

TABLE 2
Contributions of Academic Librarians to Journals Studied

	1993–1997*	1998–2002
Journals studied	32	32
Issues in journals studied	703	716
Issues/journal	21.97	22.38
Refereed articles	3,624	3,488
Refereed articles/issue	5.16	4.87
Instances of authorship of refereed articles	5,477	5,834
Authors per refereed article	1.51	1.67
Refereed articles with at least one academic librarian author	1,579	1,380
% refereed articles with at least one academic librarian author	43.57%	39.56%
Instances of academic librarian authorship	2,032	2,003
% instances of academic librarian authorship	37.10%	34.33%
Academic librarian authors per article	1.29	1.45
Coauthored refereed articles with at least one academic librarian author	710	567
% coauthored refereed articles with at least one academic librarian author	44.97%	41.09%
Unique academic librarian names	1,515	1,487
% unique academic librarian names	74.56%	74.24%
Institutions	386	379
*Data from Weller, Hurd, and Wiberley, "Publication Patterns of U.S. Academic Librarians from 1993 to 1997," 356–57.		

chose 1995 as the cutoff date because they thought that a journal needed at least three years to achieve the stature of the other journals in the present study, which covered 1998 to 2002. Moreover, they used 400 WorldCat holdings as their other criterion because the median holdings for all journals on the base list were 470. Only two journals met these criteria and, upon further investigation, proved to be refereed: *Journal of Interlibrary Loan*, *Document Delivery & Information Supply (JILDDIS)* and *Medical Reference Services Quarterly*.

Most of the present article reports results only for the original thirty-two journals. But on three key points—proportion of refereed articles written by academic librarians, proportion of academic librarian authors, and rates of coauthorship—the

authors also report results for *JILDDIS* and *Medical Reference Services Quarterly*.

The authors followed the methodology of the previous study. First, they limited their analysis to refereed articles, using a strict definition that excluded articles from “theme” issues and symposium and conference proceedings unless other evidence showed such articles were refereed. Second, the authors recorded the same types of data as in 1999, including in their data set counts of all refereed articles in the journals studied, but detailed data only from articles that had at least one U.S. academic librarian author. As before, the authors relied on the institutional affiliation information given in the journal. The authors did attempt to reconcile variant forms of author and institutional names, but not name changes.⁹

Results

The 32 journals published 716 issues between 1998 and 2002. The investigators recorded data from all issues. The issues contained 3,488 peer-reviewed articles. Of these articles, 1,380 (39.56%) were authored by at least one academic librarian. In total numbers, there were 5,834 instances of authorship and 2,003 (34.33%) of these were academic librarians. Of these 2,003 instances, 1,487 (74.24%) were unique academic librarian names (table 2).

Articles authored by academic librarians were not distributed equally among all the titles. Among the thirty-two LIS titles, the percentage of academic librarian authors from a U.S. institution ranged from 0 percent (*Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science, Information Processing and Management, and Journal of Information Science*) to 87 percent (*Technical Services Quarterly*). (See table 1.)

In the data set, the highest number of peer-reviewed articles for one author was ten (table 3). Academic librarians who

published three or more articles during this time period comprised 7.40 percent of all those who published. Almost 80 percent of the academic librarians who published in these thirty-two journals were either a single author or a coauthor on only one publication during the five-year period studied.

Of the articles by academic librarians, 813 (58.91%) were single-authored works (table 4). The remaining 567 articles (41.09%) had two or more authors. Papers with three or more authors comprised 12.47 percent of the total.

