Bibliometric analysis of the scientific productivity of Káñina journal in different databases[1]

Análisis bibliométrico de la productividad científica de la revista Káñina en diferentes bases de datos

Ginette Sánchez Gutiérrez

Universidad de Costa Rica and Colegio de Profesionales en Psicología de Costa Rica. San José, Costa Rica.
ginette.sanchezgutierrez@ucr.ac.cr
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6424-4923

wejournalreview.com
2025 • V.1 • N.2

ISSN: 3066-4217

Recibido: 10/04/2025 | **Revisado:** 07/05/2025 | **Aceptado:** 02/06/2025 | **Publicado:** 30/06/2025

Cite: Sánchez Gutiérrez, G. (2025). Bibliometric analysis of the scientific productivity of Káñina journal in different databases. *We Journal Review*, *1*(2), 57-74. https://doi.org/10.38202/journal12.2

1. This article has a previous preprint published on Zenodo. It has not been published in another indexed journal. Sánchez Gutiérrez Ginette. (2022). Káñina Journal. Bibliometric indicators. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6487304

Abstract

This paper presents a descriptive bibliometric study of the performance of the Revista Káñina, Revista de Artes y Letras de la Universidad de Costa Rica, based on information collected from the databases where the journal is indexed, as well as standardized sources of scientometric data, the later to offer a contextualization of the scientific field. Data was collected from the following sources: UCRÍndex, Web of Science, Scielo, Redalyc, Biblat, BASE, Dialnet, Google Scholar, Google Analytics, MIAR and internal control of Káñina to obtain the indicators of citation, impact, international collaboration, main researchers of the field and the journal, downloads and views of the databases and information services. In the h index impact indicator, Káñina behaves similar to the rest of journals in tis disciplinary field. In visibility and downloads, according to Redalyc, Káñina has better scores in relation to the journals in its area. There is a need to evaluate scientific journals with more standardized indicators so they can be compared with their peers in other contexts.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Káñina, indexation, scientific publication, Universidad de Costa Rica.

Resumen

El presente trabajo presenta un estudio bibliométrico descriptivo del desempeño de la Revista Káñina, Revista de Artes y Letras de la Universidad de Costa Rica a partir de información recolectada de las bases de datos donde está indexada la revista, así como de fuentes normalizadas de datos cienciométricos de primer nivel, esto último para ofrecer una contextualización del ámbito científico. Se recopilaron datos de las siguientes fuentes: UCRÍndex, Incites, Web of Science, Scielo, Redalyc, Biblat, BASE, Dialnet, Google Scholar, Google Analytics, MIAR y control interno de Káñina para obtener distintas informaciones: sobre los indicadores de citación, impacto, colaboración internacional, endogamia editorial, principales investigadores del campo científico y de la revista, descargas y visualizaciones de las bases de datos y servicios de información. En los indicadores de impacto de índice h Káñina se comporta de forma similar al resto de revistas de su campo disciplinar. En visibilización y descargas según Redalyc sobrepasa a las revistas de su área. Falta alcanzar una evaluación de revistas científicas con indicadores más estandarizados para poder compararlas con sus pares en otros contextos.

Palabras clave: bibliometría, Revista Káñina, indexación, publicación científica, Universidad de Costa Rica.

Introduction

Bibliometric studies have significantly contributed to analyzing the productivity and quality of indexed journals (Paz Enrique et al., 2018, 2022a). The increasing number of indexed scientific journals aligns with a science ideology that prioritizes evidence, as highlighted by various authors (Paz et al., 2018, 2021, 2022a; Paz Enrique & Martínez Massip, 2020). This approach consequently favors the publication of scientific articles and the evaluation of indexed journals' scientific output (Ronda-Pupo, 2021). In Latin America, there has been a recent surge in indexed scientific journals, driven by the belief that "what is not published does not exist." However, Latin America's global contribution remains nascent. González-Parias et al. (2022) underscore this point in their bibliometric study on general scientific production in Latin America. Their research, which analyzed data from Scopus and Scimago for indexed journals between 2010 and 2021, indicates:

Globally, Latin America's contribution to scientific output remains limited. Although it ranks fourth, its 3.39% share at the close of the analysis period indicates that its involvement in the publication of scientific content is still in its nascent stages (p. 10). This contrasts sharply with the combined participation of Europe and North America, which ranged between 82% and 87% during the same study period. Europe consistently led, accounting for 44.1% of publications in 2010 and increasing to 56.3% by 2021. North America, conversely, saw its share decrease from 42.8% in 2010 to 25.5% in 2021 (p. 9).

However, as highlighted in the study by González-Parias et al. (2022), the presence of Latin American research in mainstream databases such as Scopus remains limited, despite showing an upward trend. This scarcity is primarily attributed to the continued dominance of English-language journals originating from Europe, the United States, and other developed nations. González-Parias et al. (2022, p. 6) found that the Latin American countries exhibiting the most significant growth in the number of documents indexed in Scopus are Ecuador (30.3%), Peru (20.5%), and Colombia (13.3%), followed by Costa Rica and Chile (10.8%).

"By 2021, the region had 932 journals indexed in Scimago; a review of 2010 data (655) reveals a total growth of 42% during the analyzed period" (González-Parias et al., 2022, p. 6).

Within this context, Paz Enrique et al. (2021) propose the existence of an emancipatory scientific movement in Latin America, aiming to position the region within the international scientific community. In this regard, they state:

"More developed countries guide, direct, and administer scientific activity, encompassing both research and publications. As an alternative, the creation and strengthening of alliances within the Region will allow for breaking the hegemony of science" (p. 77).

In response to this, Latin America has witnessed the proliferation of its own indexing and evaluation systems and scientific networks. These include the Regional Online Information System for Scientific Journals of Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal (LATINDEX) and the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO). Additionally, the Network of Scientific Journals of Latin America and the Caribbean (RedALyC), the SAI guide (Argentine Information Society), LA Referencia, and the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO) contribute to a robust network of journals in the region (Paz Enrique et al., 2021).

These emancipatory initiatives, often in contrast to mainstream databases that prioritize Anglo-Saxon publications in English, primarily aim to position regional research

produced in Spanish and Portuguese. This is not to the detriment of publishing in English, French, or other languages. This division between mainstream databases, which cater to developed countries, and Latin American databases, has a long-standing geopolitical background (Paz Enrique et al., 2018, 2021). As Paz Enrique et al. (2021, p. 74) state, "Neoliberal globalization in journal circulation has generated high levels of inequality. Production is concentrated in editorial oligopolies, which operate in central countries and in English, while LATAM's global participation is insignificant".

Furthermore, editorial endogamy is a key quality indicator in the editorial management of a scientific journal (Domínguez-Omonte, 2019). While there's no standardized criterion for an ideal percentage of endogamy, several authors suggest it should be around 20-25%. This implies that a lower percentage of endogamy signifies higher quality and prestige for a scientific journal (Lozano-Lorca et al., 2021; Paz Enrique et al., 2022b). Editorial endogamy refers to the practice of publishing articles authored by members of the journal's editorial or scientific board, or those highly cited in the references of published articles (Paz Enrique et al., 2022b). The classification developed by these authors categorizes an editorial endogamy index from 0 to 0.19 as null, 0.2 to 0.39 as low, 0.4 to 0.59 as low to medium, 0.6 to 0.79 as medium-high, and 0.8 to 1 as high. The calculation formula used is IE=ΣAE/TA, where: IE – endogamy index, AE – endogamous articles, and TA – total articles (Paz Enrique et al., 2021, p. 135).

This descriptive bibliometric study stems from a need to highlight areas for quality improvement in the ongoing work of Revista Káñina, a journal of Arts and Letters from the University of Costa Rica (UCR). Revista Káñina is a continuous, open-access, quarterly publication with an ISSN (print) of 0378-0473 and an eISSN of 2215-2636. Established in 1977, it is the UCR's Arts and Letters journal and one of the institution's longest-running academic scientific journals.

