JOURNAL RESEARCH REVIEW

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A structured assessment of output, citation impact and the research communities behind the record.

DOCUMENT VERSION 2026-11-23 (UTC) / METRICS SNAPSHOT 2026-11-21

138	530	16
Indexed articles · all time	Peer-reviewed citations · all time	Indexed articles in 2025

THREE OBSERVATIONS

01 23.1% more indexed records

The count for 2025 is 16, compared with 13 in 2021. Recent-year coverage is unverified; this is not proof of a corresponding change in actual research activity.

02 42.8% in 2021–2025

The latest five complete publication years contribute 59 indexed articles. This describes output volume, not research quality.

03 47.6% from the top 10%

Among 53 articles published in 2016–2020, the most-cited tenth accounts for this share of recorded citations. A few papers can move the average substantially.

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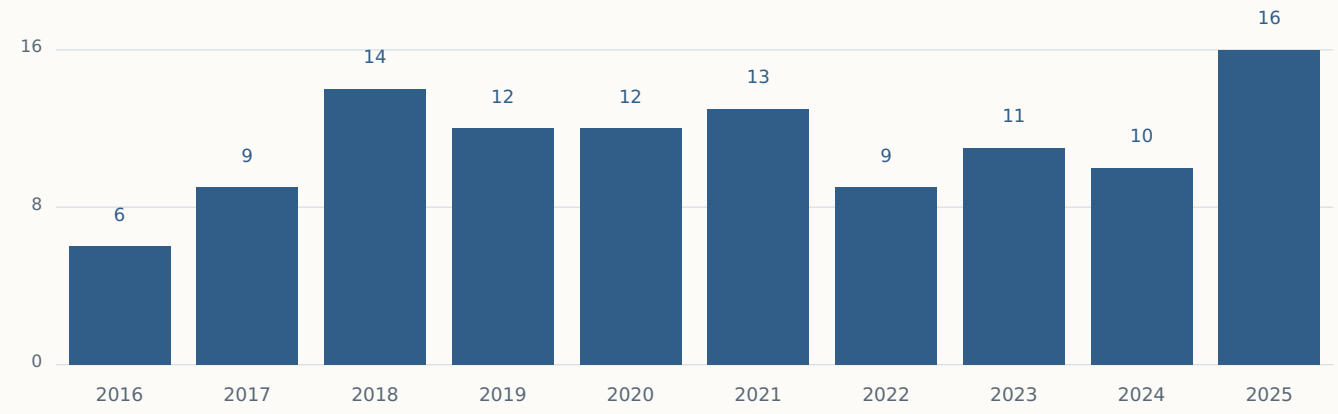
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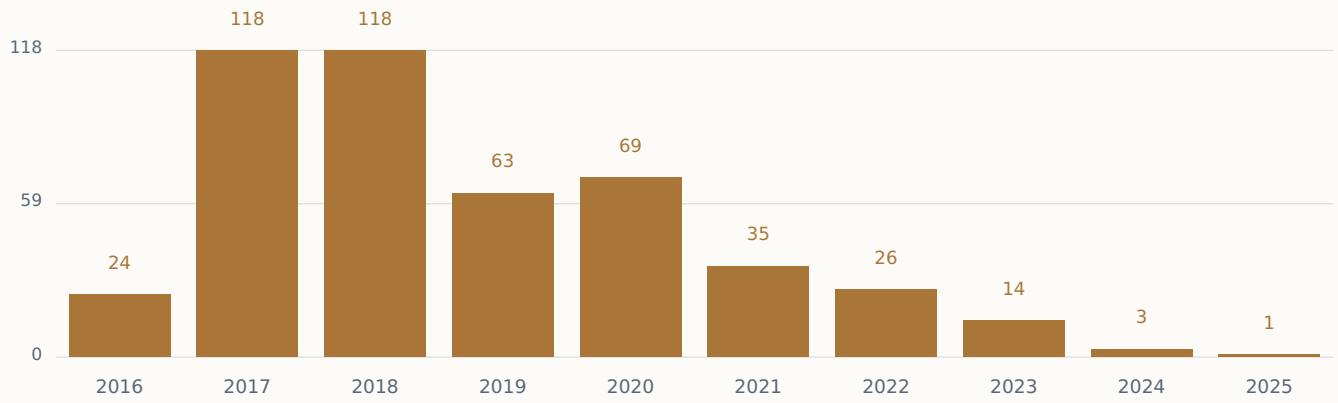
How has the research record changed?

Read output and citation attention by publication year. The lower panel counts citations to each year's articles through the snapshot date. Recent cohorts have had less time to accumulate citations.

ANNUAL INDEXED ARTICLES



CITATIONS TO EACH PUBLICATION-YEAR COHORT



2016–2020: 53 articles / 2021–2025: 59 articles

Source: strict entity article list and annual citation series. 1 articles have no publication year and are absent from annual comparisons. Source build date does not establish complete coverage.

READING THE CHANGE

Recent indexing delays and changes in database coverage can move these counts. A lower indexed total is not sufficient evidence of declining research activity. Publication volume and citation attention answer different questions.

