

A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE URBAN LIBRARY JOURNAL ON DOAJ

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Abstract:

A bibliometric analysis of the urban library journal for the period of 2010-2014 has been conducted. The present study deals a bibliometric analysis of 36 papers published in the Urban Library Journal on DOAJ during the period 2010 - 2014. Data is collected and analyzed by using the SPSS software. The study focused on various aspects: such as document types, of publications and citations, year-wise, authorship pattern, institutions involved, most prolific authors of the journal. The study revealed that most of the papers (33.33%) of papers were contributed by multiple authors. United States is the top producing country with 100% publications of the total output. All the articles were published in English language. Their email address in the paper. The study demonstrates and elaborates on the various aspects of the Journal, such as its distribution of article by year, authorship patterns,

distribution of contributions by institution, subject distributions, citation patterns, length of article, rank of cited authors, and geographical distributions of authors.

Introduction:

Bibliometrics is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information (Wikipedia, 2011). A bibliometric analysis is employed by many researchers to study the literature in a given field. Such a study is often carried out by counting the references cited by a large number of researchers in their papers. The term *Bibliometrics* is derived from two distinct words, *biblio* and *metrics*. The word *biblio* is derived from the combination of the Latin and Greek word *biblion*, meaning “book” or “paper” while the word *metrics* indicates the science of meter, i.e., measurement and is also derived either from the Latin word *metrics* or the Greek word *metrikons*, both meaning “measurement”. Therefore, bibliometrics connotes the science of measurement pertaining to books or documents. In a sense, information science is an extension of library science or an expansion of reference services. In other words, bibliometrics is a branch of science, which studies the behavior of information. Traditionally, it is associated with the quantitative measurement of documentary materials.

The present study is a bibliometric analysis of authorship trends in the articles published in different journals and abstracted in CABI for the period of 2006-2010. Bibliometrics is the application of mathematics and statistics to documentation. According to the *ALA Glossary*, bibliometrics is the use of statistical methods in the analysis of a body of

literature to reveal the historical development of subject fields and patterns of authorship, publication, and use. In other words, it is a type of research method used in library and information science. It utilizes quantitative analysis and statistics to describe patterns of publication within a given field or body of literature. Researchers may use bibliometric methods of evaluation to determine the influence of a single writer or to describe the relationship between two or more writers or works.

Literature Review

There have been few bibliometric studies conducted on individual journals. Some of the relevant studies in the aforesaid direction are worthy of review.

Shokeen and Kaushik (2004) studied the *Indian Journal of Plant Physiology*, volume 7. There are 61 articles with a total of 1,149 citations. Of the 61 articles, 19 (31%) were contributed by three or more authors.

Hussain and Fatima (2011) evaluated the characteristics of the *Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal* from 2006 to 2010 through a bibliometric analysis.

Jadhav, Khaparde, and Shelke (2011) studied the *University News Journal* and found 5,968 citations in articles published between 2004 and 2008. Books were the most cited document type.

Swain and Panda (2011) studied the *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights* from 2002 to 2010. They believed that JIPR could surely increase its impact factor in future.

Harith and Singh (2012) analysed the *Indian Journal of International Law* from 1962 to 2012 and revealed the characteristics and trends of the articles published in that journal.

Objectives:

The present study has been taken to identify the pattern of productivity of urban library journals. The main objectives of this study deals with "DOAJ" A Directory of Open Access journals are as follows:

- To examine and analyze the authorship pattern urban library journal
- To Know the country wise distribution of urban library journal on DOAJ
- To find out the language wise distribution of urban library journal on DOAJ
- To examine the geographical affiliation of authors urban library journal on DOAJ
- To Study the mail Domain on URL on urban library journal on DOAJ
- To know the Distributing Subject Keywords of urban library journal on DOAJ.
- To know the Analysis of Subject Keywords Distribution of urban library journal on DOAJ.

