
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Revised March 2007

Manuscript Submission

Package your manuscript securely and include the following:

- A **cover letter** providing complete contact information for the corresponding author (name, address, phone, fax, email), the complete manuscript title, and any other important and relevant information.
- **One (1) original manuscript** typed double-spaced with 1-inch margins (see below), including title page.
- **One (1) blinded copy** that starts with the abstract page headed by the full article title. Do not include the title page or any other self-identifying information in this copy. Copy may be printed or photocopied.
- **One (1) electronic copy of the original manuscript** on diskette or CD. Electronic files (excluding artwork) must be in Microsoft Word or Excel format. *Do not send pdf files.*
- **One (1) electronic copy of the blinded manuscript** on diskette or CD.
- A **\$25 manuscript processing fee** in the form of a check or money order payable to the American Sociological Association. No fee is required for submissions by ASA student members.

Mail manuscripts to the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Indiana University, Karl F. Schuessler Institute for Social Research, 1022 East Third St., Bloomington, IN 47405-7103; phone (812) 856-6979; e-mail jhsb@indiana.edu. The *JHSB* editorial office will acknowledge the receipt of your manuscript via email.

Manuscript Preparation

Articles published in the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* are seldom longer than 35 manuscript pages, including (1) title page, (2) abstract, (3) text, (4) notes, (5) references, (6) tables, (7) figures, and (8) appendices. All pages must be typed double-spaced (including notes and references), on 8-1/2-by-11-inch white paper. Margins must be at least 1 inch (i.e., line length must not exceed 6-1/2 inches). Please use Times New Roman font, 12-point type size (roughly equivalent to 10-pitch type size). The object is to provide reviewers and editors with easy-to-read text and space for notes. It is the responsibility of authors to submit manuscripts in the proper *JHSB* format (see below). Manuscripts not submitted in *JHSB* format may be returned for revision. Additional details on preparing and submitting manuscripts to *JHSB* are published in the *American Sociological Association Style Guide* (ISBN 0-912764-29-5), available from the ASA Publications Department; phone: (202) 383-9005; email: publications@asanet.org.

1. The **title page** should include the full title of the article, each author's complete name and institutional affiliation, total word count (include all text, notes, and references; do not include word counts for tables or figures), number of tables, number of figures, and running head (short title, fewer than 55 characters with spaces). Use an asterisk (*) to add a note to the title giving the corresponding author (name, address, phone, fax, and email). In the same note, cite acknowledgments, credits, or grants.
2. Print the **abstract** (fewer than 150 words) on a separate page headed by the title. Omit author identification.
3. The **text** of the manuscript should begin on a new page headed by the full title. Notes, references, tables, figures, and appendices appear in separate sections following the text, in that order. Since manuscripts are evaluated through an anonymous peer review process, authors should make every effort to remove identifying references or material. When citing your own work, please write "Smith (1992) concluded . . .," but do not write "I concluded (Smith 1992) . . ."
 - a. *Headings and subheadings* in the text indicate the organization of content. Generally, three heading levels are sufficient. See recent issues for examples.
 - b. *Citations* in the text should provide the last name of the author(s) and the year of publication. Include page numbers for direct quotes or specific passages. Cite only those works needed to provide evidence for your assertions and to refer to important sources on the topic. In the following examples of text citations, ellipses (. . .) indicate manuscript text:
 - If author's name is in the text, follow it with the year in parentheses: "Duncan (1959) . . ."
 - If author's name is not in the text, enclose the last name and year in parentheses: ". . . (Gouldner 1963):"
 - Pages cited follow the year of publication after a colon: ". . . (Ramirez and Weiss 1979:239-40)."
 - Provide last names for joint authors: ". . . (Martin and Bailey 1988)."
 - For three authors, list all three last names in the first citation in the text: ". . . (Carr, Smith, and Jones 1962)." For all subsequent citations use "et al." throughout: ". . . (Carr et al. 1962)." For works with four or more authors, use "et al." throughout.
 - For institutional authorship, supply minimum identification from the complete citation: ". . . (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1963:117)."
 - List a series of citations in alphabetical order or date order separated by semicolons: ". . . (Burgess 1968; Marwell et al. 1971)." Use consistent ordering throughout the manuscript.
 - Use "forthcoming" to cite sources scheduled for publication. For dissertations and unpublished papers, cite the date. If no date, use "n.d." in place of the date: ". . . Smith (forthcoming) and Oropesa (n.d.)."
 - For machine-readable data files, cite authorship and date: ". . . (Institute for Survey Research 1976)."
 - c. *Notes* should be numbered in the text consecutively using superscript Arabic numerals. If referring to a note earlier or later in the text, use a parenthetical note: ". . . (see note 3)."
 - d. *Equations* in text must be typed. Use consecutive Arabic numerals in parentheses at the right margin to identify important equations.
4. **Notes** should be typed or printed, double-spaced, in a separate "NOTES" section and should appear after the text but before the references. Begin each note with the Arabic numeral to which it is keyed in the text (e.g., "1. After 1981, . . ."). Notes can (a) explain or amplify text, (b) cite materials of limited availability, or (c) append information presented in a table. *Avoid long notes.* Consider (a) stating in the text that information is

available from the author, (b) depositing the information in a national retrieval center and inserting an appropriate note, or (c) adding an appendix.

