

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION OF JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN HUNGARY AND INDEXED BY SCOPUS IN 2023

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Abstract

This year, Scimagojr has published its 2023 list of more than 28,000 journals. Almost half of the journals are published by Western European publishers; Hungary publishes the fewest number of domestic journals relative to its population among the Visegrad countries. Hungarian journals in the Humanities and Social Sciences are barely represented in the Scopus indexing database, on the one hand, due to the lack of a technical quality assurance protocol and, on the other hand, due to the lack of DOI identifiers. In this study, we examine the changes in the SJR of journals in 2023. Norway and China have both produced negative lists of journals with too high proportion of national authors. An increasing number of Hungarian authors are publishing in domestically published journals, which raises questions about their participation in international discourse.

Keywords: Hungary, scientometrics, Scimagojr, Scopus, journals

1. Introduction

Scopus is a so-called citation database, which includes bibliometric data in addition to bibliographic metadata, mainly thanks to the indexing of citation links between publications. SCImago Journal & Country Rank (Scimagojr) is a free portal that provides scientific indices of journals and countries, based on Elsevier's Scopus database. Its main purpose is to show to which quarter a journal belongs, in a given subject ranking: the first (0–25%, Q1, the first quarter from the top, where Q indicates the quartile), the second (Q2), the third (Q3), or the last (Q4). In 2023, Scimagojr recorded 28,174 journals and published these data on 12 April 2024. This huge number of journals was broken down into 27 disciplines and more than 300 categories. On the list, there are 106 journals from Hungarian publishers. (Scimago, 2023) If the number of journals published in Hungary is projected to million population, Hungary ranks last among the Visegrad countries. Firstly, 16 criteria have to be met for a journal to be included in the Scopus list, and later in the Scimagojr list. (Sasvári, 2022a)

2. Theoretical background

SJR is an indicator used by Scimago Journal & Country Rank to measure the scientific influence of journals. The calculation of the SJR is based on citations from the Scopus database and includes the following main elements:

1. Weighting of citations: The SJR takes into account not only the number of citations but also their “quality”. The weight given to each citation depends on the prestige of the journal from which it originated. This means that it weighs more if the citation was published in a higher-ranked journal.
2. The prestige of citing journals: The SJR value of the journals is influenced by the number of citations received from other journals and the SJR value of these journals. The higher the SJR value of a citing journal, the more valuable the citation from that journal.
3. Normalisation of the number of publications: The SJR also considers the number of articles published in each journal, so citations are proportional to the number of articles. This helps balance journals that publish many articles against those that publish fewer.

Therefore, the SJR value is a kind of “citation impact factor” that measures the relative influence of journals, taking into account the quality of the source of the citations. It helps distinguish journals with higher prestige within the scientific community from those that are less influential. The SJR score is used to classify journals into different categories (e. g., Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4), with Q1 being the highest quality category and Q4 the lowest. A journal has one SJR value in a given year, but may be listed in more than one scientific category, where it may have a different Q rating. The highest of these categories is called the best Q.

The data of the four previous years are usually used to calculate the SJR value. This means that articles and citations to articles published and cited in the previous four years are taken into account when examining journals in a given year. The SJR value is updated every year, and when updated with new data, the data from the previous four years may change, which may also affect the SJR value.

Scimago Journal & Country Rank regularly updates its database based on new citations, publications, and other relevant information. Thus, the SJR value for a given journal or conference publication may change each year as new citations are received and new articles are published. This update is usually done annually, but the date (April or May) may vary depending on the scheduling of the Scimago Journal & Country Rank system. The up-to-date data provide the scientific community with up-to-date information on the relative influence and quality of journals and other scientific publications

3. Journals of the Visegrad countries published nationally

The Scimagojr database contains 28,174 journals in 2023. 64% of the journals (18,055) are also indexed by the other indexing organisation: Web of Science. The number of journals indexed by Scopus (indexed for short) is fewer by more than 200 than in 2022 (28,403). By region, half (47%) of the journals are from Western European publishers, and the least (1%) are from African publishers. (*Figure 1*)

The Visegrad countries are the following: Czech Republic (CZ), Poland (PL), Hungary (HU), and Slovakia (SK).

In 2022, their population was the following: 10.7 million persons (CZ), 38.2 million persons (PL), 9.7 million persons (HU), and 5.5 million persons (SK).

In 2023, Polish publishers published 566, Czech publishers 227, Hungarian publishers 106 and Slovak publishers 81 Scopus-indexed journals in their home country. This represents an increase of 106% for Slovak publishers, 83% for Polish publishers, 76% for Czechs, and 6% for Hungarians compared to 2010. (*Figure 2*)

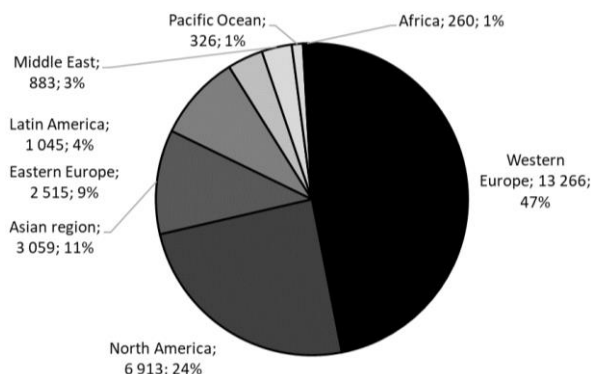


Figure 1. Distribution of the number of journals by region in 2023
Source: own editing based on Scimagojr database

