

The Disaster Research Journals (DRJ) List 2023

August 2023. Curated by Vicente Sandoval (vicente.sandoval@fu-berlin.de)

The Disaster Research Journals (DRJ) list builds on the Disaster Research Journals Database (DRJD), which encompasses a curated list of journals dedicated to disaster research and science. The primary objective is to serve as a reliable resource for scholars, practitioners, and students navigating the vast and evolving landscape of disaster research literature. While the DRJ list and database can also assist researchers, professionals, and policymakers in identifying relevant publication outlets and consolidated sources of information in the field, they can be tools to track evolving trends and observe the development of the field, which has drastically expanded in the last decades (Alexander et al., 2021).

By August 2023, the DRJD contains 39 dimensions (or data points) for 111 journals. These data points range from basics such as 'name', 'International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)', 'Uniform Resource Locator (URL)', 'publisher', 'country', and 'language', to more specific details such as 'short description', 'classification', 'COPE ethics guidelines' signatory, 'Open Access policy', 'Author Processing Charges (APC)', 'Copyrights', 'Turnaround times', and 'Periodicity' (i.e., issues per year). Additionally, the database includes journal metrics like 'Journal Impact Factor', 'CiteScore', and 'Google Scholar Metrics'.

Journals are categorized using the 'Classification and distribution by Fields of Research and Development (FORD)' by OECD (2015). The major categories are as follows: 1) Natural sciences; 2) Engineering and technology; 3) Medical and health sciences; 4) Agricultural and veterinary sciences; 5) Social sciences; and 6) Humanities and the arts. These include 42 sub-categories such as Mathematics, Nano-technology, and Sociology, among others. Additionally, we add the category 7) 'Interdisciplinary' when the journal cuts across different fields and/or disciplines. Fields and disciplines should be mentioned after this category (e.g., Interdisciplinary, Social Sciences, Sociology).

In order to collect and list existing journals, we established simple steps or principles that aim to turn the DRJ list into a transparent and reliable resource:

- » Only journals (periodicals) in the field of disaster research/science: Journals must be directly related to disasters, disaster risks, disaster hazards, disaster prevention, disaster vulnerability, disaster resilience, and the like. Selected keywords are: a) disaster(s); b) catastrophe(s); c) hazard(s); d) crisis; e) risk(s); f) emergency; g) vulnerability; h) prevention; and i) resilience. Keywords must be in the journal title or explicitly mentioned in the description of the journal.
- » Only journals whose main language is English (lingua franca) or as a second language (multi-language). Nonetheless, we are open to receiving suggestions of journals in other languages. For suggestions, please contact the curator (vicente.sandoval@fu-berlin.de).
- » Only journals indexed in Web of Science (WoS) and/or Scopus. Additionally, we use the Natural Hazards Center's (NHC) list of journals as a reference. The NHC has compiled since 2009 a list of hazards and disaster, risk, and climate-focused journals, including five-year impact factors. This list is considered for journal inclusion but not fully covered. WoS Core Collection includes Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI), and Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI). Scopus indexing can include Scimago Journal Rank (SJR). For the DRJD, we also use the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and Google Search Engine.

Academic search engines: keywords in specific databases or lists

- » World of Science (Clarivate) list of journals: <https://mjl.clarivate.com/home>
- » Scopus (Elsevier) list of journals and CiteScore (CS): <https://www.scopus.com/sources>

