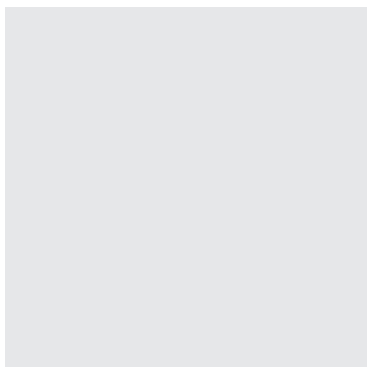
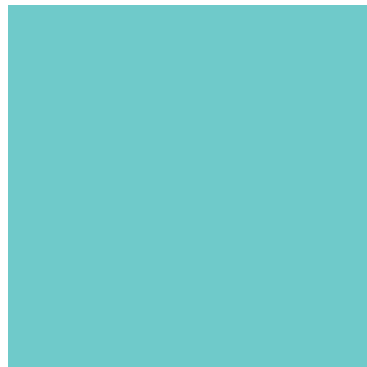
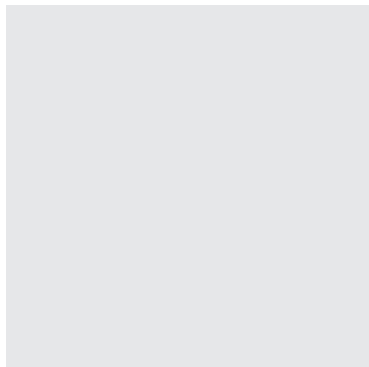
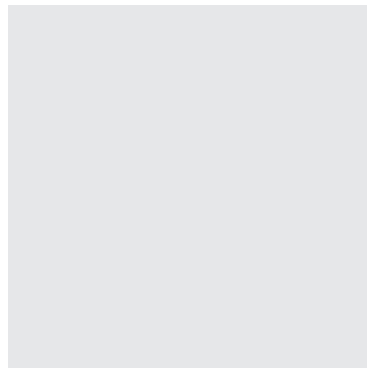




Australian Library and  
Information Association

# ALIA LIS RESEARCH ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN REPORT

MICHAEL MIDDLETON, CHRISTINE YATES





This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.  
For more information visit [creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0)

*ALIA LIS Reserach Environmental Scan Report*

Michael Middleton, Christine Yates

Canberra ACT, The Australian Library and Information Association, October 2014

[www.alia.org.au](http://www.alia.org.au)

The national project was developed and managed by Dr Annemaree Lloyd, School of Information Studies,  
Charles Sturt University, with the support of the ALIA Research Advisory Committee.

# CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION	10
2. SCOPE OF ANALYSIS	11
2.1 SUBJECT MATTER	11
2.2 RESEARCH DEFINITION	12
3. RESEARCH PRIORITIES OF OTHER LIS ORGANISATIONS	13
3.1 METHOD OF ANALYSIS	13
3.2 SUMMARY OF SCAN	13
4. COMMUNICATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS	15
4.1 METHOD OF ANALYSIS	15
4.1.1 THESIS IDENTIFICATION	15
4.1.2 DATABASE SEARCHING	16
4.2 SUMMARY OF SCAN FOR HIGHER DEGREES	20
4.3 SUMMARY OF SCAN FOR PUBLICATIONS	23
5. SOURCES OF FUNDING AND THEIR UTILISATION	37
5.1 METHOD OF ANALYSIS	37
5.2 SUMMARY OF SCAN FOR ACADEMIC GRANTS	39
5.2.1 ARC GRANTS	39
5.2.2 OTHER ACADEMIC GRANTS	40
5.2.3 PRACTITIONER FUNDING	42

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS	44
7. RESEARCH DATA FILES	49
7.1 THESIS DATA	49
7.2 PUBLICATIONS DATA	49
7.3 GRANTS DATA	49
8. REFERENCES	50
APPENDICES	A1
APPENDIX A: BROAD SUBJECT CATEGORISATION	A1
APPENDIX B: PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION RESEARCH INVOLVEMENT	B1
APPENDIX C: LIS SEARCH 'HEDGE'	C1
APPENDIX D: ANALYSIS OF REFERENCES IN DATABASES	D1
APPENDIX E: LIS SECTORS	E1
APPENDIX F: HIGHER DEGREE THESES	F1
APPENDIX G: ERA 0807 JOURNAL LISTING SHOWING TOTALS FOR PRIMARY AFFILIATION	G1
APPENDIX H: ADDITIONAL ERA LIS JOURNALS SHOWING TOTALS FOR PRIMARY AFFILIATION	H1
APPENDIX I: SURVEY FORM	I1
APPENDIX J: ARC GRANTS	J1
APPENDIX K: ACADEMIC RESEARCH FUNDING (OTHER THAN ARC)	K1
APPENDIX L: PRACTITIONER PROJECTS REPORTED	L1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An environmental scan of Australian Library and Information Studies (LIS) research was undertaken focusing on the period 2005–2013.

This was in response to a brief from ALIA that sought such an analysis to inform its decisions in relation to content of a future research agenda, support, advocacy, and future funding.

The investigation was expected to include research priorities of other library and information organisations, topics of research undertaken in Australia, types of research, persons/organisations undertaking research, and how research activities are funded, communicated and applied.

It required a definition of the scope of LIS, and of what is understood by 'research'.

The scope of LIS [**Section 2.1**] is expressed in **Appendix A** using a broad subject categorisation that is an extension of earlier work by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). It includes reference to documentation that is specifically applied in library and information services as well as material in areas such as information behaviour, information retrieval and knowledge management that may regularly applied in these areas.

Research [**Section 2.2**] is defined to include material embodying systematic method, as well as scholarship including commentary, critical essays, and reports on studies or achievements.

The scan also categorised identified material in terms of sector of application (eg public libraries), using an extension of ALIA's characterisation of sectors. These sectors are also explained in **Appendix E**.

The scan took into account: research priorities of LIS professional associations both within and outside Australia; production of higher degree theses over the period; publication by practitioners and academics in both Australian and international publications; and grant or other support for research or investigatory projects.

## METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

Methodologies employed included:

- Website analysis for research priorities of LIS organisations [Explained at **Section 3.1**];
- Database searching using Trove for higher degree theses [Explained at **Section 4.1** and in **Appendix C**];
- Database searching using multiple databases for publications [Explained at Section 4.1 and in **Appendices C, D**];
- In the case of research in progress and resourcing via grants, methods employed were database searching, consultation and by survey methods [Explained in **Section 5.1**].

The limitations in these approaches are explained in each related Section or Appendix. However the major limitations were:

- Poor response to the online survey despite its wide dissemination through ALIA and other associations;
- Inconsistent responses to individual surveys directed specifically at academic departments;
- Coverage of publications by databases, particularly of material outside periodicals;
- Difficulties in categorising documents.

## RESEARCH PRIORITIES OF OTHER LIS ORGANISATIONS [SECTION 3]

This was carried out principally by a review of publicly available information on websites of professional bodies. These are itemised in **Appendix B** and comprise LIS associations operating at national level in Australia, and international associations either with membership across countries, or working at a national level in a selection of individual countries.

Scanning was directed at two aspects: explicit statements about research that were articulated in the objectives, aims, strategy or other policy statements of an organisation, or its divisions; and practical support for research through activities exemplified by material provided by the different professional associations. Details are shown in **Appendix B**.

A number of areas of practical support for research were identified. These included elaboration of strategic directions; support for special interest groups; promotion of research methodologies; provision of case studies and white papers; awards for papers and theses; and provision and maintenance of resources and archives sites.

## HIGHER DEGREE THESES [SECTION 4.2]

These are detailed in **Appendix F**. There were 115 dissertations identified of which 95 (83%) were at the Doctoral level. LIS schools were principally responsible for supervision of 72 (63%) of all the dissertations.

Most theses (41%) did not have a specified sector of application. The major specified sector of application was *university & college* with 27 (23%). Dissertations considered to have application in multiple sectors amounted to 10%.

Distribution of dissertations by subject category showed that major areas of investigation were *information behaviour* (28%), *information literacy* (14%), and *management* (13%).

Where research techniques were explicitly mentioned, either alone or mixed, predominant were *interviewing* which was employed 43 times (37%), *survey or questionnaire* (19%), and *case study* (14%).

A variety of methodological frameworks was used, none of which was dominant. These included *grounded theory* (5%), *historical/historiography* (4%), and *phenomenography* (4%).

## PUBLICATIONS [SECTION 4.3]

Identification of publications depended mainly upon bibliographic database searching. It was supplemented to a limited extent by some direct reporting by academics.

Differentiation was made between work principally authored by practitioners and that authored by academics. We also differentiated between local and overseas publication, and paid particular attention to LIS periodicals identified in the ARC Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) exercise (**Appendix G, H**).

A tabulation is provided of Australian LIS journals identified on the ERA list along with 4 others that have a predominant LIS content. It shows that of the 1604 items published in these journals, 62% had as principal author a practitioner, 12% an Australian LIS academic and 5% an Australian academic from other than a LIS department. The remainder (20% rounded) had an overseas principal author.

When all identified local publications are taken into account (N=1944) the proportions are practitioners 60%, local LIS academics 14% and other local academics 6%. The remaining primary authorship is by overseas primary authors (20%).

There is a very wide distribution of publication in overseas journals (N=1604) with many specialist journals being utilised. The most favoured were *Library Management* (4%), *Scientometrics* (3%), and *Information Research* (~3%). Several periodicals with relatively high item counts are absent from the ERA lists.

Various tables show the distribution by subject for different affiliations. For example, of locally published material overall, practitioner publication was most widely found in *management* (22%), *role* (19%), *information resources* (14%) and *information services* (13%). Academics (based on combined figures for local academics whether or not in LIS) favoured *management* (14%), *information literacy* (15%), *role* (11%) and *information behaviour* (~11%).

For Australians publishing overseas, academics as primary author represent a much higher proportion (51%) of total Australians publishing than they do for publishing within Australia (20%). Of this overseas publishing academic total, slightly less than half is by Australian LIS academics.

The predominant concerns of the authors where an Australian academic is primary author are *information behaviour* (17%), *informatics* (12%), and *information retrieval* (12%). However the main focus for Australian LIS academics is on *information behaviour* (21%), *information literacy* (14%) and *education* (11%). In contrast, practitioner emphasis was on *management* (22%), *information resources* (13%) and *information services* (12%).

With respect to Australian publications and an associated focus on particular sectors, the sectors are represented thus: *public libraries* 13%, *records and archives* 15%, *school libraries* 22%, *state and national libraries* 4%, *special libraries* 11%, *university & college libraries* 12%. The balance comprises material of relevance written with respect to no particular sector (9%), or across the library and archives sectors in general (15%).

Equivalent publication overseas is: *public libraries* 3%, *records and archives* 8%, *school libraries* 3%, *state and national libraries* 5%, *special libraries* 5%, *university & college libraries* 22%.

In the case of overseas publication the balance of unspecified material (15%) and material with multiple sector application (40%) is much greater.

## GRANTS [SECTION 5.2]

Identification of support for research through grants was carried out via three avenues: (i) discovery of ARC grants through Australian Research Council databases, (ii) requests for information to university LIS departments, and (iii) a survey administered through ALIA's Survey Monkey account and which was aimed primarily at practitioners.

We are confident of achieving inclusive coverage of ARC material as detailed in Appendix J, however the collective responses from academics in Australian LIS departments and the practitioner survey are limited (Appendix K, L). Consequently the data corpus, while illustrative, is not necessarily representative of LIS.

There were 21 ARC grants for the period identified as being at least partially in LIS scope. Most of these covered either unspecified or multiple sectors of application. Academics outside LIS departments were awarded 9 of these grants and 7 were awarded to academics jointly within and outside LIS departments. Four of the grants involved practitioners from the LIS area.

Information resources may be considered the area of most success in being awarded ARC grants.

Where we sought information directly from the universities on additional grants, the principal areas addressed in the 72 grants reported were management and information literacy. Specific sectors were addressed in just 22% of cases. In most cases multiple sectors or unspecified sectors were the primary concern.

Of those reported grants that were judged to be in scope, the funding, when stated, varied widely: from \$650 (information resources) to ~\$477,000 (information literacy from a private benefactor). The other grant in excess of \$200,000 was an Australian Learning and Teaching Council (ALTC) grant in education.

Where funding source was stated, 40% of the grants were internal to the universities, 28% from external non-government sources, and 24% from external government sources.



With grants and projects as reported by practitioners, the subject emphasis was widely distributed, but without the emphasis on management, information literacy and information behaviour shown in the academic area. However the small number of usable items reported (N=30) means that this data should be used with caution.

Projects reported by practitioners were principally in the state and national sector (43%). Predominant subject areas addressed were information resources and information services.

Research approaches adopted were qualitative (17%), quantitative (20%) and mixed (57%). The only technique mentioned in greater than 10% of investigations was survey (67%), which was occasionally combined with other techniques.

Respondents were given the opportunity to suggest areas of research needed. A limited number of suggestions were made. Examples itemised in the report refer to such subject areas as library management, information behaviour and information retrieval.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS [SECTION 6]

In **Section 6** of the report we take the opportunity to show how the data summarised above, and shown in detail in the report and its Appendices, throws light on the questions outlined in the project brief. In that section we address specific questions in the project brief. Here we give a digest of those comments:

- The research landscape for LIS researchers in Australia is illustrated in the summary Tables in Sections 4, 5 and associated Appendices.

As 'a landscape' it cannot effectively be summarised, and the graphical material needs to be directly considered. However the topography of LIS sectors shows that all sectors are represented in published documents, although thesis material is predominantly in unspecified sectors.

Subject matter emphasis is different in completed theses (where information behaviour predominates) from periodical and other literature where the contributions of practitioners show stronger emphasis on management and role.

Significant research and publication relevant to LIS is also generated from outside Australian LIS departments.

- The *management* and *role* subject areas are those of most concern in published work.
- As an indicator of themes for future research, ARC grants have been most successful in the *information resources* area. Other areas of research funding provided no specific indicators. A preliminary analysis of publishing trends also provided no illumination, though publishing variation over time could be investigated more thoroughly using the collected data.

- Mixed method approaches predominated in research approaches, with a variety of analytical frameworks and techniques being employed. For practitioners survey was the preferred technique.
- The outputs being produced are principally publications and theses as indicated in **Sections 4.2.3**. Applications and implementations associated with these would require detailed reading of the documents. Some outcomes from practitioner grants are reported in Part B of **Appendix K**.
- Success in obtaining grants (in which *information resources* predominates for ARC) is an indicator of areas that need to be researched. It may be argued that unsuccessful grant applications also indicate gaps, however we did not elicit such data.
- It is not possible to be prescriptive about 'significant areas of research needed'. This is a political question arising from LIS professional strategy, along with capacity in the profession. We trust that the overview of what is presently being produced will help to inform an approach. Practitioner suggestions itemised in **Section 5.3** related to areas such as *management, information behaviour, and information organisation*.
- Evidence that exists for the impact of research on practice arises from implementations arising from grants, and from research applications stated in papers. This requires more detailed examination of the grant outcomes and publication content than is possible in a scan.
- Suggestions for better articulation and dissemination of research results are provided in examples given in **Section 3.2**, which references **Appendix B**.
- Academic/practitioner outputs may be compared in the various tables and data that differentiate research product by affiliation. In the case of academics they are further differentiated into those in or outside of LIS departments.
- Research training is available in each of the 9 universities that graduates LIS PhDs.
- Additional training may be provided through CPD for particular techniques such as survey method or statistical analysis. Collaboration between academics and practitioners including mentoring is also a training avenue.
- An overview of research funding is provided in **Section 5.2.1** with **Appendix J**, **Section 5.2.2** with **Appendix K** and **Section 5.2.3** with **Appendix L**.

University staff may seek research funding from the Australian Research Council (ARC). Relatively few research grants have been awarded in the LIS area. Of those that have, many are shared across academic areas. In addition, the majority of LIS related research grants awarded have been led by academics outside LIS departments.

Other academic funding for research activities was obtained from a wide range of sources. These included specific funds set up within a university to support research in that institution; teaching and learning grants; overseas agencies with which an academic had an association; library organisations; commercial entities; and private benefactors.

Practitioner support to the extent that it was made explicit was obtained from library organisations.

However, overall we consider that both academic and practitioner funding have been under-reported.

- The funding sources illustrated in the above Appendices are complemented by those itemised in the Australian competitive grants register.
- Sources for future funding additional to the above include support programs at different levels of government. We are unaware of a public register of these although universities maintain such registers for their own internal purposes.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

In October 2013, ALIA commissioned an environmental scan of Library and Information Studies (LIS) research. Its objective was to use the results of the study as a basis for further research, and to inform ALIA's decisions in relation to the detailed content of a future research agenda, support and advocacy, and future funding. This report provides the results of the environmental scan, which covers the period from 2005 to 2013 and comprises:

- A survey of the research priorities of other LIS organisations.
- Analysis of research undertaken and underway with focus upon:
  - Communication and application of research findings:
    - Higher degree outcomes;
    - Publication outputs;
    - Practice-based applications;
    - Alternative forms of communication;
  - Sources of funding and their utilisation.

## 2. SCOPE OF ANALYSIS

### 2.1 SUBJECT MATTER

Defining the scope of LIS, and establishing categories into which to place material, are each problematic.

Our aim was to build upon earlier work that had been done in this area, and adapt it to more contemporary work being produced. Thereby we would both corroborate with terminology being used by indexing and abstracting services, and utilise a relatively limited number of terms that may be used for manageable survey purposes.

Our resulting groupings owe something to the outline reported to IFLA in an earlier approach to LIS categorisation (Rochester and Vakkari 2004). However we have departed from their work in order to respond to the cross-section of materials being researched, and to attempt to be more definitive about what is included and excluded.

Still, value judgements were often required. As guidance, we established **Appendix A: Broad subject categorisation** for classification of subject content.

With respect to data collection for dissertations and publications, we attempted to identify such material whether or not it has been produced in the professional LIS environment. However differentiation is made between authoring sources, based upon institution in which work was undertaken, or affiliations provided.

The initial commission was to include material up to the ends of 2013. After consultation with project manager, it was agreed that some 2014 material could also be included if found. However this most recent material is by no means inclusive as much material from this year is yet to be reported in secondary services.

Examination of publication and thesis sources was carried out during the period February–June 2014. Most of these sources are databases that are dynamic in nature, and have varying delays in reporting data. Therefore the material identified by them cannot be regarded as having a consistent time frame.

## 2.2 RESEARCH DEFINITION

Typically, research is defined along the lines of *investigations involving systematic method and study of materials and sources in order to establish new conclusions or concepts*. A similar definition was used in an earlier investigation of two Australian library journals (Rochester 1995).

However, for the purposes of this scan we have also included significant items of scholarship where commentary, critical essays, studies or achievements (such as implementations of novel procedures) are reported at a professional or para-professional level.

Our main avenue for identifying this material was through publication. However by complementing this with survey material we endeavoured also to identify practice-based applications and alternative forms of communication.

## 3. RESEARCH PRIORITIES OF OTHER LIS ORGANISATIONS

### 3.1 METHOD OF ANALYSIS

This was carried out principally by a review of publicly available information on websites of professional bodies. Scanning was directed at two aspects:

- Explicit statements about research that were articulated in the objectives, aims, strategy or other policy statements of an organisation, or by specific sections of the organisation that were established with a research focus;
- Practical support for research through activities such as:
  - Publication of research and scholarly discourse, for example through journals or conferences;
  - Provision of Resource sites or pages that provide links to relevant databases or research material;
  - Maintenance of repositories that archive material produced by the association and its members;
  - Provision of support and encouragement through awards and grants that assist research.

The results are shown in **Appendix B: Professional Association research involvement**.

### 3.2 SUMMARY OF SCAN

The Tables in **Appendix B** are organised firstly by Australian Associations, then a sample of the International Associations that were examined. Where appropriate, *links* have been included in the Tables so that the reader may consult directly the relevant website material. This Appendix is constructed so that it may be readily adapted to build a Web resource should ALIA wish to use it that way.

Articulation of research priorities varies considerably, though organisations in general do not specify specific priorities within their professional ambit.

A summary of ALIA's own approach is included. It can be seen that it compares favourably with that of the range of other organisations. However in developing the research agenda, the following entries in the Table warrant special attention:

- Strategic directions in the manner of ALISE;
- Support for Special Interest Groups that have an emphasis on research, such as undertaken by ASI&ST;
- Promotion of research methodologies, for example as expressed by ALA in its goals;

- Case studies/white papers in the manner employed by ALLM. Although not necessarily LIS-oriented in ALLM's case, such an approach might be emulated by ALIA by making available LIS case study or best practice material through a repository;
- Awards for papers and theses in the manner of ASI&ST;
- Facilitation of resources site specific to research, perhaps as aspired to by IASL through its objectives/potential activities;
- Maintenance of a research archive. Many of the Associations provide members with access to their own publications. ALIA's arrangements in this respect remain uncoordinated. Some material is available through ALIA's website, while some is obtained through aggregators\*.

\*When undertaking the database searching that is detailed in Section 4, we encountered in the databases many dead links to AARL and ALJ material which purported to be accessible through ALIA. If a repository is to be maintained by ALIA elsewhere, it is important to facilitate redirection from these links which are presently inactive.



## 4. COMMUNICATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

### 4.1 METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Data for this section are based upon:

- Analysis of higher degree theses reported through Trove complemented by consultation with LIS departments in Australian Universities.
- Analysis of publications reported in the databases:
  - APAFT (for *Informaa* and *IQ* material only);
  - Hein (for *Australian Law Librarian*);
  - Informit: A+Education;
  - Informit: Health (for *Health Inform*);
  - LISA: Library and Information Science Abstracts;
  - LISTA: Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts;
  - LLIS: Library Literature & Information Science;
  - WoS: Web of Science.
- Analysis of survey responses.

#### 4.1.1 THESIS IDENTIFICATION

The theses were aggregated by merging those discovered with Trove with additional theses reported by University LIS departments. Some of the theses reported (including those of some LIS staff) were excluded from the aggregation as they were deemed to be outside the scope of LIS as defined in **Appendix A**.

Some of the dissertations were also found when database searching, but these were excluded from the database files and recorded only in the theses file.

Trove searches were conducted using a strategy (**Appendix C: LIS search hedge**) containing various keywords that were considered relevant to LIS. Theses emanating from Honours, Masters, and Doctorate study programs were included.

Each keyword was searched individually (eg information behaviour, information literacy) using the 'Subject' field in the Advanced Search in order to ensure the number of results retrieved in each instance was manageable and facilitated scrutiny.

In some instances only limited details were available for LIS theses. This applied particularly to material on methodology.

Differentiating LIS theses produced in academic LIS Departments from those produced elsewhere was challenging and often not possible from metadata. Where necessary and possible the data were obtained from a digital copy of the dissertation itself.

Although the broad subject categorisation (**Appendix A**) was used to determine criteria for inclusion, there were examples (in the areas of knowledge management and information retrieval in particular) where decisions about relevance were problematic. In general we erred on the side of exclusion.

Despite limiting results from 2005 onwards, search outcomes retrieved entries that were outside the project scope due to duplication in the publication year field for some theses.

#### 4.1.2 DATABASE SEARCHING

The bibliographic database analysis involved searching of the databases using the same strategy shown in **Appendix C: LIS search hedge** but varied according to database search capabilities and search elements.

Earlier analysis of databases has been carried out seeking material written by academics and searching for academics by name in databases. This work considered the period 1975–2006 (Willard, Kennan et al. 2008) and then 1967–2008 (Wilson, Boell et al. 2011). Although this work excludes material by practitioners or other than LIS academics, it is useful for comparing with the overlapping period of this study.

Individual files were produced for each of the searched databases then aggregated in three merged Endnote files respectively containing:

- Australian 'core' material drawn from journals which have a subject scope primarily in the LIS area and including those journals selected for ERA listing (Lamp 2010 –);
- Overseas published material where Australian contributors have been identified;
- Australian 'extras' material comprising references published in other Australian sources\*.

\* Australian conference material is included if it has been identified in the database searching, but there is very limited coverage by the aggregated databases of individual papers from *Information Online*, VALA, RMAA/ASA, RAILS etc. A limited number of additional references were added based upon lists of publications provided by some academics.

Developing the list of reference lists from the databases presented a number of challenges. In order to identify material of relevance to the scan, different search strategies were adopted for each database. These strategies are identified in **Appendix D: Analysis of references in databases**.

Although some databases indicated whether included records were refereed or not, it was problematic in many cases to differentiate refereed/non-refereed work. In any case, many non-refereed items could be included on the basis of scholarship. Decisions to include or exclude items were generally based upon metadata (full bibliographic records) provided using the **Appendix A** criteria. Complete documents were consulted on occasions to resolve classification or affiliation issues that were not made clear by metadata.

The lack of standardization between databases, meant that elimination of duplication of material, and elimination of material according to criteria of irrelevance proved difficult and time-consuming.

The database inconsistencies of expression for the same reference included:

- Variations in titles through use of subtitles or punctuation or spelling;
- Variations in author names through use of initials, inversion of names or incompleteness;
- Variations in publication source names through different spelling or abbreviation of journal titles;
- Variations in pagination.

Although the multiple database search produced a great deal of duplication. It also identified much material that may be regarded as outside scope of the analysis and was therefore eliminated making use of **Appendix A** and **Appendix D** criteria.

Nevertheless there is material that may be missed, particularly from conference publications that do not appear in journals or sections of books that database creators may avoid or cover only partially. Therefore some material was added to the files based upon publications lists notified by a few academics. 'In press' items were not included.

The Australian 'core' material may be considered reasonably inclusive for the period, bearing in mind the various deletions of material based upon the criteria given in **Appendix D**. The Australian 'extras' material and overseas published material cannot be regarded as comprehensive but is wide-ranging and should suitably indicate the overall distribution of such material by affiliation, sector and subject matter.

