

# Identifying Uniform Core Journal Titles for Music Libraries: A Dissertation Citation Study

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In an attempt to create a new tool to aid librarians in choosing music journals, citations from music dissertation bibliographies submitted in 1993 from across the United States were gathered and analyzed. Core lists of journals were developed and then compared to lists compiled by analyzing doctoral dissertation bibliographies in the field of music from a single institution. The journal lists from a national study differed from those derived from the study of journals used at a single institution. Also, newly published journals are used regularly by doctoral students in music, and several are on the lists of core journals compiled.



Spiraling subscription costs have forced libraries to review existing journal subscriptions, to cancel titles deemed least essential by faculty, students, and other users, and to add new subscriptions when necessary and feasible. Most librarians agree that no single method of evaluation should be used when making such collection management decisions. Citation studies, in concert with user surveys and other tools, ensure that the decision-making process is balanced and effective. In addition to providing excellent collection assessment data, citation studies can identify titles that are core to a collection and those that are essential to specific areas of study.

Investigators have been publishing the results of citation studies for years. Authors have approached the citation study with a variety of goals. Two studies conducted by Tina E. Chrzastowski and Karen A. Schmidt<sup>1,2</sup> tracked serial cancellations to determine at-risk journals in academic libraries. Other studies have

been conducted to identify factors associated with the value of a journal in promotion and tenure decisions<sup>3</sup> and to measure faculty publishing productivity.<sup>4</sup>

In several previous studies, the bibliographies of dissertations produced at a single institution have been analyzed to determine core journals in a specific field for the specific university. This study departs from the usual single-institution study by tabulating and analyzing the bibliographies of music dissertations from universities throughout the United States.

This investigator focused on developing measurement data that could serve as a model for other music libraries. Examining dissertations at a single institution to formulate a core list of journals provides valuable information. Having a core list of journals determined by a national study to which the university's list can be compared will prove instructive and helpful to the bibliographer. Identifying a uniform core of journals cited by music researchers throughout the United States

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**TABLE 1**  
**Citation Counts of All Degrees in Ranked Order of Frequency**

Journal	No. of Citations	% of Total Citations	Cumulative % of Citations
<i>Perspectives of New Music</i>	137	3.60	3.60
<i>Journal of Research In Music Education</i>	121	3.18	6.78
<i>Musical Quarterly</i>	110	2.89	9.67
<i>Music Educator's Journal</i>	92	2.42	12.09
<i>Journal of Music Theory</i>	79	2.08	14.17
<i>Journal of the American Musicological Society</i>	78	2.05	16.22
<i>Music Theory Spectrum</i>	65	1.71	17.92
<i>Computer Music Journal</i>	59	1.55	19.47
<i>Instrumentalist</i>	57	1.50	20.97
<i>In Theory Only</i>	46	1.21	22.18
<i>Bulletin of the Council of Research on Music Education</i>	45	1.18	23.36
<i>Nineteenth Century Music</i>	44	1.16	24.52
<i>Music and Letters</i>	41	1.08	25.60
<i>Psychology of Music</i>	41	1.08	26.68
<i>Music Analysis</i>	37	0.97	27.65
<i>Music Perception</i>	36	0.95	28.59
<i>Musical Times</i>	36	0.95	29.54
<i>Journal of Teacher Education</i>	34	0.89	30.43
<i>Journal of Music Therapy</i>	33	0.87	31.30
<i>Music Review</i>	33	0.87	32.17
<i>Clavier</i>	30	0.79	32.96
<i>Interface</i>	30	0.79	33.75
<i>Perception and Psychophysics</i>	29	0.76	34.51
<i>Ethnomusicology</i>	27	0.71	35.22
<i>Journal of Aesthetic Education</i>	27	0.71	35.93
<i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i>	27	0.71	36.64

provides another reliable measurement system for evaluating collections.

