Getting your journal indexed and increase its impact and visibility
Program

10:00-10:10 Challenges for journal editors (share your view)
10:10-10:40 Citation index criteria, its content policies and answering questions
10:40-11:05 Ways to improve the international visibility & impact of your journals
11:05-11:30 Journal metrics and how to use bibliometric tools for editors
11:30-12:00 Q&A Session (please use "Ask a question“ function during seminar)
Journal indexation criteria and content policies

Kasia Gaca-Zajac, PhD Eng
Senior Customer Consultant for Central-Eastern Europe
Elsevier
Why is it worthwhile to have your journal indexed?

- Increased visibility and readership of the journal
- Facilitated access to good, international authors and reviewers
- Facilitated international collaboration – expand your editorial or scientific board, publish high quality special issues
What does Scopus include?

- Scopus indexes journals published by more than 5000 international publishers in more than 40 languages.
- Every journal indexed in Scopus is carefully evaluated by an independent board of experts.
- The Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB) is an independent board of subject experts from all over the world.
- Comprised of 17 Subject Chairs.
- Board members are chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas and publishing experience.
What journals is the CSAB looking for?

- Set of requirements was designed to reflect the best practices in scholarly publishing
- Scopus wants to include the following sources:
  - With high quality and original content
  - Well edited and with longevity
  - Focused upon their roots and subject area(s)
  - Which make a significant, measurable and valued contribution to its target audience and subject area
  - Which are international/global in outlook but also valuable locally
  - Which are honest, ethical and focused on high quality and standards
Journal submission and evaluation
How to apply to have a journal indexed Scopus?

- Submissions are welcome **all year long**
- The following people can submit a journal for evaluation:
  - Publisher
  - Editor-in-Chief or the managing editor
  - Member of the editorial board (upon agreement with E-in-Ch)
- Before submitting the journal, **ensure that the minimum criteria are fulfilled**
- Journals can be submitted using the form:
  [http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm](http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm)
- After a submission is received, a tracking ID is given and it can be used to track progress:
Submission → Confirmation and tracking number given → Checking against the minimum criteria → Enrichment of the required information → Passed on to CSAB → Evaluation by Subject Chair at CSAB and the decision → Response sent to journal → Journal is accepted or rejected with an embargo period
The Golden Rule

Always check if your journal fulfils the minimum criteria before submission
Eligibility criteria

• Peer review in place
  • >2 years and a registered ISSN

• English language: title, abstracts, keywords and journal website
  • Roman script references

• On-line access to journal content

• Publishing Ethics and Malpractice Statement
Expert evaluation criteria

Journal Policy

• Convincing editorial policy
• Type of peer review
• Diversity in geographical distribution of editors*
• Diversity in geographical distribution of authors*

* - must be in line with the title, policy, subject and scope of the journal
Expert evaluation criteria

Content

• Academic contribution to the field
• Clarity of abstracts
• Quality of and conformity to the stated aims and scope of the journal
• Readability of articles
Expert evaluation criteria

Journal Standing

• Citedness of journal articles in Scopus
• Editor standing
Expert evaluation criteria

Publishing Regularity

• No delays or interruptions in the publication schedule
Expert evaluation criteria

Online Availability
- Full journal content available online
- English language journal home page available
- Quality of journal home page
The Decision

- The decision is the audited and sole responsibility of the Subject Chair of the CSAB. Elsevier is not involved at all.

- Overall, CSAB decides if the journal is suitable for accession to Scopus now, or at a reasonable interval in future, subject to evidence of improvement and response to CSAB recommendations and advice.

- **Acceptance**: journal listed with all fitting past content uploaded

- **Rejection**: qualified by option of resubmission in several months or up to 5 years, rarely never (but it happens)

- Both rejection and acceptance notices are accompanied by advice on strong aspects of the journal, as well as on its improvement

- Appeals are possible on procedural grounds and if submitted within 6 weeks
Ways to improve the international visibility & impact of your journals

Lessons from self-published journals

Krzysztof Szymański
Research Intelligence Manager
Common Challenges: Does this sound

- How can I improve my journal’s quality?
- How do I get more global visibility for my journal?
- How can I recruit more submissions?
- I need to speed up the peer review process.
- I don’t know what impact my journal is having.
- What are the requirements for getting indexed?

