplines. In addition to journal coverage, several index characteristics were also compared: years of coverage; timeliness; extent of indexing; record structure; search software; and availability of controlled vocabulary, abstracts and full text. It is concluded that each database has relative merits and weaknesses and that these multiple factors must be considered within the context of local conditions in order to determine which database products are appropriate for meeting local information needs.

## Introduction

Most academic libraries are engaged in making decisions regarding selection of both general and more specialized subject indexes, in an attempt to arrive at a workable and affordable set of databases that cover the broad range of academic disciplines that constitute their campuses' curricula. The number and variety of indexing products is continually growing, and distinctions among products and their scopes of coverage are difficult to track. Indeed, individual indexing products are hardly static, and undergo fairly regular changes in coverage. This study focuses on the coverage of one multidisciplinary field by several types of available electronic indexes: the subject-specific index, the more general multidisciplinary social science index, and the general academic index. It is hoped that this study will assist librarians and researchers in the selection or use of electronic databases for literature relevant to anthropology, and to provide a methodology for comparing subject and general electronic indexes for coverage of specific disciplines.

While the literature of anthropology is well covered, at least collectively, by the several print subject indexes available, only two have electronic counterparts, respectively titled *Anthropological Literature*[1] and *Anthropological Index Online*. Although these are both rich indexes, *Anthropological Literature* is less comprehensive in its coverage of anthropological literature, indexing 300 fewer titles than *Anthropological Index Online*. Both indexes are highly limited in their coverage of relevant literature from "non-anthropology" journals, and both are relatively slow in indexing current literature. Both contain references for numerous journals held in very few libraries in the world; however, *Anthropological Index Online* provides a document delivery service to enhance access to these hard-to-find materials.

More general social science indexing databases and general academic indexes include, to varying degrees, coverage of anthropological literature. This study will compare that coverage in *Anthropological Literature (AL)*, *Anthropological Index Online (AIO)*, *Sociofile (SO)*, *Current Contents/Social and Behavioral Sciences (CC)*, *Social Sciences Abstracts (SS)*, *Periodical Abstracts*

(*PAb*), *Academic Index (AC)*, and *Expanded Academic Index ASAP (ASAP)*. The field of anthropology makes an interesting case study due to its interdisciplinary nature and the information scatter of anthropological and related literatures throughout indexing services based on disciplinary divisions.

It must be noted that in examining electronic databases, one is chasing a moving target. There are numerous versions of each database available, and these versions change constantly. Cost, search features, and even specific content varies among versions even with the same name. Within each database section, we indicate which product was examined for the study, as it was not possible to examine every version available in the marketplace. The particular products examined were those available at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign at the time of our study, and do not represent our endorsement of one version over another. Our focus was on content rather than search engine; however, we examined database structure to the extent that it was important to retrieving content.

In designing a study to compare the coverage of anthropological literature by a number of different databases, the first task was to define "anthropological literature." This is not an easy task, given the eclectic interests of anthropologists and their willingness to employ all available information to construct their description and analysis; the traditional division of anthropology into four subdisciplines (archaeology, cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, and linguistics) that span the social sciences, humanities, physical sciences, and biological sciences; and the recent and ongoing changes in disciplinary definitions and boundaries. As the study of humankind, anthropology is generally considered to be a social science and, as a whole, is therefore better represented in social science indexes than in humanities or science indexes. Area studies, cultural studies, gender studies, and other types of research with a strong socio-cultural component or employing anthropological methodologies or perspectives are all included in our working definition of anthropological literature. Therefore, this study focuses primarily on the coverage of social or cultural anthropology, rather than on linguistic anthropology, archaeology, or physical anthropology, but will address to a lesser extent the

coverage of those subdisciplines by the anthropology, social science, and general indexes.

The following criteria were used to select the eight databases for this study:

- (1) All should be electronic indexes whose scope includes anthropology.
- (2) With the exception of *Anthropological Literature*, all should be widely available in academic libraries (either as locally owned CD-ROMs, leased tape-loaded products mounted on local online catalogs, as products distributed through services such as OCLC's FirstSearch, or as products available freely on the Web).
- (3) Each should represent one of the genres of indexes being analyzed: subject-specific indexes, social science indexes, or general academic indexes covering a wide array of subject fields and disciplines.

### The databases

*Anthropological Literature (AL)* is an index produced by Harvard University, which corresponds to a print index by the same name; coverage is based on the holdings of the Tozzer Library of Anthropology. *AL* and the British *Anthropological Index Online (AIO)* are included in this study primarily as a point of comparison for evaluating the less specialized indexes. Though a quality product, *Anthropological Literature* is not widely available in the majority of college and university libraries in the USA nor can it be considered competitive in a marketplace dominated by commercial electronic products. The producers of *Anthropological Literature* lack the capital to run it like a business, leading to frequent delays in indexing and uneven coverage of some titles. Compared to the more general electronic indexes examined in this study, it covers far more specialized anthropology and area studies literature. It and *Anthropological Index Online* are tools for the anthropologist, and are not intended to serve a broad college audience.

*Anthropological Index Online* is produced by the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland and like *Anthropological Literature*, is based on the holdings of an anthropology library, in this case the Museum of Mankind. This index has only recently become available electronically and is

currently mounted on the World Wide Web at no cost to users. **Sociofile (SO)**, as examined herein, is SilverPlatter's version of *Sociological Abstracts*, a large, well-established index/abstract covering sociological and related literature, established at Columbia University in 1953. **Current Contents/Social & Behavioral Sciences (CC)** is a well-known yet evolving social science index, covering literature from the most recent several years. **Social Sciences Abstracts (SS)**, an H. W. Wilson Company product, is the standard academic social science index for colleges, now in its 25th year, with predecessors dating back to before the turn of the century. While we recognize that many institutions purchase multiple Wilson indexes as a set, we chose to examine only the **Social Sciences Abstracts**. Where relevant, however, we have noted the inclusion of anthropology journals in other Wilson index products. **Periodical Abstracts (PAb)** is a UMI product (in this case *Periodical Abstracts Research II*, purchased as a FirstSearch database through OCLC) intended to cover all subjects of interest to an academic audience and a large number of journals, both scholarly and popular. It offers a portion of its coverage as full text. **Academic Index (AC)** is a smaller index, produced by Information Access Company (IAC), representing a broad range of topics; it covers scholarly journals as well as more popular journals, such as Harpers, in which major spokespersons for academic disciplines occasionally discuss professional or research issues with a wider audience. **Expanded Academic Index ASAP (ASAP)**, also an IAC product, is a large database of over 1,500 general and scholarly journals, with many titles available in full text.

### The Core-Plus List (core+)

To compare the coverage of anthropological literature across several databases, we first needed to establish a basis for comparison (see Figure 1). To that end, we constructed a core list of journals especially relevant to anthropology. We decided to limit our comparison to journals because most databases cover journal articles exclusively or far more comprehensively than they cover books and other types of publications. The resulting core list, which will be called Core-Plus (or Core+), is designed to

include important anthropology journals plus representative area studies and interdisciplinary journals having significant anthropological content.

The core list for this study was constructed rather painstakingly from other, smaller core lists described in the library science literature and from lists of journals covered in the four major print anthropology indexes (*Anthropological Literature*, *International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology*, *Anthropological Index*, and *Abstracts in Anthropology*). With a few exceptions, all journals included in the Core-Plus List were listed in the "anthropology" or "archaeology" section of *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory* and were covered by at least two of the standard print indexes of anthropological literature. We consulted lists of journals published in three guides to anthropological literature: *Cultural Anthropology: A Guide to Reference and Information Sources* (Kibbee, 1991), *Introduction to Library Research in Anthropology* (Weeks, 1991), "Anthropology: Survey of the Reference Works," in *Sources of Information in the Social Sciences: A Guide to the Literature* (Webb *et al.*, 1986), and consulted, to a lesser extent, *Fieldwork in the Library: A Guide to Research in Anthropology and Related Area Studies* (Westerman, 1994), *Anthropology Journals and Serials: An Analytical Guide* (Williams, 1986), and "Core journals in anthropology: a review of methodologies", in *Behavioral & Social Science Librarian*, Vol. 2 Nos. 2/3 (Clark and Clark, 1982).

Journals clearly belonging to another discipline, such as *American Journal of Sociology*, were typically excluded from the Core-Plus List, as were monographic series, most newsletters, and ceased periodicals (although some may have ceased since the formulation of the Core-Plus List). An attempt was made to represent in the list all four subdisciplines of anthropology and to include publications that focus on a particular geographic region. The methodology for selection was not especially scientific, but was certainly analytical and careful. If in doubt, the authors examined specific journal contents for author affiliation or subject content. It should be noted that none of the earlier core lists consulted offered a definition of anthropological literature. Either no particular rationale

