STATUS AND ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES WITHIN SSCI CITATION DATABASE

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Abstract: *One of the main citation databases (CDB)in the world are SCI-E in the field of natural and applied scientific disciplines, SSCI in the field of social scientific disciplines and A&HCI in the field of art and humanitarian scientific disciplines. For 2015 year, within SCI-E all scientific areas of social scientific disciplines are classified in 177 categories, and within SSCI all scientific areas of social scientific disciplines are classified in 57 categories. In the paper is given an attempt to explain all of the citation databases, to describe the ways for determining Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and to list other bibliometric indicators for the assessment of journals, states, regions, universities, faculties, departments and individuals. Further on, trend analysis is given for number of journals (NoJ) for five different categories: "Economics","Law", "Psychiatry", "Psychology, Experimental", and "Social Work". within SSCI for period of 1995-2015. Highest increase of number of journals for period of* 1995-2015 for five listed categories within SSCI had, also, category "Economics" with chain growth index (CGI) of 242,96%.

Keywords: *Bibliometric analysis, citation database (CDB), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), Journal Impact Factor (JIF)*

1. Introduction

An old saying is known, which says: "It does not matter how much you jumped, but how much it was measured." It's similar in science: "It does not matter how much your scientific contribution is, but how it is, or how much it is estimated." For these reasons, in many countries of the world, criteria for evaluations and quantitative expression of scientific and research results of researchers and scientists have been adopted. Results of scientific research, or. Contributions to science, countries, regions, universities, faculties, departments, institutes and other scientific and educational institutions and / or individuals, based on world-accepted standards, can be classified into several categories or groups:

1.Scientific monograph and monographic study of international or national importance (author, author of the chapter and / or editor);

2. A book, textbook and manual of international or national importance (author, author of the chapter and / or editor) (this category has very little or no value in the field of scientific-research results and great value in the field of educational results);

3. Thematic collection of papers, encyclopedic, bibliographic, scientific-lexicographic and cartographic publications, translation of scientific publications, critical publications of scientific material, etc. of international or national importance;

4. An article in a journal of international or national importance;

5. Editor and chief and guest editor in a journal of international or national importance;

6. Proceedings from an international or national assembly (lecture by invitation printed in full or printed in a statement, press release presented in full or printed in a statement, authorized discussion, editor of the Proceedings);

7. Technical and development solution, innovation, new product or technology,

software, industrial prototype, new material, new algorithm, new method or methodology, new genetic probe, a new production line, a new laboratory plant, a new experimental facility, a new technological process, a standardized or certified instrument, and so on. at the international and national level;
8. Patent, realized variety, race or strain at the international and national level;
9. Architectural, construction or urbanistic work, study, expertise based on scientific-research methodology, author's exhibition, curatorial work, etc. at the international and national level;
10. Other publications (tests, questionnaires, surveys, etc. based on scientific-research methodology, if they represent a methodological innovation, technical report, working article, adopted standard)

However, the most dominant contribution to science, of course, has quotations from the above publications. A quotation is a shortened alphanumeric expression embedded in the body of intellectual work that designates a source of published or unpublished work for the purpose of granting recognition of the relevance of the work of another author to the topic of discussion at the place where the quote appears. Quotes have the purpose of maintaining intellectual honesty or avoiding plagiarism, as well as pointing to an original source of intellectual work or an idea. In this way, it is possible for the reader to independently determine whether the material supports the author's arguments in the presented way and to help the reader to assess the strength and validity of the material used by the author.

In the world, the most important contribution to science, in part of publications, are international scientific scientific monographs, articles in leading international journals (indexed in SCI-E, SSCI and A & HCI citation databases), technical solutions and patents.

For example, according to the "Rules on Procedure and Method of Evaluation and Quantitative Expression of Scientific Research Results of Researchers" (Official Gazette RS No. 38/2008 and Official Gazette of RS No. 24/2016) (within the M coefficient, groups of results M11, M12, M21a, M21, M41, M81 and M91-M96) of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia (MPNTR) of these four categories are far more valued (they are evaluated with more scientific points) than the doctoral dissertation. Also, it has long been known in the world that several articles, from the same scientific field, published in reference international journals, are arranged and integrated into one whole, and applied and defended as a doctoral dissertation. Also, a number of national state academies of science and art made the decision not to receive members in their ranks who do not have a minimum value of citations (eg at least 100, 300 or even more citations) of their publications in leading international journals indexed in SCI -E, SSCI and A & HCI citation databases (CDBs). Or, e.g. ranking of universities according to ARWU; QS-WUR; THE-WUR; THE-QS-WUR; URAP; WRWU and the like. ranking methodologies, is realized exclusively based on the number of publications and the number of citations in leading international journals indexed in SCI-E, SSCI and A & HCI citation databases (CDBs) and the

leading international awards for scientific research work.

