

Spanish psychology journals: demography, editorial tendencies and impact

EVARISTO JIMÉNEZ CONTRERAS¹, EMILIO DELGADO LÓPEZ-CÓZAR², RAFAEL RUIZ PÉREZ³,
GLORIA RODRÍGUEZ-GARCÍA⁴ & MERCEDES DE LA MONEDA CORROCHANO⁵

Abstract

This report describes the situation concerning Spanish Psychology journals over recent years. Two information sources were used: two national databases DICE and IN-RECS, which hold publishing and bibliometric information on these journals. Using Scientific and scientific policies development in Spain as the backdrop for this study, the following aspects in the development of this set of journals are described:

1. *Number of journals and papers in Psychology and national and international trends in the last ten years*
2. *Languages used in these journals*
3. *Institutional and geographical origin*
4. *Accessing ways: pay, time embargo on open access, OA*
5. *How many use/practice peer reviewing*
6. *Journals reputation*
7. *National and international impact of Spanish Psychology Journals*
8. *Prices*

Key words: psychology; scientific communication; journals; policy making; databases; language; trends; open access; peer reviewing; evaluation; costs and cost analysis; Spain

¹ Correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Evaristo Jiménez Contreras, Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Biblioteconomía y Documentación, Research group "Evaluación de la Ciencia y de la Comunicación Científica – EC³" ("Science and Scientific Communication Assessment"), Spain; e-mail: evaristo@ugr.es

² Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Biblioteconomía y Documentación, Research group "Evaluación de la Ciencia y de la Comunicación Científica – EC³" ("Science and Scientific Communication Assessment"), Spain.

³ Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Biblioteconomía y Documentación, Research group "Evaluación de la Ciencia y de la Comunicación Científica – EC³" ("Science and Scientific Communication Assessment"), Spain.

⁴ Instituto de Estudios Documentales sobre Ciencia y Tecnología-CSIC, Albasanz 26-28, Madrid, Spain

⁵ Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Biblioteconomía y Documentación, Research group "Evaluación de la Ciencia y de la Comunicación Científica – EC³" ("Science and Scientific Communication Assessment"), Spain.

Introduction

The internationalization of Spanish science is a well enough known fact to insist on it and use it as a back-drop for this presentation (Jiménez et al. 2003). The other fact which is just as well known and relevant in the context of this presentation is the rapid process of change in formats, editorial practices, researchers' ways of accessing information and their use of it. Also, the economic change the scientific-publishing world has experienced over recent years and in which we are immersed.

How has the world of Psychology journals reacted to these changes? It is this question, and limiting ourselves to the Spanish context, that we will try to answer on these pages along with Elea Giménez's text (Giménez et al, in press) which has been co-written.

The amount of information about Spanish scientific journals in general and specifically ones on Psychology is extremely abundant (Peiró & Carpintero 1981; Pérez et al. 1989; Civera & Alonso 1995; Alcaín & Ruiz 1998, 2001; Tortosa & Civera 2001; Agudelo et al. 2003; Buela 2003; Alcaín & Román 2005; Buela et al. 2002, 2004, 2007) for reasons which would be too lengthy to explain here but which can be summarized with one reason: For years now, assessment of Spanish scientists has been undertaken to a large extent, not so much through assessments of the articles themselves but by looking at the journals where they are published (Delgado et al. 2007). There have been many consequences of this policy and generally speaking they have been positive ones (Jiménez et al. 2003). They have led to an internationalization of Spanish scientific output and to a continued increase in their impact which at the moment, and for the first time in history, is ranked about the same as the world average (In-cites, 2007). However, it has also led to a serious crisis situation for Spanish scientific journals, many of which have ceased to exist in recent years and, as a consequence of all this, we also now see a growing concern for developing means of quality control of such journals, both referring to publishing aspects and scientific ones. Thanks to this, today we are able to draw up a fairly precise profile of existing journals, their publishing characteristics and their scientific impact.

Materials and Methodology

Sources used for identifying and analyzing Spanish Psychology journals in circulation at present were as follows:

DICE: (Publishing Quality and Dissemination of Spanish Journals in the Humanities and Social Sciences and Law) which is a directory providing information basically about the publishing aspects of Spanish scientific journals in Social Sciences and Humanities, maintained by the CSIC (Higher Council for Scientific Research). This directory, apart from other questions, offers data on publishing quality of journals, including aspects such as: periodicity, regularity, committee members, format and ways of accessing the journal, etc. It also gives information about which different national and international databases the journals are on. It is a very comprehensive directory as far as reference to the number of sampled journals is concerned.

<http://dice.cindoc.csic.es/>

IN-RECS (Impact Index of Spanish Social-Science Journals) is a bibliometric index that offers statistical information from a count of the bibliographical citations, seeking to determine scientific relevance, influence, and impact of Spanish Social-Science journals, of the authors publishing in these journals, and of the institutions with which the authors are affiliated. Also, this provides an individualized way of knowing the bibliographical citations that published articles receive in Spanish scientific journals, and thus it becomes possible to determine the real impact that such articles have in the scientific community to which they are directed. It is produced by the research group EC3 (Science and Scientific Communication Assessment) from the University of Granada. It spans from 1996 up until the present day making annual updates. This database keeps a control of production and calculates the impact of 123 Psychology journals versus almost 140 sampled ones, but it is the most comprehensive and up-to-date as far as scientific output is concerned:

<http://ec3.ugr.es/in-recs/>

Based on the information contained in these sources and databases, the following aspects have been analyzed in this study:

1. Number of journals and papers in Psychology and national and international trends in the last ten years
2. Languages employed in these journals
3. Institutional and geographic origin
4. How many use/practice peer reviewing
5. National and international impact of Spanish Psychology Journals
6. Changes in Citations
7. Journals reputation
8. Prices

The methodology used in this article is merely descriptive: absolute values, rates, etc. using the data taken from the sources mentioned and so it is not worth going into extended discussion about it.

