

## A Bibliometric Analysis of the Journal of Academic Librarianship

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### ABSTRACT

*In the Journal of Academic Librarianship majority of the documents published, during 1999. The geographical distribution of contributions of various countries shows that USA has the highest publications i.e. 1498 (80.84%). India has published 8 papers in the journal. India ranks at 11th among the top countries in the Journal of Academic Librarianship. The distribution of rank wise publications of organizations shows that 76(3.60%) publications come from the University of Houston which ranks first. The key word analysis show that the keyword "Academic libraries" account for highest numbers of articles with 30 times appearance in publications. There is higher number of collaborations by single authors as compared to multiple authors and degree of collaboration is 0.27.*

**Keyword:** Bibliometric Analysis; The Journal of Academic Librarianship; Citation; Research Growth.

### Introduction

Periodicals are the primary source of information and an important media for communication. They play a major role for communicating the latest research findings and publishing the articles containing the current development in any field of knowledge. Information is one of the most important resources for a nation and forms the integral base for the economic. Information has been growing out in an exponential rate which is often referred to as information explosion. Similarly the periodical publication has also been increasing day by day since the first scientific the journal started publication in 1665. The periodicals are the indicators of literature growth in any field of knowledge.



## Review of Literature

**Schrader (1985)** in this study examined the bibliometric patterns in the articles published by the former Journal of Education for Librarianship (JEL) during its first 24 volumes of existence from 1960 to 1984. Data from each issue of JEL were collected and analyzed using SPSS. **Hulagabali (2012)** in their paper extracted the Library and Information Science (LIS) journals with the aid of bibliometric methods. The study covers year-wise, country-wise and language-wise distribution of LIS journals archived in Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). **Brumana et al. (2014)** extracted and analyzed technological innovation, organization and work. Although technological innovation remained a debated topic in the academic literature during the past years, its implications for organizational processes seem still not sufficiently theorized and empirically investigated. **Saravanan & Dominic (2014)** conducted bibliometric analysis of a leading journal in Palaeobotany and Palynology, 'Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology'. The study, based on Web of Science TM as the tool reveals that 1821 authors have contributed 903 papers during the years 2003 to 2012. **Jena, Swain & Sahoo (2012)** analyzed of the study, nine volumes (Vol 49 to 57) containing 36 issues of "Annals of Library and Information Studies" published during the year 2002 to 2010 have been taken up for evaluation. **Swain, Swain & Rautaray (2013)** in their study to examine the scholarly communications in Library Review (LR) from 2007 to 2011 and to reveal key aspects of its publication trends. **Thanuskodi (2011)** conducted a bibliometric analysis which is used to study in detail the bibliographic features of the articles and citation analysis of reference appended at the end of each article, published in journal of chemistry from 2005-2009.

## The Journal of Academic Librarianship

The Journal of Academic Librarianship, an international and refereed journal, publishes articles that focus on problems and issues germane to college and university libraries. JAL provides a forum for authors to present research findings and, where applicable, their practical applications and significance; analyze policies, practices, issues, and trends; speculate about the future of academic librarianship; present analytical bibliographic essays and philosophical treatises. JAL also brings to the attention of its readers information about hundreds of new and recently published books in library and information science, management, scholarly communication, and higher education. JAL, in addition, covers management and discipline-based software and information policy developments. Full text is available from Ebsco's Academic Search Full TEXT Elite, UMI's ProQuest, and H.W. Wilson's Education Abstracts Full Text.

## Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of the study are as follows.

- To identify publication patrons of the *JAL*
- To know the growth of research in the *JAL*
- To find prolific authors and their citations
- Authorship pattern of contribution
- To identify most frequently used keywords
- To know the institutions wise distribution of the contributions and geographical distribution of the publications



## Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope of the study is to analyse the 1835 articles contributions in 90 issues of 15 volumes of The Journal of Academic Librarianship.

## Methodology

This study is based on the scientific productions in bibliometrics as reflected in Science Citation Index (SCI). The time period considered in this study is from 1999 to 2014. A search was carried out in WOS database to get an overall picture of the size of the *Journal of Academic Librarianship*. SCI were searched by publication name field (Journal of Academic Librarianship\*) by limiting it to the period between 1999 and 2014. The search was performed on the 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2015. Finally, the evaluation was based on parameters including authors, countries, institutions, journals, growth rate, document types, and language.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