2. Citation database (CDB)

The Citation DataBase (CDB) or the reference or bibliographic database represents a collection of bibliographic and citation information about: article (article title, authors, author's institutions, abstract, keywords), basic information about a journal article (volume or year of publication journals, number of journals, year and / or month of publication, number of pages), article references, article quotations, indexed journals (basic information about the journal, magazine publisher, ISSN number), calculated bibliometric indicators for article, article authors and scientific journals indexed in that database (DataBases - DB), rank ranking in the category (Rank in Category - RiC), etc.

The world's most well-known citation databases (CDBs) are the ones that are written by Thomson Reuters Corp. - TR (Web site: http://www.thomsonreuters.com/), formerly known as the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) (Website:). Depending on the field of scientific disciplines, Thomson Reuters Corp. the following three citation databases (CDBs):

- SCI (Science Citation Index) and SCI-E (Scientific Citation Index, Expanded) Citation Database (CDB) for the field of natural and applied scientific disciplines (available on the website: http://thomsonreuters.com/science-citation-index-expanded/) [1,5,11,12,30],
- SSCI (Social Sciences Citation Index) citation database (CDB) for the field of social science disciplines (available on the website: http://thomsonreuters.com/social-sciences-citation-index/) [6, 11.21] and
- A & HCI (Arts & Humanities Citation Index) citation database (CDB) for arts and humanitarian disciplines (available at: http://thomsonreuters.com/arts-humanitiescitation- index /) .

The SCI-E and SSCI bases were originally created by Eugene Garfield in 1955 [14,19] and explained in his papers [14-19]. It was officially launched in 1964, for information on scientific journals from 1963, and included references from 1961 and 1962. Originally manufactured by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), now owned by Thomson Reuters Corp. Initially, about 600 scientific journals were included in SCI and SCI-E citation databases (CDBs), while 8802 scientific journals in the field of natural and applied scientific disciplines were included in 2015.

While initially in the SSCI citation database (CDB) involved about 200 scientific journals, in 2015, 3224 scientific journals were included in the field of social science disciplines.

Within SCI-E and SSCI citation databases (CDBs), all scientific disciplines are divided into
categories or domains. Within the SCI-E citation database (CDB), for 2015, 8802 scientific journals were indexed, divided into 177 categories. Within the SSCI Citation Database (CDB), for 2015, 3224

scientific journals were indexed, divided into 57 categories. For both quoted databases (CDBs), for 2015, the total number of categories was 234.

Information from the SCI-E and SSCI Quotation Databases (CDBs) are published in the annual publications of Thomson Reuters Corp .:

- Journal Citation Report (JCR), for printed editions on both CDROM and DVD (http://thomsonreuters.com/journal-citation-reports/) and
- Web of Science (WoS), for on-line editions over the Internet and on-line service (Web site: http://thomsonreuters.com/thomson-reuters-web-of-science/).

n the world there are plenty of different citation database (CDB), such as:

