

# A comprehensive analysis of the journal evaluation system in China



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## Abstract

Journal evaluation systems reflect how new insights are critically reviewed and published, and the prestige and impact of a discipline's journals is a key metric in many research assessments, performance evaluation, and funding systems. With the expansion of China's research and innovation systems and its rise as a major contributor to global innovation, journal evaluation has become an especially important issue. In this paper, we first describe the history and background of journal evaluation in China and then systematically introduce and compare the most currently influential journal lists and indexing services. These are: the Chinese Science Citation Database (CSCD), the Journal Partition Table (JPT), the AMI Comprehensive Evaluation Report (AMI), the Chinese S&T Journal Citation Report (CJCR), "A Guide to the Core Journals of China" (GCJC), the Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI), and the World Academic Journal Clout Index (WAJCI). Some other influential lists produced by government agencies, professional associations, and universities are also briefly introduced. Through the lens of these systems, we provide: comprehensive coverage of the tradition and landscape of the journal evaluation system in China and the methods and practices of journal evaluation in China with some comparisons to how other countries assess and rank journals.

**Keywords:** science journal; journal evaluation; peer review; bibliometrics

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## 1. Introduction

China is among the many countries where the career prospects of researchers, in part, depend on the journals in which they publish. Knowledge of which journals are considered prestigious and which are of dubious quality is critical to the scientific community for assessing the standing of a research institution, for tenure decisions, grant funding, performance evaluations, etc.

The process of journal evaluation dates back to Gross & Gross (1927), who postulated that the number of citations one journal receives over another similar journal suggests something about its importance to the field. Shortly after, the British mathematician, librarian and documentalist Samuel C. Bradford published his study on publications in geophysics and lubrication. The paper presented the concept of ‘core-area journals’ and an empirical law that would, by 1948, become Bradford’s well-known law of scattering (Samuel C Bradford, 1934; S. C. Bradford, 1984). In turn, Bradford influenced Eugene Garfield of the USA, who subsequently published a groundbreaking paper on citation indexing called “Citation Indexes for Science: A New Dimension in Documentation through Association of Ideas”. According to Garfield (1955), “the citation index ... may help a historian to measure the influence of an article - that is, its’ impact factor”. In the 1960s, Garfield conducted a large-scale statistical analysis of citations in the literature, reaching the conclusion that many citations were concentrated in just a few journals and the many remaining journals only accounted for a few citations (Garfield, 1963, 1964). Garfield went on to create the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), then successively published the Science Citation Index (SCI), the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), and the Art and Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) databases.

Assessing the quality of previously published research output is important in all contexts where research assessment takes place - for example, when evaluating the success of research projects or when distributing research funding (P. Su, Shang, Chen, & Shen, 2017). As part of the assessment, evaluating and ranking the quality of the journals where the output was published has become increasingly important (Mingers & Yang, 2017). Journal evaluation and rankings are used by governments, organizations, universities, schools, and departments to evaluate the quality and quantity of faculty research productivity, ranging from promotion and tenure to monetary rewards (Black et al., 2017). Even though the merit of using such a system is not universally agreed upon (Dobson, 2014), and is sometimes even contested (L. Zhang, Rousseau, & Sivertsen, 2017), it is, however, widely believed that the rank or citation impact of a journal is supposed to reflect its prestige, influence, and even difficulty of having a paper accepted for publication (P. Su et al., 2017).

Over the past few years, the number of papers published in international journals by Chinese researchers has seen a dramatic increase to the point that, today, China is the

largest contributor to international journals covered by Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus. In tandem, government policies and guidance, especially the call to “publish your best work in your motherland to benefit local society”, proposed by President Xi in 2016<sup>1</sup>, are seeing more and more papers published in China’s domestic journals. Therefore, with these increases in the number of papers and journals, it will be an important task to explore the strengths and weaknesses of various methods for evaluating journals as well as the types of ranking systems that may be suitable for China’s national conditions.

The journal evaluation system in China was established gradually, beginning with the introduction of Western journal evaluation theories about 60 years ago. Over the last 30 years, in particular, these foreign theories have been adopted, adapted, researched, and vigorously redeveloped. In the past, journal evaluation and selection results were mainly used to help librarians develop their collections and to help readers better identify a discipline’s core journals. However, in recent years, the results of journal evaluation and ranking have increasingly been applied to scientific research evaluation and management, i.e., in tenure decisions, grant funding, and performance evaluations, etc. (Shu et al., 2020). Many institutions are increasingly relying on journal impact factors (JIFs) to evaluate papers and researchers. This is commonly referred to in China as “evaluating a paper based on the journal and ranking list” (以刊评文, *Yi Kan Ping Wen*). The higher the journal’s rank and JIF, the higher the expected outcome of evaluations.

In the ever-changing environment of scientific research evaluation, the research and practice of journal evaluation in China is also evolving to meet different needs. Many influential journal evaluations and indexing systems have been established since the 1990s, with their evaluation methods and standards becoming increasingly mature. These activities have played a positive role in promoting the development of scientific research and have also been helpful for improving the quality of academic journals.

The aim of this study is to review the progress of journal evaluation in China and present a comprehensive analysis of the current state-of-art. Hence, the main body of this article is a comparative analysis of journal lists most influential in China’s academic landscape. The results offer not only a deeper understanding of China’s journal evaluation methods and practices but also reveal some insights into the journal evaluation activities of other countries. Overall, our aim is to make a valuable contribution to improving the theory and practice of journal evaluation and to promote the sustainable and healthy development of journal management and evaluation systems both in China and abroad.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2016-05/31/c\\_1118965169.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2016-05/31/c_1118965169.htm)

## 2. Journal evaluation in China

### 2.1 A brief history

Journal evaluation in China dates back to the 1960s, with some fairly distinct stages over its development. Qiyu Zhang and Enguang Wang first introduced the Science Citation Index (SCI) to Chinese readers in 1964 (Yaoming Zhang, 2015). In 1973, Erzhong Wu introduced a core journal list for chemistry. This was the first mention of the concept of a “core journal” (E. Wu, 1973). In 1982, Liansheng Meng finished his Master’s thesis entitled “Chinese science citation analysis” (Meng, 1982), and then, in 1989, he built the Chinese Science Citation Index (CSCI), now called Chinese Science Citation Database (CSCD), with the support of the Documentation and Information Center of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. At this stage of development, international journal evaluation practices were simply applied to the Chinese context almost without making any changes to the underlying methodologies. At the same time, exploring bibliometric laws and potential applications became an important topic for researchers in library and information science.

In 1988, Jing and Xian used the “citation method” to identify a list of “Chinese Natural Science Core Journals”, which included 104 core Chinese journals in the natural sciences. This is now typically recognized as the first Chinese journal list (Jing & Xian, 1988). Around that same time, some institutions began to undertake journal evaluation activities. For example, in 1987, the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC) (commissioned by the Ministry of Science and Technology - formerly the National Scientific and Technological Commission) began to analyze publications in the SCI, the Index to Scientific Reviews (ISR) and the Index to Scientific & Technical Proceeding (ISTP). And, in 1989, it began selecting domestic scientific journals for analysis. During this process, 1189 journals were selected from 3025 scientific journals nationwide as statistical sources of journal selection, which have been adjusted annually ever since (Qian, 2006). Hence, this second stage of development saw the beginnings of adapting international evaluation systems and approaches to local journals, and some institutions building their own citation and bibliographic indexes.

From the 1990s onwards, journal evaluation activities moved into a rapid development with equal emphasis on theoretical research and practical applications. On the theoretical side, bibliometric researchers and information scientists were engaged in developing more advanced evaluation methods and better indicators. The theories and methods of journal evaluation spread from the natural sciences to the social sciences and humanities (SSH). In terms of practical applications, more and more researchers in the library and information science fields began to depart from individual research agendas and move into joint working groups and professional evaluation institutions to promote

journal evaluation practices. The number of journals lists burgeoned as well. Some combined “quantitative” methods and “qualitative” approaches, such as “A Guide to the Core Journals of China” by the Peking University Library and the Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI) from the China Social Sciences Research Center of Nanjing University. Others were proposed by joint working groups and research institutions, and these lists began to be used to support scientific research evaluation and management.

