Scopus Workshop

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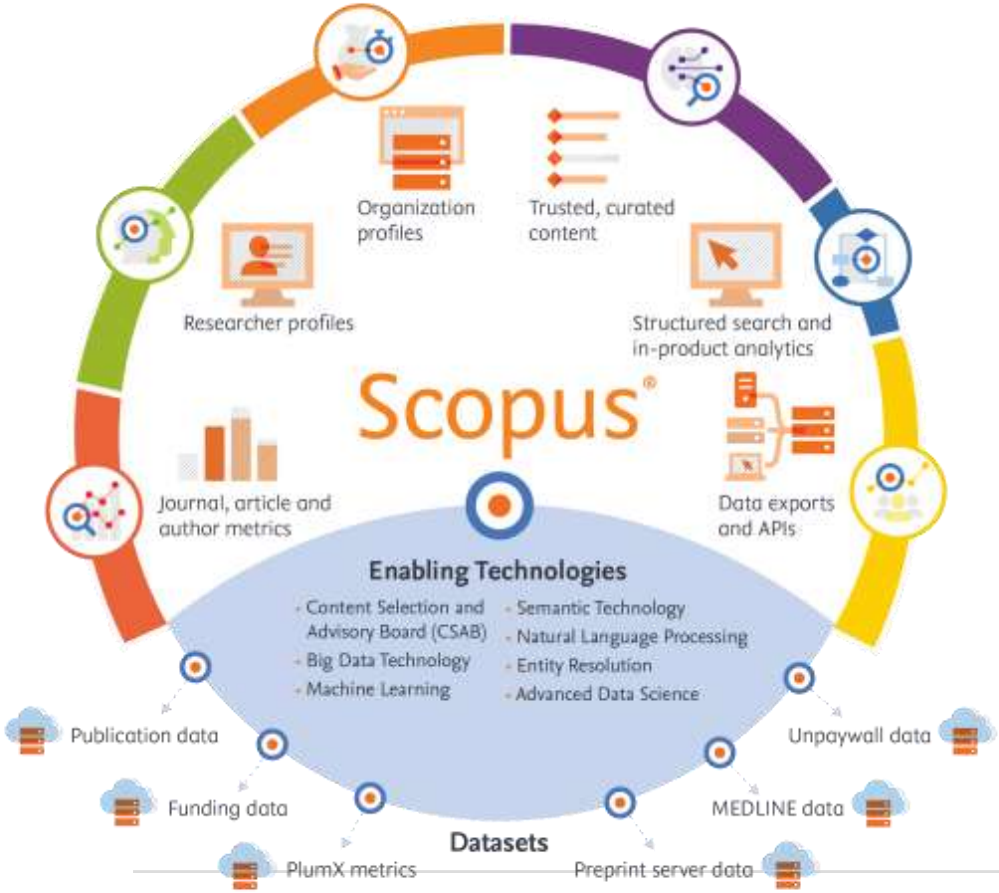
CSM, Elsevier



Powerful search, profiles, metrics, APIs and structured data to help you **progress, evaluate and reflect** your institution's research activity

Featuring
- 85M+ items
- 94K+ organization profiles
- 20M+ researcher profiles
- 3.5M+ awards and 450+ funders

From
- 28.3K serials, 161K conferences, 373K books, 7,683 active Gold OA journals, from 7K+ publishers in 105 countries
- 24.7M OA documents
- 2.37M preprints
- "Articles in Press" from >8,740 titles

Daily updates
- ~13K articles indexed per day indexed

Scopus Coverage Summary (September 2024)

Global representation means global discovery across all subjects and content types

97.8M records from **28.3K** active journals, **161K** conferences and **373K** books (stand alone titles)

from more than **7,000** publishers in **105** countries

- Updated daily—approximately **13,000** articles per day indexed
- **24.7M** open access documents (Gold, Hybrid Gold, Bronze & Green)
- **2.37M** preprints from multiple preprint servers
- **7,683** active Open Access journals

Number of journals by subject area**

Physical sciences
15,434

Health sciences
15,267

Social sciences
15,909

Life sciences
8,256

Journals

28,334** active peer-reviewed journals

171 trade journals

7,683 OA Journals (DOAJ/ROAD)

22.2M fully-indexed funding acknowledgements

2.37M preprints

- Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (refs post-1970 only)
- Citations back to 1970

Conferences

161K conference events

12.58M conference papers

Mainly Engineering and Computer Sciences

Books

373K stand-alone books

3.27M total book items

Focus on Social Sciences and A&H

Patents

51.2M patents

5 major patent offices:

- WIPO
- EPO
- USPTO
- JPO
- UK IPO

*Journals may be classified in multiple subject areas: this count includes current actively indexed titles only
**Total number of Scopus journals in database including inactive titles is 44,724

Numbers shown are rounded and current as August 2024. Scopus is updated daily

Support researchers across their careers, from students through to advanced researchers, instructors, faculty, editors, and team leads, providing trusted content, profiles and intuitive access