- Scopus (website: http://www.scopus.com/) [30];
- GS (Google Scholar) (Web site: http://scholar.google.com/) [25];
- MEDLINE (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online) (Web site: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/);
- PubMed (Public / Publisher MEDLINE (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online)) (Web site: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/);
- ProQuest (Web site: http://www.proquest.com/);
- ProQuest-CSA (ProQuest Cambridge Scientific Abstracts) (Web site:http://www.proquest.com/);
- CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) (Web sajt: https://www.cas.org/);
- IEEE-Xplore ili IEEE-Xplore-DL (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
- Explore Digital Library) (Web site: http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/);
- ACM-DL (Association for Computing Machinery Digital Library) (Web site: http://dl.acm.org/);
- БД-ВИНИТИ-РАН ili VINITI-RAS-DB (Rusija) (База данных Всероссийского института научной и технической информации Российской академии наук / All-
- Russian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information of the Russian Academy of Sciences of DataBase) (Web site: http://www2.viniti.ru/);
- RSCI (Russian Science Citation Index) (Web site: http://elibrary.ru/) [20];
- KCI-KJD (KCI (Korean Citation Index) KJD (Korean Journal Database)) (Web site: http://wokinfo.com/products_tools/multidisciplinary/kci_kjd/);
- DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) (Web site: https://www.doaj.org/);
- IC (Index-Copernicus) (Web site: http://en.indexcopernicus.com/);
- SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online) (Web site: http://www.scielo.org/);
- CSSCI (Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index) (Web site: http://cssci.nju.edu.cn/) [26,29];
- TSCI (Taiwan Sciences Citation Index) (Web site: http://tsci.scholarworld.org/);
- TSSCI (Taiwan Social Sciences Citation Index) (Web site: http://ssrc.sinica.edu.tw/)
- [26]; THCI (Taiwan Humanities Citation Index) (Web site: http://www.hrc.ntu.edu.tw/);

- SCIndeks (Serbian Citation Indeks) (Serbia)(Web site: http://scindeks.ceon.rs/) [28] itd.

The evaluation and evaluation of scientific journals within the SCI-E, SSCI and A & HCI citation databases (CDBs) is determined based on the impact factor of the journal or the Impact Factor (IF) proposed by Eugene Garfield in 1955 [14 - 19]. In papers [12-13, 22- 24], the analysis of JIF and top-quoted articles for different scientific fields is given.

The JIF is a numerical value that is determined as the average number of citations that the journal accomplishes in the Thomson Reuters Corp .: SCI-E, SSCI, and A & HCI cited databases (CDBs) during the current year for works published in the previous two years. Based on the JIF, an impact factor for magazines is determined, on the basis of which the grade is determined, and therefore categorizes and determines the ranking and quality of the journal. It is determined and published, for each year, by the end of June of the following year, by Thomson Reuters Corp., within the JCR publication and WoS online service. Later, several different variants of bibliometric indicators for measuring the performance of journals, articles, science and educational institutions and authors were defined. Bibliometric indicators using SCI-E, SSCI and A & HCI citation bases
Data (CDB) are [2,4,7-10]:% ACI, 5YIF or IF-5, AI or AS, CHL, EF or ES; h-index, IFwJSC, IFwoJSC, II, NEF and the like. Bibliometric indicators using the Scopus citation database (CDB) are [2,4,7-10]:% NC, h-index, IPP, SJR and SNIP.

3. Data and methods

Data used for the analysis of five categories: Economics, Law, Psychology, Psychology, Experimental, Psychology, Experimental, and Social Work / Social work "within the SSCI for the period 1995-2015 were taken from the JCR Social Science Edition. Table 1 shows the basic bibliometric indicators for the above five categories within the SSCI for 2015. The category "Psychiatry" / "Psychiatry" within SCI-E for 2015 has 142 journals and there are 139 magazines within the SSCI or a total of 200 different journals. In this analysis only 139 magazines within the SSCI for 2015 were taken into account (Table 1). For the analysis and graphic presentation of the results, standard methods of statistical and bibliometric analysis were used [2-4,7-10,27].

Table 1. Basic bibliometric indicators for five categories: Economics, Law, Psychiatry, Psychology, Experimental, and Social Work within SSCI for 2015

