Analytical Report on the Output of "Iranian Journal of Public Health" During 2014-2017

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According to annual review of Iran J Public Health, in this issue a brief review is presented in terms of analyzing the number and kind of papers submitted and published during the year 2017. Besides, this editorial will compare the trend of whole publication process during 2014-2017.

The total number of manuscripts received during 2017 was 2187 from 53 countries. Of course, only the country of corresponding author was considered, so altogether much more countries we had in the panel. Again, Iran had the highest rate of submission, followed by China and Turkey (Table 1). Fig. 1 presents total number of articles published during 2014-17 in the context of the frequency of submission, rejection and acceptance rate.

Out of total submission of 2187 articles during 2017, 1754 articles were rejected after initial in-house evaluation or later peer review. Therefore the acceptance rate for this year was 13.6%.

As previous years, some cases of plagiarism were detected and were treated according to the policy of the journal. Normally, authors of minor cases of plagiarism are given a chance to amend their manuscripts precisely but major cases are rejected. Unfortunately, the dilemma of plagiarism still occurs in a portion of submitted articles mostly sent from non-English native countries.

The Journal follows a policy of in-house evaluation followed by double blind peer review system. As for foreigner authors we try to exert an open peer review system. The reasons for rejecting a manuscript during in-house evaluation are various but the most important cases are out of scope cases, poor outcome, local studies, clinical contents etc. Fig. 2, demonstrates the total number of articles published during 2014-2017 in terms of the percent of acceptance and rejection rate. It is worth mentioning that some manuscripts submitted during 2017, are still in the process of peer review so we have no idea of their destination. This may cause some problems in reporting exact data. However, the rejection rate in 2017 was 80.2%.

A critical point is that due to high rate of receiving articles from different countries, up to now nearly 260 articles are in the queue of lay outing and we have no choice but to delay the date of publication. The types of articles published during 2014-2017 are shown in Fig. 3. Accordingly, Original Articles had the highest rate of publication during the last three years.

Due to high flow of submitted manuscripts, in many cases, the authors were requested to change the format of "Original Article" to "Letter to the Editor", which of course the merit of both formats remains the same.

According to http://www.scimagojr.com/, the H index of the journal is 23. Besides SCOPUS has reported the Site Score of the journal as 0.85 for 2016. According SJR 2016 is 0.372 in addition to SNIP 2016 as 0.613.

Fig. 4 shows some key indicators reported by Clarivate Analytics (ISI) during 2009-16 including Impact Factor for the year 2016 as 0.768.

Table 1: Frequency of manuscripts received by Iran J Public Health during 2017 in terms of the frequency of submission, rejection and acceptance rate