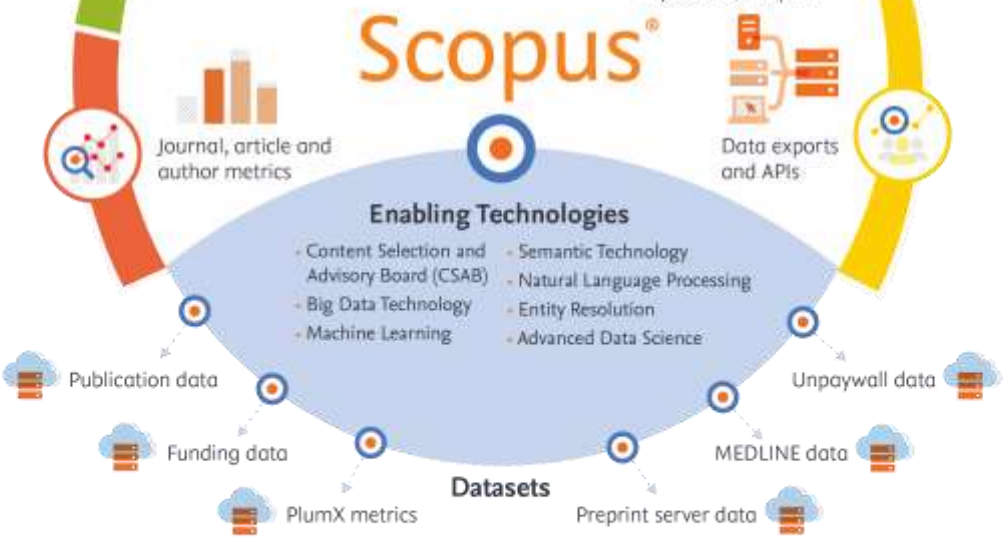
Powerful search, filters, and refinement to surface insights within researcher workflows	Researcher profiles to power researcher networks and advance careers	Organization profiles to surface expertise and inform analyses	Curated, multi-disciplinary, current, global content to inspire confidence

Continual improvement speed and ease of use, signals around research, and discovery and analysis

Intuitive, powerful search, trusted content and comprehensive content

…Insights to help you **progress your research**

Powerful linked data, disambiguated, connected to key research entities…



…Insights for **evaluations** you can trust

Inform evidence-based researcher and organizational evaluations by helping faculty, team leads, librarians and administrators populate reports, assessments and analyses with ease and confidence

CSAB curated data set of sources with strict reassessment policies	Research landscape analyses that inform policies for organization hierarchies	Disambiguation technology for author and organization names	Targets for completeness and correctness to continually improve

Assessment of research landscape needs to target new data types for integration

How Scopus enables better decision-making

Framework for evaluation	Publication & Usage Metrics	Global View	Trusted sources of dissemination	Quality local journals
Scopus provides the information and data model as bibliographic source for evaluation required to assess the quality of research output and make those decisions	Scopus provides arrays of metrics to assess various entities to facilitate responsible use of metrics*	Scopus provides wide data coverage required to have an overview of actual global research status and make decisions without bias	Scopus provides a representative, curated dataset of scholarly sources which is continually updated, and titles monitored and deselected if they are predatory or below standards	Scopus invites journals which comply with selection criteria to apply for indexing and provides material and capacity building to inform journal editors about best practice


Book Chapters
Articles
Institutions
As a result, Scopus has superior profiles at the author, institution, journal and article levels
Conference Proceedings
Traditional and alternative metrics
Co-authors
Funding data

Vetted by independent experts

Scopus Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB)

- Independent board of subject experts from all over the world
- Comprised of 17 Subject Chairs
- Chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas; many have (journal) Editor experience.

Selection and reevaluation process

- Rigorous and transparent quality and ethics selection criteria used to evaluate potential titles
- Regularly revaluates Scopus content and discontinues titles no longer meeting the guidelines, e.g. 536 titles removed between 2016–20.

Stage 1

~3500

title suggestions per year on average

Stage 2

39%

meet the Scopus minimum criteria

Stage 3

46%

are accepted after the CSAB's review

~630

Serial titles meet the full Scopus criteria

Transparent Scopus selection criteria for serial content

1) All titles should meet all technical criteria in order to be considered for Scopus review:

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

2) Eligible titles are reviewed by the CSAB according to 14 selection criteria:

Journal Policy	Quality of Content	Journal Standing	Regularity	Online Availability
• Convincing editorial concept/policy • Type of peer-review • Diversity geographic distribution of editors • Diversity geographic distribution of authors	• Academic contribution to the field • Clarity of abstracts • Quality and conformity with stated aims & scope • Readability of articles	• Citedness of journal articles in Scopus • Editor standing	• No delay in publication schedule	• Content available online • English-language journal home page • Quality of home page

Scopus mandate and authority

Scopus is committed to creating a representative, curated dataset of scholarly content:

- Overall journal selection based on journal-level data and performance
- Monitoring and deselection of titles that are predatory or below standards

Scopus cannot interfere with editorial autonomy of journals:

- Editorial decisions on quality of individual articles and conferences
- (Scientific) content of the articles and abstracts included in the database
- Plagiarism and other publication malpractice of individual articles
- Authorship of the paper

Note: If publication malpractice is occurring knowingly and on a structural basis without policy to address and prevent such cases, Scopus will flag, re-evaluate and potentially discontinue titles