Collaborations include both those with coauthors from other organizations and internal collaborations. Of the total 567 coauthored articles, 204 (35.98%) documented collaborations across institutions (tables 2 and 5). (The total number of intra- and interinstitutional collaborations recorded in table 5 adds to more than 567 because some articles involved more than one type of collaboration.) The largest group of interinstitutional collaborations (128 articles, 62.75%) represented col-

TABLE 3
Productivity of U.S. Academic Librarians from 1993 through 2002

# of Articles	1993–1997*			1998–2002		
	# of Authors	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	# of Authors	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
10	1	0.07%	0.07%	1	0.07%	0.07%
9	0	0.00%	0.07%	0	0.00%	0.07%
8	2	0.13%	0.20%	0	0.00%	0.07%
7	5	0.33%	0.53%	2	0.13%	0.20%
6	2	0.13%	0.66%	5	0.34%	0.54%
5	6	0.40%	1.06%	11	0.74%	1.28%
4	26	1.72%	2.78%	22	1.48%	2.76%
3	50	3.30%	6.08%	69	4.64%	7.40%
2	236	15.58%	21.66%	222	14.93%	22.33%
1	1,187	78.35%	100.01%	1,155	77.67%	100.00%
Total	1,515			1,487		

*Data from Weller, Hurd, and Wiberley, "Publication Patterns of U.S. Academic Librarians from 1993 to 1997," 357.

TABLE 4
Coauthorship Patterns of U.S. Academic Librarians

# of Authors	1993–1997*			1998–2002		
	# of Articles	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage	# of Articles	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	869	55.03%	55.03%	813	58.91%	58.91%
2	574	36.35%	91.38%	395	28.62%	87.53%
3	94	5.95%	97.33%	114	8.26%	95.79%
4	21	1.33%	98.66%	31	2.25%	98.04%
5	15	0.95%	99.61%	13	0.94%	98.98%
6	5	0.32%	99.93%	9	0.65%	98.63%
7	1	0.06%	99.99%	3	0.22%	99.85%
8	0	0.00%	99.99%	1	0.07%	99.92%
9	0	0.00%	99.99%	0	0.07%	99.92%
10	0	0.00%	99.99%	1	0.07%	99.99%
Total	1,579			1,380		

*Data from Weller, Hurd, and Wiberley, "Publication Patterns of U.S. Academic Librarians from 1993 to 1997," 358.

laborations involving other librarians, principally academic librarians, but also public and special librarians. Forty-four articles (21.57%) were coauthored with faculty members from other universities, with faculty in schools of LIS being most frequently involved.

Of the 380 intra-institutional collaborations, seventy-nine collaborators were from outside the library (fifty-four faculty, ten students, fifteen others; 20.79%) (table 5). LIS and health sciences faculty were the most frequent collaborators, but some academic librarians published with faculty from various professional studies programs (business, education) and social sciences disciplines.

The data set was sorted by authors' institutional affiliation to produce a ranked list of the total author count per institution (table 6). All the twenty top-ranked institutions for 1998–2002 are members of the Association for Research Libraries (ARL), and by the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education all are Doctoral/Research Universities—Extensive.¹⁰

Analysis of refereed articles in *JILDDIS* and *Medical Reference Services Quarterly* for 1998–2002 finds that academic librarians were authors of 125 of 180 (69.44%) refereed articles, that academic librarians were 188 of 289 (65.05%) of the authors of refereed articles, and that 49 of the 125 articles (39.20%) were coauthored.

Discussion

The discussion covers the contribution of academic librarians to the refereed journal literature of LIS, patterns of coauthorship, and institutional leaders in refereed publications.

Contribution of Academic Librarians to the Refereed LIS Journal Literature

Table 2 shows that in the thirty-two journals analyzed by both the authors' 1999 study and the present one, the number of refereed articles declined from 3,624 in 1993–1997 to 3,488 in 1998–2002, a decrease of 3.75 percent. The number of refereed articles by at least one academic librarian author fell from 1,579 to 1,380, a drop of 12.60 percent. Academic librar-

ians authored or coauthored 39.56 percent of the peer-reviewed articles published between 1998 and 2002 in the thirty-two journals studied. This compares to 43.57 percent for 1993–1997, a decline of 4.01 percent. Instances of academic librarian authorship fell from 2,032 to 2,003 or from 37.10 to 34.33 percent of all authorship. If one factors in data from *JILDDIS* and *Medical Reference Services Quarterly*, the proportion of articles by academic librarians rises slightly to 41.03 percent and that of academic librarian authorship to 35.78 percent, both still below the percentages for 1993–1997.