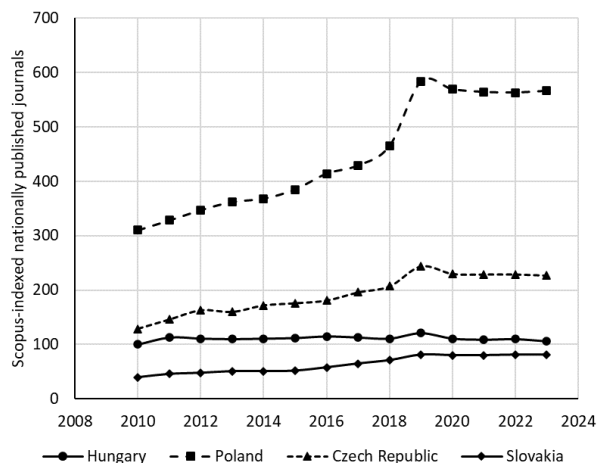


Figure 2. Number of Scopus-indexed nationally published journals for Visegrad countries between 2010 and 2023
Source: own editing based on Scimagojr database

If we look at the number of nationally published journals indexed by population, we find that in 2023, we can see

- 21.2 per million capita (CZ),
- 14.8 per million capita (PL),
- 14.7 per million capita (SK), and
- 10.8 per million capita (HU)

measured specific data. (Figure 3)

Hungary was ranked second in 2010, but it slipped back to the last place among Visegrad countries in 2023.

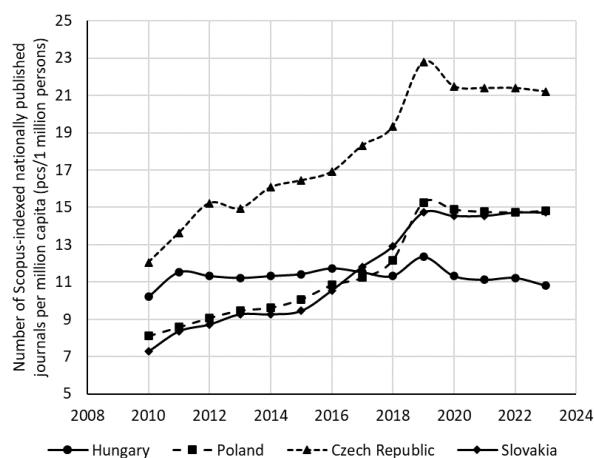


Figure 3. Number of Scopus-indexed nationally published journals per million capita for Visegrad countries between 2010 and 2023

Source: own editing based on Scimagojr database

4. The survey results of the journals published in Hungary

According to Scimagojr, the number of indexed journals published in Hungary in 2023 was 106 and these were published by 39 different publishers. Of these

- Akadémiai Publisher published 44% (47 pcs),
- Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME) published 7% (7 pcs),
- University of Szeged (SZTE) published 4% (4 pcs),
- Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) published 4% (4 pcs),
- Corvinus University of Budapest (Corvinus) published 3% (3 pcs),
- University of Debrecen (DE) published 3% (3 pcs),
- Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH) published 3% (3 pcs), and
- Hungarian Research Network (HUN-REN) published 2% (2 pcs).

The remaining 31 publishers accounted for 33% of the journals in 2023. (Figure 4)

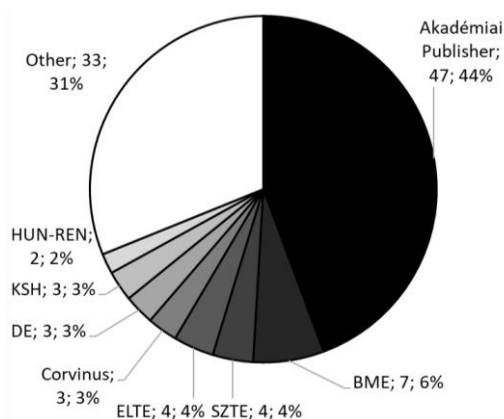


Figure 4. The most common publishers of Scopus-indexed journals in 2023

Source: own editing based on Scimagojr database

Scopus and Scimagojr distinguish 27 scientific disciplines, and more than 300 scientific categories. Of the 106 journals, 25 are present in 25 disciplines. (Figure 5) The largest number of journals, 38 pieces, is in the Social Sciences. The presence of Arts and Humanities (21 pcs) and Agricultural and Biological Sciences (18 pcs) is also significant.

