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Research Visualization of Journal of Library Administration (2005-2020): A Bibliometric Study

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Abstract

This work embodies a bibliometric investigation of Research Visualization of the Journal of Library Administration from 2005-2020. The Journal of Library Administration is a peer-reviewed academic journal and deals with library management. It has been providing services since 1980 and is published eight times each year by Routledge. This research aims to make a bibliometric examination of the Journal of Library Administration. The journal highlights the various forms of publications such as articles, editorial material, review, correction, and biographical items from the last sixteen years regularly. Data for research have been collected from the Science Citation Index database, Web of Science (Core Collection), and different software have been used for this purpose such as Biblioshiny, VOSviewer, ScientoPy, and MS Excel. This statistical analysis covers the exact statistics of total publications, yearly published documents, authorship patterns, productive organizations, research productive countries, top-cited articles and funding agencies, etc. This paper is supportive for researchers who need to grasp the contemporary patterns of published articles in the Journal of Library Administration and look for further recommendations for additional exploration.

Keywords: Journal of Library Administration; Research Visualization; Bibliometric Study; Bibliometric Analysis; Library Management

Introduction

Researchers have used various methods for providing information and journals are the basic approach for publishing their research. If researchers want to produce data in statistical form, they mostly use the method of bibliometric analysis. Bibliometric strategies or "investigation" are currently used for research particularly in practical fields and also scientifically (Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015).

The Journal of Library Administration is an academic journal and deals with library management. It was set up in 1980 and is distributed eight times each year by Routledge. It is a peer-reviewed journal and publishes research on technical operations of libraries, trends in library management and leadership, innovations in technology, and relevant fields to the library. Journal of Library Administration welcomes research work, reports, and case studies, etc. Contributions from all over the world add a richness that is the voice of the present worldwide data infrastructure. The Journal of Library Administration highlights articles by the most profoundly viewed experts in the field as identified with management, leadership, evaluation, marketing, and more to advance authoritative achievement ("Journal of Library Administration," May 25, 2021).

For the measurable investigation of information, a term is utilized "bibliometric" which is viewed as a library science branch (Naveed, Ali, Aslam, & Siddique, 2021). Nowadays, bibliometric is for the most part seen as a method to pass judgment on research in a particular statistical way. The trend of bibliometric researches has been increased day by day because researchers produce results in statistical form. Several studies on bibliometric examination of different journals have been published in the public and global writing to assess the journal's efficiency measurably (Aslam, Ali, Naveed, & Mairaj, 2021).

Variety of research papers on bibliometric analysis of journals have been published and can be viewed from all over the world such as: (Abdi, Idris, Alguliyev, & Aliguliyev, 2018; Ahmad, Asif, Alam, & Slots, 2020; N. Ali & Naveed, 2020; Baker, Kumar, & Pandey, 2019; Cai, Zhou, Zhou, & Xu, 2019; Chiu, Liu, Muehlmann, & Baldwin, 2019; Corrales, Reyes, & Fornaris, 2016; Donthu, Kumar, Pandey, & Gupta, 2021; Donthu, Kumar, & Pattnaik, 2020; Gaviria-Marin, Merigo, & Popa, 2018; Giménez-Espert & Prado-Gascó, 2019; Laengle, Modak, Merigó, & De La Sotta, 2018; Martínez-López, Merigó, Valenzuela-Fernández, & Nicolás, 2018; Ratten, Manesh, Pellegrini, & Dabic, 2020; Shoaib, Abdullah, & Ali, 2020; Valenzuela-Fernandez, Merigó, Lichtenthal, & Nicolas, 2019; Valenzuela, Merigó, Johnston, Nicolas, &

Jaramillo, 2017; Wang, Xu, & Škare, 2020; Warriach & Ahmad, 2016; Yanbing et al., 2020; Yu, Xu, & Antuchevičienė, 2019; Yu, Xu, & Fujita, 2019; Železnik, Blažun Vošner, & Kokol, 2017). Khanna, Singh, Tewari, and Saini (2017) analyzed in his research, the author's contribution as co-authors, single-authored publications, the productivity of authors during 2011 to 2016, and highlighted the highest productive countries. Swain, Swain, and Rautaray (2013) research addressed the various aspects of journals such as types of contribution, yearly published documents, single authorship, co, authorship, country-wise ranking of productivity, etc (Shaukat, Ali, & Naveed, 2021).

