Citation Analysis on Asia Pacific Journal of Management: 2011-2015

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Abstract

Citation analysis of Asia Pacific Journal of Management" from 2011 to 2015 is carried out. 229 articles are published in the journal during 5 years. Highest numbers (58) of articles are published in the year 2013. The journal contained 19567 citations. Average number of citation per article is 85. This study also covers the analyses of authorship patterns in citing article. In authorship pattern, Two authored citations are dominant than others and it is 36.93%. The overall Journal self citation is calculated as 91.7%. This indicates that the journal commands great repute in its own field and attracts articles pertaining to the high profile areas of research.

Keywords

Authorship pattern; Citation analysis; Journal Self citation

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INTRODUCTION

Bioliometrics is of recent origin and relatively a new on, which has emerged as a research front in its own right in Information Science. It is now being vigorously pursued and with the result, it has been found that one-fourth of all the articles published in Library and Information science periodicals are on bibliometrics and its related topics. According to their approach, Bibliometrics and Information include "all quantitative aspects and models of science communication, storage, dissemination and retrieval of scientific information". Citation analysis retains the identity of individual article in the context of its citations included in its bibliography. While citation analysis is restricted to each article and the bibliography of citations appended to it, the analysis of bibliographic records is known as Bibliometrics. Bibliometric studies reveal a wide range of results leading to inferences regarding even the future Nobel laureates. Such studies dealing in depth of bibliographic apparatus led to the evolution of a field called "Bibliometrics".The references cited by these 229 contributions have been taken up for analysis and discussion. Data on the type publication cited a distribution over the volumes along with their percentage and other details such as the number of citations and their distribution author –wise and the age and type of citations form part of it.

The present study focuses attention on the Scientometric analysis of the pattern of publication, authorship and citation analysis by management scientist contributed in the 'Asia Pacific Journal of Management'.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Surulinathi, M et al. (2013)[1] has analyzed the growth and development of green computing, as reflected in publication output covered by Web of Science (WoS) online database during the 1956-2011. Among these 42 countries, Germany has produced 270 (16.24%) articles and it occupies the first place of the European continent. France and Italy have more than 200 articles produced in this field UK and Spain contributed more than 100 articles. Gomathi P (2014)[2] the present study is to analyze the SERLS journals of information management (2013) a Bibliometrics study. The bibliometrics is a set of methods to quantitatively analyze academic literature; citation analysis and content analysis are commonly used bibliometrics methods. Although

bibliometrics methods are most often used in the field of Library and Information Science. This paper discusses on authorship pattern, institution wise, subject wise, length of articles, number of keywords used and country wise publications. Uma and Dhanavadan (2015)[3]. discussed about the published research articles and its citation available in the Indian Citation Index by the authors from University of Madras. It found that the citation during the period 419 citations were made. Among the 419 Citations, 109(26.01%) citations in 2004, 59(14.08%) citation in 2005, 49(11.69%) citations in 2006 and 44(10.50%) citation in 2007 was identified, Uma and Dhanavandan (2015)[4] discussesed about the scientometric analysis for citations and literature growth of the Management Science subject. It includes the year wise publication, to identify, cited and uncited total publications. During the period of 1976-2013 there were 3754 publications were published. The highest numbers of articles were published in the year 2013 that is 600 (15.98%) which is highest of the total publication. It found that only 3 (0.08%) of publications are single authored, 506(13.48%) contributions were contributed by two authors.

SCOPE

In this present study 19567 citations appended to 229 articles appeared in Asia Pacific Journal of Management published from 2011 to 2015 have been analysed. The issue numbers 28 to 32 have been covered in this study.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study is find out the

1. Over all references.
2. Bibliographical sources of citations.
3. Authorship pattern
4. Percentage of the Journal self citation

METHODOLOGY

The data has been compiled from online journal articles. For each article following data has been noted: Number of articles, Number of Citations, Number of authorship, bibliographical sources and other data required for the study. All the necessary information were compiled, recorded, tabulated and analyzed for making observations as indicated in the objectives of the study.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Year Wise Distributions of Citations

There has been tremendous increase in the review literature by the scientists. Overall distribution pattern of citation in 'Asia Pacific Journal of Management' during the period 2011 to 2015 in 20 issues of 5 volumes is 19567. Table 1 represents the year-wise distribution of citation during the period of study. It reveals that a total of 19567 citations are appended to 229 articles.