Figure 1 Core+ List of anthropology journals

N = 135

Starred (\*) titles represent those unique to our Core List

1. *Aboriginal History*
2. *Africa*
3. *The African Archaeological Review* \*
4. *African Studies* \*
5. *America Indigena* \*
6. *American Anthropologist*
7. *American Antiquity*
8. *American Ethnologist*
9. *American Indian Culture & Research Journal*
10. *American Journal of Archaeology*
11. *American Journal of Human Biology* \*
12. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*
13. *Ancient Mesoamerica* \*
14. *Annual Review of Anthropology*
15. *Anthropologica (Canada)*
16. *Anthropological Linguistics*
17. *Anthropological Quarterly*
18. *Anthropological Science (Formerly Journal of the Anthropological Society of Nippon)*
19. *L'Anthropologie (Paris)*
20. *Anthropology & Archeology of Eurasia (Formerly Soviet Anthropology & Archaeology)*
21. *Anthropology and Education Quarterly*
22. *Anthropology and Humanism [Quarterly]*
23. *Anthropology Newsletter*
24. *Anthropology of Consciousness* \*
25. *Anthropology Today*
26. *Anthropos*
27. *Antiquity*
28. *Archaeological Method and Theory [Ann.]* \*
29. *Archaeology*
30. *Archaeology in Oceania*
31. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* \*
32. *Archaeometry*
33. *Archeomaterials* \*
34. *Arctic Anthropology*
35. *Australian Aboriginal Studies* \*
36. *Australian Journal of Anthropology (Formerly Mankind)*
37. *Behavior Science Research*
38. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde*
39. *Cambridge Anthropology* \*
40. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* \*
41. *Canadian Review of Sociology & Anthropology* \*
42. *Canberra Anthropology* \*
43. *Chinese Review of Sociology & Anthropology*
44. *City & Society*
45. *Comparative Studies in Society & History* \*
46. *Critique of Anthropology*
47. *Cultural Anthropology*
48. *Cultural Dynamics* \*
49. *Cultural Survival Quarterly*
50. *Culture*
51. *Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry*
52. *Current Anthropology*
53. *Dialectical Anthropology*
54. *Eastern Anthropologist*
55. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* \*
56. *Ethnic Groups*
57. *Ethnohistory*
58. *Ethnology*
59. *Ethnomusicology* \*
60. *Ethnos*
61. *Ethos*
62. *Expedition*
63. *Folklore*
64. *Geoarchaeology* \*
65. *Historical Archaeology*
66. *History and Anthropology*
67. *L'Homme*
68. *Homo*
69. *Human Biology*
70. *Human Ecology*
71. *Human Evolution*
72. *Human Organization*
73. *International Journal of American Linguistics*
74. *International Journal of Anthropology* \*
75. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*
76. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* \*
77. *International Journal of Primatology* \*
78. *Israel Exploration Journal*
79. *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*
80. *Journal of African History* \*
81. *Journal of American Folklore*
82. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*
83. *Journal of Anthropological Research*
84. *Journal of Archaeological Science*
85. *Journal of Asian and African Studies* \*
86. *Journal of Asian Studies*
87. *Journal of Biosocial Science* \*
88. *Journal of California & Great Basin Anthropology*
89. *Journal of Ethnobiology*
90. *Journal of Field Archaeology*
91. *Journal of Human Evolution*
92. *Journal of Latin American Lore*
93. *Journal of Latin American Studies* \*
94. *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology* \*
95. *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*
96. *Journal of Peasant Studies*
97. *Journal of Quantitative Anthropology*
98. *Journal of Ritual Studies*
- *Journal of the Anthropological Society of Nippon* \*  
Now: *Anthropological Science (1993-)*
99. *Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford* \*
100. *Journal of the Polynesian Society*
101. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute (Formerly Man)*
102. *Journal of the Steward Anthropological Society*
103. *Kiva*
104. *Language*
105. *Language in Society* \*
106. *Latin American Anthropology Review* \*
107. *Latin American Antiquity* \*
- *Man*  
Now: *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute (3/95-)*
108. *Man in India*
- *Mankind*  
Now: *Australian Journal of Anthropology*
109. *Mankind Quarterly*
110. *MCJA: Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*
111. *Medical Anthropology*
112. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*
113. *Nature* \*
114. *Nomadic Peoples* \*
115. *North American Archaeologist*
116. *Oceania*
117. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* \*
118. *Pacific Studies* \*
119. *Peasant Studies* \*
120. *Plains Anthropologist*
121. *Practicing Anthropology*
122. *Primates* \*
123. *Public Culture* \*
124. *Res: Anthropology and Aesthetics* \*
125. *Research in Economic Anthropology (Annual)*
126. *Science* \*
127. *Social Analysis* \*
128. *Social Networks*
- *Soviet Anthropology and Archaeology*  
Now: *Anthropology and Archeology of Eurasia (1992-)*
129. *Studies in Third World Societies*
130. *Urban Anthropology and Studies of Cultural...*
131. *Visual Anthropology*
132. *Visual Anthropology Review* \*
133. *World Archaeology*
134. *Yearbook of Physical Anthropology (Annual)*
135. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*

for inclusion of journals in the list was provided, or journals were selected pragmatically, based on studies of anthropologists' use or citation of journals.

The resulting Core-Plus List leans toward English-language (particularly US and UK) journals, and toward the social rather than the biological sciences or humanities. While all four traditional subfields of anthropology are represented, a deliberate attempt was made to include a preponderance of titles relevant to cultural anthropology. Also represented are regional publications (e.g. *Archaeology of Eastern North America*), publications with a specific focus within the field (e.g. *Practicing Anthropology*), and publications expressing recent trends in theory and interpretation (e.g. *Public Culture*). There is no doubt that some relevant titles have been overlooked. Others have been excluded because the genre has already been adequately represented (e.g. *Southeastern Archaeology*), or because they were fairly new (e.g. *Social Anthropology*), too recently expanded from a newsletter (an excluded genre[2]) to a qualifying journal (e.g. *Anthropology of Work Review*, *PoLAR: Political and Legal Anthropology Review*, 1993-), or too irregularly published (e.g. *Lithic Technology*, *Journal of African Civilizations*) to be represented in the indexes being examined here. It should be noted that our tallies may contain some margin of error due to differences in indexing policies of the products examined: some ceased titles are included in some index lists but not in others; indexes vary in the relative speed with which they begin to include new titles; and some indexes are slower to press, have longer backlogs, or index in batches of issues rather than linearly.

## The electronic indexes

### *Anthropological Literature (AL)*

Tozzer Library, Harvard U. Version examined: G.K. Hall CD-ROM, 1984-present. Also available as a telnet service and a graphical Web interface via RLG Citadel system and Eureka:

Coverage:

|                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Journals covered:        | approx. 450        |
| CORE+:                   | 125 (92.6 percent) |
| Additional Anthropology: | approx. 325        |
| Other Related:           | 0                  |

*Anthropological Literature* indexes approximately 450 scholarly journals and other serial publications in the field of anthropology, defined broadly. It is international in scope, with emphasis on European languages. Some of the serials are annual or irregular publications. Because this database is based on the collection of the Tozzer Library, which is a library devoted to anthropology, journals from related disciplines are typically excluded from *AL*, although numerous area studies and multidisciplinary journals associated with anthropology are included. Because it is a very rich subject collection, numerous titles outside of the mainstream are held and are indexed in *AL*:

- **Years of coverage** – nominally, items published between 1984 and 1997 are included on the CD-ROM. The CD-ROM, like its print equivalent, is issued quarterly. Electronic versions cover materials that go back farther in time. In one sample search, material from 1908 was retrieved.
- **Timeliness** – poor. Publications may be received late or irregularly by the Tozzer Library, which delays index coverage, a problem common to indexes which rely on holdings of a particular institution. Indexing of regularly published and received journals is quite slow as well, due in part to limitations in staffing common to scholarly and professional organizations and institutions. Numerous titles may not be indexed annually, but may appear in batches of two or three years in any given index volume. During this study, at least 15 titles were identified that had not been indexed for over three years.
- **Extent of indexing** – journal articles over two pages in length; editorials and commentaries; obituaries with some bibliography; reviews (books, journals, films, videos, sound recordings, databases, microforms, software, exhibits, and conferences)[3].
- **Additional publications types** – *AL* selectively indexes other serials besides “journals,” including selected published proceedings. *AL* indexes edited books and series (collected works), but not individual chapters of such works.

*Structure and performance*

- **Record structure/search software**

Fields: AUTHOR, TITLE, CITATION, SUBJECTS, NOTES[4].

There is a consistent structure, but a limited number of fields. Therefore, one may search by keyword within all searchable fields simultaneously, but one cannot stipulate a keyword search in a particular field (e.g. "1992 in CITATION" is not an option). The search software between products is quite different – Eureka and Citadel offer advanced search features not available via the CD-ROM product.

- **Abstracts** – the records contain no abstracts. This reduces the number of opportunities by the author or other abstractor to insert searchable keywords into the record.

- **Controlled vocabulary** – a dual vocabulary is employed in this database. Prior to 1986, Tozzer subject headings were applied. Since 1986, Library of Congress (LC) subject headings have been used. *AL* also supplements LC with its own list of approximately 50 subject headings. An advantage of using LC for controlled vocabulary is the availability of LCSH in most libraries; however, floating subheadings, geographic subheads in particular, are not so easily determined by browsing LCSH. Each entry includes several subject headings; indexers attempt to include geographic location, ethnic group, national group, time period, site names, and species names as appropriate. Keyword searching is the most effective search option, although one cannot stipulate a keyword search only in the subject heading field[5].

***Anthropological Index Online (AIO)***

Published by the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Online version supported by the William Buller Fagg Charitable Trust and the Centre for Social Anthropology and Computing at the University of Kent at Canterbury. Available free of charge at: [http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk/cgi-bin/uncgi/Search\\_AI/search\\_bib\\_ai/anthind](http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk/cgi-bin/uncgi/Search_AI/search_bib_ai/anthind)

Coverage:

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Journals covered:        | approx. 750      |
| CORE+:                   | 111 (82 percent) |
| Additional Anthropology: | approx. 615      |
| Other Related:           | 26               |

***Anthropological Index Online*** indexes

approximately 750 scholarly journals and other serial publications in the field of anthropology. *AIO* is based on the serial holdings of the British Museum Department of Ethnography (the Museum of Mankind). The collection is international in scope, with emphasis on sociocultural anthropology, ethnology, and material culture. Other subfields of anthropology are also covered, as well as applied areas of anthropology such as medical anthropology and visual anthropology. Materials are collected in all languages; citations in some other languages, primarily non-romance languages, are translated into English. All geographic areas are covered, with especially good coverage of Eastern and Central Europe. Coverage of archaeology is focused on areas outside of Western Europe and Classical archaeology.

Like *Anthropological Literature*, *AIO* includes many titles outside of the mainstream, since entries are based on the holding of a specialized library. The Museum of Mankind Library is considered the most comprehensive anthropology library collection in the UK, and receives many highly specialized anthropology serials. The Museum of Mankind Library offers document delivery for all items indexed in *AIO*, a real boon to scholars, since the library houses so many journals that are difficult to obtain elsewhere:

- **Years of coverage** – coverage is nominally 1965 to the present. While coverage extends back to 1965 (the beginning of the print version), there is a three- to four-year gap in coverage for the most recent few years. While indexers have added the backfiles to *AIO*, they have yet to provide indexing for 1994 (the year publication was ceased for the print version) through most of 1997. There are some exceptions for 1997 and 1998, as the indexers are actively adding new materials.

