

International Information and Library Review: A bibliometric analysis during 2009-2013

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ABSTRACT

The present study intend to highlight the different approaches of Bibliometric study such as distribution of publications by years, issues and volumes, identification of authorship pattern, degree of collaboration among authors, recognizing most productive authors, geographical visibility of the journal, top cited papers, citation and paging pattern of the publications etc. of the journal "International Information and Library Review" during the period 2009 to 2013. The study has revealed a decreasing trend of indexing of publications of the source journal in Scopus database. Research collaboration among authors in the journal is less visible. Single authorship pattern is predominant with 78(55.3%) publications. Carbo, T. was identified as most successful author with 8 numbers of contribution and United States of America was the most contributing country with 28(19.8%) publications.

Key words: Bibliometric, Degree of Collaboration, Scopus, Citation, SJR, SNIP, IPP.

1. INTRODUCTION

International Information and Library Review (IILR) is a peer review Library and Information Science journal which is published quarterly was previously known as International Library Review from 1969 to 1991. From 1992 onwards it is being published in the name of International Information and Library Review by Taylor & Francis Groups. The journal has given ample opportunity to authors like librarians, information scientists, other scholars and practitioners all over the world for its timely articles on research development in information sciences, international and comparative librarianship, information ethics and information policy, digital libraries etc. Authors and contributors from different international organizations, including the United Nations, UNESCO, IFLA and INTAMEL and other organizations have contributed their papers in this journal. Basically, the journal has focused on three broad areas of research, these are;

- Policy and ethical issues including digital values around the world,
- The ways in which information technologies and policies are used to help in decision making, problem solving and improving the quality of people's live, and
- Designing and implementing information systems and services in libraries and other organizations around the world.

The present study is a bibliometric analysis of the journal International Information and Library Review which is a peer reviewed Scopus indexed journal. The study has covered last 5 years publications indexed in Scopus database during the period 2009 to 2013. So, a total of 141 publications in which 127 articles, 12 editorial papers, 1 erratum paper and 1 note were included in the study. More over in the study, the authors have tried to highlight the different bibliometric approaches of the journal for the wider benefit of the academicians as well as researchers.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Tiew & et al. (2002) stated in their study “Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science 1996-2000: a bibliometric study” that the percentage of multi-authored articles were slightly higher than the single authored articles. Scientific and professional publishing was identified as most popular subject area of research in the source journal. Verma (2007) revealed in the study “Analysis of contributions in Annals of Library and Information Studies” that most of the contributions of the source journal are contributed by single authorship pattern. Besides it, the the study reveals that journals are the most cited publication amongst the library and information scientists and the source journal i.e. Annals of Library and Information Studies is the most cited journal in the contributions of this journal. Park (2010) stated in her study "D-Lib magazine: Its first 13 years" that the source journal is dominated by male authors with 74% of all contributions, and 77% of authors have made their contribution by single authorship pattern to D-Lib magazine during this period of study.

Similarlary, Thanuskodi (2010) stated in his study “Bibliometric analysis of the journal Library Philosophy and Practice from 2005-2009” that the source journal has been predominated by single authorship contribution. Collaborative research is less visible in the journal. Area wise publication pattern shows maximum number of publications in the area of computer application to the library and information science. Hussain & Fatima (2011) in their study “Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal (2006-2010)” studied the bibliometric aspects of the source journal. Basically, the authors have tried to find out the distribution of publications by year, institutions, subject, authorship pattern, length of publications etc. of the source journal. Kumar & Moorthy (2011) revealed in their study "Bibliometric Analysis of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology during 2001-2010" that collaboration of authors is less visible in the journal, as single author and joint author contribution are somewhat equal with 37.6% and 36.9% respectively. During these 10 years of study, it was observed that only after 2006 it could able to increase the numbers of papers substantially. Thanuskodi (2011) in his study “Library Herald Journal: A bibliometric study” opined that 52.17% authors have their single author contribution in the journal. Foreign author contribution to the source journal is comparatively less with

10.15%. Warraich (2011) revealed an important thing in his study "Pakistani Journal of Library and Information Science: A bibliometric analysis" that the source journal contains only 53.15% of research articles, whereas 39.64% of articles were having no references.