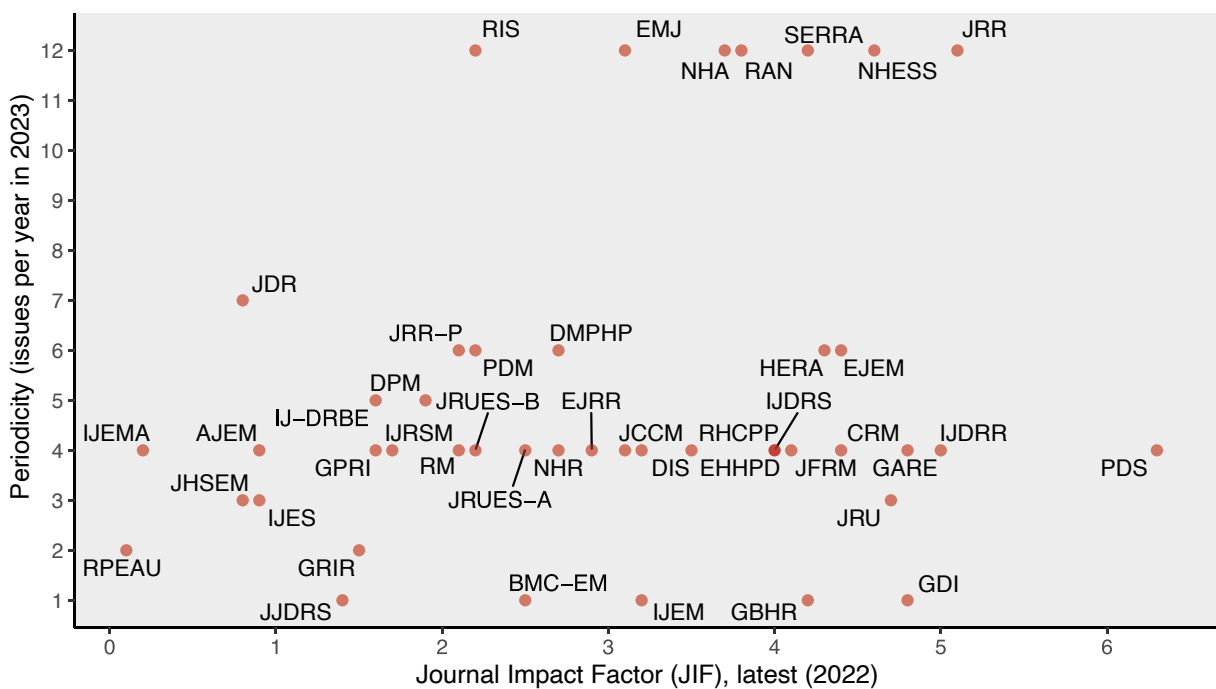
- » Natural Hazards Center list of journals: <https://hazards.colorado.edu/resources/hazards-and-disaster-journals>. The Natural Hazards Center (University of Colorado Boulder) has compiled since 2009 a list of hazards and disaster, risk, and climate focused journals including the title, link to the journal, and five-year impact factor.
- » Journal Impact Factor (JIF) of journals from Clarivate: <https://jcr.clarivate.com/jcr/>
- » Scimago Journal Rank (SJR) from Elsevier: <https://www.scimagojr.com>
- » Complementarily, we use the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) database: <https://doaj.org/search/journals>; Google Scholar Metrics (GMS) h-5 index: <https://scholar.google.com/>; and Google Search Engine.

Key points and findings

- » **Indexation:** Out of 111 collected journals in the DRJD by August 2023, 56 (50.5%) were indexed in WoS and/or Scopus. These 56 journals are part of the DRJ list, or sample. In this sample, 55 (98.2%) are indexed in Scopus, while 44 (78.6%) are indexed in WoS.
- » **Journal Impact Factor (JIF):** There is a variety of JIF scores among the selected journals, with the majority (31) between 1 and 4.5 (group average of 2.95) – ranging from 0.1 as the lowest (RPEAU journal, Federazione Psicologi per i Popoli-Italy) to 6.3 as the highest (Progress in Disaster Science, Elsevier-England).
- » **CiteScore (CS) metric:** Like with the JIF, the CS of indexed journals shows a variety of scores, with the majority (42) located around 1 and 7.5 (group average of 4.31) – ranging from 0.4 as the lowest (IDRiM journal, IDRiM Society-Japan) to 11.5 as the highest (Progress in Disaster Science, Elsevier-England).
- » **Periodicity:** The periodicity (or the frequency of issues published within a year) of selected journals shows all types of frequencies: Monthly or once per month (8); Bi-Monthly or every two months (6); Quarterly or four times per year (25); Triannually or three times per year (4); Semi-Annual/Bi-Annual or two times per year (5); and Annually or once a year (5). Two journals publish five issues per year, and only one publishes seven times.
- » **Classification:** Based on the OECD's FORD classification, indexed journals can be grouped as follows, from the largest to the smallest count: Interdisciplinary (20); Social Sciences (17); Medical and Health Sciences (10); Engineering and Technology (5); Natural Sciences (4).
- » **Longevity:** The oldest active and indexed journal in the sample is 'Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance', published for 47 years by Palgrave Macmillan & The Geneva Association (Switzerland), since 1976. On the other hand, the youngest indexed journal is 'Progress in Disaster Science', published by Elsevier (England) since 2019. Nonetheless, there are older journals in the DRJD, such as the 'Disaster Prevention Research Institute Annuals' published by Kyoto University (Japan) since 1957 (66 years old, and still active). However, these were not included because they were discontinued, or they are currently not indexed by WoS nor Scopus. Likewise, the DRJD accounts for 16 journals created only since 2020.
- » **Costs for authors:** Among the 56 selected journals, 44 (78.6%) charge authors for editorial and publication-related services (i.e., Author Processing Charges or APC), 10 (17.9%) are APC-free, and 2 (3.6%) are not clear about their publication policy. On average, journals with APCs charge authors 2392.70 EUR (median = 2540 EUR) for an accepted manuscript, ranging from 407.76 EUR as the lowest (Science of Tsunami Hazards, TSI-USA) to 3660 EUR the highest (Risk Analysis, Wiley-USA). *Notes: 1) most of APCs relate to the option of making articles 'open access' once published, usually in 'hybrid' open access journals, but some APCs are mandatory, especially in 'full' open access journals; 2) All APCs were converted to EUR using the XE (Canada) tool with the date on 31.07.2023.*

