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Physical Activity and Aging Research: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Running head: BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Physical activity and aging research has burgeoned in the past few decades. Despite the increase in scholarly publications no attempts have been made to summarize the publication landscape and to identify works that had great impact to physical activity and aging research. We conducted a bibliometric analysis and collected publication data from 1980 to February 6, 2015 in the Web of Science Core Collection. Of the overall 9,935 publications most were published after 2007 and almost 60% were in the category of Geriatrics and Gerontology or Sport Sciences. Highly cited publications ($n = 45$) were mostly authored by researchers from US institutions and were quantitative in nature. Publications that reported on the associations or effects of physical activity on health in older adults made up 60% of the highly cited publications. We expect more scholars from various backgrounds and geographical regions to join the conversation on physical activity and aging.

Keywords: aging, bibliometrics, citation analysis, citation patterns, exercise, health, older adults, scientific publications

The world is aging at a rapid pace and it is predicted that by the year 2050, about 2 billion people, accounting for 20% of the global population, will be 60 years or older (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2012). One of the most important non-pharmaceutical ways towards healthy aging is physical activity (PA) (Chodzko-Zajko, Proctor, Singh, Salem, & Skinner, 2009; Södergren, 2013; Vogel et al., 2009). One of the first journal articles describing the positive effects of PA on health was published in 1953, (Morris, Heady, Raffle, Roberts, & Parks, 1953), but it was only in the 1970s and 1980s that publications on PA and aging started to emerge (Spirduso, 1975; Morris, Vaccaro, & Harris, 1983). For example, a study conducted by Morris and colleagues reported on the changes in quality of life in older adults who do PA (Morris, Vaccaro, & Harris, 1983). Hence, PA and aging research has a relatively short history (Berryman, 2010). Initially, PA and aging research mainly focused on the effects of PA (especially exercise) (Paffenbarger, Hyde, Wing, & Hsieh, 1986; Wagner, 1992) and PA predictors as well as barriers (Duda & Tappe, 1988). During the 1990s, research evolved and concentrated mainly on measuring PA in older adults (Kuhn, Fried, & Allen, 1992; Nichols, Patterson, & Early, 1992). The Physical Activity Scale for the Elderly (PASE) by Washburn, Smith, Jette, and Janney (1993) was the first valid and reliable instrument to measure PA in older adults. With the publication of PA guidelines for older adults (Nelson et al., 2007; World Health Organization, 2010) and the emerging evidence of the benefits of PA, recent studies have focused primarily on interventional research (King, 2001; Chase, 2015).

Although the field of PA and aging has produced a great number of publications, there have been few attempts to gather bibliometric data in a systematic manner to identify research trends and highlight publications which have impacted the development of the field. There has only been one bibliometric study in a related field, namely, sport and exercise science. However, it merely focused on abstracts published in *Research Quarterly* for

Exercise and Sport between 1992 and 2011 with no information on PA (Cardinal & Lee, 2013).

Traditionally, the field of bibliometrics is concerned with the analysis of citation indices in order to identify highly cited authors, publications and the most productive countries as well as institutions. This information is crucial because it highlights those who drive the trend in a research field and provides information on what is topical (Eshraghi et. al, 2013). Bibliometric studies have been widely applied in a variety of other research areas and provided valuable insights (Eshraghi et al., 2013; Ho, 2014; Tian, Wen, & Hong, 2008).

One of the most popular bibliometric measures is the citation index introduced by Garfield in 1955 (Garfield, 1955). The citation index traces references in a published article and shows how many times a publication has been cited by other publications (Garfield & Merton, 1979). Although the citation frequency of a publication is a measure of its impact, it is not necessarily an indicator of quality (Brandt, Downing, Howard, Kofinas, & Chasen, 2010). Evidently, citation count alone is not sufficient in judging the quality of a scientific publication, particularly when there are numerous mechanisms to increase the citation count of a publication (Bornmann, Leydesdorff, & Wang, 2014). On the other hand, the citation count remains a main indicator of the significance of research output rather than alternative metrics (Priem, 2013; Shotton, O’Steen, Dutton, Peroni, & Gray, 2013). However, by eliminating the effect of article lifetime that increases the opportunity of increasing citations, the citation per year metric reflects the quality of an article better than the total citation frequency (Chuang, Wang, & Ho, 2011). Recognizing that a pure analysis of citation quantity by author, institution and country is not sufficient to identify research trends, the current paper also attempts to analyze the content of PA and aging research by providing analysis of the topics covered in highly cited articles.