Currently, Káñina is the only journal in its subject area that remains active at the institution. It publishes scholarly articles and essays covering topics in Literature, Philology, Linguistics, Arts, and metatheory of art. Káñina was published in print from its inception until 2017. However, the journal began its journey toward digitization in 2004, with articles from the print version being preserved as PDF files. In 2012, Káñina gained its own website, created using the Open Journal System (OJS) manager, and became part of the University of Costa Rica's journal portal. Since then, Káñina has been accessible online via the link: https://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/kanina.

From 2004 onwards, Káñina published two issues per year (January-June and July-December), along with occasional extraordinary thematic issues. In 2018, the Editorial Committee decided to increase its publication frequency to three issues per year, shifting to a quarterly schedule (January-April, May-August, September-December). This change meant discontinuing the system of two ordinary issues plus occasional extraordinary ones, reorganizing the publication into three regular quarterly issues. As of 2020, Káñina transitioned to continuous publication, though it still organizes its content into three annual volumes (January-April, May-August, September-December). Thus, Káñina is an indexed, open-access, peer-reviewed scientific journal utilizing a double-blind review system. The University of Costa Rica serves as its publishing entity.

In general, the journals published by the University of Costa Rica have steadily improved their editorial management processes. This is evident in the most recent UCRÍndex evaluations, an internal system created by the institution to annually assess quality and growth. Káñina specifically ascended from 23rd place in the 2020-2021 ranking to 9th in 2021-2022, 6th in 2022-2023, 4th in 2023-2024, and ultimately reached 1st place in 2024-2025. Furthermore, the Vice-Rectory of Research reported that 76% of the university's journals have improved their positions in the institutional ranking (personal communication, Vice-Rectory of Research, 2024).

Overall, out of the 48 scientific journals at the University of Costa Rica, very few are indexed in Web of Science or Scopus (fewer than 10). This means that the vast majority are not indexed in specialized citation impact databases but are present in Latin American and Ibero-American databases (UCR index, personal communication, Vice-Rectory of Research, 2023).

Given this panorama, the present study aims to systematize data from some of Káñina journal's most important bibliometric indicators. This will allow for an analysis of its overall situation, clarifying its strengths, and identifying areas for improvement in the coming years.

Materials and Methods

Methodology

This descriptive bibliometric study systematically analyzed performance indicators for the journal Káñina over recent years. These indicators were sourced from databases where the journal is indexed, from mainstream databases that provided relevant information, and from the University of Costa Rica's internal database and the UCRÍndex of the Vice-Rectory of Research.

The information is presented along two primary axes. First, we provide a contextualization of the journal within its main research areas (Philology, Linguistics, Literature, Art), including information on relevant journals in English and Spanish within these fields and prominent Spanish-speaking

researchers. Second, we present the most significant indicators concerning the journal's periodicity, thematic scope, recent editorial management, editorial endogamy index over the past decade, most cited researchers, and citation, download, and visibility metrics.

Following the presentation of these results, a theoretical analysis is conducted, which also integrates the journal's operational realities and management experience.

Data sources:

Data for this descriptive bibliometric study were extracted from the following sources:

- UCRÍndex (data from Káñina rating indicators and UCR journals until 2024).
- Base (data of Káñina articles in that base until 2024)
- InCites (Category Normalized Citation Impact and Journal Normalized Citation Impact data from Káñina and general information on journals and researchers in the area in Scopus, 2017-2022 range).
- Latindex (data on Káñina's criteria met until 2024)
- Dialnet (data of journals and researchers of the disciplinary area until 2024)
- Scielo (visibility and access data of Káñina available until 2024)
- Google Scholar (h-index of Káñina until 2025)
- Redalyc (Káñina downloads, visibility and collaboration percentage data available until 2022)
- Publish or Perish (processing of Káñina researcher data taken from Google Scholar)
- Biblat (Káñina metadata quality data 2025)
- Google Analytics (Káñina visibility data until 2025)
- MIAR (Káñina composite secondary dissemination index available until 2021)
- Káñina internal control until 2024

Data processing involved three distinct methods. Initially, it was tabulated and processed within Microsoft Excel following the conversion of CSV files extracted from the relevant databases. Subsequently, existing figures for download and access metrics, predominantly from the Scielo and Redalyc databases, were incorporated. Lastly, information obtained from Google Scholar underwent systematization and refinement utilizing Publish or Perish. Due to heterogeneous data availability, processing was contingent upon the information obtainable from each source. Consequently, certain datasets are current up to 2022, while others encompass data extending to the present date. This temporal differentiation is explicitly noted in each corresponding table or figure.

Results

This descriptive bibliometric study presents data and indicators for Káñina, Revista de Artes y Letras de la Universidad de Costa Rica. As previously mentioned, this is a continuous publication organized on a quarterly basis and committed to open access. To contextualize Káñina's general position within its immediate scientific landscape, its standing and breakdown within UCRíndex are presented first.

UCRíndex: Institutional Rating of Journals at the University of Costa Rica

UCRíndex is an index created by the University of Costa Rica to assess the quality of the institution's academic journals. Its initial version was designed after consulting existing literature on scientific communication and studying other similar initiatives, such as Publindex-Colombia, the Index of Mexican Journals, the Core of Argentine Journals (Núcleo Básico de Revistas Argentinas), Qualis from Brazil, and DICE from Spain.

Following its design, a pilot test was conducted on the scientific journals of the University of Costa Rica. Surveys and meetings with journal editors and directors were also held to adjust the measurement criteria to the realities of the journals in terms of their economic and human resources.

Currently, the indicators have been refined in a fifth version, as explained in Table 1.

Káñina journal in UCRÍndex, period 2018-2024

The most recent rating in the UCRÍndex is presented in table 2.

Thematic coverage

The journal's thematic coverage can be viewed on its website by means of the following word cloud (Figure 1).

The Redalyc database also presents a word cloud for the journal, as shown in Figure 2.

As seen in both word clouds, the keywords Costa Rican literature, lexicography, Costa Rica, Costa Rican poetry, poetry, and parody are reiterated. Although there are some specific differences, the journal's core thematic focus remains consistent.

Indices and Databases

Káñina is indexed in:

- Scielo https://www.scielo.sa.cr/scielo.php?script=sci_serial&pid=2215-2636&lng=es&nrm=iso
- Redalyc https://www.redalyc.org/revista.oa?id=442&tipo=indicadores

Table 1.
Weighting of UCRÍndex indicators and reagents

Indicator and reagent	Weighting
Editorial Management 1/3	
Mention of the months of publication according to the periodicity of the journal:	0.110
Number of articles published	0.110
Compliance with the periodicity	0.265
International editorial committee	0.140
External reviewers	0.265
Language diversity	0.110
Visibility 1/3	
International authors	0.130
Rigorous selective indexes	0.600
Moderately rigorous indexes	0.130
Low rigorous indexes	0.070
Non-selective indexes	0.070
Content 1/3	
Evaluation guide for refereeing	0.170
List of journal evaluators	0.075
Evaluation procedure	0.170
Originality requirement	0.170
Use and application of an international standard for bibliographic references	0.075
Code of ethics	0.170
Plagiarism detection system.	0.170

Note: UCRÍndex https://ucrindex.ucr.ac.cr/sistema-de-evaluacion-de-revistas/

Table 2.
Káñina rating in the UCRÍndex 2018-2024

	Editorial Management	Visibility	Content	Total
2024	1	1	1	100
2023	1	0.87	1	95.67
2022	0.735	0.93	1	88.83
2021	0.735	0.8	1	84.5
2020	0.66	0.6	0.76	66
2019	0	0	0	0
2018	0.4	0.2	0.68	42.7

Note: This rating places Káñina currently in ranking 1 of the UCRindex. Out of a total of 48 journals. No evaluation was requested in 2019.

