CLASSIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS: 1969-1976*

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INTRODUCTION

Agricultural economists in the Southern region of the United States have met annually with the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists (formerly known as Southern Agricultural Workers) for many years. In the 1960s, there was a growing awareness of the need for a reviewed professional outlet to reflect economic studies primarily applicable to the South. Through the Southern Agricultural Economics Association, the *Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics* (*SJAE*) was established.

The *SJAE* was established principally as an outlet for results of applied economic studies. First issues were comprised of the papers presented at annual meetings that were judged to be of journal quality. Dr. Rod Martin, ERS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Texas A & M University, served as the first editor of the *SJAE*. Under the editorship of Dr. Martin, Dr. Gerald Doeksen, ERS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Oklahoma State University, and Dr. John Nixon, University of Georgia, the *Journal* has emerged as an important professional agricultural economics publishing outlet.

The *SJAE* has been published since 1969. From 1969-1972 it was issued annually and since 1973 it has been published semi-annually. One issue per year continues to be based on papers presented at the annual meetings, subject to review by the Editorial Council and subsequent acceptance by the Editor.

With the emergence of the *SJAE* as a prominent publication it is appropriate to review past issues. An increasing interest has been shown in classification of articles published in economic journals. One of the first analyses was by Arnold and Barlowe [1] who analyzed contributions to the *Journal of Farm Economics* (*JFE*) for the period 1919-1953. These contributions were classified in several ways, including institutional affiliation, subject matter and article type. In 1963 articles, Moore [5] and Bird [2] were concerned with the frequency of invited papers in the *JFE*. Also in 1963, Nielson and Riley [6] presented the concentration of authorship of papers in the 1958-1967 issues of the *JFE*. More recently, Redman [8] presented a study regarding locational distribution, while Finley and Barger [3] documented the use of the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* (*AJAE*) as a source of reference. A 1974 study by Holland and Redman [4] presented an in-depth study of the *AJAE* covering the time period following the Arnold and Barlowe article. The emphasis of tracing institutional affiliation of *AJAE* contributors is further shown in a 1977 article by Opulach and Just [7] for the 1968-72 time period.

The purpose of this paper is to provide an examination of the *SJAE* relative to institutional affiliation of authors with subject categories and concentration of authorship being emphasized. Specifically, the paper includes: (1) a tabulation by institutional affiliation of senior authors and all contributing authors for all papers appearing in the *SJAE* for the period 1969-1976; (2) a tabulation of subject matter of all pages written; (3) a tabulation of institutional affiliation according to subject matter; and (4) frequency of individual authorship in the

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Journal.

Through the 1976 *SJAE* issues, a total of 2,192 pages was printed. Included in these pages were 368 articles with over 300 different authors. There were 59 different institutions and organizations represented by the authors of the 368 articles. Of total pages printed, 698 were in the 1969-72 period (four issues) while 1,494 pages were from the 1973-76 period (eight issues).

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION

Contributions to the *SJAE* according to institutional affiliation are tabulated in two ways. On the left side of Table 1 institutions are ranked with senior author of each article receiving credit for all pages, while the right side gives the institutional ranking with number of pages of each article divided equally among each of its contributing authors. All rankings are calculated according to results from a manual page count with all pages estimated to the nearest 1/4 page. This count included article, footnotes and bibliography.

TABLE 1. INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION OF AUTHORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE *SJAE*: 1969-76[a]

