



## 2024: Annual Report to the CAG/ACG on Canadian Geographies / Géographies canadiennes

### Overview

This report summarizes our position in the industry and in the discipline of Geography, and presents and explains a number of metrics that describe the situation at *Canadian Geographies / Géographies canadiennes* at the end of 2024.

2024 marked a year of significant change for *Canadian Geographies / Géographies canadiennes*. First and foremost, I assumed the role of Editor-in-Chief (EIC) in January 2024, following EIC Emeritus Nadine Schuurman's esteemed service in shepherding the journal over a 12-year term. Commensurate with my taking on the role of EIC, I also reconvened the Editorial Board (details in the body of the report).

In recent years, the publishing industry has undergone profound transformation. 2024 was no exception in this regard, with the most significant change being the transition to our publisher Wiley's bespoke in-house submission portal, *Research Exchange (REx)*. In 2025 we are further continuing this transition, moving to *REx Review*, which will comprise our editorial backend for all editorial activities (inviting reviewers, rendering decisions on papers, etc.) as well as the interface with which reviewers will engage. Additionally, we transitioned to a 'continuous publication' (CP) mode at the end of 2024 (details follow in the body of the report).

The position of the journal is solid. Echoing the overview comments of the EIC Emeritus in her 2022 Annual Report, "Our Editorial team, supported by the Canadian Association of Geographers / Association Canadienne des Géographes (CAG/ACG), is keen to continue to attract authors, enhance our content, and widely disseminate our journal."

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## Emphasis in 2024

2024 was marked by a change in the leadership and governance of *Canadian Geographies/Géographies canadiennes* (CG/Gc). I assumed the role of Editor-in-Chief, replacing Professor Nadine Schuurman after 12 years at the helm. Commensurate with this change, I reconvened the Editorial Board (**Table 1**), balancing elements of continuity, regional representation, sub-disciplinary expertise (between elements of human geography, physical geography, and GIScience), and international representation amongst other factors. Members commenced a 3-year term effective February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024.

Editorial Board of <i>Canadian Geographies / Géographies canadiennes</i> , February 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2024 – January 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2027	
Chris Bone, UVic	Zoë Meletis, UNBC
Shauna Brail, Toronto	Grant McKenzie, McGill
Dongmei Chen, Queen's	Sharlene Mollett, Toronto
Jonathan Cinnamon, UBC-Okanagan	Beverly Mullings, Toronto
Stephanie Coen, Nottingham	Yolande Pottie-Sherman, MUN
Tara Cookson, UBC	Feng Qiu, University of Alberta
May Farrales, SFU	Jonathan Reades, UCL
Victoria Fast, Calgary	Chantelle Richmond, Western
Laurie Guimond, UQ à Montréal	Sébastien Rioux, U de Montréal
Greg Halseth, UNBC	Stéphane Roche, Laval
Peter Johnson, Waterloo	J. Anthony Stallins, Kentucky
Rebecca Lave, Indiana - Bloomington	Maria Strack, Waterloo
Josh Lepawsky, MUN	Jon Tunnicliffe, Auckland
Christopher Malcolm, Brandon U	Alan Walks, Toronto

**Table 1.** Composition of the reconvened CG/Gc Editorial Board (member names and institutional affiliations). Names listed in orange designate continuing members who were also previously serving on the board.

The description of the journal was updated to better reflect the uniqueness of CG/Gc amidst Geography journals and also to better communicate its distinctiveness within the broader landscape of academic publishing. Our new journal description (**Table 2**) replaced the more generic journal description (also **Table 2**). The journal description change has been reflected on both our Wiley journal webpage and on the CAG/ACG website. Furthermore, it now appears in both official languages (English and French, with thanks to our French Editor Martin Simard for the English-to-French translation).

New journal description	Pre-existing (old) journal description
Published on behalf of the Canadian Association of Geographers / Association Canadienne des Géographes, <i>Canadian Geographies</i> / <i>Géographies canadiennes</i> is a home for scholarship on matters of place, space, and the environment in Canada and globally.	Published on behalf of the Canadian Association of Geographers / Association Canadienne des Géographes, <i>Canadian Geographies</i> / <i>Géographies canadiennes</i> is a home for cutting edge geographic research with strong contemporary resonance.
A whole-of-discipline journal, we publish research across Geography's three subdisciplines: Human Geography, Physical Geography, and Geographic Information Science. We welcome submissions that address significant social, scientific and technical issues in both of Canada's official languages: English and French.	We welcome papers that challenge the status quo, promote social justice and address significant social, scientific and technical issues in Canada and globally.

**Table 2.** New and pre-existing (old) description of CG/Gc.

Two additional factors are notable vis-à-vis the distinctiveness of our journal in the academic publishing marketplace, based on activity in 2024. First, our timeline from submission to first online publication date (as 'Early View') was halved (-51%) from 139 to 68 days. This reflects increased responsiveness from reviewers, signalling a return to 'normal' post the difficulties of lining up reviewers during the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath, as well as my frequency of checking-in on manuscripts directly in ScholarOne as I familiarized myself with the day-to-day functioning of the journal. This speed to publication is nevertheless important, especially for ECRs who are looking to build their CVs as quickly as possible. Our timeline to publication should be advertised to attract submissions. The second uniqueness factor is our status as an emerging destination for scholarship in the area of Indigenous geographies (inclusive of that produced by

Indigenous scholars, with Indigenous Elders and communities, and also authored by non-Indigenous scholars researching issues of concern to Indigenous communities and community members). Indeed, 50% ( $n = 5$ ) of our most viewed papers in 2024 were manuscripts explicitly addressing Indigenous themes, issues, and concerns (**Table 8**).

