

*Full Length Research*

## **Contribution in the Journal College and Research libraries (2004-2013): A bibliometric study**

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The current study deals with a bibliometric study of ten volumes of a renowned journal “College & Research Libraries” which contained a total number of 314 articles and 9,559 citations published during the year 2004 to 2013. The main aim of this study is to highlight the total number contributions year-wise, authorship pattern, authorship productivity and to examine the extent of research collaboration. Moreover, the study identifies the popularity of the domain of email as used by the contributors and analysis of citations which contains the bibliographic form of the cited documents and the rank list of the journals cited in the ten years. Finally, the paper has pointed out some of the major results which will pinpoint an overall idea about the contributions in the proceedings of the last ten years

**Keywords:** Bibliometric Study, Citation Analysis, College & Research Library

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The evaluation of library collection is an essential and cost effective tool of a collection development (Saha, Das & Sharma, 2013). Bibliometrics is a set of methods used to quantitatively analyze academic literature. Pritchard (1962), defined Bibliometrics as the application of mathematical and statistical methods to the whole scientific literature. Bibliometric methods are mainly used in the field of science. However, due to its utmost role in literature review recently its applications expanded to other areas of researches and high education (Ball and Tunger, 2006; Brennan, 2008). Bibliometric is a gateway for measuring the impact and ranking of scholarly publications as it serves as a useful

tool in evaluation the quality and quantity of information resources and their contents (Shafiullah, Khaparde & Alhamdi, 2015). Bibliometric plays crucial role in ameliorating and enhancing the collection development policy of a library. Furthermore, bibliometric methods assists information professional in identifying high ranked journals and seeking top authors in a specific subject. Hence, it could be a standard for weeding and collection development of information resources.

The current study is the bibliometric analysis of a high ranked international journals “College & Research Libraries”. College and Research Library is a peer reviewed journals publish bimonthly. Its main aim is to

ameliorate the ability of academic library and information professionals and serve the librarians to obtain the right information at the right time.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Saha & Sharma (2013) have studied the "Contributions in the Proceedings of Planner (Promotion of Library Automation and Networking in North Eastern Region 2006-2010): A Bibliometric Study" in term of articles contributed by the authors in the last four conventions. The ultimate aim of the paper was to highlight the total number contributions year-wise, authorship pattern and analysis of citations which contains the bibliographic form of the cited documents and rank list of journals in all the four volumes. The research findings indicated that the maximum (91 out of 213) paper was single authored paper followed by the two authored. The slandered length of the title as per the study was five to seven worded title. The poplar domain of the email address used by the authors was Gmail.

Jeysankar et al. (2014) conducted a study about quantitative productivity, characteristics and the aspects of food and nutrition. A total of 1291 Indian contributions indexed in SCOPUS database were analyzed the academic productivity of food and nutrition scientists in India during the period of 1960-2011. The study indicates that scientist from New Delhi 215, Andhra Pradesh 171, Karnataka 155 and Tamil Nadu 125 have published regularly. The research output is highly scattered as indicated by the average number of papers per institution and per states in India. The food and nutrition output is dominated by the two authored papers. Furthermore, the co-authorship pattern, highly prolific authors, highly published institutions and highly preferred journals by the scientists of India.

## OBJECTIVES

The current study aims to comprehend the pattern of publications of "College & Research Libraries" during the period 2004 to 2013 with the following objectives.

- To identify year wise total number of articles and citations.
- To identify month wise total number of articles and citations.
- To examine the authorship pattern.
- To study author productivity.
- To study authorship pattern country wise.
- To identify most prolific contributors.
- To examine the extent of research collaboration.

- To identify the popularity of the domain of email used by the contributors.
- To identify the different types of bibliographic forms of cited resources.
- To identify the length of the title of each publication.

## METHODOLOGY

For achieving the objectives the data collected from the journal "College & Research Libraries" during the years 2004 to 2013. The total 314 articles and 9,559 citations calculated collected and considered for further study. The analysis was made for finding authorship pattern, Author's Productivity, Co-Authorship Index (CAI). All the data was subsequently examined, observed, analyzed by taking of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, and tabulated for making observations.