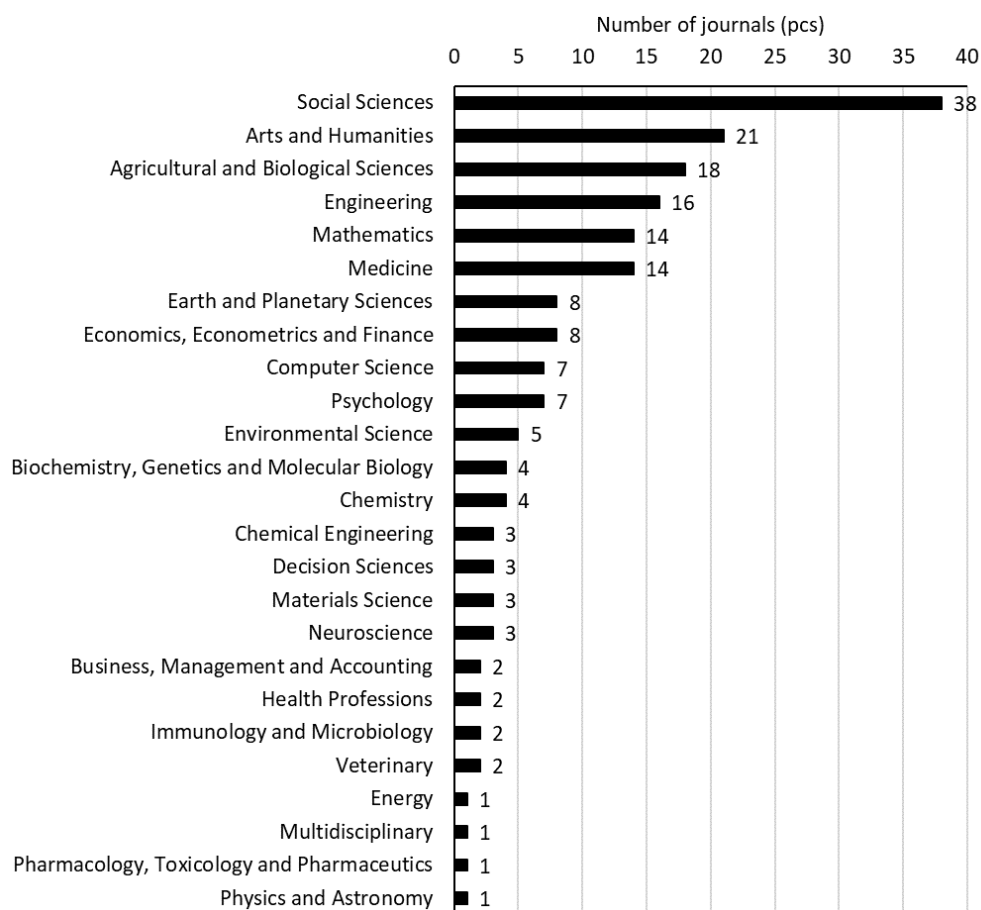


Figure 5. Disciplines of the surveyed journals in 2023

Source: own editing based on Scimagojr database

The journals with Hungarian publishers cover 129 scientific categories. The most common of these categories are:

- 11 journals in Cultural Studies,
- 10 journals in Linguistics and Language,
- 8 journals in History, and
- 8 journals in Medicine (miscellaneous)

in 2023. (Figure 6)