Any other?
Three key factors for success

- Professional Journal Layout
- Online Visibility
- Easy-to-Use Tools
Your journal creates its own galactic professional journal layout.
What every journal site should have

- Easily navigable site in English at least as option
- Clear statement of mission and focus
- Instructions for authors
- People behind the journal
- Content available online
- Publishing ethics statement
Meet technical and basic criteria of selective indexes like Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, and DOAJ

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Technical Compliance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Criteria</td>
<td>Peer-reviewed content</td>
<td>✗</td>
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<tr>
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<td>English title, abstracts and keywords</td>
<td>✗</td>
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<td>References in Roman script</td>
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<td>Regular publication with ISSN</td>
<td>✗</td>
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<td>Advanced Criteria</td>
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It ALL starts here
Discoverability on the Open Web

Six Propositions of a Social Theory of Numeracy - USF Scholar...

A social theory of numeracy can reflect the process of change by incorporating change into the theory and purposively resisting a fixed definition of numeracy. The social practices that make up numeracy, then, are continually open to scrutiny, replacement, and refinement.

*A Theory of Numeracy: Interpreting a Theory of Literacy* by Jeffrey...

We share our experiences with the social theory as it applies to numeracy scholarship. We build on existing arguments that social theory—explicitly...

Social theory in mathematics education: Guest editorial | SpringerLink

Social implications of social practice theory for the development of a ... - Eric

Download a new version of the Adobe Flash Player to watch this video.
Indexing Compliance
Open access – be part of the Network

- Is your journal in Open Access?
- This maximizes discoverability of the works
- “Digital Commons Network”: one of the largest OA sites in the world with over 3.6M full-text articles
Automate your processes

Speed up the editorial and review process

Fully Customizable Workflows

Double and single blind

Unique editor views

Multiple roles for editors

Automated reminders
Where do your readers come from?
Share your visibility story

Real-time downloads maps show global readership

Editor and Author Dashboards with granular data and reporting features

Authors receive monthly emails with download activity and their own dashboard
Maximizing impact

- Institutions may have other ways of showing the impact of its research: downloads on publisher websites, citations, etc.

- But an institution can still maximize its impact by sharing the content

- In this example, an article from Utah State has 200 downloads on the IEEE site

- The same article has 500+ more downloads on its Digital Commons site
Thank You!

Krzysztof Szymański
Journal metrics and how to use bibliometric tools for editors
Journal metrics and how to use bibliometric tools for editors

Kasia Gaca-Zajac, PhD Eng
Senior Customer Consultant for Central-Eastern Europe

Bartłomiej Więckowski
Research Intelligence Customer Consultant
Golden Rules for using bibliometrics

When used correctly, research metrics together with qualitative input give a balanced, multi-dimensional view for decision-making

Always use **both qualitative and quantitative** input into your decisions

Always use **more than one** research metric as the **quantitative** input
Bibliometric indicators: a basket of metrics

Use these over time: Scopus Compare Source tool

- CiteScore
- SJR
- SNIP
- % of reviews
- % not cited
- Number of papers
- Citation count
- PlumX
- Impact factor *

* - not in Scopus; property of Clarivate Analytics
This metric counts the citations received in past 4 years to articles, reviews, conference papers, book chapters and data papers published in the same timeframe, and divides this by the number of publications published in these 4 years.

The same documents are included in the nominator and denominator.

The value depends on the discipline.

Currently more than 24k journals and more than 700 book series have CiteScore.
SNIP – Source Normalized Impact per Paper

• Developed by CWTS, University of Leiden in The Netherlands.

• Measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field.

• The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

• It’s a normalized parameter, thus it allows to compare journals across disciplines.
SJR – SCImago Journal Rank

- Developed by SCImago, Spain.
- A **prestige metric** that can be applied to journals, book series and conference proceedings.
- It bases on the **eigenvector network theory** – nodes may have different „value” or „weight”.
- With SJR, the **subject field, quality and reputation** of the journal have a **direct effect** on the **value of a citation**.
What should you remember when using metrics?

