Library Waves: A Biannual Peer Reviewed Journal of Library and Information Science
Volume 11, Issue 2 (July-December, 2025); ISSN: 2455-2291 (Online); Website: www.librarywaves.com

Mapping Scholarly Trends in the International Journal of Information Management (2005 - 2024): A Bibliometric Analysis using Web of Science and VOSviewer

***Amitesh Kumar Pandey[#] **Bhaw Nath Pandey ***Shrijita Mishra**

***** Assistant Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (M.P.) - 470003, INDIA; Email: amiteshpandey@dhsgsu.edu.in
****** Associate Professor, Department of Library and Information Science, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda (Punjab) - 151401, INDIA; Email: bhawnath.pandey@cup.edu.in
******* Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda (Punjab) - 151401, INDIA; Email: shree2001mishra@gmail.com
# Corresponding author.

Received: 30 November 2025 ***Accepted: 31 December 2025***

Abstract

This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the International Journal of Information Management (IJIM) spanning 2005 to 2024, integrating publication metrics, intellectual structure, and collaboration networks. Using data sourced from the Web of Science and analyzed with VOSviewer, the analysis covers 1,721 records. The lead author, Dwivedi, Yogesh K. contributed 25 articles and earned 10,127 citations, with additional frequent contributors such as Chang, V. (18 articles), Rana, N.P. (15 articles), and others averaging 14.9 publications each. Institutional output is highlighted by Swansea University, which produced 33 articles and 11,445 citations, a link strength of 45; Brunel University had the highest institutional link strength of 44. At the country level, the USA leads in international collaboration with 418 documents and a link strength of 335, while the UAE produced 20 documents and 335 citations, and Wambui Samuel Fosso participated with 11 papers and a link strength of 3. The analysis reveals frequently occurring high-impact keywords like "management" (194 occurrences), "model" (223), "impact" (218), and "technology" (189), illustrating the journal's key thematic areas. Overall, these findings demonstrate strong productivity, vibrant international collaboration, and thematic evolution in IJIM, positioning the journal for continued academic leadership in information management research.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Web of Science, VOSviewer, Scientometrics, Citation Network, Co-authorship Network, Keyword Co-occurrence.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background and significance

In the era of exponential growth in scholarly communication, Bibliometric analysis has become an influential tool of assessing the organization, evolution, and influence of the scientific literature. It allows performing a systematic review of research results, the patterns of authorship, citation, and the trends by theme within a discipline or a certain journal

(Donthu et al., 2021). Bibliometric studies not only facilitate the detection of central contributors and impactful publications but also show new spheres of research and collaboration networks that characterize the development of scientific fields (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). International Journal of Information Management (IJIM) is one of the top journals in information and knowledge management. It issues the research devoted to the management of information and digital technologies in organizations, and in recent years much attention is paid to such aspects as big data, artificial intelligence (AI), digital transformation, and information governance (Rowley & Slack, 2004). As the journal has continued to gain prominence and change its thematic focus, a bibliometric mapping of IJIM offers pivotal information on how the field has evolved over the years. Visualization software such as VOSviewer has also contributed to the capability of mapping and interpreting complex bibliographic data, offering interactive and interpretable graphical displays of co-authorship, citation and keyword networks (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). This research contributes to the academic interpretation of the intellectual environment and influence of IJIM and the publications of the journal between 2005 and 2024. It offers the requisite information to researchers, editors and institutional policymakers interested in identifying research trends, collaborative models and major contributions in the information management area.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The paper presents a bibliometric review of the International Journal of Information Management (2005-2024), assessing its development, intellectual organization, and research dynamics based on the publication dynamics, the contribution made by authors and institutions, the themes, and scholarly partnerships. Based on this, the objectives are:

- To analyze publication trends in IJIM (2005-2024).
- To identify leading contributors and institutions.
- To map thematic evolution and emerging research areas.
- To visualize scholarly networks and collaborations.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Overview of Bibliometric and Scientometric Studies

Since the early 2000s, bibliometric and scientometric studies have expanded with the digitization of academic content and databases like WoS, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Bibliometrics, defined by Pritchard (1969), applies quantitative methods to literature, while scientometrics focuses on measuring scientific activities, citation networks, and research impact (Moed, 2005). Modern studies analyze author productivity, citation patterns, co-authorship, citation mapping, and keyword co-occurrence to explore disciplinary evolution (Waltman, 2016). Advanced tools like VOSviewer (van Eck & Waltman, 2010), CiteSpace (Chen, 2006), and Bibliometrix (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017) enable visual knowledge maps of clusters, themes, and collaborations. Post-2000, trends such as open science, interdisciplinary, and global collaboration have shaped bibliometric applications in journal evaluation, funding, and policy-making (Donthu et al., 2021). Recent studies highlight emerging fields like digital transformation, AI, and big data (Zupic & Cater, 2015). Overall, bibliometric research is now integral to tracking knowledge diffusion, research trends, and scholarly communication in the 21st century.

2.2 Previous Studies on IJIM and Related Journals

A research paper "Forty years of the International Journal of Information Management: A bibliometric analysis" provides a comprehensive overview of the journal's evolution and impact over its 40 years of publication. They focused on bibliometric studies in information management, highlighting their focus on publication trends, authorship, and intellectual structures in journals like MIS Quarterly and Information Systems Frontiers. It notes the dominance of quantitative methodologies and the increasing collaboration among authors over the years. The study emphasizes the significant impact of article attributes, such as methodology and references, on citation counts, with conceptual articles receiving more citations than empirical ones. It also suggests future research directions, including systematic literature reviews and custom database creation to address data source limitations (Donthu et al., 2021).

The article titled "Twenty years of the Journal of Knowledge Management: a bibliometric analysis" conducts a bibliometric analysis of the Journal of Knowledge Management (JKM) from its inception in 1997 to 2016, marking its 20th anniversary. It examines the journal's growth, productivity, and impact, noting its indexing in major databases like Scopus and Web of Science. The study utilizes performance and science mapping analyses to evaluate citations, authorship, and institutional contributions, revealing that the USA and UK are the leading contributors. Additionally, it identifies trends in research topics and highlights the journal's significance in the knowledge management field (Gaviria-Marin et al., 2018).

There's a study titled "A bibliometric analysis and visualization of e-learning adoption using VOSviewer" conducted a bibliometric analysis of e-learning adoption, utilizing data from the Scopus database, which is known for its extensive collection of scientific literature. It analyzed 896 documents published between 1989 and 2021, focusing on various stages of the e-learning adoption process, including acceptance, adoption, and use. The analysis revealed that the most frequently occurring keywords were "e-learning," "students," and "technology acceptance model," indicating strong relationships among these concepts. The findings highlight the importance of understanding the factors influencing e-learning adoption, particularly the perceived usefulness of e-learning tools (Martins et al., 2024).

Meanwhile, the paper titled "Bibliometric analysis of the VINE Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems: 2000-2020" focuses on analyzing a significant number of knowledge management (KM) publications to identify gaps and enhance the literature review process. It is structured into three stages: input, processing, and output, which helps in gathering relevant literature and selecting key publications for review. The study emphasizes the importance of bibliometric analysis in understanding the contributions of the VINE Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems (VJIKMS) to KM research, highlighting the trends and patterns in publications over two decades. This comprehensive approach aims to demystify the literature review process and provide valuable insights for future research (Islam & Widen, 2023).

A bibliometric analysis of the Journal of Enterprise Information Management (JEIM) is provided in a research paper titled "A retrospective overview of Journal of Enterprise Information Management using bibliometric analysis", highlighting its methodological trends and thematic evolution. It reveals that empirical methodologies dominate the articles, comprising 76%, while conceptual and review methodologies account for 18% and 6%,

respectively. The analysis techniques employed include quantitative (39%) and qualitative (30%) methods, with descriptive statistics being the most common. The study also identifies major themes such as information systems and supply chain management, emphasizing the journal's contribution to the field with 656 articles published over the years (Donthu et al., 2022).

2.3 Tool for Bibliometric Analysis: VOSviewer

The advancement of bibliometric and scientometric research in recent decades has been significantly aided by the development of specialized software tools designed to organize, analyze, and visualize bibliographic data. Among these, VOSviewer stand out for their accessibility, functionality, and widespread adoption in academic research.