**Table 1: Document type**

Sl. No.	Document types	No of Record (n=1853)	Percentage (%)
1	Article	886	47.81
2	Book review	729	39.34
3	Editorial material	187	10.09
4	Review	26	0.81
5	Correction	12	0.65
6	Proceedings paper	11	0.59
7	Letter	10	0.54
8	Software review	9	0.49
9	Bibliography	2	0.11
10	Database review	2	0.11

Table 1 shows the different types of documents covered in the journal, soft computing. It is found that out of 1853 documents types, majority of the documents are articles i.e. 886 (47.81%), followed by 729 Book review (39.34%), 187 editorial materials (10.9%), 26 Review (0.81%) 12 corrections (0.65 %), 11 Proceedings paper (0.59%), 10 Letter (0.54), 9 Software review (0.49%) and 1 each Bibliographical item and Database review representing 0.11% respectively.

**Figure 1: Year wise Publication**

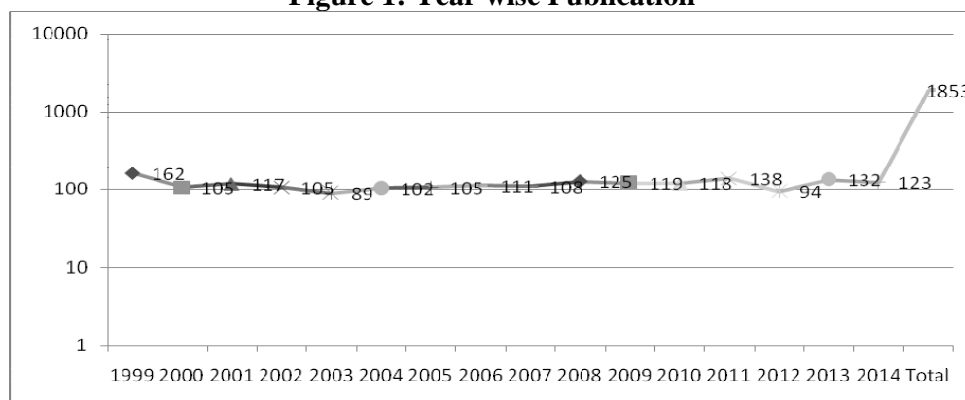


Figure 1 shows the year wise distribution of publications in the journal. It is found that during the year 1999 the highest number of publications were published i.e. 162 (8.74%), followed by 2011 were 138 (7.45%), 2013 were 132 (7.12%), 2008 were 125 (6.75%) and 2014 were 123 (6.64%) publications were published. It is found that in the year 2003 only 89 (4.80%) publications were published as this is very less in number compared to other years.

**Figure 2: Growth of Research in journal of academic librarianship**

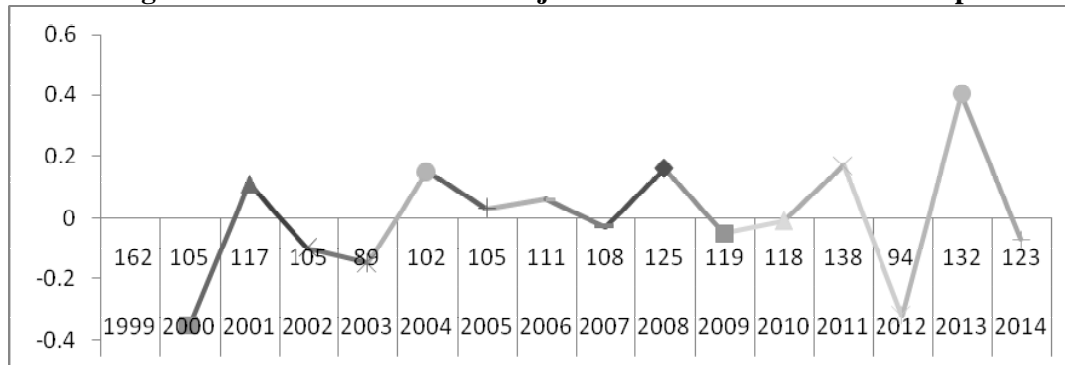


Figure 2 shows the growth of research in journal of academic librarianship. In the initial time period, up to 2003, the growth rate decreases uniformly. In 2008 the growth rate increased and in 2013 the growth rate goes up to 0.40% of the previous year. On the whole there is no uniformity in the growth or decline in the journal of academic librarianship research. The years 2000, 2002, 2003, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2014 witnesses negative growth. The average growth rate is -0.10 which shows that every year the journal of academic librarianship

