

Spanish scientific journals in Web of Science and Scopus: open access, internationalization and new web functionalities

Ongoing PhD research (2012-2016)

Miguel Navas, Ernest Abadal (Faculty of Library and Information Science, UB)



Introduction

Research and scientific publication are part of the heritage of the countries and they help their economic growth. Journals are the most important vehicle for scholarly communication, yet they are not very well-known. There are only a few data and studies available about Spain.

Materials & Methods

Definition of a set of indicators based in the analysis of:

1. Structure and basic characteristics: title, year, ISSNs, URL, publisher (name, type and city), platforms (name and software), subject area, etc.
2. Internationalization: % foreign languages, authors and members in editorial boards, and indexing in international databases (a total % of internationality is given)
3. Access: format, access (type, embargo, APC, price), rights (self-archiving, copyright, licenses, etc.)
4. Web functionalities: updating services, 2.0 channels, 2.0 tools, search and information retrieval, article tools, system proposals, persistent identifier, full text formats, multimedia, metrics and alt-metrics display, ahead of print options, inclusion of research data

Research questions: are there similarities or differences between STM and SSH journals? What is the importance of type of publishers? What is the impact of Open Access in Spain? Are there relationships between publishers, access, internationalization and web functionalities?

Scope: Spanish Scientific journals that are currently **active**, **peer-reviewed** and have recognized **quality**. Thus, 448 titles in WoS and Scopus in 2015 have been selected after refining errors in the database.

Data collection: Dulcinea database (www.accesoabierto.net/dulcinea/) and journal websites.

Content analyzed: all articles from volume 2014 or equivalent.

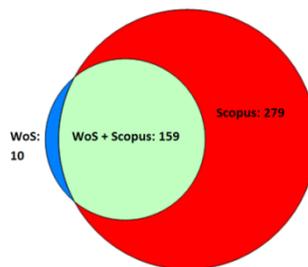


Fig. 1: Spanish Journals selected from WoS & Scopus

Preliminary results (406 journals analyzed)

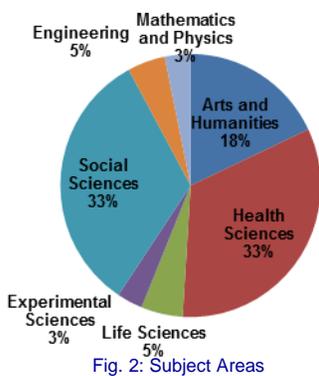


Fig. 2: Subject Areas

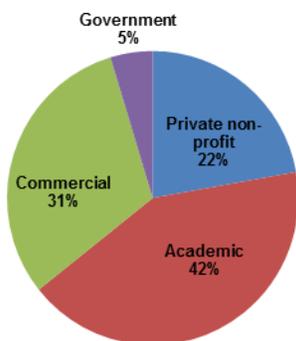


Fig. 3: Publisher Types

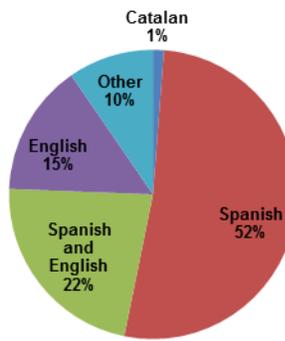


Fig. 4: Languages

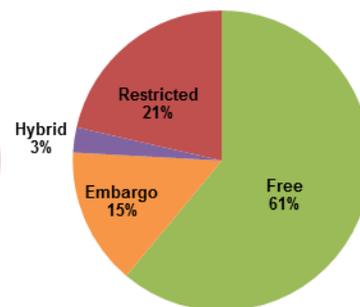


Fig. 5: Access Types

Preliminary findings

- Major **subject areas** are Social Sciences and Health Sciences (33% both). Most important **publishers types** are academic (42%) and commercial (31% of the total and 73% of the Health Sciences titles).
- Regarding **languages**, 52% journals are published only in Spanish, while 15% only in English and 22% in both languages. All journals on Mathematics and Physics are available in English, while 62-63% on both Experimental Sciences and Life Sciences. Spanish language is predominant in SSH.
- Level of **internationality** is low (48%). Only 44% of articles are available in foreign languages and ca. 1/3 of articles are written by at least one foreign author. Only 1/3 experts in editorial boards are foreign. STM journals are more international in language and authors, but total % of internationality (48%) is almost the same as SCH (48-49%). Journals with restricted access and published by commercial institutions are more international in languages but less in authors, experts and diffusion. Hybrid journals are more international than the others.
- 61% journals provide **free access**. 79% titles belong to academic publishers and 32% to commercial. Life and Experimental Sciences are the subjects with more free access titles (77-79%).
- About 48% journals are **Open Access** (free access + self-archiving). 20% of free access journals are not OA because they do not grant permission for self-archiving.

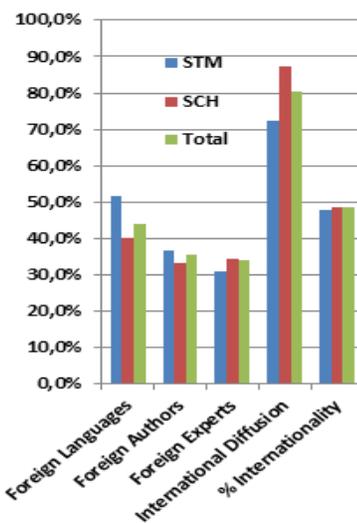


Fig. 6: Internationality (from 137 journals analyzed)