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## Research Output of The Library Quarterly: A Bibliometric Analysis during 2010-2019

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## Research Output of The Library Quarterly: A Bibliometric Analysis during 2010-2019

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### Abstract

The Library Quarterly (LQ) is an academic journal that covers various fields of education including library science. It is a double-blind peer-reviewed journal, serving from 1931 with quarterly frequency. LQ publishes various document types' cutting-edge articles, book reviews, editorial material, biographical items, and reviews. This analysis is meant to find out the present status of exploration on LQ publications. The interest in this field can be drawn from an expanding number of academic works here but lack of research in this timespan is the reason for this analysis. The main objective of this research was to explore the documents published in this time frame from 2010-2019 in LQ. The current study utilized the bibliometric technique for getting information about The Library Quarterly. Bibliometric data collected through Web of Science Core Collection and VOSviewer, Biblioshiny, MSEXcel, etc. tools used for bibliometric analysis. The study evaluates that a total (469) documents published in this timespan in LQ. The highest trend of publication is articles and book reviews 213(45.416%), and the second popular publication is editorial material 36(7.676%). This research affirms that LQ has been globally involved to research support services. This paper is significant for all researchers and educationists who need to see the contemporary trends of publications in the LQ journal and to look forward to further studies in this area.

**Keywords:** Research Output, The Library Quarterly, Bibliometric Analysis, Research Publications

## Introduction

As a profession, Library and information science has been serving and providing information for many years but it is expected by the LIS specialists to deliver new information and subsequently add to the development of LIS as a subject. It is expected for LIS professionals to improve their services and provide help to the researchers (Powell et al., 2002). Library professionals are providing countless services and one of that is publishing research in journals for the awareness of their services.

The Library Quarterly is a journal that deals with the research activities of various subjects, including library science. It accepts a wide cluster of unique assessment viewpoints and highlights the role of libraries in society. Various types of data published in this journal e.g. articles, biographical items, book review, editorial material, and reviews (*The Library Quarterly*). Through such studies, the general objective of LQ is to engage specialists, teachers, experts, and students individually or in a form of a group. LQ is serving since 1931, and its impact factor in 2016 is (0.558). University of Chicago Press (United States) is the publisher and the frequency of LQ is quarterly (*The Library Quarterly*, 2021, February 23). LQ provides a platform and creates a link between authors on an international level. Authors of various countries contribute to this journal through their research work.

For the statistical analysis of data, a term is used "bibliometric" which is considered the branch of library science. These days, bibliometric is generally perceived as a technique to judge research in a specific area. Bibliometrics is perhaps the most discussing topic and has become a subject of general interest among people (Gaviria-Marin et al., 2018). Bibliometric research is progressively being utilized for research evaluation. The bibliometric studies make it conceivable to know about the past, comprehend the advances of the examinations, in spite of the fact that, at the same time,

permits the advancement in future research (Cadavid-Higuaita et al., 2012). It is a computerized way of getting data and bibliometric strategy needs to remember that data should be reliable in statistical form. The bibliometric tool is utilized for the analysis of published records in research (Bador et al., 2020a). Bibliometric techniques, in light of substance or citation evaluation, are frequently utilized to get information (Wallin, 2005). Bibliometric strategies additionally assume an expanding part in the ranking of assessment of departments and organizations. Bibliometric techniques utilize a quantitative methodology for the assessment and checking of published studies (Zupic & Cater, 2015).

There are various studies on bibliometric analysis e.g. (Ahmad et al., 2020; Bador et al., 2020b; Baladi & Umedani, 2017; Glänzel & Schoepflin, 1999; Jabali et al., 2020; Kannan & Thanuskodi, 2019; Kevin et al., 2017; Khan et al., 2020; Khiste & Paithankar, 2017; Larivière et al., 2012; Lisée et al., 2008; Naseer et al., 2019; Pinto et al., 2019; Ryś & Chadaj, 2016; Thanuskodi, 2010; Thanuskodi, 2011; Tsay & Shu, 2011; Young, 2006).

These all researches related to the bibliometric analysis of other journals. The only research on bibliometric analysis of LQ is by (Young, 2006) having different objectives as compared to this study. The objectives of young's research were to identify the contributors of LQ, author's ranking and the impact of author's publications. This slight information about LQ is the reason for this investigation.

