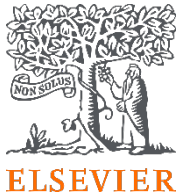
Journal Clinic: Indexation for Scopus

Thursday, 23 February 2023
Medan, Indonesia

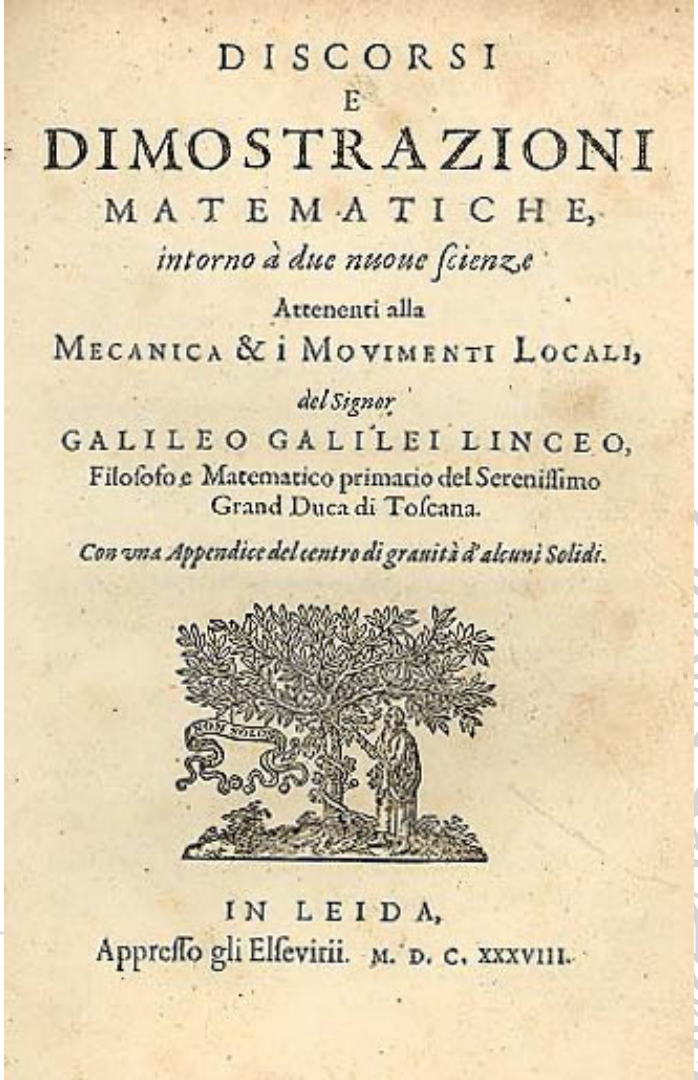
Johan Jang
Elsevier Asia Pacific
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Introducing Elsevier

Empowering Knowledge™

- The Publishing House of Elzevir was first established in 1580 by Lowys(Louis) Elzevirat the University of Leiden, Holland.
- Keeping to the tradition of publishing established by Lowys Elzevir, Jacobus George Robbers established the modern Elsevier Company in 1880.
- Among those authors who published with Elsevier are, Galileo, Erasmus, Descartes, Alexander Fleming, Julius Verne.


DISCORSI
E
DIMOSTRAZIONI
MATEMATICHE,
intorno à due nuoue ſcienze
Attenenti alla
MECANICA & i MOVIMENTI LOCALI,
del Signor
GALILEO GALILEI LINCEO,
Filoſofo e Matematico primario del Sereniſſimo
Grand Duca di Toſcana.
Con vna Appendice del centro di granità d'alcuni Solidi.
IN LEIDA,
Appreſſo gli Elſevirii. M. D. C. XXXVIII.

