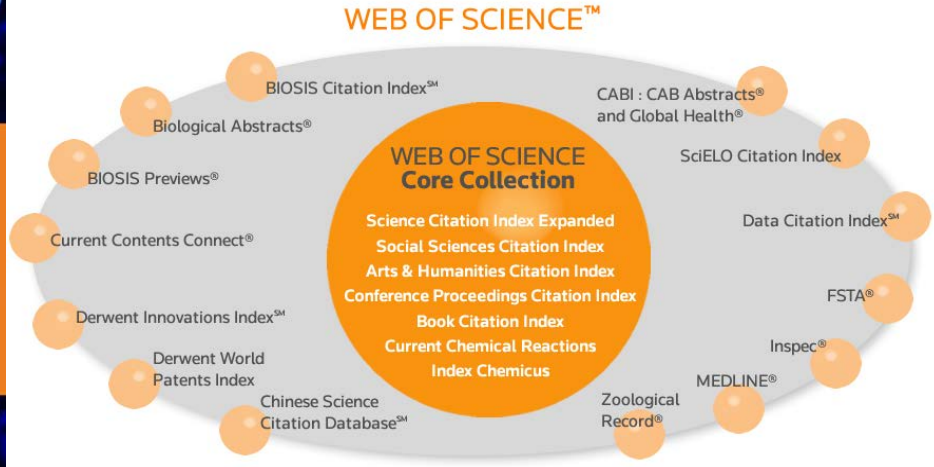
UNIVERSITI MALAYA
KUALA LUMPUR

KE ARAH MENCAPAI STATUS JURNAL BERIMPAK TINGGI

FSKTM

Professor Dr. Abrizah Abdullah

Ketua Editor
Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science
(SSCI, Scopus)

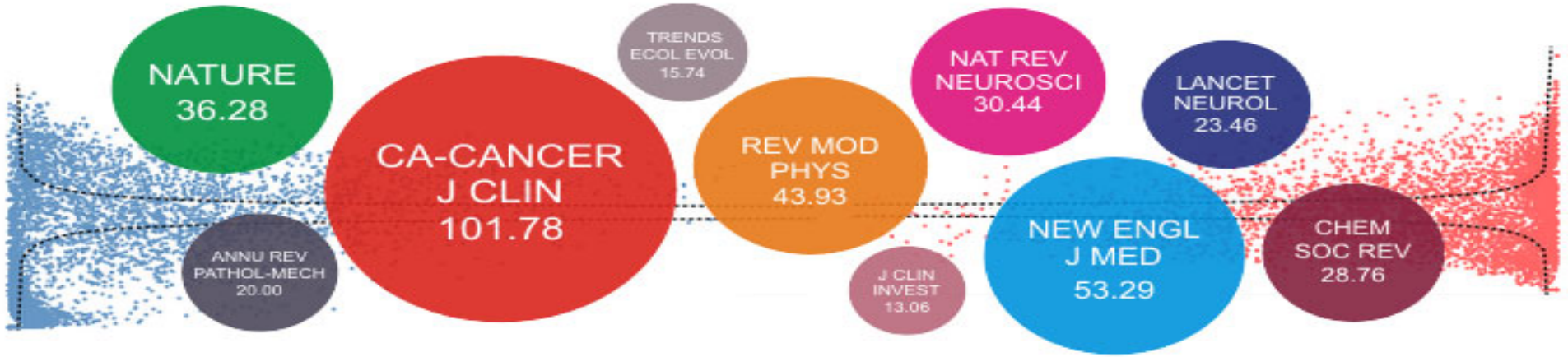


2007… INDEXED JOURNALS (SCOPUS)

