

Journal Metrics & DORA

Declaration on Research Assessment

Yonsei Medical Journal 전편집장
연세의대 미생물학교실

최인홍



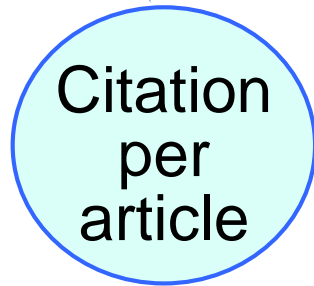
Journal Metrics

- JIF, SJR 또는 CiteScore
- KoMCI, KCI

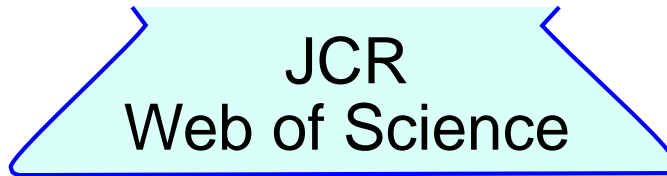


$$2016\text{년 JIF} = \frac{2014, 2015\text{년 출판된 모든 article이 } 2016\text{년에 피인용된 회수}}{2014, 2015\text{년 출판된 citable item 수}}$$

JIF



CLARIVATE ANALYTICS



SJR

ELSEVIER



- 이전 2년간 출판된 article
- Citable item으로 review, original article, case 전체와 일부 letter가 포함되고, editorial은 포함되지 않음
- 영향력 지수 (Eigenfactor score), self citation은 별도 제시

JIF

Citation
per
article

CLARIVATE ANALYTICS

Prestige
per
article

SJR

ELSEVIER

- 이전 3년간 출판된 article
- 모든 article이 citable item
- Self citation은 전체 citation의 33%까지 인정
- 영향력 높은 학술지가 인용하면 가중치

- 이전 2년간 출판된 article
- Citable item으로 review, original article, case 전체와 일부 letter가 포함되고, editorial은 포함되지 않음
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JIF

Citation
per
article

CLARIVATE ANALYTICS

Citation
per
article

CiteScore

ELSEVIER

- 이전 3년간 출판된 article
- 모든 article이 citable item
- SNIP, SJR 별도 제시

JIF vs. CiteScore (2016년)

$$\text{JIF} = \frac{\text{이전 2년간 출판된 모든 article이 2016년에 피인용된 회수}}{\text{2014, 2015년 출판된 citable item 수}}$$

$$\text{CiteScore} = \frac{\text{이전 3년간 출판된 모든 article이 2016년에 피인용된 회수}}{\text{2013, 2014, 2015년 출판된 모든 article 수}}$$

CiteScore Metrics <https://journalmetrics.scopus.com>

Journal Metrics

Introducing CiteScore metrics for serials

We are proud to introduce CiteScore metrics from Scopus – comprehensive, current and free metrics for serial titles in Scopus. Search or filter below to find the sources of interest and see the new metrics. Report using these annual metrics and track the 2016 metrics via the links to each title's Scopus source details page.

Be sure to use qualitative as well as the below quantitative inputs when presenting your research impact, and always use more than one metrics for the quantitative part.



