

[Home](#)[Table of Contents](#)[Titles & Subject Index](#)[Authors Index](#)**Citation analysis of Journal of Documentation****[Neeraj Kumar Singh](#)**

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*Received June 5, 2011; Accepted June 24, 2011***Abstract**

*Citation analysis of all the journal articles published in the Journal of Documentation from 1996-2010 is carried out. 487 articles are published in the journal during 15 years. Highest numbers (44) of articles are published in the year 2005. The journal contained 15587 citations from 1996-2010. Average number of citation per article is maximum in the year 2009. This study also covers the analyses of authorship patterns in citing article. In authorship pattern, single author citations are dominant than others and it is 201 (49%). This study also reveals that Journal of Documentation is the most preferred journal used by authors in their citation. The paper concludes that only 10 core periodicals can cover more than 2951 (16 %) references.*

**Keywords***Citation analysis; Journal of Documentation; Scopus; Bibliometrics***Introduction**

Citation analysis is one of the important and quite old branches of bibliometric study (Mahapatra, 2000) given by Eugene Garfield. It examines the different frequencies, their patterns and graphs of citations given in articles, review papers, technical communication, theses and books. Citations are used in scholarly works to establish links to other works and researchers, which forms a part of primary scientific communication in a geographical proximity (Binwal, Chandel, & Saraf, 1990). Citation Analysis is used as research evaluation tool mostly used in library and information science.

*Journal of Documentation* is a highly regarded journal, which provides a forum for the dissemination of scholarly articles, research reports and critical reviews in library and information science. It provides a link between research and scholarship and reflective professional practice so that all are informed and enhanced (Emeraldinsight, 2011). The journal regularly achieves the highest citation ratings in ISI Web of Science for comparable titles.

The main objectives of this study are:

- to assess quantitative growth of articles by volume;
- to investigate distribution of citation by volume;
- to examine the composition of citation;
- to find out most preferred journal used by authors in their citation; and
- to analyze authorship pattern in citing article.

The journal has so far completed 67 volumes. The present study covers volume 52 to volume 66, i.e. from 1996-2010. The study limited to 413 articles and 15587 citations published in last 15 years in the *Journal of Documentation*. The entire data and figures are derived from Scopus citation database. Selection of journal is very important for such type of study. Emerald is a leading independent publication of global research with impact in business, society, public policy education and library and information science, so we have decided to include emerald journal for this study. Emerald is currently publishing 22 journals in the area of library and information science. With the help of Scopus citation database we took SJR of these journals and out of 22 journals only 12 journals SJR are available in Scopus. Among these, *Journal of Documentation* has higher SJR (0.05) then *Reference Services Review* (0.047) followed by *Online Information Review* (0.046). Therefore, we have decided to select *Journal of Documentation* for this study. Whole records regarding journals SJR can be seen from Table 1.

**Table 1. List of journals**

Sr. No.	Emerald Journal Title	Scopus SJR
1	Aslib Proceedings	0.037
2	Collection Building	0.043
3	Electronic Library, The	0.041
4	Journal of Documentation	0.05
5	Library Hi Tech	0.038
6	Library Hi Tech News	0.031
7	Library Management	0.037
8	Library Review	0.038
9	New Library World	0.038
10	Online Information Review	0.046
11	Performance Measurement and Metrics	0.04

