

2022

## Selection of Fall 2022 Master's Project Posters

Stacy L. Creel, Ph.D.

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## Selection of Fall 2022 Master's Project Posters

By Dr. Stacy Creel

Students are required to create academic research posters on their capstone research project and present in class. The following selection of the Master's Project Capstone Posters are from LIS 695 in the Fall of 2022:

*Burnout in the library: A bibliometric study* by Katie Massey:

“Whether from lack of administrative support, attempting to strengthen community approval, operating on a limited budget, or any combination of the issues library professionals combat, the library field has become associated with a mixture of workplace stress and compassion fatigue leading to burnout among professionals (Kendrick, 2021; Spencer, 2013). Changes in technology, limited resources due to financial strain, being understaffed, and more can add to the pressure librarians may feel, leading to chronic stress and burnout (Jordan, 2014). While awareness of burnout might be widespread, has it become a topic worthy of inspection? This research examined previous publications about burnout within the library profession to suggest attention to or lack of interest in this topic.”

*Prison libraries: A bibliometric study* by Amanda Beaugez:

“The purpose of this research is to examine scholarly articles on the subject of prison libraries. This will help better determine which journals and authors have published articles on the topic, to overall gain a better understanding of how frequently this subject has been researched. Prison libraries are unique in the sense that while they have potential for offering opportunities, they also face a harsh set of challenges. Expanding research on this sensitive topic can recognize these challenges, and suggest necessary improvements.”

*A tale of two libraries: Diversity in children's literature collections* by Cynthia Matthews:

“The online public access catalogs of two public libraries - one urban, one rural - located in the same county were examined for the diversity of their children's collections. Catalog record subjects - African American, Hispanic or Latino, and Asian - were researched for each library. Children's materials

in languages other than English were noted. Subject results were compared to local and county Census data.”

*Addressing misinformation through library literacy instruction: A bibliometric study* by Kate Moody:

“This study aimed to add to the body of scholarly LIS work by more clearly laying out where research stands on the topic of library literacy instruction as a tool to address issues of misinformation. The amount of research on approaches towards information literacy in the LIS field is vast, but specific research on library literacy instruction and misinformation is still growing. The main goal of this study, then, was to showcase the current publication record of research surrounding this topic as a way to highlight what today's libraries might use to create new or enhance existing library literacy programs.”

*Public Library Services Offered to Immigrants: Seattle, WA and Queens, NY* by Margaret Rodriguez:

“This study investigated services available to immigrants at Seattle, WA, and Queens, NY public libraries. Public libraries are a place to further English language skills and glean information on becoming a U.S. citizen. The Seattle public library was founded in 1891, has 27 locations, and offers items in 17 languages. The Queens public library was founded in 1896, has 66 locations and offers items in 31 languages.”

*“Post-Truth” in LIS Literature* by Julie Russell:

“With post-truth influence on everything from confirmation bias to fake news to outright propaganda, LIS literature has begun to take notice of the weighty epistemological implications of this harmful information behavior. How the LIS profession perceives, identifies, and responds to this phenomenon could have a significant impact on the health of global information ecosystems in and beyond this “Post-Truth Era.””

*The National Gallery of Art Library: A Collection Analysis of an Art Library's Digital Collection* by Rose Pendleton:

“The world is diverse, and people want to see themselves, or people like them, in the books they read, in the shows they watch, and in the items they view or hear. Cultural institutions like museums and libraries are charged with providing a diverse collection for their patrons. By having a diverse collection, a cultural institution can ensure that the items within their holdings resonate with the world at large, on both a local and global scale.”

*State of play: Gamification in Libraries* by Erica Kates:

“In 2015, the American Library Association’s Center for the Future of Libraries identified gamification as an emergent topic in the profession. Increasing interest in gamification’s application in libraries necessitates research to better understand its effects and value. It is also necessary to examine the research concerning gamification in libraries to find gaps in the literature and guide future study. The purpose of this study was to analyze the content of published research regarding gamification in libraries.”

*Diversity in Facebook posts: A look at selected libraries of South Louisiana* by Chrystal Coon:

“This study analyzed displays and collection promotion material posted on the Facebook pages of three public libraries in South Louisiana. The goal was to determine the level of diversity used in the displays and collection promotion materials compared to each library's service population. This study adds to diversity literature and can be used in further research into proper cataloging practices and diversity.”

*Marginalization and traditional archives practices: A bibliometric analysis of archival journal articles focused on marginalized groups* by Francesca Scrimgeour:

“More recently, archives, museums, and libraries have made a conscious choice to make sure to represent more perspectives than just the majority narrative and look for more diverse and inclusive viewpoints. This research study aims to find out if journal articles about archives and marginalized communities have increased over the last twenty years.

This study aims to explore the scholarly articles on this subject and point out any chances for improvement in the coverage of marginalized groups and archives. Throughout world history, the viewpoint is often from the lens of the colonizers, however, the current thought process has changed with society wanting to record all history, not just the majority view. The importance of this study is to make sure that multiple viewpoints are represented and included in the collective memories of an archive.”

*Social Media Marketing: JGRLS vs Hattiesburg* by Candice Mizell:

“This study analyzed the use of Facebook and Instagram by the Jackson-George Regional Library System (JGRLS) and the Libraries of Hattiesburg, Petal, and Forrest County (Hattiesburg) to market available educational, craft, technological, book club, story time, and trivia programming during the years of 2020 and 2021. Posts were evaluated, categorized, and counted to ascertain how social media was used to advertise programming.”

*A bibliometric study of library orientation in academic libraries* by Teresa Burnham:

“Library orientations generally aim to introduce first-year undergraduate students to the library’s physical layout, resources, and services and might include a tour, treasure or scavenger hunt, or escape rooms to help familiarize students. Familiarity with the published literature can help librarians develop an orientation to suit their institutions. This study used bibliometric analysis to examine library orientation or one-shot library instruction by analyzing the publication data in the Library and Information Science academic journals that discuss library orientation from 2000-2021.”

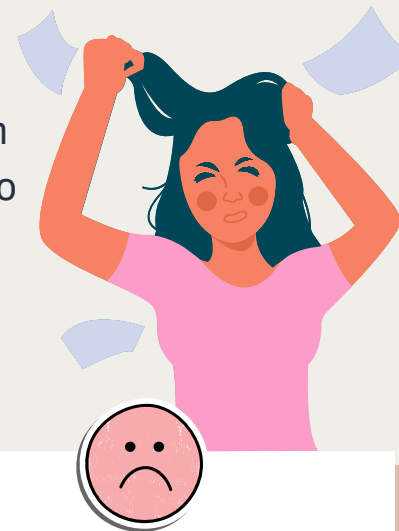
For more information on poster creation including helpful tips and resources for assistance, visit the article [Poster Presentation](#) by Sarah Williams and Stacy Creel, Ph.D. in *SLIS Connecting, Volume 10, Issue 2* (<https://doi.org/10.18785/slis.1002.04>).

# BURNOUT IN THE LIBRARY: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

KATIE MASSEY  
katie.massey@usm.edu

## SUMMARY

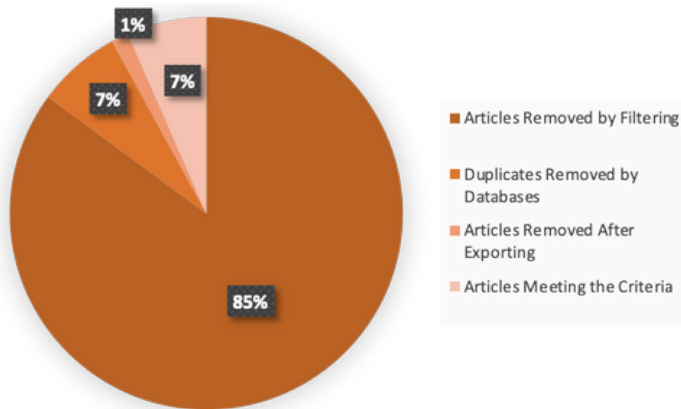
Whether from lack of administrative support, attempting to strengthen community approval, operating on a limited budget, or any combination of the issues library professionals combat, the library field has become associated with a mixture of workplace stress and compassion fatigue leading to burnout among professionals (Kendrick, 2021; Spencer, 2013). Changes in technology, limited resources due to financial strain, being understaffed, and more can add to the pressure librarians may feel, leading to chronic stress and burnout (Jordan, 2014). While awareness of burnout might be widespread, has it become a topic worthy of inspection? This research examined previous publications about burnout within the library profession to suggest attention to or lack of interest in this topic.



## RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND RESULTS

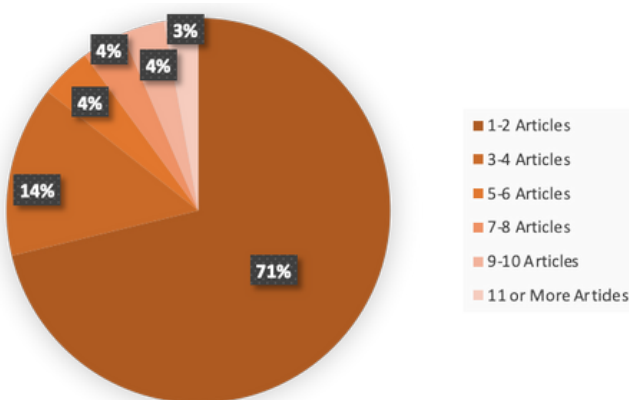
R1. How many peer-reviewed articles were published on the topic of burnout in librarianship from 2011-2021?

Articles Published on the Subject (n=5,543)



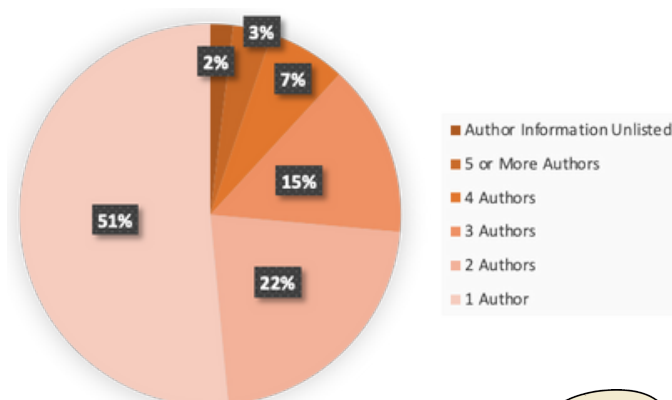
R2. Which journals published peer-reviewed articles on the topic of burnout in librarianship from 2011-2021, and how were articles distributed among these publications?

Distribution of Articles Among Journals (n=139)



R3. Which authors published peer-reviewed journal articles on the topic of burnout in librarianship from 2011-2021, and of the articles they produced, what was the distribution of co-authorship?

Author Distribution Among Articles (n=363)



Contributing Journals (n=139)

Journal Title (n=139)	Number of Articles	Percent of Total Articles (n= 363)
<i>Library Philosophy &amp; Practice</i>	23	6.3%
<i>Journal of Library Administration</i>	15	4.1%
<i>Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	11	3%
<i>Journal of the Medical Library Association</i>	11	3%
<i>Journal of Librarianship &amp; Information Science</i>	10	2.8%
All Other Journals (n=134)	293	80.8%

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH:

- Expand timeframe observed
- Compare yearly data
- Include results from more databases

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- Finding results of 363 articles fitting the criteria of this study over a 10-year span supports the idea that researchers in the Library and Information Science field are not studying or contributing publications frequently on this topic.
- Having over 600 authors interested in researching burnout in librarianship may also suggest this topic is being seen as worthy of ongoing investigation within the field.
- Until more profession-specific research is conducted, perhaps library and information professionals should be looking to existing research from other professions, such as teaching and nursing, that combat burnout in similar ways to those of librarians (Roger and Erickson 2021).



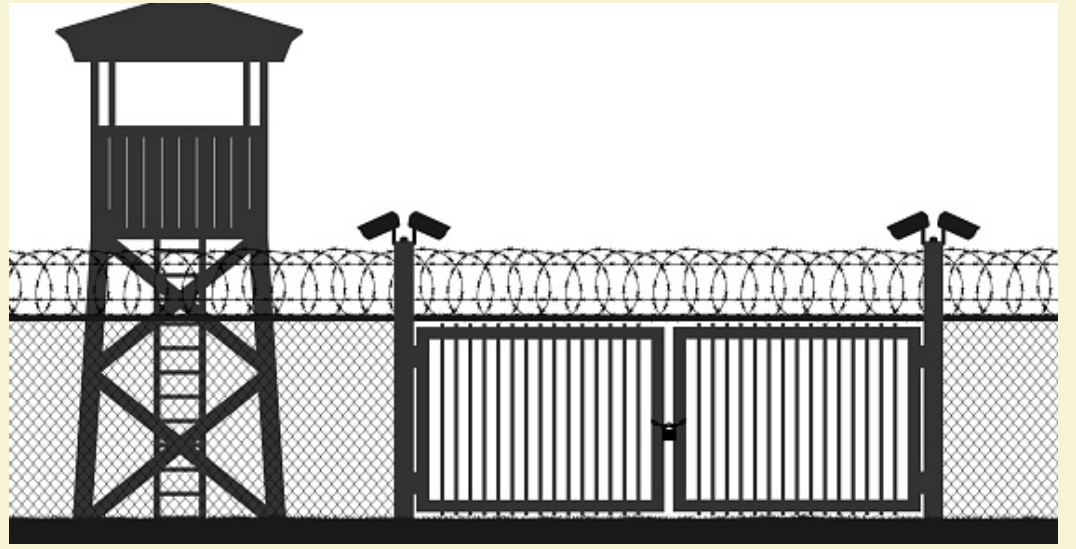
## SELECTED REFERENCES

- Jordan, M. W. (2014). All stressed out, but does anyone notice? Stressors affecting public libraries. *Journal of Library Administration*, 54(4), 291–307. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01930826.2014.924318>
- Kendrick, K. D. (2021). Leaving the low-morale experience: A qualitative study. *The Washington Library Association Journal*, 37(2), 9–24.
- Rodger J., & Erickson, N. (2021). The emotional labour of public library work. *Partnership: The Canadian Journal of Library & Information Practice & Research*, 16(1), 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.21083/partnership.v16i1.6189>
- Spencer, R. (2013). Taking care of yourself: Stress and the librarian. *Community & Junior College Libraries*, 19(1-2), 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02763915.2014.894862>



## SUMMARY

The purpose of this research is to examine scholarly articles on the subject of prison libraries. This will help better determine which journals and authors have published articles on the topic, to overall gain a better understanding of how frequently this subject has been researched. Prison libraries are unique in the sense that while they have potential for offering opportunities, they also face a harsh set of challenges. Expanding research on this sensitive topic can recognize these challenges, and suggest necessary improvements.



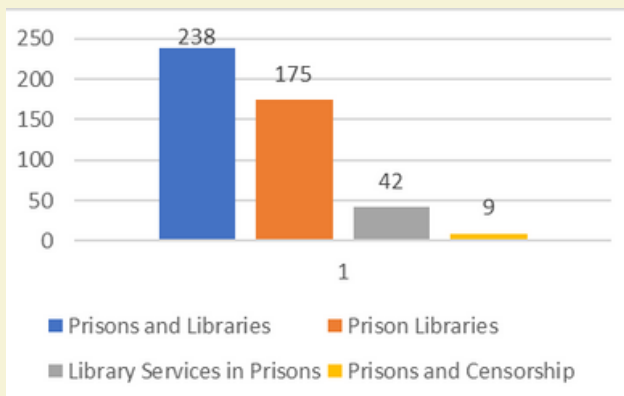
## METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for this research was a bibliometric analysis method. This type of analysis involved researching the data surrounding prison libraries, and how many articles have been published on this topic between 1990 and 2020. Key terms such as "prison libraries" and "prison libraries book banning" were used to gather results. The only database used for this research was Library Information Science Source. Furthermore, every article collected here was peer-reviewed. Results following searches were carefully evaluated to eliminate duplicates to ensure accuracy.

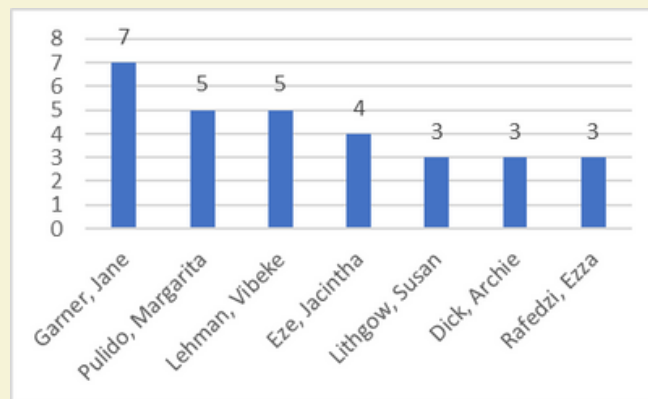
## RESULTS

- How many peer-reviewed articles were published on the topic of prison libraries between 1990 and 2020?
- How many authors published articles relating to prison libraries between 1990 and 2020?
- Which journals published the most articles on prison libraries between 1990 and 2020?