With this, the purpose of this paper is to bibliometrically analyze the publications registered in the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection on PA and aging from 1980 until February 6, 2015 and to also provide an overview of the highly cited articles.

Methods

The bibliometric data for this paper were derived from WoS Core Collection citation indexes databases on February 6, 2015. Prior to data collection we circulated a survey to 20 researchers in the field of PA and/or aging. In this survey respondents were asked to indicate search terms they would use to retrieve publications on PA and aging. For the search category PA, we searched titles in published articles using the following search terms that were combined with the Boolean Operator “OR”: “physical activit*”, “exercise*”, “walk*”, “fitness”, “aerobic”, “active living”, “active commuting”, “physical fit*”, “physical training”, “sport*”, “master athlete”, “active transport*” and “leisure activit*”. This search yielded 240,610 citations. We further refined the search by excluding the following search terms using the Boolean Operator “NOT”: “adolescen*”, “young”, “youth”, “school”, “kid”, “child*”, “kindergarten” and “middle-aged”. With this, we reduced the citations to 215,222.

In order to retrieve publications that specifically focused on older adults, we refined our search with the following search terms (in title, abstract or keywords of articles) that were combined with the Boolean Operator “OR”: “older adult*”, “pensioner*”, “retiree*”, “senior*”, “elder*”, “older person*”, “older people”, “aging”, “aged”, “mature adult*”, “aging population*”, and “geriatric*”. This refinement led to 9,935 publications being included in the current research. Data of these articles were downloaded to Microsoft Excel. Highly cited publications were selected according to the Essential Science Indicators (ESI). This indicator highlights publications that are ranked within the top 1% of the citations list over the past 10 years (Bornmann, Mutz, Marx, Schier, & Daniel, 2011). To determine which papers are highly cited, an annual threshold per field is established in WoS.

For the overall publication sample, we explored the publication output over time and described some characteristics (e.g., publication category, institutions and authors with the highest publication output, and journals that published most articles). For highly cited publications, we calculated the citations per year by dividing the total citations of a paper (citation count) by the number of years since publication. We used this citation rate in our analysis. The citation rate is a more accurate and reliable measure of the impact of a research paper compared to the citations count because the latter depend on time of publication (Chuang et. al., 2011; Ho, 2014). From this analysis, we identified the top five papers in PA and aging research. We also described other characteristics of these highly cited papers such as journals publishing the highly cited papers and most prolific authors of highly cited papers. Additionally, the publications were categorized based on type, namely cross-sectional, experimental, review/meta-analysis, longitudinal, position paper/recommendation, and validation/reliability studies. Finally, we categorized the publications according to study focus, e.g., associations/effects of PA with health related outcomes, PA levels, and PA promotion.

Results

Overall Trend

The systematic search identified 9,935 citations published between 1980 and February 6, 2015. The majority of published items were published in the English language (96%) and appeared as journal articles (55.5%). However, 33% of the publications were published as a meeting abstract. Figure 1 displays the steady increase of publications over time with the most items published in 2012 ($n = 972$). About one-third of the publications were in the Geriatrics and Gerontology category (30.1%), with a substantial number of publications in Sport Sciences (27.5%) and Psychology (7.6%) as the second and third most represented publication categories, respectively.

Among the top 10 institutions in terms of publication output, 9 are based in the United States (US) with the University of Illinois (2.7%), the University of Pittsburgh (1.7%) and Wake Forest University (1.7%) publishing the most items. The University of Tsukuba from Japan (1.2%) was the only institution among the top 10 that is not based in the US.

A total of 25,544 authors contributed to the 9,935 publications, with a publication authored by an average of 2.47 authors. Several authors contributed to more than 50 publications of the overall body of literature with E McAuley, AC King and DR Seals contributing to 107 (1.1%), 81 (0.82%) and 66 (0.65%) publications, respectively. The most publications were published in the *Journal of Aging and Physical Activity* (7.62%, $n = 757$). The journal of *Medicine and Science in Sport and Exercise* (7.35%, $n = 730$) and *The Gerontologist* (4.85%, $n = 482$) published the second and third most articles, respectively.