Figure 1.
Káñina Journal's topic cloud.

Note: https://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/kanina

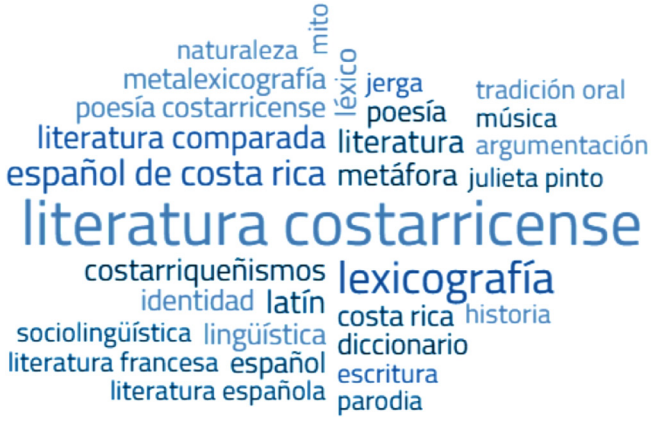

Figure 2.
Word cloud for the journal Káñina in the Redalyc database.

Note: https://www.redalyc.org/revista.oa?id=442&tipo=coleccion

- DOAJ https://www.doaj.org/
- Erih Plus https://kanalregister.hkdir.no/publisering-skanaler/erihplus/periodical/info.action?id=480687

It also appears in the following databases and directories:

- Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) https://mjl.clarivate.com/home
- Academic Search Premier https://www.ebscohost.com/titleLists/aph-journals.htm
- BASE (Bielefeld Academic Search Engine) https://www.base-search.net/Search/Results?type=all&lookfor=K%C3%A1%C3%B1ina&ling=1&oaboost=1&name=&thes=&refid=dcreses&newsearch=1
- Clase (Citas Latinoamericanas en Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades)
- Dialnet https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/revista?codigo=28495
- Biblat Latinoamericana https://biblat.unam.mx/es/buscar/revista/kanina
- HAPI (Hispanic American Periodicals Index) http://hapi.ucla.edu/journal/detail/277
- MLA international bibliography https://www.mla.org/
- Fuente Académica Plus https://www.ebscohost.com/titleLists/fap-coverage.htm
- Latindex-Catálogo y Directorio https://www.latindex.org/latindex/
- MIAR https://miar.ub.edu/issn/0378-0473
- REDIB Red Iberoamericana de Innovación y Conocimiento Científico https://redib.org/Record/oai_revista1192-k%C3%A1%C3%B1ina-revista-de-artes-y-letras
- Sherpa/Romeo https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/id/publication/23570

Publication Frequency

The journal's publication frequency has changed throughout its history, initially being a biannual journal and becoming quarterly starting in 2018. Subsequently, since 2020, it has adopted a continuous quarterly publication model.

Below, you'll find a comparison of the issues published on the journal's official website versus those on Redalyc and Scielo.

Table 3.
Comparison of issues published on the journal's website, Redalyc and Scielo (2005-2024)

Year	Web Káñina	Redalyc	Scielo
2024	48(1) 48(2) 48(3)	48(1)	48(1) 48(2)
2023	47(1) 47(2) 47(3)	47(1) 47(2) 47(3)	47(1) 47(2) 47(3)
2022	46(1) 46(2) 46(3)	46(1) 46(2) 46(3)	46(1) 46(2) 46(3)
2021	45(1) 45(2) 45(3)	45(1) 45(2) 45(3)	45(1) 45(2)
2020	44(1) 44(2) 44(3)	44(1) 44(2) 44(3)	44(1) 44(2) 44(3)
2019	43(1) 43(2) 43(3)	43(1) 43(2) 43(3)	43(1) 43(2) 43(3)
2018	42(1) 42(2) 42(3)	42(1) 42(2)	42(1) 42(2)
2017	41(1) 41(2) 41(3 Special)	41(1) 41(2)	41(1) 41(2)
2016	40(1) 40(2) 40(3 extraordinary)	40(1) 40(2) 40(s1)	40(1) 40(2) suppl. 1
2015	39(1) 39(2) 39(3 extraordinary)	XXXIX(1) XXXIX(2) Special XXXIX	-
2014	38(1) 38(2) 38(Special)	XXXVIII(1) XXXVIII(2) Special. XXXVIII	-
2013	37(1) 37(2)	XXXVII(1) XXXVII (2)	-
2012	36(1) 36 (2) 36(Special) 36(Extraordinary)	XXXVI(1) XXXVI(2) Special XXXVI Special XXXVI	-
2011	35(1) 35(2)	XXXV(1) XXXV(2)	-
2010	34(1) 34 (2)	XXXIV(1) XXXIV (2)	-
2009	33(1) 33 (2) 33(3 Special) 33(4 Special)	XXXIII(1) XXXIII (2) Special XXXIII	-
2008	32(1) 32 (2)	XXXII(1) XXXII (2)	-
2007	31(1) 31 (2)	XXXI(1) XXXI (2)	-
2006	30(1) 30 (2)	XXX(1) XXXI (2)	-
2005	29(1) 29 (2) 29(3 Special)	XXIX(1) XXXI (2) XXIX (Special)	-

There isn't complete uniformity in the numbering before 2017. The official website includes extraordinary and special issues that weren't part of the regular biannual frequency. This lack of uniformity led the Editorial Committee to decide to switch to quarterly publication and discontinue special issues. In 2017 and 2018, a special issue (41(3)) and a monographic issue (42(3)) were published, but these were not considered for indexing and are therefore not included in Redalyc or Scielo.

Contextualization within the scientific field

InCites, Web of Science

To contextualize the scientific area in which Revista Káñina operates—namely, Language, Linguistics, Literature, and Art—a search was conducted in Web of Science (WoS). This was done to understand its international parameters for citations, impact, and percentage of international collaboration. As shown in Table 4, the Language and Linguistics area has the most citations. Generally, these areas exhibit average impact indicators and a low percentage of international collaboration. (Table 4.)

Additionally, the top 5 journals in these areas were found in WoS, all of which are in English. For these Q1 journals, their CNCI impact is higher than the average for their research area. They also have a higher percentage of international collaboration (Table 5). Another notable aspect is the high percentages of cited documents (ranging between 55% and 90%) (Table 5.).

Dialnet (IDR) Dialnet Index of Journals

Now, given that Káñina is a Spanish-language journal, it's important to contextualize it within the Spanish-speaking scientific community and among other Spanish-language journals. To do this, we conducted research using Dialnet, a highly significant bibliographic portal for the Hispanic scientific community, created at the University of La Rioja. We obtained a list of the most prestigious journals according to Dialnet Metrics and its IDR (Dialnet Journal Index). (Table 6.

In addition, a list was obtained of the most cited researchers in this database, in areas similar to those of Káñina. (Table 7.)

As can be seen in Table 7, some researchers are from both areas Philology and Linguistics. The index h 23 is the highest in these areas corresponding to the researcher Dijk, Teun A. van. This index is obtained from his total citations. Researchers in the area of Art present a lower h-index, with 12 being the highest.

Most cited Káñina researchers in Google Scholar

Table 8 shows the most cited researchers in Káñina, taking the total number of publications counted in Google Scholar and processed in Publish or Perish. In this sense, Neil J Anderson has an h-index of 20 as he is the most prolific researcher of those who have published in Káñina.

Table 4.
Citation, Impact, and International Collaboration Indicators by Thematic Area According to Web of Science, 2017-2021 Period

Thematic Area	WoS Docs	Times cited	% Docs cited	CNCI	JNCI	% International collaboration
Language and Linguistics	62634	74875	31.13	1.07	0.76	9.37
Literature	44100	12530	13.61	1.06	0.63	1.71
Art	36125	16101	13.59	1.14	0.6	3.54

Note: Own elaboration from data of InCites. CNCI: Category Normalized Citation Impact, JNCI: Journal Normalized Citation Impact.

