



BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES



LLC "CPC "Business Perspectives"
Hryhorii Skovoroda lane, 10,
Sumy, 40022, Ukraine

www.businessperspectives.org

Received on: 20th of October, 2019

Accepted on: 20th of January, 2020

© Trung Tran, Khanh-Linh Hoang,
Viet-Phuong La, Manh-Toan Ho,
Quan-Hoang Vuong, 2020

Trung Tran, Ph.D., Vietnam Academy
for Ethnic Minorities, Hanoi,
Vietnam.

Khanh-Linh Hoang, M.A., Institute
of Theoretical and Applied Research
(ITAR), Duy Tan University, Hanoi,
Vietnam.

Viet-Phuong La, Researcher, Center
for Interdisciplinary Social Research,
Phenikaa University, Yen Nghia, Ha
Dong District, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Manh-Toan Ho, M.A., Center for
Interdisciplinary Social Research,
Phenikaa University, Yen Nghia, Ha
Dong District, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Quan-Hoang Vuong, Ph.D., Research
Director, Centre for Interdisciplinary
Social Research, Phenikaa University,
Hanoi, Vietnam.



This is an Open Access article,
distributed under the terms of the
[Creative Commons Attribution 4.0
International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits
unrestricted re-use, distribution,
and reproduction in any medium,
provided the original work is properly
cited.

Trung Tran (Vietnam), Khanh-Linh Hoang (Vietnam), Viet-Phuong La (Vietnam),
Manh-Toan Ho (Vietnam), Quan-Hoang Vuong (Vietnam)

SCRAMBLING FOR HIGHER METRICS IN THE JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR BUBBLE PERIOD: A REAL-WORLD PROBLEM IN SCIENCE MANAGEMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

Abstract

Universities and funders in many countries have been using Journal Impact Factor (JIF) as an indicator for research and grant assessment despite its controversial nature as a statistical representation of scientific quality. This study investigates how the changes of JIF over the years can affect its role in research evaluation and science management by using JIF data from annual Journal Citation Reports (JCR) to illustrate the changes. The descriptive statistics find out an increase in the median JIF for the top 50 journals in the JCR, from 29.300 in 2017 to 33.162 in 2019. Moreover, on average, elite journal families have up to 27 journals in the top 50. In the group of journals with a JIF of lower than 1, the proportion has shrunk by 14.53% in the 2015–2019 period. The findings suggest a potential 'JIF bubble period' that science policymaker, university, public fund managers, and other stakeholders should pay more attention to JIF as a criterion for quality assessment to ensure more efficient science management.

Keywords

Journal Impact Factor, Journal Citation Reports,
education and science policy, publishing incentives,
R&D management, research institutions

JEL Classification

I23, O32, O38

INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years, academia has debated about the use (and misuse) of journal metrics in evaluating scientific quality with many criticisms directed toward the most widely used Journal Impact Factor (JIF) provided by Web of Science. In the beginning, citation index was conceived by Eugene Garfield as a tool to help the academic community track notes and references to earlier works (Garfield, 1955); and only later that he suggested "frequency and impact of citations" can potentially be used to assess journals as well (Garfield, 1972). Science Citation Index (SCI) and Journal Impact Factor (JIF) had gradually become useful tools for librarians, editors, and policymakers to evaluate important journals in the fields and identify a potential rise of a research topic (McKiernan, Schimanski, Muñoz Nieves, Matthias, Niles, & Alperin, 2019). However, managers at universities, research institutions, and science funding agencies have been using JIF as an important criterion for evaluation in many aspects including research quality (Moustafa, 2015), career promotion and grant application (McKiernan et al., 2019), prediction of scientific impact (Berenbaum, 2019), or even distribution of funding (Moustafa, 2015). As a conse-

quence, the management of science funding and policies has been skewed based on this misuse, affecting different fields in unequal measures.

For many years now, despite the criticisms, the second half of June has always been considered “the Journal Impact Factor (JIF or IF) season.” Even though JIF has become a proxy for many aspects of scientific research, it is still a calculation of citations that can tell us something about the world of science. Based on this train of thought, the authors hope to make the numbers to tell their stories through descriptive analysis. Thus, the article aims to provide a data-driven understanding of the use of JIF in science management policy. In the following section, the relevant literature in the field is going to be discussed.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Since the concept of JIF was for sorting journals in the library, the metrics have many shortcomings that make it insufficient in reflecting the quality of a journal or a researcher. As a statistical measure, changes in the field, time of citation count, journal’s type and size affected the JIF significantly, thus, making an out-of-context usage impossible and misleading (Amin & Mabe, 2000). Moreover, the editors of a journal can manipulate JIF by asking under review manuscript to cite papers from the journal, or publishing a review of the previous articles in the journal frequently (Arnold & Fowler, 2011). Recently, Larivière and Sugimoto (2019) summed up most of the JIF flaws in their chapter. Firstly, the citation count for news, editorials, obituaries, articles is inflating the citation of many journals.