More to the point, Barik & Jena (2013) revealed in their study "Bibliometric Analysis of Journal of Knowledge Management Practice, 2008-2012" that highest number of publications contributed by single author with 42.7%. Similarly in geographical point of view highest number of publications contributed by USA having 18.8%, where as maximum number of papers published with page range 11-20. Again in the same year, Barik & Jena (2013) in their study "Authorship Studies of Trends in Information Management" revealed that the source journal is dominant by joint authorship pattern, and if the degree of authors' collaboration is not so strong in the journal, still the journal constitutes 28% of foreign authors' contributions.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives behind the present study are;

- To study the year wise distribution of publications of the source journal International Information and Library Review during the period 2009 to 2013,
- To know the authorship pattern and degree of collaboration among authors in the journal,
- To identify the most productive authors in terms of numbers of contributions and identify the top cited papers,
- To identify the geographical distribution of the publications and determine the global visibility of the journal, and
- To determine the Citation pattern, comparison of SCIMago Journal Rank (SJR), Source Normalized Impact Per Publications (SNIP) and Impact Per Publications (IPP) values of the journal in different years of study period.

4. METHODOLOGY

Scopus database has been chosen as the source database for the present study. To retrieve required data for the present study an advanced search option was used by selecting "Source Title" and "International Information and Library Review" as source journal title limiting the search by the year 2009 to 2013. A total of 141 publications were found. Among these publications, there were 127 articles, 12 editorial papers, 1 erratum paper and 1 note was included. Finally retrieved data were exported in a excel spread sheet for data analysis and interpretation.

5. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

5.1 Year wise distribution of Publications

Table-1 reveals the year wise distribution of publications of the journal International Information and Library Review (IILR) indexed in Scopus database during 2009 to 2013. It is revealed from the study that, the source journal is decreasing in term of its numbers to be indexed in Scopus database. Out of these 141 publications highest 35(24.8%) number of publications were indexed in the year 2010 followed by 34(24.1%) numbers of publications in the year 2009 and 30(21.3%) numbers of publications in the year 2011. Less numbers of publications were indexed in the year 2013 with 17(12.1%) publications.

Table-1 Year wise distribution of Publications

Year	No. of Publications (<i>N</i> =141)	Cumulative Publications	Percentage (%)	Cumulative Percentage (%)
2009	34	34	24.1	24.1
2010	35	69	24.8	48.9
2011	30	99	21.3	70.2
2012	25	124	17.7	87.9
2013	17	141	12.1	100.0

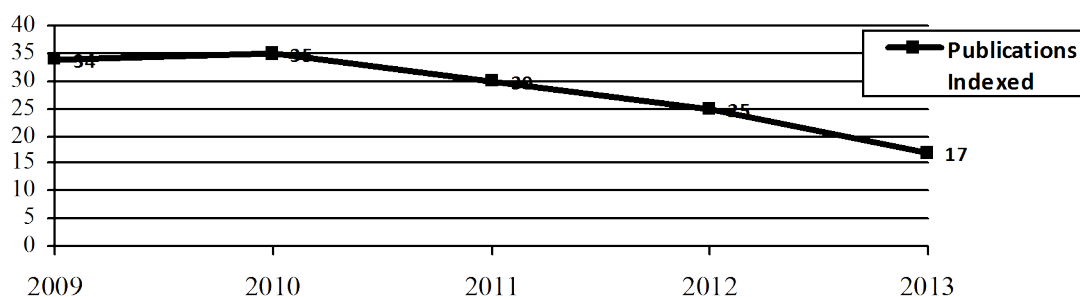


Figure-1 Year wise distribution of Publications

5.2 Authorship Pattern

Authorship pattern of the journal reveals that single authorship pattern is predominant in the journal. Out of total 141 publications in the journal 78(55.3%) publications were contributed by single author contribution followed by 45(31.9%) publications in double authors' contribution. Collaboration among authors is less visible in the journal. Again, it is revealed that, the Average Article Per Author (AAPA) was 0.62 in the journal. Average Author Per Publications (AAPP) of the journal was found to be

