Disability Studies Research Literature: It's (Mostly) Not Where We Think

Amelia Brunskill

abstract: There are currently no databases dedicated to indexing the research literature for disability studies. To identify which databases have more robust indexing of the literature of this field, the author compiled a list of relevant journals and searched for them in databases either frequently recommended in libraries' disability studies research guides or indicated by *Ulrich's* data to index a high number of the journals. Notable disconnects were found between frequently recommended databases and those with substantial indexing of disability studies journals. Challenges for research in this field were also encountered and documented, including inadequate indexing, particularly for open access journals.

Introduction

Although scholars have studied disabilities since the late nineteenth century, this research long centered on the viewpoint of the nondisabled, taking a clinical, instructional, or therapeutic approach.[1] Disability studies instead emphasizes the perspectives of people with disabilities themselves, and the field of study questions divisions classifying some bodies and minds as "normal" and others as "disabled."[2]

The first academic journal devoted to the field of disability studies, now titled *Disability Studies Quarterly*, emerged from a newsletter that was established in 1980.[3] In the mid-1990s, higher education institutions began to establish disability studies programs,[4] and now the Association of University Centers on Disabilities (AUCD) lists 21 universities as having such programs.[5] In the fifth edition of *The Disability Studies Reader*, the editor, Lennard Davis, notes the progression of awareness and interest in disability studies, beginning with the lack of traction he discussed in the first edition, published in 1997, to increasing levels of integration in the academic sphere.[6]

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Despite this expanding interest in disability studies, information seeking in this field can be difficult. When Amelia Koford conducted interviews in 2011 and 2012 with nine scholars whose research fell within the realm of disability studies, several mentioned uncertainty about why they had difficulty finding relevant materials.[7] Koford conjectured that searching for content in disability studies is complicated by its interdisciplinary nature, relative newness, and focus on a historically marginalized group. Terminology and language around disabilities have also evolved considerably over time, which is both a necessary development and one that complicates searching in terms of identifying needed keywords and subject headings.[8] A further obstacle is the current absence of any databases dedicated to compiling the research literature of this field.

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Given that deciding where to search for relevant literature is one of the first decisions that a researcher must make, the goal of this study was twofold:

1. Determine which databases contain the greatest breadth and depth of journal coverage for disability studies.
2. Assess how well the databases most commonly recommended on library research guides for disability studies perform in this arena.

While this paper will use the term *disability studies journals*, the primary intent is to look at journals with high pertinence for the field, even if they were not specifically established with disability studies in mind.

Literature Review

In 2001, John Willinsky and Larry Wolfson published an article discussing whether a tipping point had been reached for academic publishing that would lead to a universal index.[9] Their article studied the inadequacies of selected indexes and found that complete coverage could not be guaranteed even when a researcher used all indexes available for an area of study.[10] Almost two decades later, commercial indexes have yet to be replaced by a single universal index, although many early career researchers are increasingly drawn to the free resource Google Scholar, with two-thirds of surveyed early career researchers in the United States listing it as their top source for searching the literature.[11]

Many researchers, both before and after Willinsky and Wolfson's study, have studied the journal coverage in databases. Some studies focused on the indexing of content for fields that, like disability studies, could be described as comparatively new, interdisciplinary, and focusing on marginalized groups, such as women's studies, African American studies, and Black studies. In 1993, Deborah Mesplay and Loretta Koch found that a number of databases they searched for 17 women's studies journals had disappointing coverage of these titles.[12] Another study published that same year, by Kristin Gerhard, Trudi Jacobson, and Susan Williams, looked at the indexing of 86 women's studies journals and also concluded that a large number of them had inadequate coverage.[13] In

1999, Lisa Pillow studied African American studies literature and found that indexing of this content was not sufficient, with none of the 11 selected databases indexing all 13 of the chosen journals.[14] Carmelita Pickett looked at coverage of a corpus of 35 Black studies journals in Web of Science, Academic Search Complete, and ArticleFirst in 2009 and found that Academic Search Complete indexed 60 percent of these journals, Article-First indexed 48.5 percent, and Web of Science only 22.8 percent. Pickett concluded that a combination of multidisciplinary and subject-specific databases should be consulted for research in this area.[15]