Moreover, the standard two-year period seems to be arbitrary, thus, putting at a disadvantage the fields that require a long time to accumulate citation. Generally, differences among fields make the comparison harder. The significant effect of a few highly cited papers also muddles the citation count. Finally, the drastic rise of impact factor in recent years appears to be inflation.

Scientists, university leaders, and policymakers have been fighting the usage of JIF as an indicator of quality, and the Declaration on Research Assessments or DORA (<https://sfdora.org/>) is a notable initiative. DORA emphasizes on the need to stop using JIF as a proxy for quality, to change the current research evaluation methods (DORA). The plan to achieve these goals includes the development and promotion of alternative methods, new tools, and the process of

research evaluation and extending the impact of DORA (June 27, 2017).

However, Tregoning (2018) asks an important question that remains unanswered: If not JIF, then what Tregoning views JIF as a quick, immediate, and easy-to-understand method to grasp the essence of a person’s work, especially for early-career researchers. In a career that celebrates longevity and seniority, using the number of publications, citations, or h-index, which can only accumulate in time, is rather unfair to young researchers. A recent study in bioRxiv also suggests that tenured and senior academics value journal prestige and metrics less than their younger and untenured counterparts (Niles, Schimanski, McKiernan, & Alperin, 2019). It is hard to ignore the fact that even though higher ranking might not mean quality, it does bring the reputation to the journal and attract readers (Langin, 2019).

Moreover, the introduction of journal ranking and JIF in the research evaluation did help to improve the overall productivity of scientists (Bornmann, 2011; Götz, 2019). Thus, the academic community still assesses the quality of an individual paper or a scientist based on the impact factor. Firstly, as Tregoning (2018) suggests, besides the number of citations, JIF is still one of the most familiar qualitative indicators that can show a journal’s achievement. Moreover, comparing to article-level citation counts, JIF attracts users because they are quicker to obtain. Finally, JIF has established a clear indicator of the invisible hierarchy of academic journals (Bordons, Fernández, & Gómez, 2002).

These advantages lead to JIF being widely used in evaluating research quality (Moustafa, 2015), ca-

reer promotion, and grant application (McKiernan et al., 2019), prediction of scientific impact (Berenbaum, 2019), or even distribution of funding (Moustafa, 2015). For instance, a paper studying over 860 review, promotion, and tenure documents from universities in the United States and Canada finds that 40% of doctoral, research-oriented institutions include JIF in their documents (McKiernan et al., 2019). Moreover, the study also suggests 60% of the institutions equated JIF with quality, while 40% mentioned it with impact, and 20% suggested reputation and prestige in close relation with JIF (McKiernan et al., 2019). In Spain, JIF and citations are important criteria to review a scientist's performance because they provide objective indicators to help the board of experts (Bordons, Fernández, & Gómez, 2002). Being tangible and measurable in a short time also makes impact factor an important research output indicator, along with citation in policy documents, debates, media (Mabiso, Rheenen, & Ferguson, 2013). In some countries, university managers and science funders are using JIF as a basis for providing a cash bonus. In China, a paper published in top journals such as *Cell*, *Science*, or *Nature* was paid an RMB 500,000 cash bonus (Nature Editorial, 2017). Similarly, in Vietnam, an ISI/Scopus article can be worth up to USD 2,000, while a publication in a journal that has a JIF higher than two can earn the author a sum of USD 8,600 (Vuong, 2019b).

Even though this practice can exacerbate field-based inequality and, by extension, other structural discrimination, skew the perception of success in academia and complicate science management, JIF continues to be one of the decisive elements in research careers. Brown (2007) suggests medical schools in the UK have lost many faculty members to impact factor because clinical researchers cannot compete with their laboratory-based counterparts in terms of journal ranking. Meanwhile, in Japan, domestic researchers find it harder to cooperate internationally if the outcomes are in low impact journals (Shibayama & Baba, 2015). Osterloh and Frey (2020) argue that most of the authors who got their papers accepted eventually benefit from the JIF, which leads to more effort in keeping the JIF.