Does the impact signal persist across citation windows?

Two- and five-year Exaly citation rates provide complementary views of recent published work. Both are calculated by Exaly from its own citation records.

0.38

Two-year citation rate

Reference year 2025

0.76

Five-year citation rate

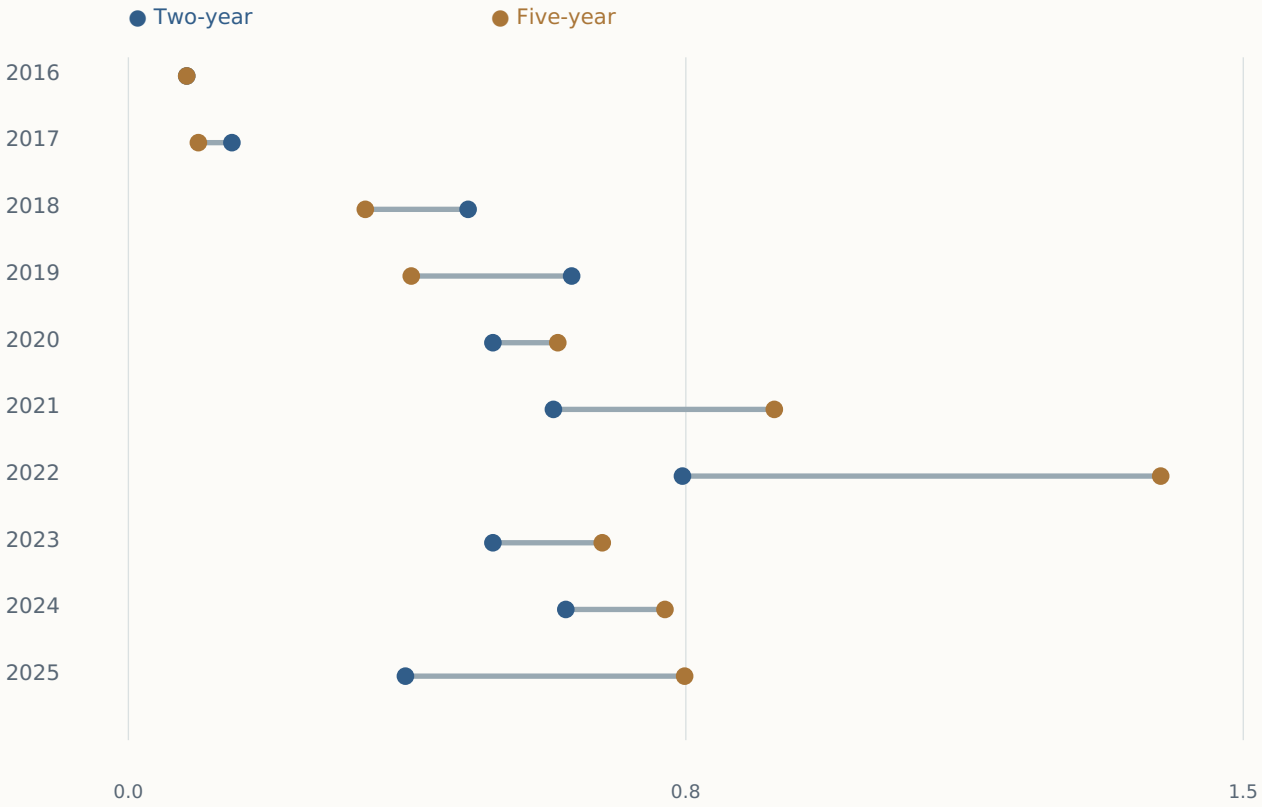
Reference year 2025

0.38

Two-year, journal self-cites excluded

Reference year 2025

TWO WINDOWS, ONE REFERENCE YEAR AT A TIME



Source: stored annual Exaly impact-rate series. Rates use citations in the reference year to articles from the preceding two or five publication years. Missing rates are not interpreted as zero.

INTERPRETATION

Excluding same-journal citations changes the 2025 two-year rate by 0.0%. This is not an integrity finding. Field mix, article age and indexing delays affect comparisons.

Which institutions shape the journal's research base?

The largest institutional contributors across the full indexed record. This shows where published research is affiliated, not journal ownership, editorial representation or readership.

INSTITUTION	ARTICLES	SHARE	CITATIONS
University of Belgrade	68	49.3%	332
University of Niš	15	10.9%	50
University of Novi Sad	11	8.0%	61
University of Tuzla	3	2.2%	1
University of Ljubljana	2	1.4%	6
University of Ibadan	2	1.4%	0
University of Banja Luka	2	1.4%	1
University of Benin	2	1.4%	0

Source: strict institution and journal article-list intersections. Share = linked articles / all indexed journal articles. Citations use strict article counters. Up to eight institutions are shown.

INTERPRETATION

A paper may credit multiple institutions; adding these shares would double-count collaborations. Historical contributors may differ from the journal's recent research community.

How geographically broad is the contributing community?