Some of the more recent research around journal indexing has focused on open access publications. In 2014, Sonia Poulin and Robert Tomaszewski reviewed the indexing of gold open access communication studies journals listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and then looked at five commercial databases to see whether they indexed these journals.[16] The researchers found that 68 percent of the journals were not indexed in any of the five databases but that the two communication studies databases indexed more journals than the three multidisciplinary ones. In 2017, Zebulin Evelhoch, Sean Lind, and Martin Bagaya studied the inclusion of DOAJ titles in commercial databases, reporting that the number had increased over previous findings but was still limited, with Scopus indexing 29 percent of these titles, Academic Search Complete 19 percent, and Web of Science 11 percent.[17]

Only one study discussed the indexing of disability studies journals. This 2015 article by Nancy Herther primarily focused on citation analysis and keyword searches, but also briefly investigated the amount of database indexing for a collection of 11 journals highly cited in disability studies dissertations.[18] Herther found that few of these journals were indexed with any depth. The 40 databases searched by Herther for content from these journals varied widely in terms of their subject focus, including such titles as Bacteriology Abstracts, Index to Jewish Periodicals, and Pollution Abstracts, but, other than Web of Science, broad multidisciplinary databases were absent.

The methodologies used in these studies to determine indexing for the journals appeared to vary and were not always clearly specified. While some of the studies treated journal coverage by a database as a binary distinction, with the journal either covered or not, other studies also investigated how many articles from a given journal were included and found that this could vary widely by database. As such, it appears important to study not only which databases include content from relevant journals but also how much material from these journals they cover.

Methodology

For this study, it was necessary to do the following prior to gathering data about journal coverage:

1. Establish a test corpus of disability studies journals.
2. Identify databases for testing.
3. Develop robust and consistent procedures for journal searching within the databases.

Establishing a Test Corpus

Several lists of disability studies journals were located: the American Sociological Association's list of "Interdisciplinary Disability Studies Journals,"[19] National University of Ireland Galway's inventory of "Disability Related Academic Journals,"[20] and two lists compiled by Herther.[21] The author supplemented these lists by reviewing recent publications by faculty in the University of Illinois at Chicago's Department of Disability and Human Development and soliciting recommendations from a faculty member in this department.

To identify potential additional titles, three resources of periodicals information, *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory*, Journal Citation Reports, and Scimago, were searched for relevant subject headings. Unfortunately, none contained appropriate subject headings specific to disability studies. Categories used for previously identified disability studies journals were often too broad, such as "Health Professions (miscellaneous)" or "Rehabilitation," and sometimes used outdated terminology such as "Handicapped" (see Table 1).

Ultimately, 49 titles were identified through this process. Four were eventually excluded, one because it was a student publication, another because it was a book series, and two that were yearbooks. After the exclusion of those four titles, 45 journals remained that were listed as active in *Ulrich's*, and these served as the test corpus for the indexing of disability studies journals (see Appendix A for the list). Of these 45 journals, 10 were fully open access titles.

Identify Databases for Testing

Two approaches were used to identify databases for testing. The first method utilized data from *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* to determine databases that indexed a high number of disability studies journals. The second approach involved identifying databases that were frequently recommended on library research guides for disability studies.

Databases with High Journal Coverage

Forty-two of the 45 journals had entries in *Ulrich's*, and of those, 40 had abstracting and indexing information listed. The author compiled the abstracting and indexing information, using entries for the print version of the titles whenever available. The print version was preferred since the author found that, rather surprisingly, *Ulrich's* record for an electronic version of a journal title often had far fewer abstracting and indexing databases listed than did its record for the print version. From the compiled list, a count of the databases was made to find those that indexed the largest number of the selected journals.

Databases Recommended on Research Guides

To determine what databases librarians currently recommend for disability studies research, the author conducted a series of searches for disability studies research guides. While ideally these guides would be stand-alone entities, guides that were part of a larger guide were considered if they provided a substantial listing of content and appeared intended for researchers in this field.

Table 1.

