Scopus: taking advantage of the leading reference database

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Agenda

- Scopus content
  - Coverage of Scopus
  - Selection process and criteria
- Profiles in Scopus
  - Institutional profiles
  - Author profiles
- Available bibliometrics and analysis tools
- On-line search examples

Scopus content and selection criteria

Empowering Knowledge

What is included in Scopus?

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

Over **66 million records** from ca. **22k** peer-reviewed journals and **140k** books

- Over **5k** international publishers
- "Articles in Press" from > 3750 journals
- Publications in 40 different languages
- Almost 4k active Gold Open Access journa
- 35 millions patents
- Records dating back to 1823
- Updated **daily**

What is included in Scopus?

Scopus data is the highly structured content that is searchable through Scopus.com

JOURNALS

22k+ peer-reviewed journals
350+ trade journals

- Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (ref's post-1995 only)
- Funding data from acknowledgements
- Citations back to 1970

CONFERENCES

99K conference events
7.7M conference papers

Mainly Engineering and Computer Sciences

BOOKS

531 book series
30K Volumes **/ 1.2M** items

ca. 140k stand-alone books
974K items

Focus on Social Sciences and A&H

PATENTS

35M patents

From 5 major patent offices
- WIPO
- EPO
- USPTO
- JPO
- UK IPO

That has been enhanced with

- **Deep citation linking** for all articles 1970-present
- Authoritative **Author & Affiliation Profiles** for all records 1823-forward
- Additional **enhanced metadata**, ex. Medline & other index terms, Funding Acknowledgements, etc.

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.

Transparent Scopus selection criteria for serial content

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

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

What are the selection criteria?

All titles should meet all minimum criteria:

Peer-review	Abstracts in English	Publication schedule	References in latin alphabet	Ethics declaration

Titles fulfilling the formal requirments are then analyzed by Content Selection & Advisory Board with respect to 14 qualitative and quantitative selection criteria:

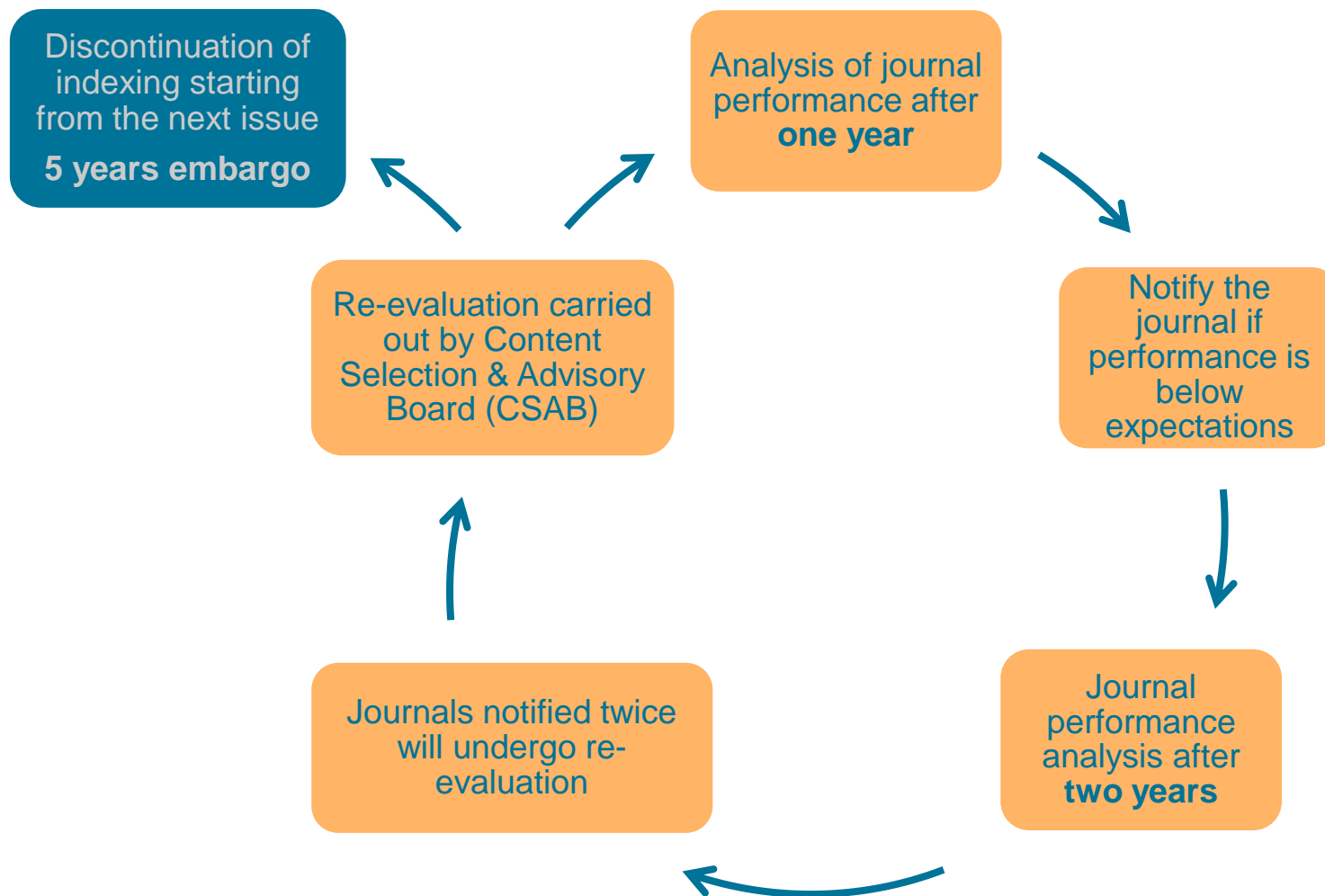| Journal policy	Content quality	Prestige of the journal	Publication schedule	On-line access
• clear publishing policy and concept • clear peer-review regulations • geographical diversity: authors, reviewers and editors from various countries	• academic input into the given research ares • clarity of abstracts • content is in agreement with the declared policy • good content quality • readability od the articles	• cited by journals already indexed in Scopus • publisher's reputation	• regularity of publishing • no delays and all issues published as declared in the scheduled	• content is available on-line • website in English • good quality of the website

