EDITORIAL

Opportunities for Deepening the Reform of the Metadata Elements of Journal Articles

The metadata of journal articles generally refers to information regarding journal name, volume and issue number, article's title, name(s) of author(s), keywords, page range, etc. However, in order to help readers enhance their understanding of article contents when searching for articles, most journal publishers and database organizations present the above metadata together with the abstract of the article to facilitate readers to quickly identify its content. For scholarly articles, in addition to the academic value of the text itself, the references cited by the authors in the texts have significant research value in all the issues in scholarly communication and publication. The references not only present the author's exploration and recognition of previous scholarship, but also assist future generations to further discover scientific trajectories and disseminate scholarly knowledge through the cited references.

Although open access (OA) to academic journals continues to flourish in the global academic community, most academic publishers focus on the open access and availability of full-text digital files of articles. In contrast to the opening of digital files, the release of metadata and their subsequent use are still awaiting the discussion and efforts of the industry, government, and academia. In order to implement the concept of OA, some groups have advocated opening up the abstracts, together with the references, in articles in recent years, as a result of which two initiatives, the Initiative for Open Citations (I4OC) and the Initiative for Open Abstracts (I4OA), have come into being. Of the two, the I4OC even hopes that academic publishers or journal publishers, under the premise of providing free bibliographic data, can provide references at the same time, so as to promote the release of citation data in a structured, separable, and open-access condition, and then proceed to build a copyright-free academic citation database.

At the present stage, most of the search fields provided to readers in the academic literature databases or official websites established by journals in Taiwan are such metadata as journal name, volume and issue number, article's title, name(s) of author(s), keywords, and page range, but not including the element of references. If readers want to retrieve the reference literature, they must first confirm whether full-text downloading is permitted before further downloading the electronic file of a single article, from which they make the

searches and checking; or readers must leave the search interface of the literature database or journal website and navigate to the Taiwan Humanities and Social Sciences Citation Index Database (free search) or Scopus and Web of Science (subscription required) to do their searches and checking, without being able to obtain the research information needed at a one-stop location. It is hoped that academic publishers and journal publishers can work together with the government and private databases, striving to integrate the complete metadata of Taiwan's academic journals and gear them to international standards, so as to enhance the professional image of Taiwan's academic publishing.

In this issue (Issue 2, Volume 59), 10 manuscripts have gone through the review process. Two manuscripts were rejected at the internal review process for format evaluation. Eight manuscripts have gone through the whole review process, and four were accepted, with a rejection rate of 50% (4 out of 8). The articles published in this issue include: "To Use or Not to Use? Exploring the Factors Influencing Professional Reusers' Intention to Adopt and Utilize Governmental Open Data in Taiwan" by Tung-Mou Yang and Yi-Jung Wu, "Effects of Afterschool Programs in Public Libraries on Disadvantaged Children: The Case of the New Taipei City Library" by Ya-Wei Chuang and Hui-Yun Sung, "Exploring Article Process Charge of Open Access Journals from the Perspectives of Publication Characteristics and Citation Impact Indicators: A Case Study in the Medical Field" by Chia-Yu Lin and Wen-Yau Cathy Lin, and "Estimation of Topic Similarity and Its Application to Measuring Stability of Topic Modeling" by Sung-Chien Lin. Special thanks are dedicated to the reviewers and authors.

Jeong-Yeou Chiu
JoEMLS Chief Editor

編者言

深化期刊書目欄位之改革契機

　　期刊文章的書目資料（metadata）一般所指為期刊名、卷期數、文章篇名、作者姓名、關鍵詞、頁碼等資訊，但為能夠協助讀者在查檢文章時，提升對於文章內容的理解度，多數期刊出版者及資料庫機構會在呈現上述書目資料時，連同該篇文章的摘要一併呈現，方便讀者快速識別文章之內容。對於學術性文章而言，除了內文本身所帶來的學術價值，其作者在內文所引用的參考文獻，更是在整個學術傳播及出版議題中，佔有相當重要的研究價值。參考文獻不僅能夠呈現出該篇作者對於先前學術研究之探索及認可外，更能夠協助後人藉由所引用的參考文獻，而進一步發現科學軌跡及傳播學術知識。

　　儘管學術期刊開放取用（Open Access，簡稱OA）在全球學術界持續興盛運行，但各家學術出版商大多專注在文章全文數位檔案之公開及取得。相較於數位檔案的開放，文章書目資料的釋出以及後續運用，卻仍待產官學三界的討論及努力。為了能夠貫徹OA此一概念，近年來亦有團體倡導將文章中的摘要與參考文獻一併開放，因而開放引文（Initiative for Open Citations，簡稱I4OC）以及開放摘要（Initiative for Open Abstracts，簡稱I4OA）等兩項倡議亦應運而生。其中I4OC更是希望學術出版社或期刊出版方在免費提供書目數據之前提下，同時間提供參考文獻，促進引文數據能夠以結構化、可分離和開放取用的狀態釋出，進而建置無著作權限制的學術引文資料庫。

　　以台灣現階段的學術文獻資料庫或是期刊自行建置之官方網站，其所提供給讀者檢索之欄位大多為期刊名、卷期數、文章篇名、作者姓名、關鍵詞、頁碼等書目資料，但卻不包含參考文獻此一書目欄位（element）。若要查檢參考文獻，則必須先確認是否允許全文下載後，才能進一步單篇下載電子檔，再從中檢索、查閱；又或是讀者須離開文獻資料庫或期刊網站之檢索介面，額外至臺灣人文及社會科學引文索引資料庫（可免費查詢）或Scopus及Web of Science（採訂閱付費使用）等引文索引資料庫進行查檢，而無法一站式取得所要之研究資訊。期待未來學術出版社及期刊出版方能與政府及民間資料庫業者攜手合作，整合台灣學術期刊之完整書目資料並與國際接軌，藉此提升台灣學術出版專業形象。

　　本卷期（59卷2期）評閱作業含前置編務審查作業共計10篇稿件，完成外審評閱作業流程之退稿篇數為四件，另有兩篇因形式審查不通過而退稿，最後僅保留四篇大作刊登，也使得本卷期退稿率達到50%。這次得以順利刊出的學者大作為：Tung-Mou Yang與Yi-Jung Wu "To Use or Not to Use? Exploring the Factors Influencing Professional Reusers' Intention to Adopt and Utilize Governmen-

tal Open Data in Taiwan"、莊雅崴與宋慧筠「公共圖書館課後輔導對弱勢兒童之影響：以新北市立圖書館為例」、林家鈺與林雯瑤「從出版特徵與引用影響指標探討開放取用期刊文章處理費：以醫學領域為例」，以及林頌堅「主題相似性估計與其在主題建模穩定性測量之應用」。衷心感謝所有投稿者與審稿者的辛勤奉獻，本人謹此致意。

邱　炯友
教育資料與圖書館學 主編