In this article, based on a comparative view of changes in JIFs over the past five years, the authors

will discuss how this technical aspect of JIF will affect the way universities and science funding agencies use it as a tool for science management.

2. METHODS

The subsequent descriptive analysis employs two types of data: a) JIFs provided by yearly *Journal Citations Reports* (JCR) from Clarivate Analytics; b) Counts of journals in the predefined JIF ranges.

The first type of data is readily understandable as each journal that has an Impact Factor is given the figure in the JCR. For instance, the 2019 JCR shows that the top-tiered general *Science Magazine* (<https://sciencemag.org>) has its 2018 IF standing at 41.037.

In theory, JIF is computed by dividing the number of citations to the articles that a journal has in a year by the number of total articles that the journal has in the two preceding years. For instance, the 2019 JIF of a journal can be computed as follows (Garfield, 1994):

A = Total number of citations received in 2019.

B = 2019 citations to the articles published in 2017–2018.

C = Total number of publications in 2017–2018.

D = B/C = 2019 Journal Impact Factor.

The second type is a little less straightforward. Data of this type are count data from some predefined ranges, which one would like to observe the “behaviors” of the corresponding data. For instance, if one wishes to know whether it is true that very few journals can attain a two-digit JIF, a JIF range with a starting value of 10. In principle, one can choose arbitrary intervals of JIF. But in practice, only certain intervals are meaningful for our audiences.

The process of collecting these data involves scanning both paper-based and pdf reports, cleaning up duplicates, and correcting for easy-to-misunderstand abbreviations of journal titles. These tasks have been performed with the help of our home-grown AI tools for detecting probable du-

```

WITH CTE AS
(
SELECT *,ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY name_en ORDER BY name_en) AS RN
FROM [datJIF] WHERE [year]=2010
)
UPDATE CTE SET StatusId=1 WHERE RN<>1

```

Figure 1. An example of the SQL code

plicates and recognizing/suggesting titles using fuzzy strings.

The clean data were then saved into the CSV format, and SQL Server 2016 (Microsoft®, Seattle, WA, USA) was used to perform descriptive statistics. An example of the SQL code is shown on the Figure 1.

3. RESULTS

The authors start with Table 1, providing lists of top 50 among those ‘elite journals’ over the recent three years, using data from JCR 2017–2019. It is noteworthy that those most famous journals such as Nature (highlight in yellow) and Science (highlight in green) do not have the highest JIF, nor do their JIF always increase over time. The Editor-in-Chief of Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) – May R. Berenbaum – noted this interesting phenomenon when she moved from the Annual Review of Entomology to PNAS in 2017 (Berenbaum, 2019). Even though PNAS is considered more prestigious, its actual JIF (2017 JIF = 9.661) is lower than the Annual Review of Entomology (2017 JIF = 12.867). In Table 1, it is notable that PNAS is not in the top 50.

It is also clear that an increase in JIF for a particular journal does not guarantee their higher position because some other journals may show bigger jumps. Nonetheless, all the journals in this group have their JIF of higher than 20, with CA-Cancer J Clin being an exception.

The median JIF for this top 50 appears to have increased over time from 29.300 in 2017 (Living Rev Relativ) to 21.398 in 2018 (31.398), and 33.162 in 2019 (Nat Rev Neurosci). For positions from 41 to 50 of Table 1, all show an increase in JIF over time too.

Having considered a longer period, 2015–2019, the changes look more interesting. On average, about 7 journals are replaced by “new” ones each year. Specifically, 8 were replaced during 2015–2016. From 2016 to 2017, 6 were dropped from the previous list, but 3 in 2015 top list returned. During 2017–2018, 8 were dropped from the group, but 1 journal from the 2016 list came back. Finally, during 2018–2019, 8 were replaced by 7 new journals and 1 veteran. So, although there were shuffles among journals, the majority of this elite group has remained the same over time. Certain elite families also have numerous representatives on this list. For instance, the Nature family has, on average, 20 journals, the Cell Press family 3, and the Lancet family 4.

Next, Figure 2 gives a feel of how journals are distributed against some major JIF ranges (indicated by the legends inside the chart), using JCR 2019 data. It is not a surprise that the journals with a JIF of 10 or higher constitute the smallest group among all groups (2.19% of the JCR 2019 population). The next group ($5 \leq \text{JIF} < 10$) accounts for a little less than 6% of the population. That being said, all the journals with a JIF of 5 or higher account for just 8.17% in JCR 2019. Journals, which have a JIF of lower than 2, account for a staggering majority of 57% all journals.

