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FIFTY YEARS OF BRITISH JOURNAL OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This article presents a bibliometric analysis of fifty years of the "British Journal of Guidance Counselling," the leading journal in the field. It provides insights into various aspects of guidance and counselling, including education, supervision, crisis intervention, career counselling, and multicultural approaches. The study examined different types of publications and their role in advancing scientific knowledge. Scientific articles were the most frequently cited and essential to disseminating knowledge. On the other hand, documents such as errata and letters were considered supplementary information rather than primary reference sources. The analysis also includes descriptive and network analysis, which consists of the number of publications per year, most prolific authors, and institutions.

Key words: British Journal of Guidance and Counselling; A Bibliometric Analysis

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INTRODUCTION

Guidance and counselling have become essential to social welfare education and practice worldwide (O'Leary et al., 2013). In the British Journal of Guidance and Counselling (BJGC), a strong tradition in this field has developed since half a century ago, reflected through various academic journals that publish research and critical thinking related to the practice, theories and methods of Guidance and counselling (Taras et al., 2009); (Mann et al., 2009). These journals provide insight into developments and trends in the field and reflect the history, culture, and social issues that influence guidance and counselling practice in the BJGC (McMahon, 2014).

Bibliometrics is a quantitative approach to measuring and analyzing scientific literature and information (Merigó & Yang, 2017). Using bibliometric techniques, researchers can identify publication patterns, author collaborations, most productive institutions, frequently occurring topics, and more (Hou et al., 2015). In the context of guidance and counselling, bibliometric analysis can assist in understanding trends in research topics, relationships between researchers, and the impact and development of practice and theory in the field (Zhao et al., 2023).

However, despite the wealth of information in the BJGC, little systematic effort has been made to analyze the content of these journals over a long period (Konstantina Vasileiou et al., 2018). Understanding patterns, developments, and trends in the last five decades of these journals can provide valuable insights for academics, practitioners, and other stakeholders about directions and priorities in guidance and counseling (Cox & Pinfield, 2014).

Thus, a bibliometric analysis of the BJGC over the past fifty years can provide a comprehensive picture of the knowledge base, methodologies, and topics that have influenced and continue to shape practice and research in this field (Romero-Silva & de Leeuw, 2021). By understanding this literature landscape, we can better prepare for a future of the BJGC that is more innovative and responsive to society's needs (Pan & Hamilton, 2018). For this reason, this study attempts to fill a gap in the literature by presenting a bibliometric analysis of the BJGC over the last fifty years (Goyal & Kumar, 2021).

METHODS AND DATA

Bibliometric methods originate from research in the library and information science field involving a bibliography of large

amounts of material (Susetyarini & Fauzi, 2020). Specifically, bibliometric studies analyze and classify bibliographic material by compiling a representative summary of extant literature. Previous research has applied this technique to analyze journals (Martínez-López et al., 2018); (Ocaña-Fernández et al., 2019).

Explained that scientific work shows intellectual convergence based on the same sources and reference patterns (Davis et al., 2023). In contrast, cautions that the frequent citation of two or more references in a third document indicates consistency or intelligence between the citing document and the cited document (Cohn & Hofmann, 2001). Other general concepts shared in the bibliometric literature are co-authorship and co-occurrence (Amirbagheri et al., 2019). Co-authorship reveals patterns of authorship and connectivity among collaborating authors (Gaskó et al., 2016). While the co-occurrence of keywords illustrates the concept of literary structure or knowledge (Lozano et al., 2019).

Based on the above explanation and applying the following concepts in the literature, we present a bibliometric overview of the BJGC in the form of descriptive and network analysis. Our descriptive study included (1) the number of publications per year, (2) The most productive writers, (3) The most productive institutions, (4) The most productive countries, (5) The most common type of article, and (6) Research areas of high interest.

Research Design

This study adheres to the principle of analyzing the development of publications, years, authors, institutions, countries, types and areas frequently appearing in the BJGC over the last 50 years. The research method used is similar to that used by (Susetyarini & Fauzi, 2020).

