

Lib sc. 9; 1972; PAPER S.

Documents on Survey Analysis.
(Documentation problems. 6). (Social science series. 7).

**S Seetharama, Documentation Research and Training Centre,
Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore 3.**

[Presents data regarding the period-wise distribution, scatter and seepage of documents on Survey Analysis. 33 periodicals carry nearly 70 per cent of the documents. The pattern of occurrence of articles in periodicals follows Bradford's law of scattering. Details regarding the host periodicals on Survey Analysis—such as country of origin, sponsors, language—are briefly discussed.]

0 Introduction

01 INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES DOCUMENTATION

The International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation was formed in 1950 with the support of UNESCO. It has taken an active part in the programme of comparative research organised by UNESCO and the International Social Science Council. It has taken charge of the development of a variety of facilities for scholars interested in the systematic analysis of similarities and variations among cultural or political units. One series of publications within this programme is the "Confluence" series, which is itself a part of the overall bibliographical programme undertaken by the International Committee. The first volume in this series is *Comparative survey analysis* by S Rokkan and others (6).

02 COMPARATIVE SURVEY ANALYSIS

The book *Comparative survey analysis* outlines one of the most important developments in international research in the Social Sciences. A systematic description of the use of sample survey techniques and sample survey data in comparative cross-cultural and cross-national studies is presented. Detailed accounts of achievements, difficulties and challenges in the field of comparative research are discussed by S Rokkan and S Verba in the first part of the volume. This is followed by a systematic bibliography of reports and discussions of cross-cultural and cross-national surveys.

03 NEED FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Such a detailed, systematic and annotated bibliography is a valuable reference tool to research workers in Social Sciences. Compared with the Natural Sciences, a greater proportion of documents in Social Sciences are useful for a longer period of time. That is, the obsolescence rate is comparatively low in Social Sciences. This, in turn, implies that for effective documentation service in Social Sciences, a larger number of older documents need to be retained, organised and searched. Further, in Social Sciences, the documents are, in a sense, objects of research in themselves. For, they constitute the evidence of the phenomenon which the research worker may investigate. Thus, in Social Sciences the boundary between documentation and research is not so well defined as in Natural Sciences (1, 2, 4). It is also worth mentioning that, what may usually be considered as ephemeral material in Natural Sciences—for example, newspaper reports—are valuable sources of information in Social Science research. In view of these factors, the publication of *Comparative survey analysis* is timely and will be of interest and value to social scientists engaged in Comparative Survey Analysis, and as a source book in documentation service to social scientists.

1 Scope of the Paper

In this paper, an attempt is made to present data about the documents listed in the annotated bibliography—*Comparative survey analysis* (1969). Among the facets considered are:

- 1 Period-wise distribution of documents on Survey Analysis;
- 2 Scatter of documents on Survey Analysis;
- 3 Seepage of information on Survey Analysis;
- 4 Language-wise distribution of documents on Survey Analysis; and
- 5 The productive host periodicals for Survey Analysis information.

In an earlier paper (7), the origin, developmental history and significant contributions to the discipline of Survey Analysis have been briefly discussed. It is hoped that the data about documents on Survey Analysis presented in this paper would help in the further study of the development of the subject and in the organisation of documentation service to research workers in Survey Analysis.

2 Definition

21 SCATTER

Scatter is the occurrence of information about a subject in a variety of host documents—such as, book, periodical, independently published technical report, patent, and standard (3).

22 SEEPAGE

Seepage is the distribution of information about a subject in host documents whose subject-field as a whole, may be deemed to go with a different Basic Subject (3).

3 Procedure

A list of the host periodicals on a Subject can be compiled by counting the bibliographical references to the subject either

1 In a current indexing or abstracting periodical devoted to the subject; or

2 Given at the end of articles in any standard periodical containing primary articles on the subject; or

21 Comprehensive reviews, treatises, etc; or

22 Comprehensive retrospective bibliography on the subject.

Method 2 was adopted for the present study. The comprehensive retrospective bibliography selected for counting the bibliographical references was *Comparative survey analysis* by S Rokkan and others.