Scope and Limitation:

The present study is only limited to Urban Library Journal which are listed in DOAJ for the present paper, DOAJ data is accessible 2010 to 2014 open access journals which are listed in DOAJ directory, specifically LIS e-journals are considered and others are excluded for this analytical study. Recent developments in the market for journals have led to dissatisfaction among some scholars and researchers with this business model involving such high subscriber fees. The advent of the Internet offers the prospect of nearly zero marginal cost distribution of journals in electronic form, potentially much lower than the traditional method of mailing print copies.

Methodology:

For this study data has collected from the open access directory (DOAJ) website named www.doaj.org. Each and every urban library journals of published in the DOAJ directory during 2010 to 2014 was examined. It was interesting to analyze the journals of such a leading Directory in the different fields so as to know the structure and contentment of DOAJ, language of publication, and year of journal addition during the study period. At the end data accessed has analyzed through the MS office software called Excel, SPSS and analyzed data has represented in the form of tables and graphs.

Table No. 2, Year wise of respondents

Year	Frequency	Percent
2010	4	11.1
2011	4	11.1
2012	4	11.1
2013	14	38.9
2014	10	27.8
Total	36	100.0

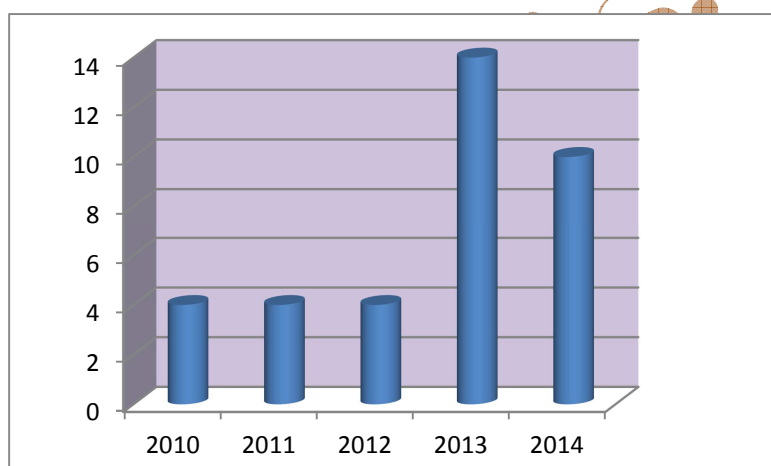


Table No. 1 and chart No. 1 shows the distribution of papers in “open access online journal on urban library journal” by the year 2010-2014. The journal published 36 papers during the period 2010-2014. The highest number of papers were published in the year 2013 contributing 14(38.9%) papers, followed by 10 papers (27.8%) in the year 2014, 4 papers(11.1%) were published in the year 2010,2011,2012. it is shown in Figure.

Table No. 2 shows Authorship pattern

Authorship pattern	Frequency	Percent
Single	24	66.7
Corporate	6	16.7
Three	4	11.1
More Than Three	2	5.6
Total	36	100.0

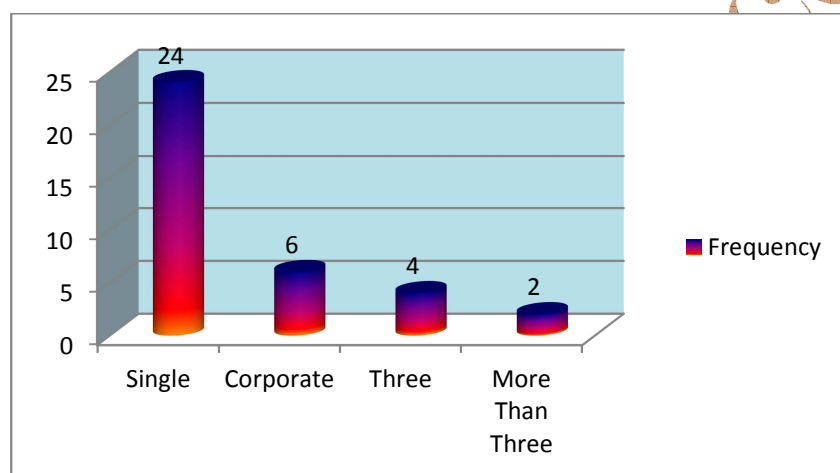


Table 2 shows the authorship patterns of the articles published during the period of study. Of the 36 articles, the largest number of articles had been published by single authors 24 (66.7%). This is followed by corporate authors 6 (16.7%), three authors 4 (11%), and more than three authors 2(5.6%).