The only indicators which are worth commenting on, with respect to how they were obtained, are those referring to the impact of the publications. The methodology used in this part is the same as that used to work out the JCR's Impact Factors, however, in the case of the Impact Factors calculated on the IN-RECS database, both the citations that Spanish journals on Social Sciences exchange amongst themselves, not only the ones on Psychology, as well as citations they receive from international journals indexed on WOS are used. Every year these citations are downloaded and included on IN-RECS, which is why in terms of impact, this is the sum of the national and international. In any case, citations are kept separate which is why it is possible, and it will be seen in this article, to describe and quantify international impact of Spanish Psychology journals. Other bibliometric indicators which will be presented: journal self-citation, accumulated impact, co-authorship index, are straightforward enough so there is no need to go into them in detail with respect to the calculations needed to obtain them.

Results

1. *Number of journals and papers in Psychology and national and international trends in the last years*

Since the middle of the 20th century until today, Spanish Psychology has experienced spectacular growth, although it has been, in fact, in accordance with the models that Price (Price, 1973) set out on the growth of science in his time. This growth is reflected in the same way in the journal sample.

In figure 1 we can see the first publishing dates of Spanish Psychology journals in existence in 2007.

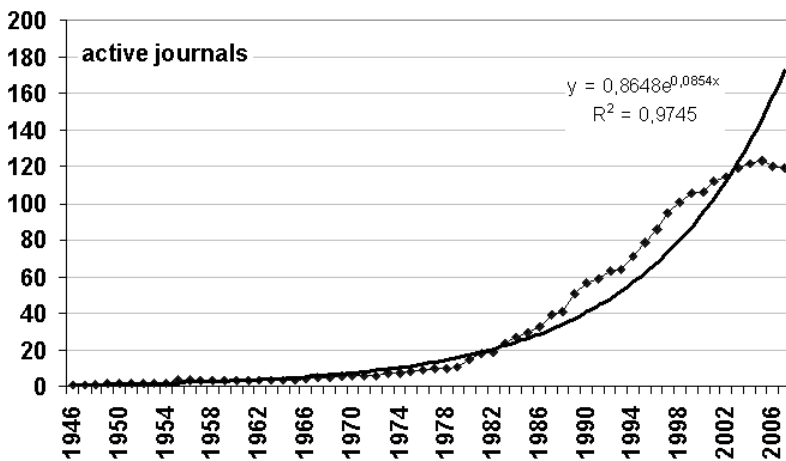


Figure 1:
Demography of Spanish Psychological journal.

Generally speaking, Psychology journals are recent, half of the samples were first published after 1990 and only six are from before 1970. The first journal appeared in the forties. It was in the eighties when the number of publications saw spectacular growth. In the seventies there were only 10 journals, yet by the end of the eighties this figure had reached 50. This growth continued at the same rate and in the same time periods as the academic institutionalization of Psychology (expansion of university education with the proliferation of University Faculties all over Spain, as well as the setting up of associations, professional associations and scientific societies which are the professional backbone for all Spanish psychologists).

Also, if we refer to the output of articles contained in these journals and restricting ourselves to recent years, the results are as shown in figure 2.

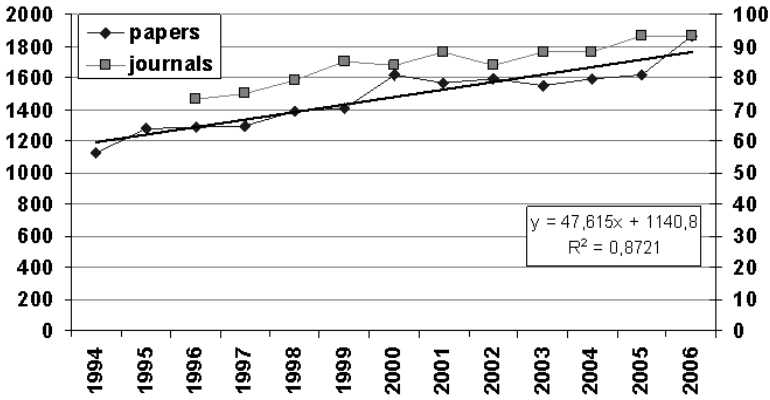


Figure 2:
Journals and papers evolution since 1994 to 2006. Data source: INRECS.

Spanish scientific output has generally been described as growing in the area of output directed at international journals and as stationary as far as national output is concerned (Martin Sempere, 1999). Contrary to this the data we use for Psychology, based on an exhaustive search of journals, show that only in the last three years has the growth trend of the number of journals in existence been broken, a trend dating back since the middle of the last century.

The number of articles published by these journals also shows a gradual and constantly increasing profile which went from 1,124 articles in 1996 to 1,862 in 2006.

