

Citation Analysis of the Archivaria Journal: A Review of 2014-2023

Analisis Sitasi Jurnal Archivaria: Tinjauan 2014-2023

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Abstrak

Penelitian di bidang kearsipan semakin penting dalam era digital saat ini. *Archivaria*, sebuah publikasi ilmiah terkemuka, memberikan kontribusi signifikan pada disiplin kearsipan melalui publikasi karya ilmiah berkualitas tinggi. Salah satu indikator kualitas jurnal seperti ini adalah jumlah sitasi yang diterima, yang mencerminkan dampak dan kegunaan karya yang dipublikasikan. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis sitasi Jurnal *Archivaria* selama periode 2014-2023 untuk menilai dampak ilmiahnya. Metode analisis bibliometrik digunakan, dengan mengumpulkan data dari basis data Scopus. Data diproses, dianalisis, dan divisualisasikan menggunakan aplikasi Publish or Perish (PoP). Analisis menemukan bahwa Jurnal *Archivaria* menerbitkan 128 artikel selama periode 2014-2023, menerima total 618 sitasi, dengan rata-rata 4,83 sitasi per artikel. Jurnal ini mencapai indeks-h 12, indeks-g 20, indeks-hI-norm 10, dan indeks-hA 3. Selain itu, *Archivaria* menduduki peringkat 168 dari 280 jurnal dalam kategori "Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi" di Scopus, dengan CiteScore 0,8. Jurnal *Archivaria* telah menunjukkan dampak sitasi yang moderat dalam bidang kearsipan. Metrik ini memberikan wawasan tentang kontribusi ilmiahnya dan menyoroti perannya dalam kategori "Ilmu Perpustakaan dan Informasi."

Kata Kunci: *archivaria*, jurnal kearsipan, bibliometrik, analisis sitasi

Abstract

Research in the field of archiving has become increasingly important in the current digital era. Archivaria, a reputable scholarly publication, contributes significantly to the archiving discipline through the publication of high-quality scientific works. One indicator of the quality of such a journal is the number of citations it receives, reflecting the impact and usefulness of the published works. This study aims to analyze the citations of the Archivaria Journal during the 2014-2023 period to assess its scholarly impact. A bibliometric analysis method was employed, collecting data from the Scopus database. The data was processed, analyzed, and visualized using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application. The analysis found that the Archivaria Journal published 128 articles over the 2014-2023 period, receiving a total of 618 citations, averaging 4.83 citations per article. The journal attained an h-index of 12, a g-index of 20, an hI-norm of 10, and an hA-index of 3. Furthermore, Archivaria ranks 168 out of 280 journals in the "Library and Information Science" category on Scopus, with a CiteScore of 0.8. The Archivaria Journal has demonstrated

moderate citation impact within the archiving field. These metrics provide insights into its scholarly contribution and highlight its role within the "Library and Information Science" category.

Keywords: *archivaria, archival journal, bibliometrics, citation analysis*

INTRODUCTION

The development of scientific knowledge can be traced and evaluated through bibliometric analysis, a discipline that objectively examines the patterns of use and dissemination of scientific information. Bibliometric methods are valuable for mapping the intellectual structure of a research field (Zupic & Cater, 2015). Citation analysis, one of the bibliometric methods, provides insight into the trends, structure, and dynamics of a field. This analysis can determine the number of citations a scientific work receives, reflecting its contribution and impact within the research community (Garfield, 1979). Citation analysis of scientific journals can assess a journal's quality, visibility, and influence using indicators such as total citation count, impact factor, citation index, and citation network analysis (Belter, 2015). This approach helps identify leading journals in specific fields and understand citation patterns, informing journal management and development strategies (Van Eck & Waltman, 2015).

