

2017년 의편협 학술지의 Impact Factor 변화

대한의학학술지편집인협의회 회장
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최인홍



연구 결과는

논문으로 쓰지 않으면
그 일을 한 것이 아니다

읽혔다고 해도
명확하게 이해되지 않으면
출판하지 않은 것과 같다

출판해도
읽히지 않으면
출판하지 않은 것과 같다

Impact Factor



JCR과 SJR, CiteScore



Impact Factor 외 고려할 부분



Impact Factor에 대한 갈등

JCR *Journal Citation Reports*

Clarivate Analytics의 WoS DB 기반으로 SCIE와 SSCI에 등재된 12,120여종 학술지를 포함하며 최근 2년간 출판된 논문이 해당연도에 피인용된 회수를 IF로 제공

2017년 SCIE 한국 학술지

- 총 8,879종, 한국 102종 (2017.10)

미국	2,973
영국	2,834
네덜란드	926
독일	729
러시아	356
일본	250
프랑스	204
중국	199
이탈리아	131

의편협 학술지 IF (34종)

	2015	2016	
Allergy Asthma & Immunology Research	2.309	2.957	↗
Annals of Dermatology	1.325	1.472	↗
Annals of Laboratory Medicine	1.870	2.174	↗
Annals of Surgical Treatment and Research	0.730	1.491	↗
Asian Nursing Research	0.849	0.768	↘
Biomolecules & Therapeutics	2.127	2.075	↘
Cancer Research and Treatment	4.245	3.772	↘
Clinical and Experimental Otorhinolaryngology	0.855	1.149	↗
Clinical Psychopharmacology and Neuroscience	1.500	2.000	↗
Experimental and Molecular Medicine	5.164	5.063	↘
Gut and Liver	2.000	2.663	↗
International Neurourology Journal	1.344	1.739	↗
Journal of Advanced Prosthodontics	0.844	1.027	↗
Journal of Breast Cancer	1.854	2.204	↗
Journal of Clinical Neurology	1.876	2.593	↗
Journal of Gynecologic Oncology	2.522	3.140	↗
Journal of Korean Academy of Nursing	0.549	0.521	↘

의편협 학술지 IF (34종)

	2015	2016	
Journal of Korean Medical Science	1.256	1.459	↗
Journal of Korean Neurosurgical Society	0.599	0.708	↗
Journal of Neurogastroenterology & Motility	1.771	2.457	↗
Journal of Periodontal and Implant Science	1.108	1.230	↗
Journal of Stroke	4.795	5.576	↗
Journal of Veterinary Science	1.076	1.164	↗
Korean Circulation Journal	0.706	1.252	↗
Korean Journal of Internal Medicine	1.679	1.729	↗
Korean Journal Orthodontics	1.162	1.182	↗
Korean Journal of Parasitology	1.027	0.889	↘
Korean Journal of Physiology & Pharmacology	1.544	2.062	↗
Korean Journal of Radiology	1.592	2.156	↗
Mycobiology	0.573	0.761	↗
Nutrition Research and Practice	1.416	1.679	↗
Psychiatric Investigation	1.500	1.406	↘
Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine	0.941	1.169	↗
Yonsei Medical Journal	1.154	1.537	↗

의편협 학술지 IF 변화

- 2016년에 비하여

27종 상승

7종 하락

의편협 학술지 IF 분포

	2015	2016
> 5.0	1	2
4.0–5.0	2	0
3.0–4.0	0	2
2.0–3.0	4	10
1.0–2.0	18	15
< 1.0	9	5
총	34	34