This increase also has to be put into the context of the growing presence of Spanish research in international Psychology journals which, if we take data from WOS as a reference has gone from 361 in 1996 to 807 in 2006. This spectacular increase in Spanish presence on WOS shows its real dimension in the publishing tendencies of Spanish journals which has to overcome, let us say, international competition, and even scientific policy of its own country in order to maintain that positive trend in output.

2. Languages employed in these journals

In this section we will only refer to national journals because international publication is almost all in English.

Table 1 shows the different languages accepted for publication in Spanish Psychology journals:

Table 1

	Number	Percentage
Spanish	90	70,87%
English	1	0,78%
Galician	2	1,56%

	Number	Percentage
Catalan	2	1,56%
Spanish-English	20	15,63%
Spanish-English-French	4	3,13%
Spanish-Catalan	1	0,78%
Spanish-English-Catalan	2	1,56%
Spanish-English-Basque	1	0,78%
Spanish-English-Galician-Catalan-Portuguese	1	0,78%
Spanish-Galician-Portuguese	1	0,78%
Spanish-Galician-English	1	0,78%
Spanish-English-Basque	1	0,78%
TOTAL	127	99,77%

If we represent these data graphically (figure 3), it is easy to see the expected dominance of Spanish, followed by English accepted as the second language in a significant percentage of journals and the more marginal presence of the other co-official languages of Spain, which share their presence with the Spanish language except in four cases.

In fact, if we count the presence of Spanish as an accepted language, on its own or together with others, the percentage reaches 96%, while English reinforces its position topping 24%.

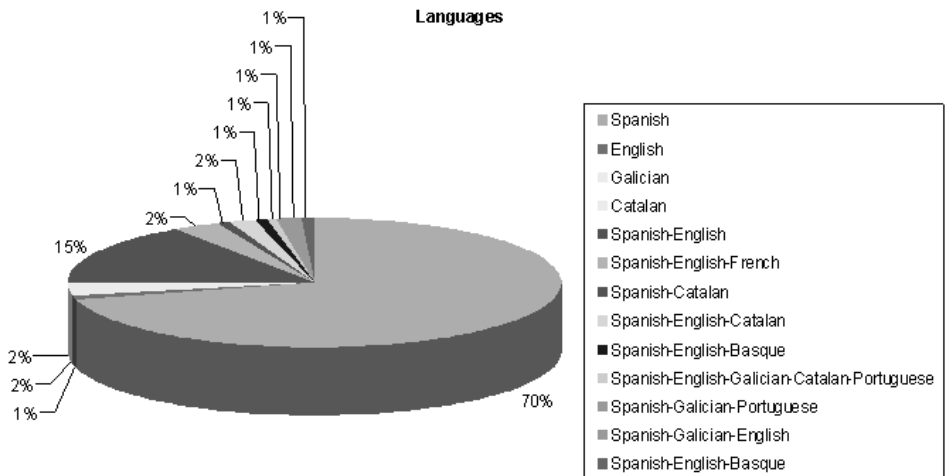


Figure 3:
Languages employed in Spanish journals.

Again, this picture should be compared with the international situation, seen through WOS as always, where the presence of articles in English is overwhelming.

In the following table (table 2) we can see the changes in the presence of Psychology articles on WOS and the percentage of the various languages.

It is easy to see that in this case the dominance of English is clear with 74%, while Spanish is in second place with 26%, thanks mainly to the presence of some Spanish American journals such as: *Psicothema*, *Psicología Conductual* or *la Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología* which account for the majority of articles.

Table 2

Year	English	Spanish	Italian	Portuguese	French	German	
1996	266	84			11		361
1997	194	91					285
1998	184	91				5	280
1999	299	99				1	399
2000	273	237				2	512
2001	453	120			1		574
2002	283	141			1		425
2003	390	112				1	503
2004	331	102					433
2005	514	128			1		643
2006	608	197	1	1			807
2007	631	150			2	1	784
	4426	1552	1	1	16	10	6006

In relation to the presence of Psychology on an international level, it is interesting to highlight that, as a consequence of a series of initiatives promoted by the Spanish scientific administration, the number of Spanish Psychology journals on WOS has gone from one in 2004 (*Psicothema*) to six in 2007 (*Psicothema*, *Psychological*, *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, *Psicología Conductual*, *Spanish Journal of Psychology and Infancia y Aprendizaje*), but this does not seem to have affected presence of the Spanish language as a vehicle for publication, which has gone down from 30% in 2004 to 24% in 2007. It seems evident that the development of English as the means of international communication for psychologists continues its progression without being affected by the gradual inclusion of Spanish journals on WOS.

3. *Institutional and Geographic Origin*

Data relating to institutional and geographic origin of journals is shown in the following tables (3 and 4).

Table 3:

Distribution of Spanish Psychology journals by their publisher.

Publisher	Number
University	36
Scientific Societies	7
Professional Associations for psychologists	12
Associations and foundations	25
Institutes and centers	12
Publishing Companies	13
Others	15

Table 4:

Distribution of Spanish Psychology journals by place of publication.

Place of publication	Number
Madrid	40
Valencia	11
Barcelona	10
Seville	5
Palma de Mallorca	4
Almeria	4
Oviedo	3
Bilbao	3
Corunna	3
Granada	3
Murcia	2
Salamanca	2
Santiago de Compostela	2
Alicante	2
Castellan	2
Guipuzcoa	1
Las Palmas	1
Malaga	1
Badajoz	1
Pamplona	1
Tarragona	1
Tenerife	1
Valladolid	1
Mérida	1

Place of publication	Number
Albacete	1
Badajoz	1
Alava	1
Caceres	1
Murcia	1
Ourense	1
Tenerife	1
Vigo	1
	113

According to these data, Spanish Psychology journals are mainly from universities (36) or sponsored by a scientific and/or professional society (19) to which we should add another significant number of associations and foundations of unclear status, but which could also be included in this category. Participation of publishing companies is comparatively modest.

