# Is Archival Scholarship for Everybody? A Bibliometric Analysis of Gender and Knowledge Production in the Archival Field, 1981 – 2019



UNIVERSITY

Lisa Olson<sup>1</sup>, Jordan Audas<sup>1</sup>, Grace Bourret<sup>1</sup>, Kendell Fitzgerald<sup>1</sup>, Ana Roeschley<sup>2,</sup> Philippe Mongeon<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> School of Information Management, Dalhousie University, <sup>2</sup> School of Library & Information Science, Louisiana State University Contact: lisa.olson@dal.ca

### Background

Orchard et al. (2019) argue that, historically, the archives were an extension of the discipline of history and were therefore male dominated; the authors assert that it is not until its association with the library science field, relatively late in its history, that the archives began to be feminized. This assertion seems to align with a 2004 Society of American Archivists census that noted that respondents were 65% female and 35% male, "a reversal of the profession's profile in 1956" (Irons Walch et al., 2006, p. 329). While the gender shift among professional archivists indicates that more women are participating in archival practice, it is unclear if there has been a similar shift in archival scholarship. Michelle Caswell (2019) describes the scholarly literature on archival practice and theory as a canon that is "written almost exclusively by white men working for government archives" (p. 5).

This work-in-progress uses a bibliometric approach to study gender dynamics in the field of archives, by providing empirical insights on the perceived gender of authors in archival research, and its relationship with the number of citations received by the papers.

### Methods

- List of archival journals available in Microsoft Academic Graph, Dimensions, CrossRef, and Library and Information Science & Technology Abstracts.
- All articles published in these journals, as well as all publications either citing or cited by those articles, were gathered.
- Gender estimated with GenderChecker based on the authors' first name.
- Impact analysis based on normalized citations: number of citations of papers divided by the average number of citations for all publications of the same year.

CIRST) QSS LAB



- https://escholarship.org/uc/item/7bn4v1fk.
- https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soy126.

• Irons Walch, V., Beaumont, N., Yakel, E., Bastian, J., Zimmelman, N., Davis, S., & Diffendal, A. (2006). A\* CENSUS (Archival census and education needs survey in the United States). The American Archivist, 69(2), 291-419. Lynn, F. B., Noonan, M. C., Sauder, M., & Andersson, M. A. (2019). A rare case of gender parity in academia. Social Forces, 98(2), 518-547.

Orchard, A. A. A., Chinery, K., Stankrauff, A., & Van Veen McRoberts, L. (2019). The archival mystique: Women archivists are professional archivists. The American Archivist, 82(1), 53-90. https://doi.org/10.17723/0360-9081-82.1.53.



## Discussion

Figure 1: Gradual rise could be attributed to a wider scholarly interest in the archive. Alternatively, this could also be explained by the increase of the perception of archival science as its own, unique field.

Figure 2: Gradual rise of female-perceived authorship in the archival field in the past four decades.

Figure 3: Near parity of citations for maleperceived and female-perceived authors coincides with the statement made by Lynn et al. (2019), claiming that male academics surpass female academics in "hiring, tenure and promotion, funding and fellowships, earnings, and publications and patents" but not citations (p. 518).

# Next steps

Expand the data sources for a more comprehensive coverage of the field. • Add papers from LIS journals like JASIST, JDOC and CJILS. Compare different areas of archival

research to see if trends vary.