Scopus policy / course of action

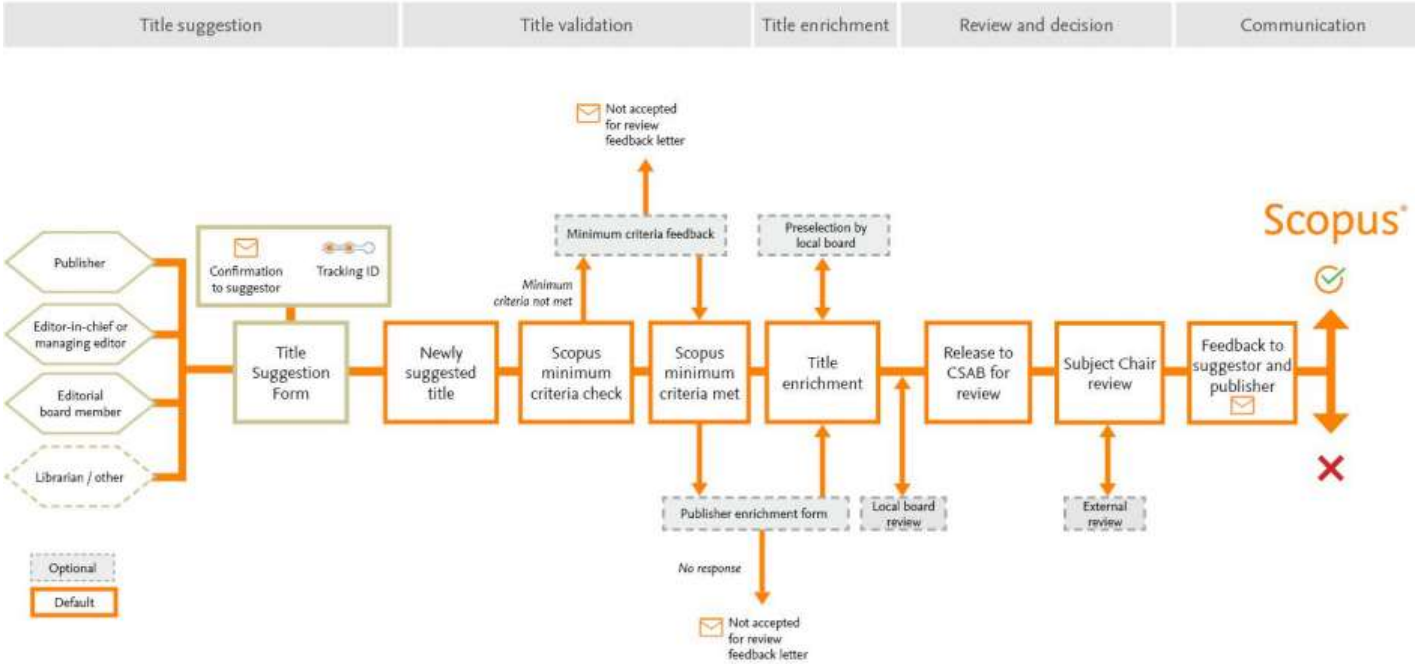
Poor quality journals have lower than average performance but could still be relevant to cover in Scopus, e.g.:

- Niche journals - research published in these journals could still be of high quality and these journals do not necessarily need to be removed from Scopus.

Predatory journals are a threat to science and should be avoided to be covered in Scopus.

- Usually, journals that are included in Scopus benefit from wider global visibility and resulting increase of impact and quality. However, sometimes this does not happen, and the journal may become predatory.
- When making decisions about research, it is essential that these decisions are based on data that you can trust. Therefore, predatory journals are a threat to the integrity of Scopus and science in general.
- Because predatory publishing is ill-defined and subject to personal interpretation, independent review of individual journals by academic subject experts in each field is essential.

Continuous, online title review process for selecting new journals for Scopus coverage



Ongoing content curation of the Scopus base to ensure continuous high-quality content

Curation of the full journal base is essential and expected by our customers and users.

Direct feedback from users and stakeholders on poor performing journals

Identification of poor performing journals using metrics and benchmarks

“Radar” to predict journals with outlier performance

Review: Re-evaluation by the Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

Curate: Content Curation

Scopus

Find more information on Elsevier.com ‘Discontinued Sources List’: https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content

