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Bibliometric Analysis of the "Health and Population: Perspectives and Issues (HPPI)" Journal during Year (2000-2010)

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Bibliometric Analysis of the "Health and Population: Perspectives and Issues (HPPI)" Journal during Year (2000-2010)

ABSTRACT

This study aims to present a bibliometric analysis of the Health and Population: Perspectives and Issues journal, the aim being to offer a summary of research activity in Public Health and characterize its most important aspects. The paper analyzes a bibliometric study of 254 articles published during the period January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2010 in the Health and Population: Perspectives and Issues journal. The paper covers the bibliometric analyses of year-wise distribution of articles, subject-wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, citation count and geographical distribution of contributions.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Bibliometrics, HPPI, Citation Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Bibliometrics is a type of research method used in library and information science. Thanuskodi (2010) describes it as an emerging area of research in LIS field. The quantitative analysis and statistics to describe pattern of publication within a given field of body of literature are utilised. Bibliometrics is regarded as one of the crucial areas of research in the field of Library and Information Science.

Winking at the tradition of library studies, the term bibliometrics was coined by Alan Pritchard in his publication "Statistical bibliography or bibliometrics" published in Journal of Documentation in 1969. He explained the term bibliometrics as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication".

Bibliometrics is a quantitative method of evaluation of research used to determine pattern of publication, authorship, citation, journal coverage, geographical distribution etc. to get an insight into the growth of knowledge in that area of research. Bibliometrics can be used to study regional patterns of research, the extent of cooperation between research groups and national research profiles. It has attained a sophistication and complexity, and has a national, international, and interdisciplinary character. The present article focuses attention on the bibliometric analysis of a particular journal titled Health and Population: Perspectives and Issues.

According to Jacobs (2001), bibliometric studies have been applied mainly to scientific fields and are based principally on various metadata elements like author, title, subject, citations, etc. related to scholarly publication within a discipline. This type of analysis provides useful indicators of scientific productivity, trends, the emphasis of research in various facets and researchers' preferences for publication.

2. HEALTH AND POPULATION – PERSPECTIVE AND ISSUES (HPPI) JOURNAL (ISSN 0253-6803)

HPPI is a quarterly (four issues per year) journal published by National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi started back in the year 1978. First issue of each volume publishes in the month of January.

HPPI publishes papers of scientific and educational interest. The scope of the journal covers original contributions on health services administration, family planning, demography, social science, communication, bio-medical sciences in family planning and allied subjects with emphasis on applied research.

The HPPI journal is designed to publish reports of original research, theoretical articles and brief communications in public health and allied disciplines, raising issues across disciplinary boundaries and facilitating exchange of views.

HPPI is indexed and abstracted in various online databases including Index Medicus, EMBASE, CAB Abstracts, IndMed, and it is also available full text though MedInd database of NIC, New Delhi.

3. RELATED STUDIES

Several studies have been carried out to explore the authorship trends and collaboration pattern of different journals in various fields and reviews of these studies provide extensive lists of bibliometric measures available for use. Few of the studies are reviewed and presented below:

Jacimovic and Zivkovic (2010) analysed 8 volumes of Serbian Dental Journal (SDJ) published during 2000-2009. Published articles, metadata (cited literature) for all articles were collected from the Serbian national citation index SCIndeks. The sample of 193 published articles consisted of review and original scientific papers, informative and historical papers, as well as case reports and preliminary communications. Bibliometric analysis of source articles included the number and type of paper, author characteristics (total number of authors, affiliation, geographic origin) and cited literature.

Arya (2012) examined the authorship pattern, authors' collaboration, applicability of Lotka's law, author's dominance and level of collaboration in the Marine Sciences Literature. He found that the trend towards collaborative research is seen consistent during 1999-2007 and authorship pattern is going to bent towards multiple authorship, degree of collaboration is high while multi authorship is prominent in the field of veterinary medicine.