MOST PRODUCTIVE AUTHORS:

Table No. 3 shows Most Productive Author

Nam e of Authors	frequency	Percentage
Anthony Cocciolo	1	2.8
Barbara Dunlap	1	2.8
Christopher Diaz	1	2.8
Darcy I. Gervasio	1	2.8
Daren A. Graves,	1	2.8
E. J. Josey	1	2.8
Edwin Terry	1	2.8
Elysabeth Kleinhans	1	2.8
Emily Drabinski	1	2.8
Eva Raison	1	2.8
Heather Lember,	1	2.8
Ian Beilin	1	2.8
Janet Butler Munch	1	2.8
Jean S. Kolliner	1	2.8
Jessica Lingel	1	2.8

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John A. Drobnicki	1	2.8
John Bhagwandin	1	2.8
John Buschman	1	2.8
Jonathan Cope	1	2.8
Judi Pitch	1	2.8
Kafi D. Kumasi,	1	2.8
Kate Adler	1	2.8
Kelly E. Miller	1	2.8
Kynita Stringer- Stanback	1	2.8
Lan Shen	1	2.8
Lisa Sloniowski	1	2.8
Melissa Mallon	1	2.8
Melissa Morrone	1	2.8
Rebeca Befus	1	2.8
Rebecca Hedreen	1	2.8
Rebecca Martin,	1	2.8
Sheila Bonnand	1	2.8
Stanton F. Biddle	1	2.8
Tamara A. Michel	1	2.8

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Thomas Edgar Raffensperger	1	2.8
Tom Bielavitz	1	2.8
Total	36	100.0

It can be observed from Table No.3 that, the most productive authors are 36 authors each published one article who had contributed single author papers.

Table No.4: Country wise Distribution of urban E-Journals

Country	Frequency	Percent
United States	36	100.0
Total	36	100.0

Table No.4: shows country wise distribution of urban in DOAJ. Total 36urban journals were identified from 1 country in DOA

Table No 5. Title of the articles

Title	Frequency	Percent
"I feel like I could do it too": A Paradigm Shift in an Urban Library Internship Program	1	2.8
A Content Analysis of the Strategic Plans of the Coalition of Urban Serving Universities' Academic Libraries	1	2.8
A User Study of the Hunter College Library Online Catalog System	1	2.8
Academic Library Services to Distance Learners: In Consideration of Costs, Technology, and Stability	1	2.8
Communication with Classroom Faculty	1	2.8
CUNY Librarians and Faculty Status: Past, Present, and Future	1	2.8
Digital Inclusion, Learning, and Access at the Public Library	1	2.8
Does a Book Locator System Save Time? A Critical User Study	1	2.8
Faculty Status for Librarians: Retrospect and Prospect	1	2.8
From Two Dot to Turkey: Reaching Online Library Users via Web Conferencing	1	2.8

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Grinding the Gears: Academic Librarians and Civic Responsibility	1	2.8
Libraries and the Right to the City: Insights from Democratic Theory Prepared for the 2013 LACUNY Institute: Libraries, Information, and the Right to the City	1	2.8
Libraries of New York: The Bronx Institute Archives of Lehman College Library	1	2.8
Libraries, Information, and the Right to the City Introduction to the Proceedings of the 2013 LACUNY Institute	1	2.8
Library Instruction and the Underprepared College Student	1	2.8
Library Research for the 99%: Reaching Out to the Occupy Wall Street Movement	1	2.8
Memoirs of a Not So Young Ex-CUNY Librarian	1	2.8
Out of Information Poverty: Library Services for Urban Marginalized Immigrants	1	2.8
Queens Library HealthLink: Fighting Health Disparities through Community Engagement	1	2.8
Radical Cataloging: From Words to Action	1	2.8
Radical Purpose: The Critical Reference Dialogue at a	1	2.8