	Journal Citation Reports	Scimago	Ulrich's Periodicals Directory
Journal of Disability Policy Studies	Rehabilitation	Social Sciences-> Health (social science) Social Sciences-> Law categories	Handicapped Law
Disability & Society	Rehabilitation	Health Professions-> Health Professions	Handicapped-physically impaired (miscellaneous)
	Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary	Social Sciences-> Health (social science) Social Sciences (miscellaneous)	

The search for relevant guides began with the author looking through the list of research guides of the 14 libraries from Big Ten Academic Alliance schools, most of which are flagship research universities, under the assumption that these schools might cover a wide range of academic fields and have comparable fiscal resources for their collections. However, this resulted in the identification of only four schools with research guides pertaining to disability studies, one of which had two relevant guides. A search for additional guides was conducted by looking at the library websites of the 21 universities in the AUCD Network, which resulted in six additional guides, one of which was excluded since it is maintained by the author of this paper. Since only 10 guides from nine schools had been identified, a Google search was done in July 2019 for: *"disability studies" library site: .edu* to identify additional guides. Using the first page of results, six additional guides were located.

These 16 guides were then reviewed for database recommendations. One guide gave no database recommendations, so it was excluded, leaving 15 guides (see Appendix B for the list). The author compiled all database recommendations from the 15 disability studies guides and then counted how many guides suggested each database.

Develop Robust and Consistent Procedures for Journal Searching

Originally, the number of articles included from a specific journal in a database was searched for by entering the journal name, in quotation marks, in the publication search field. Results were then further filtered to the specific publication of interest when the database offered this option.

However, issues quickly arose with this approach. While some databases had journal metadata that included previous titles, allowing a title search to return articles published under both the current and former titles, other databases returned only articles published

under the searched title. This could potentially skew the number of articles returned, particularly since 45 percent (19) of the journals with entries in *Ulrich's* had a history of previous titles, with 32 total former titles listed.

Another issue that emerged was how to search for a given title. Inconsistencies between databases in the handling of titles included the use of "&" versus "and," with Scopus indexing *Disability & Society* and *Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability* with "and" in the title, while other databases, including Web of Science, used ampersands in these titles. Some periodical titles matched phrases within other journal titles, meaning that a title search for *Learning Disabilities* could also bring back content from *Journal of Learning Disabilities* and *British Journal of Learning Disabilities* and that a search for *Alter* often included other journal or book titles containing that term. While some databases allowed for filtering by publication title after the initial search was conducted, enabling manual mitigation of this issue, not all databases had this feature.

Due to these issues, all print and online ISSNs (International Standard Serial Numbers) for each journal, for both its current and previous titles, were compiled into a search string using the Boolean operator "OR." The search strategy for ISSNs was identified in each database, and a search for the relevant ISSNs was conducted for each journal. When a comparison was made between the amount of content brought back in the two search methods, there were enormous differences for some databases, with a journal title search retrieving only 54 percent of the amount of content that the ISSN search in PubMed yielded, 49 percent as much as an ISSN search in CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature), and a mere 3 percent of the ISSN search in ERIC (Education Resources Information Center). While the author had originally hoped to also include Google Scholar for comparison purposes, it ultimately could not be used since it did not support ISSN searching.

Results

Databases Recommended on Disability Studies Guides

Overall, there were 106 different databases listed on the 15 disability studies guides, with the number of databases on each guide ranging from 3 to 43. The majority of these databases (81 of 106, 76 percent) were present on only one guide.

The 10 most commonly listed databases are shown in Table 2. Excluding the database *Disability in the Modern World*, due to its focus on primary sources rather than current research publications, the six databases recommended in more than five guides each were Academic Search Complete, America: History and Life, ERIC, PsycINFO, PubMed, and Sociological Abstracts. These six databases were classified as "frequently recommended" and selected for review. No distinctions were made in terms of the platform on which a database was provided, and variations of the Academic Search platform, including Complete, Premier, and Ultimate, were all included under Academic Search Complete,

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Table 2.

Database	Number of research guides listing the database (percentage of total)
PsycINFO	10 (67%)
Academic Search Complete	7 (47%)
PubMed	7 (47%)
America: History and Life	6 (43%)
Disability in the Modern World	6 (43%)
ERIC (Education Resources Information Center)	6 (43%)
Sociological Abstracts	6 (43%)
Historical Abstracts	5 (33%)
JSTOR	5 (33%)
PAIS (Public Affairs Information Service) Index	5 (33%)

Table 3.

Database	Number of journals indexed	Percentage of selected journals
Scopus	33	73%
CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature) Complete	32	71%
Academic Search Complete	32	71%
Web of Science	31	69%
PsycINFO	29	64%

since while the amount of full-text coverage in these databases varies, the indexing for all three products is the same.