VOSviewer

Developed by researchers at the Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS) at Leiden University, VOSviewer is a powerful tool designed for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). It allows researchers to create maps based on co-authorship, co-occurrence of keywords, citation, bibliographic coupling, and co-citation. VOSviewer is particularly known for its ability to handle large bibliographic datasets and generate intuitive, high-resolution visualizations of knowledge domains. VOSviewer uses a layout algorithm that spatially arranges items (e.g. authors, journals, terms) based on their similarity and relatedness, making it easy to identify research clusters, influential authors, and emerging themes (Waltman, van Eck, & Noyons, 2010). The software supports direct importing of data from major databases like Web of Science, Scopus, and Dimensions, enhancing its utility in comprehensive bibliometric studies. In bibliometric mapping of journals such as the International Journal of Information Management (IJIM), VOSviewer is used to analyze keyword co-occurrence to identify evolving research trends, as well as to examine co-authorship networks to understand scholarly collaboration across countries and institutions.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Data Source and Collection

The data for this bibliometric analysis of the International Journal of Information Management (2005-2024) were retrieved from the Web of Science (WoS) on 25th May, 2025. The dataset included titles, abstracts, keywords, author details, affiliations, and citation data. To ensure accuracy, duplicates, incomplete records, and non-research items (e.g., editorials, book reviews, errata) were removed. The cleaned data were exported into formats compatible with VOSviewer, which was used to generate co-authorship, citation, and keyword co-occurrence maps. These analyses revealed publication trends, thematic developments, and collaboration patterns.

3.2 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria: Documents published in International Journal of Information Management; Publications between 2005 and 2024; Records indexed in Web of Science; Documents with complete bibliographic metadata.

Exclusion Criteria: Duplicate records; Incomplete records; Editorials, errata, book reviews, and non-research items; Records outside the selected time period.

After data cleaning, a final dataset of 1,721 records was used for analysis.

3.3 Data Processing Tool: VOSviewer

VOSviewer, developed by Nees Jan van Eck and Ludo Waltman (2010) at CWTS, Leiden University, Netherlands was used as the primary tool for bibliometric network analysis data from sources like Web of Science was collected; it generates visual maps such as:

- **Citation network analysis**: visually maps citation relationships between publications, authors, or journals to highlight influential nodes and connected clusters in scholarly research.
- **Keyword co-occurrence networks**: clustering frequently appearing terms to identify themes, trends, and emerging topics.
- **Co-authorship networks**: showing collaborations among authors, institutions, and countries, with node size and link thickness indicating contribution and collaboration strength.

Using distance-based layouts and color-coded clusters, VOSviewer enables intuitive visualization of relationships. Its ability to handle large datasets and produce high-resolution interactive maps made it ideal for analyzing IJIM's publication landscape, collaboration structures, and thematic evolution during 2005-2024.

3.4 Analytical Parameters Used in VOSviewer

VOSviewer is used to generate citation, co-authorship, and keyword co-occurrence networks using the following parameters:

Counting method: Full counting

Author threshold: Minimum 10 documents

Organisation threshold: Minimum 20 documents

Country threshold: Minimum 20 documents

Keyword occurrence threshold: Minimum 20 or 50 occurrences depending on dataset type

Normalization method: Association strength

Visualization type: Network visualization with cluster colours and total link strength indicators

4. Results and Analysis

4.1 Publication growth trends

Table 1 titled "Publication Growth Trends" displays publication data spanning from 2005 to 2024. It lists the final publication year, the corresponding record count, and the percentage each year's publications contribute toward a total of 1,721 records. The data shows notable

growth and fluctuations over the years, with the record count peaking in 2020 at 221 publications (12.841%). Other years also saw high output, like 2019 and 2021, while earlier years like 2005-2008 reflect much lower counts. Overall, the table highlights a general upward trajectory in the volume of publications, punctuated by periodic increases in output in certain years.

The publication trend indicates three developmental phases in IJIM. During 2005-2012, publication output remained comparatively modest, ranging between 32 and 62 records annually, reflecting a focused but stable growth stage. Between 2013 and 2018, publication volume increased steadily, suggesting expansion in journal visibility and submission rates. The sharp rise during 2019-2021, particularly the peak of 221 publications in 2020, may be associated with intensified global interest in digital transformation, remote work systems, e-commerce, and crisis-driven technology adoption during the COVID-19 period.

Table - 1: Publication Growth Trends in IJIM journal from 2005 to 2024

Final Publication Year	Record Count	% of 1,721
2024	76	4.416
2023	85	4.939
2022	79	4.59
2021	152	8.832
2020	221	12.841
2019	158	9.181
2018	118	6.856
2017	92	5.346
2016	115	6.682
2015	73	4.242
2014	76	4.416
2013	93	5.404
2012	58	3.37
2011	62	3.603
2010	59	3.428
2009	50	2.905
2008	51	2.963
2007	32	1.859
2006	37	2.15
2005	34	1.976

4.2 Author Productivity

The table 2 titled "Author Productivity" summarizes the contributions of the top ten authors in the IJIM journal based on the number of records attributed to each author. Dwivedi, YK leads with 25 records, accounting for 1.453% of the total 1,721 records. Other prominent contributors include Chang V, Rana NP, and several others who have record counts ranging from 18 to 11, each representing between 0.639% and 1.046% of the total output. The table highlights the significant role played by these authors in the journal's publication landscape, emphasizing their productivity and influence within the field.

Table - 2: Top ten authors in IJIM journal

Authors	Record Count	% of 1,721
Dwivedi YK	25	1.453
Chang V	18	1.046
Rana NP	15	0.872
Davison RM	14	0.813
Janssen M	14	0.813
Lee H	14	0.813
Pan SL	14	0.813
Hamari J	13	0.755
Kar AK	11	0.639
Lee J	11	0.639

4.3 Institutional Productivity

Table 3 titled "Institutional Productivity" presents the top ten institutions contributing to the IJIM journal, showing each institution's record count and its corresponding percentage of the total 1,721 records. The Indian Institute of Management IIM System ranks highest with 42 records (2.44%), followed closely by the State University System of Florida, the City University of Hong Kong, and Brunel University, all of which hold between 26 and 38 records, contributing percentages ranging from 1.511% to 2.208%. This data provides a clear indication of the most prolific institutions in the journal, reflecting their significant research output and influence within the academic community.

Table - 3: Top ten Institutions in IJIM journal

Affiliations	Record Count	% of 1,721
Indian Institute of Management (IIM) System	42	2.44
State University System of Florida	38	2.208
City University of Hong Kong	37	2.15
Brunel University	35	2.034
Swansea University	34	1.976
Chinese Academy of Sciences	31	1.801
University of Bradford	29	1.685
University of Science Technology of China CAS	28	1.627
University of Texas System	26	1.511
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)System	25	1.453

4.4 Citation and Impact Analysis

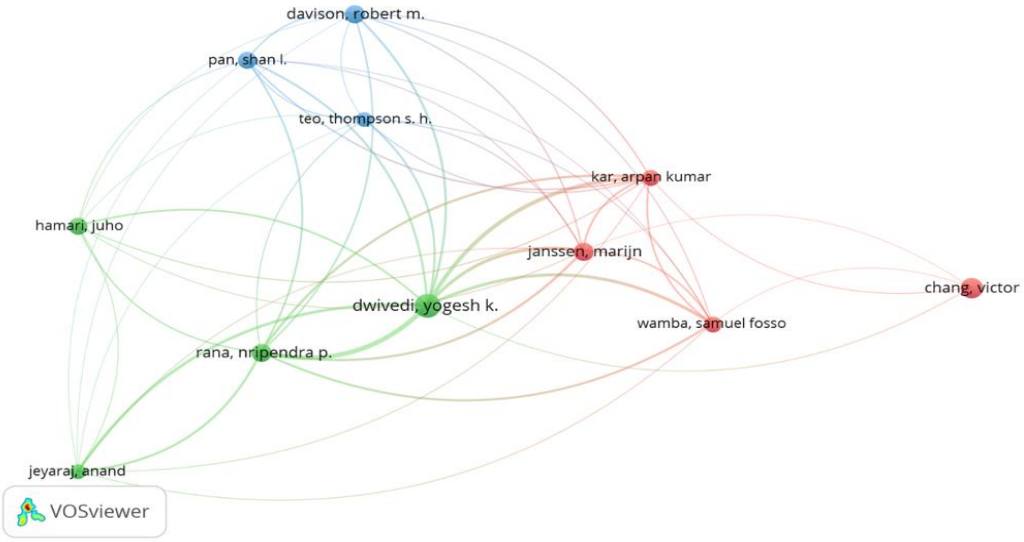

Fig 1: Citation networks at the Author level

Note: Minimum number of Authors selected n = 10, out of 3976 authors the number of authors meeting this threshold n = 11. The authors represented in the map (n = 11) have a total link strength of at least 1 and are grouped in 3 clusters in different colours.