This paper aims to investigate the published documents of The Library Quarterly through bibliometric analysis and assessing their outcomes from 2010-2019. The fundamental contribution of the research is to make a complete overview of the published contents of LQ and an investigation of its exploration efficiency during this period.

**Research Objectives**

- To examine the publication types in LQ from 2010-2019
- To find out the yearly based data of research publications
- To discover the information about the top productive authors and 10 highly cited articles
- To inspect the bibliographic coupling links with organizations and productive countries

**Methodology**

The data set has been retrieved from the science citation index database Web of Science Core Collection to analyze the research output of the Journal “The Library Quarterly” in the field of Library and Information Science. The authors formulated searched strategy by using a search query as SO= (“Library Quarterly”) with a period of 2010 to 2019. The data was extracted on January 05, 2021, at 11:53 PM (PKT). With the help of queries, a total of 469 published documents were found, and further analysis was employed. The indexes in the core collection of Web of Science were SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, and IC. A bibliometric statistical analysis method was applied to the resultant data. The following inter-related bibliographic protocols are discussed in this study: types of documents published, year-wise distribution of publications, information about highly cited publications, keywords used in publications, and strength of bibliographic coupling. By the research objectives for subsequent bibliometric analysis, each record was checked carefully to ensure the reliability and validity of data, and the whole process was repeated twice to ensure the accurateness of data. The VOS viewer, Biblioshiny, MS Excel, etc. tools were used in this study for data analysis.

## Results

Table 1 revealed the document types published during the time span 2010-2019. A total of 469 documents were published in Library quarterly during 2010-2019. Among the articles and book reviews, are highest in terms of published documents, with the highest number 213, and the least publications are biographical item (2) and review (2). The table results determine the document types that identify that both "article and book review" having the same publications.

Table 1

*The information about document types published during 2010-2019*

Sr. #	Document Type	No. of Document
1	Article	213
2	Book Review	213
3	Editorial Material	36
4	Correction	3
5	Biographical Item	2
6	Review	2

Table 2 highlights the year-wise distribution of published document types throughout 2010-2019. The table results show that the year 2014 is remarkable with the highest number of publications (66) with TC (202), and the year 2015 remained second highest TP (55) with TC (120). Moreover, the authors bared less interest in publication during 2010 and 2011 with a minimum (33) publications. The year-wise publication average, average citation per document, average citations per year per document, and total references in these publications are 6.35%, 3.122%, 0.8142%, and 8142, respectively.

Table 2

*The information about the year-wise distribution of publications*

Publication Years	TP*	TC*	Citation sum within h-core	h-index	% of Total Publications (469)
2010	33	202	171	9	7.036
2011	33	184	151	9	7.036
2012	44	108	73	6	9.382
2013	54	284	248	12	11.514
2014	66	145	94	8	14.072
2015	55	120	76	7	11.727
2016	48	178	116	8	10.235
2017	54	148	92	6	11.514
2018	44	72	40	5	9.382
2019	38	23	9	2	8.102

*\*TP= Total Publication, TC\* = Total Citation*

Table 3 represents the highly cited articles published throughout 2010-2019. The article Drabinski, Emily was in the year 2013 gained the highest total citations (55) in numbers with UC (33), followed by Cooke, Nicole A. is on the second number with citations (43) and UC (154), The minimum (25) cited documents have been given respectively by three different authors “Willett, Rebekah; Jaeger, Paul T; Clement, Tanya, and Bertot, John Carl”.