### Literature Review

Most citation studies have focused on the sciences,<sup>5</sup> perhaps because scientific research depends on the currency of information available in journal literature more than humanities or social science research does. Moreover, scientists often use the frequency of citations to an article to gauge its value and impact on other researchers, a factor that frequently plays a role in making tenure and promotion decisions. Another reason could well be the high costs of scientific journal subscriptions. The results of science citation studies have been useful in identifying core journals in the sciences.

Although most citation studies have focused on scientific journal collections, a number have been performed in the humanities as well. In 1975, Lois Bebout, Donald Davis Jr., and Donald Oehlerts reported that citation studies in the humanities had been conducted since 1948 in American literature, speech, philology, music, and the fine arts.<sup>6</sup> More recent humanities citation studies are available in the fields of German literature, American literature, history, philosophy, and music.<sup>7-11</sup>

Several citation studies have focused solely on dissertation bibliographies and were used to formulate a "core list" of journals for a specific discipline. Articles concerning dissertations by students in various fields have been published, in-

**TABLE 1(cont.)**  
**Citation Counts of All Degrees in Ranked Order of Frequency**

Journal	No. of Citations	% of Total Citations	Cumulative % of Citations
<i>Musical America</i>	26	0.68	37.32
<i>Journal of Band Research</i>	25	0.66	37.98
<i>Medical Problems of Performing Artists</i>	25	0.66	38.63
<i>Psychological Review</i>	25	0.66	39.29
<i>Musical Courier</i>	23	0.60	39.89
<i>Journal of Musicology</i>	22	0.58	40.47
<i>Etude</i>	21	0.55	41.02
<i>Action in Teacher Education</i>	20	0.53	41.55
<i>American Music Teacher</i>	20	0.53	42.08
<i>NATS Bulletin</i>	20	0.53	42.60
<i>Tempo</i>	20	0.53	43.13
<i>Acta Musicologica</i>	19	0.50	43.63
<i>Archiv für Musikwissenschaft</i>	19	0.50	44.13
<i>Choral Journal</i>	19	0.50	44.63
<i>Journal of the Arnold Schoenberg Inst.</i>	18	0.47	45.10
<i>Educational Technology</i>	17	0.45	45.55
<i>Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism</i>	17	0.45	45.99
<i>Journal of Research in Singing</i>	17	0.45	46.44
<i>New York Times</i>	16	0.42	46.86
<i>Psychomusicology</i>	16	0.42	47.28
<i>Theory into Practice</i>	16	0.42	47.70
<i>MIX</i>	15	0.39	48.09
<i>Music Journal</i>	15	0.39	48.49
<i>Canadian Music Educator's Journal</i>	14	0.37	48.86
<i>Early Music</i>	14	0.37	49.22
<i>Journal of the Acoustical Soc. of America</i>	14	0.37	49.59
<i>Notes</i>	14	0.37	49.96

cluding music (1983), philosophy (1991), psychology (1995), and political science (1994).<sup>12-15</sup> Each of these authors studied the dissertations found in a single institution in a broad field. The citations to journals were counted, and lists of core journals were developed.

### Purpose of the Study

Using information resulting from the study of dissertation bibliographies graduates of music doctoral programs across the United States in 1993, several questions can be addressed that provide useful data on music collection management. This study focuses on addressing the following:

- What journals have the highest usage in music dissertations generally and

in the subcategories of music (e.g., musicology, music education, performance, and applied music)?<sup>16</sup>

- How frequently are materials in formats other than books and serials being used in music dissertations?

- How do national data compare to data gathered for a single institution?

The information collected and analyzed in response to these questions can provide music librarians and researchers throughout the United States with data critical to measuring the relevancy of their collections for doctoral research.

