Research Output of Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science (CJILS): A Bibliometric Analysis from 1993-2021

Abid Hussain
Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad, abidmardan@gmail.com

Research Output of Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science (CJILS): A Bibliometric Analysis from 1993-2021

Abid Hussain

(Library Officer, Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad, Email: abidhussain@issi.org.pk

Abstract

The present paper describes the Canadian Journal of Information and library science (CJILS) research output between 1993-2021. All articles published since 1993 were analyzed for publication. The result reveals that 337 articles, book reviews, editorial and conference papers were published during 1993 to 2021. Authorship patterns, geographical locations of authors, keywords and contributions of various institutions from different continents were brought into consideration for this study. Longitudinal trends are noted in this research and the data were compared with earlier descriptions of information science in Canada. The result shows that majority of works were contributed by scholars from Canada. Noticing the year-wise contributions, it was found that the year 2015 was good by contributing 22 papers in CJILS. Among the most prominent institutions, The University of Western Ontario produced total 54 papers. Among the most prominent authorship, Julien, H. remained in the top position with ten articles at this journal. The 28 years contribution to the Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science (CJILS) will help the dynamic researchers, scholars in library and information science and stakeholders of the journal to further advance the quality of journal in the near future.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science, CJILS, Research Journal, Scholarly works

Introduction and Literature Review

The Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science is a scholarly journal published by the Canadian Association for Information Science since 1976. It is one of the oldest bilingual academic journals in the library and information field. Though some other journals were published in Canada, however, this journal is popular for the scholarly work since its inception. It is said to be the Canada's oldest bilingual, scholarly journal in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS), although there are other journals in the field published from Canada. Nilsen (2007), who contributed articles within this journal, articulated that this is one of the most prominent producing quality knowledge for vast audience in the country and abroad. In another article by Nilsen (2010), he stated that this journal

contributes empirical knowledge in the form of articles, reviews, short surveys, and editorial and conference papers relevant to the field. In his article Wolfram (2012) examined that the contributions made by the Canadian scholars during 1989-2008 have a high impact on the scholarly world. Bibliometric has become a buzz world in the library realm, the word bibliometric has defined by Hussain, A (2021) in his paper that it was first used by Alan Pritchard earlier in 1969. It has been used by scholar in the field since that time. In their paper, Ikram et al. (2021) explained that bibliometric analysis had become one of the largest research zones in librarianship, highlighting the published record of various journals to quantify the authors, subject, and geographical locations and year by year works in specific journal. In his paper, Hussain Abid (2021) stated that Library science had become the most extensive research zone in bibliometrics. So far, more than 1000 members have contributed enormous publications on various journals in the field. Paul-Hus, Mongeon, and Shu (2016) have published a paper on bibliometric research that deals with contemporary scholastic works published in Canada. He also explained the research trends in library and information science in Canada are rising on a large scale. He also found that Canadian authors increase research in library and information sciences. Lin and Chang Huang (2015) investigated research topics in highly cited papers published during 1995-2014. They mentioned that most of the documents were written on bibliometrics and information seeking /retrieval were the central were highest research areas in library and information science. Aharony conducted research in (2012) about information technology and social sciences. Similar research was conducted by Cronin and Larivière, Sugimoto (2012), which analyzed library and information science journals published since 1960. Information behavior and retrieval were the largest researched areas in the LIS journal discussed by Wolfran(2012). The current paper's result will be compared with the data set published in the Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science (CJILS) over the LIS landscape.

Research Problem

Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science (CJILS) is one of the oldest journals of Canada that deals with library and information science. The journal published empirical knowledge with blind review team. This journal is one of the most popular venue for Canadian authors in LIS. It is one of the excellent platform for the close analysis of the journal. It can reveal transformation over time and help determine whether the journal meets its publisher, CAIS/ACSI, and editors. This analysis was undertaken to provide data to inform future directions for the journal.