The decline in the overall number of refereed articles, the fall in the number of refereed articles authored by academic librarians, the drop in the proportion of refereed articles by academic librarians, and the decrease in the percentage of authorship may derive from a number of sources. The discussion below considers four: change in the number of refereed LIS journals; potential number of authors; impact of individual journals; and fluctuations in publication patterns.

First, if there was growth in the number of LIS journals, the additional journals might have drawn articles away from older journals. If listings of journals in *Ulrich's Periodicals Directory* for the subject

“Library and Information Sciences” are any index, there was little growth in LIS journals between 1993 and 2002. During those years in the United States, nineteen peer-reviewed journals began publication and seventeen ceased publication for a net gain of two. Thus, for LIS journals there was almost a 1:1 ratio of new-to-ceased journals. If one presumes that an expanding field has a net growth in journals, LIS expanded little between 1993 and 2002.

Second, given that the number of LIS journals appears virtually unchanged from 1993 to 2002, the authors asked whether the number of academic librarians and other groups of potential authors may have changed. Data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) show that the number of academic librarians increased. NCES’s *Academic Libraries* and its predecessors reported 26,726 academic librarians and other professional staff in 1994, 27,268 in 1996, 30,041 in 1998, and 31,016 in 2000 (just over 16% growth between 1994 and 2000).¹¹ Also relevant are data on professional appointments in ARL libraries. Evidence reported by Mickey Zemon and Alice Harrison Bahr and by Kathleen Joswick suggests that librarians at larger libraries, especially research libraries, produce the majority of all publications

TABLE 5
Types of Collaborators

Collaborators	Intra-institutional		Inter-institutional		Total
	1993–1997*	1998–2002	1993–1997	1998–2002	1998–2002
Academic librarians	Not available	294	81	104	398
Faculty	42	54	53	44	98
Nonacademic librarians			23	24	24
Students	Not available	10	4	6	16
Library support staff	Not available	7	0	0	7
Other	Not available	15	45	26	41
Total		380	206	204	584

*Data from Weller, Hurd, and Wiberley, “Publication Patterns of U.S. Academic Librarians from 1993 to 1997,” 357.

Some articles derive from more than one type of collaboration.

TABLE 6
Most Productive Libraries, 1998–2002
(379 Libraries, Ranked by Number of Authors)

Institution	Rank (No. of Authors)	No. of Articles	Rank in Weller, Hurd, Wiberley ¹ (1999)	Rank in Budd, Seavey ² (1990)	Rank in Watson (1985) ³
Texas A&M University	1 (45)	41	9	4	—
Pennsylvania State University	2 (39)	38	1	3	13
University of Illinois at Chicago	3 (31)	35	5	15	12
University of Illinois at Urbana—Champaign	4 (28)	42	3	1	1
Ohio State University	4 (28)	38	7	6	3
Iowa State University	6 (26)	19	6	10	19
University of Michigan	6 (26)	18	11	7	11
Cornell University	8 (20)	20	2	—	—
University of Florida	8 (20)	12	10	—	—
University of Iowa	10 (19)	12	—	—	—
University of New Mexico	11 (18)	21	14	14	18
Purdue University	11 (18)	21	—	15	9
Vanderbilt University	11 (18)	9	—	—	—
Yale University	14 (17)	19	—	—	—
University at Albany	14 (17)	17	15	2	14
University of Pittsburgh	14 (17)	12	—	—	—
University of Colorado—Boulder	17 (16)	15	18	—	—
Colorado State University	17 (16)	13	—	—	—
Indiana University	19 (15)	16	—	11	—
University at Buffalo	19 (15)	14	—	17	15
¹ Ranked by number of authors. ² Ranked by number of articles ³ Ranked by number of articles					

by academic librarians.¹² For 1993–1997, the average number of professionals in ARL libraries was 83.8; for 1998–2002, 89.7, an increase of about 7 percent.¹³