Archival science is essential for organizational sustainability. Developments

in this field can be traced through publications in archival journals published by institutions or international associations. One of the reputable international journals focused on archival science is *Archivaria*, published by the Association of Canadian Archivists (Millar, 2010). *Archivaria* serves as an essential platform for disseminating research and contemporary thinking in archival practices and theory, aiming to advance archival science globally. The journal publishes articles covering various archival topics, including records management, preservation, acquisition, description, and access. *Archivaria* is indexed in prominent databases and indexing services such as Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA), Scopus, and Web of Science. Since its establishment in 1975, *Archivaria* has become one of the world's most prestigious archival journals. It is indexed in Scopus under the "Social Science" subject area in the "Library and Information Sciences" category, with a Quartile-3 (Q3) ranking, indicating its significant status and influence in this field. The journal enforces a rigorous peer-review process to maintain content quality and

provides open access to most articles on its official website. Furthermore, Archivaria plays an essential role in supporting and promoting archival research and professional development internationally, publishing accessible articles and discussions, which can be found at <https://archivaria.ca/index.php/archivaria>.

The Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 rankings indicate the influence of a Scopus-indexed journal within a specific scientific field (Aulianto, 2022). Archivaria publishes biannually, aiming to be a communication forum for archivists and archive users. The journal also serves as a medium for translating and disseminating critical archival articles in non-English languages, such as German, French, and Dutch, to the English-speaking community. Archivaria covers central issues in archival science, including appraisal, preservation, and accessibility, adopting interdisciplinary approaches such as history, information science, political science, sociology, law, cultural anthropology, art history, geography, and communication and media studies.

Research on citation analysis in scientific journals has long been of interest to researchers in Indonesia. One study by Chen, Mao, and Li (2024) present a framework that

measures the linkage between scientific and technological knowledge through co-citations, identifies interaction communities, and tracks their evolution. This framework provides insights into the consolidation and rapid changes in scientific and technological knowledge, especially in rapidly advancing fields like genetic engineering. The insights gained are invaluable for academics and practitioners in anticipating future trends and navigating the continually evolving landscape of science and technology. Huwang's study (2024) uses the Web of Science to analyze trends in Academia Sinica's research output, revealing patterns such as saturation in publication counts, an increase in citations, journal diversification, shifts in research focus, and evolving collaborations. Specific findings related to the Institute of Physics and comparisons with other research institutes are also explored.

Then, the study conducted by Aulianto, Yusup & Setianti (2019) analyzed citations in Jurnal Kajian Informasi & Perpustakaan (JKIP). The study found that JKIP, published biannually, released 111 articles between 2013 and 2019, with collaborative articles (71.2%) outnumbering single-author articles (28.8%). JKIP issues averaged over 101 pages per issue, with a

total of 190 citations, and the most cited article received nine citations. Visualization can highlight collaboration frequency and network strength among authors. Additionally, Aulianto (2022) analyzed Archival Science during 2012–2021 using bibliometric analysis on Scopus data. The study found that Archival Science published 208 documents, including articles, editorials, errata, notes, and reviews, and was cited in various document types, totaling 1,985 citations, with 1,227 sourced from Scopus-indexed documents. The average citations per article were 198.5, with an h-index of 23, g-index of 33, hI,norm of 18, hIa of 1.8, and hA-index of 6.

Furthermore, Rahayu & Idhani (2021) conducted a citation analysis of Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan, Informasi, dan Kearsipan: Khazanah Al Hikmah for 2013–2018, finding that the journal published 101 articles with a total of 1,512 citations. The most cited sources were books (62.23%), followed by journals (19.71%) and websites (17.33%). Domestic sources were more frequently cited (818 titles) than international ones (432 titles). The most cited recent sources were published between 2011–2015, totaling 145 books, journals, papers, and proceedings, along with 110 websites. Lastly, Masrurroh et

al. (2022) analyzed Jurnal Pendidikan Geografi (JPG) for 2019–2021, noting 40 articles with nine citations. JPG's annual average citations were three, with an average of 0.23 citations per article. The average authors per article were 2.6. Although JPG has published numerous articles, the analysis showed a need for quality improvements to boost citations. Journal managers should design development plans to increase JPG's contribution to the field.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze citation patterns in Archivaria based on publication year, authors' country of origin, productive authors, document types cited, and citation metrics, such as citation count and Archivaria as a reference source. This analysis is expected to provide a comprehensive view of citation trends and patterns in Archivaria, a leading journal in archival science. The findings of this study can enhance understanding of scholarly publishing practices in archival science and support performance evaluation for Archivaria, informing future journal publishing strategies.

