Elsevier Research Intelligence

Malaysia
Journal Editors Workshop

Presented by:
Derrick Duncombe
Market Development Manager (APAC)
Scopus & Engineering Village

April 2016
Goal:

How to get your journal indexed in Scopus
What does inclusion in Scopus mean for a journal?

A journal that is suggested to Scopus and gets accepted for inclusion by the CSAB Subject Chairs and indexed into its database will get:

• international visibility
• increased citations for individual researchers as well as the journal
• increases the opportunity for collaboration with other researchers from around the world

The journal will also be contributing to the wider scholarly community in the specialist subject field.
Agenda

1) Quick overview: Scopus & CSAB

2) Scopus Journal selection criteria
   a) Evaluation process
   b) Publication Ethics

3) Q & A
1) Quick Overview:
- Scopus & CSAB
1) What's the best journal for my research?

2) What related interdisciplinary, global research is being produced?

3) Who is citing my work? Where is my work being cited?

4) What's the trend – is this a growing or declining field?

5) Who else is working on this in my country or elsewhere in the world?

Designed to support literature research process

Scopus
Scopus® - the World’s largest Abstract & Citation Database

**JOURNALS**
- **22,025** peer-reviewed journals
- **359** trade journals
- Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (references for post-1995 only)
- >2,800 Gold Open Access titles
- Articles in Press for >5,100 Titles
- Going back to 1823
- Funding data from acknowledgements
- Content from > 5,000 publishers
- Titles from 105 different countries in all geographical regions
- 40 "local" languages covered

**CONFERENCES**
- **82K** events
- **6.8M** records (12%)
- Conf. expansion (2005 – 2013): **1,017** conferences
- **6,022** conf. events
- **410K** conf. papers
- **5M** citations
- Mainly Engineering and Physical Sciences

**BOOKS**
- **512** book series
- **28K** Volumes
- **1.0M** items
- **86,969** books
- **709K** items
- Books expansion: **120K** books by 2015
  - Focus on Social Sciences and A&H

**PATENTS**
- **24M** patents from 5 major patent offices:
  - UK
  - US
  - Japan
  - Europe
  - World

**Physical Sciences**
- **7,456**

**Health Sciences**
- **6,834**

**Social Sciences**
- **8,042**

**Life Sciences**
- **4,509**

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**57 million** records from **22,025** active serial titles and **86,969** books

21.4 pre 1996 records
35.8M post 1995 records
Scopus article growth over years

Source: Scopus data March 2015
Ratio of journals per Publisher in Scopus

22,000+ Journals from >5,000 publishers

Source: Scopus title list (May 2014)
Comparison with nearest peer

Scopus

~22K titles
>5,000 publishers
Updated daily

Web of Science

~12K titles (Core Collection)
3,300 publishers
Updated weekly

Scopus

22,245

Web of Science

12,140

Scopus

7,443 (+73%)

WoS 4,291

Physical Sciences

Scopus

6,795 (+96%)

WoS 3,472

Health Sciences

Scopus

4,492 (+50%)

WoS 3,002

Life Sciences

Scopus

8,086 (+99%)

WoS 4,060

Social Sciences

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

Search on Zika Virus: (18 February 2016) the search gave **141 document results**. On 16 March, there were **219 document results**. That is an increase of 78 documents. Also interesting the highest cited article had 79 citations last month and now has 100 citations. A search on 10 April revealed **326 document results**, an increase of 185 documents over a two month period, and that same article now has 123 citations.
Broader coverage = higher citations

Initial sequencing and analysis of the human genome

World university rankings – THE

THE World University Rankings – [Link]
Published since 2010 by the Times Higher Education
Broke away from the QS-partnered rankings prior to 2010 edition

**Teaching:** the learning environment (30%)
- Academic reputation survey: reputation for teaching (15%)
- Staff to student ratio (4.5%)
- Ratio of doctoral to bachelor’s degrees awarded (2.25%)
- (Field-weighted) number of doctorates awarded per staff FTE (6%)
- Institutional income per staff FTE (2.25)