As for the geographical perspective, journals are mainly published in Madrid (40), in Valencia (11) or in Barcelona (10), the rest of the country providing far fewer. The most eye-catching data is the outstanding presence of Valencia due to the formidable tradition its University has in the Psychology field, to the extent of overtaking Barcelona which in that type of lists invariably appears in second place. In terms of percentages the journal sample of these three cities represents almost 55% of the total. On the other hand, the prevalence of Madrid coincides with its dominant position on the Spanish scientific map at all levels where it normally represents a third of national activity.

To conclude this section, we want to mention that there are a significant number of journals with no known location. This phenomenon is associated with the emergence of digital journals which provide little or no information about their physical location and generally very scarce information about their overseers.

4. *How many use/practice Peer Reviewing*

Data on peer-review practice is undoubtedly difficult to assess for methodological reasons, since the data has been retrieved from information available on the pages of the journals themselves. What they declare to carry out in practice does not always coincide with reality. This leads to journals tending to declare their practice to a lesser extent than what really happens. Many journals review originals through permanent members of their management teams, that is to say a “soft” version of the practice, but some of those who follow that practice do not clearly state so and how many there are is very difficult to determine.

In accordance with international standards for scientific publication a refereed journal is one which “uses external experts to the editorial team, chosen ad hoc for each article, to dictate and assess originality, novelty, relevance and methodological quality of all manuscripts they receive” (Delgado et al. 2007). Data about this practice have been taken from the DICE database, where it is considered that journals which fulfill this parameter are

those that "...make it explicit in the copies that during the selection process of originals for publication, these are systematically subjected to a review report system by external experts to the journal's editorial team and to their editorial team. These reports are the basis for taking decisions on their publication or not, which ultimately is decided by the journal's editorial Board and at the journal's website address" (<http://dice.cindoc.csic.es/metodologia.php>). As can be seen in table 5, the percentage of journals which follow this practice is very low.

Table 5:

Use external reviewers	N	%
Yes	36	25,90%
No	90	64,70%
Without data	13	9,30%
Totals	139	100,00%

These results paint quite a desolate picture which should be explained further, since if this is right, then the assessment practices of Spanish journals tend to be understated. The majority of journals most likely assess the articles but neither systematically nor using external reviewers.

5. *National and International Impact of Spanish Psychology Journals*

Probably one of the most interesting aspects of the analysis of Spanish Psychology journals is that referring to their impact; the existence of contrasted references on an international level and the possibility of systematically comparing national and international impact and, through these data, the level of integration of these journals into the international mainstream, all confer additional interest on this part of the study.

The information source for this part of the report is taken from the IN-RECS database and so only spans the time period 1996-2006 which is what is covered in this source.

General data on Psychology on this database are those shown in the following (table 6)

Table 6:

Source journals (12)	26
Journals with calculated impact index	123
Citable source articles for the period 1994-2006	10069
Total of citations loaded onto databases	16253
Total of national citations	13697
Total of international citations	2556

Total of citations from source journals loaded onto databases for the 1994-2006 period	11938
Average number of citations per article for the period 1994-2006	0.65
Average number of citations per source article for the period 1994-2006	1.19
Average number of citations per cited article for the period 1994-2006	2.4
Percentage of cited articles	44.1%
Number of self-citations for the period 1994-2006	5396
Number of self-citations for the period 1994-2006	3848

The number of journals, articles, etc., on this database should be interpreted in the light of what we mentioned before. Only the journals which have fulfilled a minimum of pre-requisites have been included in the database, concerning publishing aspects, how long the journal has existed and recognition in the scientific community. These journals have then been used to work out the impact of the rest of the journals. Other Psychology journals which do not appear in the lists neither cover these pre-requisites nor have been cited. Based on this we can assess the data: 120 journals analyzed, 20% of which are sources for the database. 10,000 articles between 1994-2006; 16,000 citations; 2,500 from WOS.

As we said before, development in science in Spain over recent years has been marked by an accelerated internationalization process reflected in the increase in our contribution to international journals and the stagnation or decline in national journals data. Spanish Psychology has taken part in that trend. Simply by consulting reports regularly published by WOS, the comparison between the periods 1992-2002 and 1994-2004 revealed an increase of 25% (In-cites, 2005).

This generalized effort is what explains the stagnation or even decline in national journals data, however, in the case of Psychology we attended to the only case already mentioned of parallel increase in national output. Has this same process occurred with citation? In order to test this we will go over the development of journal impact and then the observed citations.