Data sources

To understand developments and trends in the field of Guidance and Counselling especially in BJGC. As one of the leading journals in the field of Guidance and Counselling based in the UK, this journal provides in-depth and analytical insights into various aspects of Guidance and counselling, from theory and practice to empirical research. "British Journal of Guidance & Counselling" has been published since 1973 and is a communication bridge between teachers, practitioners, and researchers. This journal covers various topics, including but not limited to counselling education, supervision, crisis intervention, career counselling, and multicultural approaches to counselling practice (Barrio Minton et al., 2014).

Research Instruments

The instrument used in this research is a content analysis guide containing related aspects observed (Table 1). There are seven main aspects reviewed to analyze the content of this research. These aspects include (1) the number of publications per year, (2) The most productive writer, (3) The most productive institutions, (4) The most productive country, (5) The most common type of article, and (6) research areas of high interest. These categories are shown in Table 1, which was adapted from (Susetyarini & Fauzi, 2020).

Table 1. Aspects and Categories Used for Content Analysis in the Study

Aspects	Categories
Number of Publications	Year
Writer Productivity	Writer's name
	Number of publications per author
Institutional Productivity	Institution Name
	Number of publications per institution
Country Productivity	Country name
	Number of publications per country
Article Type	Article
	Reviews
	Conference
	Editorial
	Note
	Erratum
	Letters
Areas of interest	Psychology
	Arts and Humanities
	Social Sciences

RESULTS

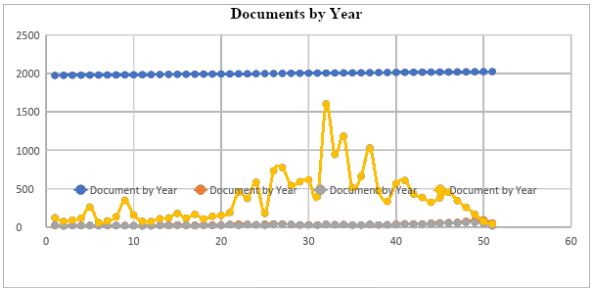

Figure 1. Distribution of scientific publications based on documents showing the number of publications, number of publications cited, and total citations per year

From 1973 to 2022, the academic world has experienced exciting dynamics in terms of publications. Over those nearly five decades, there has been a decline in the play's number of publications, starting with just 21 publications in 1973 and peaking in 2022 with 95 publications. However, surprisingly, the following year, 2023, saw a sharp decline, with only 53 publications. However, publication trends do not always align with citation frequency. Although 2022 marked a publication record, there were only 72 citations, while 2004, with the most citations, recorded an astonishing figure of 1603 citations.

Many of the publications cited also provide additional insight into the scientific community's response to these works. The trend of cited publications follows the same pattern as total publications each year, but the proportion varies. For example, while 1974 saw only 14 publications cited, 2020 scored

higher, with 62 publications gaining recognition through citations.

Another exciting aspect is the correlation between the number of citations and a specific period. Certain periods, mainly the mid-1990s to early 2000s, where drastic increases in citations occurred, suggest that there may have been significant changes in topic relevance or innovation during that time. In contrast, although productive in publications, some recent years, such as 2020-2022, have yet to show significant citations. This indicates that these works have not gained widespread recognition or that there may be a shift in the relevance of the topics studied. The overall data highlight the constant evolution and adaptation within the academic realm, with publications and citations reflecting how knowledge develops and how the scientific community receives it.

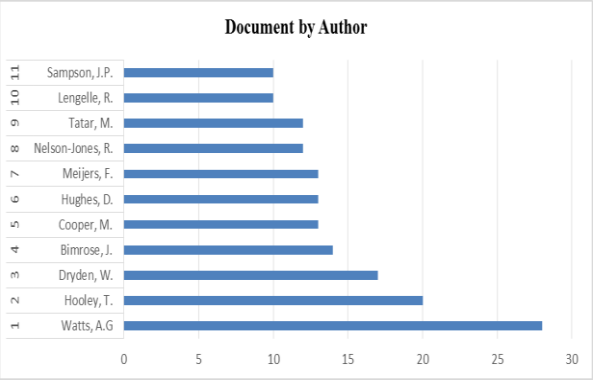

Figure 2. Distribution of scientific publications by author showing the number of papers cited and total citations