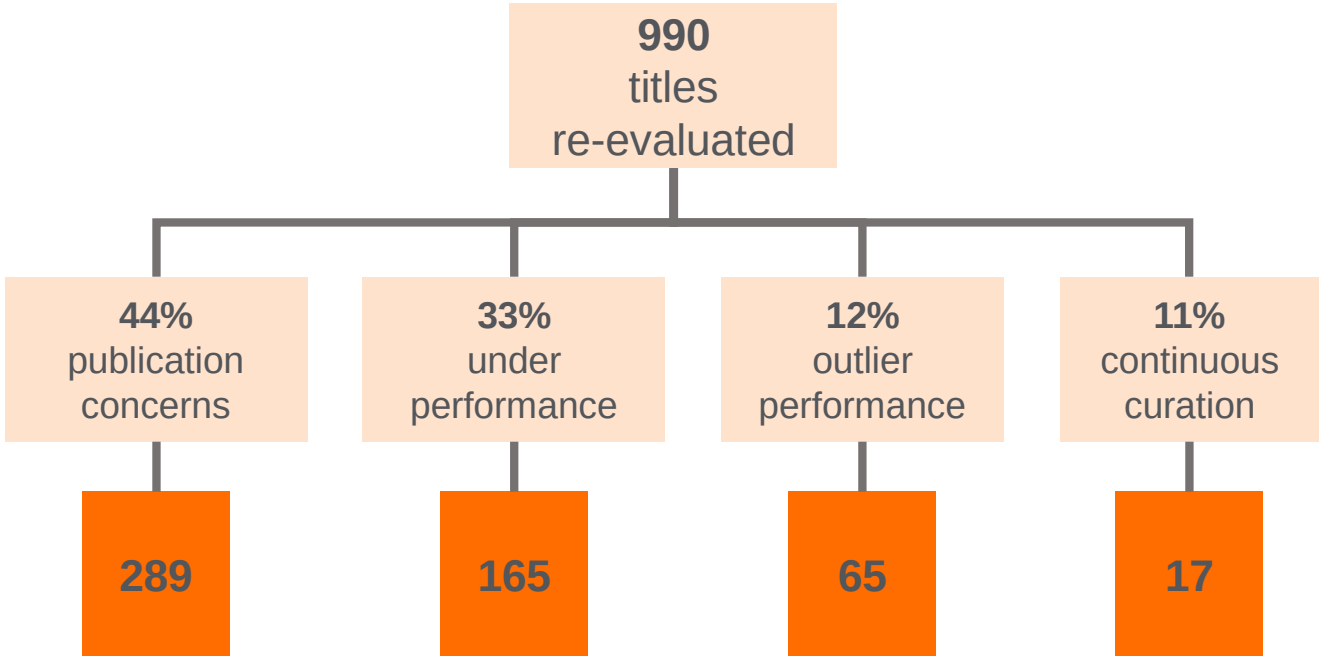
Transparent, annual re-evaluation process to ensure titles continue to meet high quality standards

Full Scopus Journal base			
Year 1	Analyze full Scopus journal corpus performance based on set metrics & benchmarks		
	Flag underperforming journals & inform journal publishers		
Year 2	Analyze full Scopus journal corpus performance based on set metrics & benchmarks		
	Flag underperforming journals & inform journal publishers		
CSAB review	If a journal underperforms for 2 consecutive years, CSAB will re-evaluate the title based on Scopus selection criteria		
	Flagged journals for which concerns are raised, CSAB will re-evaluate the title based on Scopus selection criteria		
CSAB decision	Continue forward flow	or	Discontinue forward flow

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
or Elsevier.com: http://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection#title_re-evaluation

Discontinued titles broken down by reason of identification

(2016-2020)



536 titles discontinued since 2016

1. Journal Metrics and Benchmarks

Metric	Benchmark not met when	Explanation
Self-citation rate	≥200% compared to the average in its subject fields	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% compared to the average in its subject fields	The journal received half the number of citations, or less, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
CiteScore	≤50% compared to the average in its subject fields	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% compared to the average in its subject fields	The journal produced half, or less, the number of articles, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Number of full-text clicks on Scopus.com	≤50% compared to the average in its subject fields	The journal's full texts are used half as much, or less, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Abstract usage on Scopus.com	≤50% compared to the average in its subject fields	The journal's abstracts are used half as much, or less, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.

2. Radar

- In 2017 the Radar tool was launched, which is an Elsevier-made data analytics algorithm trained to identify outlier journal behavior in the Scopus database. Outlier journal examples include rapid and unexplainable changes to number of articles published or unexplainable changes in geographical diversity of authors or affiliations. The tool improves continuously by new examples or rules added to it and will initially run once a year checking the full Scopus journal base of around 22,800 titles for outlier behavior.