Figure 2 uses only 6 JIF ranges for better visualization of the data. However, since we are also interested in the equal intervals (except for the highest, i.e., $\text{JIF} \geq 10$), Table 2 provides such breakdowns for the recent five-year data. For instance, the authors read the line 5+, which counts the number of journals with a JIF of 5 or higher, together with the corresponding proportion (against the total number of journals present in a specific year of JCR). The number of journals increases from 617 (2015) to 969 (2019). Their proportion also increases from 5.59% (2015) to 8.17% (2019).

Table 1. Top 50 journals by JIF, JCR 2017–2019

Journal	2017	Journal	2018	Journal	2019
CA-Cancer J Clin	187.040	CA-Cancer J Clin	244.585	CA-Cancer J Clin	223.679
N Engl J Med	72.406	N Engl J Med	79.258	Nat Rev Mater	74.449
Nat Rev Drug Discov	57.000	Lancet	53.254	N Engl J Med	70.670
Chem Rev	47.928	Chem Rev	52.613	Lancet	59.102
Lancet	47.831	Nat Rev Mater	51.941	Nat Rev Drug Discov	57.618
Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol	46.602	Nat Rev Drug Discov	50.167	Chem Rev	54.301
JAMA	44.405	JAMA	47.661	Nat Energy	54.000
Nat Biotechnol	41.667	Nat Energy	46.859	Nat Rev Cancer	51.848
Nat Rev Genet	40.282	Nat Rev Cancer	42.784	JAMA	51.273
Nature	40.137	Nat Rev Immunol	41.982	Nat Rev Immunol	44.019
Nat Rev Immunol	39.932	Nature	41.577	Nat Rev Genet	43.704
Nat Mater	39.737	Nat Rev Genet	41.465	Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol	43.351
Nat Nanotechnol	38.986	Science	41.058	Nature	43.070
Chem Soc Rev	38.618	Chem Soc Rev	40.182	Science	41.037
Nat Photonics	37.852	Nat Mater	39.235	Chem Soc Rev	40.443
Science	37.205	Nat Nanotechnol	37.490	Nat Mater	38.887
Nat Rev Cancer	37.147	Lancet Oncol	36.418	Rev Mod Phys	38.296
Rev Mod Phys	36.917	Rev Mod Phys	36.367	Cell	36.216
Lancet Oncol	33.900	Nat Biotechnol	35.724	Lancet Oncol	35.386
Prog Mater Sci	31.140	Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol	35.612	Nat Rev Microbiol	34.648
Annu Rev Astron Astrophys	30.733	Nat Rev Neurosci	32.635	Nat Rev Clin Oncol	34.106
Cell	30.410	Nat Med	32.621	World Psychiatry	34.024
Nat Med	29.886	Nat Photonics	32.521	Nat Nanotechnol	33.407
Energ Environ Sci	29.518	Nat Rev Microbiol	31.851	Energ Environ Sci	33.250
Living Rev Relativ	29.300	Cell	31.398	Nat Rev Neurosci	33.162
Mater Sci Eng R Rep	29.280	Adv Phys	30.917	Annu Rev Astron Astrophys	33.069
Nat Rev Neurosci	28.880	Energ Environ Sci	30.067	Nat Rev Dis Primers	32.274
Annu Rev Immunol	28.396	World Psychiatry	30.000	Nat Biotechnol	31.864
Nat Genet	27.959	Lancet Neurol	27.138	Nat Photonics	31.583
Cancer Cell	27.407	Nat Genet	27.125	Nat Med	30.641
Physiol Rev	27.312	Nat Methods	26.919	Nat Rev Chem	30.628
Annu Rev Pathol Mech	26.853	Psychol Inq	26.364	Lancet Neurol	28.755
Nat Rev Microbiol	26.819	J Clin Oncol	26.303	Nat Methods	28.467
World Psychiatry	26.561	Nat Chem	26.201	Phys Rep	28.295
Lancet Neurol	26.284	Prog Energy Combust Sci	25.242	J Clin Oncol	28.245
Nat Chem	25.870	Lancet Infect Dis	25.148	Living Rev Relativ	27.778
Prog Polym Sci	25.766	Annu Rev Astron Astrophys	24.912	BMJ	27.604
Nat Methods	25.062	Nat Rev Clin Oncol	24.653	Lancet Infect Dis	27.516
J Clin Oncol	24.008	Prog Polym Sci	24.558	Annu Rev Biochem	26.922
Cell Stem Cell	23.394	Mater Today	24.537	Prog Energy Combust Sci	26.467
Immunity	22.845	Mater Sci Eng R Rep	24.480	Cancer Discov	26.370
Annu Rev Plant Biol	22.808	Cancer Discov	24.373	Adv Phys	26.100
Nat Phys	22.806	Physiol Rev	24.014	Adv Mater	25.809
Adv Phys	21.818	Prog Mater Sci	23.750	Nat Genet	25.455
Mater Today	21.695	Eur Heart J	23.425	Adv Energy Mater	24.884
Nat Immunol	21.506	Living Rev Relativ	23.333	Nat Rev Endocrinol	24.646
BMJ	20.785	Cell Stem Cell	23.290	Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol	24.540
Nat Rev Clin Oncol	20.693	BMJ	23.259	Prog Polym Sci	24.505
Acc Chem Res	20.268	Cancer Cell	22.844	Mater Today	24.372
Nat Rev Neurol	20.257	Annu Rev Psychol	22.774	Physiol Rev	24.250

