AGENDA

- Scopus content
- Why Use Scopus?
- Who uses Scopus?
Facts and Figures - Scopus®

The largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature, and features smart tools that allow you track, analyse and visualize scholarly research.

+70 Million Multiple regional content types from more than 6,000 publishers and 105 countries

*Records back to 1788
*Over 8,000 ‘article in press’
*Over 4,000 active Gold Open Access journals are indexed
*Additional enhanced metadata, i.e. 100% Medline coverage
*Database is updated daily
*40 different languages are covered
*Automatically generated researcher and affiliation profiles

**JOURNALS**
- Physical Sciences
  - 23,507 peer-reviewed journals
  - 301 trade journals
- Health Sciences
- Social Sciences
- Life Sciences

**CONFERENCES**
- 106K conference events
- 8.3M conference papers
- Mainly Engineering and Computer Sciences

**BOOKS**
- 613 book series
- 38K volumes
- 166K stand-alone books
- 1.5M items

**PATENTS**
- 27M patents

Source: Scopus.com, January 30, 2018
Publishers Coverage - **Scopus**

It covers more than 5,000 publishers and all subject areas

Source: May 2016 title list at [https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content](https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content)
Subject Coverage - Scopus®

Titles on Scopus are classified under 4 subject clusters and indexed into 27 main subject areas:

- **Health Sciences**: 13,819 titles (31%)
- **Physical Sciences**: 12,263 titles (28%)
- **Life Sciences**: 6,809 titles (16%)
- **Social Sciences**: 10,905 titles (25%)

Number of journals in Scopus by subject area by Jan, 2018

*Includes active titles. Titles may fall into more than one subject area*
Why use Scopus®?

Find out what already exists in the global world of research output

Determine how to differentiate your research topic and find new ideas

Decide what, where and with whom to partner or collaborate with

Identify and analyse which journals to submit your article; get published

Track impact of your research; monitor global research trends

Manage your career through citation counts and h-index (and other metrics)

Scopus supports the goals of users at both institutional and individual level; post-doc researchers, senior researchers, librarians, deans of research and corporate R&D professionals etc.
Abilities of Scopus®

DOCUMENT SEARCH

- Find the latest search
- Discover subject areas through different filters such as language, country, access type etc
- Benefit from document analysis tool

AUTHOR SEARCH

- Find +12 million author profile
- Measure the impact of any researcher: Evaluate their documents, subject areas, h-index
- Find possible collaborations
- Find experts in a specific subject
- Benefit from author analysis tool

AFFILIATION SEARCH

- Find +70,000 affiliation
- Measure the impact of any affiliation: Evaluate their performance through its documents, authors, and collaborators
- Find new opportunities as a researcher

FIND THE RIGHT JOURNAL

- Compare different journals according to subject area or publisher by different metrics
Scopus® As a gold standard

Scopus is recognized as the **Gold standard** in **4,500** universities and **150** leading research organizations worldwide. A lot of global key reports also use Scopus data.
Selection Process & Criteria - Scopus

Scopus content is selected via independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

The CSAB is an independent board of subject experts from all over the world.

Board members are chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas; many have (journal) Editor experience.

The CSAB is selective and strict on quality: in total 5,411 titles reviewed (2011–2015) of which 2,587 (48%) accepted for Scopus

For more info:
https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection or titlesuggestion@scopus.com
Selection Process & Criteria - Scopus

The CSAB is selective and strict on quality: in total 5,411 titles reviewed (2011 –2015) of which 2,587 (48%) accepted for Scopus

All titles should meet all minimum criteria in order to be considered for Scopus review:

- Peer-reviewed
- English abstracts
- Regular publication
- Roman script references
- Pub. Ethics statement

Journal policy
- Convincing editorial concept/policy
- Type of peer-review
- Diversity geographic distribution of editors
- Diversity geographic distribution of authors

Quality of Content
- Academic contribution to the field
- Clarity of abstracts
- Quality and conformity with stated aims & scope
- Readability of articles

Journal standing
- Citedness of journal articles in Scopus
- Editor standing

Regularity
- No delay in publication schedule

Online Availability
- Content available online
- English-language journal home page
- Quality of home page

Eligible titles are reviewed by the CSAB according to a combination of 14 quantitative and qualitative selection criteria:
Selection Process & Criteria - Scopus®

Transparent, annual re-evaluation process to ensure titles continue to meet high quality standards

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<tr>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Analyze full Scopus journal corpus performance based on set metrics &amp; benchmarks</th>
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<td>Flag underperforming journals &amp; inform journal publishers</td>
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<tr>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Analyze full Scopus journal corpus performance based on set metrics &amp; benchmarks</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flag underperforming journals &amp; inform journal publishers</td>
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<tr>
<th>CSAB review</th>
<th>If a journal underperforms for 2 consecutive years, CSAB will re-evaluate the title based on Scopus selection criteria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flagged journals for which concerns are raised, CSAB will re-evaluate the title based on Scopus selection criteria</td>
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</table>

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<th>CSAB decision</th>
<th>Continue forward flow or Discontinue forward flow</th>
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Learn more on this topic via the Scopus blog: [http://blog.scopus.com/posts/scopus-launches-annual-journal-re-evaluation-process-to-maintain-content-quality](http://blog.scopus.com/posts/scopus-launches-annual-journal-re-evaluation-process-to-maintain-content-quality)
or Elsevier.com: [http://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection#title_re-evaluation](http://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection#title_re-evaluation)
Two Golden Rules of Research metrics

When used correctly, research metrics together with qualitative input give a balanced, multi-dimensional view for decision-making.