More information: **http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview**

Continuous performance assessment and re-evaluation

Discontinuation of indexing starting from the next issue
5 years embargo

Analysis of journal performance after **one year**

Notify the journal if performance is below expectations

Journal performance analysis after **two years**

Journals notified twice will undergo re-evaluation

Re-evaluation carried out by Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

Continuous performance assessment and re-evaluation

Measure	Threshold	Explanation
Self-citation rate	≥200%	The journal has a self-citation rate two times higher, or more, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Total citation rate	≤50%	The journal received half the number of citations, or less, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
CiteScore	≤50%	The journal has a CiteScore half or less than the average CiteScore, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Number of articles	≤50%	The journal produced half, or less, the number of articles, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Abstract usage on Scopus.com	≤50%	The journal's abstract are used half as much, or less, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Number of full-text clicks on Scopus.com	≤50%	The journal's full text are used half as much, or less, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.

Profiles in Scopus

Empowering Knowledge

Institutional profiles in Scopus

- Each institution with at least one affiliated author is given a unique ID numer to which all papers published in indexed journals are linked, assuming an author indicated this affiliation as his/hers;

- Profile of an institution includes:

  - Complete name and its variations, including local language names and former versions, as well as mis-spelled;

  - Current address;

  - Number and a list of all documents, patents and affiliated authors;

  - List of co-authors' institutions and countries, as well as a list of journals in which affiliated authors publish;

  - Information about research fields covered by the affiliated authors.

Author profiles in Scopus

- Each author is assigned a unique ID numer, to which all his papers, books and patents are linked once they are added to Scopus;

- Author's profile includes:

  - Name and surname, including all aliases and alternative names (including spellig errors, maiden surnames etc.);

  - Affiliation indicated in the most recent indexed publication;

  - Number of documents, citations and co-authors list and number (up to 150);

  - Current value of h-index along with tools for its analysis;

  - List of documents;

  - Information regarding schorarly activity (period of time) and field of research.

Who can request what corrections?

Author profiles

Everyone can ask for:

- Merging profiles
- Dividing profiles
- Documents mismatched with the author
- Missing documents
- Missing citations
- Errors in name and surname

Who can request what corrections?

Affiliation profiles

Everyone:

- Obvious errors (eg. spelling errors)

- Mismatched documents

Representatives of the affiliation:

- Merging profiles

- Mismatched documents

- Changes to the name, address etc.

- Creation of a profile

Profiles with different purpose/function cannot be merged

https://help.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/7510/p/8150/c/8752

How can you report author profile corrections?

On the author profile

Get citation alerts

Add to ORCID ?