METODE

This study employs bibliometric methods to analyze archival research trends

in Archivaria journal from 2013 to 2023. The selection of the 2014–2023 publication period was based on the timing of the data collection carried out in 2024. The ten-year range is commonly used in bibliometric studies to capture longitudinal trends while maintaining relevancy to current research developments. This period also reflects a significant shift in archival scholarship, marked by increased digital transformation, open access initiatives, and methodological evolution in archival research. The selection of a ten-year publication window aligns with established bibliometric practices, where five-to-ten-year ranges are commonly used to observe longitudinal trends while maintaining relevance to contemporary scholarly developments (Merigó & Yang, 2017; Zupic & Čater, 2015).

Bibliometrics, a quantitative analysis of scientific publications, was chosen for its ability to provide an overview of a research field that can be tracked through journals (Merigo & Yang, 2016). This approach uses mathematical and statistical methods to describe, evaluate, and predict advancements in science and technology (Zhang, Liu, & Liu, 2019). Bibliometric analysis enables both quantitative and qualitative explanations of topics. Mokhnacheva and Tsvetkova (2020)

emphasize that bibliometrics helps identify emerging scientific trends, popular research topics, and the influence of globalization on scientific productivity. Mou et al. (2019) add that bibliometrics has become essential in management and academia, driving the development of specialized analysis software. Dhillon and Gill (2014) note that bibliometrics not only measures scientific productivity but also organizes information for easy retrieval and use. One of its techniques, citation analysis, assesses the impact and influence of scientific works through citation patterns across publications, revealing the knowledge structure, research trends, and impact of articles or authors within a field through indicators like impact factor, h-index, and cocitation analysis (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015).

Data for Archivaria was collected from Scopus and accessed on July 27, 2024. Information was sourced by searching with the ISSN 0318-6954 and filtering publications from 2014 to 2023. The RIS-format data from Scopus was analyzed using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application. PoP accommodates multiple data sources, such as Google Scholar, Crossref, PubMed, Microsoft Academic, Scopus, and Web of

Science, and can also import data from other platforms (Aulianto, Annisa, & Taufiqi, 2021). A comprehensive PoP analysis can evaluate the quality of each author's articles and the overall quality of the journal (Aulianto, Yusup, & Setianti, 2019).

Data visualization was processed and analyzed using VOSviewer. This visualization includes detailed information about publications in the research field, such as author bibliographic pairs, countries, institutions, journals, and co-occurrence of author keywords (Orduña-Malea & Costas, 2021; Oyewola & Dada, 2022; Perianes-Rodriguez et al., 2016).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Document Distribution

The distribution of documents published in Archivaria Journal from 2014 to

2023 shows a fluctuating trend, with varying numbers of publications each year. According to data recorded in the Scopus database, a total of 128 documents were published during this period. The number of documents published annually varied, with the lowest number in 2017 at six documents and the highest in 2014 with 20 documents. The average publication rate per year was 12.8 documents. The fluctuation in the number of documents published may be influenced by several factors, such as the volume of manuscripts received, the selection and editing process, and the journal's editorial policies. Nevertheless, Archivaria has generally maintained consistency in releasing two issues per volume annually. Information regarding the document distribution in Archivaria from 2014 to 2023 is shown in Figure 1, which displays the number of documents published per year.