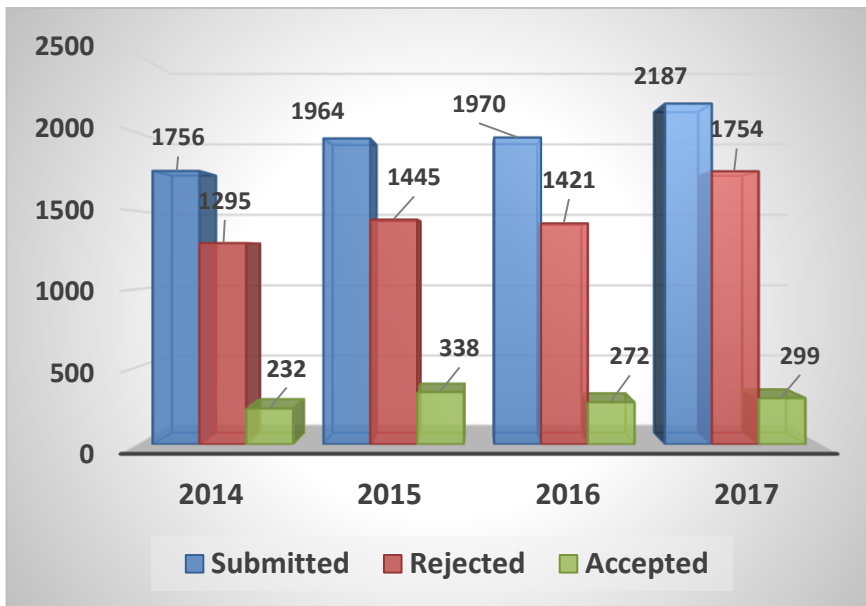| NO.	Country	Submitted	Rejected	Accepted
1	Algeria	2	1	1
2	Australia	1	1	0
3	Bangladesh	7	7	0
4	Bosnia	1	1	0
5	Brazil	14	11	3
6	Bulgaria	2	2	0
7	Canada	2	1	1
8	Czech	4	2	1
9	China	273	199	52
10	Cyprus	5	5	0
11	Egypt	8	5	1
12	Ethiopia	4	3	1
13	Gaza	2	2	0
14	Georgia	1	1	0
15	Ghana	1	1	0
16	Hungary	1	1	0
17	India	25	24	1
18	Indonesia	23	17	3
19	Iran	1163	937	146
20	Iraq	10	9	0
21	Italy	5	3	2
22	Jordan	14	12	1
23	Kazakhstan	23	15	7
24	Korea	91	53	30
25	Kuwait	1	1	0
26	Libya	2	2	0
27	Macedonia	4	1	3
28	Malaysia	41	34	4
29	Mexico	4	2	1
30	Moldova	1	1	0
31	Morocco	7	5	2
32	Nepal	1	1	0
33	Nigeria	8	8	0
34	Pakistan	104	97	4
35	Palestinian	1	1	0
36	Poland	16	15	1
37	Romania	17	11	5
38	Saudi Arabia	18	16	0
39	Senegal	1	1	0
40	Serbia and Montenegro	12	9	3
41	Slovakia	4	0	4
42	Slovenia	3	2	1
43	South Africa	11	8	3
44	Spain	2	2	0
45	Sri Lanka	4	4	0
46	Sudan	1	1	0
47	Taiwan	10	9	0
48	Thailand	9	5	2
49	Tunisia	32	25	7
50	Turkey	183	175	6
51	Ukraine	3	2	1
52	United States	1	1	0
53	Vietnam	4	2	2
Total	-	2187	1754	299

Fig. 1: Total number of articles submitted during 2014-17 in the context of the frequency of submission, rejection and acceptance rate
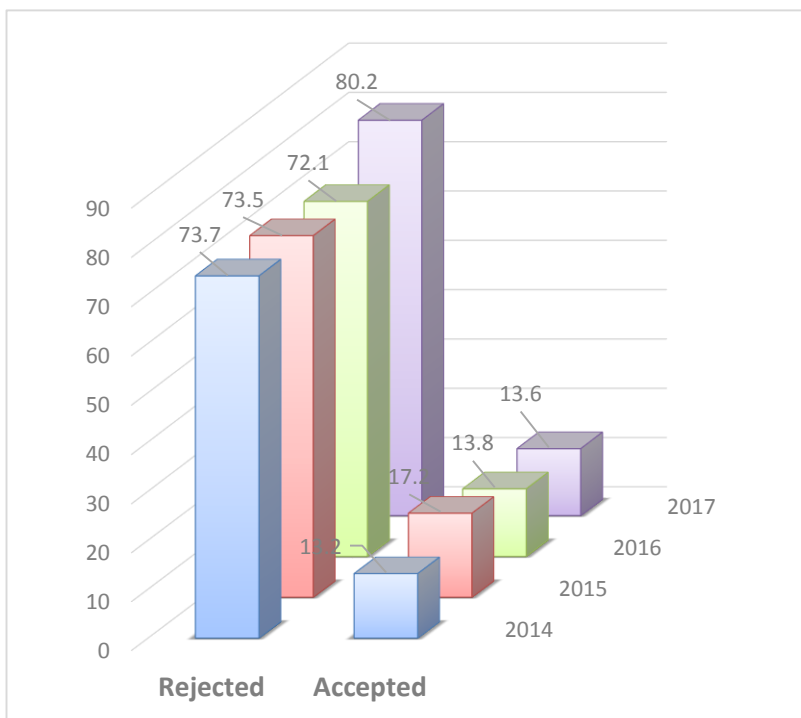

Fig. 2: Total number of articles published during 2014-17 in terms of the percent of acceptance and rejection rate