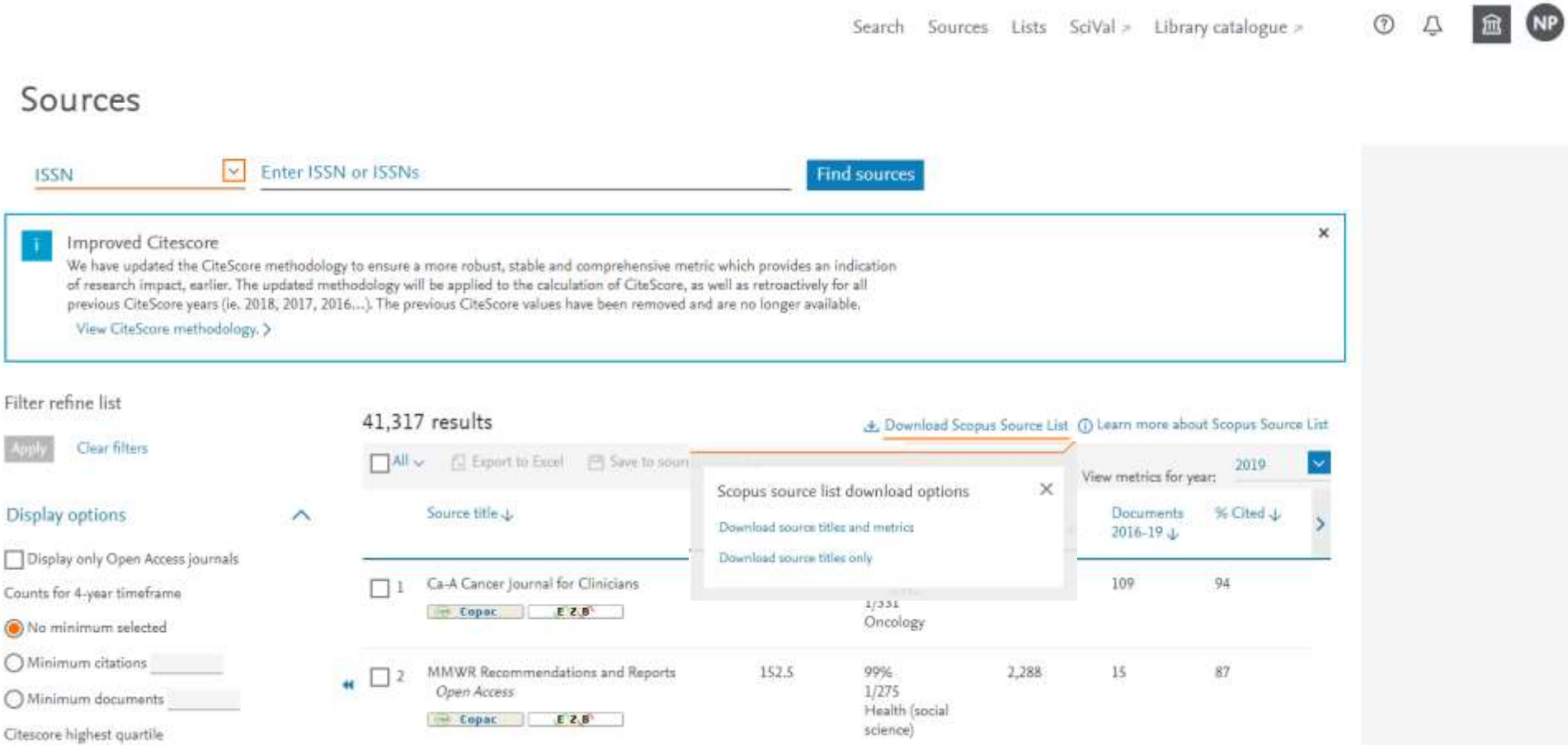
- Journals flagged by the Radar tool will be added to the Re-evaluation process and will be re-evaluated by the CSAB in the year of identification by the Radar tool. Upon completing the re-evaluation process, the CSAB will decide to either continue a journal's coverage or to discontinue the forward flow of the journal coverage in Scopus (content covered in Scopus prior to the re-evaluation completion will remain in Scopus).

3. Publication Concerns

- A journal can also be flagged for Re-evaluation based on publication concerns on either publisher or journal level. Concerns for such journals are identified by Scopus, or flagged to Scopus by the research community and are taken seriously. If the concern is legitimate, the title will be added to the Re-evaluation program and re-evaluated by the CSAB in the year of identification of the publication concern

How to Identify which Journals are in Scopus

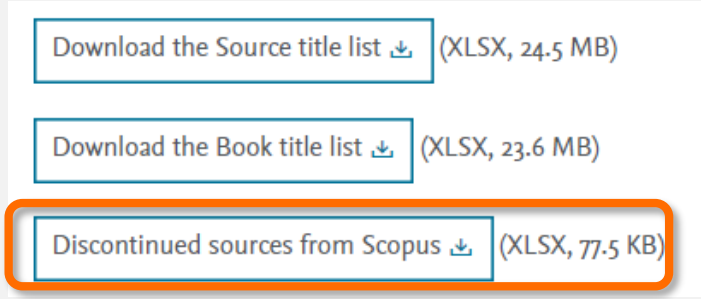
Scopus Source List



What happens with journals for which the decision is made to discontinue?

- The publisher is informed of the decision by the Scopus team.
- No new content is added to Scopus (exception for journals that are flagged because of publication concerns, because these journals are put on hold during the review process).
- Content already indexed remains as a matter of scientific record and to ensure stability and consistency of research trend analytics.
- In exceptional cases of proven severe unethical publication practice, content already indexed in Scopus may be removed.
- CiteScore will not be given for discontinued titles.

An overview of all discontinued journals, including the last content indexed in Scopus, is available in the **Discontinued Sources List** on https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/how-scopus-works/content



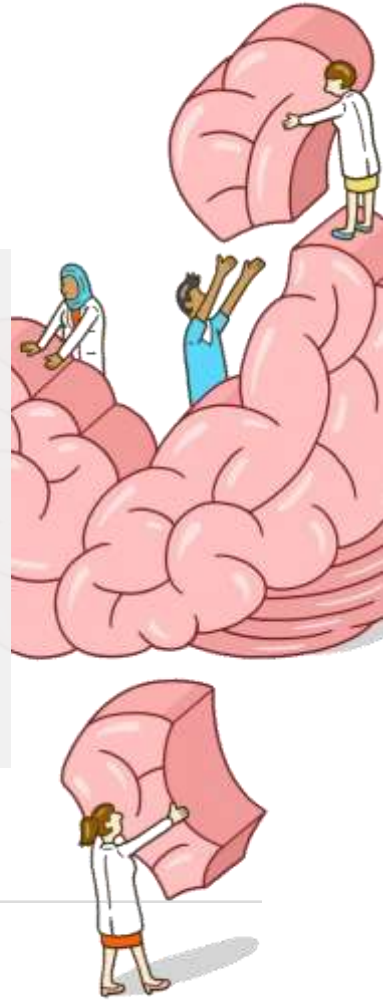
Finding a journal

Start the search by consulting (and extending) your network:

Ask colleagues and peers for their recommendations

Gain insight from a supervisor, mentor and authors you read

Book a consultation with a librarian



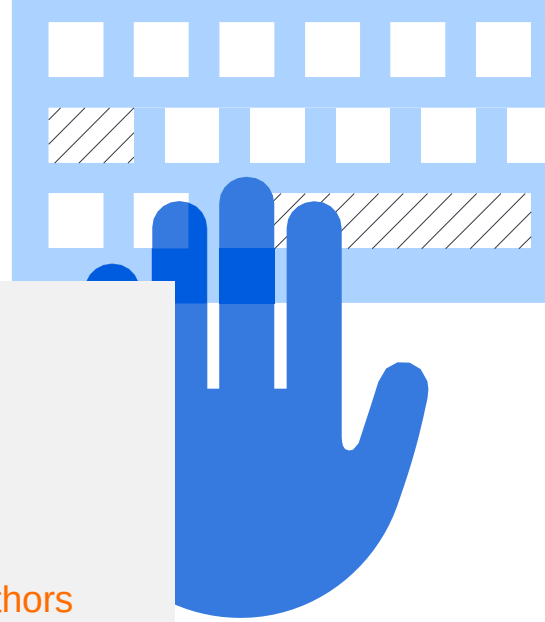
Finding a journal

Continue online searching scholarly resources:

Look at where the articles you have cited were published

Note the journals referenced in the bibliography of key papers in your field

Search for authors in your field and discover where they are publishing



Finding a journal

When you search for a journal, you will want to consider:

> “Begin with the end in mind.”
>
> —Stephen Covey, *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*

What is your manuscript format, e.g., original research article or review?

Do you want or need to publish open access?

Are you seeking a title with a multidisciplinary/ interdisciplinary focus?

Do you want to publish with a specific publisher?

Are you publishing research data or other outputs alongside the article?

Evaluating a journal

7 key questions to consider as you evaluate the journals you have identified:

1. Is the manuscript the right fit for the journal?
2. Are there any funder/institution mandates to consider?
3. Is the journal visible in the communities you want to reach?
4. Is there a reasonable chance of acceptance?
5. Is the journal indexed in all the relevant databases?
6. What do the journal metrics reveal?
7. Is the journal reputable, including practicing robust peer review?

ELSEVIER

Scopus Journal Metrics

Journal Metrics in Scopus

Powered by Scopus

CiteScore™

- A metric that gives a more **comprehensive**, **transparent** and **current** view of a journal's impact.
- A 4 year citation window
- Calculated using data from Scopus, CiteScore metrics help validate citations received by journals and proceedings, and empower users with information to make well-informed decisions regarding where to publish.

SNIP

- SNIP = Sourced Normalized Impact per Paper
- Measures contextual citation impact by **weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field**.
- The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

SJR

- SJR = SCImago Journal Rank
- A prestige metric that can be applied to journals, book series and conference proceedings.
- With SJR, the subject field, quality and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation.
- Readily understandable scoring scale with an average of 1 for easy comparison

Examples of Metrics

Researcher Level

- Document Count
- *h*-Index

Article Level

- Citation Count
- Citations per paper
- Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI)
- Outputs in top quartile
- Citations in policy and medical guidelines
- Usage
- Captures, e.g. bookmarking
- Mentions
- Social media

Journal Level

- CiteScore
- Journal Impact Factor
- Scimago Journal Rank (SJR)
- Source Normalized Impact Per Paper (SNIP)

Two Golden Rules for using research metrics to give a balanced, multi-dimensional view

Always use both qualitative and quantitative input into your decisions

- This is about benefitting from the strengths of both approaches, not about replacing one with the other
- Combining both approaches will get you closer to the whole story
- Valuable intelligence is available from the points where these approaches differ in their message

Always use more than one research metric as the quantitative input

- A research metric's strengths can complement the weaknesses of others
- There are many different ways of being excellent
- Using multiple metrics drives desirable changes in behaviour

Research metrics can be used to…

Analyze the strengths of research at the institution

Determine where research is a good potential investment

Demonstrate Return on Investment of research money

Identify rising stars amongst the early career researchers

Tell a better narrative about everything that is happening with research

Research Metrics Can help to

For more information refer to “Quick Reference Cards for Research Impact Metrics”

https://libraryconnect.elsevier.com/articles/librarian-quick-reference-cards-research-impact-metrics

Example: importance of using multiple metrics from the basket - compensate for weaknesses

Field-Weighted Citation Impact
= 2.53

- ✓ Compensates for differences in field, type and age
- ✓ Meaningful benchmark is “built in” – 1 is average for a subject area

- × People may not like small numbers
- × Complicated; difficult to validate
- × No idea of magnitude: how many citations does it represent?

with

Citations per Publication
= 27.8

- ✓ Large number
- ✓ Simple, easy to validate
- ✓ Communicates magnitude of activity

- × Affected by differences in field, type and age
- × Meaningless without additional benchmarking

CiteScore provides greater clarity, currency & comprehensiveness

CiteScore 2020

Powered by Scopus

CiteScore 2020 methodology

CiteScore 2020 counts the citations received in 2017-2020 to articles, reviews, conference papers, book chapters and data papers published in 2017-2020, and divides this by the number of publications published in 2017-2020.

