Inflation of Diversity Journals in an Academic Library Collection: Implications for Data Tracking in Diversity Collection Development and Maintenance

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Abstract
Academic libraries at institutions seeking to improve the recognition and acceptance of multicultural diversity on their campuses frequently subscribe to journals on topics such as women’s studies, U.S. racial and ethnic studies, queer studies and disability studies. In some cases, these topics relate to specific academic programs at the institutions, but just as frequently, they may not. Maintaining separate subject and budgeting lines for these areas is an important strategy that allows libraries to track their diversity holdings, assess costs, and ensure coverage. At Iowa State University Library, we have separate lines for these areas. One important outcome that has resulted from this practice is the ability to provide bibliographers with inflation data specifically for diversity serials, which tend otherwise to be overlooked and unreported in broad subject-focused serials pricing and inflation data. In this paper, we provide analysis of the inflation within each of the diversity areas we track, compare inflation across those areas, and relate our inflation data to the inflation of academic serials more broadly. We will discuss implications of these data for collection development and maintenance of diversity journal collections.

Disciplines
Ethnic Studies | Library and Information Science
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Introduction

Academic libraries have an ongoing interest in supporting diversity, by developing staff awareness of diversity issues, by providing training and positions to support a diverse student body, and developing staffing that can support students grappling with issues of diversity, and by including in their collections informational materials reflecting diversity in its many manifestations, both on university campuses and in university students’ future worlds of work. As early as 1990, ARL published a SPEC kit on cultural diversity programming in ARL libraries (1).

As members of mainstream, established institutions, it is not always simple for academic librarians to determine ways to convert this interest into concrete action. This paper describes one possible approach: programmatically supporting diversity through the budgeting and data management process for library journal subscriptions, and touches on other related approaches to provide programmatic support for diversity in the collections program.
Academic libraries at institutions seeking to improve the recognition and acceptance of multicultural diversity on their campuses frequently subscribe to journals on topics such as women’s studies, U.S. racial and ethnic studies, queer studies and disability studies. In some cases, these topics relate to specific academic programs at the institutions, but just as frequently, they may not. Strong and representative multicultural serials collections comprise a vital component of the collections of research libraries and their commitment to diversity.

Current research, news and ideas in the humanities and social sciences frequently appear first in serials. Besides their obvious importance for research and information, diversity journals and leisure consumer periodicals in these areas also can create a sense of community, or a sense of belonging for multicultural student populations, as well as provide non-minority white students with an understanding of multicultural realities. In this paper, we use the terms “diversity” and “multicultural” interchangeably as collective terms for materials pertaining to seven diversity areas – those being African American, American Indian, Asian American, US Latino, women’s, queer studies, and general diversity materials, including multicultural and ethnic studies in general as well as disability studies. Particularly at predominantly white institutions of higher education, diversity periodicals can play a critical role in educating students for the multicultural world that will surely greet them after graduation, if not before.

One measure of ARL libraries’ practical commitments to diversity is their relative journal holdings in diversity areas. In a recent research article on selected diversity journals, Vega García (2000) looked first at holdings records for African American and US Latino research journals and leisure periodicals in ARL library collections, and then inclusion of African American and US Latino serial titles in various indexing and abstracting services (2). She found that, while the clear majority of ARL libraries (n=102)
had moderate to very well-developed African American serials collections, very few of these same ARL libraries had paid a comparable amount of attention (or budget dollars) toward developing US Latino serials collections. This same pattern was repeated by periodical index inclusion (and exclusion) of titles in these two important diversity areas. Also in 2000, Lisa Pillow published a study on indexing adequacy of African American periodicals, and confirmed that indexing coverage was not comprehensive either in terms of journals indexed or in terms of individual journal contents (3).

An earlier study by Gerhard, et al. (1993) examined coverage of women’s studies journals in both mainstream and women’s studies-focused periodical indexes (4). That study also found a pattern of incomplete inclusion of women’s studies journals in periodical indexes and abstracting services, and also a strong tendency toward exclusion of Lesbian materials. Together, these studies indicate that, while many of our institutions state that diversity is indeed a priority, this is not always evident in our collections or in our access tools.