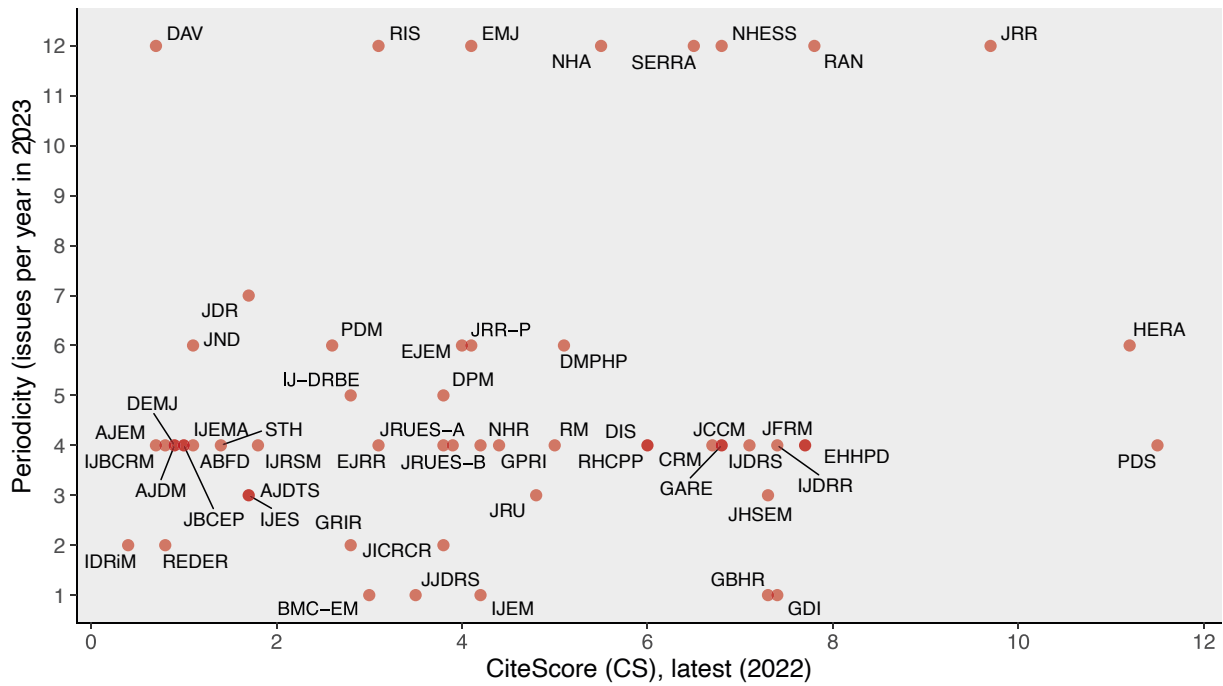
- » **Open Access:** 61.7% (34) of the journals in the sample are 'hybrid' open access, meaning their publishing model is based on subscriptions, where authors have the option to make their individual articles 'open access' by paying an APC (see the point above). 35.7% (20) of the journals are 'full' open access, meaning the published articles are immediately available and free of charge for readers. Only 10 (17.9%) journals are 'full' open access with no APC (i.e., free for authors and readers), while two journals (3.6%) are exclusively subscription-based.
- » **Turnaround time:** This is the interval between the submission, usually electronic, of a manuscript or a revision and the sending of the editorial decision. On average, selected journals take 60.71 days in processing a submitted manuscript to a final decision (sometimes including peer-review time). The turnaround time of journals ranges from 27.2 days as the shortest (Risks, MDPI-Switzerland) to 112 days as the longest (Georisk, Taylor & Francis-England). *Note: Turnaround times are based on journal self-declared information.*
- » **COPE:** The COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) ethics guidelines are intended to advise editors, publishers, and researchers on expected practices and appropriate circumstances regarding the editing of peer reviews. From the DRJ list, 80.4% (45) of the journals declare to adhere to COPE ethics guidelines, while 19.6% (11) do not mention them on their websites.