Table 4 titled "Details of Citation networks at the Author level" presents a breakdown of influential authors in citation networks, grouped by cluster colours—Red, Green, and Blue. For each author, it lists the number of documents, total citations, and their total link strength in the network. Authors such as Dwivedi, Yogesh K. and Rana, Nripendra P. stand out with substantial citation counts (over 10,000 and 6,000 respectively) and high link strengths, indicating strong influence and connectivity in scholarly networks. The table showcases the relative impact and collaborative strength of these top-cited authors within their clusters.

Table - 4: Details about Citation networks at the Author level

Details of citation networks at the author level				
Cluster-colour	**Author**	**Documents**	**Citations**	**Total Link Strength**
Red	Chang, Victor	18	1567	6
	Janssen, Marijn	14	5076	81
	Kar, Arpan Kumar	11	4014	98
	Wamba, Samuel Fosso	11	2902	68
Green	Dwivedi, Yogesh K.	25	10127	231
	Hamari, Juho	13	2494	27
	Jeyaraj, Anand	10	1731	49
	Rana, Nripendra P.	15	6516	147
Blue	Davison, Robert M.	14	2433	44
	Pan, Shan I.	13	658	46
	Teo, Thompson S. H.	10	988	33

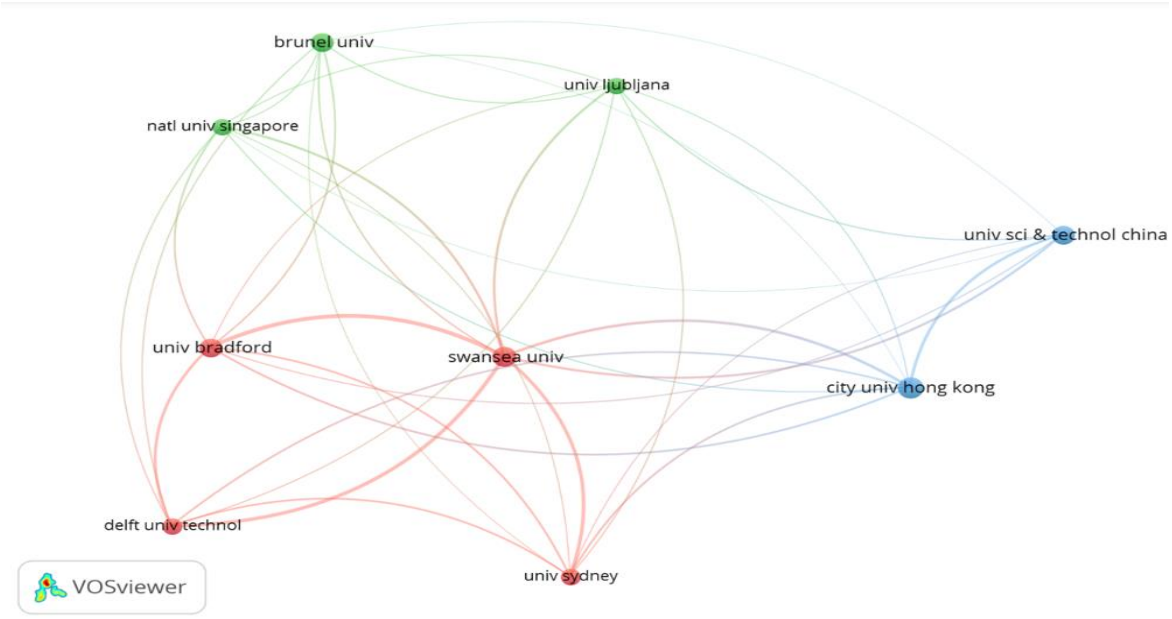

Fig 2: Citation networks at Organization level

Note: Minimum number of documents of an organization selected n = 20, out of 1620 organizations the number of organizations meeting this threshold n = 9. The organizations represented in the map (n = 9) have a total link strength of at least 1 and are grouped in 3 clusters in different colours.

Table 5 displays citation network details for leading organizations, grouping them by cluster colour and listing the number of documents, total citations, and link strength. Swansea University (Red cluster) has the highest metrics, with 33 documents, 11,445 citations, and a link strength of 188. In contrast, Brunel University (Green cluster) shows the lowest values, with 28 documents, 967 citations, and a link strength of 28. On average, across the ten listed organizations, document counts range around 26, citation counts average about 3,881, and link strengths average approximately 74. These figures highlight Swansea University's dominant influence and connectivity, while Brunel University represents the lower end of organizational network impact.

Table - 5: Details about Citation networks at Organization level

Details of Citation networks at Organization level				
Cluster-colour	**Organizations**	**Documents**	**Citations**	**Total Link Strength**
Red	Delft University of Technology	21	5704	90
	Swansea University	33	11445	188
	University of Bradford	29	4605	112
	University of Sydney	22	1351	74
Green	Brunel University	28	967	28
	National University Singapore	21	2250	40
	University of Ljubljana	22	2839	40
Blue	City University of Hong Kong	37	5035	85
	University of Science & Technology of China	28	2778	51

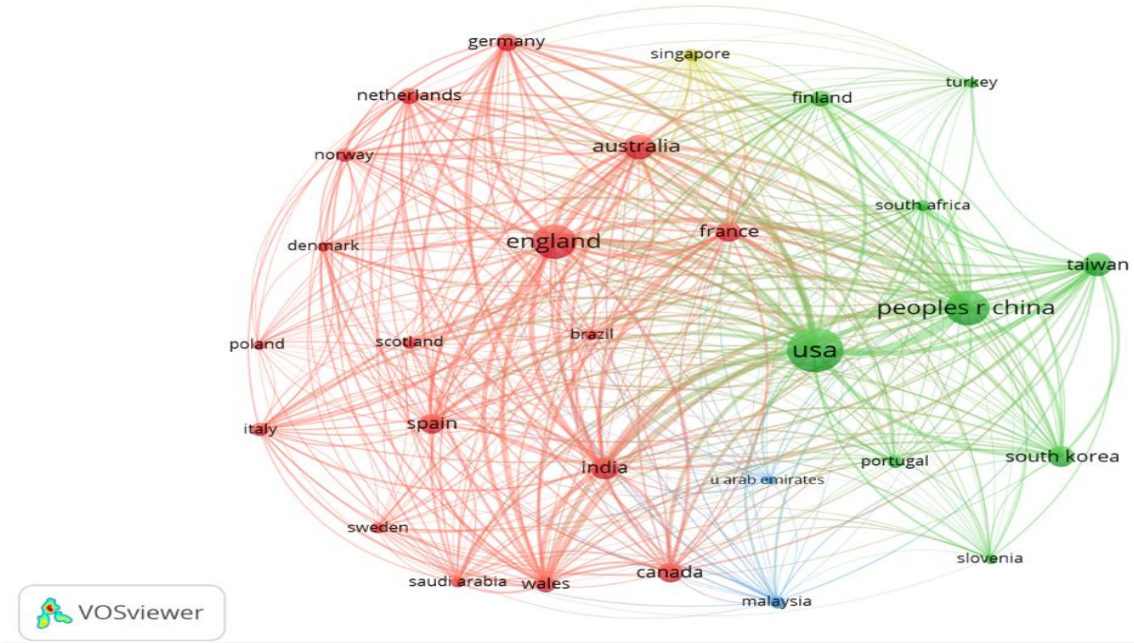

Fig 3: Citation networks at the Country level

Note: Minimum number of documents of a country selected n = 20, out of 84 countries the number of countries meeting this threshold n = 29. The organizations represented in the map (n = 29) have a total link strength of at least 1 and are grouped in 4 clusters in different colours.