Databases Indicated by *Ulrich's* to Index a High Percentage of Journals

Based on the compiled *Ulrich's* data, the five databases that indexed the largest number of the selected journals were Academic Search Complete, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Scopus, and Web of Science (see Table 3). Two providers of tables of content, ToC Premier (Table of Contents) and Current Abstracts, were excluded since they do not represent search databases. Interestingly, PubMed would have ranked in the top five if the number of journals it currently indexed was combined with the number of journals it previously indexed.

Amount of Journal Content in Databases

Six databases were classified as "frequently recommended" on library research guides, and five databases were selected based on their *Ulrich's* indexing data. Since Academic Search Complete and PsycINFO appeared on both lists, ultimately nine databases were searched: Academic Search Complete, America: History and Life, CINAHL, ERIC, PsycINFO, PubMed, Scopus, Sociological Abstracts, and Web of Science.
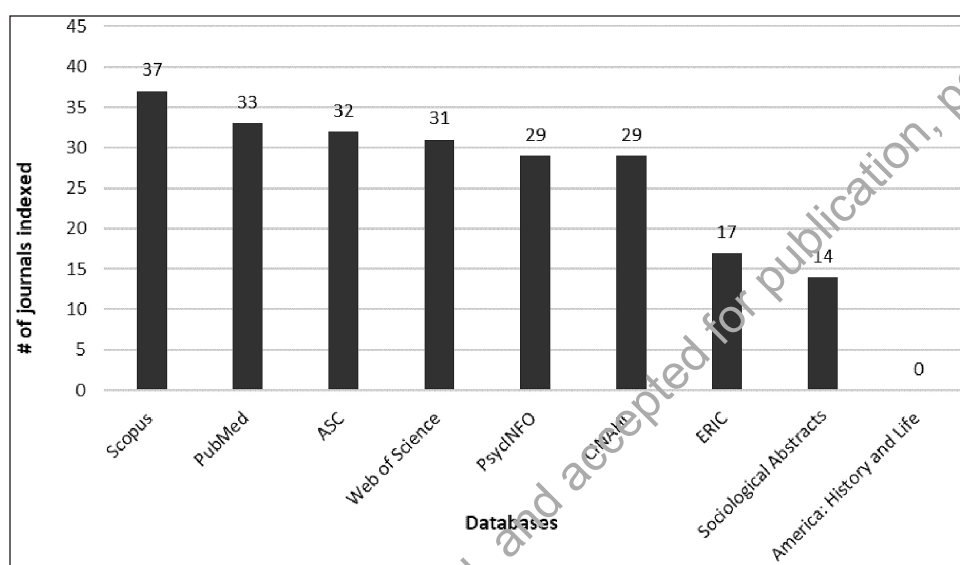

Figure 1. Number of journals indexed by each database selected for review.

The number of the selected journals that had any content included in a database varied from 37 of the 45 (82 percent) in Scopus to none in America: History and Life (see Figure 1). Several discipline-specific databases frequently mentioned on disability studies guides indexed only a modest number of journals from the list, with ERIC including content from 17 journals (38 percent), Sociological Abstracts 14 (31 percent), and America: History and Life none.

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Five journals were not included in any of the selected databases, and all five were open access journals. Three journals were covered in only one of the databases, and these were again all open access publications. Since America: History and Life did not index any of the journals, none of the 45 journals were included in all nine databases, but seven journals had content in all of the remaining eight databases.
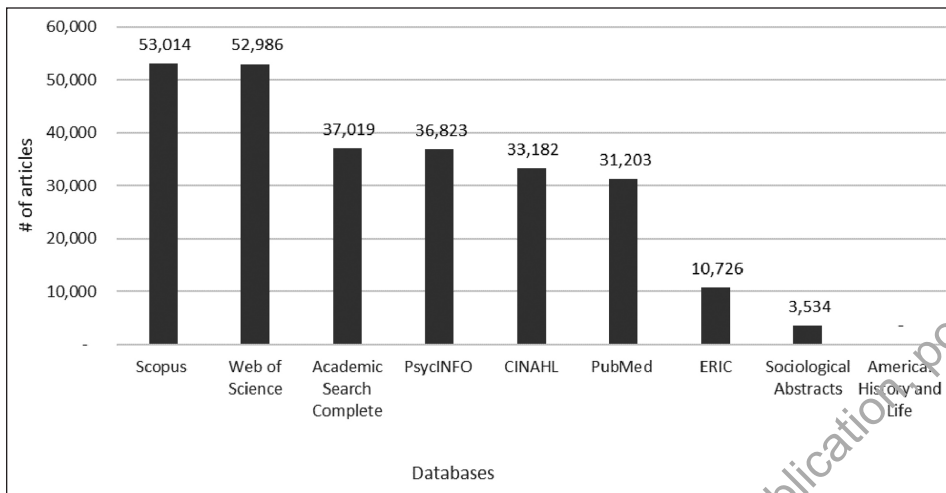
Figure 2. Number of articles from all journals retrieved by each database selected for review.

