

Academic Endogamy in Library and Information Science Journals*

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Abstract

This study examines the editorial endogeneity of Library and Information Science journals. The endogeneity was determined by the analysis of (1) papers published by the journal's editors, (2) papers published by the journal's country of origin, and (3) journal self-citation. The study used five-year coverage based on journals listed in the Web of Science. Regarding the editorial endogeneity, the cut-off line of 50% of publications was at 4.51%. However, some journals have concentrated this endogeneity from 20% to 45%. The endogenous model developed with the three analyses generated a journal efficiency system that showed a moderate index by the quartile of the journals, with an average of four endogenous papers per journal. 50% of the publications obtained an average of 10.70% self-citations. But part of the 50% most endogenous journals obtained indices ranging from 11% to 75.99%, with ten journals over 30%. 50% of papers are from the journal's country of origin. We conclude that the levels of endogeneity were balanced on average, but some journals abused it to improve their ranking and impact.

Keywords: Editorial endogeneity; journal self-citations; country self-citations; library and information science journals.

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Endogamia académica en revistas de biblioteconomía y ciencias de la información

Resumen

Este estudio examina la endogamia editorial de las revistas de biblioteconomía y ciencias de la información. La endogamia se determinó mediante el análisis de 1) artículos publicados por los editores de la revista, 2) artículos publicados por el país de origen de la revista y 3) autocitas de la revista. El estudio utilizó una cobertura de cinco años basada en revistas indexadas en Web of Science. En relación con la endogamia editorial, el corte del 50 % de las publicaciones quedó en 4,51 %. Sin embargo, algunas revistas han concentrado esta endogamia del 20 al 45 %. El modelo endogámico desarrollado con los tres análisis generó un sistema de eficiencia de revistas que mostró un índice moderado por cuartil de las revistas, con un promedio de cuatro artículos endogénicos por revista. El 50 % de las publicaciones obtuvieron una media de 10,70 % de autocitas, aunque parte del 50 % de las revistas más endógenas obtuvo índices que oscilan entre el 11 y el 75,99 %, con diez revistas por encima del 30 %. El 50 % de los artículos son del país de origen de la revista. Se concluye que los niveles de endogamia estaban equilibrados en promedio, pero algunas revistas abusaron de él para mejorar su clasificación e impacto.

Palabras clave: endogamia editorial; autocitas de revistas; autocitas de países; revistas de biblioteconomía y ciencias de la información.

1. Introduction

Endogeny describes phenomena and their relationships in cases where they are produced internally or intrinsically, i.e., within the analyzed systems. It is a concept defined in different areas of knowledge. In biological sciences, it refers to the substances or processes built within cells, organisms, or tissues (Inoue, 1935) of plants or animals (Sivak & Yudkevich, 2012). In economic science, it is configured in economic models with variables determined internally (Wooldridge, 2009). In psychology, endogeny describes internal causes of behaviors or psychological conditions of individuals, in contrast to external or environmental reasons.

In scientific communication, endogeny describes a situation internally within an academic or scientific system or process. These are practices carried out unnoticed by the academic community (Gorelova & Yudkevich, 2015; Repiso et al., 2021). Academic endogeny may occur at the individual, departmental, or institutional level. At the individual level, it occurs when someone produces something within the same system they manage (Soler, 2001). At the departmental level, it occurs when an individual presents something in a means of communication linked to the department they are part of (Altbach et al., 2015). At the institutional level, an individual performs something within the institution's vehicle where they develop their activities (Eells & Cleveland, 1935). Academic endogeny may be amplified in representations within the same country of origin of the studies and areas of training, such as the same city, state, or country.

The representations of these levels may be further extrapolated, as in the case of endogeny between advisor and advisee (Sugimoto, 2014). What may be seen as a simple collaboration between scientific partners tends to reinforce some situations in the advisee's publications with the advisor's presence (Gandra & Rocha, 2019). In some countries, this is required by funding agencies to ensure the continuity of research grants, as is the case in Brazil (Costa & Pinto, 2016). However, it may occur in graduate programs to maintain scholarships at the master's, doctoral, and postdoctoral levels (Yudkevich et al., 2015).

Another form of endogeny may occur in an educational institution until the holding of a position in the teaching staff (we recall that they are tenders) after doctoral training (Pelegrini & França, 2020). This is not a problem, but it is a reality of academia. In some cases, it may even raise suspicions about the honesty of the tenders and the process. In this context, endogeny by scientific regionality should be included, as collaboration or publication systems are always limited to the same geographical region. If, on the one hand, this may strengthen relations and consolidate the scientific production of institutions and regions – cities, states, and countries (Cervantes-Rosas & Martínez-Huerta, 2015) – on the other hand, it may represent a dependency or limitation (Di Carlo, 2016).

The possibilities of academic endogeneity also include those related to citations, especially self-citations (Fischer et al., 2020) or citations received by researchers with some connection, such as students, advisees, co-authors, and researchers linked to the same institution (Jacinto, 2021). Endogeneity is not entirely forbidden or condemnable in academia. However, the excessive occurrence of situations with final results drastically altered due to endogenous relationships between entities and people should be avoided, such as in cases of high rates of self-citations of an author or journal.

From the Library and Information Science (LIS) field, there is a strong interest in studying many aspects of scholarly publishing. For that reason, we place interest in studying the journals from this field. This article aims to analyze the endogenous behavior of LIS journals from three perspectives:

- papers published by the journal's editors,
- papers published by the journal's country of origin, and
- journal self-citation.