In Spring 2002, the authors conducted a brief and informal e-mail survey of 20 ARL libraries with high materials expenditures. Preliminary results from that survey reveal that, while all responding institutions reported unanimously and emphatically that they do of course collect in all the seven diversity areas under consideration in this paper (those being African American, American Indian, Asian American, US Latino, LGBT, Women’s, and “general diversity” studies areas), very few of these institutions actually had separate budget allocations or bibliographers assigned specifically to cover these subject areas. While not all responding institutions have collection development policies in place, those that did reported that most diversity areas were not mentioned specifically in their policies.
Although these results are preliminary, and shed light on the collection practices of fewer than 20% of all ARL libraries, they do suggest some important trends that will need to be followed up with further research (currently underway) if we are to learn how academic libraries collect diversity materials and truly ensure adequate coverage in these areas. It appears that collection practices in ARL libraries may be somewhat uneven in terms of how diversity materials (and, indeed, which diversity materials) are collected and supported. This may be attributed in part to the general difficulties in collecting materials from any interdisciplinary area, as well as to lack of data or dedicated staffing attending specifically to these materials.

If diversity collection development responsibilities are distributed among a number of bibliographers in the institution, or if diversity serials for the most part are funded and (presumably) scattered among a wide range of broad subject areas, who, if anyone, keeps track of all African American or all American Indian or LGBT titles? If a library does not pool, say, all U.S. Latino serial titles together in one trackable fund, how can we learn what are the publishing and pricing trends within such an interdisciplinary area? How can we as bibliographers and collection development officers learn what is the overall picture for Asian American serials – or for serials within just about any diversity area? These data have not been collected or reported nationally in any of these seven diversity areas. We can’t learn much about diversity collection development issues unless our organizations truly support diversity in a way that allows the subject area to be well-defined and systematically analyzed. Without data, how can we make reality-based decisions? These issues are of course the same as for any other interdisciplinary subject.

In this paper, we present a specific approach that academic libraries can take towards translating a nominal interest in diversity issues into real and practical
programmatic steps. The benefits of doing so include the generation of data on which to base future collection development decisions.

**Budgeting and Tracking for Diversity Areas**

Establishing and maintaining separate subject and budgeting lines for diversity areas is an important strategy that allows libraries to track their diversity holdings, assess costs, and ensure coverage. At Iowa State University Library, we initiated separate lines for each of these diversity areas about 5 ½ years ago. For monographs, this means an actual separate budget line for each subject area; for serials, where there is only one central budget, we track by assigning a subject code for each journal. While this paper focuses on the implications of this practice for serials, we find that the ability to track monographic expenditures for diversity areas yields similarly useful results.

The decision to pull these subject areas out for separate tracking was made as a result of several factors. To give you some background, ISU currently enrolls 56% male, 44% female students; the student population is currently 2.6% African American, 2.6% Asian / Pacific Islander, 1.8% Hispanic, and about 88% white non-Hispanic European descent. The faculty is 2.2% African American, 10% Asian / Pacific Islander, 1.8% Hispanic, and about 85% non-Hispanic European descent.

In August 1995, the library hired its first librarian with specific responsibilities for minority student outreach and collection development in diversity areas, all of which was written into the job description. During the rest of that initial year, the acquisitions budget was reviewed and the decision was made to establish separate budgets and tracking codes for three U.S. racial and ethnic diversity areas and women’s studies, all of which had established academic programs on campus – which were African American,
American Indian, and U.S. Latino studies programs. A fifth budget was also created at that time, with the specific intent that it would be used to support the acquisition of other multicultural diversity materials, including other racial and ethnic groups not already covered, queer studies, disability materials, and multicultural and ethnic studies materials in general.