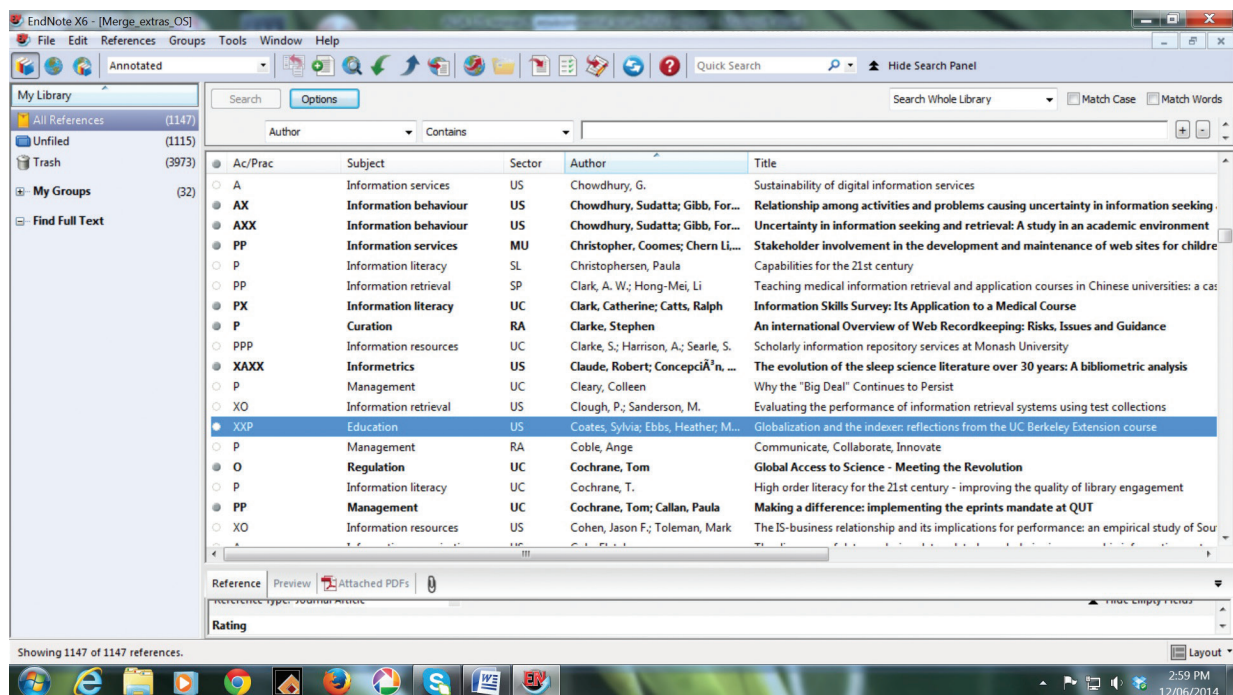
The Endnote files that contain all of the data are itemised in **Section 7.2**. These files include all of the duplicated material, but may be viewed with or without duplicates. They lend themselves to a great deal more analysis than has been possible during the environmental scan.

The files may be used to:

- Identify material from different databases;
- Carry out sector and subject (either as assigned by us, or by keywords from respective databases) searches;
- Aggregate material by year of publication;
- Examine works of particular authors;
- Sort material by affiliation of authors.

Following is an illustration of the way records have been categorised within one of the merged files:

FIGURE 1: EXTRACT FROM ENDNOTE AUSTRALIAN 'EXTRAS' FILE



The first three columns are derived as follows:

- *Ac/Prac* refers to affiliations of writers differentiated as:
  - A: Australian academic or student writing within an LIS Department;
  - O: Australian academic or student in an academic Department other than one focussed on LIS (students using their workplace as an affiliation are recorded as P);
  - P: Australian practitioner (including staff in higher education not in academic departments) and information professionals outside library or repository environment;
  - X: Overseas contributors to Australian publications (no differentiation is made between academics and practitioners), or co-publishing with Australians in overseas publications.
- *Subject* refers to an assessment of the primary subject content of the document using the categories from **Appendix A** .
- *Sector* refers to the area of the profession that seems most applicable to the item. The sectors used are an extension of ALIA's own sectors as elaborated in **Appendix E: LIS Sectors**.

The range of publication in which LIS academics publish is wide. Their utility and relative importance has been debated in relation to such mechanisms as journal rankings. Considerable effort has been undertaken to establish priorities for academic publication with respect to government funding (Smith 2011).

Although core periodicals have been identified and 'tiers' assigned to emphasise journal importance, such ranking remains contentious, particularly in relation to specialist (niche) or geographically-oriented publication.

When practitioner publishing is taken into account, the avenues of publication become still more diffuse. There is less emphasis on refereeing requirements, further dispersion of publication, typically though publications of the profession for which LIS professionals are providing services (engineering, sciences , health, etc), and more attention to examples of practice rather than methodology of research.

## 4.2 SUMMARY OF SCAN FOR HIGHER DEGREES

The higher degree thesis listing is shown in full at **Appendix F: Higher degree theses**.

This material acts as a follow-up to earlier work that reports Australian LIS thesis output up to 2006 (Macauley, Evans et al. 2010)

The theses are differentiated into:

- A: those supervised principally within a department working in the LIS Professional field;
- O: those supervised principally within a department in a field Other than LIS, but where the subject under consideration is within the scope of LIS.

Current higher degree thesis enrolments are based upon reports provided by LIS departments. No attempt was made to identify current LIS enrolments in other Faculties.

Table 1 summarises the material in the Appendix. Of the 115 dissertations identified, 95 (83%) were at the Doctoral level. LIS Schools were principally responsible for supervision of 72 (63%) of all the dissertations. A significant number (approximately a third) of relevant works, were therefore supervised from outside the LIS academic environment.

Most theses (41%) did not have a specified sector of application. The major sector of application was *university and college* with 27 (23%). Dissertations seen to have application in multiple sectors amounted to 10%.

TABLE 1: THESES COMPLETED BY SECTOR

	LIS School (A)		Other academic school (O)		Totals
	Doctoral	Masters/Hons	Doctoral	Masters/Hons	
MU (Multiple)	5	2	3	1	11
PL (Public libraries)	4	2	2	1	9
RA (Records & Archives)	6	1	2		9
SL (School Libraries)	4		2	2	8
SN (State & National)			1		1
SP (Special Libraries)	2	2	1		5
UC (University & College)	11	2	8	3	24
US (Unspecified)	28	3	16	1	47
<b>Totals</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>115</b>

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate graphically the distribution of supervision by academic department and the distribution by LIS sector of application.

FIGURE 2: ACADEMIC SUPERVISION BY LIS DEPARTMENTS OR OTHER DEPARTMENTS IN AUSTRALIA

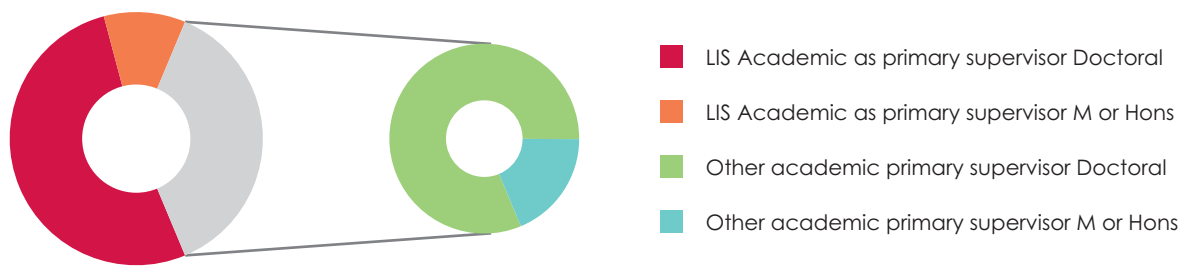
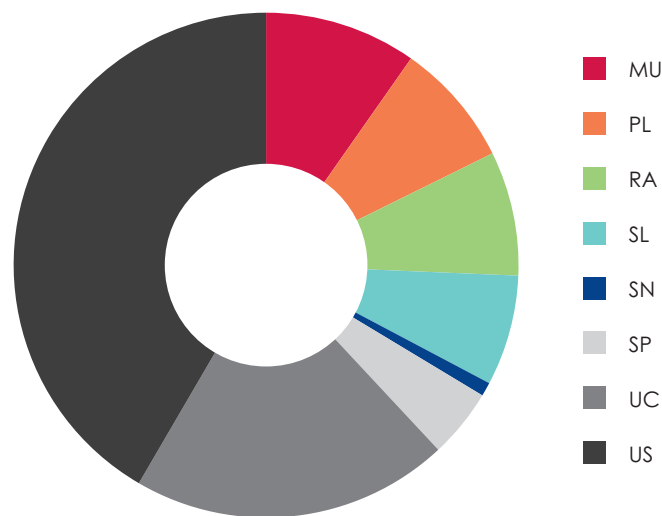


FIGURE 3: OVERVIEW OF THESES COMPLETED BY SECTOR



Sectors: MU: Multiple; PL: Public Libraries; RA: Records and Archives; SL: School Libraries; SN: State and National Libraries; SP: Special Libraries; UC: University and College Libraries; US: Unspecified.

The distribution of dissertations by subject category is shown in Table 2. The major areas of investigation were *information behaviour* (28%), *information literacy* (14%), and *management* (13%).

*Social media* is shown as a subject in the Table although not defined in Appendix A, because we were asked specifically to identify work in this area. However there were no theses identified that focused on it in the LIS area.

TABLE 2: THESES COMPLETED BY SUBJECT CATEGORY

	LIS School (A)		Other academic school (O)		Totals
	Doctoral	Other	Doctoral	Other	
Curation	2	2	1		5
Education	4				4
History	3		5	1	9
Information behaviour	19	2	10	1	32
Information literacy	8	1	3	4	16
Information organisation	6	1	2	1	10
Information resources	4		1		5
Information retrieval	2		2		4
Information services	2	2	1		5
Information theory	1		5		6
Informetrics					0
Management	7	4	3	1	15
Promotion					0
Regulation					0
Role	2		2		4
(Social media)					(0)
Training					0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>115</b>

We endeavoured to identify methodology employed in dissertations. From metadata alone this was often not possible or uncertain. It was also not necessarily clear whether an overall methodological framework (eg grounded theory) was being differentiated from the particular techniques being used to obtain data (eg interview).



That said, of those theses where some indication was given, over half (N=53) employed mixed methods. This is less than half (46%) of the total theses listed, as methods for many were not determined. However it was not always clear which methods were being mixed.

Of particular techniques mentioned, either alone or mixed, *interviewing* was employed 43 times (37%), *survey or questionnaire* 22 (19%), and *case study* 16 (14%). Other examples of techniques used were *focus groups*, *media monitoring* and *observation*.

A variety of methodological frameworks was used, none of which was dominant. These included *grounded theory* 6 (5%), *historical/historiography* 5 (4%), *phenomenography* 5 (4%). Others used included *action research*, *critical incident*, and *ethnography*.

Much more analysis using the full dissertations would be required to determine all methodologies employed and itemise them for subject areas.

LIS Schools were asked about current enrolments (i.e. research in progress). From the limited response, insufficient information was provided overall to enable categorisation into sectors and subject areas. The total number of students presently undertaking LIS research in those Departments which provided data is 53 (Doctoral 45; Masters 8).

However this figure is presumably somewhat less than the LIS total as it includes responses from just five Departments.

### 4.3 SUMMARY OF SCAN FOR PUBLICATIONS

A number of Tables follow. They have been created from spreadsheets derived from the three Endnote files referred to in **Section 4.1**.

Table 3 shows material from journals published in Australia where the primary orientation of content is towards LIS. The material is broken down by primary author affiliation (ie the first named author). It provides an indication of whether this first named author had an Australian or overseas affiliation. In the case of Australian authors they are further divided into practitioners or academics.

Local academics (A) are differentiated into those who were in ALIA LIS-accredited Departments at the time of authorship, as distinct from all other academics (O) from Australian tertiary institutions.

Practitioners are not differentiated. The overwhelming majority are information professionals. However a small amount of LIS material by other professionals, for example architects or lawyers or public administrators, is included here. It was too difficult to differentiate consistently by role based upon limited affiliation information.

For overseas authors no differentiation is made between academics and practitioners.

The tabulation shows Australian LIS journals identified on the ERA list along with 4 others that have a predominant LIS content. It shows that of the 1604 items published in these journals, 62% had as principal author a practitioner, 12% an Australian LIS academic and 5% an Australian academic from other than a LIS Department. The remainder (20% rounded) had an overseas principal author.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF REFERENCES IN AUSTRALIAN LIS PERIODICALS

ERA 0807 list (2012)	Local LIS Academic as primary author (A)	Other local academic primary author (O)	Practitioner as primary author (P)	Overseas primary author (academic or practitioner) (X)	Totals
Access	13	6	115	13	147
AARL	56	22	92	20	190
ALJ	55	16	119	16	206
APLIS	3	3	146	42	194
Arch & MSS	17	13	67	47	144
Informaa ... IQ	20	7	86	54	167
LIBRES	5	3	0	55	63
Orana (ceased 2005)	1	0	2	0	3
Scan	5	0	73	10	88
SLW*					
Synergy	5	2	12	19	38
Not on ERA 0807 list	(A)	(O)	(P)	(X)	
Australian Law Librarian (ERA1801)	6	17	124	23	170
Connections	7	0	12	10	29
FYI	2	0	54	2	58
Health Inform	0	0	100	7	107
<b>Totals</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1604</b>

\* SLW (School Libraries Worldwide) is shown in databases as being published in Australia by IASL. However as its editorial is now shown to be elsewhere, it is not included in this table. Any Australian publication in it is included in the Table for overseas publications.

Table 4 following uses the same codes for affiliation but identifies additional Australian publications carrying LIS material reported in the searched databases. As noted in **Section 4.1.2** much of this material is not covered by the bibliographic databases. Conference papers and reports in particular may be regarded as 'grey literature' for which there will be significant omissions.

Here 46% of the publication is by practitioners and 22% by LIS academics.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF REFERENCES IN OTHER AUSTRALIAN PUBLICATIONS

	Local LIS Academic as primary author (A)	Other local academic primary author (O)	Practitioner as primary author (P)	Overseas primary author (academic or practitioner) (X)	Totals
<i>Books</i>	3	0	6	1	10
<i>Book chapters</i>	33	4	35	31	103
<i>Conference papers</i>	28	6	97	39	170
<i>Journal articles</i>	5	12	16	17	50
<i>Reports</i>	5	1	1	0	7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>340</b>

Table 5 following shows the combined totals for material published in Australia. As mentioned earlier, it may be regarded as wide-ranging rather than comprehensive as the material derived from Table 4 above is known to neglect material in particular from conferences and books that has not been reported in aggregator bibliographic databases.

TABLE 5: COMBINED TOTAL FOR MATERIAL PUBLISHED IN AUSTRALIAN PUBLICATIONS

	Local LIS Academic as primary author (A)	Other local academic primary author (O)	Practitioner as primary author (P)	Overseas primary author (academic or practitioner) (X)	Totals
Australian Total	269	112	1157	406	1944

When the combined totals are taken into account, proportion of publication by practitioners is 60%, local LIS academics 14% and other local academics 6%. The remainder is by overseas primary authors (20%, rounded).

Table 6 following shows overseas publications that were the most favoured for publication by Australian-affiliated authors. They are listed in alphabetical order by publication name. Most appear in the ERA 0807 listing for Library and Information Studies journals (Lamp 2010–), however shaded entries are not included in the ERA listing.

The complete listing of ERA 0807 journals is included as **Appendix G: ERA 0807 journal listing showing totals for primary affiliation**. There are a number of journals with LIS orientation that were excluded from the ERA 0807 lists but which are nevertheless included in other ERA lists.

Most prominent of these is *Australian Law Librarian*, which is shown in Table 3 above. It is shown along with these extra ERA journals in **Appendix H: Additional ERA LIS journals showing totals for primary affiliation.**

TABLE 6: REFERENCES (>10) WITH AUSTRALIAN AFFILIATION IN OVERSEAS PUBLICATIONS

Overseas journals with 10 or more contributions involving authors with Australian affiliation [Alphabetical listed; shaded items are not in ERA lists]	A	O	P	X	Totals
<i>Archifacts</i>	2	2	14		18
<i>Archival Science</i>	14	3	7	1	25
<i>Cataloging &amp; Classification Quarterly</i>	8		2	1	11
<i>D-Lib Magazine</i>		3	14		17
<i>Education for Information</i>	8	1		1	10
<i>Evidence Based Library and Information Practice</i>	3	1	18	1	23
<i>First Monday</i>	3	9	1		13
<i>Fontes Artis Musicae</i>		1	14		15
<i>Health Information and Libraries Journal</i>		8	9		17
<i>IATUL Conference Proceedings</i>	2	1	21		24
<i>IFLA Conference Proceedings</i>	4	2	14	3	23
<i>Information Processing and Management</i>	5	7		4	16
<i>Information Research: an international electronic journal</i>	24	13		6	43
<i>Journal of Documentation</i>	16	2	1	1	20
<i>Journal of Education for Library and Information Science</i>	7	2		1	10
<i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science &amp; Tech ..</i>	6	15	2	16	39
<i>Library and Information Science Research</i>	11	3	2	4	20
<i>Library Management</i>	16	1	45	1	63
<i>Library Trends</i>	10	4	2	2	18
<i>Libri: international journal of libraries and information services</i>	6	1	2	1	10
<i>OCLC Systems and Services: international digital library ...</i>	2	2	8		12
<i>Records Management Journal</i>	5	1	5		11
<i>Scientometrics</i>	2	35	1	7	45
<i>SIGIR Forum</i>	1	12		4	17
<i>The Electronic Library</i>	1	1	20		22
<i>The Indexer</i>		1	17	1	19

There is a very wide distribution of publication (N=1604) with many specialist journals being utilised. The most favoured were *Library Management* (4%), *Scientometrics* (3%), and *Information Research* (~3%). As illustrated in Table 6, several periodicals with relatively high item counts are absent from the ERA lists.

Analysis of published material by assigned subject category is illustrated in the following tables. Just one primary category has been assigned per document, normally based upon document metadata (titles, indexing, keywords, categories).

The data provides a useful indication of the distribution of subject emphasis. However we should qualify their accuracy by noting the difficulty in consistently applying a primary category when several categories may possibly be employed for an individual document. We endeavoured to achieve better consistency through frequent consultation concerning scope and categories.

The following Table 7 illustrates that local practitioner publication (N=1002) was most widely in *management* (23%), *role* (19%), *information resources* (14%) and *information services* (~13%). Academics (based on combined figures for local academics, N=284) favoured *management* (15%), *information behaviour* (12%) and *information resources* (~12%).

TABLE 7: SUMMARY BY SUBJECT OF REFERENCES IN AUSTRALIAN LIS PERIODICALS

	Local LIS Academic as primary author (A)	Other local academic primary author (O)	Practitioner as primary author (P)	Overseas primary author (academic or practitioner) (X)	Totals
Curation	11	7	24	11	53
Education	22	0	12	9	43
History	9	3	35	7	54
Information behaviour	23	11	44	10	88
Information literacy	22	5	52	16	95
Information organisation	5	6	27	14	52
Information resources	16	17	142	22	197
Information retrieval	7	5	14	5	31
Information services	9	5	138	43	195
Information theory	5	1	5	9	20
Informetrics	7	2	4	11	24
Management	29	13	228	80	350
Promotion	3	0	32	7	42

	Local LIS Academic as primary author (A)	Other local academic primary author (O)	Practitioner as primary author (P)	Overseas primary author(academic or practitioner) (X)	Totals
Regulation	4	6	33	13	56
Role	22	8	189	57	276
Social media	(4)	(0)	(33)	(10)	(47)
Training	1	0	23	4	28
Totals	195	89	1002	318	1604

The following Table 8 shows the equivalent distributions for material published in Australia through publishing outlets other than the core ones identified for the previous Table 7. *Information literacy* is much more prominent in these publications than for the core ones, particularly for academics for whom *education* is also prominent along with *role*.

For practitioners *management* and *role* continue to be prominent along with *information literacy*.

This Table also shows substantial publication in Australia by overseas authors on *information literacy*.

TABLE 8: SUMMARY BY SUBJECT OF REFERENCES IN OTHER AUSTRALIAN DOCUMENTS

	Local LIS Academic as primary author (A)	Other local academic primary author (O)	Practitioner as primary author (P)	Overseas primary author(academic or practitioner) (X)	Totals
Curation	1	0	4	1	6
Education	15	2	3	4	24
History	3	0	5	1	9
Information behaviour	6	1	5	3	15
Information literacy	15	10	22	32	79
Information organisation	3	1	7	0	11
Information resources	1	1	20	9	31
Information retrieval	4	1	2	1	8
Information services	1	0	18	6	25
Information theory	6	0	1	1	8

	Local LIS Academic as primary author (A)	Other local academic primary author (O)	Practitioner as primary author (P)	Overseas primary author (academic or practitioner) (X)	Totals
Informetrics	2	0	0	1	3
Management	6	4	28	12	50
Promotion	0	0	1	2	3
Regulation	0	1	2	0	3
Role	10	2	32	15	59
Social media	(4)	(0)	(13)	(3)	(20)
Training	1	0	5	0	6
Totals	74	23	155	88	340

In Table 9 following, the combined figures for local Australian publication are provided.

These show that overall local practitioner publication (N=1157) was most widely in *management* (22%), *role* (19%), *information resources* (14%) and *information services* (13%). Academics (based on combined figures for local academics, N=381) favoured *management* (14%), *information literacy* (15%), *role* (11%) and *information behaviour* (~11%).

The extent of publication focusing on *social media* (3%) is identified within the Table. However its contribution to total figures is already included from its use in conjunction with any of the other identified subjects.

This Table also indicates the considerable amount of publishing in LIS in Australia by overseas authors. Of the local material, 21% has an overseas primary author.

The Endnote files as constituted, lend themselves to further analysis. For example, they may be used to determine:

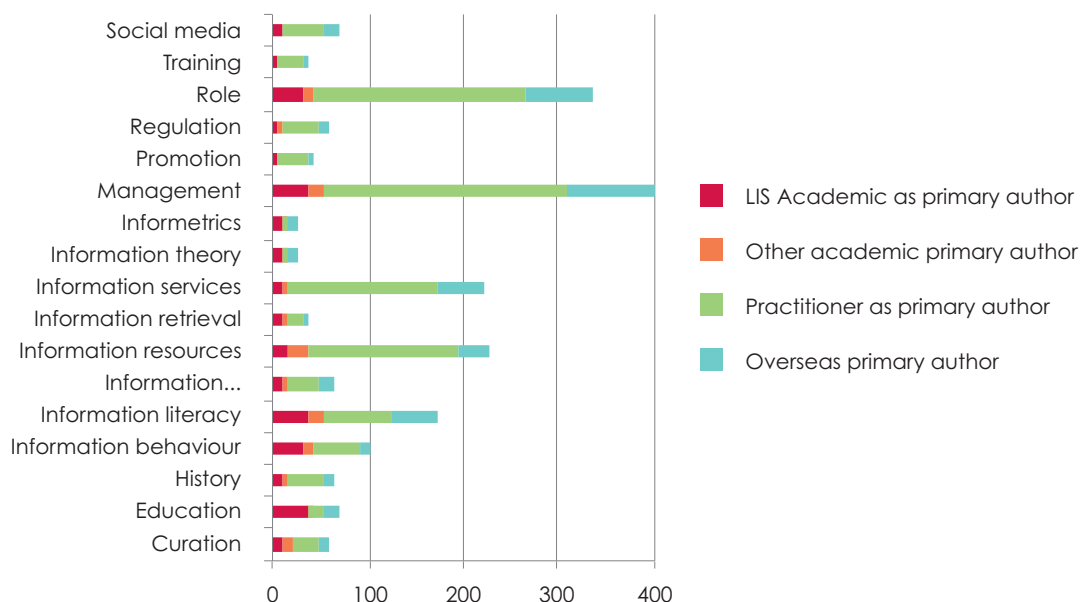
- Extent of co-publication by practitioners and academics;
- Extent of co-publication by local and overseas authors;
- Analysis of subject distribution in specific sectors;
- Publication in closely peripheral areas to LIS (eg aspects of information retrieval or knowledge management) that we excluded from the analysis;
- Extent of publication in non-ERA publications.

TABLE 9: OVERALL TOTALS FOR AUSTRALIAN LOCAL PUBLICATION

	Local LIS Academic as primary author (A)	Other local academic primary author (O)	Practitioner as primary author (P)	Overseas primary author (academic or practitioner) (X)	Totals
Curation	12	7	28	12	59
Education	37	2	15	13	67
History	12	3	40	8	63
Information behaviour	29	12	49	13	103
Information literacy	37	15	74	48	174
Information organisation	8	7	34	14	63
Information resources	17	18	162	31	228
Information retrieval	11	6	16	6	39
Information services	10	5	156	49	220
Information theory	11	1	6	10	28
Informetrics	9	2	4	12	27
Management	35	17	256	92	400
Promotion	3	0	33	9	45
Regulation	4	7	35	13	59
Role	32	10	221	72	335
Training	2	0	28	4	34
Social media	(8)	(0)	(46)	(13)	(67)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1157</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1944</b>



FIGURE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF LOCALLY PUBLISHED SUBJECT CONTENT BY PRIMARY AUTHORSHIP



The preceding bar chart (Figure 4) shows the distributions from Table 9. It utilises cumulative bars to show the proportion of material contributed by those with different affiliation types.

A similar categorization for material published overseas involving Australians is shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10: SUMMARY BY SUBJECT OF OVERSEAS REFERENCES WITH AUSTRALIAN AFFILIATION

	Local LIS Academic as primary author (A)	Other local academic primary author (O)	Practitioner as primary author (P)	Overseas primary author (academic or practitioner) (X)	Totals
Curation	5	4	48	1	58
Education	33	7	5	9	54
History	7	3	8	1	19
Information behaviour	61	41	21	8	131
Information literacy	40	16	23	5	84
Information organisation	20	29	47	5	101
Information resources	6	20	58	4	88
Information retrieval	19	50	12	29	110
Information services	16	11	57	8	92

	Local LIS Academic as primary author (A)	Other local academic primary author (O)	Practitioner as primary author (P)	Overseas primary author(academic or practitioner) (X)	Totals
Information theory	19	16	1	3	39
Informetrics	9	60	3	12	84
Management	31	21	102	11	165
Promotion	1	1	10	0	12
Regulation	3	12	9	4	28
Role	17	13	44	5	79
Social media	(12)	(9)	(7)	(4)	(32)
Training	4	0	13	4	21
<b>Totals</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1165</b>

Table 10 shows that publishing by Australian academics as primary author overseas represents a much higher proportion (51%) of total Australian overseas publishing than their corresponding 20% figure from the local publishing shown in Table 9. Of this overseas publishing academic total, slightly less than half is by Australian LIS academics. The data in Table 10 also show a 9% contribution (N=109) from an overseas primary author. These are included because authors with Australian affiliation have also contributed as co-authors of the material.