- **Timeliness** – poor. Again, there is a fairly substantial gap in coverage for recent materials. This is perhaps due to the non-commercial nature of this venture as well as the great amount of effort going into converting this index to an electronic format. At the same time, indexers have substantially changed the level of indexing provided for new records, so that more time is spent on each new entry. The print version of the index has always

lacked in timeliness; it is hoped that the current momentum will lead to increased timeliness of the electronic version. In any case, the benefit of the large number of specialized titles indexed seems to offset any lack of timeliness. This index could prove to be of major importance in coming years as it continues to develop and improve.

- **Extent of indexing** – articles from journals held by the Museum of Mankind Library are indexed in full; some titles are only selectively indexed, as noted in their 1992 print list of journals[6].
- **Additional publications types** – none.

#### *Structure and performance*

- **Record structure/search software**

Fields for older records: SUBJECTS (Geographical, Regional, Subdiscipline), AUTHOR, TITLE (with English translation, as appropriate), JOURNAL TITLE (Abbreviated), PUBLICATION YEAR, VOLUME, ISSUE NUMBER, PAGINATION.

Fields for recent records include: ACCESSION NUMBER, AUTHOR, OTHER AUTHORS, TITLE, PUBLICATION DATE, JOURNAL TITLE, VOLUME, ISSUE, PAGINATION, and SUBJECTS (Geographical, Regional, Keywords (as many as eight were observed for a single article), Subdiscipline).

The record structure is inconsistent, since the database contains old, short records, and new, enhanced records added for items from 1997 onward. Searchers may elect to search for keywords in any field, or to search by subject heading, author, title, or journal. The search software allows for automatic truncation of words, with the default set to match the search stem anywhere within a word. Searchers may change the option and select among the choices “start of word,” “end of word,” or “whole word.” Though the database purportedly allows Boolean searching, no results were retrieved when combining two subjects together in the Subject Heading field (in this case, “Africa” and “ethnography”). The same search, however, when run in the Any Field option was successful.

Non-English terms may be searched, as they may match article or journal title words,

but subject headings and keywords are in English only[7].

- **Abstracts** – no. While the lack of abstracts might limit search retrieval compared to other electronic indexes which include them, the recent addition of multiple keywords will greatly enhance search results for users of *AIO*.
- **Controlled vocabulary** – for records earlier than 1997, the print index headings are used. These consist of three headings reflecting broad geographical focus, region, and sub-discipline. A typical example might be “Americas”, “South America”, “Archaeology”. A drawback of searching by the old subject classification system, of course, is that it works less well in an electronic environment than in a print format that allows rapid browsing through a single year of indexing. In an electronic format which allows several years of an index to be searched simultaneously, more records are retrieved than anyone would likely browse through (close to 5,000 for “Africa” and “ethnography”). Enhanced keywords utilized for records from 1997 onward include headings based on LCSH as well as keywords created by the indexers to serve anthropological researchers. Since the vast majority of records currently in the database are older, keyword in title is a mode of searching generally preferable to controlled vocabulary searching in the subject field.

#### ***Sociofile (SO) (A Subset of Sociological Abstracts)***

The version examined was a CD-ROM from SilverPlatter/Sociological Abstracts, Inc.; 1974-present. Other CD-ROM versions are available under varying names from a number of vendors, including UMI, OCLC, and Ovid. It is also available for the Web through OCLC’s First Search, Ovid, Silver Platter, and Cambridge Scientific[8]:

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Coverage:         |                 |
| Journals covered: | 1,600           |
| CORE+:            | 50 (37 percent) |
| Other Related[9]: | 130             |

***Sociofile*** indexes 1,600 scholarly journals, primarily in the field of sociology, but also from related disciplines, as well as interdisciplinary

and area studies journals. *SO* is international in scope. Most journals are indexed selectively; over 200 journals are indexed in their entirety (marked “sa core journals” in the published list of titles covered). All but several anthropological journals are indexed selectively. Typically, articles on topics in archaeology, physical anthropology and linguistics are excluded [10]:

- **Years of coverage** – CD-ROM, FirstSearch, SilverPlatter, and Ovid: 1974–present, updated quarterly. Cambridge Scientific: 1963–present, updated bimonthly.
- **Timeliness** – poor. Indexing is slow for the anthropology titles checked. *SO* was three issues behind on a quarterly journal and six issues (one year) behind on a bimonthly journal.
- **Extent of indexing** – journal articles.
- **Additional publication types** – “relevant” dissertations since 1986. (Note: a number of additional publication types have been recently added.)

#### *Structure and performance*

- **Record structure/search software:**  
Fields: Title, Author, Institutional Affiliation, Journal, ISSN, Coden, Document Availability, Document Type, Language, Country of Publication, Publication Year, Abstract, Descriptors, Index Phrase, Subject Heading, Classification Codes, Accession Number, Vendor.

Record structure is detailed and standard for the industry. It includes standard searchable fields, such as those that make up the “citation” (publication data): AU, TI, JN, LA, PY, CP, and the standard subject field in SilverPlatter databases called DE (Descriptor) where the controlled vocabulary is listed. Additionally, there are added fields where the content is described. These include the abstract field (AB), and the IP (Index Phrase) field, the SH (Subject Heading) field, and the CC (numerical classification code) fields. All of the individual fields are searchable (e.g. PY=1992; anthrop\* in de).

Other useful fields include IN (Institutional Affiliation), if applicable, and LA (Language).

- **Abstracts** – yes. The abstracts are written in-house by professional abstractors.

- **Controlled vocabulary** – subject headings for the DE (Descriptor) field are taken from *Thesaurus of Sociological Indexing Terms*; additional searchable fields are the IP (Index Phrase field – a natural language, unrestricted language field) and the SH (Subject Heading) field where broader categories of terms corresponding to *SO*’s “Classification Codes” are listed.

#### ***Current Contents/Social and Behavioral Sciences (CC)***

Institute for Scientific Information. Version examined: data tape mounted on a network, with two years of coverage. Other formats available include diskette and CD-ROM, and ISI offers an ftp option as well. Backfiles are available. Available via Ovid Technologies, Inc., SilverPlatter Information, and Information Access Company:

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Coverage:         |                   |
| Journals covered: | 1,400             |
| CORE+:            | 62 (45.9 percent) |
| Other Related:    | 149               |

*CC* is derived from the ISI database which also produces *Social Sciences Citation Index*; *CC* has slightly more journals from the social and behavioral sciences (est. 1,400) than *SSCI* (est. 1,300). The journals are scholarly, represent all social science disciplines, and include multidisciplinary and area studies journals. Coverage of each social science discipline, in terms of number of journal titles indexed, is substantially less than in subject-specific databases devoted to particular disciplines in the social sciences (e.g. *Anthropological Literature*, *Sociofile*, *PsycINFO/PsycLIT*). However, all journals included are fully indexed (rather than selectively, as in *Sociofile*):

- **Years of coverage** – *CC* has traditionally been a current awareness database. Coverage offered by various vendors has been approximately one to two years until the present time.
- **Timeliness** – excellent. Indexing is very fast and complete, with weekly updates to most versions of the product. Much pre-publication information is used, so there is virtually no lag time in indexing.
- **Extent of indexing** – journal articles; book reviews.
- **Additional publication types** – none.

*Structure and performance*• **Record structure**

Fields: Author, Institutional Affiliation, Title, Source, ISSN, Language, Publication Type, Keyword (Subject), Abstract.

**CC** has evolved from being a simple representation of the tables-of-contents of numerous journals to being a standard bibliographic database. Searchable fields include Author, Author Affiliation, Article Title, Source (journal citation), Subject Heading, and Language. Keyword searches can be performed in Title, Author, Keyword (subject heading), and Abstract fields. The record structure is somewhat limited, as the source field contains the complete citation, including the date, which has no separate field. The form of author limits precision, because in **CC**, as in all ISI databases, there is no authority control for author name – while last names are provided, first and middle initials are used, regardless of how the names appear in the publications. Co-authors are all included in the author field, entered in the order they appear in the article, so one can easily retrieve articles by more than one person or by non-primary author.

- **Abstracts** – yes. **CC** provides abstracts for articles but not for reviews. These are taken from the journal when publishers have granted permission (rarely a problem). These are typically provided by the author.
- **Controlled vocabulary** – **CC** employs controlled vocabulary [11], but there is no public list of approved subject headings. Even though the list is not public, subject searching by keyword is fruitful due to the increased consistency in the presence of controlled terms. For specialized searches on anthropological topics, however, these terms may be too general.

**Social Sciences Abstracts (SS)**

H.W. Wilson, Co. Versions examined: data tape mounted on network and Ovid web. Available as a CD-ROM from H. W. Wilson, Co., as a data tape 1983-present. It is also available for the Web through OCLC's First Search, Ovid, and other vendors. Some versions of **SS** offer full text content:

## Coverage:

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Journals indexed: | 415                                      |
| CORE+:            | 21 (14 percent)<br>(38 (28 percent))[12] |
| Other Related:    | 121                                      |

**Social Sciences Abstracts** covers over 400 scholarly social science journals selected by a committee of practicing academic social science librarians within the American Library Association. Cultural anthropology, area studies, gender studies, as well as interdisciplinary journals are included. Journals which focus on minority groups in the USA are also indexed. Emphasis is on English language publications from the USA and Canada. Indexing is full, and includes all articles of at least one column in length.

Cultural anthropology is not particularly well represented in **SS**, and the other subfields are represented primarily through the inclusion of general anthropology journals rather than specialized titles. Some archaeology and linguistics journals are covered in Wilson's **Humanities Abstracts**. Coverage of physical anthropology is poor in Wilson indexes:

- **Years of coverage** – 1983 to the current month for most electronic versions.
- **Timeliness** – average. Lag time in indexing is fairly standard, about one to three months for most monthlies.
- **Extent of indexing** – journal articles; book and other reviews; editorials; obituaries; biographies; interviews.
- **Additional publication types** – None.

*Structure and performance*• **Record structure**

Fields: Accession Number, Author, Title, Source, ISSN, Language, Descriptor, Publication Type, Article Contents, Publication Year, Country of Publication, Abstract.

Separate, searchable fields include Author, Title, Source, ISSN, Language, Descriptor (Controlled Subject Heading), Publication Type (e.g. "Article", "Book Review"), Article Contents (e.g. "Feature-article", "Symposium"), and Year of Publication. Even though the date is embedded in the Source field, an additional date field is provided (Year of Publication).