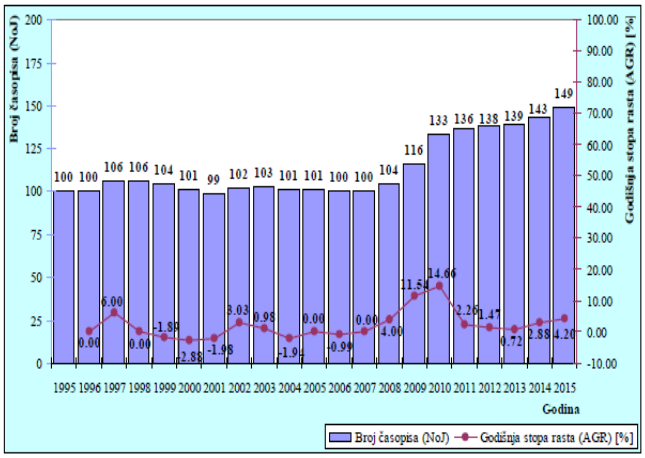
No.	Categorija	NoJ	Rang	A	Rang	TC	Rang	MedJIF	Rang	AggJIF	Rang	AggII	Rang
1.	Economics	345	1/57	17994	1/57	608521	1/57	0,829	46/57	1,336	34/57	0,298	38/57
2.	Law	149	7/57	4353	18/57	100076	24/57	0,841	45/57	1,171	43/57	0,447	15/57
3.	Psychiatry	139	9/57	11926	3/57	480539	2/57	1,737	4/57	2,988	1/57	0,649	2/57
4.	Psychology, Experimental	85	20/57	7065	10/57	320525	8/57	1,947	2/57	2,578	4/57	0,526	7/57
5.	Social Work	41	39/57	2165	39/57	45624	40/57	0,808	48/57	1,056	50/57	0,217	50/57

4. Results and discussion

In Figure 1, a graphic representation of the total number of scientific journals (NoJ) indexed in the SSCI citation database (CDB) and their annual growth rate (AGR) in [%] for the category "Economics" / "Economy" for the period 1995-2015. years. For the category "Economics" /

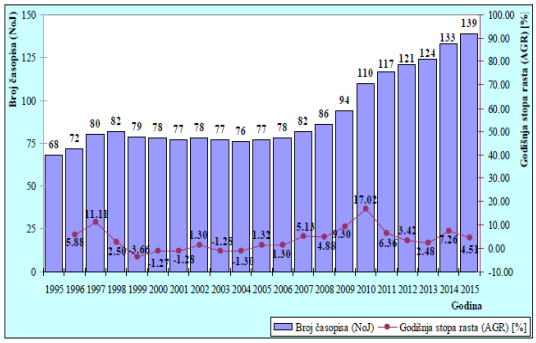
"Economics", the number of scientific journals for the period 1995-2015 increased by 203 journals (from 142 journals in 1995 to 345 journals in 2015), with a cumulative growth index (CGI) of 242.96% in compared to 1995, and had mainly a trend of increasing number of scientific journals, with the exception of 1996 and 2001 (Figure 1). The highest annual increase in the number of magazines in the category "Economics" was in 2010 for 58 magazines (from 247 magazines in 2009 to 305 magazines in 2010) or 23.48%, then in 2009 for 38 magazines or 18.18 %, then 1997, for 21 newspapers or 15.00% etc. (Figure 1). The only annual decrease in the number of magazines in the category "Economics" was in 1996 for 2 magazines, 1.41% and in 2001 for 1 magazine or 0.60% (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Graphic representation of the total number of scientific journals (NoJ) indexed in the SSCI and their annual growth rate (AGR) in [%] for the category "Economics" / "Economy" for the period 1995-2015.



In Figure 2, a graphic representation of the total number of scientific journals (NoJ) indexed in the SSCI quoted database (CDB) and their annual growth rate (AGR) in [%] for the category "Law" / "Law" for the period 1995-2015. years. For the category "Law" / "Law", the number of scientific journals for the period 1995-2015 increased by 49 magazines (from 100 magazines in 1995 to 149 magazines in 2015), with a Cumulative Growth Index (CGI) of 149.00 % compared to 1995, and had mainly a trend of increasing number of scientific journals, with the exception of 1999-2001, 2004 and 2006 (Figure 2). The largest annual increase in the number of magazines in the Law category was in 2010 for 17 journals (from 116 magazines in 2009 to 133 magazines in 2010) or by 14.66%, then in 2009 for 12 magazines or 11.54 % etc. (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Graphic representation of the total number of scientific journals (NoJ) indexed in the SSCI and their annual growth rate (AGR) in [%] for the category "Law" / "Law" for the period 1995-2015