In summary, endogeneity occurs inside a system and can occur at different levels, including individual, departmental, or institutional.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Editorial Board Inbreeding

Arteaga-Livias et al. (2022) state that the consolidation of the publication of research papers by the journal editor or editorial board members may suggest flaws in the editorial process. Their study dwelled on 16 Latin American journals in public health published from 2016 to 2019. They identified that 10.2% of the papers stemmed from this type of endogeneity, together with a shorter peer review process. Arteaga-Livias et al. (2021) also examined 26 Peruvian journals to identify editorial endogeneity for the period 2016-2019. They identified that 520 published papers (18.02%) out of 2,885 were authored by editors-in-chief and/or guest editors.

In turn, Youk and Park (2019) analyzed the editorial endogeneity of 17 journals affiliated with the National Communication Association (NCA) and the International Communication Association (ICA). They evidenced that “in terms of the citation count, the impact factors of the journals were positively related to the citation count of endogenous publications. However, the average number of citations for endogenous publications was significantly lower than for journals” (p. 1251). Under this bias, a high editorial board endogeneity is identified by American journals whose editors are not affiliated in that country. These authors also noticed that around 45.38% of the Editors-in-Chief and Guest Editors published a paper in their journals.

Likewise, Zdeněk and Lososová (2018) examined ten Agricultural Economics and Policy journals listed in the Journal Citation Report. They found that 7.7% of the editorial board members had some editorial endogeneity, a low percentage in this case. Even if the editorial board members collectively contribute to the publication process of their journals (Zsindely et al., 1982), they should not publish their studies, as this even puts into evidence the journals' peer review system, which influences the journals' editorial management and relevance (Pagel & Hudetz, 2011).

2.2 Journal Self-Citations

Gazni and Didegah (2021) analyzed 24 thousand journals from 1975 to 2017 to identify journal self-citation patterns. They evidenced that, from 2004, there was an intensification of self-citation. Curiously, the authors claimed that self-citations did not influence the impact factor, as there was no a direct effect. However, we believe that there is a direct relationship.

In turn, González-Sala et al. (2019), when studying the journal self-citations of and authors in Latin American journals on psychology from 2012 to 2016, detected a direct effect of the first self-citations on the accumulation of journal citations. Thus, they linked a direct influence of the journals' quartile in the Journal Citation Report (JCR) ranking. Lastly, it was found that the main publications with self-citations ranged from 88.8% to 55.8% and were directly related to the visibility of the journals studied.

In this context, it is considered that self-citation is a tool that may be used in studies on the excessive use of citations of the same journal and its application in unrelated areas that lead to distortion of data and studies on citations. Thus, it is considered that there is a reasonable amount for this scientific artifice.

2.3 Country Self-Citations

Self-citation is one of the most straightforward strategies to increase their citation-related performance indicators artificially. It has also been applied to raise the performance of countries in academic rankings. [Baccini and Petrovich \(2023\)](#) identified the degree of endogeneity in country citations. The authors studied the time series of self-citations of countries in Scopus from 1996 to 2019 using extensive (or broad) and restrictive (or restricted) self-citations model. The model was generated employing a distance measure using a multidimensional scale. The study showed that some countries had abnormal indices compared to others, with high self-citation rates. The countries that stood out were Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Malaysia, Pakistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, and Ukraine.

[Bardeesi et al. \(2021a\)](#) conducted a study in clinical neurology representing the top 50 countries on the subject and using the SCImago Journal & Country Rank as sample selection. The authors identified the evolution of each country in the scenario of citations and self-citations for the period 1996 to 2019. It was found that self-citation moderately influences the performance of the 50 leading producing countries. In another similar study, [Bardeesi et al. \(2021b\)](#) analyzed the performance of a Saudi Arabia in medical specialties (46 in total) during the same. It was evidenced that the country had a drop in the ranking of citations with the exclusion of self-citations within a range of specialties from 4.6% to 23.1%. Meanwhile, [Minasny et al. \(2010\)](#) examined the Soil Science journals, finding that the Republic of China presented high self-citation rates. Other countries such as Egypt, Algeria, Ukraine, and Indonesia had low rates.

2.4 Possible Hypotheses and Research Objectives

This study aims to investigate and understand the phenomenon of editorial endogeneity in Library and Information Science journals, focusing on four main aspects:

the influence of self-citation rates on the Impact Factor metric, the prevalence of publication of national content in independent journals of language, the endogenous behavior of special editions and the degree of endogeneity of journal editors. Through a comprehensive analysis, we aim to provide insights into the editorial dynamics of these journals over five years (2018-2022), thus contributing to a broader understanding of the academic landscape in Library and Information Science.

Our hypothesis are the following:

1. Journals with high self-citation rates tend to have an increase in Impact Factor metric. As this study portrays five years, we believe that the five-year Impact Factor may benefit from journal self-citation. This hypothesis was based on the statement by [Ghane \(2009\)](#) for the medical field, and we consider it also for the Library and Information Science field.
2. Journals tend to publish content from their own countries regardless of the language in which the journals were created, even journals indexed on American (e.g.: Web of Science) and European (e.g., Scopus) databases, representing an endogeneity by locality ([Arencibia-Jorge y Peralta-González, 2021](#)).
3. The division of this model was based on the quartile of journals available in the Web of Science database, which served as a crucial parameter. The comparison was made between the model using endogeneity index and the quartile of the journals. This relationship by quartile was deemed essential due to its significant impact on publication.

To assess editorial endogeneity in the LIS journals, we:

- (1) ascertain the degree of endogeneity in a five-years period (2018-2022),
- (2) identify the benefit of self-citations in endogenous publications,
- (3) identify the degree of endogeneity by the country of origin of a journal to learn if it has a national or international focus and
- (4) identify the endogeneity of the journal editors, whether regular or special issue editors.