## DATA INTERPRETATION

After examining the data, the authors have presented the result under various headings. The detailed results of the analysis of "College & Research Libraries" during period 2004 to 2013 are depicted as below:

### Year wise distribution of articles

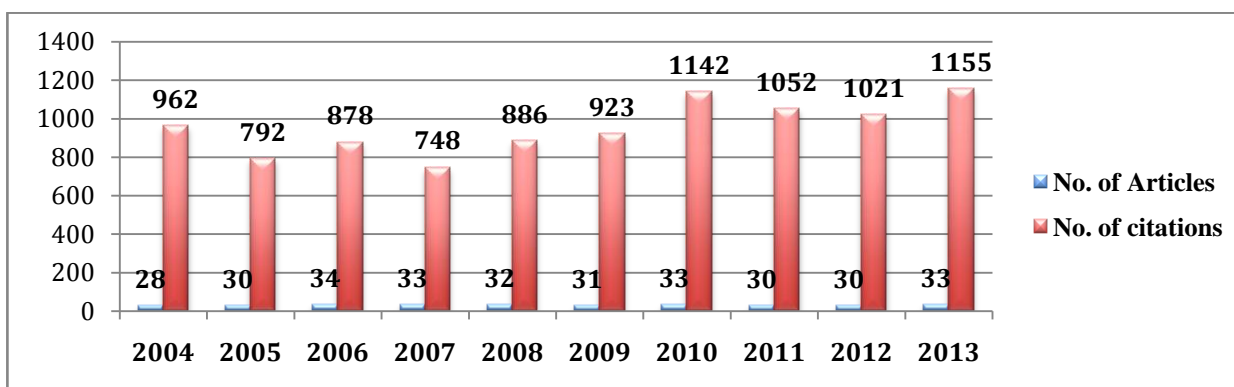
Table 1 & Figure 1 depict the growth of research articles published in the **Colleges & Research Libraries** from 2004 to 2013. Overall, there were 314 publications and 9,559 citations. The highest numbers of publications (34, 10.8%) were observed in 2006, followed by 33 publications in 2007, 2010 and 2013. The lowest number (28, 8.9%) of publications has been noticed in the year of 2004. Whereas the highest number (1155, 12.08%) of citations were noticed in 2013. and the lowest number (748, 7.83%) of citations noticed in 2007.

### Monthly Wise Distribution of Articles & Citations

Table 2 & Figure 2 depict the distribution of publications monthly wise in the Colleges & Research libraries from 2004 to 2013. It is evidenced that the highest number of publications (55, 17.5%) and citations (1783, 18.65%) published in the month of July. And the lowest number (51, 16.2%) of publications noticed in the months of January and November. While the lowest number (1406, 17.71%) of citations observed in the month of September.

**Table 1.** Year-Wise Distribution of Articles & Citations

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Articles	%	Cumulative Total%	No. of citations	%	Cumulative Total %
1	2004	28	8.9	8.9	962	10.06	10.06
2	2005	30	9.6	18.5	792	8.28	18.34
3	2006	34	10.8	29.3	878	9.18	27.52
4	2007	33	10.5	39.8	748	7.83	35.35
5	2008	32	10.2	50.0	886	9.27	44.62
6	2009	31	9.9	59.9	923	9.66	54.28
7	2010	33	10.5	70.4	1142	11.95	66.23
8	2011	30	9.6	79.9	1052	11.01	77.24
9	2012	30	9.6	89.5	1021	10.68	87.92
10	2013	33	10.5	100.0	1155	12.08	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>314</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>9,559</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>/</b>



**Figure 1.** Shows Year-Wise Distribution of Articles & Citations

**Authorship Patterns by Year**

Table 3 and Figure 3 show single and multi-authorship pattern by year. Single authored articles are increasing & decreasing from 2004 to 2013. There is a remarkable increase of multi-authored articles in 2006 (59) and 2013 (66).