The significant aim of the investigation is to assess the research visualization of the "Journal of Library Administration" from 2005-2020. The fundamental commitment of the research is to make accessible statistical information about the productivity of the Journal of Library Administration. It will be a great contribution to research because researchers can get statistical information about the relevant journal in one place and can know that journal deals with the research of various subjects such as technical operations of libraries, management, leadership, evaluation, and marketing, etc. It also provides information that journals always welcome research work, reports, and case studies and the researchers can get a direct approach for publications to this journal after reviewing this article.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the document type and year-wise data of published documents
2. To identify the most productive authors and their authorship pattern
3. To discover the most productive organizations and countries
4. To trace out the frequently used keywords
5. To find out the most frequently cited articles
6. To point out the topmost funding agencies

Limitation of the study

Data have been retrieved from the Web of Science citation index core collection from 2005 to 2020. The Web of Science owned the Journal of Library Administration in 2005 and since then the web of science is publishing the documents of this journal on regular basis. The earlier data could not be retrieved from the web of Science. This is the major factor to limit this study from 2005 to 2020.

Methodology

The examination has taken up 925 insightful publications published in the Journal of Library Administration for a time of sixteen years going from 2005 to 2020 for investigation. The data set has been retrieved from the science citation index database Web of Science Core Collection to analyze the research visualization of the “Journal of Library Administration” in the field of Library and Information Science. The authors formulated searched strategy by using a search query as SO= (“Journal of Library Administration”) with a specific period of 2005 to 2020. The data was extracted on May 14, 2021, at 11:30 AM (PKT). With the help of queries, a total of 925 published documents were retrieved, and further analysis was employed. A bibliometric statistical analysis method was applied to the resultant data. 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 VOSviewer, Biblioshiny, ScientoPy, MS Excel, etc. tools were used in this study for data analysis.

Data Analysis

The outcomes show that an aggregate of 925 publications was found from the web of science core collection with a specific timeframe 2005 to 2020. The total references 13821 were retrieved from these publications with a yearly average of 8.24 percent, average citations per document 3.948 percent, and average citation of per year per document 0.4504 percent. The results (Table 1) show the five types of publications and categorizes of the documents that are published during 16 years and the highest frequency of publication type is research articles 869 (93.946%). Similarly, 45 (4.865%) Editorial Material has been published and the lowest category of published documents is Biographical items 2 (0.216%). It is most obvious that people have the trend to publish research articles in the JoLA.

Table 1. Distribution of Published Documents by Document Types (2005-2020)

Type of the documents	Total Publications	Percentage
Article	869	93.946
Editorial Material	45	4.865
Review	5	0.541
Correction	4	0.432
Biographical Item	2	0.216
Total	925	100

The distributions of published documents from 2005 to 2020 are highlighted in Table 2. The data of 925 published documents have been arranged year-wise. The results specify the highest ratio of publication in 2008 with 77 (8.324%) documents. The second-highest rate of the published documents is 73 (7.892%) in the years 2009 and 2016. The lowest publications with the number of documents 17 (1.838%) are in 2007. Every year was productive but the authors showed their best interest in publishing documents in the year 2008.