First, we can see the trend in journal impact in table 7

Table 7:

Year	Num of journals	Incomplete	Journal IF > 0	Journal IF > 0,1	Journal IF > 0,5	Journal IF > 1	Econom-ics > 0,5
1996	73	17	13	0	0	0	3
1997	75	17	16	0	0	0	3
1998	75	14	33	2	0	0	2
1999	80	13	38	18	2	0	2
2000	81	14	33	19	1	0	1

Year	Num of journals	Incomplete	Journal IF > 0	Journal IF > 0,1	Journal IF > 0,5	Journal IF > 1	Economics > 0,5
2001	86	14	40	25	1	0	1
2002	86	20	30	19	1	1	1
2003	91	25	39	24	8	3	1
2004	88	9	51	22	8	2	0
2005	93	15	46	21	4	3	0
2006	93	17	44	28	7	3	0

The trends are clearly seen:

1. Slight increase in the journal sample.
2. Journals receiving citations, however minimal, clearly tend to increase, going from 13 (18%) in 1996 to 44 (47%) in 2006. Said the other way round, in 1996 more than 80% of Psychology journals did not receive a single citation during the years immediately after their publication, this proportion going down to 50% a decade after. The proportion still provides much food for thought about the role played by many journals in the scientific picture, at least in Spain.
3. If we look at the other columns, the overall impression we get is that the impact of Psychology journals, even though it may be in very modest amounts tends to increase in general, we should note that the number of journals exceeding impact one has gone from zero to three. In order to highlight the importance of this fact we have put development of Spanish Economics journals in the last column, a slightly larger sample in quantity (a little more than a hundred) and which follows exactly the opposite path as far as impact is concerned.

In general, Social Sciences journals tend to show stable or declining paths as far as impact is concerned (as we have seen in the case of Economics). Psychology is the only exception to the norm.

6. *Changes in Citations.*

Citation trends can be valued from different points of view. We have chosen the following indicators:

- Change in citations over time. (Figure 4)
- National/international citations ratio (Figure 5)
- Change in citations/work ratio (Figure 6)

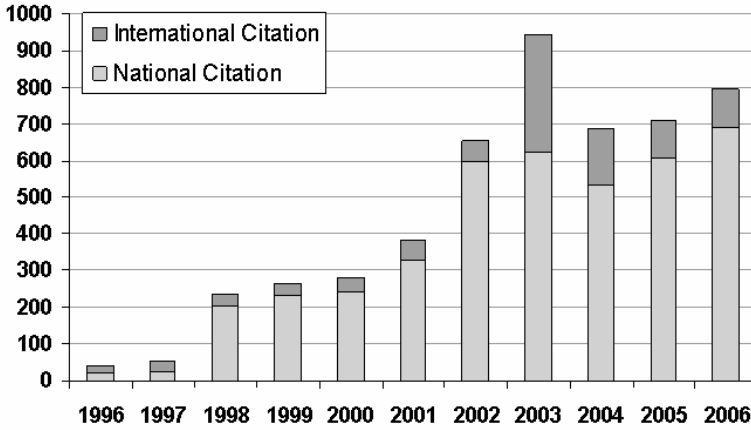


Figure 4:
Change in citations over time.

The graph shows how the number of citations received by Psychology articles, maintaining a fixed citation window for two years, increases constantly and multiplying by 20 between 1996 and 2006.

On the other hand, the proportion during this time between national and international citations remains overall stable (figure 5), with an average value representative for the sample of 0.204 ± 0.127 . So, one in five citations received by articles published in Spanish Psychology journals come from international journals included on WOS.

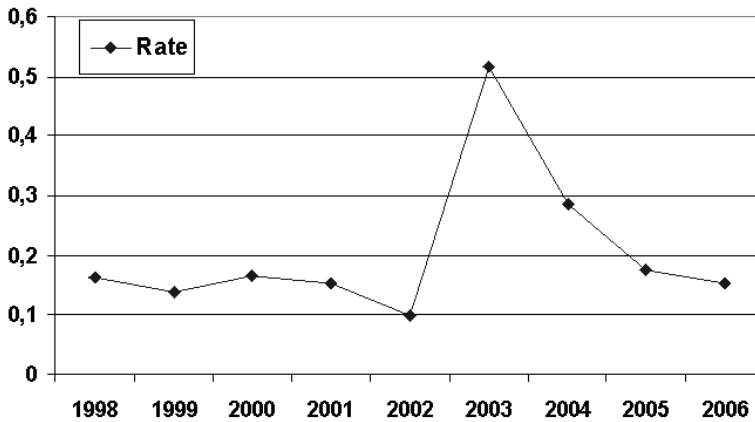


Figure 5:
National/International citations ratio.

Finally in figure 6 we can see the change in the global citations ratio per article and the citations ratio per article with a two year window, which would roughly correspond to the Impact factor windows.

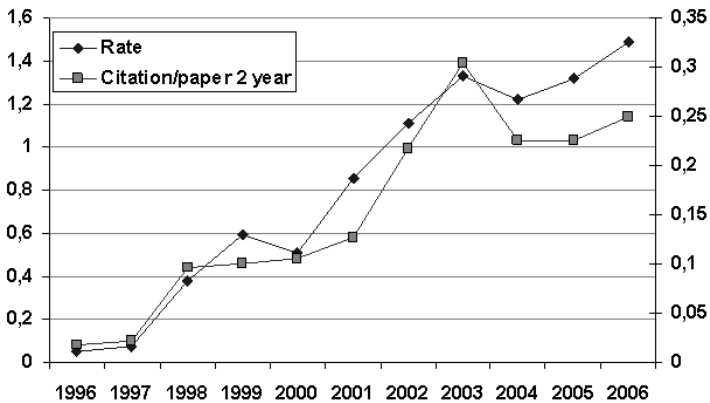


Figure 6:
Change in citations/paper ratio.