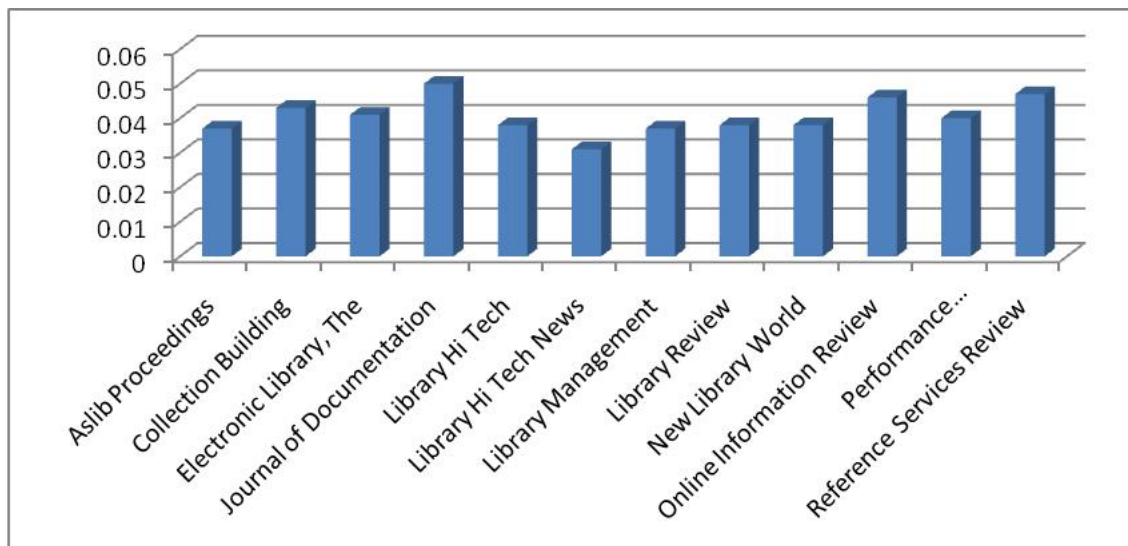


Figure 1. List of journals

**Literature review**

[Jan](#) (2009) in her work done *Citation Analysis of Library Trends* from 1994-2007 comprises 593 articles and each articles published during that period were examined and highest number (52) of articles were published in 2004. The journal contained 15662 references 13783 were p-citations and 1879 were e-citations. Jan (2009) examined 44.51% print books were consulted by the authors and 0% e-books were accessed. Findings indicated that authors consulted 44.04% p-journals and 11.82% e-journals. It was found that female contribution (52.34%) accounted more than male contribution (47.66%).

[Jadhav Vandana, Khaparde, and Shelke Santosh](#) (2011) did *Citation Analysis of University News Journal*. The articles published in the journal from January 2004 to December 2008 in which 5 volumes and 261 issues were covered. Total citations were 5968 and maximum referred citations were in 2007 and 2008 that is 2950 (50-60%). Books were most cited document, i.e. 1549 (29.39%) and maximum numbers of citations were taken from indie that is 3675 (62.61%). English language predominant that is 5968 and single authored citations dominant than others that is 3011 (51.30%).

[Shokeen and Kaushik](#) (2004) in their study entitled "*Indian Journal of Plant Physiology: A Citation Analysis*", covered the issues published between January to December 2002, issue number 1 to 4 of volume 7, 61 articles published in these issues. 1149 citations featuring 2770 authors during that period. 39% cited articles are three authored. The ratio of author self-citation to total citations was 1:16.65 and the ratio of author self-citation of total citation was 1:31.91. The average number of articles published in each issue was 15.25, which were higher than others.

**Methodology and Data Collection**

In this present study, Scopus citation database has been used. Scopus is the world's largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature and quality web sources. As per Scopus citation database, there are 487 documents published in the *Journal of Documentation* from 1996 to 2010. Out of which 413 are articles and 74 are others documents which includes book review, conference papers, etc. The references listed for each document are examined and duplicate references in each individual list were removed. The collected data have been analyzed and is presented in the form of tables and figures ([Ramesh & Nagaraju](#), 2000).

**Results and Analysis**

**1. Quantitative distribution of documents by volume**

Table 2 shows the there is a variation in the frequency of this journal for example in 1996 the frequency is quarterly as volume 52 has 4 issues, after that from the year 1997-99 (Vol. 53-55) the journal published 5 issues per year. From 2000 onward, the publication is bimonthly as it is clearly visible that from 2000-2010, volume 56-66 has 6 issues. Total numbers of documents published during 1996-2010 were 487. Out of which articles were 413, reviews were 69 and others are 5. The distribution of documents by volume shows that number of documents in 2005 is higher with 44 documents and minimum 15 documents in the year 1996. The range of documents published during 1996-2010 is 15-44. It is noted that more than 40 documents published in the year 2005, 2007 to 2010. This figure reflects that there is an increase in number of publishing documents. It also reveals that articles are 413 out of the total documents 487, i.e. 85%, reviews are 14% and others are 1% of the total documents.