Overall, Web of Science and Scopus brought back the highest amount of article content from the test corpus of journals (see Figure 2). PsycINFO was the one subject-specialized database that brought back a notably large amount of material, retrieving roughly the same amount of content as Academic Search Complete. PubMed and CI-NAHL brought back amounts of content to similar each other.
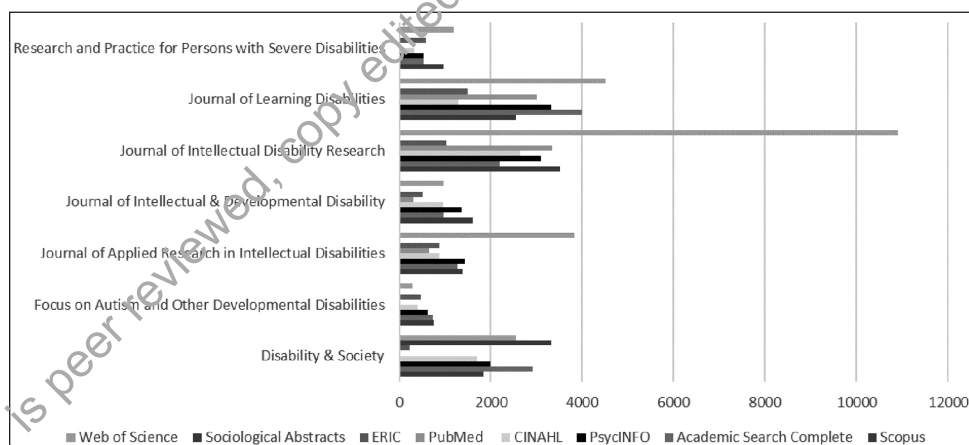

Figure 3. Number of indexed articles from various journals, by database.

Sometimes, a handful of journals represented the bulk of the indexed content for a given database, containing only a small amount of material from other journals. The latter was particularly true in Sociological Abstracts and PubMed. Sociological Abstracts included content for 14 journals but contained more than 20 articles for only four of

them. Of the 10 journals that had 20 or fewer articles in Sociological Abstracts, only one of these journals was listed in *Ulrich's* as indexed by Sociological Abstracts, and the indexing was specifically described as selective. In PubMed, six journals were included due to the presence of a single article, and further investigation found that all six of these articles came from PubMed Central, and none of the journals were listed in *Ulrich's* as being currently indexed by PubMed.

While such notably sparse coverage of a journal was largely limited to PubMed and Sociological Abstracts, substantial differences were also found between other databases in how many articles from a journal they contained. Figure 3 shows the number of articles included in different databases for the seven journals that had articles in all databases other than America: History and Life, highlighting how for each journal, the amount of content indexed varied considerably by database.

Discussion

The initial aims of this study were both to determine which databases contain the greatest breadth and depth of journal coverage for disability studies and to assess how well the databases most commonly recommended on library research guides for disability studies performed in this arena. Interestingly, a disconnect existed between the databases that contained the most content from disability studies journals and the databases frequently recommended in library research guides for disability studies.

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Two of the six frequently recommended databases, ERIC and Sociological Abstracts, were comparatively weak in their coverage of the disability studies journal literature, both in the number of journals they covered and the number of articles they included. America: History and Life, another frequently suggested database, contained no content from any of these journals. Only two of the frequently recommended databases, PsycINFO and Academic Search Complete, were among the five databases that indexed both the largest number of the test set of journals and encompassed the largest number of articles from the set.