In the Indian Journal of Marine Sciences, Elango and Rajendran (2012) examine the study of authorship trends and collaboration pattern. They found multi authored contributions are dominating in the field of marine sciences. While average number of authors per joint authored paper is 3.4 and average collaboration rate (0.57 shows the better collaboration among the authors. They found author productivity follows the Lotka's original distribution⁵. Year-wise distribution of articles, authorship collaboration, degree of collaboration, distribution of contribution (geographical and institutional) have been determined by Thavamani (2013) for DESIDOC journal of library and information technology for the year 2007-2011.

Kumar and Moorthy (2011) found a remarkable change in journal after 2006. The number of papers published increased substantially. The average length of papers was 6-10 pages, which is an ideal length for research articles. Papers from single authors formed the major chunk of total papers published. Out of 3428 references sourced by the authors, 1382 were quoted from the journals. Fifty-seven issues brought out during the period included 14 special issues from eminent LIS professionals; the Journal has published thematic issues at an average of 3 every year since 2007. Authors from government research institutes (104), and universities (139) were the main contributors.

Singh (2013) analyses the various aspects of the Chinese Librarianship: an International Electronic Journal (CLIEJ) from 2009 to 2012. A total of 903 citations from 55 articles published during the stated period were collected. He found CLIEJ published the highest number of articles with more authors in the year 2012. The highest numbers of articles were contributed by single authors and most of the authors belonged to various non-teaching categories. India has contributed more articles than any other countries, followed by Nigeria, Pakistan, USA, etc. There is a clear trend that CLIEJ is publishing more articles each year.

It was observed by Suresh and Nigam (2005) in their study on Journal of Health Management (JHM) that he average length of papers is between 10 and 20 pages, which reflects the ideal length of a research article. The maximum number of articles is on the topic of HIV/AIDS. Results indicate that the number of contributions is increasing in successive volumes. The highest numbers of papers have been written by single authors. The popularity of the journal JHM shows an upward trend as more and more authors round the globe are contributing to this journal. Minas & et. al. (2014) analysed seven volumes (158 articles) of IJMHS and found that the articles with three to five authors constitute the dominant authorship pattern, and authors' affiliations are varied. Manuscript submissions to IJMHS increased each year from 2007 to 2011; with a decline in 2012. Geographic authorship patterns show contributions from a large number of countries, including many low- and middle-income countries.

A review of literature on bibliometric studies for single journals was conducted by Anyi & et al (2009). Eighty two journal studied were listed under broad subject areas as follows, Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences 12(15%); Medical and Health Sciences 19(23%); Sciences and Technology 30(36%) and Library and Information Sciences 21(26%). The majority of journals studied were published in the Asian and African countries 34(41.4%), followed by those from the United States 25(30.4%), Europe 15(18.2%) and the United Kingdom 8(10%) A high number of bibliometrists were Indian and as such there were more

contributions from India 23/82(28%). Out of the 62 unique journal titles studied 19 (30.6%) were Indian journal titles.

4. OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this study is to identify the characteristics of HPPI articles and determine if there are changes over time. More specific objectives are as follows:

- to study year-wise distribution of papers;
- to study subject-wise distribution of the papers;
- to study the authorship pattern of papers;
- to study ranking of authors;
- to study geographical contribution
- to study institutional contribution of papers; and
- to study year wise distribution of citations

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in the current study is bibliometric scrutiny, which is used to analyses in detail the bibliographic attributes of the articles and citations of reference appended at the end of each article published in the HPPI journal from 2000-2010. Eleven volumes (Vol. 23 to 33) of The HPPI published during the years 2000-2010 collected from MedInd website (<http://medind.nic.in/hab/habm.shtml>), that constituted 44 issues and a total number of 254 articles carrying 3241 citations, have been taken up for the analysis. The study analyzes year-wise distribution of articles, subject-wise distribution of articles, authorship patterns, citation count, length of articles and geographical distribution of contributions.

6. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The HPPI journal has extracted all the details such as author(s), title, year of publication, institutional affiliation and pagination etc. of all articles published from 2000 to 2010 for the analysis.