1.63. But, in individual years, it was found that highest AAPA was 0.68 in the year 2009 and 2010 respectively and highest AAPP was 1.94 in the year 2013.

Table-2 Authorship Pattern

Year	Authorship Pattern								No. of Publications	AAPP *	APA* *
	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	Six Authors	> Six Authors	No. of Authors			
2009	24	6	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	50	34	1.47	0.68
2010	21	12	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	51	35	1.45	0.68
2011	14	10	3	2	Nil	1	Nil	51	30	1.70	0.58
2012	12	11	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40	25	1.60	0.62
2013	7	6	2	1	1	Nil	Nil	33	17	1.94	0.51
Total	78	45	11	5	1	1	Nil	225	141	1.63	0.62
%	55.3	31.9	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	100.0		

*AAPP= Average Author(s) Per Publication= Number of Authors/ Number of Publications

**APA= Article(s) Per Author= Numbers of Articles/ Numbers of Authors

5.3 Degree of Collaboration

Table-3 reveals the degree of collaboration among authors and found that degree of collaboration of the journal less intensive with 0.44 which ranges from 0.29 to 0.58. The authors have implemented K. Subramanyam's formula to identify the authors' Degree of Collaboration (DC) in which;

$$DC = \frac{M_n}{S_n + M_n}$$

Where, DC= Degree of Collaboration,

S_n =Single Author,

M_n =Multiple Authors,

$$\Rightarrow DC = \frac{63}{78 + 63} = 0.44$$

Table: 3 Degree of Collaboration

Year	Single Author (S_N)	Multiple Author (M_N)	$(S_N)+(M_N)$	Degree of Collaboration (DC)
2009	24	10	34	0.29

2010	21	14	35	0.40
2011	14	16	30	0.53
2012	12	13	25	0.52
2013	7	10	17	0.58
Total	78	63	141	0.44

5.4 Most Productive Authors

Table-4 shows the most productive authors of the journal International Information and Library Review. It is found that Carbo, T. is the most productive author with 1st rank of the concerned journal during the period of the study, who has contributed a maximum 8 number of papers to the journal. Next to him Horton, F. W. remains in 2nd rank with 4 papers and Islam, M. S.; Khan, A. M.; Mammo, Y.; Megnigbeto, E.; Shao, X. and Tuamsuk, K. with 3 papers each in 3rd position. About 26 authors have contributed only 2 papers each and 42 authors have contributed only 1 paper each to their credit.

Table-4 Most Productive Authors

Name of Authors	Country	No of Publications	Rank
Carbo, T.	USA	8	1
Horton, F.W.	USA	4	2
Islam, M.S.	Bangladesh	3	3
Khan, A.M.	India	3	=3
Mammo, Y.	Ethiopia	3	=3
Megnigbeto, E.	Benin	3	=3
Shao, X.	USA	3	=3
Tuamsuk, K.	Thailand	3	=3
26 authors with 2 each	-	2	4
42 authors with 1 each	-	1	5

5.5 Most Contributing Institutions

Drexel University and University of the Punjab Lahore rank 1st position affiliating 6 publications each followed by University of Dhaka and University of Wisconsin Milwaukee in 2nd rank affiliating 5 publications each. Universiti Teknologi MARA ranks 3rd with affiliating 4 publications. Like that, Appalachian State University, Haramaya University of Pittsburgh, International Islamic University Islamabad, Khon Kaen University, Universiteit van Pretoria, University of Tehran and Wuhan University have ranked 4th position affiliating 3 publications each. There are 24 affiliating institutions with 2

publications each and 93 institutions with 1 publication each. Among these 141 publications, there is one publication with no affiliation ID.