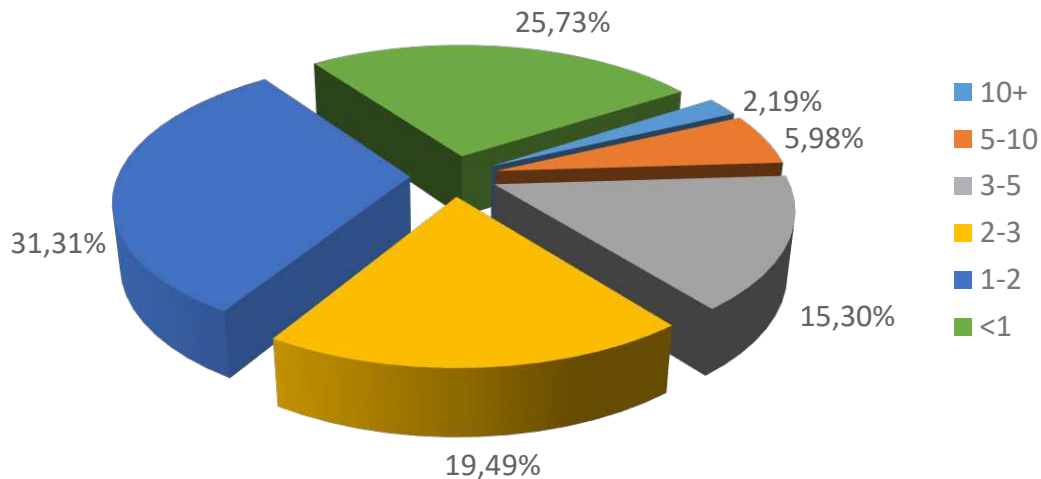


Figure 2. Distribution of JCR-covered journals for 2019 against JIF 2018 ranges

It seems clear that the proportion of journals with a JIF of lower than 1.0 drops from 40.16% (2015) to 25.63% (2019). Therefore, one may suspect that we are living in a “JIF bubble period.” While this type of inflation may look pleasing to the authors, for now, it would potentially lead to a decrease in the value of JIF in the long run.

From another analytical angle, one may wish to learn the kind of JIF threshold for certain por-

tions of journals, using the percentage of highest JIF journals. Table 3 is presented for that purpose.

In Table 3, the lowest JIF for each group is listed as a kind of threshold. Let us take a look at two groups, the top 1% and 10% journals in the 2015–2019 period. The threshold increases from 13.555 to 15.548 for the top 1%, and from 3.775 to 4.524 for the top 10%. All other groups experience certain degrees of increase, too.

Table 2. Cumulative numbers of journals against progressive JIF levels

JIF	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	#J	Prop.	#J	Prop.	#J	Prop.	#J	Prop.	#J	Prop.
10+	178	1.61%	176	1.57%	201	1.75%	227	1.95%	260	2.19%
9+	217	1.97%	212	1.89%	245	2.14%	277	2.38%	309	2.61%
8+	258	2.34%	271	2.42%	304	2.65%	342	2.93%	380	3.21%
7+	328	2.97%	341	3.05%	384	3.35%	432	3.71%	488	4.12%
6+	434	3.93%	436	3.90%	527	4.60%	586	5.03%	678	5.72%
5+	617	5.59%	641	5.73%	744	6.49%	838	7.19%	969	8.17%
4+	960	8.70%	1,019	9.11%	1,201	10.48%	1,329	11.40%	1,546	13.04%
3+	1,760	15.95%	1,832	16.37%	2,199	19.19%	2,453	21.05%	2,783	23.47%
2+	3,416	30.96%	3,577	31.97%	4,152	36.23%	4,577	39.27%	5,094	42.97%
1+	6,602	59.84%	6,947	62.09%	7,605	66.37%	8,250	70.79%	8,806	74.27%
0+	11,033	100.00%	11,189	100.00%	11,459	100.00%	11,655	100.00%	11,856	100.00%

