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Publications in dance field in Arts & Humanities Citation Index: a bibliometric analysis

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Abstract   This paper presents a detailed chronological survey of papers published in the Web of Science category of dance from 1994 to 2013 based on Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI). An analysis of the research performance according to publication output, distribution of words in article title was carried out. Performances of authors, including total, single author, first author, and corresponding author publications were analyzed. The results indicated that annual output of the articles increased slightly. More document types were found in A&HCI database than in other Web of Science database. *Dance Magazine* published the most articles. Single-author article was the most-popular type of authorship. Editors were the dominant author. "Ballet" is the main research topic in dance field.

Keywords   A&HCI · Bibliometric · Dance · Editor · Ballet

Introduction

The Citation Indexes of Web of Science Core Collection from the Thomson Reuters, including Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI), is the most frequently used reference database in scientific research. Hence, bibliometric method has been applied to the global analysis of publications in a research category in the Web of Science database (Nah et al. 2009), for example in the categories of ceramics materials (Rojas-Sola and Aguilera-Garcia 2014a, b), remote sensing (Rojas-Sola and Aguilera-Garcia 2014a, b), agronomy (Cañas-Guerrero et al. 2013), construction and building technology (Cañas-Guerrero et al. 2014), and health care sciences and services (Hsu and Ho 2014) in Science

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Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED). Similar research was carried out in categories of communication (Feeley 2008), education and educational research (Campanario et al. 2006), and educational psychology (Campanario et al. 2006) in Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). Bibliometric investigations had also been carried out with A&HCI databse in various topics, such as in identifying interdisciplinary historians (Hérubel and Goedeken 2001), in describing the characteristics of contributions by Turkish authors in A&HCI (Al et al. 2006), and in establishing the profile of *Journal of National Folklore* (Yalçın 2010).

In this study, bibiliometric analysis was conducted for publications in dance field in A&HCI database. Document type, language of publication, article output and article distribution in journals, and research activity of authorship were presented. Moreover, the distribution of words in article titles was also tabulated by time periods to show the change of research focuses in the last two decades.

Methodology

A total of 1750 journals that are covered in Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) database of Web of Science from Thomson Reuters, as of 02 March 2015. (http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jlresults.cgi?PC=H). Among them, eight journals (*Ballet Review*, *Dance Chronicle*, *Dance Magazine*, *Dance Research*, *Dance Research Journal*, *Dancing Times*, *Research in Dance Education*, and *Tanz*) were included in the category of dance in Web of Science. (http://science.thomsonreuters.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jlresults.cgi?PC=H&SC=FS). From 1994 to 2013, a total of 28,307 documents were published in the eight journals in dance field (updated: 02 March 2015). For each document, information included author name, corresponding author name, paper title, publication year, number of references, number of pages, author keywords, and journal name were downloaded into spreadsheet software (Microsoft Office Excel 2007), and additional coding was manually performed for all analysis (Li and Ho 2008). The total number of citations from Web of Science Core Collection since publication to the end of 2013 was referred to as the TC_{2013} (Chuang et al. 2011; Wang et al. 2011). The advantage of this indicator is that it is an invariant parameter, thus ensuring repeatability, in comparison with the index of citation from Web of Science Core Collection which has been updated from time to time (Fu et al. 2012). In addition, citations per publication (*CPP*) is TC_{2013}/publication.

Results and discussions

Document type and language of publication

The publications (28,307) belong to 31 document types. The result was displayed in Table 1. Overall, 7845 (28 % of 28,307) documents were dance performance reviews, followed by articles (5109; 18 %); news items (4185; 15 %), and editorial materials (3310; 12 %). The distribution of document type was quite different from previously reported pattern in Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) and Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), in which article was the predominant document type (Chiu and Ho 2005; Chang and Ho 2010). Citation per publication (*CPP*) was less than one in all