Showing 22,256 titles

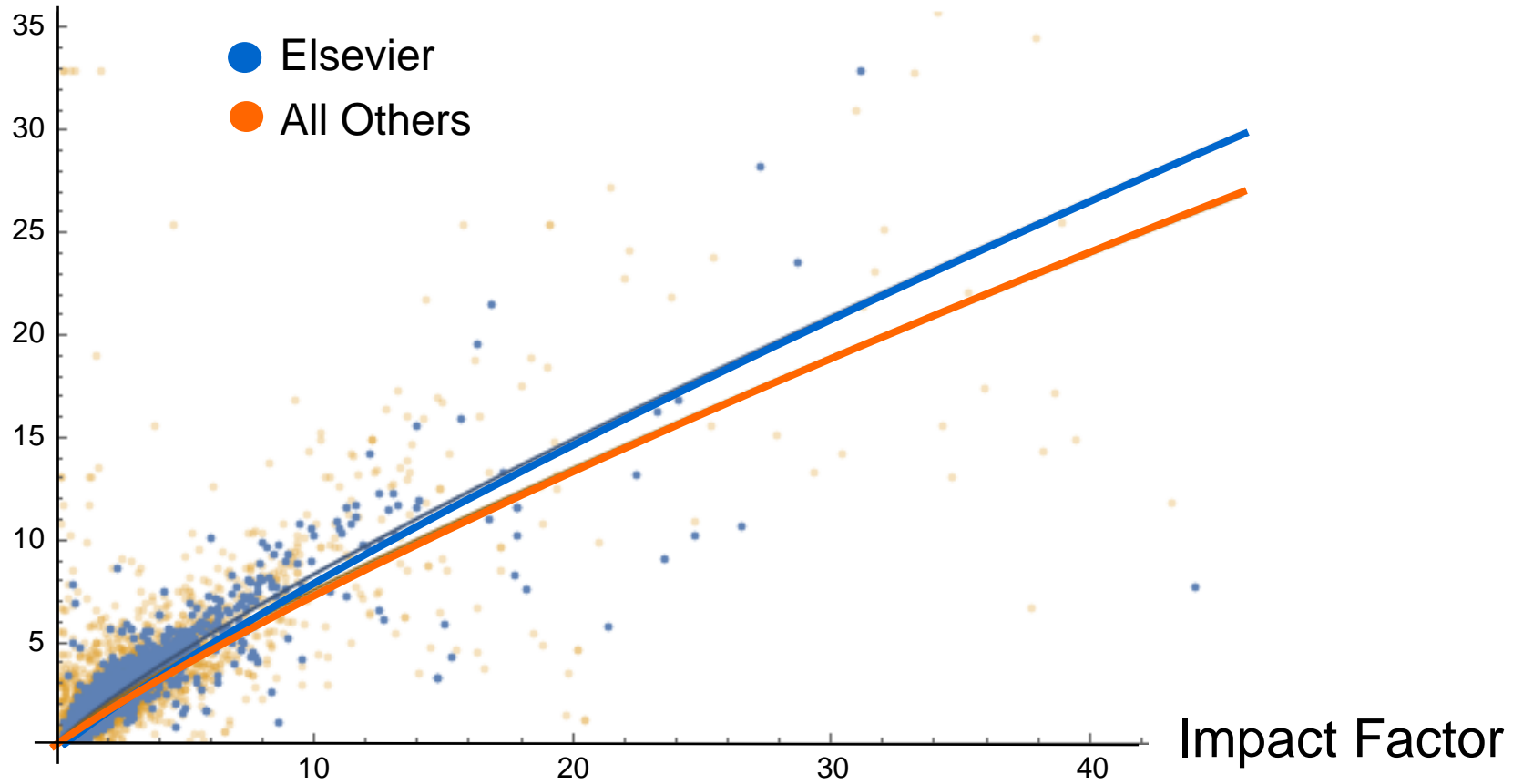
CiteScore metrics calculated on 31 May, 2016. SNIP and SJR calculated on 27 April, 2016.

Title	CiteScore	SJR	JIF
1 Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians <i>Hematology</i>	66.45	32.242	137.578
2 Chemical Reviews <i>General Chemistry</i>	45.92	10.143	37.369
3 Annual Review of Immunology <i>Immunology and Allergy</i>	41.20	32.720	35.543
- Journal of Korean Medical Science <i>General Medicine</i>	1.39	0.567	1.256
- Yonsei Medical Journal <i>General Medicine</i>	1.37	0.498	1.154