We continue to publish some of the best scientific work in the world; now hosting them on ScienceDirect.com

- >2650 active journals
- >19 million articles. Elsevier's article output accounts for nearly 18% of global research.
- 31% of all Elsevier journals are ranked #1 in their subject area
- >90% indexed by Scopus
- >85% Q1 and Q2
- Elsevier journals and books account for 28% of citations



Elsevier is transforming as a global information analytics company

Who we are

A global information analytics company specializing in science and health.

Why we do it

We help you solve your challenges, for the benefit of humanity



What we do

We help institutions and professionals progress science, advance healthcare and improve performance.

A unique combination

Combine content with technology, supported by operational efficiency, to turn information into actionable knowledge.

Our solutions

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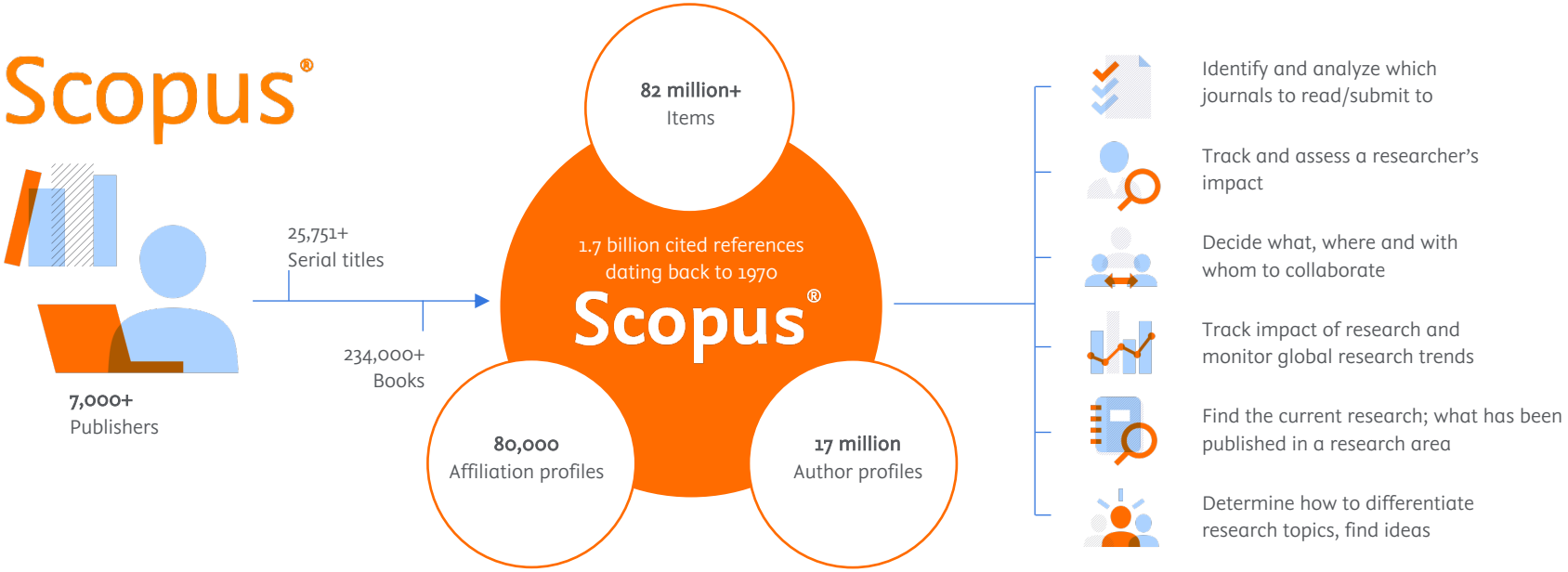
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And many others…

Introducing Scopus

Scopus is a source-neutral abstract and citation database curated by independent subject matter experts.



Scopus places powerful discovery and analytics tools in the hands of researchers, librarians, institutional research managers and funders.

Scopus®

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Scopus is recognized for its excellence by

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customers, including

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leading research organizations who continue to choose Scopus for research assessment and evaluation purposes over any other competitor.