Table 1 Document type distribution

Document type	TP	%	TC_{2013}	CPP
Dance performance review	7845	28	561	0.072
Article	5109	18	582	0.11
News item	4185	15	47	0.011
Editorial material	3310	12	108	0.033
Letter	1764	6.2	48	0.027
Biographical-item	1656	5.9	16	0.010
Book review	1287	4.5	22	0.017
Record review	829	2.9	0	0
Item about an individual	735	2.6	42	0.057
Note	382	1.3	0	0
TV review, radio review	273	1.0	2	0.0073
Film review	260	0.92	3	0.012
Theater review	243	0.86	8	0.033
TV review, radio review, video	117	0.41	2	0.017
Music performance review	92	0.33	1	0.011
Art exhibit review	58	0.20	0	0
Correction	57	0.20	3	0.053
Proceedings paper	27	0.10	25	0.93
Discussion	22	0.078	0	0
Review	22	0.078	8	0.36
Bibliography	21	0.074	1	0.048
Fiction, creative prose	11	0.039	0	0
Addition correction	5	0.018	0	0
Excerpt	5	0.018	0	0
Poetry	5	0.018	0	0
Software review	4	0.014	0	0
Chronology	3	0.011	0	0
Reprint	3	0.011	0	0
Music score review	2	0.0071	0	0
Database review	1	0.0035	0	0
Music score	1	0.0035	0	0

TP, total articles; TC_{2013}, total citations from its publication to the end of 2013; *CPP*, TC_{2013} per article

document types. The *CPP* value for proceedings papers was 0.96, followed by reviews (0.36), and articles (0.11). Such low *CPP* of publications in dance field in A&HCI probably indicated an independent research topic and a wide disparity in research focuses. In addition, 14 documents such as addition corrections, art exhibit reviews, chronologies, database reviews, discussions, excerpts, fiction and creative prose, music scores, music score reviews, notes, poetries, record reviews, reprints, and software reviews had no any citations (*CPP* = 0). Altogether 5109 journal articles were extracted from the 28,307 documents for further analyses. Ninety-three percent of all these articles were published in English (4742 articles), followed distantly by German (359; 7.0 %), French (6; 0.12 %), Georgian (1; 0.020 %), and Lithuanian (1; 0.020 %). Articles "Antrag Lyrics" (Wesemann 2010) and "China blues" (Strecke 2013) were published in Lithuanian and Georgian, respectively.

Publication output

For 4993 articles with author information in Web of Science category of dance, the average number of authors remained quite stable from 1994 to 2013. Ninety-five percent of all 4993 articles were single-author articles, 3.2 % had two authors, 0.64 % had three authors, 0.28 % had four authors, 0.16 % had five authors, and 0.46 % had more than five authors. The average article length fluctuated slightly, showing a maximum of 7.7 pages in 2013 and a minimum of 2.2 pages in 2003, with an overall average length of 4.8 pages (Table 2). The numbers of reference cited also fluctuated from a minimum of 0.43 references per article in 2005 to a maximum of 9.5 in 2013; the overall average was 4.1 references per article. Again, the characteristics of articles in A&HCI were very different from those in Science Citation Index Expanded (Xie et al. 2008) and Social Science Citation Index (Huang and Ho 2011). The averaged number of authors and references cited have increased in last two decades. Figure 1 illustrated the distribution of 5109 articles over the studied years, and their citations per publication (*CPP*). The trends of total articles and *CPP* during 1994–2013 were identified and analyzed. During that time, the year with the minimal number of articles was 1996 with 181 articles, while 2011 was the highest with 349 articles. The averaged number of articles per year was 255. The year 2008 had the highest *CPP* (0.25). However the most frequently cited article was "Kinesthesia, empathy, and related pleasures: an inquiry into

Table 2 Characteristics of articles in Web of Science category of dance, 1994–2013