3. Methodology

The methodological aspects are divided into two parts, with the first focused on obtaining information on the journals generated and managed by the Library and Information Science field in the Web of Science database over the past five years (from January 01, 2018, to December 31, 2022). The ran an advanced search strategy focused on the LIS journals (“WC=Information Science & Library Science”). We considered journals with at least 100 papers in the last five years. That meant an average of 20 papers per year. We finally obtained 39,506 from 122 journals (See Appendix 1). We excluded conference papers since they were not accurate in showing the editors. Besides, some events took place in different countries at the same time.

We reduced the process by refining editorial material (types of publications). We extracted all the editors who participated in the editorial process during the studied period. In parallel, we selected only the original and review articles for a more detailed analysis (totalizing 33,851 documents). From this sample, we generated mathematical relationships, such as the journal self-citation index (primary degree of endogeneity), the endogeneity index by journal’s country of origin (crossover of the origin of the edition of the journal with the degree of identification of the authors who published in it, of secondary level), and the endogeneity index by the editors (crossover of the information between the editors of all issues in the studied period and the publications by authors in this same period, considered here as the tertiary level of endogeneity and most damaging to the journals).

We developed an index to ascertain the endogeneity of the editor(s) $I(e)$, where eX is the number of papers published in five years by the editor(s) in the journal they edited, eY is the number of documents that the journal published in the same period, and (avg) is the application given by the total average.

$$I(e) = \frac{eX}{eY}(med)$$

For the endogeneity of authors of a country $I(h)$ in which the publication was edited, Qp is the number of papers published by the country’s researchers in journal X, and Qg is the number of papers that journal X published in the analyzed period.

$$I(h) = \frac{Qp}{Qg}$$

Relative to endogeneity by self-citation of the journal, we have the data on the different journals cited in the journal in question $I(i)$, equated by (a) , the production of other journals, and (p) , the citations of the journal itself within a given period, in this case, five years.

$$(a)(p)=I(i)$$

Finally, we performed a relationship of the three types of endogeneity to generate an efficiency system, in which we used the importance of every kind of analysis as follows: (1) 50% relevance for the editor endogeneity, (2) 35% for the endogeneity of self-citation of a journal itself, and (3) 15% for the endogeneity by country. From this degree of importance, we arrived at a ranking system of the Library and Information Science journals. Other fields may follow the model and even be applied on a scale of multiple areas working with similar elements.

4. Results

The results are presented in four aspects. The first three are generated from isolated analyses, while the fourth level is an alignment of isolated actions, generating an indicator model.

The first result was an attempt to identify the self-citations of the publications. Self-citation may enable a pattern of centrality on some authors and references, which has implications with endogeneity factors, as [Caldas and Tinoco \(2004\)](#) stated. Thus, we considered that there is a limit to such actions, and we wish to discuss a little about the data obtained ([Figure 1](#)).

The values of the action of endogeneity by self-citation show that only one journal obtained an index lower than 1%, while 17 achieved an index lower than 5%. Another 39 journals had indices ranging from 5.01% to 10%. Also, 50% of the entire analysis universe obtained an index lower than 10.70%, with our cut-off line at the bottom of the previous chart.

In correspondence with the correlation of the self-citation data, there is a contrast of the impact factor of the last five years of the journals, for which we identified that, from the lower universe of the chart (Part

A), 18 journals developed impact factors over 4.00, eight journals reached impact factors ranging from 2 to 3.99, 32 obtained impact factors from 0.06 to 1.99, and three journals did not bring impact factors in the previous five years. Thus, it is considered that this process had a direct relationship of self-citations with the development of the impact factors of these journals.

However, the other 50% (Part B) of the analysis includes 61 journals with self-citation indices ranging from 10.90% to 75.99%. These journals practiced this process to raise their impact factors, as Gray (2009) explained.

Of course, the universe of the latter 61 journals is very dispersed; however, it is worth noting that this practice (self-citation) becomes concerning in the last 17 journals, with a scale ranging from 20.96% to values close to 80%. An important detail of these 17 journals is the list of nationalities: United States of America (n = 5), Germany (n = 4), Brazil (n = 2), United Kingdom (n = 1), Russia (n = 1), Turkey (n = 1), Hungary (n = 1), Italy (n = 1), and Mexico (n = 1).

As a complement, in this universe of 50% of journals with the highest self-citation rates, the following was obtained: in nine journals, the impact factor was high-

er than 4.00, whereas seven had five-year impact factors ranging from 2 to 3.99, and 45 journals achieved indices from 0.04 to 1.99.

However, we cannot demonstrate that this action is random for the journals studied, but that some of them abuse this artifice to improve their scientific impact indices.

Another type of analysis carried out was the endogeny applied to the countries, which is not necessarily linked to a journal's language of origin; this relationship offers a very peculiar connotation since some journals seek to diversify their scope of idiomatic publications, while others do not consider this situation.

If, in the first case, only the origin of the authors was verified relative to the journal, as illustrated in Figure 1, in this case, identified as endogenous were the journals linked to their origin and to the authors who publish in them (Figure 2).

The red line marks 50% of endogeny and shows that 61 journals were below 22.36% (Part A) of publications by authors with the same origin as the journal. One may consider that this index is relatively low.