We published two Special Sections in 2024. The first Special, entitled “Revisiting Small and Mid-Sized Cities in Canada / Revoir Les Petites et Moyennes Villes du Canada”, was a bilingual Special guest edited by Thi-Thanh-Hiên Pham, Jeffrey Biggar, and Yolande Pottier-Sherman (published in Volume 68, Issue 1). In a significant first for the journal, the Introduction to this bilingual Special was published in both languages as well. The second Special Section was a French Special guest edited by our French Editor, Martin Simard. This Special was on the topic of “La géographie québécoise d’hier à aujourd’hui” (“Quebec geographies from yesterday to today”, published in Volume 68, Issue 2). Both of these Specials were very significant boons to French language representation in our journal.

Additionally, we resumed the CG/Gc lecture at the CAG/AGC Annual Meeting. The 2024 Lecture (which appeared in the program as the “CAG Lecture”) was delivered by Professor Kate Sherren. Her lecture, entitled ‘Landscapes on the Edge’, was published as an Address Volume 68 (2024), Issue 4 (December) of CG/Gc.

Owing to the continuation through 2024 of the Transformational Agreement (TA) signed between Wiley and the *Canadian Research Knowledge Network / Réseau canadien de documentation pour la recherche (CKRN/Rcdr)*, which gives authors affiliated with Canadian higher education institutions the opportunity to publish their manuscripts Open Access at no charge, we published a record 28 Hybrid Open Access papers in 2024 (27 published under the TA), exceeding the previous year’s (2023) record of 26 (which itself represented a 100% increase over Open Access publishing in 2022). Open Access (OA) continues to be important for attracting user engagement with scholarship published in our journal. 70% ( $n = 7$ ) of our most viewed papers in 2024 were published OA (**Table 8**). As per the 2023 report, by comparison, OA status of papers is less significant in driving citation to CG/Gc publications (**Table 7**).

In addition to the successes highlighted above, 2024 was also a year of significant changes falling under the umbrella of ‘logistics’. These consisted of changes enacted to streamline the day-to-day operations of the journal; enhance clarity of editorial processes (including for reviewers); cut down on administrative burden wherever possible; and/or which cascaded down to the journal from our publisher, Wiley.

Beginning with logistical changes cascading down to the journal from Wiley, some of which have been briefly mentioned in the Overview preface to this report, these included:

- Transition to manuscript submission away from ScholarOne to *Research Exchange (REx)*, Wiley's new in-house system. In 2024, manuscripts submitted through *REx* were still linked to ScholarOne, which continued to function as our editorial backend (for inviting reviewers, rendering decisions on papers, etc.), but this is changing imminently effective Spring 2025. A huge thanks to Ellen Randall, the journal's Editorial Assistant, for facilitating this transition to the new submission portal.
- We moved to a 'Continuous Publication' (CP) model, whereby manuscripts are published directly into an assigned volume and issue number once accepted and ready to exit production with Wiley. This replaces the former two-stage process wherein manuscripts were first published as 'Early View', and were only subsequently assigned to a numbered Volume/Issue pair. We continue to publish four issues per year; issues close periodically at set time points in the year (end of March, end of June, end of September, and end of December). However, these issues are no longer curated (i.e., Editorial team no longer decides on which manuscripts are published in any given issue, nor on the order in which they appear). The final such curated issue was Volume 68 (2024) Issue 4 (December). This was a larger-than-usual issue, with all manuscripts ready to exit production and be assigned to a numbered Volume/Issue pair published in 68(4).
- Commensurate with the transition to the CP model, we also moved to publishing Special Issues virtually going forward. While this did not affect either of the two Specials published in the journal in 2024, going forward, Special Issue manuscripts will be published directly into a Volume/Issue as they exit production, and will only later be collated as a 'Special' published virtually. This means that papers that are part of Specials may be published in different Volume/Issue pairs.

Additional 'logistical' changes enacted in 2024 included:

- Decision harmonization across both reviewer recommendations and editorial decisions on manuscripts. Importantly, we divested the journal of archaic decision options such as 'Accept with Major Revisions', which committed the journal to publishing manuscripts with no guarantee of satisfactory revisions being enacted to manuscripts by authors; and also of 'Decline' as a recommendation option (replacing it with more immediately understandable recommendation term 'Reject'). The harmonization of decision and recommendation terms is detailed in **Table 3** below.
- Commensurate with decision harmonization, we updated our decision templates (and also translated them, thanks to Martin Simard, our French Editor).