Figure 1. Clarivate's Journal Impact Factor (latest) and periodicity in 2023, disaster research journals



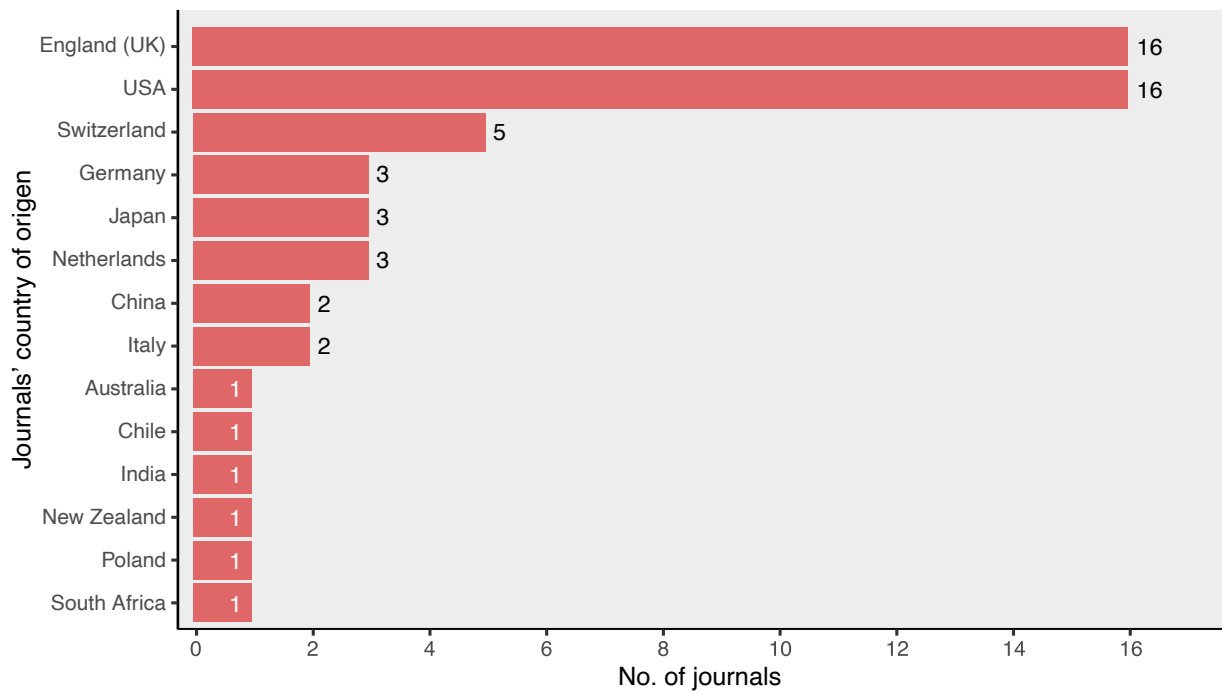
Source: Sandoval, 2023, with RStudio (version 2023.06.1+524).