The data provided shows some essential points regarding author profiles and publication performance. Firstly, there are 159 authors in this list. All authors have produced 921 publications with 7,972 citations. An interesting note is that analysing the ten authors with the most publications provides a deep insight into each author's contribution to the scientific world. Watts, A.G. stands out as the most prolific author with 28 publications, reflecting the significant impact of his work in the academic community. Hooley, T., with 20 publications, although fewer than Watts, still made a substantial impact in his field of research or publication. Dryden, W, in third place with 17 publications, demonstrates his consistent and prolific contributions to the scientific literature. Bimrose, J, with 14 publications, although lower in number, still has a meaningful contribution to developing scientific literature. Cooper, M, and Hughes, D., with 13 publications, show equivalent productivity levels in scientific literature contributions in their respective fields. Meijers, F, also with 13 publications, shares the same ranking as Hughes and Cooper, indicating comparable contributions from multiple authors in a given field. Nelson-Jones, R., and Tatar, M, each with 12 publications, show significant contributions, although slightly lower than some previous authors. Lengelle, R., with ten publications, although lower in number, still impacted the

scientific literature. While the number of publications provides a general idea of an author's productivity, it is essential to remember that an evaluation of the quality and actual impact of the work can be obtained through citation analysis and recognition from the scientific community.

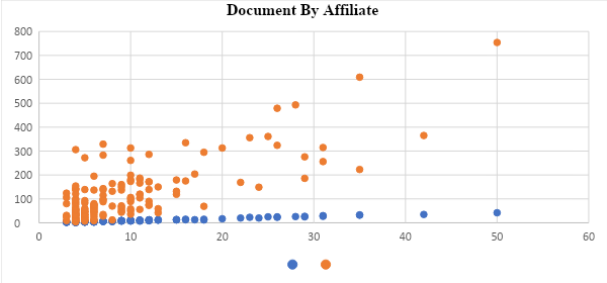

Figure 3. Distribution of scientific publications based on affiliation showing the number of publications cited and total citations

Affiliate data provides deep insight into the productivity and influence of academic institutions. There are 159 recorded affiliations, with The University of Manchester leading the way in the number of publications and total citations, demonstrating its power and influence in the academic world. However, despite having fewer publications than the University of Derby, The University of Manchester achieves far more citations. This fact confirms that the quality and relevance of a publication is more important than its quantity alone. On the other hand, some institutions with fewer publications, such as the University of Wollongong, managed to obtain a significant n-based distribution of scientific journals, indicating that they publish highly relevant and influential work.

Furthermore, the average citation per publication is another parameter that indicates the quality of the work. Universities with sizable total citation counts may have many magazines, but this does not necessarily reflect the quality of each work. To illustrate, Alliance Manchester Business School, with only four publications, has an average of 76.5 citations for each publication, indicating how important and influential their work is. However, there are also institutions with several publications that have yet to receive sources, such as the University of Toronto. Their publications may be new, or the topics they cover are not yet entirely accepted by the scientific community.

The diversity of affiliations on the list reflects global diversity and collaboration in research. Affiliates come from various parts of the world, reflecting the importance of international cooperation in driving scientific progress. Moreover, several non-university institutions are also listed, such as the "New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations and Employment" and the "Central Planning and Research Unit", indicating that these institutions also have an essential role in contributing to scientific knowledge.

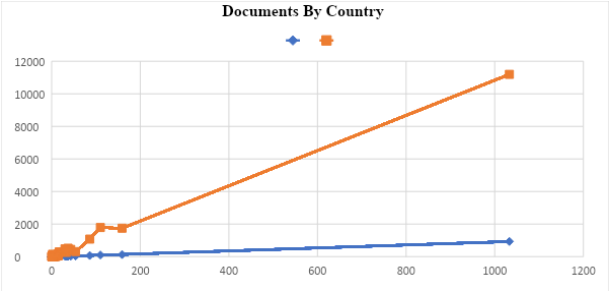

Figure 4. Distribution of scientific publications by country with number of citations and total citations

The data provided displays the distribution of scientific publications based on contributions from countries worldwide. The UK emerged as the leader, with the number of publications reaching 1033, confirming its dominance in the scientific world. Although the United States has fewer publications than the UK, it still ranks second with 159 publications, while Australia is in third place with 110 publications. Interestingly, although the US has more publications than Australia, Australia's total citations are higher. Besides these three countries, Canada, Turkey, New Zealand, Israel, the Netherlands, Ireland and South Africa are also among the top ten contributors to the publication.