Table 3. Numbers of journals and JIF thresholds for top groups and Q1/Q2/Q3 groups

Top	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	#Journals	Min JIF	#Journals	Min JIF	#Journals	Min JIF	#Journals	Min JIF	#Journals	Min JIF
1%	111	13.555	112	13.118	115	13.678	117	14.385	119	15.548
2%	221	8.802	224	8.784	230	9.361	234	9.655	238	10.556
5%	552	5.331	560	5.336	573	5.727	583	6.012	593	6.361
10%	1,104	3.775	1,119	3.847	1,146	4.072	1,166	4.27	1,186	4.524
Q1	2,759	2.331	2,798	2.355	2,865	2.581	2,914	2.718	2,964	2.883
Q2	5,517	1.273	5,595	1.328	5,730	1.468	5,828	1.602	5,928	1.736
Q3	8,275	0.654	8,392	0.692	8,595	0.776	8,742	0.875	8,892	0.975

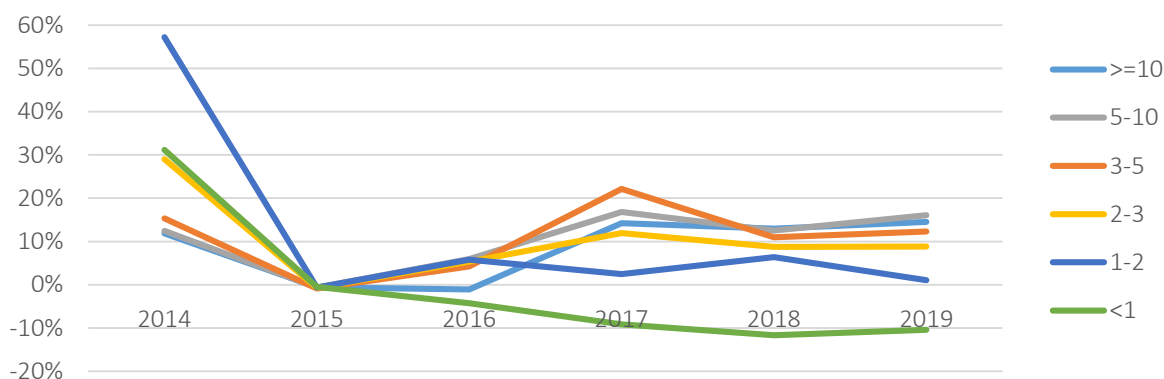


Figure 3. Growth rates of JIF groups, 2015–2019

The increasing thresholds across all groups of journals also provide a bit more support to the “JIF bubble” suspicion.

Figure 2 presents growth rates in numbers of journals in different JIF groups, with each group representing a specific JIF range. Similar to Figure 2, Figure 3 also uses 6 JIF ranges as described by its legends.

4. DISCUSSION

The analysis suggests a potential “JIF bubble period,” to which stakeholders in the science community should pay attention. The median JIF for the top 50 journals has increased from 29.300 in 2017 to 33.162 in 2019. The presence of elite journal families is also notable, as Nature family has 20 journals in the top 50 highest JIF journals on average. Considering some major JIF ranges, journals with a JIF of 5 or higher occupy only 8.17% in 2019 JCR, while those with a JIF of lower than two account for about 57% of all. There is a significant drop in the proportion of journals with a JIF of lower than one from 40.16% in 2015 to only 25.63% in 2019. Moreover, the threshold for identifying the top percentage of journals also increases over the year.

It should also be noted that since November 2014, the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) has become part of the WOS core collection, focusing on growing journals. With more than 8,000 ESCI journals having been included for impact factor calculation, the “JIF bubble period” could also be a product of this expansion. However, unlike a bubble in the financial market, which is that

eventually causing a market crash (Sornette & Cauwels, 2015), the JIF bubble period is more likely to continue.