**Research:** volume, income and reputation (30%)
- Academic reputation survey: reputation for research excellence (18%)
- (Field-weighted) research income per staff FTE (6%)
- (Field-weighted) research output per staff FTE (6%)

**Citations:** research influence (30%)
- (Field-weighted) citations in 2006-11 to papers published 2006-10

**Industry income:** innovation (2.5%)
- Income from industry per staff FTE

**International outlook:** staff, students and research (7.5%)
- Ratio of international to domestic students (2.5%)
- Ratio of international to domestic staff (2.5%)
- (Field-weighted) proportion of research papers with international co-authors (2.5%)
World university rankings – QS

Published since 2004 by Quacquarelli Symonds
Formerly (until 2009) produced with Times Higher Education as THE-QS World University Rankings

- **Academic reputation (40%)**
  From QS Global Academic Survey with almost 63,700 responses for 2014/15

- **Employer reputation (10%)**
  From QS Global Employer Survey with 28,800 responses for 2014/15

- **Citations per faculty (20%)**
  Citation counts from last five years considered
  Citation data source: Scopus
  Author self-citations excluded
  Normalised by staff FTE figures

- **Faculty/student ratio (20%)**
  FTE values used for faculty and students

- **International students (5%)**
  Proportion of students that are international

- **International faculty (5%)**
  Proportion of faculty that are international
Ongoing Scopus Expansion Programs
@ No Extra Costs

Pre-1996 Cited Reference Expansion Program
Cited references going back to 1970, 8M+ articles

Conference Expansion Program
+1,000 new titles, +6,000 events, +400K papers and +5M references

Books Expansion Program
75K books back to 2005. +10K every year

10 years after launch, leading research institutes and research organizations use Scopus and Scopus data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cambridge</td>
<td>UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>University College London</td>
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<td>Imperial College London</td>
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<td>Yale University</td>
<td>US</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Chicago</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Institute of Technology</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
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<td>Princeton University</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETH Zurich</td>
<td>CH</td>
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<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>US</td>
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<td>Columbia University</td>
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<td>Cornell University</td>
<td>US</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johns Hopkins University</td>
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<td>University of Edinburgh</td>
<td>UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Toronto</td>
<td>CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s College London</td>
<td>UK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scopus, the Gold standard: >3,000 universities & >150 leading research organizations rely on Scopus data

Rankings:

- THE World University Rankings
- BEST Arab Universities Rankings
- US News Rankings
- MACLEAN'S Rankings
- FT Rankings
- QS World University Rankings
- THE World University Rankings
- Best Arab Universities Rankings
- US News Rankings
- MACLEAN'S Rankings
- FT Rankings
- QS World University Rankings

- NSF
- European Commission & ERC
Content Expansion Projects
Pre-1996 cited reference expansion

Coverage years
- Pre-1996, going back to 1970

Number of articles
- Around 8M+ articles will be re-processed to include cited references. In addition around 4M pre-1996 articles will be backfilled

Scope
- Archives from major publishers with available digital archives

Already 4.07M pre-1996 documents loaded in Scopus leading to additional 85M cited references:

4,069,803 document results

H-index for senior researchers increases:

Kajita, Takaaki
University of Tokyo, Todai Institutes for Advanced Study, Tokyo, Japan
Author ID: 7006201770

This author's h-index is 52
1996 - 2015
168 documents
17,310 citations

This author's h-index is 59
1983 - 2015
209 documents
22,282 citations
(of which 1,714 < 1996)

Source: Scopus (October 2015)
Books expansion program

Coverage years
- Back to 2005 (2003 for A&H)

Number of books
- 120,000 by the end of 2015; at least 20,000 each year thereafter

Book types
- Monographs, edited volumes, major reference works, graduate level text books

Books target in Scopus

Actual books in Scopus

- Taylor & Francis
- Wiley-Blackwell
- Springer
- Elsevier
- Nova Science
- Oxford UP
- Ashgate
- Princeton UP
- IGI
- U California Press
- Yale UP
- Edward Elgar
- A&H
- A&H and Social Sciences
- Medicine
- Psychology
- Computer Science
- Business & Economics
- Engineering
- Social Sciences
- Other

Number of books: 120,000 by the end of 2015; at least 20,000 each year thereafter.
Article and Journal Level Metrics
The Article Metrics module in the sidebar provides at-a-glance information for the researcher. They can quickly see citation impact and scholarly community engagement with the article. This can help them decide whether they want to read the article.