Golden rule #1
Always use both qualitative and quantitative input into your decisions.

Golden rule #2
Always use more than one research metric as the quantitative input.

“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
Journal Level Metrics in Scopus®

CiteScore: CiteScore calculates the average number of citations received in a calendar year by all items published in that journal in the preceding 3 years. Calculation is below:

\[
\text{CiteScore 2015 value} = \frac{\text{A}}{\text{B}}
\]

Differences from Impact Factor:
- IF - citation to 2 or 5 years of documents are covered.
- Citations in all type of documents in these years covered, while citable items are only articles and reviews

Advantages of CiteScore:
- **Comprehensive**: based on Scopus, available for all serial titles
- **Transparent**: Available for free, easy to calculate for yourself. Underlying database is available for you to interrogate
- **Current**: Updated monthly. New titles will have CiteScore a year after indexed
Journal Level Metrics in Scopus

**SNIP – Source Normalized Impact per paper:**

- It is developed by Henk Moed - CWTS (Centre for Science and Technology Studies)- Leiden University
- It 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.
- Its calculation is based on last 3 years.

*It is field-normalized and allows us the direct comparison of sources in different subject fields!*

**SJR – SCImago Journal Rank:**

- It is developed by by Felix de Moya, CSIC (Spanish Research Council)
- It is a Prestige metric - advocates not all citations are the same
- Citations are weighted depending on the status of the source they come from.
- The subject field, quality and reputation of the journal has a direct impact on the value of a citation. This means that a citation from a source with a relatively high SJR is worth more than a citation from a source with a lower SJR
- Its calculation is based on last 3 years.
Citation Count: indicates how many times a paper was cited (according to the data in Scopus)

FWCI – Field Weighted Citation Impact: indicates how well the paper is doing in comparison to others in the same field. The numerator contains the number of citations and the denominator contains the expected citation count, typical for an average paper in the field. Data is sourced from SciVal.

*Average FWCI is 1, anything above 1 is considered as above average.*

Citation Benchmarking: compares your paper with others in the same field. Citation data is collected for a period of 18 months and is compared with at least 2500 papers of the same type and from same field. Therefore, it is not available for each article.

Mendeley: shows how many Mendeley users have this article in their libraries. It is an indicator of readability of the article.
Plum Metrics

By embedding the alt metrics, Scopus now visualizes scholarly engagement! It includes 5 categories of metrics:

- **USAGE**
  - (clicks, downloads, views, library holdings, video plays)

- **CAPTURES**
  - (bookmarks, code forks, favorites, readers, watchers)

- **MENTIONS**
  - (blog posts, comments, reviews, Wikipedia links)

- **SOCIAL MEDIA**
  - (+1s, likes, shares, tweets)

- **CITATIONS**
  - (citation indexes, patent citations, clinical citations)

Plum tracks activity from **>50 platforms**, and we continue to invest more:
**H-index:**

- It is 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.
- Incorporates quantity and quality.
- Productivity and age constraints.

*If an author’s h-index is 10, it means he has 10 articles that each of them have at least 10 citations!*
LIVE DEMO!
Some Tips for Researchers

- **Evaluate your research area** by Scopus: Journals, Authors, citations, publications by year

- **Evaluate which journal is right for your article**
  - Use Metrics (CiteScore, IF, SNIP, SJR)
  - Use Scopus Compare Sources tool
  - Use Elsevier Journal finder (https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/)
Some Tips for Researchers

- Find out more about journals
  - Who are the editors?
  - Check Guide for Authors ➔ Find it on the journal home page of the publisher, e.g., Elsevier.com
Some Tips for Researchers

- **Writing of an article is a hard work** – finding and sorting research, preparing references, sourcing feedback.

- **Get Help from Mendeley!**
  - Generate citations and bibliography
  - Connect with colleagues, securely share papers, notes and annotations
  - Benefit from social network to identify potential collaborations

- Keep in mind the superiorities of Science Direct & Scopus over Google Scholar:
  - More reliable, scientific base
  - Peer-reviewed
  - More reliable h-index – you can exclude self citations
  - Use Science Direct Topics
  - Use related documents, personalized recommendations
How to reach the resources by yourselves?

Formerly known as Publishing Campus, Researcher Academy provides free access to countless e-learning resources designed to support researchers on every step of their research journey.

Browse our extensive module catalogue to uncover a world of knowledge, and earn certificates and rewards as you progress.

https://researcheracademy.elsevier.com
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- Check our website to get more detailed information about Science Direct  
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- Science Direct Support Center  
  [https://service.elsevier.com/app/home/supporthub/sciencedirect/](https://service.elsevier.com/app/home/supporthub/sciencedirect/)

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  [https://service.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/14799/supporthub/scopus/](https://service.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/14799/supporthub/scopus/)

- Subscribe Scopus blog to receive the latest developments and updates:  

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- For further questions: [o.sertdemir@elsevier.com](mailto:o.sertdemir@elsevier.com)
Thank you!