Research Questions

1. What is the research productivity of CJILS between 1993 and 2021?
2. What is the level of authorship (number and location of authors) in CJILS between 1993 and 2021?
3. What kind of document published by CJILS between 1993 and 2021?
4. What is the most researched subject in terms of keywords?
6. What are the contribution strengths of countries and Institutions in CJILS?
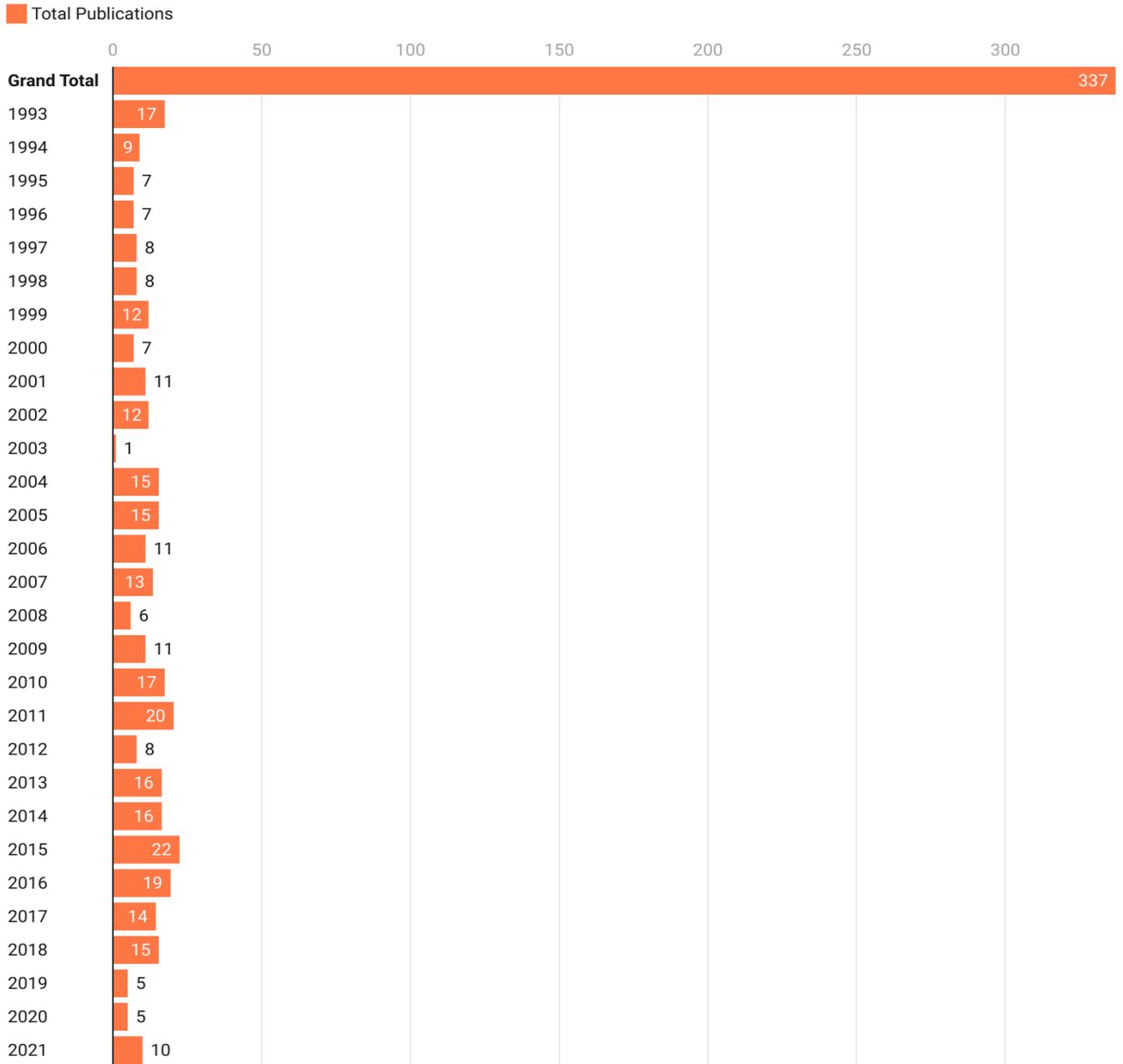
Method

All articles published in CJILS during 1993-2021 were analyzed using bibliometric and content analysis methods (the most common methods White & Marsh 2006; Julien, Pecoskie & Reed 2011). Articles contributed in CJILS by authors, Institutions and countries of different continents were analyzed carefully using Scopus Database and Journal website. Subject matters of articles based on classification and characteristic method of Wolfram's (2012) were used as a model. The analysis reveals longitudinal trends in the journal's readership and contents over 27 years. The study shows that a total of 337 articles was published in CJILS during 1993-2021.