Table 2. Year-wise distribution of published Documents (2005-2020)

Publication Years	Total Publications	Percentage
2005	66	7.135
2006	46	4.973
2007	17	1.838
2008	77	8.324
2009	73	7.892
2010	68	7.351
2011	55	5.946
2012	57	6.162
2013	36	3.892
2014	55	5.946
2015	53	5.73
2016	73	7.892
2017	62	6.703
2018	56	6.054
2019	65	7.027
2020	66	7.135
Total	925	100

The information about authors' publications signifies in table 3. A total of 1541 author's names appearances were documented out of 1185 authors in 925 published documents. The author Farrell, M. led from the front with the highest number of publications 24 with TC (37). Arlitsch, K. was the second uppermost author with 19 publications and TC (72). The authors Michalak, R and Rysavy, MDT were on the lowest side in the table with eight publications and (TC) 16 each in resultant data.

Table 3. Distribution of Published Documents with Top Ten Authors' Information (2005-2020)

Author	TP*	TC*	PY*_Start	h_index	g_index	m_index
Farrell M	24	37	2011	4	4	0.364
Arlitsch K	19	72	2013	5	7	0.556
Machovec G	18	47	2013	4	5	0.444
Holley RP	16	7	2015	2	2	0.286
Murray TE	16	28	2013	3	4	0.333
Parker JB	16	12	2013	2	3	0.222
Dole WV	13	32	2013	3	5	0.333
Lee SH	10	4	2005	1	2	0.059
Michalak R	8	16	2019	2	3	0.667
Rysavy MDT	8	16	2019	2	3	0.667

TP* = Total Publication, TC* = Total Citations, PY* = Publication Year

The data in (Table 4) shows that the frequency distribution of specific productivity published during 16 years (2005-2020). The authors who have worked as sole authors 1028 (0.868%) followed by 104 (0.088%) authors who published their work in collaboration. Only one document has 24 authors (0.001) and they worked as a team. The results reveal that people have an interest to publish their work as an individual author instead of teamwork.

Table 4. Contribution of authors and their Authorship Pattern

Documents Written	Numbers of Authors	Proportion of Authors
1	1028	0.868
2	104	0.088
3	27	0.023
4	9	0.008
5	5	0.004
6	1	0.001
7	1	0.001
8	2	0.002
10	1	0.001
13	1	0.001
16	3	0.003
18	1	0.001
21	1	0.001
24	1	0.001
Total	1185	100.00

Table 5 and figure 1 revealed the data about 567 organizations involved in the distribution of 925 published documents. The Montana State Univ., the United States is on top with the highest 20 publications, followed by Univ. Illinois, United States with 18 publications. The least amount of publications 11 published by OCLC Online Computer Library Centre. Inc., United States. The results described that organizations of the United States are forefront in producing massive literature in JoLA.

Table 5. Distribution of Published Documents by Top Ten Organizations (2005-2020)

Organization	TP*	AGR*	ADY*	PDLY*	h-index
Montana State Univ., United States	20	-1.5	0	0	7
Univ. Illinois, United States	18	0.5	1	11.1	7
Ann Arbor Dist. Lib, United States	17	-0.5	0	0	3
Univ. Arizona, United States	17	0	0.5	5.9	7
Wayne State Univ., United States	17	0.5	3.5	41.2	2
Amer Philatel Res Lib, United States	16	-0.5	0	0	3
Colorado Alliance Res Lib, United States	16	-0.5	2	25	4
Univ. Texas Austin, United States	14	0	0	0	4
Univ. Nevada, United States	12	-2	2	33.3	2
OCLC Online Comp Lib Ctr. Inc., United States	11	0	0	0	3

TP* = Total Publication, AGR* = Average Growth Rate, ADY* = Average Documents per Year, PDLY* = Percentage of Documents in Last Years