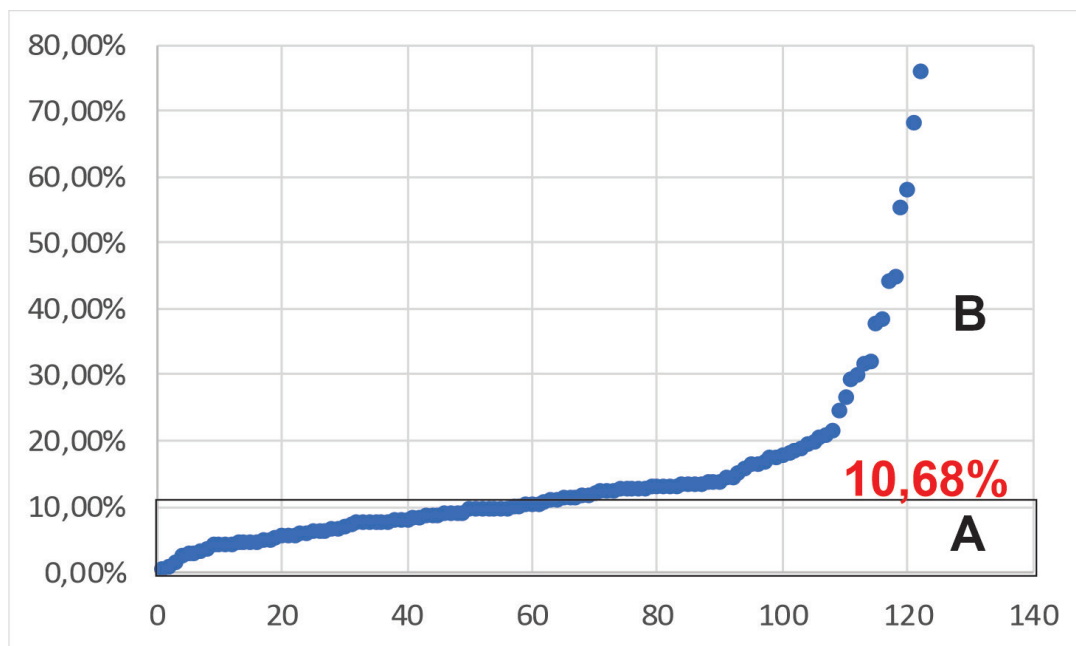


Figure 1. Self-citations of the studied journals.
Source: Study Data.

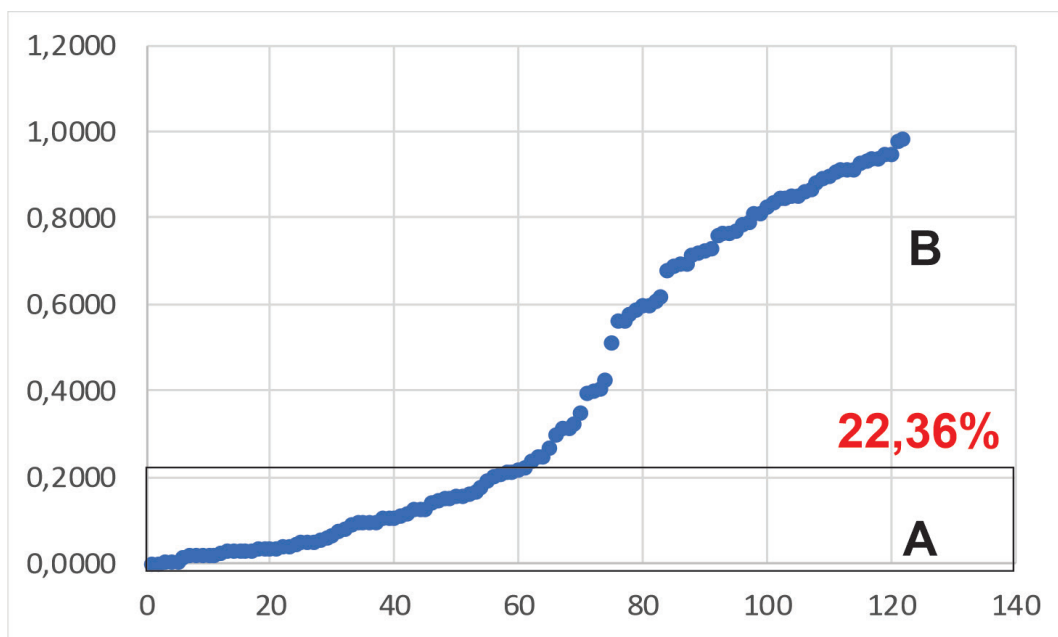


Figure 2. Endogeneity by country of origin of the journals.
Source: Study Data.

However, the other 50% with more significant endogeneity (Part B) showed a circumstance with a proportional, almost exponential growth.

This second situation of greater endogeneity (Part B) is directly related to the language of the publications, with 39 journals only publishing content in English, with the most diverse countries represented, such as the United States of America (n = 24), United Kingdom (n = 6), India (n = 5), South Africa (n = 1), Holand (n = 1), and Germany (n = 1). Another detail, of the most endogenous, is that some journals balanced their language of origin with English, as was the case of a Brazilian journal with 94.94% of its publications in English. Four other journals showed, between 40% and 45%, that their publications were represented in English, despite being from countries with other national languages, such as Hungary, Brazil, Italy, and Spain.

Relating endogeneity in the language issue is useful in identifying which journals are indeed international. For example, all British journals (n = 6) are published only in English. The same occurred for journals from the United States of America (n = 25). Only one journal from the United States of America published a paper in Spanish among all its published articles.

In these two cases, it cannot be considered that these are international journals only because of the publication in English. On the contrary, there is no idiomatic internationalization in these journals.