On the whole, these advancements in methods and standards played a positive role in promoting the quality of academic journals. However, over time, JIFs have tended to become a proxy for the quality of the papers and authors published within their pages, i.e., “evaluating a paper based on the journal and ranking list” (以刊评文, *Yi Kan Ping Wen*). This phenomenon has been causing a wide debate nationwide, with many calling for papers to be judged by their content, not by their wrapping (L. Zhang et al., 2017). In this regard, the number of solutions proposed to improve the standards of journal selection and to avoid improper or even misleading use continues to multiply.

## **2.2 Motivations for performing journal evaluation in China**

Advances in science and technology and the rapid growth of scientific research have brought a change in the way that journals are evaluated. Initially, the assessments were reader-oriented, serving as a guide for journal audiences to understand research trends and developments in the various disciplines. Later, greater focus was placed on the needs of libraries and other organizations. English core journals were translated into Chinese and introduced to China to ensure better use of the most valuable journals with limited funds and to optimize the journal collections of China’s libraries.

However, with the rapid development of information network technology and the popularization of reading on screen, electronic journal databases are having an unprecedented impact on journal subscriptions. Further, early use of journal evaluation systems by pioneering institutions has spread beyond the library and information science community. Today, journal evaluations are inextricably tied to many aspects of assessing research performance.

The Journal Citation Reports (JCR), an annual publication by Clarivate, contains a relatively transparent dataset for calculating JIFs and citation-based performance metrics at the article and the journal level. Further, JCR clearly outlines a network of references that represent the journal’s voice in the global scholarly dialogue, highlighting the institutional and international players who are part of the journal’s community. However, many journals selected for inclusion in JCR are from English-speaking countries, as shown in Table 1. To fulfill a growing demand to extend the universe of journals in JCR, the WoS platform launched the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) in November 2015. Yet, ESCI has also done very little to promote journals from non-English-speaking

countries and regions (Huang et al., 2017). Although English is the working language of the international scientific community, for many reasons, it is not a wise choice for researchers to only publish their scholarly contributions in English. Building domestic evaluation systems turns out to be very necessary for fostering domestic collaborations, appropriately evaluating research performance, and keeping up with research trends close to home.

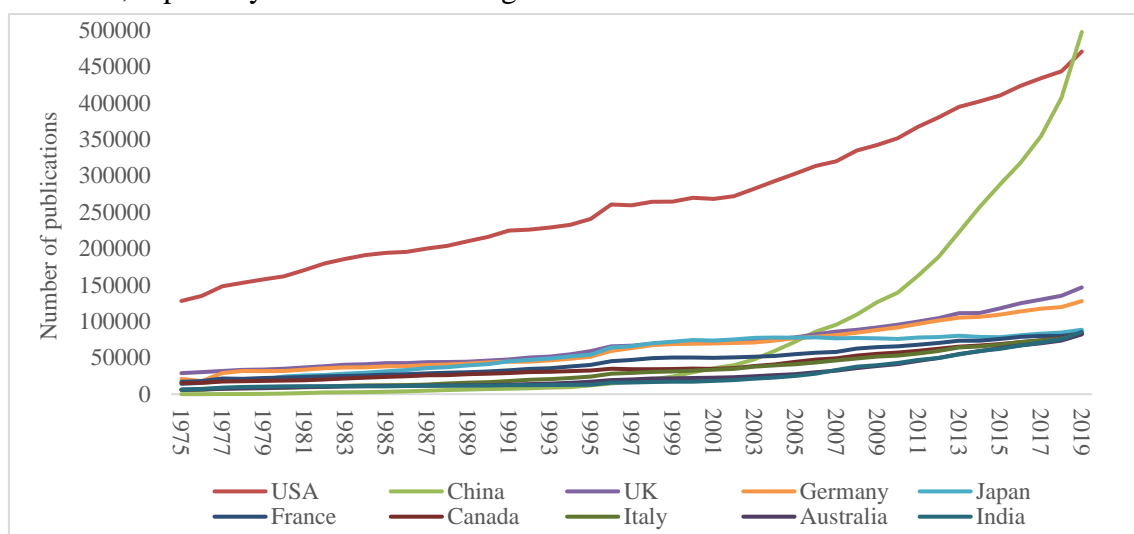
**Table 1. The top 10 countries with the highest journal numbers in JCR 2019**

Country	Number of Journals in JCR 2019	Number of Publications	Country	Number of Journals in JCR 2019	Number of Publications
USA	4135	470,953	Japan	248	88,507
UK	2864	146,734	China	221	497,802
Netherlands	929	49,135	France	192	83,152
Germany	721	127,881	Australia	159	82,132
Switzerland	278	47,005	Russia	151	44,165

Data Source: Web of Science Group (2019)

Note: Some journals in the portfolio of international publishers have no genuine national affiliation.

Moreover, China’s economy is growing rapidly and, along with it, the country’s scientific activity is also flourishing. As Figure 1 shows, China’s scientific research inputs and outputs have consistently increased over the past few decades, exceeding that of the US in 2019 to become the most productive country in the world. With such a large number of papers, the work of researchers cannot be assessed without shortcuts. Thus, for want of a better system, the quality of the journals in which a researcher’s papers are published has become a proxy for evaluating the quality of the researcher themselves, and ways to define “core journals” and how to select those indexed journals have attracted wide attention, especially from the Chinese government.



Note: Indexes=SCIE, SSCI, A&HCI; Document types= article, review

**Figure 1. The 10 countries with the largest number of publications in WoS (1975-2019)**

Furthermore, national policies, such as the ones listed in Table 2, are now playing a vital role in these evaluation activities. Early in China’s history of journal evaluation, the policies implemented were designed to support the development of some influential journals across the natural and social sciences. More recently, however, the government’s policies seek to reverse the excessive emphasis that has come to be placed on the volume of a researcher’s output and the JIF of their venues (L. Zhang & Sivertsen, 2020). Research institutions and universities are now being encouraged to adopt a more comprehensive evaluation method that combines qualitative and quantitative methods and pays more attention to the quality, contribution, and impact of a researcher’s masterpiece. Hence, more indicators are being taken into account and, upon these, a culture more conducive to exploration is being established that does not prioritize SCI/SSCI/A&HCI journals to the exclusion of all else.

**Table 2. The related policy about journal evaluation in China (selected)**

NO.	Policy documents name	Authority	Date
1	Implementation plan of the project of the famous journals of philosophy and social sciences in colleges and universities	MOE	2003.11.06
2	Some opinions on the role of S&T journals in the academic evaluation	CAST; MOE; SAPPRFT (now, NRTA); CAS; CAE	2015.11.03
3	Several opinions on further strengthening scientific integrity	General Office of the CPC Central Committee; GOSC	2018.05.30
4	The opinions on deepening reform in review and evaluation of projects, talent and institutions	General Office of the CPC Central Committee; GOSC	2018.07.03
5	Some measures to eliminate the bad orientation of “papers only” in science and technology evaluation (trial)	MOST	2020.02.17
6	Some suggestions on standardizing the use of sci paper indexes in higher educational institutes and establishing correct evaluation orientation	MOE; MOST	2020.02.18

Note: Ministry of Education of the People’s Republic of China (MOE); China Association for Science and Technology (CAST); State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the People’s Republic of China (SAPPRFT), and it was renamed as National Radio and Television Administration of the People’s Republic of China (NRTA) in 2018; Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS); Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE); General Office of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China (GOSC); Ministry of Science and Technology of the People’s Republic of China (MOST); Communist Party of China (CPC)

### 3. The leading journal evaluation systems of academic journals in China

Through these three stages of development, multiple institutions in China have established comprehensive journal evaluation systems that combine quantitative and qualitative methods and a variety of different indicators, many of which have had a significant influence on scientific research activities. Hence, what follows is a comparison of the current journal indexes in China. These are: the Chinese Science Citation Database

(CSCD) and the Journal Partition Table (JPT) from the National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences (NSLC); the AMI journal list from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Evaluation Studies (CASSES); the Chinese S&T Journal Citation Report (CJCR) from ISTIC; “A Guide to the Core Journals of China” (GCJC) from Peking University Library; the Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI) from the Institute for Chinese Social Science Research and Assessment (ICSSRA) of Nanjing University, and the World Academic Journal Clout Index (WAJCI) from the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). In addition, some other influential lists produced by government agencies, professional associations, and universities are also briefly discussed.