Figure 2. Elsevier's (Scopus) CiteScore (latest) and periodicity in 2023, disaster research journals



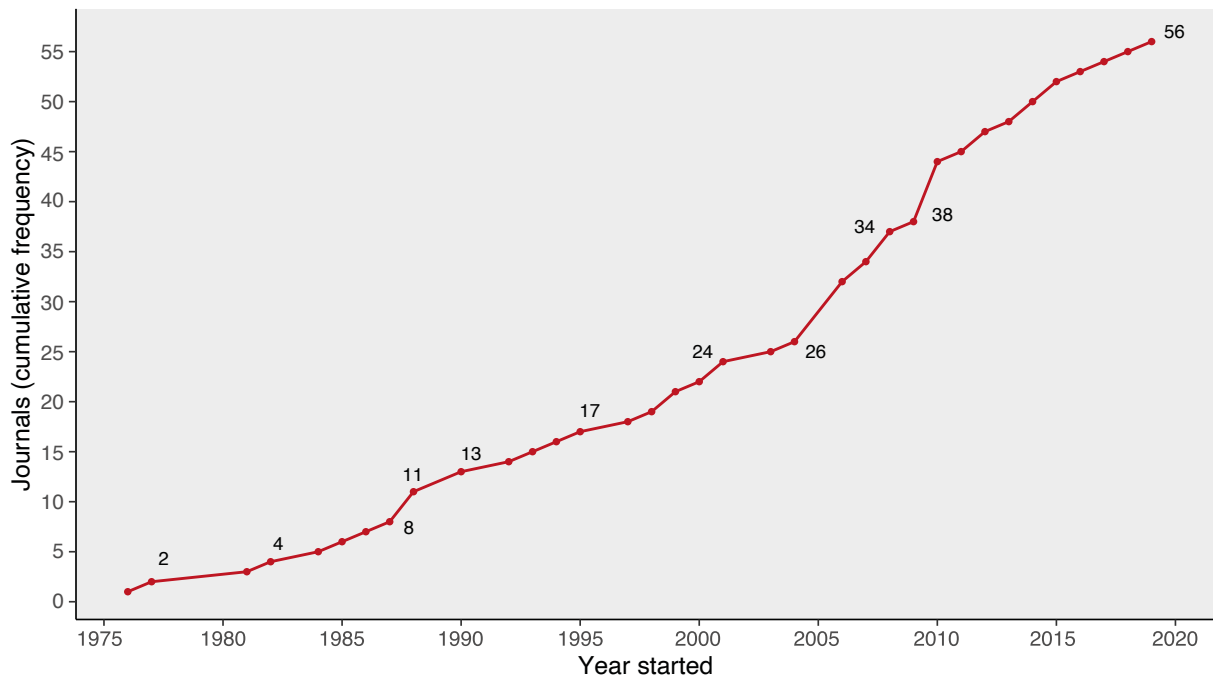
Source: Sandoval, 2023, with RStudio (version 2023.06.1+524).

Figure 3. Number of journals by country of origin (publisher)



Source: Sandoval, 2023, with RStudio (version 2023.06.1+524).

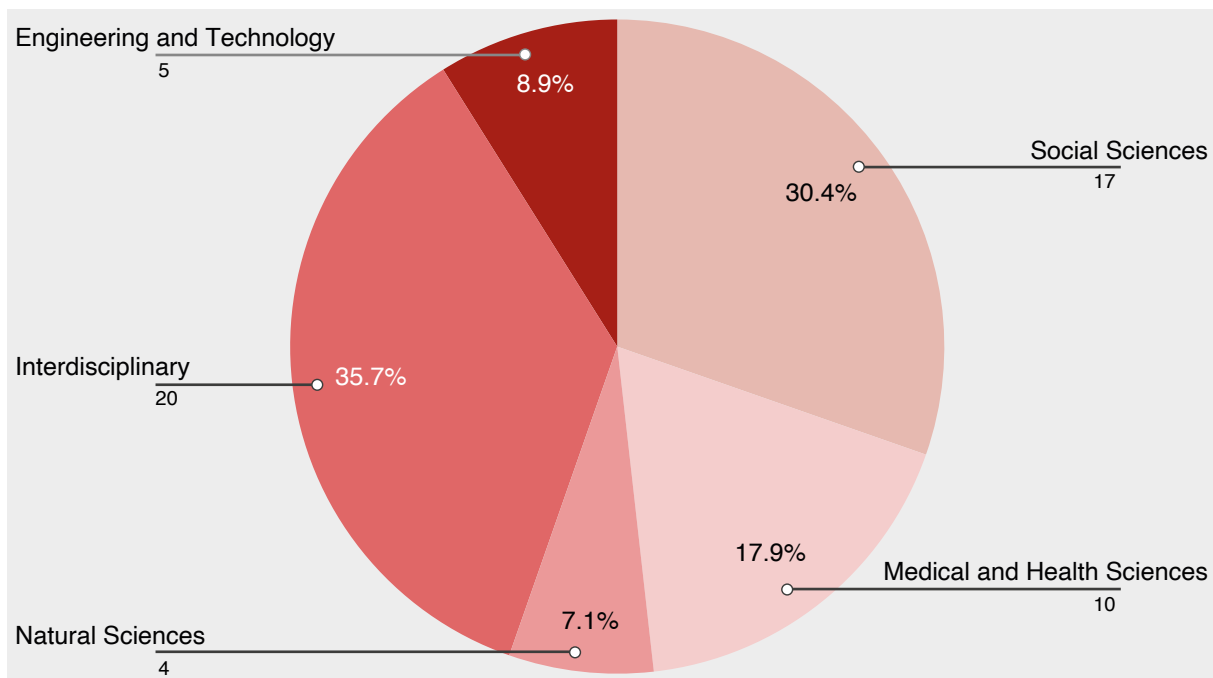
Figure 4. Disaster research journals growth 1976-2023