These changes went into effect beginning with fiscal year 1996-97. Previously, all these areas were supported to varying degrees by purchases made in the more traditional academic disciplines: the sociology fund would pay for Latino sociological studies, the English literature fund would pay for African American literature, education for materials on multicultural education, and so forth. None of these materials, and the dollars spent on them, could easily be tracked for monographs or for serials prior to this point. This approach was consistent with the Libraries’ handling of all other interdisciplinary areas at that time.

The history of the establishment of a separate budget to support Women’s Studies within the ISU libraries collections is similar. Women’s Studies had been established at ISU as a formal program in 1977 (its first course was taught in 1972), and responsibility for purchasing in those areas was assigned then to the social sciences bibliographer. This bibliographer took the responsibility seriously, and from that time through 1995, had consistently purchased women’s studies materials, as evidenced in a basic monographic collection assessment of women’s studies materials conducted in 1995. At that time, Iowa State held 87% of the titles listed in the 1987 edition of Core Materials in Women’s Studies (5). Other programs have also been established in American Indian Studies (in 1975), African American Studies (1990), U.S. Latino Studies (1994), and Asian American Studies in 1999. These dates reflect the first years that courses were taught in these formally approved programs. Of course, because previous to 1996 we had no
means of tracking expenditures or acquisitions in these areas, any evaluation of buying in
diversity areas in earlier years is largely subjective.

With the implementation of separate fund lines to accompany responsibility for
specific diversity areas, it became possible to track additions to the collections in these
areas on an annual basis. It also became possible for withdrawal and replacement
requests to come to librarians who were responsible for these interdisciplinary programs,
rather than only to the traditional disciplinary librarians. This allowed us to appropriately
maintain the diversity collections then in place, as well as to build them over time. While
the tracking system isn’t perfect, it is reasonably robust. It has become institutionally
engrained enough in our library that consultation from disciplinary librarian to diversity
librarian over specific titles happens on a fairly regular basis. While there is always room
for improvement, the overall impact of having this structural recognition of diversity
areas in place has been to encourage and strengthen a consultative culture within our
group of bibliographers.

To tell you how we fit in nationally, preliminary results from our small and
informal e-mail survey indicate that the majority of responding ARL institutions most
commonly have separate budgets to support women’s studies materials acquisitions (with
92.3% responding yes), followed by African American studies (61.5%). Much less
common are separate budgets to support other racial and ethnic groups and other
diversity areas: less than one-third of the responding institutions had separate budgets for
U.S. Latino materials (30.7%), and even fewer had separate budgets to support Asian
American or LGBT materials (23.0%). General diversity funds were extremely rare
among the reporting institutions (15.3%), but rarest of all were separate funds to support
American Indian materials acquisitions (7.6%). Most of these institutions indicate that
diversity acquisitions are supported for the most part from the budgets of broader subject
areas and the efforts of a number of bibliographers. These data suggest that Iowa State’s collection development budgeting and tracking practices for diversity areas are not typical in U.S. research libraries.

**Inflation Data Analysis**

One important outcome that has resulted from the ability to track diversity materials is that we can now routinely provide bibliographers with inflation data specifically for diversity serials we currently purchase. Current reports of inflationary data that are published on an annual basis generally fail to report data for diversity materials, typically burying it within broader subject areas, such as sociology, history, literature, and so on. Such practices fail to provide meaningful data for bibliographers seeking to understand the interdisciplinary areas that remain unreported. Tracking and analyzing the costs of diversity materials at ISU thus provides us all with unique data that can be used not only locally, but also to spark more research at the national level.

To illustrate the usefulness of these data, the section that follows provides an analysis of the inflation within each of the diversity areas we track, compares inflation across those areas, and relates our inflation data to the inflation of academic serials more broadly. This leads us, finally, into implications for management of these collections, as well as new possibilities for research that can be locally, and practically, applied.

