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Data Article

Exploration of editorial board composition, Citescore and percentiles of Hindawi journals indexed in Scopus

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ABSTRACT

The statistical analysis of editorial board composition, Citescore and percentile of 180 Hindawi journals currently indexed in Scopus are presented in this data article. The three indicators (editorial board composition, Citescore and percentile) can be helpful for researchers to make informed decision about the impact of Hindawi journals. The last two indicators are components of Scopus Citescore metrics.

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Specifications Table

Subject area	Decision Sciences
More specific subject area	Bibliometrics, Statistical data analysis
Type of data	Table, Figure and MS Excel
How data was acquired	The data was obtained from freely open access hindawi journals
Data format	Raw, partially analyzed
Experimental factors	Patterns of distribution of editorial board members, Citescore and percentiles of journals indexed in Scopus.
Experimental features	Only the Journals indexed in Scopus were considered
Data source location	Hindawi Publisher
Data accessibility	All the data are in this data article

Value of the data

- The data could be in helpful in monitoring imbalances in editorial board composition across the continents.
- The data could be helpful in monitoring the performances of journals over time.
- The data could be helpful in making informed decisions by researchers.
- The data can be used in bibliometric analysis.

1. Data

The datasets contained in this article are listed as follows:

a. The dataset of editorial distribution of 180 Hindawi journals indexed in Scopus. This can be assessed as Supplementary data.
b. The frequency of editorial board composition of the 180 Hindawi journals and their summary statistics (Table 1). These are also presented as bar charts (Figs. 1–6).
c. The summary statistics of the total number of editorial board members presented in Fig. 7.
d. The summary statistics of the Citescore values of the 180 Hindawi journals shown in Fig. 8.
e. The summary statistics of the percentile values of the 180 Hindawi journals shown in Fig. 9.

1.1. Detailed data description

Currently, Hindawi publishing Corporation publishes 180 journals indexed in Scopus. Scopus is a citation and abstract database launched in 2004 but covers records of previous years dating as far as 1950. The database is provided and managed by Elsevier and currently holds over 70 million records of peer reviewed articles, reviews, notes, editorials, survey, book and book chapters, monographs, patents and conference proceedings of publishers of all academic domains. Scopus uses four quality assessment measures to rank and determine the impact of journals indexed in it. These include: h-index, Citescore, SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) and SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper). A database called SciVal uses data mining to analyze the indexations in Scopus.

Citescore is a subset of Citescore metrics launched as a new metric to track the performance of journals over time while the journal percentile maps the Citescore into a 100 percentage scale which clearly measures the impact of the journal as a results of its citation. The 100 percentage is scaled into Quartiles. Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 and Q_4. Citescore is basically the average number of citations per document that a publication title receives over a three-year period. Journals with high percentiles (Q_1) are higher desirable because of their high impact. Furthermore other metrics include document-and-citation count and percentage cited.