**Co-Authorship Index (CAI)**

For seeking the Co-Authorship Index (CAI) the following Subramanianm (1983) formula has been used.

$$CAI = \frac{N_{ij} / N_{io}}{N_{oj} / N_{oo}} \times 100$$

Where,

$N_{ij}$  = Number of papers having authors in block i

$N_{io}$  = Total output of block i

$N_{oj}$  = Number of papers having j authors for all blocks.

$N_{oo}$  = Total number of papers for all authors and all blocks

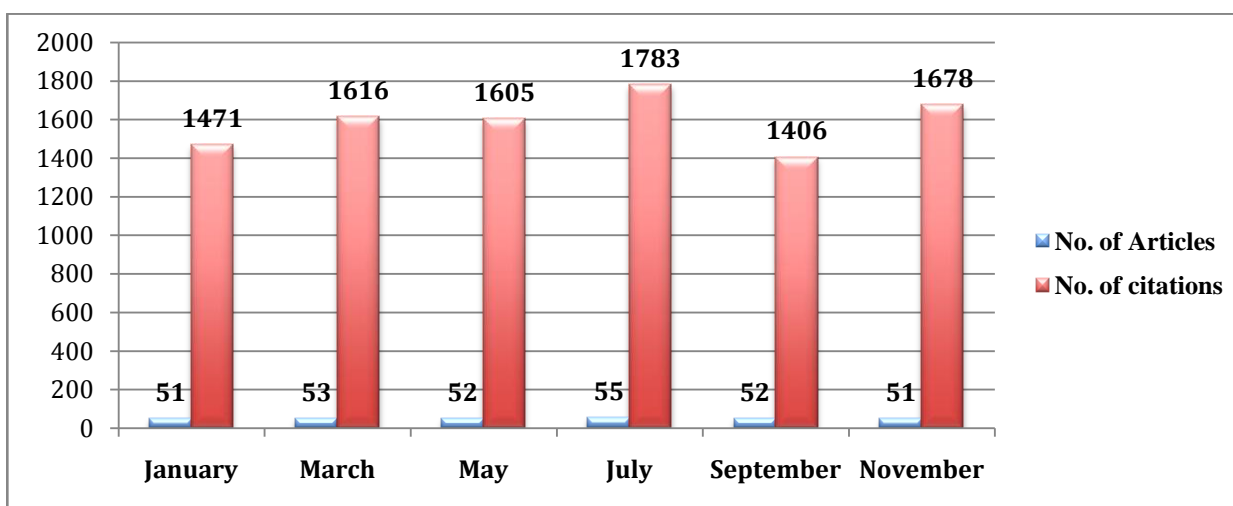
CAI=100 indicates that co-authorships effort for a particular type of Authorship corresponds to the worldaverage. CAI>100 reflects higher than Average Co-authorship effort and CAI <100 shows lower than average Co-authorship effort for a given type of authorship pattern. For this study, the authors have been classified into two blocks. i.e. Single and multiple authors.

**Co-Authorship Index**

Table 4 reveals the results of CAI and it has been observed that the value of CAI for multi authored papers during 2004-2013 was more(80%) than the CAI for single authored papers (20%), which indicates that the collaborative research is increasing in the field of Colleges & Research libraries journal. This result is

**Table 2.** Months- Wise Distribution of Articles& Citations

Sl. No.	Month	No. Articles	of %	Cumulative Total	No. citations	of %	Cumulative Total%
1	January	51	16.2	16.2	1471	15.39	15.39
2	March	53	16.9	33.1	1616	16.91	32.3
3	May	52	16.6	49.7	1605	16.79	49.09
4	July	55	17.5	67.2	1783	18.65	67.74
5	September	52	16.6	83.8	1406	14.71	82.45
6	November	51	16.2	100.0	1678	17.55	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>314</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>9559</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>/</b>

**Figure 2.** Shows Months- Wise Distribution of Articles & Citations

corroborated by the study of Jeyshankar et al. (2009) and Rajendran et al. (2010), who found out that the collaborative research is increasing in the field of their studies.