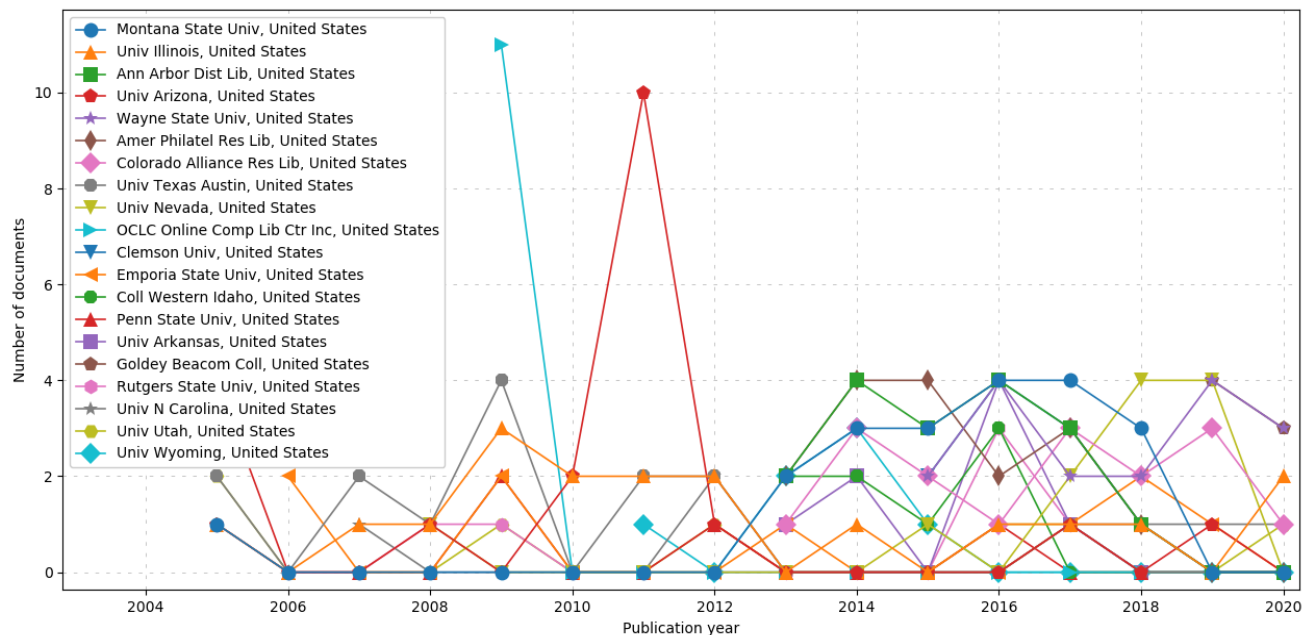


Figure 1. Most Productive Organizations (2005-2020)

Table 6 emphasizes the top 10 countries' records of highly cited articles. Total 37 countries' names have been mentioned in 925 published records, and data chose to analyze the top 10 countries only. The results declared that the country USA is on the top uppermost country in terms of producing highest 816 (0.90166%) publications followed by Canada 28 (0.03094%), Australia 9 (0.00994%), and the minimum publications two (0.00221%) are from the country Bangladesh. It is apparent that the USA is a huge contributor to the publications of JoLA.

Table 6. Distribution of Published Documents by Top Ten Counties (2005-2020)

Country	TP*	Freq.	SCP*	MCP*	MCP*_Ratio
USA	816	0.90166	806	10	0.0123
Canada	28	0.03094	28	-	-
Australia	9	0.00994	6	3	0.3333
United Kingdom	6	0.00663	4	2	0.3333
Pakistan	4	0.00442	2	2	0.5
Germany	3	0.00331	2	1	0.3333
India	3	0.00331	3	-	-
Norway	3	0.00331	1	2	0.6667
Singapore	3	0.00331	3	-	-
Bangladesh	2	0.00221	2	-	-

TP* = Total Publication, SCP* = Single Country Publications, MCP* = Multiple Country Publications

Table 7 highlights the most repeated or common authors' keywords used in the 925 published documents during 2005-2020. The results show that the most persistent keyword is academic libraries (142). The second most discussed keyword is libraries (59) and the minimum frequency of keywords is collection development (25). The authors mostly used the keyword "academic libraries" in their publications in the specific time frame of 2005 to 2020. The Figure 2 described the cluster-wise co-occurrences of keywords that occurred in the period 2005 to 2020.