Table 3

*The information about the 10 highly cited articles published during 2010-2019*

Title	Author	PY*	Vol./No.	TC*	UC*
Queering the catalog: queer theory and the politics of correction	Drabinski, Emily	2013	83(2)	55	33
Posttruth, truthiness, and alternative facts: information behavior and critical information consumption for a new age	Cooke, Nicole A.	2017	87(3)	43	154
Preservation in the age of google: digitization, digital preservation, and dilemmas	Conway, Paul	2010	80(1)	41	60
What's old is new again: the re convergence of libraries, archives, and museums in the digital age	Given, Lisa M.; McTavish, Lianne	2010	80(1)	40	47
Experiences with and perceptions of information: a phenomenographic study of first-year college students	Gross, Melissa; Latham, Don	2011	81(2)	30	38
Space assessment as a venue for defining the academic library	Nitecki, Danuta A.	2011	81(1)	29	25
Making, makers, and maker spaces: a discourse analysis of professional journal articles and blog posts about maker spaces in public libraries	Willett, Rebekah	2016	86(3)	25	147
Democracy, neutrality, and value demonstration in the age of austerity	Jaeger, Paul T.; Gorham, Ursula; Bertot, John Carlo; Sarin, Lindsay C.	2013	83(4)	25	17
Toward a notion of the archive of the future: impressions of practice by librarians, archivists, and digital humanities scholars	Clement, Tanya; Hagenmaier, Wendy; Knies, Jennie Levine	2013	83(2)	25	145
Wake up the nation: public libraries, policy making, and political discourse	Jaeger, Paul T.; Bertot, John Carlo; Gorham, Ursula	2013	83(1)	25	43

*PY\*= Publication Year, TC\* = Total Citation, UC\*= Usage Count*



Table 4 describes the co-occurrence of keywords being used in articles published in the library quarterly during this timeframe. Total 301 keywords have been used in 469 publications. The table data reveals that the top keyword is “information” from the records of published materials, and the keywords “Information and Public-libraries” got the highest co-occurrence with (13). The minimum co-occurrence (6) is “E-Government and Information Science” in most keywords under 469 published articles.

Table 4

*Co-occurrence of keywords*

Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength	Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
Information	13	38	Policy	10	26
Public-Libraries	13	33	Libraries	9	14
Library	12	16	Services	7	14
Access	11	37	E-Government	6	18
Literacy	11	18	Information-Science	6	8

The information about authors’ publications signifies in table 5. A total of 730 author’s names appearances were documented out of 463 original authors in 469 published documents. The Jaeger, Paul T. leading from the front with highest publications 47 with TC (167) and TLS (57). Bertot, John Carlo was the second uppermost author whose total publications were (16) with TC (129) and TLS (23). Maximum authors were having TP (2) but different TC and TLS in this table data.

Table 5

*The information about most productive author*

Author	TP*	TC*	TLS*	Author	TP*	TC*	TLS*
Jaeger, Paul T.	47	167	57	Hughes-Hassell, Sandra	3	28	0
Bertot, John Carlo	16	129	23	Punzalan, Ricardo L.	4	27	1
Gorham, Ursula	14	83	36	Subramaniam, Mega	4	27	4
Cooke, Nicole A.	4	67	4	Capps, Janet L.	3	24	20
Given, Lisa M.	2	59	1	Subramaniam, Mega M.	2	22	1
Sarin, Lindsay C.	8	53	21	Bishop, Bradley Wade	2	21	1
Buschman, John	6	48	0	Oltmann, Shannon M.	5	20	1
Conway, Paul	2	41	0	Dali, Keren	4	20	2
Caswell, Michelle	2	30	1	Burnett, Kathleen	3	20	18
Gillaspy, Mary L.	2	29	1	Brouwer, Marin	2	20	18

*TP\* = Total Publication, TC\* = Total Citation, TLS\* = Total Link Strength*

Table 6 data shows the top 10 organizations out of 307 organizations with a maximum number of publications and having bibliographic coupling. The University of Maryland is at the forefront in terms of TLS (704), TP (86), and TC (203). The bibliographic coupling highlights the total link strength and the second-highest TLS (399) by the University of Illinois with TP (15) and TC (112). The lowest TLS (139), but having TP (14) and TC (75) is Florida State University. The author's affiliations with organizations are mentioned in 469 published articles. Authors from different countries contribute their work in this journal, and it is the success of a journal that it provides facility to all authors in publishing matter.