**Figure 3: Country wise publications**

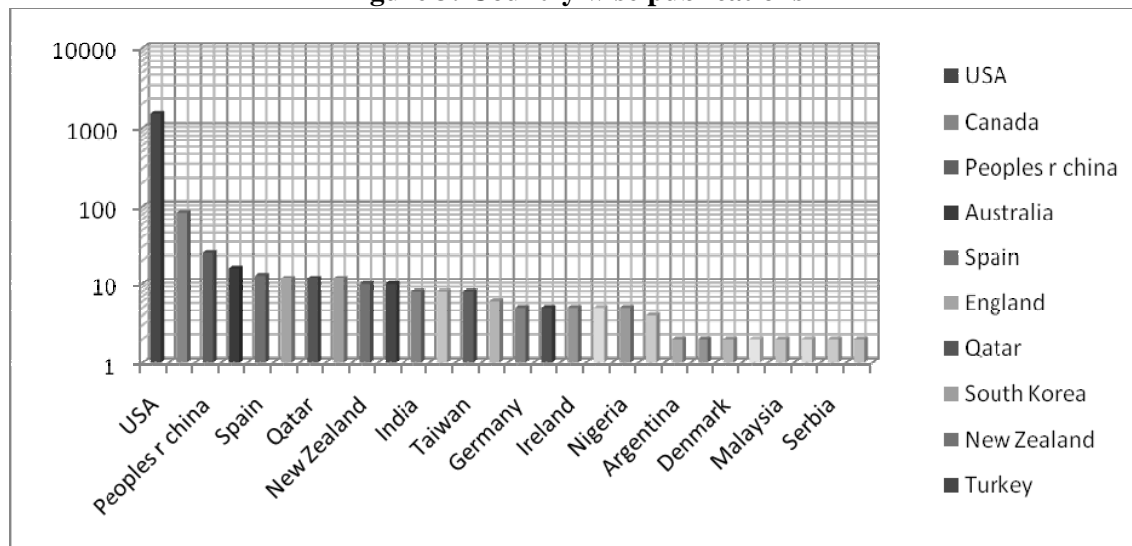


Figure 3 shows the geographical distribution of contributions of various countries. Out of this U.S.A. has the highest publications i.e.1498 (80.84%) compared to other countries, next is Canada i.e. 84 (4.53%) contributions, China with i.e.25 (1.35%) and very least contributed countries are Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Malaysia, Mexico, Serbia and UAE with 2 each ( 0.11% ) respectively.



**Table 2: Country-wise collaboration**

Countries	USA	CA	CN	AU	ES	ENG	QT	SK	NZ	TUR	IND	ISRL	TW	SA
USA	1498	6	3	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
CANADA	6	84	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHINA	3	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
AUSTRALIA	1	2	0	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SPAIN	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENGLAND	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QATAR	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
SOUTH KOREA	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
TURKEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
ISRAEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
TAIWAN	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
SOUTH AFRICA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

The table 2 shows the country-wise collaboration. It is found that the USA and Canada are the highly collaborative countries with 6 publications in the Journal of Academic Librarianship followed by South Korea and USA with 4 contributions and USA with China 3 contributions and etc.

**Table 3: Author wise publications Citation wise Distribution**

Sl. No	Author Name	No of Record	Total Citation	H-Index
1	Hernon, Peter	41	136	7
2	Coyle, Karen	24	91	5
3	Little, Geoffrey	23	16	2
4	Dugan, RE	23	22	2
5	Shuler, John A.	22	28	3
6	McKinzie, Steve	22	0	0
7	Kohl, David F.	19	7	2
8	Williams, Delmus E.	18	0	0
9	vanDuinkerken, Wyoma	16	0	0
10	Seale, Maura	16	1	1

Table 3 shows that the highly contributed author is Mr. Hernon, Peter from Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College USA as he contributed 41 publications and he got 136 citations and attains the first rank and followed by Coyle, Karen, Little, Geoffrey, Dugan Shuler, John A., McKinzie, Steve, etc.

**Table 4: Authorship Pattern of Contribution**

Year	Single Author	Two Author	Three Author	Four Author	Five Author	Six Author	Eight Author	Total
1999	143	16	3	0	0	0	0	162
2000	84	8	10	3	0	0	0	105
2001	95	15	6	1	0	0	0	117
2002	83	16	6	0	0	0	0	105
2003	76	11	1	0	1	0	0	89