Findings of the Study

Chart 1 shows the year-wise collection of CJILS during 1993-2021. There are a total of 337 documents published in this journal. In 1993 total of 17 articles were published; in the year 2021, full ten articles were recorded in this journal. The less contributory year is 2003, which shows only one article. In 2015 total of 22 articles were published, which is the highest year in terms of contribution. The majority of the articles were found in 1993, 2013 and 2014.

Chart 1: Year-wise contributions in CJILS

■ Total Publications

Year	Total Publications
Grand Total	337
1993	17
1994	9
1995	7
1996	7
1997	8
1998	8
1999	12
2000	7
2001	11
2002	12
2003	1
2004	15
2005	15
2006	11
2007	13
2008	6
2009	11
2010	17
2011	20
2012	8
2013	16
2014	16
2015	22
2016	19
2017	14
2018	15
2019	5
2020	5
2021	10

Created with Datawrapper

Table 2 shows the most dynamic authorship in CJILS. The record indicates that Julien H. has contributed more articles than other authors. The second highest author in terms of contributions was found Beheshti J. followed by Large, A. with seven articles. The lowest authors in the given chart are Zhang J., Wolfram D. and Smiraglia R.P, with four articles. The study reveals that the majority of the authors were from Canada.

Table 2: Top 10- Most Dynamic Authors in CJILS

Author Name	Total Publications
Julien, H.	10
Beheshti, J.	7
Large, A.	7
Rousseau, R.	6
Bowker, L.	4
Nesset, V.	4
Shiri, A.	4
Smiraglia, R.P.	4
Wolfram, D.	4
Zhang, J.	4

Created with Datawrapper

Chart 3 shows the full documents published in CJILS. After extracting the whole record, most of them were articles (279) followed by Review articles with 34 numbers. The conference papers were given less space in the CJILS. The Editorial team should encourage these two areas to strengthen the scope of CJILS further.
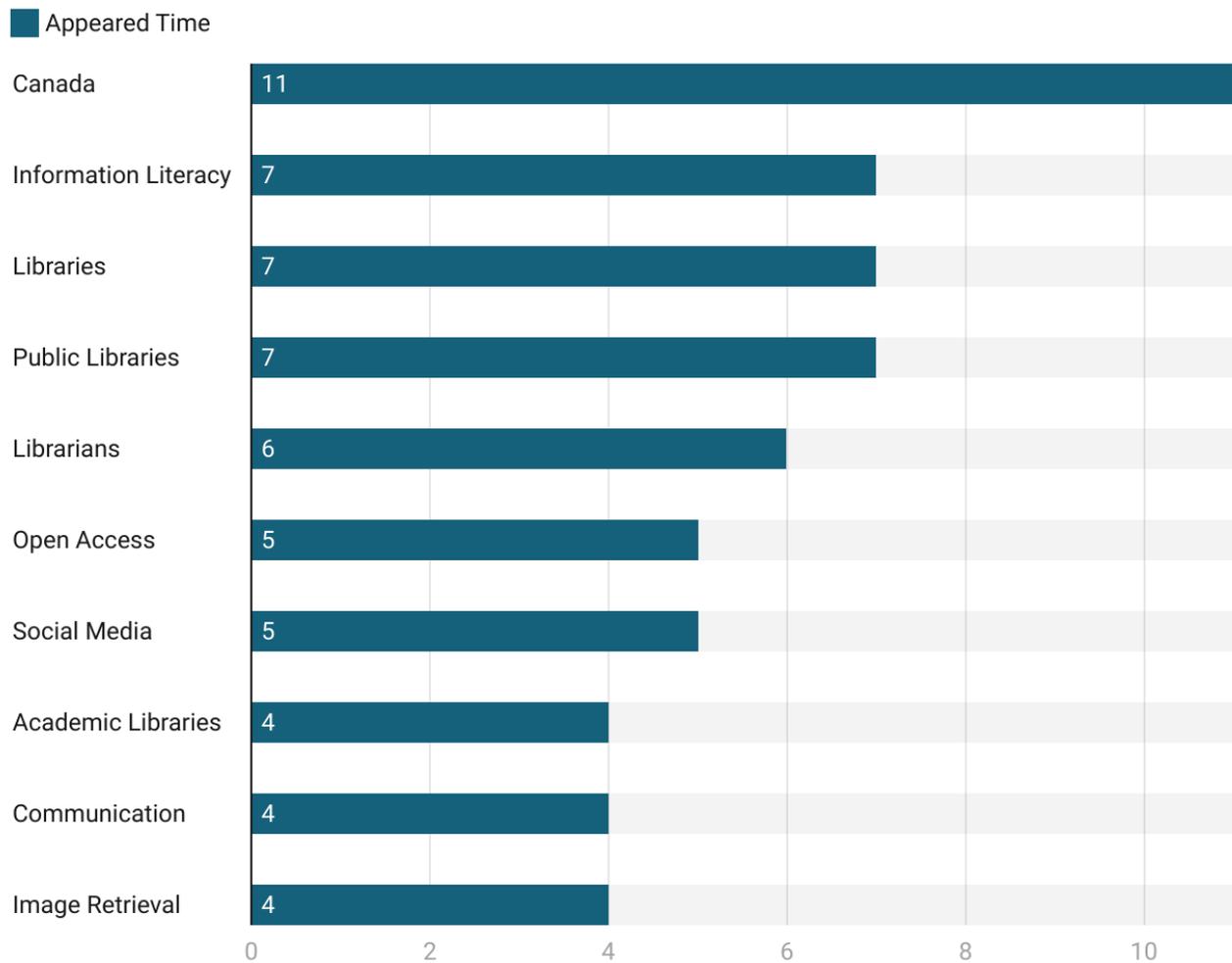
Chart 3: Total Documents Published in CJILS