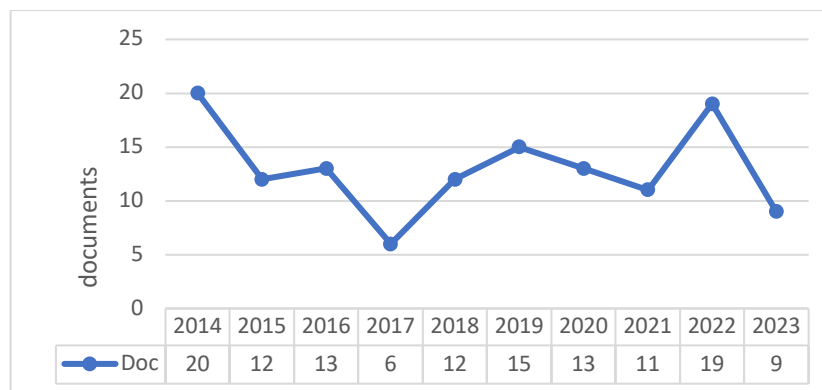


Figure 1. Archivaria Journal Publications from 2013 to 2023

B. Document Types

Archivaria Journal publishes five types of documents: articles, notes, reviews, editorials, and letters. Each document type has distinct characteristics. The "Article" type consists of scientific papers, typically presenting research findings, theoretical studies, or critical analyses on specific topics. These scholarly articles, authored by researchers, academics, or practitioners, undergo a peer review process prior to publication. "Note" refers to brief records or short information on a topic. "Review" contains critical evaluations or assessments of books, articles, or other relevant works. "Editorial" is a summary or editorial opinion on published articles or significant issues, usually written by the editorial board and featured at the beginning of the journal issue. Meanwhile, "Letter" includes correspondence or reader feedback addressed to the journal editor, often containing input, critiques, or discussions on the journal's content.

Out of the total 128 published documents, the majority are articles, accounting for 115 documents (89.8%). The remainder comprises six notes (4.7%), three reviews (2.3%), two editorials (1.6%), and two letters (1.6%). This distribution

highlights that scientific articles are the most dominant document type in Archivaria Journal.

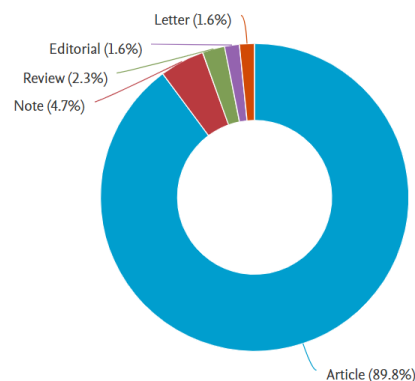


Figure 2. Document Types

C. Document Distribution by Country and Author

The analysis of document distribution by authors' countries reveals valuable insights into geographical contributions. Canada stands out as the leading contributor with 70 publications, accounting for approximately 54.7% of the total. The United States follows with 31 documents, while Australia contributed 9, the United Kingdom 4, and Italy 2. Figure 3 visually represents this geographical distribution of contributions to Archivaria Journal. Although Canada is the predominant source of contributions, the range of author origins illustrates the journal's international engagement, reflecting the global significance of the topics covered. This

diversity enriches the perspectives within the journal, underscoring one of Archivaria Journal's strengths: a multidisciplinary forum that draws professionals and researchers from

across the globe, thereby enhancing the quality and depth of discussions in archival science.