The results coincide with those we mentioned before in relation to the Impact Factor, all indicators point to a general increase in impact of Psychology publications, both in national and international citation which represents 20% of the total.

We should compare this last data with the other disciplines in Social Sciences in Spain, which have been summarized in the following table (table 8).

Table 8:

Subject Specialty	National Cit.	International Cit.	Ratio
Anthropology	351	316	0,90
Library Science	1393	350	0,25
Psychology	13697	2556	0,19
Sociology	3815	407	0,11
Geography	3048	289	0,09
Economics	16780	1302	0,08
Urbanism	913	49	0,05
Communication	446	20	0,04
Education	10232	371	0,04
Political Sciences	2911	75	0,03

It is somewhat surprising to see the position held by Anthropology as well as Library Science in this table but in any case these subject specialties, together with Psychology,

show a much higher degree of international presence than the rest of the specialties which are around or below the 10% value.

7. *Journal Reputation*

Journal reputation is a fundamental part of their assessment. Although there are various possible approaches, peer opinion, impact, given the availability of data for journals in relation to this last aspect, using lists on the IN-RECS database, we have chosen to include in this report the results of a study by Alcaín (Alcaín 2002), which is the only one based on a survey of 1,574 Spanish state university teachers (Full and Associate University Professors and Full and Associate University College Professors ascribed to the different areas of Psychology). In that survey they were asked to:

1. Assess each Spanish journal according to its scientific importance for their particular discipline. They were provided with a list of journals from the specialty and four possible categories were offered to assign to each journal:
 - A. Very good, fundamental to the subject specialty
 - B. Good, of interest to the subject specialty
 - C. Of general interest
 - D. Of no interest to the subject specialty

2. They were also asked to indicate which three journals they considered the best for their particular subject specialty (whether they be Spanish or foreign). These data were then re-assessed and the results are shown in annex 1. The following conclusions can be made from them:
 - Secondly, we can highlight that there are very few journals which co-cite a high assessment of the researchers. There are no more than six journals considered to be good or very good by more than 50% of the teachers. Only six journals are considered in their respective specialties as very good or essential for the subject specialty by more than 50% of researchers or as good or very good by more than 70% of researchers: *Psicothema*, *Infancia y Aprendizaje*, *Revista de Psicología Social*, *Revista de Psicología Social Aplicada*, *Análisis y Modificación de la Conducta*, *Metodología de las Ciencias del Comportamiento* y *Revista de Psicología General y Aplicada*.
 - Only two journals could be considered as referring to Spanish Psychology as a whole. These being: *Psicothema* y *Revista de Psicología General y Aplicada*, very well considered in all areas (especially *Psicothema*) and therefore could be considered as being a part of common heritage for Spanish psychologists.

Generally speaking, and in spite of the time that has gone by, the changes that we can appreciate in relation to those that journal impact dictate are not many. We should mention the appearance of new journals such as the International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology, which did not exist at the time of the survey and which has risen to first position on the impact ranking. Also, it is worth mentioning the presence of the *Revista de Psicopatología y Psicología Clínica*, which did not appear in the survey we mentioned either.

Given the specialist profile of both of these journals it would seem that this type of journals are the ones which prevail more than the ones of a general nature.

8. *Journal Prices*

It is difficult to determine any kind of common standard when it comes to prices. There are as many as 26 variables taken into account when setting the retail price; varying from those journals which have one fixed price to those which differentiate between: National, European, North American, Latin American and other countries. Then they may also make a distinction within these categories between private use and for institutional use, which all together produces up to 10 different prices.

Generalizing a lot and leaving out some of the less frequent categories, prices can be put into the following groups, as seen in table 9:

Table 9:
Subscription prices.

Prices	€
Subscription	30,5
Abroad	53,5
Institutional subscription	92

As we can see, the average price per journal is around 30 Euros, plus around 20-25 Euros for sending overseas. Also, prices for institutional subscriptions are three times higher than those for private use.

On the other hand, we do not have data on production costs, except for the fact that nearly all journals edited by public bodies, including universities, are mostly financed to a larger extent by the institutions themselves than by sales revenue.

Annex 1:

Scientific assessment of Spanish Psychology journals by tenured University lecturers ascribed to areas of Psychology.