### **3.1 NSLC: CSCD journal list**

#### **3.1.1 Background**

The CSCD was established in 1989 by the National Science Library of CAS, with the aim of disseminating excellent scientific research achievements in China and helping scientists to discover information. This database covers more than 1000 of the top academic journals in the areas of engineering, medicine, mathematics, physics, chemistry, the life and earth sciences, agricultural science, industrial technology, the environmental sciences, and so on (The National Science Library of CAS, 2019b). Since its inception, the CSCD has amassed 5.4 million articles and 75.3 million citation records. As the first Chinese citation database, the CSCD published the first printed book of journals in 1995 and the first retrieval CD-ROM in 1998, followed by an online version in 2003. In 1999, it launched the “CSCD ESI Annual Report” and the “CSCD JCR Annual Report” in 2005, which are similar to the ESI and JCR and very well-known across China. However, perhaps the most notable feature of CSCD is its cooperation with Clarivate Analytics (formerly, Thomson-Reuters) in 2007 to offer a cross-database search with the WoS, giving rise to the first-ever database of non-English language journals.

CSCD provides information discovery services for analyzing China from the perspective of the world and analyzing the world from the perspective of China. Therefore, it is widely used by research institutes and universities for subject searches, funding support, project evaluations, declaring achievements, talent selection, literature measurement, and evaluation research. It is also an authoritative document retrieval tool (Jin & Wang, 1999). Jin, Zhang, Chen, and Zhu (2002) and Rousseau, Jin, and Yang (2001) both provide relatively thorough explorations and discussions on this journal list.

#### **3.1.2 Journal selection criteria**

The CSCD journal list is updated every two years, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The most recent report (2019-2020) was released in April 2019 and listed 1229 source journals in total - 228 English journals published in China and 1001 Chinese journals. The selection criteria are summarized below (The National Science Library of



CAS, 2019a).

**(1) Journal scope.** The journal must be published in either Chinese or English in China, with both an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) and a China Domestic Uniform Serial Publication Number (CN). The subject coverage includes mathematics, physics, chemistry, earth science, biological science, agricultural science, medicine and health, engineering technology, environmental science, interdisciplinary disciplines, and some other similar subject areas.

**(2) Research fields.** The research fields are mainly derived from the Level 1 and 2 classes of the 5<sup>th</sup> Chinese Library Classification (CLC). However, the Level 2 classes might be further subdivided based on the coupling strength between the citations and semantic similarity of articles published in the corresponding journal set. In the most recent edition, there are 61 research fields. To avoid the possible bias of subjectively allocating journals to fields, classifications are based on cross-citation relationships, and any journal can be classified into more than one field.

**(3) Evaluation indicators.** To ensure fairness to all candidate journals, journal self-citations are excluded. The qualitative indicators used to measure different aspects of a journal's quality are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3. Quantitative indicators of CSCD journal list**

Indicators	Definition
JIF (excluding self-citations)	Calculated by dividing the number of citations to the journal from other journals in the 6th year by the number of articles published in that journal in the previous 5 years.
Hot index	Taking 10 years as the statistical window, the hot index is defined as the ratio of the number of highly cited papers published by the journal to the total number of highly cited papers in the given discipline the journal belongs to.
Eigenfactor score	Calculated based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past 5 years have been cited in the JCR year (Exclude self-citation)
Article Influence score	Calculated by multiplying the Eigenfactor Score by 0.01 and dividing by the number of articles in the given journal in the past 5 years, normalized as a fraction of all articles in all publications. It is used to track the influence of a journal at the single article level.
Diffusion index	The ratio of the number of citing journals to the total number of journals in the CSCD.
Excellent index	The ratio of the average received citations of a journal to the average received citations of the given discipline the journal belongs to.
Utilization index	The ratio of the number of non-cited articles to the total number of published articles in the journal
Cross-citation index	It is the coefficient skewness of the distribution of the citation journals received from other journals. The index measures the skewness of the distribution of the journal's citation data. The larger the value, the more frequent the cross-citation behavior.

## 3.2 NSLC: JPT journal list

### 3.2.1 Background

The JPT was built and is maintained by the Centre of Scientometrics, NSLC. The idea

behind the partitioned design of this list began in 2000 with the goal of helping Chinese researchers distinguish between the JIFs of journals across different disciplines. The list was first released in 2004 in Excel format and only included 13 broad research areas. In 2007, these research areas were expanded to include the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) categories, and, since 2012, the entire list has been published online to meet the growing number of retrieval requests.

This list provides reference data for administrators and researchers to evaluate the influence of international academic journals, and is widely recognized by many research institutions as a metric in their cash reward policies (Quan, Chen, & Shu, 2017).

In 2019, the NSLC released a trial variation of the list while continuing to publish the official version. Still following the main principles of the list, the trial version includes 238 additional journals but excludes 64, increasing the total number of titles to 9202 journals. These additional titles expand the coverage to include SSCI and ESCI journals published in China.

### **3.2.2 Journal selection criteria**

Journals on the list are assessed using a rich array of citation metrics, including 3-year average JIFs. The list is divided into four partitions according to the 3-year average JIFs by research areas/fields. Using averages somewhat reduces any instability caused by significant annual fluctuations in JIFs. The partitions follow a pyramidal distribution. The top partition contains the top 5% journals with the highest 3-year average JIFs in their discipline. Partition 2 covers 6% ~ 20%, 21% ~ 50% for the third, with the remaining journals in the fourth. Additionally, all the journals in the first partition and the top 10% of the journals in the second partition with the highest total citations are marked as “Top Journals”.

In the 2019 edition, multidisciplinary journals, such as *Nature* and *Science*, were ranked according to the average impact of each paper in an assigned discipline as determined by the majority of references given in the paper (Research Services Group at Clarivate, 2019). That said, the papers in these journals are counted as multidisciplinary despite the fact that many of them are highly specialized and represent research in specific fields, such as immunology, physics, neuroscience, etc.

Compared to the official version, the trial version has incorporated several essential updates (Centre of Scientometrics of NSLC, 2020). First, the journals are classified based on the average impact of each paper published in the journal, and the papers are assigned to specific topics according to both citation relationship and text similarity (Waltman & van Eck, 2012). Second, this version introduces a citation success index (Franceschini, Galetto, Maisano, & Mastrogiacomo, 2012; Kosmulski, 2011) to replace JIFs as a measure of a journal’s impact. The citation success index of the target journal compared with the reference journal is defined as the probability of the citation count of a randomly

selected paper from the target journal being larger than that of a random paper from a reference journal (Milojević, Radicchi, & Bar-Ilan, 2017). Third, it extends the coverage of disciplines from the natural sciences into the social sciences to support the internationalization process of domestic titles. More specifically, coverage is extended to some local journals that are not listed in the JCR but are listed in the ESCI.