Several countries with fewer publications significantly impact the scientific literature based on the number of citations. For example, Iceland has only two publications, but the number of sources is very high, indicating that the publications have great relevance in the scientific community. On the other hand, there are countries where the number of publications is sufficient, such as Turkey, but the citations are relatively low. In addition, countries with great potential for scientific contributions, such as India and Nigeria, may still need to explore their capacities fully. This can be caused by various obstacles, ranging from funding to access to international journals.

The geographic diversity displayed in the data emphasizes that scientific contributions come from different corners of the world, with some countries having only one publication but still gaining recognition through citations. This diversity shows the potential for greater cross-border collaboration in an era of globalization. Today's ease of communication technology allows researchers from different countries to work together, and such cooperation between countries with established research infrastructure and developing countries can encourage innovation and discoveries in various scientific fields.

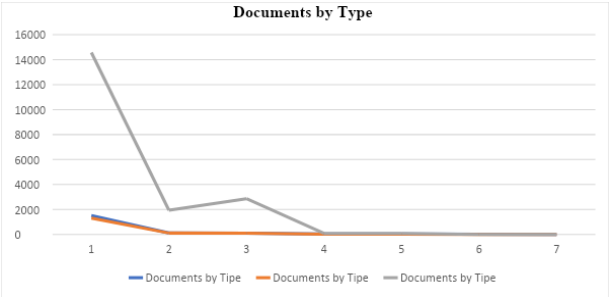

Figure 5. Distribution of scientific publications by type showing the number of publications, number of publications cited, and total citations

Based on the data, articles are the most dominant document type in scientific publications, comprising 1510 publications. This indicates that most researchers present their findings and research in articles. The dominant factor may be because scientific articles allow the author to provide an in-depth explanation of a study's methodology, results and analysis. With 1302 out of 1510 articles cited, it shows the relevance and reliability of the information provided through this format, with the number of citations reaching an impressive figure of 14,574.

Reviews and Conference Papers are the following documents with many publications. With 117 publications, researchers often use the Review to provide a comprehensive view of a particular topic, bringing together existing research and highlighting key findings. Meanwhile, Conference Papers, with 100 publications, are essential because they often present the latest research that may have yet to be published in article form. Interestingly, although the number of Conference Papers is less than the Review, the number of citations is much higher, reaching 2,866. This indicates that Conference Papers often contain information that is very current and relevant to the scientific community.

Editorial, Note, and Erratum represent a smaller number of contributions. While the Editorial and Note have several citations, the Erratum (usually a correction or clarification of a previous publication) and the Letter have no citations. This may indicate that the Erratum and Letter function more as additional information or clarification rather than the primary reference source in the research.

From these data, we can understand the frequency of publications by document type and their relevance in the scientific community. An Article, for example, despite having the highest publication frequency, also shows strong relevance based on the number of citations received. On the other hand, Erratum and Letter may have different functions and are only sometimes considered primary sources of reference, reflected in the lack of citations.

This way, we are invited to understand more deeply how the scientific community interacts with various documents. Although often informative, a document may have different roles and influences in advancing our knowledge and understanding of the world. The Perspective Behind Each Type of Publication

Scientific articles, which dominate the data, form the backbone of the research literature. Its quality, depth, and detail make it the source of information that other researchers most frequently rely on to build

on or challenge findings. With almost 86% of articles cited by other works, it is clear that articles play an essential role in disseminating scientific knowledge.

Reviews, meanwhile, often provide a comprehensive overview of a particular subject or field, identifying trends, gaps, and potential future research directions. With close to 93% of the reviews cited, it shows how vital the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the existing literature are. On the other hand, the Conference Paper stands out with its high citation rate. This shows that many researchers recognize the importance of early findings and fresh ideas often presented at conferences before official journal publication.

Editorials, although fewer in number, often provide insight or opinion from experts on critical topics and can provide important context for readers. Notes may contain additional information or clarifications that strengthen the content of other publications. Meanwhile, Erratum, even though it did not receive citations, plays a critical role in ensuring the integrity and accuracy of information; a correction can affect the interpretation and results of other studies.