Clicking on “View all metrics” opens up the module for this article.
Ongoing Innovation: Article Level Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metrics</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citations</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>76TH PERCENTILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field-Weighted Citation Impact</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendeley Readers</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>94TH PERCENTILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blog posts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tweets</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>99TH PERCENTILE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select data provided by altmetric.com

View all metrics
## Ongoing Innovation: Article Level Metrics

### Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation Count</th>
<th>Field-Weighted Citation Impact</th>
<th>Citation Benchmarking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>76 th percentile</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Cited by in Scopus

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mendeley Readers</th>
<th>Blogs Posts</th>
<th>Twitter Tweets</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Engagement highlights

**Scholarly Activity** - 18 readers from 1 source

Downloads and posts in common research tools

- Mendeley: 18 Readers
- Top Discipline: Chemistry
- Top Demographics: PhD Student

**Social Activity** - 14 mentions from 1 source

Mentions characterized by rapid, brief engagement on platforms used by the general population, such as Twitter, Facebook, and Google +.

- 14 tweets from 13 accounts

**Benchmark highlights**

Based on 14 mentions from 1 source

- Compared to Chemistry (all) articles of same age and document type

**All Social Activity** - 14 mentions from 1 source

View all Social Activity

Analytica Chimica Acta
An International Journal Devoted to All Branches of Analytical Chemistry

View full editorial board

Supports Open Access

Analytica Chimica Acta provides a forum for the rapid publication of original research and critical reviews dealing with all aspects of fundamental and applied modern analytical science. The journal welcomes the submission of research papers which report studies concerning the development of new and significant analytical methodologies. In determining the suitability of submitted articles for publication, particular scrutiny will be placed on the degree of novelty and significance of the research and the extent to which it adds to existing knowledge in analytical chemistry.

Manuscripts detailing fundamental research on all aspects of analytical theory and methodology (including chemometric techniques), such as innovative instrumental, chemical and biological approaches, detectors and sensors, sample treatment methods and data treatment are especially encouraged. On the other hand, papers describing the use of routine analytical methods or straightforward extension of these methods to...

View full aims and scope

This journal supports the following content innovations
2) Scopus Journal Selection Criteria & Evaluation Process
High quality journals due to selection by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

The CSAB is chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas; many have (journal) Editor experience

Focus on quality through content selection by the independent CSAB, because:

- Provide accurate and relevant search results for users
- No dilution of search results by irrelevant or low quality content
- Support that Scopus is recognized as authoritative
- Support confidence that Scopus “reflects the truth”
Professor Jörg-Rüdiger Sack  
Carleton University  
Canada  
CSAB Chair – Computer Science  
View profile

Ms. Karen Holland  
University of Salford  
United Kingdom  
CSAB Chair – Nursing; Health Professions  
View profile

Dr. Richard Whatmore  
University of Sussex  
United Kingdom  
CSAB Chair – Arts & Humanities  
View profile

Professor Manolis Papadrakakis  
National Technical University Athens  
Greece  
CSAB Chair – Engineering  
View profile

Professor Dr. Donald Dingwell  
University of Munich  
Germany  
CSAB Chair – Earth & Planetary Science  
View profile

Professor James D. Wright  
University of Central Florida  
USA  
CSAB Chair – Social Sciences  
View profile

Professor Peter Miller  
Medical University of South Carolina  
USA  
CSAB Chair – Psychology, Dentistry, and Veterinary Sciences  
View profile

Professor & Chairman Peter Stambrook  
University of Cincinnati  
USA  
CSAB Chair – Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics; Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology; Neuroscience  
View profile

Professor Ashok Raina  
TATA Institute of Fundamental Research  
India  
CSAB Chair – Mathematics  
View profile