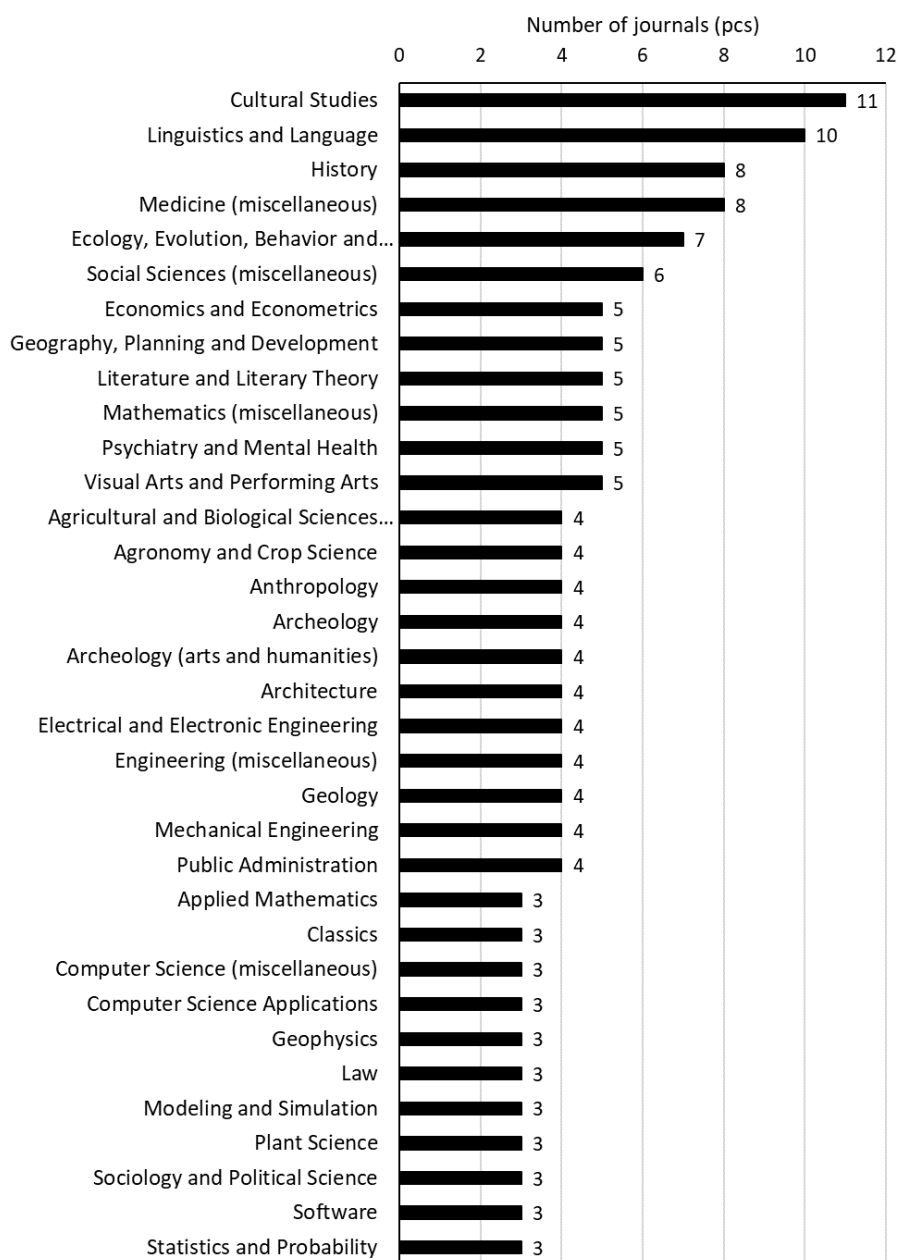


Figure 6. The most common scientific categories of the surveyed journals in 2023

Source: own editing based on Scimagojr database

Of the 106 journals examined,

- 71 journals improved or remained unchanged, and
- 35 journals declined

in terms of the SJR value from 2022 to 2023. (Figure 7)

In 2023, the SJR varied between 0.100 and 2.188 for the 106 journals examined. The medical journal Journal of Behavioral Addictions had the highest value (2.188) and the largest increase in SJR (the value was 0.270 compared to 2022), while Acta Botanica Hungarica had the largest decrease (−0.272) last year.

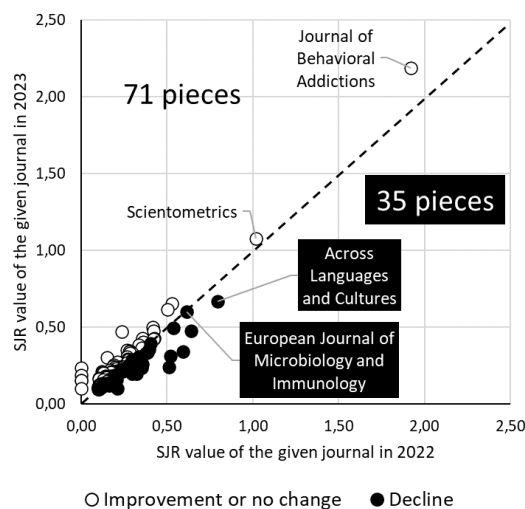


Figure 7. Change in the SJR of Hungarian journals from 2022 to 2023
 Source: own editing based on Scimagojr database

Of more than 28,000 indexed journals 31% (8,649; best) are classified as Q1, 25% (7,166) as Q2, 23% (6,499) as Q3, 20% (5,700) as Q4, and 1% (160) are unclassified (Table 1), while 11% (12) of domestic or national journals were classified as Q1, 23% (24) as Q2 and 33-33% (35-35) as Q3 and Q4 in 2023. The share of domestic journals is 0.376% of the total,

- below this proportion there are Q1 (0.139%) and Q2 (0.335%),
- and above this level, Q3 (0.539%) and Q4 (0.614%) journals.

Table 1. Number of total and Hungarian journals by quartile and number of articles published in 2023

Quartile	Number of all journals by best quartile (pcs) I.	Number of Hungarian journals by best quartile (pcs) II.	Ratio II./I.	Number of articles published in Hungarian journals (number) III.	Number of articles published in Hungarian journals (pcs/pc) III./II.
Q1	8,649	12	0.139%	630	52.5
Q2	7,166	24	0.335%	1,120	46.7
Q3	6,499	35	0.539%	1,759	50.3
Q4	5,700	35	0.614%	970	27.7
–	160	0	0.000%	0	
Total	28,174	106	0.376%	4,479	42.3

Source: own editing based on Scimagojr and Scopus database

In 2023, of the domestic journals

- 67% (71) had no change in their best Q rating,
- 11% (12) declined by one,
- 14% (15) improved by one, 6% (6) by two, and 2% (2) by three

compared to 2022.

The journals are evaluated not only by Scimagojr, but also by science policy makers in each country.

Although the assessment by the Chinese Academy of Sciences is for Chinese authors, it may also be of interest to us.