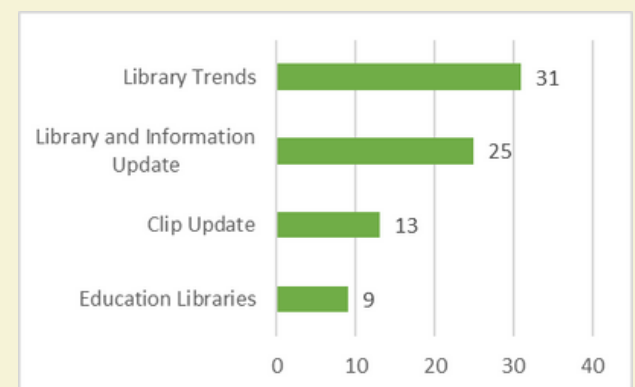
### RESULTS BY KEY TERMS AND PHRASES



### AUTHORS WITH MOST PUBLISHED ARTICLES ON PRISON LIBRARIES



### JOURNALS WITH MOST PUBLISHED ARTICLES ON PRISON LIBRARIES



## DISCUSSION

Prison libraries hold a great amount of importance to the communities they serve. Not only do they provide a safe environment for inmates to select materials for recreational reading purposes, but they also offer educational services. Many prison facilities provide GED courses, along with other life skills classes to prepare them for life upon release. Unfortunately, these special libraries also face a number of challenges, including funding and book banning. This ultimately leads to issues regarding censorship, information poverty, and is even connected to recidivism.

## CONCLUSION

Upon searching within the date ranges 1990 to 2020 and selecting peer-reviewed articles as the criteria, a total of 464 separate articles were collected. Furthermore, 14 authors published more than one article on the subject, leaving 450 different authors in total. While there are very few LIS degree programs that promote prison librarianship as a career path, there is a growing interest among students. While prison libraries continue to face issues with censorship (and with factors such as reporting banned titles not being enforced) it will be a challenge to address these matters and see significant changes down the line.

## SELECTED REFERENCES

- Brawley Sussman, D., 2014. Reading Reduces Recidivism: Getting Books to Prison Libraries. *ILA Reporter*
- Emasealu, H., 2019. Attitude of inmates towards the prison library. *Brazilian Journal of Information Science: research trends*, 13(2), pp.78-91.
- D'Orio, W. (2021). The Importance of Libraries in Prisons. *Corrections Today*, 67(12).
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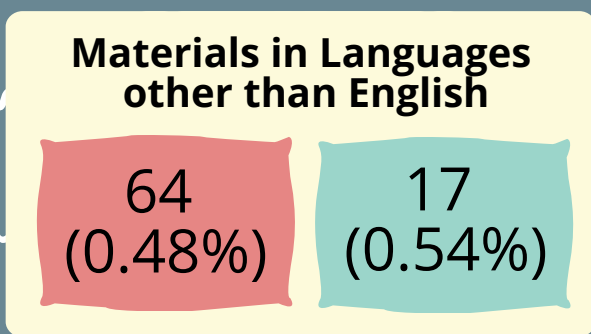
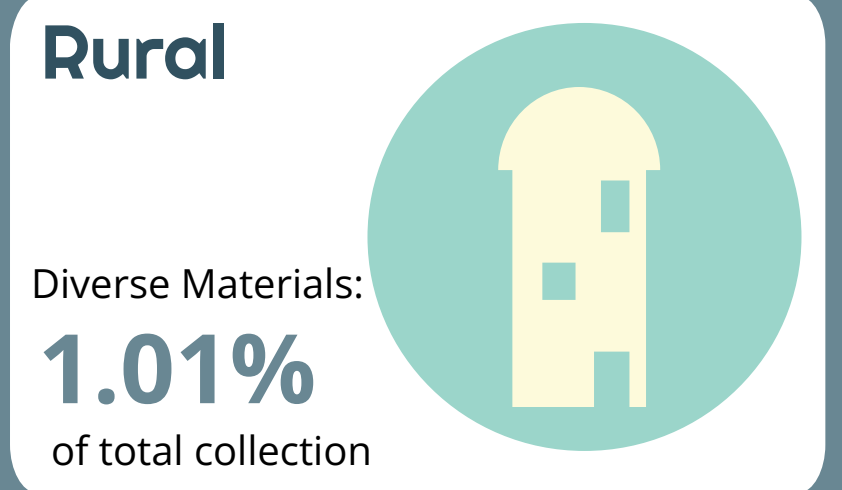
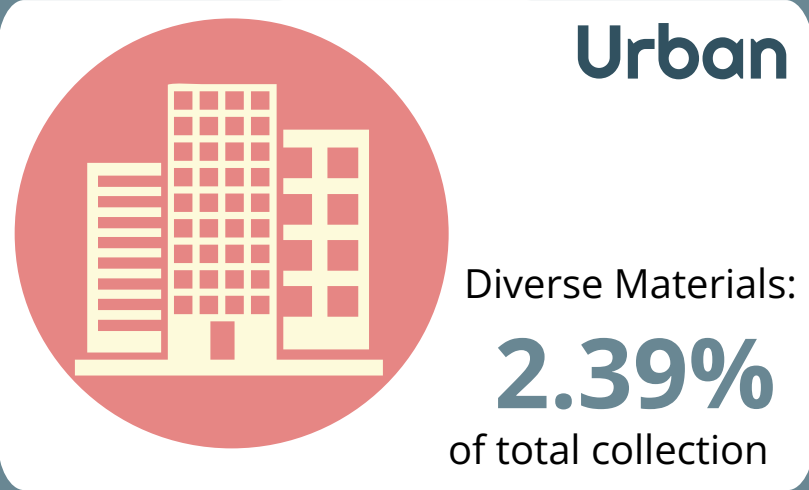
# A TALE OF TWO LIBRARIES

# DIVERSITY IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE COLLECTIONS

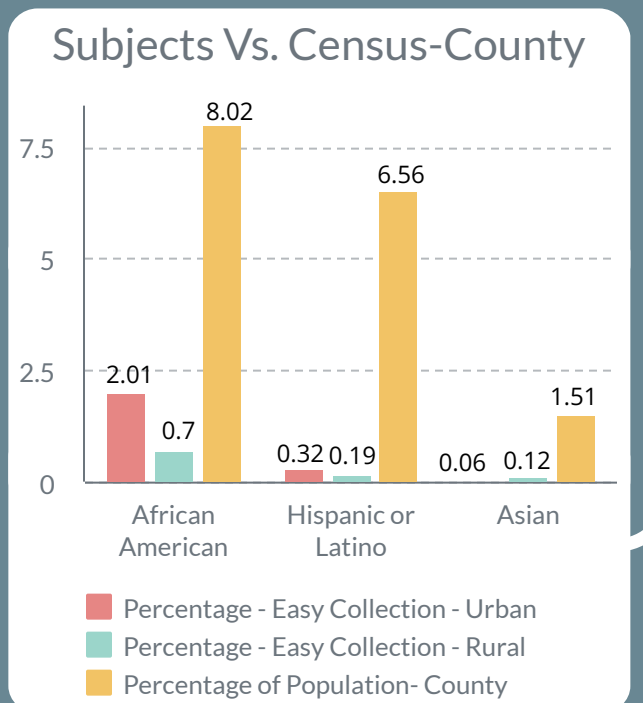
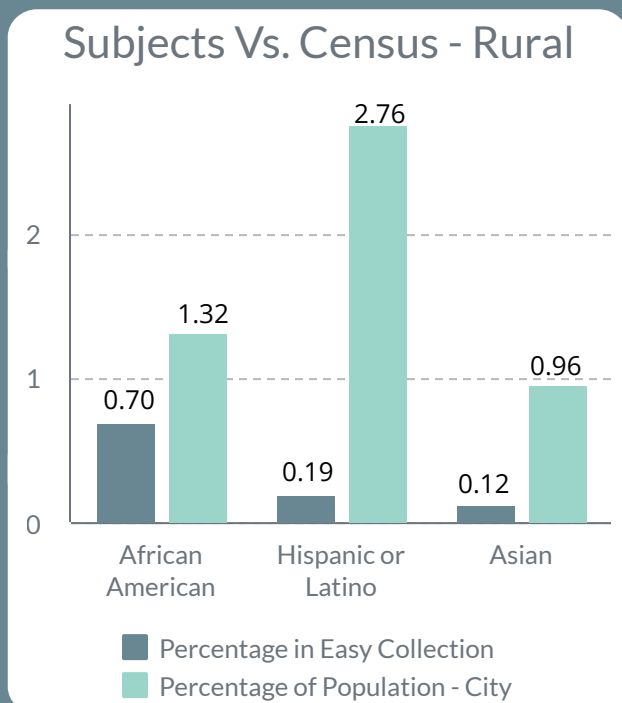
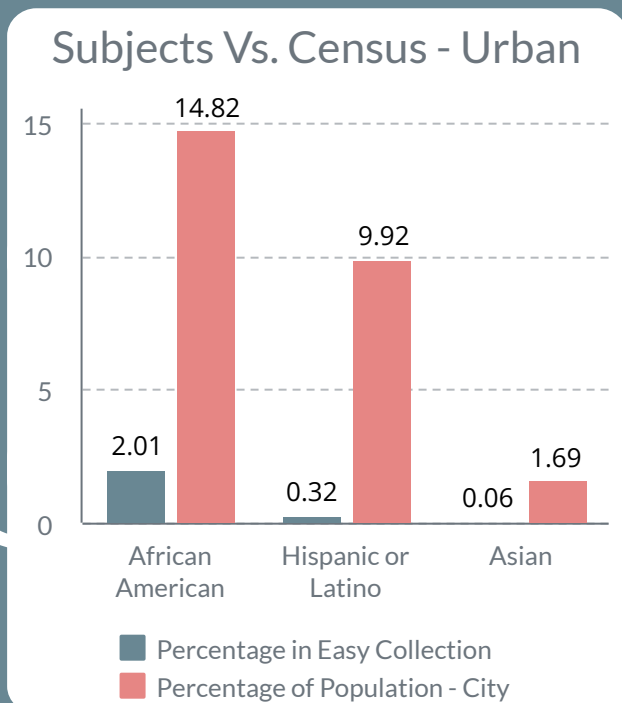
By Cynthia Matthews, MLIS, 2022    Cynthia.M.Matthews@usm.edu