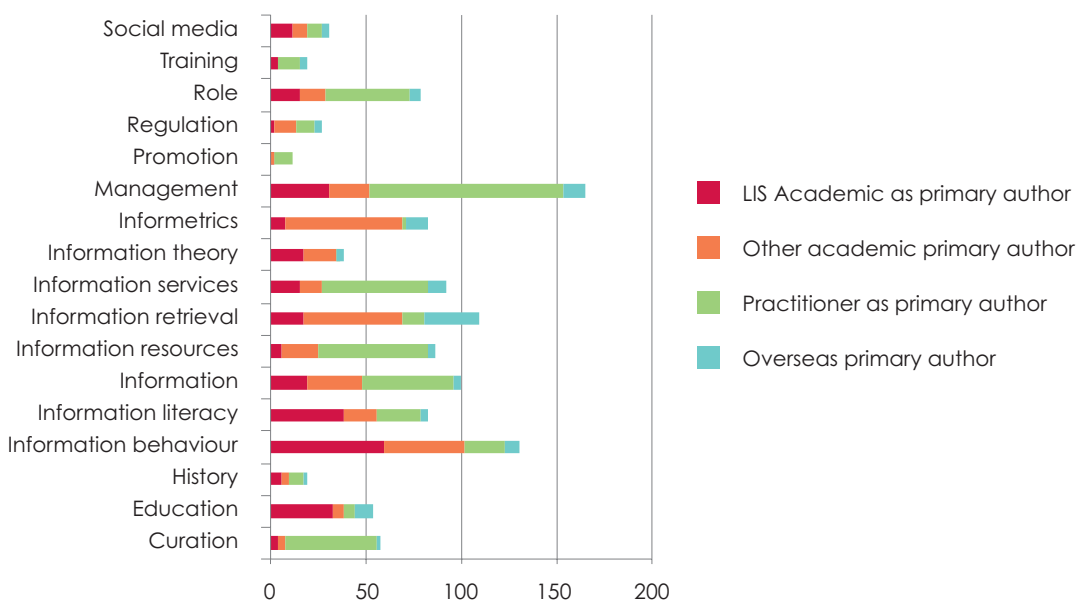
The predominant concerns of the authors where an Australian academic is the primary author (N=595) are *information behaviour* (17%), *informetrics* (12%), and *information retrieval* (12%).

However for Australian LIS academics (N=291) the subjects of attention are *information behaviour* (21%), *information literacy* (14%) and *education* (11%).

In contrast, practitioner (N=461) emphasis was on *management* (22%), *information resources* (13%) and *information services* (12%).

The 'stacked' bar chart, Figure 5, illustrates cumulative contribution by primary affiliation.

FIGURE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS PUBLISHED SUBJECT CONTENT BY AUTHORSHIP



The three following Tables show the distribution by Sector of material captured in the Endnote files, that is ‘core’ material published in Australia, other Australian publication, and overseas publication according to sector.

With respect to publication in Australia the combined total (N=1944), from Tables 11 and 12, focus on particular sectors are represented thus: *public libraries* 13%, *records and archives* 15%, *school libraries* 22%, *state and national libraries* 4%, *special libraries* 11%, *university and college libraries* 12%.

The balance comprises material of relevance written with respect to no particular sector (9%), or across the library and archives sectors in general (15%).

Equivalent publication overseas (N=1165) from Table 13 is: *public libraries* (3%), *records and archives* (8%), *school libraries* (3%), *state and national libraries* (5%), *special libraries* (5%), *university and college libraries* (22%).

In this case the balance of unspecified material (15%) and material with multiple sector application (40%) is much greater [NB: all figures are rounded].

TABLE 11: SUMMARY BY SECTOR OF REFERENCES IN LOCAL PERIODICALS THAT FOCUS ON LIS

Sector	A	O	P	X	Totals
MU (Multiple)	49	17	109	36	211
PL (Public libraries)	11	7	165	51	234
RA (Records & Archives)	35	20	129	87	271
SL (School Libraries)	29	7	249	48	333
SN (State & National)	9	4	48	11	72
SP (Special Libraries)	8	5	181	19	213
UC (University & College)	32	8	81	30	151
US (Unspecified)	22	21	40	36	119
<b>Totals</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1604</b>

TABLE 12: SUMMARY BY SECTOR OF REFERENCES IN OTHER AUSTRALIAN DOCUMENTS

Sector	A	O	P	X	Totals
MU (Multiple)	25	4	26	23	78
PL (Public libraries)	2	1	14	10	27
RA (Records & Archives)	4	2	20		26
SL (School Libraries)	14	4	50	26	94
SN (State & National)			4	1	5
SP (Special Libraries)	1		2		3
UC (University & College)	15	8	38	21	82
US (Unspecified)	13	4	1	7	25
<b>Totals</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>340</b>

TABLE 13: SUMMARY BY SECTOR OF REFERENCES IN OVERSEAS PUBLICATIONS

Sector	A	O	P	X	Totals
MU (Multiple)	55	18	80	16	169
PL (Public libraries)	8	3	19	6	36
RA (Records & Archives)	25	12	51	2	90
SL (School Libraries)	10	6	21	1	38
SN (State & National)	1	7	43	1	52
SP (Special Libraries)	2	10	44	2	58
UC (University & College)	45	62	137	15	259
US (Unspecified)	145	186	66	66	463
<b>Totals</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1165</b>

The Figures following are used to illustrate graphically the differences in distribution by sector of Australian (Table 11 and 12) and overseas (Table 13) material.

FIGURE 6: SECTOR DISTRIBUTION FOR AUSTRALIAN PUBLISHED MATERIAL (N=1944)

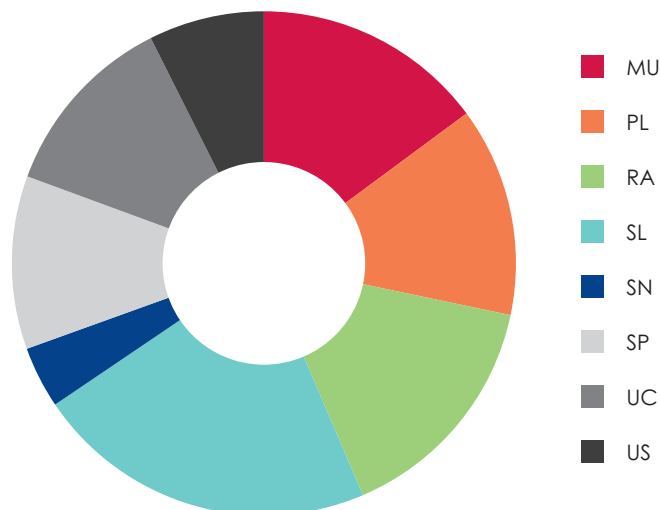
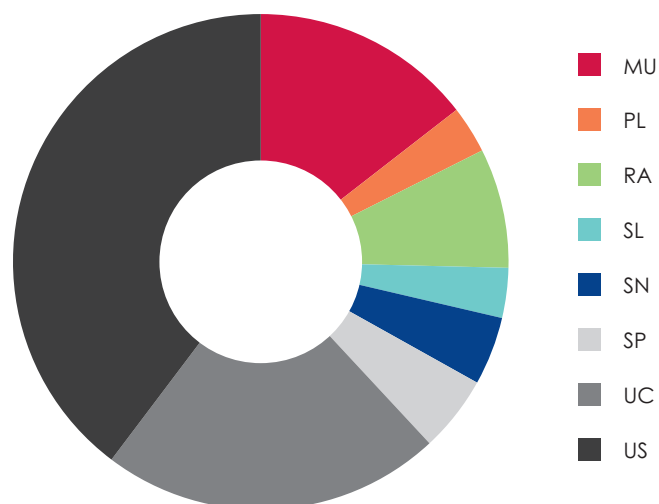


FIGURE 7: SECTOR DISTRIBUTION FOR AUSTRALIAN MATERIAL PUBLISHED OVERSEAS (N=1165)



The concluding Table 14 following is an aggregation of all published material recorded in the three files.

TABLE 14: SUMMARY BY SECTOR OF ALL REFERENCES

Sector	A	O	P	X	Totals
MU (Multiple)	129	39	215	75	458
PL (Public libraries)	21	11	198	67	297
RA (Records & Archives)	64	34	201	89	388
SL (School Libraries)	53	17	320	75	465
SN (State & National)	10	11	95	13	129
SP (Special Libraries)	11	15	227	21	274
UC (University & College)	92	78	256	66	492
US (Unspecified)	180	211	107	109	607
<b>Totals</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1619</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>3110</b>

## 5. SOURCES OF FUNDING AND THEIR UTILISATION

### 5.1 METHOD OF ANALYSIS

This was carried out as follows:

- A review of grants awarded at national level in the field of LIS by reference to the Australian Competitive Grants Program (ACGR). Funding provided for LIS research in what we considered to be the two most likely funding schemes was examined: (i) Australian Research Council and (ii) Office for Learning and Teaching (OLT). We relied for reporting of other grants via the consultation and survey mentioned next;
- Consultation with LIS departments in Australian Universities. This was undertaken by a preliminary telephone call followed by emailing a structured attachment so that material could be provided in a consolidated manner for input to spreadsheet. Unfortunately only one University subsequently provided information in this form. Of those others that did respond information was provided in a variety of piecemeal ways meaning that consolidation of material was difficult and any pretence at completeness was impossible;
- Survey of the LIS profession, the survey form (**Appendix I: Survey form**) being created using Survey Monkey at the ALIA account site. Requests for input to it were made via:
  - ALIA weekly news;
  - ALIA *INCITE* (accompanying an article on the environmental scan);
  - Request for input at research seminar in Perth;
  - Requests for distribution via email lists to:
    - Australian Law Librarians Association;
    - Australian School Library Association;
    - Australian Society of Archivists;
    - Council of Australian University Librarians;
    - National and State Libraries Australasia;
    - Public Libraries Australia.

The form went through a number of tests and iterations before being delivered. It was simplified in an attempt to minimise completion times and to reduce confusion of terminology. The 'area of focus' question is based upon classification adopted in **Appendix A: Broad subject categorisation** and the 'sector' question is based upon sectors defined in **Appendix E: LIS Sectors**.

In their applications, ARC applicants are asked to classify proposals with a number of 6-digit codes from the (i) Fields of Research (FOR) or Research fields, courses and disciplines (RFCD) and (ii) Socio-Economic Objectives (SEO), and to indicate the proportion of the research content that is attributable to each of these codes.

Tables of FOR/RFCD and SEO codes were examined to identify and extract codes of relevance to LIS. Codes classified as relevant to the discipline of LIS as detailed in **Appendix A**.

Publically available datasets from the ARC were interrogated to retrieve projects where funding was allocated since 2005.

Projects where at least 60% of the proportion of research content classified to LIS related codes were identified for further examination. Project summaries were then reviewed to establish if the project was in fact undertaking research in the LIS field.

In some instances, projects met with the inclusion criteria of 60% of research content classified to LIS, but upon further scrutiny, were considered to be outside the scope of LIS research. Typically this included projects that were identified as focussing on information systems that manipulate information, rather than aspects of the nature of information or the practice of librarianship. An illustrative example of a project that was considered to be out-of-scope is shown at the bottom of Appendix J following the Table.

Requests for research grant information from University LIS departments led to the information that is displayed in **Appendix K: Academic Research funding**. The Appendix shows information only pertaining to grants that we judged to be in scope of LIS as set down in **Appendix A**.

A further 20 grants we deemed to be out of scope and 17 additional items reported were excluded for lack of sufficient information to make a decision.

Only 42 responses were received for the survey despite its wide dissemination. Of these only 30 were utilised for practitioner research data. The remaining entries had already been included in academic data, or were deemed out of scope.



## 5.2 SUMMARY OF SCAN FOR ACADEMIC GRANTS

### 5.2.1 ARC GRANTS

The analysis of ARC projects is shown in **Appendix J: ARC grants**. Being able to reduce the data in the Appendix to a useful summary is awkward because most of the grants are multidisciplinary and shared across different sectors and subject categories, and involve a combination of LIS and non-LIS academics.

From ARC data it is difficult to determine the affiliation and contribution of each party. There are usually multiple parties, so the variations in affiliation are used as follows:

- A: Australian academics all within an LIS Department;
- O: Australian academics all in academic Department other than LIS;
- OA: Combination of O and A;
- OP: Combination of O with Australian LIS practitioner;
- AX: Combination of A with overseas academic.

TABLE 15: NUMBER OF FUNDED ARC PROJECTS BY SECTOR OF APPLICATION

Sector	A	O	OA	OP	AX	Totals
MU (Multiple)		3	2	3	1	9
PL (Public libraries)						0
RA (Records & Archives)		3	2			5
SL (School Libraries)			1			1
SN (State & National)						0
SP (Special Libraries)						0
UC (University & College)						0
US (Unspecified)		3	2	1		6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>

Table 15 shows that there were 21 ARC grants for the period identified as being at least partially in LIS scope. Most of these covered either unspecified or multiple sectors of application. Academics outside LIS departments were awarded 9 of these grants and 7 were awarded to academics jointly within and outside LIS departments. Four of the grants involved practitioners from the LIS area.

The subject areas addressed by the grants are shown in Table 16. *Information resources* may be considered the area of most success in being awarded grant funding.

TABLE 16: NUMBER OF FUNDED ARC PROJECTS BY SUBJECT CATEGORISATION\*

Subject	A	O	OA	OP	AX	Totals
Curation		3	1			4
Education						0
History						0
Information behaviour			1			1
Information literacy			2			2
Information organisation		2	1			3
Information resources		5	1	4		10
Information retrieval		2				2
Information services						0
Information theory						0
Informetrics						0
Management			1		1	2
Promotion						0
Regulation		1				1
Role			1			1
Training						0
(Social media)						(0)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>

\*Total for this Table differs from Table 15 as multiple categorisations are permitted for grants

### 5.2.2 OTHER ACADEMIC GRANTS

The results are shown in **Appendix K: Academic Research funding**. As these grants were all awarded principally to academics in LIS Departments (i.e. 'A'), our Table 17 doesn't show affiliation. Instead it tabulates Subject Area by Sector.

Unlike previous tables, the subject 'social media' is not shown as a subset of other possible subjects here. This is because there was insufficient information reported in these cases that would identify the grant as one of the subjects itemised in **Appendix A**.

It can be seen in **Appendix K** that information is in many cases incomplete. It is sourced from those universities that were running LIS courses for at least part of the period from 2005 to the present. In many cases there were partial or non-responses. Funding information and completion year is not always available. There are other data available, for example grantees, in the research data file listed at **Section 7.3**.

It may be seen from Table 17 that principal areas addressed in the 72 grants reported were *management* and *information literacy*. Specific sectors were addressed in just 22% of cases. In most cases multiple sectors or unspecified sectors were the primary concern.

Of reported grants that were judged to be in scope, the funding, when stated, varied widely: from \$650 (*information resources*) to ~\$477,000 (*information literacy* from a private benefactor). The other grant in excess of \$200,000 was an Australian Learning and Teaching Council (ALTC) grant in *education*.

Where funding source was stated, 40% of the grants were internal to the universities, 28% from external non-government sources, and 24% from external government sources.

TABLE 17: ACADEMIC RESEARCH FUNDING (SECTOR BY SUBJECT AREA)

Subject ↓/Sector →	MU	PL	RA	SL	SN	SP	UC	US	Totals
Curation			2						2
Education	3							2	5
History	1								1
Information behaviour	8							1	9
Information literacy	2			1				8	11
Information organisation	3								3
Information resources	1								1
Information retrieval									0
Information services	1	1		1			2		5
Information theory	1							1	2
Informetrics								8	8
Management	4	1					4	1	10
Promotion	1								1
Regulation									0
Role	3	1				2			6
Social media	4							1	5
Training	2						1		3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>72</b>

### 5.2.3 PRACTITIONER FUNDING

The survey responses relating to practitioner-based projects and the way they are communicated are shown in **Appendix L: Projects reported in survey**. That Appendix is divided into a Part A and a Part B in order to present comparison with **Appendix K** along with overviews of descriptions of projects.

A summary of the content in terms of sector and subject is shown in Table 18. In the work reported by practitioners there is a marked difference in emphasis by sector in relation to the *state and national* sector (whereas most emphasis in the academic work reported was across *multiple* sectors).

As reported by practitioners, the subject emphasis was widely distributed, but without the emphasis on *information behaviour, information literacy* and *management* shown in the academic area.

Reported projects were principally in the *state and national* sector (43%). Predominant subject areas addressed were *information resources* and *information services*.

TABLE 18: PRACTITIONER RESEARCH REPORTED IN SURVEY

Subject ↓/Sector →	MU	PL	RA	SL	SN	SP	UC	US	Totals
Curation	1				1				2
Education							1		1
History									0
Information behaviour						1	1		2
Information literacy							2		2
Information organisation					1				1
Information resources					3	1	1	1	6
Information retrieval					1				1
Information services	1	1			2		1		5
Information theory									0
Informetrics					1				1
Management					2	1			3
Promotion					1				1
Regulation							1		1
Role							1		1
Social media									0
Training	1				1		1		3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

Research approaches adopted were qualitative (17%), quantitative (20%) and mixed (57%). The only technique mentioned in greater than 10% of investigations was survey (67%) sometimes combined with other techniques.

Respondents were given the opportunity to suggest areas where research was needed. Considering the limited number of responses received, it is not possible to ascertain how representative of the profession they may be. Example were:

- User metrics afforded by new LMS functionality;
- Feasibility of introducing a 'Reading Level' facet to information databases;
- Information behaviour on smart phones and tablets, with aim to improve the usability of discovery layers on these devices;
- User feedback with search interface usage reports/analytics;
- Repository staff training;
- Collection analysis methods being used by research;
- Meta-analysis of user studies or impact of digitisation of collections;
- Health information behaviours.

## 6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The scan provides a wealth of data, but the variability in the description of the data makes it difficult to reduce to digestible summarisation.

Section 2 endeavoured to show how we demarcated the scope of LIS. However as has been pointed out earlier, there remain problematic areas for inclusion. In the case of research projects we have provided an example of exclusion to illustrate this difficulty. There were many research projects reported by LIS academics that we elected to exclude from the analysis based upon the chosen subject criteria.

With respect to theses, there were also examples reported by or undertaken by LIS academics that we excluded based upon the chosen subject criteria.

In the case of publications, exclusions were made on the basis of the same subject criteria as for grants and theses, but also based upon the extent and nature of the publication. The basis for making these judgments is shown within **Appendix D**.

The responses to both the online survey and from specific requests to academic institutions were inadequate in terms of providing a reasonably comprehensive overview of research projects. However the material gathered does provide a flavour that may be compared with the more comprehensive theses and publication data.

The Project brief sought illumination of a number of areas. The following remarks show to what extent we feel that we have been able to address these:

- What does the research landscape look like for library and information studies researchers in Australia?

This is illustrated in the summary Tables in Sections 4 and 5 and in detail in the Appendices from which they have been drawn.

As 'a landscape' it cannot effectively be summarised, and the graphical material needs to be directly considered. However the topography of LIS sectors shows that all sectors are represented in published documents, although thesis material is predominantly in unspecified sectors.

Subject matter emphasis is different in completed theses (where information behaviour predominates) from periodical and other literature where the contributions of practitioners show stronger emphasis on management and role.

Significant research and publication relevant to LIS is generated from outside the Australian LIS departments.

- What areas, fields or categories are most heavily researched in Australia?

This varies depending upon whether grants, dissertations or publication is taken as the best indicator. However from publication data the *management* and *role* subjects are the areas of most concern in published work.

- What are the emerging areas/themes for future research in Australia?

There are two ways in which emerging themes may be identified — grants and publications over time. Successful grant applications provide an indicator by showing areas for which there is support for investigation. ARC grants have been most successful in the *information resources* area. Being ARC grants, they provide an indicator of national priorities.

Other academic research funding showed support for *information literacy, management, information behaviour* and *informetrics*, all at about the same level. However it is pointless to read much into this, given firstly that much of the non-ARC support was not reported to us; and secondly, much of what is supported is by internal grants that support the disciplines, and in some cases are administered by the academics in their respective universities. They do not necessarily reflect wider priorities from outside the institutions.

We did some investigation by timeline of some of the subject areas in the Endnote files and detected no significant variation on a year-by-year basis. However, such an analysis could be made much more detailed given the format of the Endnote files that have been constructed — assuming more resources can be justified to carry it out.

- What research methods (including qualitative and quantitative approaches) are being used by researchers in Australian library and information studies?

Methodologies employed in higher degree work are outlined in **Section 4.2**. *Mixed methods* approaches are favoured, and no methodological framework predominates.

Similarly for practitioners (**Section 5.3.3** and associated **Appendix K**), *mixed method* predominates, little mention is made of methodological framework and *survey* was the preferred technique.

- What outputs are being produced?

Publications and theses may be regarded as outputs, and their extent is as indicated in **Sections 4.2–3**.

Applications and implementations associated with these would require detailed reading of the documents. Grant awards similarly would require analysis of reports arising from grants, though there are known successful implementations such as Austlit in the *information resources* area.

Part B of **Appendix K** provides project summaries of practitioner grants reported from the survey. These are principally in *information resources* and *information services*.

- What are the gaps and issues?

To some extent the success in obtaining grants is an indicator of areas that need to be researched. It would no doubt be argued by unsuccessful grant applicants that their areas of interest also indicate gaps. However, data on unsuccessful grant applications was not obtained as part of the scan.

In the survey we asked for information on areas in which respondents would like to see research done. **Section 5.3.3** itemises some of the responses received.

At one point we examined ALIA Course returns to try to determine information about grants. We did not find them very informative — after all, they are focused on courses. However they might in future be restructured to elicit more detail on grants obtained and on grants sought, to get an indication of research priorities.

- What are the significant areas of research needed?

Based on the corpus of data obtained, it is not possible to be prescriptive about this. 'Significant areas of research needed' is a political question arising from LIS professional strategy, together with the capabilities of the academy, practitioners and associated resources that would be required.

We trust that the overview of what is presently being produced will help to inform an approach.

- What evidence exists of the impact of research on the practice of the profession?

This evidence should arise from implementations arising from grants, and from research applications stated in papers. Our analysis has not taken us that far.

We feel that the scan is a precursor to such an analysis which would require examination of the actual grant outcomes and inspection of content of publications to provide an overview.

- How can research results and potential application be better articulated and demonstrated to a wider audience?

The information of most relevance here comes from the examples given in **Section 3.2** and **Appendix B** of research strategy and dissemination by professional associations.

- Who is conducting research into library and information studies in Australia (eg disciplinary spread, types of researchers — academics, practitioners, students independent researchers, consultants)?

The various Tables and data differentiate research product by affiliation so that academic/practitioner outputs may be compared.

In the case of academics they are further differentiated into those in or outside of LIS departments. We could not differentiate students from academics in departments because at the research level they are often in both roles.

As noted in **Section 4.3** we could not reliably differentiate practitioners by affiliation, as available metadata often did not make the organisational role explicit.



We also provided data on overseas authors (irrespective of affiliation) contributing to Australian publication, and international papers with overseas primary authorship where there was Australian contribution.

- What type of research training is available in Australia?

Each of the universities that graduates PhDs by virtue of its PhD program provides research training. This means that the 9 universities currently enrolling LIS PhDs provide such training. However as evidenced by the PhDs with LIS subject material coming from non-LIS departments (**Section 4.2**), there are alternative avenues.

- What additional training should be available?

Practitioners who undertake research projects, may have recourse to continuing professional development (CPD) for particular techniques such as survey method or statistical analysis. It could be that these are added to the armoury of ALIA CPD in liaison with the universities. However we did not identify calls for such material during our analysis.

We did note that there were significant collaborative publications between academics and practitioners, which could well include a mentoring component. The extent of this collaboration may be investigated further from data contained in the Endnote files.

- How is Australian research in library and information studies currently funded or supported?

**Section 5.2.1** with **Appendix J**, **Section 5.2.2** with **Appendix K** and **Section 5.2.3** with **Appendix L** provide an overview of grant information.

University staff may seek research funding from the Australian Research Council (ARC). Relatively few research grants have been awarded in the LIS area. Of those that have, many are shared across academic areas. In addition, the majority of LIS related research grants awarded have been led by academics outside LIS departments.

Other academic funding came from a wide range of sources. Among those reported were specific funds set up within a university to support research in that institution; teaching and learning grants; overseas agencies with which an academic had an association; Library organisations; commercial entities; and private benefactors.

Practitioner support to the extent that it was made explicit came from library organisations. However some practitioners would have had recourse to research support through academic avenues while completing higher degrees.

However, we feel that both academic and practitioner funding has been under-reported.

Additional support for research comes from workshops at conferences (some of the publications reported arise from such workshops), and from specialist conferences such as Research Applications in Information and Library Studies (RAILS), which has been supported by a succession of different universities.

Some literature arising from specialist conferences has been included in the publications analysis, either as reports on conferences or as papers accepted for such conferences. However much of this material eludes the database aggregators unless it is also published in periodicals. It is information that may be publically available, but may be notified no further than attendees.

Although some papers from generalist conferences are reported in the scan, there is an impression that more collaborative work could be undertaken within the profession with respect to such conferences. This may be from mentoring with respect to research-oriented submissions; co-authorship; a generalist conference approach more sympathetic to research input through refereed papers; or collaborative workshops.

■ What funding is currently available?

The sources itemised in *Section 5* and related appendices give an indication of where LIS personnel have been successful in obtaining funding.

Further, the [Australian competitive grants register](#) provides links to opportunities for funding in higher education.

■ What are opportunities and sources for future funding (eg fellowships, grants, philanthropy)?

In addition to that mentioned above, there are other government support programs such as through Australian Business Financing Centre [government information and services](#).