Table 7. Distribution of most frequently used Top Ten Keywords (2005-2020)

Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
Academic Libraries	142	313
Libraries	59	131
Assessment	55	152
Information Literacy	55	108
Leadership	55	133
Collaboration	54	114
Management	35	85
Public Libraries	30	54
Strategic Planning	26	63
Collection Development	25	53

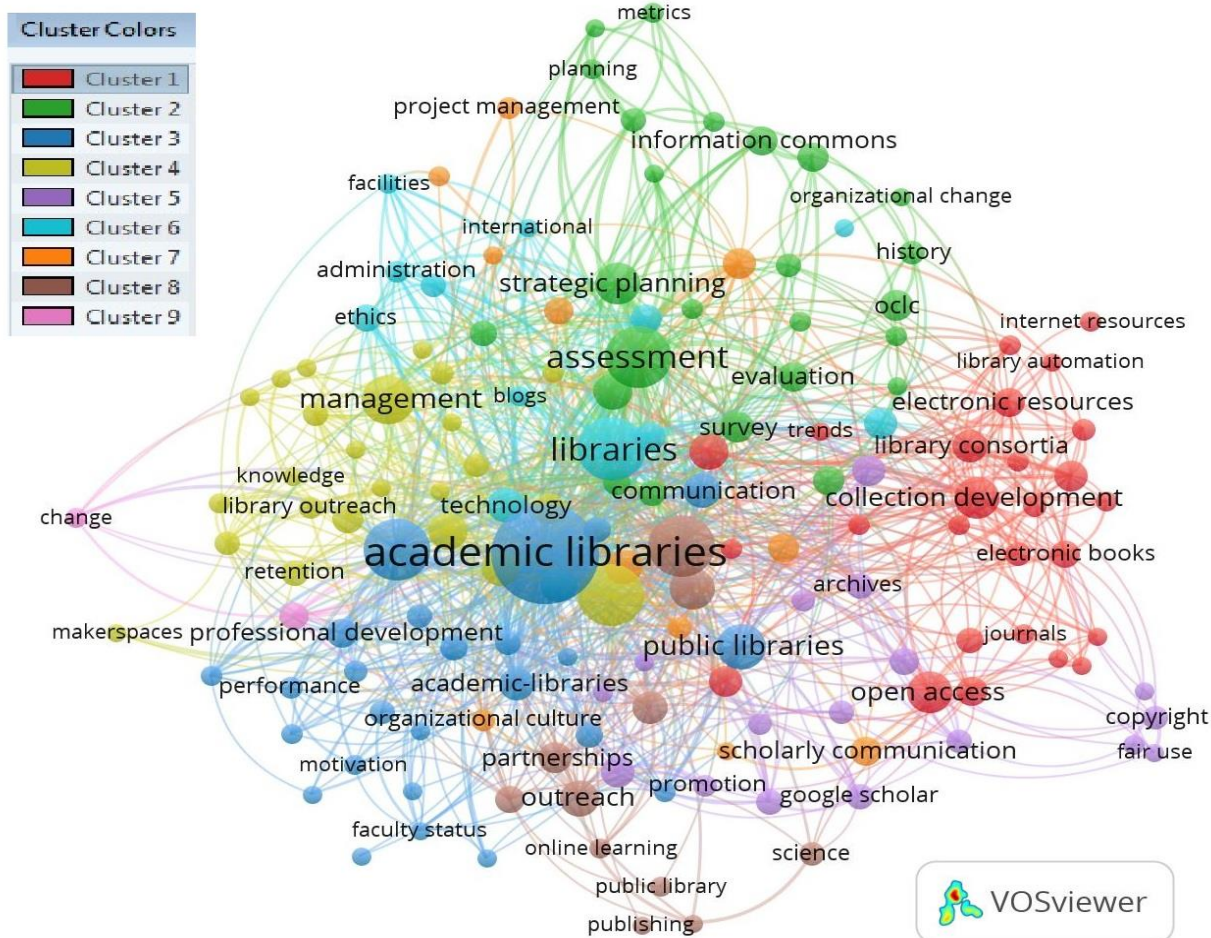


Figure 2. Co-Occurrences of Keywords (2005-2020)