The initial purpose of the list was to evaluate the academic influence of SCIE journals, to provide academic submission references for scientific researchers, and to support macro analysis for research management departments. Although the Centre of Scientometrics, NSLC, has consistently stated that the list should not be used to make judgments at the micro-level, e.g., to evaluate the performance of an individual, many institutions still use the JCR as a tool to evaluate the research of their employees. The list's prominent position and strong influence in China's scientific research evaluation has caused extensive debate, especially in the field of "nuclear physics" in 2018 (Wang, 2018).

### **3.3 CASSES: AMI journal list**

#### **3.3.1 Background**

The AMI journal list is managed by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Evaluation Studies (CASSES), which was established in July 2017 out of the Centre of Social Sciences Evaluation, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). CASSES has conducted a series of journal evaluation systems for Chinese journals based on the characteristics of disciplines and journals to form a comprehensive evaluation report of Chinese journals in the SSH. CASSES' mandate is to optimize the utilization of scientific research journals and literature resources, as well as to provide references for journal evaluation, scientific research performance evaluation, scientific research management, talent selection, etc. (L. Ma, 2016). The purpose of AMI is to focus on formative evaluation "to help and improve" rather than perform a summative evaluation "to judge" a journal's quality. Another goal is to increase recognition of journals in the SSH by collaborating nationally across institutions, rather than competing to support good journals. The basic principle of AMI is to provide well-informed judgments about journals, not simple indicators, that translates to reliable advice on where to publish.

CASSES also provides evaluations on both new journals and English-language journals published in China to promote their development. New journals are defined as less than five years old. At present, no other domestic evaluation scheme has undertaken a similar expansion, which turns out to be one of the innovations of this index.

#### **3.3.2 Journal selection criteria**

The AMI journal list is updated every four years, and its comprehensive evaluation method combines quantitative evaluation with expert qualitative evaluation. According

to the latest report of 2018, 1291 academic journals in the field of SSH founded in 2012 or before are published in mainland China, and 164 new journals and 68 English journals were targets of particular evaluation. The reports divide the journals into categories: the Top Journals (5), Authoritative Journals (56), Core Journals (519), Extended Journals (711) and Indexed Journals (146) (CASSES, 2018).

The selection criteria for inclusion in the list are summarized below (CASSES, 2018; J. Su, 2019):

**(1) Journal scope.** The journals in the AMI list include some 2000 SSH journals listed by the former State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the People's Republic of China in 2014 and 2017 (SAPPRFT, 2014, 2017). Considering that the lists include English-language journals and new journals that were founded in 2013-2017, and the final scope of journal evaluation is 1291 Chinese academic journals, 164 new journals, and 68 English-language journals.

**(2) Research fields.** The journals are divided into three broad subject categories, 23 subject categories, and 33 subject subcategories based on the university degree and academic training directory published by the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Classification and the disciplines codes GB/T 13745-2009 in the Chinese Library Classification (fifth edition).

**(3) Evaluation indicators.** There are three evaluation metrics: attraction, management power, and influence. Attraction gauges the journal's external environment, its reputation among readers and researchers, and its ability to acquire external resources. Management power refers to the ability of the editorial team to promote the journal's development. Influence represents the journal's academic, social, and international influence, which is affected by the other two powers (attraction and management).

In addition to these three indicators, there are a further 10 second-level indicators and 24 third-level indicators, as shown in Table 4. Looking closely at the list, one can see that most of the quantitative indicators can be obtained from different data sources, e.g., the journal's website, academic news sources, citation platforms, etc. Data to inform the remaining qualitative indicators is drawn from a broad survey and follow-up interviews. Note that the weights of the first-level indicators for pure humanities journals (H) versus the social sciences (SS) and multidisciplinary journals (MJ) are different, as indicated in the table by H/SS/MJ.

**Table 4. Quantitative indicators of AMI journal list**

1 <sup>st</sup> level Indicator	2 <sup>nd</sup> level Indicator		3 <sup>rd</sup> level Indicator
	Name	Type	
Attraction 0.45/0.35/0.40	Award status	S	Awards received by journals and editors
			Awards received by publications
	Publication	S	Fund paper ratio <sup>2</sup>
			Open access
			Download frequency
	Peer review	S	Expert committee member
			Suggested experts
			Scientific researchers and administrators
	Management 0.20/0.20/0.20	Academic misconduct <sup>3</sup>	N
Editorial team and author group		O	Editorial team
			Author group
Institutional regulation		S	System construction
			Editor specification
Informalization construction		S	Website construction
	The online manuscript processing system WeChat public account		
Influence 0.35/0.45/0.40	Academic influence	S	Journal immediacy index
			2-Year JIF
			5-Year JIF
			Reprint ratio
			The ratio of cited journals from the given category or external category
	Social influence	O	Circulation
			Online propagation capability
	International influence	O	Overseas distribution
			Cited by foreign journals

Note: The indicator type S means measurements add to the total score; O means measurements will reduce the total score; N means measurements do not affect the score.

### 3.4 ISTIC: CJCR journal list

#### 3.4.1 Background

As late as 1987, few Chinese knew how many papers were published by Chinese scientists in the world, and no one knew how many papers were published domestically. As a result, the Institute of Science and Technical Information of China (ISTIC) was commissioned to conduct a paper ‘census’. Thus, initiated by ISTIC and sponsored by the Ministry of

<sup>2</sup> It refers to the proportion of papers that are funded by national funds in a journal.

<sup>3</sup> This indicator is a point deduction indicator. If there is no academic misconduct, the score is "0"; rather, if there is such behaviour, points will be deducted.

Science and Technology (then the State Science and Technology Commission), the China Scientific and Technical Papers and Citations Database (CSTPCD) was born as a database dedicated to the partial evaluation of the research performance of China's scientists and engineers (Y. Wu et al., 2004).

ISTIC took advantage of the CSTPCD data to conduct statistical analyses on various categories of China's scientific output each year. The results were then published in the form of an annual report and an accompanying press conference to inform society of China's academic progress. The report includes the Chinese S&T Papers Statistics and Analysis: Annual Research Report and the Chinese S&T Journal Citation Reports (Core Edition), which provides a wealth of information and decision support for government administration departments, colleges and universities, research institutions and researchers (ISTIC, 2020a).

### **3.4.2 Journal selection criteria**

The list of journals selected by CSTPCD is called the "Statistical Source Journal of Chinese Science and Technology". These journals are selected from a rigorous peer review and quantitative evaluation, and so are regarded as important scientific and technical journals in various disciplines in China. Currently, the list includes a total of 2049 journals (1933 Chinese-language journals and 116 English-language journals) in the fields of natural sciences, engineering and technology, and 395 journals in the social sciences (ISTIC, 2020b). More details on the selection criteria are provided below (ISTIC, 2020a):

**(1) Journal scope.** The catalog of China's core S&T journals is adjusted once a year. The candidate journals to be evaluated include the core S&T journals selected in the previous year, along with applications to be considered for the current year that have held a CN number for more than two years. Further, the journal's impact indicators: must be ranked at the forefront of their discipline; should operate in line with national regulations and academic publishing norms; and must meet publishing integrity and ethical requirements. If a journal fails to meet these criteria or its peer assessment, its application is rejected or, if a journal is already listed in the catalog, it is withdrawn and can be reevaluated one year later.

**(2) Research fields.** The journals are distributed across 112 subject classifications in the natural sciences and 40 in the social sciences.

**(3) Evaluation indicators.** The evaluation system is based on multiple indexes, mostly bibliometric, and a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. Specific indexes include citation frequency, JIF, important database collection, and overall evaluation score (Z. Ma, 2019).

### 3.5 Peking University Library: GCJC journal list

#### 3.5.1 Background

The GCJC is a research project conducted by researchers at the Peking University Library in conjunction with a dozen other university libraries and experts from other institutions. The guide is regularly updated to reflect the changing dynamics of journal development and has been published every four years since 1992 and every three years since 2011. It is only published in a printed book and, up to now, eight editions have been published by Peking University Press.