“...These journals publish — sometimes almost exclusively — articles by Chinese researchers, charge unreasonably high article processing fees and have a low citation impact. From a Chinese perspective, this is a concern because we are a developing country and want to make good use of our research funding to publish our work in truly international journals to contribute to global science. If scientists publish in journals where almost all the manuscripts come from Chinese researchers, our administrators will suggest that instead the work should be submitted to a local journal. That way, Chinese researchers can read it and learn from it quickly and don’t need to pay so much to publish it. This is a challenge that the Chinese research community has been confronting in recent years” says Yang Liying, head of the National Science Library of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. (Smriti, 2024)

The Norwegian documentation system for research funding was approved by the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research in 2005, based on a recommendation from the Norwegian Association of Higher Education Institutions (UHR). For a scientific journal to be approved, authorship must be national or international; it cannot be local. If more than two-thirds of the authors belong to the same institution, the authorship is considered a national authorship and cannot be accepted as a scientific journal. (Sasvári et al., 2023)

Based on these figures, in 2023, in case of 43% of the indexed journals (43 pcs) had a share of Hungarian authors above 50%, and in case of 4 journals the presence of one institution exceeds two-thirds. (Figure 8)

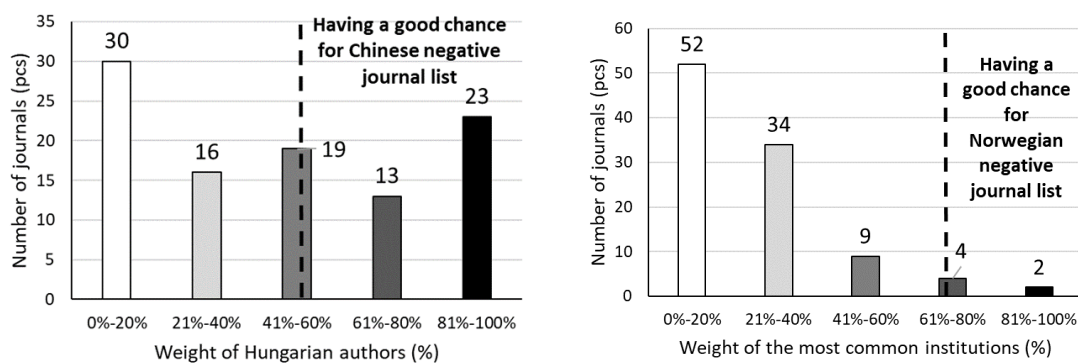


Figure 8. Weight of Hungarian authors and most frequent institutions in the surveyed journals in 2023

Source: own editing based on Scimagojr database

Of the nationally published journals,

- the most common publishing institution is a national organisation in 72 cases, and
- an international organisation in 29 cases. (Figure 9)

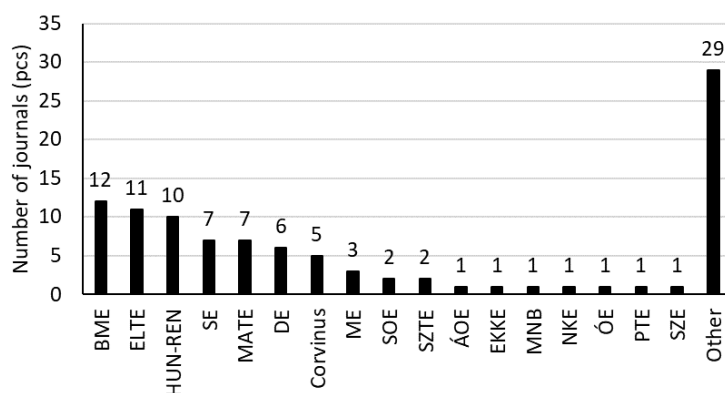


Figure 9. List of the most common Hungarian institutions by name and occurrence in 2023¹

Source: own editing based on Scimagojr database

Outstandingly, among domestic institutes, in case of journals,

- BME occurred in 12,
- ELTE in 11, and
- HUN-REN in 10 cases.

5. Conclusions

Scimagojr published the 2023 list of journals, book series, conference, and trade journal unusually early, on 12 April 2024. The total list contains more than 28,000 journals, representing 97% (29,165) of the total number of publication platforms. Almost half of the journals are published by publishers in Western European countries. When looking at domestic journal publishing in Visegrad countries, Hungary publishes the fewest journals in terms of population. And Hungarian journals in the Humanities and Social Sciences are hardly or not at all included in the Scopus indexing database. (Sasvári, 2022b) One of the reasons for this is that journals do not have technical quality assurance protocols. One of the most significant of these is the lack of use of the DOI identifier in each article. If the most important journals used and implemented the DOI identifier, the web visibility and citation rates would greatly improve and one would take a big step towards meeting the Scopus criteria. (Sasvári, 2022a)

Other basic indexing requirements include the following: (Sasvári et al., 2019)

- reviewed content and a policy on publicly available reviewing process,
- regular, accurate publishing and ISSN identifier,
- English abstract and title,
- existing bibliography,
- code of ethics and information on publishing-related irregularities.

¹ Abbreviations: University of Veterinary Medicine Budapest (ÁOE), Corvinus University of Budapest (Corvinus), Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME), University of Debrecen (DE), Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Eszterházy Károly Catholic University (EKKE), Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences (MATE), Hungarian Research Network (HUN-REN), Hungarian National Bank (MNB), University of Miskolc (ME), University of Public Service (NKE), University of Óbuda (ÓE), University of Pécs (PTE), Semmelweis University (SE), University of Sopron (SOE), Széchenyi István University (SZE), University of Szeged (SZTE), Other non-Hungarian institutions (Other).