Table 8 presents the ten (10) highly cited articles published from 2005 to 2020 in JoLA. Total Citations Web of Science (TCWOS) provides the exact figure of the frequently cited document that is an article "Creating Opportunities: Embedded Librarians" by Kesselman, MA and Watstein, SB (2009) with 60 cited references. Another highly cited article is "The Emerging Role of Libraries in Data Curation and E-science" by Heidorn, PB (2011) with 50 citations count on Web of Science. The least valuable in the top 10 highly cited articles is "E-Books Revisited: Surveying Student E-Book Usage in a Distributed Learning Academic Library 6 Years Later" by Croft, R. and Davis, C. (2010) with 34 cited reference count.

Table 8. Distribution of Top Ten most cited Journal Articles by Citations (2005-2020)

TC*	Title	Authors	Vol./No.	Pages.	PY*
60	Creating Opportunities: Embedded Librarians	Kesselman, MA; Watstein, SB	49(4)	18	2009
50	The Emerging Role of Libraries in Data Curation and E-science	Heidorn, PB	5149(7-8)	11	2011
49	No Half Measures: Overcoming Common Challenges to Doing Digital Humanities in the Library	Posner, M	5349(1)	10	2013
48	Reinventing Our Work: New and Emerging Roles for Academic Librarians	Goetsch, LA	48(2)	16	2008
41	Digital Humanities and Libraries: A Conceptual Model	Sula, CA	53(1)	17	2013
40	Taking Library Instruction into the Online Classroom: Best Practices for Embedded Librarians	York, AC; Vance, JM	49(1-2)	13	2009
36	Supporting Digital Scholarship in Research Libraries: Scalability and Sustainability	Vinopal, J; McCormick, M	53(1)	16	2013
34	Evolving in Common: Creating Mutually Supportive Relationships Between Libraries and the Digital Humanities	Vandegrift, M; Varner, S	53(1)	12	2013
34	Implementing a 3D Printing Service in an Academic Library	Pryor, S	54(1)	10	2014
34	E-Books Revisited: Surveying Student E-Book Usage in a Distributed Learning Academic Library 6 Years Later	Croft, R; Davis, C	50(5-6)	27	2010

TC* = Total Citations, PY* = Publication Year

The data (Table 9) revealed the distribution of published documents by the top ten funding agencies out of a total of 25 funding agencies during 2005-2020. The Agency "Haworth Document Delivery Service" is on the topmost with 36 (3.892%) publications followed by "The University of Oklahoma" with 8 (0.865%) publications, "National Institutes of Health NIH USA" and "United States Department of Health Human Services" on third place by producing 4 (0.432%) publications. The least publications (0.108%) produced by the Association of Research Libraries and The Society for Scholarly Publishing and Bissett Family.

Table 9. Distribution of Published Documents by Top Ten Funding Agencies (2005-2020)

Funding Agencies	Publication	% of 925
Haworth Document Delivery Service	36	3.892
University of Oklahoma	8	0.865
National Institutes of Health NIH USA	4	0.432
United States Department of Health Human Services	4	0.432
Institute of Museum and Library Services	2	0.216
National Science Foundation NSF	2	0.216
NIH National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences NCATS	2	0.216
NIH National Library of Medicine NLM	2	0.216
Association of Research Libraries and The Society for Scholarly Publishing	1	0.108
Bissett Family	1	0.108

Discussion and Conclusion

This bibliometric study is to investigate the research visualization of JoLA to obtain a reflective understanding of publications and trends towards JoLA. The study reveals the JoLA publications within the timeframe of 16 years from 2005 to 2020 and provides a concluded affirmation of research productivity. This analysis visualized the research output of JoLA, the types of publications, yearly wise publications, most productive authors, authorship pattern, most productive organizations and their countries, countries producing massive literature, most frequently used keywords, ten most cited highest level papers, and to identify the most funding agencies those are much interested in research activities.