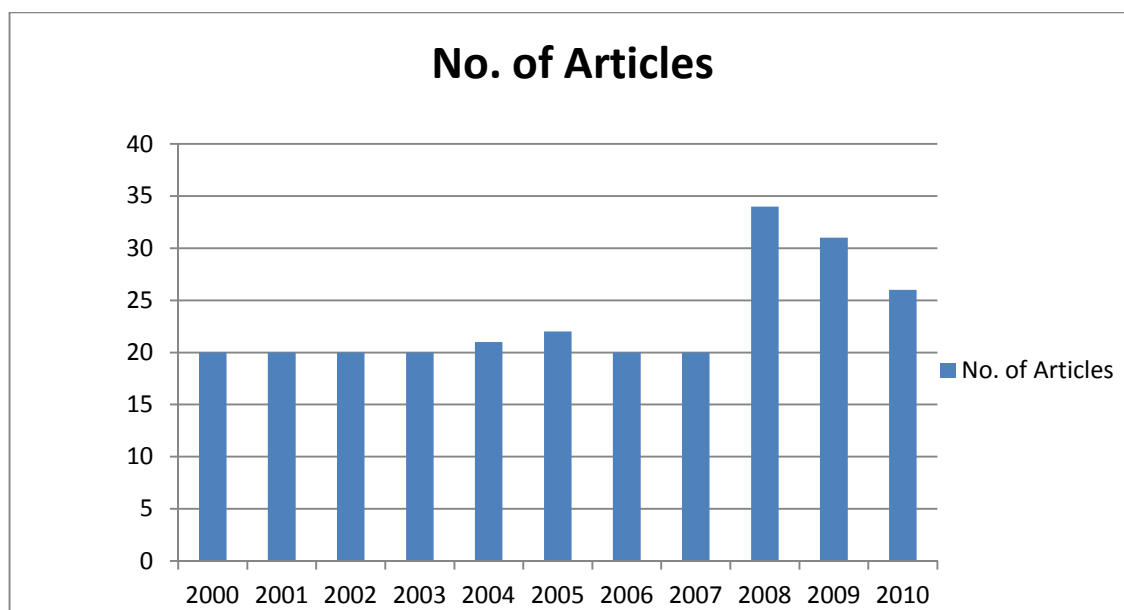
- **Annual Distribution of Articles**

Table 1 displays the total number of articles published in HPPI between 2000 and 2010. In this period 254 papers were published and distributed among 44 issues. Most papers were published in 2008 (n=34) which is 13.39% of the total publications. There was equal number of articles in the year 2000-2003 and 2006-2007 with 20 articles, which is 7.87% to the total publications. The mean number of published papers per year was 23.09.

Table 1. Annual Distribution of Articles

Year	Vol	Articles/Issue				No of Articles	%
		1	2	3	4		
2000	23	5	5	5	5	20	7.87
2001	24	5	5	5	5	20	7.87
2002	25	5	5	5	5	20	7.87
2003	26	5	5	5	5	20	7.87
2004	27	5	5	5	6	21	8.28
2005	28	6	6	5	5	22	8.66
2006	29	5	5	5	5	20	7.87
2007	30	5	5	5	5	20	7.87
2008	31	5	12	8	9	34	13.39
2009	32	8	8	7	8	31	12.20
2010	33	8	6	6	6	26	10.24

Total		62	67	61	64	254	100
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- **Subject-Wise Distributions**