2009…WOS JOURNALS

2011…IMPACT-FACTORED JOURNALS

2013…QUARTILE 1 & 2 JOURNALS HIGH IMPACT JOURNALS



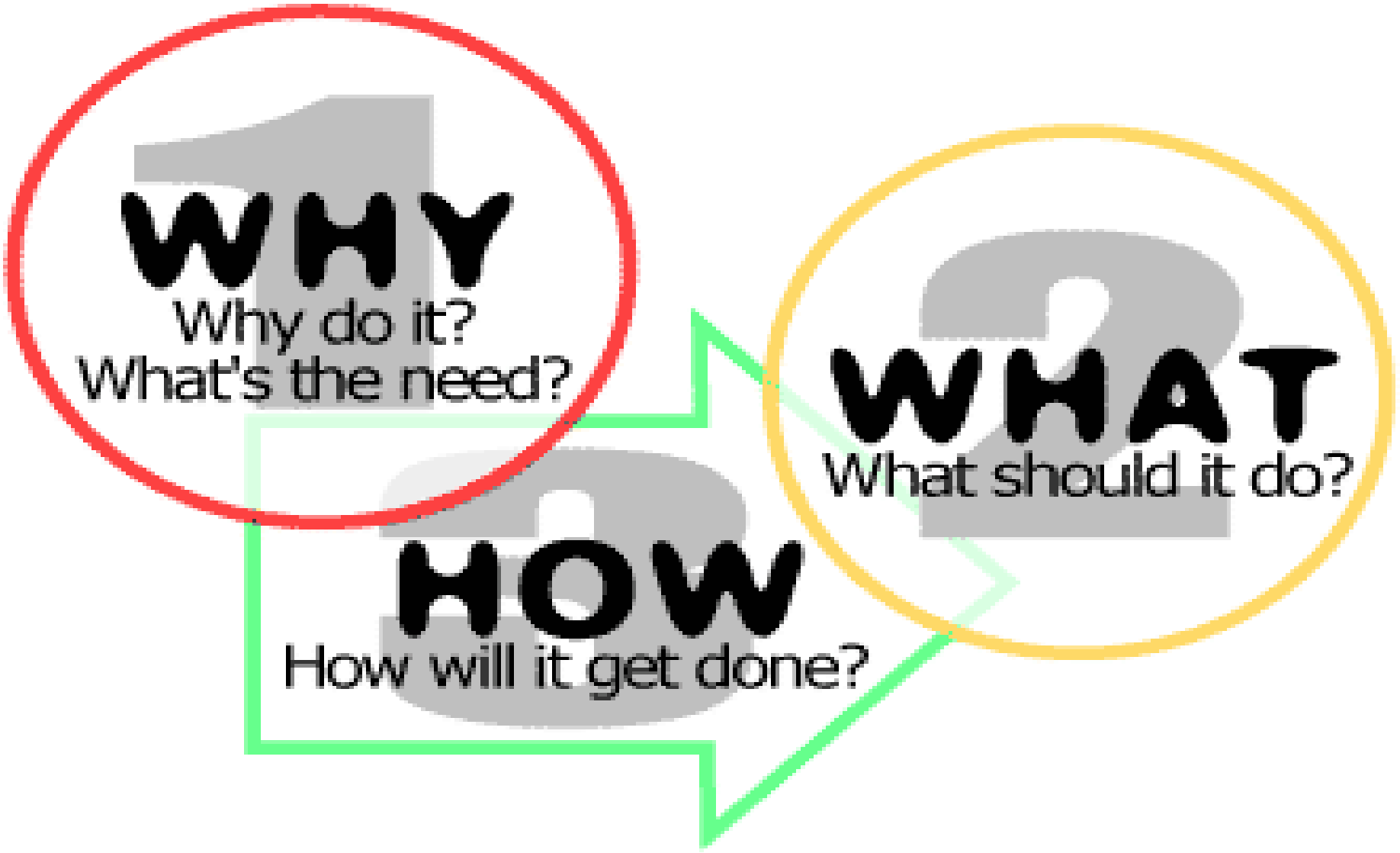
How do effective journal management and indexation of journal in global citation database (WoS and/or Scopus) benefit you?

