

Bibliometric analysis of art exhibit reviews in the Arts & Humanities Citation Index

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ABSTRACT

Art exhibit reviews is one of document types in the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI). Art exhibit reviews in A&HCI from 1994 to 2013 were analyzed in terms of languages, publication output, authors, Web of Science categories, journals, and art exhibit reviews' title. Most of the art exhibit reviews were contributed by only one author. Authors prefer to publish their art exhibit reviews in the same journal. The editor of Magazine Antiques, A.E. Ledes, the editors of Art in America and Connaissance des Arts were high productive authors. Art was the leading subject category with a great majority of art exhibit reviews. More than a half of art exhibit reviews were published in Art in America, Artnews, Connaissance des Arts, Artforum International, and Burlington Magazine. Artists, art, new, world, modern, museum, and collection were the most frequently used in art exhibit reviews' title.

Keywords: Arts & Humanities Citation Index; Art Exhibit Reviews; Web of Science Core Collection; Scientometrics; Galleries and Museums.

INTRODUCTION

Various document types are defined in the Web of Science Core Collection which covers the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI). The article document type, generally published in a journal, is focused the most in bibliometric studies such as revealed in Chiu and Ho (2007) and Ho (2013; 2014). Studies based on proceedings paper (Ingwersen et al. 2014; Sigogneau 2000; Zhang and Glanzel 2012) and review (Agudelo, Breton-Lopez and Buela-Casal 2003; Ho and Kahn 2014; Justiss 2003; Manriquez et al. 2015) as document types were also reported. These studies predominantly cover resources indexed in SCIE and SSCI databases. Although not in the main, A&HCI has also been used for bibliometric studies, such as on the international presence of studies on Catalan literature (Ardanuy et al. 2010), arts and humanities literatures in a country such as Turki (Al et al. 2006), and Spain (Dorta-González and Ramírez-Sánchez 2014). The mapping on the basis of aggregated citations for journals in A&HCI (Leydesdorff et al. 2011) and citation analysis studies in the humanities (Ardanu 2013) are also reported.

The number of published literature is an important measure of the development of a research discipline. Art exhibit review is reviews of gallery or museum showings of artworks in A&HCI. Whether art exhibit review can be recognized as an authoritative resource in arts and humanities, its significant growth in A&HCI has obtained more attention. In this study, art exhibit reviews in A&HCI from 1994 to 2013 were considered to be analyzed. Characteristics of art exhibit reviews including languages, publication output, authors, Web of Science categories, and journals publishing the reviews were investigated.

METHODOLOGY

The information of documents used in this study was based on the A&HCI of the Thomson Reuters' Web of Science Core Collection (updated on 11 December 2014). Using the search tools in Web of Science Core Collection, a total of 36 document types from 1994 to 2013 were found in A&HCI, including 52,580 art exhibit reviews. All art exhibit reviews were downloaded into spreadsheet software, and additional coding was manually performed using Excel 2007, as described in Li and Ho (2008).

Only 41,623 art exhibit reviews from the 1,744 journals in A&HCI in 2014 were selected. In the A&HCI, the corresponding author is designated as the "reprint author"; in this study the term "corresponding author" is used. In a single author art exhibit review where authorship is unspecified, the single author is both the first author and corresponding author (Lin and Ho 2015). Similarly, in a single institutional art exhibit review, the institution is classified as the first author institution and the corresponding author institution (Lin and HO 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Languages

There are 41,623 art exhibit reviews written in 20 languages. English, as the most popular language, comprises 74 percent of the total art exhibit reviews and is followed by French (9,767 art exhibit reviews; 23 percent of 41,623 art exhibit reviews), and Spanish (535; 1.3 percent). Other languages that are less used are as follows: Italian (216 reviews), German (146), Swedish (24), and Russian (12). Still some other languages least used in art exhibit reviews are Chinese (5), Czech (5), Dutch (3), Catalan (2), Japanese (2), Norwegian (2), Rumanian (2), and one for Croatian, Estonian, Finnish, Lithuanian, Portuguese, and Slovak, respectively. The percentage of English used in art exhibit reviews in A&HCI was found to be lower than the percentage of articles indexed in SCIE (Lin et al. 2011; Suk et al., 2011; Han and Ho, 2011; Tanaka and Ho, 2011). Furthermore, 9,767 art exhibit reviews were written in French published in 37 journals, for example *Connaissance des Arts* (7,262 art exhibit reviews; 74 percent by French art exhibit reviews), *Historia* (1,054; 11 percent), *Revue des Musees de France-Revue du Louvre* (593; 6.1 percent), and *Quinzaine Litteraire* (496; 5.1 percent).