Whether and how the guide is used is up to the institutions that make use of it. It is worth noting that the guide is not an evaluation criterion for academic research and has no legal or administrative effectiveness, but some institutions do use it this way, which can create conflict. The selection principles emphasize that core journals are a relative concept to specific disciplines and periods. For the most part, the guide is used by library intelligence departments as an informational reference to purchase and reserve books, and to help tutors develop reading lists (The Committee for A Guide to the Core Journals of China, 2018).

#### 3.5.2 Journal selection criteria

The 2017 edition of GCJC contains 1983 core journals assigned to 7 categories and 78 disciplines. The selection criteria are provided below (Chen, Zhu, Zhang, & Cai, 2018):

**(1) Journal scope.** Any Chinese journal published in mainland China can be a candidate.

**(2) Research fields.** Fields are based on the CLC categories of Philosophy, Sociology, Politics, and Law (Part 1); Economy (Part 2); Culture, Education and History (Part 3); Natural Science (Part 4); Medicine and Health (Part 5); Agricultural Science (Part 6); Industrial Technology (Part 7).

**(3) Evaluation indicators.** Comprehensive quantitative and qualitative analysis of 16 evaluation indicators, combined with the opinions of experts and scholars, are the basis of selection, as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5. Quantitative indicators of GCJC journal list**

ID	Indicators	ID	Indicators	ID	Indicators	ID	Indicators
1	Reprint count (full-text, abstract)	5	2-year JIF	9	Eigenfactor index	13	Awards or indexed by important retrieval systems
2	Reprint ratio (full-text, abstract)	6	2-year JIF (Exclude self- citation)	10	Article influence scores	14	Fund paper ratio (national and provincial level)
3	Times Cited	7	5-year JIF	11	Paper cited index	15	Web downloads amount
4	Times Cited (Exclude self- citation)	8	5-year JIF (Exclude self- citation)	12	Inner-citation index	16	Web downloads ratio

### 3.6 ICSSRA: CSSCI journal list

#### 3.6.1 Background

The Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI) was developed by Nanjing University in 1997 and launched in 2000. CSSCI collects all source and citation information from all papers in source journals and source collections (published as one volume). The index records in CSSCI contain most of the bibliographic information in the papers. The content is normative, and the reference data are searchable (Qiu & Lou, 2014).

The focus is on the social sciences in China and is gathered for the purposes of providing an efficient repository of information about Chinese knowledge innovation and cutting-edge research in the SSH, coupled with a comprehensive evaluation of China's academic influence in these areas (X. Su, Deng, & Shen, 2012; X. Su, Han, & Han, 2001). The journal data in CSSCI provides a wealth of raw information and statistics for researchers and institutions to study or to conduct evaluations based on authentic records of research output and citations.

#### 3.6.2 Journal selection criteria

Through quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods, the 2019-2020 edition of CSSCI contains a total of 568 core source journals and 214 extended source journals assigned among 25 disciplines (ICSSRA, 2019). Extended source journals are evaluated and those that qualify are transferred to the core source journal list. The selection criteria are summarized below (CSSCI editorial department, 2018; ICSSRA, 2019).

**(1) Journal scope.** In the latest edition of CSSCI (2019-2020), all selected journals/collections must meet the following basic requirements (CSSCI editorial department, 2018): a) the journals must be Chinese and publish mainly original academic articles and reviews in the social sciences. b) Journals published in mainland China must have a CN number. Journals published in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan must have an ISSN number, and academic collections must have an ISBN. c) Journals must be published regularly according to an established publishing cycle and must conform to the standards of journal editing and publication with complete and standardized bibliographic information.

**(2) Research fields.** Each article in the CSSCI database is categorized according to the Classification and Code of Discipline (GBT 13745-2009) with reference to the Catalogue of Degree Awarding and Personnel Training (2011) (degree [2011] No. 11) and the Subject Classification Catalogue of National Social Science Foundation in China. At present, there are 23 journal categories based on subject classification, and two general journal categories: multidisciplinary university journals and multidisciplinary social



science journals.

**(3) Evaluation indicators.** The source journals of CSSCI are determined according to their 2-year JIF (excluding self-citations), total times cited, other quantitative indicators, and the opinions of experts from various disciplines.

### **3.7 CNKI: WAJCI journal list**

#### **3.7.1 Background**

The China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) is the largest comprehensive database in China. It is a key national information project led by Tsinghua University, first launched in 1996 in conjunction with the Tsinghua Tongfang Company. In 1999, CNKI began to develop online databases. In October 2009, it unveiled the construction of an international digital library together with world-famous foreign partners. At present, CNKI contains literature published since 1915 in over 7000 academic journals published in China, including nearly 2700 core and other significant journals. The database is divided into 10 series, 168 subjects, and 3600 sub-subjects (CNKI, 2020). When a Chinese scholar wants to read a paper, they typically go to CNKI as the first port of call.

Since 2009, CNKI has invested and managed the “International and Domestic Influence of Chinese Academic Journals Statistics and Analysis Database”. This database publishes international and domestic evaluation indicators for nearly 6000 academic journals officially published in China across four reports: the “Annual Report for Chinese Academic Journal Impact Factors”, the “Annual Report for International Citation of Chinese Academic Journals”, the “Journal Influence Statistical and Analysis Database”, and the “Statistical Report for Journal Network Dissemination” (CNKI, 2018b).

Since 2018, CNKI has also released the “Annual Report for World Academic Journal Impact Index (WAJCI)”. This report aims to explore a scientific and comprehensive method for evaluating the academic influence of journals and provides objective statistics and comprehensive ranking for the academic impact of the world’s journals. This idea is not only conducive to building an open, diversified and fairer evaluation system for journals; it is also helpful for improving the representation of Chinese journals in Western-dominated international indexes (CNKI, 2018a).

#### **3.7.2 Journal selection criteria**

The WAJCI journal list is updated annually; the most recent report was released in October 2019. The statistics shown in this report were derived from 22,325 source journals from 113 countries and regions (21,165 from the WOS database, including 9211 from SCIE, 3409 from SSCI, 7814 from ESCI, and 1827 from A&HCI, plus 1160 Chinese journals). The WOS database does not provide JCR evaluation reports for some journals. In the case of new journals, this is because the citation frequency is typically very low. Excluding these journals without a JCR report leaves 13,088 journals to be evaluated,

comprising 1429 journals from mainland China and 11,659 from other countries and regions. Of these, 486 journals are in the field of SSH, 957 journals are in the field of science, technology, engineering and medicine (STEM), and 14 journals are interdisciplinary (CNKI, 2019).

The selection criteria follow.

**(1) Journal scope.** The target journals are academic journals with wide dissemination and significant influence around the world. Candidate journals must meet four basic requirements: 1) journals should be published continuously and publicly; 2) journals must predominantly publish original academic achievements, which should be peer-reviewed; 3) journals should comply with the requirements of international publishing and professional ethics; 4) papers published in journals must conform to international editorial standards, which include editorial and publishing teams of high standing in their disciplines and a high level of originality, scientific rigor, and excellent readability.

**(2) Research fields.** CNKI mainly follows a hybrid of the JCR classification system, the International Classification for Standards (ICS), and the Chinese Library Classification (CLC). Chinese journals that cannot be found in JCR are categorized into disciplines in one of the other lists. Moreover, the disciplines of JCR journals with serious duplication are appropriately merged. The final list spans 175 STEM disciplines and 62 SSH disciplines. Ultimately, all 13,088 journals are assigned into relatively accurate disciplines to ensure the journals are ranked and compared within a unified discipline system.