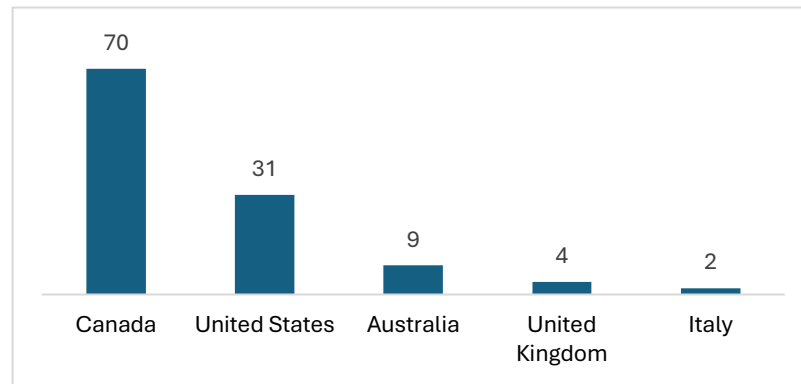


Figure 3. Authors' Countries of Origin

Through a detailed identification and analysis of data, additional insights were gained regarding the distribution of documents by author. Notably, ten authors emerged as frequent contributors to Archivaria, with Douglas and Dryden leading as the most prolific, each with 5 publications, accounting for approximately 7.8% of total articles. Following them, Alisauskas,

Caswell, Foscari, and MacNeil each contributed 3 articles, making up about 4.7% per author. Table 1 provides a comprehensive breakdown of the top 10 most productive authors, giving a clear perspective on the distribution of contributions within the Archivaria Journal. This table allows readers to understand author productivity and patterns of publication more effectively.

Table 1. Top Ten Productive Authors

No	Authors	Countries	Total
1	Douglas, Jennifer	Canada	5
2	Dryden, Jean E.	Peru	5
3	Alisauskas, Alexandra	Canada	3
4	Caswell, Michelle	United States	3

No	Authors	Countries	Total
5	Foscarini, Fiorella	Canada	3
6	MacNeil, Heather	Canada	3
7	Bäk, Greg	Canada	2
8	Ballin, Mya	Australia	2
9	Belovari, Susanne	United States	2
10	Brilmyer, Gracen	Canada	2

D. Citation Metrics in Archivaria Journal

Citations in scholarly works play a crucial role in acknowledging the contributions of previous research. The scientific impact of a journal is assessed by dividing the number of citations by the number of articles published within a specific timeframe, typically over two years. The more frequently a work is cited by other authors, the greater its utility and impact (Gunawan, 2021). Citation analysis measures how often a scholarly work is cited by others (Erwina & Sodikin, 2018). The quality of scientific work is reflected in various indicators, including the relevance of the research for program evaluation, the ability to map scientific progress across disciplines, the contribution to science and technology development, and the impact factor of the publishing journal (Ahmad el al, 2019). Citation analysis is a key metric for assessing

the quality, productivity, and impact of scholarly work in academia and research.

The citation metrics for Archivaria from 2014 to 2023 are shown in Table 2. This citation analysis was performed using the Publish or Perish (PoP) application, with data sourced from the Scopus database based on ISSN and publication year. The metrics include several key data points: publication years refers to the period under review, 2014–2023. Citation years is the period established for counting citations, set at ten years from 2014 to 2023. A total of 128 documents from Archivaria published during this period have been indexed in Scopus, with a total of 618 citations. Cites/year represents the average annual citation rate for Archivaria, calculated as 61.80 by dividing the total citations by 10 (publication years). Cites/paper indicates the average citation per article/document in Archivaria, which is 4.83, while author/paper

represents the average number of authors per article/document, standing at 1.38.

Citation analysis serves as a vital tool in evaluating the quality, productivity, and impact of scholarly work in academia and research. The h-index is an index used to measure both the productivity and impact of published articles by authors. This index is based on the number of scholarly works

produced by an author and the number of citations received from other authors or publications (Aulianto & Nashihuddin, 2020). A journal achieves an h-index when each published article receives at least h citations. The h-index reflects both the quantity of publications and the number of citations per publication.