Table 6 provides a comprehensive overview of citation networks at the country level, categorized by cluster colour and including data on the number of documents, citations, and total link strength for each country. The United States (USA, Green cluster) stands out with the highest numbers: 418 documents, 32,605 citations, and a total link strength of 5,252 reflecting its dominant position in global research collaboration and impact. At the other end, countries such as South Africa (Green cluster, 28 documents), United Arab Emirates (Blue cluster, 20 documents), and Poland (Red cluster, 21 documents) contribute the lowest document counts among those listed, with the UAE also registering one of the lowest citation totals (3,116) and link strengths (341). On average, across all the countries in the table, document counts generally range from around 30 to 150, citation counts average roughly between 4,000 and 5,000, and link strengths often cluster between 700 and 2,000. This highlights the considerable variance in academic influence and international connectivity among the represented countries, with the USA as the clear leader.

Table - 6: Details about Citation networks at Country level

Details of Citation networks at Country level				
Cluster-colour	**Country**	**Documents**	**Citations**	**Total Link Strength**
	Australia	134	10655	2391
	Brazil	29	3828	610
	Canada	82	8104	1382
	Denmark	23	4796	855
Red	England	264	20801	3418

	France	82	9118	1961
	Germany	69	6196	1514
	India	108	15816	3079
	Italy	44	5485	878
	Netherlands	57	7226	1112
	Norway	41	5536	827
	Poland	21	2017	274
	Saudi Arabia	30	4883	701
	Scotland	33	4101	469
	Spain	89	7822	1095
	Sweden	27	1449	335
	Wales	59	12544	2424
	Finland	54	7142	1192
	Peoples R. of China	262	23057	4102
	Portugal	36	3207	561
	Slovenia	24	2981	375
	South Africa	28	4563	541
	South Korea	101	9415	1181
	Taiwan	126	14032	2036
	Turkey	23	1375	274
Green	USA	418	32608	5252
	Malaysia	34	5199	562
Blue	United Arab Emirates	20	1192	316
Yellow	Singapore	38	3645	612

4.5 Thematic Analysis

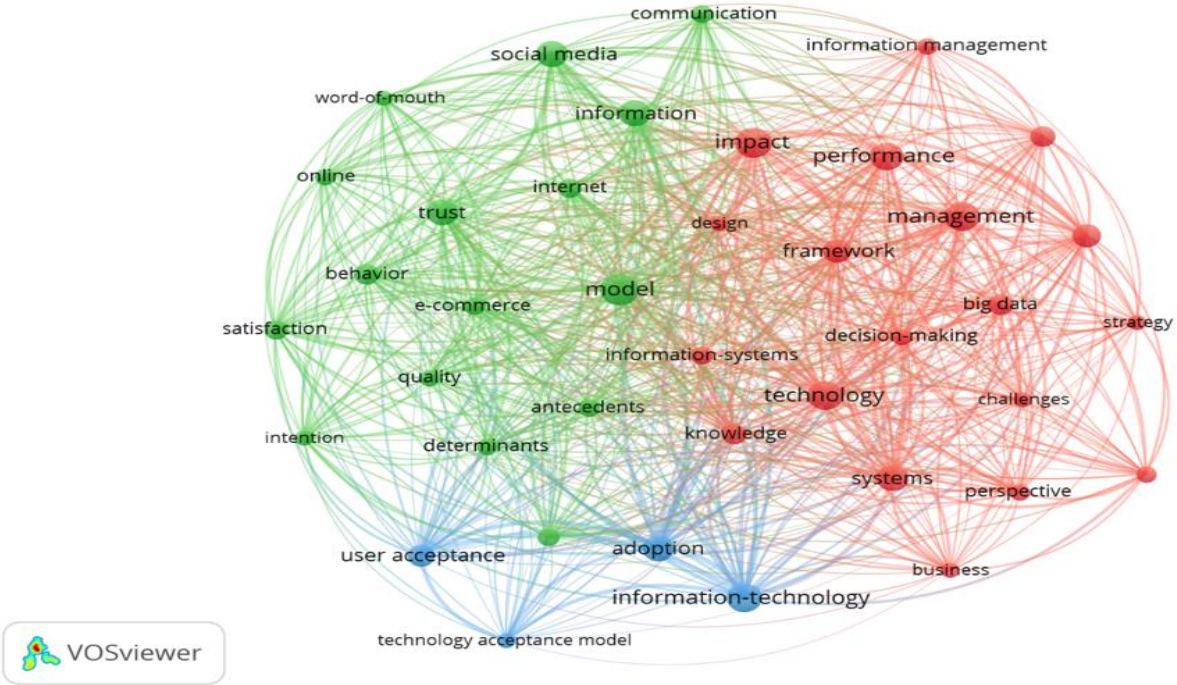

Fig 4: Co-occurrence networks at all keywords level

Note: Minimum number of occurrences of a keyword selected n = 50, out of 7349 keywords the number of keywords meeting this threshold n = 39. The keywords represented in the map (n = 39) have a total link strength of at least 1 and are grouped in 3 clusters in different colours.

Table 7 outlines key terms from co-occurrence networks, sorted into Red, Green, and Blue clusters, with each keyword's occurrence and total link strength presented. In terms of frequency, "information" (Red cluster) appears most often with 218 occurrences, and also has the highest link strength at 611. The lowest occurrence among the listed keywords is "determinants" in the Green cluster, with 67 and "online" has the lowest link strength at 192. On average, keywords in the table show occurrences ranging from around 70 to 170 and average link strengths from roughly 200 to 400. This distribution underlines the prominence and collaborative connectivity of certain research themes—especially information management and technology—across the network, while highlighting the relatively lower impact of others.

Table - 7: Details about Co-occurrence networks at all keywords level

Details of Co-occurrence networks at all keywords level			
Cluster- colour	**Keywords**	**Occurrence**	**Total Link Strength**
Red	Big data	107	265
	Business	52	163
	Challenges	53	161
	Decision-making	61	188
	Design	59	155
	Firm performance	65	183
	Framework	126	336
	Impact	218	611
	Information management	70	111
	Information-systems	77	168
	Innovation	133	362
	Knowledge	105	264
	Knowledge management	97	225
	Management	194	506
	Performance	170	455
	Perspective	69	208
	Strategy	55	146
	Systems	159	452
	Technology	189	529
Green	Acceptance	72	231
	Antecedents	78	246
	Behavior	96	283
	Communication	78	212
	Determinants	67	214
	E-commerce	76	234
	Information	163	398
	Intention	57	208
	Internet	92	222

	Model	223	625
	Online	68	192
	Quality	67	200
	Satisfaction	83	252
	Social media	160	360
	Trust	163	487
	Word-of-mouth	51	157
Blue	Adoption	163	515
	Information-technology	189	522
	Technology acceptance model	56	155
	User acceptance	117	331