- **Review articles** are typically cited more often than original research articles (of course, there are exceptions!). Journals which publish more reviews may have higher citation-based metrics and that is why it is important to check the share of review articles published in a journal.

- **Self-citations to a journal** are a natural occurrence but may also be extorted or procured by the editors in order to boost citation-based metrics (a highly unethical conduct!). Large and popular journals usually have a large share of self-citations; this also applies to journals from narrow disciplines.
What should you remember when using metrics?

• In case of **small journals**, you should use all metrics with caution, as they may not be objective and may be distorted. Caution is advised when using bibliometric parameters for evaluation of journals with less than 50 papers (according to CWTS from University of Leiden).

• **Distribution of citations across papers** is also important. All bibliometric parameters represent average values, therefore when choosing a journal it is best to review the list of articles and their citation counts. A significant disproportion in citation distribution is a warning sign.
Using metrics in Scopus
SciVal in a nutshell

SciVal provides access to the research performance of over 18,000 research institutions and their associated researchers from more than 230 nations worldwide.

Visualize research performance
Ready-made-at-a-glance snapshots of any selected entity

Benchmark your progress
Flexibility to create and compare any research groups

Develop collaborative partnerships
Identify and analyze existing and potential collaboration opportunities

Analyze research trends
Analyze research trends to discover the top performers and rising stars
Which data sources feed into SciVal?
Metrics available in SciVal by metric theme

Published
- Scholarly Output
- Subject Area Count
- Scopus Source Title Count
- h-indices

Cited
- Citation Count
- Field-Weighted Citation Impact
- Outputs in Top Citation Percentiles
  - Publications in Journal Quartiles
  - Publications in Top Journal Percentiles
- Citations per Publication
  - Cited Publications
- h-indices
  - Number of Citing Countries
  - Collaboration Impact
  - Academic-Corporate Collaboration Impact
- Citing-Patents Count
- Patent-Cited Scholarly Output
- Patent-Citations Count
- Patent-Citations per Scholarly Output

Collaboration
- Collaboration
- Collaboration Impact
- Academic-Corporate Collaboration
- Academic-Corporate Collaboration Impact

Societal Impact
- Mass Media
- Media Exposure
- Field-Weighted Mass Media

Awarded Grants
- Awards Volume

Viewed
- Views Count
  - Outputs in Top Views Percentiles
- Views per Publication
- Field-Weighted Views Impact

Publication Year
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric theme</th>
<th>Metric sub-theme</th>
<th>Metrics in SciVal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Funding</td>
<td>Awards</td>
<td>• Awards Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Outputs</td>
<td>Productivity of research outputs</td>
<td>• Scholarly Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number, Type and Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Subject Area Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visibility of communication channels</td>
<td>• Publications in Top Journal Percentiles</td>
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<td>C. Research Impact</td>
<td>Research influence</td>
<td>• Citations Count</td>
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<td>• Field-Weighted Citation Impact</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Knowledge transfer</td>
<td>• Academic-Corporate Collaboration</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Citing-Patents Count</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Patent-Cited Count</td>
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<td>• Collaboration Impact</td>
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<td>Non-academic network</td>
<td>• Academic-Corporate Collaboration</td>
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<td>• Academic-Corporate Collaboration Impact</td>
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<td>Expertise transfer</td>
<td>• Academic-Corporate Collaboration</td>
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<td>• Citing-Patents Count</td>
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<td>E. Societal Impact</td>
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<td>• Academic-Corporate Collaboration</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Patent-Citations Count</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Field-Weighted Mass Media</td>
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This comprehensive metrics guidebook is intended to be a straightforward, practical companion for you to find the right metrics to meet your objectives.

- **Understanding metrics**
  - Scopus as data source

- **Selection of appropriate metrics**
  - What affects their values, besides performance?

- **For each metric**
  - Situations in which they are useful
  - When to take care and how to address short-comings
  - Worked examples

[Download for free](#)
Questions and Answers

All answers can be found in Attachments
Let’s stay in touch

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Thank you