Table 2. Distribution of documents by volume

Year	Volume *	Articles	Reviews	Others	Total Documents (Articles+Reviews+Others)
1996	52	12	3	--	15
1997	53	19	5	--	24
1998	54	18	6	3	27
1999	55	19	3	--	22
2000	56	26	6	--	32
2001	57	29	2	--	31
2002	58	23	3	--	26
2003	59	25	3	--	28

2004	60	16	16	2	34
2005	61	31	13	--	44
2006	62	36	--	--	36
2007	63	41	--	--	41
2008	64	37	6	--	43
2009	65	41	1	--	42
2010	66	40	2	--	42
Total		413	69	5	487

\* Vol. 52 has 4 issues, Vol. 53-55 has 5 issues and Vol. 56 Onwards has 6 issues  
 (-- Indicates that there is no document published in that particular category)

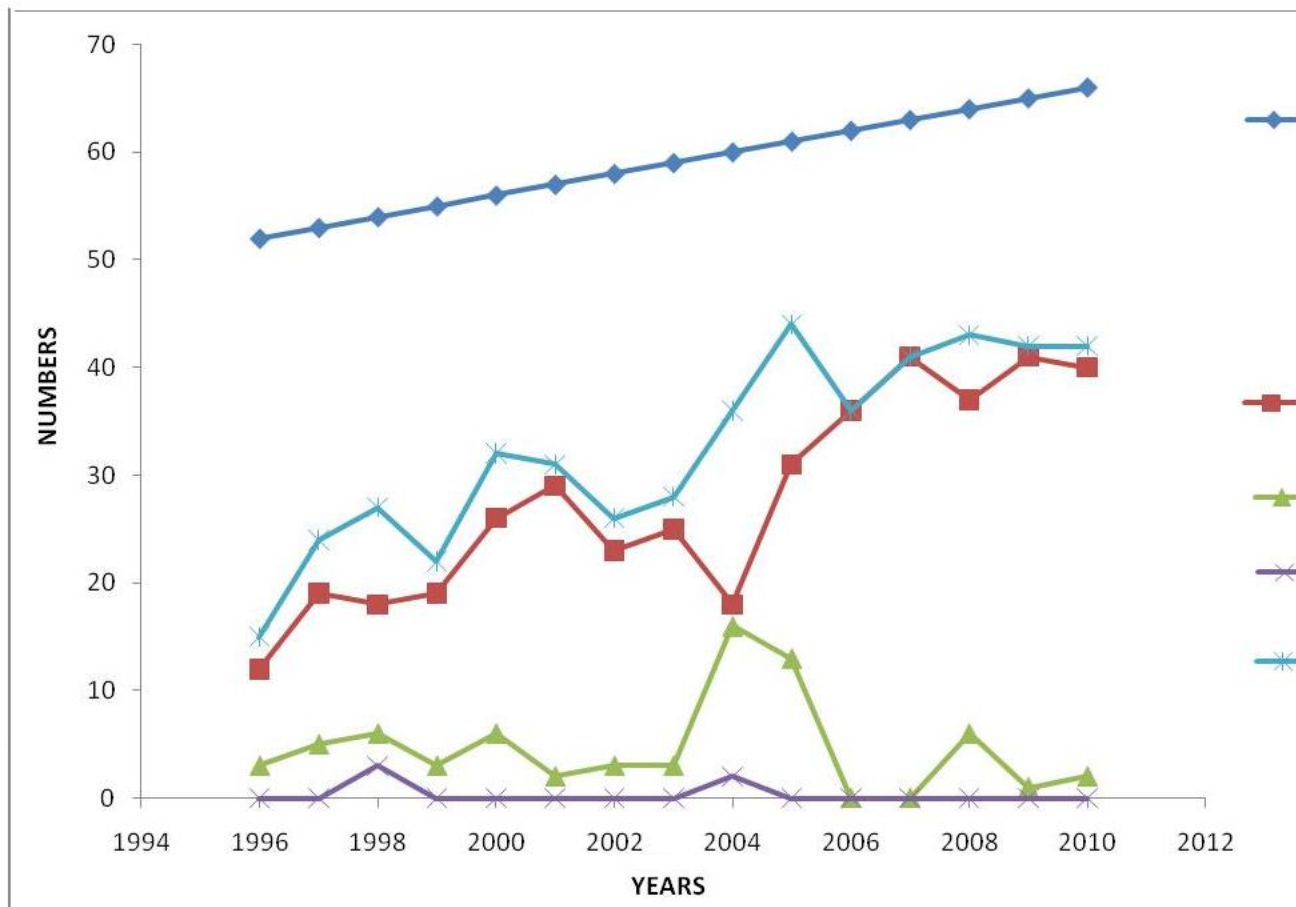


Figure 2. Distribution of documents by volume

**2. Distribution of citation by volume**

Table 3 indicates that the total number of articles published during 1996-2010 was 413 and the total number of citations was 15587. Year wise analysis of citation shows that average number of citation per article is maximum (45.9) in the year 2009 and minimum (18) in the year 1997. The present study reveals that average number of citations per article is increasing.