Currently, as the academic world is under the pressure of ‘publish or perish’ (Editorial, 2015; Vuong, 2019a), this ‘JIF bubble period’ seems to benefit the elite group, and those with a JIF of 4.52 or higher, due largely to the supply-demand imbalances. There are two major implications, which science policymakers and publishers/editors will have little choice but to ponder heavily. First, this type of “Matthew’s law” in attaining higher JIF and generating a higher demand will not end in any foreseeable horizon. Our findings have suggested an increase from 617 to 969 journals in the 2015–2019 period for journals with a JIF of 5 or higher, and this trend also happens in other JIF ranges as well. It looks like the “JIF bubble period” will further expand. When the authors would put more effort into keeping the high JIF because they find it helpful in advancing their career in the organization (Osterloh & Frey, 2020), they enjoy the “JIF bubble period.”

As the financial bubble is often “driven by sentiment and no longer reflects any real underlying value” (Sornette & Cauwels, 2015), JIF, which has been controversial since the beginning, would not be less controversial in the current “JIF bubble period.” Therefore, reliance on JIF to promote or award science in China or Vietnam universities is gradually becoming an unstable method (Nature Editorial, 2017; Vuong, 2019b), which could adversely affect the ethical management of scientific funds. Universities and research institutions should use different methods and metrics to evaluate science.

Second, the heated race will render many more debates, and criticisms on abuse of JIF, only to lack in both relevance and impact as voices from journal representatives mostly come from those who have been enjoying the privilege of being already in the elite group. These paradoxes are unsolvable and will remain unsolvable for quite some time. Sumpter (2019) shares a similar concern since most of the current metrics such as citation, JIF, or *h*-index — following Hirsch (2005) — are in favor of senior scientists. While evaluating, the early-career researchers will have to wait for more

research data to come. Rather than criticizing the JIF, the senior scientists, especially those who are in managerial positions, should focus on creating a fairer guideline and policy, or finding an alternative method of evaluation. Otherwise, just as the elite families of scientific journals have consistently presented in the list of journals with high JIF (see Table 1), those who benefit from JIF will continue to enjoy the comfort, while others struggle to climb the rank – an act that would only further fortify the abuse of this one metric as a criterion for academic prestige.

CONCLUSION

The article has analyzed the yearly JIFs from Clarivate Analytics' *Journal Citations Reports* and counts of journals in certain JIF ranges. Notably, the results have shown signs of a "JIF bubble period," which can be found in the rise of the median JIF from 2017 to 2019, or the increase of the JIF limit for categorizing the top percentage of journals.

The situation should not be taken lightly by university governing body and science policymaker since science will, in the long run, no longer be the place for the type of "soul-touching research" that humanity has been longing for (Trinh et al, 2019). The academic scene will instead be dominated by the stone-cold performance metrics, of which JIF can be the single most intimidating representative (Neuberger, & Counsell, 2002). Policymakers in science management would benefit from more sensible considerations regarding the disproportionate use of a singular metric – the JIF – in the multi-faceted task of evaluating the research careers and scientific credentials (Snoek, 2019).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This research is funded by the Vietnam National Foundation for Science and Technology Development (NAFOSTED) under the National Research Grant No. 502.01-2018.19.

REFERENCES

1. Amin, M., & Mabe, M. A. (2000). Impact factors: use and abuse. *Perspectives in Publishing*, 1, 1-6.
2. Arnold, D. N., & Fowler, K. K. (2011). Nefarious numbers. *Notices of the AMS*, 58(3), 434-437. Retrieved from <https://www.ams.org/notices/201103/rtx110300434p.pdf>
3. Berenbaum, M. R. (2019). Impact factor impacts on early-career scientist careers. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 116(34), 16659-16662. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1911911116>
4. Bordons, M., Fernández, M. T., & Gómez, I. (2002). Advantages and limitations in the use of impact factor measures for the assessment of research performance. *Scientometrics*, 53(2), 195-206. <https://doi.org/10.1023/a:1014800407876>
5. Bornmann, L. (2011). Mimicry in science? *Scientometrics*, 86(1), 173-177. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-010-0222-8>
6. Brown, H. (2007). How impact factors changed medical publishing – and science. *BMJ*, 334(7593), 561-564. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.39142.454086.AD>
7. DORA. (n.d.). *DORA Roadmap: A two-year strategic plan for advancing global research assessment reform at the institutional, national, and funder level*. Retrieved from <https://sfedora.org/2018/06/27/dora-roadmap-a-two-year-strategic-plan-for-advancing-global-research-assessment-reform-at-the-institutional-national-and-funder-level/> (accessed on June 27, 2017).
8. DORA. (n.d.). *San Francisco Declaration on Research*