Source: DRJD, 2023, with RStudio (version 2023.06.1+524).

Note: Older journals were found (e.g., Disaster Prevention Research Institute Annuals from 1957), but these were not included because either they were discontinued, or they are currently not indexed by WoS nor Scopus.

Figure 5. Disaster research journals by fields (OECD-FORD classification)



Source: Sandoval, 2023, with RStudio (version 2023.06.1+524).

Table 1. List of disaster research journals in 2023 – indexed in WoS and/or Scopus (n=56).

Journals ¹	Initials	eISSN	URL	Country	Year ²	OA ³	APC(€) ⁴	JIF ⁵	CS ⁶	Per. ⁷
American Journal of Disaster Medicine	AJDM	1932-149X	https://wmplic.org/ojs/index.php/	USA	2006	not	na	na	0,90	4
Annals of Burns and Fire Disasters	ABFD	1592-9566	http://www.medbc.com/annals/	Italy	1988	Full	450	na	1,10	4
Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma	AJDTs	1174-4707	https://trauma.massey.ac.nz	New Zealand	1997	Full	na	na	1,70	3
Australian Journal of Emergency Management	AJEM	1324-1540	https://ajem.infoservices.com.au	Australia	1986	Full	na	0,90	0,80	4
BMC Emergency Medicine	BMC-EM	1471-227X	https://bmcemergmed.biomedcentral.com/	England	2001	Full	1990	2,50	3,00	1
Climate Risk Management	CRM	2212-0963	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/S0924646022120963	Netherlands	2014	Hybrid	2129	4,40	6,70	4
Disaster Advances	DAV	2278-4543	https://www.worldresearcher.org/	India	2008	Full	na	na	0,70	12
Disaster and Emergency Medicine Journal	DEMJ	2451-4691	https://journals.viamedica.pl/	Poland	2016	Full	na	na	0,90	4
Disaster Medicine and Public Health Prepared-	DMPHP	1938-744X	https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/9781107054444	USA	2007	Hybrid	3255	2,70	5,10	6
Disaster Prevention and Management	DPM	0965-3562	https://www.emerald.com/insight/0965-3562	USA	1992	Hybrid	3099	1,90	3,80	5
Disasters	DIS	1467-7717	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/disa.12111	England	1977	Hybrid	2880	3,20	6,00	4
Emergency Medicine Journal	EMJ	1472-0213	https://emj.bmj.com/	England	1984	Hybrid	3599	3,10	4,10	12
Environmental Hazards	EHPD	1878-0059	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/10.1080/17445019.2019.1644444	England	1999	Hybrid	3190	4,00	7,70	4
European Journal of Emergency Medicine	EJEM	1473-5695	https://journals.lww.com/erj	USA	1994	Hybrid	3520	4,40	4,00	6
European Journal of Risk Regulation	EJRR	1867-299X	https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/9781107054444	Germany	2010	Hybrid	2949	2,90	3,10	4
Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance	GPRI	1468-0440	https://www.palgrave.com/journals/gprj	Switzerland	1976	Hybrid	2390	1,60	4,40	4
Geneva Risk and Insurance Review	GRIR	1554-964X	http://www.palgrave.com/gprj	Switzerland	1990	Hybrid	2390	1,50	2,80	2
Geoenvironmental Disasters	GDI	2197-8670	https://geoenvironmental-disasters.tandfonline.com/	Japan	2014	Full	1090	4,80	7,40	1
Geomatics, Natural Hazards and Risk	GBHR	1947-5705	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/10.1080/17445019.2019.1644444	England	2010	Full	1695	4,20	7,30	1
Georisk - Assessment and Management of Risk	GARE	1749-9518	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/10.1080/17445019.2019.1644444	England	2007	Hybrid	2710	4,80	6,80	4
Human and Ecological Risk Assessment	HERA	1080-7039	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/10.1080/10807039.2019.1644444	USA	1995	Hybrid	3385	4,30	11,20	6
International Journal of Business Continuity and	IJBCRM	1758-2172	https://www.inderscience.com/doi/10.1108/IJBCRM-05-2019-001	Switzerland	2010	Hybrid	2718	na	0,70	4
International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the	IJ-DRBE	1759-5908	https://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/doi/10.1108/IJ-DRBE-05-2019-001	England	2010	Hybrid	3099	1,60	2,80	5
International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction	IJDRR	2212-4209	https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/S0924646022124209	Netherlands	2012	Hybrid	2065	5,00	7,40	4
International Journal of Disaster Risk Science	IJDRS	2192-6395	https://www.springer.com/journal/10236	China	2010	Full	na	4,00	7,10	4