What can be indexed by Scopus?

What can be indexed by Scopus?

Books

- Scopus covers scholarly books that represent fully-referenced, original research or literature reviews.
- Subject areas: Focus on Social sciences and Arts & Humanities (A&H), but also Science, Technology & Medicine (STM)
- Book types: Monographs, edited volumes, major reference works, graduate level text books
- NOT in scope: Dissertations, undergraduate-level text books, Atlas, Yearbook, Biography, Popular science books, manuals, etc.

What can be indexed by Scopus?

Books

- Books will only be considered for evaluation if they meet the following minimum criteria:
  - All books must contain ISBNs.
  - All books must be available in digital format (PDF or xml).
  - All metadata must be captured in ONIX or MARC.
  - All metadata must contain subject area.
  - All book content must be in the English language.
  - Book types in scope are: Monographs, edited volumes, major reference works, and graduate level text books.

What can be indexed by Scopus?

Books

- Those book lists from publishers that meet the minimum criteria will be reviewed according to the following selection criteria:
    - Reputation and impact of the publisher
    - Size and subject area of the books list (subject area(s) Arts & Humanities and/or Social Sciences are preferred).
    - Availability and format of the book content
    - Publication policy and editorial mission
    - Quality of published book content

A dedicated team will manually review all suggested books one time per year, during the summer.

What can be indexed by Scopus?

Conference

- Conference material is an important additional component to the scientific literature in many fields, but particularly in the fields of engineering, computer sciences, physical sciences and mathematics.
- Scopus covers only full-text conference papers, and currently there are close to 8 million conference papers from nearly 100,000 conference events included in the database.
- Conference paper selection is done based on the relevancy and quality of the conference in relation to the subject field.
- Priority is given to conference materials published by reputable organizations and publishers in relevant subject fields.

Why It Is Important for Journal to be Indexed by Scopus?

Why It Is Important for Journal to be Indexed by Scopus?

- International visibility
- Increased citations for researchers and journal
- Increase opportunity for collaboration with other researchers
- Journal data will be included in all analyses based on Scopus
- SINTA 1 classification



Journal Selection for Scopus-Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB)

Journal Selection for Scopus-Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB)

It is only when the minimum criteria has been fulfilled, before we send the journal to our **Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB)** members for their consideration.

- The CSAB is an independent, international group of scientists, researchers and librarians who represent the major scientific discipline. They have deep subject matter expertise, and are committed to actively seeking out and selecting literature that meets the needs and standards of the research community that they represent.
- The CSAB is comprised of 17 Subject Chairs, each representing a specific subject field. The Board works with the Scopus team to understand how Scopus is used, what content is relevant for users and what enhancements should be made.

https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/how-scopus-works/content/scopus-content-selection-and-advisory-board

Journal Selection for Scopus-Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB)

Stage 1:

All titles should meet all minimum criteria in order to be considered for Scopus review

- Consist of peer-reviewed content and have a publicly available description of the peer review process
- Be published on a regular basis and have an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)
- Have content that is relevant for and readable by an international audience, meaning: have English language abstracts and titles
- Have a publicly available publication ethics and publication malpractice statement

Stage 2:

Eligible titles are reviewed by CSAB based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria

Category	Criteria
Journal Policy	• Convincing editorial policy • Type of peer review • Diversity in geographical distribution of editors • Diversity in geographical distribution of authors
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
Journal Standing	• Citedness of journal articles in Scopus • Editor standing
Publishing Regularity	• No delays or interruptions in the publication schedule
Online Availability	• Full journal content available online • English language journal home page available • Quality of journal home page

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Online Availability	• Full journal content available online • English language journal home page available • Quality of journal home page

Complete info: https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/how-scopus-works/content/content-policy-and-selection

Journal Selection for Scopus-Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB)

The decision

The decision is the audited and sole responsibility of the subject chair of the CSAB

- **Acceptance:** journal will be covered in Scopus from year of selection going forward
- **Rejection:** journal is not selected for Scopus and can be suggested for review again once the embargo period has passed (several months up to 5 years) and review comments are addressed

The decision letter is accompanied by supporting reasons and where relevant advice on improvement

The Deep Dive into Journal Selection

What journals is the CSAB looking for?