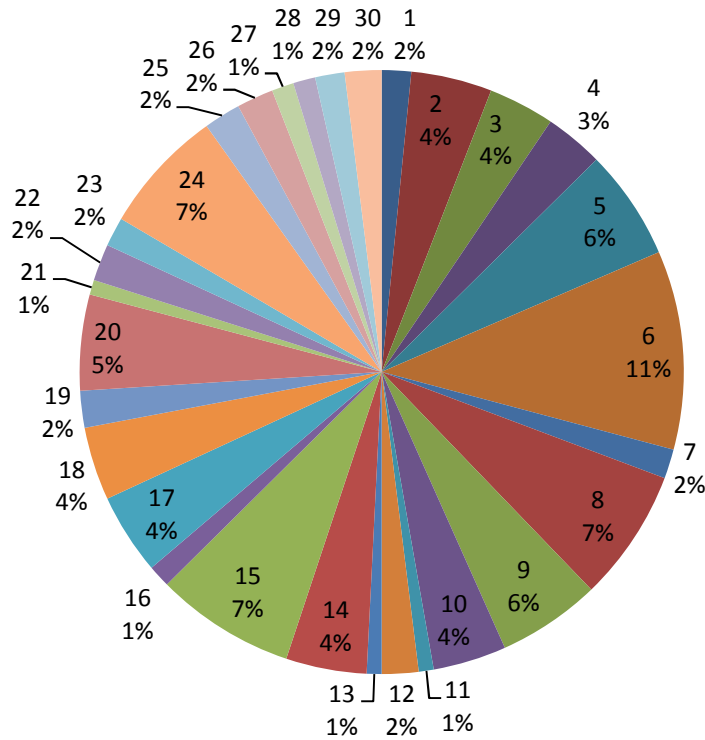
The particulars of subject-wise analysis of articles are shown in the Table 2. Table shows that a majority of contributions appeared under contraception 27 (10.63%). The next position is taken by Health Policy/Programmes 19 (7.48%). This is followed by Epidemiology 18 (7.09%) and reproductive health by 17 (6.69%) articles. Further followed by child health 15 (5.90%) and family planning/family welfare 14 (5.51%). There is contribution of 2 (0.79%) articles in the subject like health care systems, health communication and medical tourism.

Table 2. Subject-Wise Distribution of Articles

Subject	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	No. of Articles	%age
Abortion (1)	0		1		1		1		1			4	1.57
Adolescent Health (2)	1	1							1	6	2	11	4.33
Biomedicine (3)	1	1	6			1						9	3.54
Breast Feeding (4)	2			2	1	1	1			1		8	3.15
Child Health (5)	1	1		2		3	1		1	2	4	15	5.91
Contraception (6)	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	5	4	1	3	27	10.63
Eldely Health (7)	1		1	1			1					4	1.57
Epidemiology (8)	0		1	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	18	7.09
Family Planning/Family Welfare (9)	2		3	1	2	2	2	2				14	5.51
Health Care Administration (10)	0				3			1		3	3	10	3.94
Health Care Systems (11)	0								2			2	0.79

Health Care Utilization (12)	0			2	1	1		1				5	1.97
Health Communication (13)	0						1	1				2	0.79
Health Insurance (14)	0	8	1					1	1			11	4.33
Health Policy/Programme (15)	2	1	1	1			1		10		3	19	7.48
Health Seeking Behaviour (16)	1	1					1					3	1.18
Health Status (17)	2	2	1		2	3				1		11	4.33
HIV/AIDS (18)	0			2		2	1		1	3	1	10	3.94
Immunization (19)	0				1				2		2	5	1.97
Maternal Health (20)	0		1	1		1			3	4	3	13	5.12
Medical Tourism (21)	0									2		2	0.79
Others (22)	0						1		1	2	1	5	1.97
Patient Satisfaction (23)	1			1		1			1			4	1.57
Reproductive Health (24)	1	2	1		2	1	2	5		2	1	17	6.69
Sanitation/Hygiene (25)	0	2							2		1	5	1.97
School Health (26)	0		1						3		1	5	1.97
Sexual Health (27)	0			2	1							3	1.18
Social Problems (28)	0					1	1		1			3	1.18
Tribal Health (29)	1				1				1	1		4	1.57
Women Health (30)	0				3	1	1					5	1.97
Total	20	20	20	20	21	22	20	20	34	31	26	254	100

Subject-wise distribution



- **Geographical Distribution of Articles**

State-wise distribution of articles has been shown in Table 3. It shows that majority of articles 127 (50%) were contributed from Delhi State followed by 13 (5.12%) articles from Punjab State. 12 (4.72%) and 11 (4.33%) articles were from Maharashtra and Karnataka respectively. Only 1 (0.39%) article has been contributed from each of Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and West Bengal. Contribution from foreign countries has also been counted as 4 (1.57%) articles which includes 1 article each from Bangladesh, Iran, Nepal and England.