Of the total 9,935 publications, over 35% ($n = 3,489$) did not receive any citations, whereas 7.8% ($n = 771$) publications received less than 10 citations and more than half of the publications (57.1%, $n = 5,675$) received more than 10 citations.

Highly Cited Publication

We obtained 45 highly cited papers from the search. Highly cited publications for the year 2014 were published between 2004 and 2014, with a citation rate between 5.50 and 78.13 (21.18 ± 17.01 citations per annum). Combined, these publications received 6,758 citations (2.92% of the overall citations received by all 9,935 publications).

A 2007 paper providing PA recommendations for older adults received the highest number of citations (625) and the highest number of citations per year/citation rate (78.13) (Nelson et al., 2007). Table 1 displays the top 5 publications in the field of PA and aging research based on the conducted search (the remaining 40 publications are listed in the supplementary material).

Three journals published 31% of the top cited articles, with the Journal of American Geriatrics Society publishing 8 articles that received a total of 667 citations ($M = 83.38$ citations per article) and 11.42 citations per annum. This journal received 9.9% of the total citations within the highly cited papers. Preventive Medicine and the Journal of the American Medical Association published 3 articles each with 12.25 and 36.01 citations per year, respectively.

Authors and countries of origin (corresponding authors). AC King contributed most to the highly cited publications in the area of PA and aging research (6 publications) followed by 3 authors with 4 publications each. Table 2 displays the total citations received and the citation rate of the top 4 authors.

The corresponding authors of the 45 highly cited publications were from 11 countries, with authors based in the US responsible for most of the papers ($n = 27$) followed by authors based in Canada with 6 publications.

Research type and focus of research. Publications reporting on cross-sectional ($n = 16$), experimental ($n = 14$) and systematic review/meta-analysis studies ($n = 9$) made up 87% of the highly cited publications. None of the publications used a qualitative approach. In terms of research focus, most research explored associations and/or effects of PA, exercise and/or fitness on health-related outcomes ($n = 27$). The highly cited publications were also frequently concerned with factors associated with participation in PA and exercise ($n = 10$). Table 3 displays the research fields covered by the highly cited papers.

Discussion

PA and aging research is a field that has recently attracted increased attention. The bibliometric analysis presented in this paper adds value to the existing body of literature because it provides an overview of the overall publication landscape and informs the

scientific community about the publications that had the most impact on PA and aging research (Chuang et al., 2011).

The publication output increased steadily over time, with a steep increase from 2008 and peak in 2012 where almost 1,000 scholarly works were published. This development coincides with the increased scientific recognition of the various health benefits of a variety of PAs in older adulthood (Keogh, Kilding, Pidgeon, Ashley, & Gillis, 2009; Paterson, Jones, & Rice, 2007; Taylor et al., 2004) and the publication of two influential works providing detailed PA recommendations for older adults (Nelson et al., 2007; World Health Organization, 2010). Further, not only has the amount of publications greatly increased over time but researchers from various fields have entered the conversation allowing the field to mature. While the benefits of PA as well as the type, intensity, and frequency of PA are a primary concern of medical professionals (especially geriatricians and gerontologists) and sport scientists, health psychologists provide valuable insights on how to promote PA participation among older adults (Hobbs et al., 2013; McAuley et al., 2011; McAuley, Jerome, Elavsky, Marquez, & Ramsey, 2003).

Although scholars from a number of different fields are contributing to the PA and aging research, there appears to be a regional dominance in terms of publication output with most publications coming from North American institutions, especially the US. The strong influence of US institutions in other fields of research has been previously reported (Eshraghi et al., 2013; Shadgan, Roig, HajGhanbari, & Reid, 2010). This is mainly due to funding opportunities and a great number of well-trained scientists in the US. Furthermore, approximately one-third (33.5%, $n = 2,894$) of journals indexed in Thomson Reuters' WoS under the science edition are based in the US (as of July 2015). This gives scholars and institutions in the US more opportunities to publish as many of these journals published predominantly articles by US-based authors (Campbell, 1990). This is mirrored in our

findings where US-based journals published the most articles and the authors with the highest publication output are attached to US institutions. However, research and publications from other regions of the world are needed. This is especially true for Asia where the rapidly growing elderly populations in many countries lack adequate PA (Hallal et al., 2012; Ibrahim, Karim, Oon, & Ngah, 2013). Hence, it is vital to increase research that primarily focusses on promoting PA in various regions of the world. This is because current knowledge on ways to increase PA in older adults is based on research from developed countries which might not be applicable to developing countries.