### Procedure

This investigation was initiated by creating a file of the 474 music dissertations listed in *Dissertation Abstracts* for degrees

**TABLE 2**  
**Citation Counts in Ranked Order of Frequency in Musicology Dissertations**

Journal	No. of Citations	% of Total Citations	Cumulative % of Citations
<i>Journal of the American Musicological Society</i>	24	4.15	4.15
<i>Nineteenth Century Music</i>	12	2.07	6.22
<i>Archiv für Musikwissenschaft</i>	11	1.90	8.12
<i>Village Voice</i>	11	1.90	10.02
<i>Acta Musicologica</i>	10	1.73	11.74
<i>Church News</i>	10	1.73	13.47
<i>Music and Letters</i>	10	1.73	15.20
<i>Musica Disciplina</i>	9	1.55	16.75
<i>Medical Problems of Performing Artists</i>	8	1.38	18.13
<i>Second Line</i>	8	1.38	19.52
<i>American—German Review</i>	7	1.21	20.73
<i>Black Music Research Journal</i>	7	1.21	21.93
<i>Music Analysis</i>	7	1.21	23.14
<i>Black Perspective in Music</i>	6	1.04	24.18
<i>Journal of the Historical Society of the Cocalico Valley</i>	6	1.04	25.22
<i>Musical Times</i>	6	1.04	26.25
<i>Revista Italiana di Musicologica</i>	6	1.04	27.29
<i>Studi verdiani</i>	6	1.04	28.32
<i>Cambridge Opera Journal</i>	5	0.86	29.19
<i>Chambersburg Record Herald</i>	5	0.86	30.05
<i>Lancaster County Historical Society: Papers and Addresses</i>	5	0.86	30.92
<i>Music Review</i>	5	0.86	31.78
<i>Musical Quarterly</i>	5	0.86	32.64
<i>Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography</i>	5	0.86	33.51
<i>American Music</i>	4	0.69	34.20

awarded in 1993 from Carnegie I research institutions, using a keyword search for "music" and the date of 1993. The year 1993 was chosen because later years were not yet complete in the *Dissertation Abstracts* database when the study began. Each of the 474 authors found in *Dissertation Abstracts* was searched in the 1997 *National Faculty Directory*. Of that total, 181 authors were found in the *Directory* and a written request was sent to each asking for copy of the bibliography from his or her dissertation. The graduates identified for this pool were considered academically most successful in 1993 because they already had begun their careers as members of university faculties before or soon after being awarded the degree. This method of selection was used to reduce

the pool and provide a more manageable number of references. The dissertation bibliographies not returned by the authors were obtained from other libraries via interlibrary loan. A total of 118 usable bibliographies was collected, constituting 25 percent of the total 1993 dissertations and 65 percent of the pool deemed successful because of their immediate employment.<sup>17</sup>

Each dissertation was identified in one of the subdisciplines listed: musicology, music theory, music education, applied music, ethnomusicology, conducting, music therapy, and piano pedagogy. Whenever possible, the dissertation author identified his or her subcategory in music, either on an attached form or in response to a personal query. In some instances, the title page of the dissertation

**TABLE 2 (cont.)**  
**Citation Counts in Ranked Order of Frequency in Musicology Dissertations**

Journal	No. of Citations	% of Total Citations	Cumulative % of Citations
<i>Archivio storico lombardo</i>	4	0.69	34.89
<i>Chicago Defender</i>	4	0.69	35.58
<i>Ear</i>	4	0.69	36.27
<i>Eberbacher Geschichtsblatt</i>	4	0.69	36.96
<i>Footnote</i>	4	0.69	37.65
<i>High Fidelity and Musical America</i>	4	0.69	38.34
<i>Music Educator's Journal</i>	4	0.69	39.03
<i>Perspectives of New Music</i>	4	0.69	39.72
<i>Revue de Musicologie</i>	4	0.69	40.41
<i>Antiques</i>	3	0.52	40.93
<i>Art Bulletin</i>	3	0.52	41.45
<i>Chronicon</i>	3	0.52	41.97
<i>Die Musikforschung</i>	3	0.52	42.49
<i>Downbeat</i>	3	0.52	43.01
<i>Early Music History</i>	3	0.52	43.52
<i>Godey's Lady's Book</i>	3	0.52	44.04
<i>Journal of Music Theory</i>	3	0.52	44.56
<i>Journal of Research in Music</i>	3	0.52	45.08
<i>Musician</i>	3	0.52	45.60
<i>New York Times</i>	3	0.52	46.11
<i>Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage</i>	3	0.52	46.63
<i>Proceedings of the Royal Musical Assoc.</i>	3	0.52	47.15
<i>Rhythm</i>	3	0.52	47.67
<i>Sammelbande der Internationalen Musik-Gesellschaft</i>	3	0.52	48.19

