How to index journal in Scopus & WoS

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Evolution of information dissemination

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  - Arts & Humanities Citation Index

- **SCOPUS**

- **CrossRef**

- **E-journal**

- **ECSAC–Korea Journal Editors Workshop & Scopus Awards, Y.S. Chi, 2012**

WoS and SCOPUS

- Thomson Reuter's Web of Science (WoS)
- Elsevier's Scopus
Comparison of titles

**Scopus**
- ~22,000 titles
- >5,000 publishers
- Updated daily

**Web of Science**
- ~12,000 titles
- 3,300 publishers
- Updated weekly

Physical Sciences
- Scopus: 7,374 (+75%)
- WoS: 4,188

Health Sciences
- Scopus: 6,741 (+97%)
- WoS: 3,415

Life Sciences
- Scopus: 4,435 (+51%)
- WoS: 2,954

Social Sciences
- Scopus: 7,964 (+98%)
- WoS: 4,016

Source: Web of Science Real Facts, Web of Science title list and Scopus’ own data (February 2015)

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**Scopus & WoS**

Number of titles in Scopus (active) vs. Web of Science geographical region (February 2014)

Number of journal titles by broad subject area. Note: Journal titles may belong to more than one subject area.

WoS

Web of Science journal by country

Total journals: 12,079 (2013)

SCOPUS Indexing
Scopus selection criteria

Pre-selection conditions

Minimum criteria
- Peer-review
- English abstracts
- Regular publication
- References in Roman script
- Publication ethics statement

Journal policy
- Convincing editorial concept/policy
- Level of peer-review
- Diversity in geographic distribution of editors
- Diversity in geographic distribution of authors

Quality of content
- Academic contribution to the field
- Clarity of abstracts
- Quality and conformity with stated aims & scope
- Readability of articles

Journal standing
- Citedness of journal articles in Scopus
- Editor standing

Regularity
- No delay in publication schedule

Online availability
- Content available online
- English-language journal home page
- Quality of home page

http://www.info.sciverse.com/scopus/scopus-in-detail/content-selection
Pre-selection conditions

Minimum criteria

- Peer-review
- English abstracts
- Regular publication
- References in Roman script
- Publication ethics statement

http://www.info.sciverse.com/scopus/scopus-in-detail/content-selection

Publication Ethics

- Scopus requires that every journal which accrues to the system must publish a clear and consistent statement of Publication Ethics and Policies in respect of Malpractice, and that each publisher will be held to account for the performance and compliance with this policy.

- Important issues include:
  - Plagiarism
  - Collaboration
  - Originality
  - Fraud
  - Conflict of Interest

D. Duncombe, Korea Journal Editors Workshop
- Why Publication Ethics is important, Seoul, 24-25 June, 2014
Key Areas of Evaluation

Criteria for title selection

1. Journal Policy
   - Convincing editorial policy
   - Diversity in geographical distribution of editors
   - Diversity in geographical distribution of authors
   - Type of peer-review
   - Cited references in Roman script
   - English language abstracts
Diversity in geographic distribution of editors/authors

Affiliation of editors/authors

( ) International – different continents
( ) International - same continent
( ) National - different institutes
( ) National - same institute

2. Content

• Academic contribution to the field
• Clarity of abstracts
• Conformity with the journal’s stated aims and scope
• Readability of articles

Through the 3 most recent issues, or the 9 most recent articles plus a table of contents file (Max number files: 10)

http://www.info.sciverse.com/scopus/scopus-in-detail/content-selection
Quality of Content

- Articles published in English:
- If articles are not in English, in which language:
- What is the reason to not publish all articles in English:
- Abstract/article title:

Through the 3 most recent issues, or the 9 most recent articles plus a table of contents file (Max number files: 10)

Articles are “readable” in two ways:

1. Language:
   • Is the language clear?
   • Are there grammatical mistakes?

2. Graphic design and layout:
   • What is the quality of the diagrams?
   • Is the layout of the article clear?

http://www.info.sciverse.com/scopus/scopus-in-detail/content-selection
3. Journal Standing

- Citedness of journal articles in Scopus
- Editor standing

http://www.info.sciverse.com/scopus/scopus-in-detail/content-selection

3. Journal Standing

- Journal standing:
  - Indicator of journal citedness quantity
  - Indicator of journal citedness quality (h index)
  - Indicator of journal citedness recency