- R1. What percentage of items in each of these collections has the subject "African American?"
- R2. What percentage of items in each of these collections has the subject "Hispanic" or "Latino?"
- R3. What percentage of items in each of these collections has the subject "Asian?"
- R4. What percentage of items in each of these collections is written in a language other than English?"
- R5. How does the percentage of ethnic representation in each library's collection compare to the representation of those ethnic groups within the city's population and the county's population, as per the most recent United States Census?

The online public access catalogs of two public libraries - one urban, one rural - located in the same county were examined for the diversity of their children's collections. Catalog record subjects - African American, Hispanic or Latino, and Asian - were researched for each library. Children's materials in languages other than English were noted. Subject results were compared to local and county Census data.



## Collection Diversity Vs. Community Demographics



# ADDRESSING MISINFORMATION THROUGH LIBRARY LITERACY INSTRUCTION

## A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

BY KATE MOODY  
KAITLYN.MOODY@USM.EDU

### Introduction

This study aimed to add to the body of scholarly LIS work by more clearly laying out where research stands on the topic of library literacy instruction as a tool to address issues of misinformation. The amount of research on approaches towards information literacy in the LIS field is vast, but specific research on library literacy instruction and misinformation is still growing. The main goal of this study, then, was to showcase the current publication record of research surrounding this topic as a way to highlight what today's libraries might use to create new or enhance existing library literacy programs.

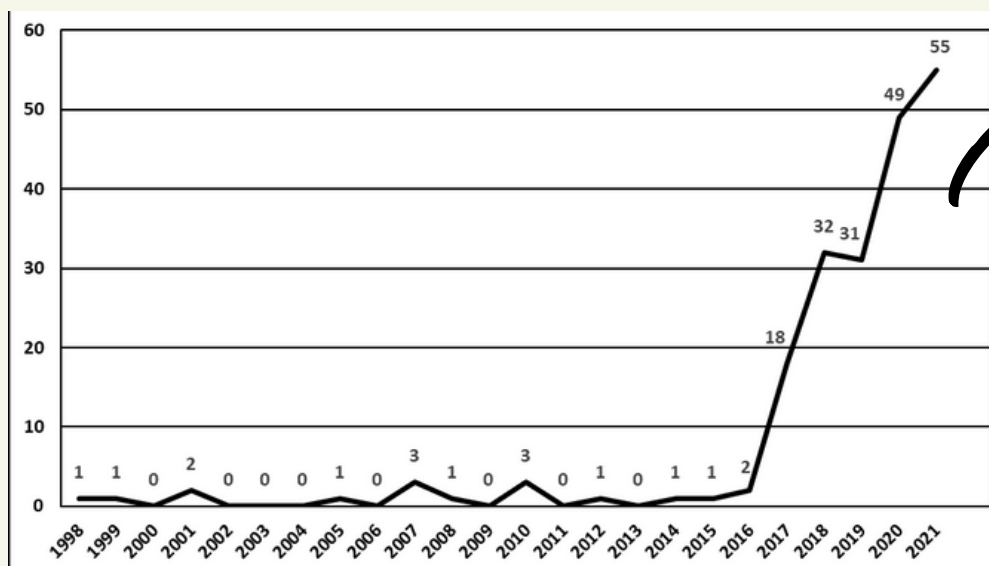
### Methodology

- Search the EBSCOhost platform: Academic Search Premier, Education Source, ERIC, ISTA, LISS, and LISTA.
- Keyword Scheme: ['library instruction' OR 'information literacy' OR 'bibliographic instruction'] AND ['misinformation' OR 'disinformation' OR 'fake news'].
- Publication delimitations: published between 1998-2021 in peer reviewed, academic journals only.
- Discard duplicates and entries outside the scope of study.

### Research Questions

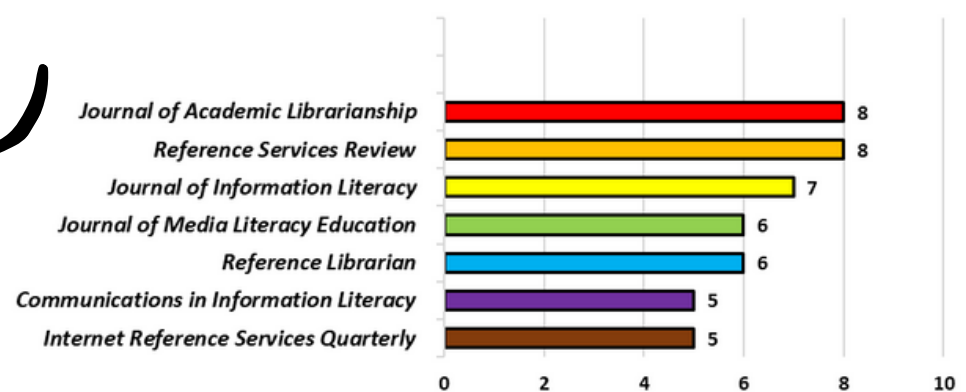
- R1. What is the publication record on the collective topic of library literacy instruction and misinformation between 1998 and 2021?
- R2. Of those articles, which authors have been the most recurrent in publishing that research?
- R3. What journals have been the most recurrent in publishing that research?
- R4. What subject terms have been the most recurrent in that research, and what are the themes of the articles in which they are discussed?

#### R1. Publication Record (1998-2021) [n = 202]



- 424 total authors
- 406 authors (95.9%) published on the topic only once.
- 17 authors (3.9%) published on the topic twice.
- One author (0.2%) published on the topic three times.
- Supports the overall principle of Lotka's Law.
- All 18 recurrent authors published at least one of their articles between 2017 and 2021, with "fake news" and "media literacy" issues being their general focus.

#### R3. Most Recurrent Academic Journals [n = 7]



\*Supports the general principle of Bradford's Law.

#### R4. Most Recurrent Subject Terms

- [1998-2009] Top Terms: 'internet education,' 'World Wide Web,' 'technology integration,' and 'electronic libraries'
- [2017-2021] Top Terms: 'social media,' 'internet publishing,' 'health literacy,' 'COVID-19 pandemic' & 'critical thinking'
- Pre-2010 articles dealt heavily with evolving literacy skills to include more digital competencies.
- More recent articles tried to address issues surrounding modern news reporting and questions that have arisen due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Further Reading

Bailey, T. C., & Hsieh-Yee, I. (2019). Combating the sharing of false information: History, framework, and literacy strategies. *Internet Reference Services Quarterly*, 24(1-2), 9-30. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10875301.2020.1863286>

Sahoo, J., Sahu, S. C., & Mohanty, B. (2021). Research on fake news: An empirical analysis of selected library and information science journals. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology*, 41(4), 268-274. <https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.41.4.17168>

### Discussion & Conclusion

- Majority of articles were published between 2017-2021.
- Disbursement of research per scholarly journal suggests academic libraries and reference departments might view misinformation issues as a pertinent topic to discuss further.
- The most recurrent subject terms possibly suggest a connection between emerging fake news issues, an evolving socio-political climate, and the rising popularity of brief and immediate news cycles.

In conclusion, information literacy has always been a pillar of librarianship, especially in the academic sector, so these changes in both information consumption and transmission have ultimately led to new questions surrounding the role of libraries in combating these emerging literacy troubles; the research collected for this particular study suggests that discussion on these issues is only just beginning.