Old Decision Term	Harmonized Decision Term
Accept	Accept
Accept with Minor Revisions	Minor Revisions
Accept with Major Revisions	Major Revisions
Revise and Resubmit	
Decline	Reject (Do Not Transfer)
Reject with Referral*	Reject and Refer*
Reject without Review	Immediate Reject – Do Not Transfer*
Failure to Find Reviewers	
Reject with Referral* without Review	Immediate Reject and Refer*
Triaged by Editorial Board	– (eliminated)

**Table 3.** Harmonized decision terms now used to recommend and render decisions on manuscript submitted to CG/Gc. \*Transfer and referral refer to instances where it is suggested to authors that their paper be transferred to a different Wiley journal that may be a more appropriate venue for their submission.

- Officially changed the number of required reviews for all peer-reviewed submission types from 3 to 2, reflecting convention already in place at the journal. In the event of a polarized decision (e.g., reviewer recommendations of “Minor Revisions” and “Reject”), we will still solicit a 3<sup>rd</sup> review.
- Expanded Review Article word limits from 5,000 to 7,500 words inclusive, reflecting the reality that human geography review articles tend to be just as long as or even lengthier than original research articles, owing to extensive citation (i.e., many references) of review papers in this domain.
- Changed standard expected turnaround times for reviews and revisions as follows, in the interests of reducing the number of personalized appeals for extension being fielded by the editorial team:
  - Reviews: from 3 to 4 weeks
  - Major revisions: from 3 to 4 months
  - Minor revisions: from 2 to 3 months
- Made a number of updates to our Author Guidelines and Style Guide.
- Continued the practice of promoting select articles as ‘Editor’s Picks’ and making them free to read for 4 weeks. However, rather than choosing and promoting 1

article per month, we moved to promoting 2 articles every two months. This often gave us a larger pool of papers to choose from every two months vs. once monthly, and also reduces audience engagement fatigue associated with more regular article promotions.

## Manuscript Submissions

Our total submissions across all submission types in 2024 was 100, broken out by submission type as shown in **Table 4**.

Submission Type	Number
Original Research Articles	57
Review Articles	5
Viewpoints	3
Introductions to Special Sections	1
Book Reviews	30
In Memoria	3
Addresses	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

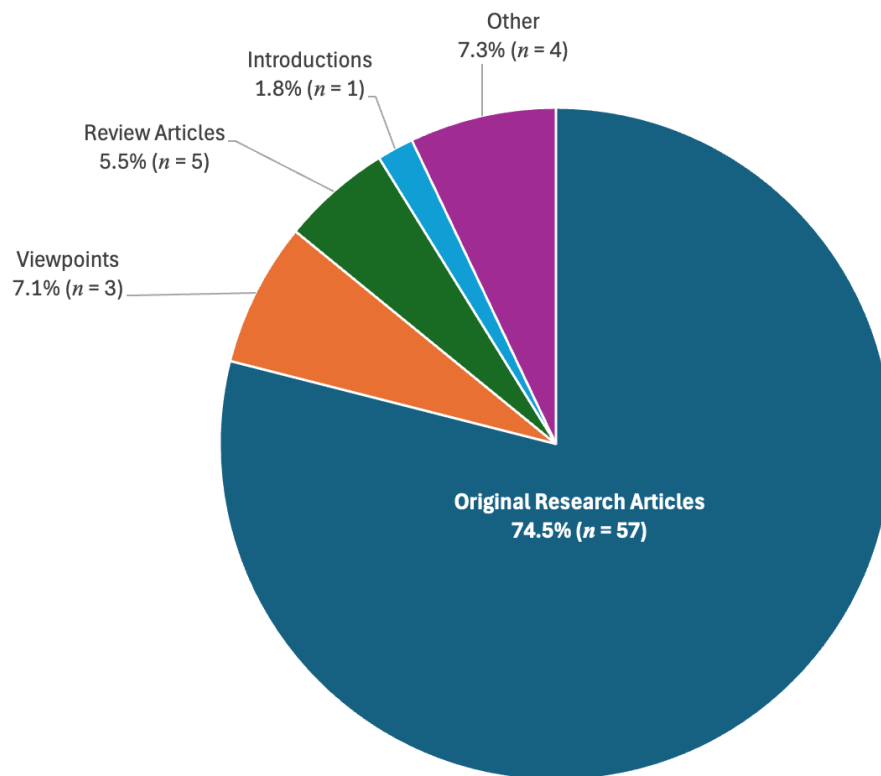
**Table 4:** Numbers of manuscripts submitted to *CG/Gc* in 2024, by manuscript submission type.

Of our total 2024 submissions, 65 were eligible for peer review (ORAs, Review Articles, Viewpoints; see **Table 5**), an increase of >20% over 2023. This was largely accounted for by an increase of 11 more ORAs submitted to us in 2024 vs. 2023. ORAs continued to be our dominant submission type, as per **Figure 1**.