5.0 이상 학술지

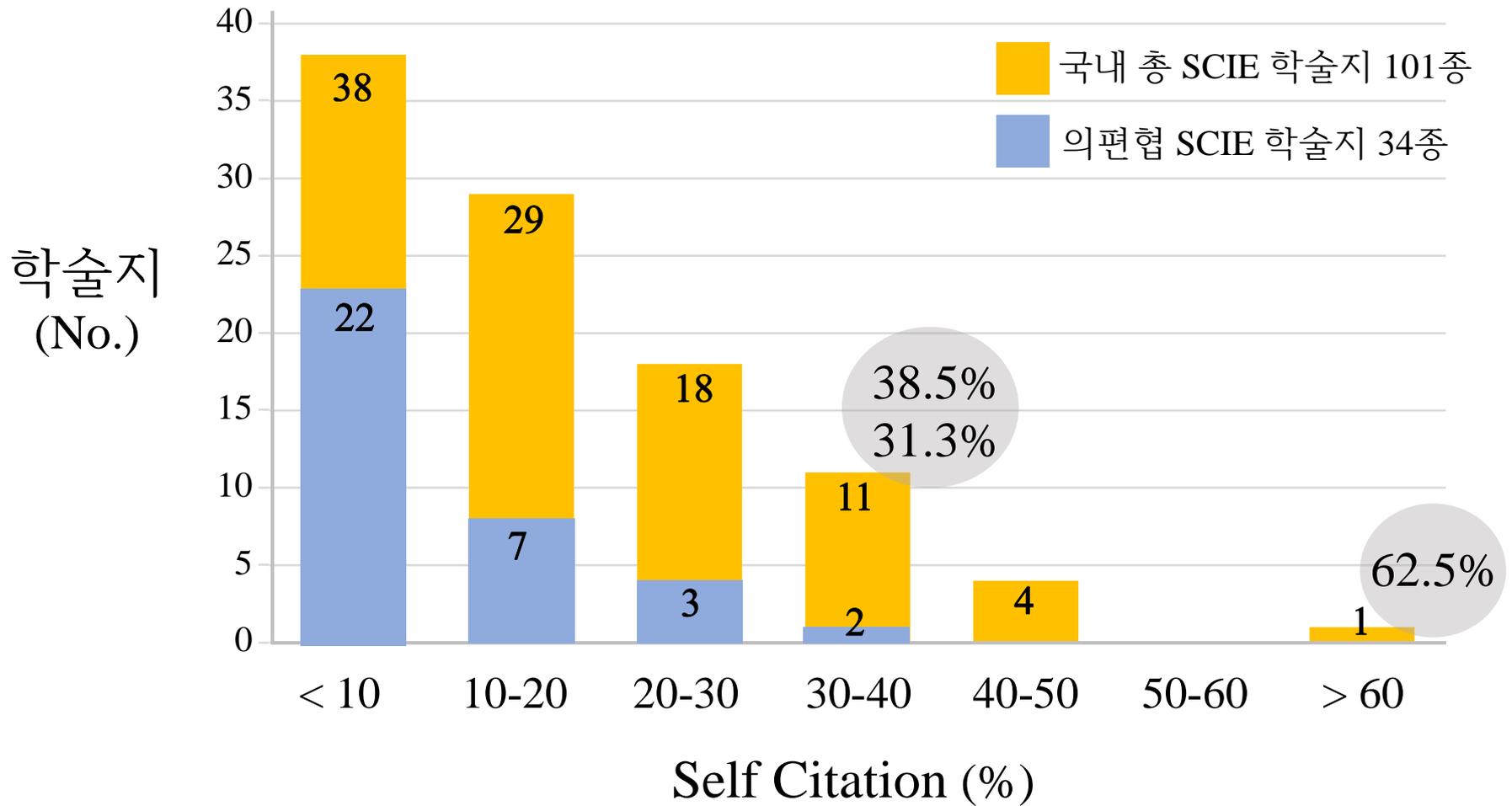
	2014	2015	2016
Experimental and Molecular Medicine	3.446	5.164	5.063
Journal of Stroke	NA	4.795	5.576

- 생의약학 외 분야: Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry
(IF 4.421, 한국공업화학회 발행, Elsevier 출판)

2017년 새롭게 등재

- Experimental Neurobiology
- Immune Network
- International Journal of Stem Cells
- Journal of Gastric Cancer
- The World Journal of Men's Health
- Diabetes & Metabolism Journal

국내학술지 Self Citation



SCI, SCIE, ESCI

Emerging Sources Citation Index

SJR *SCImago Journal & Country Rank*

Elsevier의 Scopus DB 기반으로 최근 3년간 출판된
논문이 해당연도에 피인용된 회수를 산정하며
피인용 지수가 높은 학술지가 인용하면 더 높게 평가

2017년 SJR 한국 학술지

- 총 28,606종, 한국 216종 (2017. 10)