Karin Wahl-Jorgensen,  
CSAB Chair – Language, Linguistics, Communication and Media  
Cardiff University  
Denmark  
View profile

Professor Peter Brimblecombe  
University of East Anglia  
United Kingdom  
CSAB Chair – Environmental Science  
View profile

Dr. David Rew  
University of Southampton  
United Kingdom  
CSAB Chair – Medicine  
View profile

Dr. Evan Bieske  
University of Melbourne  
Australia  
CSAB Chair – Physics & Astronomy, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Energy, Material Sciences  
View profile

Wouter Gerritsma  
Wageningen University  
The Netherlands  
View profile

Professor Julie J. Li  
City University of Hong Kong  
Hong Kong SAR  
CSAB Chair – Business, Management & Accounting; Economics, Econometrics & Finance
Successful journal selection is a combination of different aspects

- **Quality**: Scientific quality of the science published, but also publishing format and (ethical) standards.
- **Diversity**: Is the (international) diversity of authorship and editorial board in line with aims & scope.
- **Relevancy**: Is the content type and subject relevant to the (international) user base of Scopus.

These elements are interconnected, emphasizing the importance of a holistic approach to journal selection.
Transparent title evaluation process by an independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

**Continuous review process** using an online Scopus Title Evaluation Platform (STEP)
**How does Scopus choose serial content?**

**Stage 1:**
All titles should meet all minimum criteria in order to be considered for Scopus review:

- Peer-review
- English abstracts
- Regular publication
- Roman script references
- Pub. ethics statement

**Stage 2:**
Eligible titles are reviewed by the Content Selection & Advisory Board according to a combination of 14 quantitative and qualitative selection criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Policy</th>
<th>Quality of Content</th>
<th>Journal Standing</th>
<th>Regularity</th>
<th>Online Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Convincing editorial concept/policy</td>
<td>• Academic contribution to the field</td>
<td>• Citedness of journal articles in Scopus</td>
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<td>• Content available online</td>
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<td>• Editor standing</td>
<td></td>
<td>• English-language journal home page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diversity geographic distribution of editors</td>
<td>• Quality and conformity with stated aims &amp; scope</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Quality of home page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Diversity geographic distribution of authors</td>
<td>• Readability of articles</td>
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</table>

Info: [http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview](http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview)
Questions: titlesuggestion@scopus.com
Title suggestion form: [http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm](http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm)
Keeping track of suggested titles

As a primary publisher and information aggregator, Elsevier understands the needs of Authors, Editors and Publishers and provides resources to support the community:

- Review comments and FAQs from CSAB
- Publication ethics resources
- Publishing services
- Editor sections on Elsevier.com
- Research Trends and Editor Update Newsletters

Scopus Title Suggestion Tracker
Stage 1: Minimum Criteria to Qualify for Submission

- 2 years minimum
- Peer-reviewed content
- Published on a regular basis (have a ISSN number registered with the International ISSN Centre)
- Relevant and readable for an international audience (for example have references in Roman script and English language abstracts and titles)
- Publication ethics and publication malpractice statement
Stage 2: Key Areas of Evaluation

- Journal Policy
- Quality of Content
- Journal Standing
- Regularity
- Online Availability
Journal Policy

• Aims and scope
• Convincing and relevant to Scopus users?
• Specific or too broad
• Is it clear why an author might want to publish in this journal?
• Example of poor journal policy: publishing all areas of science; Journal of Scientific Information
• Type of peer review
• Diversity in geographical distribution of editors
• Diversity in geographical distribution of authors
What Constitutes “Adequate” Peer Review?

- Single blind peer review
- Double blind peer review
- Open peer review
What is Questionable Peer Review?