Table 3: Geographical Distribution of Articles

State	No. of Articles	%age
		2.36
Andhra Pradesh	6	
Assam	1	0.39
Bihar	4	1.57
Chhattisgarh	2	0.79
Delhi	127	50
Goa	1	0.39
Gujarat	10	3.94
Haryana	4	1.57
Himachal Pradesh	1	0.39
Jammu Kashmir	2	0.79

Jharkhand	2	0.79
Karnataka	11	4.33
Kerala	7	2.76
Madhya Pradesh	7	2.76
Maharashtra	12	4.72
Manipur	2	0.79
Meghalaya	1	0.39
Mumbai	2	0.79
Orissa	9	3.54
Punjab	13	5.12
Rajasthan	4	1.57
Tamil Nadu	5	1.97
Uttar Pradesh	8	3.15
Uttarakhand	8	3.15
West Bengal	1	0.39
*Foreign	4	1.57
Total	254	100

***Foreign includes 1-1 article each from Bangladesh, Nepal, Iran and England**

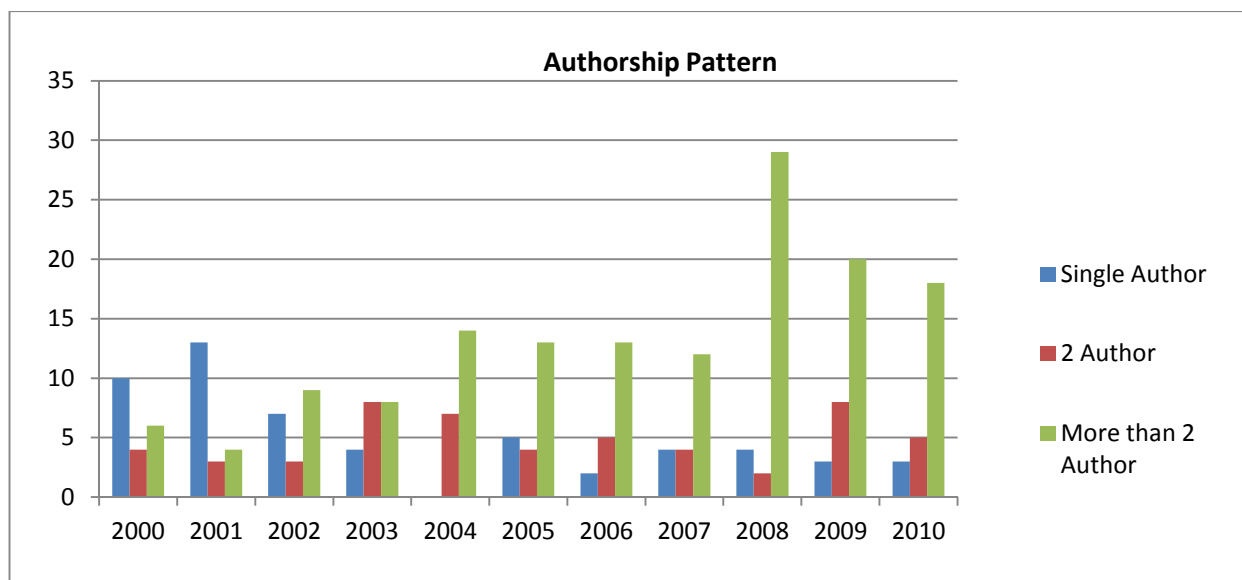
- Authorship Pattern**

Table 4 reveals that during 2000-2010 the highest proportion of articles were by more than 2 authors 146 (57.48%), followed by articles with single author 55 (21.65%), double authors 53 (20.87%). The data point out that the large number of articles by more than 2 authors means that there are well-established research groups in this area. Maximum of average author/article was found 4.66 in the year 2009 with minimum of 1.6 in the year 2001. In calculation of year-wise distribution of single, double and more than 2 authored articles, maximum number of single, double and more than 2 authored articles were reported in the year 2001, 2003 and 2008 respectively, while 2004, 2008 and 2001 were the years when minimum number of single, double and more than 2 authored articles were counted.

