

Abstract

This study, A Content Analysis of the T.L.A. Bulletin issued by The Thai Library Association Vol.23–Vol.50, looks at the types, scope, content and authors of articles in the Thai Library Association (T.L.A.) Bulletin. The study surveyed data records on 925 articles published between 1979 and 2006. The articles were analyzed by classifying the article contents into one of eight groups, librarianship background, administration and management, types of library, technical services, library services, information technology and application, literature, and others. The data collected was then divided into 5-year groups for analyses. The collected data was then statistically analyzed to determine the key characteristics of the articles, and trends over time.

The results can be summarized in various issues:

1. **Types of the articles** : Over sixty percent of the articles were about academic articles, memorandum and research articles made up 17.62 and 8.65 percent of articles, respectively.

2. **The scope of the article contents** : Librarianship background made up 24 percent of articles, types of libraries were 17.62 percent, others were 8.65 percent.

2.1 Librarianship background : Libraries and society made up 50.60 percent of articles, library and information science was 21.80 percent, manufacture industry and the commercial of the books were 7.60 percent.

2.2 Administration and management : Personnel administration made up 38.02 percent, administration and general management was 15.40 percent, library standard was only 1.20 percent.

2.3 Types of library : University and college library was 34.35 percent, school library was 23.31 percent, national library and other types of library were 4.30 percent.

2.4 Technical services : Information resources management made up 57.39 percent, information resource development was 42.61 percent.

2.5 Library services Library services made up 80.72 percent, and library activities were only 19.28 percent.

2.6 Information technology and application : Library information technology and application made up 41.45 percent, computer technology was 30.05 percent, communication technology and computer network system was 28.05 percent.

2.7 Literature : General literature made up 39.79 percent, special subject literature was 38.79 percent, literature for children and youth was 21.42 percent.

2.8 Others : Education made up 22.67 percent, literature about the king and royal dynasty was 18.66 percent, television and drugs were 1.33 percent.

For five-year groups from 1979–2006, the majority of the articles had various emphasis on subject content as : 1979–1982 and 1983–1987 library and society in librarianship background group, 1988–1992 specific library in types of library group, and library service in library service group, 1993–1997 university and college library in types of library group, for the interval of 1998–2002 library and society in librarianship background group, 2003–2006 university and college library in types of library group.

3. **Types of author** : Library and information science professional made up 77.70 percent, found that 49.70 percent were librarians, 23.12 percent were instructors in LIS, and 1.83 percent were students in LIS.

4. **Types of cited information resources in the articles** :

4.1 The citation : Among the articles (56.67 percent) that did not cite information resources and the articles (44.33 percent) that cited information resources, academic articles (298 articles) were the most articles that cited information resources, followed by research articles (54 articles) and interview article (1 article).

4.2 Types of information resources : Books made up 41.65 percent, journals and newspapers were 31.65 percent, audio-visual was only 0.06 percent.

4.3 Information resources language : Most articles, except translation articles and memorandum articles, cited Thai information resources rather than English.