

Library Trends Journal: A Bibliometric Study

Dr. Shipra Awasthi

Assistant Librarian, Jawaharlal Nehru University, NewDelhi

Abstract- The present study focused on the articles published in library trends journal from the year 2008-2014. The references cited in the articles have also been studied. Various parameters have been identified to study the journal articles and the references like Year wise publications, authorship pattern etc.

Index Terms- Library Trends, Bibliometric study, Citation

Library Trends Journal-*Library Trends* is a quarterly journal published by John Hopkins University Press. It is an essential tool for professional librarians and educators alike. Every issue explores critical trends in professional librarianship, and includes practical applications, thorough analyses, and literature reviews. Each issue brings readers in-depth, thoughtful articles, all exploring a specific topic of professional interest. Every year, *Library Trends* covers a wide variety of themes, from special libraries to emerging technologies.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics are also one of the key ways of measuring the impact of scholarly publications. If an article is published in a journal with a high impact factor, which is determined in part by the number of citations to articles within a particular journal, this raises the publishing profile of the author. The number of citations to that article over time are also a key measure of the productivity and the impact of that scholar. The subject of bibliometrics was first defined by Pritchard (1996) as “The application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media”. It involves the analysis of a set of publications characterized by bibliographic variables such as the author(s), the place of publication, the associated subject keywords, and the citations. The methods of bibliometrics (and the closely related specialisms of informetrics, scientometrics and webometrics (Hood and Wilson, 2001)) are used to investigate an increasing range of topics, including: the frequency distributions that characterize the use of words and phrases in text databases; the extent to which websites are linked together; longitudinal studies of the development of academic disciplines; and the extent to which individuals, research groups or institutions are published or cited in the literature (Bar-Ilan, 2008; Borgman and Furner, 2002; Cronin, 1984; Garfield, 1979; Thelwall et al., 2005; Wilson, 1999). This last application is of particular current importance as publication and citation measures are increasingly being used as performance indicators relating to the quality of the research of an individual or of an institution.

II. SCOPE

The study is confined to the articles published in Library Trends journal and also the data is collected from the cited articles. The period considered for the study is from 2008-2014. The study has been done keeping in view the growth and development of the journal believed to be significant for publishing an article.

III. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the articles published yearly in the journal
2. To investigate the Issue wise distribution of articles
3. To find out the authorship pattern followed in the journal
4. To investigate the length of articles published in the journal
5. To examine the year wise distribution of cited articles.
6. To study the authorship pattern of cited articles.

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

The analysis of the articles and references cited in each article published in the journal has been done.

Table 1. Year wise distribution of articles

Year	Vol. No.	No. of issues	No. Of contributions	Percentage
2008-2009	57	4	46	17.62
2009-2010	58	4	41	15.70
2010-2011	59	4	42	16.09
2011-2012	60	4	41	15.70
2012-2013	61	4	44	16.85
2013-2014	62	4	47	18.00
Total		24	261	99.96

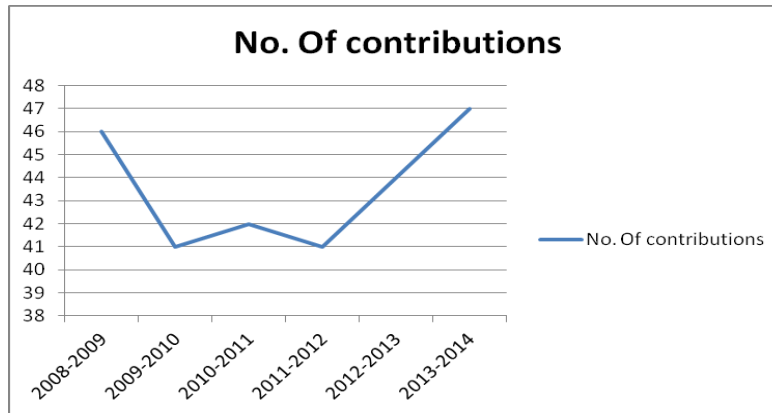


Figure 1

Table 1 displays the number of contributions made in Library trends journal in different years considered for the study. 47 (18%) articles are published in Vol No 62 published in 2013-

2014. 41 (15.70%) contributions are made in Vol 58 and Vol 60 published in the year 2009-2010 and 2011-2012 respectively.

Table 2. Issue wise distribution of articles

Month	Volume Number						Total
	57	58	59	60	61	62	
Summer	8	8	20	12	15	13	76
Fall	12	14	0	11	10	16	63
Winter	17	8	11	10	11	12	69
Spring	9	11	11	8	8	6	53
Total	46	41	42	41	44	47	261

Table 2 depicts the issue wise distribution of articles of the journal. 76 articles are published in the issue released during summer followed by 69 articles published during Winter. 53

articles are published during spring time which is less in number as compared to Summer, Fall and Winter. 47 articles are published in Vol 62 followed by 46 articles published in Vol 57.