Table 5.
Top 5 in Q1 in the areas of Language, Literature, Linguistics and Arts in WoS, period 2017-2022.

Thematic Area	WoS Docs	Times cited	% Docs cited	CNCI	JNCI	% International collaboration
Language and Linguistics	62634	74875	31.13	1.07	0.76	9.37
Literature	44100	12530	13.61	1.06	0.63	1.71
Art	36125	16101	13.59	1.14	0.6	3.54

Note: InCites. CNCI: Category Normalized Citation Impact, JNCI: Journal Normalized Citation Impact.

Table 6.
Top 5 Journals in C1 of the Philology, Art, and Linguistics Area

Percentile	Ranking	Journal	Impact 5 years	Articles	Citations
		Philology			
P99	1	Ocnos Revista de estudios sobre lectura	0.980	100	98
P99	2	Investigaciones Sobre Lectura	0.849	53	45
P98	3	Catalan Journal of Linguistics	0.625	48	30
P98	4	Porta Linguarum revista internacional de didáctica de las lenguas extranjeras	0.564	163	92
P98	5	VIAL. Vigo international journal of applied linguistics	0.517	29	15
		Arts			
P99	1	Revista Electrónica Complutense de Investigación en Educación Musical	0.542	48	26
P97	2	Arte, individuo y sociedad	0.415	205	85
P96	3	Revista Electrónica de LEEME	0.289	45	13
P95	4	Con A de admiración	0.273	44	12
P94	5	On the W@terfront	0.247	85	21
		Linguistics			
P99	1	Catalan Journal of Linguistics	0.625	48	30
P96	2	Porta Linguarum revista internacional de didáctica de las lenguas extranjeras	0.564	163	92
P95	3	VIAL. Vigo international journal of applied linguistics	0.517	29	15
P93	4	Círculo de lingüística aplicada a la comunicación	0.444	268	119
P92	5	Revista de lingüística y lenguas aplicadas	0.407	54	22

Note: Taken from Dialnet. Total number of journals in Philology 325. Total number of journals in Arts 132, co-authorship index 1.25. Total Linguistics journals 72, co-authorship index 1.41.

Table 7.
Most cited researchers in the areas of Philology, Arts and Linguistics in Dialnet.

Name	Institution	Area	Publications	Citation scope	Total citations	H-index
		Philologies				
Dijk, Teun A. van	Universitat Pompeu Fabra	Translation and Intepretation	67	459	2071	23
Cassany, Daniel	Universitat Pompeu Fabra	Didactics of language and literature	180	567	1494	17
Briz Gómez, Antonio	Universitat de València	Spanish Language	108	830	1118	15
Fuentes Rodríguez, Catalina	Universidad de Sevilla	Spanish Language	179	882	1045	16
Areyano Ayuso, Ignacio	Universidad de Navarra	Spanish Literature	423	765	856	12
Arts						
Fontal Merillas, Olaia	Universidad de Valladolid	Didactics of Plastic Expression	144	94	670	12

(Continue)

Name	Institution	Area	Publications	Citation scope	Total citations	H-index
Trias Sagnier, Eugenio	Universitat Pompeu Fabra	Aesthetics and Theory of the Arts	149	55	449	10
Marías Franco, Fernando	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	History of Art	285	241	439	9
Valdivieso González, Enrique	Universidad de Sevilla	History of Art	178	146	303	9
Yarza Luaces, Joaquín	Universitat de Barcelona	History of Art	178	104	293	7
Linguistics						
Dijk, Teun A. van	Universitat Pompeu Fabra	Translation and Intepretation	67	459	2071	23
Briz Gómez, Antonio	Universitat de València	Spanish Language	108	830	1118	15
Fuentes Rodríguez, Catalina	Universidad de Sevilla	Spanish Language	179	882	1045	16
Portolés Lázaro, José	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	Spanish Language	71	539	728	10
Areyano Ayuso, Ignacio	Universidad de Navarra	Spanish Literature	423	765	$856.00	12

Tabla 8.
Most cited Káñina researchers in Google Scholar (period 2005-2025)

Name	Cites	Cites per year	h index (researcher)
Neil J Anderson	3197	159.7	20
Carlos Sánchez Avendaño	722	36.1	15
Anette Calvo Shadid	228	13.4	8
Josefina Prado Aragonés	215	10.7	8
Ignacio Ahumada Lara	237	11.75	7

Note: Google Scholar and Publish or Perish.

Management of Internal and External Articles

This section details Káñina's editorial management concerning articles and documents published in recent years.

As shown in Table 9, the publication of articles from internal sources has gradually decreased since 2014, which has enhanced the quality of Káñina's editorial management.

Regarding 2021, a total of 63 articles were received; 20 were rejected, and 8 were abandoned by the authors after the review decision was issued. In this regard, there was a rejection rate of 38.4%, not considering the abandoned articles. In 2022, a total of 38 articles were received; 19 were published along with one review, 12 were rejected, and 7 were abandoned. The rejection rate was 38.7%. In 2023, a total of 53 articles were received; 25 were published, 9 were rejected, and 18 were abandoned after a decision for major changes and re-evaluation. The rejection rate was 17%, largely due to abandonment after the review decision.

International collaboration

Redalyc provides general data based on its collection of articles from an extended period, 2005-2022. For Káñina, it indicates 6.9% of articles with external co-authorship (43

Table 9.
Number of published papers and editorial endogamy index 2014-2024

Years	Number of articles and published documents	Documents with the participation of the institution's authors	Editorial endogamy index	Classification
2014	54	37	0.685	Medium High
2015	51	35	0.686	Medium High
2016	61	40	0.655	Medium High
2017	40	33	0.825	High
2018	52	31	0.596	Low to medium
2019	25	12	0.48	Low to medium
2020	28	12	0.428	Low to medium
2021	34	15	0.441	Low to medium
2022	22	6	0.272	Low
2023	27	6	0.222	Low
2024	30	10	0.33	Low

Note: Own elaboration, based on Paz-Enrique et al.'s (2022) classification

articles) and 22.7% external articles (141), based on the total articles included in its database (620 articles from 2005-2022). No data on the percentage of international collaboration for Káñina was found in InCites. It's worth noting that Káñina has not been characterized by publishing co-authored works; individual text production appears to be a common practice within its discipline.

Káñina Journal Citations

This section presents Revista Káñina's citation data from Google Scholar, Scielo, Dimensions, and InCites.

Citations in Google Scholar

Google Scholar is a Google data repository that collects academic texts from indexed journals, books, and other sources. In this sense, it's more comprehensive than networks and databases exclusively for scientific journals. Its main bibliometric indicator, the h-index, is a widely used and freely accessible citation impact indicator. Table 10 shows Káñina's citation data in this information resource.

Citations in Dimensions

As of December 2024, 99 citations were found for Káñina out of a total of 375 documents in Dimensions. It's important to note that Dimensions pulls citation information from ESCI, but only from 2021 onwards, which is when Káñina first appeared in that database.

Table 10.
Káñina Journal citations in Google Scholar

	Total	From 2020
Cites	2701	1307
2701	22	15
H Index	77	31
i10 Index	77	31

Note: Google Scholar (2025)

Citations in Scielo

Figure 3 presents Scielo data on the journal's citations from 2016 to 2023.

As can be seen in figure 4, there is a significant gap between the citations that Káñina makes versus those it receives.

