

JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS (1999 – 2014)

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Abstract: A bibliometric study was undertaken of the publications from Journal of Academic Librarianship from 1999 to 2014. A search was carried out in WOS database to get an overall picture of the size of publications. The key findings of this study were that majority of the documents are articles i.e. 886 (47.81%), the highest publications i.e.1498 (80.84%) compared to other countries. Mr. Hernon, Peter contributed 41 publications and he got 136 citations and attains the first rank. The high frequency keywords were “Academic libraries” is topped with 30 publications. The title “Critical information literacy: Implications for instructional practice” got highest number of citations.

Keyword: Bibliometric; Journal of Academic Librarianship; Citation Analysis; Author productivity

1.0 Introduction:

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.

2.0 Review of Literature

Saravanan & Dominic (2014) conducted a 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. Swain, Swain & Rautaray (2013) in their study to examined the scholarly communications in Library Review (LR) from 2007 to 2011 and to reveal key aspects of its publication trends. The study finds that single authored articles occupy the prominent position indicating the supremacy of solo research in LR. 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. Sridevi (2014) discussed that research evaluation of bibliometric study of Indian Journal of cancer for the time frame of 2003-2012. The data was taken from the archives of the journal through online. This study highlights the evaluation of research carried out by the oncologist doctors.

3.0 Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of the study are as follows.

- To examine the growth of publications,
- To find out the authorship pattern,
- To know the institution-wise distribution of publications and geographical distribution of publications,
- To identify most frequently used keywords,
- To find out the prolific authors and their citations,
- To find out highly cited Articles.

4.0 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.

5.0 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data for the present study is collected from this journal for the year 1999 to 2014 about 1835 articles have been analyzed. In this chapter analysis of collected data is made to meet our objectives. Various statistical techniques are used for the analysis, table's representation and graphical representations are used to make the analysis.

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 of academic librarianship. It is found that out of 1853 documents types, majority of the documents are articles i.e. 886 (47.81%), followed by 729 Book reviews (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.

Table 2: Growth of Research in journal of academic librarianship

Sl. No.	Year of Publication	Count	Growth rate
1	1999	162	
2	2000	105	-0.35
3	2001	117	0.11
4	2002	105	-0.10
5	2003	89	-0.15
6	2004	102	0.15
7	2005	105	0.03
8	2006	111	0.06
9	2007	108	-0.03
10	2008	125	0.16
11	2009	119	-0.05
12	2010	118	-0.01
13	2011	138	0.17
14	2012	94	-0.32
15	2013	132	0.40
16	2014	123	-0.07

Table 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

Table 3: Country wise publication

Sl. No.	Countries	No of Record	Percentage
1	USA	1498	80.84
2	Canada	84	4.53
3	Peoples r china	25	1.35
4	Australia	16	0.86
5	Spain	13	0.70
6	England	12	0.65
7	Qatar	12	0.65

8	South Korea	12	0.65
9	New Zealand	10	0.54
10	Turkey	10	0.54
11	India	8	0.43
12	Israel	8	0.43
13	Taiwan	8	0.43
14	South Africa	6	0.32
15	Germany	5	0.27
16	Iran	5	0.27
17	Ireland	5	0.27
18	Netherlands	5	0.27
19	Nigeria	5	0.27
20	Sweden	4	0.22
21	Argentina	2	0.11
22	Belgium	2	0.11
23	Denmark	2	0.11
24	Greece	2	0.11
25	Malaysia	2	0.11
26	Mexico	2	0.11
27	Serbia	2	0.11
28	UAE	2	0.11

Table 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 4: Author Wise Publications

Sl. No	Authors	No of Record (n=1853)	Percentage (%)
1	Hernon Peter	41	2.21
2	Coyle kennedy	24	1.30
3	Dugan realty	23	1.24
4	Little, geoffrey	23	1.24
5	Mckinzie, Steve	22	1.19
6	Shuler, john a	22	1.19
7	Kohl, david f	19	1.03
8	Williams, david e	18	0.97
9	Seale, maura	16	0.86
10	Vanduinkerken, Wyoma	16	0.86

Table 4 - shows that the highly contributed author is Mr. Hernon, Peter as he contributed 41 publications and he got 2.21%. Coyle kennedy as he contributed 24 publications and got 1.30%. Dugan realty and Little, Geoffrey he as published 22 publications and he got 1.24%. Armstrong, A, Dougherty, william c, & Millet, michelle s. he as publications 11 and he got is very less 0.59%.