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

• Editors and Editorial Board: single institution, multiple institutions within one country, regional diversity, global diversity

• Authors: single institution, multiple institutions within one country, regional diversity, global diversity

• Which is best? – depends on the aims and scope and the subject area

• Journal claims to be international; board and authors are regional
Quality of Content

• Academic contribution to the field
• Clarity of abstracts
• Quality of and conformity with stated aims
• Readability of articles
• Check hypotheses and conclusions
• iThenticate - plagiarism check
• Frequent problems: vague, descriptive reports; not adding to extant literature; small sample sizes; not in line with the journal’s aims and scope; poor figures and graphs
Judging Academic Contribution to the Field

- Good science and scholarship?
- Unique contribution to the existing literature?
- Merely a publication outlet for one faculty?
- Publishing all or most submissions? Acceptance rate?
Figures, Graphs and Grammar

Poor figures, graphs and grammar are strong indicators of low standards for scholarship, peer review and editorial practice.
Judging Clarity of Abstracts

• Extremely important for literature searches in Scopus or any database
• Content: Is it a useful and comprehensive summary
• Language: Is the English language understandable and correct (grammar, spelling, etc.)
• Abstracts extremely important for non-English language journals
Journal Standing

• Citedness of journal: percentage of articles cited, number of times individual articles are cited, how recent are the citations

• Editor standing: widely published, widely cited, recognized in their field
Regularity

- How many issues per year
- How many articles per issue
- How many issues delayed
- A journal publishing 2 issues a year with only 6 articles in each issue (5 year publication history; is it viable?; will it last?)
Online Availability

- Usually checked first
- Check content available online
- How many issues per year; articles per issue
- English-language homepage option available?
- Quality of homepage; ease of use, how comprehensive
Final Decision

• Accept or Reject
• Specific reasons given
• Email letter to publisher and editor with specific reasons why publication was accepted or rejected
• If rejected, specific recommendations on how to improve (IMPORTANT) – more similar to a “Revise and Resubmit” than a final “Rejection”
• Reapply in 1, 1.5, 2, 3 or 5 years
Re-evaluation
Curation matters

Our customers demand it. Our business depends on it

The re-evaluation process is essentially a rigorous housekeeping exercise designed to ensure that the journal content in Scopus meets the high standards we and our customers now demand.
Re-evaluation of journals covered in Scopus

Journal performance against average in the field:
- Output
- Citations (including self-citations)
- Usage

Inform journal and opportunity to improve performance

Measure journal performance again

Re-evaluation by the Content Selection & Advisory Board

Publication Ethics Concerns

Investigation by the Scopus team

Discontinue the forward flow of the title in Scopus
Methodology: re-evaluation metrics and benchmarks

<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>
Publication ethics
**Transparent Scopus selection criteria for serial content**

**Stage 1:**
All titles should meet all minimum criteria in order to be considered for Scopus review:
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Info: [http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview](http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview)

Questions: titlesuggestion@scopus.com

Title suggestion form: [http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm](http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm)
### Malaysia journals indexed in Scopus as at Nov 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Title (Medline-sourced journals are indicated in Green) Titles indicated in bold red do not meet the Scopus quality criteria anymore and therefore Scopus discontinued the forward capturing</th>
<th>Publisher's Name</th>
<th>Publisher imprints grouped to main Publisher</th>
<th>Publisher's Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: Language, Linguistics, Literature</td>
<td>Penerbit Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</td>
<td>Penerbit Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABU Technical Review</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union</td>
<td>Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Al-Shajarah</td>
<td>International Islamic University Malaysia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrows for change</td>
<td>Asian Academy of Management Journal</td>
<td>Asian Academy of Management Journal</td>
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<td>ASEAN Food Journal</td>
<td>Faculty of Business and Accountancy, University of Malaya</td>
<td>Faculty of Business and Accountancy, University of Malaya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian Academy of Management Journal of Accounting and Finance</td>
<td>Faculty of Business and Accountancy, University of Malaya</td>
<td>Faculty of Business and Accountancy, University of Malaya</td>
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<tr>
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86 Journal Titles in Scopus as @ Nov 2015

[https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content](https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content)
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
  - Originality
  - Fraud
  - Conflict of Interest
Types of ethics complaints

- Fabrication of data or cases
- Wilful falsification of data
- Plagiarism

- No ethics approval
- Not admitting missing data
- Ignoring outliers
- No data on side effects
- Gift authorship
- Redundant publication
- Inadequate literature search

**FFP = Falsification, Fabrication, Plagiarism**

**QRP = Questionable Research Practice**
Plagiarism

• Taking credit for others’ text and ideas
• Literal copying without acknowledgement or permission
• Substantial copying
• Paraphrasing ideas without acknowledgement
• Reproducing portions of an author’s own work
• Unintentional: Self-plagiarism?
“Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person’s ideas, processes, or words without giving appropriate credit, including those obtained through confidential review of others’ research proposals and manuscripts.”