There are numerous other options for financing of projects such as in the local government, health, and philanthropic areas. We are not aware of a public register of such options. However we are aware that universities maintain such registers for their own internal purposes. They include such approaches as compiled databases of available opportunities for grants, fellowships, prizes and other types of funding, across many disciplines. The universities also provide access to funding avenues databases that include philanthropic avenues such as the American [Foundation Center](#).

## 7. RESEARCH DATA FILES

The following files contain the data used for analysis, and area available for further analysis.

### 7.1 THESIS DATA

Australian PhDs in LIS\_2005-2013.xlsx (Excel spreadsheet; multiple worksheets).

### 7.2 PUBLICATIONS DATA

Merge\_core\_OZ.enl (Endnote merged file of Australian LIS publications)

Merge\_extras\_OZ.enl (Endnote merged file of additional Australian publications)

Merge\_extras\_OS.enl (Endnote merged file of Australian overseas publications)

### 7.3 GRANTS DATA

LIS ARC Data Compiled.xlsx (Excel spreadsheet; multiple worksheets).

Academic Research Funding\_Other.xlsx.

Practitioner Survey June 2014.xls.

## 8. REFERENCES

Lamp, J. (2010 –). *ERA journal rankings access: ERA 2012*, Deakin University.

Macauley, P., T. Evans and M. Pearson (2010). "Australian PhDs by LIS educators, researchers and practitioners: Depicting diversity and demise." *Library & Information Science Research* **32**(4): 258–264.

Rochester, M. (1995). "Library and information science research in Australia 1985–1994: A content analysis of research articles in *The Australian Library Journal* and *Australian Academic & Research Libraries*." *Australian Academic & Research Libraries* **26**(3): 163–170.

Rochester, M. K. and P. Vakkari (2004). *International library and information science research: A comparison of national trends*, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Section on Library Theory and Research.

Smith, K. (2011). "The dawn of a new era? Australian library and information studies (LIS) researchers further ranking of LIS journals." *Australian Academic & Research Libraries* **42**(4): 320–341.

Willard, P., M. A. Kennan, C. S. Wilson and H. D. White (2008). "Publication by Australian LIS academics and practitioners: a preliminary investigation." *Australian Academic & Research Libraries* **39**(2): 65–78.

Wilson, C. S., S. K. Boell, M. A. Kennan and P. Willard (2011). "Publications of Australian LIS academics in databases." *Australian Academic & Research Libraries* **42**(3): 211–230.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A: BROAD SUBJECT CATEGORISATION

Short form of subject	Examination of:	Alternatives	Exclusions	Rochester & Vakkari equivalent
<i>Collection development</i> [DON'T USE]		Curation OR Information resources		Research on L&I service activities ■ Collections
<i>Communication</i> [DON'T USE]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Information services for communication between librarians and public</li> <li>■ Information behaviour for communication between professionals, learning organisations where repositories or services or organisation are concerned.</li> </ul>		Research on scientific and professional communication ■ Other aspects of communication
<b>Curation</b>	Selection and maintenance (including preservation) of information resources and preparation for their use.		Literary criticism unless specific reference made to inclusion in repositories.	Research on L&I service activities ■ Collections
<i>Design and planning</i> [DON'T USE]		<b>Management</b>		Research on L&I service activities ■ Buildings or facilities
<b>Education</b>	Preparation of students for LIS profession or for higher degrees in the profession.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Preparation of non-LIS students for information literacy USE <b>Information literacy</b>.</li> <li>■ <i>Library instruction</i> USE <b>Information services</b></li> </ul>	Education in LIS

Short form of subject	Examination of:	Alternatives	Exclusions	Rochester & Vakkari equivalent
<i>Ethics</i> [DON'T USE]		<b>Information behaviour</b>		
<b>History</b>	Historical development of any types of information repositories or materials in them.  History of the information professions.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>History of LIS education</i> USE</li> <li><b>Education</b></li> <li>■ <i>Oral history</i> USE</li> <li><b>Information resources</b></li> </ul>	Library history
<b>Information behaviour</b>	The ways people seek, share and use information; scholarly communication; organisational knowledge sharing		<i>Knowledge management</i> unless specific approaches to sharing organisational information are addressed.	Research on information seeking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Study on Information dissemination</li> <li>■ The use/users of information channels/sources</li> <li>■ The use of L&amp;I services (no other channels considered)</li> <li>■ Information seeking behaviour (focus on persons)</li> <li>■ Information use (whether and how used).</li> </ul>
<b>Information literacy</b>	People's ability to identify information need and identify, locate, evaluate, and use appropriate information resources.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Computer-assisted instruction and learning.</li> <li>■ Computer literacy or technology literacy where emphasis is on working the technology rather than the information content.</li> </ul>	

Short form of subject	Examination of:	Alternatives	Exclusions	Rochester & Vakkari equivalent
<p><i>Information management</i></p> <p>[DON'T USE]</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ USE <b>Management</b> for overviews, or for processes for harnessing <i>intellectual capital</i>.</li> <li>■ USE <b>Information literacy</b> for personal information management.</li> <li>■ USE <b>Information organisation, Information retrieval</b> etc for specific elements of IM.</li> </ul>		<p>Research on information seeking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Information management.</li> </ul>
<b>Information organisation</b>	Approaches to preparing information for retrieval using mechanisms such as cataloguing, classification, application of metadata or website design or architecture.			<p>Research in IS&amp;R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Study on Cataloguing.</li> <li>■ Classification and indexing (process or languages).</li> </ul>
<p><i>Information policy</i></p> <p>[DON'T USE]</p>		<b>Role</b>		

Short form of subject	Examination of:	Alternatives	Exclusions	Rochester & Vakkari equivalent
<b>Information resources</b>	Identification and scope of artefacts or materials in existing collections or services that are relevant for specified communities or that may be made available for use;		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Evaluation or critique of literature unless in the context of collection development,</li> <li>■ Evaluation of websites unless they are oriented to LIS <b>management</b></li> <li>■ Organisation of collections or research data USE <b>Information organisation.</b></li> <li>■ If emphasis is on preservation, maintenance and preparation for use then use <b>curation.</b></li> </ul>	<p>Research on L&amp;I service activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Collections</li> </ul>
<b>Information retrieval</b>	Ways of extracting information from collections, databases or websites.		Software development for IR to be included, only if focus is on the information rather than the software.	<p>Research in IS&amp;R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Information retrieval</li> <li>■ Bibliographic databases or bibliographies</li> <li>■ Nonbibliographic data bases (textual, numeric...)</li> </ul>
<b>Information services</b>	<p>Procedures for provision and utilisation of information resources including reference services.</p> <p>Library instruction and reference services.</p> <p>Current awareness and environmental scanning processes.</p>			<p>L&amp;I service activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Inf. or ref. service</li> <li>■ User education</li> </ul>



Short form of subject	Examination of:	Alternatives	Exclusions	Rochester & Vakkari equivalent
Information theory	<p>General theoretical or philosophical approaches to study of data, information and knowledge and their models.</p> <p>Disciplinary theories for investigating information and its management.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Specific applications USE <b>Information behaviour</b> or <b>Information services</b> etc</li> <li>■ Principles of information sharing as in <i>knowledge management</i> USE <b>Information behaviour</b>.</li> </ul>	Other LIS Topic
<i>Information use</i> [DON'T USE]		<b>Information behaviour</b>		
<b>Informetrics</b>	<p>Quantitative measurement of information and knowledge including bibliometrics (documentary output) and webometrics (Web documentation)</p>			<p>Research on scientific and professional communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Study on Scientific or professional publishing</li> <li>■ Citation patterns and structures</li> <li>■ Other aspects of communication</li> </ul>
<b>Management</b>	<p>Design, planning, operation or administration of information collections or repositories (physical or digital), including research data and records systems.</p> <p>Management of funding or processes or of content for interfaces (eg websites).</p> <p>Management of information workers.</p> <p>Staffing.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Knowledge management</i> unless it includes processes for organising knowledge that have been made explicit.</li> <li>■ Include general HR professional development here, but USE <b>training</b> for specific programs.</li> <li>■ Website design USE <b>Information organisation</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>L&amp;I service activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Buildings or facilities</li> <li>■ Administration of planning</li> <li>■ Automation (except when concerned with some particular activity)</li> <li>■ Other L&amp;I service activities</li> <li>■ Several interconnected L&amp;I activities</li> </ul>

Short form of subject	Examination of:	Alternatives	Exclusions	Rochester & Vakkari equivalent
<i>Metadata</i> [DON'T USE]		<b>Information organisation</b>		
<b>Promotion</b>	Advocacy, marketing and procedures for sponsoring or making known and supporting information services.			Other LIS Topic?
<i>Publishing</i> [DON'T USE]		<b>Role</b> if associated with repositories		
<b>Regulation</b>	Legislative framework and legal aspects relating to information professions; intellectual property; contractual aspects, copyright; privacy when related to repositories or services.			Other LIS Topic?
<b>Role</b>	The ways in which information professionals, para-professionals or institutions undertake or assume responsibility for activities.  General work about scope of the profession.			Professions Analysis of LIS
<i>(Social media)</i>		Subsume within other categories, usually <b>Information behaviour</b> but identify separately from indexing for tables.		
<b>Training</b>	In-service training or professional education of information professionals		USE <b>Information services</b> for training of end-users in use of information facilities.	

## APPENDIX B: PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION RESEARCH INVOLVEMENT

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
		<p><u>Archives</u> refers to e-repositories of the Association's publications.</p> <p><u>Awards/grants</u> are listed only when they are specified for research or awarded for research or scholarship in publication.</p> <p><u>Publications</u> itemised are those that publish research or scholarship; extent of referring in</p>
<a href="#"><u>Australian and New Zealand Society of Indexers (ANZSI)</u></a>	Not specified	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Annual conference (occasional research component)</li> </ul>
<a href="#"><u>Australian Law Librarians Association (ALLA)</u></a>	Not specified	<p>Archive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <u>Conference archive</u> includes papers and presentations and social material about annual ALLA conference.</li> </ul> <p>Awards/Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <u>Ted Glasson Award</u>: best feature length article published in the <i>Australian Law Librarian</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Australian Law Librarian</i></li> </ul>
<a href="#"><u>Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA)</u></a>	<p>Role in research <u>outlined</u> (2006)</p> <p>ALIA believes that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Professional participation in rigorous and reliable research practice builds on the profession's body of knowledge and leads to the continuation and betterment of the profession;</li> <li>2. Education for the profession which incorporates research activity encourages the development of a research culture within the profession;</li> </ol>	<p>Archive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ AARL back to 1988 via Taylor &amp; Francis online.</li> <li>■ ALJ back to 1957 (incomplete) via Taylor &amp; Francis online.</li> </ul> <p>ALIA's own repository includes some (much less than all) of the content of these two journals, and there appears to be no synchronisation with T&amp;F site. The repository also contains some other separately published Report material and issues of <i>INCITE</i>.</p>

3. Dissemination and publication of library and information studies research should be enabled and encouraged through the Association's conferences, publications, e-documents and other related avenues;
4. Research excellence should be recognised by awards and prizes;
5. Library and information studies research is enhanced through participation in partnership arrangements amongst practitioners, academics and wider communities and these should be encouraged.

The ALIA goals for fostering research are to provide for:

1. Member services and other mechanisms to encourage and foster research for innovative practice leading to excellence in professional practice;
2. The formation of partnerships between the Association, educators, researchers and the workplace so that there is a sharing of knowledge for mutual benefit in the conduct of research for innovative practice;
3. Support to new practitioners thereby building a research culture and increasing the capacity of the field for research which informs professional practice;
4. Research activities in LIS that are scholarly, scientific and rigorous in their nature and of value to Australia.

Awards/grants:

- Ann Clyde Memorial Prize: an annual prize for an essay or presentation with a research component.
- Anne Harrison Award: available in alternate years for research or education in health librarianship.
- Library Technician Research Award: provides the recipient with an opportunity to investigate a particular project relating to the practice of library technicians.
- Research Grant Award: available to members wishing to undertake a research project; offered to provide an opportunity for professional members to undertake projects that they would otherwise be unable to do because of the time and costs involved.
- Twila Ann Janssen Herr Research Award for Disability Services: biennial; aims to encourage an early career LIS practitioner to investigate and research the potential for further development of Australian services for people with a disability ...

Publications

- *Australian Library Journal*
- *Australian Academic & Research Libraries*
- Biennial conference
- Information Online conference
- Specialist conferences may lead to epublication

Resources

- Links to information provided by EBL LIS ebook repository and Proquest journal repository.

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<a href="#">Australian School Library Association (ASLA)</a>	ASLA policy statements do not include one on research; however the ASLA website contains a <a href="#">Research</a> area that itemises reports on projects that have been sponsored by ASLA.	<p>Archive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Some ASLA material is available in Resources area.</li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Access (optional process for refereed contributions)</li> <li>■ Some biennial conferences.</li> </ul> <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There is a Resources component on site but not relating to Research.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Australian Society of Archivists (ASA)</a>	Not specified.	<p>Awards/grants (research-oriented)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Mander Jones award</a> for publication.</li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Annual conference (not refereed)</li> <li>■ <i>Archives &amp; manuscripts</i></li> </ul>
<a href="#">Council of Australian University Librarians (CAUL)</a>	<p>CAUL's <a href="#">Strategic Plan 2013–2015</a> includes a Section on 'Contribution to Research'. However this pertains to members' role in supporting and maximising research outcomes in their institutions, rather than giving emphasis to research undertaken by their own staff.</p> <p>CAUL maintains a <a href="#">Publishing Advisory Committee</a> whose terms of reference include provision of a focus for CAUL members interested in publishing; supporting a community of practice; and developing knowledge and skills.</p> <p>CAUL's <a href="#">Research Advisory Committee</a> is more focused on monitoring the research environment with reference to the Institutions the members are in, rather than research by CAUL itself. However the Committee assumes a role of promoting partnership between University libraries and researchers in the research process, such as in the role in research data management and repositories.</p>	<p>Awards/Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Travelling Fellowship</a> of up to \$5,000 is provided to support overseas investigations of current issues of importance to university libraries in Australia.</li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">CAUL statistics</a></li> </ul> <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Case studies and useful links</a> includes links to guides to best practice benchmarking, collection management, etc.</li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<a href="#">National and State Libraries Australasia (NSLA)</a>	Research agenda nota expressed, however there are many <u>projects and working groups</u> on a range of LIS matters.	Archive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Publications are held in searchable and browsable <u>repository</u></li> </ul> Publications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Various <u>reports</u> from project groups</li> <li>■ <u>Public library statistics</u></li> </ul>
<a href="#">Public Libraries Australia (PLA)</a>	Not specified Strategic plan (to 2010) included item 5.2: Develop a small grants scheme and research funding / scholarship for members.	No
<a href="#">Records and Information Management Professionals Australasia (RIMPA)</a>	Not specified	Awards/grants (research-oriented) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Annual Research and education grant</li> </ul> Publications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>iRMA Annual</i> provides case studies</li> <li>■ <i>IQ – The RIM Professionals Australasia Quarterly</i> includes reviewed items and case studies</li> <li>■ inForum annual conference (not refereed).</li> </ul>
<a href="#">American Library Association (ALA)</a>	Among its objectives ( <a href="#">Policy Manual A.1.6</a> ) ALA includes: 'Increase research and evaluation documenting the value and impact of all libraries' Its position on research ( <a href="#">Policy Manual B.10</a> ) is stated thus: 'The American Library Association recognizes the need to continuously build and strengthen the knowledge base upon which library services and the library profession depend. Basic and applied research in the field of library and information studies, as well as research results in related disciplines will, in large measure, shape library and information services and the nature of the library profession in the future. Statistics are a necessary foundation for many kinds of research, as well as for policy and planning.	Awards/grants (research-oriented) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">AASL research grant</a>: school library media.</li> <li>■ <a href="#">AASL Innovative reading grant</a>: planning and implementation of a unique and innovative program for children which motivates reading.</li> <li>■ <a href="#">Carroll Preston Baber research grant</a>: improvement in services to specified groups.</li> <li>■ <a href="#">Diversity research grant</a>: gaps in knowledge of diversity issues.</li> <li>■ <a href="#">Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship</a>: fosters research in academic librarianship by encouraging and assisting doctoral students.</li> <li>■ <a href="#">Emerald Research Grant</a>: individuals seeking support to conduct research in business librarianship.</li> </ul>

Through its Office for Research and Statistics (ORS), as well as through related groups in its membership units, ALA strives to reach ALA's goals in the areas of research and statistics.

In order to reach these goals:

- ALA defines and identifies priority research areas;
- stimulates and promotes the funding required to conduct research;
- cooperates with library education research programs;
- coordinates with other institutions and associations implementing the profession's research agenda;
- stimulates discussion of research methodologies;
- proposes programs designed to improve the quality, quantity, and impact of research;
- promotes the role, importance, and necessity of research.

In addition, the Association performs and supports research and participates in cooperative research activities related to those research areas and topics identified as Association priorities.'

ALA maintains an Office for Research and Statistics. Its mission:

'... is to provide leadership and expert advice to ALA staff, members and public on all matters related to research and statistics about libraries, librarians and other library staff; represent the Association to Federal agencies on these issues; and initiate projects needed to expand the knowledge base of the field through research and the collection of useful statistics.'

- Gale Cengage History Research and Innovation Award: research relating to history and history librarianship.

- Ingenta Research Award: to support research projects about acquisition, use, and preservation of digital information.

- Kilgour award for research in library and information technology.

- Shera Award for the Support of Dissertation Research for exemplary research design.

Publications

- Publishing Department produces print and digital materials including:

- ALA editions (professional library tools)
- ALA graphics (for promotional tools)
- *Booklist* (reviews)

- Numerous periodicals are published both for ALA and its Divisions. These are listed in detail at ALA Periodicals. Some specific examples with a research and scholarship orientation are:

- *ALA TechSource*
- *American Libraries*
- *College & Research Libraries (C&RL)*
- *Information Technology and Libraries (ITAL - formerly JOLA)*
- *Library Resources & Technical Services (LRTS)*
- *Library Technology Reports (LTR)*
- *Public Libraries*
- *Reference & User Services Quarterly (RUSQ)*
- *School Library Research (SLR)*

It takes advice from an Committee whose mission is:

- To facilitate research and related activities in all units of the Association, especially activities related to library statistics.
- To advise the ALA Council and Executive Boards on programs, policy, and priorities regarding research and related activities.
- To recommend procedures to achieve expeditious consideration of all ALA unit proposals for research and related activities by the ALA Executive Board.
- To encourage the establishment of divisional committees for the purpose of stimulating research and statistics; to maintain liaisons with all units of the Association regarding research and related activities in the units.
- To identify questions regarding library service which need to be answered through research and promote the conduct of research to answer those questions.
- To review and make recommendations concerning national data collection efforts pertaining to libraries, recommending inclusions, definitions, procedures, and policies as appropriate.
- To serve as a base committee for liaisons from other associations and groups with shared concerns about library statistics.

It also depends upon guidance from:

Library History Round Table (LHRT), which since 1947 has ... supported research in library history ...

Library Research Round Table (LRRT) since 1968 has promoted research, its techniques, evaluation and theoretical underpinning.



National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<p><a href="#"><u>ARMA: Association of Information Management Professionals</u></a></p>	<p><b>Research initiatives</b></p> <p>'... help information management leaders focus on critical factors that affect their organizations' ability to thrive in today's rapidly changing business environment. This research is most valuable when combined with ARMA International's other programs, products, and services.'</p> <p>These research initiatives fall into two major categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Industry &amp; Market research includes trend studies conducted by some of the top industry analysts in the field</li> <li>■ Strategic research includes targeted studies of critical, strategic issues in records and information management, as well as vendor-sponsored product development-related research</li> </ul> <p><b>ARMA International Education Foundation</b></p> <p>'Research in the field of information management is a primary component of the mission of this foundation. Funds for research come from the income generated by the Foundation's Endowment Fund and from partner organizations within the profession.'</p>	<p>Awards/Grants (research-oriented)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#"><u>ARMA International Education Foundation</u></a> funded research</li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Information Management</i> magazine (not research-oriented).</li> <li>■ ARMA International Conference &amp; Expo (trends rather than research)</li> <li>■ <a href="#"><u>ARMA International Education Foundation</u></a> research reports</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#"><u>Aslib: The Association for Information Management</u></a></p>	<p>Mission includes 'translating research and policy for application', but does not explicitly promote research.</p>	<p>Awards/Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Aslib-Emerald Award recognizes the most outstanding contribution to information management good practice published in any of the six Aslib-Emerald journals.</li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Aslib Journal of Information Management</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Documentation</i></li> <li>■ <i>Library High Tech News</i></li> <li>■ <i>Performance Measurement and metrics</i></li> <li>■ <i>Program</i></li> <li>■ <i>Reference Reviews</i></li> <li>■ <i>Records Management Journal</i></li> <li>■ Conference: AKISS — Aslib Knowledge and Information Strategy Summit.</li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<p><a href="#">Association for Information and Image Management (AIIM)</a></p>	<p>Not specified</p>	<p><u>Publications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Case study reports (numerous, but brief abstracts only) on document and content management</li> <li>■ Publicly available 'white papers' and 'industry watch' reports on topics such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Content management</li> <li>■ Integrity of records</li> <li>■ Data migration.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Association for Information Science &amp; Technology (ASIS&amp;T)</a> (formerly American Association for Information Science &amp; Technology)</p>	<p><b>Vision</b> (within mission statement)</p> <p>'Establish a new information professionalism in a world where information is of central importance to personal, social, political, and economic progress by: Advancing knowledge about information, its creation, properties, and use; Providing analysis of ideas, practices, and technologies; Valuing theory, research, applications, and service; Nurturing new perspectives, interests, and ideas; Increasing public awareness of the information sciences and technologies and their benefits to society.'</p> <p>Special Interest Groups (SIGs)</p> <p>SIGS 'are chartered by the Board of Directors to give members with similar professional specialties the opportunity to exchange ideas and keep themselves informed about current and discrete developments in their fields'.</p> <p>Most SIGS have an interest in research, but some are quite focused on research aspects, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">SIG/BIO</a> (Bioinformatics)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">SIG/CR</a> (Classification research)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">SIG/HFIS</a> (History and foundations of information science)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">SIG/MEI</a> (Metrics)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">SIG/USE</a> (Information needs, seeking and use)</li> </ul>	<p>Archive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Digital library</a> of publications</li> </ul> <p>Awards/Grants (research-oriented)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Best information science book</a></li> <li>■ <a href="#">Best student research paper</a> (Pratt Severn)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">Best JASIST paper award</a> (Wiley)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">Doctoral dissertation</a> (Proquest)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">Doctoral dissertation proposal scholarship</a> (Thomson Reuters)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">History fund research award</a></li> <li>■ <a href="#">History fund best paper award</a></li> <li>■ <a href="#">Research in information science</a></li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Journal of the Association Information Science &amp; Technology (JASIST)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Bulletin of the Association Information Science &amp; Technology</i> (includes research news)</li> <li>■ <i>Annual Review of Information Science &amp; Technology (ARIST)</i> (until 2011; now included in 'Advances in information science' within JASIST)</li> <li>■ Annual meeting (published research included)</li> <li>■ Information architecture summit (presentation abstracts; posters)</li> <li>■ Preservation and Archiving Special Interest Group meeting (working papers; presentations)</li> <li>■ Research Data Access and Preservation Summit</li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<p><u>Association for Information Systems (AIS)</u></p>	<p><u>Information systems research</u></p> <p>There is no 'agenda' as such but there are special support sites for IS dealing with such matters as:</p> <p>Research method support through sites such as theories and survey instruments</p> <p>Research publication influence through such listings as journal rankings</p> <p>Code of conduct for research.</p>	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Each of the following Journals may be searched directly or within the eLibrary repository: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>AIS Transactions on Human-Computer Interactions (AIS THCI)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Australasian Journal of Information Systems (AJIS)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of the Association for Information Systems (JAIS)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Management Information Systems Quarterly (MISQ)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Communications of the Association for Information Systems (CAIS)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Pacific Asia Journal of the Association for Information Systems (PAJAIS)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Information Technology Theory and Application (JITTA)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Revista Latinoamericana Y Del Caribe De La Asociacion De Sistemas De Informacion (RELCASI)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Scandinavian Journal of Information Systems (SJIS)</i></li> <li>■ <i>MIS Quarterly Executive (MISQe)</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Each of the following Conferences has Proceedings that may be searched directly or within the eLibrary repository: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Americas Conference on Information Systems (AMCIS)</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Conference on Information Systems (ICIS)</i></li> <li>■ <i>European Conference on Information Systems (ECIS)</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Conference on Information Resources Management (CONF-IRM)</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Conference on Mobile Business</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- *Mediterranean Conference on Information Systems (MCIS)*
- *Pacific Asia Conference on Information Systems (PACIS)*
- *Wuhan International Conference on e-Business*
- *Other conference proceedings*

Resources

- [ALIS eLibrary](#) (Member access, subscription or pay per view)

Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE)

**Vision**

Includes 'showcase innovative research, including the scholarship of teaching and learning'

**Mission**

' ... promotes innovation and excellence in research, teaching, and service for educators and scholars in Library and Information Science and cognate disciplines internationally through leadership, collaboration, advocacy, and dissemination of research.'