# Public Library Services Offered to Immigrants

Seattle, WA and Queens, NY

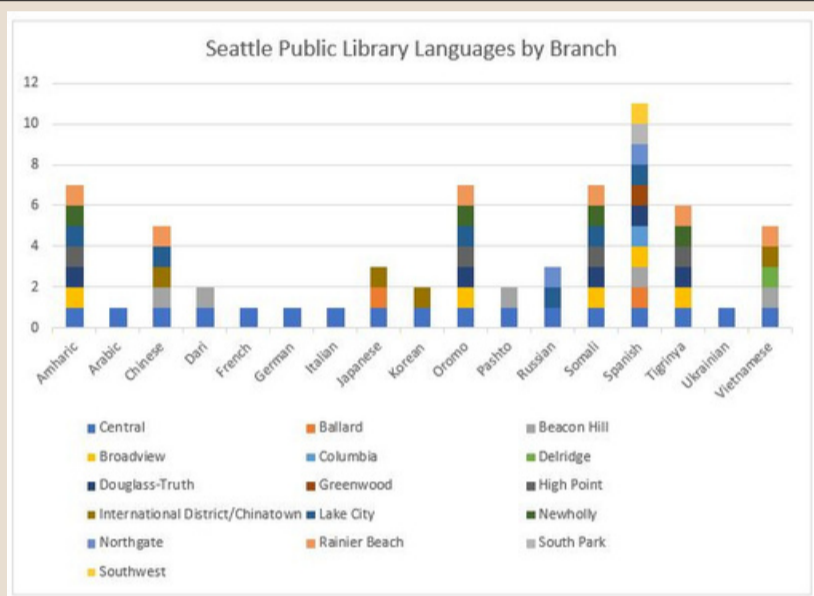
## Summary

This study investigated services available to immigrants at Seattle, WA, and Queens, NY public libraries. Public libraries are a place to further English language skills and glean information on becoming a U.S. citizen. The Seattle public library was founded in 1891, has 27 locations, and offers items in 17 languages. The Queens public library was founded in 1896, has 66 locations and offers items in 31 languages.

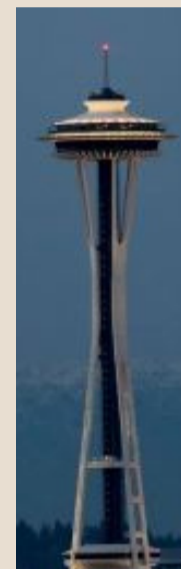
## Research Questions

- R1. What services does the Seattle, WA Public Library offer immigrants?
- R2. What services does the Queens, NY Public Library offer immigrants?

## Seattle



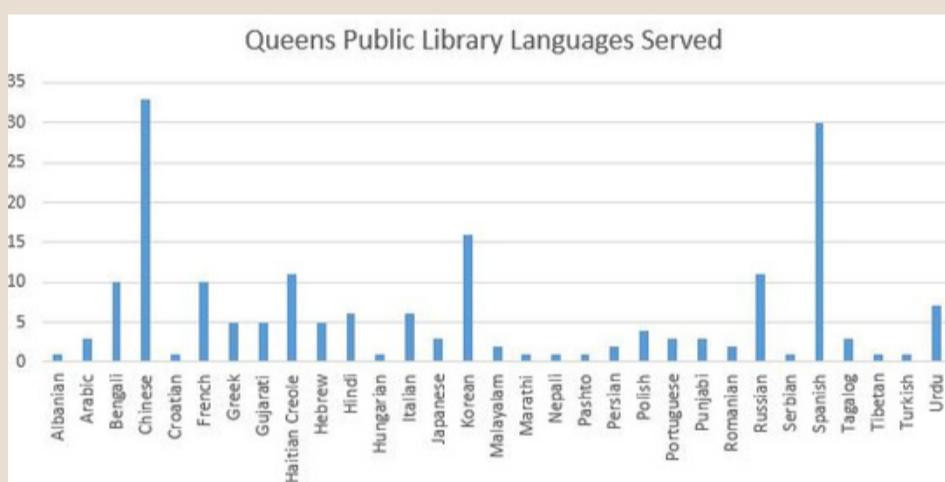
- Application Status
- Books, CDs, DVDs in 17 languages
- Citizenship Classes
- General Legal Information
- Learn Civics
- Learn English
- Legal Information and Resources
- Literacy Classes
- Online Learning
- Tutoring
- Workshops and Clinics



Bush, 2017



- Books, CDs, DVDs in 31 languages
- Citizenship Study Guide
- Cultural Arts Programs
- Free Legal Help
- Immigration Assistance
- Learn English Virtually
- Life in the USA
- Naturalization Guide
- Prepare for Citizenship Exam
- Visa Lottery
- Workshops



## Queens

## References

- Bush, E. (2017, March 22). Space Needle goes dark Saturday to support action on climate change. *The Seattle Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/space-needle-to-go-dark-saturday-to-support-action-on-climate-change/#:~:text=Seattle's%20skyline%20lost%20some%20of,support%20action%20on%20climate%20change>.
- Queens Public Library. (n.d.). About Us. *Queens Public Library*. Retrieved from: <https://www.queenslibrary.org/about-us/queens-public-library-overview>
- Seattle Public Library. (n.d.). About Us. *Seattle Public Library*. Retrieved from <https://www.spl.org/about-us>

## Conclusion

Legal help, Citizenship help, learning English, workshops, Books/CDs/DVDs in multiple languages are offered at both locations. Libraries serve as a social network, as well as a place to acquire knowledge. More services in more languages are optimal.







# The National Gallery of Art Library: A Collection Analysis of an Art Library's Digital Collection

## AUTHORS

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First Reader: Dr. S. Creel  
Second Reader: Dr. S. Mangrum



University of Southern Mississippi, School of Library and Information Science

## INTRODUCTION

The world is diverse, and people want to see themselves, or people like them, in the books they read, in the shows they watch, and in the items they view or hear. Cultural institutions like museums and libraries are charged with providing a diverse collection for their patrons. By having a diverse collection, a cultural institution can ensure that the items within their holdings resonate with the world at large, on both a local and global scale.

## OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the digital collection of the National Gallery of Art's library with a focus on the diversity of topics, artists, and themes.

This study could be a resource to librarians responsible for digital collection and art librarians that want to ensure that their digital collections are seen as diverse.

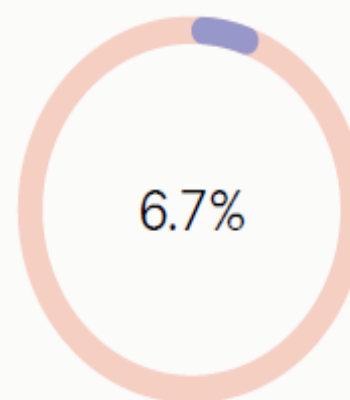
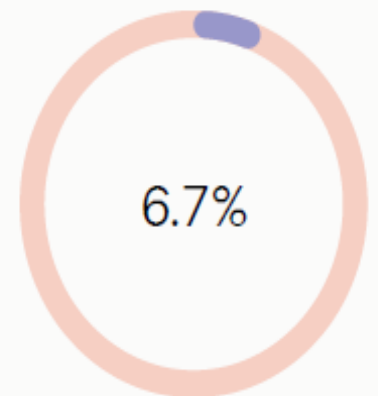
## METHODOLOGY

The data in this study were analyzed using a quantitative method (collection analysis) to answer the research questions. The data were divided by sub-collection and broken down into categories covering:

- Gender
- Race
- Geographic Location
- Art Movement
- Art Theory and Techniques

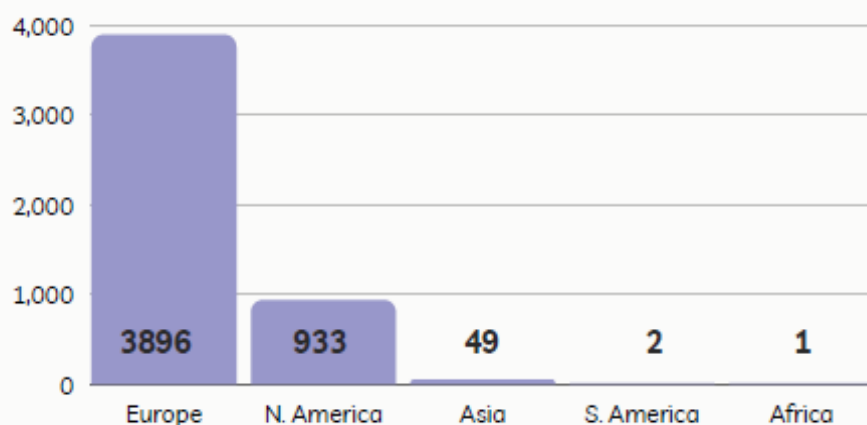
## RESULTS

Out of 4,881 items, only 326, or 6.7 percent, were attributed to female artists.