Within the total of 9,935 publications in PA and aging research, the 45 highly-cited publications have greatly influenced the scientific community. All the highly cited publications were quantitative in nature and most were cross-sectional, experimental, and review or meta-analytic studies. This is not surprising because these study designs are frequently applied in health science and provide reliable information (Higgins & Green, 2008). However, qualitative research in the PA and aging field should not be neglected by scholars.

The majority of highly cited publications are concerned with the association or effect of PA on health-related outcomes in older adults. These studies provided the historical basis and justification for further PA and aging research and are therefore of invaluable importance to current scholars. For example, the early studies by Morris and colleagues (1953, 1983) triggered the initial debate on the health benefits of PA, whereas current reports on PA and e.g., brain plasticity as well as mental health (Colcombe et al., 2006; Larson et al., 2006; Lautenschlager et al., 2008) identified PA as a valuable non-pharmaceutical way of dementia prevention. These publications on the effects of PA in older adults have traditionally paved the way for further research and are, therefore cited frequently. However, other studies are equally important and are gaining popularity. This is especially so for interventional studies

that aim to increase PA in older adults (Macera, Cavanaugh, & Bellettiere, 2015; Chase, 2015; Taylor et al., 2004). Since research on the effects of PA has undoubtedly confirmed that PA is beneficial for older adults the current and future challenge lies in the design of effective and economically viable PA interventions. Using modern technology to deliver PA interventions might prove particularly promising considering the increased use of mobile phones and the Internet by older adults (Müller & Khoo, 2014; Gell, Rosenberg, Demiris, LaCroix, & Patel, 2015).

The publication by Nelson et al. (2007) introducing PA recommendations for older adults was most highly cited. This article can be seen as one of the pillars of PA and aging research because it serves as a point of reference for many researchers in the field.

Although we conducted a methodologically sound bibliometric study, a number of limitations need to be acknowledged. First, our search for relevant publications was only conducted in WoS and hence, only publications registered in Thomson Reuters' WoS were included. Consequently, other potentially influential works such as reports and books were not captured. Second, we were not able to examine if every one of the 9,935 publications that we included were related to PA and aging research. However, considering our systematic search we assume that the vast majority of the publications matched our inclusion criteria. Finally, we used highly cited publications as suggested by WoS and based on the citation rate to determine the most influential works in PA and aging research. This is problematic because the citation rate is only one measure of impact and may not always be an indicator of research excellence (Brandt et al., 2010).

Conclusions

This paper presents the first attempt to conduct a bibliometric study in the field of PA and aging research. From the 9,935 publications included in this research, publication output across a variety of disciplines has steadily increased over time indicating the growing

