

## Citation Analysis of the Journal of Labour Economics

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***Abstracts** - The present Study investigates citation analysis of A Journal of Labour Economics. The analysis indicates that 195 articles were published during 2015-2019. This study analysis the Volume-wise distribution of research contributions, Gender wise, Average Number of Research, Subject wise Contribution, Authorship pattern, and Degree of Collaboration.*

**Keywords:** Citation analysis, Authorship pattern, Degree of Collaboration, Journal of Labour Economics, Research Contribution.

### **Introduction**

A Journal of Labour Economics is a field of Study that has become increasingly relevant in our Globalized Financial zed Society. The economy is part of our Globalized financial zed society. The economy consists of several aspects of labour economics with demand and supply of labour services, distribution of income, personnel economics , Unions and collective bargaining and labour etc.The Study of economics is very large field with a rich history that has been Explored and examined by hundred to politicians.

Simple and brief definition of economics is the Study utilizes its restricted assets, financial aspects of is a social science that deal with the production. Distribution and consumption of goals and Services, economics focuses heavily on the four factors of production which are land, Labour and Capital, enterprise.

### **Citation Analysis**

Citation analysis is a quantitative technique used to measure the document by arranging the citation in some kind of ranking order. It also studies the growth and structure of literature on any subject. Gross and Gross has first recorded the word citation analysis in his articlein (1927). Citation analysis is one of the most regularly used techniques of Bibliometrics. Citation is an analytical tool for examining reference is also a branch of information science to look at subject focus of post graduate students and determining their journal needs.

The word Bibliometrics was first introduced by Alen prichards in the year 1969 in preference to the term statistical bibliography coined by Hulme in 1923.Roy identified Bibliometrics as a

study of the process of information used by evaluate the quality of resources and their distribution by statistical methods. A large number of citation analysis in India also several such studies have been attempted on different subject like Bio-chemistry, Microbiology, soil sciences, solar Energy etc. An article by Gross-Gross in 1927 was perhaps the first citation analysis he applied method simple statistical to the grading of scientific serials according to their relating the importance based on citation from source journal.

### **Definitions**

Garfield defines “Citation analysis is the examination of the frequency, patterns and graphs of citations in documents”. The general analysis of collections of documents is known as Bibliometrics and citation analysis is a key part of that field.

Citation analysis is a technique of Bibliometrics study of literature based upon some degree of relationship between citing and cited articles of documents.

“Citation analysis” refers to reference in one text to another text, with information on where that text can be found.

### **Need for Citation Analysis**

Citation analysis is one of best techniques of Bibliometrics for analyzing the document. Now a day’s libraries are facing many problems in the procurement of books, subscription of journals, shrinking of the Library budget, lack of space etc. To overcome this problem, we look for an alternative system for collection development and provide a quality document to the user community. Used for citation analysis is one of the ways to prove to be one of the most essential and needful study.

### **About source journal**

The Journal of Labour Economics is an academic journal, published in quarterly by the University of Chicago press on international research examining issues affecting the economy as well as social and private behaviour. Journal of Labour Economics has been selected the main tool for Study. There are 23 issues and 5 volumes were selected for the Study in the period of 2015-2019.

### **Scope of the Study**

The present Study is focused in the analysis of the research contribution from the source Journal of Labour Economics and covers 20 issues from volume 33 to 37 during 2015-2019. The research Contributions were analyzed according to the objectives of the Study.

### **Methodology**

A total of 33 to 37 volumes were selected for the present study. The data collected on the content page of the research articles. Author name and their affiliations, volume-wise distribution of research publication.

## Objective of the Study

The present is an attempt to investigate mainly on the following objectives

- To find out the volume wise distribution of research contribution in each volume.
- To know the Gender wise distribution of article.
- To identify the average number of research Contribution in each volume of the Source Journal.
- To find out the subject wise distribution of articles.
- To understand the authorship pattern and degree collaboration

## Review of Related Literature:

Kumar & Reddy.(2012) showed the findings that journals were the most utilized reference materials in the dissertation. This Study could serve as a user study with implication for collection development and user services designing in libraries. It increasing trend towards collaborative research in the field of the neutrino in India. Majority of researchers find Indian journals as a more accessible channel for publication of their research work. Ramesh & Nagaraju.(2000) they analysed the indian journal of information during from 1995 to 1999. The finding of the study shows that 901 citation were drawn from 138 article and also most ooffff the citation were drawn from boooooks and periodical then other sources. these analysis will be helpful for the special library management and also useful for specialist readers to selecting the appropriate journals in their field. Khan, Moonis Ali & Yuh-shan.(2012) Identified the top cited articles published in environmental science journals listed in journal citation reports. The web of science database was used to retrieve the top cited articles having 500 or more total citations from their publication to 2010.This Study also highlights the top productive institutions and countries. We also observed this analysis could not be considered as direct measures of the impact or importance of a particular scholarly work but rather provides a marker of its recognition within the scientific community.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

**Table-1 Volume wise distribution of research contributions**

Year	Volume number	No. of Issues	No.of Articles	%
2015	33	4	38	19.49
2016	34	4	50	25.64
2017	35	4	29	14.87
2018	36	4	28	14.36
2019	37	4	50	25.64
Total		20	195	100

Table-1 presents the volume wise distribution of research articles in 33 to 37 volumes. Each volume contains 4 issues. A total of 195 research articles are identified. The Highest number of articles founded in the year 2016 and 2019 in volume 34 and 37 with 50(25.64%) research contributions. Followed by 2015 with 38(19.49%) articles in volume 33, followed by 2017 with 29(14.87%) research contribution in volume 35 and 2018 with 28(14.35%) articles in volume 36.