Federal Office of Science and Technology Policy, 1999
Consequences
The Consequences

- Consequences vary depending on the misconduct and the journal, institutions and funding body involved

Authors could:
- Have articles retracted (carrying a note why they were retracted e.g. for plagiarism
- Have letters of concern or reprimand written to them
- Institutes and funding bodies could carry out disciplinary action
Options for corrections and sanctions

• Important: sanctions proportionate to the violation
• Rejection of submission
• Notification of author’s institute
• Notification of funding body
• Corrigendum (honest mistakes, author in full agreement)
• Expression of Concern (temporary, inconclusive evidence)
• Temporary banning of author: keep for very serious cases
• Retraction: a note accompanying the article explaining what happened
• Removal: making the article disappear. Used very sparingly.
• All retractions & removals (except AiP) are reviewed by Retraction Committee within Elsevier
Elsevier Policy on Article Withdrawal

- **Withdrawal** – *only for Articles in Press*
- **Retraction** – *infringements of professional ethical codes*
- **Removal** – *extremely limited number of cases*
  - clearly defamatory article,
  - infringes others’ legal rights,
  - the article is (expected to be) the subject of a court order,
  - might pose a serious health risk.

- [http://www.elsevier.com/about/companyinformation/policies/article-withdrawal](http://www.elsevier.com/about/companyinformation/policies/article-withdrawal)
What is the community doing?

CrossCheck

With plagiarism a growing problem for journal editors, Elsevier offers CrossCheck®, a plagiarism detection service, for use within the editorial workflow as part of its efforts to support the peer review process and assist the scientific community. Although only an estimated 0.1% of submitted articles are ever suspect--with considerable variation of occurrence between different academic areas--a workable software solution for plagiarism detection can lower the burden on editors and ensure misconduct is caught.

Show more

The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) is a non-profit organization that provides a forum for editors of peer-reviewed journals to seek guidance on ethical issues. It supports and encourages editors to report, catalogue, and instigate investigations into misconduct in the publication process. COPE fosters a deep understanding of publication ethics by offering practical guidance and resources including eLearning training modules, a database of case studies, podcasts of forum discussions, newsletters, and guidelines on retraction, best practices and other critical topics.

Show more

The Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK)

The Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK) is a single point of access for step-by-step guidelines on publishing ethics that helps editors navigate the often complex processes involved in handling different types of misconduct. It was

Mandatory Ethics Statement for all Submissions

As part of its ongoing efforts to ensure all authors understand and abide by ethical standards in publishing, Elsevier has a mandatory ethics statement for all submissions. All authors are required to read and to confirm
Example of a Good Ethics Statement

Ethics and Values

02.2 APS GUIDELINES FOR PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Adopted by Council on November 16, 2002

The Constitution of the American Physical Society states that the objective of the Society shall be the advancement and diffusion of the knowledge of physics. It is the purpose of this statement to advance that objective by presenting ethical guidelines for Society members.

Each physicist is a citizen of the community of science. Each shares responsibility for the welfare of this community. Science is best advanced when there is mutual trust, based upon honest behavior, throughout the community. Acts of deception, or any other acts that deliberately compromise the advancement of science, are unacceptable.

Honesty must be regarded as the cornerstone of ethics in science. Professional integrity in the formulation, conduct, and reporting of physics activities reflects not only on the reputations of individual physicists and their organizations, but also on the image and credibility of the physics profession as perceived by scientific colleagues, government and the public. It is important that the tradition of ethical behavior be carefully maintained and transmitted with enthusiasm to future generations.