The process is quite different when the same analysis is carried out in journals from other countries, in which case it was possible to identify a concern to publish in more than one language, as in the case of Brazilian, Hungarian, Italian, and Spanish journals.

However, it cannot be confirmed whether the content of the papers published in each of the journals is of international scope, with concerns with publishing on a global scale and having citations from researchers from several countries, thus analyzing the comprehensiveness of the published articles (Volpato, 2007).

Considering editorial endogeneity, a thorough survey was carried out of the fixed editors and editors of special issues of the Library and Information Science journals in the last five years. It was found that, in this segment, 50% of the publications maintained an index of less than 5% of endogeneity (Part A). This was surprising considering that these journals are the most sought-after in

terms of publication in the field, and they still showed rigor and very ethical behavior (Figure 3).

On the other hand (Part B), we observed a universe of 22 journals (18.03%) with rates higher than 15%. The detail is that this number tends to worsen in the last eight journals (6.55%), with indices higher than 25% of publications carried out by those responsible for managing the journals.

A curious fact of this latter universe of journals with abusive use of editor endogeny is that they are concentrated in only four countries: United Kingdom (n = 3), Germany (n = 2), United States of America (n = 2), and Canada (n = 1), with a predominance of the native language of the journal being English. Imagine if these data were with languages derived from Latin (Spanish, Italian, French, and Portuguese), for example; the argument would be concerning the lack of ethical quality of the journals, but this is not the case.

Once the three types of endogeny proposed in this study were assessed, we considered that an endoge-

nous index model could be generated, as reported in the methodology.

This model was based on the quartile of journals in the Web of Science database as a parameter for its division. We also determined the median of the entire analysis, which was 4.001, as illustrated in Figure 4 in yellow.

The relationship by quartile was necessary because it impacts the publication, with journals of the second quartile (in blue) presenting the most significant number of journals among the most qualified in the set of low endogeny by editors, countries, and self-citations. Subsequently, a more or less similar performance was achieved among the journals of the first and third quartiles. However, the journals in the fourth quartile showed the worst performance in the analysis. This link with a low quartile may result from a relationship in which no attention is paid to accurate control of its publications, regardless of the editorial origin of the journal (commercial, academic, or associative).

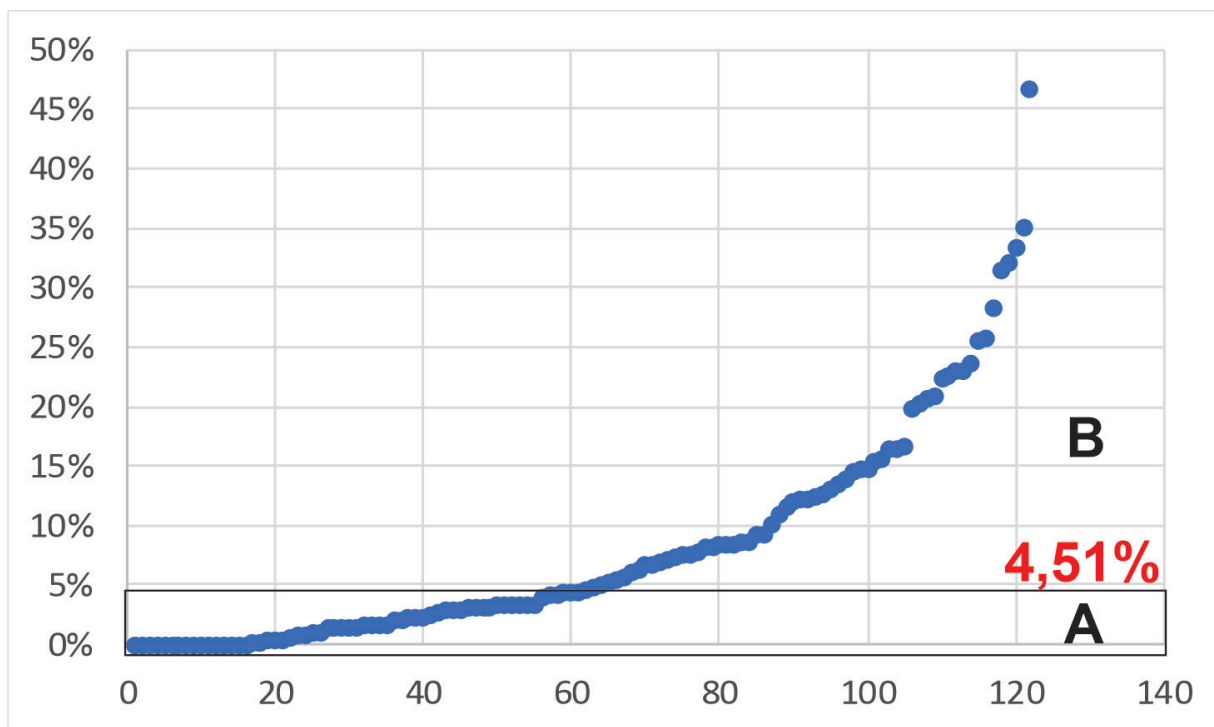


Figure 3. Editorial endogeny.
Source: Study Data.