Most studies of LIS journals show that academic librarians outnumber any other type of author. LIS faculty rank second overall, followed by practitioners from other types of libraries.¹⁴ Between 1993 and 1997, the reported number of LIS fac-

ulty was nearly stable. Between 1998 and 2002, the number rose. Taking the middle years of each period—1995 and 2000—as the points of comparison, the number of faculty went up about 11 percent, from about 610 to about 680.¹⁵ Regarding practitioners outside academic libraries, the best data available are for public librarians. Those data show that in 1995 there were 26,636 ALA–MLS public librarians

and in 2000, 29,519, an increase of about 11 percent.¹⁶ Taken together, these data show the number of academic librarians, LIS faculty, and public librarians rose roughly from 11 to 16 percent, whereas professionals at ARL libraries rose less (7%). Given the key role in LIS publishing of librarians at research libraries, the lower growth in their numbers may help explain the smaller proportion of articles and authors from academic libraries. What is difficult to determine is why the overall growth in the number of potential authors did not lead to an increase in refereed articles in the journals studied or a rise in the number of journals in the field.

Another factor related to publication by academic librarians in the studied journals deserves attention. It is possible that just one or two journals could have affected the patterns found. Significant in this regard is the launching in 2001 of *portal: Libraries and the Academy*. Leaders in academic librarianship developed *portal* as an alternative to commercially published journals.¹⁷ In 2001 and 2002, *portal* published sixty-six refereed articles by ninety academic librarians. Although such output is not sufficient to explain the entire decline of 199 refereed articles by academic librarians between 1993–1997 and 1998–2002, it does constitute about one-third of the gap.

A final way to look at the proportion of contributions of academic librarians is in relation to other studies of the proportion of their contribution to the field's literature. Studies of groups of LIS journals have investigated different combinations of titles. These studies have included some journals with articles that were not refereed. Because the groups of journals varied, one must be cautious about comparisons over time. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the proportions of academic librarian authors in these group studies fall within a fairly narrow range—between 26 and 44 percent of the authors were academic librarians. These include Krause & Sieburth's study of twelve journals, 1973–1982 (approx-

mately 34% of authors were academic librarians), Watson's study of eleven journals, 1979–1983 (44%), Buttlar's study of sixteen journals, 1987–June 1989, (38%), Raptis's study of five journals, 1988–June 1990 (26%), and Fisher's study of six journals, 1993 (38%).¹⁸ The roughly 34 percent found in the present study is about in the middle of the range. The fluctuations in the proportion of academic librarian authors over time reminds us that the decline in their contribution of articles from 1993–1997 to 1998–2002 may be momentary and reverse after 2002. A replication of the present article for journals published 2003–2008 will help ascertain whether the decline found for 1998–2002 marks the start of a downward trend or is a temporary drop.

Patterns of Coauthorship

Coauthorship is an important characteristic of the literature of a discipline. In general, coauthorship has increased notably in LIS since the 1970s. James L. Terry's study of *College & Research Libraries* in five-year intervals from 1939 to 1994 shows how that leading journal strongly exemplifies the trend toward greater collaboration.¹⁹ Although the overall trend is clear, successive volumes of a given journal do not always have a greater proportion of coauthored articles nor do all journals fit the trend. For example, Bahr and Zemon show that in 1995 and 1996, coauthorship in the *Journal of Academic Librarianship* fell to 40 percent from greater than 60 percent in 1993–1994.²⁰ And Hart found continued decline to about 29 percent in 1997–1998.²¹ Some journals have consistently low rates of coauthorship. For instance, *Libraries & Culture* and its predecessor, *Journal of Library History*, have had about a 5 percent rate of coauthorship throughout their history.²² In contrast, *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* had a great increase of coauthored articles from less than 30 percent in the 1950s to over 50 percent in the 1990s.²³

Among the thirty-two journals analyzed in the authors' 1999 article and by

the present study, the proportion of refereed articles with two or more authors declined slightly from 44.97 percent in 1993–1997 to 41.09 percent in 1998–2002. (If one factors in data from *JILDDIS* and *Medical Reference Services Quarterly*, the proportion of coauthored articles by academic librarians is 40.93%.) In the thirty-two journals, articles by two authors dropped from 36.35 to 28.62 percent, but articles by three or more authors rose from 8.62 to 12.47 percent.