### Author's Productivity

Table 5 depicts the data related to author's productivity. The total average number of authors per paper is 1.975 and the average productivity per author is 0.506. The highest number of author's productivity (75, 12.098%) was in 2013. The minimum number of author's productivity (50, 8.065%) was in 2004 and 2005.

### Most Prolific Authors

Table 6 indicated that the most prolific authors are

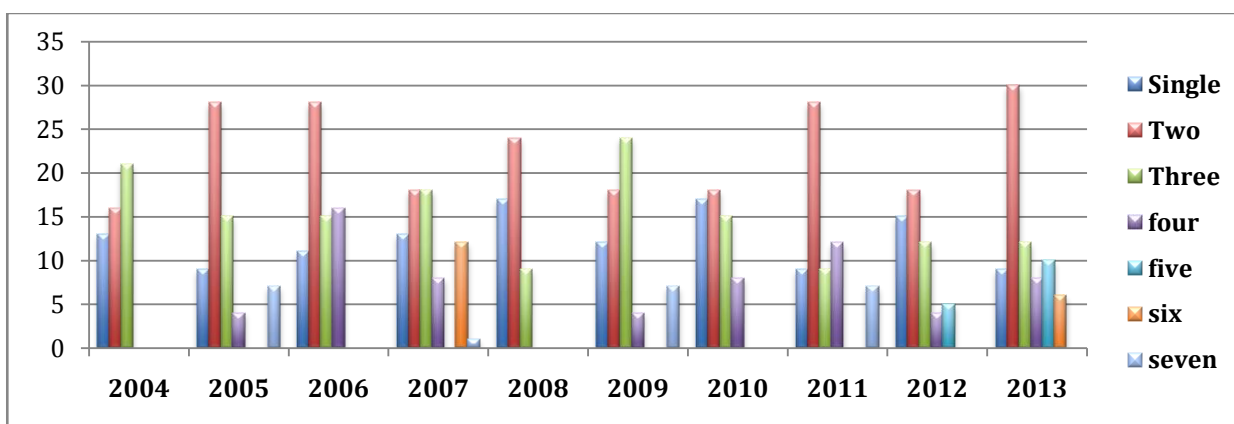
Sarah Witte (USA) who published 9 research articles, followed by five authors: David W. Lewis (USA), Joseph Fennewald (USA), Peter Herson (USA), Sarah Anne Murphy (USA), and Thomas E. Nisonger (USA), each of whom have published 3 research articles. Besides, there are twenty-four authors who have published 2 research articles each and the remaining 170 research articles have been published by single authors.

### Domain of e-mail ID of the contributors

Table 7 depicts the domain of e-mail ID of the contributors. It has been noticed that maximum (291 out of 314) of the authors are using their institutional domain as e-mail address, while only two authors have not mentioned their e-mail address in the papers, they might either don't have e-mail address or forget to mention it.

**Table 3.** Shows Authorship Patterns by Year

Sl. No.	Year	Authors per Article							Total No. of Papers (%)	Total No. of Authors (%)
		Single	Two	Three	four	five	six	Seven		
1	2004	13	16	21	0	0	0	0	28(8.917%)	50
2	2005	9	28	15	4	0	0	7	30	63
3	2006	11	28	15	16	0	0	0	34	70
4	2007	13	18	18	8	0	12	1	33	70
5	2008	17	24	9	0	0	0	0	32	50
6	2009	12	18	24	4	0	0	7	31	65
7	2010	17	18	15	8	0	0	0	33	58
8	2011	9	28	9	12	0	0	7	30	65
9	2012	15	18	12	4	5	0	0	30	54
10	2013	9	30	12	8	10	6	0	33	75
<b>Total</b>		<b>125</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>314 (100.00%)</b>	<b>620 (100.00%)</b>

**Figure 3.** Shows Authorship Patterns by Year

### Distribution of citations on the basis of bibliographic forms

From table 8 it has been seen that out of total 9,559 citations 8,060 are from print resources and the remaining 1,499 are from the electronic resources. Out of the total 8,060 print sources, 259 and 2,844 are from the books and journals/periodicals respectively. Out of 1,499 cited domain of electronic sources 612 documents are retrieved from .org, 442 from .edu and 196 from .com ect. Again from the table above and figure no 4 that 84% of the total citations are from print sources, while 16% from electronic sources.