■ Document Types

Article	279
Review	34
Conference Paper	8

Created with Datawrapper

Chart 4 shows the most highlighted Keywords in CJILS. It was found that the majority of them were from Canada, which appeared 11 times in the whole record, followed by Information Literacy with seven numbers. Libraries, Public Libraries and Librarians were 7 and 6 respectively. The articles with keywords in Open Access were recorded five, followed by Social Media and Academic Libraries. The lowest record in terms of Keywords was communication and image retrieval.

Chart 4: Top 10 Keywords used in CJILS

■ Appeared Time

Keyword	Appeared Time
Canada	11
Information Literacy	7
Libraries	7
Public Libraries	7
Librarians	6
Open Access	5
Social Media	5
Academic Libraries	4
Communication	4
Image Retrieval	4

The map below shows the top ten countries that contributed articles to CJILS. It was found that the majority of the articles were published from the United Kingdom, Canada, South Africa, Mexico, Colombo, Russia and India, etc. All countries were given more chances, but developing countries were found less in number, which shows that only developed countries were considered for this publication.

Contributions of Top 10 Countries in CJILS
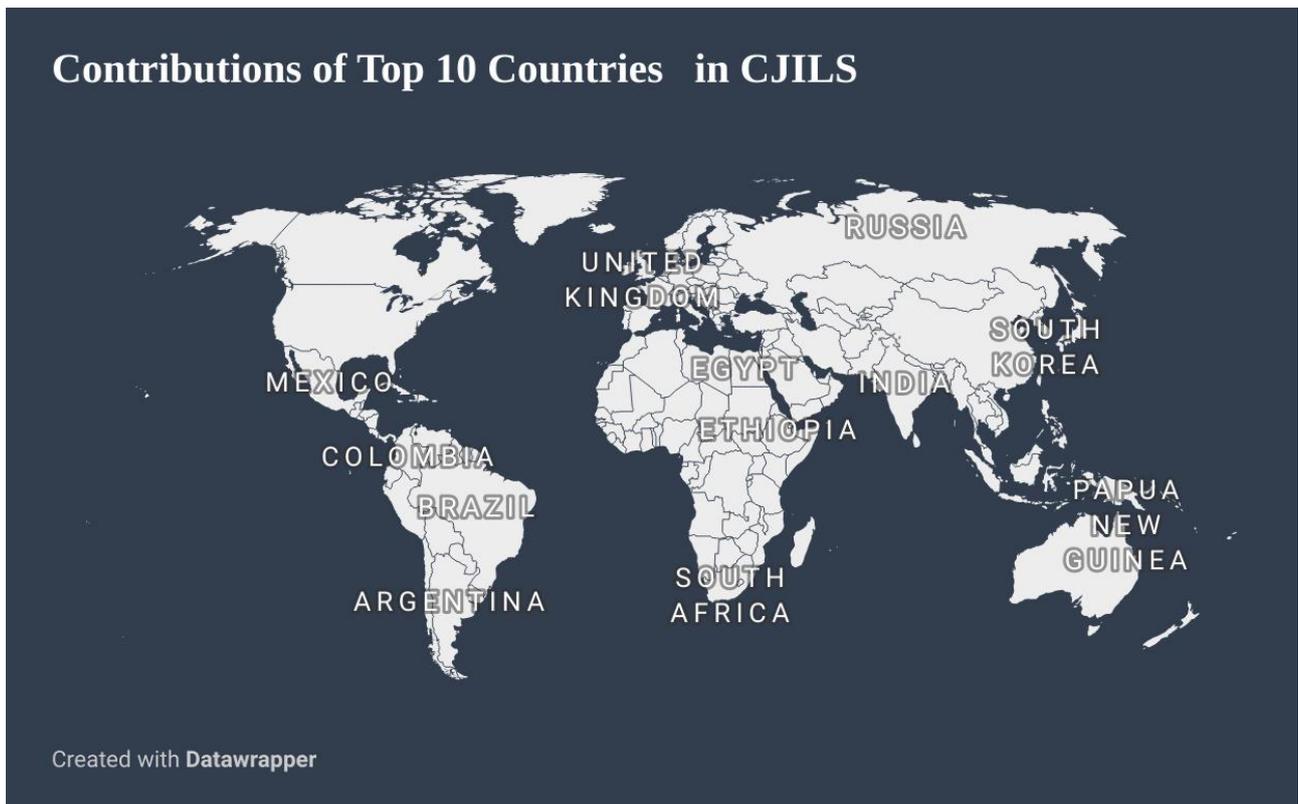
Created with **Datawrapper**

Chart 5 shows the contributions of articles in different languages in CJILS. It was found that the majority of the papers were shown in English 310, followed by French with 80 papers. Only one article was found in Spanish. English is a globally recognized language and French is a second language in the CJILS. Spanish language should be given more chance in the future.

Chart 5: Contribution of Articles in different languages in CJILS

Total Publications

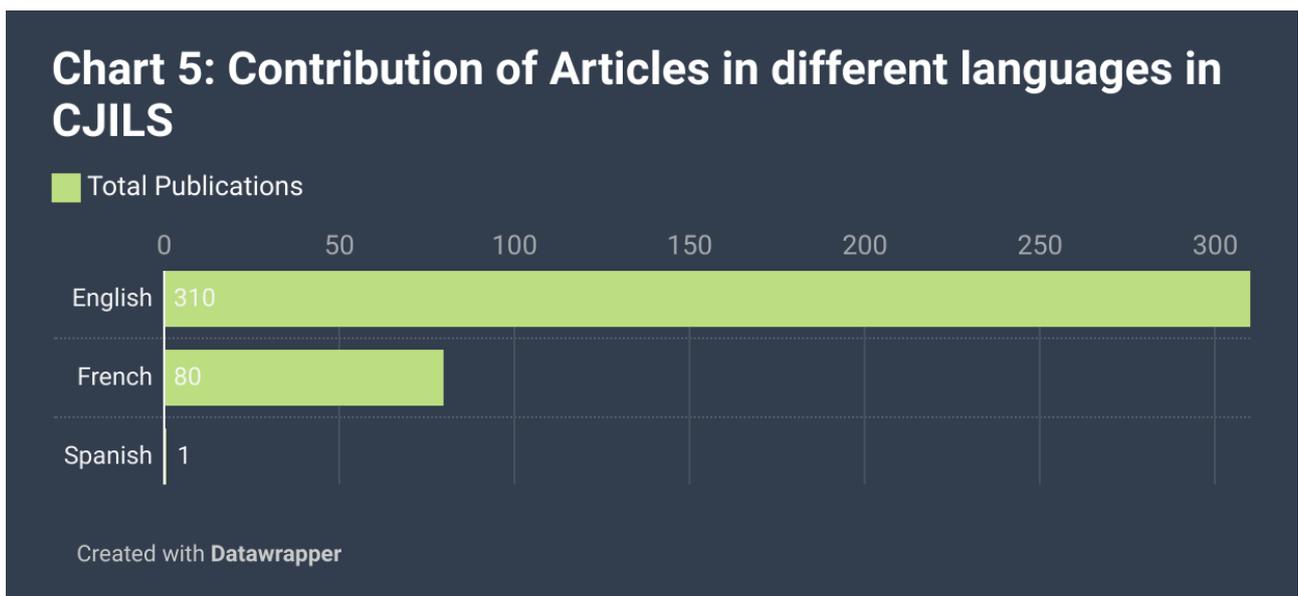| Language	Total Publications
English	310
French	80
Spanish	1