Table 6

*The strength of the bibliographic coupling with other organizations*

Organization	TP*	TC*	TLS*	Organization	TP*	TC*	TLS*
Univ. Maryland	86	203	704	Syracuse Univ.	7	66	180
Univ. Illinois	15	112	399	Univ. Oklahoma	9	33	156
Georgetown Univ.	12	26	328	Univ. Alberta	6	68	152
Seton Hall Univ.	11	48	291	Charles Sturt Univ.	6	23	142
Univ. Calif Los Angeles	5	56	244	Florida State Univ.	14	75	139

*TP\*= Total Publication, TC\*= Total Citation, TLS\*= Total Link Strength*

Table 7 emphasizes the top 10 countries' records of highly cited articles. Total 23 countries' names have been mentioned in 469 published records, and data chose to analyze the top 10 countries only. The results declare that the country USA remains highest in terms of published records of highly cited articles published with bibliographic coupling links with TC (1140) citations followed by Canada (111), Australia (59), and the minimum TC (11) is from the country South Korea.

Table 7

*The highly cited articles published in which bibliographic coupling links with countries.*

Country	TP*	TC*	TLS*	Country	TP*	TC*	TLS*
USA	398	1140	17	Peoples R China	4	23	2
Canada	15	111	4	Norway	1	16	0
Australia	9	59	6	Belgium	2	14	7
England	3	56	4	Ecuador	2	14	7
Sweden	2	29	1	South Korea	2	11	0

*TP\*= Total Publication, TC\*= Total Citation, TLS\*= Total Link Strength*

## **Discussion and Conclusion**

This bibliometric study is to investigate the efficiency of LQ productivity to get a profound understanding of propensities and having trends towards LQ. This research covers a time of 10 years and provides a thorough calculation of research productivity. The research, identifies the types of publications, yearly publications in LQ, ten most cited papers, author's affiliation with different countries and organizations, bibliographic coupling, highest level papers, and to identify the nations who are much interested in research activities.

The research findings highlight the key points that a total of 469 publications were distributed in LQ during the period of time 2010-2019. The average of year-wise publication was 6.35 percent, and the average citation per document was 3.122 percent. Total references in these publications were 8142 and the average citation per year per doc was 0.4182 percent.

The bibliometric evaluations have been generally utilized techniques for considering the design of the scientific mechanism. In this investigation, a bibliometric analysis of LQ as the direct yield of research was performed utilizing different research objectives which are argued beneath, and these key findings meet the goals of the research:

Six (06) types of documents were published in LQ during this time period (2009-2019). Articles and book reviews are highest 213(45.416%) in terms of published documents. This bibliometric analysis shows that people are having an interest in articles and book reviews.

Total published documents were 469, and the evaluation provides the information that year 2014 was remarkable with the highest number of publications, 66 (14.072%) and the second-highest contribution 55(11.727%) was in 2015.

A study by Young (2006) was on *Library Quarterly, 1956–2004: An Exploratory Bibliometric Analysis*, and the outcomes showed that the most cited article was “Information Retrieval as a

Trial-and-Error Process.” By Swanson, D. R. with highly TC (72). But the current research highlighted the author's information about ten highly cited articles which showed that the frequently used TC (55) titled “Queering the catalog: queer theory and the politics of correction by Drabinski, Emily was on top in ranking. Later the top-cited article was “Posttruth, truthiness, and alternative facts: information behavior and critical information consumption for a new age” by Cooke, Nicole A with TC (43).

Different public and worldwide projects have been dispatched in numerous nations to focus on advancing interdisciplinary exploration through the funding of research (Okamura, 2019). The status of highly cited articles and bibliographic coupling links was from the USA with the highest TC (1140). Canada was on the second number with TC (111), and the minimum (11) bibliographic coupling link was from South Korea. It shows that the USA is the most active country for research output and having bibliographic coupling links on a vast level.

For the time frame from 2010 to 2019, the study on *The Library Quarterly* has not been analyzed bibliometrically yet. The acquired outcomes regarding the bibliometric analysis have significant value. The general motivation behind this research was to give detailed information about LQ publications in the period of 2010-2019 through the bibliometric analysis. The researchers conclude that (06) type of documents published in this journal and 2014 was the most remarkable year with the highest number of publications. The analysis measured the output of LQ research, the author's contribution, bibliographic coupling, and worldwide cooperation and information about research productive countries. This study will facilitate the researchers who want to get exact and detailed information about this journal's publications. Also, the outcomes from this examination can educate scholastic analysts regarding research insufficiencies.

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