	Developmental and Educational Psychology				Social Psychology				Behavioural Sciences Methodology				Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatment				Basic Psychology												
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	Valoran
Anales de Psicología	6.4	19.8	18.3	3.2	47.6	2.4	21.2	29.4	2.4	55.3	0.0	22.1	22.1	5.9	50.0	12.1	24.2	28.3	6.1	68.7	8.2	15.6	25.9	9.6	59.3				
Análisis y Modificación de Conducta*	13.5	24.6	14.3	4.0	56.4	5.9	22.4	18.8	5.9	52.9	4.4	14.7	16.2	1.5	36.8	43.4	40.4	7.1	3.0	93.9	11.9	23.7	23.0	5.2	63.7				
Ansiedad y Estrés*	0.0	8.7	7.1	5.6	21.4	7.1	15.3	10.6	4.7	37.7	2.9	10.3	5.9	4.4	23.5	18.2	52.5	14.1	2.0	86.9	12.6	15.6	10.4	5.2	43.7				
Anuario de Psicología*	22.2	28.6	17.5	1.6	69.8	24.7	20.0	23.5	1.2	69.4	1.5	19.1	39.7	7.4	67.7	14.1	27.3	34.3	6.1	81.8	23.0	28.2	23.7	3.7	78.5				
Boletín de Psicología	2.4	6.4	13.5	4.8	27.0	8.2	30.6	28.2	2.4	69.4	0.0	2.9	13.2	7.4	23.5	8.1	17.2	23.2	4.0	52.5	2.2	13.3	21.5	4.4	41.5				
Cognitiva*	23.0	23.8	16.7	2.4	65.9	1.2	12.9	11.8	4.7	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	37.0	25.2	14.1	0.7	77.0				
Cuadernos de Pedagogía	11.1	19.8	29.4	4.8	65.1	2.4	5.9	9.4	10.6	28.2	0.0	0.0	7.4	4.4	11.8	1.0	2.0	5.1	7.1	15.2	2.2	2.2	5.2	8.1	17.8				
Estudios de Psicología*	21.4	27.0	15.1	0.0	63.5	11.8	25.9	25.9	0.0	63.5	1.5	11.8	16.2	2.9	32.4	14.1	11.1	23.2	3.0	51.5	27.4	25.2	20.0	3.7	76.3				
Infancia y Aprendizaje*	73.8	11.9	4.8	1.6	92.1	17.7	14.1	12.9	3.5	48.2	1.5	14.7	16.2	4.4	36.8	11.1	13.1	29.3	6.1	59.6	16.3	27.4	17.0	4.4	65.2				
Intervención Psicosocial	3.2	3.2	7.9	4.0	18.3	30.6	29.4	12.9	2.4	75.3	0.0	1.5	5.9	1.5	8.8	2.0	12.1	8.1	6.1	28.3	0.7	3.7	0.7	4.4	9.6				
Metodología de Encuestas	0.0	0.8	1.6	4.0	6.4	0.0	8.2	7.1	4.7	20.0	14.7	36.8	10.3	2.9	64.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	7.1	11.1	0.0	1.5	2.2	3.7	7.4				
Metodología de las Ciencias del Comportamiento*	0.8	4.0	6.4	3.2	14.3	0.0	9.4	12.9	4.7	27.1	55.9	23.5	7.4	5.9	92.7	3.0	8.1	6.1	7.1	24.2	2.2	5.2	5.9	3.7	17.0				
Papeles del Psicólogo	1.6	15.1	38.1	4.8	59.5	3.5	28.2	31.8	12.9	76.5	0.0	7.4	17.7	8.8	33.8	5.1	18.2	42.4	11.1	76.8	5.2	8.2	33.3	8.2	54.8				
Psicologemas	1.6	9.5	5.6	3.2	19.8	1.2	4.7	12.9	5.9	24.7	0.0	2.9	5.9	8.8	17.7	7.1	28.3	28.3	5.1	68.7	3.0	11.9	11.9	7.4	34.1				
Psicología Conductual*	5.6	4.8	2.4	4.0	16.7	0.0	7.1	9.4	5.9	22.4	1.5	2.9	8.8	2.9	16.2	28.3	30.3	16.2	2.0	76.8	3.0	11.1	8.9	5.9	28.9				
Psicología Psicothema*	1.6	8.7	11.1	3.2	24.6	0.0	11.8	9.4	4.7	25.9	38.2	23.5	8.8	4.4	75.0	4.0	13.1	18.2	7.1	42.4	28.6	22.2	7.4	1.5	60.7				
Psiquis	36.5	22.2	11.9	0.8	71.4	43.5	28.2	12.9	5.9	90.6	55.9	27.9	8.8	2.9	95.6	56.6	22.2	14.1	1.0	93.9	42.2	29.6	12.6	2.2	86.7				
	0.8	4.8	7.9	4.0	17.5	4.7	4.7	14.1	8.2	31.8	0.0	2.9	7.4	4.4	14.7	5.1	19.2	37.4	5.1	66.7	2.2	10.4	8.1	8.9	29.6				

	Developmental and Educational Psychology				Social Psychology				Behavioural Sciences Methodology				Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatment				Basic Psychology								
	A	B	C	D	Valoran	A	B	C	D	Valoran	A	B	C	D	Valoran	A	B	C	D	Valoran					
Journal Revista de Historia de la Psicología	0.0	4.0	12.7	2.4	19.1	1.2	21.2	11.8	4.7	38.8	0.0	4.4	5.9	4.4	14.7	3.0	9.1	16.2	7.1	35.4	20.0	28.2	13.3	6.7	68.2
Journal Revista de Psicología General y Aplicada*	25.4	26.2	15.9	0.8	68.3	28.2	30.6	21.2	1.2	81.2	4.4	26.5	30.9	2.9	64.7	27.3	25.3	26.3	1.0	79.8	34.8	39.3	11.1	2.2	87.4
Journal Revista de Psicología del Trabajo y de las Organizaciones*	1.6	0.0	2.4	3.2	7.1	37.7	24.7	11.8	1.2	75.3	1.5	5.9	5.9	4.4	17.7	5.1	3.0	7.1	6.1	21.2	4.4	4.4	3.0	3.7	15.6
Journal Revista de Psicología Social Aplicada*	1.6	3.2	3.2	4.0	11.9	50.6	30.6	4.7	2.4	88.2	0.0	2.9	8.8	2.9	14.7	4.0	9.1	12.1	1.0	26.3	2.2	6.7	3.0	4.4	16.3
Revista de Psicología Social*	8.7	8.7	7.9	0.8	26.2	75.3	14.1	1.2	3.5	94.1	0.0	4.4	7.4	1.5	13.2	3.0	8.1	11.1	3.0	25.3	5.2	12.6	5.2	3.0	25.9
Revista Internacional de Psicología Clínica y de la Salud	1.6	2.4	3.2	1.6	8.7	1.2	7.1	9.4	4.7	22.4	1.5	4.4	4.4	1.5	11.8	24.2	27.3	19.2	4.0	74.8	3.0	5.2	5.2	5.9	19.3
The Spanish Journal of Psychology	15.1	15.9	15.1	4.0	50.0	12.9	17.7	20.0	2.4	52.9	10.3	20.6	26.5	4.4	61.8	10.1	32.3	25.3	2.0	69.7	17.8	34.8	18.5	5.2	76.3

Only the journals prized by more 65% or more of teachers in a specialty area are included.