**Note:** All journals receiving the same number of citations are included on these lists. On Table 2, the journal that fell at exactly 50% was the third of many journals receiving 2 citations, so the list was ended after the last journal listed with three citations.

indicated the area of music in which the author had obtained his or her degree. For the rest, the discipline was assigned according to the subject matter of the dissertation.

## Results

### *Journals with the Highest Usage*

Some of the most useful results of a citation study are the lists of journals cited. The first of these in the present study is a list of journals used by doctoral students in all music disciplines, listed in order of frequency of use. Table 1 shows fifty-three journals that were cited most often by doctoral students.

Tables 2 through 5 provide ranked frequency of citations of journals within the various disciplines of music. Journals

whose citations made up the top 50 percent were included in these tables. Dissertations were identified as being in the fields of musicology, music theory, music education, applied music, conducting, ethnomusicology, music therapy, and piano pedagogy. Lists are given for musicology, music theory, music education, and applied music. Ethnomusicology, music therapy, conducting, and piano pedagogy each had so few graduates in this survey group that the lists are not statistically valid. Of the 118 dissertations gathered, 16 were in musicology, 16 in music theory, 32 in music education, and 40 in applied music.

The preponderance of citations from nonmusic journals used in music educa-

**TABLE 3**  
**Citation Counts in Ranked Order of Frequency in Music Theory Dissertations**

Journal	No. of Citations	% of Total Citations	Cumulative % of Citations
<i>Perspectives of New Music</i>	128	12.55	12.55
<i>Journal of Music Theory</i>	80	7.84	20.39
<i>Music Theory Spectrum</i>	62	6.08	26.47
<i>Computer Music Journal</i>	56	5.49	31.96
<i>In Theory Only</i>	46	4.51	36.47
<i>Musical Quarterly</i>	40	3.92	40.39
<i>Music Perception</i>	31	3.04	43.43
<i>Interface</i>	29	2.84	46.27
<i>Music Analysis</i>	27	2.65	48.92

tion dissertations (50%) may be attributed to the interdisciplinary characteristic of the field. The nonmusic journals seen in the music education list (table 4) are in the fields of education or psychology.

***Various Formats Used in Music Dissertations***

The 118 dissertation bibliographies produced 13,111 citations. When the citations were examined by format, a profile emerged. Books constituted 41 percent of the citations and serials 29 percent, with

a variety of other formats constituting the total. The types of materials and the percentages of each can be seen in table 6.

Although the percentages of books and serials used by the various disciplines within music vary widely, most of the subdisciplines depend more heavily on books than on serials. The only exception in this study was music therapy, and the number of authors in this category is too small to draw any valid conclusions. This finding provides a small measure of comfort to librarians who have been forced

**TABLE 4**  
**Citation Counts in Ranked Order of Frequency in Music Education Dissertations**

Journal	No. of Citations	% of Total Citations	Cumulative % of Citations
<i>Journal of Research In Music Education</i>	101	10.39	10.39
<i>Music Educator's Journal</i>	78	8.02	18.42
<i>Bulletin of the Council for Research in Music Ed.</i>	42	4.32	22.74
<i>Instrumentalist</i>	37	3.81	26.54
<i>Journal of Teacher Education</i>	34	3.50	30.04
<i>Psychology of Music</i>	34	3.50	33.54
<i>Journal of Aesthetic Education</i>	27	2.78	36.32
<i>Action in Teacher Education</i>	20	2.06	38.37
<i>Educational Technology</i>	20	2.06	40.43
<i>Journal of Experimental Psychology</i>	20	2.06	42.49
<i>Psychological Review</i>	20	2.06	44.55
<i>Journal of Band Research</i>	17	1.75	46.30
<i>Perception and Psychophysics</i>	16	1.65	47.94
<i>MIX</i>	15	1.54	49.49