Table 3. Distribution of citation by volume

Sr. No.	Year	Vol. No.	No. of articles	Total No. of citations	Average no. of citation/article
1	1996	52	12	350	29.2
2	1997	53	19	343	18.0
3	1998	54	18	513	28.5
4	1999	55	19	700	36.8
5	2000	56	26	1006	38.7
6	2001	57	29	1201	41.4
7	2002	58	23	941	40.9
8	2003	59	25	979	39.2
9	2004	60	16	381	21.2
10	2005	61	31	1044	33.7
11	2006	62	36	1228	34.1
12	2007	63	41	1638	39.9
13	2008	64	37	1563	42.2
14	2009	65	41	1884	45.9
15	2010	66	40	1816	45.4
Total	Years - 15	Vol. - 15	413	15587	535.1

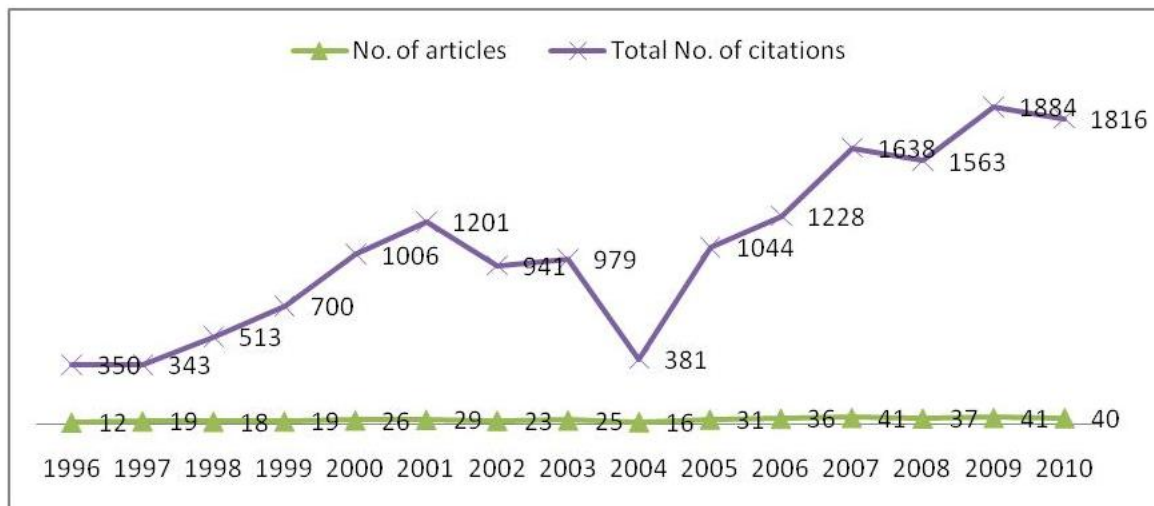


Figure 3. Distribution of citation by volume

### 3. Composition of citations

Table 4 indicates that out of the total number of citations in total documents 18324, article citations were more in number, i.e. 5884 (32%) than other type of cited documents like 998 (5%) citations from conference proceedings, 1075 (6%) citations from reviews and citations from other sources (books, editorials, letters, notes and short surveys) were 10367 (57%).