Country affiliations of published research across the full indexed record. Each country receives a full article count when represented; these are overlapping shares, not slices of a whole.

15

Countries with linked output

87.3%

Articles linked to the largest contributor

Country coverage: 134 of 138 strict papers (97.1%).

COUNTRY	SHARE OF COUNTRY-LINKED ARTICLES	ARTICLES
Serbia	87.3%	117
Nigeria	7.5%	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.7%	9
Montenegro	3.0%	4
China	1.5%	2
Turkey	1.5%	2
Ethiopia	1.5%	2
Benin	1.5%	2
Comoros	1.5%	2
Slovenia	1.5%	2

Source: prepared journal-country summary, strict papers and citations. Shares use papers with known country affiliations. Up to ten countries are shown.

INTERPRETATION

These affiliations do not measure international coauthorship, readership or editorial diversity. Missing affiliations prevent a complete geographic census. A paper can contribute to several countries.

How broadly is citation attention distributed?

A fixed 2016–2020 publication cohort gives articles more time to accumulate citations. Counts are measured at the 2026-11-21 snapshot; this is not a field-normalised comparison.

5.0

Median citations per article

The midpoint of the cohort

7.4

Mean citations per article

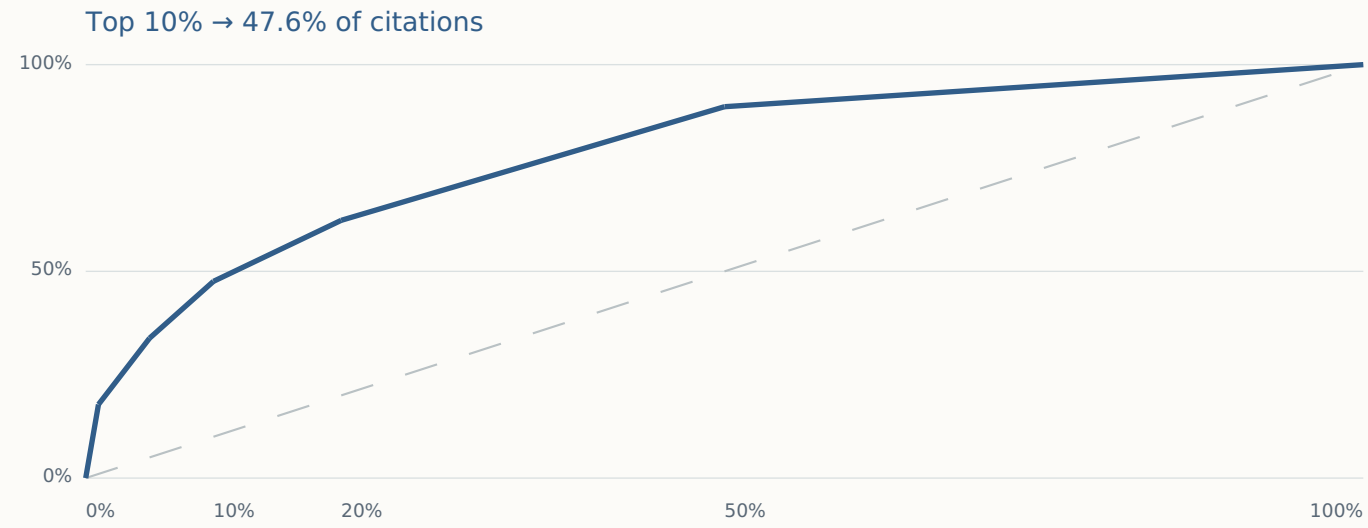
Sensitive to highly cited papers

13.2%

No recorded citations

At the snapshot date

CUMULATIVE SHARE OF CITATIONS



Share of articles, starting with the most cited

COHORT CITATION BANDS



0 cites	1–9 cites	10–49 cites	50–199 cites	200+ cites
13.2%	66.0%	18.9%	1.9%	0.0%

INTERPRETATION

The cohort contains 53 articles and 393 citations. The dashed diagonal represents equal citation counts per article. Concentration alone does not establish weak or strong research.

What can this assessment support?

A documented perspective on the indexed research record. Each indicator has a defined denominator and time window. Indicators are reported separately, without a composite score.

MEASURE	BASIS / INTERPRETATION
Scale	All-time indexed publications and citations from the entity's strict article list and counters.
Recent performance	Publication years 2021–2025. Compared with 2016–2020 where stated. Later publication years are excluded from these comparisons.
Citation distribution	53 articles published in 2016–2020; citations through this snapshot. Not field-normalised. Top shares round up to whole articles.
Contributing community	All-time institution and country links. Full counting means article shares can sum above 100%.
Impact rates	Exaly's own two- and five-year rates from its own citation records. Same-journal citations excluded only where labelled.
Data limits	1 articles have no publication year. Author identities, affiliations and citation links are algorithmic records.

QUESTIONS FOR A FOLLOW-UP REVIEW

01 Does growth remain after accounting for changes in database coverage?

02 Do field mix, article age and indexing delays explain the citation pattern?

03 Do recent contributors differ from the journal's historical research base?

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