4 Period-wise Distribution of Documents

Table 1 gives the data on the period-wise distribution of documents on Survey Analysis.

41 TABLE 1. NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS (1926-1969)

Period		Aspect of Survey Analysis			Total	% of Total
N	Year	General Context	Methodology	Application		
1	1926-30	..	..	3	3	0.3
2	1931-35	..	..	2	2	0.2
3	1936-40	..	1	6	7	0.8
4	1941-45	4	..	4	8	0.9
5	1946-50	10	12	57	79	8.7
6	1951-55	14	30	95	139	15.4
7	1956-60	28	14	241	283	31.3
8	1961-65	58	32	245	335	37.0
9	1966-69	11	9	29	49	5.4
Total		125	98	682	905	100.0
% of Total (905)		13.8	10.8	75.4	100.0	

42 ANNOTATION

1 Documents on 'General Context' appeared in the 1941-45 period and steadily increased upto the 1961-65 period, and thereafter an apparent decrease is seen.

2 Documents on 'Methodology' appeared in the 1936-40 period, and after a gap of five years again appeared in the 1946-50 period and continued to appear thereafter. Two peak periods are noticed — 1951-55 and 1961-65.

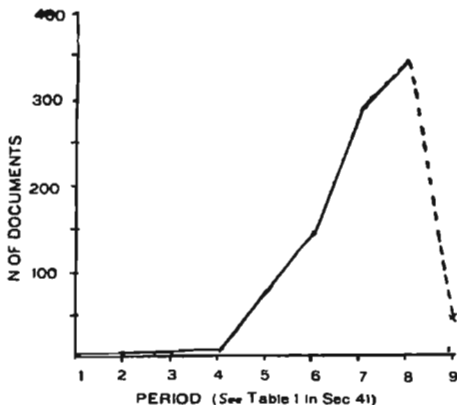
3 Documents on 'Application' appeared in the 1926-30 period. The number increases steadily from 1946-50, reaching a maximum in 1961-65. Thereafter, a fall is noticed.

4 The decrease noticed in 1966-69 is due to the incomplete coverage of the bibliography during this period. This has been stated by the authors in the preface to the book (6).

5 About 75% of the documents are in the area of Application, and the remaining 25% belong to the other two areas.

43 RATE OF GROWTH

The cumulated number of new documents for the three areas during 1926-69 (given in Table 1) is represented in Fig 1.

431 *Rate of Growth of Documents (1926-69)*432 *Annotation*

1 A gradual increase in the number of documents is seen from 1946-50 upto 1961-65 after which there is a steep fall, the minimum being 49 in 1966-69. The fall in 1966-69 is attri-

butable to the incomplete coverage of documents during the period (6).

2 The peak period is the decade 1956-65, the maximum (335 documents) being in the second half of the decade (1961-65).

5 Variety of Documents

Table 2 gives data on the variety of documents referred to in the annotated bibliography during the period 1926-69.

51 TABLE 2. VARIETY OF DOCUMENTS

Document	Number	% of total
Book ..	226	25.0
Report, Thesis, etc. ..	32	3.5
Article in periodicals ..	647	71.5
Total ..	905	100.0

52 ANNOTATION

1 Books which form nearly 25% of the total number of documents include proceedings of conferences and seminars.

2 A majority of the documents (over 70 per cent) on the subject are articles in periodicals.

6 Host Periodicals for Survey Analysis

Table 3 presents data on the 173 host periodicals in which the articles on Survey Analysis were published.