Request author detail corrections

Using the form:

http://scopus.com/authorfeedback

Scopus

Author feedback wizard

Using the „Contact us" form – at the bottom of each Scopus site:
https://help.elsevier.com/app/ask_scopus/p/8150

Customer Service

Help

Live Chat

Contact us

How can you report institution profile corrections?

On the affiliation profile

Using the „Contact us" form – at the bottom of each Scopus site:
https://help.elsevier.com/app/ask_scopus/p/8150

By email: scopussupport@elsevier.com

ORCID - Open Researcher and Contributor ID
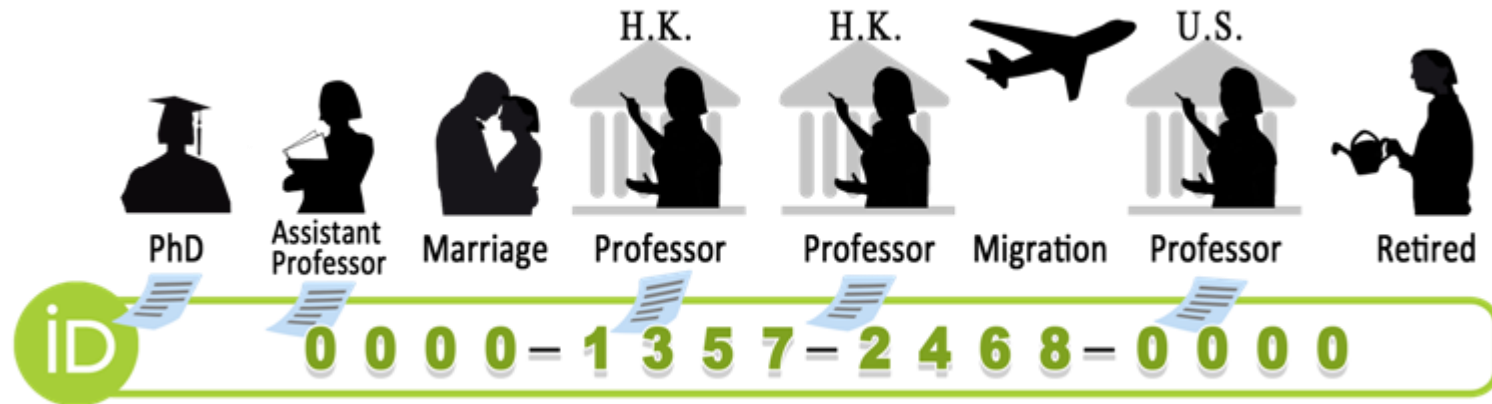
- Unique and free-of-charge individual researcher ID number;

- Allows to track academic and research career, achievements and resulting publications;

- Can be synchronized with Scopus.

http://orcid.org/

Available bibliometrics and analysis tools

Journal-level bibliometrics

CiteScore

It is a ratio of citations in a year (Y) to documents published in the three previous years (Y-1, Y-2, Y-3) divided by the number of documents in those same years.

Citations in 2015
Documents from 3 years

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

SNIP – Source Normalized Impact per Paper

It is defined as the ratio of a journal's citation count per paper and the citation potential in its subject field. It aims to allow direct comparison of sources in different subject fields.

SJR – SCImago Journal Rank

SJR is a measure of scientific influence of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where such citations come from. It is a variant of the eigenvector centrality measure used in network theory.

Article-level bibliometrics

Citation Count

838

Cited by in Scopus

Indicates how many times a paper was cited (according to data in Scopus)

Field-Weighted Citation Impact

58.58

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. FWCI above 1 indicates the paper is above average. Data from SciVal.

Citation Benchmarking

98 th percentile

Compared to Multidisciplinary articles of the same age

Indicates how the paper compares with others. Citation data is collected for a period of 18 months and is compared with at least 2.5k papers of the same type and from the same field.

Mendeley

56 Readers

This shows how many Mendeley users have this paper in their libraries. It's an indication on readability of the paper.

On-line examples

Example 1

I want to find papers on sol-gel synthesis of natural gels. Preferably the papers should be not older than five years and I would be happy to focus on review papers. Is there a way of exporting their bibliographic data easily?

Example 2

I'm a director at Hungarian Academy of Sciences and I would like to know who among my researchers is the most active in the field of materials research. I would like to analyse his or hers scholarly output.

Example 3

I would like to publish a paper on benefits of using natural fertilizers in agriculture. I'm looking for a good journal which will be suitable to publish in and that it will be a good long-term investment of my time and resources.

Thank you for your attention!

More information:

www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus

www.journalmetrics.com/

Please direct any questions or comments to:
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