ELSEVIER
CLARIVATE ANALYTICS

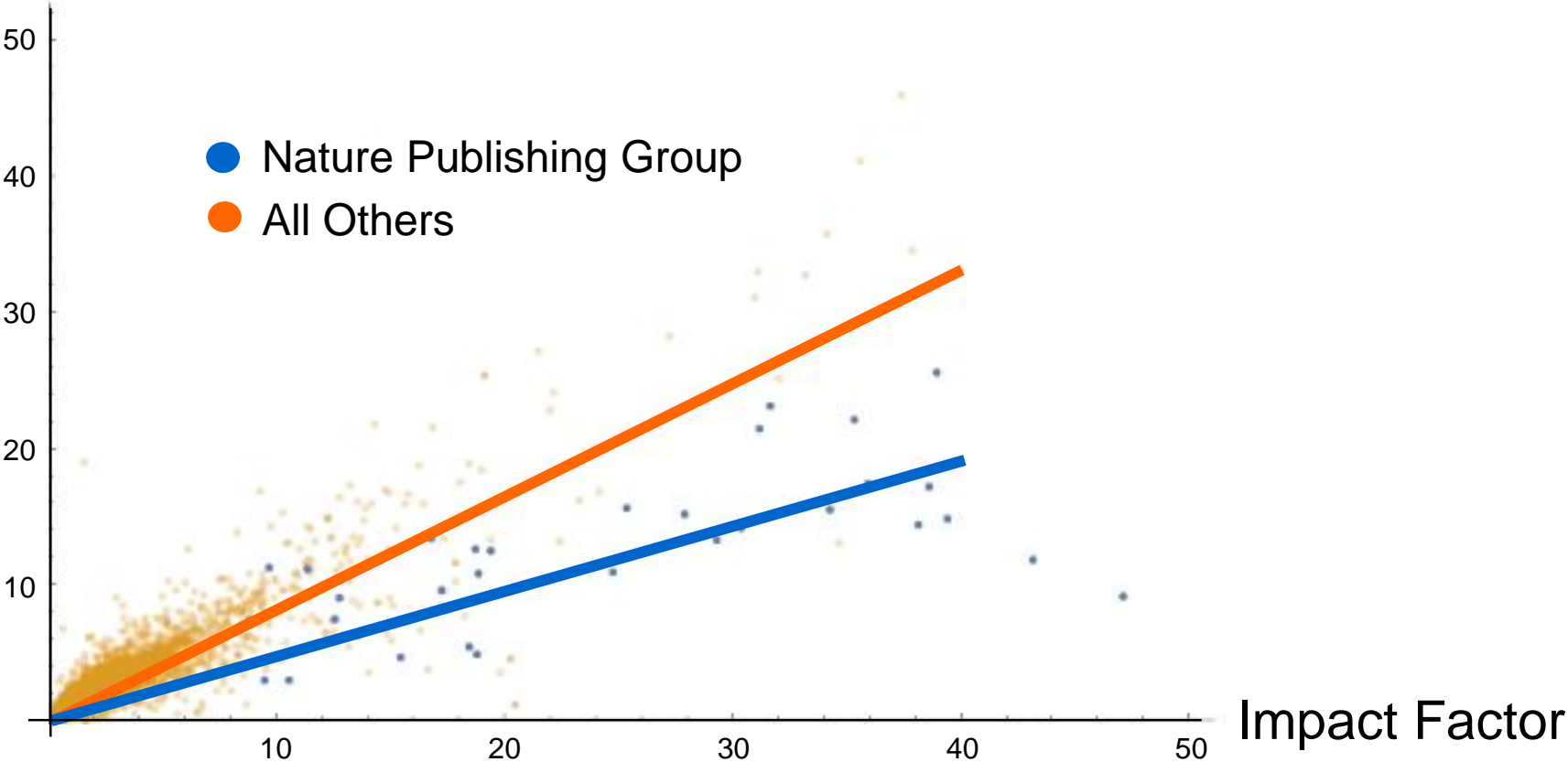
Conflict of Interest?

CiteScore



Conflict of Interest?

CiteScore



Conflict of Interest?