Table 2. Citation Metrics of Archivaria Journal

No	Authors	Countries
1	Publication years	2014-2023
2	Citation years	10 (2014-2024)
3	Papers	128
4	Citations	618
5	Cites/year	61.80
6	Cites/paper	4.83
7	Cites/author	467.77
8	Papers/author	110.89
9	Authors/paper	1.38
10	h-index	12
11	g-index	20
12	hI,norm	10
13	hI,annual	1.00
14	hA-index	3
15	Paper with ACC $\geq$ 1,2,5,10,20: 28,10,2,1,0	

The cumulative number of citations from referenced articles affects other articles and can be used to calculate the g-index. The g-index calculation represents the average total citations after articles are sorted in descending order up to the g position. This metric considers the weight of citations each document receives, and for a particular author, the g-index is not limited by the total number of publications. Both the h-index and g-index rank documents based on citation count. According to Harzing.com, the hI_{norm} is an individual h-index obtained by normalizing the citations for each article, dividing the total citations by the number of authors, and then calculating the h-index from the normalized citation count. The hI_{annual} (hI_a) is derived by dividing the hI_{norm} by the academic age (the number of years since the first publication), while the hA -index is a new revolutionary index for measuring a researcher's impact, calculated as the average h-index.

Archivaria has an h-index of 12, a g-index of 20, an hI_{norm} of 10, an hI_{annual} of 1.00, and an hA -index of 3. The high citation count for Archivaria indicates that its published articles serve as references for other authors, supporting a trend of research

aligned with the existing publications in Archivaria.

E. Citation Counts of Articles

The impact of a journal or article is often gauged by its citation count, as frequently cited articles typically indicate broader usage and reference by other authors. A higher citation count reflects greater academic and scientific influence, suggesting that more researchers are relying on these articles as foundational references in their own work (Aulianto, 2022). Table 3 presents the top ten most-cited articles in Archivaria Journal from 2014 to 2023, showcasing citation counts accumulated from articles published between 2013 and 2022, with citations recorded through 2024.

As shown in Table 3, the article with the highest citation count, at 142 citations, was authored by M. Caswell and M. Cifor and published in 2016. This article stands out as a significant reference in the field, highlighting its enduring influence. Following this, an article by J.J. Ghaddar ranks second with 42 citations, while a 2014 article by A. Acker and J.R. Brubaker holds third place with 33 citations. The fourth- through tenth-ranked articles have citation counts ranging between 14 and 21. These citation figures illustrate the

diversity of impactful work within Archivaria, with contributions that span multiple years and address evolving issues in archival science. This high citation frequency not only underscores the importance of these

articles within the academic community but also signifies the journal's role as a key resource in advancing archival research and knowledge.

Table 3. Top Ten Most Cited Articles

No	Authors	Title	Year	Cites/ Year	Cites
1	M. Caswell; M. Cifor	From human rights to feminist ethics: Radical empathy in the archives	2016	17.75	143
2	J.J. Ghaddar	The spectre in the archive: Truth, reconciliation, and indigenous archival memory	2016	5.25	42
3	A. Acker; J.R.; Brubaker	Death, memorialization, and social media: A platform perspective for personal archives	2014	3.30	33
4	S. Pell	Radicalizing the politics of the archive: An ethnographic reading of an activist archive	2015	2.33	21
5	M. Moss; D. Thomas; T. Gollins	The Reconfiguration of the Archive as data to be Mined	2018	2.83	17
6	V.L. Lemieux	Toward a “Third order” archival interface: Research notes on some theoretical and practical implications of visual explorations in the Canadian context of financial electronic records	2014	1.60	16
7	K. Carbone	Artists in the archive: An exploratory study of the artist-in-residence program at the city of portland archives & records center	2015	1.78	16
8	J. Niu	Linked data for archives	2016	1.75	14
9	J. Douglas; A. Alisauskas; D. Mordell	“Treat Them with the Reverence of Archivists” Records Work, Grief Work, and Relationship Work in the Archives	2019	2.80	14
10	L.P. Nathan; E. Shaffer; M. Castor	Stewarding collections of trauma plurality, responsibility, and questions of action	2015	1.56	14