61 TABLE 3. PERIODICALS GROUPED SUBJECT-WISE.

Class Number and Name of Subject	N of Periodi- clas	% of Total	N of Arti- cles	% of Total (651)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
z Generalia ..	5	2.8	6	0.9
4 Journalism ..	2	1.2	4	0.6
8 Management ..	3	1.7	5	0.8
A Natural sciences ..	2	1.2	5	0.8
BT Statistical calculus ..	4	2.3	9	1.4
G Biology ..	1	0.6	1	0.2
L Medicine ..	18	10.4	28	4.3
P Linguistics ..	1	0.6	1	0.2

(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Q	Religion	.. 1	0.6	1	0.2
R4	Ethics	.. 1	0.6	1	0.2
RZ	Behavioral science	.. 2	1.2	11	1.7
RZZ	Psychology and Education	.. 1	0.6	1	0.2
S	Psychology	.. 37	21.4	89	13.6
S9Y	Group Environment	.. 4	2.3	60	9.2
SX	Applied psychology	.. 2	1.2	4	0.6
SZ	Social sciences	.. 16	9.2	83	12.7
T	Education	.. 10	5.8	13	2.0
V	History	.. 3	1.7	53	8.1
W	Political science	.. 10	5.8	26	4.0
X	Economics	.. 3	1.7	4	0.6
X6	Private finance	.. 1	0.6	1	0.2
XX	Industrial economics	.. 5	2.8	7	1.0
XYT	Econometrics	.. 1	0.6	2	0.3
Y	Sociology	.. 36	20.8	222	34.1
YX	Social work	.. 3	1.7	10	1.5
YYT	Sociometry	.. 1	0.6	4	0.6
TOTAL		.. 173	100.0	651	100.0

62 ANNOTATION

1 There is no periodical devoted exclusively for the subject "Survey Analysis".

2 Among the periodicals in which articles on Survey Analysis have appeared, the most productive periodicals (on the basis of the number of articles per periodical) belong to (BS) History (18 per periodical) and Group Environment (15 per periodical), followed by Sociology (6 per periodical), Behavioral science (5 per periodical), and Social sciences (5 per periodical).

3 The group of periodicals primarily devoted to Sociology carried the highest percentage of documents (34.1%). The periodicals on Psychology and Social Sciences occupied the next two positions with 13.6 and 12.7 per cent coverage, respectively. Then follow the periodicals in Group Environment, and History with a coverage of 9.2 and 8.1 per cent respectively.

4 The remaining periodicals account for 22.3 per cent of total number of documents cited.

5 Since Survey Analysis has attained the status of an independent discipline recently, periodicals devoted exclusively to that subject can be expected in the near future. In such a case, the continued occurrence of Survey Analysis documents in the periodicals mentioned in Table 3 can be called as seepage.

6 Among the periodicals in which Survey Analysis documents occur, the largest number (37) of periodicals belong to

the field of Psychology, followed by Sociology (36), Medicine (18), Social sciences (10). The remaining number (46) of periodicals are devoted to the other subjects.

63 FREQUENCY TABLE

Table 4 gives the titles of the periodicals referred to in the documents cited in the annotated bibliography. The periodicals 1-35 are listed in the descending sequence of the frequency of reference in the bibliography. Where two or more host periodicals get the same frequency of reference, they are arranged alphabetically among themselves.

631 Table 4. Frequency Table.

SN	Title of Periodical	N of documents	Cumulative total	% of the total
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	Public opinion quarterly	.. 60	60	9.0
2	Journal of social psychology	.. 55	115	17.0
3	Sondages	.. 48	163	25.0
4	Inter social sci j	.. 26	189	29.0
5	Amer j sociology	.. 22	211	32.0
6	Inter j opinion and attitude res	.. 21	232	35.0
7	J abnormal and social psychol	.. 21	253	38.0
8	Social sci information	.. 19	272	41.0
9	Amer sociological rev	.. 17	289	44.0
10	J social issues	.. 16	305	47.0
11	Amer anthropologist	.. 15	320	49.0
12	Inter social sci bul	.. 12	332	51.0
13	Acta sociologica	.. 10	342	52.0
14	Amer latina	.. 10	352	54.0
15	Social forces	.. 9	361	55.0
16	Human relations	.. 8	369	56.0
17	Amer behavioral scientist	.. 7	376	57.0
18	Brit j sociology	.. 7	383	58.0
19	J psychol	.. 7	390	59.0
20	Acta psychologica	.. 6	396	60.0
21	Human organization	.. 6	402	61.0
22	J conflict resolution	.. 6	408	62.0
23	J peace res	.. 6	414	63.0
24	Amer political sci rev	.. 5	419	64.0
25	Marriage and family living (= J marriage and the family)	.. 5	424	65.0
26	Psychol reports	.. 5	429	65.0
27	Amer j orthopsychiatry	.. 4	433	66.0
28	Behavioral sci	.. 4	437	67.0
29	Child devt	.. 4	441	67.0
30	Informations statistiques	.. 4	445	68.0