Created with **Datawrapper**

Table 3 shows the contributions of Institutions in CJIL. The record shows that The University of Western Ontario has contributed a good number of 54 papers,

followed by Universite McGill with 22 papers. The less description of contributory papers was found at the University of Ottawa with seven papers, followed by the University of Ibadan with four papers.

Table 3: Contributions of Institutions in CJILS

Institutions	Contributions
The University of Western Ontario	54
Université McGill	22
University of Alberta	21
University of Montreal	20
Dalhousie University	16
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	15
University of Toronto	12
The University of British Columbia	9
University of Ottawa	7
University of Ibadan	4

Created with Datawrapper

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science (CJILS) is a scholarly journal published by the Canadian Association for Information Science since 1976. It is one of the oldest bilingual academic journals in the library and information field. The author made some attempts to highlight the journal's scope in terms of research productions, authorship, geographical locations of authors and Institutions, keywords and most dynamic countries, etc. The present study reveals that total 337 articles were published in CJILS during 1993 and 2021. The study shows that most articles were published from Canada and the United Kingdom, followed by other European countries. It was also found that the most dynamic institutions in CJILS were the University of West Ontario and University McGill. Among most dynamic authors, Julien H. has contributed ten articles. The second highest author in terms of contributions was Beheshti J. with seven articles followed by Large, A. The lowest authors in the given chart are Zhang J., Wolfram D. and Smiraglia R.P, with four articles. Among the most appeared keywords, Canada and Information Literacy were the highest, followed by Libraries, Public Libraries and Librarians. Most articles 310 were written in English, followed by French, with 80 numbers. There was only one article in the

Spanish language in CJILS. In overall contribution, there were total 279 articles 34 reviews, and 8 conference papers. It seems that Conference papers and reviews were given less space. Overall, The Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science (CJILS) has reasonable markup in Library and Information Science. Keeping in view the analysis and result of the paper following recommendations are made to further strengthen the scope and quality of the CJILS in the country and abroad:

- The CJILS is a bilingual journal publishing articles in English and Francais (Canada). Spanish and French should also be given a chance for the diverse community living in Canada to cement the scope further.
- The journal publishes three times a year. It should be made quarterly basis to accommodate more articles.
- The journal's scope can be enhanced by indexing it in top indexing agencies like Scopus, Web of Science and many others.
- Authors from developing countries should be given more chance to share their narratives abroad.
- Dynamic authors should be encouraged with a stipulated amount for their distinctive contributions.
- Stakeholders should widen the scope of editors in different countries and they should be given an amount for peer-reviewing and editorship.
- The narrative of CJILS should be reached to International Associations like ALA, ACRL and Canadian Library Associations, etc.
- The editor and manager should make timely responses if articles are rejected in the journal.
- The number of articles in each issue may be increased to strengthen the journal's scope.

Reference

Aharony, Noa. 2012. "Library and Information Science Research Areas: A Content Analysis of Articles from the Top 10 Journals 2007–8." Journal of Librarianship and Information Science 44 (1): 27-35. doi: 10.1177/0961000611424819.