**Strategic Direction 3: focusing on the scholarship of teaching and learning and the promotion of outstanding research**

- '3.1 Expand ALISE programs and communication media to promote the scholarship of teaching and learning
- 3.1a Provide opportunities for building leadership skills among ALISE members
- 3.1b Plan ALISE conference sessions that focus on pedagogical innovation
- 3.1c Support programs for differing modes of delivery of scholarship relating to teaching and learning
- 3.2 Provide a greater range of opportunities to encourage and recognize outstanding research and scholarship in LIS

Awards/Grants

- ALISE Research Grant Competition
- ALISE/Bohdan S. Wynar Research Paper Competition
- ALISE/ProQuest Methodology Paper Competition
- ALISE/Eugene Garfield Doctoral Dissertation Competition
- ALISE/LMC Paper Award
- OCLC/ALISE Library and Information Science Research Grant Program

Publications

- *Journal of Education for Library and Information Science (JELIS)*
- Annual conference

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
	<p>3.2a Showcase members who have received external awards and/or funding through competitive grant applications for outstanding research and scholarship</p> <p>3.2b Review ALISE's current research awards, consider awards in new areas that advance ALISE's strategic interests</p> <p>3.2c Identify and pursue opportunities for joint programs with international affiliates to showcase outstanding research and scholarship</p> <p>3.2d Plan regular ALISE conference sessions that focus on cross- and multi-disciplinary research</p> <p>3.2e Honor ALISE conference juried or SIG programs, panels, or workshops that exemplify both innovation and excellence in research and scholarship'</p>	
<p><a href="#">Association of Independent Information Professionals (AIIIP)</a></p>	<p>Not specified.</p>	<p>Awards/Grants (research-oriented)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ AIIIP Connections Writer's Award: best original article published in <i>AIIIP Connections</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Annual conference which is focussed on training, practice and networking</li> <li>■ <i>AIIIP Connections</i> is practice-focussed.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Canadian Library Association</a> = Association canadienne des bibliothèques</p>	<p>Not specified.</p>	<p>Awards/Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Research &amp; development</a> (one or more annually, Can\$1000 each)</li> <li>■ CLA National Conference <a href="#">Best Poster Presentation Award</a></li> <li>■ <a href="#">Robert H. Blackburn Distinguished Paper Award</a> (notable research paper)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">Student Article Award</a></li> <li>■ <a href="#">Angela Thacker Memorial Award</a> (teacher-librarian publication or production)</li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
		Publications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Feliciter</i></li> <li>■ Books available through <a href="#">CLA bookstore</a></li> <li>■ CLA/ACB conference (<a href="#">presentations</a>).</li> </ul>
<a href="#">CILIP: Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals</a>	Not listed publicly [CILIP approached through ALIA for material, however response not available at time of Report completion].	Awards/Grants (research-oriented) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Innovation Award — Academic and Research Libraries Group.</li> </ul> Publications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Books through <a href="#">Facet Publishing</a>.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Data Management Association: DAMA International</a>	The Board of Directors includes a position 'Vice President Research and Education', however the 'Education and Research' information at DAMA's website is entirely concerned with education.	Awards/Grants (research-oriented) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Academic Achievement Award (includes research).</li> </ul> Publications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Books (<i>Dictionary of Data Management; Guide to the Data Management Body of Knowledge</i>).</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Information Management Forum</a>	Not specified. Provides metrics for members that enable IT benchmarking: <a href="#">brochure</a> .	

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<p><a href="#"><u>Information Resources Management Association (IRMA)</u></a></p>	<p>Although it styles itself an association, 'advancing the concepts and practices of information resources management in modern organizations', IRMA is more a publishing house that solicits academic material for conferences, journals and books.</p> <p>It does not promote a research strategy of its own except as implied by the subject coverage encouraged in its publications.</p>	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Numerous <a href="#"><u>journals</u></a> including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Privacy and Health Information Management (IJPHIM)</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Information Retrieval Research (IJIRR)</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Digital Library Systems (IJDSL)</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Knowledge Management (IJKM)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Information Resources Management Journal (IRMJ)</i>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Sponsor of numerous <a href="#"><u>books</u></a>; LIS titles include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Information Technology and Collection Management for Library User Environments</i></li> <li>■ <i>Progressive Trends in Electronic Resource Management in Libraries</i></li> <li>■ Conference proceedings available via <a href="#"><u>Open access</u></a> (refereed papers).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Repository</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In addition to <a href="#"><u>Open Access</u></a> for Conference papers, the search engine <a href="#"><u>Research IRM</u></a> provides access to a wider range of published material (LIS 16000+ items) which may be purchased.</li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<a href="#">Informing Science Institute (ISI)</a>	<p>ISI styles itself: '... an association of colleagues helping colleagues. ... draw(ing) together people who teach, research, and use information technologies to inform clients (regardless of academic discipline) to share their knowledge with others.'</p> <p>Other than this statement it does not elaborate upon a research agenda except as implied in the conference and journal material.</p>	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Various journals including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Informing Science</i></li> <li>■ <i>Interdisciplinary Journal of Information, Knowledge and Management</i>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Annual conference <i>InSITE: Informing Science + IT Education</i> subsumes several specialised conferences (next to be held in Wollongong, 2014).</li> </ul> <p>Repository</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ All publications are freely available online as individually browsable proceedings; there is also a search engine for searching the consolidated collection.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">International Association for Information and Data Quality</a>	<p>No strategy for research, but conduct of research is mentioned in the <a href="#">Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct</a>.</p>	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Annual conference proceedings (online access for fee).</li> </ul>
<a href="#">International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST)</a>	<p>No expressed strategy but special interest groups in a number of cases express significance of research in their area, eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">SIGDC</a> (Data citation)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">SIGDMC</a> (Data Management &amp; Curation Interest Group).</li> </ul>	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">IASSIST Quarterly</a></li> <li>■ Annual conference (presentations freely available from archive of site).</li> </ul>
<a href="#">International Association of Law Libraries (IALL)</a>	<p>Not specified.</p>	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Legal Information</i> (includes annual conference publication)</li> <li>■ <a href="#">List</a> of monographs by IALL.</li> </ul>



National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<p><u>International Association of School Librarianship (IASL)</u></p>	<p>IASL has <u>Research Special Interest Group</u> with:</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To promote an understanding of the importance and value of research on school librarianship, its theory and practice;</li> <li>2. To promote and encourage research related to school librarianship, including action research, school-based research, and small-scale local projects;</li> <li>3. To encourage the sharing of research findings;</li> <li>4. To disseminate information about recently completed research and research in progress;</li> <li>5. To provide practical guidance to people wishing to undertake research in the field of school librarianship by providing access to expertise, information about possible sources of funding, and information about methodology.</li> </ol> <p><b>Potential activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify links to other educational listservs focusing on school-based research;</li> <li>2. Provide abstracts of recently completed research;</li> <li>3. Develop a list of national and international funding agencies</li> <li>4. Identify key problems / dilemmas of practice that may be explored through research</li> <li>5. Develop a list of web sites which specialise in specific research approaches e.g. action research;</li> <li>6. Develop a list of active researchers in school librarianship.</li> </ol>	<p>Awards/grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <u>IASL/Takeshi Murofushi research award</u>.</li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>School Libraries Worldwide</i></li> <li>■ <i>Conference Proceedings</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <u>Links to Internet resources</u> (a site that points to research support beyond IASL for school librarianship).</li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<p><a href="#"><u>International Association of Scientific and Technological University Libraries</u></a></p>	<p>No explicit objectives on research, however two special interest group: Information Literacy, and Library Organisation and Quality Management, promote best practice and collaboration.</p>	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#"><u>Conference presentations</u></a> at website.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#"><u>International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)</u></a></p>	<p>IFIP comprises 14 Technical Committees each of which has multiple Working Groups in specialist areas. For example TC 13: Human-Computer Interaction includes Working Groups on 'Methodology for User-Centered System Design' and 'Human-Work Interaction Design'.</p> <p>Aims of each Working Group are research-oriented and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To establish and maintain liaison with national and international organisations with allied interests and to foster cooperative action, collaborative research and information exchange.</li> <li>■ To identify subjects and priorities for research, to stimulate theoretical work on fundamental issues and to foster fundamental research which will underpin future development.</li> <li>■ To provide a forum for professionals with a view to promoting the study, collection, exchange and dissemination of ideas, information and research findings and thereby to promote the state of the art.</li> <li>■ To seek and use the most effective ways of disseminating information about our work including the organisation of conferences, workshops and symposia and the timely production of relevant publications.</li> <li>■ To encourage communication and to promote interaction between users, practitioners and researchers.</li> </ul>	<p>Awards (research-oriented)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Best INTERACT refereed conference paper (Brian Schakel award)</li> <li>■ Security (Beckman award)</li> <li>■ Software (Manfred Paul Award)</li> <li>■ Student award on learning theory.</li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#"><u>IFIP Journal: Education and Information Technologies</u></a> (Springer)</li> <li>■ <a href="#"><u>IFIP Journal: Computers &amp; Security</u></a> (Elsevier)</li> <li>■ <a href="#"><u>IFIP Journal: International Journal of Critical Infrastructure Protection</u></a> (Elsevier)</li> <li>■ <a href="#"><u>IFIP Journal: Entertainment Computing</u></a> (Elsevier)</li> <li>■ Multiple books listed in <a href="#"><u>IFIP Library</u></a>.</li> </ul> <p>Repository</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#"><u>IFIP Digital Library</u></a>.</li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<p><a href="#"><u>International Federation of Library Associations &amp; Institutions (IFLA)</u></a></p>	<p>IFLA's <a href="#"><u>Strategic Plan 2010-2015</u></a> includes a strategic direction 'Transforming the profile and the standing of the profession' which includes the goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Advancing professional knowledge through research and the activities of IFLA's community of practice;</li> <li>■ Asserting credibility through endorsed policies, standards and wider evidence-based research that demonstrates libraries' benefit to society.</li> </ul> <p>These in turn have lead to 'priority activities' that include evidence-based research.</p> <p>IFLA contains many Sections and Special Interest Groups. One of the Sections (within Division IV: Support of the Profession) is:</p> <p><b><u>Library Theory and Research</u></b></p> <p>The Section on Library Theory and Research concerns itself with the continuing development of library and information science through theoretical and applied research in all aspects of the discipline.</p> <p>The Section promotes the importance of investigation and research activities within IFLA's programme, upholds scientific integrity in research and development activities, supports the design and investigation of research projects and the reporting and publication of research results within the library and information science community worldwide.</p>	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>IFLA Journal</i></li> <li>■ <i>IFLA series:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Publications</i></li> <li>■ <i>Bibliographic control</i></li> <li>■ <i>Professional reports.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <i>Annual Conference</i> (papers/presentations available for each).</li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<a href="#">International Information Management Association (IIMA)</a>	IIMA was founded in 1989 'with the mission to provide a unique blend of high-quality academic research combined with social interaction'. It has no strategic agenda on 'research' beyond this statement.	<p>Awards/Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rohm Jr Research and Scholarship fund (principal focus is its research program, through which it makes grants for graduate or post-doc students to conduct research or a study at accredited colleges or universities ...</li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Journal of International Technology &amp; Information Management (JITIM)</i></li> <li>■ <i>Communications of IIMA</i> (refereed annual conference papers).</li> </ul> <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Knowledge base</a>: Links to downloadable documents of interest to members.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Japan Library Association</a>	Not specified	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Gendai no Toshokan=Libraries Today</i></li> <li>■ <i>Toshokan Zasshi=Library Journal</i></li> <li>■ Numerous <a href="#">monographs</a> each year</li> <li>■ Library statistics and libraries directory.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Knowledge Management Professional Society</a>	Not specified	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>KmPro</i> (occasional research articles)</li> </ul> <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Knowledge base for Members.</li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<p><a href="#">Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa (LIANZA)</a></p>	<p><a href="#">LIANZA Strategic Plan 2013–2016</a> contains strategies that relate to articulation of a research strategy/policy/agenda:</p> <p>Extract from 'Strand Two: Supporting the Profession'</p> <p>'Goal: LIANZA membership has access to robust supporting research and standards (where possible from a New Zealand evidence base), which supports decision making and advocacy.</p> <p>Who: Office Council in collaboration with other Library Associations and Tertiary Education providers where possible.</p> <p>How: Through the use of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sponsored research (investigating the possibility of a LIANZA scholar)</li> <li>■ Conducting an environmental scan to develop list of needed research and standards</li> <li>■ Development of a work plan to prioritise and develop key research and standards (such as defining the economic impact of NZ libraries and supporting Library Standards development)'. </li> </ul>	<p>Awards/grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Carnell Travelling Scholarship (travel outside NZ for <i>inter alia</i> research)</li> <li>■ Harris award (notable published work)</li> <li>■ Reynolds scholarship (for overseas research posting in libraries, archives or museums)</li> <li>■ Szentirmay Special Librarianship Scholarship (contribution to special library and information research in NZ)</li> <li>■ YBP Award For Collection Services (contributions to development, study or research).</li> </ul> <p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>New Zealand Library And Information Management Journal</i></li> <li>■ Annual conference proceedings.</li> </ul> <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">Resources site</a> provides links to LIANZA documents and to other relevant materials (includes e-book portal for members).</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Library and Information Association of South Africa (LIASA)</a></p>	<p>LIASA's Constitution includes aims of which Aim 9 is:</p> <p>'facilitate and promote research and development in LIS.'</p> <p>It appears not to have a research agenda, but among its Special Interest Groups is:</p> <p>Research, Education and Training Interest Group (RETIG) (no objectives listed).</p>	<p>Publication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>South African Journal of Libraries and Information Science</i> (pdfs online)</li> <li>■ Annual Conference (presentations online).</li> </ul> <p>Repository</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Member access [not known if confined to LIASA documents].</li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<a href="#">Library Society of China</a>	<p>Its objectives include:</p> <p>Introduction, evaluation and promotion of library science research, and promoting the transformation of academic achievement.</p> <p>To support this there is an Academic Research Committee.</p>	
<a href="#">Society for Information Management</a>	Not specified.	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>MIS Quarterly</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="#">SIM Connect</a></li> </ul> <p>SIM Portfolio document also mentions that SIM's website provides members with an online repository of more than 150 white papers and research papers.</p>
<a href="#">Society for Technical Communication</a>	<p>Statement on Strategic goals includes an objective on strategic partnerships with the strategic goal:</p> <p>'Seek shared recognition of and research on best practices and programs.'</p> <p>Special Interest Group: Academic</p> <p>'The Academic Community supports the professional responsibilities of STC members worldwide who work as educators and researchers in colleges and universities. Those responsibilities involve areas of curriculum design, current practices in technical communication, research and research funding, and academic workplace, recruitment, and professional issues. The Academic Community actively seeks support opportunities in existing initiatives — mentoring, research, conference attendance, publication- in education and research in the field of technical communication, especially those in other professional organizations, that involve the productive interaction of practitioners and academics.'</p>	<p>Publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Technical Communication</i></li> </ul>

National Associations	Research policy/strategy/agenda	Research activity
<u>Society of Competitive Intelligence Professionals (SCIP)</u>	SCIP's <u>Strategic and operational plan summary for 2013</u> 'Building Communities of Practice for Excellence in Intelligence' includes schematic representation of 'Research' as a program category.	Publication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Competitive Intelligence</i></li> <li>■ SCIP Research Reports and studies available to subscribers.</li> </ul>
<u>Special Libraries Association (SLA) (U.S.)</u>	SLA maintains a research fund. There is a <u>Statement of Purpose</u> associated with it: <p>'To support the projects which address the goals identified in the Association's Research Program.'</p> <p>[The Research Program itself is not articulated].</p>	Awards/grants <p>These are bestowed by the SLA Research &amp; Development Committee (which appears to be moribund) and funded by the SLA Research Grant Fund, which combines the SLA Endowment Fund, the SLA Research Fund, and the Steven I. Goldspiel Memorial Fund.</p> <p>There appear to have been no grants since 2009 (financial constraints?)...</p>

## APPENDIX C: LIS SEARCH 'HEDGE'

String	NEXT TO
librar*	
information	architect*
	behav*
	design*
	educat*
	litera*
	manage*
	model*
	organi*
	profession*
	retriev*
	science*
	search*
	seek*
	service*
	source*
	use*
book	collection*
knowledge	manage*
	organi*
	shar*
	transfer*
archiv*	
bibliographic*	
bibliometric*	
citation*	
digital	preserv*
impact factor*	
interface	design
metadata	
<u>metainformation</u>	



String	NEXT TO
record*	keep*
	manage*
recordkeep*	
reference	serv*
reposit*	

## APPENDIX D: ANALYSIS OF REFERENCES IN DATABASES

### DATABASE SEARCHING

Individual databases search criteria with elimination of material based upon search constraints.

Database	Title	Coverage	Search constraint	Comment
A+core	<p>Access</p> <p>ALJ</p> <p>AARL</p> <p>Connections</p> <p>ELISA</p> <p>FYI</p> <p>Orana</p> <p>Scan</p> <p>Synergy</p>	2005–	<p>Remove:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Apologies</li> <li>■ Authorless</li> <li>■ Book reviews</li> <li>■ Conference reports unless they are substantial overviews</li> <li>■ Editorials</li> <li>■ Events</li> <li>■ Letters</li> <li>■ News</li> <li>■ Obituaries</li> </ul>	
A+extras	<p>HEDGE broadened based upon selections from subject term index file</p>	2005–	<p>Remove:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CORE</li> <li>■ Apologies</li> <li>■ Authorless</li> <li>■ Book — entire if individual chapters covered elsewhere</li> <li>■ Book reviews</li> <li>■ Conference reports unless they are substantial overviews</li> <li>■ Editorials</li> <li>■ Events</li> <li>■ False drops</li> <li>■ Letters</li> <li>■ News</li> <li>■ Obituaries</li> <li>■ Theses (to other file)</li> </ul>	

Database	Title	Coverage	Search constraint	Comment
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Specific JOURNALS †:</li> <li>■ Choice</li> <li>■ Information Today</li> <li>■ Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association</li> <li>■ Managing Information</li> </ul>	
APAFT	Informaa IQ RIM	2005–	Remove <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Conference reports</li> <li>■ Editorial</li> <li>■ False drops</li> <li>■ News</li> <li>■ Single page items</li> </ul>	
Hein	ALL	2005–	Remove <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Awards</li> <li>■ Conference reports unless substantial</li> <li>■ Editorial</li> <li>■ News</li> <li>■ Single page items</li> </ul>	2012–4 no indexing or other metadata, so hard copy search at UWA
Inspec_core	AARL APLIS	2005–		113
Inspec_extras	HEDGE Broadened based upon selections from controlled term index file	2005 -	Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CORE</li> <li>■ Conferences where orientation is IS or IT</li> <li>■ ACM Transactions on Information Systems</li> <li>■ Australasian Journal of Educational Technology</li> <li>■ Business Process Management Journal</li> <li>■ Cybernetics And Systems</li> </ul>	392

Database	Title	Coverage	Search constraint	Comment
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>IEEE Transactions On Knowledge And Data Engineering</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal Of Learning And Intellectual Capital</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Intellectual Capital</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Medical Informatics</i></li> <li>■ <i>Knowledge-Based and Intelligent Information And Engineering Systems Proceedings</i></li> <li>■ <i>SIGIR Proceedings</i></li> </ul>	
LISA_core	Access ALJ AARL APLIS Archives & MSS Connections ELISA FYI LIBRES Orana Scan Synergy		Remove (only after merge): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Apologies</li> <li>■ Authorless</li> <li>■ Book reviews</li> <li>■ Conference reports unless they are substantial overviews</li> <li>■ Editorials</li> <li>■ Events</li> <li>■ Letters</li> <li>■ News</li> <li>■ Obituaries</li> </ul>	
LISA_extras		2005–	CP=Australia* or AF=Australia* PUB = (Australia* or Australas*) Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CORE</li> <li>■ Apologies</li> <li>■ Authorless</li> <li>■ Book reviews</li> </ul>	1113 Broad search followed by deletions IF you look up ALJ and CP=Australia you retrieve 0!

Database	Title	Coverage	Search constraint	Comment
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ News</li> <li>■ Specific JOURNALS†: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Artificial Intelligence*</i></li> <li>■ <i>Behaviour and Information Technology</i></li> <li>■ <i>Computer Communications</i></li> <li>■ <i>Computer Networks</i></li> <li>■ <i>Globe</i></li> <li>■ <i>Information and Software Technology</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Digital Crime &amp; Forensics</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of E-entrepreneurship*</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of E-health and medical communications</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of E-services and mobile applications</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Information and Communication Technology Application</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Intelligent Information Technologies</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Law and Information Technology</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Mobile and Blended Learning</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Virtual and Personal Learning</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Web Services Research</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Database	Title	Coverage	Search constraint	Comment
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Journal of Electronic Commerce in Organizations</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Enterprise Information Management</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Information Technology</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Interactive Learning Research</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Medical Internet Research</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Organizational and End User Computing</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Strategic Information Systems</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Systems and Information Technology</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Intellectual Capital</i></li> <li>■ <i>New Technology, Work and</i> <i>and</i></li> <li>■ <i>Knowledge-based Systems Employment</i></li> <li>■ <i>Open Learning</i></li> <li>■ <i>Reference Reviews</i></li> <li>■ <i>Technology, Pedagogy and Education</i></li> <li>■ <i>Telecommunications Policy</i></li> </ul>	
LISTA_core	Access ALJ AARL Archives & MSS LIBRES Orana	2005–	Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Apologies</li> <li>■ Authorless</li> <li>■ Book reviews</li> <li>■ Conference reports unless they are substantial overviews</li> <li>■ News</li> </ul>	1109

Database	Title	Coverage	Search constraint	Comment
LISTA_extras	Hedge	2005–	Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Apologies</li> <li>■ Authorless</li> <li>■ Book — entire if individual chapters covered elsewhere</li> <li>■ Book reviews</li> <li>■ Conference reports unless they are substantial overviews</li> <li>■ False drops</li> <li>■ News</li> <li>■ Theses (to other file)</li> <li>■ Website reviews except LIS-specific</li> <li>■ Specific JOURNALS†:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry</i></li> <li>■ <i>British Medical Journal</i></li> <li>■ <i>BRW</i></li> <li>■ <i>College and Research Libraries News</i></li> <li>■ <i>Crescendo</i></li> <li>■ <i>Data and Knowledge Engineering</i></li> <li>■ <i>European Journal of Information Systems</i></li> <li>■ <i>IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering</i></li> <li>■ <i>Information Design Journal</i></li> <li>■ <i>Information retrieval</i></li> <li>■ <i>Information sciences</i></li> <li>■ <i>Information Systems Management</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Database	Title	Coverage	Search constraint	Comment
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Information Systems</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of E-Government</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Information Systems Education</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Information Technology</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Intellectual Capital</i></li> <li>■ <i>Library and Information Update</i></li> <li>■ <i>Times Higher Education Supplement</i></li> </ul>	
LLIS_core	AARL ALJ APLIS LIBRES	2005–	Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Authorless</li> <li>■ Book and periodical reviews</li> <li>■ Conference reports unless they are substantial overviews</li> <li>■ Corrections</li> <li>■ Editorials</li> <li>■ Events</li> <li>■ Interviews</li> <li>■ Letters</li> <li>■ News</li> <li>■ Obituaries</li> </ul>	862 > 704 Not all relevant items display in Endnote as being from these journals; eg 'bibliographical essays', 'special issues' and 'conference proceedings' and 'generic' entries must be reformatted to be articles from the journals



Database	Title	Coverage	Search constraint	Comment
LLIS_extras	Australia* (HEDGE not used as database is focused)	2005–	Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Authorless</li> <li>■ Book — entire if individual chapters covered elsewhere</li> <li>■ Book reviews</li> <li>■ Conference reports unless they are substantial overviews</li> <li>■ Corrections</li> <li>■ Editorials</li> <li>■ Events</li> <li>■ False drops</li> <li>■ Interviews</li> <li>■ Letters</li> <li>■ News</li> <li>■ Obituaries</li> <li>■ Specific JOURNALS†: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Bookbird</i></li> <li>■ <i>Choice</i></li> <li>■ <i>CILIP update</i></li> <li>■ <i>Information today</i></li> <li>■ <i>Managing Information</i></li> <li>■ <i>Publishers Weekly</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	573  HEDGE is not used as database is focused, BUT a limitation on using just australia* is that affiliation is not a searchable field
WoS_core	AARL ALJ	2005 -	Remove <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Biographical</li> <li>■ Book reviews</li> <li>■ Editorials</li> </ul>	2009 – Nov 2113 (101) 2009 – v44/3 (115)

Database	Title	Coverage	Search constraint	Comment
WoS_extras		2005 -	CU=Australia and WC=Information Science & Library Science  Remove <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Biographical</li> <li>■ Book reviews</li> <li>■ Editorials</li> <li>■ Specific JOURNALS†:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Data Base for Advances in Information Systems</i></li> <li>■ <i>European Journal of Information Systems</i></li> <li>■ <i>Information Systems Journal</i></li> <li>■ <i>Information Systems Research</i></li> <li>■ <i>Information Technology People</i></li> <li>■ <i>International Journal of Geographical Information Science</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Global Information Management</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Global Information Technology Management</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Health Communication</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Information Technology</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Management Information Systems</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of Strategic Information Systems</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Database	Title	Coverage	Search constraint	Comment
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association</i></li> <li>■ <i>Journal of the Association for Information Systems</i></li> <li>■ <i>Lecture Notes in Computer Science</i></li> <li>■ <i>MIS Quarterly</i></li> <li>■ <i>MIS Quarterly Executive</i></li> <li>■ <i>Research Evaluation</i></li> <li>■ <i>Social Science Computer Review</i></li> <li>■ <i>Social Science Information</i></li> <li>■ <i>Telecommunications Policy</i></li> <li>■ <i>Telematics and Informatics</i></li> </ul>	

† These journals covered by the database are excluded from coverage. Although they may reasonably be expected sometimes to include material covered by the broad subject categorisation, perusal of multiple retrieved references showed material to be outside scope of the categories. Any of these journals might reasonably include relevant material in future.

## MERGING

All searches were downloaded into Endnote databases. These were merged with elimination of duplicates

Duplicate matching was problematic. Because of the wide diverge in representation of authors in the different databases, it was necessary to base duplicate matching on title/year only. This may have led to some inadvertent elimination of same titles with different authors, though scanning of duplicated material did not reveal any. Title matching itself was awkward, viz.:

Tees, T. (2010). "Ereaders in academic libraries - a literature review." [Australian Library Journal 59\(4\): 180-186.](#)

Tees, T. (2010). "Ereaders in academic libraries – a literature review." [Australian Library Journal 59\(4\): 180-186.](#)

Tees, T. (2010). "Ereaders in academic libraries : a literature review." [Australian Library Journal 59\(4\): 180-186.](#)

Tees, T. (2010). "Ereaders in academic libraries—a literature review." [Australian Library Journal 59\(4\): 180-186.](#)

## APPENDIX E: LIS SECTORS

Abbreviation	Explanation
MU	<p>Multiple sectors including material on libraries in general or libraries and archives where types aren't specified.</p> <p>Also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Library networks that work across sectors</li> <li>■ History or education with respect to libraries in general</li> <li>■ Joint use libraries where no specific sector is emphasised.</li> </ul>
PL	Public libraries
RA	Recordkeeping and archives including where application is in libraries.
SL	School libraries — primary or secondary
SN	State and National repositories (print or digital) including archives.
SP	<p>Special libraries including parliamentary libraries and special libraries in universities where the special library is the primary emphasis, and business sector whether or not libraries are mentioned, e.g. information or knowledge management application.</p> <p>Information centres; personal libraries.</p>
UC	University and College libraries including TAFE sector
US	<p><i>Non-specified:</i> where there this no specific sector emphasis; this may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Knowledge production and acquisition (e.g. indigenous, ethnic) where a specific sector is not addressed.</li> <li>■ Information organisation</li> <li>■ Information retrieval systems</li> <li>■ Information theory.</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX F: HIGHER DEGREE THESES

Shaded items did not have supervision from within a LIS department.