Table 4. Authorship Patterns

Authorship	Year											No. of Articles	% of Articles	Total Authors
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
Single	10	13	7	4	0	5	2	4	4	3	3	55	21.65	
Double	4	3	3	8	7	4	5	4	2	8	5	53	20.87	

More than 2	6	4	9	8	14	13	13	12	29	20	18	146	57.48	
Total Articles	20	20	19	20	21	22	20	20	35	31	26	254	100	
Total Authors	36	32	49	55	65	69	65	59	163	102	89			784
Average Author/Article	1.8	1.6	2.58	2.75	3.09	3.14	3.25	2.95	4.66	3.29	3.42			
Single %	50	65	36.84	20	0	22.72	10	20	11.4	9.68	11.5			
Double %	20	15	15.79	40	33.33	18.18	25	20	5.71	25.81	19.2			
More than 2 %	30	20	47.37	40	66.67	59.09	65	60	82.9	64.52	69.2			
Degree of Collaboration	0.5	0.35	0.63	0.8	1	0.77	0.9	0.8	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.78		



Degree of Collaboration in the HPPI

Maharana and Sethi (2013) states that degree of collaboration is an examination of the prominent area of inquiry in bibliometric studies indicating the trend in patterns of single and multi-authorship in the publication. To determine degree of collaboration in quantitative terms, the formula given by K. Subramanyam (1983) was used.

$$C = \frac{NM}{NM + NS}$$

Where, C = Degree of Collaboration
 NM = Number of multi authored articles
 NS = Number of single authored articles

Hence, here the value of $C = \frac{199}{199 + 55}$

$$C = 199/254$$

$$C = 0.783$$

As a result, the degree of collaboration in the Health and Population: Perspective and Issues journal is approximately 0.783, which clearly indicates its dominance upon multiple contributions. Abiolu (2013) also found degree of collaboration to 0.74 approx., which shows that more articles emanated from a collaboration of two or more authors than those from single authors though the latter carry a marginal majority than the two-authorship collaboration category.

- **Ranking of Author(s)**

Table 5 shows the ranking of authors by article contribution. There are a total of 558 authors for 796 articles during the period of study. Deoki Nandan contributed for 28 (3.52%) articles which was maximum contribution followed by VK Tiwari with 11 (1.38%) articles. 9 (1.13%) articles were contributed by MC Kapilashrami, while KS Nair and SK Rasania have contributed 8 articles (1%) each. The total number of articles in the table is higher than the actual numbers because articles have more than one author.

Table 5: Ranking of Author(s) by Article Contribution

Rank	Author	Article Contribution	%age
1	Deoki Nandan	28	3.52
2	VK Tiwari	11	1.38
3	MC Kapilashrami	9	1.13
4	KS Nair	8	1.01
4	SK Rasania	8	1.01
5	Neera Dhar	7	0.88
5	S Menon	7	0.88
6	GK Ingle	6	0.75
6	S Bhalla	6	0.75
6	TG Shrivastav	6	0.75
6	U Datta	6	0.75
7	AK Sood	5	0.63
7	AK Sood	5	0.63
7	AM Khan	5	0.63
7	AM Khan	5	0.63
7	MM Misro	5	0.63

7	Sanjay Gupta	5	0.63
7	YL Tekhre	5	0.63
8	BBL Sharma	4	0.5
8	Indu Grewal	4	0.5
8	Kiran Rangari	4	0.5
8	S Singh	4	0.5
8	Somnath Roy	4	0.5
8	T Bir	4	0.5
8	Vivek Adish	4	0.5
9	AI Benjamin	3	0.38
9	Anil Kumar	3	0.38
9	Anupam Basu	3	0.38
9	Arvind Pandey	3	0.38
9	D Singh	3	0.38
9	D Varatharajan	3	0.38
9	DM Satapathy	3	0.38
9	M Hemanta Meitei	3	0.38
9	Padam Singh	3	0.38
9	Poonam Khattar	3	0.38
9	Rajni Bagga	3	0.38
9	Ravi Rathore	3	0.38
9	RJ Yadav	3	0.38
9	S Pathi	3	0.38
9	Somnath Roy	3	0.38
9	Suvra Pathi	3	0.38
9	T Mathiyazhagan	3	0.38
9	VP Reddaiah	3	0.38
10	Other authors those contributed 1 & 2 articles	577	72.49