44% of indexed domestic journals are published by Akadémiai Publisher. One third of the journals are related to Social Sciences, and one fifth to Humanities. Other disciplines are much less represented.

In 2023, the SJR value for specific citations improved (or did not change) for two-thirds of the journals compared to 2022. This resulted in a 50% increase in the proportion of Q1 journals and a 14% increase in the proportion of Q2 journals. Furthermore, the weight of the Q3 and Q4 journals decreased by 3-3%. Compared to all Q1 and Q2 journals worldwide, the internal share of Hungarian journals is much lower, and for Q3 and Q4 they have a much higher weight for domestic journals.

Scientific performance is measured worldwide by the number of indexed publications and citations. (Mihály et al., 2021) Increasing number of publications is needed to achieve international rankings, perform better in institutional performance evaluation systems, obtain doctorate degrees, university professorships, and doctorate of the HAS. This publication pressure has also appeared in domestic journals. As a result, in 70% of the journals surveyed, domestic institutions are the main contributors to the articles. An increasing proportion of Hungarian authors (either exclusively or to a large extent) write to Hungarian journals, which over time questions whether the given journal can be considered as a platform for international discourse. The Norwegian Association of Higher Education Institutions uniformly prohibits researchers from their own country from publishing in the domestic journals of their institutions. This list has been adopted by other northern countries and Hungary. (Kollár et al., 2023) Journals with too high proportion of Hungarian authors run a high risk of being placed on negative lists in certain countries; this should be avoided by continuous measurement and monitoring.

6. Acknowledgments

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Appendix

Table 2. Analysis of the situation of journals published in Hungary, indexed by Scopus in 2023, and included in Scimagojr list

Rank	Journal name	SJR 2023	SJR 2022	Q 2023	Q 2022	Publisher	Number of articles 2023	Ratio of Hungarian authors	The most common publishing institute	Ratio of most common institute
1	Journal of Behavioral Addictions	2.188	1.918	Q1	Q1	Akademiai Publisher	74	5%	Université de Lausanne (UNIL)	11%
2	Scientometrics*	1.079	1.019	Q1	Q1	Akademiai Publisher	324	2%	Wuhan University	3%
3	Across Languages and Cultures	0.671	0.796	Q1	Q1	Akademiai Publisher	15	20%	Beijing Foreign Studies University	13%
4	Regional Statistics	0.654	0.526	Q1	Q2	KSH	40	60%	ME	15%
5	Periodica Mathematica Hungarica	0.615	0.502	Q2	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	96	9%	Uniwersytet Pedagogiczny im. Komisji Edukacji Narodowej	4%
6	European Journal of Microbiology and Immunology	0.601	0.614	Q2	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	18	6%	Freie Universität Berlin	33%
7	Journal of Psychedelic Studies	0.503	0.416	Q1	Q1	Akademiai Publisher	37	0%	The Ohio State University	11%
8	Express Polymer Letters	0.496	0.538	Q2	Q2	BME	96	10%	BME	8%
9	Electronic Journal of Qualitative Theory of Differential Equations	0.478	0.419	Q2	Q3	SZTE	58	2%	Shandong University of Science and Technology	3%
10	Journal of Flow Chemistry	0.478	0.638	Q2	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	61	2%	CNRS Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	8%
11	Kitaibelia	0.472	0.235	Q2	Q3	DE	17	100%	HUN-REN	24%
12	Hungarian Geographical Bulletin	0.430	0.424	Q1	Q1	HUN-REN	21	57%	ELTE	29%
13	Biologia Futura	0.428	0.358	Q2	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	55	69%	DE	22%
14	Community Ecology	0.424	0.419	Q2	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	28	0%	Lincoln University	11%
15	Physiology International	0.407	0.362	Q2	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	27	41%	SE	26%
16	Periodica Polytechnica: Civil Engineering	0.396	0.402	Q3	Q3	BME	109	24%	BME	19%
17	Cereal Research Communications*	0.384	0.336	Q2	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	177	2%	Punjab Agricultural University	14%