F. CiteScore in Archivaria Journal

Citation analysis is an essential tool for assessing the quality, productivity, and impact of scholarly works in academia and research. Indicators such as Impact Factor (IF), CiteScore, and h-index are used to evaluate academic performance and the impact of scientific publications. The Impact Factor, calculated by Thomson Reuters, serves as a reference indicator of high citation indexes for reputable international journals. However, in Scopus, the reputational level of a journal can be assessed using the CiteScore. The higher the CiteScore, the more reputable the journal is considered. CiteScore is a journal-level metric published by Scopus that measures the average number of citations received per document published in the journal. In Predicting the Citation Count and CiteScore of Journals One Year in Advance, Croft & Sack (2022) highlights the importance of forecasting these indicators, explaining predictive tasks that estimate future citations and CiteScore to project a journal's performance and influence. Using neural networks, Croft gathered historical data through Scopus APIs, compiling citation and CiteScore data, among other metrics, to improve citation prediction and assessment.

Archivaria Journal received a CiteScore of 0.8, calculated on May 5, 2024, and ranks 168th out of 280 journals in the “Library and Information Science” category. The most recent CiteScore trends and rankings for 2023 in the Scopus database list the top journal as the International Journal of Information Management with a score of 53.1, followed by the European Journal of Information Systems with a score of 23.1. The International Journal of Information Management Data Insights holds third place with a score of 19.2, Information Processing and Management ranks fourth with a score of 17.0, and Government Information Quarterly is fifth with a score of 15.7.

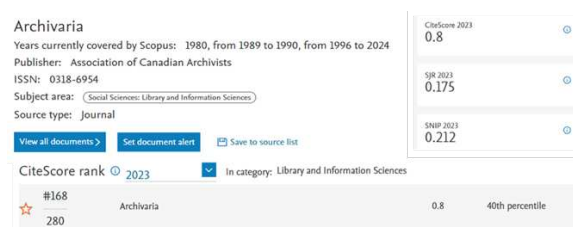


Figure 4. CiteScore of Archivaria Journal

G. Archivaria as a Reference Source

The significance of a journal can be assessed by examining its presence within the bibliographies of other scholarly publications. Citations in academic work not only offer supplemental information related

to the topic under study but also serve to reinforce arguments, ensure proper attribution to original sources, and honor the contributions of previous authors. Such references are vital, as they enhance the credibility and reliability of research, providing a foundation that supports the academic rigor and integrity of the work. The frequent citation of Archivaria in scholarly

writing highlights its role as an authoritative resource, contributing to the quality and scholarly value of research across the field of archival science. Furthermore, the frequency with which a journal is cited can serve as an indicator of its utilization and influence within the scientific community (Aulianto, 2022).

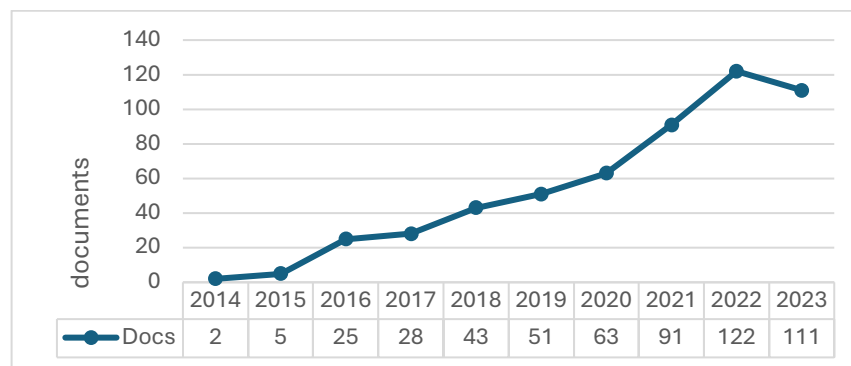


Figure 5. Documents Citing Archivaria (2014-2023)

As of July 30, 2024, Archivaria has been cited in 618 documents according to data from the Scopus database, reflecting its extensive utilization by scholars in their research. A year-by-year analysis of Archivaria citations shows a clear upward trend. Starting with only 2 citations in 2014, the number grew consistently, reaching 5 in 2015, 25 in 2016, 28 in 2017, 43 in 2018, 51 in 2019, 63 in 2020, 91 in 2021, 122 in 2022, and 111 in 2023. This steady increase

highlights Archivaria's rising influence and relevance within the academic community, underlining its role as a crucial reference source for ongoing research. The upward citation trend signifies Archivaria's expanding impact, as more researchers draw on its contributions to support and inform their own scholarly work, underscoring its value as a reputable and authoritative resource in archival science.

