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Librarian Status at US Research Universities: Extending the Typology

by Mary K. Bolin

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A typology of librarian status developed for land grant universities is extended to US research universities. Land grant librarians are tenure-track faculty in 70% of institutions. Librarians in the expanded population have that status slightly more than half the time. Institution size, geographic region, and public/private governance are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

The organizational role and status of academic librarians in the US remains a topic of interest. It can be a controversial and fiercely argued topic. The arguments for and against faculty status reflect the continuing search and struggle for recognition of knowledge and expertise and for a collaborative and collegial role in institutional programs. Faculty status for librarians has the support of the American Library Association (ALA) and its academic division, the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL). Since ALA and the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) issued the "Joint Statement"¹ on faculty status in 1971, the implementation of faculty status among librarians has been widespread but not uniform. Determining whether librarians at a particular institution, or among a population of institutions, are faculty or staff requires asking more than a yes/no question. Features such as rank, tenure, and so on, are crucial in determining the nature of librarian status at a particular institution, and understanding the differences in implementation of that status in different institutions. ACRL has issued a number of statements and guidelines that define faculty status.²⁻⁴ The "ACRL Standards for Faculty Status for College and University Librarians",⁵ describe nine conditions that should be part of librarian faculty status. These include peer review for promotion, eligibility for tenure, access to sabbatical leaves and research funds, and representation in governance, among other things. Those standards acknowledge implicitly that the particulars of faculty status are as important as the status itself.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study is a description and categorization of librarian status at American research universities ($n=119$). The population includes all US universities whose library is a member of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), an organization of 123 libraries in the US and Canada. In addition to that group of ARL libraries, the population includes any land grant universities who are not also ARL members of, and any "flagship" state universities who are neither ARLs nor land grants, e.g., the University of Montana.⁶ All institutions in the population are classified as "Research—Very High" or "Research—High" in the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education.⁷

University websites are the source of data on the status of librarians, including rank system, tenure status, and representation in faculty governance. The typology of librarian status created by the author for land grant universities⁸ is extended to a larger

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population. This approach looks beyond binary categorizations (faculty/staff) by examining particular characteristics of the implementation of models of status. At the same time, it also attempts to move beyond the atomization that is sometimes the result of describing characteristics in isolation from each other, e.g., looking at tenure, representation in governance, etc., without considering how those characteristics relate to each other or co-occur.

“The question of whether a university employee is faculty or staff, and what it means to be in one of those categories, can be viewed through the lens of semantic prototypes...”

The creation of the typology is informed by linguistic analysis. Typology is a concept that is also used in linguistics. Scholars such as Bernard Comrie,⁹ William Croft,¹⁰ and Joseph Greenberg¹¹ have attempted to compare the features (phonological, syntactic, and semantic) of the world's languages, define universal types, and assess their frequency and the ways that types cluster or are correlated. The approach to typology used in this project is similar. The creation of the typology is also informed by the approach to categorization used by prototype semantics. The question of whether a university employee is faculty or staff, and what it means to be in one of those categories, can be viewed through the lens of semantic prototypes and approaches to categorization, which have been discussed by Eleanor Rosch,¹² George Lakoff, and George Lakoff and Mark Johnson,¹³ among others, and which explore the ways that humans cognitively conceive and represent categories. Work by linguists on categorization includes intercultural studies of color terms, kinship terms, and folk taxonomies of plants and animals. Prototype theory views categories as having central and peripheral members. While speakers may not agree on where the boundaries of a category are, there is agreement on where the middle of the category is, or what the best representative of the category is, e.g., a robin or a sparrow is a better example of the English category “bird” than a penguin or turkey. Prototype theory is very relevant to the question of what it means to be a faculty member. If the prototypical example of a bird is a robin, but a penguin is still a bird, then functional wings, flight, size, feathers, beak, egg-laying, and habitat may be among the characteristics considered in determining “birdness,” but it is not necessary to have all the characteristics in order to belong to the category. In the case of faculty, an English professor or chemistry professor may be considered prototypical. The characteristics that give them centrality in the category are teaching, being members of a teaching department and college that generate credit hours, the PhD as a terminal degree, pursuing research and scholarship, and being part of the “academic side” of the organization. Librarians have made the case based on a number of these characteristics. On the other hand, deciding whether a penguin is a bird is not the same as deciding whether a librarian is a faculty member, because it leaves out the political struggle that is part of university governance. Librarians are faculty because there is a certain semantic logic, but also because they have worked on winning that status for themselves, because it may help universities add to the numbers of women faculty and