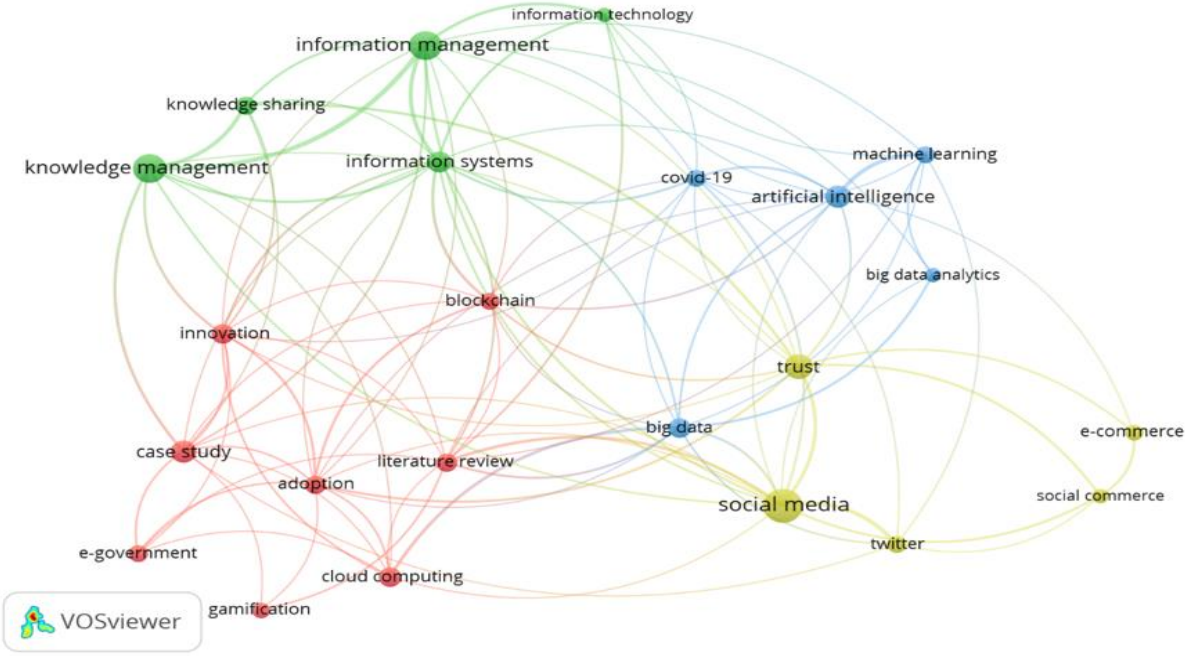

Fig 5: Co-occurrence networks at Author keywords level

Note: Minimum number of occurrences of a keyword selected n = 20, out of 5474 keywords the number of keywords meeting this threshold n = 23. The keywords represented in the map (n = 23) have a total link strength of at least 1 and are grouped in 4 clusters in different colours.

Table 8 presents a summary of co-occurrence networks for author keywords, clustered by colour and listing each keyword's occurrence and total link strength. Among the listed keywords, "knowledge management" (Green cluster) has the highest occurrence at 69, while "covid-19" (Blue cluster) and "gamification" (Red cluster) share the lowest occurrence at 16. In terms of link strength, "information management" (Green cluster) is the highest at 38, and both "gamification" (Red cluster) and "twitter" (Yellow cluster) have the lowest link strength at 14. On average, the occurrence of keywords in the table falls near 30, while link strength averages close to 20. This reflects the relative concentration and collaborative importance of certain research themes, such as knowledge management and information management, across author keyword networks.

Table - 8: Details about Co-occurrence networks at the Author keywords level

Details of Co-occurrence networks at the Author keywords level			
Cluster- colour	**Keywords**	**Occurrence**	**Total Link Strength**
Red	Adoption	28	21
	Block-chain	24	17
	Case study	44	19
	Cloud computing	34	14
	E-government	26	7
	Gamification	21	4
	Innovation	34	21
	Literature review	28	21
Green	Information management	70	38
	Information systems	37	34
	Information technology	20	13
	Knowledge management	69	34
	Knowledge sharing	28	18
Blue	Artificial intelligence	43	23
	Big data	32	24
	Big data analytics	20	7
	Covid-19	25	16
	Machine learning	26	16
Yellow	E-commerce	22	6
	Social commerce	20	10
	Social media	99	38
	Trust	51	25
	Twitter	25	14

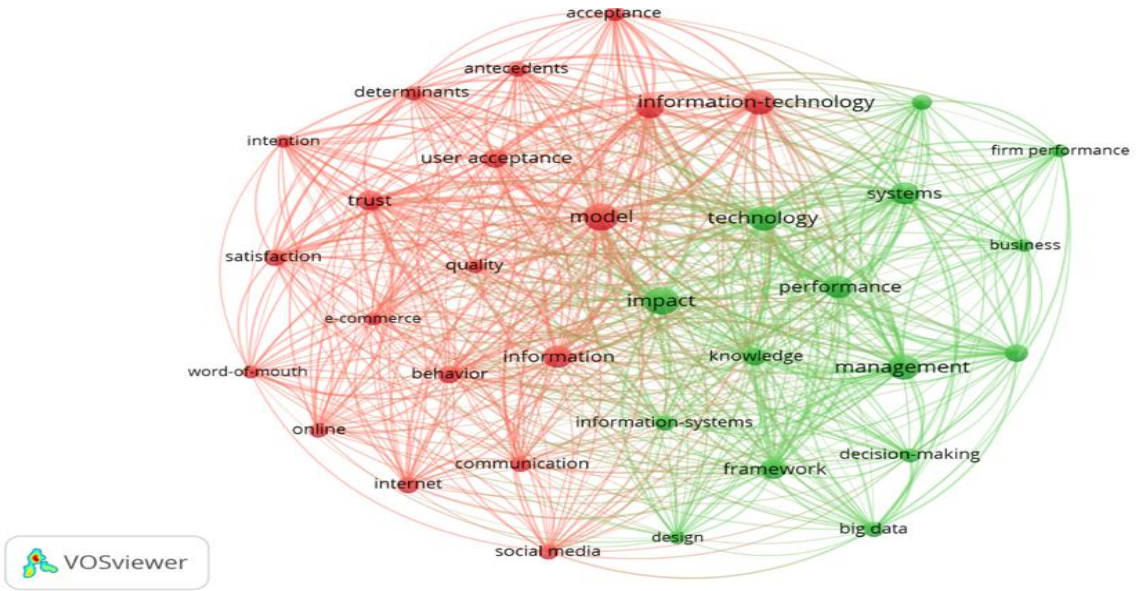

Fig 6: Co-occurrence networks at keywords Plus level

Note: Minimum number of occurrences of keywords Plus selected n = 50, out of 2679 keywords the number of keywords meeting this threshold n = 34. The keywords represented in the map (n = 34) have a total link strength of at least 1 and are grouped in 2 clusters in different colours.

Table 9 provides an overview of co-occurrence networks for keywords at the "keywords Plus" level, grouped into red and green clusters. The keyword "model" (Red cluster) has the highest occurrence at 222 and the maximum link strength at 538, highlighting its central role in research discussions. The lowest occurrence recorded is for "word-of-mouth" (Red cluster) with 50, and its link strength is also the lowest at 141. Typically, keywords in the table show occurrences averaging between 70 and 150 and link strengths commonly ranging from 180 to 400. This data spotlights the prominence of modeling, management, and technology concepts, while revealing the relatively lower collaborative impact of less frequently used terms.

Table - 9: Detail about Co-occurrence networks at keywords Plus level

Detail of Co-occurrence networks at keywords Plus level			
Cluster- colour	**Keywords**	**Occurrence**	**Total Link Strength**
	Acceptance	70	199
	Adoption	140	364
	Antecedents	77	206
	Behavior	96	253
	Communication	70	157
	Determinants	67	187
	E-commerce	55	152
	Information	149	327
	Information-technology	189	426
	Intention	54	180
	Internet	81	165
	Model	222	538
	Online	68	168
	Quality	64	163
	Satisfaction	79	218
	Social media	74	145
	Trust	126	329
	User acceptance	115	263
Red	Word-of-mouth	50	141
	Big data	78	174
	Business	51	143
	Decision-making	58	157
	Design	57	122
	Firm performance	56	130
	Framework	118	266
	Impact	216	512
	Information-systems	77	150
	Innovation	100	235
	Knowledge	95	213
	Management	186	419
	Performance	158	364
	Perspective	69	175
	Systems	156	371
Green	Technology	182	438

Keyword co-occurrence analysis demonstrates a shift from conventional information management themes toward digitally driven interdisciplinary research. High-frequency keywords such as management, technology, model, impact, and trust indicate strong attention to organizational performance and technology adoption. The emergence of keywords such as artificial intelligence, big data, social media, and machine learning reflects the journal's responsiveness to current technological disruptions and changing managerial priorities.