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
English manuscripts	39	63	69	61	68	68	40	71	54	40	58
French manuscripts	5	1	8	5	6	3	5	6	12	15	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>66*</b>

**Table 5:** Original manuscript submissions sent to peer review, 2014–2024. The count for 2024 is exclusive of non-peer-reviewed submission types, including Book Reviews, In Memoriam, and Addresses but *does* include Introductions to Special Sections (in 2024, submission of a French-language Introduction). *\*While Introductions to Specials are not peer reviewed, they have in previous years been reported as part of the aggregate figures provided in this summary table. As such, they are included again in this year’s annual report.*

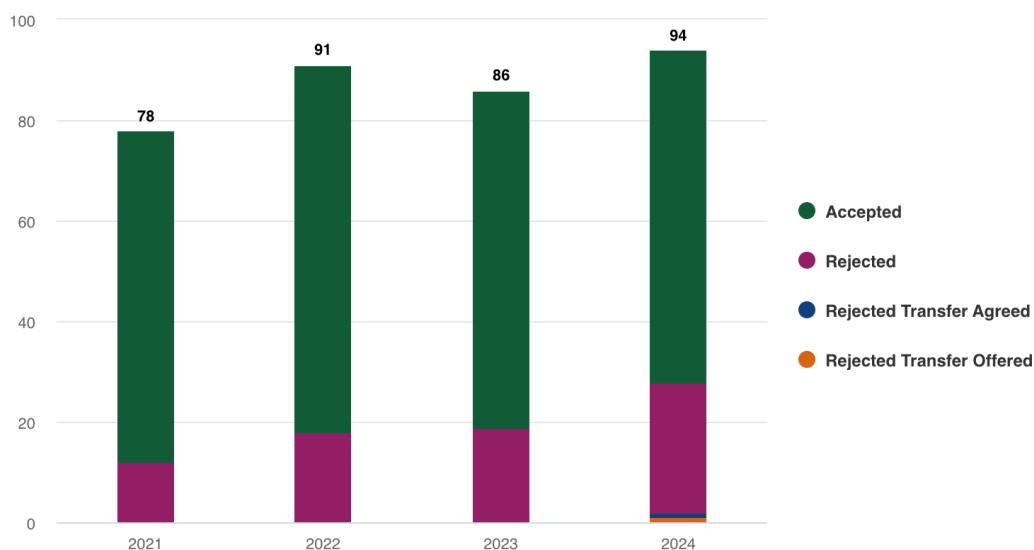


**Figure 1.** Original submissions by type in 2024, *excluding* Book Reviews. Original Research Articles (ORAs) continue to be the primary manuscript type submitted to our journal. ORAs, Review Articles, and Viewpoints are peer-reviewed, whereas Introductions to Special Sections are not.



## Dispositions

Our acceptance rate for 2024 submissions that were decided on by April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2024 (date of reporting) was 33.8%. Importantly, this figure *does not* include manuscripts submitted in 2024 that are presently still under revision ( $n = 12$ ) or under review ( $n = 2$ ), nor does it include acceptances of manuscripts submitted in previous years (e.g., originally submitted in 2024 but final acceptance rendered in 2024). In total, we accepted 66 manuscripts for publication in 2024 (see **Figure 2**).



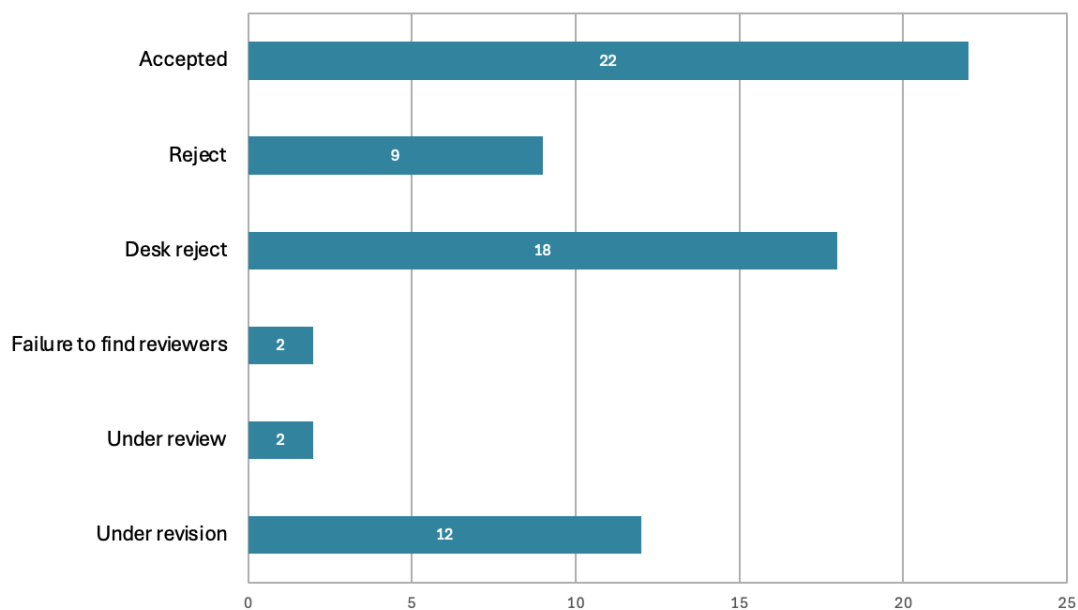
**Figure 2:** Manuscript dispositions in 2024.

29 submissions were rejected in 2024. Of these, 18 were ‘desk rejected’. This is inclusive of ‘Rejected Transfer Agreed’ and ‘Rejected Transfer Offered’ disposition categories shown in Figure 2. Reasons for desk rejections included:

- lack of fit with the journal’s aims and scope;
- suspicion of authorship by/with generative AI; and
- academic spam (*multiple very far beyond the journal’s remit that were submitted by a group of co-authors, at one point within 24 hours of the first desk rejection*).