Out of 4,881 items, only 328, or 6.7 percent, were attributed to artists of color.

Out of these same 4,881 items, 3,896 items were from Europe, 933 were from North America, 49 were from Asia, 2 from South America, and 1 from Africa.



## CONCLUSION

While the National Gallery of Art's library's digital collections showcase important parts of the history of Western art through their extensive holdings, they do not reflect the library's community and local population.

Judging from this study, female artists and artists of color were underrepresented. Artists from the United States could be represented more as well.

Additionally, the format of the digital collection's website could be updated to provide an easier viewing experience when loading multiple items to view.

## Related literature:

American Library Association. (2019). *Diverse collections: An interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights*. (Original work published 1982) <https://www.ala.org/advocacy/intfreedom/librarybill/interpretations/diversecollections>

Farkas, M. (2020, March 2). Representation beyond books. *American Libraries Magazine*. <https://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/2020/03/02/representation-beyond-books/>

Hollis, D. R. (1999). Affirmative action or increased competition: A look at women and minority library deans. *Journal of Library Administration*, 27(1-2), 49-75. [https://doi.org.lynx.lib.usm.edu/10.1300/J111v27n01\\_05](https://doi.org.lynx.lib.usm.edu/10.1300/J111v27n01_05)

National Gallery of Art. (2022-b). About the National Gallery of Art. <https://www.nga.gov/about.html>

Gulati, A. (2010). Diversity in librarianship: The United States perspective. *IFLA Journal*, 36(4), 288-293. <https://doi-org.lynx.lib.usm.edu/10.1177/0340035210388244>

# State of Play: Gamification in Libraries

## Summary



## Research Questions

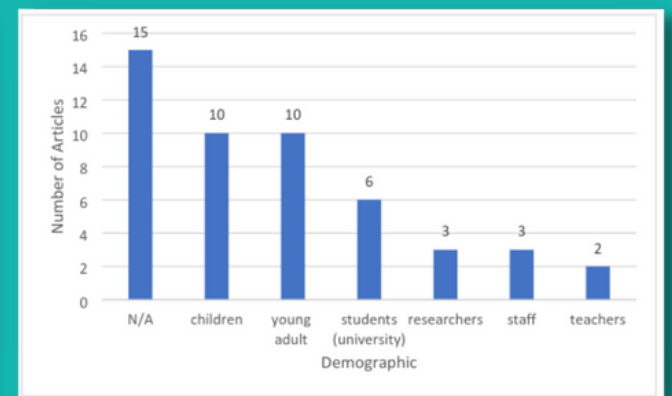
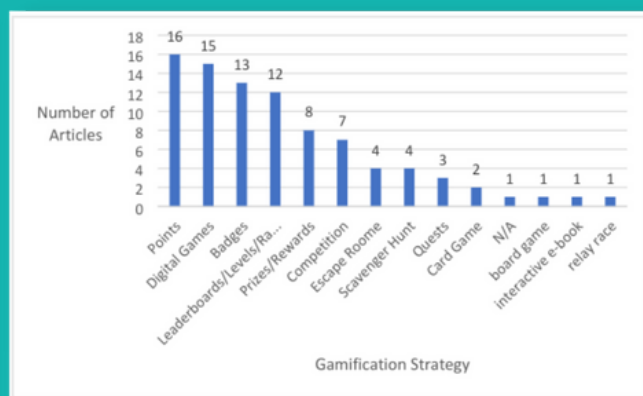
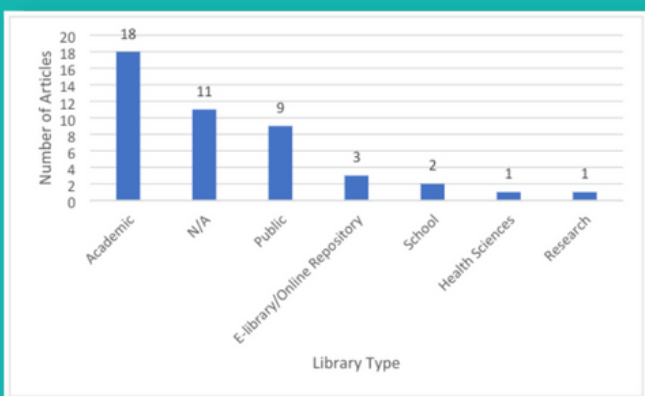
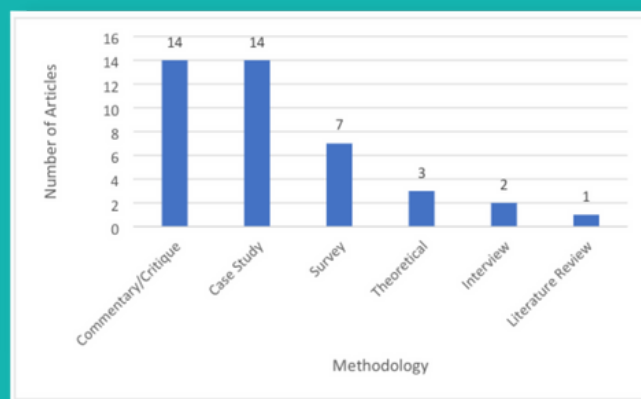
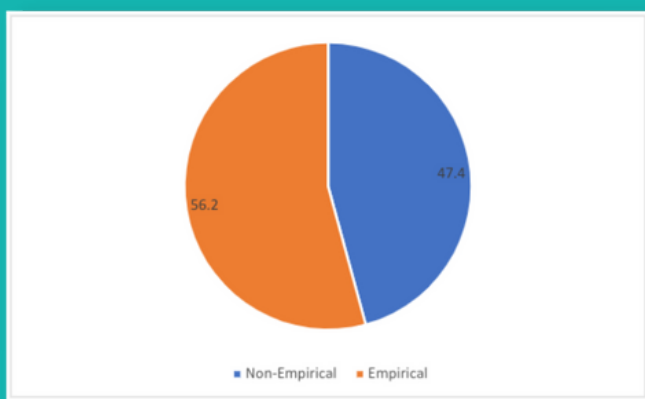
In 2015, the American Library Association's Center for the Future of Libraries identified gamification as an emergent topic in the profession. Increasing interest in gamification's application in libraries necessitates research to better understand its effects and value. It is also necessary to examine the research concerning gamification in libraries to find gaps in the literature and guide future study. The purpose of this study was to analyze the content of published research regarding gamification in libraries.

- R1. Which methodologies does gamification research utilize? (e.g., case study, interview, survey)
- R2. Which kinds of libraries are the focus of gamification research?
- R3. What gamification strategies are reported in gamification research? (e.g., badges, points, prizes)
- R4. What demographics are reported as the target of gamification in gamification research?

## Methodology & Results



Using the ERIC, ES, ISTA, LISS, & LISTA databases, the following Boolean search was conducted: gamification AND librar\*. Results were limited to articles that were peer-reviewed and published in English from 2002-2021. Articles were read to determine pertinence and perform a content analysis.



## Discussion & Conclusion



## Further Reading

- Articles were closely divided between empirical articles and non-empirical articles.
- Empirical research about gamification was primarily qualitative; case study was the methodology most often used, followed by survey.
- The library most often represented in the literature was the academic library, followed by N/A.
- The gamification methods most often reported in the literature were points, digital games, badges, and leaderboards/levels.
- Most articles did not report on a specific demographic.
- Results indicate a need for more academically rigorous literature, specifically more empirical research.

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PLAY

MENU

EXIT



# DIVERSITY IN FACEBOOK POSTS

A Look at Selected Libraries of South

Louisiana  
Chrystal Coon

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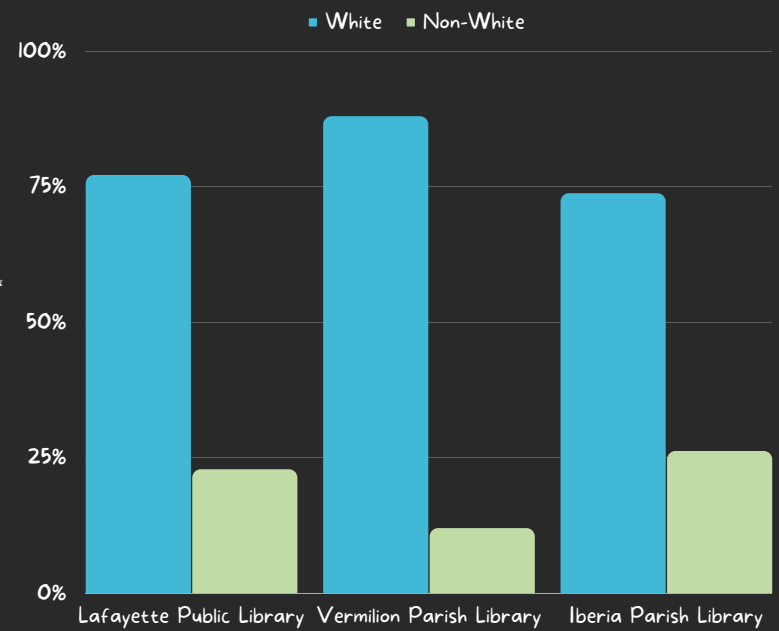
## SUMMARY

This study analyzed displays and collection promotion material posted on the Facebook pages of three public libraries in South Louisiana. The goal was to determine the level of diversity used in the displays and collection promotion materials compared to each library's service population. This study adds to diversity literature and can be used in further research into proper cataloging practices and diversity.