Five kinds of material have been published in JoLA like Articles, Editorial material, Reviews, Correction, and Biographical items. The most favored type of publication is research articles which is a decent sign for research usefulness. Being a solid supporter of information, the article papers have more worth when weighed with different types of records. Year-wise distributions of publications are also monitored in this research. Researchers produced their researches every year but the most productive year is 2008.

After the analysis, the results concluded that the majority of the authors were interested to work as sole authors instead of doing work in collaboration. A total of 567 organizations were involved in the publication of 925 documents. The organizations from the USA have produced

the utmost literature for publications in JoLA. However, the USA was a huge contributor to the world in the publication success of JoLA. Moreover, the highly used keyword was "academic libraries" in 925 publications of JoLA. Finally, the article of Kesselman, MA, and Watstein, SB (2009) emerged as the most cited article among ten highly cited articles. In addition, the Agency "Haworth Document Delivery Service" having the most publications as compared to other funding agencies contributed to JoLA during the period of 2005-2020.

The research findings meet the objectives of this study and highlighted the key points that a total of 925 publications were published in JoLA during the period 2005-2020. The average year-wise publication was 8.24 percent, and the average citation per document was 3.948 percent. Total references in these publications were 13821 and the average citation per year per doc was 0.4504 percent. Major findings which relate to the research objectives are following:

Five kinds of distributions were found and the most elevated pattern of distributions in JoLA was the articles and the second-most noteworthy pattern was editorial material. The year-wise distribution of publication's results showed that the total published documents were 925 and the documents publications wise most productive year was 2018. In the study of Ganganna (2017) the most productive year was 2014 and the least productive year was 2012.

The author Farrell, M. produced the highest 24 publications with 37 total citation count, and Arlitsch, K. was the second uppermost author with 19 publications and 72 total citations references. The majority of authors had shown their interest in publishing their research work as sole authors. The Montana State University, United States was on top with the highest publications, and University Illinois, United States was second highest publications among the 567 organizations. The country USA was on the top uppermost country in terms of producing highest publications and Canada was on second in publishing the research. It is evident that the USA has a huge contribution in producing research literature for the publications of JoLA. The findings of this research also meet the findings of (H. Ali, Mahadevamurthy, & Jagadeesha, 2015; Khanna, Bansal, Sood, & Tiwari, 2018; Naveed et al., 2021) that the USA was highest in the ranking of publications as compared to other countries.

The keyword "academic libraries" was the most persistent keyword used in 925 published documents for retrieving information and "libraries" was the second most keyword used in JoLA during the time of 2005 to 2020. Moreover, the article titled "Creating Opportunities: Embedded Librarians " by Kesselman, MA and Watstein, SB (2009) was the topmost cited article with a total of 60 citations count and the second most cited was "The Emerging Role of Libraries in

Data Curation and E-science” by Heidorn, PB (2011) with total 50 citations count in Web of Science. Finally, the Agency "Haworth Document Delivery Service" was on the top of the list with the highest publications, and the "University of Oklahoma" was in the second place in publications out of a total of 25 funding agencies.

This study will facilitate the potential researchers who want to get detailed information about the research, and publication trends in this journal which is handling various fields such as leadership and management of libraries, technical operations, technology management, marketing, evaluation, and more promote organizational success. This internationally recognized journal is an invaluable guide for anyone who is in a position of management in the library. The idea behind this research was to give detailed and current statistical information about JoLA publications in the period of 2005-2020 through bibliometric analysis. Also, the outcomes from this examination can educate scholastic analysts regarding research deficiencies.

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