**TABLE 5**  
**Citation Counts in Ranked Order of Frequency in**  
**Applied Music Dissertations**

Journal	No. of Citations	% of Total Citations	Cumulative % of Citations
<i>Musical Quarterly</i>	54	6.38	6.38
<i>Journal of the American Musicological Society</i>	31	3.66	10.04
<i>Musical Times</i>	25	2.95	12.99
<i>Musical Courier</i>	23	2.72	15.70
<i>Musical America</i>	22	2.60	18.30
<i>NATS Bulletin</i>	21	2.48	20.78
<i>Etude</i>	19	2.24	23.02
<i>Clavier</i>	17	2.01	25.03
<i>Journal of Research in Singing</i>	17	2.01	27.04
<i>Music and Letters</i>	17	2.01	29.04
<i>Musical Opinion</i>	16	1.89	30.93
<i>American Music Teacher</i>	12	1.42	32.35
<i>Music Review</i>	12	1.42	33.77
<i>Tempo</i>	12	1.42	35.18
<i>Journal of the Acoustical Society of America</i>	11	1.30	36.48
<i>Early Music</i>	9	1.06	37.54
<i>International Trombone Assoc. Journal</i>	9	1.06	38.61
<i>Music Educator's Journal</i>	9	1.06	39.67
<i>Music Journal</i>	9	1.06	40.73
<i>New York Times</i>	9	1.06	41.79
<i>Notes</i>	9	1.06	42.86
<i>Choral Journal</i>	8	0.94	43.80
<i>Folia Phoniatica</i>	8	0.94	44.75
<i>Journal of Musicology</i>	8	0.94	45.69
<i>Schweizerische Musikzeitung</i>	8	0.94	46.64
<i>American Organist</i>	7	0.83	47.46
<i>Fanfare</i>	7	0.83	48.29
<i>High Fidelity/Musical America</i>	7	0.83	49.11
<i>Journal of Research in Music Educations</i>	7	0.83	49.94
<i>Neue Zeitschrift für Musik</i>	7	0.83	50.77
<i>Osterreichische Musikzeitschrift</i>	7	0.83	51.59
<i>Piano Quarterly</i>	7	0.83	52.42
<i>Soundboard</i>	7	0.83	53.25

**Note:** In Table 5, the list ended after the last journal listed with 7 citations which took the list beyond 50%.

to cancel journal subscriptions and have concentrated on monograph purchases!

From table 6, it can be seen that books and serials, the most common formats used in all scholarly research, are more heavily used by music researchers than materials in all other formats combined. This is surprising only when one notes that the use of scores and sound record-

ings constitutes a total of only 4 percent of all citations. If manuscript and original source materials are added, which include music as well as other types of manuscript materials, the total rises to a mere 9 percent of the total citations. Because these are dissertations in the field of music, one might assume that published, recorded, or manuscript music

**TABLE 6**  
**Citation Counts by Format in Music**  
**Dissertations**

Format	Citations	% of total
Books	5,375	41
Serials	3,805	29
Other:		
Dissertation and Dissertation Abstract citations	814	6
Reference materials	746	6
Manuscripts/Original source materials	701	5
Scores	465	4
Sound recordings	134	1
Miscellaneous	1,071	8
Subtotal	3,931	30
Total	13,111	100%

would provide a higher percentage of citations, but according to this study, that assumption is false.