Table 3. Authorship Pattern

Year	No of authors				Total
	1	2	3	More than 3	
2008-2009	27	8	4	7	46
2009-2010	23	9	6	3	41
2010-2011	14	17	7	4	42
2011-2012	29	8	3	1	41
2012-2013	22	14	6	2	44
2013-2014	30	10	6	1	47
Total	145	66	32	18	261
Percentage	55.34	25.19	12.59	6.8	99.92

Table 3 shows the authorship pattern followed by the journal in different years. 55.34% single authors made the contributions in the articles published followed by two authors with 25.19. 30 articles are published by single author during the

year 2013-2014 followed by 29 articles during the year 2011-2012. 17 articles are contributed by two authors during the year 2010-2011 followed by 14 articles during the year 2012-2013.

Only 12.59% articles are contributed by three authors followed by 6.8 articles with more than three authors.

Table 4. Year wise Authorship Pattern

Authorship	Year						Total	Percentage
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014		
Single	27	23	14	29	22	30	145	55.55
Joint	19	18	28	12	22	17	116	44.44
Total	46	41	42	41	44	47	261	99.99

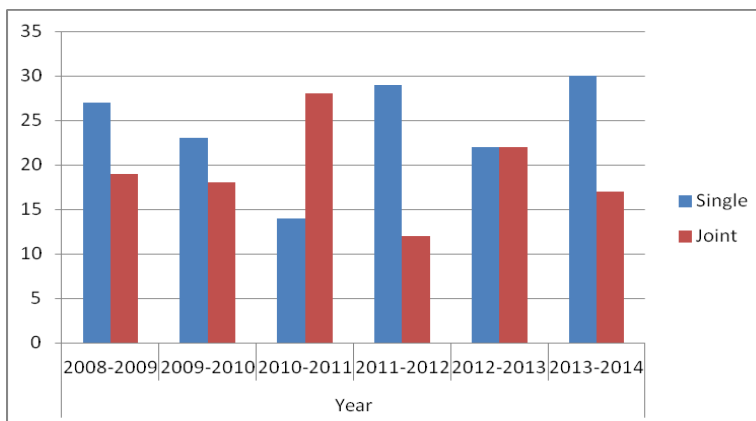


Figure 2

Table 4 shows the collaboration of single and joint author in publishing the articles during various years. Every year single authors have contributed more than joint authors in publishing the articles except in the year 2010-2011 where joint authors have contributed more. In a nutshell over the years single authors have been contributing more than joint authors.

Table 5. Length of articles

Pages	Year						Total	Percentage
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014		
1 to 10	10	10	3	5	4	9	41	15.7
11 to 21	25	27	31	20	24	29	156	59.77
22 & more	11	4	8	16	16	9	64	24.52
Total	46	41	42	41	44	47	261	99.99

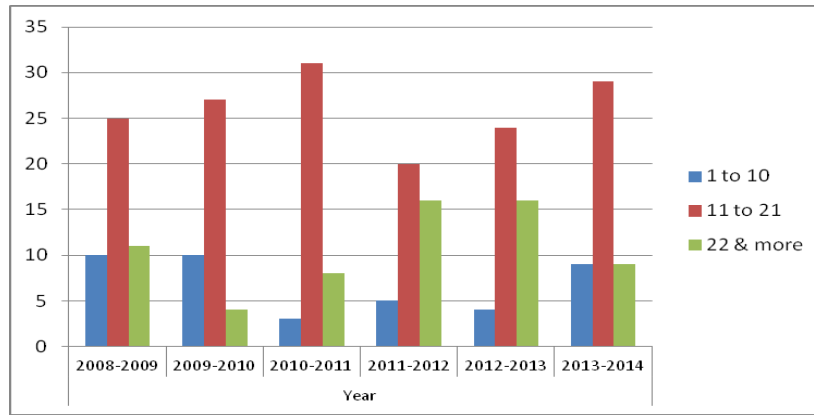


Figure 3

Table 5 displays the length of the articles published in the articles. The articles published during 2008-2014 very few articles are of 1 to 10 pages. Maximum no of articles are of 11 to 21 pages. In brief 59.77% percentages of articles are lengthy and 15.7% of articles are short in length.

Table 6. Year wise distribution of citations

Year	No of citations	Percentage
2008-2009	1068	12.33
2009-2010	873	10.07
2010-2011	1375	15.87
2011-2012	1658	19.14
2012-2013	1786	20.62
2013-2014	1901	21.94
Total	8661	99.97

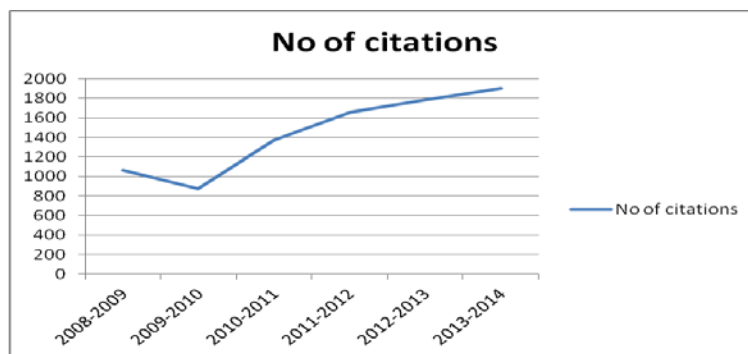


Figure 4

Table 6 displays the year wise distribution of citations. An analysis of citations included in the articles published in the journals has been done. 21.94% of citations are included in the year 2013-2014 followed by 20.62% of citations in 2012-2013. Over the years there is a developing trend in the production of citations in the articles.