The following are the minimal standards of ethical behavior relating to several critical aspects of the physics profession. Physicists have an individual and a collective responsibility to ensure that there is no compromise with these guidelines.

Research Results

The results of research should be recorded and maintained in a form that allows analysis and review. Research data should be immediately available to scientific collaborators. Following publication, the data should be retained for a reasonable period in order to be available promptly and completely to responsible scientists. Exceptions may be appropriate in certain circumstances in order to preserve privacy, to ensure patent protection, or for similar reasons.

Fabrication of data or selective reporting of data with the intent to mislead or deceive is an egregious departure from the expected norms of scientific conduct, as is the theft of data or research results from others.

Publication and Authorship Practices

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the concept, design, execution or interpretation of the research study. All those who have made significant contributions should be offered the opportunity to be listed as authors. Other individuals who have contributed to the study should be acknowledged, but not identified as authors. The sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

Plagiarism constitutes unethical scientific behavior and is never acceptable. Proper acknowledgement of the work of others used in a research project must always be given. Further, it is the obligation of each author to provide prompt retractions or corrections of errors in published works.

This document includes supplementary guidelines on: Responsibilities of Coauthors and Collaborators, Research Results, References in Publications, Ethics Case Studies, Statement on Treatment of Subordinates, Report from the Task Force on Ethics Education.
Example of a Good Ethics Statement
Publishing Ethics

Ethical Guidelines to Publication of Chemical Research

» ACS Ethical Guidelines [PDF]

The Editors of journals published by the American Chemical Society provide a set of ethical guidelines for persons engaged in the publication of chemical research, specifically, for editors, authors, and manuscript reviewers. These guidelines were developed by the Editors of the journals published by the Publications Division of the ACS and are reviewed regularly to ensure their clarity.

The ACS Journals' Ethical Guidelines are offered from a conviction that the observance of high ethical standards is so vital to the whole scientific enterprise that a definition of those standards should be brought to the attention of all concerned.

Special Notes for Authors

Plagiarism. In publishing only original research, ACS is committed to deterring plagiarism, including self-plagiarism. ACS Publications uses CrossCheck's iThenticate software to screen submitted manuscripts for similarity to published material. Note that your manuscript may be screened during the submission process. Further information about plagiarism can be found in Part B of the Ethical Guidelines to Publication of Chemical Research. See also the Press Release regarding ACS' participation in the CrossCheck initiative.

Conflict of Interest Disclosure. During manuscript submission, ACS journal authors are required to disclose the nature of any competing and/or relevant financial interest. A statement describing any financial conflicts of interest or lack thereof is published with each manuscript. During the submission process, the corresponding author must provide this statement on behalf of all authors of the manuscript. The statement should describe all potential sources of bias, including affiliations, funding sources, and financial or management relationships, that may constitute conflicts of interest. The statement will be published in the final article. If no conflict of interest is declared, the following statement will be published in the article: "The authors declare no competing financial interest."

Coauthor Notification. During manuscript submission, the submitting author must provide contact information (full name, email address, institutional affiliation and mailing address) for all of the coauthors. The author who submits the manuscript for publication accepts the responsibility of notifying all coauthors that the manuscript is being submitted. Deletion of an author after the manuscript has been submitted requires a confirming letter to the Editor-in-Chief from the author whose name is being deleted.
Example of a Good Ethics Statement
Ethical guidelines

Authorship
Authors submitting a paper do so on the understanding that the manuscript have been read and approved by all authors and that all authors agree to the submission of the manuscript to this journal.

Ethic approval
Experiments held on human and animals in Korea are controlled by Ministry of Education, Science & Technology (MEST) and Korea Research Foundation guideline. Human or animal related experiments should be published in "Experimental materials & methods", then examined and got approved by professionals from the side of moral aspect. If the materials and methods would be not approved by editor, the article and experiment could be prohibited to be held and published. Moral demands, plagiarism/duplicate publication/misconduct rules of judgment, other demands could be found in Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to Biomedical journals (http://www.icmje.org/urm_main.html).