	Total		796		100
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- **Organisational Contribution**

Table 6 shows institution-wise distribution of papers published in the HPPI journal during the period under study. NIHFW contributed 64 (25.20%) papers followed by 190 (74.80%) from other research institutions of India and abroad.

Table 6: Year Wise Organisational Contribution

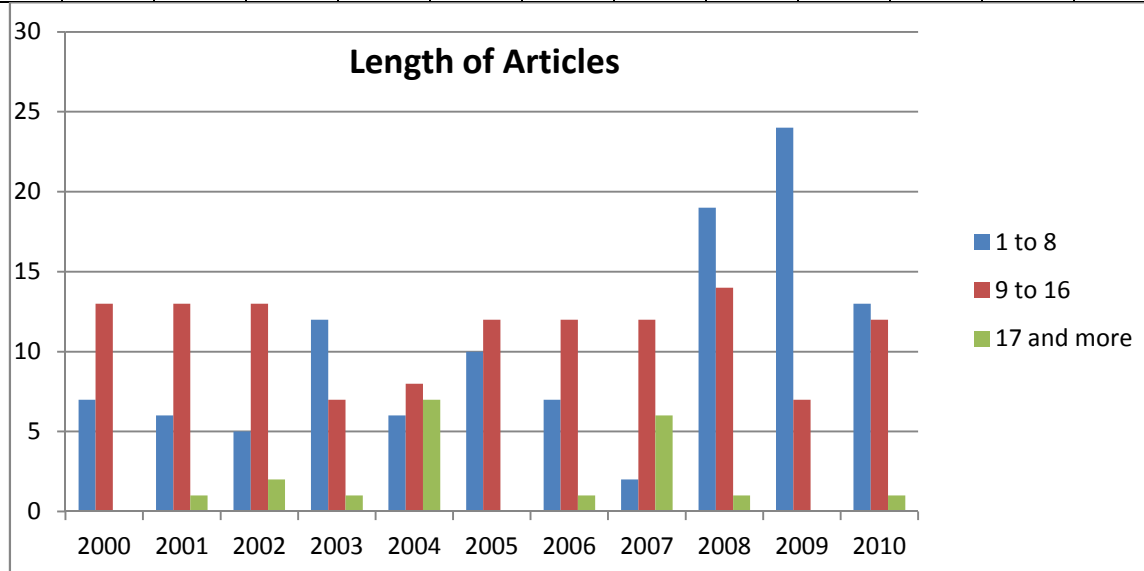
Organisational Contribution	Year											Total	%age
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
NIHFW	11	5	11	2	11	2	1	8	5	5	3	64	25.20
Other	9	15	9	18	10	20	19	12	29	26	23	190	74.80
Total	20	20	20	20	21	22	20	20	34	31	26	254	100

- **Length of the Articles**

Table 7 depicts that 123 (48.43%) articles were found of 9-16 pages length, followed by 111 (43.70%) articles of 1-8 pages, while only 20 (7.87%) articles were found of page length more than 17.