- High quality and original content
- Well edited and with longevity
- Focused upon their roots and subject area(s)
- Make a significant, measurable, and valued contribution to its target audience and field
- Wider (international) relevance, but also valuable locally
- Honest, ethical, and focused on high quality and standards.



Have a publicly available publication ethics and publication malpractice statement

Sample of Elsevier's publication ethics and publication malpractices statement



Publishing Ethics Resource Kit for editors

The Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK) is an online resource to support journal editors in handling publishing ethics allegations.

Useful links

- Early career researchers can learn about the responsible conduct of research at Researcher Academy .
- Elsevier's policies on: article retraction, patient consent and research data
- Guidance for editors on choosing appropriate 'Corrections to the record'
- More resources for editors are available from the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), including an eLearning program on how to handle and prevent different ethics allegations
- Templates for retraction and expression of concern notices
- Additional organizations or resources
- Legal guide for editors
- Questions and answers

Decision trees

General guidelines for handling allegations >

1. Authorship complaints
2. Plagiarism complaints
3. Multiple, duplicate, concurrent publication/simultaneous submission
4. Research results misappropriation
5. Allegations of research errors, falsification and fabrication
6. Allegations of image duplication or manipulation
7. Research standards violations
8. Undisclosed conflicts of interest
9. Reviewer bias or competitive harmful acts by reviewers

Form letters

A. To author

A1. To author regarding a published article

A2. To author regarding suspected plagiarism in a submitted article

A3. To all contactable authors regarding an article retraction

A4. To all contactable authors regarding image integrity issues

B. To complainant re: author

C. To institution

D. To other journal (double publication)

E. To funding agency

F. To reviewer

G. To complainant re: reviewer

H. To reviewer's institution

https://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk

Editorial Scope and Peer Review

- Editorial scope and vision for the journal
- **Peer review type:**
  - Open peer review: reviewers are aware of the identity of the authors and authors are also aware of the identity of reviewers.
  - Single-blind: reviewers are aware of the identity of the authors, but authors are unaware of the identity of reviewers.
  - Double-blind: reviewers are unaware of the identity of the authors. Authors are unaware of the identity of reviewers.

Important note: explicitly state type of peer review on home page and publication

Editorial Scope and Peer Review

Questionable peer review:

- Single review by main editor
- Very fast review: 2 weeks of less ; guaranteed
- New journal with rapidly increasing volume
- Case of author who served as his own referee



Diversity of the Editors

- Regional diversity of editorial board is entirely in line with editorial concept
- Regional diversity of editorial board is partly in line with editorial concept
- Regional diversity of editorial board is not in line with editorial concept
- No editorial board



We recognize that editorial boards and members may be artificial constructs, ineffective, non-contributory, unaware of their role or even dead.

Abstract

The abstract is displayed in Scopus for all. As such, quality of language and content are critical.

- Abstract in English, very clear and detailed
- Abstract in English, fairly clear and/or fairly detailed
- Abstract in English, but unclear and/or not enough detail
- Abstract non-English
- No abstract



Content of the Paper

Quality and conformity with stated aims

Is the actual content of the title in line with the stated aims and scope of the title?

Readability of articles

The quality of sample articles is assessed using two criteria:

- Language should be clear
- Layout and format of text and figures

Figures, Graphs, and Grammar

Poor quality of figures, graphs, and grammar are strong indicators of low standards for scholarship, peer review, and editorial practice!