Table-5 Most Contributing Institutions

Most Productive Institutions	Name of Country	No. of Publications	Rank
Drexel University	USA	6	1
University of the Punjab Lahore	Pakistan	6	=1
University of Dhaka	Bangladesh	5	2
University of Wisconsin Milwaukee	USA	5	=2
Universiti Teknologi MARA	Malaysia	4	3
Appalachian State University	USA	3	4
Haramaya University	Ethiopia	3	=4
International Islamic University Islamabad	Pakistan	3	=4
Khon Kaen University	Thailand	3	=4
Universiteit van Pretoria	South Africa	3	=4
University of Tehran	Iran	3	=4
Wuhan University	China	3	=4
24 Institutions with 2 each	-	2	5
93 Institutions with 1 each	-	1	6
No Affiliation ID found	-	1	=6

5.6 Most Contributing Countries

Table-6 lists the most contributing countries contributed their research publications to this journal. United States of America contributed alone 28(19.8%) publications and achieved 1st position followed by India in 2nd position with 23(16.3%) publications. Likewise China, Malaysia and Pakistan rank 3rd position contributing 8(5.56%) publications each. Nigeria and South Africa rank 4th position contributing 6(4.2%) publications each. About 10 countries have contributed with 2(1.4%) publications and 19 countries have contributed with 1(0.7%) publications each. The geographical distribution of the publications of the journal indicates its exponential global visibility. Authors from 45 countries of the world have contributed their papers, which is a good symbol for the journal.

Table-6 Most Contributing Countries

Name of Country	No. of Contributions (N=141)	Percentage (%)	Rank
United States of America	28	19.8	1

India	23	16.3	2
China	8	5.6	3
Malaysia	8	5.6	=3
Pakistan	8	5.6	=3
Nigeria	6	4.2	4
South Africa	6	4.2	4
Bangladesh	5	3.5	5
Iran	5	3.5	=5
Australia	4	2.8	6
Ethiopia	4	2.8	=6
Italy	4	2.8	=6
United Kingdom	4	2.8	=6
Canada	3	2.1	7
Japan	3	2.1	=7
Thailand	3	2.1	=7
10 countries with 2 each	2	1.4	8
19 countries with 1 each	1	0.7	9

5.7 Top Ten Cited Papers

Table-7 reveals the top ten cited papers of the journal International Information and Library Review (IILR) during the study period 2009 to 2013. Paper entitle “Use of Web 2.0 tools in academic libraries: A reconnaissance of the international landscape” authored by Tripathi, M. & Kumar, S. received highest 39 citations and ranked 1st among top 10 cited papers. Besides that “Social networking and Web 2.0 in information literacy” by Click, A. & Petit, J. received 26 citations and ranked 2nd among top 10 cited papers. A total of 29 papers were discovered for top 10 cited papers. An exponential citation growth was observed among the publications in the journal. Among the top ten cited publications rank 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th were contested by two or many articles, which indicate for positive growth of the journal.

Table-7 Top Ten Cited Papers

Authors	Title of Publication	Year	Cited	Rank
Tripathi M., Kumar S.	Use of Web 2.0 tools in academic libraries: A reconnaissance of the international landscape	2010	39	1
Click A., Petit J.	Social networking and Web 2.0 in information literacy	2010	26	2
Dutta R.	Information needs and information-seeking behaviour in developing countries: A review of the research	2009	24	3