Table 1:Year Wise Distributions of Citations

Year	Vol. No	No of Articles	No of Citations	Average Citations Per Contributions	Percentage	
					Reference	Percentage
2011	28	29	2716	94	2716	13.88
2012	29	56	4196	75	4196	21.44
2013	30	58	4453	77	4453	22.76
2014	31	46	4027	88	4027	20.58
2015	32	40	4175	104	4175	21.34
Total		229	19567	85	19567	100

Form Wise and Year Wise Distribution of Cited Citations

Table 2 represents the data on the distribution of cited citations by types in 20 issues of the source journal with a total of 19567 citations. The authors refer to their research through various cannels like APJM Journals, Other Journals, Books, Proceedings, Thesis, Bulletin, and E-Resources. This table presents a complete scenario of different forms of periodical forms and non-periodical literature, which are referred by the authors. Table 6.2 represents year-wise distribution of individual sources from 2011-2015. As found in any other discipline, in the present study also, major portions of the citations are from

others Journals. The Journals rank first in order, showing 81.27 percent of the total number of citations. It that APJM Journals occupy 7.86 percent and Other Journals occupy 73.41 percent. The source of Books comes to third in order sharing 16.36 percent of total citations during the study period of study.

Table 2: Form Wise and Year Wise Distribution of Cited Citations

Form	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
APJM Journals	273	437	362	209	256	1537	7.86
Other Journals	1898	2965	3164	3163	3175	14365	73.41
Books	470	712	794	575	651	3202	16.36
Proceedings	18	25	34	10	19	106	0.54
Thesis	2	3	3	2	1	11	0.06
Bulletins	12	18	25	30	21	106	0.54
E-Resources	43	36	71	38	52	240	1.23
Total	2716	4196	4453	4027	4175	19567	100

Web Resources Vs Printed Sources

Citation analysis of 'Asia Pacific Journal of Management' published during the study period 2011 to 2015 shows that 1.23 % of articles published during this period have web references. Out of 19567 references, 98.77 % of references are printed sources and 1.23% of them are web references.

Table 3: Web Based Sources Vs Printed Sources

Form	No of Citations	Percentage
Printed Sources	19327	98.77
Web Resources	240	1.23
Total	**19567**	**100**

Author wise Distribution of Citations

The aim of the study of authorship pattern is to bring out the contribution pattern in a discipline. The authors are classified according to their citations that they have published. The total references cited by scientists are calculated to 19567 over the study period. It could be noted that two authored citation rank first in order sharing 36.93 percent of the total citations. The year wise analysis shows that the performance of two authored citations is better in almost all the years.

Table 4: Author Wise Distribution of Citations

Pattern	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Single	968	1382	1449	1214	1202	6215	31.76
Two	989	1551	1643	1532	1512	7227	36.93
Three	467	810	895	851	886	3909	19.97
Four	183	304	298	297	380	1462	7.47
Five	32	57	65	70	94	318	1.63
Six	6	10	8	18	18	60	0.31
More than Six	7	10	11	6	14	48	0.25
Unknown	64	72	84	39	69	328	1.68
Total	2716	4196	4453	4027	4175	19567	100

Year Wise Distribution of Journal Self Citation:

Whenever journal cites any of its previous publications, the journal self -citation occurs. Journal self-citation (JSC) substantially influences the impact factor of the concerned journal. This means high percentage of JSC not only enhances the impact factor of the corresponding journal but also indicates the relevance of the content of the journal to the scientific community using it.

Table 5: Year wise Distribution of Journal Self Citation

Year	No of Contributions	No of Journal Self Citations	%
2011	29	31	106.9
2012	56	51	91.07
2013	58	55	94.88
2014	46	41	89.13
2015	40	32	80
Total	229	210	91.7

Table 5 records the volume-wise distribution of Journal Citation .It is noted that the year 2011 comes in first order of JSC accounts to 106.9 %. The second and third rank is attained by 2013 & 2012 by accounting 94.88 & 91.07 % .The overall Journal Self Citation is 91.7 %. of the journal possibly indicates that the journal commands great repute in its own field and attracts articles pertaining to the high profile areas of research.

FINDINGS

- The number of citations per year varied from a minimum of 2716 citations to a maximum of 4453 citations. The average number of citations per article is calculated as 85. This trend of citing references order shows the performance of reference among scientists is slowly decreasing.
- The overall form wise distribution is calculated Among 19567citations, the Journal is cited as references are 15902 (81.27 %) and other form of references is 3665 (18.73%).This shows that the authors have mostly cited from the journals.
- Out of 19567 references, 98.77 % of references are printed sources and 1.23 % of them are web references. Authors are mostly preferred the printed material for their works.
- The authorship citation encourages the journal publications particularly above two authored combination gets 13352 (68.24%) respectively whereas the single authored citation is 6215(31.76%).
- The overall Journal self citation is calculated as 91.7%. This indicates that the journal commands great repute in its own field and attracts articles pertaining to the high profile areas of research.

CONCLUSION

Bibliometrics is a branch of Library and Information Science. Bibliometric analysis counts up on bibliographic information on literature output. The periodical article is one of the attributes to research and development in various disciplines. Without any exemption the information scene in every discipline has been suffering from a major barrier known as “information explosion”, which is taken to be a synonym to knowledge explosion.

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