Table 7: Length of Articles (in pages)

Pages	Year											Total	%age
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
1 to 8	7	6	5	12	6	10	7	2	19	24	13	111	43.70
9 to 16	13	13	13	7	8	12	12	12	14	7	12	123	48.43
17 and more	0	1	2	1	7	0	1	6	1	0	1	20	7.87
Total	20	20	20	20	21	22	20	20	34	31	26	254	100



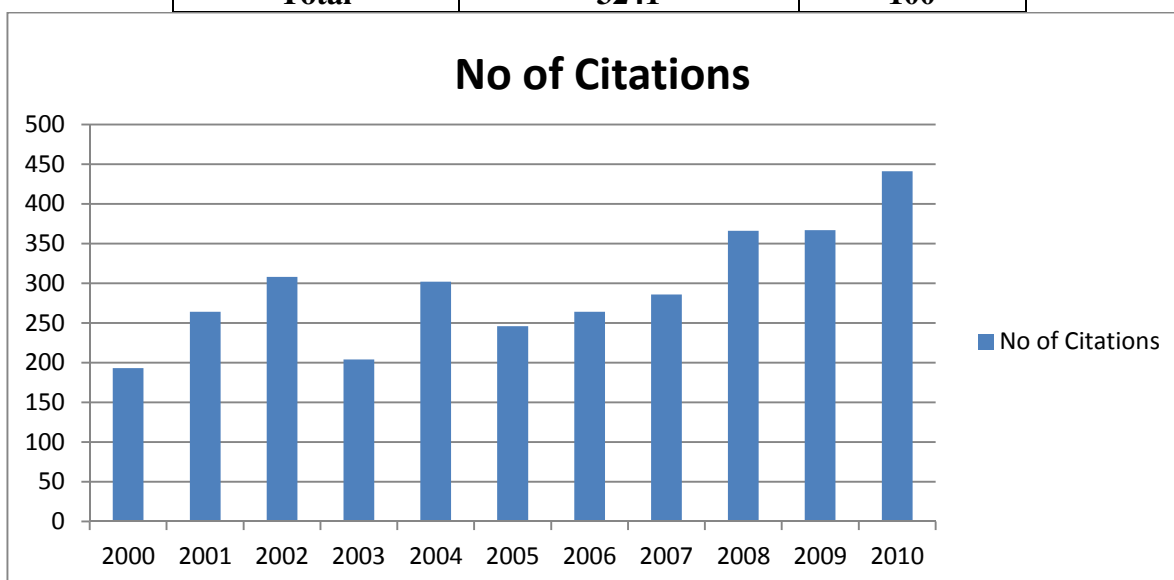
- **Citation Count**

It was observed that there are a total of 3241 citations for 254 articles. Maximum 441 (13.61%) citations were reported in 2010 followed by 367 (11.32%) and 366 (11.29%) in 2009 & 2008 respectively. Minimum 193 (5.95%) were found in year 2000.

Table 8: Year Wise Distribution of Citations

Year	No. of Citations	%age
2000	193	5.95

2001	264	8.15
2002	308	9.50
2003	204	6.29
2004	302	9.32
2005	246	7.59
2006	264	8.15
2007	286	8.82
2008	366	11.29
2009	367	11.32
2010	441	13.61
Total	3241	100



7. CONCLUSION

Bibliometrics is an important field of information science because it represents a unique set of techniques for variety of purposes like determination of various scientific indicators, evaluation of scientific output, selection of journals for libraries, monitoring and analysis of information resources, management of knowledge in social and organisational contexts and even forecasting the potential of a particular field.

The journal has published 254 articles during the period of study. The study reveals that the maximum 34 (13.39%) papers were published in the year 2008 and the mean number of published papers per year was 23.09. Majority of contributions appeared under contraception 27 (10.63%) while the next position was taken by health policy/programmes by 19 (7.48%) articles. It was followed by epidemiology with 18 (7.09%) articles and reproductive health by 17 (6.69%) articles. Further there were 15 (5.90%) articles under child health followed by family planning/family welfare with 14 (5.51%) articles. Contribution of only 2 (0.79%) articles was shows in the subject like health care systems, health communication and medical tourism. Majority of articles 127 (50%) were contributed form Delhi state and only 1 (0.39%) article has been contributed from each of Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and West Bengal. Contribution from foreign countries has also been counted as 4 (1.57%) articles which includes 1 article each from Bangladesh, Iran, Nepal and England. The study revealed that maximum number of citations

accounted for the period of study were 441 (13.61%) citations reported in 2010 while the minimum 193 (5.95%) were found in year 2000.

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