**Table-2 Gender wise Distribution Research Contribution**

Year	Male	Female	Total
2015	23	15	38
2016	24	25	50
2017	24	05	29
2018	22	06	28
2019	34	16	50
Total	128	67	195

It can be observed from table 2, out of 195 research contributions, there are 128(65.64%) males and 67(34.36%) are female researchers. This shows that female researcher's contributions were very less than males researchers.

**Table-3 Average number of research contribution in each volume**

No. of Volumes	Total No. of Articles	Average
5	195	39

Table-3 reveals the average no of Article per volume. The Study reveals research articles in 20 issues of 5 volumes of the source Journal is 195 and the average number of research articles per accounting with 39.

**Table-4 Subject wise Contribution of research Articles**

Subject	No. of Research Articles	%
Labour Economics	52	26.66
International Economics	40	20.51
Financial Economics	30	15.38
Economics Development and Growth	21	10.76
Social Related system	16	8.20
Macro Economics and Related topics	15	7.69
Production	13	6.6
Economics Land and Energy	08	4.10

Table- 4 Present the Distribution of research Article Contribution in Economics Subject out of 195 Research Articles. The highest number of article is 52(26.66%) on Labour Economics, Followed by International Economics with 40(20.51%), Financial Economics with 30(15.38%), Economics Development and Growth with 21(10.76%), Social Related System with 16(8.20%), Macro Economics and related topics with 15(7.69%), Production with 13(6.6%), and Economics Land and Energy with 8(4.10%).

**Table-5 Contribution of Authorship Pattern**

No. of Authors	No. of research Contribution	%	Cumulative number	Cumulative %
Single Author	47	24.10	47	24.10
Double Authors	73	37.44	120	61.54
Three Authors	75	38.46	195	99.99
Total	195	100		100

Table-5 Examines that the authorship pattern of research articles presents the three authors research contribution with 75 (38.46%) Followed by Double Authors research Contribution with 73(37.44%). And single Author research contribution with 47(24.10%).

### Degree of Collaboration

The degree of collaboration is defined as the ratio of the number of collaborative research papers to the total number of research papers in the discipline during a certain period of time. The formula suggested by Subramanyam is used in this Study. It is expressed as where;

$$DC = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

DC is the degree of collaboration in a discipline.

Nm is the number of multi-authored research papers in the discipline published during a year.

Ns is the number of single authored research papers in the discipline published during a year

$$DC = \frac{Nm}{Nm + Ns}$$

$$DC = \frac{148}{47 + 148}$$

$$DC = \frac{148}{195}$$

$$DC = \frac{148}{195}$$

$$DC = 0.76$$

**Table-6: Degree of Collaboration in year wise**

Year	Single Author	Double Authors	Three Authors	Total Articles	DC
2015	13	10	15	38	0.66
2016	12	18	20	50	0.76
2017	04	14	11	29	0.86
2018	04	13	11	28	0.85
2019	14	18	18	50	0.72
Total	47	73	75	195	0.76

Table 6 Represents Degree of Collaboration in year wise. In the Study, the degree of collaboration of all years is almost same of the mean value as 0.76.

### Findings and Conclusion

The following are some of the findings and conclusion that were identified from the Study.

Table-1 it is observed that a total of 195 research articles are identified. The Highest number of articles found in the year 2016 and 2019 in volume 34 and 37 with 50(25.64%) research contributions. Followed by 2015 with 38(19.49%) articles in volume 33 and respectively.

Table 2 deals with out of 195 research contributions, there are 128(65.64%) males and 67(34.36%) are female researchers. This shows that female researcher's contributions were very less than male's researchers.

Table-3 reveals the research articles in 20 issues of 37 volumes of the source Journal is 195 and the average number of research articles per issues accounting with 39.

It is identified in the Table 4, Subject wise Contribution of research in Economics Subject. Labour Economics occupies first place with the highest number of article is 52(26.66%). Followed by International Economics with 40(20.51%), Financial Economics with 30(15.38%) and respectively.

It is observed in the Table 5, the authorship pattern of research articles presents the three authors research contribution is occupies the first place with 75 (38.46%) then Double and Single Author research Contribution.

Table 6 shows that Degree of Collaboration in year wise. In the Study, the degree of collaboration of all years is almost same of the mean value as 0.76.

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