Importantly, desk rejected manuscripts were largely submitted by authors based at overseas institutions. This is an increasingly common phenomenon where academics at lower-ranked (or unrated) international institutions seek out Q2/Q3 indexed peer-reviewed international journals to which to submit their scholarship, in the hopes of publishing in established, recognized venues. Often times, these papers are not a fit for the journal; or, speaking for English language submissions, they were ones that I could not identify prospective reviewers for amongst either academic geographers or Canada-based academics. This is important as I always aim to line up a reviewer from within geography and a reviewer based in Canada (often times, these are one and the same). In exceptional circumstances, I will go with reviewers based outside of Canada, but at least one of these reviewers must demonstrate some affiliation with disciplinary geography (e.g., based in a geography department, completed a PhD in geography, has published in geography journals, etc.).

The disposition of 2024 peer-review eligible original manuscript submissions is shown in **Figure 3**.



**Figure 3:** Disposition of 2024 peer-review original manuscripts submitted in 2024, as reported on April 6, 2025. This data is inclusive of ORAs, Viewpoints, and Review Articles, but excludes non-peer review eligible submissions (Introductions, Book Reviews, Addresses, In Memoria).

## Reviewing and time-to-decision/publication

In 2024, we made 358 review requests (204 – or 57% – of which were declined). We secured 118 completed reviews in total, deciding on manuscripts on the basis of two expert reviews save for where a third review was deemed necessary (e.g., polarized/split referee recommendation). 2024 represents an improvement over our 2023 review invitation acceptance rate of only 32%, which indicates that the difficulties of securing reviewers experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath have somewhat abated as reviewers appear more willing to review.

The median number of days from submission to different decision and publication stages is shown in **Table 5**. In 2024 we saw huge improvements across all decision and first publication stage metrics, owing largely to my frequently checking-in to the editorial system in ScholarOne as I familiarized myself with the day-to-day of the journal. While these times are not guaranteed to be sustained, speed is important to us as a smaller national society journal as it makes us desirable venue for quick timeline to publication (68 days to first online publication, an reduction of 51% over the 2023 timeline). This is particularly important for ECRs.

Decision / Publication Stage	Median number of days from submission (2023 for comparison)
1 <sup>st</sup> Decision	25 (59)
Final Decision	22 (73)
Acceptance	28 (93)
1 <sup>st</sup> Online Publication Date	68 (139)

**Table 6:** Median calendar days from submission to different decision and publication stages, with 2023 data in parentheses for comparison.

## Bibliometrics, rankings, and readership

Impact factors (IFs) and rankings are reported in late June for the preceding year. Our 2024 impact factor decreased somewhat to 1.4 from a historical high of 1.8 achieved in 2022 (**Table 7**). I do not have an explanation for this, and it is particularly difficult for me to comment without first-hand immersion in the journal in previous years. It is nevertheless encouraging to see the IF remain above historical levels, which included our IF falling below 1 in 2015 and 2016.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Journal Impact Factor	1.17	1.17	0.87	0.89	1.47	1.14	1.03	1.5	1.48	1.8	1.4

**Table 7:** Journal Impact Factor, 2013-2023.

To quote from the 2022 Annual Report, “It is ironic that many major publishers are discounting impact factors going forward. The reasons for this are many but, in a nutshell, it is a response to an over-emphasis on impact factors on choice of publication venues by authors. All major publishers have signed onto DORA (<https://sfdora.org/read/>), a declaration which announces the initiative to reduce scholarly and institutional emphasis on impact factors. The reasons include the fact that a journal may have a high impact factor based on a very small slice of its published papers; every domain has a different norm for impact factors; editors are able to manipulate impact factors... and the data used to calculate them are not widely available or shared publicly.”

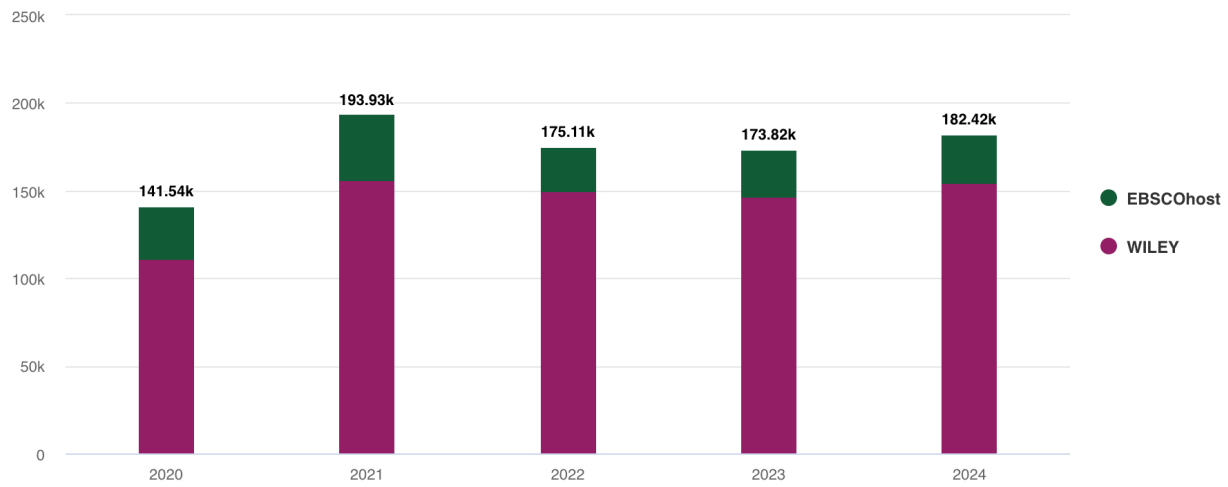
The 10 papers with the most citations in 2024 are shown in **Table 8** below.