Publication Output

From 1994 through 2013, the annual number of art exhibit reviews in A&HCI fluctuated from 1,467 in 1996 to 2,843 in 2009 (Table 1). For 34,454 (83 percent of 41,623 reviews)

art exhibit reviews, the average number of authors was found to be constant in the studied 20 years. Eighty-two percent of all 41,623 art exhibit reviews were written by single author, 0.49 percent was written by two authors, 0.041 percent by three authors, 0.012 percent four authors, 0.014 percent five authors, 0.0024 percent seven authors, and 17 percent was anonymous. Such high percentage of single-author articles in art exhibit reviews probably indicated authors' independent view of art.

Table 1: Characteristics of Art Exhibit Reviews in A&HCI, 1994-2013.

Year	TP	TP*	AU*	AU*/TP*	NR	NR/TP	PG	PG/TP
1994	1,540	1,378	1,388	1.0	2,458	1.6	2,308	1.5
1995	1,630	1,405	1,407	1.0	2,686	1.6	2,675	1.6
1996	1,467	1,327	1,331	1.0	2,812	1.9	2,291	1.6
1997	1,525	1,288	1,302	1.0	3,370	2.2	2,378	1.6
1998	2,028	1,553	1,561	1.0	3,912	1.9	2,991	1.5
1999	2,076	1,676	1,685	1.0	4,185	2.0	8,744	4.2
2000	2,216	1,662	1,670	1.0	4,361	2.0	3,636	1.6
2001	2,320	1,681	1,688	1.0	4,407	1.9	3,500	1.5
2002	1,953	1,590	1,596	1.0	3,896	2.0	3,357	1.7
2003	1,538	1,512	1,515	1.0	3,532	2.3	2,619	1.7
2004	1,629	1,496	1,503	1.0	3,789	2.3	2,936	1.8
2005	2,343	1,939	1,950	1.0	5,421	2.3	3,964	1.7
2006	2,718	2,159	2,172	1.0	6,686	2.5	4,901	1.8
2007	2,623	2,206	2,222	1.0	6,434	2.5	4,929	1.9
2008	2,818	2,165	2,216	1.0	6,140	2.2	4,724	1.7
2009	2,843	2,253	2,284	1.0	4,830	1.7	4,618	1.6
2010	2,475	1,931	1,943	1.0	3,801	1.5	3,905	1.6
2011	2,183	1,860	1,880	1.0	3,751	1.7	3,799	1.7
2012	1,862	1,711	1,736	1.0	3,650	2.0	3,216	1.7
2013	1,836	1,662	1,686	1.0	3,320	1.8	3,201	1.7
Total	41,623	34,454	34,735		83,441		74,692	
Average				1.0		2.0		1.8

TP: total number of art exhibit reviews; AU: number of authors; NR: number of references cited; PG: total page count; *: not including anonymous art exhibit reviews

A similar result was also reported in dance field in A&HCI (Ho and Ho 2015). The average art exhibit review length fluctuated slightly, showing a maximum of 4.2 pages in 1999 and a minimum of 1.5 pages in 1994, 1995, and 1996 respectively, with an overall average length of 1.8 pages. The numbers of reference cited also fluctuated from a minimum of 1.5 references per paper in 2010 to a maximum of 2.5 in 1994 and 1995 respectively; the overall average was 2.0 references per paper. The results of low values of references per paper were very different from research in Science Citation Index Expanded (Xie et al. 2008) and Social Science Citation Index (Huang and Ho 2011). Such low value of average cited reference can be found in dance field in Arts & Humanities Citation Index (Ho and Ho 2015). In addition, the average number of authors and references cited were found clearly increased in last two decades.