tenured women, and so on. Organizations can change categories, redefine them, and invent new ones. Nevertheless, librarians could never have achieved faculty status if there were not some cognitive, cultural, and social semantic basis for accepting them in that category.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The author's study of librarian status at land grant universities includes a review of the literature of faculty status, including the history of librarian faculty status, surveys, and arguments for and against faculty status.¹⁴ Literature that deals specifically with research libraries includes a number of studies by ARL on librarian status, such as the study by Tracy Bicknell-Holmes and Kay Logan-Peters of external review for promotion and tenure,¹⁵ Susan A. Massey and Mary Ann Sheble's survey of library faculty organizations,¹⁶ and Jack Siggins, and Ronald Naylor's look at academic status for librarians.¹⁷

Surveys of librarian status include those done by Virgil F. Massman,¹⁸ W. Bede Mitchell,¹⁹ and W. Bede Mitchell and Mary Reichel.²⁰ Shannon Cary²¹ describes an ACRL study of librarian status and participation in governance.²² Janet Krompart and Clara DiFelice²³ did a meta-analysis of 36 faculty status surveys done in the 1970s and 1980s.

Work by linguists on categorization includes intercultural studies of color terms, kinship terms, and folk taxonomies of plants and animals. Approaches to categorization include prototype theory. Lakoff²⁴ discusses a number of aspects of prototype theory, including:

- Family resemblances: “The idea that members of a category may be related to one another without all members having any properties in common that define the category.”
- Centrality: “The idea that some members of a category may be “better examples” of that category than others.”
- Generativity: “Categories that are defined by a generator (a particular member or sub-category) plus rules (or a general principle such as similarity). In some cases, the generator has the status of a central, or ‘prototypical’ category member.”
- Membership gradience: “The idea that at least some categories have degrees of membership and no clear boundaries.”
- Centrality gradience: “The idea that members (or subcategories) which are clearly within the category boundaries may still be more or less central.”

METHODOLOGY, RESEARCH DESIGN, AND DATA ANALYSIS

There are numerous surveys of academic librarian status. The present survey includes data on institutional characteristics and characteristics of librarian status with the goal of creating a meaningful context for interpreting the results. The data gathered includes salient characteristics such as institutional governance (private or public), size, and geography, and salient features of status, including rank systems, administrator title, and tenure status. The typology of status creates a continuum or matrix rather than a binary condition (faculty/staff). Some very salient elements, such as tenure, are given more weight in the creation of the typology.

The methodology is a census of all institutions in the population. Data was found on institutional websites. The number of possible values for each data element was not predetermined.

Institutional Characteristics

- ARL status²⁵ and rank²⁶
- Land grant status²⁷
- Census region of the university (one of four US geographic regions devised by the US Census Bureau)²⁸
- University size (based on ARL rank)
- Public or private institutional governance

Librarian Status Characteristics

- University employee group (faculty or staff)
- Title of library administrator (dean, director, etc.)
- Rank system
 - Professorial ranks (Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor)
 - Parallel ranks (Assistant Librarian, Associate Librarian, Librarian)
 - Librarian ranks (Librarian I, II, III, IV)
 - Other

Type	Frequency	Percent
1: Professorial	33	27.7
2: Other ranks with tenure	28	23.5
3: Other ranks without tenure	13	10.9
4: Non-faculty (staff)	45	37.8
Total	119	100.0

- Tenure eligibility
- Representation on faculty senate

A summary of the typology data is found in Appendix A. The information was found in one or more places on the institutional website, including promotion and tenure documents, faculty handbooks, policy manuals, and so on. The data were compiled in a spreadsheet and imported into SPSS, which was used to create frequencies and cross tabulations. The typology is based on employee group, rank system, and tenure status.