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

Table 6- 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 1(0.05%), followed by contributions were published by six authors 2(0.11%), and followed by eight authors of articles were contributed with 1(0.05%) respectively.

Table 7: Keywords of Journals

Sl. No.	Keywords	No
1	Academic libraries	30
2	Information literacy	27
3	Open access	15
4	Assessment	13
5	Faculty	9
6	Library instruction	8
7	Scholarly communication	7
8	Perceptions	6

9	Academic library	6
10	eBooks	6
11	Undergraduate	5
12	Librarianship	5
13	Publishing	5
14	Institutional repositories	4
15	Value of libraies	4
16	Higher education	4
17	College students	4
18	Academic librarians	4
19	Evaluation	4
20	Information seeking	4
21	Library services	4
22	Student learning	4
23	Information behavior	4

Table 7 shows that Keywords of journals. 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 8: Organizations Wise 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	Pennsylvania commonwealth system of higher education PCSHE	47	191	8
7	UTMD Anderson Cancer Center	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 8 - 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.

Table 9: Article Wise Citations

Sl. No	Article Name	Total Citation
1	Critical information literacy: Implications for instructional practice	68
2	Information-seeking behavior in generation Y students: Motivation, critical thinking, and learning theory	60
3	Usability testing of an academic library Web site: A case study	54
4	A discipline-based approach to information literacy	47

5	Conceptualizing an Information Commons	43
6	Undergraduate perceptions of information use: The basis for creating user-centered student information literacy instruction	41
7	The impact on university libraries of changes in information behavior among academic researchers: A multiple case study	37
8	The information-seeking habits of graduate student researchers in the humanities	34
9	Reliability and validity of SERVQUAL scores used to evaluate perceptions of library service quality	34
10	Assessing information literacy skills in the California State University: A progress report	33
11	Measuring service quality at Yale university's libraries	33
12	The library is dead, long live the library! The practice of academic librarianship and the digital revolution	31
13	Library instruction and college student self-efficacy in electronic information searching	31
14	How do I find an article? Insights from a Web usability study	30
15	Adoption of Library 2.0 Functionalities by Academic Libraries and Users: A Knowledge Management Perspective	29

Table 9 - shows that Article Wise Citations. The first 15 article along with their Total Citations Scores are given. The title “Critical information literacy: Implications for instructional practice” got highest number of citations (68), followed by Information-seeking behavior in generation Y students: Motivation, critical thinking, and learning theory (60), Usability testing of an academic library Web site: A case study (58) and etc.

Table 10: Author Productivity

No of Papers	No of Authors	Percent	No of Papers	No of Authors	Percent
Paper 1	1391	70.01	Paper 12	3	0.15
Paper 2	287	14.44	Paper 13	3	0.15
Paper 3	84	4.23	Paper 14	1	0.05
Paper 4	44	2.21	paper 15	2	0.10
Paper 5	31	1.56	paper 16	1	0.05
Paper 6	22	1.11	Paper 17	1	0.05
Paper 7	9	0.45	Paper 18	18	0.91
Paper 8	11	0.55	Paper 19	19	0.96
Paper 9	6	0.30	Paper 20	20	1.01
Paper 10	6	0.30	paper 21	21	1.06
Paper 11	7	0.35	Total	1987	100%

Table 10 - shows that Author Productivity. Out of all the authors in a given field, 70.01 percent will have one publication, and 14.44 percent two publications (1/5 times .70.1), 4.23 percent of authors. Three publications (1/17 times .70.1).and so on.

6.0 Findings

The major Findings of the study are as follows;

- It is found that out of 1853 documents types, majority of the documents are articles i.e. 886 (47.81%).
- 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.
- Out of this U.S.A. has the highest publications i.e.1498 (80.84%) compared to other countries.
- 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.
- Out of 1853 articles, a single author has contributed with 1351(72.91%).

- The high frequency keywords were “Academic libraries” is topped with 30 publications with followed by next “Information literacy” has scored with 27 publications.
- Among the institutions ‘Simmons college’ contains the highest number of citation per article 199.
- The title “Critical information literacy: Implications for instructional practice” got highest number of citations (68).
- Total 70.01 percent will have one publication, and 14.44 percent two publications (1/5 times .70.1), 4.23 percent of authors. Three publications (1/17 times .70.1).and so on.

7.0 Reference

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