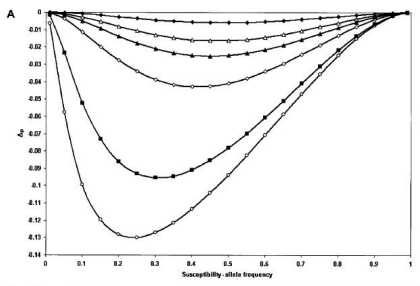


Figure 1 Δ_i plotted versus the susceptibility-allele frequency for patients. *A*, *B*, and *D*, Data points are as follows: $\gamma = 1.1$ (*blackened diamonds*), $\gamma = 1.3$ (*unblackened triangles*), $\gamma = 1.5$ (*blackened triangles*), $\gamma = 2$ (*unblackened diamonds*), $\gamma = 5$ (*blackened squares*), and $\gamma = 10$ (*unblackened circles*). *A*, Dominant model. *B*, Recessive model. *C*, Additive model. Since $\gamma < 2$ would not satisfy our definition of an additive model as $\gamma = 2\beta$ and $\beta > 1$, the data points in C are as follows: $\gamma = 2.2$ ($\beta = 1.1$) (*blackened diamonds*), $\gamma = 2.6$ ($\beta = 1.3$) (*unblackened triangles*), $\gamma = 3$ ($\beta = 1.5$) (*blackened triangles*), $\gamma = 5$ (*blackened squares*), $\gamma = 2$ (*unblackened diamonds*). *D*, Multiplicative model.

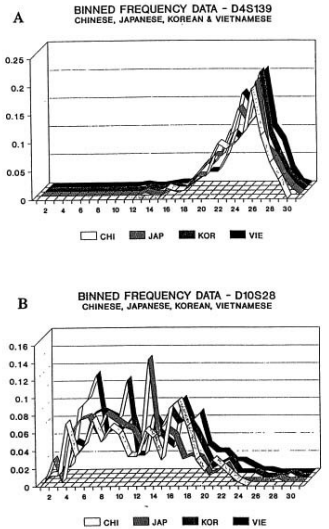


FIG. 4. *Fixed bin distribution (histogram) for two loci and four Asian subpopulations (used with permission from John Hartmann): the boundaries of the 30 bins (vertical axis) are determined by the FBI; these bins are not of equal length. Sample sizes (numbers of individuals) for Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese are 103, 125, 93 and 215 for D4S139 and 120, 137, 100 and 193 for D10S28. The horizontal axis is the bin number; bins are not of equal length.*

Academic Contribution to the Field

- Does this title make a unique contribution compared with the existing literature in the field?
- Good science and scholarship?
- Merely a publication outlet for one faculty?
- Publishing all or most submissions?
- Acceptance rate?