**(3) Evaluation indicators.** To comprehensively assess the international influence of journals, CNKI developed a complex indicator, called the CI index (clout index), that combines JIF with citation counts (J. Wu et al., 2015). It is generally believed that the most influential journal in a field should be the journal with the highest JIF and total citations (TC). The meaning of CI value represents the degree of closeness between the journal influence and the optimal state of journal influence in the field. The smaller the gap, the closer the distance, which indicates that the influence of journals is closer to the optimal state. Furthermore, in order to compare journals on an international scale, CNKI publishes the indicators in WAJCI. The higher the value of the WAJCI, the higher the journal's influence. WAJCI reflects the relative position of academic influence of journals within a discipline, so it can be used for inter-disciplinary and even cross-year comparison, which has practical value.

### 3.8 Other lists

In addition to the above seven main journal lists in China, another influential list, called the Research Center for Chinese Science Evaluation (RCCSE) Core Journals, was developed by the Research Center for Chinese Science Evaluation of Wuhan University

in the early 2000s to provide multidisciplinary and comprehensive Chinese journal rankings (Yang Zhang & Lun, 2019). The evaluated journals mainly include pure academic journals and semi-academic journals from the natural sciences or humanities and social sciences (Qiu, Li, & Shu, 2009). It adopts a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods to evaluate the target journals and mainly concerns the quality, level and academic influence of the journal (Qiu, 2011). In the process of journal evaluation, the general principles are classified evaluation and hierarchical management (Qiu, 2011). In addition, there are some other lists published by government agencies, professional associations, and universities that warrant mention, and they are briefly described below.

### **3.8.1 CDGDC: A-class journal list**

In 2016, the 4<sup>th</sup> China University Subject Rankings (CUSR) was launched to evaluate the subjects of universities and colleges in mainland China in line with the “Subject Catalogue of Degree Awarding and Personnel Training” approved by the Ministry of Education. Organized by the China Academic Degrees and Graduate Education Development Centre (CDGDC), the aim was to acquaint participating universities and institutions with the merits and demerits of their subject constructions and curriculums, and to provide relevant information on national graduate education (CDGDC, 2016). The instructions of the 4<sup>th</sup> CUSR specifically point out that the number of papers published in A-class journals (both Chinese and international) is a critical indicator of the quality of a subject offering (Ministry of Education, 2016a).

As described by the Ministry of Education (Ministry of Education, 2016a, 2016b), the process for selecting which journals were “A-class” was as follows. First, the publishers and bibliometric data providers (e.g., Thomson Reuters, Elsevier, CNKI, CSSCI, CSCD, etc.) were invited to provide a preliminary list of journals based on bibliometric indicators, such as JIF and reputation indices. Then, doctoral tutors were invited to participate in online voting for the candidates. Last, the voting results were submitted to the Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council for review, who finalized the journal list. The A-class journal list exercise was an attempt to combine bibliometric indicators and expert opinions. However, the list was abandoned only two weeks after release as a fiery debate erupted among many scientific communities.

### **3.8.2 Chinese Computing Federation: CCF-recommended journal list**

The China Computer Federation (CCF) is a national academic association in China, established in 1956. Their publication ranking list, released in 2012, divides well-known international computer science conferences and journals into 10 subfields. A rank of A indicates the top conferences and journals, B is for journals and conferences with significant impact, and important conferences and journals are placed in the C bracket.

In April 2019, the CCF released the 5<sup>th</sup> edition List of International Academic Conferences and Periodicals Recommended by the CCF. In the course of the review, the

CCF Committee on Academic Affairs brought experts together to thoroughly discuss and analyze these suggestions. The candidates were reviewed and shortlisted by an initial assessment panel, then examined by a final evaluation panel before announcing the final results. Factors such as the venue's influence and an approximate balance between different fields were considered when compiling the list (China Computer Federation, 2019). Today, this list is widely recognized in computer science fields and has accelerated the process of publishing more papers in top conferences, as well as improving the quality of those publications (X. Li, Rong, Shi, Tang, & Xiong, 2018).

### **3.8.3 School or departmental journal lists**

With the rapidly increasing and burdensome number of scholarly outlets for academic assessment, administrators and research managers are constantly looking to improve the speed and efficiency of their assessment processes. Many construct their own school or departmental list as a guide for evaluating faculty research (Beets, Kelton, & Lewis, 2015). Business schools particularly prefer internal journal lists to inform their promotion and tenure decisions (Bales, Hubbard, vanDuinkerken, Sare, & Olivarez, 2019). In fact, almost all of the 137 Chinese universities that receive government funding have created their own internal journal lists as indicators of faculty performance (J. Li, Lu, Li, & Wu, 2019).

## **4. Comparative analysis of journal evaluation systems in China**

What is clear from the descriptions of each of the major journal lists is that each was established to fill specific objectives, and each has its own selection criteria, yet there may be as many similarities between the seven systems as there are differences. Therefore, for a broader picture of the evaluation system landscape, we undertook a comprehensive comparative analysis. Our findings are presented in this section.

### **4.1 Profiles of journal list and indexed journals**

CJCR was first established by ISTIC in 1987. GCJC, CSCD, CSSCI and JPT followed shortly after. AMI and WAJCI joined the club more recently. As indicated in Table 6, studies on journal selection have included a wide variety of participants, such as research institutes, universities, and private enterprises. Another observation is that the regularity with which journal lists are updated is not the same. Currently, JPT, CJCR and WAJCI are updated once a year; CSCD and CSSCI are updated every two years; The GCJC is updated every three years, and AMI every four.

Clearly, the number of journals, scope, languages, and research areas of each journal list are different. JPT and WAJCI count the most journals, both of which have a domestic and international scope. All other lists only cover domestic journals, obviously making them smaller than the previous two. Although most of the journal lists include English-

language journals, these are few in China. In terms of disciplines, JPT and CSCD focus more on the natural sciences; AMI and CSSCI on the SSH field; and CJCR, GCJC and WAJCI span all disciplines.

There are also different requirements for ISSN and CN numbers. AMI, CJCR, and GCJC only accept journals with CN numbers, and the JPT only accepts journals with ISSN. CSSCI and WAJCI have the least stringent requirements, requiring that the journal has one or the other. By contrast, CSCD requires its journals to have both.

## **4.2 The evaluation characteristics of journal list**

How journals are assessed is the most critical aspect of any evaluation system. Further, these systems were designed with many different objectives in mind. Although often used in scientific evaluation, the purpose of most is to provide readers, librarians, and information agencies with reference material to help them purchase and manage journal stocks. This is certainly the case with JPT, CJCR, GCJC, CSSCI. CSCD, CJCR, and CSSCI extend this mission further by seeking to provide references for research management and academic evaluation. However, the objectives of AMI and WAJCI are different. AMI's goal is to increase the quality and recognition of journals in the SSH, while CNKI built WAJCI to provide "apples with apples" statistics on the world's journals.

The methods of calculation and indicators each system uses are different. Most rely on a combination of quantitative and qualitative tools, while JPT and WAJCI are largely quantitative systems. Both are heavily dependent on JIFs, but JPT relies on a 3-year average while WAJCI combines JIFs with total citations to create its indicator. The other lists mainly evaluate the attraction and management ability of journals through bibliometric indicators, such as JIFs and citations, supplemented by peer review. AMI, however, adds extra indicators over and above the standard set.

Moreover, the weight of each indicator changes depending on the purposes of lists. For example, AMI's mission is to improve the quality and influence of both China's SSH journals and the evaluation systems that rank them. Therefore, AMI houses a comprehensive set of indicators that cover processes, talent, management, the editorial team, etc., each of which is measured against the three "powers", i.e., attraction, management and influence. By contrast, the fundamental purpose of GCJC is to help librarians optimize their journal collections and provide readers with guidance on the titles in their discipline. Hence, GCJC rests more on bibliometric indicators and quantitative analyses of the growth trends and scatter law patterns of journals in a field.

Data sources of indicators are another characteristic for comparison. JPT is mainly an international database. WAJCI and GCJC combine international databases with local Chinese database to expand the type and volume of data provided. Although the indicators data of AMI draws from a wide range of sources, such as the self-built and self-collected data of CASSES (e.g., CHSSCD), the third-party data, and the self-evaluated data of the

journal editorial departments, and the data included are mostly determined by the producers of the original indexes. The same is true for CSCD, CSSCI and GCJC.