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
31	J proj techniques (= J personality assesemnt)	.. 4	449	68.0
32	Kolner sozial und sozial-psych	.. 4	453	69.0
33	Milbank Memorial Fund q	.. 4	457	70.0
34	Psychiatry	.. 4	461	70.0
35	Sociometry	.. 4	465	71.0
36-47	3 per periodical		501	Up to 77
48-71	2 " "		549	" 84
72-173	1 " "		651	" 100

632 *Annotation*

1 The 651 papers cited in the bibliography have been published in 173 different periodicals.

2 Thirty-three periodicals covered 70 per cent of the documents referred to.

3 The periodical *Public opinion quarterly* ranks first with a maximum number of papers (60 papers; 9.0 per cent coverage). *J social psychol* (with 55 papers), and *Sondages* (with 48 papers) occupy the second and third ranks respectively.

4 The distribution of the papers in the periodicals conforms to Bradford's Law of Scatter. A Paretian or Lotka curve also fits the distribution pattern. Details are given in Paper T in this issue.

5 The number of periodicals to be checked for a given percentage of coverage of documents, according to the ranking in Table 4, may be summarised as follows:

SN	Percentage coverage	Approx N of periodicals to be checked	Additional N of periodicals to be checked for a 10 per cent additional coverage
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	10	1	..
2	20	2	1
3	30	4	2
4	40	8	4
5	50	12	4
6	60	20	8
7	70	34	14
8	80	58	28
9	90	108	50
10	100	173	65

Beyond a 70 per cent coverage, the number of additional periodicals to be checked for a ten per cent additional coverage of documents, increases comparatively steeply.

65 OTHER DETAILS OF THE HOST PERIODICALS

65a *Country of Origin*

The country of origin of the host periodicals for Survey Analysis (or the country from which the periodicals are published) is given in Table 5 in the decreasing sequence of the number of periodicals published from each country. (Details regarding 21 periodicals are not available.)

65b Table 5. *Country-wise Distribution of the Periodicals*

Name of Country	N of periodicals	% of total	Name of Country	N of periodicals	% of total
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
USA	77	44.5	Switzerland	3	1.7
UK	17	9.8	Brazil	2	1.2
France	13	7.5	Norway	2	1.2
Netherlands	9	5.2	Spain	2	1.2
Canada	4	2.3	Australia	1	3.5
Japan	4	2.3	Denmark	1	
W Germany	4	2.3	Israel	1	
Belgium	3	1.7	Mexico	1	
India	3	1.7	Philippines	1	
Italy	3	1.7	S Korea	1	
			Others	21		12.2
TOTAL ..				173	100.0

65c *Annotation*

1 The largest number of the periodicals is published from USA (44.5%), followed by UK (9.8%), France (7.5%), and Netherlands (5.2%).

2 20.8 per cent of the total number of periodicals is published from the other countries of the world.

3 Details regarding the country of origin are not available for 12.2 per cent of the periodicals.

65d Sponsor

Following are the types of sponsoring bodies publishing the host periodicals on Survey Analysis.

Institutional ..	90
Commercial ..	62
Not known ..	21

TOTAL .. 173

65e Language

The 173 host periodicals carrying articles on Survey Analysis were analysed by the language used in the periodicals. Table 6 presents the data obtained.