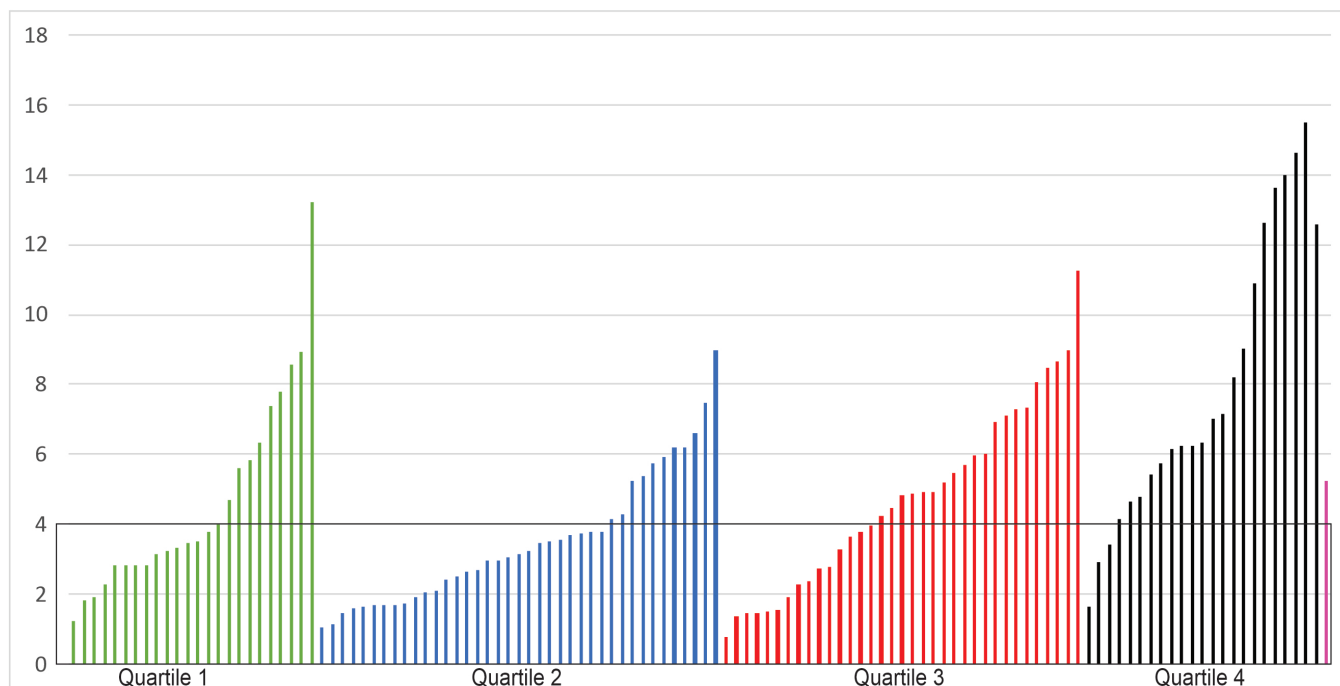


Figure 4. Model of the endogeneity index, compared to the journal's quartile.

Source: Study Data.

5. Final Considerations

We found that all the analyzed journals presented some endogenous behavior, either related to self-citations or the correspondence between authors and the country of origin of the journal or the editorial board. However, the levels of endogeneity varied significantly among the journals analyzed. The results are relevant precisely because they establish an average parameter of endogeneity for the journals of the field in each of the variables analyzed.

Thus, the publications that significantly extrapolated the average levels of endogenous behavior should be analyzed more precisely to identify if there is any justification for the extreme position of such publications compared to others in the field.

Therefore, the overall analysis proposed in this study may be complemented with other more specific ones that aim to identify possible reasons for extreme

endogenous behaviors of certain publications and potential benefits in terms of scientific indicators caused by these behaviors.

A joint methodology of analyses, general and specific, may later be comparatively replicated for other disciplines to identify variation in endogeneity patterns between publications in different areas of knowledge.

As a suggestion, it would also be necessary to identify the degree of endogeneity that publications could reproduce relative to researchers who are somehow linked to the journals, e.g., by the department. Thus, we would have an ideal model; however, since it was not an item to be evaluated, it is considered that it may be thoroughly studied in future work.

With a view to other editorial types, one could also reflect on cross-citations between journals of the same publishing house, which could identify a pattern of commercial publishers with their content.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Data Availability Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