Publisher	No. of Journals	Mean Change in Ranks
Elsevier	1,462	127 ± 49
Bentham	33	-118 ± 153
Cambridge University Press	192	-247 ± 185
Hindawi	39	-410 ± 320
Karger	77	-177 ± 204
Mary Ann Liebert	42	-556 ± 235
Nature journals	32	-173 ± 137
Oxford University Press	149	-123 ± 156
Springer Nature	1,177	-81 ± 55
Annual Reviews, Inc.	35	223 ± 155
IEEE	129	1,294 ± 222
SAGE	357	452 ± 127
Taylor & Francis	975	111 ± 69

국내 Metrics

- 국내학술지가 국내학술지를 인용하는 지수
- **KoMCI**는 KoreaMed 학술지 논문 간의 인용을 분석한다
- **KCI**는 국내 학술단체가 발간하는 학술지 논문 (최근 2년 또는 3년간 출판)의 인용을 분석한다

DORA

Declaration on Research Assessment



The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), initiated by the American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) together with a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals, recognizes the need to improve the ways in which the outputs of scientific research are evaluated.

- Citation distributions within journals are **highly skewed**.
- The properties of the Journal Impact Factor are **field-specific**: it is a composite of **multiple, highly diverse article** types, including primary research papers and reviews.
- Journal Impact Factors can be **manipulated** (or “gamed”) **by editorial policy**.
- Data used to calculate the Journal Impact Factors are **neither transparent nor openly available** to the public.

For Publishers

- Cease to promote journals by Impact Factor;
provide an array of metrics
- Focus on article-level metrics
- Identify different author contributions
- Open the bibliographic citation data
- Encourage primary literature citations

For Funding Agencies

- State that scientific content of a paper, not the JIF of the journal where it was published, is what matters
- Consider value from all outputs and outcomes generated by research

For Research Institutions

- When hiring and promotion, state that scientific content of a paper, not the JIF of the journal where it was published, is what matters
- Consider value from all outputs and outcomes generated by research

For Researchers

- Focus on content
- Cite primary literature
- Use a range of metrics to show the impact of your work
- Change the culture!

For Organizations That Supply Metrics

- Be transparent
- Provide access to data
- Discourage data manipulation
- Provide different metrics for primary literature and reviews

JIF보다 적게 Citation된 개별 Article

Journal	JIF	% citable items below JIF
eLife	8.3	71.2%
EMBO J	9.6	66.9%
Nature	38.1	74.8%
Nature Comm	11.3	74.1%
PLOS ONE	3.1	72.2%
Proc R Soc B	4.8	65.7%
Science	34.7	75.5%
Sci Rep	5.2	73.2%

2015년 JIF

Citable Item에 따른 영향

Journal	Article		Review		Editorial Material	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
eLife	5,459	84.4%	-	-	98	1.5%
EMBO J	3,219	82.2%	472	12.1%	121	3.1%
Nature	54,143	83.2%	3,554	5.5%	2,770	4.3%
Nature Comm	43,957	88.5%	82	0.2%	-	-
PLOS ONE	168,590	90.7%	2,753	1.5%	5	0.0%
Proc R Soc B	4,462	76.3%	436	7.5%	31	0.5%
Science	43,665	75.6%	5,816	10.1%	4,522	7.8%
Sci Rep	29,668	86.2%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%

2015년 JIF

제안

학술지는 **다양한**
METRICS 분석
자료 제공

Impact factor: a measure of how often an average article in a journal has been cited.
The impact factor of a journal is calculated by dividing the number of current year

IMPACT

JCR
2015

EIGENFACTOR

2015 rankings

SCOPUS METRICS

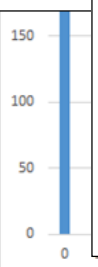
2015 ranking

2015 SJR	2.375
SNIP	1.269

The SCImago Journal Rank is very much like the Eigenfactor except that it is based on the larger Scopus dataset. It expresses the average number of weighted citations received in the selected year by the documents published in the selected journal in the three previous years, i.e. weighted citations received in year x to documents published in the journal in years $(x-1)$, $(x-2)$ and $(x-3)$.

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP): measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

[Further information on Scopus metrics can be found here.](#)



제안

학술지는 **다양한 METRICS** 분석 자료 제공

연구자는 **ORCID** 등록하여 개별업적을 명확하게

학술지는 Crossref에 **논문정보를 OPEN**

대학 등 평가 기관은 **여러 METRICS**를 사용하고 **각 ARTICLE**을 **JIF**와는 **별개로** 평가

감사합니다