Uni	Graduate	Year	LIS: A Other: O	Thesis	Subject	Sector	Title
Canberra	Hoy, M	2010	A	PhD	Role	MU	Through their eyes: experiences of early professional learners in collecting institutions
Canberra	Redfern, V	2012	A	M Info Studies (Research)	Information literacy	UC	Use of a core concept search tool for the information literacy education of undergraduate students
Canberra	Sawetrattanasatian, O	2008	A	PhD	Information organisation	UC	Websites: A Comparative Case Study
CDU	Hilder, C	2009	O	Honours	Curation	PL	Digital initiatives towards preserving Indigenous culture in the Northern Territory a study of the recording, sharing and preservation of Indigenous culture by the Northern Territory Library
CSU	Carroll, MB	2007	A	PhD	Education	MU	Role perception and the library worker in Australia: the role of library education in defining roles and tasks of librarians and library technicians
CSU	Kelly, T	2012	A	D of IM	Management	MU	Taking a positive approach to change management in LIM organisations: the role of appreciative inquiry
CSU	Ruthven, JM	2008	A	DIM	Information behaviour	PL	Characteristics, preferences and needs of adult internet users in a New South Wales public library environment
CSU	Sannett, S	2008	A	PhD	Curation	RA	A case study of the digital preservation program at the National Archives of Australia: exploring staffing, costs and policy
CSU	Herring, JE	2010	A	PhD	Information literacy	SL	Year seven students, information literacy skills and transfer: a grounded theory
CSU	Tilke, A	2009	A	PhD	Information services	SL	Factors affecting the impact of a library and information service on the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme in an international school: a constructivist grounded theory approach
CSU	Cheng, PY	2012	A	DIM	Role	SL	Perceiving usefulness: the perception of users on school libraries and librarians in Hong Kong
CSU	Reynolds, S	2008	A	PhD	History	SP	The Establishment of the Library of the Supreme Court of Victoria, 1851–1884: Antecedents, Foundation and Legacy
CSU	Tam, LWH	2007	A	PhD	Education	US	Systematic development of a curriculum for Library and Information Science education employing a Delphi technique

Uni	Graduate	Year	LIS: A Other: O	Thesis	Subject	Sector	Title
CSU	Lam, M-L	2012	A	D Info Mgt	Information behaviour	US	The role of self-efficacy in the information seeking behaviour of high school students in Mauritius
CSU	Mitchell asla, T	2013	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	The Fourth Age: Human Information Behaviour and successful Aging
CSU	Burford, Sally	2010	A	PhD	Information organisation	US	The Practice of Web Information Architecture in Large Organisations
Curtin	Snowball, C	2011	A	PhD	Information resources	MU	Graphic novels: enticing teenagers into the library
Curtin	Robinson, LTK	2012	A	PhD	Information resources	PL	Converged memory institutions: combining public library and cultural resources to achieve an information and social commons
Curtin	Maesaroh, I	2012	A	PhD	Education	UC	Education and continuing professional development for Indonesian academic librarians
Curtin	Obeidat, O	2009	A	PhD	Information behaviour	UC	An investigation of the role of digital libraries in bridging the digital divide in developing Arab countries: the case of Yarmouk University, Jordan
Curtin	Wellstead, P	2009	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	The help seeking behaviour of Australian men during stressful life events: an exploration of information exchange relationships
Curtin	Kremers, L	2014	A	PhD	Information resources	US	A Comparative Bibliography of the Sheets and Publishers' Cloth Cases of the Demy Octavo Works of Charles Dickens, 1837–1872
Curtin	Chiweza, D	2005	A	MA	Information services	UC	The Potential for Virtual Library Services to Promote Teaching and research and reduce the Digital Divide: A Case study of the University of Malawi
Curtin	Al-Aufi, A	2007	A	PhD	Information behaviour	UC	Networked Research and Scholarly Communication in a Developing Arab Country: An Investigation of Sultan Qaboos University, Oman
Curtin	Riyaz, A	2009	A	M.Phil	Information services	MU	The Information Culture of the Maldives: An exploratory study of Information Provision and Access in a Small Island Developing State
Deakin	Green, R	2009	O	PhD	Information literacy	UC	American and Australian doctoral literature reviewing practices and pedagogies
ECU	Clayden, J	2008	O	PhD	Role	MU	Contested power, identity and status an historical case study of library paraprofessionals in Australia
ECU	Conway, V	2010	A	B. IT (Hons)	Management	PL	Website accessibility issues in Western Australian public libraries
ECU	Holmes, D	2008	A	M Science (Info Sci)	Information organisation	RA	Old company records: the effect of custodial history on the arrangement and description and selected archival collections of business records
ECU	Johnson, J	2011	O	PhD	Information behaviour	US	You don't know what you don't know: Investigating the information needs of clients of web based public sector information services

Uni	Graduate	Year	LIS: A Other: O	Thesis	Subject	Sector	Title
ECU	Martins, L-A	2013	O	Hons (Pysch)	Information behaviour	US	Searching for health information on the internet: the experiences of Western Australian adolescents
ECU	Douglas, J	2010	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	The identification, development and application of information culture in the Western Australian public sector
ECU	Stewart, B	2013	A	PhD	Information organisation	US	Pictures in words: indexing, folksonomy and representation of subject content in historic photographs
Flinders	Bradshaw, R	2011	O	PhD	Information behaviour	UC	Dynamics of knowledge sharing : a qualitative analysis of knowledge sharing at an Indonesian higher education institution
GU	Locke, R-A	2010	O	MPhil	Information literacy	UC	Learning Information Literacy : Qualitatively Different Ways Education Students Learn to Find and Use Information
La Trobe	Hulett, HM	2007	O	M Ed	Information literacy	SL	Student research and the use of an Information Literacy Data Grid in a large rural Victorian high school
La Trobe	Sheridan, L	2011	O	MA	Management	UC	Joint use higher education libraries: factors which contribute to, or challenge, their successful operation
La Trobe	Carver-Gibson, C	2007	O	M. Ed.	Information literacy	UC	Teaching information literacy skills to first year university students: the impact of the information search process and its effect on student perception and performance
Melbourne	Hudson, V	2007	O	M Ed	Information literacy	SL	Evaluating the Santa Maria College information literacy program
Melbourne	Bosua, R	2007	O	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Towards a model to explain effective and efficient knowledge sharing in workgroups in complex organisational settings
Melbourne	Lamp, J	2011	O	PhD	Information organisation	US	Information categorisation: an emergent approach
Monash	McClellan, D	2010	A	M Info Mgt & Sys	Curation	MU	Australian indigenous cultural heritage collections and knowledge discovery
Monash	Pang, N	2008	A	PhD	Information organisation	MU	The knowledge commons in Victoria and Singapore: an exploration of community roles in the shaping of cultural institutions
Monash	Barker, D	2007	A	PhD	History	PL	From mechanics' institutes to free libraries: aspects of public policy, community culture and library provision in Victoria, 1839-1946
Monash	Upward, F	2009	A	PhD	Curation	RA	Managing the flicker: continuum concepts and the formation of archives
Monash	Oliver, GC	2005	A	PhD	Information behaviour	RA	Information in organisations a comparative study of information cultures
Monash	Cumming, K	2005	A	PhD	Information organisation	RA	Purposeful data: the roles and purposes of recordkeeping metadata

Uni	Graduate	Year	LIS: A Other: O	Thesis	Subject	Sector	Title
Monash	Evans, J	2007	A	PhD	Information organisation	RA	Building capacities for sustainable recordkeeping metadata interoperability
Monash	Manning, C	2006	A	PhD	Management	SP	Knowledge management continuance intentions in small-to-medium-sized accounting firms
Monash	Brown, F	2013	A	Masters	Management	SP	Outsourcing the law firm library: the UK experience
Monash	Bult, A	2006	O	EdD	Information services	UC	Can you help me with some information please?: Perceptions of value and change and their interrelationship with quality library reference services in Victorian TAFE institutes in an information age
Monash	Ninh, TKT	2013	A	PhD	Management	UC	Quality management in university libraries in Vietnam: a framework for development and implementation
Monash	Chung, Y	2005	A	M Info Mgt & Systems	Information behaviour	US	The role of social practices in individual knowledge creation
Monash	Soema, RW	2008	A	M IT	Information behaviour	US	Factors influencing consumers to falsify personal details on free internet services: an Australian study
Monash	Manaszewicz, R	2009	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Different time, different place: an exploratory study of information use by women with advanced breast cancer
Monash	Sahal, S	2005	A	Honours	Management	US	Knowledge management leadership in Australia: the understanding of knowledge management roles and responsibilities
Monash	Zyngier, SM	2006	A	PhD	Management	US	KM governance: a framework for KM sustainability and benefits realization
New England	Lloyd-Zandlatis, A	2005	O	PhD	Information theory	US	Working information: development a grounded theory of information literacy in the workplace
QUT	Stenström, CL	2012	A	PhD	Management	PL	Factors influencing funding decisions by elected politicians at the state/provincial level: a case study of public libraries in Canada
QUT	Wakimoto, DK	2012	A	PhD	History	RA	Queer community archives in California since 1950
QUT	Gillespie, A	2013	A	PhD	Information services	SL	Untangling the evidence: teacher librarians and evidence based practice
QUT	Elliott Burns, RA	2011	O	PhD	Management	SL	Voices of experience: opportunities to influence creatively the designing of school libraries
QUT	Alharbi, A	2012	A	PhD	Information behaviour	UC	The relationship between academic library usage and perceived personal performance in Kuwait
QUT	Hughes, H	2009	A	PhD	Information literacy	UC	International students using online information resources to learn



Uni	Graduate	Year	LIS: A Other: O	Thesis	Subject	Sector	Title
QUT	Wang, X	2010	A	PhD	Information literacy	UC	Integrating information literacy into higher education curricula: an IL curricular integration model
QUT	Inzerilla, TE	2012	A	PhD	Information literacy	UC	Community college faculty's teaching and social networks and their implications for librarians
QUT	Edwards, SL	2005	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Panning for gold: influencing the experience of web-based information searching.
QUT	Du, J	2010	O	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Multitasking, cognitive coordination and cognitive shifts during web searching
QUT	Lakshminarayanan, Bhuvaneshwari	2010	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Towards developing an integrated model of information behaviour
QUT	Harlan, M	2012	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Information practices of teen content creators: the intersection of action and experiences a grounded theory study
QUT	Khamsum, K	2013	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Towards modelling web search behaviour: integrating users' cognitive styles
QUT	Tilley, Christine	2006	A	PhD	Information literacy	US	'A sense of control': a virtual community for people with mobility impairments
QUT	Partridge, HL	2007	A	PhD	Information literacy	US	Establishing the human perspective of the information society
QUT	Lupton, M	2008	A	PhD	Information literacy	US	Information literacy and learning
QUT	Yates, CL	2013	A	PhD	Information literacy	US	Informed for health: exploring variation in ways of experiencing health information literacy
QUT	Tucker, VM	2012	A	PhD	Information retrieval	US	Acquiring search expertise: learning experiences and threshold concepts
QUT	Tseng, L-C	2012	A	PhD	Information retrieval	US	Modelling users' contextual querying behaviour for web image searching
QUT	Middleton, MR	2007	A	PhD	Management	US	A conceptual framework for information management: formation of a discipline.
RMIT	Hazeri Baghdadabad, A	2008	A	PhD	Education	US	The implications of knowledge management for library and information science education: a mixed method investigation
RMIT	Azizan, N	2011	O	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Critical Success Factors for Knowledge Transfer via Australian and Malaysian Government Education Websites: A Comparative Case Study
RMIT	Sarratzadeh, M	2008	A	PhD	Management	US	The implications of knowledge management for the library and information professions
RMIT	Mohamed Shuhidan, S	2013	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Information-seeking processes among primary school children in Australia and Malaysia

Uni	Graduate	Year	LI: A Other: O	Thesis	Subject	Sector	Title
RMIT	Mercieca	2012	A	PhD	Information behaviour	UC	Beyond open access: an examination of Australian academic publication behaviour
Southern Cross	Burn, K	2007	A	M Arts (Research)	Management	SP	The Australian Baptist heritage collection--management of a geographically distributed special collection
Swinburne	de Kruijf, A	2012	O	PhD	Information organisation	US	Experiencing information: the importance of affect in new media information design
Sydney	Fishburn, MC	2005	O	PhD	History	MU	The Library of the Burned Books: book burning & utopia in the twentieth century
Sydney	Sangkapreecha, T	2010	O	PhD	Information retrieval	UC	Online research in the age of Google: an examination of online searching in the academic lives of Thai postgraduate students
Sydney	Oliver, GR	2007	O	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Information sharing: comparing intention and behaviour
Sydney	Marshall, A	2008	O	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Information use in clinical practice: A case study of critical care nurses' enteral feeding decisions
Tasmania	Linhart, RJ	2008	O	PhD	Information literacy	US	Information literacy: a neglected essential learning
Tasmania	Gaunt, H	2010	O	PhD	History	PL	Identity and nation in the Australian public library: the development of local and national collections 1850s--1940s using the Tasmanian Public Library as case study
UniSA	Ing, H	2010	O	MA	History	PL	Subscription in South Australian libraries
UniSA	Prichard, MA	2009	O	PhD	Information resources	UC	Such endless pleasure: the illustrated private press books of Christine Margaret MacGregor
UniSA	Luzeckyj, A	2011	O	EdD	Management	UC	The knowledge economy goes to work: a critical analysis of policy and practice in Australian technology network universities and their libraries
UniSA	Myburgh, S	2009	A	PhD	Information theory	US	Defining information: the site of struggle
UNSW	Maguire, CJ	2012	O	PhD	History	MU	Geoffrey Remington (1897-1968): a most unusual citizen
UNSW	Bresson, M	2006	O	PhD	Curation	RA	Documenting aboriginal 'orality': a challenge for Australian archive services
UNSW	Stephens, M	2013	O	PhD	History	SP	The Australian Museum Library: its formation, function and scientific contribution, 1836-1917
UNSW	Kennan, MA	2008	O	PhD	Information behaviour	UC	Reassembling scholarly publishing: open access, institutional repositories and the process of change
UNSW	Boell, S	2012	O	PhD	Information theory	US	Theorizing Information and Information Systems

Uni	Graduate	Year	LI: A Other: O	Thesis	Subject	Sector	Title
UNSW	Chen, K-n	2006	A	PhD	Information behaviour	UC	The effects of evaluation on organisational learning: a study of Taiwan's institute of technology libraries
UQ	Affleck, MK	2012	O	PhD	History	PL	Roman libraries during the Late Republic and Early Empire: with special reference to the library of Pliny the Elder
UQ	Andoniou, Constantine	2006	O	PhD	Information theory	US	FRAGMENTAL FETTERINGS Essays on the Organization of the System of Information
USQ	Dillon, KW	2005	O	PhD	Information behaviour	SL	A study of the role of an online community in the community in the professional learning of teacher librarians.
UTS	Parker, NJ	2010	O	PhD	Information literacy	UC	Assignments, information and learning: the postgraduate student experience
UTS	Oyekan, A-HJ	2007	O	PhD	Information behaviour	US	The usage of the intranet and its impact on organisational knowledge sharing: an exploratory investigation of a public hospital
UTS	Berryman, J	2008	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Judgements during information seeking: policy and research workers' assessments of enough information
UTS	Godbold, N	2013	A	PhD	Information behaviour	US	Patterns in sense making interactions: how people make sense of kidney failure in online renal discussion groups
UTS	Sukovic, S	2008	A	PhD	Information resources	US	Roles of electronic texts in research projects in the humanities
UWA	Pember, MEA	2006	O	PhD	Role	RA	Is recordkeeping a profession?
UWA	Joseph, P	2010	O	PhD	Information retrieval	US	EDRMS search behaviour: Implications for records management principles and practices
UWS	Zhenghui Pan	2009	O	MSc (Hons)	Information organisation	MU	A novel library catalogue system.
Victoria	Wenn, A	2005	O	PhD	Management	SN	The library and the internet: An interpretive study of the State Library of Victoria.
Wollongong	Meloche, JA	2006	O	PhD	Information theory	US	A conceptual study on perceptions of information seeking activity by Joseph A. Meloche
Wollongong	Rayner, E	2009	O	PhD	Information theory	US	Knowledge libraries and information space

## APPENDIX G:

### ERA 0807 JOURNAL LISTING SHOWING TOTALS FOR PRIMARY AFFILIATION

ERA 0807 journals	A	O	P	X	Total
Access	13	6	115	13	147
Access: critical perspectives on communication, cultural and policy studies	1				1
Access: critical perspectives on communication, cultural and policy studies					0
ACM Transactions on Information Systems					0
ACM Transactions on the Web					0
American archivist			1		1
Annual Review of Information Science and Technology	2	1			3
Archifacts	2	2	14		18
Archival Issues					0
Archival Science	14	3	7	1	25
Archivaria		1	3		4
Archives & Manuscripts	17	13	67	47	144
Archives: Journal of the British Records Association					0
Arkiv, samhalle och forskning					0
Art Documentation: bulletin of the Art Libraries Society of North America					0
Art Libraries Journal			4		4
Aslib Proceedings: new information perspectives	1		3	3	7
Australasian Public Libraries and Information Services	3	3	146	42	194
Australian Academic and Research Libraries	56	22	92	20	190
Australian Library Journal	55	16	119	16	206
Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian					0
BMC Health Services Research					0
Bookbird: a journal of international children's literature					0
Bottom Line: managing library finances					0
Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science					0
Cataloging & Classification Quarterly	8		2	1	11
Chinese Journal of Library and Information Science (Zhongguo Wenxian Qingbao)					0
Chinese Librarianship					0
CIN: Computers, Informatics, Nursing					0
Collection Building			1		1

ERA 0807 journals	A	O	P	X	Total
Collection Management	1	1	1		3
College and Research Libraries	1	1			2
Communications in Information Literacy	1				1
Current Studies in Librarianship					0
Currents in Electronic Literacy					0
Database: the journal of biological databases and curation					0
DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology			1		1
D-Lib Magazine		3	14		17
East Asian Library Journal					0
Education for Information	8	1		1	10
Education Libraries Journal					0
Educause Quarterly					0
EHealth International: the journal of applied health technology					0
El Profesional de la Informacion					0
Electronic British Library Journal					0
Electronic Journal of Health Informatics					0
Evidence Based Library and Information Practice	3	1	18	1	23
First Monday	3	9	1		13
Foundations and Trends in Information Retrieval					0
Government Information Quarterly	2		2		4
Health Care and Informatics Review Online					0
Health Informatics Journal			1		1
Health Information and Libraries Journal		8	9		17
Health Information Management Journal					0
Health Technology Assessment					0
Healthcare and Informatics Review					0
Informaa ... IQ	20	7	86	54	167
Informatics for Health and Social Care				1	1
Informatics in Education					0
Informatics In Primary Care					0
Information and Organization					0

ERA 0807 journals	A	O	P	X	Total
<i>Information and Records Management Annual</i>					0
<i>Information Development</i>					0
<i>Information Economics and Policy</i>					0
<i>Information Processing and Management</i>	5	7		4	16
<i>Information Research: an international electronic journal</i>	24	13		6	43
<i>Information Resources Management Journal</i>					0
<i>Information Retrieval</i>					0
<i>Information Services and Use</i>					0
<i>Information Systems Management</i>					0
<i>Information Technologist</i>					0
<i>Information Technology and Disabilities</i>					0
<i>Information Technology and Libraries</i>					0
<i>Information Technology and People</i>					0
<i>Information, Communication and Society</i>	5	3			8
<i>Informing Science: international journal of an emerging transdiscipline</i>	1				1
<i>InterActions: UCLA journal of education and information studies</i>					0
<i>Interdisciplinary Journal of Information, Knowledge, and Management</i>					0
<i>Interlending and Document Supply</i>			9		9
<i>International Information and Library Review</i>	1	1	1		3
<i>International Journal for Infonomics</i>					0
<i>International Journal of Computers in Healthcare</i>					0
<i>International Journal of Digital Curation</i>			1		1
<i>International Journal of Electronic Healthcare</i>					0
<i>International Journal of Healthcare Information Systems and Informatics</i>					0
<i>International Journal of Healthcare Technology and Management</i>					0
<i>International Journal of Information and Communication Technology Education</i>					0
<i>International Journal of Information Management</i>	1	4		4	9
<i>International Journal of Knowledge and Learning</i>					0
<i>International Journal of Knowledge Management</i>		6			6
<i>International Journal of Knowledge, Culture and Change Management</i>					0
<i>International Journal of Technology and Human Interaction</i>					0
<i>International Journal of Technology, Knowledge and Society</i>		1			1
<i>International Journal on Digital Libraries</i>			2	2	4

ERA 0807 journals	A	O	P	X	Total
<i>Internet Reference Services Quarterly</i>					0
<i>Internet Research</i>	1	3			4
<i>Issues in Informing Science and Information Technology</i>					0
<i>Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship</i>			2		2
<i>Journal of Academic Libraries (aka Daxue Tushuguan Xuebao)</i>					0
<i>Journal of archival organisation</i>		1	1		2
<i>Journal of Business and Finance Librarianship</i>					0
<i>Journal of Community Informatics</i>					0
<i>Journal of Digital Information</i>					0
<i>Journal of Digital Information Management</i>					0
<i>Journal of Documentation</i>	16	2	1	1	20
<i>Journal of Education for Library and Information Science</i>	7	2		1	10
<i>Journal of Education, Informatics and Cybernetics</i>					0
<i>Journal of Educational Media and Library Sciences (Jiaoyu Ziliao yu Tushuguanxue)</i>					0
<i>Journal of Enterprise Information Management</i>					0
<i>Journal of Global Information Management</i>					0
<i>Journal of Health Communication: international perspectives</i>					0
<i>Journal of Informatics Education and Research</i>					0
<i>Journal of Information Communication and Ethics in Society</i>					0
<i>Journal of Information Ethics</i>	2				2
<i>Journal of Information Literacy</i>	1	2			3
<i>Journal of Information Science</i>	4	3		1	8
<i>Journal of Information Technology Management</i>					0
<i>Journal of Information, Law and Technology</i>		1			1
<i>Journal of Informetrics</i>					0
<i>Journal of Interlibrary Loan Document Delivery and Electronic Reserve</i>	1				1
<i>Journal of Knowledge Management Practice</i>					0
<i>Journal of Librarianship and Information Science</i>	5	2	2		9
<i>Journal of Library Administration</i>					0
<i>Journal of Library and Information Science</i>					0
<i>Journal of Library and Information Science Research (Tushu-zixunxue-yanjiu)</i>	1				1
<i>Journal of Library and Information Services in Distance Learning</i>					0
<i>Journal of Library and Information Studies (Tushu Zixun Xuekan)</i>					0

ERA 0807 journals	A	O	P	X	Total
<i>Journal of Library Innovation</i>					0
<i>Journal of Library Metadata</i>			1		1
<i>Journal of Library Science in China (Zhongguo Tushuguan Xuebao)</i>					0
<i>Journal of Map and Geography Libraries:</i>					0
<i>Journal of Religious and Theological Information</i>			1		1
<i>Journal of Scholarly Publishing</i>					0
<i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i>	6	15	2	16	39
<i>Journal of the Medical Library Association</i>	1	2	4		7
<i>Journal of the Society of Archivists</i>	1		1		2
<i>Journal of Universal Knowledge Management</i>					0
<i>Journal of Web Librarianship</i>	1		1		2
<i>Journal on Information Technology in Healthcare</i>					0
<i>Knowledge Management and E-Learning</i>					0
<i>Knowledge Organization</i>					0
<i>Law Library Journal [also ERA1801]</i>		1			1
<i>Learned Publishing</i>	1	1	3		5
<i>LIBER Quarterly: the journal of European research libraries</i>			1		1
<i>Libraries and the Cultural Record</i>	1				1
<i>Library and Archival Security</i>					0
<i>Library and Information History</i>		1	1		2
<i>Library and Information Research</i>	4	2			6
<i>Library and Information Science</i>					0
<i>Library and Information Science Research</i>	11	3	2	4	20
<i>Library and Information Service (Tushuguan Qingbao Gongzuo)</i>					0
<i>Library Collections Acquisitions and Technical Services</i>	1		4		5
<i>Library Hi Tech</i>	2	1	4	1	8
<i>Library Journal (Tushuguan Zazhi)</i>					0
<i>Library Management</i>	16	1	45	1	63
<i>Library Philosophy and Practice</i>					0
<i>Library Resources and Technical Services</i>	1				1
<i>Library Review</i>	2	1	1	1	5
<i>Library Technology Reports: expert guides to library systems and services</i>					0
<i>Library Trends</i>	10	4	2	2	18
<i>LIBRES</i>	5	3	0	55	63