LIBRARIAN STATUS TYPOLOGY

There are three status types in which librarians are faculty, and one in which they are staff. Types:

1. Faculty: Professorial ranks
2. Faculty: Other ranks with tenure
3. Faculty: Other ranks without tenure
4. Non-faculty: Professional or academic staff

The typology was first developed based on data about land grant universities only. The rationale for the typology begins with the idea that professorial rank represents the universal teaching faculty model and is one necessary category. Academic or professional staff status is also a necessary category, since it represents a model in which librarians are not faculty. Between those two end points are “other ranks” (parallel ranks, e.g., Assistant Librarian, and librarian ranks, e.g., Librarian I) with tenure and other ranks without tenure. Tenure is a salient aspect of faculty status, and it plays an important role in creating a typology of status.

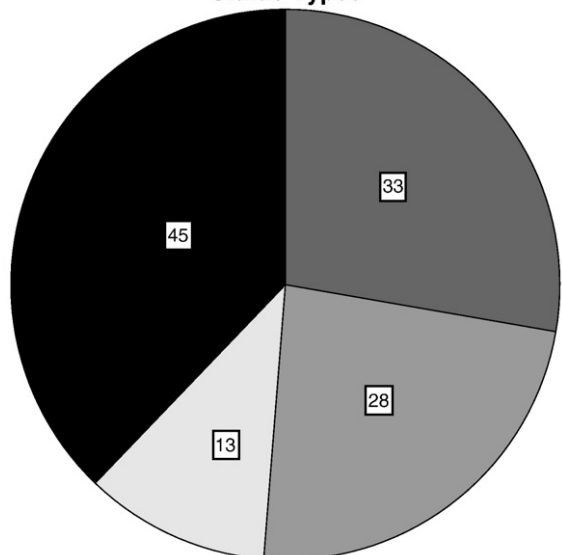
Type 1 and Type 2 are generally readily identified, because librarians who are tenure-track faculty are clearly identified in university documentation. Types 3 and 4, on the other hand, can be harder to distinguish, because some institutions have given librarians a status that parallels or has some features of faculty status.

RESULTS

The distribution of types among US research universities (see Fig. 1 and Table 1):

1. Faculty: Professorial ranks (33)
2. Faculty: Other ranks with tenure (28)

**Figure 1
Distribution of Status Types**



- 1: Professorial
- 2: Other ranks with tenure
- 3: Other ranks without tenure
- 4: Non-faculty (Staff)

Table 2
Librarian Status Type Distribution

Land grant	Frequency	Percent
1: Professorial	21	42
2: Other ranks with tenure	14	28
3: Other ranks without tenure	5	10
4: Non-faculty (staff)	10	20
Total	50	100
<i>ARL</i>		
1: Professorial	20	20.6
2: Other ranks with tenure	24	24.7
3: Other ranks without tenure	11	11.3
4: Non-faculty (staff)	42	43.4
Total	97	100
<i>Public institutions</i>		
1: Professorial	32	35.6
2: Other ranks with tenure	25	27.8
3: Other ranks without tenure	11	12.2
4: Non-faculty (staff)	22	24.4
Total	90	100
<i>Private institutions</i>		
1: Professorial	1	3.4
2: Other ranks with tenure	3	10.3
3: Other ranks without tenure	2	6.9
4: Non-faculty (staff)	23	79.3
Total	29	100

3. Faculty: Other ranks without tenure (13)

4. Non-faculty: Professional or academic staff (45)

Among US research universities, librarians are faculty in approximately 62% of institutions, with tenure-track faculty representing slightly more than half the population. Looking at the distribution of status types in various segments of the population further illuminates this finding (Table 2).

“Among US research universities, librarians are faculty in approximately 62% of institutions, with tenure-track faculty representing slightly more than half the population.”

Land Grants

Among land grant universities, 80% of librarians are faculty, and 70% are on tenure track. At 10%, Type 3, “other ranks without tenure,” is nearly identical with the entire population, but Type 4, librarians as staff, is found only half as often among land grants as in the entire population.