Authors

The results of author analysis identified those researchers who have made significant contributions in review of artworks. There were 7,169 (17 percent of 41,623 art exhibit reviews) reviews without author information and identified as anonymous in Web of Science. In general, papers as anonymous were published by journals' editorials. Among the 6,008 authors contributing to 34,454 art exhibit reviews with author information in A&HCI, 3,559 authors (59 percent of 6,008 authors) published only one art exhibit review, 807 authors (13 percent) published two, and 364 authors (6.1 percent) published three. Fifty (0.83 percent) authors published 100 or more the art exhibit reviews. Table 2 lists the top 20 authors with three indicators of total number of art exhibit reviews, first author art exhibit reviews, and corresponding author art exhibit reviews.

Table 2: Top 20 Most Productive Authors of Art Exhibit Reviews during 1994-2013

Author	Rank (TP)	Rank (FP)	Rank (RP)	Rank (SP)
Ledes, A.E.	1 (439)	1 (439)	1 (439)	1 (439)
Leffingwell, E.	2 (389)	2 (389)	2 (389)	2 (389)
Picard, D.	3 (375)	3 (375)	3 (375)	3 (375)
Wei, L.	4 (361)	4 (361)	4 (360)	4 (360)
Kramer, M.	5 (325)	5 (325)	5 (325)	5 (325)
Koplos, J.	6 (310)	6 (310)	6 (310)	6 (310)
Heartney, E.	7 (301)	7 (301)	7 (301)	7 (301)
Raillard, G.	8 (281)	8 (280)	8 (276)	8 (276)
Goodman, J.	9 (270)	9 (270)	9 (270)	9 (270)
Princenthal, N.	10 (262)	10 (262)	10 (262)	10 (262)
Pollack, B.	11 (253)	11 (253)	11 (253)	11 (253)
Landi, A.	12 (229)	12 (229)	12 (229)	12 (229)
Blin, S.	13 (205)	13 (205)	13 (205)	13 (205)
Ebony, D.	14 (202)	14 (199)	15 (198)	15 (198)
Duncan, M.	15 (199)	14 (199)	14 (199)	14 (199)
MacAdam, B.A.	16 (190)	16 (189)	16 (189)	16 (189)
Sagnier, C.	17 (179)	17 (179)	17 (179)	17 (179)
Weil, R.	18 (178)	18 (178)	18 (178)	18 (178)
Baker, K.	19 (173)	19 (173)	19 (173)	19 (173)
Feaver, W.	20 (167)	20 (167)	20 (167)	20 (167)

TP: total number of art exhibit reviews; FP: first author art exhibit reviews, RP: corresponding author art exhibit reviews; SP: single author art exhibit reviews.

In the science discipline, it is generally accepted that the most important authorship positions are the first and the last, who very often is the corresponding author (Costas and Bordons 2011). A total of 34,454 and 34,241 art exhibit reviews had author and corresponding author information respectively, including 34,223 single author art exhibit reviews (99 percent of 34,454 art exhibit reviews with author information). Single author was the typical style for the art exhibit reviews. The single authorship was also prevalent in

arts and humanities journal articles written by authors affiliated with Turkish institutions and indexed in A&HCI (Al et al. 2006). However, 'techno.seduction' an exhibition of multimedia installation work by forty artists' source was published by seven authors. The top three authors published only single author art exhibit reviews.

A.E. Ledes who was the editor of *Magazine Antiques*, published the most art exhibit reviews (439 reviews), as single author, which all were in the same journal i.e. *Magazine Antiques*. Ledes also published 64 news items, 60 articles, 60 editorial materials, eight notes, four book reviews, one biographical-item, and one reprint in *Magazine Antiques* from 1994 to 2013. Only one editorial material of 637 publications was published by two authors, others were single author publications. Allison Eckardt Ledes (1954-2008) (Garrett 2008) joined *Magazine Antiques* in 1975 and focused on modern painting and sculpture in collage; she was self-taught in the decorative arts but quickly became an authority in the field (Cash and Ebony 2008).

E. Leffingwell was ranked 2nd and published 388 art exhibit reviews in *Art in America* and one in *Artnews*. Edward Leffingwell (1941-2014) was curator, writer and former Brazil correspondent for *Art in America* (Fazzare 2014). D. Picard ranked 3rd, published 375 art exhibit reviews from 1994 to 2003 by French in *Connaissance des Arts* only. Denis Picard is the former editor of the magazine *Connaissance des Arts*.