In Figure 3, a graphic representation of the total number of scientific journals (NoJ) indexed in the SSCI citation database (CDB) and their annual growth rate (AGR) in [%] for the category "Psychiatry" / "Psychiatry" for the period 1995-2015. years. For the category "Psychiatry" / "Psychiatry", the number of scientific journals for the period 1995-2015 increased by 71 magazines (from 68 magazines in 1995 to 139 magazines in 2015), with a cumulative growth index (CGI) of 204.41% in compared to 1995, and had mainly a trend of increasing number of scientific journals, with the exception of 1996-2001, 2003 and 2004 (Figure 3). The highest annual increase in the number of magazines

in the category "Psychiatry" was in 2010 for 16 magazines (from 94 magazines in 2009 to 110 magazines in 2010) or 17.02%, then in 2014 for 9 magazines or 7.26 %, then 1997 and 2009, for 8 newspapers or 11.11% and 9.30% retrospectively, etc. (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Graphic representation of the total number of scientific journals (NoJ) indexed in the SSCI and their annual growth rate (AGR) in [%] for the category "Psychiatry" / "Psychiatry" for the period 1995-2015.

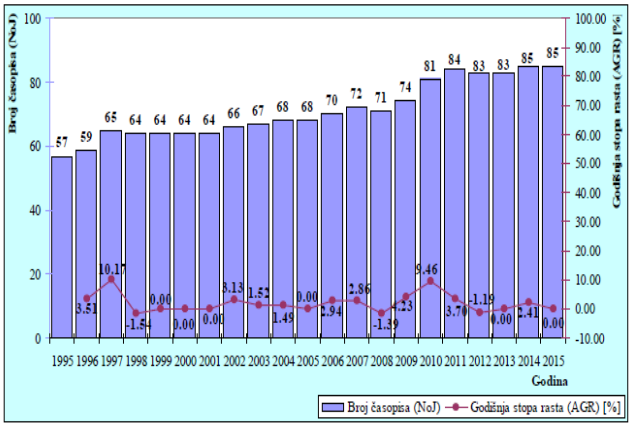


Figure 4 is a graphic representation of the total number of scientific journals (NoJ) indexed in the SSCI citation database (CDB) and their annual growth rate (AGR) in [%] for the category "Psychology, Experimental" / "Psychology, experimental" 1995-2015. years. For the category "Psychology, Experimental" / "Psychology, the experimental" number of scientific journals, for the period 1995-2015, it increased by 28 magazines (from 57 magazines in 1995 to 85 periodicals in 2015), with cumulative growth index (CGI) from 149.12% in relation to 1995, and had a mainly upward trend in the number of scientific journals, with the exception of 1998, 2008 and 2012 (Figure 4). The highest annual increase in the number of magazines in the category "Psychology, Experimental" was in 2010 for 7 journals (from 74 magazines in 2009 to 81 magazines in 2010), or by 9.46%, then in 1997 for 6 magazines or 10 , 17%, etc. (Figure 4). Figure 5 is a graphical representation of the total number of scientific journals (NoJ) indexed in the SSCI citation database (CDB) and their annual growth rate (AGR) in [%] for the category "Social Work" / "Social work" for the period 1995- 2015. years.

For the "Social Work" / "Social Work" category, the number of scientific journals for the period 1995-2015 increased by 21 journals (from 20 magazines in 1995 to 41 magazines in 2015), with a Cumulative Growth Index (CGI) of 205.00 % compared to 1995, and had a trend of fluctuating number of scientific journals (Figure 5). The highest annual increase in the number of journals in the Social Work category was in 1997 for 9 journals (from 23 magazines in 1996 to 32 magazines in 1997) or 21.88%, then in 2010 for 7 magazines or 21.88 % etc. (Figure 5).

Figure 4. Graphic representation of the total number of scientific journals (NoJ) indexed in the SSCI and their annual growth rate (AGR) in [%] for the category "Psychology, Experimental" / "Psychology, experimental" for the period 1995-2015.

Figure 5. A graphic representation of the total number of scientific journals (NoJ) indexed in the SSCI and their annual growth rate (AGR) in [%] for the category "Social Work" / "Social work" for the period 1995-2015.

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5. CONCLUSION

For 2015, within the SCI-E, 8802 journals were divided into 177 categories, and within the SSCI 3224 were divided into 57 categories. Within SCI-E and SSCI, 11393

different journals have been indexed, which means that 633 journals are located within both quoted database (CDB). The top ranking category of the five listed was the Economics / Economics category, which according to the magazine number for the entire period 1995-2015, was always ranked as the first (top-one) within the SSCI, and also with the largest increase in the number of scientific newspapers for the period 1995-2015, with a cumulative growth index (CGI) of 242.96%.

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