ARL Libraries

There are 97 ARL libraries in the population of 119. In this larger population, the proportions of Type 1 and Type 4 are reversed from their position in the land grant population: the largest category is librarians as staff, although the combination of Types 1 and 2 shows that 45% of the population has librarians who are faculty with tenure, and adding Type 3 to that total shows that more than half of US ARLs have librarians who are faculty.

Public Institutions

There are 90 public institutions in the population. They include all land grants other than Cornell, all public ARLs that are not land grants, and three non-ARL, non-land grant state universities (University of Montana, University of North Dakota, University of South Dakota). More than 75% of public institutions in the population have librarians who are faculty, and more than 60% are on tenure track.

Private Institutions

There are 29 private universities in the population. They are all large research universities, such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Georgetown, and so on. The difference in the distribution of status types between this segment and others is striking. Only one institution has professorial rank (University of Miami) and only six have librarians who are faculty. Nearly 80% have librarians who are staff.

FREQUENCIES FOR THE POPULATION

The basic separation of librarian status into faculty and staff shows that slightly more than three-fifths of the librarians in the population have faculty status for librarians. The details of that status appear in Table 3 and are discussed below.

Institutional Characteristics

Approximately 80% of the institutions in the population are members of ARL. Forty-two percent are land grant universities, and 75% are public institutions. Twenty to thirty percent of the population are located in each of the four census regions, and the population was separated into four groups by size. Forty percent of institutions are their state’s “flagship” university.

Librarian Status Characteristics

Administrator Title

Forty-eight percent of libraries in the population are headed by a dean, which is a title reserved for academic administrators. “Director” is used in 16%, while “University Librarian” is found in one quarter of the population. The “other” category includes titles such as “Vice Provost.”

Rank System

The population is divided neatly into three segments that are identical in size, and one that is somewhat smaller. Professorial, Parallel (i.e. Assistant Librarian parallels Assistant Professor),

Table 3
Summary of Frequencies

	Frequency	Percent
<i>Institutional characteristics</i>		
ARL		
Yes	97	81.5
No	22	18.5
Total	119	100.0
Land grant		
Yes	50	42.0
No	69	58.0
Total	119	100.0
Public		
Public	90	75.6
Private	29	24.4
Total	119	100.0
Size		
Very large	30	25.2
Large	30	25.2
Medium	29	24.4
Small	30	25.2
Total	119	100.0
Census region		
Northeast	27	22.7
Midwest	29	24.4
South	37	31.1
West	26	21.8
Total	119	100.0
<i>Librarian status characteristics</i>		
Administrator		
Dean	57	47.9
Director	19	16.0
University Librarian	30	25.2
Other	13	10.9
Total	119	100.0
Rank system		
Professorial	33	27.7
Parallel	33	27.7
Librarian	33	27.7
Other or undetermined	20	16.8
Total	119	100.0
Tenure		
Yes	61	51.3
No	58	48.7

Table 3 (continued)

	Frequency	Percent
<i>Librarian status characteristics</i>		
Tenure		
Total	119	100.0
ARL		
Senate		
Yes	80	67.2
No	39	32.8
Total	119	100.0
Group		
Faculty	74	62.2
Staff	45	37.8
Total	119	100.0
Type		
1: Professorial	33	27.7
2: Other ranks with tenure	28	23.5
3: Other ranks without tenure	13	10.9
4: Non-faculty (staff)	45	37.8

and Librarian ranks each represent nearly 28% of the population, while “other or undetermined” represents the remaining 17%.

Tenure Eligibility

Slightly more than half the librarians in the population are on tenure track. That number includes faculty only. Librarians at a number of institutions, e.g., the University of California system, are staff who have a form of continuing appointment, but those institutions are not included here among those where librarians have tenure.

Faculty Senate Representation

Librarians are represented on the faculty senate in nearly 70% of institutions, including some institutions where librarians are staff.

CROSS TABULATIONS

Population Characteristics Cross Tabulated with Status Type

Librarian Status Type/Institution Size

As size increases, the likelihood of librarians being faculty decreases. The occurrence of Type 3 (faculty without tenure) is consistently low across the spectrum of size (Table 4). The Medium and Large size categories are similar, with about two-thirds faculty and one-third staff. The size designations are relative. Even the institutions that are deemed “Small” in this population nevertheless belong to Carnegie classification “Research—High” or “Research—Very High.”