Figure 5 shows a decrease in documents in Scielo since 2016. This is because more national articles were published previously, which increased the total number of documents. Currently, a larger number of international articles and fewer articles by national authors are published. This has reduced editorial endogamy but also the number of articles published per year. Of the total 260 documents hosted in

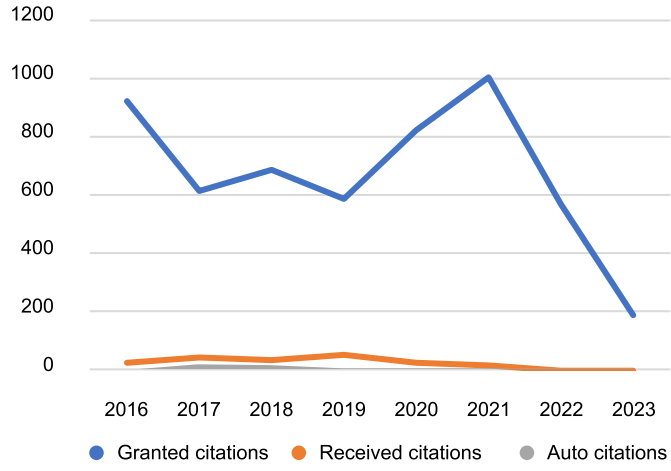

Figure 3.
Citations in Scielo (2016-2023).

Note: Scielo (2025).

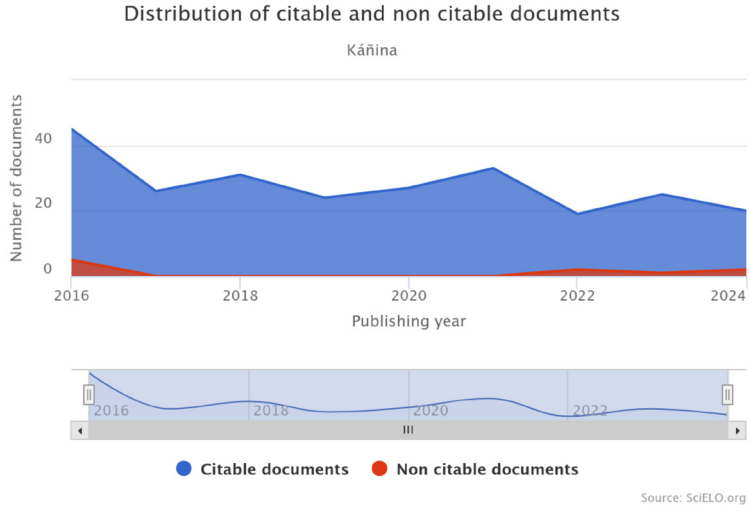

Figure 4.
Citables and no citables documentos per years (2016-2024).

Note: Scielo (2025). https://analytics.scielo.org/w/accesses?journal=2215-2636&collection=cri

Scielo, 249 are research articles peer-reviewed by external experts, while the rest are literary creation texts or reviews generally evaluated by internal peers.

Citations in Incites

The data obtained for the period 2010-2022 are presented, even though Káñina is not indexed in Scopus but is present in ESCI. (Table 11.)

Metadata quality

This information was obtained from Biblat through its recent incorporation of Metametrics. Analyzing the last three issues of Káñina (48 3, 2024; 49 1, 2025; and the most recent, still open, 49 2 2025), 92.3% metadata sufficiency and consistency and 90% indexable content were found.

For the year 2024, across the three issues, there was 99.49% metadata sufficiency and consistency and 100% indexable content (Source: https://biblat.unam.mx/es/metametrics).

Visibility and downloads

Table 12 provides a breakdown of articles displayed across various sources where Revista Káñina appears. The differing article counts in each database's collection relate to the journal's years of indexing and the databases' efficiency in keeping records updated. For instance, in the case of Dimensions, the incorporation of articles only began in 2021.

Table 11.
Citation data of Káñina in Incites (2010-2022)

Year of Publication	WoS Documents	Times Cited	% Docs cited	Category Normalized Citation Impact (CNCI)	Journal Normalized Citation Impact (JNCI)	% International Collaborations
2010	34	1	2.94	0.013	0.94	NA
2011	31	1	3.22	0.015	0.87	NA
2012	94	5	5.31	0.03	0.98	NA
2013	31	0	0	0	0	NA
2014	62	5	4.83	0.06	0.77	NA
2015	54	4	5.55	0.06	0.92	NA
2016	64	3	4.68	0.05	0.9	NA
2017	37	2	5.40	0.07	1	NA
2018	51	4	7.84	0.15	0.98	NA
2019	46	1	2.17	0.06	0.52	NA
2020	27	0	0	0	0	NA
2021	30	0	0	0	0	NA
2022	1	0	0	0	0	NA

NA Not applicable

Tabla 12.
Breakdown of articles in different sources and databases

Source	Displayed articles	Format
Scielo	260 (from 2016)	Pdf, xml
Redalyc	620	Pdf, html, epub, visor, móvil
DOAJ	884	Abstract, Doi
Biblat	716 (from 1989 to 2014)	Link to journal website
BASE	2599	Link to journal website
Dimensions	375	Metadata, pdf
Google Scholar	600 aprox	pdf

SCIELO

Scielo (Scientific Electronic Library Online) is a database of scientific journals in the field of health in Latin America that functions as a cooperative network of scientific information. The Scielo database provides data on accesses, downloads and visibility in a variable range of years.

As shown in Figure 3 on 03/1/2021 the highest value is 15444 downloads, of which 10176 are in html format, 4958 in pdf format. No update of this data was found in subsequent years.

REDALYC

Redalyc, the Network of Scientific Journals of Latin America and the Caribbean, is a project spearheaded by the Autonomous National University of Mexico (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México). It compiles and indexes 756,100 articles from 1,474 online journals across various scientific fields. Within the Redalyc database, under the "Language and Literature" category, Káñina boasts a collection of 596 scientific articles. This database also indicates that Káñina's publications originate from 24 countries and 96 institutions.

Regarding downloads, Káñina is positioned in the 4th decile of downloads (on a scale of 1 to 10). The following figures illustrate the download indicators.

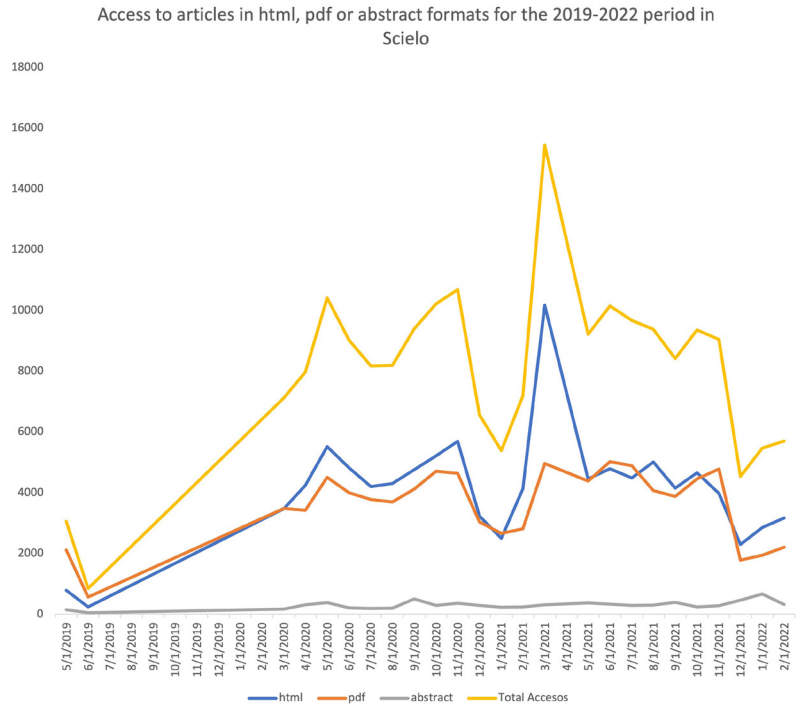

Figure 5.
Access to Káñina articles in Scielo, in its different formats from May 2019 to January 2022.
Note: Own elaboration, based on Scielo data.