Turning to readership, as mentioned in the 2023 Annual Report, Wiley no longer reports ‘downloads’, instead using the metric of ‘views’. Full-text views better reflect contemporary practices of audience engagement, which increasingly include reading articles online without downloading them. As can be seen in **Figure 4**, views for 2024 ( $n = 182.42k$ ) remained in line with recent historical trends, although they were slightly higher than in the previous two years, 2023 ( $n = 173.82k$ ) and 2022 ( $n = 175.11k$ ). Importantly, compared to 2020 and years previous,<sup>1</sup> 2024 views remain historically high compared to longer-term trend preceding the most recent 5 years of data.

<sup>1</sup>Please refer to previous annual journal reports. Wiley Journal Insights (the Wiley data portal) only provides the previous full five years of data. Please also note that these previous reports only reported on views/downloads from Wiley Online Library, and not EBSCOhost. Including views on both these platforms together provides a more holistic picture of reader engagement with papers published in *CG/Gc*.

Rank	Author(s)	Article Title	Year	2-Year Citations	Total Citations 2024	FWCI* 2024	Open Access?	Special Issue?
1	van der Werf, P et al.	Food for naught: Using the theory of planned behaviour to better understand household food wasting behaviour	2019	63 (3)	13	4.45	N	N
2	Bowra, A et al.	Indigenous learning on Turtle Island: A review of the literature on land-based learning	2021	65 (2)	13	1.03	N	N
3	Wilson, K et al.	Children's perspectives on neighbourhood barriers and enablers to active school travel: A participatory mapping study	2019	63 (1)	11	2.36	Y	N
4	Pavlovskaya, M	Critical GIS as a tool for social transformation	2018	62 (1)	10	2.74	N	Y
5	Das, R et al.	Quantifying the prevalence of energy poverty across Canada: Estimating domestic energy burden using an expenditures approach	2022	66 (3)	10	3.26	N	N
6	Shah, TI et al.	Geographic accessibility to primary care providers: Comparing rural and urban areas in Southwestern Ontario	2020	64 (1)	8	2.36	N	N
7	Goodman, N et al.	Public engagement in smart city development: Lessons from communities in Canada's Smart City Challenge	2020	64 (3)	8	2.86	N	Y
8	Edge, S. et al	Exploring e-bikes as a mode of sustainable transport: A temporal qualitative study of the perspectives of a sample of novice riders in a Canadian city	2018	62 (3)	7	2.22	N	N
9	Leszczynski, A & Kong, V	Exploring e-bikes as a mode of sustainable transport: A temporal qualitative study of the perspectives of a sample of novice riders in a Canadian city	2022	66 (1)	7	1.64	N	N
10	Grant, JL et al.	Path dependencies affecting suburban density, mix, and diversity in Halifax	2019	63 (2)	6	0.52	N	N

**Table 8.** Top 10 most highly cited papers in 2024. \*FWCI = Author Field Weighted Citation Impact, a citation impact factor weighted by the field which “indicate[s] how the number of citations received by a researcher’s publications compares to the average or expected number of citations received by other similar publications. Similar publications are determined by year, type, and discipline” (Deakin University, 2023: n.p.).



**Figure 4:** Trends in full text views in Wiley Online Library and EBSCOhost, 2020-2024.

The ten papers with the most full text views in 2024 (**Table 9**) are from a range of recent years (most published since 2020, with one notable exception published in 2005). 70% of the most viewed papers in 2024 were published Open Access, including prior to the signing of the Transformational Agreement. Additionally, four of our top ten most viewed papers were also part of Special Sections – highlighting the importance of Specials in driving continued audience engagement with scholarship published in *CG/Gc*.

Rank	Author(s)	Article Title	Year	Volume (Issue)	Open Access?	Special Issue?	2023 Full Text Views
1	Pottie-Sherman, Y et al.	Navigating the housing crisis: A comparison of international students and other newcomers in a mid-sized Canadian city	2024	68 (1)	Y	Y	4,467
2	Richmond, C et al.	Supporting food security for Indigenous families through the restoration of Indigenous foodways	2021	65 (1)	Y	Y	2,096
3	Bowra A, et al.	Indigenous learning on Turtle Island: A review of the literature on land-based learning	2021	65 (2)	N	N	1,783
4	Wale, JD & Parrott, L.	A framework for Indigenous climate resilience: A Gitksan case study	2024	68 (3)	Y	N	1,782
5	Prieto, MR et al.	Food programs in Indigenous communities within northern Canada: A scoping review	2024	68 (2)	Y	N	1,513
6	Hoover, KC et al.	Surveillance, trust, and policing at music festivals	2022	66 (2)	Y	N	1,499
7	Aldred, TL et al.	Mining sick: Creatively unsettling normative narratives about industry, environment, extraction, and the health geographies of rural, remote, northern, and Indigenous communities in British Columbia	2021	65 (1)	Y	Y	1,346
8	Lave, R et al.	Intervention: Critical Physical Geography	2014	58 (1)	N	N	1,313
9	Dyck, I	Feminist geography, the 'everyday', and local-global relations: hidden spaces of place-making" <i>*Suzanne Mackenzie Memorial Lecture</i>	2005	49 (3)	N	N	1,244
10	Lewis, D et al.	Linking land displacement and environmental dispossession to <i>Mi'kmaw</i> health and well-being: Culturally relevant place-based interpretive frameworks matter	2021	65 (1)	Y	Y	1,234