The last criterion for comparison is the grading system. All divide their listed journals into disciplines, and most calculate their rankings relative to that discipline. JPT and WAJCI each have four tiers, but the JPT system is a pyramid, whereas the WAJCI scheme is equally divided, the same as JCR. AMI's system is more complicated because the journals are divided into three categories (A-journals, new journals and English-language journals), then further subdivided into five levels according to quality. CSCD and CSSCI are divided into two levels – core and extended journals. And CJCR and GCJC do not have grades. To some extent, these divisions are hierarchical and systematic, which is convenient for users. However, how many journals appear in more than one index and how similar their rankings are across indexes needs further analysis and discussion.

**Table 6. Profiles of the leading academic journal lists in China**

Journal List	Provider	Indexed Journals					Release Year	Update Frequency
		Number of Journals	Scopes	Language	Research Areas	Identification Numbers		
CSCD	NSLC	1229 (2019)	Domestic	Chinese, English	LB; PS; TE; SS (partly)	ISSN and CN	1995	Biennially
JPT	NSLC	14493 (2019)	Domestic & international	English	LB; PS; SS; TE	ISSN	2004	Yearly
AMI	CASSES	1523 (2018)	Domestic	Chinese, English	AH; SS	CN	2014	Quadrennial
CJCR	ISTIC	2444 (2019)	Domestic	Chinese, English	AH; LB; PS; SS; TE	CN	1997	Yearly
GCJC	Peking University Library	1983 (2017)	Domestic	Chinese	AH; LB; PS; SS; TE	CN	1992	Triennial (2008-); Quadrennial (Before 2008)
CSSCI	ICSSRA, Nanjing University	782 (2019)	Domestic	Chinese	AH; SS	ISSN or CN	1998	Biennially (2003-) Yearly (Before 2003)
WAJCI	CNKI	13,088 (2018)	Domestic & international	Chinese, English	AH; LB; PS; SS; TE	ISSN or CN	2018	Yearly

Note. The research areas are classified into five broad categories: Arts & Humanities (AH); Life Sciences & Biomedicine (LB); Physical Sciences (PS); Social Sciences (SS); Technology Engineering (TE).

**Table 7. Evaluation purposes, methods, and results of the leading academic journal lists in China**

Journal List	Evaluation Purposes	Evaluation Methods	Evaluation Results	
			Disciplines	Grades
CSCD	Provide a basis for selecting source journals for CSCD and journal evaluation	Qualitative & quantitative	61 discipline categories	Core source journals; Extended source journals
JPT	Help Chinese researchers to distinguish the JIF of journals across different disciplines	Quantitative	18 major disciplines and 176 minor disciplines	T1 (top 5%); T2 (6% ~ 20%); T3 (21% ~ 50%); T4 (51% ~ 100%)
AMI	Help and improve journal quality, and increase the recognition of journals in the SSH	Qualitative & quantitative	3 broad subject categories, 23 subject categories, and 33 subject subcategories	Top journals; Authoritative journals; Core journals; Extended journals; Indexed journals
CJCR	Be used for quantitative analysis and scientific evaluation of the characteristics and discipline status of journals, and providing a basis for scientific research management	Qualitative & quantitative	112 subject classifications in the natural sciences and 40 in the social sciences	Natural sciences volume; Social sciences volume
GCJC	Help library intelligence departments to purchase and reserve books as an informational reference, and help tutors develop reading lists	Qualitative & quantitative	7 categories and 78 discipline categories	Core journals

CSSCI	Provide a reference for evaluation, performance appraisal, management and research	Qualitative & quantitative	25 disciplines	Core source journals; Extended source journals
WAJCI	To explore scientific and comprehensive evaluation methods for measuring the influence of journals, and to provide objective statistics and comprehensive rankings of that influence	Quantitative	237 subjects, among which 175 are science and technology and 62 are social sciences	Q1 (top 25%); Q2(25%~50%); Q3(50%~75%); Q4(55%~100%)

**Table 8. Evaluation criteria, indicators, data sources of the leading academic journal lists in China**

Journal List Systems	Selection Criteria	Evaluation Indicators	Indicators Data Sources
CSCD	Editorial standardization, focus on basic research, academic and theoretical frontier journals, etc.	JIF (excluding self-citations), Hot index, Eigenfactor score, Article Influence score, Diffusion index, Excellent index, Utilization index, Cross-citation index	CSCD
JPT	the same as JCR	three-year average impact factor	WoS
AMI	Journal influence, academic quality, editing specifications, ethical norms, etc.	Attraction power; Management and Influence (Award status, Publication, Peer Review, Academic misconduct, Editor team and author group, Institutional regulation, Informalization construction, Academic influence, Social influence, International influence)	the self-built and self-collected data of CASSES (e.g., CHSSCD), the third-party data, and the self-evaluated data of the journal editorial department
CJCR	Editorial norms, authoritative editorial board, timeliness, the collection of important retrieval systems at home and abroad, the social and academic influence of journals, the balance of regions and disciplines, etc.	citation frequency, JIF, important database collection, overall evaluation score	CSTPCD
GCJC	Based on the quantitative selection of the core list, the use of the middle-map method to divide the size of the subject; journals are representative and practical	Reprint count (full-text, abstract), 2-year JIF, Eigenfactor index, Awards or indexed by important retrieval systems, Reprint ratio (full-text, abstract), 2-year JIF (excl. self-citations), Article influence scores, Fund paper ratio (national and provincial level), Times Cited, 5-year JIF, Paper cited index, Web downloads amount, Times Cited (excl. self-citations), 5-year JIF (excl. self-citations), Inner-citation index, Web downloads ratio	CSCD, CSTPCD, CSSCI, Wanfang Data Knowledge Service Platform (Wanfang), China Science and Technology Journal Database (VIP), Scopus, Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), etc.
CSSCI	Journal quality, regional and discipline balance, editorial norms, timeliness, original, innovative academic literature, etc.	2-year JIF (exclude self-citation), Total times cited, etc.	the self-built and self-collected data (e.g., CSSCI)
WAJCI	Continuous publication, journal attributes, ethical norms, editorial norms, publication strength, content quality, etc.	Clout Index (CI); WAJCI index (both are based on the impact factor (IF) and total times cited (TC))	WoS, JCR report, CNKI

Note: Partly refer to Z. Ma (2019).



## **5. Conclusions and discussion**

There is no doubt that China's journal evaluation and selection systems have achieved remarkable growth and impact, resulting in some influential journal lists. And, in the 50 years since journal evaluation was first introduced to China, the functions of these lists have grown, diversified, and generated their fair share of controversy. Some lists simply seek to provide decision-making support for information consultants, journal managers, research managers and funders, editors, and others. Others are designed to help optimize library collections, provide reading-list guidance or support referencing and citation services. Further and more controversially, journal evaluations are increasingly becoming proxies for evaluating the academic achievements of individual researchers. As an extension of the original purposes, the evaluation of core journals has an important influence on a journal's editorial procedures and strategies. To maintain the continuous development of their academic journals, publishers and publishing houses must conduct journal evaluations as well as supervision (Ren & Rousseau, 2004).

### **(1) Greater cooperation among the different journal list providers**

Seven different journal lists are a lot, even for a country as large and diverse as China. However, what is more notable is the number of different institutions that contribute to informing these lists, and the fact that individual universities still feel the need to create their own internal lists to complement the published systems. Everyone in this landscape is gathering their data, and most are constructing their own datasets, classifying and ranking the journals and papers, calculating their own rankings and metrics, etc. The result is simply an overlap of effort in many cases. We know that if institutions want to build an influential and authoritative journal evaluation or selection system, it not only needs to be based on sound indicators but also a comprehensive range of triangulated data sources. An obvious solution is for the producers of these evaluation instruments to collaborate on research and development. They could build a national platform for coordination, influence and collaboration on developing shared information resources and tools and agreed definitions and protocols (Lin Zhang and Sivertsen, 2020). Cooperation would be conducive to establishing a unified and authoritative journal evaluation and selection system and, more importantly, it could significantly increase the objectivity and fairness of the results.