미국	10,132
영국	5,497
네덜란드	2,335
독일	1,762
중국	605
프랑스	581
이탈리아	483
일본	455
러시아	264

의편협 학술지 IF 변화 (86종)

- 2016년에 비하여

45종 상승

30종 하락

Medicine 분야 H-index (1996-2016)

	Country	Documents	Citations per Document	H-index
1	 United States	210257	1.40	1323
2	 United Kingdom	58889	1.66	884
3	 Canada	32361	1.68	748
4	 Germany	48096	1.48	736
5	 France	32096	1.62	708
6	 Netherlands	22688	1.97	661
7	 Italy	34300	1.63	660
8	 Australia	28982	1.62	589
9	 Switzerland	15096	1.94	585
10	 Sweden	12837	1.90	549
11	 Japan	37117	0.92	535
12	 Belgium	10502	2.14	527
13	 Spain	25224	1.41	527
14	 Denmark	9475	2.06	471

Medicine 분야 H-index (1996-2016)

	Country	Documents	Citations per Document	H-index
15	 Finland	4668	1.85	413
16	 Austria	6979	1.80	395
17	 Norway	6701	1.85	390
18	 Israel	6084	1.64	385
19	 China	76607	0.95	356
20	 Brazil	18247	1.07	343
21	 Poland	8989	1.22	324
22	 New Zealand	4199	1.60	321
23	 Greece	5238	1.67	308
24	 Ireland	4224	1.69	303
25	 South Korea	20016	1.03	301
26	 Hong Kong	3631	1.47	295
27	 India	26369	0.61	284
28	 Taiwan	8869	1.02	297

Chemistry 분야 H-index (1996-2016)

	Country	Documents	Citations per Document	H-index
1	 United States	624217	31.41	836
2	 Germany	260849	24.18	501
3	 United Kingdom	170448	26.87	459
4	 China	609533	14.12	434
5	 Japan	286913	20.84	433
6	 France	173677	22.52	402
7	 Canada	94578	26.30	366
8	 Italy	111486	22.81	339
9	 Spain	125921	23.24	336
10	 Switzerland	51283	30.73	333
11	 Netherlands	49512	32.10	331
12	 South Korea	118658	17.96	316
13	 Australia	60841	23.48	291
14	 India	192997	13.16	284

JCR과 SJR

- Articles published during previous **two years**
- Citable item includes **reviews, original articles, case reports** and (some) letters.
- Eigenfactor score and self citation are provided.

JIF

Citation
per
article

Clarivate Analytics

Web of
Science

- Articles published during previous **three years**
- **All publications** are citable items.
- When cited by high-scoring journals, the score increases.

Prestige
per
article

SJR

Elsevier

Scopus

- Articles published during previous **two years**
- Citable item includes **reviews, original articles, case reports** and (some) letters.
- Eigenfactor score and self citation are provided.

JIF

Citation
per
article

Clarivate Analytics

Web of
Science

Citation
per
article

Elsevier

Scopus

CiteScore

- Articles published during previous **three years**
- **All publications** are citable items.

JIF vs. CiteScore (2016)

$$2016 \text{ JIF} = \frac{\text{No. of citations in 2016 of all articles published during 2014-2015}}{\text{No. of citable items published during 2014-2015}}$$

$$2016 \text{ CiteScore} = \frac{\text{No. of citations in 2016 of all articles published during 2013-2015}}{\text{No. of all articles published during 2013-2015}}$$

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 22,618 titles

CiteScore metrics calculated on 7 November, 2017.

Title	CiteScore	SJR	JIF
1 Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians <i>Hematology</i>	89.23	39.285	187.040
2 Chemical Reviews <i>General Chemistry</i>	42.79	19.282	47.928
3 Annual Review of Immunology <i>Immunology and Allergy</i>	35.11	27.631	28.396
- Journal of Korean Medical Science <i>General Medicine</i>	1.46	0.621	1.459
- Yonsei Medical Journal <i>General Medicine</i>	1.52	0.593	1.537