Table 4. Composition of citations

Sr. No.	Years	Total number of citations in total documents	Articles	Conference proceedings	Reviews	Other sources (books, editorials, letters, notes and short surveys)
1	1996	572	237	44	18	273
2	1997	515	190	62	17	246
3	1998	772	171	20	35	546
4	1999	829	179	35	69	546
5	2000	1105	378	58	51	618
6	2001	1294	337	95	57	805
7	2002	1095	326	57	49	663
8	2003	1094	108	30	20	936
9	2004	1029	386	33	37	573
10	2005	1464	404	67	64	929
11	2006	1228	498	112	84	534
12	2007	1638	582	89	100	867
13	2008	1795	640	98	130	927
14	2009	1934	696	98	192	948
15	2010	1960	752	100	152	956
Total		18324	5884	998	1075	10367

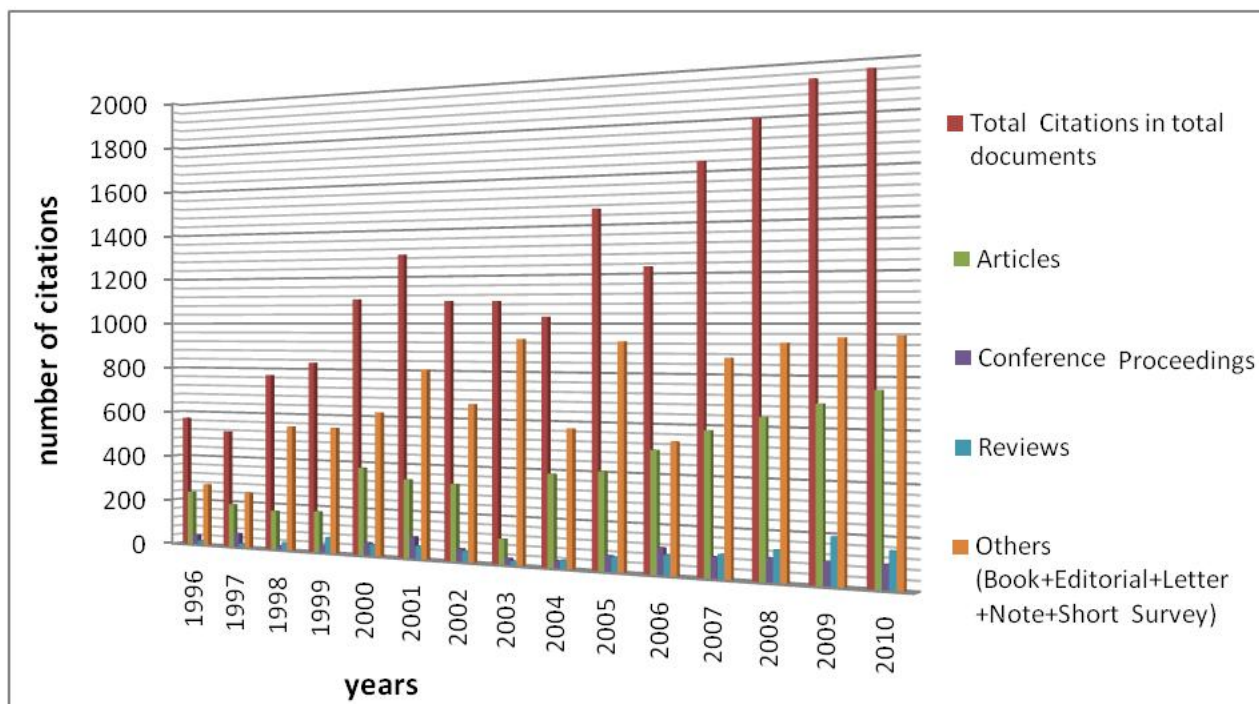


Figure 4. Composition of citations

#### 4. Yearly study of source title

Table 5 shows detailed study of source titles cited during 1996-2010 and Table 6 shows ranking of journals, which is based on the journals that are cited most frequently out of the total 18324 citations. *Journal of Documentation* is on the top with 795 then journal of American society for information science is second with 599 and so on. This study reveals that *Journal of Documentation* is most preferred journal.