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Progressive Urban College		
Rebuilding Post War Europe:New York and Digital Archives as Reconstitutive Fabric	1	2.8
Redesigned with Them in Mind: Evaluating an Online Library Information Literacy Tutorial	1	2.8
Safety and Security in Urban Academic Libraries: a risk assessment approach to emergency preparedness	1	2.8
Selecting Success:Disconnected Youth's Reading Choices	1	2.8
Some Personal Reflections on Multiculturalism	1	2.8
Sustaining Scholarship: Librarians and the Political Economy of Print	1	2.8
Teaching and Learning Los Angeles through Engagement with UCLA Library Special Collections	1	2.8
Teaching the Skills to Question: A Credit-Course Approach to Critical Information Literacy	1	2.8
The Essence of Urban Academic Librarianship	1	2.8
The New Distance Learners: Providing Customized Online Research Assistance to Urban Students on the Go	1	2.8
The value of community ethnography in public library crisis preparation	1	2.8

Time Zones, Screencasts, and Becoming Real: One Distance Librarian's Experiences and Lessons Learned	1	2.8
Urban Public School Libraries and Educational Reform: The Case of the Detroit Public Schools	1	2.8
White Screen/White Noise: Racism on the Internet	1	2.8
Young Adult Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) Non-Fiction Collections and Countywide Anti-Discrimination Policies	1	2.8
Total	36	100.0

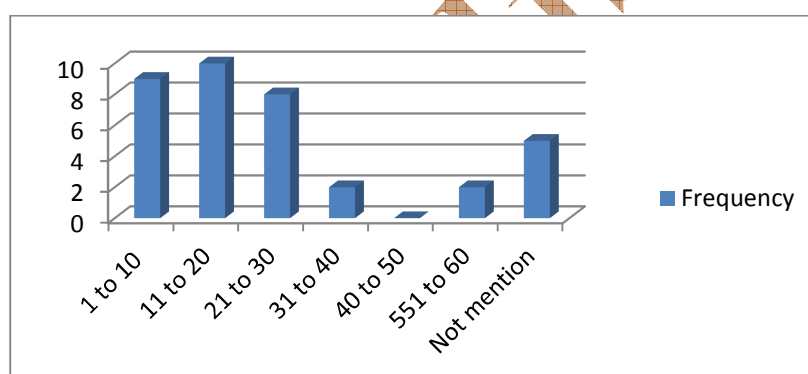
Table No. 6: Language wise Distribution of urban E-Journals

Language	Frequency	Percent
English	36	100.0

Table No.6 shows language wise distribution of urban in DOAJ. Total 36 urban journals were publish in English language on DOAJ.

Table No. 7: Number of References wise Distribution of urban E-Journals

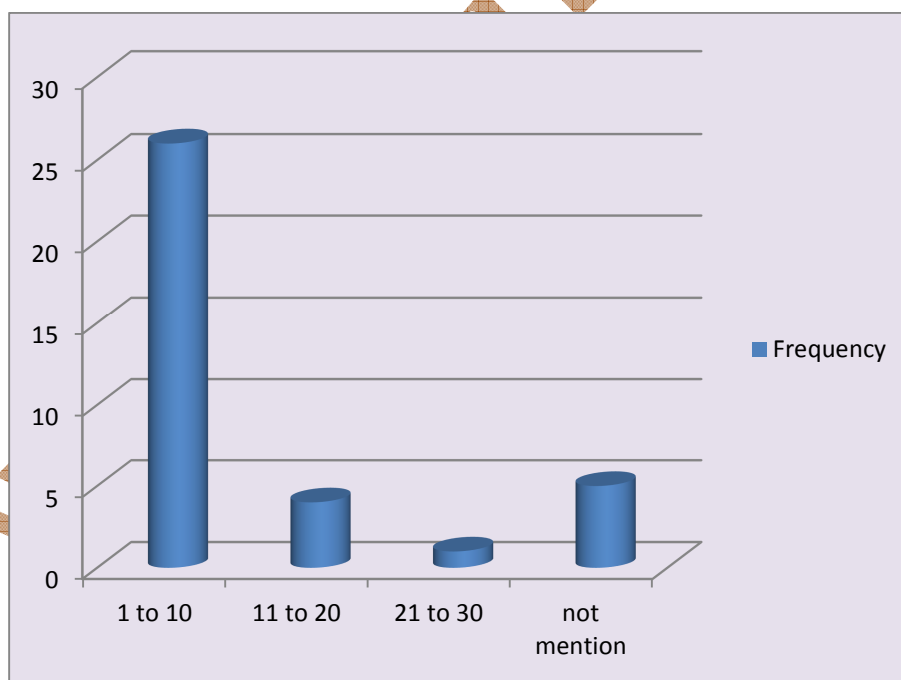
Number of References	Frequency	Percent
1-10	9	25.00
11-20	10	27.77
21-30	8	22.22
31-40	2	5.00
40-50	0	0.00
51-60	2	5.00
Not mention	5	13.88
Total	36	100