International Journal of Emergency Management	IJEMA	1741-5071	https://www.inderscience.com/doi/10.1108/IJEMA-05-2019-001	Switzerland	2003	Hybrid	2718	0,20	1,00	4
International Journal of Emergency Medicine	IJEM	1865-1380	https://intjem.biomedcentral.com/	England	2008	Full	2290	3,20	4,20	1
International Journal of Emergency Services	IJES	2047-0894	https://www.emerald.com/insight/2047-0894	England	2012	Hybrid	3099	0,90	1,70	3
International Journal of Risk and Safety in Med-	IJRSM	1878-6847	https://content.iospress.com/doi/10.1108/IJRSM-05-2019-001	Netherlands	1990	Hybrid	2150	1,70	1,80	4
Jàmba: Journal of Disaster Risk Studies	JJDRS	1996-1421	https://www.jamba.org.za/index.php/jjdrs	South Africa	2006	Full	629	1,40	3,50	1
Journal of Business Continuity and Emergency	JBCEP	1749-9224	https://www.henrystewartpublishing.com/doi/10.1108/JBCEP-05-2019-001	England	2006	Full	na	na	1,00	4
Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management	JCCM	1468-5973	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jccm.12111	England	1993	Hybrid	2580	3,10	6,80	4
Journal of Disaster Research	JDR	1881-2473	https://www.fujipress.jp/jdr/	Japan	2006	Full	828	0,80	1,70	7
Journal of Emergency Psychology and Humani-	RPEAU	2280-9120	http://www.psicologiperipopoli.it/	Italy	2006	Full	na	0,10	na	2
Journal of Flood Risk Management	JFRM	1753-318X	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jfrm.12111	England	2008	Hybrid	2700	4,10	7,70	4
Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency	JHSEM	1547-7355	https://www.degruyter.com/journal/view/journals/1547-7355	USA	2004	Hybrid	2000	0,80	7,30	3
Journal of Integrated Disaster Risk Management	IDRIM	2185-8322	https://www.idrimjournal.com/	Japan	2011	Full	na	na	0,40	2
Journal of International Crisis and Risk Communi-	JICRCR	2576-0025	https://stars.library.ucf.edu/jicrcr/	USA	2018	Full	na	na	3,80	2
Journal of Latin American Studies on Disaster	REDER	0719-8477	https://www.revistareder.com/	Chile	2017	Full	na	na	0,80	2
Journal of Natural Disasters	JND	1004-4574	https://zrz.hz.papeeronce.org/en/	China	2009	not	na	na	1,10	6
Journal of Risk and Reliability	JRR-P	1748-006X	https://journals.sagepub.com/journal/1748-006X	England	2006	Hybrid	3397	2,10	4,10	6
Journal of Risk and Uncertainty	JRU	0895-5646	https://www.springer.com/journal/10236	USA	1988	Hybrid	2290	4,70	4,80	3
Journal of Risk and Uncertainty in Engineering	JRUES-A	2376-7642	https://ascelibrary.org/journal/10236	USA	2015	Hybrid	2500	2,50	3,80	4
Journal of Risk and Uncertainty in Engineering	JRUES-B	2332-9025	https://asmedigitalcollection.asme.org/journal/10236	USA	2015	Hybrid	3000	2,20	3,90	4
Journal of Risk Research	JRR	1366-9877	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/10.1080/13669877.2019.1644444	England	1998	Hybrid	3190	5,10	9,70	12
Natural Hazards	NHA	1573-0840	https://www.springer.com/journal/10236	USA	1988	Hybrid	2690	3,70	5,50	12
Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences	NHESS	1561-8633	https://www.natural-hazards.com/	Germany	2001	Full	930	4,60	6,80	12
Natural Hazards Review	NHR	1527-6996	https://ascelibrary.org/journal/10236	USA	2000	Hybrid	2500	2,70	4,20	4
Prehospital and Disaster Medicine	PDM	1945-1938	https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/9781107054444	USA	1985	Hybrid	2949	2,20	2,60	6
Progress in Disaster Science	PDS	2590-0617	https://www.journals.elsevier.com/progress-in-disaster-science/	England	2019	Hybrid	1205	6,30	11,50	4
Risk Analysis	RAN	1539-6924	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/risa.12111	USA	1981	Hybrid	3660	3,80	7,80	12
Risk Management	RM	1743-4637	https://www.palgrave.com/journals/rm	England	1999	Hybrid	2490	2,10	5,00	4
Risk, Hazards and Crisis in Public Policy	RHCPP	1944-4079	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/rhcpp.12111	USA	2010	Hybrid	2220	3,50	6,00	4
Risks	RIS	2227-9091	https://www.mdpi.com/journal/ris	Switzerland	2013	Full	1457	2,20	3,10	12
Science of Tsunami Hazards	STH	8755-6839	http://www.tsunamisociety.org/	USA	1982	Full	407	na	1,40	4
Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk	SERRA	1436-3240	https://www.springer.com/journal/10236	Germany	1987	Hybrid	2790	4,20	6,50	12