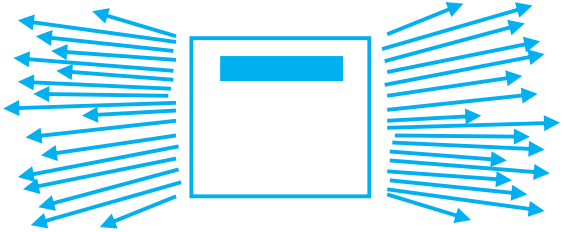
Want to learn more? Visit Citescore FAQ

CiteScoreTracker 2021 uses the same methodology with citations based on the latest 2021 data.

Scimago Journal Ranking

- SJR uses Scopus as the data source for the development of the SJR indicator because it best represents the overall structure of world science at a global scale
- SJR looks at the prestige of a journal, as indicated by considering the sources of citations to it, rather than its popularity as measured simply by counting all citations equally
- Each citation received by a journal is assigned a weight based on the SJR of the citing journal. A citation from a journal with a high SJR value is worth more than a citation from a journal with a low SJR value
- Citations coming from highly important journals will be more valuable and hence will provide more prestige to the journals receiving them
- SJR normalizes for differences in citation behaviour between subject fields

Life Sciences journal



High impact, many citations
One citation represents lower value

Arts & Humanities journal

Low impact, few on citations
One citation represents higher value

Source: https://www.scimagojr.com/files/SJR2.pdf

The Lancet

Scopus coverage years: from 1823 to Present

Publisher: Elsevier

ISSN: 0140-6736 E-ISSN: 1474-547X

Subject area: Medicine: General Medicine

Source type: Journal

View all documents > | Set document alert | Save to source list | Source Homepage | 1Cate

CiteScore 2020
91.5

SJR 2020
13.103

SNIP 2020
23.639

CiteScore | CiteScore rank & trend | Scopus content coverage

Improved CiteScore methodology

CiteScore 2020 counts the citations received in 2017-2020 to articles, reviews, conference papers, book chapters and data papers published in 2017-2020, and divides this by the number of publications published in 2017-2020. Learn more >

CiteScore 2020

91.5 = 147,190 Citations 2017 - 2020 / 1,609 Documents 2017 - 2020

Calculated on 05 May, 2021

CiteScoreTracker 2021

102.3 = 166,854 Citations to date / 1,631 Documents to date

Last updated on 05 October, 2021 • Updated monthly

CiteScore rank 2020

Category	Rank	Percentile
Medicine		
└ General Medicine	#1/793	99th

Export content for category

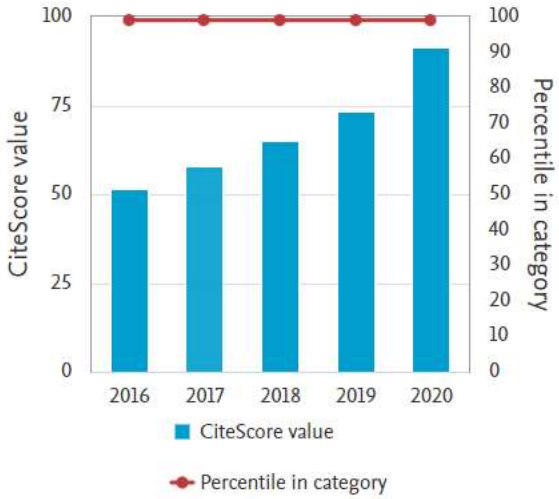
CiteScore rank 2020

In category: General Medicine

☆	#1 / 793	The Lancet	91.5	99th percentile

	Rank	Source title	CiteScore 2020	Percentile
☆	#1	The Lancet	91.5	99th percentile
	#2	New England Journal of Medicine	80.6	99th percentile
	#3	Nature Reviews Disease Primers	46.2	99th percentile
	#4	The Lancet Global Health	32.1	99th percentile
	#5	JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association	24.8	99th percentile
	#6	Annual Review of Public Health	23.5	99th percentile
	#7	NCHS data brief	22.5	99th percentile
	#8	Science Translational Medicine	18.6	99th percentile
	#9	Journal of Clinical Investigation	17.7	98th percentile
	#10	Briefings in Bioinformatics	16.6	98th percentile

CiteScore trend



Begin comparing sources

To start your comparison, search for sources and select which ones you want to compare.

Select up to 10 sources to compare

Selected sources: JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association × New England Journal of Medicine × The Lancet ×