Institution	Senior Author[a] Rank	Pages[c]	Percent of total pages	All Authors[b] Rank	Pages[c]	Percent of total pages
U.S.D.A	1	528.0	24.0	1	491.75	22.4
Oklahoma State	2	240.5	11.0	2	270.50	12.3
Texas A&M	3	197.25	9.0	3	183.5	8.4
U. of Georgia	4	177.25	8.1	4	170.5	7.8
U. of Florida	5	142.0	6.5	5	131.75	6.0
U. of Kentucky	6	107.75	4.9	6	100.25	4.6
Independent	7	82.25	3.8	9	77.25	3.5
V.P.I.	8	73.25	3.3	7	90.25	4.1
U. of Missouri	9	70.5	3.2	10	65.0	3.0
North Carolina State	10	66.75	3.0	8	82.5	3.8
U. of Tennessee	11	61.0	2.8	12	45.5	2.1
Iowa State	12	36.0	1.6	11	48.0	2.2
Texas Tech	13	34.5	1.6	14	33.25	1.5
Georgia Exp. Sta.	14	29.25	1.3	15	29.25	1.3
Mississippi State	15	28.25	1.3	13	35.5	1.6
Clemson	16	26.25	1.2	14	33.25	1.5
L.S.U.	17	26.0	1.2	18	20.5	1.0
Auburn	18	23.5	1.1	22	11.5	.5
U. of Arkansas	19	22.5	1.0	17	22.5	1.0
U. of Arizona	20	15.75	.7	23	11.0	.5
U. of Idaho	21	15.0	.7	22	11.5	.5
Purdue	22	14.0	.6	16	26.50	1.2
U. of Maryland	23	13.5	.6	24	10.75	.5
U. of New England	24	13.0	.6	28	6.5	.3
New Mexico State	25	12.5	.6	20	12.5	.6
Southeastern La.	26	9.5	.4	31	4.75	.2
Farm Foundation	27	9.25	.4	19	13.0	.6
Ohio State	28	9.0	.4	22	11.5	.5
Washington State	28	9.0	.4	21	12.25	.6
Pennsylvania State	28	9.0	.4	26	7.25	.3
Oregon State	29	8.5	.4	25	9.0	.4
National Taiwan U.	29	8.5	.4	39	2.0	.1
Mass. Exp. Sta.	30	7.0	.3	27	7.0	.3
Rockefeller Foundation	31	6.5	.3	28	6.5	.3
Luther College	31	6.5	.3	38	2.25	.1
U. of Nebraska	32	6.0	.3	29	6.0	.3
U. of Wisconsin	32	6.0	.3	29	6.0	.3
Cornell	32	6.0	.3	29	6.0	.3
Harvard	32	6.0	.3	29	6.0	.3
Miss. Exp. Sta.	32	6.0	.3	29	6.0	.3
West Virginia U.	33	5.5	.3	30	5.5	.3
Jundi Shapuri U.	34	4.5	.2	40	1.5	.3
Missouri Exp. Sta.	34	4.5	.2	32	4.5	.2
U. of Illinois	34	4.5	.2	27	7.0	.3
Indiana State	35	4.0	.2	39	2.0	.1
Texas Exp. Sta.	--	--	--	27	7.0	.3
U. of California	--	--	--	28	6.5	.3
Kansas State	--	--	--	33	4.0	.2
Colorado State	--	--	--	34	3.5	.2
Chase Env. Assoc.	--	--	--	34	3.5	.2
U. of Connecticut	--	--	--	35	3.0	.1
U. of Hawaii	--	--	--	36	2.75	.1
Temple U.	--	--	--	38	2.25	.1
Kansas Exp. Sta.	--	--	--	39	2.0	.1
McDonald Corp.	--	--	--	39	2.0	.1
U. of Guelph	--	--	--	40	1.5	.07
SCS--Texas	--	--	--	41	1.0	.05
U. of New Hampshire	--	--	--	34	3.5	.2
Utah State	--	--	--	37	2.5	.1
		2192.25	100.0		2192.25	100.19

[a]Ranking based on senior author's institutional affiliation at time of publication.

[b]Pages were allocated proportionately among all authors, hence the institutional affiliation of an article.

[c]Pages were counted to the nearest one-quarter page including footnotes and bibliography.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture was the number one contributor with approximately 500 pages (over 20 percent of all published pages) classified according to all contributing authors or only senior authors. Oklahoma State, Texas A & M, University of Georgia, University of Florida and University of Kentucky followed in that order with from over 10 percent to nearly five percent of all published pages. The top ten institutions are the same in both categories with only slight variation in positions.