- **Abstracts** – yes. The abstracts provided are written by professional librarians and subject

specialists. Some author abstracts are included, where publisher approval has been granted.

- **Controlled vocabulary** – subject indexing is controlled. Some headings are LC-derived, but Wilson creates its own authority lists as well. There is no printed or online thesaurus to which to refer. Subject headings can be seen in use in any paper issue of *SS* (an annual cumulation would represent most available headings). Controlled vocabulary varies across Wilson index titles, since efforts are made to create terms meaningful to and up-to-date with the respective subject areas and disciplines. Simultaneous controlled vocabulary searching across Wilson database products can be problematic for this reason.

### ***Periodical Abstracts (Pab)***

Produced by UMI in several versions with varying content and in CD-ROM and online formats. The version examined here was purchased through OCLC as a FirstSearch database. Also available from UMI in its ProQuest line of databases:

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Coverage:         |                 |
| Journals indexed: | 1,800           |
| CORE+:            | 42 (31 percent) |
| Other Related:    | 178             |

*Periodical Abstracts* is intended to be a comprehensive subject index for the research community. It indexes 1,800 scholarly journals, both general and specialized, and a number of popular journals of interest to the academic audience, as well as recent coverage of *The New York Times* and *Wall Street Journal*. Area studies journals and magazines are included. Selected journals focusing on particular ethnic groups, primarily those within the USA, are covered. General science journals are indexed. Emphasis is on English-language materials. Full text of many journal articles is supplied, beginning around 1994:

- **Years of coverage** – 1987 to the present.
- **Timeliness** – average. Lag time in indexing is standard, about one to three months for most monthlies. Records are added to *Pab* weekly.
- **Extent of indexing** – journal articles; book and other reviews; editorials; obituaries; biographies; interviews.

- **Additional publication types** – annual reviews.

### *Structure and performance*

#### • **Record structure**

Fields: Accession Number, Author, Title, Source (Journal Title), Availability (of photocopy from UMI document delivery), Volume and Issue Number, Pagination, Date, Source Code (for Journal Title), ISSN, Abstract, Article Type, Article Length (e.g. “long”), Special Features (e.g. “references”), Descriptors.

Most fields are searchable, including Accession Number, Special Features, and Date. One nice feature is that the Article Type field provides an indication of whether a given review is favorable or unfavorable.

- **Abstracts** – yes. Abstracts are written by UMI staff and in general are brief compared to other indexing products examined.
- **Controlled vocabulary** – subject indexing is controlled. Since *Pab* is a general index, however, subject headings tend to be broad, such as “anthropology” or “culture”.

### ***Academic Index/Infotrac EF (AC)***

Information Access Company (IAC). This product goes by several different names, depending on format and availability of full text. Available in CD-ROM format; in a Web-accessible version, via IAC’s SearchBank product line. Also available is a product line with full text, known as *Academic Index ASAP*, and formats include CD-ROM and SearchBank. Versions are “last three years”, with a backfile of citations (to 1976) either included in the price, or available for purchase. Libraries may also purchase microfilm copies of the materials indexed in Academic Index as part of their subscriptions. The version examined here is the CD-ROM from IAC known as *InfoTrac EF*, without full text:

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Coverage:         |                   |
| Journals covered: | 560               |
| CORE+:            | 14 (10.4 percent) |
| Other Related:    | 61                |

*Academic Index* indexes 560 scholarly and popular journals and magazines in all fields. This product, like *Periodical Abstracts* and *Expanded Academic Index ASAP*, has a broad subject definition, and provides access to

citations from a number of types of journals of interest to an academic audience. In addition to subject-based journals from a wide range of disciplines, the list includes general scholarly journals and selected current news and commentary sources. Selected area studies journals and magazines are included, as well as a number focusing on particular ethnic groups, primarily those within the USA. Several general science journals are indexed. Emphasis is on English-language materials:

- **Years of coverage** – last three years. Backfiles, back to 1976, are included in the SearchBank products; available for additional cost in the CD-ROM version.
- **Timeliness** – good. The indexing in *AC* is very current, aside from lags caused by quarterly issue for the CD-ROM version. Web versions are updated daily and are extremely timely.
- **Extent of indexing** – journal and magazine articles; book and other reviews; editorials by noted individuals.
- **Additional publication types** – newspaper (*New York Times*); annual reviews; reviewing sources (e.g. *Choice*, *Publishers Weekly*).

#### *Structure and performance*

- **Record structure**

In the CD-ROM product, displayed fields include Source (includes journal name, volume, issue, pages, date), Title, Author (name as it appears in journal, inverted), Abstract, and Subjects. The subject field for persons as subjects is called "People". (In the case of a book review, the "People" field denotes author of the book being reviewed; the author field contains the name of the author of the review.) Another field which may be provided is Features, which lists graphic elements (photographs, charts, etc.).

No separate date field is displayed, but searching instructions direct the user to enter "DA SINCE JUNE 1992" to search the Publication Date index. Also, there is a list of journal names that can be browsed by key word using the "JN=" expression.

- **Abstracts** – yes. Abstracts are available for all articles, and are either taken from the article directly, when permitted, or are written at Information Access.

- **Controlled vocabulary** – subject headings are drawn from a controlled list originally based on LC but adapted by IAC. A "Subject Guide" (a list of subject headings used in *AC*) is available online.

#### ***Expanded Academic Index ASAP (ASAP)***

Information Access Company. Available as a CD-ROM or for the Web with IAC's SearchBank interface. Coverage is "last three years"; backfile available to 1980. The version examined here is the SearchBank Web product. IAC's *ASAP* product lines contain full text of articles from many of the journals indexed:

Coverage:

|                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Journals covered: | 1,580 (520 full-text) |
| CORE+:            | 43 (31.9 percent)     |
| Other Related:    | 185                   |

***Expanded Academic Index ASAP*** indexes 1,580 scholarly and popular journals and magazines in all fields. This product has a broad subject definition, and provides access to citations from a number of types of journals of interest to the academic audience. In addition to subject-based journals from a wide range of disciplines, the index includes general scholarly journals and selected current news and commentary sources. Area studies journals and magazines are included. Selected journals focusing on particular ethnic groups, primarily groups within the USA, are covered. General science journals are indexed. Emphasis is on English-language materials. This database indexes 100 percent of the titles included in IAC's own *Academic Index* as well as the H.W. Wilson index products *Social Sciences Abstracts*, *Humanities Abstracts*, and *General Science Abstracts*. IAC's Web-based interface, SearchBank, was the electronic version examined:

- **Years of coverage** – current file is last three years, with backfiles to 1980. Updated daily.
- **Timeliness** – excellent. In theory, there is virtually no time lag in indexing, although this varies widely by title. While the appearance of citations is quick, abstracts and full text may lag weeks or even months behind publication dates, based on individual contracts with publishers. News weeklies do not include text until the issue is superseded on the newsstands.

- **Extent of indexing** – journal and magazine articles; book and other reviews; editorials by noted individuals.
- **Additional publication types** – newspaper (*New York Times*); annual reviews; reviewing sources (e.g. *Choice*, *New York Review of Books*, *New York Times Book Review*, *Times Literary Supplement*, *Publishers Weekly*).

#### Structure and performance

- **Record structure/search software**  
Fields (included in records, but not labeled or tagged): Author, Title, Date, Journal Name, Subject, Record Number.  
*ASAP* has two search modes in Search-Bank: EasyTrac and PowerTrac. In Easy-Trac, displayed fields include Source (includes journal name, volume, issue, pages, date), Title, Author (name as it appears in journal, inverted). The format and order of this citation information varies, depending on whether the user views it from the display list of retrieved records, or selects the “view” option to examine the individual entry in more depth. This lack of consistency may cause confusion for index users. Unlike all other indexes examined, *ASAP* does not label the fields in its records. Another departure from standard indexing practice is the division of the record into separate parts, which are then segmented into different Web pages. Basic citation information can be viewed from the retrieval set display screens. Abstracts and text, where available, are separate and can be viewed by selecting the “view” option below each citation. Subject headings are viewed by selecting the “explore” button from within the “view abstract and text” page, an action which links users to a separate Web page. From this “explore” screen, users may view the subject authority list and link directly to lists of articles sharing the same subject headings as the article under examination via active or hot links. From this page, users may also explore the subject authority files.

While the use of hot links is an excellent index enhancement, the ways in which database records are segmented into different Web pages requires more keystrokes and waiting for connections and data loading. Query time is compromised somewhat, and

in general the interface is cumbersome to use.

EasyTrac allows searching by subject heading (searches primary author authority and subject heading authority files only) or keyword. Keyword searching includes most fields of the record. The EasyTrac software automatically converts a failed subject heading search to a keyword search. PowerTrac, in contrast, allows searching by any field, providing the opportunity for more precise searches. PowerTrac mode offers a flexible and varied array of search options, including keyword (of citation and abstract), subject heading (controlled vocabulary), and text word (keyword from full text of articles), a nice feature. Unfortunately, PowerTrac does not allow users to build complex search statements.

- **Abstracts** – yes. Abstracts are available for many articles, and are either taken from the article where permitted or written at Information Access. As already noted, abstracts and text may not be immediately available for current journal and magazine issues, depending on individual licensing agreements with publishers.
- **Controlled vocabulary** – subject headings are drawn from a controlled list of headings originally based on LC but adapted by IAC. A “Subject Guide” is available online by performing a subject search, which places the user in an authority list, or by “exploring” a subject once a relevant article is found on a topic.

#### Results and discussion

Each of the databases examined was unique in its relevance to anthropology, as described by its:

- (1) coverage of anthropology journals in the Core+ List;
- (2) coverage of anthropology subfields within the Core+ List; or
- (3) its coverage of other sources with content relevant to cultural anthropology.

#### Coverage of anthropology journals in the Core+ List

None come close to the exposure to the broad range of anthropological publications that a

subject-specific anthropological index such as *Anthropological Literature* or *Anthropological Index Online* does. Tallies for the Core+ List are summarized in Table I; the raw data is included in the Appendix.