- Assessment. Retrieved from <https://sfdora.org/read/>
9. Editorial, N. (2015). Publish or perish. *Nature*, 521(159). <https://doi.org/10.1038/521259a>
 10. Garfield, E. (1955). Citation Indexes for Science: A New Dimension in Documentation through Association of Ideas. *Science*, 122(3159), 108-111. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.122.3159.108>
 11. Garfield, E. (1972). Citation Analysis as a Tool in Journal Evaluation. *Science*, 178(4060), 471-479. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.178.4060.471>
 12. Garfield, E. (1994). *The Clarivate Analytics Impact Factor*. Retrieved from <https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/essays/impact-factor/>
 13. Götz, F.M. (2019). Publish, but don't perish to publish. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 3(10), 1009. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-019-0669-4>
 14. Hirsch, J. E. (2005). An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 102(46), 16569-16572. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0507655102>
 15. Langin, K. (2019). For academics, what matters more: journal prestige or readership? *Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.caredit.aay8817>
 16. Larivière, V., & Sugimoto, C. R. (2019). The Journal Impact Factor: A Brief History, Critique, and Discussion of Adverse Effects. In W. Glänzel, H. F. Moed, U. Schmoch, & M. Thelwall (Eds.), *Springer Handbook of Science and Technology Indicators* (pp. 3-24). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
 17. Mabiso, A., Rheenen, T. V., & Ferguson, J. (2013). *Organizational Partnerships for Food Policy Research Impact A Review of What Works*. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/2eef/b1c88e318fc80a2db1a-1e766c2d28c39c21e.pdf>
 18. McKiernan, E. C., Schimanski, L. A., Muñoz Nieves, C., Matthias, L., Niles, M. T., & Alperin, J. P. (2019). Use of the Journal Impact Factor in academic review, promotion, and tenure evaluations. *PeerJ Preprints*, 7. <https://doi.org/10.7287/peerj.preprints.27638v2>
 19. Moustafa, K. (2015). The Disaster of the Impact Factor. *Science and Engineering Ethics*, 21(1), 139-142. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11948-014-9517-0>
 20. Nature Editorial. (2017). Don't pay prizes for published science. *Nature*, 547(7662). <https://doi.org/10.1038/547137a>
 21. Neuberger, J., & Counsell, C. (2002). Impact factors: uses and abuses. *European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, 14(3), 209-211. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00042737-200203000-00001>
 22. Niles, M. T., Schimanski, L. A., McKiernan, E. C., & Alperin, J. P. (2019). Why we publish where we do: Faculty publishing values and their relationship to review, promotion, and tenure expectations. *bioRxiv*. <https://doi.org/10.1101/706622>
 23. Osterloh, M., & Frey, B. S. (2020). How to avoid borrowed plumes in academia. *Research Policy*, 49(1), 103831. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2019.103831>
 24. Shibayama, S., & Baba, Y. (2015). Impact-oriented science policies and scientific publication practices: The case of life sciences in Japan. *Research Policy*, 44(4), 936-950. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2015.01.012>
 25. Snoek, A. (2019). Why publishing should be a pleasure, not a pressure. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 3(10), 1032. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-019-0668-5>
 26. Sornette, D., & Cauwels, P. (2015). Financial Bubbles: Mechanisms and Diagnostics. *Review of Behavioral Economics*, 2(3), 279-305. <https://doi.org/10.1561/105.00000035>
 27. Sumpter, J. P. (2019). What makes a good scientist? Karl Fent as an example. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 376, 233-238. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2019.05.016>
 28. Tregoning, J. (2018). How will you judge me if not by impact factor? *Nature*, 558(345). <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-018-05467-5>
 29. Trinh, P. T. T, Le, T. H. T, Vuong, T. T., Hoang, P. H. (2019). The question of quality. In: *The Vietnamese Social Sciences at a Fork in the Road* (pp. 121-142). Warsaw, Poland: De Gruyter; <https://doi.org/10.2478/9783110686081-011>
 30. Vuong, Q.-H. (2019a). Breaking barriers in publishing demands a proactive attitude. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 3(10), 1034. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-019-0667-6>
 31. Vuong, Q.-H. (2019b). The harsh world of publishing in emerging regions and implications for editors and publishers: The case of Vietnam. *Learned Publishing*, 32(4), 314-324. <https://doi.org/10.1002/leap.1255>