Table 5. Yearly study of source title

Source title	No. of times cited	Rank
Journal of Documentation	795	1
Journal of the American Society for Information Science	599	2
Information Processing and Management	434	3
Scientometrics	284	4
Journal of Information Science	264	5
Annual Review of Information Science and Technology	154	6
Library Trends	132	7
Library & Information Science Research	114	8
Information Research	99	9
Journal of Academic Librarianship	76	10

#### 5. Ranking of sources cited

This table shows top 10 journals in which *Journal of Documentation* was cited 795 times out of 18324 that is 4.34% of the total citations; and 10 core periodicals covered more than 2951 (16%) references.

Table 6. Ranking of sources cited

Code	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	Percentage
1	31	36	37	32	43	58	37	60	50	79	51	57	60	81	83	795	4.34
2	39	31	37	20	51	37	30	40	59	45	33	38	58	54	27	599	3.27
3	19	32	19	6	27	25	18	23	37	33	30	35	36	53	41	434	2.37
4	13	12	10	6	11	12	12	18	37	12	18	23	48	23	29	284	1.55
5	8	16	16	9	17	16	15	22	13	16	19	22	21	26	28	264	1.44
6	-	-	4	5	9	8	6	17	12	10	15	11	18	24	15	154	0.84
7	-	-	4	10	10	3	8	6	7	9	8	10	25	12	20	132	0.72
8	3	2	3	-	-	6	4	10	6	7	7	22	15	-	29	114	0.62
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	8	11	-	-	40	31	99	0.54
10	-	-	4	3	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	5	19	20	16	76	0.41

(- Indicates no citations in that particular year)

(1- Journal of Documentation, 2- Journal of the American Society for Information Science, 3- Information Processing and Management, 4- Scientometrics, 5- Journal of Information Science, 6- Annual Review of Information Science and Technology, 7- Library Trends, 8- Library & Information Science Research, 9- Information Research, 10- Journal of Academic Librarianship)

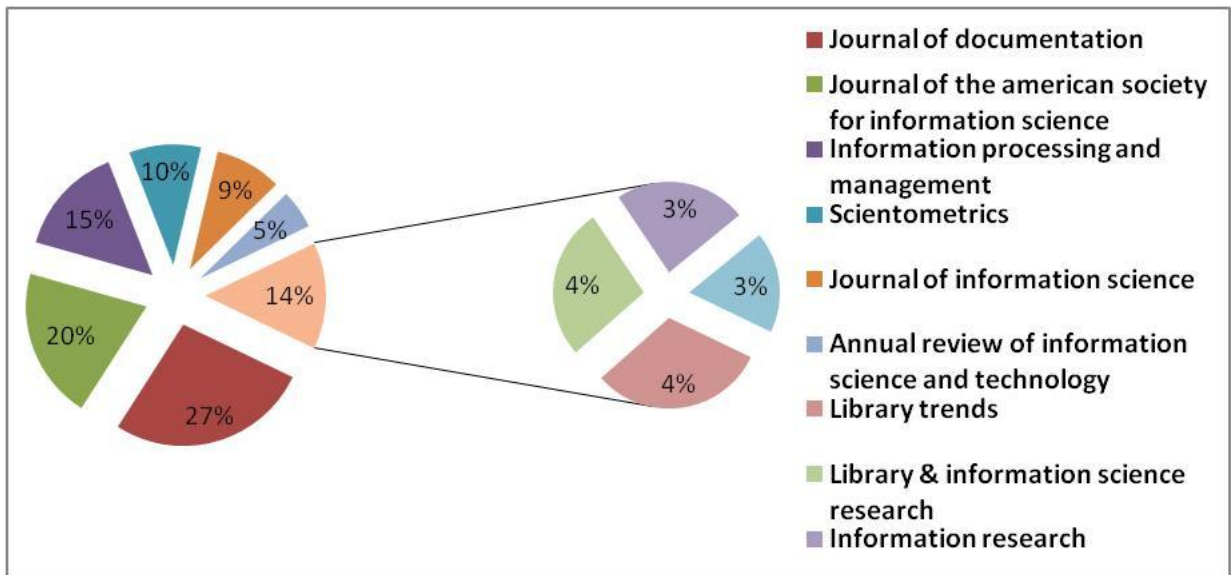


Figure 5. Ranking of sources cited

### 6. Authorship pattern

Authorship pattern has been studied with 413 articles which is shown in this table. It was revealed that the number of single authored articles was 201 (49%), two authored articles 126 (31%), three authored articles 55 (13%), and more than three authored articles 31 (7%). The highest percentage goes to single authored articles and lowest is more than three authored articles. While our study during preparing this table we notice that there are 1 article contributed by seven authors that is highest in this journal and 4 articles are contributed by 6 authors.