Table 7. Authorship Pattern of Citations

Authorship Pattern	Number of citations	Percentage
Single Author	6640	77.38

Two Authors	1265	14.74
Three Authors	421	4.9
More than 3 authors	255	2.97
Total	8581	99.99

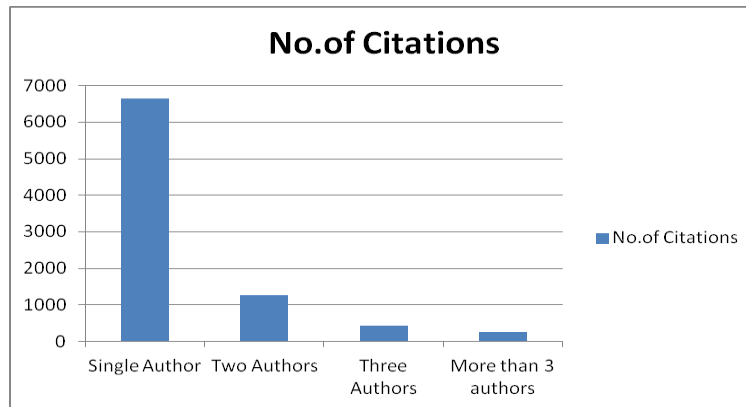


Figure 5

Table 7 displays the pattern of authorship in the citations. 77.38% of citations involve contributions of single authors followed by 14.74% of citations are of two authors. Only 4.9% citations engage the contributions of three authors followed by 2.97% of citations are of more than three authors.

V. CONCLUSION

The study revealed that 261 number of articles are published in the Library Trends journal . Maximum numbers of articles are published in Summer and Winter. Single authors have contributed more in publishing the articles. During the year 2013-2014 single authors have contributed more and during the 2010-2011 joint authors have contributed more. From 2008-2014 maximum number of articles published are lengthy in nature. During the year 2013-2014 21.94% of citations are produced. 77.38% of citations involve contributions of single authors.

REFERENCES

- [1] https://www.press.jhu.edu/journals/library_trend, (Retrieved on August7, 2015)
- [2] <http://microsites.oii.ox.ac.uk/tidsr/kb/48/what-bibliometrics-and-scientometrics> (Retrieved on August13, 2015)
- [3] Bakri, A. and Willett, P. (2009). The Malaysian Journal of Computer Science: a Bibliometric Study. Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science, 14(2),39-49
- [4] Hood, W. W. & Wilson, C. S. (2001), The Literature of bibliometrics, scientometrics, and informetrics. Scientometrics, 52, 291-314.
- [5] Bar-Ilan, J. (2008), Informetrics at the beginning of the 21st century—a review. Journal of Informetrics, 2, 1-52

- [6] Borgman, C. L. & Furner, J. (2002), Scholarly communication and bibliometrics. Annual Review of Information Science and Technology, 36, 3-72
- [7] Cai, K. Y. & Card, D. (2008), An analysis of research topics in software engineering–2006. The Journal of Systems and Software, 81, 1051-1058
- [8] Cronin, B. (1984), The citation process. The role and significance of citation in scientific communication, London, Graham & Trotman
- [9] Garfield, E. (1979), Citation indexing: its theory and application in science, technology, and humanities, New York, Wiley
- [10] Goodrum, A. A., McCain, K. W., Lawrence, S. & Giles, L.C. (2001), Scholarly publishing in the Internet age: a citation analysis of computer science literature. Information Processing and Management, 37, 661-675.
- [11] Holsapple, C. W. & Luo, W. (2003), A citation analysis of influences on collaborative computing research. Computer Supported Cooperative Work, 12, 351-366
- [12] Katerattanakul, P., Han, B. & Hong, S.S. (2003), Objective quality ranking of computing journals. Communications of the Association for Computing Machinery, 46, 111-114.
- [13] Salton, G. & Bergmark, D. (1979), A citation study of the computer science literature. IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication, 22, 146-158
- [14] Thanuskodi, S. (2011). Library Herald Journal: A Bibliometric Study. Journal of Arts, Science & Commerce. 2(4), 68-76.
- [15] Thelwall, M., Vaughan, L. & Björneborn, L. (2005), Webometrics. Annual Review of Information Science and Technology, 39, 81-135
- [16] Wilson, C. S. (1999), Informetrics. Annual Review of Information Science and Technology, 34, 107- 247.
- [17] Zhao, D. & Logan, E. (2002), Citation analysis using scientific publications on the Web as data source: A case study in the XML research area. Scientometrics, 54, 449-472.

AUTHORS

First Author – Dr. Shipra Awasthi, Assistant Librarian,
Jawaharlal Nehru University, NewDelhi,
sawasthi@mail.jnu.ac.in