Table 7 provides a profile of the usage of books and periodicals in each of the disciplines of music. In 1983, Richard Griscom published a citation study of theses and dissertations in music at Indiana University.<sup>18</sup> He included information similar to that found in table 7. The overwhelming difference between this part of his study and the present study is the number of citations per source document. In the four areas of concentration that Griscom identified (music theory, music education, musicology, and applied music), the overall average number of citations per source document was fifty-seven, whereas in the present study it was 111. This could be due to the inclusion of master's theses in the Griscom study or a predilection toward fewer citations at the university studied by Griscom, but it also could point to a higher reliance on cited materials in current dissertation literature.

Table 7 indicates that, with the exception of music therapy, a higher percentage of books than periodicals was used in every music discipline.<sup>19</sup> This finding is similar to Griscom's results in which the overall ratio of book citations to peri-

odical citations was 1.9 to 1, compared to the present study in which the ratio was 1.4 to 1.<sup>20</sup> In John Budd's study of American literature publications, the ratio of books to journals was even greater—2.4 to 1.<sup>21</sup> Any number of authors echo Katherine W. McCain's assertion that: "Throughout the range of studies of information needs and information use in humanities research . . . , humanities scholarship is characterized as individualist [and] highly dependent on monographs (as opposed to journals) as sources . . ." <sup>22</sup>

***How National Data Compare with Local Data***

In his 1983 article, Griscom published a core list of journals for music in general and in the areas of musicology, music theory, and music education at Indiana University.<sup>23</sup> The lists from his study and those compiled in the present study were compared, noting the overlap between the titles on both lists from which 50 percent of all citations were taken. For the purpose of discussion, the lists in the Griscom study will be referred to as the Indiana lists and the lists from the current study as the national lists. In the lists of journals used in all disciplines of music, nineteen journals were included on both lists, and twenty-six appeared on one list only. Also, fifteen journal titles appeared on the national list that began publication too late to be available for the Indiana study.<sup>24</sup>

The results were similar when the core lists for the subcategories in music were compared. Eleven musicology journals were on both lists, but forty-one journals appeared on only one of the lists. The national list included thirteen journals that began publication too late to be included.

In music theory, only three journals were included on both lists. Six other journals were on the national list, and every one of them began publication too late to be included on the Indiana list. The Indiana lists included one journal that did not appear on the national list for music theory. The music education journal list



TABLE 7  
General Statistics

A f C	n	S	s	C i t	A v g . r	P			B			O				
						A v g . r	% f	Total	A v g . r	% f	Total	A v g . r	% f	Total		
						592	19	37	1	3	36	69	1	5	44	84
M y	16	3	0	190		962	37	60	1	8	47	77		430	16	26
M y	16	2	0	164		1	37	31	1	2	41	35		628	23	20
M .	32	2	9	86		882	26	22	1	3	41	5		1	2	33
m u c	40	3	8	85		106	23	13	178	38	22	22		184	39	23
C	8	468	58	58		132	24	44	301	56	100	100		107	20	36
E t m u .	3	540	180	180		102	73	51	24	17	12	12		14	10	7
M T y	2	140	70	70		21	15	21	26	19	26	26		91	65	91
P	*	1	136	136												
T /	l															
a	%	118	1	111	111	3	5	29	32	5	5	46	3	1	30	33