Year	TP	TP*	AU*	AU*/TP*	NR	NR/TP	PG	PG/TP
1994	184	183	189	1.0	791	4.3	743	3.9
1995	224	223	235	1.1	863	3.9	981	4.3
1996	181	177	184	1.0	682	3.8	637	3.4
1997	280	280	308	1.1	814	2.9	1094	3.8
1998	237	236	244	1.0	858	3.6	995	4.1
1999	262	261	267	1.0	1021	3.9	1909	7.0
2000	275	270	303	1.1	1105	4.0	999	3.7
2001	245	240	250	1.0	544	2.2	721	3.1
2002	225	219	235	1.1	628	2.8	811	3.6
2003	284	275	303	1.1	517	1.8	574	2.2
2004	186	179	238	1.3	391	2.1	691	3.7
2005	319	300	365	1.2	138	0.43	1218	3.9
2006	250	242	294	1.2	257	1.0	1137	4.5
2007	242	234	332	1.4	268	1.1	1097	4.5
2008	258	242	283	1.2	1759	6.8	1614	6.3
2009	255	252	317	1.3	1479	5.8	1658	6.4
2010	292	285	333	1.2	1760	6.0	1637	5.6
2011	349	346	393	1.1	2800	8.0	2361	6.7
2012	304	298	346	1.2	1915	6.3	1879	6.8
2013	257	251	274	1.1	2438	9.5	1852	7.7
Total	5109	4993	5693		21,028		24,608	
Average				1.1		4.1		4.8

TP, total number of articles; *AU*, number of authors; *NR*, number of references cited; *PG*, total page count
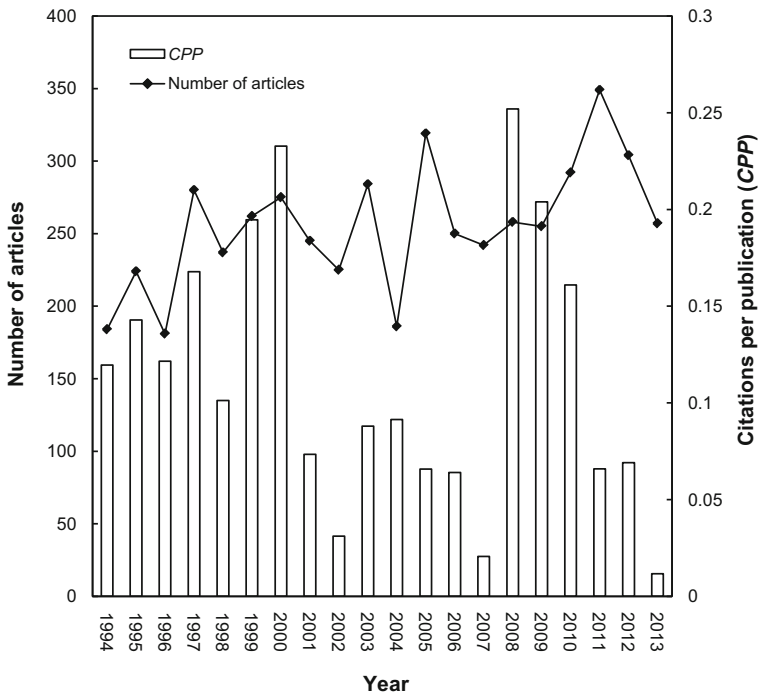
* Not including anonymous articles

Fig. 1 Number of total articles and *CPP* during 1994–2013

audience experiences of watching dance" (Reason and Reynolds 2010) in *Dance Research Journal* with $TC_{2013} = 17$.

Journal

In total, 5109 articles were published in the eight journals in the Web of Science category of dance. *Dance Magazine* published the most articles with 2132 articles (42 % of 5109 articles), while *Dancing Times* ranked second with 1622 (32 %) articles followed by *Ballet Review* (424 articles; 8.3 %), *Tanz* (377; 7.4 %), *Dance Chronicle* (238; 4.7 %), *Dance Research Journal* (166; 3.2 %), *Research in Dance Education* (91; 1.8 %), and *Dance Research* (59; 1.2 %). Figure 2 showed the annual number of articles by each of the eight magazines from 1994 to 2013. It showed a decreasing trend of articles published in *Dance Magazine* since 2007, while *Tanz* became the most productive journal for dance articles.