We need to state at the outset that the costs we track are the estimated annual costs as recorded by our acquisitions staff based on invoices received. The costs reflect actual costs to our library, regardless of reported subscription cost. The statistics that follow are based on three years of estimated annual cost data, from the 1998 subscription year through the 2001 subscription year. Here are the total overall inflation rates for individual diversity areas, for all diversity areas combined, and (for comparison...
purposes) for all Iowa State journals. These data provide both specific information and a sense of context for that specific information.

Table 1: Diversity Serials Inflation Rates, 1998-01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diversity Subject Area</th>
<th>Inflation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian American</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Diversity</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Latino</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Studies</td>
<td>44.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total All Diversity Areas</strong></td>
<td><strong>32.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total All ISU Serials</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.7%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the most part, diversity serials inflation rates seem to be clustered around the range of 20% to 30%, with the inflation rate for all Iowa State diversity areas calculated at 32.6%. These inflation rates are comparable to those of broader subject areas (both as calculated locally at Iowa State and based on national figures) (6, 7). At Iowa State, percentages for African American, Asian American, general diversity, and US Latino studies serials appear comparable to each other, and these data would indicate that these serials are experiencing a moderate rate of inflation much like that of broader subject disciplines at Iowa State, such as English (12.1%), Economics (28.6%), Psychology (33.9%), and Sociology (38.1%).

As is true for most all subject areas, however, inflation rate statistics may not always tell the entire story. Another way of looking at the data is shown in Table 2, which shows the actual distribution by price across the various diversity subject areas. Here, we can see that actual prices tend to cluster in the lower price ranges. The few outliers in the upper price ranges distort the average data. We all know that when the variance between journal prices is large, the averages of the total group are quite
misleading. In other words, high prices and high inflation rates of a very few journals can skew the overall picture when we again average out the numbers to gain an overall inflation rate. (See Table 2, attached)

There are a total of 158 serials funded by diversity subject budgets in these seven areas. Overall, more than one-third of these serials (38.0%) either had no price increase at all or actually decreased in price during the three year time period under analysis. When these diversity areas are considered separately, other trends emerge.

**Table 3: Diversity Serials and Subscription Prices, 1998-2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian American</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Diversity</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Latino</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Studies</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>158</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From these data, we now see that 54.6% of the African American serials to which ISU Libraries subscribes had absolutely no price increase at all over this three-year time span under study; in fact, a few titles even decreased in price. It’s these sorts of details that are obscured in overall averages, but become evident when live data are available for full analysis. Table 3 details subscription prices for all ISU diversity serials; specific journal titles are listed in the Appendix.

Some of the other diversity lines also follow the pattern of African American studies. We can see that half of all the American Indian studies titles owned by ISU Libraries had no price increase at all, with 18.8% of that total actually decreasing in price during this time period. Asian American and Queer Studies serials represented the
smallest set of titles, and for that reason, the subscription prices may not be representative of all available Asian American or LGBT journals. Just the same, the serials owned by Iowa State do suggest the general patterns of African American and American Indian studies journals, with serials that had either a price decrease or no increase totaling roughly half of the total collection. General diversity materials also follow the same basic trends as these other groups, with 38.5% of Iowa State Library titles in this category having no price increase whatsoever, and 7.7% decreasing in price.

The trends differ significantly in both Latino Studies and Women’s Studies. In both of these areas, only one-fourth or fewer of the serials decreased in price or had no increase. Women’s Studies in particular was the high inflator of this cohort. Why this is so is currently not clear. It may be that, as one of the more established academic diversity fields (in terms of number of publications, number of serials, core lists, a variety of periodical indexes and abstracting services, as well as a high rate of recognition and support within academic research libraries) it seems likely that Women’s Studies has become integrated enough into enough major publishers’ journal collections that it is experiencing inflation at rates more typical of journals of any other established social science field. (8, 9)

For example, Health Care for Women International has increased 72.5%, by $166, over this time period; Women & Politics increased by $461, or 167.6%. The overall costs of women’s studies journals and their relative dollar increases due to inflation continue to cluster at the low end of the per title cost. However, the women’s studies journals that are inflating at a higher rate are skewing the average inflation for the total group.
High Inflators