### Rank list of institutions

From Table 9. Showed that the University of Illinois

ranked as 1<sup>st</sup> institution in the present study with 16 (5.1%) contribution, followed by Columbia University 11(3.5%), University of Oklahoma 9(2.9%) and University of Colorado 8(2.5%).there are five institutions who have 6contribution each, And the remaining 162 institutions who have 4, 3 and single Journal with 240 contributions

### Length of the Title of the Articles

Table 10, depicts the length of the title of the articles. It may be stated that the preferred/popular length of the title in the journal of Colleges & Research libraries from 2004 to 2013 contains 7 to 10 words and 124 (39.60%) titles contributed with this range. The length of smallest and largest titles is four-word title and twenty-two words title respectively.

**Table 4.** Co-Authorship Index

SL. No	Year	Single Authored Papers	Multi Authored papers	Total
1	2004	13(129)	37 (93)	50
2	2005	09(71)	54 (107)	63
3	2006	11(78)	59 (106)	70
4	2007	13(92)	57 (102)	70
5	2008	17 (169)	33 (83)	50
6	2009	12 (92)	53(102)	65
7	2010	17 (145)	41(89)	58
8	2011	09 (69)	56 (108)	65
9	2012	15 (138)	39 (90)	54
10	2013	09 (59)	66 (110)	75
<b>Total</b>		<b>125 (20%)</b>	<b>495 (80%)</b>	<b>620(100%)</b>

**Table 5.** Author's Productivity

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of Papers	Total No. of Authors with %	AAPP*	Productivity per Author
1	2004	28	50(8.065)	0.179	0.560
2	2005	30	63 (10.161)	2.100	0.476
3	2006	34	70 (11.290)	2.058	0.486
4	2007	33	70(11.290)	2.121	0.471
5	2008	32	50(8.065)	1.562	0.64
6	2009	31	65 (10.485)	2.097	0.477
7	2010	33	58 (9.356)	1.757	0.569
8	2011	30	65 (10.485)	2.166	0.462
9	2012	30	54(8.703)	1.800	0.555
10	2013	33	75(12.098)	2.273	0.440
<b>Total</b>		<b>314</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1.975</b>	<b>0.506</b>

Notes: \*Average Authors per Paper (AAPP) = Number of authors/Number of papers. Productivity per author = Number of papers/Number of authors.

### Length of the page of the Article

Table 11 depicts the length of the pages in each article. It has been seen that the average length of the page in the current study contains 13 to 15 pages and 91 pages contributed with this range. The length of smallest and largest pages is five-word title and thirty-seven pages respectively.

### FINDINGS

The analysis of this study yielded the following findings:

1. The highest number of research articles (34, 10.8%) was published in 2006.
2. the highest number of research articles (55, 17.5%) and citations (1783, 18.65%) in the month of July
3. There is a remarkable increase of multi-authored articles in 2006 (59) and 2013 (66).

4. The value of Co-Authorship Index for multi authored papers during 2004-2013 was highest (80%) and the value of CAI for single authored papers was (20%), which indicated that the collaborative research is increasing in the field of Colleges & Research libraries journal.

5. The average number of authors per paper is 1.975 and the average productivity per author is 0.506.

6. The most prolific author is Sarah Witte (USA) who authored 9 publications.

7. The maximum (291 out of 314) of the authors are using their institutional domain in e-mail address, while only two authors are not mentioned their e-mail address in the papers.

8. Out of 1499 cited domain of electronic sources 612 documents are retrieved from .org, 442 from .edu and 196 from .com ect.