■ Journals considered to be very good and essential for the subject specialty by more than 50% of researchers or as good or very good by more than 70% of researchers.

■ Journals considered to be good or very good by more than 50% of researchers

■ Journals considered to be good or very good by more than 40% of researchers

* Journals chosen as source journals in the citations index

References

- Agudelo, D., Bretón-López, J. & Buela-Casal, G. (2003). Análisis bibliométrico de las revistas de Psicología Clínica editadas en castellano. *Psicothema*, 15(4), 507-516.
- Alcain Partearroyo, M. D. & Román Román, A. (2005). Hacia una valoración integrada de las revistas españolas de Ciencias Sociales y Humanas: las revistas de Psicología. *Psicothema*, 17(2), 179-189.
- Alcain Partearroyo, M. D. & Ruiz-Gálvez, M. (2001). Evaluación de revistas científicas españolas de Psicología. *Revista de Historia de la Psicología*, 22(1), 25-40.
- Alcain Partearroyo, M. D. (2003). Índices de impacto de las revistas españolas de Ciencias Sociales a partir del análisis de las revistas mejor valoradas por los pares. Retrieved June 5, 2008, from <http://www.cindoc.csic.es/info/informecs2003.doc>.
- Alcain, M. D. & Ruiz-Gálvez, M. (1998). Evolución de las revistas españolas de Psicología. *Papeles del Psicólogo*, 70, 35-42.
- Buela-Casal, G. (2003). Evaluación de la calidad de los artículos y de las revistas científicas: Propuesta del factor de impacto ponderado y de un índice de calidad. *Psicothema*, 15(1), 23-35.
- Buela-Casal, G. Carretero-Dios, H. & de los Santos Roig, M. (2002). Estudio comparativo de las revistas de Psicología en castellano con factor de impacto. *Psicothema* 14(4), 837-852.
- Buela-Casal, G., Medina, A., Viedma, M. I., Godoy, V., Lozano, S. & Torres, G (2004). Factor de impacto de tres revistas españolas de Psicología. *Psicothema*. 2004, 16(4), 680-688.
- Buela-Casal, G., Zych, I., Sierra, J. C. & Bermúdez, M. P. (2007). El Índice de Internacionalidad de las revistas españolas de Psicología. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology* 7(3), 899-910.
- Civera Mollá, C. & Alonso Pla, F. (1995). La evolución de la psicología profesional en España (1980-1995). *Revista de Historia de la Psicología* 16(3-4), 281-291.
- Delgado López-Cózar, E., Ruiz Perez, R. & Jiménez Contreras, E. (2007). La Edición de Revistas Científicas: Directrices, Criterios y Modelos de Evaluación. Madrid: Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from <http://recyt.fecyt.es/documentos/Fecyt.pdf>
- In-cites (2005). Countries: Spain. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from http://in-cites.com/countries/spain_2005.html.
- In-cites (2007). Science in Spain, 2002-06. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from http://in-cites.com/research/2007/september_3_2007-2.html
- Giménez, E., Roman, A. & de la Moneda Corrochano, M. (in press). Las revistas españolas de Psicología (II): perfil editorial, visibilidad, internacionalidad y apuesta por el Open Access. In E. Weichselgartner & M. Uhl (Eds.): *Proceedings of the workshop on European psychology publication issues*. Lengerich: Pabst Science Publishers. (Psychology Science Quarterly, Supplement 2009)
- Jiménez Contreras, E., Moya Anegón, F. & Delgado López-Cózar, E. (2003) . The evolution of research activity in Spain. The impact of the National Commission for the Evaluation of Research Activity (CNEAI). *Research Policy*, 32(1), 123-142.
- Martín Sempere, M. J., Rey, J. & Plaza, L.M. (1999). Spanish research Publisher in national science and technology journals during the period 1991-1996. A bibliometric study. *ARBOR*, 162, 307-325.
- Peiro, J. M. & Carpintero, H. (1981). Historia de la Psicología en España a través de sus revistas especializadas. *Revista de Historia de la Psicología*, 2(2), 143-165.
- Pérez, A., Tortosa, F., & Carpintero, H. (1989). Una aproximación socio-institucional a la historia de la Psicología en España: el caso de las revistas especializadas. *Revista de Historia de la Psicología*, 10(1-4), 213-224.
- Price, D. J. D. S. (1973). *Little Science, big Science*. Barcelona: Ariel.
- Tortosa Gil, F. M. & Civera Mollá, C. (2001). Revistas y disciplina psicológica. Cien años de encuentro. *Papeles del Psicólogo: Revista del Colegio Oficial de Psicólogos*, 79, 3-14.