4.6 Collaboration Patterns

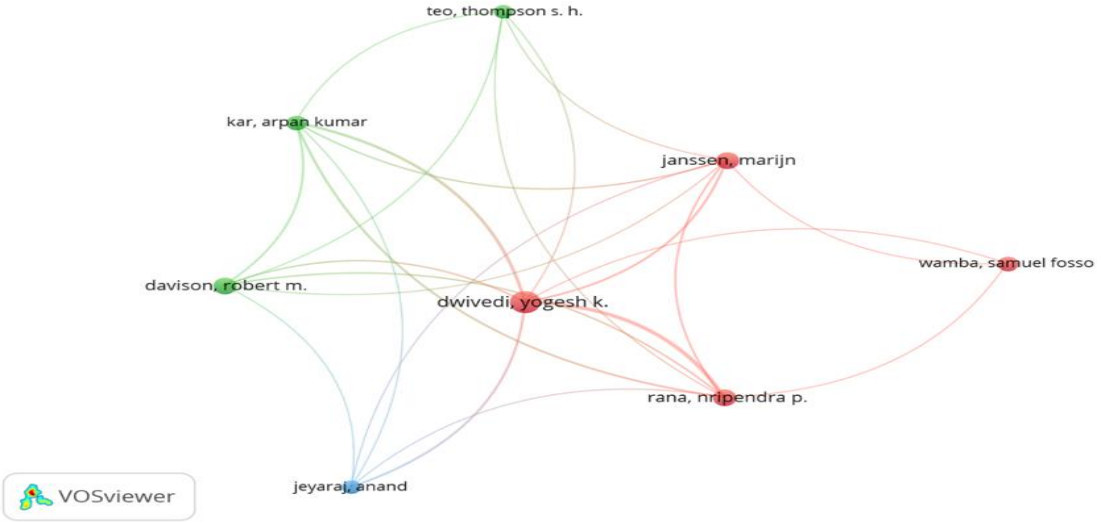

Fig 7: Co-authorship networks at Authors level

Note: Minimum number of documents of an author selected n = 10, out of 3976 authors the number of authors meeting this threshold n = 11. The authors represented in the map (n = 8) have a total link strength of at least 1 and are grouped in 3 clusters in different colours.

Table 10 summarizes co-authorship networks at the author level, grouped by cluster colour, and details each author's document count, citations, and total link strength. Among the listed authors, Dwivedi Yogesh K. (Red cluster) has the highest values with 25 documents, 10,127 citations, and a link strength of 24, indicating strong collaboration and influence. The lowest figures are for Wamba Samuel Fosso (Red cluster) with 11 documents and a link strength of just 3, and Teo Thompson S. H. (Blue cluster) with 10 documents and 988 citations. On average, the authors have about 13-14 documents, about 4,000 citations, and a link strength close to 12. This data highlights the central contributors to collaborative research, while also showing the variance in network influence among co-authors.

Table - 10: Details about Co-authorship networks at Author level

Details of Co-authorship networks at Author level				
Cluster- colour	**Author**	**Documents**	**Citations**	**Total Link Strength**
Red	Dwivedi, Yogesh K.	25	10127	24
	Janssen, Marijn	14	5076	11
	Rana, Nripendra P.	15	6516	19
	Wamba, Samuel Fosso	11	2902	3
Green	Davison, Robert M.	14	2433	9
	Kar, Arpan Kumar	11	4014	14
	Teo, Thompson S. H.	10	988	5
Blue	Jeyaraj, Anand	10	1731	7

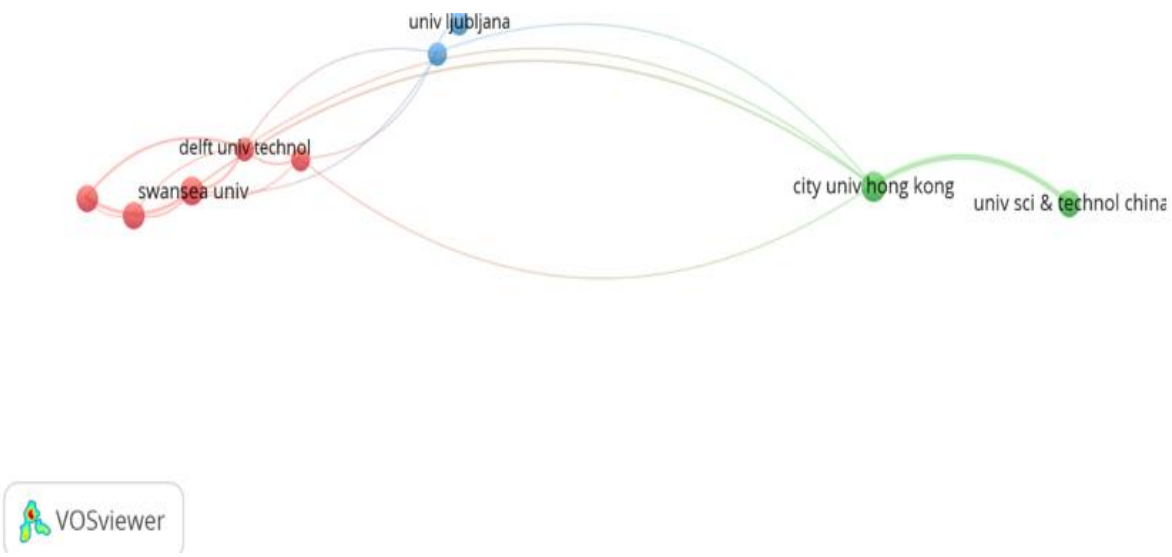

Fig 8: Co-authorship networks at Organization level

Note: Minimum number of documents of an organization selected n = 20, out of 1620 organizations the number of organizations meeting this threshold n = 9. The organizations represented in the map (n = 9) have a total link strength of at least 1 and are grouped in 3 clusters in different colours.

Table 11 presents a summary of co-authorship networks at the organization level, sorted by cluster colour and showing each organization's count of documents, citations, and total link strength. Swansea University (Red cluster) appears as the most prolific, with 33 documents, 11,445 citations, and a link strength of 14. In contrast, Brunel University (Red cluster) ranks lowest, with only 28 documents, 967 citations, and a minimal link strength of 4. Across all listed organizations, the average document count is roughly 26, with citation averages near 4,100 and link strengths averaging about 11. These figures highlight Swansea University as the leading network contributor and Brunel University as the least collaborative by link strength among the group.

Table - 11: Details about Co-authorship networks at Organization level

Details of Co-authorship networks at organization level				
Cluster-colour	**Organization**	**Documents**	**Citations**	**Total Link Strength**
Red	Brunel University	28	967	4
	Delft University of Technology	21	5704	10
	National University of Singapore	21	2250	6
	Swansea University	33	11445	14
	University of Bradford	29	4605	9
Green	City University of Hong Kong	37	5035	18
	University of Science & Tech. China	28	2778	13
Blue	University of Ljubljana	22	2839	1
	University of Sydney	22	1351	5

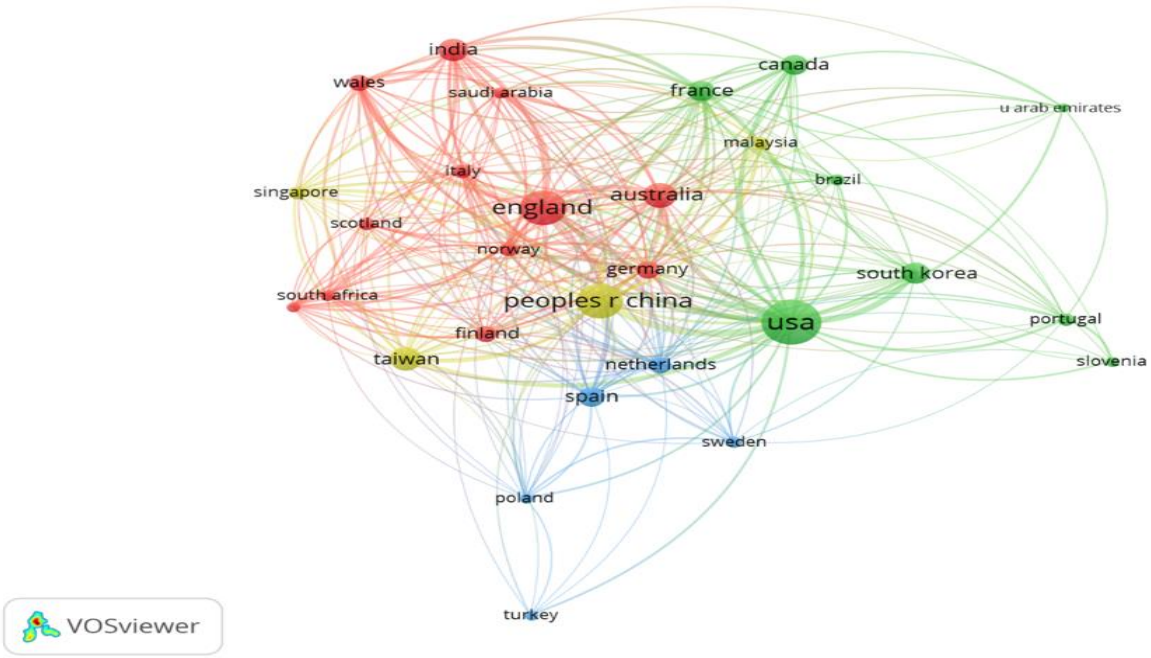

Fig 9: Co-authorship networks at the Country level

Note: Minimum number of documents of a country selected n = 20, out of 84 countries the number of countries meeting this threshold n = 29. The countries represented in the map (n = 29) have a total link strength of at least 1 and are grouped in 4 clusters in different colours.