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Appendix I

Journal	General Productions	Q	Type	ISSN	e-ISSN	ISO3 Country	Papers
<i>Scientometrics</i>	2031	2	Journal	1588-2861	0138-9130	NLD	1860
<i>Journal of The American Medical Informatics Association</i>	1424	1	Journal	1527-974X	1067-5027	USA	1260
<i>Information Processing Management</i>	1031	1	Journal		1873-5371	GRB	1012
<i>Qualitative Health Research</i>	908	2	Journal	1552-7557	1049-7323	USA	880
<i>International Journal of Information Management</i>	753	1	Journal	1873-4707	0268-4012	GRB	725
<i>Journal of Knowledge Management</i>	658	1	Journal	1758-7484	1367-3270	GRB	657
<i>Profesional de la Información</i>	688	2	Journal	1699-2407	1386-6710	ESP	665
<i>Journal of Information Optimization Sciences</i>	687	2	Journal	0252-2667	2169-0103	IND	672
<i>Journal of The Association For Information Science And Technology</i>	680	2	Journal	2330-1643	2330-1635	GRB	596
<i>Information Technology People</i>	532	2	Journal	0959-3845	1758-5813	GRB	527
<i>Telematics and Informatics</i>	660	1	Journal		0736-5853	USA	642
<i>Journal of Academic Librarianship</i>	601	3	Journal	1879-1999	0099-1333	GRB	552
<i>International Journal of Geographical Information Science</i>	590	1	Journal	1362-3087	1365-8816	GRB	564
<i>Journal of Information Science</i>	489	3	Journal	1741-6485	0165-5515	GRB	489
<i>Information Management</i>	526	1	Journal	0378-7206	1872-7530	NLD	508
<i>Information Research an International Electronic Journal</i>	529	4	Journal	1368-1613		SWU	381
<i>Journal of Librarianship and Information Science</i>	460	3	Journal	1741-6477	0961-0006	GRB	427
<i>Nauchnye I Tekhnicheskie Biblioteki Scientific and Technical Libraries</i>	535	4	Journal	0130-9765		RUS	514
<i>Library Hi Tech</i>	457	3	Journal	0737-8831	0737-8831	GRB	441
<i>Journal of Documentation</i>	461	3	Journal	1758-7379	0022-0418	GRB	459
<i>College Research Libraries</i>	461	3	Journal	0010-0870	2150-6701	USA	244
<i>Journal of The Medical Library Association</i>	472	3	Journal		1536-5050	USA	285
<i>Online Information Review</i>	432	2	Journal	1468-4535	1468-4527	GRB	426
<i>Information Systems Research</i>	417	1	Journal	1526-5536	1047-7047	USA	405
<i>Journal of Informetrics</i>	450	2	Journal	1875-5879	1751-1577	NLD	405
<i>Journal of Health Communication</i>	467	2	Journal	1087-0415	1081-0730	GRB	459
<i>Social Science Computer Review</i>	408	2	Journal	1552-8286	0894-4393	USA	401
<i>Telecommunications Policy</i>	436	2	Journal	1879-3258	0308-5961	GRB	423
<i>Technical Services Quarterly</i>	425	3	Journal	1555-3337	0731-7131	USA	96
<i>Information Wissenschaft Und Praxis</i>	427	4	Journal	1434-4653	1619-4292	DEU	117
<i>Journal of Enterprise Information Management</i>	367	1	Journal	1758-7409	1741-0398	GRB	358
<i>Journal of Global Information Management</i>	357	1	Journal	1533-7995	1062-7375	USA	351
<i>Publishing Research Quarterly</i>	372	3	Journal	1936-4792	1053-8801	USA	234
<i>Information Development</i>	352	2	Journal	1741-6469	0266-6669	GRB	320
<i>Journal of Information Knowledge Management</i>	354	3	Journal	0219-6492	1793-6926	USA	346
<i>Government Information Quarterly</i>	377	1	Journal	1872-9517	0740-624X	GRB	368
<i>Global Knowledge Memory and Communication</i>	331	2	Journal	2514-9350	2514-9342	GRB	328
<i>Knowledge Management Research Practice</i>	346	2	Journal	1477-8238	1477-8246	GRB	336
<i>Journal of The Australian Library And Information Association</i>	387	3	Journal	2475-0166	2475-0158	GRB	129
<i>Em Questao</i>	353	4	Journal	1808-5245	1807-8893	BRA	321

<i>Vine Journal of Information And Knowledge Management Systems</i>	311	2	Journal	1474-1032	2059-5891	GRB	310
<i>Zeitschrift Fur Bibliothekswesen Und Bibliographie</i>	360	4	Journal	1864-2950	0044-2380	DEU	90
<i>Journal of Library Administration</i>	324	3	Journal	1540-3564	0193-0826	USA	315
<i>Mis Quarterly</i>	335	1	Journal		0276-7783	USA	328
<i>Aslib Journal of Information Management</i>	304	3	Journal	1758-3748	2050-3806	GRB	296
<i>Learned Publishing</i>	330	1	Journal	1741-4857	0953-1513	GRB	251
<i>Bibliothek Forschung und Praxis</i>	351	4	Journal	1865-7648	0341-4183	DEU	274
<i>Turkish Librarianship</i>	298	4	Journal	2147-9682	1300-0039	TUR	153
<i>Aib Studi</i>	316	4	Journal	2239-6144	2280-9112	ITA	121
<i>Evidence Based Library and Information Practice</i>	310	3	Journal	1715-720X	1715-720X	CAN	186
<i>Journal of The Association For Information Systems Publications</i>	274	1	Journal	1558-3457	1536-9323	USA	235
<i>Electronic Library</i>	275	2	Journal	2304-6775		CHE	252
<i>European Journal of Information Systems</i>	290	2	Journal	1758-616X	0264-0473	GRB	285
<i>Desidoc Journal of Library Information Technology</i>	257	1	Journal	1476-9344	0960-085X	GRB	235
<i>Quantitative Science Studies</i>	275	3	Journal	0974-0643	0976-4658	IND	267
<i>Ethics and Information Technology</i>	227	1	Journal	2641-3337		USA	208
<i>Information Systems Journal</i>	231	2	Journal	1572-8439	1388-1957	NLD	222
<i>Revista Ibero Americana de Ciencia da Informacao</i>	253	1	Journal	1365-2575	1350-1917	GRB	210
<i>Cataloging Classification Quarterly</i>	255	4	Journal	1983-5213		BRA	241
<i>Health Information and Libraries Journal</i>	248	3	Journal	0163-9374	1544-4554	USA	192
<i>Law Library Journal</i>	230	2	Journal	1471-1842	1471-1834	GRB	194
<i>Library Management</i>	269	3	Journal	0023-9283	0023-9283	USA	63
<i>Information and Learning Sciences</i>	242	3	Journal	1758-7921	0143-5124	GRB	236
<i>Perspectivas Em Ciencia da Informacao</i>	202	2	Journal	1758-6909	2398-5348	GRB	193
<i>Ifla Journal International Federation of Library Associations</i>	246	4	Journal	1981-5344	1413-9936	BRA	223
<i>Serials Review</i>	210	3	Journal	0340-0352	1745-2651	GRB	193
<i>Scientific and Technical Information Processing</i>	245	4	Journal	1879-095X	0098-7913	GRB	176
<i>Journal of Management Information Systems</i>	238	4	Journal	1934-8118	0147-6882	USA	237
<i>Research Evaluation</i>	233	1	Journal	1557-928X	0742-1222	USA	201
<i>Portal Libraries and The Academy</i>	219	1	Journal	1471-5449	0958-2029	GRB	206
<i>Information Technology for Development</i>	229	2	Journal	1531-2542	1530-7131	USA	200
<i>Journal of Organizational And End User Computing</i>	209	2	Journal	1554-0170	0268-1102	GRB	185
<i>Journal of Scientometric Research</i>	200	1	Journal	1546-5012	1546-2234	USA	188
<i>Qualitative Quantitative Methods in Libraries</i>	231	3	Journal	2320-0057	2321-6654	IND	190
<i>Public Library Quarterly</i>	166	4	Journal	2241-1925		GRC	166
<i>Library Quarterly</i>	222	3	Journal	1541-1540	0161-6846	USA	177
<i>Encontros Bibli Revista Eletronica de Biblioteconomia E Ciencia da Informacao</i>	207	2	Journal	1549-652X	0024-2519	USA	108
<i>Data Technologies and Applications</i>	217	4	Journal		1518-2924	BRA	208
<i>Information Polity</i>	190	2	Journal	2514-9318	2514-9288	GRB	187
<i>Transforming Government People Process and Policy</i>	194	2	Journal	1875-8754	1570-1255	NLD	134
<i>Information Technology and Libraries</i>	166	2	Journal	1750-6166	1750-6174	GRB	161
<i>World Patent Information</i>	196	3	Journal	2163-5226	0730-9295	USA	129
	204	2	Journal	1874-690X	0172-2190	GRB	140