5. **References** follow the text in a separate section headed “REFERENCES.” All references cited in the text must be listed in the reference section, and vice versa. Publication information for each must be complete and correct. It is authors’ responsibility to make sure that all information provided in the reference section is complete and correct. List the references in alphabetical order by authors’ last names; include first names and middle initials for all authors. If there are two or more items by the same author(s), list them in order of year of publication. If the cited material is unpublished but has been accepted for publication, use “Forthcoming” in place of the date, and give the name of the journal or publishing house. For dissertations and unpublished papers, cite the date and place the paper was presented and/or where it is available. If no date is available, use “N.d.” in place of the date. If two or more works are by the same author(s) within the same year, list them in alphabetical order by title and distinguish them by adding the letters a, b, c, and so on, to the year (or to “Forthcoming” or “N.d.”). For works with multiple authors, only the name of the first author is inverted (e.g., “Jones, Arthur B., Colin D. Smith, and James Petersen.”). List all authors; using “et al.” in the reference section is not acceptable. A few examples follow. Refer to the *American Sociological Association Style Guide* and recent issues of *JHSB* for additional examples:

- **Books:**

- Bernard, Claude. [1865] 1957. *An Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine*. Translated by Henry C. Greene. New York: Dover.

- House, James S. 1981. *Work Stress and Social Support*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

- U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1960. *Characteristics of the Population*. Vol. 1. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

- **Periodicals:**

- Conger, Rand D. Forthcoming. “The Effects of Positive Feedback on Direction and Amount of Verbalization in a Social Setting.” *Sociological Perspectives*.

- Goodman, Leo A. 1947a. “The Analysis of Systems of Qualitative Variables When Some of the Variables Are Unobservable. Part I—A Modified Latent Structure Approach.” *American Journal of Sociology* 79:1179–1259.

- ———. 1947b. “Exploratory Latent Structure Analysis Using both Identifiable and Unidentifiable Models.” *Biometrika* 61:215–31.

- **Collections:**

- Clausen, John A. 1972. “The Life Course of Individuals.” Pp. 457–514 in *Aging and Society*, vol. 3, *A Sociology of Age Stratification*, edited by M. W. Riley, M. Johnson, and A. Foner. New York: Russell Sage.

- **Dissertations:**

- Charles, Maria. 1990. “Occupational Sex Segregation: A Log-Linear Analysis of Patterns in 25 Industrial Countries.” Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA.

- **Machine-Readable Data Files:**

- American Institute of Public Opinion. 1976. *Gallup Public Opinion Poll #965* [MRDF]. Princeton, NJ: American Institute of Public Opinion [producer]. New Haven, CT: Roper Public Opinion Research Center, Yale University [distributor].

- Miller, Warren, Arthur Miller, and Gerald Klein. 1975. *The CPS 1974 American National Election Study* [MRDF]. Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan [producer]. Ann Arbor, MI: Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor].

- **Electronic Sources:**

- American Sociological Association. 1997. “Call for Help: Social Science Knowledge on Race, Racism, and Race Relations” (ASA Action Alert, October 15). Washington, DC: American Sociological Association. Retrieved October 15, 1997 (<http://www.asanet.org/racecall.htm>).

- Kao, Grace and Jennifer Thompson. 2003. “Racial and Ethnic Stratification in Educational Achievement and Attainment.” *Annual Review of Sociology* 29:417–42. Retrieved October 20, 2003 (<http://arjournals.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev.soc.29.010202.100019>).

6. Number **tables** consecutively throughout the text. Insert a note in the text to indicate the placement (e.g., “Table 1 about here”). Type each table on a separate page. Each table must include a descriptive title and headings for columns and rows. Do not use abbreviations for variable names or column and row headings within tables. Align numbers in columns by decimal. Gather general notes to tables as “Note:”; use a, b, c, and so on, for table footnotes. Use asterisks *, **, and *** to indicate significance at the $p < .05$, $p < .01$, and the $p < .001$ levels, respectively, and specify one-tailed or two-tailed tests. Do not photo-reduce tables.

7. Number **figures** consecutively throughout the text. Insert a note in the text to indicate placement (e.g., “Figure 1 about here”). Each figure should include a title or caption. Do not use abbreviations within figures. All artwork must be submitted on diskette or as camera-ready art. Figures must be executed by computer or by graphic artist in black ink on white paper; lettering must be done in pen and ink or typeset; photographs must be black-and-white on glossy paper. Contact the *JHSB* office to discuss preferred file formats for computer-generated files.

IMPORTANT: All figures (including all type) must be legible when reduced or enlarged to widths of 2-9/16 inches (one column width) or 5-5/16 inches (full page width).

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8. **Appendices** should be lettered to distinguish them from numbered tables and figures. Include a descriptive title for each appendix (e.g., “APPENDIX A. Variable Names and Definitions”).