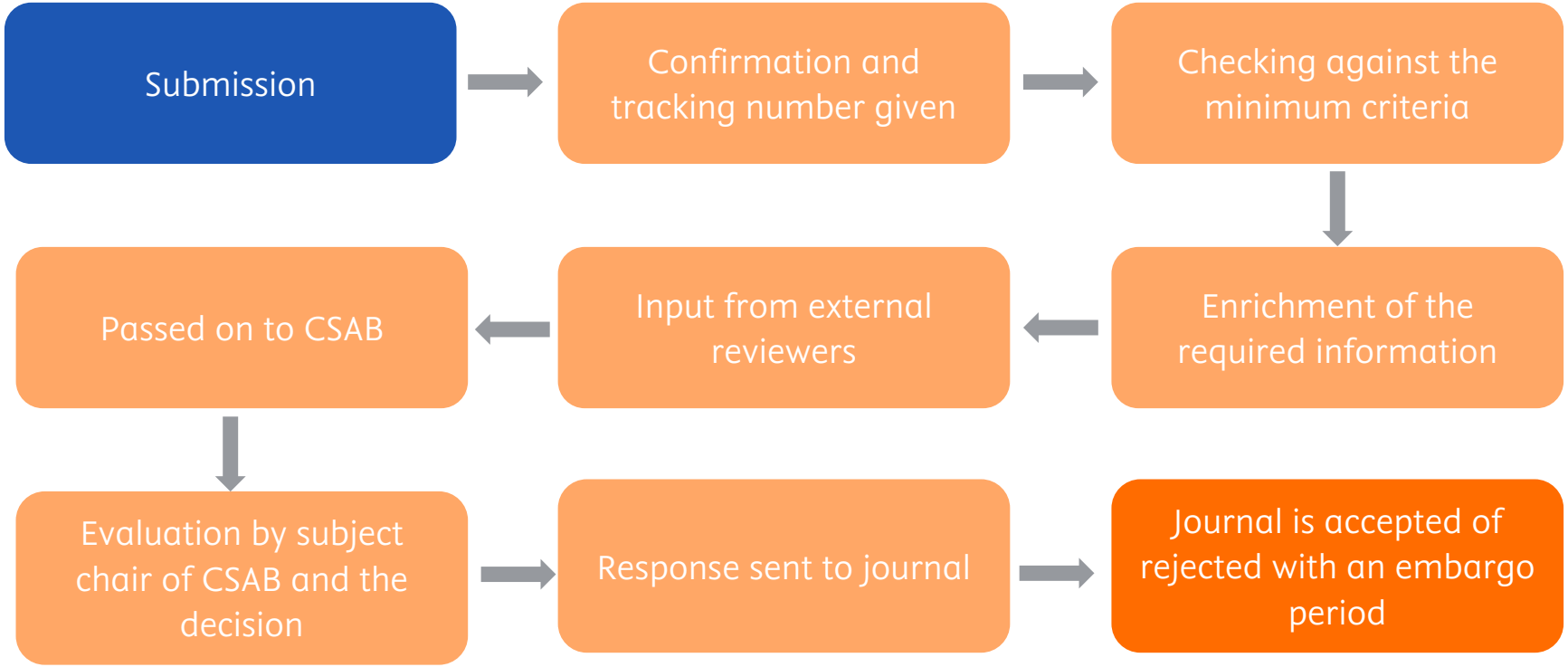


Citations

- How well is this title cited when compared to other titles in the field
- Is it cited by journals already in Scopus?
  - How? REF (“Journal title”)
  - Secondary Document for title not indexed by Scopus yet

The Journal Submission Process

Journal Submission Process



Pre-evaluation of Scopus Submission (readyforscopus.com)

Pre-evaluation of Scopus Submission



Scopus

Pre-evaluation of Scopus submission



Readiness

Thank you for your interest in being indexed in Scopus, the expertly curated abstract & citation database.
In order to receive a free pre-evaluation report on your journal, please, complete the form and answer the questions below. Please note that journal pre-evaluation is a preliminary check for technical and administrative criteria in order to boost the chances of the journal to be included in Scopus, and also to avoid a submission embargo period out of reasons that could be easily identified. Positive pre-evaluation report doesn't guarantee positive decision on inclusion title into Scopus. The pre-evaluation shall also not be liable for the final result of the full journal evaluation conducted by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB).
If your title is ready for submission, please, complete this form https://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm

Fields, marked with * are mandatory

Journal's title, you consider to suggest to Scopus (in Roman script) *

Pre-evaluation of Scopus submission



Readiness

1. The Journal has a minimum of 2 year publication history

☑ Yes ☐ No

Comment

For a journal to be considered for Scopus it needs to be at least 2 years old. This time frame has been put in place not only because most of the metrics need to analyze the last 2 years in order to be generated, but also because it helps the evaluators to see how the journal has developed and its growth potential. Being a young journal is to some extent an advantage because there is still time to update all the necessary changes.

Post Event Certificate

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Workshop code

Type after you fill in the post event survey

MXNAFQ

Thank You

23 February 2023

Johan Jang
Elsevier Southeast Asia

