# Elsevier  Scopus Training

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# 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

Search   Sources   Alerts   Lists   Help ⌄   Wael Mansour ⌄   ☰

## Document search

Compare sources ›

Documents   Authors   Affiliations   Advanced                                     Search tips ⑦

Search                                              Article title, Abstract, Keywords   ⌄   ＋

*E.g., "heart attack" AND stress*

› Limit

Reset form   Search 🔍

# 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* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical Sciences** **7,443** | **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 |
| **Health Sciences** **6,795** | | | | |
| **Social Sciences** **8,086** | • Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (ref's post-1995 only) | | **119,882** stand-alone books **974K** items | From 5 major patent offices - WIPO - EPO - USPTO |
| **Life Sciences** **4,492** | • Funding data from acknowledgements • Citations back to 1970 | Mainly Engineering and Computer Sciences | Focus on Social Sciences and A&H | - JPO - UK IPO |

# 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:
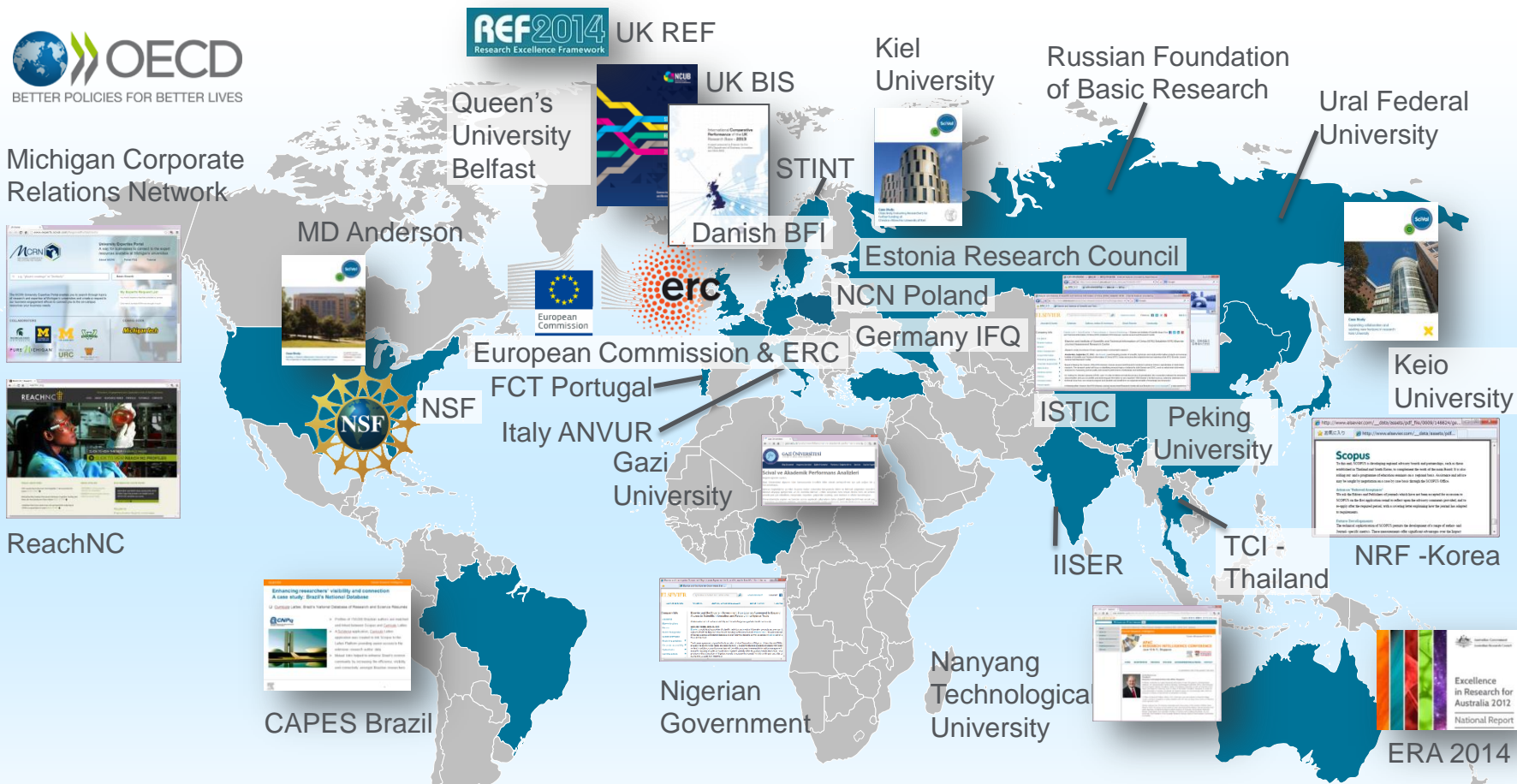
- Find out what already exists in the global world of research output
- Determine how to differentiate research topics and find new ideas
- Decide what, where and with whom to partner or collaborate with
- Track impact of research; monitor global research trends
- Identify and analyze which journals 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%
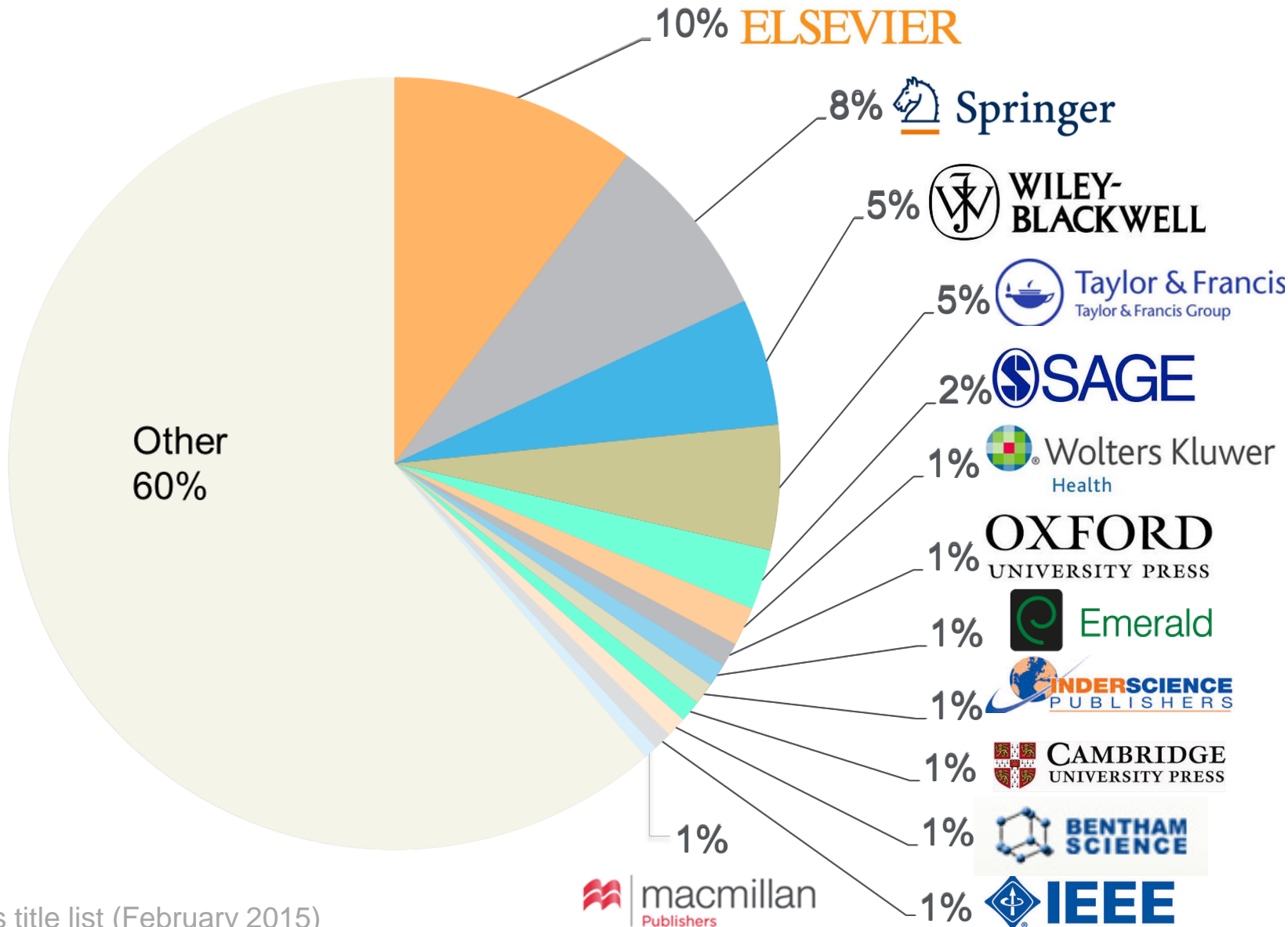
# Scopus is the Gold standard: more than 150 leading research organizations rely on Scopus data

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Michigan Corporate Relations Network