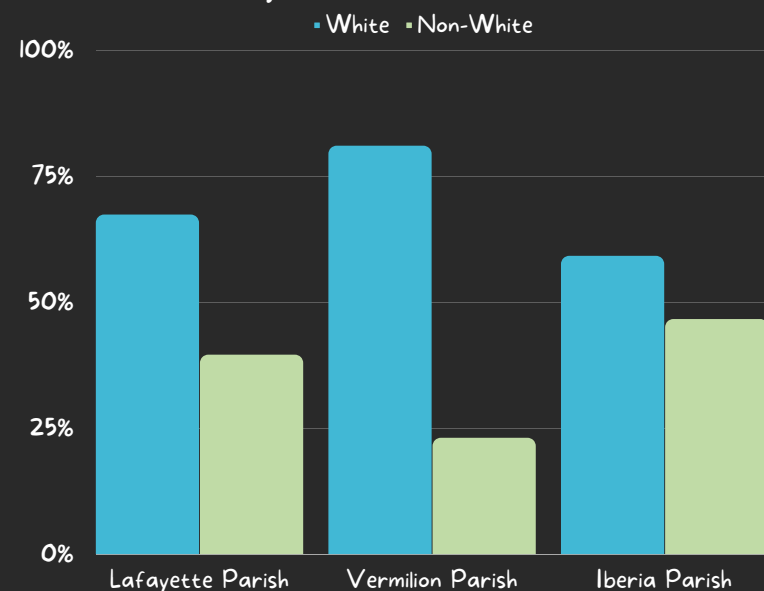
## RESULTS

R1: What does the diversity (people of color) representation look like in the three Acadiana public libraries' displays and collection promotion materials posted on the Facebook pages?



Lafayette Public Library had 77.14% white items and 22.86% Non-White items, Vermilion Parish Library had 87.99% White items and 12.01% Non-White items, and Iberia Parish Library had 73.77% White items and 26.33% Non-White items.

R2: What do the service populations of the selected libraries look like using the data available?



Lafayette Parish had a population of 67.42% White and 39.60% Non-White, Vermilion Parish had 81.10% White and 23.10% Non-White, and Iberia Parish had 59.22% White and 46.67% Non-White.

## DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

- Compared to each parish's census data, each library appears to have a significant discrepancy in providing diverse displays and collection promotion material compared to their service populations.
- OPACs for each library had data missing in the form of unknown items, items with no subject term or social tag, and items that did not appear in the OPAC at all, suggesting that proper cataloging is not taking place, making it harder to find diverse books.
- This study's results indicated a lack of diversity in the three libraries' displays and collection promotion materials.
- The number of items that had to be removed from the items analyzed suggests that each library's cataloging may need to be revisited to provide better service to patrons looking for diverse materials.

## SELECTED REFERENCES

- Cahill, M., Ingram, E., & Joo, S. (2021). Storytime Programs as Mirrors, Windows, and Sliding Glass Doors? Addressing Children's Needs through Diverse Book Selection. *Library Quarterly*, 91(3), 269-284. <https://doi-org.lynx.lib.usm.edu/10.1086/714317>
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# MARGINALIZATION AND TRADITIONAL ARCHIVES PRACTICES

## A Bibliometric Analysis of Archival Journal Articles Focused on Marginalized Groups

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### INTRODUCTION

More recently, archives, museums, and libraries have made a conscious choice to make sure to represent more perspectives than just the majority narrative and look for more diverse and inclusive viewpoints. This research study aims to find out if journal articles about archives and marginalized communities have increased over the last twenty years. This study aims to explore the scholarly articles on this subject and point out any chances for improvement in the coverage of marginalized groups and archives. Throughout world history, the viewpoint is often from the lens of the colonizers, however, the current thought process has changed with society wanting to record all history, not just the majority view. The importance of this study is to make sure that multiple viewpoints are represented and included in the collective memories of an archive.

### OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this study is to investigate and measure the representation of marginalized groups in archival scholarly articles.

### METHODOLOGY

The general methodology used for this research project was the bibliometric method of gathering numerical data on the number of articles, journals, and authors surrounding this subject. Through the *Education Source*, *ERIC*, *Information Science & Technology Abstracts (ISTA)*, *Library & Information Science Source*, *Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts*, and *Race Relations Abstracts* databases, the search parameters for this study included a Boolean phrase combination of "marginalized groups or populations or minorities" AND "archives or archival or archive or special collections." The results were limited by the following:

- Peer-reviewed articles
- Full-text articles
- Articles dated between 2001 to 2021
- English articles

### DISCUSSION

The Importance of Diversity and Inclusion within Traditional Archives:

- Stop the erasure of minorities due to sociopolitical views (Phillips, 2013)
- Traditionally, archives "preserved the dominant colonial narratives, voices and interpretations" of the majority and mentioned the Indigenous population only when it related to the state and this must change (Chabikwa, 2016, p. 93)
- Oral histories were overlooked and need to be at the forefront of preservation (Catania, 2019)
- Skewed perspectives by the ones recording the information, therefore, archives need to decolonize their collections (Ahlfeld, 2021)
- General racism, microaggressions, and the burden of having to be a representative for all things to do with one's culture need to come to end in archives (Thorpe, 2021)

### RESULTS

1,945 results (search results adjusted to 1,496 articles due to duplicates)

**R1. What does the article and publication record for literature on the topic of marginalized groups and archives look like from the years 2001 to 2021?**

- 2018: 183 articles
- 2021: 144 articles
- 2020: 143 articles
- 2019: 127 articles

**R2. Which journals were the top producers on the topic from the years 2001 to 2021?**

- Library Philosophy & Practice (LPP): 176 articles
- Education Policy Analysis Archives (EPAA): 160 publications
- Information Technologist (IT): 82 publications
- African Journal of Library, Archives & Information Science (AJoLAIS): 52 publications

**R3. Which authors were the top producers on the topic from the years 2001 to 2021?**

- No Authors: 11 articles
- Ruth Hoskins: 8 articles
- Stephen Mutula: 8 articles
- Christine Stilwell: 7 articles
- Olawale Oyewole: 6 articles



### CONCLUSION

The entirety of this research paper focused on the relationship of marginalized groups and their relationship with Western archival institutions. Marginalized archives need to decolonize the way they preserve their history and traditions and work with their communities for expertise and knowledge (Catania, 2019).

The results of this study showed that there is a sizable number of articles written on marginalized communities and their part within traditional archives with colonizer perspectives. There is still room to investigate this relationship further to begin creating a more inclusive and welcoming environment for all people. In an effort to become more accessible and collaborative, archivists will have to team up with the community to preserve societal memory for future generations (Chabikwa, 2016).

Breaking down societal norms through decolonization is a big step that many archivists are willing to take in order to become more accessible to everyone (Johnston, 2001). Researchers should look into creating more bibliometric studies to support different minority communities so there is more thought put into preserving their history for the future.