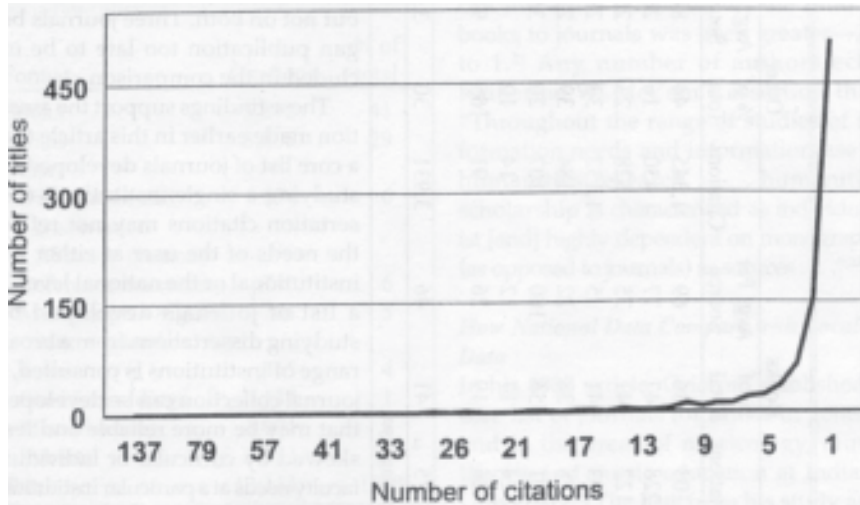
had four journals appearing on both lists. Fifteen journals were on either the national list or the Indiana list, but not on both. Three journals began publication too late to be included in the comparison.

These findings support the assertion made earlier in this article that a core list of journals developed by studying a single institution's dissertation citations may not reflect the needs of the user at either the institutional or the national level. If a list of journals developed by studying dissertations from a broad range of institutions is consulted, a journal collection can be developed that may be more reliable and less skewed by curricular or individual faculty needs at a particular institution. One also may determine, as seen in this study, which new journals are used most heavily and should be a part of the library's collection.

**Observations**

Many factors influence the inclusion or exclusion of any journal on lists of core journals in a subject. Most journals are included on lists such as this because they are used frequently by a majority of the user population, but some reach these lists due to a single user frequently citing a journal or several users coincidentally using journals in a single year. All these factors contribute to the inclusion of titles on a core list of journals and speak to the idiosyncratic nature of research. For example, an examination of the journal lists of the subcategories of music reveals some surprising titles, including *Journal of the Historical Society of the Cocalico Valley* on the musicology list and *MIX* on the music education list. What is important to note, however, is that when the citation counts of subdisciplines are combined into a general music list, the titles in the top 50 percent include few, if any, surprises.

**FIGURE 1**  
**Concentration of Citations and Corresponding Journals**



Only one journal had 137, 79, 57, etc., citations, but many had five or fewer citations, including more than 500 with only one.

The data on the citation of earlier dissertations in dissertation research are interesting. Use of previously written dissertations by doctoral students is not surprising, but what this investigator found fascinating is that of the 814 dissertation/*Dissertation Abstracts* citations, 299 came from *Dissertation Abstracts* rather than from dissertations. Doctoral students and their advisors seem willing to accept the summary (abstract) of the dissertation as adequate information for citing in dissertations.

One surprising finding relates to the number of journals used for most citations in music dissertations. Of a total of 939 journals cited overall, 52 accounted for 50 percent of the journal citations; that is, 5.5 percent of all journals used produced 50 percent of all citations. Figure 1 provides a visual representation of the fact that a small number of journals are used much more heavily than all the rest of the journal literature cited in this study. This corresponds to Bradford's Law, a broad definition of which is: "for a search on some specific topic, a large number of the relevant articles will be concentrated in a small number of journal titles. The re-

maining articles will be dispersed over a large number of titles."<sup>25</sup>

The list that was compiled for doctoral students in music theory is brief when compared to the other subcategories. This is also true concerning the list that Griscom developed in 1983 for music theory. In this subcategory in the present study, 50 percent of all citations came from 4.7 percent of all music theory journals used in the study group, and 24.6 percent of these citations come from journals that were not even being published when the Griscom study was done.

### Conclusions

This study focused on journal use by doctoral students in music. Its goal was to provide a tool that music bibliographers could use in evaluating an institution's current journal collection. The various core journal lists provided in tables 1 through 5 can be used for this purpose. If a music school's primary focus is in one area of music at the doctoral level, the journals listed in the corresponding table could be considered the most important for that institution. Although doctoral students make up only one segment of the

music journal user population, it is a segment that relies heavily on periodical literature and often defines what is most needed in a journal collection in an academic library.