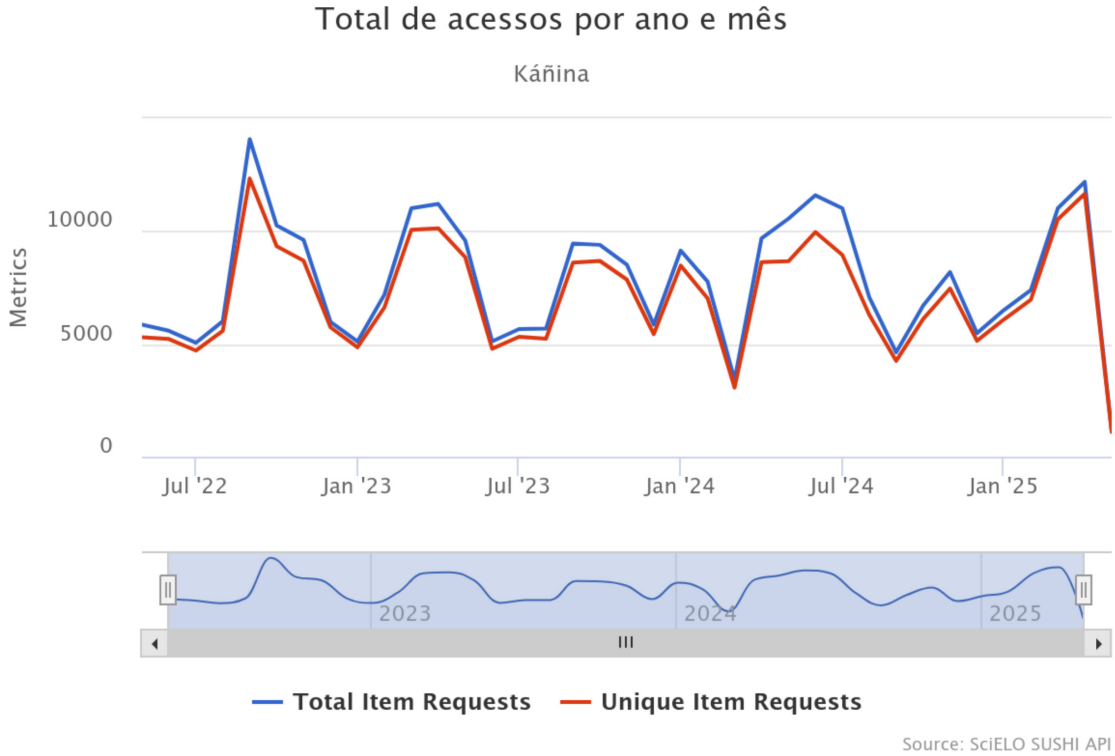

Figure 6.
Access in Scielo per months and years (2022-2025).
Note: Scielo (2025).

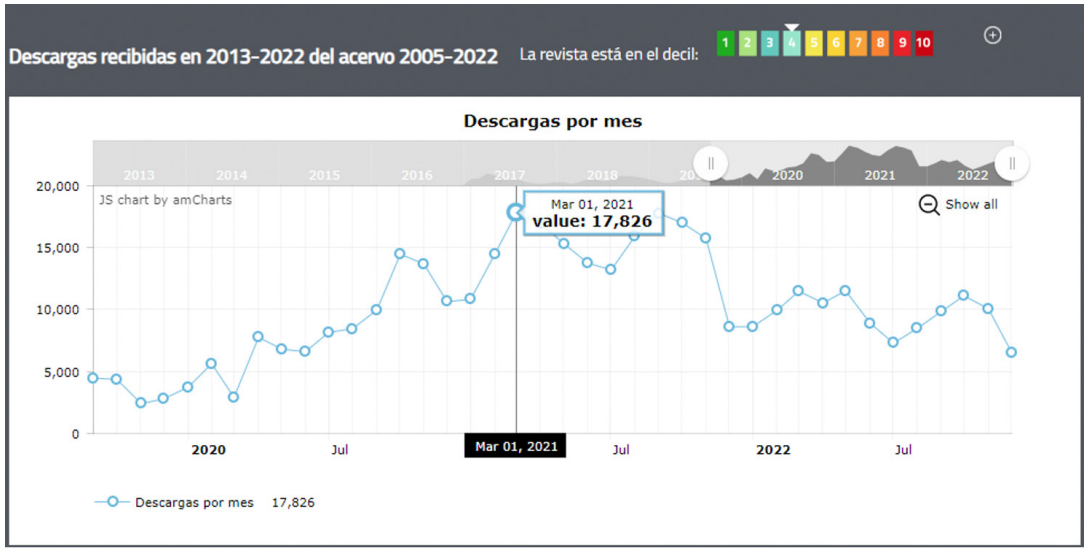

Figure 7.
Dowloads received in Redalyc, period 2005-2022.
Note: Redalyc (2025).

Figure 7 illustrates a gradual increase in downloads, with 2021 marking the highest peak at 17,826 downloads. Redalyc also provides a comparative graph (see Figure 8) showing the journal's standing relative to its subject area and all other journals within the database. Káñina has demonstrated growth in its download figures, surpassing the average for its subject area and the overall collection of Redalyc journals. A significant peak occurred in October 2021, with 16,984 downloads. (Figure 8.)

Google Analytics

Google Analytics is a general altmetric service from the Google platform, linked to a Gmail account. It primarily provides download and viewership data and is widely used in both the commercial and scientific fields as a source of visualization data. Within Google Analytics, Káñina's profile displays very recent visualization data. For example, Figure 9 shows visiting users over a 7-day period (May 5th to May

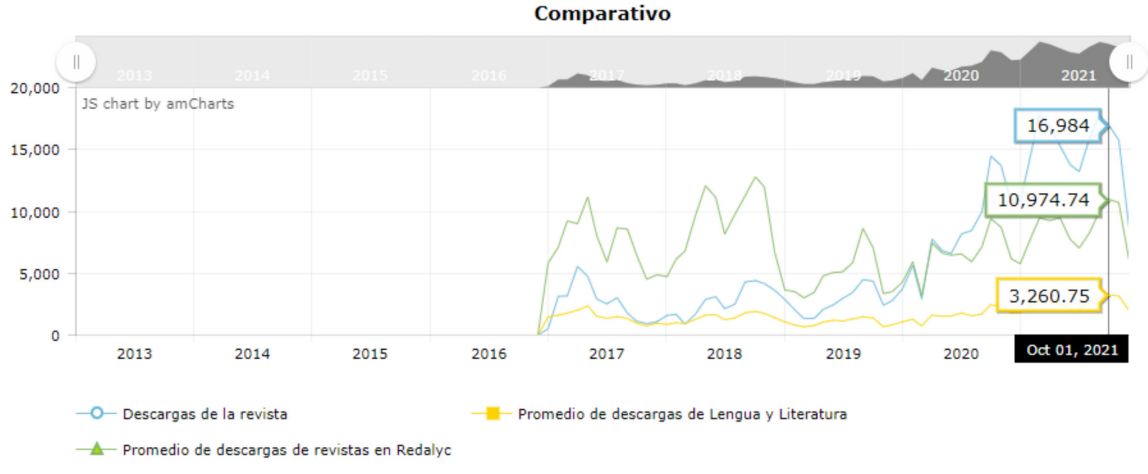

Figure 8.
Comparison of the journal's downloads with the average downloads of Language and Literature and of the journals in Redalyc, period 2013-2021.
Note: Redalyc (2025).