Similarly, the editor of *Dancing Times* published the most papers in the dance field in A&HCI (Ho and Ho, 2015). In total, 34,223 reviews (99 percent of 34,454 art exhibit reviews with author information in Web of Science) were published by single author, 202 reviews by two authors, 17 reviews by three authors, five reviews by four authors, six reviews by five authors, and one reviews by seven authors.

Web of Science Categories and Journals

There were 1,744 journals listed in 28 subject categories in A&HCI. In total, 41,623 art exhibit reviews were published in 251 journals in 26 categories (Table 3). Only two categories i.e. history and philosophy of science and Slavic literature had no art exhibit reviews in A&HCI. The leading Web of Science categories were art with 35,252 art exhibit reviews (85 percent of 41,623 art exhibit reviews with Web of Science category in A&HCI), followed distantly by history with 2,119 (5.1 percent) art exhibit reviews, multidisciplinary humanities (1,384; 3.3 percent), and architecture (1,110; 2.7 percent). The art category had also the highest average of art exhibit reviews with 425 art exhibit reviews per journal. The category of architecture ($TP/NJ = 23$) was higher than the category of multidisciplinary humanities ($TP/NJ = 10$).

However, there were 48 journals in the category of architecture while 139 journals were in the category of multidisciplinary humanities. Figure 1 shows that art exhibit reviews published in the Web of Science's category of art were much higher than any other categories. It is interesting that art exhibit reviews in the history category in earlier decade were much higher than in later decade. The number of publications in multidisciplinary humanities, history, and architecture were found to be similar in recent years. In recent years, the number of publications in categories such as literature, literary reviews, archaeology, romance literature, and theater were getting less even to zero.

There were 41,623 art exhibit reviews in 251 different A&HCI journals. Seventy-six percent of 41,623 art exhibit reviews were published in only five specific journals in category of art: *Art in America* (8,199; 20 percent of 41,623 art exhibit reviews), *Artnews* (7,954; 19

percent), *Connaissance des Arts* (7,326; 18 percent), *Artforum International* (5,400; 13 percent), and *Burlington Magazine* (2,528; 6.1 percent). The statistical results might help researchers select journals when publishing their art exhibit reviews. The most frequently cited art exhibit review was ‘Suffragettes, soldiers, and servants’: Behind the scenes of the Hampton Court Palace community 1750-1950 (Parker 2005) published in *History Today* listed in the category of history with 80 citations from 2005 to 2010.

Table 3: A&HIC Categories in the Web of Science Publishing Art Exhibit Reviews

Web of Science Category of A&HCI	TP	%	NJ	TP/NJ
Art	35,252	85	83	425
History	2,119	5.1	288	7.4
Multidisciplinary humanities	1,384	3.3	139	10
Architecture	1,110	2.7	48	23
Literature	532	1.3	132	4.0
Literary reviews	398	1.0	55	7.2
Archaeology	199	0.48	91	2.2
Romance literature	141	0.34	69	2.0
Theater	138	0.33	32	4.3
Film, radio, television	93	0.22	33	2.8
Folklore	79	0.19	19	4.2
Dance	60	0.14	9	6.7
Asian studies	52	0.12	59	0.88
Music	36	0.086	79	0.46
Medieval and renaissance studies	34	0.082	45	0.76
British Isles literature	17	0.041	23	0.74
Poetry	13	0.031	16	0.81
African, Australian, Canadian literature	7	0.017	6	1.2
Religion	7	0.017	137	0.051
American literature	4	0.010	20	0.20
Cultural studies	3	0.0072	38	0.079
Philosophy	3	0.0072	177	0.017
Language and linguistics	3	0.0072	190	0.016
German, Dutch, Scandinavian literature	2	0.0048	24	0.083
Literary theory and criticism	1	0.0024	22	0.045
Classics	1	0.0024	47	0.021

TP: total number of art exhibit reviews; NJ: number of journals in a category.