From the data presented, it is essential to recognize that the number of publications is not the only measure of the contribution of a document type to the scientific literature. Factors such as how often the document is cited indicate its relevance and impact within the research community. For example, although the number of Editorials is lower than Conference Papers, the level of citations shows that these two types of documents have different roles and relevance in the eyes of the scientific community.

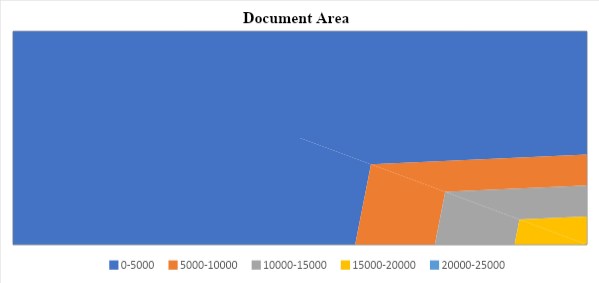

Figure 6. Distribution of scientific publications by area showing the number of publications, number of publications cited, and total citations

In an exciting display of the palette of knowledge in scientific literature, we can reflect on the diversity in the subjects described in these data. Three prominent colours in this palette are Psychology, Arts & Humanities, and Social Sciences, and each brings unique characteristics and value to the research world.

Psychology, as a dominating subject in the number of publications, allows us to understand more deeply the complexity of the human mind and behaviour. Of 1798 Psychology publications, 1538 have been cited, reaching a total of 19536 citations. This illustrates that research in Psychology has a significant impact on the scientific

community. This subject allows us to explore various aspects of human life, from mental health to developmental and sports psychology. Psychology also has strong relevance in everyday life, with research helping understand and treat psychological problems.

Arts & Humanities, although the number of publications is less than Psychology, has its charm. Of the 316 publications, 221 received recognition in the form of citations, reaching 2324. This subject encourages us to reflect on human expression, culture, history, and the meaning behind them. Arts & Humanities expresses human diversity through art, language, literature, history, and other disciplines in scientific literature. It helps us understand cultural identity, societal development, and how humans interact with their world.

Social Sciences, also with 316 publications, highlights its substantial impact in the scientific literature, with 221 of them cited, reaching 2324 citations. This subject addresses social, economic, and political issues that affect our society. Social Sciences includes various disciplines such as sociology, economics, political science, and anthropology. Research in this area helps shape policies, understand social dynamics, and formulate solutions to social problems. Social Sciences also play an essential role in analyzing social and cultural changes.

In this diversity of subjects, we can see how different knowledge fills the gaps in our understanding of the world. Moreover, these subjects are often interrelated. For example, Psychology is often used in the Social Sciences to understand human behaviour in a social context, while Arts and humanities can provide valuable cultural insight into both subjects.

It is in this diversity that the essence of scientific research lies. As we explore the three colours in this palette, we are reminded of the beauty and complexity of human knowledge. Each subject brings a different perspective and contributes valuable insights to understanding an increasingly complex world. By exploring these disciplines, we can enrich our view of the world and discover unexpected connections between them.

Figure 7. Word cloud about topics in publications related to the BJGC.

The word cloud "Counselling" appears six times, indicating the importance of the

counselling aspect in the context discussed. "Clinic Activities" appears four times, suggesting activities at the health clinic. "Organization and Administration" also appears four times, highlighting the importance of management and administration in the healthcare environment. "Program Activities" also appears four times, indicating the importance of activities related to implementing health programs. "Programs" appears four times, referring to the various discussed health programs. "Attitude" appears three times, highlighting the importance of individual attitudes in the context of health. "Behavior" also appears three times, referring to individual behaviour relevant to the health sphere. "Family Planning" appears three times, indicating that family planning is one of the issues discussed in this data. "Abortion Induced" appears two times, referring to an abortion carried out intentionally. "Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome" appears twice, referring to acquired immune deficiency syndrome caused by infection with the HIV virus.