ERA 0807 journals	A	O	P	X	Total
<i>Libri: international journal of libraries and information services</i>	6	1	2	1	10
<i>Malaysian Journal of Computer Science</i>					0
<i>Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science</i>					0
<i>Medical Reference Services Quarterly</i>					0
<i>Mousaion: South African Journal for Information Studies</i>					0
<i>New Library World: charting new developments</i>	3		3	1	7
<i>New Review of Academic Librarianship</i>			2	2	4
<i>New Review of Children's Literature &amp; Librarianship</i>	1	1	2		4
<i>New Review of Hypermedia and Multimedia</i>		1	2		3
<i>New Review of Information Networking</i>		1	1		2
<i>New Technology of Library and Information Service (aka Xiandai Tushu Qingbao Jishu)</i>					0
<i>New Zealand Library and Information Management Journal</i>					0
<i>OCLC Systems and Services: international digital library perspectives</i>	2	2	8		12
<i>OMNES: The Journal of Multicultural Society</i>					0
<i>Online Information Review</i>	3	2	3	1	9
<i>Online: exploring technology and resources for information professionals</i>					0
<i>Open Medical Informatics Journal</i>					0
<i>Orana (ceased 2005)</i>	1	0	2	0	3
<i>Pakistan Journal of Library and Information Science</i>					0
<i>Pakistan Library and Information Science Journal</i>					0
<i>Partnership: the Canadian journal of library and information practice and research</i>					0
<i>Performance Measurement and Metrics</i>			2		2
<i>Portal: libraries and the academy</i>			1	1	2
<i>Program: electronic library and information systems</i>				1	1
<i>Progressive Librarian</i>					0
<i>Public Library Quarterly</i>			5	1	6
<i>Publishing Research Quarterly</i>					0
<i>Records Management Journal</i>	5	1	5		11
<i>Reference and User Services Quarterly</i>			2	1	3
<i>Reference Services Review</i>	2	2			4
<i>Research Evaluation</i>		2			2
<i>Research Strategies</i>					0

ERA 0807 journals	A	O	P	X	Total
<i>Restaurator</i>					0
<i>Scan</i>	5	0	73	10	88
<i>School Libraries Worldwide</i>	3	1			4
<i>School Library Media Research</i>	1				1
<i>Science and Technology Libraries</i>					0
<i>Scientometrics</i>	2	35	1	7	45
<i>Serials Review</i>		1	1		2
<i>Slavic and East European Information Resources</i>					0
<i>Social Science Computer Review</i>		1			1
<i>Social Science Information: information sur les sciences sociales</i>					0
<i>South African Journal of Information Management</i>					0
<i>South African Journal of Library and Information Science</i>				1	1
<i>SRELS Journal of Information Management</i>					0
<i>Studies in Health Technology and Informatics</i>					0
<i>Synergy</i>	5	2	12	19	38
<i>Teacher Librarian</i>	3		5	1	9
<i>Technical Services Quarterly</i>			7		7
<i>Telemedicine and e-Health</i>					0
<i>The Electronic Journal of Academic and Special Librarianship</i>		1			1
<i>The Electronic Library</i>	1	1	20		22
<i>The Indexer</i>		1	17	1	19
<i>The Information Society</i>		1			1
<i>The Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	2	2	3		7
<i>The Library Quarterly</i>	5	1	1	2	9
<i>The Library: the transactions of the Bibliographical Society</i>					0
<i>The Reference Librarian</i>			1		1
<i>The Serials Librarian</i>			1		1
<i>The Turnbull Library Record</i>					0
<i>TUGboat</i>					0
<i>Tushu Qingbao Zhishi</i>					0
<i>Tushuguan (Changsha)</i>					0
<i>Webology</i>		4			4
<i>Zeitschrift fuer Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie</i>		1			1

## APPENDIX H: ADDITIONAL ERA LIS JOURNALS SHOWING TOTALS FOR PRIMARY AFFILIATION

Journal title [ERA code]	A	O	P	X	Total
<i>Australian Law Librarian</i> [ERA1801]	6	17	124	23	170
<i>Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester</i> [ERA6932]					0
<i>Canadian Law Library Review</i> [ERA1801]					0
<i>College and Undergraduate Libraries</i> [ERA08]					0
<i>Community and Junior College Libraries: the journal for learning resources centers</i> [ERA08]					0
<i>Harvard Library Bulletin</i> [ERA2005; 2103]					0
<i>Huntington Library Quarterly: studies in English and American history and literature</i> [ERA 2103]					0
<i>Journal of Access Services: innovations for electronic and digital library and information resources</i> [ERA08]					0
<i>Journal of Electronic Resources in Medical Libraries</i> [ERA08]					0
<i>Journal of Electronic Resources Librarianship</i> [ERA08]					0
<i>Journal of Hospital Librarianship</i> [ERA08]			2		2
<i>Notes and Queries: for readers and writers, collectors and librarians</i> [ERA2005]					0
<i>Notes: quarterly journal of the music library association</i> [ERA1904]					0
<i>The New Review of Children's Literature and Librarianship</i> [ERA2005]	1	1	2		4

# APPENDIX I: SURVEY FORM

With this survey we are attempting to obtain an overview of recent research undertaken that is pertinent to LIS.

The survey is part of an environmental scan of LIS research commissioned by ALIA. It complements other work that we are concurrently undertaking to identify research grants, higher degree completion and publication output by academics and practitioners.

We are trying to identify projects that have been undertaken and completed, or are ongoing since 2005.

We are particularly seeking information on research projects leading to implementations or internal reports that have not been published. However we would be pleased if you also told us about any published outcomes.

We would be grateful if you could complete the survey by close of business Friday 20 June. If you have any questions, please contact us by email - middletm@bigpond.net.au.

The information generated will be of value to ALIA's Research Committee and assist with setting its agenda and priorities.

The results of this survey will be presented at an ALIA conference and be published in due course.

**\* 1. Title of project?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**\* 2. Chief investigator/Project leader?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**\* 3. Contact information?**

Email address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Overview (include 'objectives' if available)**

\_\_\_\_\_

**\* 5. In what State/Territory is research conducted?**

ACT     NSW     NT     QLD     SA     TAS     VIC     WA

**\* 6. Status of research?**

Completed                       Ongoing                       Yet to start

**\* 7. Principal sector in which research applies?**

Multiple sectors                       School libraries                       University & college libraries

Public libraries                       Special libraries                       Unspecified

Recordkeeping & archives                       State & National Libraries

**8. Principal area of focus of the research?**

- Curation
- Education for LIS
- History
- Information behaviour
- Information literacy
- Information organisation
- Other (please specify)
- Information resources
- Information retrieval
- Information services
- Information theory
- Informetrics
- Management
- Promotion
- Regulation
- Role
- Social media
- Training

**9. Research approach?**

- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Combination of the two

**10. Research strategy?**

- Action research
- Case study
- Conceptual
- Experimental
- Other (you may also indicate theories or methods employed)
- Historical
- Interview
- Survey

**11. Research funding?**

Amount

Source(s)

In kind or other support

**12. Outcome(s) (such as: implementations/workshops/reports/internal documents)**

**13. Outcome(s)(Publications)**

**14. Are there areas in which you'd like to see research done if resources were available?**

**Please specify.**

**15. Any other comments.**

## APPENDIX J: ARC GRANTS

Title (Final funding year)	Institution	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
A Web-Based Humanities Image Database and Descriptive Catalogue for Academic, Industry and Community Application (2006)	UWA (a) a - admin c - collab	\$100,000	This research develops a web-based visual database and catalogue with associated, annotatable explanatory text files, that is suitable for input and access by academics, industry and the general community. The catalogue's information input and search mechanisms will respond to the needs of relevant Humanities disciplines for which image collection and analysis is a critical research tool. Its design aims to encourage user communities to contribute images and text efficiently, effectively and confidently, and guarantees the security of their images through application of a tag system. The collaboratively authored image catalogue would facilitate national and international research projects using visual resources.	280103 419999 430199	40 30 30	US	Information organisation	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management The Arts not elsewhere classified Historical Studies not elsewhere classified
AustLit - humanities research infrastructure development through knowledge-based dataset building, augmentation of key research elements and ICT developments. (2006)	UQ (a) UNSW (c) Monash (c) Flinders (c) UniSA (c) UWA (c) Deakin (C) JCU(c) UTas (c)	\$544,000	AustLit is national humanities research infrastructure featuring authoritative data on Australian literature and print culture from the late 1800s. Further developments during 2006-2008 will build upon AustLit's successes and deliver a fully mature research facility to the education and library sectors internationally. Content initiatives include the delivery of a comprehensive dataset of literary bio-bibliography; enhanced datasets relating to Indigenous and regional literatures, and publishers of Australian literature. ICT initiatives include the development of a generic middleware platform based on AustLit's data model; expanded interoperation with related resources and greater public availability through Australia-wide library access. The AustLit development and augmentation program 2006-2008 will enable researchers to gain a greater understanding of the breadth and scope of Australia's conversation with the world through its literature by providing new datasets and enhanced access to the pre-eminent resource to our literary culture. AustLit aims to deliver authoritative	280103 280108 420202	30 20 50	MU	Information resources	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management Database Management Australian and New Zealand

Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
AustLit Phase Three: Transforming the Study of Australian Literature through a Collaborative eResearch Environment (2009)	UQ (a) UNSW (c) Wollong (c) QUT (c) JCU (c) Sydney (c) Flinders (c) UniSA (c) UWA (c)	\$650,000	<p>information and analysable data about all Australian writers and their writing and in 2006 will develop specialist datasets relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander writers; multicultural writers; and regional and colonial writing from Tasmania and Qld. ICT developments will provide other collaborative groups with an opportunity to use a highly successful middleware platform for new KM projects.</p> <p>The AustLit consortium is a nation-wide collaboration that aims to create and deliver unique research services to humanities scholars of Australian narrative cultures. In 2009, the team of outstanding researchers will examine the place of periodical publications in the dissemination of literature and literary-critical writing across the colonies, the states and territories, and the nation to the mid 20th century. It will develop new data and text-based content for the study of early Australian children's literature, expanding access to rare and fragile works by delivering them digitally, and will deepen the significant engagement with Indigenous communities through research into Elders' storytelling activities in the maintenance of culture. AustLit's information and research services reach into virtually all avenues of Australian society. From the high level professor of English or Australian Studies to the student accessing the internet at an Indigenous knowledge centre in outback Queensland or the NT, AustLit provides both basic and complex information and research support to every enquirer. The proposed expansion in 2009 will enhance its value to many Australian communities by providing advanced capacities for research and greater levels of high quality information and full text content. Its multi-dimensional approach to the services it delivers ensures that it will continue to build value to the whole community over time.</p>	280103	30	MU	Information resources	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management
				420202	50			Australian and New Zealand
				420305	20			Aboriginal Cultural Studies



Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
AustLit Phase Two: Research Infrastructure for Humanities and Education Researchers (2008)	UQ (a) UNSW (c) Monash (c) Sydney (c) Wollong (c) Flinders (c) UniSA (c) UWA (c) Deakin (c) JCU (c) UTas (c) QUT (c)	\$500,000	The benefits of delivering a fully mature research and information facility to the education and research sectors and the general public will accrue over time by providing discovery and analysis opportunities to large numbers of enquirers. The capacity to reveal the wealth and diversity of a nation's cultural activities across its history is an inherent good and the resulting research activities will encourage a greater engagement with Australia's literary culture of the present and the past.	280103  420202  420305	30  50  20	MU  MU  MU	Information resources   Information resources	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management  Australian and New Zealand  Aboriginal Cultural Studies
AustLit: Phase Two - humanities research infrastructure development, augmentation and expansion (2007)	UQ (a) UNSW (c) Sydney (c) Monash (c) Deakin (c) JCU (c) UTas (c) Flinders (c) UniSA (c) UWA (c) Wollong (c)	\$350,000	AustLit's success as national research infrastructure for the humanities is demonstrated by the level of integration and use it receives from all sectors-research, education and the broader community. The proposed plan for 2007 will take AustLit to a level of technical and data maturity to meet the information needs of researchers working in Australian cultural and literary studies internationally. It will enable the completion of Australia's literary bibliographic record, create enhanced datasets relating to Indigenous and regional literatures, establish a world-class research resource for popular theatre studies, generate historical surveys of Australian literary criticism and publishing and deliver access to communities across Australia. With ARC support, the university and library collaborators will deliver a unique national information service revealing the wealth of Australian's literary and cultural endeavours over time. Enquirers from across the research, education and library sectors will be able to access the results of decades of scholarship in Australian literary, theatre,	280103  420202  410102	30  50  20	MU  MU  MU	Information resources   Information resources	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management  Australian and New Zealand  Drama, Theatre and Performance Studies

Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
Australian Policy Online Upgrade Project (2008)	Swinburne (a) UNSW (c) Sydney (c) Adelaide (c)	\$100,000	critical and Indigenous culture. Senior and emerging researchers will be able to continue building AustLit over time, using the infrastructure as a source of existing information to interrogate, and as a repository for new data that can be analysed and enhanced as research in new areas is pursued. As an open-access public policy archive Australian Policy Online is a unique resource for Australian researchers and a key component of Australia's national library and information infrastructure. To remain at the forefront of open access content and service provision the site will be significantly upgraded to ensure that APO's architecture and metadata complies with the latest standards of interoperability. This project will transform APO from a listing archive to a permanent repository of research reports and papers, which users of the site will be able to access, sort and save using new web networking technologies. Australian Policy Online is an open access archive designed to support research in all sectors of the Australian economy, especially within universities. Expected outcomes from this upgrade include improved searching and browsing capabilities, improved preservation of resources and increased sharing and interaction between users of the archive as a result of innovative social software that will allow for comments, user-generated content, tagging and personal library management.	280103	30	MU	Information resources	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management
Building the basis for evidence-based library and information practice: a qualitative study (2015)	QUT (a) Rutgers (c)	\$270,000	This project will help Australia's libraries to contribute in a more powerful way to national productivity. It will establish an empirical basis for evidence-based library and information practice that will help library and information professionals make tough decisions in an environment where there is competition for limited resources.	080706	100	MU	Management	Librarianship

Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
Competition and Collaboration in the Market for Digital Publishing (2007)	RMIT (a) CCH Aust (c)	\$70,668	This is a pioneer, in-depth analysis of the shifting relationships and alliances between key stakeholders in digital publishing, in a context of complexity, rapid technological change and Australian involvement in high value electronic information service markets. Using a multi-staged approach, the project aims to identify the fundamental requirements and expectations of key stakeholders in digital publishing. The outcomes will include an ecological analysis of the digital publishing space and a redefinition of value propositions and business models with practical significance for Australia's participation in the information economy in general, and for the development of the digital publishing industry in particular.	280103 350202 400201	40 40 20	MU	Management	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management Business Information Systems (incl. Data Processing) Librarianship
Create Once, Use Many Times - The Clever Use of Metadata in eGovernment and eBusiness Recordkeeping Processes in Networked Environments (2006)	Monash (a) UCLA, c) NAA (c)	\$192,000	Descriptive metadata, ie structured context-rich information about business processes, agents, and information resources, is a vital tool in managing business transactions and related information objects in complex intranet/internet environments to support eBusiness and eGovernment. Implementation of recordkeeping metadata standards is problematic as metadata generation and deployment are resource intensive and application specific. This project will develop a proof of concept prototype to demonstrate how standards-compliant metadata can be captured ONCE in particular application environments, then reused MANY times across business applications and in different environments. Implementation of the prototype in a test-bed site will provide a model for best practice.	280103 280102	50 50	US	Information organisation	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management Information Systems Management
Digitisation and Indigenous Communities: A study of the development of online collections. The interface between international	Melbourne (a)	\$48,000	The research explores ways in which Indigenous communities are utilising and managing their cultural heritage resources and local knowledge in the digital age. Institutions around the globe are increasingly turning to digitisation as a way of ordering and preserving their vast collections. This is a study about the way in which	280103	30	RA	Information retrieval	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management

Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
institutions and Australian Indigenous communities. (2010)			communities are focusing on the repatriation of digital material, their relationships and interactions with institutions that hold their material cultural and traditional knowledge and the development of online collections. The study is important in shaping co-operative approaches and interactions between institutions and indigenous communities through the use of innovative technology. The preservation and protection of Australian Indigenous knowledge in the digital age is in the National interest. This research may offer much valued insight into the ways in which Indigenous people are engaging in the protection of traditional knowledge in Australia in the digital age. At the international level has seen the start of development at the World Intellectual Property Organisation into the International legal mechanisms concerning the protection of traditional knowledge and the intellectual property aspects of access to and benefit-sharing from such knowledge. This study will explore these important developments which are in Australia's national interest.	400303  390114	40  30	RA	Curation  Regulation	Materials Conservation  Intellectual Property
Enriching digital history: new approaches to content development and delivery using the Dictionary of Sydney (2013)	Sydney (a) Dictionary of Sydney Trust, (c) Historic Houses Trust NSW, (c) Powerhouse Museum (c) SRA NSW (c)	\$180,000	The project will maximise the value of public investment in digital history resources by developing new methods of sharing and reusing content between systems and inviting and managing community participation. It will develop methods of preserving the community's investment in history exhibitions after they are taken down, and promote engagement with Sydney's history through delivery of historical information on 'smartphones' in situ within the city. It will generate new content for, and reduce content development costs for a major public resource, the Dictionary of Sydney, and showcase Australian Humanities eResearch by delivering new approaches to content creation and delivery which will be of value to the international research community.	210201  080505  080305  210303	30  10  20  40	US	Information resources	Archival, Repository and Related Studies  Web Technologies (excl. Web Search)  Multimedia Programming  Australian History (excl. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander History)

Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
Generating knowledge and avoiding plagiarism: Smart information use by secondary students (2007)	CSU (a) Scotch Coll(c) Mater Christi Coll (c) Wesley Coll (c) Koorringal HS (c)	\$109,372	Schools and tertiary institutions across Australia and the world are struggling to deal with the increasing problem of plagiarism. Public discussion tends to revolve around detection. By focusing on dealing with the roots of the problem through innovative teaching at the secondary level, the project supports recent school curriculum efforts in all Australian states, in International Baccalaureate schools and in the educational sector worldwide. The flow on effect at tertiary levels will contribute to the national benefits from the project. A toolkit that provides positive solutions to plagiarism will benefit any educator who is concerned about plagiarism and knowledge generation.	400201 339999 440104	35 35 30	SL	Information literacy	Librarianship Other Education Applied Ethics (incl. Bioethics and Environmental Ethics)
Koorie archiving: Community and records working together (2010)	Monash (a)	\$190,000	The Bringing Them Home Report stressed the right of Indigenous people to manage their knowledge in all forms, recognising access to archives and community control of historical documentation as vital components of reconciliation. However there are no robust frameworks, processes and protocols for managing community-based Koorie archives. The Project will address this gap. Using a Koorie community case study and participatory research model, it will map all archival sources, forms and media of community knowledge and explore the community's desired interaction with its archive. Project outcomes will support sustainable community-based Koorie archives, and contribute to more culturally sensitive archiving principles and practices generally. The integration, preservation and accessibility of all archival sources, forms and media of Koorie knowledge are vital to processes of recovery for those affected by past government policies and to national reconciliation. Working in partnership with the Gundijimara community of the Victorian Western District and the Koorie Heritage Trust, the Project will assist Koorie and other Indigenous communities to access and	280103 400302 420305	20 40 40	RA	Curation Curation	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management Archival Studies Aboriginal Cultural Studies

Title (Final funding year)	Institution	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
	a - admin c - collab							

control information about them and their culture, and to build sustainable community archives. This will help in establishing identity, reconnecting families, pursuing land claims, intergenerational healing, preserving culture, and redress. The Project will place Australia at the forefront of Indigenous archiving research.

Local Aboriginal community archives: The use of information technology and the National Broadband Network in disaster preparedness and recovery. (2015)	Melbourne (a)	\$392,000	This project will redefine the way significant and at-risk audiovisual archival material in Aboriginal communities is preserved, protected and made accessible for future generations via new initiatives such as cloud technology and the National Broadband Network, ensuring intergenerational transmission of vital cultural heritage.	080701	40	RA	Information resources	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Knowledge Management
				100502	30			Broadband and Modern Technology
				210201	30	RA	Curation	Archival, Repository and Related Studies
Methodologies for Designing and Evaluating Information Retrieval Experiments (2010)	Melbourne (a)	\$556,000	Information retrieval research is primarily concerned with two aspects of how a system such as a web search service performs: its efficiency, and its effectiveness. Effectiveness relates to the quality of the results that a service provides, compared to other services with access to the same data. For example, recall and precision are often used as effectiveness measures. In contrast, efficiency is concerned with how quickly the data can be queried. In this project we examine the techniques used to assess effectiveness and efficiency of search systems, with a view to providing novel metrics that better reflect the underlying utility provided by search systems, and allow more useful and informative comparisons between systems. Australian researchers have been highly successful in the area of information searching for more than two decades. This project will reinforce that position. By developing better measures of how retrieval systems such as web search engines perform,	280103	100	US	Information retrieval	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management

Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
-------------------------------	--	-----------	-----------------	------	-------------------	--------	---------	----------------------

we will be able to advise the providers of such services on how to structure software so as to maximize the utility gained by their customers. Targeted access to the right information is a goal of all organizations, regardless of their type, and improved methodologies for conducting information retrieval experiments will have widespread and tangible benefits. The techniques developed will also be applicable in fields such as document categorization, text summarization, and machine learning.

The application of concept lattices to digital museum collection management and access (2010)	Wollong(a) Aust Museum (c)	\$246,239	This project trials the application of concept lattices to digital museum collections. It will test the potential of the concept lattice to provide new ways to map and annotate collection resources as a structured, associative network, thereby opening new possibilities in collection management and access, including capturing intangible cultural heritage material. The project explores options for the effective visualisation of, and interaction with, this network. The research is being undertaken as a partnership between the University of Wollongong, where the concept lattice technology has been developed, and the Australian Museum, drawing on its South Pacific collections for this pilot project. The project provides Australia access to, and champions for, leading-edge, content-based multimedia management and retrieval. For the past two decades, Australia has been a world leader in museum management, particularly in the areas of collection access and digitisation. This project will assist one of the nation's most significant museums to maintain a competitive edge nationally and internationally through new approaches to annotating, searching and navigating digital collections. Trialled in this major institution, the project outcomes have great potential for dissemination and application throughout the collections sector.	280103	40	US	Information organisation	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management
				400301	60	US	Curdtion	Museum Studies

Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
The Australian Legal Scholarship Library — enhancing research infrastructure for Australian law (2008)	UNSW (a) UTS (c) Wollong (c) Macquarie (c) ANU (c) Melbourne (c) UWS (c), Flinders (c)	\$169,776	The Australian Legal Scholarship Library will be a free-access Australia-wide discipline-based facility for comprising (i) a searchable, comprehensive and uniform collection of Australian academic and non-profit law journals; (ii) including a back-set from the 1950s onward; (iii) an open access discipline-based repository of new scholarship from Australian law schools; (iv) a search facility for Australian theses concerning law; (v) ability to track citations of Australian law scholarship in journals, cases and law reform; (vi) a publishing platform for law journals. The Library will be located on and integrated with the Australasian Legal Information Institute (AustLII). It is difficult to find Australian legal scholarship of the last 50 years because too little of it is available online or searchable from any central location. The Australian Legal Scholarship Library, located on AustLII, will remedy that by creating a comprehensive repository for Australian academic and non-profit law journals, law school repositories for all of their new scholarship no matter where it is eventually published, and smart methods of finding how legal documents relate to each other. People researching Australian law, whether for business, academic or community purposes, will benefit from better access to this wealth of expertise.	280103  280107  399999	40  20  40	MU	Information resources	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management  Global Information Systems  Law, Justice and Law Enforcement not elsewhere classified
The Australian Policy Online Full-Text Research Repository and Thematic Gateways (2009)	Swinburne (a) Sydney (c) Adelaide (c) Monash (c) UNSW (c)	\$175,000	Over the past five years Australian Policy Online has become a key element of the national information infrastructure, delivering research reports and other research-related material to a large and growing group of researchers in universities, government and the professions. This project will broaden the content of APO and enhance its value by creating three new specialist gateways in the key research areas of preventative health, planning and the environment, and social cohesion; by moving to a wide ranging collections policy rather than relying on the output of APO member	280103  360201	30  40	MU	Information resources	Information Storage, Retrieval and Management  Public Policy



Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
			organisations; and by offering a much-expanded range of research tools for site users. By bringing together the research outputs of over 160 member centres and institutes, as well as selected material from government and other sources, Australian Policy Online (APO) makes a significant contribution to the national research effort across all National Research Priorities - environmental sustainability, promoting and maintaining good health, frontier technologies and safeguarding Australia - and to the development of well-informed public policy. This project will increase the value of APO by deepening its coverage of preventative health, planning and the environment, and citizenship; broadening its collection of research material; and offering new resources for researchers.	370102	30			Social Policy and Planning
The unwired horizon: Clouded and mobile delivery platforms for early collections of Yolngu cultural heritage in Arnhem Land, Australia (2015)	ANU (a)	\$360,000	Led by the Yolngu Elder and researcher Joseph Gumbula, this project will develop a clouded database engine and networked applications for streaming digitised heritage resources in ways appropriate for Indigenous peoples, particularly those in remote communities. Trial content will be selected from records of Gumbula's own heritage dating from 1924.	210201 080601	30 50	RA	Information resources	Archival, Repository and Related Studies Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Information and Knowledge Systems
Trust and Technology: Building archival systems for Indigenous oral memory (2006)	Monash (a) PROV (c)	\$293,300	Although oral memory is highly valued by Indigenous people, to date there has been no extensive effort by Australian archival services to discover how to capture it and make it accessible to the relevant communities. Supported by the Public Record Office of Victoria and Koorie partners, this project will undertake an extensive analysis of Indigenous needs in order to develop trust and understanding of key issues such as access to archives, intellectual property and authenticity. Archival	200201 280103 280102	20 40 40	RA	Information behaviour	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Studies Information Storage, Retrieval and Management Information Systems Management

Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
Understanding health information literacy in Australia's ageing population: A qualitative study (2012)	QUT (a) Griffith (c) Qld Health (c)	\$175,000	<p>techniques and information technology will then be used to build a prototype of a trusted archival system for oral Indigenous memory, emphasising preservation and access.</p> <p>By 2056, 1 in 4 Australians will be 65 years and over. While Australians are living longer than ever before an increasing number of people are affected by chronic disease such as diabetes and obesity. Three out of five Australians do not have the information skills or knowledge required to make health choices. This project will develop a model of health information literacy for ageing Australians. It will establish a national Health Information Literacy Framework to be used by health and information agencies in designing and developing resources and services. The research will be undertaken as a partnership between QUT, Griffith University and the Health Contact Centre.</p>	420305	20	US	Information literacy	Aboriginal Cultural Studies
				080702	50			Health Informatics
				111708	50			Health and Community Services

## Example of project considered out-of-scope based upon Appendix A criteria

Title (Final funding year)	Institution a - admin c - collab	\$Funding	Project Summary	Code	FoR/ RFCD %	Sector	Subject	FoR/RFCD Description
Effective and Efficient Keyword Search in Relational Databases	UNSW	\$216,354	The amount of text information stored in the relational databases is increasing rapidly, yet traditional databases have limited support for querying such data. The aim of this project is to support effective (i.e., return most relevant answers first) and efficient (ie achieve sub-second response time for database with millions of records) keyword search in relational databases. The outcome of the project will be novel algorithms and practical systems for keyword search. It will keep Australia at the frontier of database research and generate Intellectual Properties and commercialisation opportunities. Preliminary work has been done by the CI and published in the top database conference. Effective and efficient management of information, including textual information, is at the heard of ICT objectives and requirements global wide. The project aims to be of unique value to virtually all Australian industries by providing easier and better information access to their business data. The research conducted in this project will position Australia as one of the leaders in the database and information retrieval research. The project outcomes in the form of algorithms and systems will provide powerful solutions that are applicable to many Australian and international organisations. It will also encourage more ICT within Australia and worldwide.	280103	60			Information Storage, Retrieval and Management
				280108	40			Database Management

## APPENDIX K: ACADEMIC RESEARCH FUNDING (OTHER THAN ARC)

Information is listed by Sector then by Subject within Sector. It is sourced from those universities that were running LIS courses for at least part of the period from 2005 to the present, or from Practitioner Survey. It is incomplete because of partial or non-responses in some cases. Funding information and completion year are not always available.