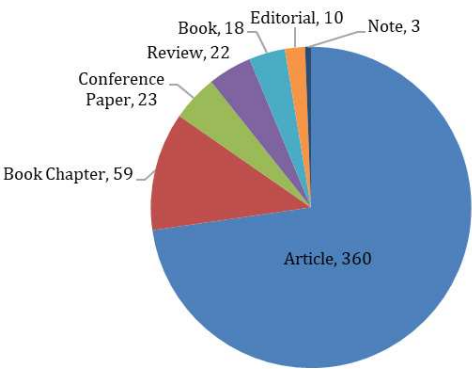


Figure 6. Types of Documents Citing Archivaria

Published journal articles are used as references or additional information sources by various parties according to their respective needs. Data analysis from Scopus shows that Archivaria is utilized as a reference not only for article writing but also for other document types, including book

chapters, conference papers, reviews, books, editorials, and notes. This indicates that Archivaria is a popular and frequently cited source of information within the scholarly community.

The quality of a work can be assessed by the impact it generates, one measure of which is the number of citations it receives. The more frequently a work is cited, the more its information is utilized by others. Table 4 shows that the most common sources citing Archivaria are scholarly journal articles. The top five scholarly journals that frequently cite Archivaria are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. List of Journals Citing Archivaria

	Reference Source	Cites
Q1	Archival Science	54
Q3	Archivaria	18
Q1	Journal of Documentation	15
Q2	Archives and Records	14
Q2	Records Management Journal	11

The scope of reference sources used encompasses the fields of archival science and documentation. Archival Science is the most frequently cited journal, with 54 citations. In addition to Archival Science, other commonly cited sources include

Archivaria, Journal of Documentation, Archives and Records, and Records Management Journal.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the citation performance of *Archivaria* based on Scopus-indexed publications during 2014–2023 using bibliometric indicators. The findings show that *Archivaria* published 128 documents across various types, including articles, reviews, editorials, notes, and letters. The citation analysis indicates that *Archivaria* has received 618 citations, with an average of 4.83 citations per article and an h-index of 12. While the journal's CiteScore (0.8) and Scopus ranking (168 out of 280 journals in the Library and Information Science category) place it in the moderate category, the steady increase in annual citation volume demonstrates growing relevance and scholarly attention.

The contrast between moderate journal ranking and increasing citation trends suggests that *Archivaria* plays a significant role as a subject-specialized journal that contributes deeply to archival theory and practice rather than competing broadly across multidisciplinary information science journals. Citation patterns also highlight the dominance of Canadian contributions and the recurring presence of key authors, indicating the journal's strong disciplinary identity and

influence within specific archival research communities.

These results emphasize that *Archivaria* remains an important reference source in archival scholarship, particularly in emerging topics such as digital archiving, archival ethics, memory studies, and socio-cultural dimensions of recordkeeping. Although its quantitative visibility remains moderate in global bibliometric metrics, its qualitative influence and thematic relevance continue to strengthen, positioning *Archivaria* as a valuable venue for advancing archival discourse.

RECOMMENDATION

Future studies may expand the analysis to earlier publication periods or compare *Archivaria* with other archival journals to explore broader shifts in archival scholarship and global citation patterns. Overall, the findings reaffirm the journal's enduring contribution to the evolution of archival science and highlight the ongoing importance of bibliometric assessment in understanding scholarly impact.

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