### Related literature

- Ahlfeld, K. (2021). Creating community archives: Giving voice to the unheard. *Journal of Library Administration*, 61(4), 493-499.
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- Phillips, D. T. (2013). Moving with the women: Tracing racialization, migration, and domestic workers in the archive. *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, 38(2), 379-404.
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# SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING

## •JGRLS VS HATTIESBURG•

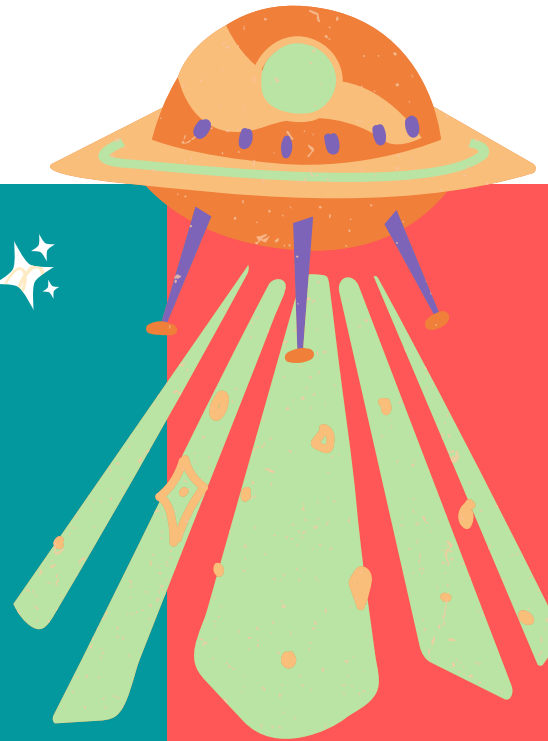
**Candice Mizell**  
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### RESEARCH SUMMARY

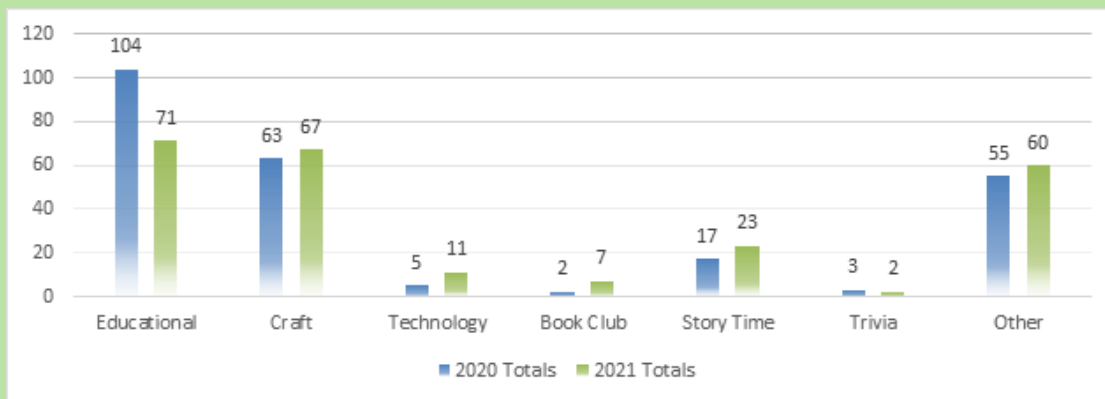
This study analyzed the use of Facebook and Instagram by the Jackson-George Regional Library System (JGRLS) and the Libraries of Hattiesburg, Petal, and Forrest County (Hattiesburg) to market available educational, craft, technological, book club, story time, and trivia programming during the years of 2020 and 2021. Posts were evaluated, categorized, and counted to ascertain how social media was used to advertise programming.

### METHODOLOGY

- Two South MS public library systems: JGRLS & Hattiesburg
- Six programming categories: education, craft, technological, book club, story time, & trivia
- Facebook and Instagram profiles
- Public posts made during 2020 and 2021
- Counted posts and assessed categories



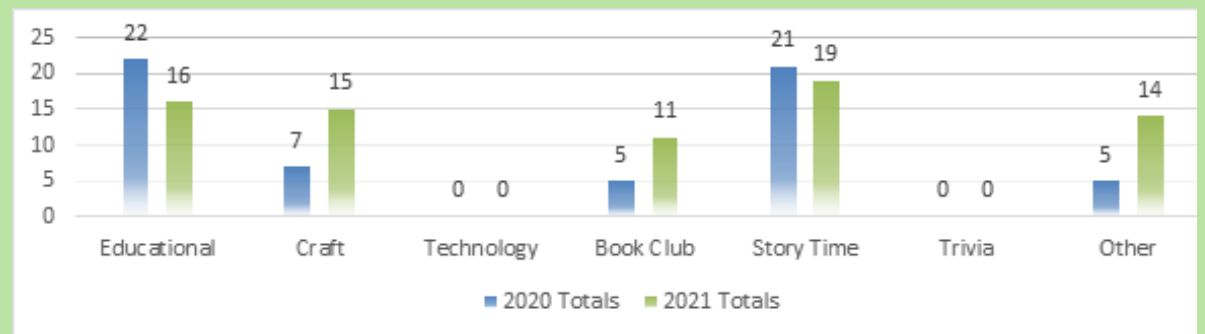
### JGRLS FACEBOOK POSTS



JGRLS Instagram post count was the same as Facebook.



### HATTIESBURG FACEBOOK POSTS



Hattiesburg's use of Instagram was miniscule.

### DISCUSSION

The assumption going into the research was that the type and styles of Facebook and Instagram posts would be relatively the same between both library systems, but the reality was that the two systems were vastly different. JGRLS utilized social media far more than did Hattiesburg during both 2020 and 2021.

- JGRLS typically posted about programming daily (sometimes multiple times)
- Hattiesburg rarely used Facebook for programming posts. Instagram was nearly non-existent.

### CONCLUSION

Hattiesburg's use of social media for program marketing was light. It would be interesting to assess the ways in which Hattiesburg actually markets their programs. It would also be interesting to investigate the attendance volume for both of the library systems' programs to see if a parallel could be drawn between social media marketing and higher attendance rates. JGRLS posted daily, likely using the option in Instagram to post to both Instagram and Facebook at the same times, thereby resulting in the same post counts for both social platforms during both years evaluated.

### Selected References:

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# A Bibliometric Study of Library Orientation in Academic Libraries

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Fall 2022

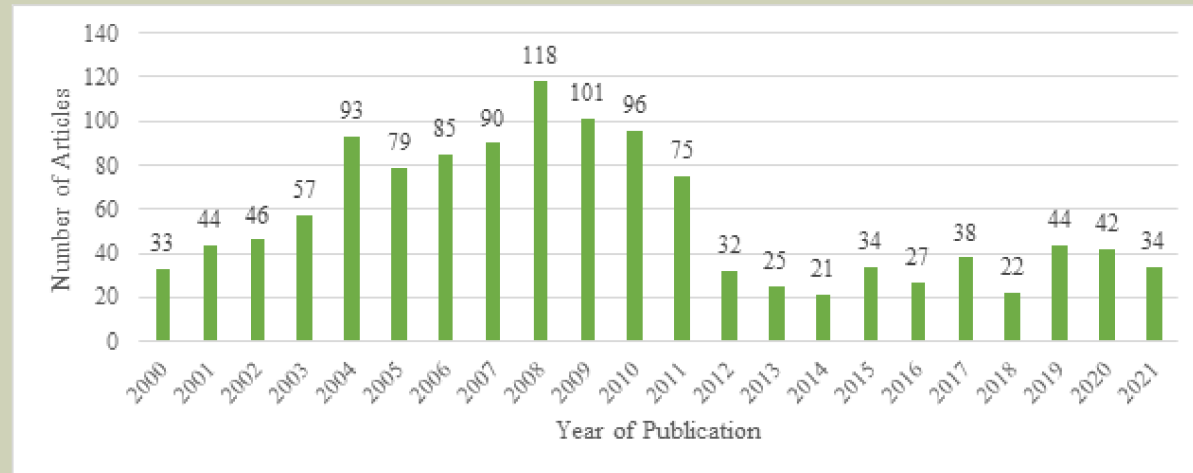


## Summary

Library orientations generally aim to introduce first-year undergraduate students to the library's physical layout, resources, and services and might include a library tour, treasure or scavenger hunt, or escape rooms to help familiarize students. Familiarity with the published literature can help librarians develop an orientation to suit their institution. This study used bibliometric analysis to examine library orientation or one-shot library instruction by analyzing the publication data in the Library and Information Science (LIS) academic journals that discuss library orientation from 2000 to 2021.

## Research Questions & Results

R1. How many academic articles have been published on library orientation from 2000 to 2021?



R2. What journals have published academic articles on library orientation from 2000 to 2021?

Academic Journal	Number of Articles
Reference Services Review	166
College & Undergraduate Libraries	92
Journal of Academic Librarianship	83
Journal of Library Administration	71
Portal: Libraries & the Academy	59
College & Research Libraries	42
Reference Librarian	42
Internet Reference Services Quarterly	36
Research Strategies	34
Library Philosophy & Practice	34
<b>Total Articles</b>	<b>659</b>

R3. What authors have published academic articles on library orientation from 2000 to 2021?

Articles	Authors	Percentage
7	1	0.05%
6	2	0.10%
5	2	0.10%
4	13	0.65%
3	31	1.55%
2	176	8.79%
1	1,777	88.76%

## Discussion & Conclusion

- R1: There were 1,236 academic journal articles published on library orientation from 2000 to 2021. The highest number of published articles (n=118) was in 2008, and the lowest number (n=21) was in 2014.
- R2: The top journal, Reference Services Review, published 166 articles. College & Undergraduate Libraries followed with 92 articles.
- R3: Edward Owusu-Ansah was the top author, publishing seven articles. In total, 2,002 authors published library orientation articles.

The results of the study can be helpful for instructional librarians who face physical space challenges, scheduling conflicts, and time constraints in providing library orientations.



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