Available at: http://ijph.tums.ac.ir

Fig. 3: Total number of articles during 2014-17 based on the type of published papers
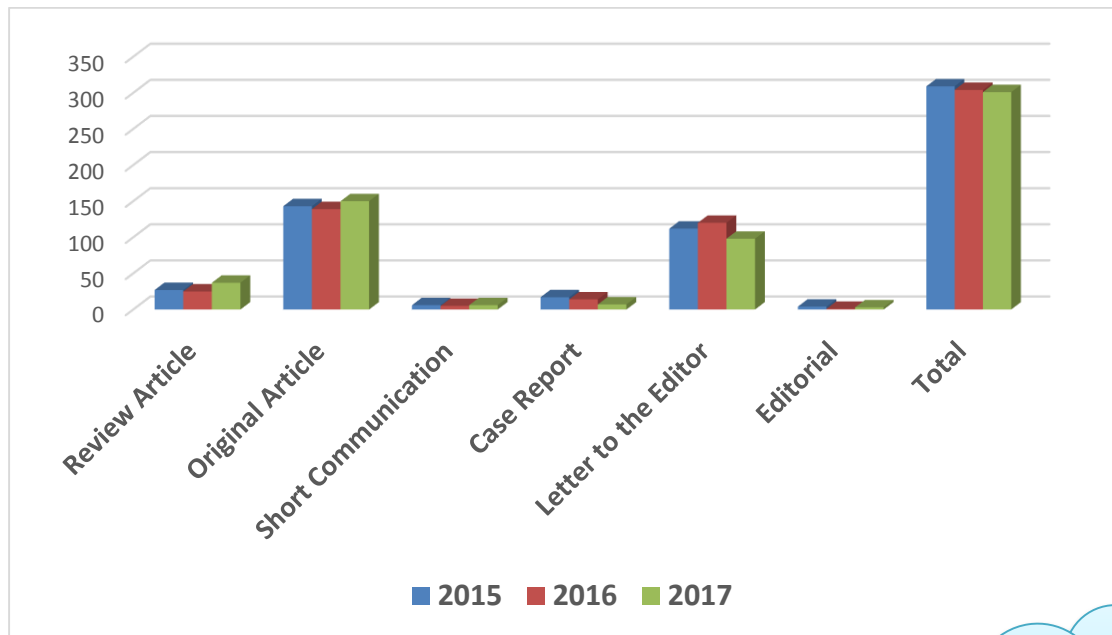

Legend: ■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017

Fig. 4: Key indicators announced by Clarivate Analytics (ISI) including Impact factor of IJPH during 2009-16

Year	Total Cites Graph	Journal Impact Factor ▾ Graph	Impact Factor Without Journal Self Cites Graph	5 Year Impact Factor Graph	Immediacy Index Graph	Citable Items Graph	Cited Half-Life Graph	Citing Half-Life Graph	Eigenfactor Score Graph	Article Influence Score Graph	% Articles in Citable Items Graph	Normalized Eigenfactor Graph	Average JIF Percentile Graph
2016	1,177	0.768	0.711	0.864	0.082	183	4.4	8.2	0.00…	0.196	85.79	0.27…	11.819
2013	582	0.576	0.375	0.679	0.069	204	4.8	7.5	0.00…	0.100	93.14	0.09…	8.311
2014	643	0.550	0.455	0.629	0.062	226	5.2	7.7	0.00…	0.132	82.74	0.14…	9.363
2015	803	0.498	0.400	0.618	0.088	193	4.7	7.9	0.00…	0.131	87.05	0.16…	5.234
2012	406	0.405	0.351	0.462	0.067	165	6.0	7.9	0.00…	0.085	88.48	Not …	7.348
2011	322	0.378	0.373	0.486	0.062	32	4.9	7.8	0.00…	0.098	96.88	Not …	7.582
2008	136	0.341	0.301	Not …	0.053	75	4.6	7.9	0.00…	Not …	97.33	Not …	1.225
2010	256	0.321	0.283	Not …	0.030	67	4.6	8.6	0.00…	Not …	95.52	Not …	4.581
2009	162	0.244	0.205	Not …	0.024	126	5.1	7.9	0.00…	Not …	96.83	Not …	3.686