In contrast, neither Scopus nor Web of Science, the two databases that indexed the most content in both the number of articles retrieved and the number of journals included, were frequently recommended on disability studies guides. Web of Science was suggested on four guides, while Scopus was recommended on only a single guide. CINAHL was also only recommended by one of the guides, although its performance was similar to PubMed, which was suggested in seven guides. It initially seemed plausible that the common omission of Scopus, Web of Science, and CINAHL could be due to a lack of institutional access to these subscription databases. When the author reviewed the database lists for these libraries, however, 93 percent of them had Web of Science, 79 percent had Scopus, and 86 percent had CINAHL. Interestingly, neither Rehabdata nor CIRRIE (Center for International Rehabilitation Research), two databases highlighted

along with PubMed and CINAHL in a paper on tips for conducting disability research,[22] were mentioned on any of the reviewed guides. One guide did, however, link to the parent organization, the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR). However, these databases, now combined on the same platform, do not appear to support link resolvers, which could reduce their appeal for researchers.

The superior journal coverage of large multidisciplinary databases is consistent with Koford's finding about the inclination of faculty members conducting disability studies research to consult

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broad multidisciplinary databases,[23] and with David Nicholas's finding of early career researchers preferences for Scopus and Web of Science.[24] This study's findings were also largely consistent with Herther's findings for the 11 journals frequently cited in disability studies dissertations that she checked for database indexing, for which she found no coverage in America: History and Life and the strongest coverage in Web of Science.[25] Herther also searched for four key phrases relevant to disability studies in a slightly different set of 25 databases, where America: History and Life again did poorly, while Academic Source Premier found by far the most results.

There are several potential reasons for disability studies guides' including few of the multidisciplinary databases that indexed more content and comparatively more of the specialized databases that performed less well. It is a common practice for librarians to consult the research guides of other institutions when developing their own, which means any included database may likely be propagated across other guides, with each additional inclusion seeming to reaffirm its utility for the field. Reliance on other institutions' guides might be particularly common for disability studies given the lack of discipline-specific databases, other than Disability in the Modern World, and the likelihood that few librarians constructing these guides have an academic background in this area. The promotion of large multidisciplinary databases, such as Scopus and Web of Science, could also feel instinctively inappropriate for a guide intended to be subject-specific, particularly since Scopus and Web of Science are often viewed as being primarily STEM-focused. Also, the sheer size of Scopus and Web of Science can make filtering down to relevant content challenging. Lastly, if disability studies is housed within or heavily affiliated with another department or program—such as sociology or education—then it makes intuitive sense to include the major databases from that field, and indeed the emphasis within a program could also potentially influence the relevant journal set.

Overall, open access journals often had little to no coverage in the searched databases. This is consistent with previous findings about the low rate of inclusion of open access journals in databases[26] and underscores concerns about the discoverability of these titles. A check was conducted to determine whether the open access titles might represent a

set of notably new journals, but all but two had been published for more than five years. Promotion of open access journals on research guides is worth considering, as well as advocating for databases to index these journals.

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Challenges for searching in the disability studies came up throughout the study. These difficulties included the lack of relevant subject headings in periodical directories, frequent journal title changes that were not always well tracked by databases, and the low breadth and depth of journal coverage in databases. While these difficulties are not unique to this field, together they serve to compound the other barriers to discovery of content for disability studies. Greater attention by vendors to disability studies journals, including appropriate metadata, and the establishment of a more discipline-specific database could decrease the number of obstacles encountered in searching for disability studies literature.

The great variability in the number of articles included from a given journal across databases is also a reminder that the question of whether a journal is indexed by a database may not have a simple binary answer. Indeed, in some cases it was unclear if

> **…the question of whether a journal is indexed by a database may not have a simple binary answer.**

"indexed" was really an appropriate word at all, given the level of thoroughness and intentionality that this word is often assumed to connote. This is an important nuance for librarians to consider when the indexing status of a journal is used as a factor for collection development purposes, or when they help researchers select which journal they should submit their work to for maximum visibility and impact. The substantial difference in results between searches conducted using a simple journal title search versus a more comprehensive ISSN search also underlines the need for care and precision when assessing journal coverage within a database.

Limitations

This study has some limitations. Ideally, the total number of articles published by each journal would have been known to allow for contextualization of the number included in a database, but locating that information proved infeasible. Information on coverage range of each journal title in each database would also have been informative but again proved not feasible due to the number of journals reviewed.

The intention of this study was to focus on current journals, but three of the journals listed as active in *Ulrich's* and included in this study—*International Journal on Disability and Human Development*, *Journal of Social Work in Disability & Rehabilitation*, and *Social Care and Neurodisability*—were later found listed as discontinued on their publisher's websites.