Project Title	Institution	\$Funding	Funding Source	Funding Category	Sector	Subject	Funding Completion Year
				I = Internal EG = Ext-Govt EP = Ext-Priv			
Library and information science education 2.0	QUT	\$90,000	Australian Learning and Teaching Council (ALTC)	EG	MU	Education	
Re-conceptualising and re-positioning Australian library and information science education for the twenty first century.	QUT	\$219,000	Australian Learning and Teaching Council (ALTC)	EG	MU	Education	
Blended learning: developing a 'whole of course' approach	QUT	\$10,000	Faculty of Science and Technology Teaching and Learning Grant	I	MU	Education	
Paul Oflert colloquium	UNSW	\$10,600	JMMF (John Meitcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	MU	History	2010-2011
Network in Human Communication Science	CSU		Australian Research Council Early Career Researcher Scholarship	EG	MU	Information behaviour	2010
Investigating the viability and assimilatory power of internet cafes in Prato used by the Chinese community. Comparing their use with Italian internet cafes in Prato and cafes in Australia	Monash		Strategic Initiative Fund, Office of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, International, Monash	I	MU	Information behaviour	2007
Supporting knowledge sharing by Australia's online tourism communities.	QUT		CRC Smart Services — Media Project	EG	MU	Information behaviour	
Building and leveraging user profiles for personalisation and search	QUT		CRC Smart Services — Media Project	EG	MU	Information behaviour	
Dogpile Web Search Engine User and Trend Study	QUT		Infospace	EP	MU	Information behaviour	
Dogpile Web Search engine overlap study	QUT		Infospace	EP	MU	Information behaviour	
Understanding children's web searching	QUT	\$12,000	QUT Research Office	I	MU	Information behaviour	
Indigenous Communities Grant	UniSA	\$24,952	auDA Foundation	EP	MU	Information behaviour	

Project Title	Institution	\$Funding	Funding Source	Funding Category I = Internal EG = Ext-Govt EP = Ext-Priv	Sector	Subject	Funding Completion Year
Doing IT Better', a 3-year community project to encourage effective use of ICTs by community-based organizations in Australia	Monash	\$477,165	Private benefactor	EP	MU	Information literacy	2009
Embedding information literacy into students' learning through implementing an online learning tool: the Reflective Online Searching Skills (ROSS) Environment	QUT	\$7,900	QUT Teaching & Learning Grant	I	MU	Information literacy	
Libraries engaging communities: shared collection building using Web 2.0 technologies	Monash	\$20,000	J.P. Whyte Research Fund	EP	MU	Information organisation	2009
Classifying Australian PhD Theses by ANZSRC Field of Research Codes	RMIT	\$65,968	ARC Research Excellence Branch Grant	EG	MU	Information organisation	2011
Classifying Australian PhD Theses by Research Fields, Courses and Disciplines (RFCD) Codes.	RMIT	\$63,000	DEST Research Grant (subsequently sponsored by ARC Research Excellence Branch)	EG	MU	Information organisation	2008
Identifying websites which assist with coping with Violence Against Women in developing countries	Monash	\$650	Catalpa, Dili, Timor Leste	EP	MU	Information resources	2014
Crossing boundaries with reading: Engagement Innovation Grant	QUT	\$22,000	QUT Engagement Innovation Grant	I	MU	Information services	
Just what do they do? Studying the usage of online text analysis tools.	CSU, Uni Alberta	\$164,022	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC),	EG	MU	Information theory	2014
DAAART project (Dataset Acquisition, Accessibility and Annotation e-Research Technologies) to investigate efficient information management of research data repositories in Australia	Monash	\$113,000	Department of Education, Science and Technology.	EG	MU	Management	2005
Protocols for e-research repositories	Monash	\$24,100	Monash e-Research seed grant fund.	I	MU	Management	2008
TAFE libraries as part of the Knowledge Commons. The nature and emergence of the knowledge commons in the public sphere	Monash	\$25,000	Monash Small Grant, plus grant from the Victorian Association of TAFE Librarians	I	MU	Management	2007

Project Title	Institution	\$Funding	Funding Source	Funding Category I = Internal EG = Ext-Govt EP = Ext-Priv	Sector	Subject	Funding Completion Year
Developing a knowledge management standard for community-based organizations; managing the overlapping relationships between information management, recordkeeping and knowledge management in community contexts	Monash	\$24,000	Monash Small Grant, plus Knowledge Management Research Group.	I	MU	Management	2007
Digital Libraries and Marketing	UniSA				MU	Promotion	
neXus: an investigation into the library and information services workforce in Australia	QUT	\$10,000	Australian Library and Information Association, CAVAL, QUT, QULOC, SLV, SLWA	EP	MU	Role	
neXus2: a research project to examine the workforce planning and staff development policies and practices in Australian libraries	QUT	\$5,000	Australian Library and Information Association & National and State Libraries Australasia	EP	MU	Role	
Changing workplace demands: What job ads tell us	UNSW	\$14,300	JMMF (John Meitcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	MU	Role	2005
A Scoping Review of Social Media in Health Care	CSU, Uni Alberta UniManitoba	\$50,000	Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), Knowledge Synthesis Grant.	EG	MU	Social media	2011
Engaging Aboriginal Youth in Tobacco Prevention Using Social Media.	CSU, Uni Alberta	\$100,000	Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Priority Announcement for First Nations, Inuit and Métis Health.	EG	MU	Social media	2013
A systematic review of social media for children and youth with mental health conditions.	CSU, Uni Alberta	\$99,986	Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), Knowledge Synthesis Grant.	EG	MU	Social media	2014
The role of social media in management of knowledge in non-profit organizations (NPOs).	CSU, Uni Alberta	\$50,567	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)	EG	MU	Social media	2014
Researcher librarian partnership: a research mentoring program for new professionals	QUT	\$6,510	International Federation for Library and Information Associations	EP	MU	Training	
Libraries as learning organisations	QUT	\$5,000	National and State Libraries Australasia	EP	MU	Training	
Web Evaluation and Assessment of Australian Public Libraries	UniSA				PL	Information services	

Project Title	Institution	\$Funding	Funding Source	Funding Category I = Internal EG = Ext-Govt EP = Ext-Priv	Sector	Subject	Funding Completion Year
Risk assessment and disaster recovery	UniSA				PL	Management	
Skills audit of Victorian public libraries	QUT	\$51,000	State Library of Victoria and Public Libraries Victoria Network	EG	PL	Role	
Increasing accessibility to community sporting archives	Curtin	\$10,000	Australian Motor Sports Association	EP	RA	Curation	2014
Increasing accessibility to community sporting archives	Curtin	\$5,000	Curtin University	I	RA	Curation	2014
School libraries, teacher-librarians and their contribution to student literacy development in Gold Coast schools	QUT	\$8,900	SLAQ	EP	SL	Information literacy	
Re-imagining schools to inform the design and use of learning spaces	QUT	\$78,000	Queensland Centre for Social Science Innovation (QCSSI)	EG	SL	Information services	
Review of Queensland government libraries	QUT	\$40,000	Queensland, Dept of the Premier and Cabinet and Dept of Public Works	EG	SP	Role	
neXus3: an investigation into the skills and qualifications required for health libraries in Australia	QUT	\$5,000	Australian Library and Information Association & Health Libraries Australia	EP	SP	Role	
Investigation into eTextbooks and their implications for Australian university libraries	QUT	\$15,000	Council of Australian University Librarians	EP	UC	Information services	
Ontology-based system for managing customer knowledge in academic libraries	UNSW	\$19,000	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	UC	Information services	2009
Last copy distribution study	Curtin	\$4,000	YBP/ Lindsay & Howes	EP	UC	Management	2009
Collection overlap study	Curtin	\$7,500	CAVAL	EP	UC	Management	2009
Investigation of successful KM-implementation in university libraries	UNSW	\$15,500	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	UC	Management	2007
The continuing evolution of scholarly work	UNSW	\$25,600	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	UC	Management	2008
QUT Staff Development review	QUT	\$15,000	QUT Library	I	UC	Training	

Project Title	Institution	\$Funding	Funding Source	Funding Category I = Internal EG = Ext-Govt EP = Ext-Priv	Sector	Subject	Funding Completion Year
Education in information fields in Australia: Views from academia, practice and industry	UNSW	\$36,000	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	US	Education	2006
Serious play: Information literacy, threshold concepts and epistemic games	UNSW	\$19,000	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	US	Education	2011
Texting diabetes	UTS	\$15,000	UTS	I	US	Information behaviour	
KaLiEDS ( Knowing and Learning in Everyday Spaces) : How do refugee youth use their everyday information spaces to learn?	CSU	\$12,000	Uniting Care Innovation Community Grants	EP	US	Information literacy	
Competitive Grant Settlers Project	CSU	\$23,270			US	Information literacy	
Renal Information Practice in Nursing	CSU	\$4,987			US	Information literacy	
Research program funding for the Information Practices Research Program	CSU	\$62,000	Charles Sturt University, Faculty of Education Research Program Funding	I	US	Information literacy	
Information Practices of Ambulance Officers	CSU	\$4,882	Internal Funding	I	US	Information literacy	
Access to legal information: a pilot study	QUT	\$10,700	Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration	EP	US	Information literacy	
Enhancing first year students' transition into the QUT information environment: the Reflective Online Searching Skills (ROSS) environment.	QUT	\$40,000	QUT Teaching Fellowship	I	US	Information literacy	
Exploratory Project Grant Nurses Information Practices	QUT, CSU, USCF	\$30,000	External Grant	EP	US	Information literacy	
Methods to enhance informetric research: Complex data management using ORDBMS	UNSW	\$31,500	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	US	Information theory	2006
NCG seed funding	Curtin	\$2,000	Curtin University	I	US	Informetrics	2010
Impact assessment of Australian scholarly journals	Curtin	\$9,344	Curtin University	I	US	Informetrics	2008
Australian tertiary-level LIS Scholarly Communication (1949–2008): History of LIS programs and LIS educators: Bibliometric analyses of research productivity.	UNSW	\$67,000	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	US	Informetrics	2006-2009



Project Title	Institution	\$Funding	Funding Source	Funding Category I = Internal EG = Ext-Govt EP = Ext-Priv	Sector	Subject	Funding Completion Year
Analysis of Reuters news feed	UNSW	\$3,700	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	US	Informetrics	2006
A test of LibCitation	UNSW	\$35,700	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	US	Informetrics	2007
News services ontologies	UNSW	\$10,600	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	US	Informetrics	2008
Journal impact factors and H-like index	UNSW	\$4,000	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	US	Informetrics	2008
Interoperability of information services for health tourism	UNSW	\$3,600	JMMF (John Metcalfe Memorial Fund)	I	US	Informetrics	2010
Public Spaces-Private Places: Private RTOs and Information Infrastructure	CSU	\$30,000	NCVER	EG	US	Management	
Socially resilient: social media in times of natural disasters	QUT	\$20,000	auDA Foundation	EP	US	Social media	

## APPENDIX L: PRACTITIONER PROJECTS REPORTED

Part A of the Table is presented in a format analogous to Appendix K for comparison. It shows projects sorted by Sector and by subject within Sector.

Part B of the Table repeats the titles from the first part in the same sequence but shows a summary describing each project.

Information is derived from the Survey administered from the ALIA site and modified in a minor way to provide 'subjects' consistent with definitions in Appendix A, along with editing for consistency.

### PART A: PROJECTS SHOWING SECTOR AND SUBJECT

Project title	Institution	\$Funding	Funding Source	Funding Category I = Internal EG = Ext-Govt EP = Ext-Priv	Sector	Subject	Status
An approach to preserving accounting and business archival materials: enhancing accessibility to inform research and practice	CPA	\$21,000	ARC grant	EG	MU	Curation	Completed
Australian Resource Sharing: review of outcomes of Benchmarking report	ANU				MU	Information services	Completed
Libraries as Learning Institutions (NSLA Literacy and Learning Group)	SLV	\$5,000	NSLA	EG	MU	Training	Completed
Embedding Readers Advisory Services in Professional Practice as a Key Collaborative Strategy in Queensland Public Libraries	TCL	\$8,000	Queensland Public Libraries Association	EP	PL	Information services	Completed
National and State Libraries Australasia (NSLA) Large Pictorial Collections Project	SLV				SN	Curation	Ongoing
NSLA Community Created Content Project — Framework Development	SLV				SN	Information organisation	Completed
Digital Collecting Framework	SLV	\$30,000	NSLA	EG	SN	Information resources	Completed
Legal deposit in NSLA Libraries	SLV				SN	Information resources	Completed
Collecting Overseas Publications	SLV				SN	Information resources	Completed
Faster Access to Archives	SLV				SN	Information retrieval	Completed

Project title	Institution	\$Funding	Funding Source	Funding Category I = Internal EG = Ext-Govt EP = Ext-Priv	Sector	Subject	Status
Enquiry Statistics Report	SLV				SN	Information services	Completed
InterLibrary Loan and Document Delivery Benchmarking Report	SLV				SN	Information services	Completed
Digital Preservation Environment Maturity and Capability in NSLA Libraries	SLV				SN	Informetrics	Ongoing
Digital Preservation Technical Registry	SLV	Not specified	NSLA	EG	SN	Management	Ongoing
Storage Management in NSLA Libraries	SLV				SN	Management	Completed
Digitisation Research Report	SLV	\$11,000	NSLA	EG	SN	Promotion	Completed
Northern Territory Library trial of the NSLA Libraries as Learning Organisations Maturity Matrix	NT Gov	N/A	Northern Territory Library	EG	SN	Training	Completed
Embedding a knowledge management repository into everyday work practices	Meyer vandenbergh	N/A	None		SP	Information behaviour	Completed
Australian parliamentary material online: assessment undertaken for the Association of Parliamentary Libraries of Australasia	ANU				SP	Information resources	Completed
Parliamentary library and research services in the 21st century: a Delphi study	ANU				SP	Management	Completed
Exploring the potential for wider institutional learning benefits in practical on-campus Work Integrated Learning (WIL) projects	Flinders Uni				UC	Education	Ongoing
Primo Discovery Layer Online Survey and Usability Testing	Flinders Uni		Flinders University Library's Research Working Group	EP	UC	Information behaviour	Completed
eBooks@Flinders University Library	Flinders Uni	N/A	None		UC	Information literacy	Ongoing
Analysis of the information literacy skills of first year Science and Engineering students	Flinders Uni	N/A	N/A		UC	Information literacy	Ongoing

Project title	Institution	\$Funding	Funding Source	Funding Category	Sector	Subject	Status
Value of collections: a study of Australia's Group of 8 University Libraries	ANU		Group of 8 libraries	I = Internal EG = Ext-Govt EP = Ext-Priv	UC	Information resources	Completed
Fridays at the Library in the context of the Library's Community Engagement program	Flinders Uni				UC	Information services	Ongoing
Open Access at 3 institutions in Asia/Oceania	CDU				UC	Regulation	Ongoing
Exploring the impact of a support group for professional library staff undertaking research	Flinders Uni				UC	Role	Ongoing
Investigation into the skill sets of repository staff in Australia and New Zealand	Griffith Uni	N/A	None		UC	Training	Completed
Long term access to government online publications	ANU				US	Information resources	Completed

## PART B: PROJECTS SHOWING SUMMARY

Project title	Project summary	Approach	Method
<p>An approach to preserving accounting and business archival materials: enhancing accessibility to inform research and practice</p>	<p>CPA Australia is one of the oldest professional accounting associations in the world. Its archival records provide invaluable insights into the development of the profession and the business community it services. The preservation and management of this heritage will be of benefit not just to the profession but also in enhancing our understanding of the evolution of the corporate foundation of the economy. This project will involve the development of a framework for managing the archive and facilitating access through the use of digital technologies. The outcomes will contribute to preserving and understanding the nation's business history as well as facilitating integration with international accounting and business archives</p>	<p>Qualitative Quantitative Mixed</p>	<p>Method</p>
<p>Australian Resource Sharing: review of outcomes of Benchmarking report</p>	<p>The implementation of the outcomes of the benchmarking study reduced turn around time by 5 days on average.</p>	<p>Quant</p>	<p>Survey</p>
<p>Libraries as Learning Institutions (NSLA Literacy and Learning Group)</p>	<p>Although they sit outside the formal education sector, libraries are intrinsically centres of learning where people can engage with knowledge and ideas and acquire the literacy skills that are essential for active participation in an increasingly digital society. In Australia, National and State Libraries Australasia (NSLA) has acknowledged the need to not only better understand the general concept of 'the library as a learning institution', but also to help the individual NSLA libraries specifically identify their capabilities in this arena. The NSLA Literacy and Learning project aimed to improve the members' organisational comprehension and practice as learning institutions and to help them conceptualise their ability to deliver literacy and learning programs that will benefit their staff and their communities. The NSLA concept of 'learning institution' encompassed the two discrete lenses: the internal lens of the library's own organisational understanding and practice, and the external lens of the clients who engage in the literacy and learning programs delivered by the library. The ultimate goal was to develop a matrix which could enable libraries to assess their perceived levels of maturity as learning institutions along a continuum of 'emerging' to 'active' capabilities. The matrix should also serve as a tool for shared understanding about the NSLA's own strategic directions in the literacy and learning space. This case study documents the evolving process of developing a learning institution maturity framework for libraries that considers individual, team and organisational learning, as well as clients' interactions with the organisation, with the goal of developing a framework that has the potential to measure the value of learning and growth in both the library's staff and the library's communities.</p>	<p>Mixed</p>	<p>Conceptual</p>
<p>Embedding Readers Advisory Services in Professional Practice as a Key Collaborative Strategy in Queensland Public Libraries</p>	<p>The degree to which readers advisory service is embedded in professional practice post-National Year of Reading was investigated, with recommendations provided for greater application to support community development. This paper outlines the investigative process and results, with an emphasis on information and resource sharing and training to support service development.</p>	<p>Mixed</p>	<p>Survey/ Interview</p>

Project title	Project summary	Approach	Method
National and State Libraries Australasia (NSLA) Large Pictorial Collections Project	This project is concerned with the collection, digitisation and preservation of pictorial collections. Following a major survey in 2012–13, the project group is developing improved processes for acquisition and cataloguing of large collections.	Mixed Qualitative Quantitative Mixed	Survey
NSLA Community Created Content Project — Framework Development	This project developed a conceptual framework for individuals and communities to build personalised digital library spaces where they can create, tag and protect content and share it with family, peers and groups. It considered how people will be able to create mash ups of community content with our library content and contribute this to new stores of community memory.		Conceptual
Digital Collecting Framework	Principles and framework for collecting born digital materials in NSLA Libraries, including development of a Personal Digital Archive Toolkit for public access via NSLA Library websites.	Mixed	Conceptual
Legal deposit in NSLA Libraries	Survey of issues in collecting, management and communication for NSLA Libraries in fulfilling legal deposit legislative obligations	Mixed	Survey
Collecting Overseas Publications	Survey of trends in collecting overseas publications in NSLA Libraries, 2007–2012	Quant	Survey
Faster Access to Archives	Project aimed to identify the key issues impacting on timeliness and effectiveness of end user access to archives and manuscripts collections in NSLA Libraries.	Mixed	Survey
Enquiry Statistics Report	Analysis of a snapshot of customer enquiry statistics in NSLA Libraries, collected annually 2010–2012	Quant	Survey
InterLibrary Loan and Document Delivery Benchmarking Report	International literature review; analysis of international trends; survey of key performance measures; benchmarking analysis concerning document delivery and interlibrary loan services provided by NSLA Libraries.	Mixed	Survey
Digital Preservation Environment Maturity and Capability in NSLA Libraries	Matrices to evaluate maturity of NSLA Libraries in their technological environment and staff capability to undertake digital preservation actions.	Mixed	Survey
Digital Preservation Technical Registry	Vision, modelling, market scan and business case for the development of a global technical registry to support digital preservation (not vendor specific).	Quant	Conceptual/ Experimental
Storage Management in NSLA Libraries	Four reports, 2005–2013, looking to improve storage of physical collections in NSLA Libraries. The latest report is on trends impacting on storage management in 2013.	Quant	Survey
Digitisation Research Report	Research project investigating international trends in approaches, methodology, partnerships and comparative effectiveness in attracting significant funding for the digitisation of library materials.	Qual	Survey/ Interview
Northern Territory Library trial of the NSLA Libraries as Learning Organisations Maturity Matrix	The objective of the study was to trial the NSLA Learning Organisations Maturity (LOM) Matrix.	Mixed	Case study

Project title	Project summary	Approach	Method
Embedding a knowledge management repository into everyday work practices	This case study looks at what we have done to encourage staff to contribute to a knowledge management repository (fornally known as 'Kermit') and which of these factors has impacted positively on lawyers contributing to Kermit. Factors considered are the ease of use for the end user, the ease of finding documents stored in Kermit and trust in Kermit.	Mixed Qualitative Quantitative Mixed	Case study
Australian parliamentary material online: assessment undertaken for the Association of Parliamentary Libraries of Australasia	Study of parliamentary records including technical issues	Mixed	Survey
Parliamentary library and research services in the 21st century: a Delphi study	Understanding of change management practices and key issues facing parliamentary libraries	Qual	Delphi study
Exploring the potential for wider institutional learning benefits in practical on-campus Work Integrated Learning (WIL) projects		Qual	Survey
Primo Discovery Layer Online Survey and Usability Testing	This project was an exploratory case study of the newly launched Primo discovery layer, 'FindIt@Flinders' which aimed to show whether Flinders University students were finding relevant information for their course learning and research. The Library staff ran student usability sessions and an online survey for this search interface. These two methods uncovered data on what elements participants are finding useful or not useful, and what problems they are encountering. The results of this study showed a variety of feedback, which was mainly positive. This feedback informed how the Library can modify Primo for a better user experience and incorporate beneficial approaches to FindIt@Flinders into its student training plan.	Mixed	Case study
eBooks@Flinders University Library	The purpose of this research project is to gain feedback from university students and staff about a) the usability of the library's eBook collection, and b) to inform the design of an online training package. The research will involve an online survey on eBook use with an option to participate in some online training. Following the delivery of online training, the participants will be surveyed on the effectiveness of the training. This is part of a larger project to evaluate the library's eBook collection, based on our usage statistics, and to assess how effectively it meets the needs of the university community.	Mixed	Survey
Analysis of the information literacy skills of first year Science and Engineering students	The project aimed to assess the information literacy skills of students enrolled in first year Science and Engineering topics. We surveyed students' ability to locate, identify and access high quality scientific information in OWeek/Week1 and compared this to survey responses in Week8/9.	Mixed	Survey
Value of collections: a study of Australia's Group of 8 University Libraries	Assessment of return on investment for collections in the Group of 8 libraries	Mixed	Survey/ Interview

Project title	Project summary	Approach	Method
Fridays at the Library in the context of the Library's Community Engagement program	Since 2000, Flinders University Library has run a series of cultural, literary and topical events called 'Fridays at the Library'. The events occur about 6-8 times per year, and encompass a variety of topics across the range of disciplines taught at Flinders, in a variety of formats. In this project we will explore (1) what other similar community engagement activities are undertaken in university libraries around Australia, and (2) the benefits of running such a program for 'engaged outreach'.	Mixed	Survey
Open Access at 3 institutions in Asia/Oceania	Status of OA at 3 institutions — Charles Darwin University, University of Hong Kong and University of Malaya	Qual	Historical/Interview
Exploring the impact of a support group for professional library staff undertaking research	In 2010, Flinders University Library instigated a Research Working Group (RWG) for a three year pilot period to support the development of a culture of research and professional reflection in the library. This project aims to evaluate the impact on the library's professional staff. Objectives: 1. To measure and document the number of professional library staff involved in a research project since the implementation of the RWG, and in what capacity 2. To explore the motivation of the professional library staff in undertaking a research project, and if the creation of the RWG has had a positive impact 3. To assess the impact of involvement in a research project on the professional library staff's skill set	Qual	Case study
Investigation into the skill sets of repository staff in Australia and New Zealand	Institutional repositories play a critical role in the research lifecycle. Funding agencies are increasingly seeking an improved return on their investment in research. Repositories facilitate this process by providing storage of, and access to, institutional research outputs and, more recently, research data. While repositories are generally managed within the academic library, repository staff require different skills and knowledge compared with traditional library roles. This study reports on a survey of Australasian institutional repository staff to identify skills and knowledge sets. A key objective was to identify training and on-going development needs.	Mixed	Survey
Long term access to government online publications	Found that 75% of government publications published online in 2000 were not on government websites or Pandora a decade later	Quant	Document analysis