Librarian Status Type/Census Region

The faculty status map is an interesting one. In the Northeast, where there are many large private universities, Type 4

Table 4
Cross Tabulation of Librarian Status Type and Institution Size

Librarian Status Type/ Institution Size	Size				Total
	Very Large	Large	Medium	Small	
<i>Type</i>					
1: Professorial	4	6	8	15	33
2: Other ranks with tenure	6	11	6	5	28
3: Other ranks without tenure	4	3	3	3	13
4: Non-faculty (staff)	16	10	12	7	45
Total	30	30	29	30	119

dominates, and Type 1 is rare (Table 5). The Midwest is almost evenly split between Type 1 and Type 4, with the two categories in between much rarer. The South has the most institutions represented in the population, and the distribution is nearly even. The West has a somewhat even distribution of Types 1, 2, and 4. Type 3 is typically the smallest category in any cross tabulation or population segment.

Librarian Status Type/Public/Private Institution

The status types in which librarians are faculty (Types 1–3) are almost unheard of in the private institutions in this population, where nearly 80% of librarians are staff (Type 4). Librarians are faculty with professorial rank (which is nearly always correlated with tenure) in more than one third of public institutions, and are tenure-track faculty more than half the time (Table 6).

Selected Librarian Status Characteristics Cross Tabulated

Administrator/Senate

Librarians with a dean are nearly always represented in the faculty senate (Table 7). Those with a director are more evenly divided, while University Librarian is 40% yes, 60% no.

Table 5
Cross Tabulation of Librarian Status Type and Census Region

Librarian Status Type/ US Census Region	Census Region				Total
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	
<i>Type</i>					
1: Professorial	3	12	9	9	33
2: Other ranks with tenure	6	3	10	9	28
3: Other ranks without tenure	3	2	7	1	13
4: Non-faculty (staff)	16	12	10	7	45
Total	28	29	36	26	119

Table 6
Cross Tabulation of Librarian Status Type and Public/Private Institution

Librarian Status Type/ Public/Private	Public/Private		Total
	Public	Private	
<i>Type</i>			
1: Professorial	32	1	33
2: Other ranks with tenure	25	3	28
3: Other ranks without tenure	11	2	13
4: Non-faculty (staff)	22	23	45
Total	90	29	119

Administrator/Rank System

“Dean” is the most frequent administrative title in the population. It coincides with professorial ranks in nearly half the institutions whose library has a dean. University Librarian accounts for about 25% of the population. It occurs in all the University of California Campuses and in many large private universities, as well as in some state universities, including some larger land grants.

Administrator/Tenure

Dean as administrator has a strong association with librarians who are tenure-track faculty. Director coincides with no tenure (Type 3 or 4) more than three-to-one, while University Librarian coincides with no tenure twice as often as tenure track.

Rank System/Senate

Professorial ranks are an excellent predictor of senate representation, while librarian ranks are split about 50–50.

Tenure/Senate

Librarians who have tenure are represented in the senate. The 60 institutions without tenure either have staff librarians or non-tenured faculty. Forty of those institutions have no senate representation for librarians.

Tenure/Rank System

Professorial rank nearly always correlates with tenure. Parallel ranks are split more equally, while librarian ranks are least likely to correlate with tenure.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The 1999 ACRL survey on faculty status among academic librarians²⁹ assesses the implementation of ACRL’s nine conditions for librarian faculty status and provides a basis for comparison, although it does not explicitly discuss whether librarians in the institutions surveyed are faculty or staff. The survey’s category of doctoral-granting universities (*n*=271) includes all US universities in the present population. Forty-six percent of doctoral-granting institutions in the ACRL survey have librarians who are on tenure track, 53% have collegial governance, and 45.6% have peer review for promotion. Considered together, those three things might be taken as an indication of faculty status. “Tenure” is a condition that is exclusive to faculty, although this data element may include