- (Main handling) Editor standing: Documents, citation, h index
4. Regularity

- No delay in the publication schedule
  - By 4 or more issues delayed
  - By 2-3 issues delayed
  - By 1 issue delayed
  - Published on time

http://www.info.sciverse.com/scopus/scopus-in-detail/content-selection

5. Online availability

- Online content available
- English language journal home page available
- Quality of journal home page

http://www.info.sciverse.com/scopus/scopus-in-detail/content-selection
Online availability

- Covered by major bibliographic database(s)
- DOI’s registered with CrossRef
- URL electronic content
- Open electronic content
- English language homepage available
- Quality of homepage

www.info.sciverse.com/scopus
12.2012

Title Suggestion

http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm
Analysis of SCOPUS indexed Journals

Warning Signs for Poor Journals

• Editors and authors from the same institution
• Plagiarism
• Poor figures
• Bad grammar
• Flawed science
• Uneven quality
• Poor homepage
• Lack of journal focus

Assessing Journals for Inclusion into Scopus
Professor Evan Bieske, Taiwan, 2012,
Scopus journal re-evaluation criteria (May 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-citations</td>
<td>200%</td>
<td>The journal has a self-citation rate two times higher, or more, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citations</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>The journal received half the number of citations, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Per Publication</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>The journal has an IPP score half or less than the average IPP score, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article Output</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>The journal produced half, or less, the number of articles, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract Usage</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>The journal's abstract are used half as much, or less, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Text Links</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>The journal's full text are used half as much, or less, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WoS(SCIE) Indexing

![Diagram showing the process of aggregating article-level data into journal-level data through the Web of Science and JCR.](image)

- **Web of Science®**
  - Science Citation Index Expanded
  - Social Sciences Citation Index

- **JCR®**
  - Impact Factor
  - Aggregate by journal

- **Article-level data**
- **Journal-level data**
WoS indexed journals

Web of Science (12,000 journals)

SCIE (8631)
SCI (3757)
SSCI (3131)
AHCI (1735)

Journal selection criteria (WoS)

1. Basic Publishing Standards
   - Timeliness
   - International Editorial Conventions
   - Full Text English
   - Peer Review

2. Editorial Content

3. International diversity

4. Citation analysis

SCOPUS
1. Journal Policy
2. Content
3. Journal Standing
4. Regularity
5. Online availability
1. Publishing standards

- **Timeliness** - must deliver issues on schedule

- **International editorial conventions** - fully descriptive article titles, complete cited references, complete author addresses

- **Full text English**

- **Peer review**

http://wokinfo.com/essays/journal-selection-process/

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**Full text English**

- English is the universal language of science.

- For this reason Thomson Reuters focuses on journals that publish full text in English, or at very least, bibliographic information in English.

- This is especially true in the natural sciences.

http://wokinfo.com/essays/journal-selection-process/
2. Editorial Content

Q: Do we need this journal in the database, or is the category already well covered?

How does this journal compare with covered journals of similar scope?

A: TR editors are uniquely well positioned to spot emerging topics and active fields in the literature.

http://wokinfo.com/essays/journal-selection-process/

3. International Diversity

Q:
1. Are the authors, editors, and editorial advisory board members from around the world?

2. Does this journal reflect the global context in which scientific research takes place?

Today's scientific research takes place in a global context, and an internationally diverse journal is more likely to have importance in the international community of researchers.

http://wokinfo.com/essays/journal-selection-process/
Regional Journals

*Does this journal target an international or regional audience?*

- Targets a local audience.
- International diversity is less important
- Citation analysis is evaluated differently

TR is also interested in excellent regional journals and is able to include a relatively small proportion of these each year.

http://wokinfo.com/essays/journal-selection-process/

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4. Citation Analysis

- **New journals:**
  Citations to authors’, editors’ prior work.

- **Established journals:**
  Impact factor and others

http://wokinfo.com/essays/journal-selection-process/
Analysis of WoS indexed Journals

Journal evaluation process

1. 2,000 journals evaluated per year and only 10-12% journals (150-200 journals) selected

2. 85% of journals have self-citation rates less than 15%

3. New journals are judged based on their contributors. Established journals are often reevaluated by JIF/Total citations, etc.

http://wokinfo.com/essays/journal-selection-process/
Comprehensive coverage of the world’s most important and influential journals.

- Thomson Reuters analyzed the 7,621 journals covered in the 2008 *Journal Citations Report®*.
- The analysis found that 50% of all citations generated by this collection came from only 300 of the journals.
- In addition, these 300 top journals produced 30% of all articles published by the total collection.

http://wokinfo.com/essays/journal-selection-process/

A relatively small number of journals publish the majority of significant scholarly results:

*Bradford’s law*

**Title Suggestion**

Journal submissions
http://wokinfo.com/publisher_relations/journals/