Conflict of interest and source of funding
This journal requires that all sources of institutional, private and corporate financial support for the work within the manuscript must be fully acknowledged, and any potential conflicts of interest noted. Grant or contribution numbers may be acknowledged, and principal grant holders should be listed. Please include this information under Acknowledgements.

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The decision on a paper is final and cannot be appealed.

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Authors submitting a paper do so on the understanding that the work and its essential substance have not been published before and is not being considered for publication elsewhere. The submission of the manuscript by the authors means that the authors automatically agree to assign exclusive copyright to KAP if and when the manuscript is accepted for publication.
Journal Publication Policies and Procedures

The Journal of Advanced Prosthodontics has agreed to follow the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals (the “Uniform Requirements”) of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), the full text of which is available at http://www.icmje.org. Each author is responsible for fully understanding all requirements listed below.

Authors must submit all manuscripts electronically. To submit a manuscript, please prepare it according to the Guidelines for Manuscript Preparation.

A. Authorship and Contributorship

The Journal of Advanced Prosthodontics defines an “author” as a person whose participation in the work is sufficient for taking public responsibility for all portions of the content. Specifically, all authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following:
(1) conception and design of the study, acquisition of the data, or analysis and interpretation of the data; (2) drafting of the article or critical revision of the article for important intellectual content; and (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

When authorship is attributed to a group, all authors must meet the listed criteria and must be responsible for the quality, accuracy, and ethics of the work. All authors must participate in determining the order of authorship.

B. Ethics

For submission to the Journal of Advanced Prosthodontics, studies on human beings must comply with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and its recommendations guiding physicians in biomedical research involving human subjects (adopted by the 18th World Medical Assembly, Helsinki, Finland, June 1964 and amended by the 29th World Medical Assembly, Tokyo, Japan, October 1975; the 35th World Medical Assembly, Venice, Italy, October 1983; and the 41st World Medical Assembly, Hong Kong, September 1989). To satisfy this requirement, authors must obtain appropriate informed consent from the study subjects. Investigational protocols must have been reviewed and approved by a formally constituted IRB for human studies. Authors must state in the Methods section that they have received IRB approval for their study or have received a statement from the IRB that IRB approval was unnecessary.

In the submission of selected series such as case reports that have no Methods section, authors must address IRB approval in the cover letter to the Journal of Advanced Prosthodontics. When reporting experiments in animals, authors should indicate whether institutional and national guides for the care and use of laboratory animals were followed.

C. Privacy and Informed Consent

Authors must omit from their manuscripts any identifying details regarding patients and study participants, including patient names, initials, social security numbers, and hospital numbers. Patient details may be included only if they are essential for scientific purposes and the authors obtain written informed consent for publication from the patient, parent, or guardian.
Publication Ethics Statement

• Publication ethics and publication malpractice statement required
• No specific wording suggested
• Useful resources:

http://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk/what-is-elseviers-position-on-publishing-ethics

http://publicationethics.org/

http://www.icmje.org/

www.ethics.elsevier.com
3) Q & A
Research Intelligence Asia Pacific Conference

• [https://www.elsevier.com/research-intelligence/promo/tokyo2016](https://www.elsevier.com/research-intelligence/promo/tokyo2016)
Elsevier is proud to present the third annual Asia Pacific Research Intelligence Conference, which will take place in Tokyo on Wednesday and Thursday, June 8 and 9, 2016. The conference will be co-hosted with Keio University and will bring together over 200 of the region’s leading Vice Presidents of Research, Research Managers and Research Administrators to share and build upon valuable information in support of long-term research management efforts.

The aim of the conference is to examine the evolving expectations, available solutions, measurements and best practices associated with the optimization of research strategies.

The theme of the 2016 conference will be “Maximizing Impact – Collaboration across Disciplines, Sectors and Borders” bringing together researcher leaders to discuss best practices to achieve impact. Some of the key areas that will be addressed during the 2016 conference will include:

- Rankings and research assessments as support for strategy
- Getting most out of Industry Academia Collaborations
- Managing International Partnerships

- The conference will provide an opportunity for delegates to hear insights from leading research organizations, and the chance to network and share information among one another.
FAQ


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