Elsevier
 Clarivate Analytics

Impact Factor 외 고려할 부분



Quartile



Total Cites



Eigen Factor

J Korean Med Sci

Medicine,
General & Internal

	Rank	Quartile
2016	73/155	Q2
2015	77/155	Q2
2014	78/154	Q3
2013	80/156	Q3
2012	73/155	Q3
2011	85/155	Q2
2010	87/153	Q3
2009	84/133	Q3
2008	78/107	Q3
2007	68/100	Q3
2006	68/103	Q3
2005	68/105	Q3
2004	63/103	Q3
2003	58/102	Q3
2002	82/107	Q4
2001	87/112	Q4

J Korean Med Sci

	IF	Total Cites
2016	1.459	4,704
2015	1.256	4,158
2014	1.266	3,710
2013	1.253	3,431
2012	1.249	3,197
2011	0.993	2,606
2010	0.834	2,330
2009	0.838	1,974
2008	0.843	1,838
2007	0.824	1,385
2006	0.725	1,211
2005	0.650	929
2004	0.628	744
2003	0.633	610
2002	0.372	449
2001	0.304	326

J Korean Med Sci

Eigen Factor

IF 높은 학술지가
인용하면 올라감

New Engl J Med	0.69989
Lancet	0.40423
Yonsei Med J	0.00528

2016	0.00792
2015	0.00829
2014	0.00820
2013	0.00761
2012	0.00774
2011	0.00628
2010	0.00619
2009	0.00565
2008	0.00590
2007	0.00578
2006	NA
2005	NA
2004	NA
2003	NA
2002	NA
2001	NA

국내 Metrics

- Citation metrics indicating Korean documents cited by Korean journals
- **KoMCI** provides citation index among KoreaMed journals, which is operated by KAMJE.
- **KCI** provides citation index among all of the Korean science journals, which is operated by Korea Research Foundation.

Impact Factor에 대한 갈등

EASE *European Association of Science Editors* Statement

Because the impact factor is not always a reliable instrument, the EASE issued an official statement recommending "that journal impact factors are used **only for measuring and comparing the journals**, but not for the assessment of single papers, and certainly not for the assessment of researchers or research programs".

November, 2007

DORA *Declaration on Research Assessment*

The San Francisco DORA, initiated by the American Society for Cell Biology 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**.

December, 2012

Highly Skewed?

- Percentage of papers published below JIF value

Journal	JIF	% citable items below JIF
EMBO J	9.6	66.9%
Nature	38.1	74.8%
Nature Comm	11.3	74.1%
PLOS ONE	3.1	72.2%
Science	34.7	75.5%
Sci Rep	5.2	73.2%

(2015)

Manipulated?

- Citable item and citations

Journal	Editorials	
	No.	%
EMBO J	121	3.1%
Nature	2,770	4.3%
Nature Comm	-	-
PLOS ONE	5	0%
Science	4,522	7.8%
Sci Rep	2	0%

(2015)

Suggestion

Journals provide data assessed by **Various Metrics**.

Publishers **Open Citation Lists**.

The individual researcher's work is evaluated by **Scientific Content of a Paper**, not the journal impact factor.

연구 대상의 **성별과 젠더** (과총 젠더혁신연구센터)

연구 대상의 성별과 젠더 (과총 젠더혁신연구센터)

Publication

- Author guideline

Funding

- Research strategy

연구 대상의 성별과 젠더 (과총 젠더혁신연구센터)

Publication

- Author guideline of **Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research**

- Design studies that are sufficiently powered to answer research questions both for males and females (or men and women) if the health condition being studied occurs in both sexes/genders.
- Provide sex- and/or gender-specific data where relevant in all clinical, basic science, and epidemiological studies.
- Analyze the influence (or association) of sex or gender on the results of the study, or indicate in the *Patients and Methods* section why such analyses were not performed, and consider this topic as a limitation to cover in the *Discussion* section. Readers need to know whether the results generalize to both sexes/genders.
- Indicate (if sex or gender analyses were performed post-hoc) that these analyses should be interpreted cautiously because they may be underpowered (leading to a false conclusion of no difference). If there are many such analyses, indicate that they may lead to spurious significance, and an erroneous conclusion of a sex- or gender-related difference.

We present these as recommendations, rather than requirements for publication because the topic is relatively new to the collective consciousness of our specialty. Our editorial board will continue to evaluate whether and when guidelines like these should become requirements. For now, we will consider the scientific reporting of sex- and gender-related findings an important element of the papers we consider for publication.



KAMJE

Korean Association of
Medical Journal Editors