Lastly, it is worth noting that results for Web of Science could vary significantly depending on an individual institution's subscription and configuration decisions for this platform. For this study, the Web of Science Core Collection was searched, which contained the Science Citation Index Expanded (1970–present), the Social Sciences Ci-

tation Index (1970–present), the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (1975–present), and Emerging Sources Citation Index (2015–present).

Conclusion

The databases with stronger coverage of disability studies journals tended to be broad multidisciplinary databases, which, except for Academic Search Complete, were seldom recommended on libraries' disability studies research guides. Research guides often instead suggest specialized databases with much lower, or even no, coverage of these journals. Given this finding, it would be worthwhile for librarians responsible for these guides to review the databases that they currently highlight and consider whether those databases truly reflect useful resources for this area, such as PsycINFO, or whether some of the highlighted databases should be replaced by Scopus, Web of Science, or Academic Search Complete. Additionally, librarians may wish to promote select journals on these guides, including open access publications, results from which might not otherwise come up in researchers' searches.

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While such efforts could help facilitate discovery of the disability studies literature at an institutional level, disability studies would also more broadly benefit from greater attention from database vendors. This attention could take the form of creating better subject headings for disability studies journals in periodical and citation indexes, greater levels of inclusion in existing databases in both breadth and depth of journal coverage, and the creation of a database focused on relevant literature for the field. The author hopes this research helps lay some groundwork for both librarians and vendors to move toward better supporting disability studies scholars and increasing the visibility and findability of research in this area.

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Appendix A

List of Disability Studies Journals

Advances in Mental Health and Intellectual Disabilities
Alter
American Journal on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
British Journal of Learning Disabilities
*Canadian Journal of Disability Studies**
Disability & Society
Disability and Health Journal
Disability and Rehabilitation
Disability and Rehabilitation: Assistive Technology
*Disability Studies Quarterly**
Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities
International Journal of Disability Management Research
*International Journal of Disability, Community & Rehabilitation**
International Journal of Disability, Development and Education
*International Journal of Mental Health and Deafness**
International Journal on Disability and Human Development†
*Journal of Accessibility and Design for All**
Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities
Journal of Developmental and Physical Disabilities
Journal of Disability & Religion
Journal of Disability Policy Studies
*Journal of Disability Studies**
*Journal of Disability Studies in Education**
Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability
Journal of Intellectual Disabilities
Journal of Intellectual Disability Research
Journal of Learning Disabilities
Journal of Literary and Cultural Disability Studies
Journal of Mental Health Research in Intellectual Disabilities
Journal of Policy and Practice in Intellectual Disabilities
Journal of Rehabilitation
Journal of Social Work in Disability & Rehabilitation†
Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation
Learning Disabilities: A Contemporary Journal
Learning Disability Quarterly
*Life Span and Disability**
Research and Practice for Persons with Severe Disabilities
Research in Developmental Disabilities
*Review of Disability Studies**
*Scandinavian Journal of Disability Research**
Sexuality and Disability

Social Care and Neurodisability†
Technology and Disability
Tizard Learning Disability Review
Work: Journal of Prevention, Assessment & Rehabilitation

*Fully open access journals.
†Discontinued journals.

Appendix B

Disability Studies Guides

School	URL
University of California, Berkeley	https://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/disabilitystudies
University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)	https://guides.library.ucla.edu/disability-studies
University of Delaware	https://guides.lib.udel.edu/disability
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	https://guides.library.illinois.edu/disabilitytheory
	https://guides.library.illinois.edu/physicalmobilityimpairments
University of Maryland	https://lib.guides.umd.edu/disability
University of Minnesota	https://libguides.umn.edu/c.php?g=830806
Ohio State University	http://guides.osu.edu/diversityidentitystudies/disabilitystudies
Pennsylvania State University	https://guides.libraries.psu.edu/disability
Syracuse University	https://researchguides.library.syr.edu/disabilitystudies
University of Texas at Austin	https://guides.lib.utexas.edu/disabilitystudies
TriCollege Libraries (Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore Colleges)	https://guides.tricolib.brynmawr.edu/disability-studies
University of Washington	https://guides.lib.uw.edu/research/disabilitystudies
University of Wyoming	https://uwyo.libguides.com/WIND
Yale University	https://guides.library.yale.edu/disability

Notes

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