ReachNC

CAPES Brazil

MD Anderson

NSF

European Commission & ERC
FCT Portugal
Italy ANVUR
Gazi University

REF2014
Research Excellence Framework   UK REF

UK BIS

Queen's University Belfast

STINT

Danish BFI

erc

NCN Poland
Germany IFQ

Nigerian Government

Kiel University

Russian Foundation of Basic Research

Ural Federal University

Estonia Research Council

ISTIC

IISER

Nanyang Technological University

Peking University

TCI - Thailand

Keio University

NRF -Korea

ERA 2014

**Rankings:**

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

BEST ARAB UNIVERSITIES
U.S. News RANKINGS

MACLEAN'S

FT FINANCIAL TIMES

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
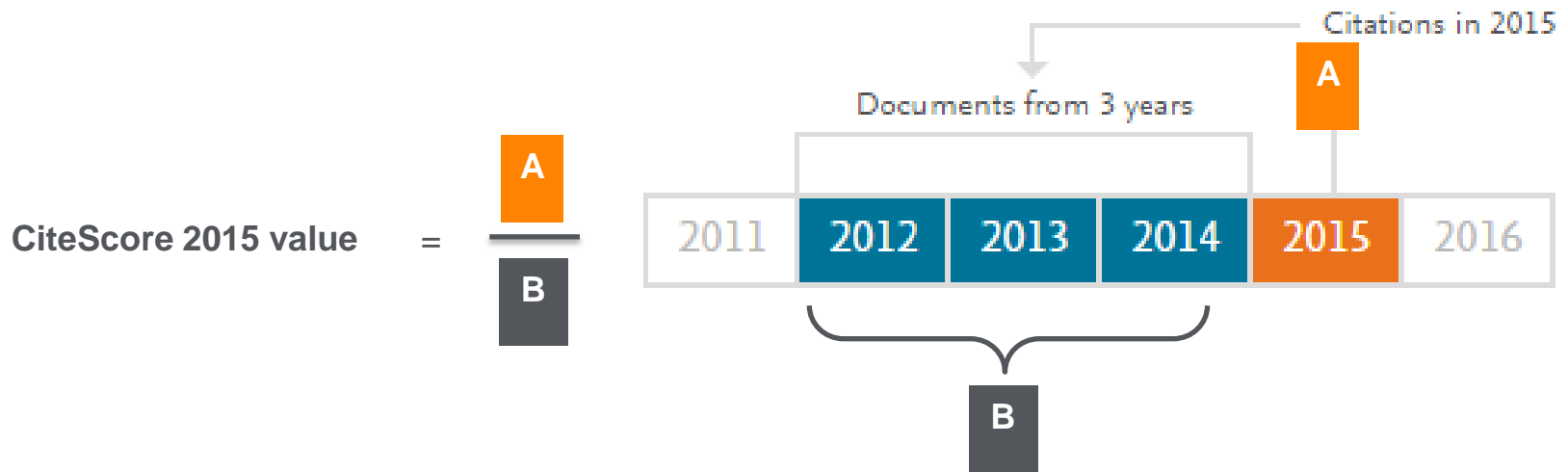
# SJR- SCImago Journal Rank

- 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

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

Citations in 2015

A

Documents from 3 years

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

B (for 2012, 2013, 2014)

A (for 2015)

| 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
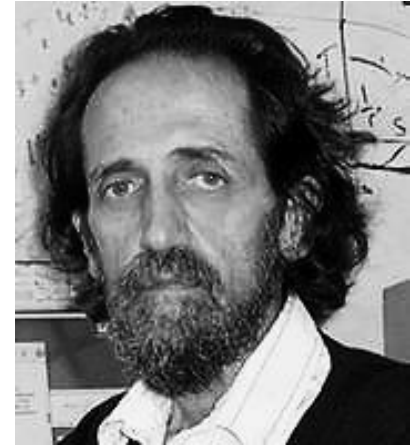
# The Challenge: Scholarly Name Ambiguity

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
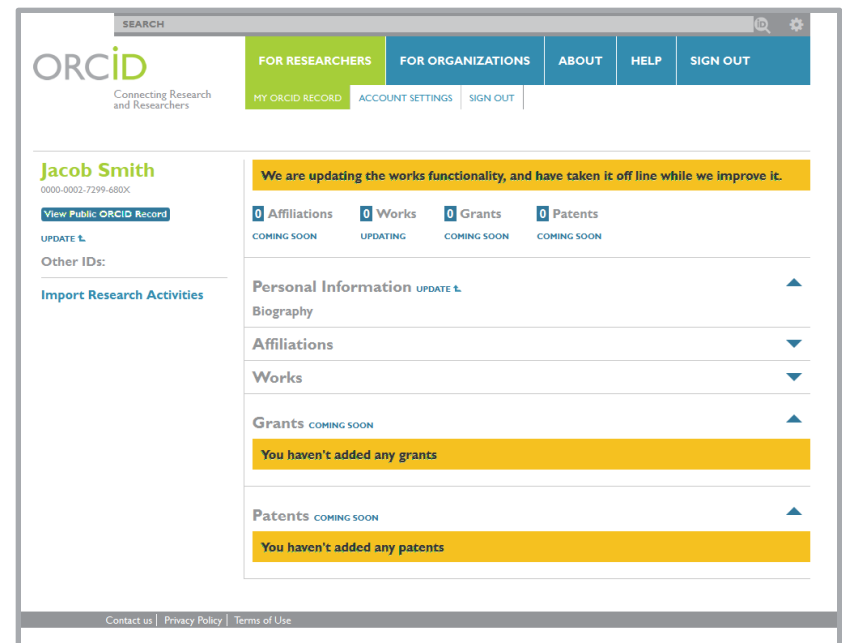## *Original Researcher Contributor ID*



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/

# Online Session!