Excluding *Anthropological Literature*, *Anthropological Index Online* offers the best overall coverage of anthropology journals (82.2 percent of the Core+), followed by *Current Contents* (45.9 percent). *Sociofile* provides the next best coverage (37 percent), but is poor in its coverage of archaeology, physical anthropology and linguistic anthropology. *Sociofile*, however, indexes slightly more cultural anthropology titles from the Core+ List than does *Current Contents*. *Sociofile* and *Current Contents* have 28 Core+ titles in common; *Current Contents* has an additional 34 titles that *Sociofile* does not cover, while *Sociofile* has 22 not covered by *Current Contents*. By searching *Current Contents* in combination with *Sociofile*, 84 of the Core+ titles would be covered, a number approaching *Anthropological Literature* in terms of number of titles covered.

*Periodical Abstracts* and *Expanded Academic Index ASAP* do not provide as thorough coverage of anthropology as *Sociofile* or *Current Contents*, but are better than *Social Sciences Abstracts* and *Academic Index*, both of which score poorly against the Core+ List. *Periodical Abstracts* and *Expanded Academic Index ASAP* offer virtually identical coverage of the Core+ List, with *ASAP* offering a single title not also covered in *Periodical Abstracts* (Ethnic Groups). *Social Sciences Abstracts* and *Academic Index* do not index any titles not indexed in *Expanded Academic Index ASAP*, which subsumes coverage of both indexes. *Expanded Academic Index ASAP* indexes only six titles not included in either *Sociofile* or *Current Contents*: *Folklore*, *Journal of American Folklore*, *Yearbook of Physical Anthropology*, *Ethnomusicology*, *Expedition*, and *Nature*.

### Coverage of anthropology subfields within the Core+ List

In addition to counting inclusion of Core+ titles, indexes were compared for their coverage of different types of anthropology journals, based largely on subdiscipline coverage [13]. Journals from the Core+ List were classified into one of several categories and coverage was compared across indexes: General Anthropology (G – covering all subdisciplines), General Area Studies (GA – focus of journal is on geographic area or peoples associated with a particular region and may be interdisciplinary), Cultural Anthropology (C; including Applied Anthropology and Medical Anthropology), Archaeology, Linguistics, Physical Anthropology, and Popular [14]. The results are summarized in Table II.

Overall, *Anthropological Literature* is best for coverage of the Core+ List and in all subfield areas, followed closely by *Anthropological Index Online*. Not surprisingly, General Anthropology journals from the Core+ List are best represented in *Anthropological Literature* (20 titles), followed by *Anthropological Index Online* with 19 of the 21 titles covered. *Current Contents* and *Sociofile* round out the top half of the ranking although the number of titles indexed (ten of 21 Core+ each) is almost half that of *Anthropological Index Online*. *Anthropological Index Online*, *Sociofile*, *Current Contents*, *Periodical Abstracts*, *Social Sciences Abstracts*, and *Expanded Academic Index ASAP* all cover five common titles: *American Anthropologist*, *Current Anthropology*, *Annual Review of Anthropology*, *Anthropological Quarterly* and *Journal of Anthropological Research*. Of these titles, *Academic Index* indexes only the first two.

Combining the categories General Anthropology, General Area Studies, and Cultural Anthropology together provides a useful point for comparison, as these areas of anthropology are of the greatest interest to this study.

*Anthropological Index Online* provides

Table I Coverage of anthropology journals in the Core+ List

|                            | AL   | AIO  | SO   | CC   | SS   | PAb  | AC   | ASAP |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total Core+ titles indexed | 125  | 111  | 50   | 62   | 21   | 42   | 14   | 43   |
| Percent of Core+           | 92.6 | 82.2 | 37.0 | 45.9 | 14.0 | 31.0 | 10.4 | 31.9 |

Table II Coverage of anthropology subfields within the Core+ List

| Journal category         | # from Core+ | AL  | AIO | SO | CC | SS | PAb | AC | ASAP |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|------|
| General anth.            | 21           | 20  | 19  | 10 | 10 | 6  | 7   | 2  | 7    |
| General area studies     | 21           | 21  | 18  | 7  | 10 | 4  | 8   | 2  | 8    |
| Cultural anth.           | 48           | 41  | 41  | 26 | 21 | 9  | 13  | 4  | 14   |
| G, GA, C combined        | 90           | 82  | 78  | 43 | 41 | 19 | 28  | 8  | 29   |
| Percent of Core+ covered |              | 91  | 87  | 48 | 46 | 21 | 31  | 9  | 32   |
| Archaeology              | 25           | 25  | 18  | 1  | 12 | 0  | 6   | 3  | 6    |
| Physical anth.           | 12           | 12  | 9   | 3  | 5  | 2  | 4   | 1  | 4    |
| Linguistics              | 6            | 6   | 5   | 2  | 4  | 0  | 2   | 0  | 2    |
| Popular                  | 2            | 0   | 1   | 1  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 2  | 2    |
| All Core+ titles         | 135          | 125 | 111 | 50 | 62 | 21 | 42  | 14 | 43   |

coverage comparable to that of *Anthropological Literature* in the areas of General Anthropology and Cultural Anthropology, but lags slightly behind in coverage of General Area Studies (15 percent). This 15 percent really only represents three titles, however, since the number of journals classified as General Area Studies is 21.

Of the non-anthropology indexes, *Sociofile* and *Current Contents* provide the best coverage within this combined category. From a purely statistical standpoint, they are similar in number of titles covered, with 43/91 and 41/91 respectively. If the two are combined and searched, approximately 65 percent of the titles are indexed (14 of 21 general, 15 of 21 area studies, and 30 of 48 cultural titles). Cultural Anthropology journal titles covered by *Expanded Academic Index ASAP* represent 100 percent overlap of *Social Sciences Abstracts* coverage combined with *Humanities Abstracts* coverage; if cost is a deciding factor, the combined Wilson files are an economical choice. *Periodical Abstracts* also offers nearly identical coverage of titles to *ASAP*.

Comparing all indexes, the category of Archaeology is best covered in *Anthropological Literature*, followed by *Anthropological Index Online*; however, significant differences in coverage exist between the two top indexes. While *Anthropological Literature* covers all of the Archaeology titles from the Core+ List, *Anthropological Index Online* covers only 18. This discrepancy may be due in part to the nature of the two institutions upon whose collections indexing is based. The Royal

Anthropological Institute may be more heavily focused on sociocultural anthropology materials than its counterpart at Harvard. Another possible cause for the difference in coverage may be that our Core+ List leans heavily toward anthropology journals published in the USA, while the Royal Institute's collection may be geared more toward non-US or British periodicals. Of the non-anthropology indexes, archaeology is best represented in *Current Contents*; in fact, there is no other viable choice represented in this study. *Current Contents* includes 12 of the 25 Core+ Archaeology titles, or roughly 48 percent of the list. *Periodical Abstracts* and *Expanded Academic Index ASAP* each include six or 24 percent of the Core+ Archaeology titles, while Wilson's *Social Sciences Abstracts* does not include any titles. *Humanities Abstracts* is the Wilson product which covers the subfield of archaeology, but includes only five titles from the Archaeology category of the Core+ List.

Like Archaeology, Physical Anthropology journals are not well represented in social science indexes. This is not surprising, as this subfield of anthropology may be classified as a life science rather than a social science in many indexing products. It is interesting to note, however, that they are not well represented in general academic indexes either. In the final category, "Popular", the two general science journals (*Nature*, *Science*) are covered in the general academic indexes – *Periodical Abstracts*, *Academic Index* and *Expanded Academic Index ASAP*. Science is also covered in *Sociofile*.

### Coverage of other sources with content relevant to cultural anthropology

Lists of titles indexed by the eight databases were examined for coverage of related interdisciplinary and social science journals of interest to anthropologists. One criterion used to determine a journal's usefulness was inclusion in *International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology*, the most comprehensive of the print Cultural Anthropology indexes. For this analysis, 222 titles were chosen representing the following categories: area studies journals; journals in relevant subject areas, particularly sociology, economics, and political science; social science journals with comparative or international perspectives; and general academic journals with essays and/or substantive articles related to anthropology (see Table III).

*Anthropological Literature and Anthropological Index Online* offer rather poor coverage of cross-disciplinary and related social science journals – journals that are not primarily anthropological – for reasons already discussed. For these types of journals, users are better served by *Current Contents*, *Periodical Abstracts*, and *Expanded Academic Index ASAP*. While *Expanded Academic Index ASAP* and *Periodical Abstracts* perform best in this category, their coverage of anthropology in the Core+ List is significantly poorer than *Current Contents*, the more important comparative category. Both *Expanded Academic Index ASAP* and *Periodical Abstracts* perform about as well as *Sociofile* for anthropology coverage, with 43 and 42 titles respectively (*Sociofile* has 50), but for overall coverage of related fields, exceed *Sociofile* in the number of related titles – 185 and 178 to *Sociofile*'s 130. This difference is due to their differences in database type; as a subject index, *Sociofile* focuses primarily on sociology, while *Expanded Academic Index ASAP* and *Periodical Abstracts* seek to include a broader range of

academic disciplines. *Current Contents* is a good database choice for coverage of these cross-disciplinary and related journals, with its focus on social and behavioral science journals; when this category is combined with coverage of the Core+ List, *Current Contents* outperforms the other databases. For articles and journals with a specifically sociocultural approach, those most closely allied to cultural anthropology, *Sociofile* is the best source. This seems logical, given the synergy between anthropology and sociology and their interest in similar issues. *Sociofile* has better coverage of sociocultural journals than *Current Contents*, even though *Current Contents* covers more of the Core+ journal titles.

The social science and general academic indexes are generally useful for users willing to draw on the literatures of different fields. They provide exposure to works that may fall outside the boundaries of anthropology but which are highly relevant to the issues of interest to cultural anthropologists; and with the exception of *Academic Index*, all seem to provide solid coverage of allied fields such as economics and political science and those with comparative or international perspectives. They also provide access to anthropology articles published in journals considered to be multidisciplinary that may not be included in subject indexes, such as *Daedalus*, or articles written by anthropologists for a wider audience (for example, Stephen J. Gould sometimes publishes in popular magazines).

One cautionary note must be made in using general social science indexes: there is a danger of cross-disciplinary and interdisciplinary scholarship becoming amalgamated to such an extent that all identity with a particular discipline's philosophy of seeing or methodology is lost or subsumed. Undergraduate students are particularly susceptible to not recognizing disciplinary lines in terms of theoretical and methodological approaches.