Out of 36 contributions, it is seen that the majority 10 (27.77%) of publications have citations from 11 to 20, followed by 9 (25.00%) have citations from 1 to 10, followed by 8 (22.22%) have citations from 21 to 30. While only there is one contribution that have citations more than 31 to 40 & 51 to 60 pages (13.88%).

Table No. 8: Web References wise Distribution of urban E-Journals

Web References	Frequency	Percent
1-10	26	72.22
11-20	4	11.11
21-30	1	2.77
not mention	5	13.88
Total	36	100

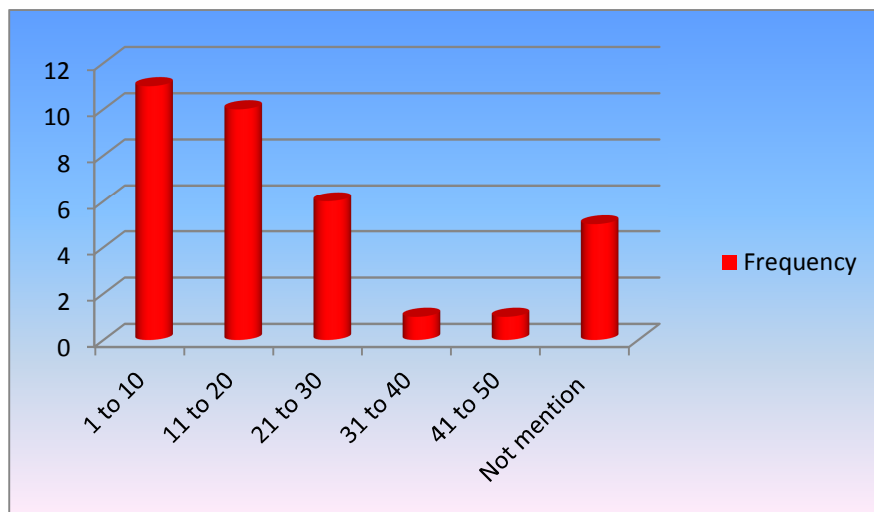


Out of 36 contributions, it is seen that the majority 26 (72.22%) of publications have web citations from 1 to 10, followed by 4 (11.11%) have citations from 11 to 20, While only there is one contribution that have citations more than 21-30 pages (2.77%).

Table No. 9: Print References wise Distribution of urban E-Journals

Print References	Frequency	Percent
1 to 10	11	30.55
11 to 20	10	27.77
21 to 30	6	16.66
31 to 40	1	2.77
41 to 50	1	2.77
Not mention	5	13.88
Total	36	100

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Out of 36 contributions, it is seen that the majority 11 (30.55%) of publications have print citations from 1 to 10, followed by 10 (27.77%) have citations from 11 to 20, followed by 6 (16.66%) have citations from 21 to 30, While only there is one contribution that have citations more than 31 to 40 & 41 to 50 pages (2.77%).

Conclusion

This study reveals that the categories of article distributions are remarkable in this research journal. The majority of the articles were contributed by single authors. And most authors were librarians, faculty members or researchers affiliated with academic or research institutions.

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