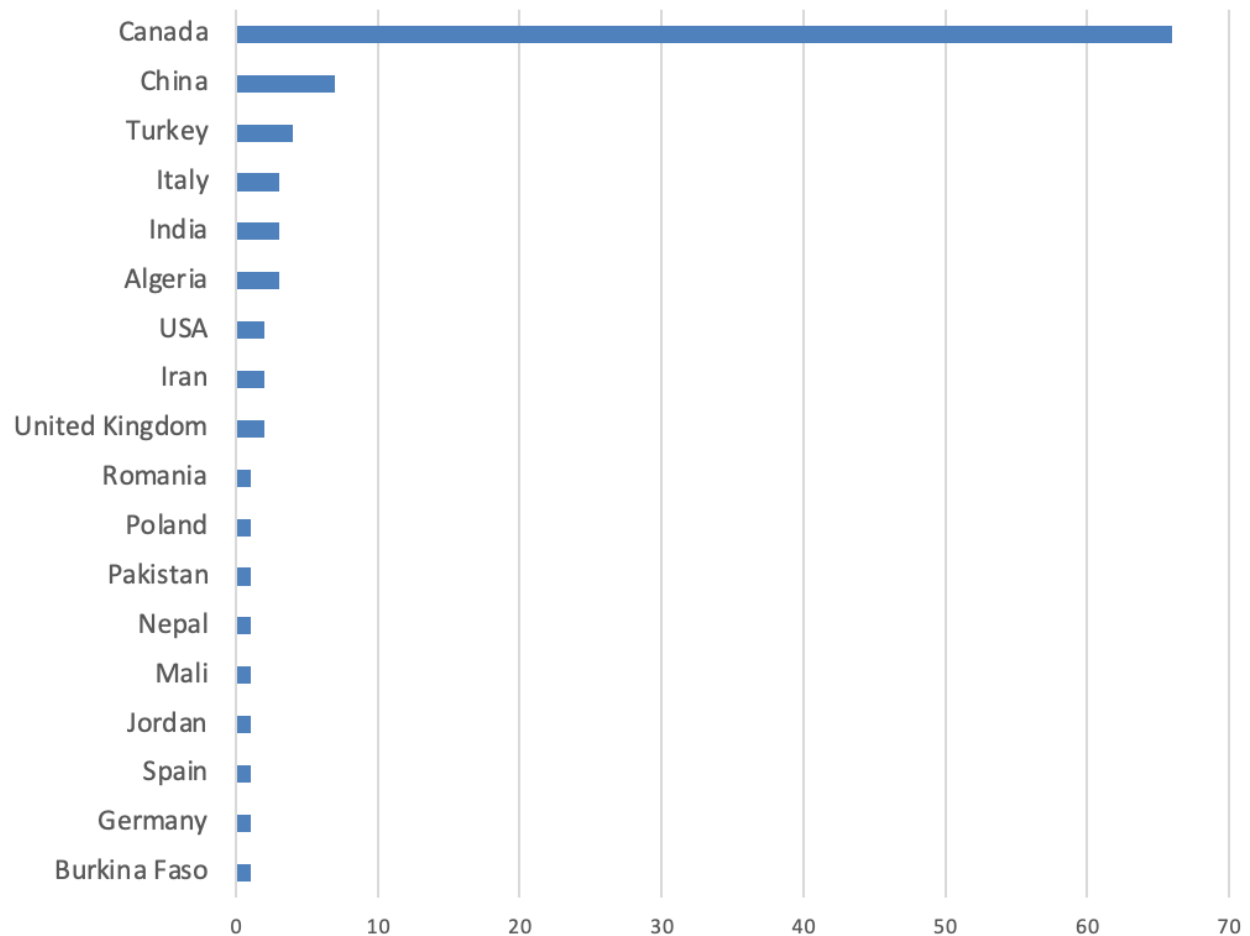
**Table 9:** The ten most viewed papers in 2024 on Wiley Online Library. Rows highlighted in blue indicate papers that were also amongst the top ten most viewed papers in 2023.