Figure 8. Regarding trends in published topics related to the BJGC

The data provided is chronological data that lists the frequency of occurrence of the keyword "counselling" in specific years and the particular years that are the reference points of the analysis. "Counseling" is the specific keyword or topic observed in this data. These keywords can reflect essential aspects of the literature or documents being analyzed. Freq is a column that shows how often the keyword "counselling" appears. In this data, this keyword appears six times. This frequency shows how often this keyword is found in the analyzed literature or documents. Year q1 (Year 1): This is the first year the keyword "counselling" was observed. In this case, the keyword first appeared in 1975. This year may indicate the beginning of interest or attention to "counselling". Median year: The median year is the middle year where the keyword "counselling" was observed. In this case, the median year is 1985. This shows that in half of the marked period, the frequency of occurrence of the keyword "counselling" peaked in 1985. Q3 Year (Third Quarter Year): This is the third quarter year (Q3) in the observation period for the keyword "counselling". In this case, the third quarter year is 1995. This year may reflect further developments in the understanding or use of the keyword "counselling". This data provides insight into how the frequency of occurrence of the keyword "counselling" has changed

over time and is a helpful reference point for analyzing trends and changes in relevant literature or documents. With this information, tracing the history or development of the topic "counselling" over the period specified in the data is possible.

DISCUSSION

This article results from a bibliometric analysis of the BJGC over the last fifty years. This research discusses various aspects, from the number of publications, prolific authors, contributing institutions, participating countries, and the most common types of articles to dominant research topics (Mahi et al., 2021).

Data shows that publications have increased over the last five decades. However, the number of citations sometimes corresponds to the number of publications. This suggests that many publications must reflect their relevance or impact within the scientific community (Frey & Rost, 2010). There are specific periods where the number of citations increases significantly, which may reflect significant changes in the research topic or its relevance.

The data also reveals the profile of authors, with some very prolific authors while others have only a few publications. These factors may reflect differences in the productivity of the authors, the relevance of the topics they cover, or the level of citations they receive (Paphawasit & Wudhikarn, 2022).

Academic institutions also have an essential role in contributing to scientific knowledge (Yarime et al., 2012). Some institutions have a large number of publications but a lower number of citations, while others with fewer publications have a high number of citations. This emphasizes the importance of quality of publications over quantity.

The data shows the contribution of diverse countries to the scientific literature in the BJGC. The UK, USA and Australia dominate in terms of number of publications. However, some small countries, such as Iceland, have a significant number of citations, demonstrating the impact of their research.

Types of scientific articles also have different roles in scientific literature. Scientific papers dominate in number, while Conference Papers have many citations. This shows the importance of conference research in presenting relevant initial findings.

This research reveals the diversity of subjects in the Guidance and Counselling scientific literature, including Psychology, Arts & Humanities, and Social Sciences. Each subject has unique characteristics and value in

contributing to knowledge (Zuffianò et al., 2013).

An analysis of the keyword "counselling" shows trends in using this keyword in the literature from 1975 to 2020. This illustrates how attention to Guidance and counselling has evolved.

This research provides a comprehensive view of the evolution of the British Journal of Guidance and Counseling over the last fifty years. It can be a valuable source of information for researchers, practitioners and stakeholders in understanding developments and trends in this field (Kassen, 2018). This bibliometric analysis helps measure the impact and relevance of research, identify strong collaborations, and illustrate the knowledge base within a discipline.

CONCLUSION

This bibliometric analysis concludes that the scientific literature of the BJGC has grown over the past five decades. The number of publications has increased, but the relevance and impact of publications sometimes correlate differently than their number. Authors, institutions and countries contribute in diverse ways, and the quality of research is often more important than quantity. Different types of scientific articles have different roles in contributing to knowledge, and the diversity of subjects adds to the richness of this literature. This research provides valuable insights for academics, practitioners, and stakeholders in the field of Guidance and Counseling in the BJGC. By understanding the trends, contributions, and profiles of research in the past five decades, they can better prepare for a future of Guidance and Counseling that is more innovative and responsive to the needs of society. In addition, this study underscores the importance of research quality and subject diversity in enriching scientific knowledge.

Limitations

It is important to note that this study focused on the BJGC, so the results cover only part of the spectrum of research in this field globally. In addition, changes in citation norms and research practices may affect the results of the bibliometric analysis.

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