

## Impact factor of JM<sup>3</sup>

The impact factor of JM<sup>3</sup> dropped 56% from 1.22 to 0.54 in 2009! What a shock to an editor who has paid a lot of attention to the quality of JM<sup>3</sup> publications. It must also have been a big surprise to our authors and readers. Although the impact factor may be less a direct indication of quality and more an indicator of the popularity of a given subject, the JM<sup>3</sup> impact factor has been fluctuating between 0.99 and 1.39 since it was first available in 2005. What suddenly changed in 2009? Was there an unforeseeable drop in the quality of review or of the published articles? The editorial board and the reviewers worked as diligently as before. There was only a small turnover of the editorial board due to the normal ending of terms. Our acceptance rate stayed the same. Was the journal less used? The number of downloads increased by 26% from 2008 to 2009. So, the decline in impact factor was puzzling.

Upon further examination we discovered that many optics-related journals had a drop in impact factor in 2009. Was there also a drop in quality in all these journals? I would guess not.

We finally learned that citations to journal articles in SPIE proceedings were not used in the calculation of the 2009 impact factors. Because SPIE proceedings papers frequently cite JM<sup>3</sup>, as well as other journals in the field of optics, the drop in impact factor followed accordingly. Although the citations will be restored for next year's impact factor, it is an unfortunate situation for all the optics journals. However, please be assured that the quality of JM<sup>3</sup> has not been compromised. We will continue to improve the quality of our publications. Most important, we urge our devoted authors to continue to submit their valuable work to JM<sup>3</sup>.

A statement from SPIE concerning the 2009 impact factors is provided below.

When the 2009 impact factors (IFs) were released in June 2010, SPIE observed that the aggregate IF for the Optics subject category dropped by 8.8% from 2008 to 2009 and that the IFs for SPIE journals had decreased even more than that. In a review of these results, SPIE has identified a significant contributor to these declines.

Historically SPIE Proceedings were indexed in the ISI Index to Scientific and Technical Proceedings (now

part of Thomson Reuters) and are now included in the Web of Science™ Conference Proceedings Citation Index. However, due to an administrative misunderstanding, the SPIE Proceedings published in 2009 were not indexed before the 2009 Journal Citation Report (JCR) metrics were calculated. This delay in coverage of SPIE Proceedings in Web of Science™ appears to be a major reason for the lower Optics impact factors.

SPIE Proceedings account for a significant number of cites to JCR Optics category journals. The delay of coverage of 2009 SPIE Proceedings in Web of Science™ means that these citations were not included in the 2009 IF calculations. Because SPIE journals are cited relatively frequently in SPIE Proceedings, their 2009 IFs likely were impacted to a greater degree than some other Optics journals.

SPIE and Thomson Reuters have taken steps to correct the situation. The 2010 impact factors will include citations from the SPIE Proceedings published in 2010. Thomson Reuters is working to complete indexing the SPIE Proceedings papers published during the gap in coverage so that all SPIE Proceedings will be covered in Web of Science™ and be available to researchers as well as included in other article-specific citation metrics, such as h-index. However, the 2009 JCR metrics, including impact factor, cannot be recalculated. Questions about this matter may be directed to Eric Pepper, SPIE Director of Publications, at [eric@spie.org](mailto:eric@spie.org).

Happy reading! Happy submitting!

**Burn J. Lin**  
**Editor-in-Chief**