importance of the field. Most publications were authored by scholars from the US where most of the influential journals are located. Thus, the US appears to lead the scientific community in PA and aging research. However, it is expected that scholars from other fast aging regions will influence the research landscape in the future (Cramm & Lee, 2014). Highly cited publications reported on quantitative studies and focused predominantly on the association or effects of PA on health-related outcomes. Interventional PA research focusing on the increase of activity levels is strongly encouraged.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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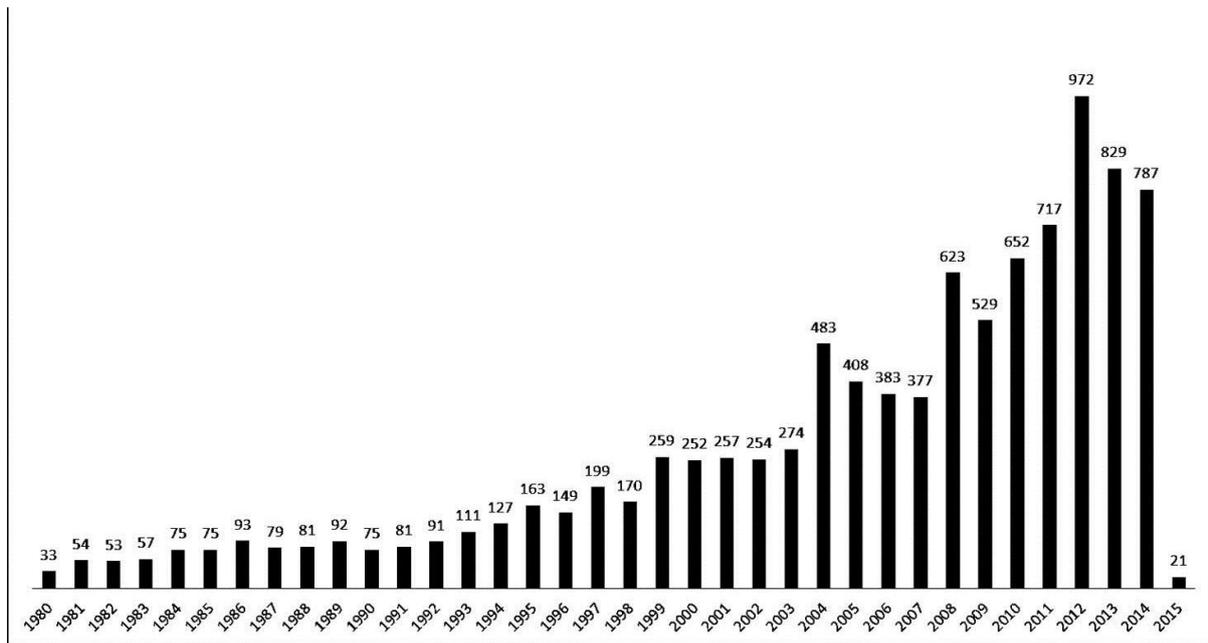


Figure 1. Publication output in PA and aging between 1980 and February 6, 2015.

Table 1. The Top five Publications in PA and Aging Research

Times Cited	Citation Rate	Title
625	78.13	Nelson, M. E., Rejeski, W. J., Blair, S. N., Duncan, P. W., Judge, J. O., King, A. C., ... & Castaneda-Sceppa, C. (2007). Physical activity and public health in older adults: Recommendation from the American College of Sports Medicine and the American Heart Association. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 116</i> (9), 1094-1105.
456	76.0	Chodzko-Zajko W. J., Proctor, D. N., Singh, M. A. F., Salem, G. J., & Skinner, J. S. (2009). Position Stand. Exercise and physical activity for older adults. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 41</i> (7), 1510–1530.
396	56.57	Lautenschlager, N. T., Cox, K. L., Flicker, L., Foster, J. K., van Bockxmeer, F. M., Xiao, J.;... & Almeida, O. P. (2008). Effect of physical activity on cognitive function in older adults at risk for Alzheimer disease: a randomized trial. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association, 300</i> (9), 1027-1037.
411	45.67	Larson, E. B., Wang, L., Bowen, J. D., McCormick, W.C., Teri, L., Crane, P., & Kukull, W. (2006). Exercise is associated with reduced risk for incident dementia among persons 65 years of age and older. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine, 144</i> (2), 73-81.
408	45.33	Colcombe, S. J., Erickson, K. I., Scalf, P. E., Kim, J. S., Prakash, R.; McAuley, E., ... & Kramer, A. F. (2006). Aerobic exercise training increases brain volume in aging humans. <i>The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 61</i> (11), 1166-1170.

Table 2. The Top four Authors of the Highly Cited Publications

Author's Name	Number of Publications	Citations	Mean Citation rate ¹
King, A. C.	6	1,041	24.65
Pahor, M.	4	859	21.76
Kritchevsky, S. B.	4	619	16.30
Frank, L. D.	4	190	11.10

¹ Mean citation rate per publication

Table 3. Research Fields of the Highly Cited Publications

Field	Papers	Mean Citation Rate ¹
Effects/Associations of PA/exercise/fitness with health related outcomes	27	24.30
Factors associated with PA participation	10	12.85
PA measurement	3	9.86
PA levels	2	6.25
PA promotion (interventions)	1	25.44
Recommendations for PA	1	78.13
Effect of X on PA and fitness	1	22.50

¹ Mean citation rate per publication