Rank	Journal name	SJR 2023	SJR 2022	Q 2023	Q 2022	Publisher	Number of articles 2023	Ratio of Hungarian authors	The most common publishing institute	Ratio of most common institute
18	Acta Polytechnica Hungarica	0.368	0.353	Q2	Q2	ÓE	130	65%	ÓE	18%
19	Miskolc Mathematical Notes	0.357	0.396	Q3	Q3	ME	118	3%	Düzce Üniversitesi	6%
20	Journal of Planar Chromatography – Modern TLC*	0.352	0.268	Q3	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	56	4%	Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen	7%
21	Acta Geodaetica et Geophysica	0.347	0.284	Q3	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	31	13%	National Technical University of Athens (NTUA)	6%
22	Acta Chromatographica	0.344	0.280	Q3	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	6	0%	Medicines and Medical Devices Agency of Serbia	17%
23	Acta Linguistica Academica	0.344	0.592	Q1	Q1	Akademiai Publisher	17	41%	HUN-REN	18%
24	Publicationes Mathematicae Debrecen	0.336	0.386	Q3	Q2	DE	58	3%	Southeast University	5%
25	Területi Statisztika	0.333	0.295	Q1	Q3	KSH	29	97%	ME	17%
26	Periodica Polytechnica, Mechanical Engineering	0.331	0.285	Q3	Q3	BME	34	59%	BME	44%
27	Periodica Polytechnica Transportation Engineering	0.331	0.376	Q2	Q2	BME	48	48%	SZE	21%
28	Analysis Mathematica	0.312	0.521	Q3	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	57	0%	Universidade de São Paulo	4%
29	Periodica Polytechnica: Chemical Engineering	0.310	0.266	Q3	Q3	BME	58	48%	BME	41%
30	Acta Microbiologica et Immunologica Hungarica	0.308	0.333	Q3	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	46	9%	Ardabil University of Medical Sciences	9%
31	Acta Orientalia	0.302	0.149	Q1	Q1	Akademiai Publisher	21	14%	Art Institute of Chicago	5%
32	Periodica polytechnica Electrical engineering and computer science	0.293	0.271	Q3	Q3	BME	40	15%	BME	15%
33	Studies in Agricultural Economics	0.291	0.274	Q2	Q3	Institute of Agricultural Economics	16	31%	DE	13%
34	Pollack Periodica	0.288	0.298	Q3	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	87	51%	PTE	18%
35	Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae	0.276	0.306	Q3	Q3	Hungarian Natural History Museum	30	40%	HUN-REN	27%

Rank	Journal name	SJR 2023	SJR 2022	Q 2023	Q 2022	Publisher	Number of articles 2023	Ratio of Hungarian authors	The most common publishing institute	Ratio of most common institute
36	Archeometriai Műhely	0.275	0.211	Q2	Q2	Hungarian National Museum	21	90%	SZTE	33%
37	Időjárás	0.272	0.266	Q4	Q4	Hungarian Meteorological Service	24	46%	MATE	13%
38	Acta IMEKO	0.262	0.319	Q3	Q3	IMEKO	153	0%	Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II	12%
39	Infocommunications Journal	0.259	0.357	Q3	Q2	Scientific Association for Infocommunications	56	75%	BME	36%
40	Acta Veterinaria Hungarica	0.258	0.277	Q3	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	18	33%	University of Veterinary Medicine Budapest	17%
41	Progress in Agricultural Engineering Sciences	0.258	0.191	Q3	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	21	90%	MATE	81%
42	International Review of Applied Sciences and Engineering	0.249	0.235	Q2	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	46	26%	DE	13%
43	Ornis Hungarica	0.245	0.183	Q3	Q4	Walter de Gruyter	34	50%	SOE	21%
44	Földtani Közlemények	0.243	0.270	Q3	Q3	Hungarian Geological Society	14	71%	ELTE	50%
45	Society and Economy	0.243	0.217	Q3	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	28	89%	Corvinus	61%
46	Neuropsychopharmacologia Hungarica	0.242	0.199	Q2	Q3	Hungarian Association of Psychopharmacology	22	82%	SE	45%
47	Acta Botanica Hungarica	0.240	0.512	Q3	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	20	30%	Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands, Tehran	15%
48	Studia Scientiarum Mathematicarum Hungarica	0.239	0.351	Q3	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	13	46%	HUN-REN	31%

Rank	Journal name	SJR 2023	SJR 2022	Q 2023	Q 2022	Publisher	Number of articles 2023	Ratio of Hungarian authors	The most common publishing institute	Ratio of most common institute
49	Applied Ecology and Environmental Research	0.237	0.233	Q3	Q3	Corvinus	357	0%	Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China	4%
50	Ideggyógyászati Szemle	0.236	0.233	Q4	Q4	LifeTime Media Kiadó	50	48%	SZTE	22%
51	Acta Alimentaria	0.235	0.231	Q3	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	52	29%	MATE	13%
52	Culture and Evolution	0.235	0.000	Q2	-	Akademiai Publisher	5	0%	University of Northumbria	20%
53	Informacios Tarsadalom	0.232	0.202	Q3	Q3	Gondolat Kiado	24	71%	BME	21%
54	Szociologiai Szemle	0.227	0.233	Q3	Q3	Hungarian Sociological Association	17	88%	HUN-REN	18%
55	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae	0.223	0.244	Q2	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	21	67%	HUN-REN	38%
56	Public Finance Quarterly	0.221	0.168	Q3	Q4	Corvinus	42	83%	MNB	19%
57	Acta Phytopathologica et Entomologica Hungarica	0.220	0.211	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	17	76%	MATE	29%
58	Acta Oeconomica	0.218	0.230	Q4	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	35	43%	Corvinus	20%
59	Orvosi Hetilap	0.214	0.182	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	232	94%	SE	47%
60	European Journal of Mental Health	0.213	0.176	Q4	Q4	SE	14	29%	NKE	14%
61	Intersections East European Journal of Society and Politics	0.211	0.240	Q3	Q2	HUN-REN	27	33%	Corvinus	11%
62	Magyar Nyelvor	0.211	0.119	Q2	Q3	Magyar Nyelvőr Alapítvány	63	73%	EKKE	10%
63	Archaeologiai Ertesito	0.210	0.125	Q1	Q3	Akademiai Publisher	13	92%	ELTE	46%
64	Central European Geology	0.206	0.173	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	6	100%	BME	33%
65	Hungarian Journal of Legal Studies	0.204	0.129	Q3	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	19	58%	HUN-REN	21%
66	KOME	0.199	0.298	Q2	Q2	Ludovika University of Public Service	10	10%	Universidad Rey Juan Carlos	20%
67	Periodica Polytechnica, Social and Management Sciences	0.198	0.324	Q3	Q2	BME	26	69%	BME	54%
68	Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Law	0.191	0.000	Q3	-	CEDR	22	36%	ME	27%