Table 7. Authorship pattern

Years	Single Author	Two Author	Three Author	More Than Three	Total Articles
1996	6	4	1	1	12
1997	9	6	2	2	19
1998	7	8	3	-	18
1999	12	4	2	1	19
2000	12	8	5	1	26
2001	15	8	4	2	29
2002	15	3	5	-	23
2003	11	6	6	2	25
2004	8	5	2	1	16
2005	17	7	7	-	31
2006	19	8	4	5	36
2007	14	17	5	5	41
2008	14	17	4	2	37
2009	26	7	3	5	41
2010	16	18	2	4	40
Total Authors	201	126	55	31	413

(- indicates that there is no articles written by more than three author in that particular year)

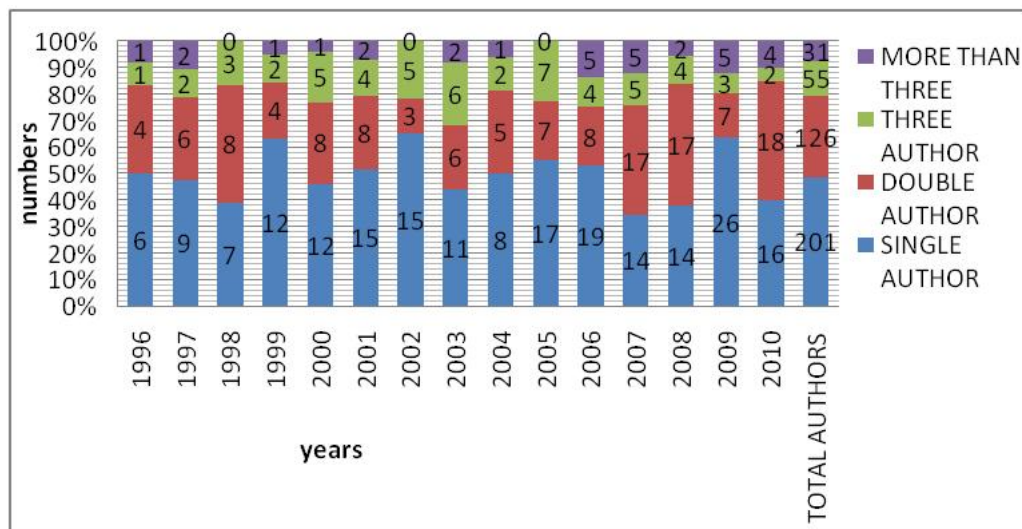


Figure 6. Authorship pattern

## Conclusions

Distribution of document by volume shows total number of documents were 487 including all Articles, reviews and others. Volume wise distribution of citations shows total 15587 citations from the year 1996-2010. On an average 1039 citations were used per year. The maximum number of citation was in the year 2009 that is 1884 (12%) and the minimum number of citation was in the year 1997 that is 343 (2%). The composition of citations indicates that the total number of citation in the total documents were 18324 which includes 5884 (articles), 998 (conference proceedings), 1075 (reviews) and 10367 (others- books, editorials, letters, notes and short surveys). More citations were from the articles than the other type of materials. Yearly study of source title showed top 10 journals with every year number of times they were cited. In aggregation of total number of citations *Journal of Documentation* was on the top with 795 citations and then Journal of the American society for information science was ranked second with 599 citations and so on. The authorship pattern of citations shows that the Single authorship pattern are more in numbers that is 201 (49%) and more than three authored citations are lowest in numbers that is 31 (8%).

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### *Bibliographic information of this paper for citing:*

Singh, Neeraj Kumar, Sharma, Jyoti, & Kaur, Navneet (2011). "Citation analysis of Journal of Documentation." *Webology*, 8(1), Article 86. Available at: <http://www.webology.org/2011/v8n1/a86.html>

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