Table 12 presents data on co-authorship networks at the country level, organized by cluster colour and providing metrics for documents, citations, and total link strength for each country. The USA (Green cluster) leads all metrics with 418 documents, 32,608 citations, and a top link strength of 535, making it the most influential country in the network. At the opposite end, the United Arab Emirates (Green cluster) displays the lowest figures with 20 documents, 1,192 citations, and a link strength of 24. On average, the document count per country is about 75, citations average near 7,000, and total link strength typically falls between 60 and 100. This pattern underscores the strong collaborative output and network centrality of leading countries like the USA, contrasted by the more modest participation of nations such as the UAE.

Table - 12: Details of Co-authorship networks at Country level

Details of Co-authorship networks at Country level				
Cluster-colour	**Country**	**Documents**	**Citations**	**Total Link Strength**
	Australia	134	10655	183
	Denmark	23	4796	69
	England	264	20801	219
	Finland	54	7142	57
	Germany	69	6196	84
	India	108	15816	138
	Italy	44	5485	74
	Norway	41	5536	80
	Saudi Arabia	30	4883	77
Red	Scotland	33	4101	39

	South Africa	28	4563	57
	Wales	59	12544	114
	Brazil	29	3828	33
	Canada	82	8104	73
	France	82	9118	131
	Portugal	36	3207	36
	Slovenia	24	2981	15
	South Korea	101	9415	82
	United Arab Emirates	20	1192	21
Green	USA	418	32608	335
	Netherlands	57	7226	88
	Poland	21	2017	34
	Spain	89	7822	64
	Sweden	20	1192	21
Blue	Turkey	23	1375	13
	Malaysia	34	5199	42
	Peoples R. China	262	23057	228
	Singapore	38	3645	64
Yellow	Taiwan	126	14032	97

The collaboration network shows that scholarly influence in IJIM is concentrated among internationally connected authors and institutions. Dwivedi Yogesh K., Swansea University, and the USA occupy central positions in the network, indicating that sustained productivity combined with collaborative engagement significantly enhances academic visibility and citation impact.

5. Interpretation of Findings

The bibliometric analysis of the International Journal of Information Management (IJIM) from 2005 to 2024 reveals several critical insights about the journal's scholarly landscape, including authorship patterns, thematic evolution, citation impact, and collaborative trends.

5.1 Author Productivity and Core Contributors

Productive authors in the IJIM journal, based on their publication output. Dwivedi, YK stands out as the lead contributor with 25 records, accounting for 1.453% of the total 1,721 records. Following him are Chang, V and Rana, NP with 18 and 15 records respectively, while several others—including Davison RM, Janssen M, Lee H, Pan SL, and Hamari J—contribute between 14 and 13 records each. The lowest among the top ten are Kar AK and Lee J, each with 11 records, comprising 0.639% of the total. The average record count among these authors is about 14.9, underlining the significant influence and core role these contributors play in shaping the journal’s research output and scholarly direction.

5.2 Thematic Evolution and Keyword Trends

The co-occurrence network analysis of all keywords used in the dataset, highlights the most frequently used and influential terms across publications. According to the findings, high-frequency keywords such as "management" (194 occurrences), "model" (223), "impact" (218), and "technology" (189) not only appear frequently but also exhibit significant total link

strengths, indicating their central role and strong interconnectedness in the knowledge system research landscape. Additionally, terms like "information," "performance," and "trust" also score high in both occurrence and total link strength, reflecting their importance in the discourse. The network is categorized by cluster colours, showing how keywords cluster into thematic research areas. Overall, the results reveal that research in this domain is driven by interconnected topics broadly focused on management, technology, information systems, trust, and performance, representing the thematic structure and intellectual core of the scholarly output.

5.3 Collaboration Networks and Co-Authorship Patterns

Collaboration networks and co-authorship patterns show that a small group of highly productive contributors drive research impact. At the author level, Dwivedi Yogesh K. leads with 25 documents, 10,127 citations, and a link strength of 24, while authors like Wamba Samuel Fosso participate with 11 documents and a link strength of 3. Swansea University shows organizational leadership, producing 33 documents, 11,445 citations, and a link strength of 14, compared to Brunel University's lower link strength of 4. Among countries, the USA is the most influential with 418 documents, 32,608 citations, and a link strength of 335, while the UAE contributes 20 documents, 1,192 citations, and a link strength of 24. The average for top authors is about 14 documents and a link strength of 12; for organizations, it is about 25 documents with link strengths of 10-14; and for countries, about 90 documents with a link strength of about 90. These figures highlight the importance of a closely connected and internationally active core for advancing research.

5.4 Theoretical Implications

This study contributes theoretically by mapping the intellectual and thematic evolution of information management research through the lens of a leading journal. The results show how traditional themes such as management, information systems, and performance have gradually integrated with emerging topics such as artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and big data analytics. This supports the view that academic disciplines evolve through dynamic interactions between foundational concepts and emerging technologies.

The study also demonstrates the usefulness of bibliometric methods in identifying conceptual structures and influential contributors within a discipline.

5.5 Practical Implications

The findings provide practical insights for researchers, journal editors, institutions, and policymakers. Researchers may use the results to identify influential authors, institutions, and emerging themes for future collaboration. Editors can use the findings to design special issues in high-growth areas such as AI, digital governance, and analytics. Universities and research agencies may benefit from country and institutional collaboration patterns when planning partnerships and benchmarking research productivity.

6. Conclusion

The bibliometric analysis of the International Journal of Information Management demonstrates strong scholarly productivity, with top authors like Dwivedi Yogesh K. contributing 25 articles and earned 10,127 citations, and the leading ten authors averaging

about 15 publications each. Frequent and impactful keywords such as “management” (194 occurrences), “model” (223), and “technology” (189) illustrate the journal’s central research themes. The journal’s citation influence is significant, with recent years showing an impact factor of about 27.0 and institutions like Swansea University contributed 33 articles and 11,445 citations to the field. At a global scale, the USA leads country-wise contributions with 418 documents and 32,608 citations, complemented by high link-strength values that highlight robust collaborative research. These quantitative findings reflect a tightly knit, internationally engaged research community that drives the journal’s intellectual growth and impact. For future research, there is a substantial opportunity to advance digital innovation, interdisciplinary methodologies, and global collaboration, particularly in emerging topics like AI, digital ethics, and societal transformation through information systems. This ongoing evolution will ensure the journal’s continued relevance and leadership in shaping the future of information management scholarship.

References

1. Abramo, G., D’Angelo, C.A., & Murgia, G. (2011). Co-authorship and research productivity: A case study of Italian academics. *Scientometrics, 89*(3), 929-941. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-011-0468-5
2. Ahmad, S., Sohail, M., Waris, A., Magid, I.M.A., Pattukuthu, A., & Azad, M.S. (2019). Evaluating journal quality: A review of journal citation indicators and ranking in library and information science core journals. *Library Philosophy and Practice*. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2769
3. Archambault, E., Campbell, D., Gingras, Y., & Larivière, V. (2009). Comparing bibliometric statistics obtained from the Web of Science and Scopus. *arXiv preprint*, arXiv:0903.5254. https://arxiv.org/abs/0903.5254
4. Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. *Journal of Informetrics, 11*(4), 959-975. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007
5. Bhattacharyya, D., Malik, S., & Mandal, S. (2024). Benchmarking library and information science journals: A comparative study of SJR rankings. *Annals of Library and Information Studies, 71*(1), 25-33.
6. Bollen, J., Van de Sompel, H., Smith, J., & Luce, R. (2005). Toward alternative metrics of journal impact: A comparison of download and citation data. *arXiv preprint*, cs/0503007. https://arxiv.org/abs/cs/0503007
7. Bradford, S.C. (1934). Sources of information on specific subjects. *Engineering: An Illustrated Weekly Journal, 137*, 85-86.
8. Checkland, P. (1988). Information systems and systems thinking: Time to unite? *International Journal of Information Management, 8*(4), 239-248. https://doi.org/10.1016/0268-4012(88)90031-X
9. Chen, C. (2006). CiteSpace II: Detecting and visualizing emerging trends and transient patterns in scientific literature. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 57*(3), 359-377. https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.20317
10. Chen, C. J., & Huang, J. W. (2007). How organizational climate and structure affect knowledge management—The social interaction perspective. *International Journal of Information Management, 27*(2), 104-118. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2006.11.001
11. Chen, H., Chiang, R. H. L., & Storey, V. C. (2016). Business intelligence and analytics: From big data to big impact. *MIS Quarterly, 36*(4), 1165-1188.