9. The University of Illinois ranked as the first institution in the present study with 16 contributions.

10. The preferred length of the title in the Colleges & Research libraries from 2004 to 2013 contains 7 to 10

**Table 6.** Most Prolific Authors

Sl. No.	Name	No. of Contributions	Country	Rank
1	Sarah Witte	9	USA	1
2	David W. Lewis	3	USA	2
3	Joseph Fennewald	3	USA	2
4	Peter Herson	3	USA	2
5	Sarah Anne Murphy	3	USA	2
6	Thomas E. Nisonger	3	USA	2
7	Charlene Kellsey	2	USA	3
8	Charles A. Schwartz	2	USA	3
9	Charles Martell	2	USA	3
10	D. Yvonne Jones	2	USA	3
11	Deborah D. Blecic	2	USA	3
12	Debra Engel	2	USA	3
13	Donald L. Gilstrap	2	USA	3
14	Eileen Mcllvaine	2	USA	3
15	Jennifer E. Knievel	2	USA	3
16	Jingfeng Xia	2	USA	3
17	John D. Shank	2	USA	3
18	John M. Budd	2	USA	3
19	Juris Dilevko	2	Canada	3
20	Karen Antell	2	USA	3
21	Kristin R. Eschenfelder	2	USA	3
22	Marie R. Kennedy	2	USA	3
23	Melanie Schlosser	2	USA	3
24	Nahyun Kwon	2	USA	3
25	Peter Hepburn	2	USA	3
26	Sarah Robbins	2	USA	3
27	Scott Seaman	2	USA	3
28	Shun Han Rebekah Wong	2	HongKong	3
29	Trina J. Magi	2	USA	3
30	William H. Walters	2	USA	3
31	Single Author Contributions	170	/	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>314</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>

**Table 7.** Domain of e-mail ID of the contributors

MailDomain	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
<b>Institutional</b>	28	30	33	33	29	29	27	27	25	30	<b>291</b>
Count% within MailDomain	9.6%	10.3%	11.3%	11.3%	10.0%	10.0%	9.3%	9.3%	8.6%	10.3%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Yahoo</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>1</b>
Count % within Mail Domain	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Others</b>	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	<b>20</b>
Count % within Mail Domain	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	20.0%	15.0%	25.0%	15.0%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Notmentioned</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>2</b>
Count % within Mail Domain	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	28.0	30.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	33.0	30.0	30.0	33.0	<b>314</b>
Count % within MailDomain	8.9%	9.6%	10.8%	10.5%	10.2%	9.9%	10.5%	9.6%	9.6%	10.5%	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 8.** Distribution of citations on the basis of bibliographic forms

Print	No.	%‡	%¥	Electronic (domain)	No.	%‡	%¥
Books	259	3.21	2.71	.org	612	40.83	6.40
Journals/periodicals	2844	35.28	29.75	.edu	442	13.08	2.05
Proceedings	70	0.87	0.73	.com	196	29.48	4.62
Theses/dissertations	32	0.40	0.33	.gov	76	5.07	0.79
Others	4855	60.24	50.8	net	40	2.67	0.42
				.ac	6	0.40	0.06
				Others	127	8.47	1.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>8060</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84.32</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1499</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15.67</b>

Legend: ‡ - % with respect to only print (8060), and electronic (1499) citations respectively  
 ¥- % with respect to total number of citations i.e. 9559

**Table 9.** Rank list of institutions

Sl. No.	Institutions	No. of contribution	%	Cumulative Total	Rank
1	University of Illinois	16	5.1	5.1	1
2	Columbia University	11	3.5	8.6	2
3	University of Oklahoma	9	2.9	11.5	3
4	University of Colorado	8	2.5	14.0	4
5	Indiana University	6	1.9	15.9	5
6	Ohio State University	6	1.9	17.8	5
7	Pennsylvania State University	6	1.9	19.7	5
8	Simmons College	6	1.9	21.7	5
9	University of North Carolina	6	1.9	23.6	5
10	California State University	5	1.6	25.2	6
11	Texas A&M University	5	1.6	26.8	6
12	University of California	5	1.6	28.3	6
13	Washington State University	5	1.6	29.9	6
14	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	4	1.3	31.2	7
15	North Carolina State University	4	1.3	32.5	7
16	University of Vermont	4	1.3	33.8	7
17	University of Wisconsin-Madison	4	1.3	35.0	7
18	Colorado State University	3	1.0	36.0	8
19	Iowa State University	3	1.0	36.9	8
20	Penn State University	3	1.0	37.9	8
21	Purdue University	3	1.0	38.9	8
22	Rutgers University	3	1.0	39.8	8
23	State University of New York	3	1.0	40.8	8
24	University of Maryland	3	1.0	41.7	8
25	University of Michigan	3	1.0	42.7	8
26	Brigham Young University	2	0.6	43.3	9
27	California Polytechnic State University	2	0.6	43.9	9
28	Florida International University	2	0.6	44.6	9
29	Florida State University	2	0.6	45.2	9
30	Georgetown University	2	0.6	45.9	9
31	Hong Kong Baptist University Library	2	0.6	46.5	9
32	Illinois Wesleyan University	2	0.6	47.1	9
33	Louisiana State University	2	0.6	47.8	9