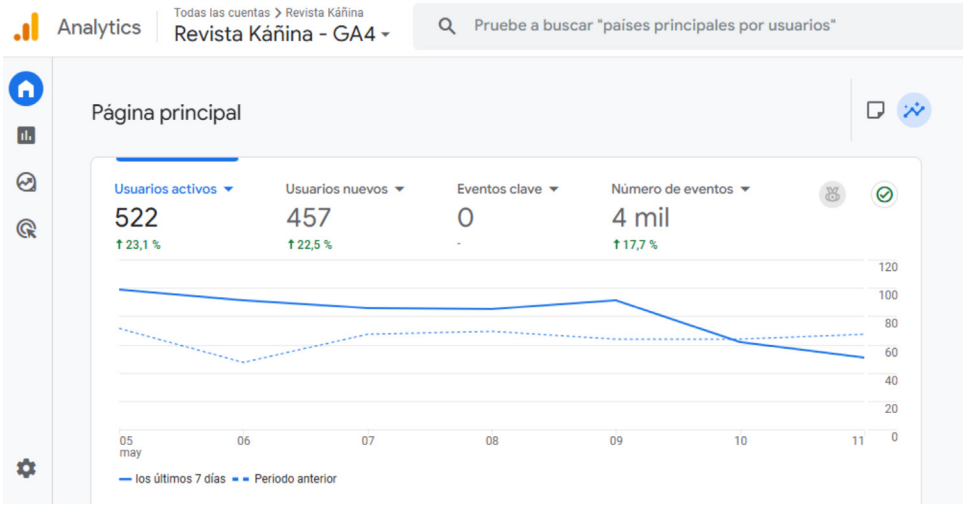

Figure 9.
User views in 7 days of the Káñina journal site.
Note: Google Analytics, accessed May 12, 2025

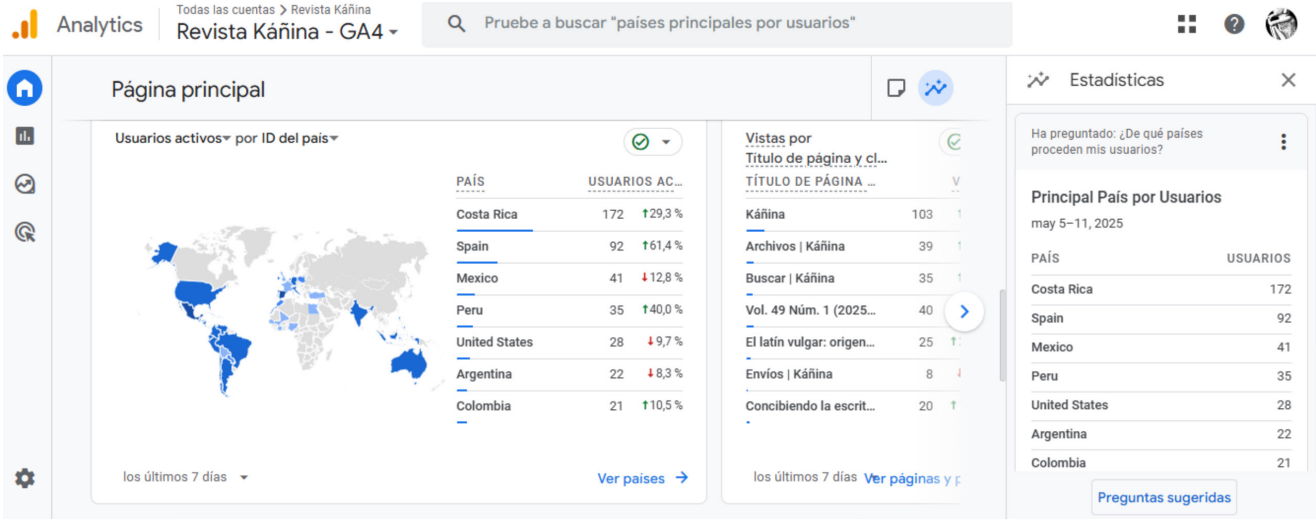

Figure 10.
Top countries that accessed the Káñina site in 7 days.
Note: Google Analytics, accessed May 12, 2025.

11th, 2025). As the figure illustrates, there were 522 users, with 12.5% being returning users and 87.5% being new users.

As can be seen in Figure 10, the main countries visited were Costa Rica, followed by Spain and Mexico, all Spanish-speaking countries. Mostly Latin American countries, although the United States and Spain also appear.

Information Matrix for the Analysis of Scientific Journals (MIAR)

MIAR is a system developed by the University of Barcelona to analyze the visibility of scientific journals using over 100 databases to obtain its values. The Secondary Diffusion Composite Index (ICDS) is a visibility indicator developed

by MIAR, compatible with the widely used impact factor for assessing the visibility of scientific journals. Its scoring criteria are:

- If the journal appears in the citation indexes of Web of Science Core Collections (AHCI, SCIE, SSCI, or ESCI) or in Scopus, a score of 3.5 is assigned.
- If the journal appears in the classic Web of Science indexes (AHCI, SCIE, or SSCI) and also in Scopus, an additional score of +1 is assigned.
- If the journal appears in an indexing and abstracting database (specialized or multidisciplinary) or in DOAJ, a score of +3 is assigned.
- If it is included in two or more specialized or multidisciplinary databases, a total of 5 points (3+2) is assigned.

MIAR's record for each journal indicates how its ICDS was obtained and details which database groups or repertoires it appears in (Codina, 2018; MIAR, https://miar.ub.edu/)

Káñina's ICDS has gradually grown from 4.47 in 2008 to 10 in 2021. It currently maintains an ICDS of 10.

Discussion

In this descriptive bibliometric study of the journal Káñina, we've successfully systematized scientific performance indicators from multiple sources. This brings a degree of heterogeneity when evaluating the various indicators found, as each system or database uses its own measurement parameters, and these don't always correspond to one another. For example, we have the CNCI or JNCI impact indicators

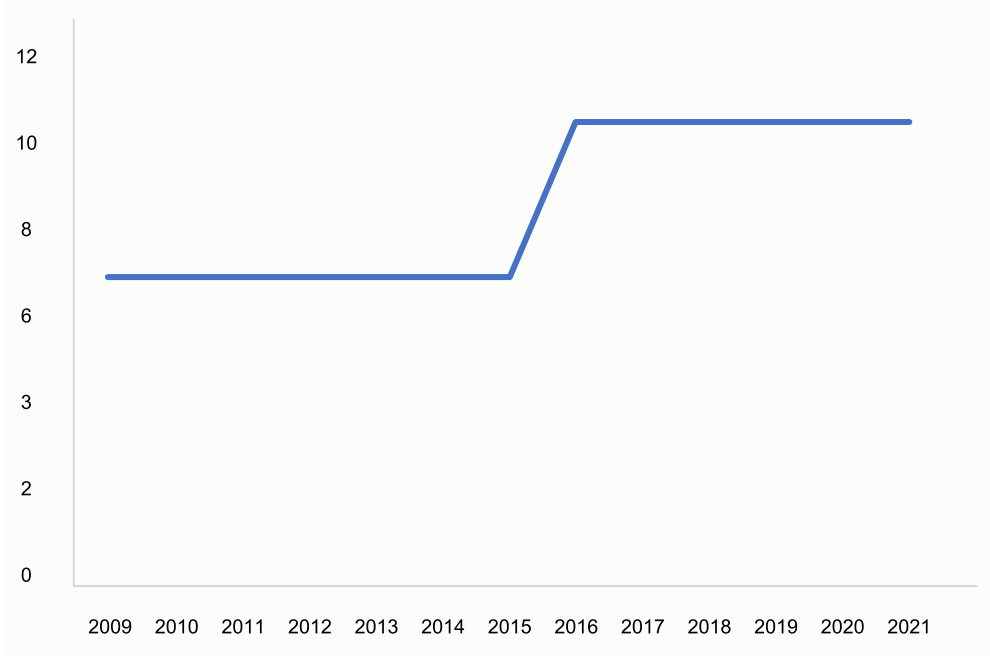

Figure 11.
Káñina Visibility Index ICDS, according to MIAR, period 2008-2021.
Note: MIAR (2025).