Ayu A.R.R., Abrizah A.	Do you Facebook? Usage and applications of Facebook page among academic libraries in Malaysia	2011	20	4
Fernandez-Villavicencio N.G.	Helping students become literate in a digital, networking-based society: A literature review and discussion	2010	12	5
Rafiq M.	LIS community's perceptions towards open source software adoption in libraries	2009	12	=5
Mahajan P.	Use of social networking in a linguistically and culturally rich India	2009	9	6
Madhusudhan M.	Use of social networking sites by research scholars of the University of Delhi: A study	2012	8	7
Siddike M.A.K., Islam M.S.	Exploring the competencies of information professionals for knowledge management in the information institutions of Bangladesh	2011	8	=7
Tanloet P., Tuamsuk K.	Core competencies for information professionals of Thai academic libraries in the next decade (A.D. 2010-2019)	2011	8	=7
Einasto O.	Using service quality monitoring to support library management decisions: A case study from Estonia	2009	8	=7
Islam M.S., Kunifuji S., Hayama T., Miura M.	Towards exploring a global scenario of e-learning in library and information science schools	2011	7	8
Zhang Y., Yu L.	Information for social and economic participation: A review of related research on the information needs and acquisition of rural Chinese	2009	7	=8
Mirza M.S., Mahmood K.	Electronic resources and services in Pakistani university libraries: A survey of users' satisfaction	2012	6	9
Abdul Rahman R.	Knowledge sharing practices: A case study at Malaysia's healthcare research institutes	2011	6	=9
Malliari A., Korobili S., Zapounidou S.	Exploring the information seeking behavior of Greek graduate students: A case study set in the University of Macedonia	2011	6	=9
Lwoga E.T., Ngulube P., Stilwell C.	Managing indigenous knowledge for sustainable agricultural development in developing countries: Knowledge management approaches in the social context	2010	6	=9
Zhang J., Fei W.	Search engines' responses to several search feature selections	2010	6	=9
Ghosh M.	E-theses and Indian academia: A case study of nine ETD digital libraries and formulation of policies for a national service	2009	6	=9

Habibzadeh F., Yadollahie M.	The problem of "Who"	2009	6	=9
Siriprasoetsin P., Tuamsuk K., Vongprasert C.	Factors affecting customer relationship management practices in Thai academic libraries	2011	5	10
Fahmy E.I., Rifaat N.M.	Middle East information literacy awareness and indigenous Arabic content challenges	2010	5	=10
Ponjuan G.	Guiding principles for the preparation of a national information literacy program	2010	5	=10
Spiranec S., Pejova Z.	Information literacy in South-East Europe: Formulating strategic initiatives, making reforms and introducing best practices	2010	5	=10
Wolfe-Hayes M.A.	Financial literacy and education: An environmental scan	2010	5	=10
Ghosh M.	Digital infrastructure and attitudes towards access and sharing: A case study of selected engineering libraries in the Maharashtra state of India	2009	5	=10
Jiao S., Zhuo F., Zhou L., Zhou X.	Chinese academic libraries from the perspective of international students studying in China	2009	5	=10
Keralapura M.	Technology and customer expectation in academic libraries: A special reference to technical/management libraries in Karnataka	2009	5	=10
Ocholla D.	Information ethics education in Africa. Where do we stand?	2009	5	=10

5.8 Citation Pattern and Journal Metrics (SJR, SNIP &IPP)

Table-8 depicts the comparative mean values of SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), Source Normalized Impact Per Papers (SNIP) and Impact Per Publications (IPP) of the source journal in different years during the period 2009 to 2013. The study reveals the up and down trends of the values identified in different years of the journal. It is observed that, SJR value of the journal was 0.407 during the study period, whereas SNIP value was 0.877 and IPP value was 0.576. In individual years highest SJR value was seen in the year 2013 with 0.581, whereas highest SNIP value was seen in the year 2010 with 1.166 and highest IPP value was seen in the year 2013 with 0.741.

