Elsevier Scopus Training

What is Scopus?

> **Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature, and features smart tools that allow you to track, analyze and visualize scholarly research.**

Scopus includes content from more than 5,000 publishers and 105 different countries

70M records from **22K** serials, **90K** conferences and **120K** books

- Updated daily
- Records back to 1823
- "Articles in Press" from > 3,750 titles
- 40 different languages covered
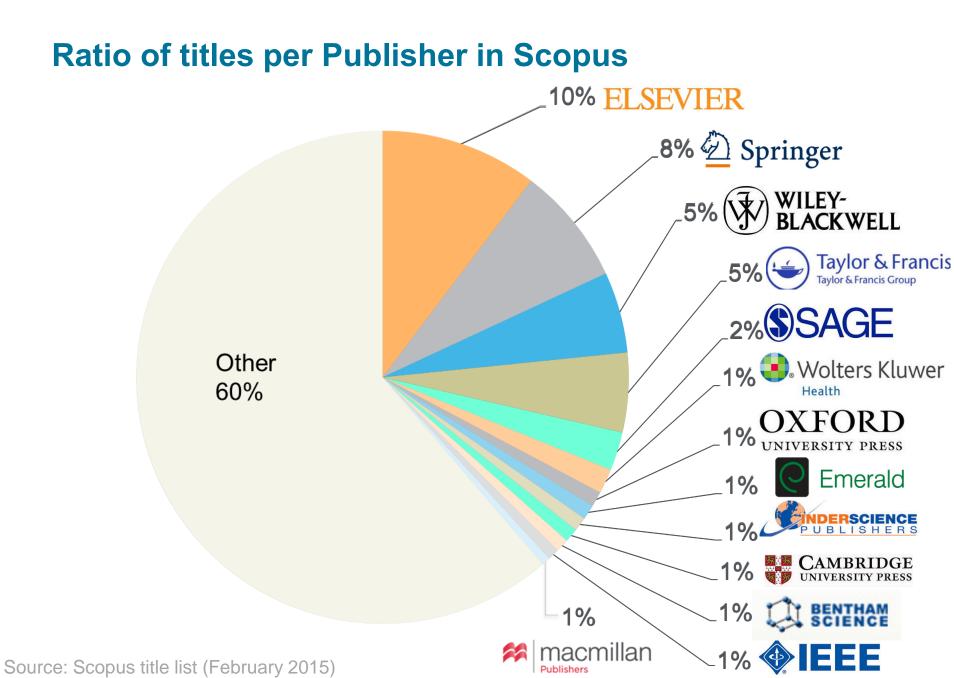- 3,715 active Gold Open Access journals indexed

| Physical Sciences 7,443	JOURNALS	CONFERENCES	BOOKS	PATENTS*
Health Sciences 6,795	**21,568** peer-reviewed journals **361** trade journals	**90K** conference events **7.3M** conference papers	**531** book series **30K** Volumes **/** **1.2M** items	**27M** patents
Social Sciences 8,086	• Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (ref's post-1995 only) • Funding data from acknowledgements • Citations back to 1970	Mainly Engineering and Computer Sciences	**119,882** stand-alone books **974K** items Focus on Social Sciences and A&H	From 5 major patent offices - WIPO - EPO - USPTO - JPO - UK IPO
Life Sciences 4,492				

How Scopus supports the researcher
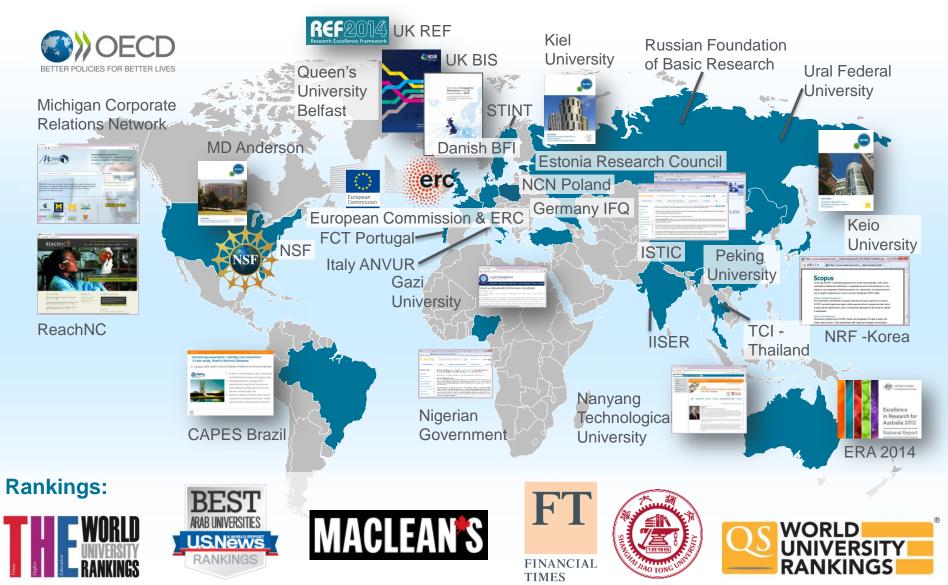
Scopus is for academics, government researchers and corporate R&D professionals who need a comprehensive and efficient place to search, discover and analyze research:

- Find out what already exists in the global world of research output
- Determine how to differentiate research topics and find new ideas
- Decide what, where and with whom to partner or collaborate with
- Track impact of research; monitor global research trends
- Identify and analyze which journals to read or where to submit an article
- Help researchers manage their career through citation counts and the *h*-index