Table III Coverage of social science journals with content relevant to cultural anthropology

|  | AL | AIO | SO  | CC  | SS  | PAb | AC | ASAP |
|--|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|
| Related social science titles (non-anthropology) | 0  | 26  | 130 | 149 | 121 | 178 | 61 | 185  |

Note: N = 222

**Frequency of coverage of Core+ titles**

It is also useful to make observations about coverage of the 135 Core+ journal titles across databases. Such a comparison provides a general feel for the landscape of anthropological literature, as represented in these electronic indexes. It may also indicate some of the difficulty in using such a lengthy “core” list to compare database products, particularly when applying the comparison at the local level. Table IV indicates how frequently each title from the Core+ List was represented in the databases studied. Results are indicated with and without *Anthropological Literature* and *Anthropological Index Online* (these products skew the results since they are anthropology indexes). Observations can also be made about individual indexes and journal titles.

Only four Core+ titles were covered in all of the indexes: *American Anthropologist*, *Current Anthropology*, *Ethnology*, and *Human Organization*. Two titles are not covered in any of the eight indexes (frequency = 0): *Anthropology Newsletter* and *Chinese Review of Sociology & Anthropology*. Eight of the ten titles covered in only one of the anthropology indexes are covered by *Anthropological Literature* while *Anthropological Index Online* uniquely covers two titles – *Journal of Ritual Studies* and *Practicing Anthropology*. When *Anthropological Literature* is excluded from consideration, *Anthropological Index Online* covers 35 titles not included in any of the other indexes.

Excluding *Anthropological Literature* and *Anthropological Index Online*, 33.3 percent of the journals in the Core+ List were not covered by the indexes. Interestingly, none of the other six indexes covered certain major journals

or annuals: *Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford*, *Cambridge Anthropology*, *Archaeological Method and Theory*, and *Anthropology & Humanism Quarterly*. Journals unique to the two anthropology indexes and not represented in any of the others (N = 45) fall into certain categories:

- (1) Titles with a narrow subject focus: *Aboriginal History*, *Anthropology of Consciousness*, *Journal of Latin American Lore*, *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology*, *Australian Aboriginal Studies*.
- (2) Journals representative of one of the other three subfields of anthropology: *International Journal of Primatology*, *Primates*, *Archaeological Method and Theory*, *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology*.
- (3) Journals with a combination of narrow subject focus and non-cultural subfield: *Journal of Ethnobiology*, *Archaeology of Eastern North America*.
- (4) Journals representing specialties within anthropology: *Visual Anthropology*, *Res: Anthropology and Aesthetics*, *Medical Anthropology*.
- (5) Non-English language journals: *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* (coverage is especially weak in general social science and general academic indexes, although all of the indexes do very selectively scan some non-English journals).

When the two anthropology indexes are again excluded from consideration, all of the journal titles with a frequency of one (indexed in only one database) are indexed in either *Sociofile* or *Current Contents*. If these titles are examined by subfield coverage, substantive differences are

Table IV Frequency of coverage of Core+ titles

| A. Frequency of coverage of Core+ titles in the eight indexes reviewed |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |      |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
|  | All 8 | 7 of 8 | 6 of 8 | 5 of 8 | 4 of 8 | 3 of 8 | 2 of 8 | 1 of 8 | None |
| Number of titles from Core+  | 4     | 8      | 14     | 9      | 16     | 30     | 42     | 10     | 2    |
| Percent of Core+ List  | 3.0   | 5.9    | 10.4   | 6.7    | 11.9   | 22.2   | 31.1   | 7.4    | 1.5  |

  

| B. Frequency of coverage of Core+ titles in the six non-anthropology indexes reviewed |       |        |        |        |        |        |      |
|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
|   | All 6 | 5 of 6 | 4 of 6 | 3 of 6 | 2 of 6 | 1 of 6 | None |
| Number of titles from Core+ List  | 4     | 9      | 15     | 11     | 19     | 32     | 45   |
| Percent of Core+ List   | 3.0   | 6.7    | 11.1   | 8.15   | 14.1   | 23.7   | 33.3 |

revealed: **Current Contents** covers the Archaeology titles while **Sociofile** covers the Cultural Anthropology titles. General and General Area titles are split between the two.

Other interesting observations were noted. For example, **Sociofile** covers over a dozen anthropology journals not in **Anthropological Literature**, such as *Anthropological Journal on European Cultures* and *Knowledge and Society*. **Current Contents** also covers some surprising anthropology journals, such as the *Journal of Nautical Archaeology*. Despite the large number of journals indexed by **Anthropological Literature** and **Anthropological Index Online**, the best source to consult for coverage of the most esoteric and specialized anthropology journals is the more comprehensive International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology.

### Other factors

#### Timeliness

Access to current material is important for research, instruction, and practice. **Current Contents**, **Expanded Academic Index ASAP**, and **Periodical Abstracts** are excellent in this regard. Frequency of update is one area of rapid evolution in electronic indexing products, and improvement should be expected in most databases.

#### Time depth

Equally important, particularly in comparing electronic indexes, is depth of coverage in terms of years of indexing. In the field of anthropology, like many social science fields, access to past literature is extremely important. In making difficult decisions about which bibliographic indexes to purchase (or which to continue to support), one must consider availability of past coverage of the field but also of particular titles. **Anthropological Index Online** offers the best time depth of the electronic indexes, spanning back to the mid-1960s. **Anthropological Literature**, when combined with the older print Tozzer indexes that preceded it offers good depth of time coverage as well but a far more cumbersome mode of accessing older materials. **Sociofile** is excellent for time depth, with the CD-ROM format providing coverage back to 1974, and Cambridge Scientific's version extending back to 1963. **Current Contents**, as

a current awareness tool, generally covers the last two years, but backfiles are also available for purchase.

While **Social Sciences Abstracts** is also a good choice for time depth (1983 to present, with print formats spanning back much farther), it should be noted that in the case of interdisciplinary and area studies journals many titles have been added only over the last two to three years. This movement by Wilson to include more interdisciplinary coverage and area studies journals is promising, but librarians should realize that retrospective depth of coverage is not there, nor is it likely to be in the future. **Expanded Academic Index ASAP** offers a backfile to supplement its index of the current three years, but a significant number of its titles have been just recently added. Some of its more popular titles go back as far as 1980, but most Core+ titles do not date back beyond 1987. The lack of time depth for Core+ titles is particularly true for the full text components in all products. **Academic Index** covers the last three years, with backfiles available for additional cost.

#### Full text

Many of today's indexes provide not only the intellectual access traditionally afforded by their print predecessors but physical access as well. The inclusion of full text enhances the content of the databases, and in some cases also the retrievability of specific articles due to the availability of keyword in text searching.

**Academic Index ASAP** offers the full text of approximately 15 percent of its 1,580 titles, including 16 (approximately 10 percent) of the titles in the Core+ List and roughly 25 percent of the 222 additional titles identified as relevant to cultural anthropology. Full text availability for the majority of these titles dates back only to 1994. **Social Sciences Abstracts** offers the full text of five titles from the Core+ List (*Annual Review of Anthropology*, *Anthropological Quarterly*, *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, *Journal of the RAI*, *Oceania*) via its Wilson Select line of products[15]; like **Academic Index ASAP**, coverage tends to extend back only to about 1994. **Periodical Abstracts** is another product which offers full text online, with six Core+ titles represented. **Academic**

**Index** includes six full text titles from the Core+.

The availability of full text online and/or document delivery are areas of rapid development for index producers, with new and enhanced products announced seemingly every few weeks. Because changes in full text availability are so common, generalizations are difficult to make and are quickly outdated. For example, some social science index producers have recently announced plans to offer direct links from citations in their products to the full electronic versions of the journals they cover, through publisher agreements. These social science products are following the lead of more general academic indexes such as **Academic Index ASAP**, **Periodical Abstracts**, and **Articles First** via FirstSearch.

Full-text access to journals is also an expanding market for products such as Project Muse (which covers the most current three to four years of its titles) and JSTOR (which offers retrospective coverage of titles, usually back to the first volume) and via publisher license, as in the case of Ideal and Academic. These products allow browsability by issue but also offer search engines which substitute for more traditional electronic indexes. A true advantage of these products is the availability of keyword-in-text searching. To date, however, none of these products offers a wide array of anthropology journals.

As libraries are increasingly forced for financial reasons to choose between ownership of materials and access to them, these features become more than just issues of convenience for the end-user. In many libraries, these products may take the place of local print subscriptions to journals and indexes, providing both the intellectual and the physical access to articles.

While full-text capabilities are a boon for access to current materials, they may presently be of limited use for retrospective searching. There is, however, added value to searching full-text databases, due to the inclusion of footnotes and bibliographies, which allows citation tracing to take place from within the index. This additional source of bibliographic information provides some intellectual access to older materials (indirectly extending the coverage of the index back in time), and online access to these bibliographies provides the opportunity for

searchers to navigate within and between publication Webs. This in-context search strategy may prove more useful to serious researchers than the retrieval sets of largely independent articles located on the basis of shared keywords or controlled subject headings in indexes lacking full text access.

Keyword text searching seems to be a general direction in which products are heading for indexing of new full-text products. It is unlikely this type of searching will completely replace availability of controlled vocabulary for information retrieval, at least in the foreseeable future, and at least among users who prefer the precision of controlled subject headings. However, keyword searching does seem to be gaining popularity as a search option in new electronic products, and both **Anthropological Index Online** and **Sociofile** offer keyword identifier fields to supplement their controlled subject headings. As libraries move toward offering access to multiple subject indexes via overlay search engines such as those provided by Ovid and SilverPlatter that allow simultaneous or cross searching of products, keyword in text and/or keyword in identifier fields will become the search options of choice, since the particular controlled vocabulary of one index will not transfer to another product. If a library offers both **Social Sciences Abstracts** and **Current Contents** via Ovid, for example, an author search first run successfully in **Social Sciences Abstracts** will fail when rerun in **Current Contents** because the format of author entries differs in the two databases (**CC** utilizes initials in lieu of first names).

## Conclusions

Anthropology is covered fairly well by a number of social science and general databases, but is not covered in a manner that could be termed comprehensive by even the subject-specific **Anthropological Literature** and **Anthropological Index Online**. This is due in part to the eclectic nature of the discipline and its literature and to the lack of commercial viability of a really comprehensive electronic indexing product for anthropology.