Authors

The results of author analysis could identify those researchers who have made important contributions. Articles without author information (116 articles, 2.3 % of 5109 articles) were excluded from the analysis. Among the 4993 articles with author information, 4757 articles (95 % of 4993 articles) had only one author, 159 articles (3.2 %) had two authors, and 77 articles (1.5 %) had three or more authors. Such high percentage of single-author articles in dance field in A&HCI probably indicated authors' independent view of art.
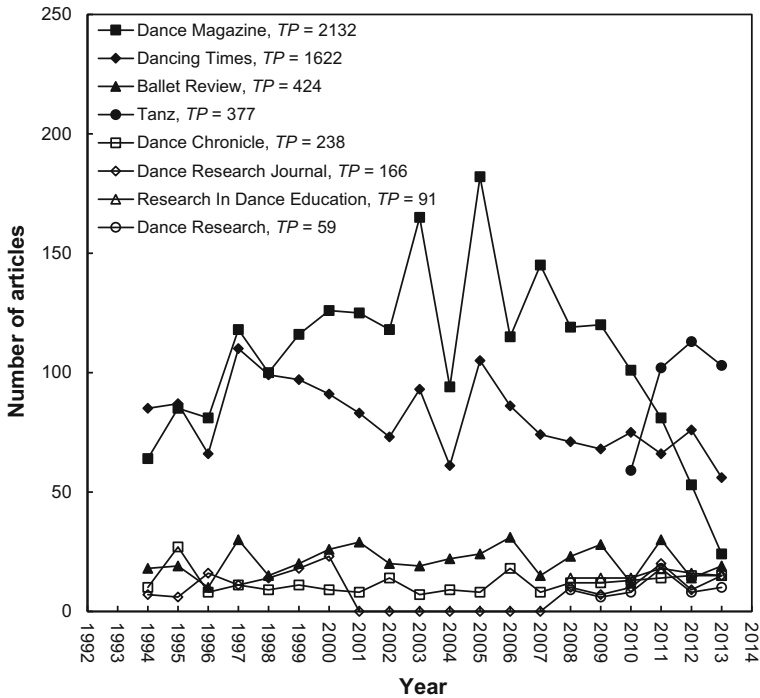
Fig. 2 Annual publication trends for the eight journals

Among the 1717 authors contributing to 4993 articles with author information, 1151 authors (67 % of 1717 authors) published one article per author, 191 (11 %) authors with two articles, 87 authors (5.1 %) with three articles, 59 authors (3.4 %) with four articles, 44 authors (2.6 %) with five articles, and 185 (11 %) authors with six or more of the articles.

Table 3 listed four indicators, including total number of articles, first author articles, corresponding author articles, and single author articles, for the top 13 productive authors, each with 50 or more articles (Ho 2014). The corresponding author supervised the planning and execution of the study and also participates in writing of the paper (Burman 1982). Based on the assumption that the first author of an article is the person who contributed most to the work, including conducting research and writing of the manuscript (Riesenberg and Lundberg 1990). M. Clarke ranked 1st with 141 articles which all were published in *Dancing Times* only. Clarke published not only the most articles but ranked 1st in first-author, corresponding-author, and single-author articles, followed by S. Gold who published all articles in *Dance Magazine*. Similarly, all productive authors published their articles in the same journals. Mary Clarke was the editor of *Dancing Times* from 1963 to 2008 (Anonymous 2008), published 1753 documents included 18 document types such as dance performance reviews (679; 39 % of 1753 documents), articles (264; 15 %), items about an individual (246; 14 %), biographical-items (230; 13 %), book reviews (146; 8.3 %), editorial materials (59; 3.4 %), notes (56; 3.2 %), news items (42; 2.4 %), music performance reviews (6; 0.34 %), reviews (5; 0.29 %), film reviews (4; 0.23 %), theater reviews (4; 0.23 %), discussions (3; 0.17 %), TV reviews and radio reviews (3; 0.17 %), TV reviews, radio reviews, and videos (3; 0.17 %), and one for chronology, correction, and

Table 3 Thirteen productive authors ($TP \geq 50$)