A further conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that journal literature in the field of music may be less static than once assumed. A large number of journals have begun publication since the 1970s and already are crowding the list

of most-cited journals. Music bibliographers must be cognizant of this fact and must be willing to devote time to review, and money to subscribe to, new journal publications. As more and more students and faculty are being recruited for doctoral programs, libraries must be willing to adjust their serials subscriptions to make music collections relevant to current doctoral programs.

### Notes

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2. ———, "Collections at Risk: Revisiting Serial Cancellations in Academic Libraries," *College and Research Libraries* 57 (1996): 351-64.
3. Mary T. Kim, "Ranking of Journals in Library and Information Science: A Comparison of Perceptual and Citation-based Measures," *College and Research Libraries* 52 (1991): 24-37.
4. John Budd, "Faculty Publishing Productivity: An Institutional Analysis and Comparison with Library and Other Measures," *College and Research Libraries* 56 (1995): 547-54.
5. ———, "Characteristics of Written Scholarship in American Literature: A Citation Study," *Library and Information Science Research* 8 (1986): 189.
6. Lois Bebout, Donald Davis Jr., and Donald Oehlerts, "User Studies in the Humanities: A Survey and a Proposal," *RQ* 15, no. 1 (1975): 40-44.
7. Carolyn Olivia Frost, "Use of Citations in Literary Research: An Analysis of Reference Citations in Publications about Literary Works Written in the German Language (Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1977), *Dissertation Abstracts International* X1977.
8. John Budd, "A Citation Study of American Literature: Implications for Collection Management," *Collection Management* 8, no. 2 (1986): 49-62.
9. Barbara Kay Adams, "Collection Assessment and Development of a Core List of Periodicals in Southern Culture," *Collection Management* 16, no. 1 (1992): 103-16.
10. Jean-Pierre V. M. Herubel, "Philosophy Dissertation Bibliographies and Citations," *Serials Librarian* 20, no. 2-3 (1991): 65-73.
11. R. M. Longyear, "Article Citations and Obsolescence in Musicological Journals," *Notes: The Quarterly Journal of the Music Library Association* 33, no. 3 (1977): 563-71.
12. Richard Griscom, "Periodical Use in a University Music Library: A Citation Study of Theses and Dissertations Submitted to the Indiana University School of Music from 1975-1980," *Serials Librarian* 7, no. 3 (1983): 35-52.
13. Herubel, "Philosophy Dissertation Bibliographies and Citations," 65-73.
14. Margaret Sylvia and Marcella Leshner, "What Journals Do Psychology Graduate Students Need? A Citation Analysis of Thesis References," *College and Research Libraries* 56 (1995): 313-18.
15. Anne L. Buchanan and Jean-Pierre V. M. Herubel, "Profiling PhD Dissertation Bibliographies: Serials and Collection Development in Political Science," *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian* 13, no. 1 (1994): 1-10.
16. A doctorate in applied music is a degree in which the student studies the performance of music.
17. Of the dissertations by students concentrating on music composition that the author received, all but one were compositions by that student and thus had only original material and no citations. These were considered unusable dissertations for this study.
18. Griscom, "Periodical Use in a University Music Library," 35-52.
19. There were so few music therapy graduates in the pool that no valid conclusions can be drawn from the percentages seen here.
20. Ratios found by comparing Griscom's totals to totals from the present study.
21. Budd, "Characteristics of Written Scholarship in American Literature," 192.
22. Katherine W. McCain, "Citation Patterns in the History of Technology," *Library and Information Science Research* 9 (1987): 42.
23. Griscom, "Periodical Use in a University Music Library," 48-52.
24. Any journal that began publication after 1970 was not included.
25. M. Carl Drott, "Bradford's Law: Theory, Empiricism and the Gaps Between," *Library Trends* 30 (summer 1981): 41.