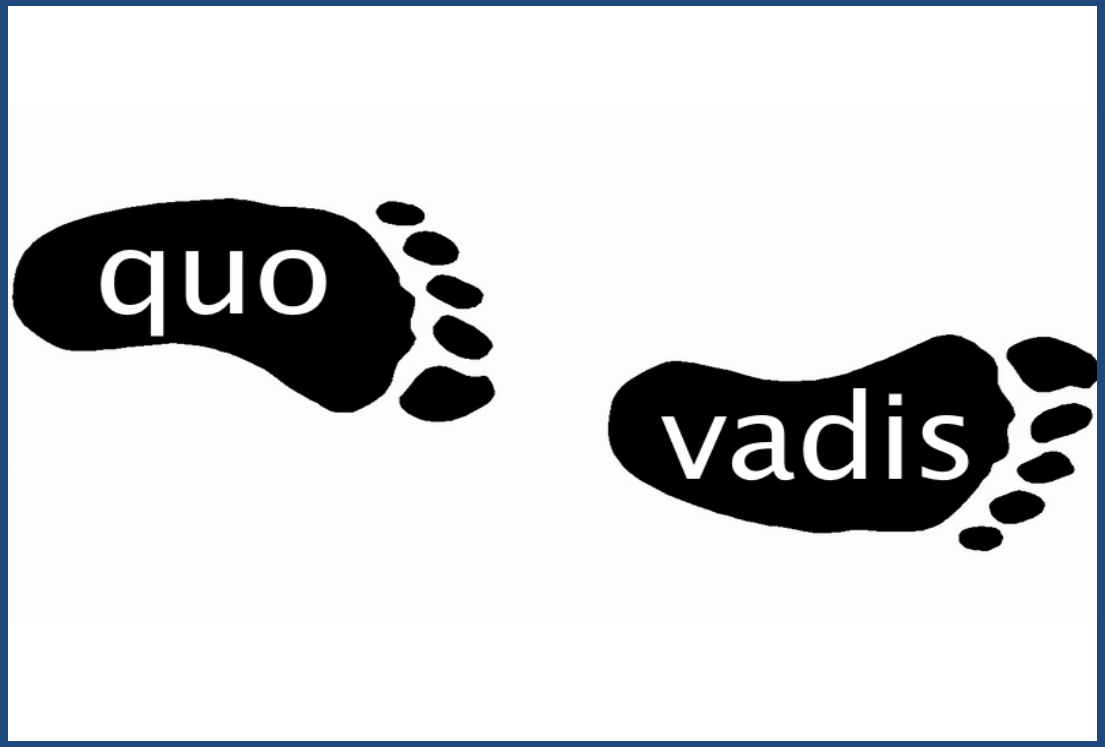
- Having wide readership
- Possible high impact, both in terms of citations and in changing professional practice
- Ultimate aim is to get cited and has an impact factor!!

Disclaimer

- This presentation is not about publishing or getting your papers accepted in high impact factored journals
- It is about understanding how to get your journal that is “ already indexed” to garner citations, and finally to have a journal impact factor

I will speak on these:





If you could change one thing about your journal, what would it be? Is there a clear plan to improve the impact of your journal?

Basic ideas around impact factor

- Prolific researchers publish their research work, but in impact-factored journals.
- There are many indicators to measure the impact of the research work
- Impact factors are not the perfect system to measure the impact of our research work
- BUT, it is the current system to evaluate our research activities

High impact journals
= Impact-factored Journals

- Those Web of Science-indexed journals that are considered to be highly influential in their fields.
- Journals that have a JIF within the top 25% of the JIF distribution of a category
- Also referred to as Q1 journals; Q2 is also considered as having high impact.

High impact journals

- Those journals that are covered in the Journal Citation Report, and has a Journal Impact Factor
- Indexed in SCI, SCIE, SSCI (Web of Science)

Impact factored journals

Impact-factored journals

- Journals that are included (INDEXED) in a global citation index database, e.g. Web of Science or Scopus.
- Articles published in these journals must meet certain minimum quality requirements and has some impact on society.
- **Impact factor** is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a **journal** has been cited in a particular year

Impact-factored journals

- Journal Impact Factor
- Web of Science database (SCIE, SSCI)
- Clarivate Analytics
- About 12,000

- SJR (SCImago Journal Rank; CiteScore
- Scopus database
- Elsevier
- About 23 000

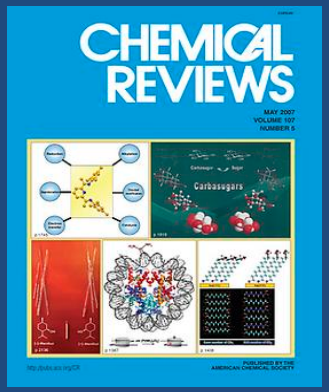
The abstracting and indexing agencies measure the impact of the manuscripts published in the journals indexed in their databases, which is a small percentage of all journals available in the world, and are estimated in a given period of time (two to three years).