Source: Sandoval, 2023.

1) Alphabetically ordered. 2) Year the journal started or its first volume. 3) Open Access policy. 4) Author Processing Charges in Euros (converted for those in other currencies). 5) Journal Impact Factor (JIF) from Clarivate in 2022. 6) CiteScore (CS) from Elsevier's Scopus in 2022. 7) Periodicity, in 'issues per year' in 2023.

Figures can be generated and replicated through the programming language R on RStudio (version 2023.06.1+524) using the following code structure (example with CiteScore):

```
#Scatter plots
ggplot(data_drjd_aug_2023, aes(CiteScore, Periodicity, label=Initials)) +
  geom_text_repel(max.overlaps = Inf, size = 3.2) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.6, color = 'red') +
  theme_classic(base_size = 12) +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = scales::pretty_breaks(n = 5)) +
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = scales::pretty_breaks(n = 10))

#Bars Country
ggplot(data_drjd_aug_2023, aes(y=fct_infreq(Country))) +
  geom_bar(alpha = 0.6, fill = "red") +
  theme_classic(base_size = 12) +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = scales::pretty_breaks(n = 10)) +
  geom_text(stat='count', aes(label=..count..), nudge_x=0.2, nudge_y=0)

#Line of journals per year
data_drjd_aug_2023 %>%
  count(Start year, Count) %>%
  arrange(Count, Start year) %>%
  mutate(cs = cumsum(n)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(Start year, cs, label=cs)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = 'red')) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.6, color = 'red') +
  geom_text_repel(max.overlaps = 2.5, size = 3.2, nudge_x=0.5, nudge_y=0.5) +
  theme_classic(base_size = 12) +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = scales::pretty_breaks(n = 10)) +
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = scales::pretty_breaks(n = 10))

#Pie Chart for OECD-FORD categories
ggplot(data_drjd_aug_2023, aes(x="", y=Count, fill=FORD)) +
  geom_bar(stat="identity", width=1, color="white") +
  coord_polar("y", start=0) +
  theme_void() +
  geom_text(aes(label = Count), position = position_stack(vjust = 0.5)) +
  scale_fill_brewer(palette = "Reds")
```

Initially, the following packages should be installed: ggplot2, ggrepel, forcats, readxl, dplyr, scales, tidyverse.

References

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