**Table 9.** Continuation

34	Menlo College	2	0.6	48.4	9
35	Miami University	2	0.6	49.0	9
36	Minnesota State University	2	0.6	49.7	9
37	Mississippi State University	2	0.6	50.3	9
38	New York University	2	0.6	51.0	9
39	Oregon State University	2	0.6	51.6	9
40	Saint Leo University	2	0.6	52.2	9
41	Seton Hall University	2	0.6	52.9	9
42	Southern Illinois University	2	0.6	53.5	9
43	The College of New Jersey Library	2	0.6	54.1	9
44	University of Alabama	2	0.6	54.8	9
45	University of Central Florida	2	0.6	55.4	9
46	University of Missouri	2	0.6	56.1	9
47	University of Notre Dame	2	0.6	56.7	9
48	University of South Dakota	2	0.6	57.3	9
49	University of South Florida	2	0.6	58.0	9
50	University of Tennessee	2	0.6	58.6	9
51	University of Texas	2	0.6	59.2	9
52	University of Toronto	2	0.6	59.9	9
53	Valparaiso University	2	0.6	60.5	9
54	Wayne State University	2	0.6	61.1	9
55	York University	2	0.6	61.8	9
56	Single Journal contributions	120	/	/	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>314</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>

**Table 10.** Length of the Title of the Article

No. of Words	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	%
4	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	10	3.2%
5	0	2	3	2	3	2	0	2	0	3	17	5.4%
6	1	3	5	5	2	2	3	5	2	1	29	9.2%
7	1	2	10	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	32	10.2%
8	4	4	2	2	5	3	3	2	3	4	32	10.2%
9	1	6	2	1	1	5	2	4	5	3	30	9.6%
10	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	5	30	9.6%
11	3	0	1	4	3	1	4	2	7	2	27	8.6%
12	2	2	1	4	3	8	5	3	1	0	29	9.2%
13	4	1	4	2	3	4	2	1	3	1	25	8.0%
14	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	18	5.7%
15	0	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	1	4	13	4.1%
16	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	7	2.2%
17	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	1.9%
18	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.0%
19	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1.0%
20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3%
21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3%
22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 11.** Length of the page of the Article

No. of Pages	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	%
5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.30%
6	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.00%
7	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1.30%
8	0	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	8	2.50%
9	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	10	3.20%
10	0	1	7	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	20	6.36%
11	5	0	3	3	2	0	3	2	2	0	20	6.36%
12	2	3	2	4	1	1	3	3	0	4	23	7.30%
13	2	4	4	4	3	1	3	1	5	4	31	9.90%
14	3	3	1	3	4	6	4	1	3	4	32	10.20%
15	2	1	2	3	3	5	3	4	3	2	28	8.90%
16	0	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	4	19	6.10%
17	0	4	3	2	3	1	0	4	2	2	21	6.70%
18	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	14	4.50%
19	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	3	14	4.50%
20	0	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	15	4.70%
21	0	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	13	4.10%
22	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	10	3.18%
23	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	9	2.90%
24	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	1.30%
25	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1.00%
26	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1.60%
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.30%
28	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.60%
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.60%
37	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>100.0</b>

words and 124 (39.60%) titles contributed with this range.

11. The popular length of the page in the present study contains 13 to 15 pages and 91 pages contributed with this range.

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