In addition to the two articles by the authors of the present study, three articles have reported coauthorship rates for groups of LIS journals. Buttler found a rate of approximately 28 percent in sixteen journals, published in 1987 through June 1989; Raptis found a 14 percent rate in five journals published in 1989 through June 1990; and Fisher found a coauthorship rate of 31 percent in six journals published in 1993.²⁴ Seen in the context of those studies, the 41.09 percent of the present article is above the historic range. Perhaps one can attribute the higher percentage to the present study's restriction to refereed articles. Hart reported that for nonrefereed articles written by librarians at Pennsylvania State University, the rate of coauthorship was slightly more than 10 percent, but over 30 percent for refereed articles.²⁵ As with the proportion of articles by academic authors, time will tell whether the decline in coauthorship between the present study and the authors' previous study marks the start of a downward trend or is a temporary drop.

Compared to patterns of collaboration found by the authors' 1999 article, the present study showed a greater proportion of coauthorship with librarians from other academic institutions (104 of 567, or 18.34%, versus 81 of 710, or 11.40%) (tables 2 and 5). Two possibilities for this rise are increased mobility and collaboration resulting from grant funding. Increased mobility means that collaborative studies begun by colleagues at one institution did not reach publication until one of the coauthors had relocated and the journal's

author description noted the new position. Grant funding may both inspire and enable interinstitutional projects.

Institutional Leaders in Publication

The present study and the articles by Watson (1985), Budd and Seavey (1990), and the authors (1999) report about highly productive academic libraries. Table 6 records findings of the earlier studies in relation to top-ranked institutions identified by the present study. The twenty most productive libraries published more than 10 percent of all refereed articles and nearly one-third of the articles by academic librarians (tables 2 and 6). Eight libraries have been highly ranked in all four studies, three libraries in three studies, and another four in two studies. The eight libraries that have the most consistent records of substantial publication produced almost 7 percent of all 3,488 refereed articles in the thirty-two journals covered by the present study. Each of these highly productive institutions makes a contribution to the LIS literature that compares favorably to all but the most productive LIS schools.²⁶

It is easy to think of LIS schools, especially those in research universities, as having research and publication as part of their missions. What is apparently not so easy is thinking that some libraries have research and publication as part of their missions. Of the eight libraries with long histories of significant publication, only one includes as part of its mission research and publication.²⁷ It is fortunate for LIS that the other seven have persisted in making major contributions without public commitment to their efforts. In a time of rapid change in information technology, there is great need for LIS research and the field can ill afford to lose almost 7 percent of the refereed articles in well-recognized journals.

Conclusion

The present study found that between 1998 and 2002 in the thirty-two journals analyzed, academic librarians produced

roughly 40 percent of the refereed articles. This proportion is below the almost 44 percent the authors found for the same group of journals between 1993 and 1997. As was true in the authors' previous study, any academic librarian who publishes three refereed articles in a five-year period is among the top 10 percent in productivity among academic librarians. Sole authorship is still the norm among academic librarians, although, with 41 percent of articles by academic librarians coauthored, a substantial proportion collaborates. Libraries in research extensive universities continue to dominate the ranks of the most productive institutions. Rankings from the present study suggest that several libraries have a strong tradition of research and publication. Eight have ranked highly since Watson's study of 1985.

As Joswick points out, studies such as the present one and those that cover significant segments of scholars and of

publications in LIS tell us about different aspects of the state of the field at particular periods of time.²⁸ Combinations of similar studies—for academic libraries, the present one, the authors' 1999 study, Budd and Seavey (1990), and Watson (1985), and for LIS faculty, the series of articles by Hayes (1983), Budd and Seavey (1996), and Budd (2000)—provide indicators of trends. To compete in the marketplace of disciplines, relatively small and comparatively young fields such as LIS need knowledge of themselves and of their standards more than do older fields such as chemistry and history that the general public as well as academics understand better. Numbers of articles published, rates of publication by individuals, productivity by different institutions, and contributions of different groups of authors are important for the evaluation of individual academic librarians and the assessment of particular academic libraries. They also are measures of the health and strength of LIS.

Notes

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