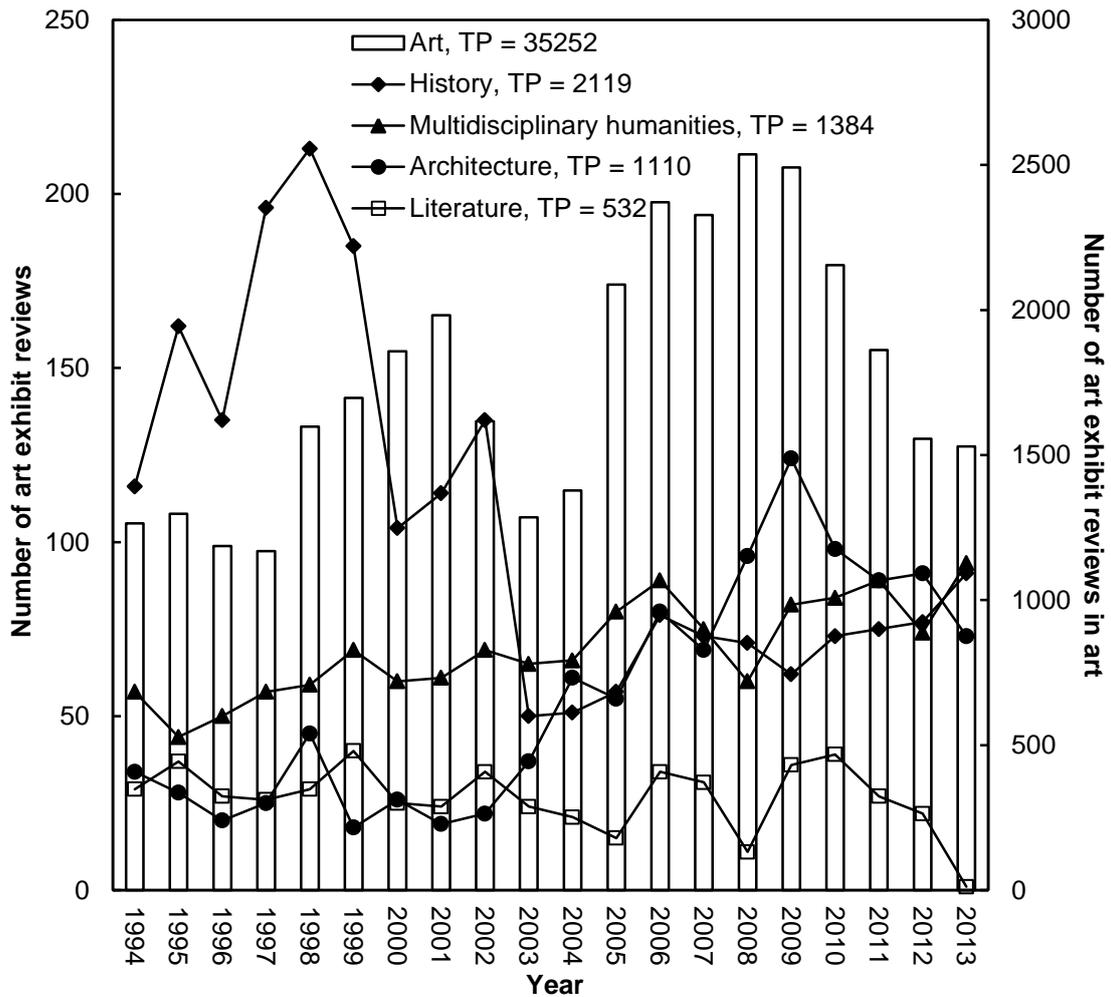


Figure 1: Publications of the Five Most Productive Web of Science Subject Categories, 1994-2013.