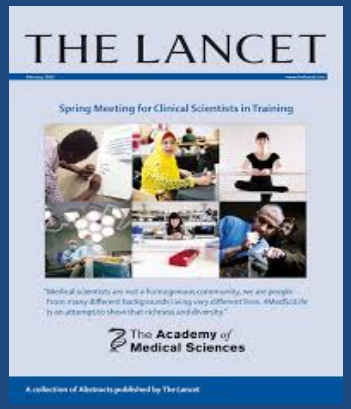
Most researchers prioritize Web of Science's JIF (well-known).

HIGH IMPACT JOURNALS

Journal Citation Reports
Clarivate Analytics
Journal Impact Factor
2017

EXAMPLES





Journals that have a JIF within the top 25% of the JIF distribution of a category (Q1 journals)

A few issue about using JIF for research assessment:

- While JIFs were prohibited from being used for research assessment, many universities are using them in their internal processes of appointment, promotion and research assessment.
- Impact Factors are widely regarded as a good measure of the overall standing and prestige of journals

Journal Impact Factor - 2017…

$$\frac{\text{Number of citations received in 2017 by articles published in the journal in 2015 and 2016}}{\text{Number of articles published in the journal in 2015 and 2016}}$$

(The 2017 impact factor will be published in 2018 because it could not be calculated until all of the 2017 publications had been received.)

$$\text{IMMEDIACY INDEX} = \frac{\text{Citations received in 2017}}{\text{Articles published in 2017}}$$

Therefore.....

- An Impact Factor of 1.0 means that, on average, the articles published one or two year ago have been cited one time.
- An Impact Factor of 10.0 means that, on average, the articles published one or two year ago have been cited ten times.
- Citing articles may be from the same journal; most citing articles are from different journals (indexed in the citation database).

An impact-factored journal is a core journal

- A journal is considered a core journal if it meets the following two conditions:
  - **The journal publishes in English and has an international scope**, as reflected by the countries in which researchers publishing in the journal and citing to the journal are located.
  - **The journal has a sufficiently large number of references to other core journals in the Web of Science database**, indicating that in terms of citation traffic the journal is well-connected to these other journals. Many journals in the humanities do not meet this condition.
- In the calculation of the CWTS Journal Rank (& Leiden Ranking) indicators, only publications in core journals are included. The MNCS and PP(top 10%) indicators become significantly more accurate by excluding publications in non-core journals. About 16% of the publications in the Web of Science database are excluded because they have appeared in non-core journals.

Why high impact factored journals?

- For maximum impact, a researcher would like to publish articles in the most prestigious journals
- Impact factored journals denote prestige - which is a measure to convey the influence of journals and the research they carry.

Who generally publish in high IF journals?

- Researchers in the sciences
- Leading researchers, Senior Professors
- PhD holders, mentoring graduate students
- Commonly worked at universities
- Has a direct commitment with research, exemplified by tutoring junior researchers
- Dedicated a larger portion of their leisure time to research activities
- Living in a country whose official language is English
- Received more frequent funding
- Rarely or never used text editing services prior to submitting their manuscripts for publication
- Researchers who are driven to submit their articles to journals with a high IF and high visibility to seek a greater citation rate for their papers

Where do Malaysian researchers publish?

- 514 respondents from research universities
- 19 statement on publishing practices
  - **peer reviewed journals** (1st)
  - **highly ranked journals** (2nd)
  - **indexed in WoS or Scopus only** (8th)
- *As peer reviewed journals are the most prestigious place in which to publish, they are likely to contain high-quality materials*
- *To obtain research grants I have to publish in highly ranked journals*
- *I will submit my manuscripts to journals/proceedings indexed in ISI or Scopus only.*

What do Malaysian researchers trust for publication?

Critical incidence interviews with 12 researchers

- **Journals that have high impact**

My last paper has just been published in a Q1 Journal listed at JCR Thomson, and you? What is your methodology to select journals

I only go for Q1 and Q2 now – just like you people at UM

- **Journals that are indexed by global citation databases**

It must be indexed either in ISI, Scopus or if published by open-access publisher, need to be indexed too. There must be something behind it because editors and scientists still don't rely entirely on open access journals

IMPLICATION? THE NEED TO GET YOUR JOURNAL INDEXED AND HAVE AN IMPACT IF YOU WANT TO ATTRACT PROLIFIC AUTHORS!

- *More Malaysian journals are indexed by ESCI, it has the credential and reputation like ISI*
- *I have good publishing experience with Scopus journals, tracking citations is easy with Scopus journals*
- *Impact-factored journals are king!*

What distinguishes articles in highly IF journals from lower impact journals?