Author	Rank (TP)	Rank (FP)	Rank (RP)	Rank (SP)	Journals
Clarke, M.	1 (141)	1 (141)	1 (136)	1 (136)	Dancing Times
Gold, S.	2 (102)	2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (100)	Dance Magazine
Anderson, Z.	3 (63)	4 (60)	5 (56)	5 (56)	Dancing Times
Glasstone, R.	3 (63)	3 (63)	3 (63)	3 (63)	Dancing Times
Perron, W.	3 (63)	11 (48)	15 (41)	15 (41)	Dance Magazine (62), Dancing Times (1)
Stupnikov, I.	6 (60)	4 (60)	4 (60)	4 (60)	Dancing Times
Fay, M.	7 (56)	6 (56)	5 (56)	5 (56)	Dancing Times
Malina, D.	7 (56)	7 (55)	7 (54)	7 (54)	Dancing Times
Hanlon, K.	9 (55)	8 (54)	8 (52)	8 (52)	Dance Magazine
Wesemann, A.	10 (54)	9 (51)	9 (49)	9 (49)	Tanz
Horosko, M.	11 (51)	9 (51)	9 (49)	9 (49)	Ballet Review (1), Dance Magazine (49)
Carman, J.	12 (50)	13 (46)	12 (45)	12 (45)	Dance Magazine
Hahn, T.	12 (50)	11 (48)	11 (48)	11 (48)	Tanz

TP, total number of articles; *FP*, number of first author articles; *RP*, number of corresponding author articles; *SP*, number of single author articles

letter respectively from 1975 to 2013 in *Dancing Times*. S. Gold ranked 2nd with all 102 articles in *Dance Magazine*. S. Gold was writing regularly on theater, dance, and film. Since 1999, she has written the monthly "On Broadway" column for *Dance Magazine* (http://www.sylvianegold.com/). W. Perron ranked 3rd with 62 articles in *Dance Magazine* and one article in *Dancing Times*. Wendy Perron, a dancer, choreographer, and teacher, was the editor in chief of *Dance Magazine* from 2004 to 2013 (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wendy_Perron). Z. Anderson and R. Glasstone also ranked 3rd with all 63 articles published in *Dancing Times*. Glasstone published more first author articles, corresponding author articles, and single author articles than that of Anderson and Perron. Editors appeared to be avid writers for their perspective journals. The associate editor of *Dance Research*, C. Crisp ranked 21th with 27 articles in *Ballet Review* and four articles in *Dancing Times*; the associate editor of *Ballet Review*, J. Lobenthal ranked 28th with 26 articles in *Ballet Review* and two articles in *Dance Magazine*; the editor of *Dancing Times*, J. Gray ranked 35th with 26 articles in *Dancing Times*. However, J. Pritchard who is one of the associate board of *Dance Research*, ranked 25th with 29 articles including 26 articles in *Dancing Times*, two in *Dance Research*, and one in *Dance Chronicle*. The founding editors of *Dance Chronicle*, G. Dorris ranked 40th with eight articles in *Dance Chronicle*, and seven in *Ballet Review* and *Dancing Times* respectively; and J. Anderson ranked 46th with 15 articles in *Dancing Times*, three in *Dance Chronicle* and one in *Dance Magazine* and *Research in Dance Education* respectively. In addition, R. Glasstone (63 articles), I. Stupnikov (60), and M. Fay (56) published only single author articles in *Dancing Times*.