- If it does not appear in any indexing database but is in the Latindex catalog (not to be confused with the Latindex directory) or in an evaluation repertoire (CARHUS Plus, CIRC, SJR, and FECYT quality seal), a score of 2.5 is assigned.
- If it appears only in the Spanish summaries database DIALNET, 0.4 points are assigned.
- Finally, the calculation is completed with the journal's survival index, which is calculated based on the logarithm of the total years the title has been in publication, considering a maximum of 30 years in the calculation.

from InCites versus Dialnet's 5-year impact indicators and MIAR's ICDS, which assesses visibility and impact together.

In this sense, it's challenging to make a numerical comparative assessment of Káñina against the general landscape of its scientific area. This is because, on one hand, InCites primarily provides English-language journals with their own impact indicators, while Dialnet presents Spanish-language journals with their own metrics. This highlights that evaluation systems are heavily determined by the platform that supports them, rather than by universal standardized criteria. The same

applies to the University of Costa Rica's UCRÍndex, which evaluates and weighs its own quality criteria.

Redalyc, on the other hand, attempts to contextualize the scientific area, and in doing so, we can observe that Káñina surpasses the average visibility of journals indexed in Redalyc and those within its own field.

Furthermore, when comparing Káñina's international collaboration percentages (22.7%) with those of Q1 journals in Web of Science, which typically range between 13% and 34%, Káñina performs within that range and similarly to these journals.

Regarding the most cited researchers, some impact values (h-index) are similar to those found in Dialnet (values between 7 and 23) and those presented by Google Scholar for Káñina (values between 7 and 20). In Káñina's case, many of its researchers are underrepresented in citation systems due to several factors: they were prolific during the print journal phase, don't have ORCID profiles or haven't updated them, or don't register their articles in other academic profiles or repositories.

It's important to note that Káñina is not indexed in Scopus or Web of Science, which is why it presents few bibliometric indicators in these databases. Additionally, it's primarily a Spanish-language journal, so it's crucial to contextualize it within its own language. For this reason, the data from Dialnet, Google Scholar, Scielo, and Redalyc were more significant in situating the journal within its scientific area. Google Scholar and Dialnet present more relevant indicators, such as the h-index, which allows for a better comparison of the journal's current impact.

In this regard, Delgado López-Cozar and Repiso Caballero (2019) propose that Google Scholar Metrics acts as a less biased platform by incorporating scientific knowledge in various languages and areas, whereas Web of Science tends to have a clear Anglo-Saxon bias (Delgado López-Cozar and Repiso Caballero, 2019; Paz et al., 2018, 2021). That's why the current strategy was to include Káñina in Dimensions. This database provides citation indicators that will allow for future bibliometric studies of the journal on platforms like Bibliometrix (which is based on Scopus and WoS but accepts data from Dimensions), thereby increasing Káñina's visibility and impact. Other actions taken by the journal include applying to specialized lists in the Arts and Humanities, such as Infoling, among others.

Based on the review of databases for the Language, Literature, and Linguistics area, Káñina still needs to be included in the following databases: Scopus, Arts and Humanities Citation Index (Web of Science), Academic Search Complete (EBSCO), and Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts (LLBA).

It is considered vitally important to conduct studies of this nature for the other journals of the University of Costa Rica. This will help, deeply understand each journal's current contextual situation based on its disciplinary area and provide editors with insights for applications and new entries into databases. Ultimately, this will improve the quality, impact, and visibility of current publications.

It's worth noting, as Repiso et al. (2019) point out, that universities serve as the primary sponsoring institutions for journals in the Social Sciences and Humanities. This is because other areas, like the Exact Sciences, often find support in private research centers and obtain funding from sources outside universities. In Káñina's case, it relies entirely on the University of Costa Rica for its operation and continued existence.

References

Codina, L. (2018). MIAR: *Matriz de Información para el Análisis de Revistas Científicas*. https://www.lluiscodina.com/miar-matriz-informacion-analisis-revistas/

Delgado López-Cozar, E. & Repiso Caballero, R. (2013) El impacto de las revistas de comunicación comparando Google Scholar Metrics, Web of Science y Scopus, *Comunicar* (41), 45-52. http://dx.doi.org/10.3916/C41-2013-04

Domínguez-Omonte, C.B. (2019). El reto de la gestión editorial de revistas científicas, la "Endogamia" editorial, y autoral. *Revista Científica Ciencia Médica, 22*(1), 3-4. https://www.redalyc.org/journal/4260/426062616001/426062616001.pdf

González-Parias, C.H; Londoño-Aria, J.A; Giraldo-Mejía, W. A (2022). Evolución de la producción científica en América Latina indexada en Scopus. 2010-2021. *Bibliotecas. Anales de Investigacion, 18*(3), 1-14.

InCites Clarivate. (2025) https://incites.clarivate.com/

Lozano-Lorca, M., Kammar-García, A. ., Pérez-López, A., Petermann-Rocha, F., Fernández-Villa, T., Gamero, A., Nava-González, E. J., Camacho-López, S., Pérez-Esteve, E., Bonilla, D. A., & Navarrete-Muñoz, E. M. (2021). Endogamia editorial como criterio de calidad. *Revista Española De Nutrición Humana Y Dietética, 25*(4), 349–352. https://doi.org/10.14306/renhyd.25.4.1517

MIAR (2025). https://miar.ub.edu/issn/0378-0473

Paz Enrique, L. E., Núñez Jover, J. y Garcés González, R. (2018). Conocimiento e ideología, análisis desde los medios de socialización de la ciencia. *ReHuSo: Revista de Ciencias Humanísticas y Sociales, 3*(2), 44-56. https://doi.org/10.33936/rehuso.v3i2.1374

Paz Enrique, L. E. y Martínez Massip, A. (2020). Enfoques predominantes en el desarrollo comunitario en Latinoamérica entre 2009 y 2019. *Revista Sapientiae*, *6*(1), 1-19. http://www.doi.org/10.37293/sapientiae61.02
Paz Enrique, L. E., Núñez Jover, J. y Garcés González, R. (2021). Construcción de la ciencia desde Latinoamérica: eurocentrismo e iniciativas emancipatorias. *ReHuSo: Revista de Ciencias Humanísticas y Sociales*, *6*(3), 68-84. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5512958
Paz Enrique, L.E, Núñez Jover, J.R. y Hernández Alfonso, E.A. (2022a). Pensamiento latinoamericano en ciencia, tecnología e innovación: políticas, determinantes y prácticas. *Desde el Sur*, *14*(1), 1-36. https://doi.org/10.21142/DES-1401-2022-0008
Paz Enrique, L. E., Hernández Alfonso, E., Artigas Morales, W. (2022b). Indicadores bibliométricos para diagnosticar la endogamia editorial en revistas científicas. *Métodos de Información*, *13*(24), 126-144. https://dx.doi.org/10.5557/IIMEI13-N24-126144
Publindex Colombia (2025). https://scienti.minciencias.gov.co/publindex/#/noticias/lista
Qualis Brasil (2025). https://sucupira.capes.gov.br/sucupira/public/consultas/coleta/veiculoPublicacaoQualis/listaConsultaGeralPeriodicos.jsf
REDALYC (2025). Disponible en: https://www.redalyc.org/revista.oa?id=442
Repiso, R., Castillo-Esparcia, A., & Torres-Salinas, D. (2019). Altmetrics, alternative indicators for Web of Science Communication journals. *In Scientometrics* (pp. 1–15). Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2591046
Ronda-Pupo, G. A. (2021). Producción científica e impacto del sistema de ciencia de Latinoamérica y el Caribe en revistas de la región. *Investigación bibliotecológica*, *35*(88), 45-62. https://doi.org/10.22201/iibi.24488321xe.2021.88.58358
SCIELO (2025). Disponible en: https://www.scielo.sa.cr/revistas/kan/eaboutj.htm
UCRÍndex Costa Rica (2025). Disponible en: https://ucrindex.ucr.ac.cr/sistema-de-evaluacion-de-revistas/