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69	Symmetry: Culture and Science	0.189	0.193	Q1	Q1	Symmetrion	30	0%	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi	10%
70	Magyar Nyelv	0.183	0.142	Q2	Q3	Argumentum Kiado	47	91%	ELTE	30%
71	Annales Mathematicae et Informaticae	0.182	0.168	Q4	Q4	EKKE	35	83%	DE	23%
72	Ecocycles	0.181	0.141	Q4	Q4	European Ecocycles Society	28	43%	MATE	18%
73	IMAGING	0.181	0.171	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	21	19%	SE	14%
74	Acta Silvatica et Lignaria Hungarica	0.175	0.148	Q4	Q4	SOE	7	100%	SOE	100%
75	Nevtani Ertesito	0.169	0.101	Q2	Q4	ELTE	N.A.			
76	Acta Ethnographica Hungarica	0.164	0.101	Q2	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	46	76%	HUN-REN	24%
77	Statisztikai Szemle	0.162	0.208	Q3	Q3	KSH	41	88%	Corvinus	27%
78	Acta Cybernetica	0.161	0.155	Q4	Q4	SZTE	13	23%	Universität Oldenburg	23%
79	Epites-Epiteszettudomany	0.160	0.128	Q2	Q2	Akademiai Publisher	12	83%	BME	75%
80	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eotvos Nominatae	0.154	0.000	Q3	-	ELTE	17	88%	ELTE	65%
81	Lejana	0.153	0.000	Q1	-	ELTE	9	0%	Universidad de Guanajuato	33%
82	Agrokemia es Talajtan	0.151	0.151	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	8	75%	ELTE	25%
83	Mentalhigiene es Pszichoszomatika	0.141	0.165	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	21	0%	ELTE	62%
84	Acta Biologica Szegediensis	0.140	0.193	Q4	Q3	SZTE	3	33%	MATE	33%

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85	Psychiatria Hungarica	0.138	0.136	Q4	Q4	Magyar Pszichiatriai Tarsasag Tudomanyos Folyoirata	16	94%	SE	38%
86	Magyar Onkologia	0.136	0.122	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	36	94%	SE	47%
87	Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja	0.132	0.119	Q4	Q4	Herman Otto Institute	20	65%	DE	10%
88	Magyar Geofizika	0.126	0.102	Q4	Q4	Association of Hungarian Geophysicists	18	44%	HUN-REN	11%
89	Magyar Pszichologiai Szemle	0.126	0.127	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	16	100%	ELTE	38%
90	Ethnographia	0.125	0.110	Q4	Q4	Hungarian Association of Ethnography	53	43%	DE	4%
91	Lege Artis Medicinae	0.125	0.113	Q4	Q4	Literatura Medica Publishing House	80	66%	SE	18%
92	Geodezia es Kartografia	0.124	0.101	Q4	Q4	ELTE	23	43%	BME	9%
93	Corvinus Journal of Sociology and Social Policy	0.123	0.163	Q4	Q3	Corvinus	19	32%	Corvinus	11%
94	Elelmiszervizsgalati Kozlemenyek	0.114	0.121	Q4	Q4	SZTE	20	85%	MATE	25%
95	Studia Musicologica	0.114	0.100	Q3	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	N.A.			
96	Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae	0.111	0.100	Q3	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	28	39%	ELTE	25%
97	Bulgarian Historical Review	0.103	0.101	Q4	Q4	Open Society Archives	19	0%	The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	42%
98	Journal of Landscape Ecology	0.103	0.212	Q4	Q3	MATE	N.A.			

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99	Magyar Filozofiai Szemle	0.102	0.100	Q4	Q4	Aron Publishers	N.A.			
100	Muveszettorteneti Ertesito	0.102	0.102	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	17	88%	HUN-REN	24%
101	Acta Classica Universitatis Scientiarum Debreceniensis	0.101	0.000	Q4	-	DE	N.A.			
102	Hungarian Studies	0.101	0.101	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	44	57%	Universität Wien	23%
103	Shaman	0.101	0.106	Q4	Q3	Molnar and Kelemen Oriental Publishers	9	0%	Lapin Yliopisto	11%
104	Studia Slavica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae	0.101	0.100	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	18	39%	ELTE	28%
105	Antik Tanulmányok	0.100	0.101	Q4	Q4	Akademiai Publisher	13	92%	ELTE	31%
106	Metszet	0.100	0.100	Q4	Q4	Artifex Publisher	35	37%	BME	11%

*Co-published by Springer, N.A.: no data

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