65f Table 6. *Distribution of Periodicals by Language*

Language	N of periodicals	% of total
(a)	(b)	(c)
English ..	110	63.6
French ..	14	8.1
Multi-lingual ..	7	4.0
German ..	5	2.9
English and French ..	5	2.9
Spanish ..	4	2.3
Japanese ..	2	1.1
Dutch ..	1	2.9
English and Spanish ..	1	
Italian ..	1	
Korean ..	1	12.2
Norwegian ..	1	
Not known ..	21	
TOTAL ..	173	100.0

65g Annotation

1 A majority of the periodicals are published in English (110) (63.6%) followed by French periodicals (14) (8.1%).

2 Seven periodicals (4%) are multi-lingual, and 6 periodicals (3.5%) are bi-lingual.

3 Fifteen periodicals (8.6%) are published in other languages such as German, Spanish, Japanese, Dutch Italian, Korean and Norwegian.

4 Details are not available for 21 periodicals (12.2%).

65h Authorship

Particulars regarding the number of authors per document are given in Table 7.

65j Table 7. Number of Authors per Document

Number of Authors	Area I		Area II		Area III		Total	% of total	
	N	% within	N	% within	N	% within			
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
Anonymous	7	5.2	..	..	52	7.0	59	5.9
<i>Personal</i>									
One	90	66.2	88	78.6	434	58.1	612	61.6	
Two	26	19.1	17	15.1	163	21.8	206	20.7	
Three	1	0.7	3	2.7	37	4.9	41	4.1	
Four	1	0.7	..	..	8	1.1	9	1.0
Five	..	..	..	..	2	0.3	2	0.2
Over Five ..	2	1.5	4	3.6	15	2.0	21	2.1	
<i>Corporate</i>	..	9	6.6	35	4.8	44	4.4
TOTAL ..	136	100.0	112	100.0	746	100.0	994	100.0	

65k Annotation

1 About 61.6 per cent of the documents in Survey Analysis have a single author each and 20.7 per cent two authors each. Out of the remaining 17.7 per cent three authors (4.1%), four authors (1.0%), more than five authors (2.3%), Corporate authorship (4.4%) and anonymous authorship (5.9%).

2 Similar pattern in the distribution of authors per document is observed in the three areas when they are considered individually.

3 Documents with anonymous authorship is conspicuously absent in Area II — Organizational, methodological, and theoretical issues in Comparative Survey Research. This is expected, because documents on methodology will not usually receive attention if they are of the anonymous authorship.

7 Summary

1 About 71 per cent of the documents in Survey Analysis appear as nascent microdocuments in current periodicals; 25 per cent in conventional books; and 3.5 per cent as reports, theses, etc.

2 There is yet no periodical devoted exclusively to Survey Analysis. Periodicals in Sociology carry the highest percentage (34.1) of documents cited in the bibliography.

3 A documentation centre serving the needs of Survey Analysts should have at least the first 33 periodicals listed in Table 4.

8 Bibliographical References

- 1 Sec 03 FOSKETT (D J). Science, humanism and libraries. 1964. P 68.
- 2 Sec 03 ——. Classification and indexing in the Social sciences. 1963. P 5.
- 3 Sec 21 NEELAMEGHAN (A). Note on the study of 'scatter' and 'seepage' of subjects. (Information usage newsletter. 1; 1968; 5-7).
- 4 Sec 03 ——. Use of documentation. (Economics Research Methodology (Workshop on —) (2) (1972). V 1. Sec B6).
- 5 Sec 632 RAVICHANDRA RAO (I K). Dispersion of documents on survey analysis: Bradford and Pareto distributions. (Lib sc. 9; 1972; Paper T).
- 6 Sec 01 ROKKAN (S) and others. Comparative survey analysis. 1969.
- 42
- 432
- 7 Sec 1 SEETHARAMA (S). Survey analysis: Development and structure. (Lib sc. 9; 1972; Paper M).