Rankings in Table 1, for both categories, show that the top ten institutions account for over 75 percent of all pages published by the *SJAE*. Eight of the top ten were universities, with the other two being the U.S. Department of Agriculture and independents (essentially an "all others" category).

While the *SJAE* is a regional publication, geographic distribution of senior authors stretches far outside the Southern region (Table 1). Excluding the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 188 pages, or 11 percent, were from contributors not in the Southern region. Even more dramatic, and strong evidence that the *SJAE* has been widely accepted, is the increase in non-southern contributors between 1969-72 and 1973-76. Considering all authors except the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the percentage of published pages by authors from outside the Southern region was 9.3 for 1969-72, compared to 13.0 for 1973-76.

Table 2 is a tabulation of *SJAE* articles according to general sources. These tabulations are made according to the same authorship criteria used in Table 1. As expected, the universities and colleges make up the largest contributing category, with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and state agricultural experiment stations being the next highest. A noted difficulty associated with the university and experiment station distinction is that many authors have joint appointments with both. If the author listed a university affiliation, the university received credit for the article with no effort made to include the experiment station.

Foreign universities have very little representation. Most articles by authors with foreign university affiliations are written in conjunction with an author from an American university, and most are co-authors rather than principal authors. The independent cate-

TABLE 2. GENERAL INSTITUTIONAL SOURCE OF *SJAE* ARTICLES: 1969-76

Institution	Senior Author[a] Pages	Senior Author[a] Percent of total pages	All Authors[b] Pages	All Authors[b] Percent of total pages
American Colleges and Universities	1506.5	68.7	1536.5	70.1
U.S. Department of Agriculture and State Experiment Stations	574.75	26.2	548.5	25.0
Independents, Foundations and Special Associations	98.0	4.5	102.25	4.7
Foreign Sources	13.0	.6	5.0	.2
	2192.25	100.0	2192.25	100.0

[a]Ranking is based on senior author's institutional affiliation at time of publication.

[b]Pages were allocated proportionately among all authors, hence the institutional affiliation of an article.

gory also makes up a very small percentage of total contributions.

SUBJECT CATEGORY

In addition to institutional affiliation, all contributions were classified according to subject matter. Categories used were basically the same as those used by Holland and Redman [4], to provide a basis for comparison. In categorizing subject matter, it is evident that any classification system is in many cases highly subjective. All articles could not be read in detail to enhance classification, making the job more difficult. Most judgments were made according to article titles. Where this did not prove sufficient, the article was read or scanned and fellow staff members (an author's former colleagues whenever possible) were consulted.

Table 3 provides categories, number of pages in each category and percentage of total pages. Domestic development, production, marketing and resources represent the most popular topics and account for 22, 16, 15 and 12 percent of all pages published, respectively. This means that 35 percent of pages published is devoted to the other six categories. These figures may be compared to those given by Holland and Redman [4, p. 789] for the 1968-72 period in the *AJAE*, where production, domestic development, foreign development and marketing were major categories. The main difference has been in foreign development, which was third in the *AJAE* but tenth in the *SJAE*. The rankings of other categories showed only minor differences.

TABLE 3. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE *SJAE*: 1969-76

Category	Pages	Percent of total pages
Domestic Development; Human Regional, Labor Income, Sociology, etc.	490.25	22.4
Production Economics	342.75	15.6
Marketing, Storage, Distribution	326.50	14.9
Natural Resource Economics	260.25	11.9
Agricultural Policy	191.50	8.7
Teaching Research--Extension Methods	189.50	8.6
Commodities, Supply, Demand, Prices	158.0	7.2
Farm Finance, Capital, Credit	105.25	4.8
General Agricultural Economics	67.75	3.1
Foreign Development and Trade	60.5	2.8
	2192.25	100.0