Setting aside for the moment the two anthropology indexes and the three large social science products, the two general academic indexes,

**Periodical Abstracts** and **Expanded Academic Index ASAP** emerge in this study as very strong index choices, and are, by definition, useful to the whole academic community. They offer good overall coverage of anthropology, in terms of subject breadth, years of coverage, and timeliness. Likewise, they include a number of “non-academic” but highly relevant titles. Full-text coverage of the Core+ List is superior in **ASAP** to that of **Periodical Abstracts** (16 and six titles, respectively). These large, general products are relatively expensive, however, so one must weigh that factor against the others here described. These products may turn out to be cost-effective when viewed in terms of their utility for a wide range of scholars in other subject areas outside of anthropology.

In a highly cross-disciplinary field such as Anthropology, the broad social science indexes, with a large number of indexed titles, prove very worthwhile. Of the two examined, **Current Contents/Social and Behavioral Sciences** exceeds **Periodical Abstracts** and **Expanded Academic Index ASAP** in terms of number of Core+ titles covered, and, similarly, offers broad coverage of the social sciences. It is superior in terms of currency, but inferior in retrospective coverage, at least until back years are added to the product. In general, long-term coverage of journal titles outweighs currency in usefulness to researchers.

To match the utility of the two general databases for coverage of a wide variety of subject areas, a suite of **Current Contents** databases in addition to the **Social and Behavioral Sciences** files must be purchased, which is an expensive choice. The other social science database discussed, **Sociofile**, provides solid coverage of sociocultural anthropology with a time depth of indexing that is superior to **Current Contents/Social and Behavioral Sciences**; however, its indexing of anthropology journals is selective rather than extensive.

For a primarily undergraduate audience, **Social Sciences Abstracts** is a good choice, followed by **Academic Index**. Even though they include indexing of relatively few anthropology journals, they are the titles every college and university library are likely to own. While coverage of anthropology is far from comprehensive, it is sufficient to lead the student

working on a term paper to a workable number of publications, at least in cultural anthropology.

Particular features may influence local decisions about which databases to purchase. For access to book reviews, **Social Sciences Abstracts** has coverage of the longest term (back to 1983), while **Current Contents** provides reviews in a larger number of journals. **Expanded Academic Index ASAP** includes some full text reviews, but unfortunately not from *American Anthropologist*, one of the key reviewing sources in the field.

Returning to a discussion of all eight indexes, including the two anthropology indexes, **Anthropological Index Online** was the most comprehensive in its coverage of anthropology, though second to **Anthropological Literature** in its coverage of the Core+ List. As previously stated, **Anthropological Index Online** is currently free of charge due to special funding provided for a three-year period of time. After that, it is most likely going to be available for a fee. A closer inspection of the journal lists of the two anthropology indexes reveals, not surprisingly, that **Anthropological Literature** is stronger in its coverage of titles published in the USA while **Anthropological Index Online** is stronger in its coverage of titles from the UK. For truly comprehensive coverage of the field of anthropology as well as relevant journals in related social science fields, the one clear choice turns out to be not an electronic index but rather a print index – *International Bibliography of Social and Cultural Anthropology*.

A reasonable question, then, is whether a library should attempt to subscribe to multiple print and electronic indexes in anthropology (or more general products which include coverage of anthropology), or rely on only one or two products. On the one hand, the most comprehensive product is in print format and is only issued annually. On the other hand, a variety of electronic indexes are available which offer less comprehensive coverage but which: include the most important journal titles from the Core+ List; are issued more frequently; offer flexibility of search options (including keyword searching and simultaneous searching of multiple years); if networked allow users to search from home or office; and may offer some full text directly. To answer this and similarly difficult questions, one must weigh a variety of the factors described in

this article, including relative costs of indexing products, coverage of journal titles, extent of indexing, years of coverage, and access points.

Decisions must also be placed squarely in the context of local conditions, particularly the needs of users, limits of the library budget, and levels of staffing for assisting users with the databases. Factors to consider include population served (number of faculty, their areas of expertise, presence or absence of a graduate program, number of students majoring in anthropology) and curriculum supported (number and type of courses offered). Of critical importance also is the relationship between journals covered by a particular index and the local availability of or access to those titles. An important factor here is local ownership of journals versus access to the materials via document delivery, interlibrary loan, or full text availability via the indexing product itself.

Besides identifying the indexing product that best fits local need is the issue of how many indexes are adequate for coverage of the field of anthropology. For libraries serving large anthropology departments, access to a single product may not be sufficient; in such cases, a combination of print and electronic anthropology indexes may be appropriate, even when more general indexing products may be available to serve the needs of the campus as a whole. It is also advisable to examine the extent of overlap between products in making decisions about which products to support. For example, *Periodical Abstracts* and *ASAP* offer virtually identical coverage of the Core+ List and similar coverage of relevant social science journals; in this case, the decision may boil down to issues of cost, search feature preferences, and how well each product meets the needs of other user groups on campus. It is thus impossible to state that one product is a better choice than another overall – there are tradeoffs between cost and other features of the indexes such as currency, coverage and search options.

As libraries continue to expand networked access to databases, choices between indexing products may be influenced by other factors as well, such as a library's desire to limit the number and variety of search engines with which users are confronted when using a library's collection. Some libraries may be hesitant to subscribe to a database with its own

unique search interface over an index with comparable (or even less comprehensive) coverage that is available through a major vendor such as Ovid, First Search, or SilverPlatter, particularly if the library already subscribes to several database products through one of these vendors. Similarly, when the same index is available through several different vendors, as in the case of *Sociofile*, the ultimate decision about which vendor to go with may be determined not simply by pricing differences or search features but also by the overall database landscape of the individual library (or network of libraries in the case of library, state, and regional consortia) [16]. In short, local as well regional conditions may determine which factors are the most salient in choosing between and among database products, and some of these choices may be based on differences in database distributors rather than on differences in database content, record structure or particular journal titles indexed.

This study points out some of the differences between indexes which provide coverage of anthropology, but above all highlights the complexity of factors that must be considered when selecting database products. This study also draws attention to the scatter of relevant anthropological literature and the difficulty of achieving bibliographic control of it, particularly in electronic indexes.

## Notes

- 1 We have made use of various citation formats to assist the reader in distinguishing between indexes, monographs, and journal titles. Throughout this article, **titles of print indexes** will be bolded and underlined; ***titles of electronic indexes*** will be bolded and italicized; titles of monographs will be underlined; and *titles of journals* will be italicized.
- 2 One newsletter, *Anthropology Newsletter*, was included in the Core-Plus List. This publication of the American Anthropological Association was included on the basis of its key articles about the field. It is an important resource for the anthropologist as well as the anthropology librarian.
- 3 The print index has a separate "reviews supplement".
- 4 The NOTES field is used for brief comments explaining the nature of the publication rather than notes about the subject content; the most frequent type of comment regards language, such as "English summary". Infrequently used in journal article citations.

- 5 This can be a problem in a search such as “ethics of anthropological field work” or “quantitative methods in sociocultural anthropology” when the words “anthropology” or “anthropological” are in so many journal names.
- 6 While a journal list is available on the Internet at <http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk/anthind/Titles/journals.html>, it does not indicate extent of indexing for individual titles. To view this information, librarians are referred to the 1992 list.
- 7 In the past, *AIO* had some difficulty displaying diacritics, but these problems seem to have been resolved.
- 8 Sociological Abstracts, Inc. used to produce both **Sociological Abstracts** and **LLBA, Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts**. These products are now produced by a division of Cambridge Scientific Abstracts.
- 9 This category encompasses interdisciplinary, general social science, general academic and disciplinary journals in the social sciences that are of interest to cultural anthropologists and/or that include articles that are anthropological in nature.
- 10 Please note that since this study, the number of journals has increased to 2,300 and additional formats such as books, book chapters, and association papers have been added. It is not known how anthropology coverage has been affected by these changes.
- 11 This is a departure for ISI: **SSCI**'s only subject approach is through paired words from the article title which constitute its **Permuterm Subject Index**.
- 12 Additional Core+ titles appear in other Wilson indexes, which when factored in, bring the total to 38 (28 percent of the Core+ List). Fourteen titles from the Core+ List appear in **Humanities Abstracts**: *American Antiquity*, *American Journal of Archaeology*, *Antiquity*, *Archaeology*, *Comparative Studies in Society & History*, *Ethnomusicology*, *Folklore*, *International Journal of American Linguistics*, *Journal of African History*, *Journal of American Folklore*, *Journal of Asian Studies*, *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, *Language*, and *World Archaeology*. Three Core+ titles appear in **General Science Abstracts**: *American Anthropologist*, *Human Biology*, and *Nature*.
- 13 For coverage of journals that cut across anthropological subdisciplines (e.g. ethnoarchaeology, paleoethnobotany), **Anthropological Literature** proves best. These may be counted among the class of specialized journals within the field of anthropology and so tend to fall outside the scope of coverage of most social science and more general indexes.

- 14 Two popular science journals were included, because of their frequent publication of articles relevant to anthropology topics: *Nature and Science*.
- 15 This particular product line was not examined during this study.
- 16 This is a complex issue with which many library networks and consortia are currently grappling but one which is beyond the scope of the current article.