- Papers published in these journals have to be *short*
- Readership of these journals is the wider scientific community
- Papers that get published in these journals tend to have 'clean' and 'cute' results
- Requirement for papers to have wide appeal, this means that results have to be 'flashy' rather than deep.

What distinguishes articles in highly IF journals from lower impact journals?

- The paper constitutes the first picking of very low hanging fruit
- The topic is "timely" and "buzzy"
- The results can be packaged into a simple, concise message
- Authors are 'big names' with established reputations in the field because big names tend to have an easier with editors
- The journals have more issues and publish more articles each year

It is not about the content quality

In my experience, the fact that a paper appears in a "high impact" journal as compared to a "slightly lower impact" journal in my field doesn't necessarily say anything about the quality of the science therein. There is *some* lower bound in prestige where a paper is unlikely to get much exposure (in my field, this is generally Elsevier journals), but above this level, people must actually read a paper (or at the very least, see how many citations it gets) to assess its quality.

JIF Quartile

- Because JIF is incomparable across different research disciplines, Field-normalized JIFs have been used
- JIF Quartile is the commonly used one
- JIF Quartile can be used to evaluate an entity's (e.g., a country's, institution's, research group's, or individual's) publications distribution among journals of different fields

JIF Quartile as a valuable tool of normalized JIF indicator.

- An interesting alternative is the % Q1 indicator.
- It is the ratio of publications that a researcher has published in the most influential journals.
- These journals are ranked in the first quartile (25 %) of their subject categories. It is an advantage of this indicator that an expected values is available: One can expect that 25 % of a researcher's publications have been published in the first quartile.

How can JIF be improved?

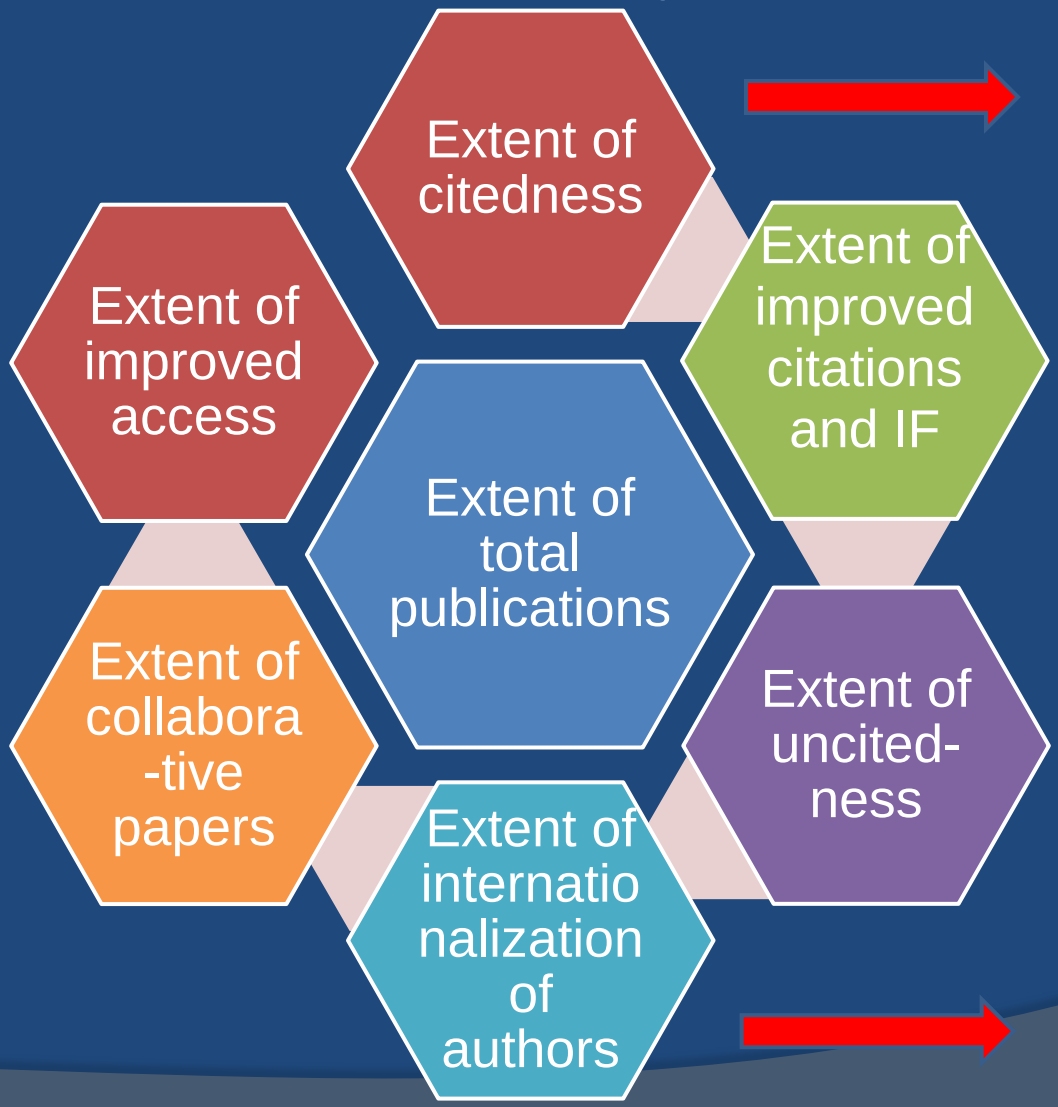
- Older articles are cited but not contributing to the current impact.
- Suggest authors cite relevant literature BUT THIS WORKS ONLY IF THERE ARE CITABLE PAPERS