Bar-Ilan, J., 2008. Informetrics at the beginning of the 21st century—A review. Journal of informetrics, 2(1), pp.1-52.

Cole, F.J. and Eales, N.B., 1917. The history of comparative anatomy: Part I.— A statistical analysis of the literature. Science Progress (1916-1919), 11(44), pp.578-596.

Chang, Yu-Wei, and Chiao-Wen Lin. 2015. "Evolution of Research Subjects in Library and Information Science Based on Keyword, Bibliographical Coupling, and Co-Citation Analyses." Scientometrics 105: 2071–2087. doi: 10.1007/s11192-015-1762-8.

Glanzel, W., 2003. Bibliometrics as a research field a course on theory and application of bibliometric indicators.
Hazarika, T., Goswami, K. and Das, P., 2003. Bibliometric analysis of Indian forester: 1991-2000. IASLIC Bulletin, 48(4), pp.213-223.

Haq, I.U., Hussain, A. and Tanveer, M., 2021. Evaluating the Scholarly Literature on Information Literacy indexed in the Web of Science Database. Library Philosophy and Practice, pp.1-15.

Hussain, A. and Jan, S.U., 2020. Mapping of Research Output of the Journal "Strategic Studies" Islamabad: A Statistical Review. International Journal of Librarianship and Information Science (IJoLIS), 5, pp.55-61.

Hussain, A. and Arif, A., 2021. Bibliometric Analysis of Regional Studies–A Quarterly Journal of Institute of Regional Studies, Islamabad, Pakistan.

Hussain, A., Haseeb, M. and Mustafa, M., 2021. Bibliometric Perspective of Margalla Paper: A Flagship Journal of National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan. Journal of Advances in Library and Information Science, 10(4), pp.300-307.

Hussain, A. and Jan, S.U., 2020. Mapping of Research Output of the Journal "Strategic Studies" Islamabad: A Statistical Review. International Journal of Librarianship and Information Science (IJoLIS), 5, pp.55-61.

Jacobs, D. and Pichappan, M., 2001. A bibliometric study of the publication patterns of scientists in South Africa 1992-96, particularly regarding status and funding. Information Research, 6(3), pp.6-2.

Julien, Heidi, Jen Pecoskie, and Kathleen Reed. 2011. "Trends in Information Behavior Research, 1999-2008: A Content Analysis." Library & Information Science Research 33: 19-34. doi: 10.1016/j.lisr.2010.07.014.

Kumar, M., 2014. Library Herald journal: A bibliometric study. Journal of Education & Social Policy, 1(2), pp.123-134.

Laengle, S., Merigó, J.M., Miranda, J., Słowiński, R., Bomze, I., Borgonovo, E., Dyson, R.G., Oliveira, J.F. and Teunter, R., 2017. Forty years of the European Journal of Operational Research: A bibliometric overview. European Journal of Operational Research, 262(3), pp.803-816.

Larivière, Vincent, Cassidy R. Sugimoto, and Blaise Cronin. 2012. "A Bibliometric Chronicling of Library and Information Science's First Hundred Years." Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology 63 (5): 997–1016. doi: 10.1002/asi.22645.

López-Muñoz, F., Alamo, C., Rubio, G., García-García, P., Martín-Agueda, B. and Cuenca, E., 2003. Bibliometric analysis of biomedical publications on SSRI during 1980–2000. Depression and anxiety, 18(2), pp.95-103.

Nilsen, Kirsti. 2007. "The Canadian Association for Information Science: A Look At Its Thirty- Five Year History." Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science 31 (2): 163-177.

Nilsen, Kirsti. 2010. "Thirty-Seven CAIS-ACSI Conferences, 1973-2009." Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science 34 (2): 131-159.

Paul-Hus, Adèle, Phillipe Mongeon, and Fei Shu. 2016. "Portraying the Landscape of Canadian Library and Information Science Research." The Canadian Journal of Information and Library Science 40 (4): 332-346.

Pritchard, A., 1969. Statistical bibliography or bibliometrics. Journal of documentation, 25(4), pp.348-349.

Van Eck, N.J. and Waltman, L., 2014. Visualizing bibliometric networks. In measuring scholarly impact (pp. 285-320). Springer, Cham.