12. Choo, C.W. (1996). The knowing organization: How organizations use information to construct meaning, create knowledge and make decisions. *International Journal of Information Management, 16*(5), 329-340. https://doi.org/10.1016/0268-4012(96)00020-5
13. Cockburn, C., & Wilson, T.D. (1996). Business use of the world-wide web. *International Journal of Information Management, 16*(2), 83-102. https://doi.org/10.1016/0268-4012(95)00071-2
14. Cobo, M.J., López-Herrera, A.G., Herrera-Viedma, E., & Herrera, F. (2011). An approach for detecting, quantifying, and visualizing the evolution of a research field: A practical application to the fuzzy sets theory field. *Journal of Informetrics, 5*(1), 146-166. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2010.10.002
15. Davis, F.D. (1989). Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology. *MIS Quarterly, 13*(3), 319-340.
16. Diodato, V. (1994). *Dictionary of bibliometrics*. Haworth Press.
17. Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Mukherjee, D., Pandey, N., & Lim, W.M. (2021). How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research, 133*, 285-296. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070
18. Dwivedi, Y.K., Hughes, D.L., Coombs, C., Constantiou, I., Duan, Y., Edwards, J.S., & Williams, M.D. (2021). Artificial intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy. *International Journal of Information Management, 57*, 101994. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2019.08.002
19. Egghe, L. (2005). *Power laws in the information production process: Lotkaian informetrics*. Elsevier.
20. Egghe, L., & Rousseau, R. (1990). *Introduction to informetrics: Quantitative methods in library, documentation and information science*. Elsevier Science Publishers.
21. Ghosh, S., & Ghosh, D. (2019). Information behavior and scholarly communication: A comparative bibliometric analysis of IP&M and IJIM. *DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology, 39*(6), 353-360. https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.39.6.14732
22. Gillani, S.M.A.H., Senin, A.B.A., Bode, J., Muniba, & Gillani, S.M.A.H. (2022). Bibliometric analysis of digital entrepreneurial education and student intention. *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies, 16*(13), 48-65. https://doi.org/10.3991/ijim.v16i13.30619
23. Glänzel, W., & Czerwon, H.J. (1996). A new methodological approach to bibliographic coupling and its application. *Scientometrics, 37*(2), 195-221. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02093621
24. Glänzel, W., & Schubert, A. (2004). Analysing scientific networks through co-authorship. In H. F. Moed et al. (Eds.), *Handbook of Quantitative Science and Technology Research* (pp. 257-276). Springer.
25. Hanco-Mamani, J.I. (2024). Use of information technologies in administrative management: A bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Communication Networks and Information Security, 16*(4), 1102-1108. https://www.ijcnis.org/index.php/ijcnis/article/view/7311
26. Islam, M.A., & Widen, G. (2023). Bibliometric analysis of the VINE Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems: 2000-2020. *VINE Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems, 53*(3), 467-490. https://doi.org/10.1108/VJIKMS-07-2020-0126
27. Kumar, N., & Dora, M. (2012). Bibliometric analysis of the journal 'Information Systems Research'. *DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, 32*(1), 44-51. https://doi.org/10.14429/djlit.32.1.1431

28. Li, Y., Zhang, Y., & Yan, E. (2017). The Zipf's law in the keyword frequency of computer science publications. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology, 68*(5), 1305-1313.
29. Lotka, A.J. (1926). The frequency distribution of scientific productivity. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 16*(12), 317-323.
30. López-Robles, J.R., Otegi-Olaso, J.R., Porto-Gomez, I., & Cobo, M.J. (2020). 30 years of intelligence models in management and business: A bibliometric review. *International Journal of Information Management, 50*, 364-379. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2019.07.015
31. Merton, R.K. (1968). The Matthew effect in science. *Science, 159*(3810), 56-63.
32. Moed, H.F. (2005). *Citation analysis in research evaluation*. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/1-4020-3714-7
33. Mohamed, A.E., Abd Shukor, S., Alwi, M.K., & Zamzuri, N.H. (2024). Bibliometric analysis of cultural event publications (2001-2023). *Information Management and Business Review, 16*(3), 13-26. https://doi.org/10.22610/imbr.v16i3(I).3922
34. Mukherjee, B., & Kumar, M. (2015). Visibility of South Asian LIS authors in IJIM: A bibliometric study. *Library Review, 64*(2), 126-137. https://doi.org/10.1108/LR-07-2014-0081
35. Nagaraj, M.N., & Chandrashekara, M. (2020). Application of bibliometric laws in Library and Information Science research: A review. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1-10.
36. Nonaka, I., & Takeuchi, H. (1995). *The knowledge-creating company: How Japanese companies create the dynamics of innovation*. Oxford University Press.
37. Pao, M.L. (1985). Lotka's law: A testing procedure. *Information Processing & Management, 21*(3), 305-320. https://doi.org/10.1016/0306-4573(85)90055-2
38. Pecorari, D. (2012). *Academic writing and plagiarism: A linguistic analysis*. Bloomsbury.
39. Priem, J., Taraborelli, D., Groth, P., & Neylon, C. (2012). *Altmetrics: A manifesto*. http://altmetrics.org/manifesto
40. Putri, I.N., Wijati, M.P.W., & Batu, K.L. (2024). A systematic bibliometric analysis of value chain literacy. *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management, 12*(7), EM18. https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsrm/v12i07.em18
41. Rowley, J., & Slack, F. (2004). What is information? *Information Science, 10*(4), 251-270.
42. Saha, P., & Dutta, B. (2018). A comparative study on the thematic evolution of IJIM and JIS using bibliometric tools. *Collnet Journal of Scientometrics and Information Management, 12*(1), 95-110. https://doi.org/10.1080/09737766.2018.1435301
43. Small, H. (1973). Co-citation in the scientific literature. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science, 24*(4), 265-269.
44. Smolinsky, L. (2015). Discrete power law with exponential cutoff and Lotka's Law. *arXiv preprint*, arXiv:1512.08754. https://arxiv.org/abs/1512.08754
45. Susanto, T.D., & Goodwin, R. (2010). Factors influencing citizen adoption of SMS-based e-government services. *Electronic Journal of e-Government, 8*(1), 55-71.
46. Thelwall, M. (2008). Bibliometrics to webometrics. *Journal of Information Science, 34*(4), 605-621. https://doi.org/10.1177/0165551507087238
47. Thelwall, M. (2016). The precision of the h-index and other bibliometric indicators. *Journal of Informetrics, 10*(1), 98-106. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2015.11.003
48. Van Eck, N.J., & Waltman, L. (2010). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics, 84*(2), 523-538. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3

49. Venkatesh, V., Morris, M.G., Davis, G.B., & Davis, F.D. (2003). User acceptance of information technology: Toward a unified view. *MIS Quarterly, 27*(3), 425-478.
50. Waltman, L. (2016). A review of the literature on citation impact indicators. *Journal of Informetrics, 10*(2), 365-391. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2016.02.007
51. Wang, Y., Liu, C., & Fan, Z. (2020). A bibliometric analysis of IJIM (2000-2018) using VOSviewer. *Scientometrics, 122*(1), 421-446. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-019-03202-4
52. Xu, M., David, J.M., & Kim, S.H. (2018). The Fourth Industrial Revolution: Opportunities and challenges. *International Journal of Financial Research, 9*(2), 90-95.
53. Zipf, G.K. (1949). *Human behavior and the principle of least effort*. Cambridge, MA: Addison-Wesley Press.
54. Zupic, I., & Čater, T. (2015). Bibliometric methods in management and organization. *Organizational Research Methods, 18*(3), 429-472. https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428114562629

■■■