### **(2) More compatibility between subject classifications**

Our analysis shows that each scheme adopts a different subject classification system. However, many articles are interdisciplinary and, because papers are assessed relative to their discipline, a publication can be evaluated with very different results in each category.

Therefore, when evaluating and selecting journals, institutions should pay attention to the subject classification of journals to ensure the relative accuracy of the grades.

### **(3) Exercise caution when using journal evaluations for scientific research assessment and management**

Although the practice of China's journal evaluation and selection systems is scientific and somewhat accurate, it is worth noting that journal rankings (such as JIFs) are not suitable for assessing the quality of individual research. The phenomenon of emphasizing JIFs and rankings in research evaluation is prevalent and persistent in China, but at least awareness of its adverse effects is growing (Ministry of Education, 2020). Journal evaluation systems can make a strong contribution to research evaluation at the macro level, but applying those rankings as measures of impact and quality at the micro level – to individuals, institutions, subjects and the like - should be done with extreme caution. We should focus on the macro information about whether a given journal has been indexed in such systems, such as CSCD and CSSCI. A good example of wise macro-level use of these evaluation systems can be found in the National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars. At one time, the bibliometric data indexed in the CSCD was considered in the Fund's document preparation and subsequent peer-review.

Moreover, and in line with the new research evaluation policy in China as of 2020, the use of information such as journal quartiles and JIFs for micro-level evaluations should be reduced. Individual institutions need to establish their own guidelines on how to use journal ranking lists in their decisions (Black et al., 2017) but, when journal rankings are used, they should be combined with other indicators. Research managers are also beginning to notice that there is no direct link between the influence of a journal and a single paper published in it. The use of JIFs for measuring the performance of individual researchers and their publications is highly contested and has been demonstrated to be based on wrong assumptions (L. Zhang et al., 2017).

Accordingly, there have been some recent efforts to improve research evaluation at the article level as opposed to the level of journal, such as the F5000 project from ISTIC (<http://f5000.istic.ac.cn/>). In this project, 5000 outstanding articles from the top journals are selected each year to showcase the quality of Chinese STM journals (Z. Ma, 2019). The excellent articles project by the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) ([http://www.cast.org.cn/art/2020/4/30/art\\_458\\_120103.html](http://www.cast.org.cn/art/2020/4/30/art_458_120103.html)) is another similar initiative. Reform will not be achieved overnight; that is long-term and arduous work. However, the many steps that need to be taken to get there begin with collaborative efforts such as these.

#### **(4) Collaborate with the international bibliographic databases**

At present, there is no interconnection between the international evaluation systems and China's, especially in the SSH. Journal list producers should try to cooperate with the international bibliographic databases in order to promote the internationalization of China's journal evaluation systems. For example, linkages between CSCD and SCI over citation data have been established, and other joint systems such as CSSCI and SSCI might be promoted in the future. However, we should also realize that SSCI and A&HCI only partly represent the world's scholarly publishing in the SSH (Aksnes & Sivertsen, 2019). Therefore, China's journal evaluation institutions should try to cooperate with international evaluation systems on the basis of improving their own systems as much as possible.

#### **(5) Accelerate the establishment of an authoritative evaluation system**

At present, there are seven main predominant journal lists in China, each established with its own evaluation objectives. This is a dispersed system, but not an integrated system. Although diversity allowed for the exploration of evaluation methods and data sources, there is no unified, authoritative standard. With the new research evaluation policy as of 2020, China is moving away from indicators based on the WoS as standard. This should empower China's research institutions and funding organizations to define new standards, but this is a process that needs to be coordinated (L. Zhang & Sivertsen, 2020). We contend that one comprehensive journal list, both domestic and international, should be created that reflects the full continuum of research fields, including interdisciplinary and marginalized fields. The list needs to be dynamic to reflect the changing journal market, and the evaluations need to be organized, balanced, and representative of a range of inter-institutional expert advice. A national evaluation system would not only conserve resources but also increase the credibility and authority of the core journal list. As an example, South Korea has only one system managed by the National Research Foundation of Korea. The same is true of several European, African and Latin-American countries. So, while a national system is not a new idea, it is perhaps a proposal that deserved to be re-considered for the scientific community in China.

#### **Acknowledgments**

We would like to thank Prof. Xiaomin LIU (National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences), Prof. Liying YANG (National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences), Prof. Jinyan SU (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Evaluation Studies (CASSES)), and Prof. Jianhua LIU (Wanfang Data Co., LTD.) for providing valuable data and materials. We also thank Ronald Rousseau (KU Leuven & University of Antwerp)

and Tim Engels (University of Antwerp) for providing insightful comments.

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Ying Huang: Funding acquisition, Formal Analysis, Methodology, Resources, Supervision, Writing - original draft, Writing - review & editing;

Ruinan Li: Formal Analysis, Investigation, Writing – original draft, Writing - review & editing.

Lin Zhang: Funding acquisition, Investigation, Resources, Supervision, Writing - review & editing.

Gunnar Sivertsen: Funding acquisition, Methodology, Writing - review & editing.

### **Competing interests**

The authors have no competing interests.

### **Funding information**

This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 72004169; 71974150; 71904096; 71573085), the Research Council of Norway (Grant No. 256223), and the MOE (Ministry of Education in China) project of humanities and social sciences (18YJC630066), and the National Laboratory Center for Library and Information Science in Wuhan University.

### **Data availability**

The raw bibliometric data were collected from Clarivate Analytics. A license is required to access the Web of Science database. Therefore, the data used in this paper cannot be posted in a repository.

## Appendix

**Table1 Abbreviations and full names used in the article**

Abbreviations	Full Names
A&HCI	Arts & Humanities Citation Index
AH	Arts & Humanities
AMI	Attraction, Management, Impact
CAE	Chinese Academy of Engineering
CAS	Chinese Academy of Sciences
CASS	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
CASSES	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Evaluation Studies
CAST	China Association for Science and Technology
CCF	China Computer Federation
CDGDC	China Academic Degrees and Graduate Education Development Centre
CI	Clout Index
CJCR	Chinese S&T Journal Citation Report
CLC	Chinese Library Classification
CN	China Domestic Uniform Serial Publication Numbers
CNKI	China National Knowledge Infrastructure
CSCD	Chinese Science Citation Database
CSCI	Chinese Science Citation Index
CSSCI	Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index
CSTPCD	China Scientific and Technical Papers and Citations Database
CUSR	China University Subject Rankings
ESCI	Emerging Sources Citation Index
GCJC	A Guide to the Core Journals of China
GOSC	General Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China
ICS	International Classification for Standards
ICSSRA	Institute for Chinese Social Science Research and Assessment
ISR	Index to Scientific Reviews
ISSN	International Standard Serial Number
ISTIC	Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China
ISTP	Index to Scientific & Technical Proceeding
JCR	Journal Citation Reports
JIF	Journal Impact Factor
JPT	Journal Partition Table
LB	Life Sciences & Biomedicine
MOE	Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China
NRTA	National Radio and Television Administration of the People's Republic of China
NSFC	National Natural Science Foundation of China
NSLC	National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences
PS	Physical Sciences
S&T	Science and Technology
SAPPRFT	State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the People's Republic of China
SCI	Science Citation Index
SCIE	Science Citation Index Expanded
SS	Social Sciences
SSH	Social Sciences and Humanities
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Medicine
STM	Scientific, Technical and Medical
TC	Total Citations
TE	Technology Engineering
WAJCI	World Academic Journal Clout Index
WoS	Web of Science

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