<b>2004</b>	70	19	13	0	0	0	0	<b>102</b>
<b>2005</b>	72	23	10	0	0	0	0	<b>105</b>
<b>2006</b>	79	24	8	0	0	0	0	<b>111</b>
<b>2007</b>	76	14	13	3	2	0	0	<b>108</b>
<b>2008</b>	94	23	6	0	2	0	0	<b>125</b>
<b>2009</b>	89	18	9	3	0	0	0	<b>119</b>
<b>2010</b>	92	13	10	2	0	0	1	<b>118</b>
<b>2011</b>	98	27	7	5	1	0	0	<b>138</b>
<b>2012</b>	58	24	9	1	1	1	0	<b>94</b>
<b>2013</b>	67	44	15	5	1	0	0	<b>132</b>
<b>2014</b>	75	31	15	0	1	1	0	<b>123</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1853</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>72.91</b>	<b>17.59</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4 explicates the authorship pattern of contributions. Out of 1853 articles, a single author has contributed with 1351(72.91%), followed by two authors of articles were published with 326(17.59%), followed by three authors of articles were contributed with 141(7.61%), followed by four authors of articles were contributed with 23(1.24%), followed by five authors of articles were contributed with 9(0.49%), articles were published from eight and more than eight authors 2(0.11%), and followed by eight authors of articles were contributed with 1(0.05%) respectively.

**Table 5: Frequency of Keywords**

Sl. No.	Keywords	No	Sl. No.	Keywords	No
1	Academic Libraries	30	12	Librarianship	5
2	Information Literacy	27	13	Publishing	5
3	Open access	15	14	Institutional Repositories	4
4	Assessment	13	15	Value of Libraries	4
5	Faculty	9	16	Higher Education	4
6	Library Instruction	8	17	College Students	4
7	Scholarly Communication	7	18	Academic Librarians	4
8	Perceptions	6	19	Evaluation	4
9	Academic library	6	20	Information Seeking	4
10	eBooks	6	21	Library Services	4
11	Undergraduate	5	22	Student Learning	4

Table 5 shows that List of Keywords. Publications convey precisely the thought contents of the papers. The potency of information concentrated on the titles of the papers is more than the rest of the section of the papers. Therefore, if a word occurs more frequently than expected, then it reflects the emphasis given by the authors about the research field of their interest. The important words called 'Keyword' are one of the best indicators to understand and grasp instantaneously the thought content of the papers, methodologies used and areas of research addressed to the high frequency keywords were "Academic libraries" is topped with 30 publications with followed by next "Information literacy" has scored with 27 publications.



**Table 6: Organizations wise Distribution and citation**

Sl. No	Organizations	TP (Results found)	Citation	H-Index
1	University of Houston	76	5	1
2	Washington state university	69	21	3
3	Simmons college	68	199	9
4	Georgetown university	64	15	3
5	University of Illinois system	57	84	5
6	PCSHE	47	191	8
7	UTMD Anderson Cancer Centre	42	0	0
8	University of Illinois Chicago	38	38	3
9	Texas A M University System	34	108	5
10	University Of North Carolina	29	122	5

The table 6 depicts names of the first 10 Institutions along with their Total Citations Scores, Citation per Article and h-index are given. The h-index is minimum of 1 to a maximum of 8. Among the institutions ‘Simmons College’ contains the highest number of citation per article 199.

### Findings and Conclusions

The present study leads to the following findings, the different types of documents covered in the Journal of Academic Librarianship are 1853 in number. Out of these, majority of the documents are articles i.e. 886 (77.81%), The year wise distribution of publications shows that during the year 1999 the highest number of publications were published i.e. 162 (8.74%), The growth of research in journal of academic librarianship. In the initial time period, up to 2003, the growth rate decreases uniformly. In 2008 the growth rate increased and in 2013 the growth rate goes up to 0.40% of the previous year. The geographical distribution of contributions of various countries, Out of this U.S.A. has the highest publications i.e.1498 (80.84%) compared to other countries, The highly contributed author is Mr. Herson, Peter from Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College USA as he contributed 41 publications and he got 136 citations and attains the first rank, The authorship pattern of contributions. Out of 1853 articles, a single author has contributed with 1351(72.91%), followed by two authors of articles were published with 326(17.59%), followed by three authors of articles were contributed with 141(7.61%), The important words called ‘Keyword’ are one of the best indicators to understand and grasp instantaneously the thought content of the papers, methodologies used and areas of research addressed to the high frequency keywords were “Academic libraries” is topped with 30 publications with followed by next “Information literacy” has scored with 27 publications. The distribution of organization rank wise publications. In this 76(4.1%) publications come from the University of Houston, it’s the first rank. The Citations Scores, Citation per Article and h-index are given. The h-index is minimum of 1 to a maximum of 8. Among the institutions ‘Simmons College’ contains the highest number of citation per article 199.

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