Words in Art Exhibit Reviews' Title

The technique of statistical analysis of keywords and title-words might be aimed at discovering directions of science (Garfield 1990). Distribution of words in article title has been studied for research trends and focus (Xie et al. 2008). The prepositions, articles, and conjunctions in title were excluded from the statistical analysis. The top 20 most frequently used single words in title were listed in Table 4. "Art" was the most frequently used single words in title during the period 1994–2013, followed distantly by "artists", "new", "collection", and "American". Some title-word related to name of people in art field such as "John", "Robert", "David", and "Richard" were also found in top 20 used words in title of art exhibit reviews. John might be for example John Baldessari, John Singer, John Currin, John Chamberlain, John Soane, and John Armleder. Robert might be for example Robert Rauschenberg, Robert Morris, Robert Ryman, Robert Smithson, and Robert Gober. David might be for example David Hockney, David Smith, David Hammons, David Weiss, David Mach, and David Friedrich. Richard might be for example Richard Serra, Richard Artschwager, Richard Long, Richard Tuttle, Richard Prince, and Richard Diebenkorn. It is clear from Table 4 that "world", "modern", "contemporary", "museum", "artists", "life", and "architecture" had a notable increasing trend from period 1994-1998 to 2009-2013. By contrast, the words "American", "drawings", and "years" in title showed a clear decrease during the study period. In addition, discussion of artists with names as "John", "Robert", "David", and "Richard" were also getting less in art exhibit reviews.

Table 4: Top 20 Most frequently Used Single Word Art Exhibit Reviews' Title

Words in title	TP	94-13 R (%)	94-98 R (%)	99-03 R (%)	04-08 R (%)	09-13 R (%)
art	2,090	1 (5.0)	1 (5.1)	1 (6.3)	1 (4.8)	2 (4.0)
artists	913	2 (2.2)	14 (0.77)	13 (1.0)	32 (0.56)	1 (6.1)
new	602	3 (1.4)	10 (0.93)	4 (1.6)	2 (1.8)	3 (1.3)
collection	494	4 (1.2)	5 (1.1)	7 (1.3)	3 (1.3)	7 (0.95)
American	489	5 (1.2)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.7)	7 (1.0)	13 (0.73)
John	444	6 (1.1)	4 (1.2)	10 (1.2)	6 (1.0)	8 (0.88)
Robert	431	7 (1.0)	3 (1.4)	11 (1.1)	7 (1.0)	11 (0.78)
painting	430	8 (1.0)	8 (1.0)	6 (1.4)	9 (1.0)	9 (0.80)
David	424	9 (1.0)	6 (1.1)	9 (1.3)	5 (1.0)	15 (0.71)
century	416	10 (1.0)	13 (0.79)	5 (1.6)	10 (0.88)	12 (0.77)
museum	416	10 (1.0)	26 (0.63)	3 (1.6)	19 (0.73)	6 (1.0)
drawings	374	12 (0.90)	9 (1.0)	8 (1.3)	18 (0.73)	20 (0.68)
paintings	362	13 (0.87)	23 (0.70)	12 (1.0)	4 (1.1)	25 (0.63)
Richard	339	14 (0.81)	7 (1.0)	21 (0.75)	14 (0.82)	19 (0.70)
modern	324	15 (0.78)	33 (0.54)	19 (0.77)	19 (0.73)	5 (1.0)
world	324	15 (0.78)	40 (0.50)	41 (0.58)	11 (0.87)	4 (1.1)
architecture	319	17 (0.77)	17 (0.76)	35 (0.63)	12 (0.85)	9 (0.80)
life	299	18 (0.72)	25 (0.65)	37 (0.62)	13 (0.83)	13 (0.73)
years	294	19 (0.71)	11 (0.85)	24 (0.73)	22 (0.64)	22 (0.64)
contemporary	293	20 (0.70)	40 (0.50)	21 (0.75)	15 (0.79)	15 (0.71)

TP: publications in the study period; R (%): rank (percentage of publications containing this title-word).

CONCLUSION

This study has shown that for art exhibit reviews indexed in A&HCI, the dominant language was English but its percentage was lower than most research articles in SCIE. Single author was the most popular authorship. Authors preferred to publish their art exhibit reviews in the same journal. The editor of *Magazine Antiques*, A.E. Ledes published the most art exhibit reviews followed by the editors of *Art in America* and *Connaissance des Arts*. Art exhibit reviews were published in 26 of 28 subject categories in A&HCI. Art was the leading subject category publishing 85 percent of art exhibit reviews. Seventy-six percent of art exhibit reviews were published in five journals. Artists, art, new, world, modern, museum, and collection were the popular words used in art exhibit reviews' title. Art exhibit reviews were originally analyzed, providing certain unique and undiscovered characteristics of the A&HCI.

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