Table 7
Summary of Cross Tabulation of Librarian Status Characteristics

Administrator/Senate	Senate		Total
	Yes	No	
<i>Administrator</i>			
Dean	50	7	57
Director	11	8	19
University librarian	12	18	30
Other	7	6	13
Total	80	39	119

Administrator/Rank System	Rank system				Total
	Professorial	Parallel	Librarian	Other/undet.	
<i>Administrator</i>					
Dean	26	15	13	3	57
Director	2	6	8	3	19
University librarian	5	8	7	10	30
Other	0	4	5	4	13
Total	33	33	33	20	119

Administrator/Tenure	Tenure		Total
	Yes	No	
<i>Administrator</i>			
Dean	44	13	57
Director	4	15	19
University librarian	10	20	30
Other	3	10	13
Total	61	58	119

Rank System/Senate	Senate		Total
	Yes	No	
<i>Rank system</i>			
Professorial	33	0	33
Parallel	27	6	33
Librarian	17	16	33
Other or undetermined	3	17	20
Total	80	39	119

Table 7 (continued)

Tenure/Senate	Senate		Total
	Yes	No	
<i>Tenure</i>			
Yes	60	0	60
No	20	39	59
Total	80	39	119
Tenure/Rank System	Tenure		Total
	Yes	No	
<i>Rank system</i>			
Professorial	30	3	33
Parallel	19	14	33
Librarian	9	24	33
Other or undetermined	0	20	20
Total	58	58	119

continuing appointment systems of some librarians who are academic staff. In any case, if an estimated 45% to 50% of librarians at all the doctoral-granting universities surveyed by ACRL are tenure-track faculty, that number is close to the approximately 51% who have that status in the present population of US research universities.

The typology that was created based on land grant universities is still useful in this expanded population. It reveals the basic divisions of faculty and staff and the salient characteristics of rank and tenure. The typology allows comparison of institutional characteristics such as size, segments of the population such as private or public universities, and cross tabulation of other librarian status characteristics such as administrator title or senate representation. It has proven both valid and reliable: as a way of organizing information about librarian status, and as a way of comparing institutions and population segments.

“The distribution of types among land grants showed that 80% of librarians are faculty, and 70% on tenure track, leaving 20% as staff.”

Extending the typology to a larger population is revealing. The distribution of types among land grants showed that 80% of librarians are faculty, and 70% on tenure track, leaving 20% as staff. In the expanded population of US research libraries, the proportions are 62% faculty, 51% tenure track, and 37% staff, i.e., the rate of librarians as staff is nearly doubled in the larger population. When only the public institutions in the population are considered, however, 76% of librarians are faculty, and 64% on tenure track. Conversely, among private institutions, the

proportions are reversed: 80% of librarians are staff, and only 13% are tenure-track faculty. Among all segments of the population except private universities, Type 3, faculty who are not on tenure track, is the least common type.

The status of librarians can be viewed through several of the aspects of prototype theory. While they are not central or prototypical members of the “faculty” category, it can be argued that there is a family resemblance among teaching faculty and librarians, that in some institutions faculty status is a graded category, with librarians having a lesser degree of membership (with their status qualified by an adjective such as “special”), and that a prototypical teaching faculty member is the generator for the category, with librarian membership generated by the application of rules. It can also be argued that the true category is actually something broader, such as “academic” or “academic staff/professional” and that librarians and “faculty” or “teaching faculty” are both members of that category, along with other groups.

The results of applying the status typology to this population raise many more questions. Two obvious areas for further research are to look more closely at particular segments of the population and to examine each status type more closely as well. The differences in status types between public and private universities are very interesting, as is the geographic distribution of types. Type 4, in which librarians are not faculty but staff, needs further investigation. A closer examination of Type 4 libraries might yield another typology that reflects the variations in academic staff status. Being designated “faculty” is not a predictor of the details of that status, and the same is true of being designated “staff.”

Another way of looking more closely at the typology categories is to analyze the semantics of the types and their components. “Faculty,” “staff,” “tenure,” “dean,” and so on, have particular and significant meanings in higher education.

Linguistic typology and prototype semantics have been touched on here, but further linguistic analysis using those and other concepts and techniques could shed more light on librarian status.

APPENDIX A. SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.acalib.2008.06.005.

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