YOU MAY PRACTICE OTHER LEGITIMATE STRATEGIES

Practise legitimate strategies!

- Select authors on the basis of past performance. By checking their citation histories, one could undoubted increase the probability of publishing papers with higher potential impact.
- Encourage authors to submit their very first paper on a research to the journal, making it citable when the latter publish subsequent findings elsewhere
- Publish articles that are “citable” in the earlier issues
- Publish a few months ahead
- Have an online first platform (for citations)

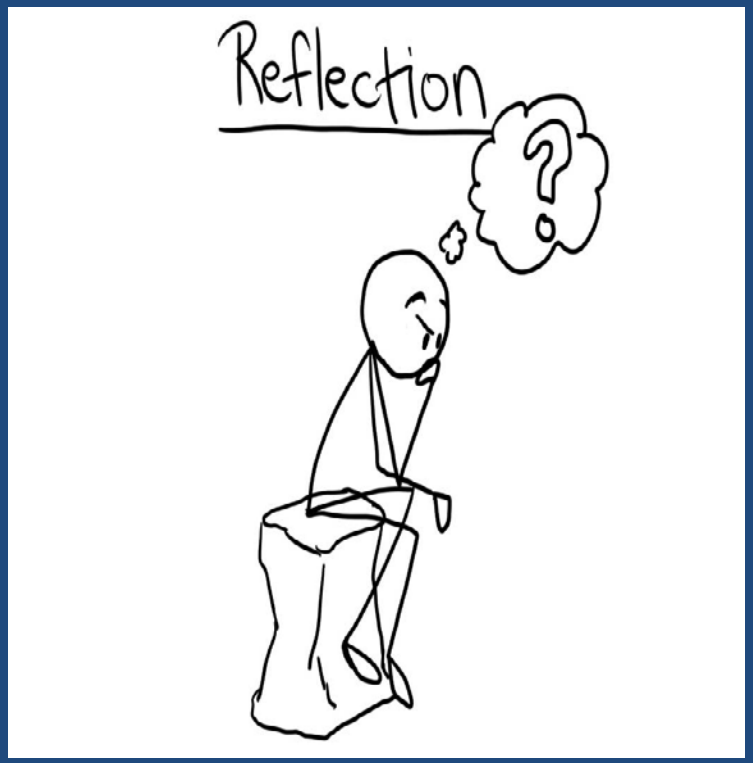
Is there a future plan to improve the impact of your journal?



Article analysis by sub-fields and citations received.
Identify fields receiving higher citations.
Identify authors in the field - solicit contributions.
Analyse correlation bet total articles published and IF.

Analyse country affiliation of authors.
Analyse country contributions.

Personal Reflection (for editors & the board members)



Am I good a member of the editorial team?
Am I giving my feedback on time?
Am I making a contribution?
Could I do more to make my journal better?
How could I do more to make my journal better?
Do I want to see the journal's rating and ranking improve?
Do I care?


Thank you
MJLIS
MALAYSIAN JOURNAL
of LIBRARY &
INFORMATION SCIENCE