INSTITUTIONAL PUBLISHING PERFORMANCE BY SUBJECT CATEGORY

Table 4 presents percentage of all published

TABLE 4. PERCENT OF TOTAL SUBJECT CATEGORY PAGES PUBLISHED BY INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION IN THE *SJAE*: 1969-76[a]

Institution	Subject Category[b] I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
	percent[c]									
U.S.D.A.	29	23	32	10	29	22	8	31	38	29
Oklahoma State	9	4	14	13	14	15	9	24	10	12
Texas A&M	2	19	12	22	--	5	4	11	--	--
U. of Georgia	9	13	5	13	11	--	13	--	--	--
U. of Florida	7	--	7	10	5	10	12	--	18	9
U. of Kentucky	9	5	2	--	--	10	3	5	--	24
Independent	--	4	2	11	5	--	3	13	--	--
U. of Missouri	5	3	3	2	4	4	7	--	--	--
U. of Tennessee	4	--	--	3	5	5	--	11	5	--
V.P.I.	4	4	4	2	5	2	7	--	2	--
North Carolina State	--	4	2	5	5	4	7	--	5	5
Texas Tech	--	--	--	2	--	--	8	--	7	--
Mississippi State	3	--	1	--	--	4	3	--	--	--
Iowa State	--	2	3	--	10	--	--	--	--	9
L.S.U.	1	--	4	--	--	--	4	5	--	--
Auburn	3	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	10	--
Georgia Exp. Sta.	1	--	4	--	--	3	3	--	--	--
Clemson	3	1	--	--	2	3	--	--	--	--
U. of Idaho	--	--	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
U. of Maryland	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U. of Arkansas	--	4	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--
U. of Arizona	2	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
U. of New England	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico State	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Southeastern La.	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Ohio State	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington State	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
Pennsylvania State	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon State	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nat. Taiwan U.	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Purdue	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mass. Exp. Sta.	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rockefeller Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Luther College	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U. of Nebraska	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U. of Wisconsin	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cornell	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--
Harvard	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Miss. Exp. Sta	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia U.	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Jundi Shapuri U.	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri Exp Sta.	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana State	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U. of Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--
Total pages	491	338	332	260	192	190	158	106	68	61
Percent of all published pages	22	15	15	12	9	9	7	5	3	3

[a]Based on institutional affiliation of senior author only.

[b]Categories are I-Domestic Development, II-Production, III-Marketing, IV-Resources, V-Policy, VI-Teaching and Extension, VII-Prices, VIII-Finance, IX-General Agricultural Economics and X-Foreign Development.

[c]Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding error.

pages in a subject category attributable to each institution. Institutional affiliation of the senior author only was used as the basis for developing Table 4.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture was most versatile; having the most contributions in eight of the ten categories. Texas A & M and the University of Florida were the leading contributors in the other two categories. The U.S. Department of Agriculture was the only institution to be represented in the top five in each category. Other institutions ranked in the top five more than once were Oklahoma State, University of Georgia, University of Florida, University of Kentucky and Texas A & M. Not included in this analysis is consideration of department size; i.e., published pages in the *SJAE* per departmental member.

FREQUENCY OF AUTHORSHIP

A final item of interest is publishing frequency by individual contributors. The top contributor has authorship, or co-authorship, on twelve articles in the *SJAE*, with the next highest contributor having eleven. There were many authors with three or more contributions to the *Journal* and nine of these have five or more contributions.

CONCLUSIONS

Although many observations have already been made, a few items to be emphasized are:

(1) The top ten contributors made, in most cases, over 75 percent of total contributions.
(2) U.S. Department of Agriculture was the top contributor in all time periods for amount contributed.
(3) U.S. Department of Agriculture was the top contributor in eight out of ten subject categories.
(4) The top four topics of interest were (1) domestic development, (2) production economics, (3) marketing storage and distribution and (4) natural resource economics.
(5) There is a broad range of institutions, geographically, contributing to the *Journal* with several authors and institutions being frequent contributors.

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