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## Appendix: raw data

| Journal title  | AL | AIO | SO | CC | SS | PAb | AC | IAC  |      |
|--|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|------|------|
|  |    |     |    |    |    |     |    | ASAP | Freq |
| <i>Aboriginal History</i>  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Africa</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    | 1   |    | 1+   | 5    |
| <i>African Archaeological Review, The</i> *  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>African Studies</i> *   | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>America Indigena</i> *  | 1  | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>American Anthropologist</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1    | 8    |
| <i>American Antiquity</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    | 1   |    | 1+   | 5    |
| <i>American Ethnologist</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  | 1  | 1   |    | 1    | 6    |
| <i>American Indian Culture &amp; Research Journal</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  |    | 1  | 1   |    | 1    | 6    |
| <i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>   | 1  |     |    | 1  |    | 1   | 1  | 1    | 5    |
| <i>American Journal of Human Biology</i> *   | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>American Journal of Physical Anthropology</i>   | 1  | 1   |    | 1  | 1  | 1   |    | 1    | 6    |
| <i>Ancient Mesoamerica</i> *   | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Annual Review of Anthropology</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1+ | 1   |    | 1    | 7    |
| <i>Anthropologica(Canada)</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>Anthropological Linguistics</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>Anthropological Quarterly</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1+ | 1   |    | 1    | 7    |
| <i>Anthropological Science (Formerly – Journal of the Anthropological Society of Nippon)</i>   | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>Anthropologie = L'Anthropologie(Paris)</i>  | 1  |     |    | 1  |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Anthropology and Archeology of Eurasia (Formerly – Soviet Anthropology and Archaeology)</i> | 1  |     | 1  | 1  |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>Anthropology and Education Quarterly</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |    |      | 4    |
| <i>Anthropology and Humanism</i>   | 1  |     |    |    |    |     |    |      | 1    |
| <i>Anthropology Newsletter</i>   |    |     |    |    |    |     |    |      | 0    |
| <i>Anthropology of Consciousness</i> *   | 1  |     |    |    |    |     |    |      | 1    |
| <i>Anthropology Today</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>Anthropos</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |    |      | 4    |
| <i>Antiquity</i>   | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    | 1   | 1+ | 1+   | 6    |
| <i>Archaeological Method and Theory</i> *  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Archaeology</i>   | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    | 1   | 1  | 1    | 6    |
| <i>Archaeology in Oceania</i>  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Archaeology of Eastern North America</i> *  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Archaeometry</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>Archeomaterials</i> *   | 1  |     |    |    |    |     |    |      | 1    |
| <i>Arctic Anthropology</i>   | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>Australian Aboriginal Studies</i> *   | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Australian Journal of Anthropology (formerly Mankind)</i>                                   | 1  | 1   | 1  |    |    | 1   |    | 1+   | 5    |
| <i>Behavior Science Research</i>   | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde</i>   | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>Cambridge Anthropology</i> *  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Cambridge Archaeological Journal</i> *  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Canadian Review of Sociology &amp; Anthropology</i> *                                       | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1+ | 1   |    | 1+   | 7    |
| <i>Canberra Anthropology</i> *   | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Chinese Review of Sociology &amp; Anthropology</i>  |    |     |    |    |    |     |    |      | 0    |
| <i>City &amp; Society</i>  | 1  |     | 1  |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Comparative Studies in Society &amp; History</i> *  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    | 1   |    | 1    | 6    |
| <i>Critique of Anthropology</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |    |      | 4    |
| <i>Cultural Anthropology</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1   |    | 1    | 7    |
| <i>Cultural Dynamics</i> *   |    | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Cultural Survival Quarterly</i>   | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Culture</i>   | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |
| <i>Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry</i>   | 1  |     | 1  | 1  |    |     |    |      | 3    |
| <i>Current Anthropology</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1    | 8    |
| <i>Dialectical Anthropology</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |    |      | 4    |
| <i>Eastern Anthropologist</i>  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |    |      | 2    |

(Continued)

| Journal title  | AL | AIO | SO | CC | SS | PAb | IAC |           |   |
|--|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----------|---|
|  |    |     |    |    |    |     | AC  | ASAP Freq |   |
| <i>Ethnic and Racial Studies</i> *   |    | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1   |     | 1         | 6 |
| <i>Ethnic Groups</i>   | 1  |     | 1  |    | 1  |     |     | 1         | 4 |
| <i>Ethnohistory</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  | 1  | 1   |     | 1         | 6 |
| <i>Ethnology</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1+  | 1+  | 1+        | 8 |
| <i>Ethnomusicology</i> *   | 1  | 1   |    |    |    | 1   |     | 1         | 4 |
| <i>Ethnos</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |     |           | 3 |
| <i>Ethos</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |     |           | 4 |
| <i>Expedition</i>  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    | 1   |     | 1         | 4 |
| <i>Folklore</i>  |    | 1   |    |    |    | 1   |     | 1         | 3 |
| <i>Geoarchaeology</i> *  | 1  |     |    |    |    |     |     |           | 1 |
| <i>Historical Archaeology</i>  | 1  |     |    | 1  |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>History and Anthropology</i>  | 1  |     |    |    |    |     |     |           | 1 |
| <i>Homme = L'Homme</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |     |           | 4 |
| <i>Homo</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |     |           | 3 |
| <i>Human Biology</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  |    |    | 1+  | 1+  | 1+        | 6 |
| <i>Human Ecology</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1   |     | 1+        | 7 |
| <i>Human Evolution</i>   | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Human Organization</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1   | 1   | 1         | 8 |
| <i>International Journal of American Linguistics</i>                         | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    | 1   |     | 1+        | 5 |
| <i>International Journal of Anthropology</i> *                               | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>International Journal of Nautical Archaeology</i>                         | 1  |     |    | 1  |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>International Journal of Osteoarchaeology</i> *                           | 1  |     |    |    |    |     |     |           | 1 |
| <i>International Journal of Primatology</i> *                                | 1  |     |    |    |    |     |     |           | 1 |
| <i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>  | 1  |     |    | 1  |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Journal de la Société des Américanistes</i>                               | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Journal of African History</i> *  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    | 1   | 1+  | 1+        | 6 |
| <i>Journal of American Folklore</i>  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    | 1   | 1   | 1         | 5 |
| <i>Journal of Anthropological Archaeology</i>                                | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |     |           | 3 |
| <i>Journal of Anthropological Research</i>                                   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1   |     | 1         | 7 |
| <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i>                                     | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |     |           | 3 |
| <i>Journal of Asian and African Studies</i> *                                | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1   |     | 1+        | 7 |
| <i>Journal of Asian Studies</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    | 1+  | 1   | 1         | 6 |
| <i>Journal of Biosocial Science</i> *  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |     |           | 4 |
| <i>Journal of California &amp; Great Basin Anthropology</i>                  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Journal of Ethnobiology</i>   | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |     |           | 3 |
| <i>Journal of Human Evolution</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |     |           | 3 |
| <i>Journal of Latin American Lore</i>  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Journal of Latin American Studies</i> *                                   | 1  | 1   |    | 1  | 1  | 1   |     | 1+        | 6 |
| <i>Journal of Linguistic Anthropology</i> *                                  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>                                       | 1  |     | 1  |    |    | 1   |     | 1+        | 4 |
| <i>Journal of Peasant Studies</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |     |           | 4 |
| <i>Journal of Quantitative Anthropology</i>                                  | 1  | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |     |           | 3 |
| <i>Journal of Ritual Studies</i>   |    | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 1 |
| <i>Journal of the Anthropological Society Oxford</i> *                       | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Journal of the Polynesian Society</i>                                     | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |     |           | 3 |
| <i>Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute</i><br>(formerly MAN) 3/95 | 1  | 1   |    | 1  | 1+ | 1+  |     | 1+        | 6 |
| <i>Journal of the Steward Anthropological Society</i>                        | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Kiva</i>  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Language</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    | 1   |     | 1         | 5 |
| <i>Language in Society</i> *   | 1  |     | 1  | 1  |    |     |     |           | 3 |
| <i>Latin American Anthropology Review</i> *                                  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Latin American Antiquity</i> *  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Man in India</i>  | 1  | 1   |    | 1  |    |     |     |           | 3 |
| <i>Mankind Quarterly</i>   | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |     |           | 4 |
| <i>MCJA: Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology</i>                           | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Medical Anthropology</i>  | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |           | 2 |
| <i>Medical Anthropology Quarterly</i>  | 1  | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |     |           | 4 |
| <i>Nature</i> *  |    | 1   |    |    |    | 1   | 1   | 1         | 4 |

(Continued)

| Journal title                             | AL  | AIO | SO | CC | SS | PAb | IAC |      | Freq |
|---|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|------|------|
|   |     |     |    |    |    |     | AC  | ASAP |      |
| <i>Nomadic Peoples</i> *                  | 1   | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |     |      | 3    |
| <i>North American Archaeologist</i>       | 1   | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |      | 2    |
| <i>Oceania</i>                            | 1   | 1   |    | 1  | 1+ | 1+  | 1+  | 1+   | 7    |
| <i>Oxford Journal of Archaeology</i> *    | 1   |     | 1  |    |    |     |     |      | 2    |
| <i>Pacific Studies</i> *                  | 1   | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |     |      | 3    |
| <i>Peasant Studies</i> *                  | 1   | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |     |      | 3    |
| <i>Plains Anthropologist</i>              | 1   | 1   |    | 1  |    | 1   |     | 1    | 5    |
| <i>Practicing Anthropology</i>            |     | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |      | 1    |
| <i>Primates</i> *                         | 1   |     |    |    |    |     |     |      | 1    |
| <i>Public Culture</i> *                   |     | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |     |      | 3    |
| <i>Res: Anthropology and Aesthetics</i> * | 1   | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |      | 2    |
| <i>Research in Economic Anthropology</i>  | 1   | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |     |      | 3    |
| <i>Science</i> *                          |     |     | 1  |    |    | 1+  | 1+  | 1+   | 4    |
| <i>Social Analysis</i> *                  | 1   | 1   | 1  |    |    |     |     |      | 3    |
| <i>Social Networks</i>                    | 1   | 1   | 1  | 1  |    |     |     |      | 4    |
| <i>Studies in Third World Societies</i>   | 1   |     | 1  |    |    |     |     |      | 2    |
| <i>Urban Anthropology</i>                 | 1   | 1   | 1  |    | 1  | 1   |     | 1    | 6    |
| <i>Visual Anthropology</i>                | 1   | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |      | 2    |
| <i>Visual Anthropology Review</i> *       | 1   | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |      | 2    |
| <i>World Archaeology</i>                  | 1   | 1   |    | 1  |    | 1   |     | 1    | 5    |
| <i>Yearbook of Physical Anthropology</i>  | 1   | 1   |    |    |    | 1   |     | 1    | 4    |
| <i>Zeitschrift für Ethnologie</i>         | 1   | 1   |    |    |    |     |     |      | 2    |
| <b>Totals</b>                             | 125 | 111 | 50 | 62 | 21 | 42  | 14  | 43   |      |
| <i>Percent of Core+ (rounded)</i>         | 93  | 82  | 37 | 46 | 14 | 31  | 10  | 32   |      |

**Note:** \* Core+ item added by Sutton and Foulke; + Full Text Available