Distribution of words in article titles

The title provided a reasonably detailed picture of an article's theme. The synthesized analysis of words in titles was developed in recent years, and has proved to be helpful

information in revealing the research focuses (Ho et al. 2010). All of the single words in the titles of articles in dance field in A&HCI were statistically analyzed. Table 4 showed the 20 most frequently used words from 1994 to 2013, as well as in 4 five-year periods within the time span. Prepositions, articles, and conjunctions were discarded in this analysis. "Dance", "ballet", and "dancers" were the most frequently used single words in article titles in the period of 1994–2013. Article entitled "Arousal Decrease in *Sleeping Beauty*: Audiences' Neurophysiological Correlates to Watching a Narrative Dance Performance of two-and-a-half hours" (Jola et al. 2011) published in *Dance Research* was the most frequently cited ballet related article with $TC_{2013} = 5$. "Choreography", "life", and "London" in titles showed a notable increasing trend. However, the terms such as "season", "performances", "Broadway", "festival", "Balanchine", "school", "choreographer", and "theatre", "York", and "company" in titles showed a decreasing trend. It is clear that authors used both "dance", "dancing", and "dances" as words in article titles and "dance" was used the most. "Highlights" had higher decreasing rates in the ranking of frequency and it never appeared after 2005 in article titles. Furthermore, "body" and "education" were new popular words in article titles, ranked 620th and 83th in 1994–1998 and 7th and 8th in 2009–2013 respectively.

Table 4 Top 20 most frequency substantives in article titles during 1994–2013 and four 5-year periods

Words in title	TP	94–13 R (%)	94–98 R (%)	99–03 R (%)	04–08 R (%)	09–13 R (%)
Dance	1184	1 (23)	1 (25)	1 (30)	1 (23)	1 (15)
Ballet	543	2 (11)	2 (11)	2 (12)	2 (15)	2 (4.9)
Dancers	237	3 (4.6)	3 (5.2)	3 (6.1)	3 (5.8)	4 (1.9)
Dancing	171	4 (3.3)	5 (3.9)	7 (3.9)	11 (2.4)	3 (3.3)
Dancer	159	5 (3.1)	4 (4.0)	5 (4.2)	4 (3.2)	5 (1.4)
Company	137	6 (2.7)	7 (3.5)	4 (4.5)	12 (2.3)	20 (0.75)
London	105	7 (2.1)	23 (1.7)	14 (2.0)	5 (3.1)	5 (1.4)
Festival	98	8 (1.9)	10 (2.6)	10 (2.6)	7 (2.5)	151 (0.27)
Highlights	90	9 (1.8)	8 (3.3)	6 (4.0)	310 (0.24)	N/A
Season	88	10 (1.7)	9 (2.9)	9 (2.7)	17 (1.5)	401 (0.14)
Performances	87	11 (1.7)	5 (3.9)	8 (2.9)	225 (0.32)	231 (0.21)
School	78	12 (1.5)	37 (1.4)	20 (1.9)	7 (2.5)	43 (0.55)
Balanchine	74	13 (1.4)	11 (2.5)	23 (1.8)	26 (1.3)	54 (0.48)
Choreographer	74	13 (1.4)	11 (2.5)	11 (2.5)	128 (0.48)	43 (0.55)
Broadway	69	15 (1.4)	46 (1.3)	14 (2.0)	13 (2.1)	231 (0.21)
Life	68	16 (1.3)	23 (1.7)	13 (2.1)	60 (0.80)	14 (0.82)
York	68	16 (1.3)	83 (0.90)	12 (2.4)	18 (1.4)	35 (0.62)
Choreography	67	18 (1.3)	28 (1.5)	32 (1.4)	23 (1.4)	10 (1.0)
American	65	19 (1.3)	18 (1.8)	47 (1.2)	18 (1.4)	20 (0.75)
Theatre	64	20 (1.3)	140 (0.63)	32 (1.4)	7 (2.5)	43 (0.55)

TP, the number of total articles; R (%), the rank and percentage of words in titles in total articles; N/A, not available

Conclusions

Dance performance review, not article, was the most used document type. Publications in dance field in *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*, were much more independent, fewer collaborations, lower citations, and more document types, compared to publications in SSCI and SCI-EXPANDED database. Forty-two percent of articles were published in *Dance Magazine*. Authors published their main part of articles in the same journal. M. Clarke who was the former editor of *Dancing Times*, which published the most articles. The editors of *Dancing Times* and *Dance Magazine* published almost all in their own journal only. Ballet was the most popular research topic in the dance field. "Body" and "education" might become leading topics in the future.

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