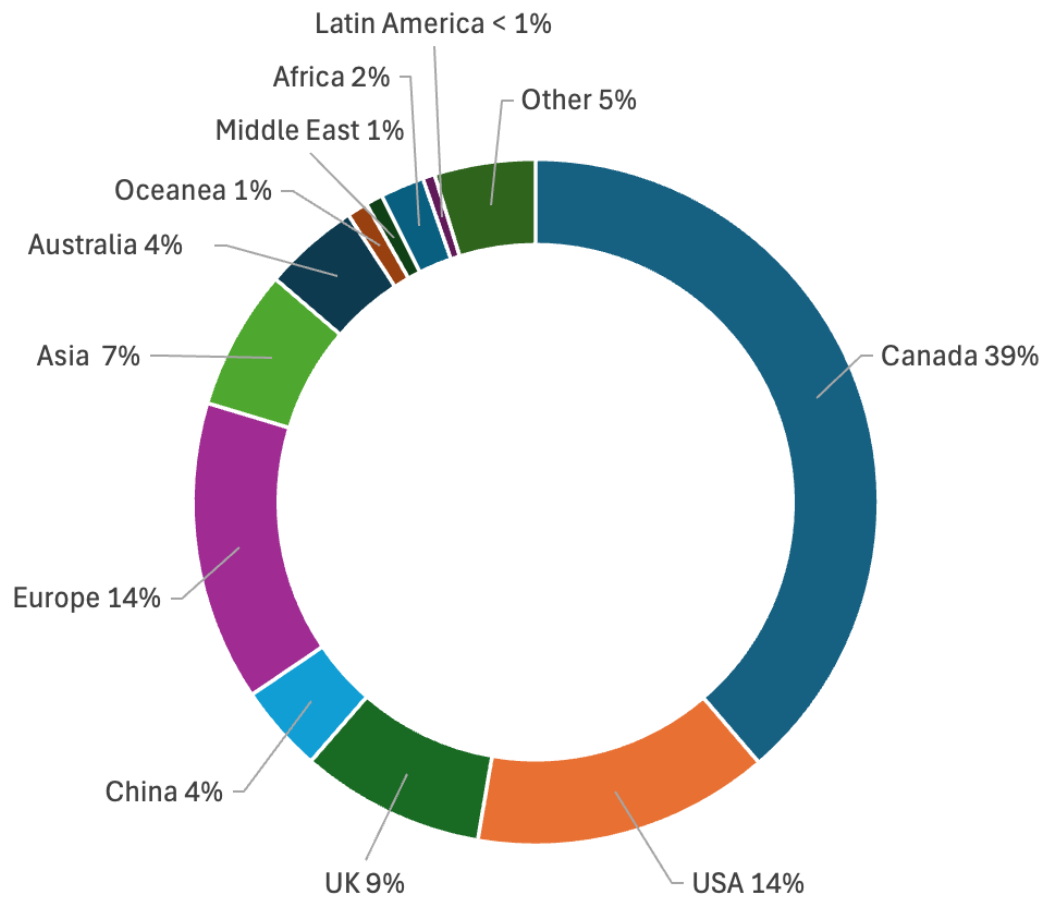


## Submission and access to CG-Gc worldwide

Unsurprisingly, Canada persisted as the top source country for both submissions (**Figure 5**) and viewer traffic (**Figure 6**) to CG/Gc. This reflects our status and role as a discipline-specific journal published on behalf of the national society (the CAG/ACG). We are also considered a “regional” journal by our publisher, Wiley.



**Figure 5:** Top source countries for 2024 manuscript submissions.



**Figure 6:** Top source countries and regions for full text views in 2024.

## Altmetrics and the use of media exposure to measure relevance

Large publishing houses have been tracking which articles get media and social media exposure for some time now. They report this exposure via a metric called the ‘Altmetric Score’. This is another way to measure relevance especially outside of the academic community. A number of papers published by CG-Cc have attracted such exposure (**Table 9**). News media accounted for 28.3% of our Altmetric mentions in 2024, and social media (X, Facebook, and Bluesky) counted for 50.8%. The articles with the highest (aggregate) all-time Altmetric scores in 2024 are shown in **Table 10**.

Article title	Publication Year	Altmetric Score
The concept of a tourist area cycle of evolution: Implications for management of resources	2008	176
When open data and activism meet: An analysis of civic participation in Cape Town, South Africa	2020	92
Flood risk mapping in southwestern Nova Scotia: Perceptions and concerns	2023	92
“I spent the first year drinking tea”: Exploring Canadian university researchers’ perspectives on community-based participatory research involving Indigenous peoples	2012	80
Quantifying the prevalence of energy poverty across Canada: Estimating domestic energy burden using an expenditures approach	2022	76

**Table 10:** Articles with the highest Altmetric scores in 2024.

## Final word & looking forward

CG/Gc remains in a strong position in terms of metrics, marketing, and readership. We continue to attract authors, citations, and views. This is comforting given the immense changes facing the academic publish industry, including Open Access journals and a proliferation of publishing choices. As the new Editor-in-Chief, my aim is to hold this course in 2025 and beyond.

The stewardship of the journal would not have been possible in 2024 without the dedicated contributions and excellence of the other members of the *Canadian Geographies/Géographies canadiennes* Editorial Team: Ellen Randall (Editorial Assistant), who implemented all the logistical changes enacted in 2024; Martin Simard, the French Editor; and Nalini Mohabir, the Book Review Editor, who wrapped up a three-year term at the end of 2024.

There are a number of changes already underway in 2025 (new Book Review Editor, transition to a new review and editorial system and interface). These and other changes will be detailed in my 2025 report due next year.



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*Géographies canadiennes*

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## References

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