Table-8 Citation Pattern and Journal Metrics (SJR, SNIP &IPP)

Year	No. of Publications Indexed	No. of Citations Incurred	No. of Papers Cited	SJR Value	SNIP Value	IPP Value
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2009	34	118	21	0.228	0.774	0.347
2010	35	152	27	0.478	1.166	0.657
2011	30	84	22	0.337	1.011	0.571
2012	25	38	13	0.414	0.530	0.564
2013	17	11	9	0.581	0.906	0.741
Total	141	403	92	0.407*	0.877*	0.576*

*mark indicates the mean value in the table

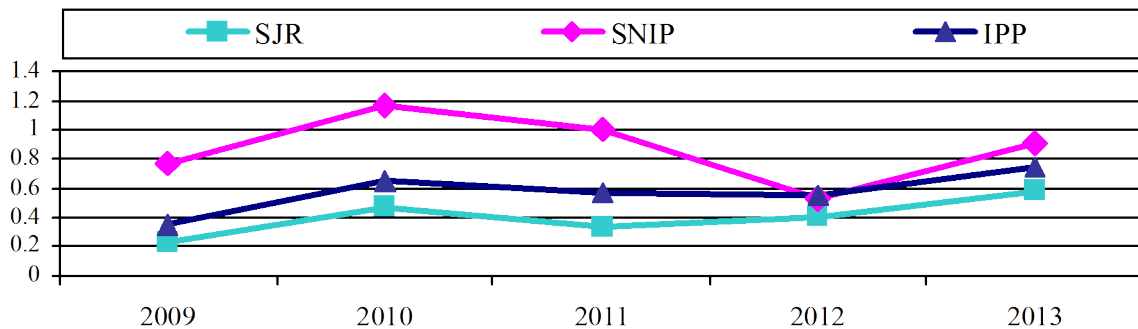


Figure-2 Citation Pattern and Journal Metrics (SJR, SNIP & IPP)

5.9 Paging Pattern of Papers

Table-9 depicts the paging pattern of the research papers. The study revealed that, researchers in IILR preferred for maximum 10 pages for their research publications. It was observed that highest 75(53.2%) publications were published under the page range 6-10 followed by 36(25.5%) publications under the page range 11-15 and 25(17.7%) publications under the page range 1-5. Only 2(1.4%) publications were published under the page range ≥ 21 .

Table-9 Paging Pattern of Papers

Page Range	<i>Paging pattern in different years</i>						Percentage (%)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	
1-5	10	8	3	3	1	25	17.7
6-10	16	18	21	12	8	75	53.2
11-15	5	9	5	10	7	36	25.5
16-20	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	3	2.2
≥ 21	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1.4
Total	34	35	30	25	17	141	100

5.10 CONCLUSION AND FINDINGS

- Highest number of publications contributed in the year 2010 with 35(24.8%).
- Single authored publications dominated sharing highest 78(55.3%) publications. O
- Research collaboration among authors is less intensive as the multi authored contribution shared with 63(44.7%) publications and the Degree of Collaboration (DC) was identified as 0.44.
- Average Articles Per Authors (AAPA) was found to be 0.62, whereas Average Authors Per Publications was found to be 1.63.
- Carbo, T. recognized as the most productive author having 8 number of publications.
- Drexel University USA and University of Punjab Lahore, Pakistan rank 1st position affiliating 6 publications each.
- The global visibility of the journal is exponential. Authors from 45 countries of the world have contributed their papers in the journal. United States of America ranks top among all contributing countries with 28(19.8%) publications.
- Title "Use of Web 2.0 tools in academic libraries: A reconnaissance of the international landscape" by Tripathy, M. & Kumar, S. is the highest cited publication with 39 citations.
- The study revealed up and down trends of SJR, SNIP and IPP values in different years during the study period. The SJR value was found to be 0.407 where as SNIP value was found to be 0.877 and IPP value was found to be 0.576.
- Highest number of 75(53.2%) publications was published within the page range of 6-10.

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