Ratio of titles per Publisher in Scopus

10% ELSEVIER

8% Springer

5% WILEY-BLACKWELL

5% Taylor & Francis — Taylor & Francis Group

2% SAGE

1% Wolters Kluwer Health

1% OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

1% Emerald

1% INDERSCIENCE PUBLISHERS

1% CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

1% BENTHAM SCIENCE

1% IEEE

1% macmillan Publishers

Other 60%

Scopus is the Gold standard: more than 150 leading research organizations rely on Scopus data

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

REF2014
Research Excellence Framework
UK REF

UK BIS

Kiel University

Russian Foundation of Basic Research

Ural Federal University

Queen's University Belfast

STINT

Michigan Corporate Relations Network

MD Anderson

Danish BFI

Estonia Research Council

NCN Poland

Germany IFQ

Keio University

erc

European Commission & ERC

FCT Portugal

Italy ANVUR

NSF

Gazi University

ISTIC

Peking University

ReachNC

NRF -Korea

TCI - Thailand

IISER

CAPES Brazil

Nigerian Government

Nanyang Technological University

ERA 2014

Rankings:

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

BEST ARAB UNIVERSITIES
U.S.News & WORLD REPORT RANKINGS

MACLEAN'S

FT FINANCIAL TIMES

1896 (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)

QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

Transparent Scopus selection criteria for serial content

1. <u>All</u> titles should meet <u>all</u> minimum criteria in order to be considered for Scopus review:

Peer-review	English abstracts	Regular publication	Roman script references	Pub. ethics statement

2. Eligible titles are reviewed by the <u>Content Selection & Advisory Board</u> according to a combination of 14 quantitative & qualitative selection criteria grouped in 5 categories:

Journal Policy	Quality of Content	Journal Standing	Regularity	Online Availability

3. <u>As a primary publisher</u> and information aggregator, Elsevier understands the needs of Authors, Editors and Publishers and provides resources to support the community:

Review comments from CSAB	FAQs	Publication ethics resources	Publishing services	Research Trends, Editor Update newsletters

Continuous review process using the online Scopus Title Evaluation Platform (STEP)
Info: **http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview**
Questions: **titlesuggestion@scopus.com**
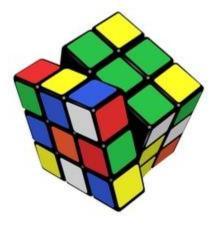
Metrics in Scopus

- SNIP and SJR
- CiteScore

- H-index

"There is no single 'best' indicator that could accommodate all facets of the new reality of bibliometrics."

- Wolfgang Glänzel, Head of bibliometrics group
Professor at KU Leuven, Belgium

SNIP-Source Normalised Impact per Paper

- Developed by Henk Moed - CWTS (Centre for Science and Technology Studies)-Leiden University

- Measures the average citation impact of the publications of a journal, correcting for the differences in citation practices between scientific fields and therefore allowing for more accurate between-field comparisons of citation impact

- SNIP is field normalized, dependent on likelihood of citation in subject field of source
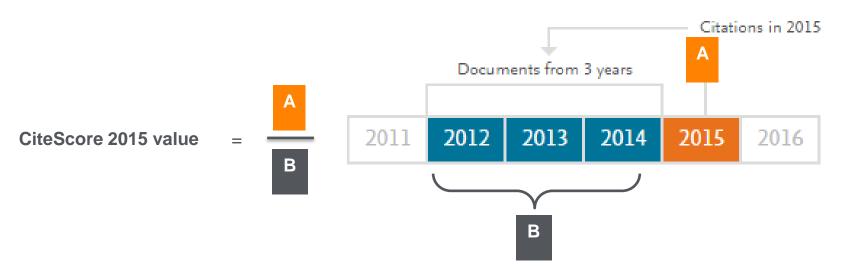
SJR- SCImago Journal Rank

- Developed by Felix de Moya, CSIC (Spanish Research Council)
- Prestige metric- not all citations are the same
- Citations are weighted depending on the status of the source they come from

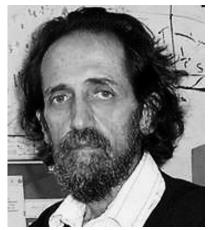# CiteScore is a simple metric for all Scopus journals

Citations in 2015

Documents from 3 years

A

CiteScore 2015 value = $\dfrac{A}{B}$

| 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |

A

B

CiteScore	Impact Factor
A = citations to 3 years of documents	A = citations to 2 or 5 years of documents
B = all documents indexed in Scopus, same as A	B = only citable items (articles and reviews), different from A

Note: at launch, all titles in the May 2016 title list, and with some documents indexed in 2016, will have CiteScore metrics

H-Index

- Originated by Jorge Hirsch in 2005
- A group of papers has index **h** if **h** of the papers have at least **h** citations each, and the other papers have no more than **h** citations each.
- Attempts to measure both the productivity and impact of the published work of a scholar

The Challenge: Scholarly Name Ambiguity

Many researchers that too closely resemble one another.

Researchers publish under name variations.

Dr. Smith Dr. Smith Dr. Smith

Dr. Smith
Dr. J. Smith
Dr. James Smith

The Solution: The ORCID Registry
Original Researcher Contributor ID

Dr. Smith
Dr. J. Smith
Dr. James Smith

Dr. James Smith
46533489

ORCID Mission:
ORCID aims to solve the name ambiguity problem in research and scholarly communications by creating a central registry of unique identifiers for individual researchers

Where to find more information on Scopus?

- www.elsevier.com/scopus

- Info site blog: http://blog.scopus.com/

- Twitter.com/scopus

- Scopus title list: http://www.elsevier.com/__data/assets/excel_doc/0003/148548/title_list.xlsx

- Author feedback: http://www.scopusfeedback.com/