





Table 2 gives the top author contributors over the history of SIGITE and RIIT, down to those who have contributed to seven papers or more. Included are the institutions to which they have belonged, and the author positions they have occupied (first author, second author, etc.). Those who have been regular attenders at SIGITE/RIIT will recognize many of these names, and we acknowledge their many and significant contributions to these conferences.

Another way to look at all the authors for SIGITE/RIIT papers is to look at how many authors have contributed to how many papers; this information is summarized in Table 3. For example, 940 of the 1269 unique authors who have contributed to SIGITE and RIIT have authored only one paper; conversely, only one author has contributed 25 papers (see Table 3).

# of Authors	# of Papers Authored
940	1
161	2
54	3
30	4
28	5
14	6
11	7
8	8
5	9
0	10
2	11
1	12
3	13
3	14
2	15
1	16
2	17
1	18
1	21
1	23
1	25

**Table 3: Number of Authors who have authored the given number of papers at SIGITE/RIIT**

### 3.3 Results – Institutions

First authors who have published in SIGITE and RIIT have come from 263 institutions. A complete listing of these institutions is too long for this paper, but may be found at: <http://www.et.byu.edu/~luntb/SIGITE/institutions.xlsx>. As many attendees know, there are some institutions which are particularly active in these conferences. Table 4 lists the institutions providing the most first authors, from the top down to those providing 5 first authors. In Table 4, we see that the top 10 institutions (those with 19 or more first authors) account for 360 of the first authors at SIGITE/RIIT. It is also of interest to note that there have been 163 institutions that have provided one first author.

Institution	# of Papers
BYU	174
Rochester IT	170
Purdue Univ	104
Univ of Cincinnati	102
Kennesaw State Univ	89
US Military Acad	83
SPSU	69
Illinois Institute of Tech	52
Penn College of Technology	41
DePaul Univ	37
East Carolina Univ	37
Georgia Southern Univ	37
Michigan Technological Univ	37
George Mason Univ	36
Univ of Washington Tacoma	35
Mount Royal Univ	32
Purdue Univ, Calumet	31
Univ of New Hampshire	28
Capella Univ	25
Drexel Univ	24
Univ of Helsinki	23
Georgia Gwinnett Coll	22
Western New England College	21
Univ of Houston	20
Univ of Mass at Boston	20
Free Univ of Bozen-Bolzano	19
Penn State Univ	18
NJIT	17
Armstrong Atlantic State Univ	16
Central Michigan Univ	16
Lamar Univ	15
Univ of the East Philippines	15
Universidad El Bosque	15
King Saud Univ	13
Univ of Central Florida	13
Southern Illinois Univ	12
UC Berkeley	12
Fairmont State Univ	11
La Salle Univ	11
Northern Kentucky Univ	10
Nova Southeastern Univ	10
Penn State Worthington Scranton	10

**Table 4: Institutions with the most papers in SIGITE/RIIT**

### 3.3 Results – Submissions

Unfortunately, for the first two years of the conference (2003, 2004) the data for session paper submissions numbers has been lost. Since that time, we have a complete record of the total number of submissions as well as our acceptance rate, Table 5.

Looking at the numbers of submissions over the years, they began with volatility in the first three years, then had a number of years of relative stability, but have shown a small but noticeable decline in the past 5 years.

Year	# Submissions (Papers)	# Accepted (Papers)	Acceptance Rate
2005	130	81	62.3%
2006	36	25	69.4%
2007	102	42	41.2%
2008	76	39	51.3%
2009	78	39	50%
2010	70	34	48.6%
2011	95	49	51.6%
2012*	87	49	56.3%
2013*	94	40	42.6%
2014*	95	41	43.2%
2015*	80	34	42.5%
2016*	87	35	40.2%
2017*	69	29	40.0%
2018	59	24	40.7%
2019	57	23	40.4%

\* SIGITE/RIIT Combined

Table 5: Submissions Summary, SIGITE/RIIT, 2005-2019

### 3.3 Results – Presentations

Considering the slight decline of session paper submissions in the past few years, along with the desire of the community to keep the acceptance rate around 40%, it could be confusing to note that the total number of presentations has been on the increase during that same time period. It is also of note that the number of lightning talks and poster presentations has steadily risen in that same period.

As the conference balances its needs of attracting participants by running a full and exciting conference program of presentations, as well as the authors need of keeping a lower acceptance rate, the balance of increasing the numbers of lightning talks and poster presentations has been key in increasing the overall number of total presentations at the conference.

### 4 Recommendations

While the results of this paper cannot be construed as definitive, through the time spent in the conference, the ACM SIG board Aand being SIGITE Conference Chairs, the authors feel that there is enough evidence to offer some recommendations.