As important as it is to recognize the overwhelming majority of titles with no increases whatsoever, we must also examine those diversity titles that did experience a high rate of price inflation during this period. In this paper, we’ll examine just those serial titles in these areas that increased prices at a rate of more than 50.0% since 1998. Table 4 lists these serials by title, diversity area, cost and percentage of increase, and by publisher. (See Table 4)

Table 4: Diversity Serial Price Increases of 50% and More, 1998-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Title</th>
<th>Diversity Area</th>
<th>1998 Cost</th>
<th>2001 Cost</th>
<th>% of Increase</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J of African American Men</td>
<td>AfAm</td>
<td>$104</td>
<td>$160</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>National Council of AfrAmer. Men; Transaction Publishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obsidian II</td>
<td>AfAm</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
<td>North Carolina State University English Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition</td>
<td>AfAm</td>
<td>$69</td>
<td>$175</td>
<td>153.6%</td>
<td>Duke Univ. Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian Culture &amp; Research J</td>
<td>Amlnd</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$66</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
<td>American Indian Culture &amp; Research Ctr, Univ Calif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J of American Indian Education</td>
<td>Amlnd</td>
<td>$16</td>
<td>$51</td>
<td>218.8%</td>
<td>College of Educ, Arizona State Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal College</td>
<td>Amlnd</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td>$36</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>AmerInd Higher Educ Consortium, Sacramento CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerasia J</td>
<td>AsAm</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$61</td>
<td>52.5%</td>
<td>UCLA Asian Amer Studies Ctr &amp; Yale Asian Amer Students Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic &amp; Racial Studies</td>
<td>GenDiv</td>
<td>$180</td>
<td>$282</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
<td>Routledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race, Gender &amp; Class</td>
<td>GenDiv</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td>$46</td>
<td>91.7%</td>
<td>Inst. for Teaching &amp; Research on Women, Towson State Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int'l J of Sexuality &amp; Gender Studies</td>
<td>LGB</td>
<td>$135</td>
<td>$205</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
<td>Kluwer Academic/Human Sciences Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbian Review of Books</td>
<td>LGB</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
<td>Lesbian Rev of Books, Altadena, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños Bulletin</td>
<td>USLat</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td>$36</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>Hunter College, Centro de estudios Puertorriqueños</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicano-Latino Law Review</td>
<td>USLat</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$26</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
<td>School of Law, UCLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Engineer &amp; Information Technology</td>
<td>USLat</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>113.3%</td>
<td>Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic J of Behavioral Sciences</td>
<td>USLat</td>
<td>$183</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
<td>Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino Studies J</td>
<td>USLat</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$76</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
<td>Center for Latino Research, DePaul Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino/a Research Review</td>
<td>USLat</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$36</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>University at Albany, SUNY, CELAC, Center for Latino, Latin American, and Caribbean Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto del sol</td>
<td>USLat</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$16</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>Writing Ctr, New Mexico State Univ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One interesting trend observable in these data for the racial and ethnic studies areas is the preponderance of academic presses that are responsible for these high-inflation serial titles, and particularly for those serials with rates of inflation of 75% price increases and more. Interestingly, the trend again differs significantly for Women’s studies, where the journals with rates of inflation of 75% and more were almost entirely produced by commercial publishers.

Another important fact to point out is real cost. Although serials increases here are at an alarming rate of 50% and higher during three years time, almost half of these titles still cost less than $50 per year. While we understand that the scholarly communication crisis is everyone’s problem, these numbers here help illustrate some of the hard decisions our libraries face. The great majority of publishers of diversity materials quite literally struggle to make ends meet and to continue the critical production of knowledge in these areas – which no one else is doing, by the way. Who else, for example, is producing scholarly knowledge in the area of US-based Puerto Rican studies except for the Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños Bulletin? Serials price inflation rates
(here, +50.0%) must be balanced with the big picture of total cost ($36/year) and the total cost of doing without such a title in our collections.