[Academic Endogamy in Library and Information Science Journals]

Knowledge Organization	205	3	Journal	0943-7444	DEU	177	
Information Discovery and Delivery	164	2	Journal	2398-6247	GRB	159	
Education for Information	173	1	Journal	1875-8649	0167-8329	NLD	130
Library Information Science Research	187	2	Journal	0740-8188	1873-1848	GRB	178
Digital Policy Regulation and Governance	182	2	Journal	2398-5046	2398-5038	GRB	154
Investigacion Bibliotecologica	195	3	Journal	2448-8321	0187-358X	MEX	190
Reference Services Review	184	3	Journal	2054-1716	0090-7324	GRB	160
Digital Library Perspectives	162	2	Journal	2054-1694	2059-5816	GRB	148
Revista General de Informacion y Documentacion	167	4	Journal	1988-2858	1132-1873	ESP	135
Library Trends	184	3	Journal	1559-0682	0024-2594	USA	159
Social Science Information sur les Sciences Sociales	159	2	Journal	1461-7412	0539-0184	GRB	146
Reference User Services Quarterly	240	3	Journal	1094-9054	2163-5242	USA	68
Informacao Sociedade Estudos	186	4	Journal	0104-0146	1809-4783	BRA	173
Collection Management	147	3	Journal	1545-2549	0146-2679	USA	121
Information Society	146	1	Journal	1087-6537	0197-2243	USA	110
Jlis It	168	4	Journal	2038-5366	2038-1026	ITA	155
Library Information History	159	4	Journal	1758-3489	1758-3497	GRB	37
Annals of Library and Information Studies	167	3	Journal	0975-2404	0972-5423	IND	146
Journal of Computer Mediated Communication	135	1	Journal	1083-6101		USA	124
Journal of Data and Information Science	140	2	Journal	2543-683X	2096-157X	POL	129
Atoz Novas Praticas em Informacao e Conhecimento	130	4	Journal	2237-826X		BRA	120
Data Base for Advances in Information Systems	150	2	Journal		0095-0033	USA	125
Bibliotecas Anales de Investigacion	139	4	Journal	0006-176X	1683-8947	CUB	125
Information Culture	132	2	Journal	2164-8034	2166-3033	USA	66
International Journal on Digital Libraries	138	2	Journal	1432-1300	1432-5012	DEU	125
Journal of Scholarly Publishing	154	1	Journal	1710-1166	1198-9742	CAN	86
Libri International Journal of Libraries and Information Studies	134	3	Journal	0024-2667	1865-8423	DEU	134
Informacios Tarsadalom	142	4	Journal		1587-8694	HUN	116
International Journal of Technology And Human Interaction	140	3	Journal	1548-3916	1548-3908	USA	129
Revista Espanola de Documentacion Cientifica	145	3	Journal	1988-4621	0210-0614	ESP	145
Insights the Uksg Journal	154	3	Journal	2048-7754		GRB	138
Journal of Web Librarianship	144	3	Journal	1932-2917	1932-2909	USA	52
South African Journal of Information Management	130	2	Journal	1560-683X	2078-1865	ZAF	129
Archival Science	124	2	Journal	1573-7500	1389-0166	NLD	111
Journal of Information Technology	128	2	Journal	1466-4437	0268-3962	GRB	97
Rdbci Revista Digital de Biblioteconomia e Ciencia da Informacao	104		Journal	1678-765X		BRA	99
Library Resources Technical Services	141	4	Journal	0024-2527	2159-9610	USA	69
Collnet Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management	122	3	Journal	2168-930X	0973-7766	IND	117
Transformação	125	4	Journal	2318-0889	0103-3786	BRA	120

Source: Web of Science. Data from the ISO3 Countries column has been normalized by the website: <https://country-code.cl/>. Data from the papers column are only original articles and review articles.