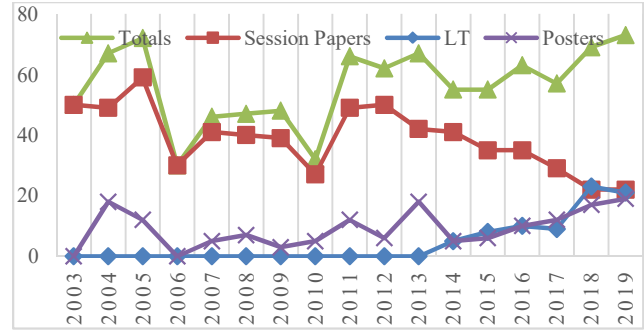


Chart 1: Presented Articles (Total Presentations, Session Papers, Lightning Talks, Posters)

Over the past few years, there has been a movement by the conference program chairs to see if the authors of unaccepted (yet, still appropriate) papers would be agreeable to participating in the conference as either a Lightning Talk or a Poster. This movement has resulted in keeping total participation (articles presented as well as total number of attendees) high in the face of lower paper submission numbers while keeping the acceptance rate at forty percent. We feel this approach keeps the conference filled with meaningful contributions and strengthens it as a venue for faculty publication, and we recommend this practice continue.

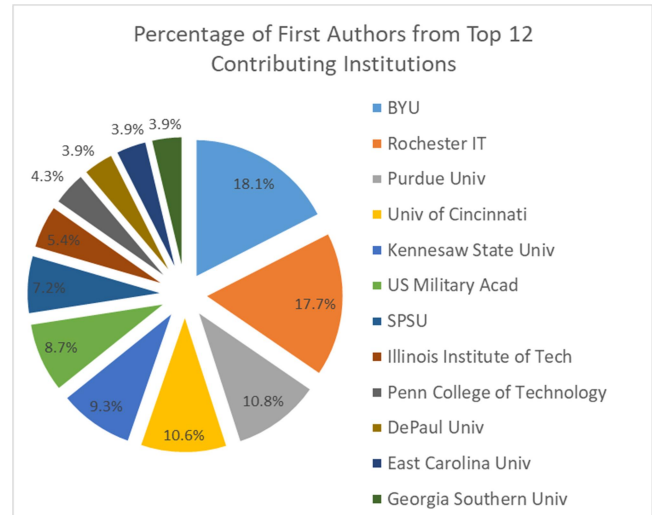


Chart 2: Percentage of First Authors from Top 12 Contributing Institutions

### 5 Conclusion

Our findings show that 44.37% of contributing institutions have provided a single paper to SIGITE and RIIT, while 10.3% of contributing institutions have provided 10 or more papers.

In our analysis of institutions, BYU and RIT lead in number of publications, with 14.3% of all published papers coming from these institutions. Out of all 406 contributing institutions, the average number of papers per institution is 5.9, with 42 institutions publishing 10 or more papers since 2003.

The data indicates that while SIGITE/RIIT are broad in the number of institutions and authors, there is a clear driving body of participants who regularly support IT education and research.

An analysis of both authors and institutions show several participants who have commenced publications in SIGITE/RIIT after 2003. This is significant as it indicates new blood in the SIGITE community and provides reassurances as to both the longevity and significance of IT as an academic discipline.

We wish to thank all those who have chosen to share their contributions and research to the SIGITE community.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Lunt, Barry M., Kaylee Richmond, Dale C. Rowe, A Profile of SIGITE/RIIT Authors, *Proceedings of SIGITE 2016*, Boston, MA, USA, Oct 2016
- [2] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE 2003*, Lafayette, IN, USA, Oct 2003
- [3] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE 2004*, Salt Lake City, UT, USA, Oct 2004
- [4] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE 2005*, Newark, NJ, USA, Oct 2005
- [5] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE 2006*, Minneapolis, MN, USA, Oct 2006
- [6] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE 2007*, Destin, FL, USA, Oct 2007
- [7] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE 2008*, Cincinnati, OH, USA, Oct 2008
- [8] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE 2009*, Fairfax, VA, USA, Oct 2009
- [9] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE 2010*, Midland, MI, USA, Oct 2010
- [10] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE 2011*, West Point, NY, USA, Oct 2011
- [11] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE/RIIT 2012*, Calgary, Canada, Oct 2012
- [12] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE/RIIT 2013*, Orlando, FL, USA, Oct 2013
- [13] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE/RIIT 2014*, Atlanta, GA, USA, Oct 2014
- [14] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE/RIIT 2015*, Chicago, IL, USA, Oct 2015
- [15] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE/RIIT 2016*, Boston, MA, IL, USA, Oct 2016
- [16] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE/RIIT 2017*, Rochester, NY, USA, Oct 2016
- [17] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE/RIIT 2018*, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, USA, Oct 2018
- [18] SIGITE, *Proceedings of SIGITE/RIIT 2019*, Tacoma, WA, USA, Oct 2019