**Implications for Collections Development and Maintenance of Diversity Journal Collections**

The availability of comparative cost data for journals we actually purchase in these subjects will allow us not only to ask the appropriate questions, but will provide us a context within which to analyze the answers we discover. A deeper understanding of the publishing milieu from which these journals and popular magazines emerge will also enable us to make stronger arguments for maintaining appropriate subscriptions.

As interdisciplinary publications, these serials are particularly vulnerable in serials cancellation projects, particularly in schemas that attempt “across the board” cuts where every subject area budget is reduced by the same, fixed percentage without regard to any other considerations. Being able to clearly demonstrate patterns of inflation may allow us to make the reasonable case that, for example, the limited number of American Indian Studies serials, with their low inflation, should allow us to maintain these titles even during a system-wide cancellation project. For a longer-established field like Women’s Studies, we need to consider what publisher practices are contributing to its inflation rate, and make strategic decisions as part of an overall campus plan to proactively deal with shortcomings of our current system of scholarly communication.

Already in a vulnerable publishing niche, are diversity publications with little to no price inflation indicators of titles about to go defunct? Is the era of the smaller, independent magazine in transition to web presence e-zines only? As interdisciplinary areas, are diversity publications particularly in peril? As more diversity serials become available via online full text, are publishers needing or wanting to hold down subscription costs of print version, in order to encourage print subscriptions? An important piece of
research that needs to be done is an analysis of the publishers of these serials. We need to analyze data for journals based on their year of establishment and the age of the field it represents. For newly emerging diversity areas, such as disability studies, what patterns of publications might we expect? Can they be predicted based on data from other diversity fields?

These are questions that need research, the results of which can be paired with inflation data in order to gain a clearer understanding of publishing patterns, cost patterns, electronic access to full text, and in order to determine appropriate actions librarians can take in order to strengthen and sustain publishing efforts that broaden our students’ and faculties’ understanding of diverse populations, cultures and life experiences.

Endnotes


Appendix 1

A. Diversity Serials with no price increase, 1998-2001

**African American Studies**
- 21st Century Afro Review
- African American Law & Policy Report
- Afro-Americans in New York Life & History
- Black Book Review/QRB
- Black Issues in Higher Education
- Drumvoices Revue
- Griot
- Headway (formerly, National Minority Politics)
- Jet
- Journal of Blacks in Higher Education
- Journal of Negro History
- Negro History Bulletin
- Research in Race & Ethnic Relations
- Savoy
- State of Black America
- Vibe

**American Indian Studies**
- American Indian Art Magazine
- American Indian Law Review
- News from Native California
- Whispering Wind
- Winds of Change

**Asian American Studies**
- A. Magazine
- Disorient

**General Diversity materials**
- Colors
- Journal of Intergroup Relations
- MELUS
- Norwegian-American Studies
- Ragged Edge

**LBGT / Queer Studies**
- Gay & Lesbian Review Worldwide
- Out

**Latino Studies**
- Cuban Studies
- Hispanic Business
- Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education
- Hispanic
La Raza Law Journal
Perspectives in Mexican American Studies
Raza

Women’s Studies
   Ahfad Journal
   Harvard Women’s Law Journal
   Iowa Woman
   Lilith
   Minerva’s Bulletin Board
   Off our Backs
   On Campus with Women
   Women & Performance
   Women’s Health
   Writing for our Lives

B. Diversity serials with price decreases, 1998-2001

African American Studies
   Black Enterprise (- 30.0%)
   Callaloo (- 42.7%)

American Indian Studies
   American Indian Report (- 43.8%)
   Ethnohistory (- 33.3%)
   European Review of Native American Studies (-13.04%)

Asian American Studies
   None

General Diversity materials
   Tikkun (- 42.0)

Latino Studies
   None

LGBT / Queer Studies
   Gay Community News (- 31.6%)
   GLQ (- 50.0%)

Women’s Studies
   Differences (- 47.69%)
   Indian Journal of Gender Studies (- 41.18%)
   NWSA Journal (- 51.30%)