Remove all selections

Chart | Table

Search by title, publisher, ISSN, and/or subject area

Source title

Enter title *

Journal of the American Medical A ×

limit to

All subject areas

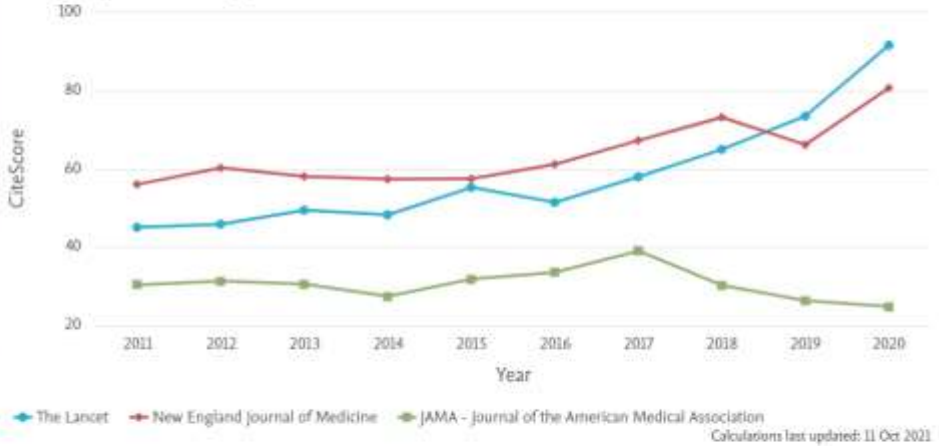
Search

8 Search results

CiteScore

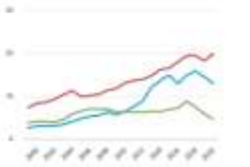
Source ↑	CiteScore ↓
Academic Medicine	5.4
American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology	1.3
JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association	24.8
Journal of the American Medical Directors Association	8.0
Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association : JAMIA	9.0
Journal of the American Podiatric Medical Association	1.1

CiteScore publication by year

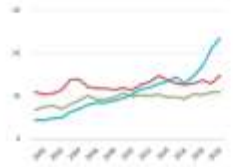


Calculations last updated: 11 Oct 2021

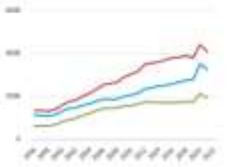
SJR by year



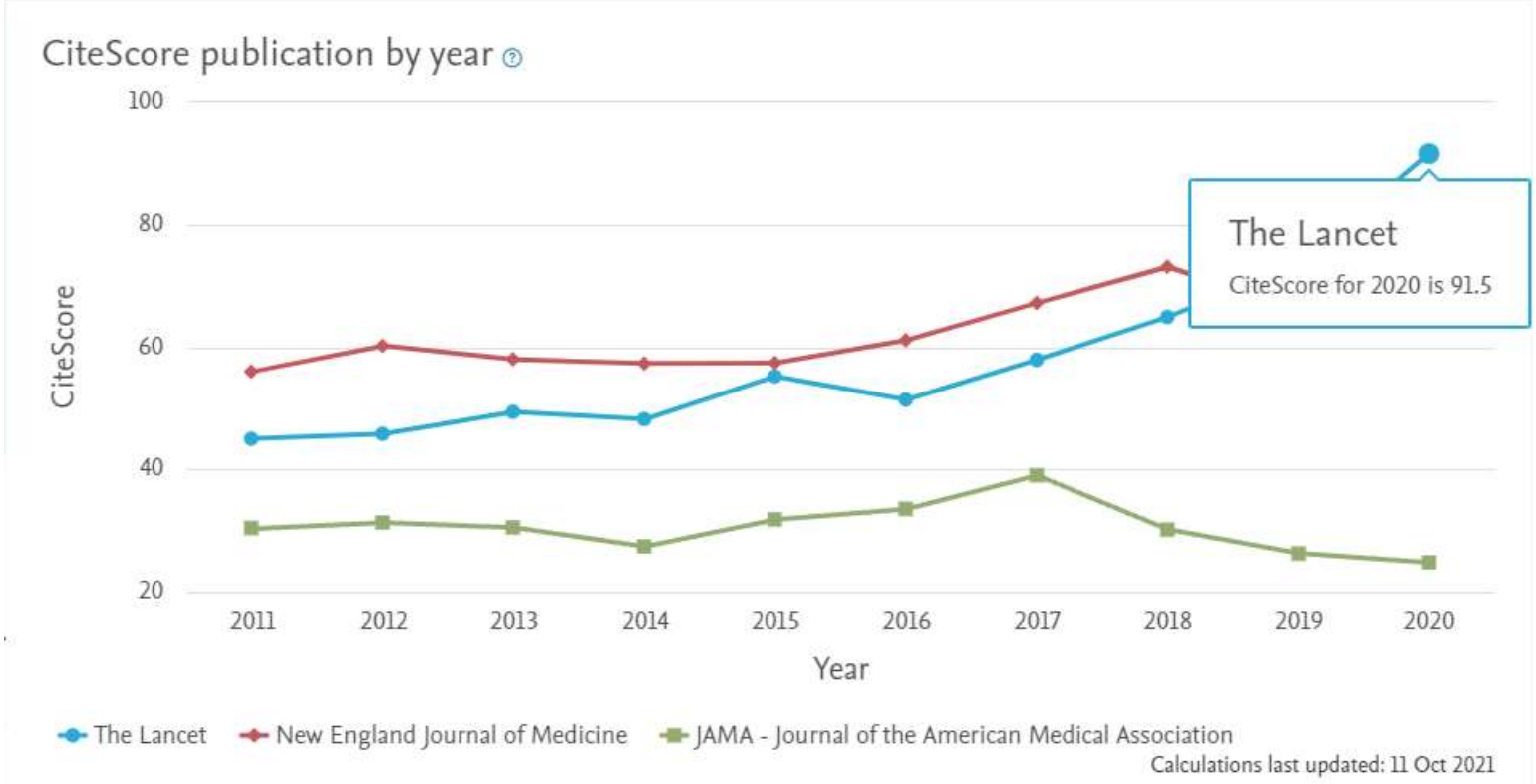
SNIP by year



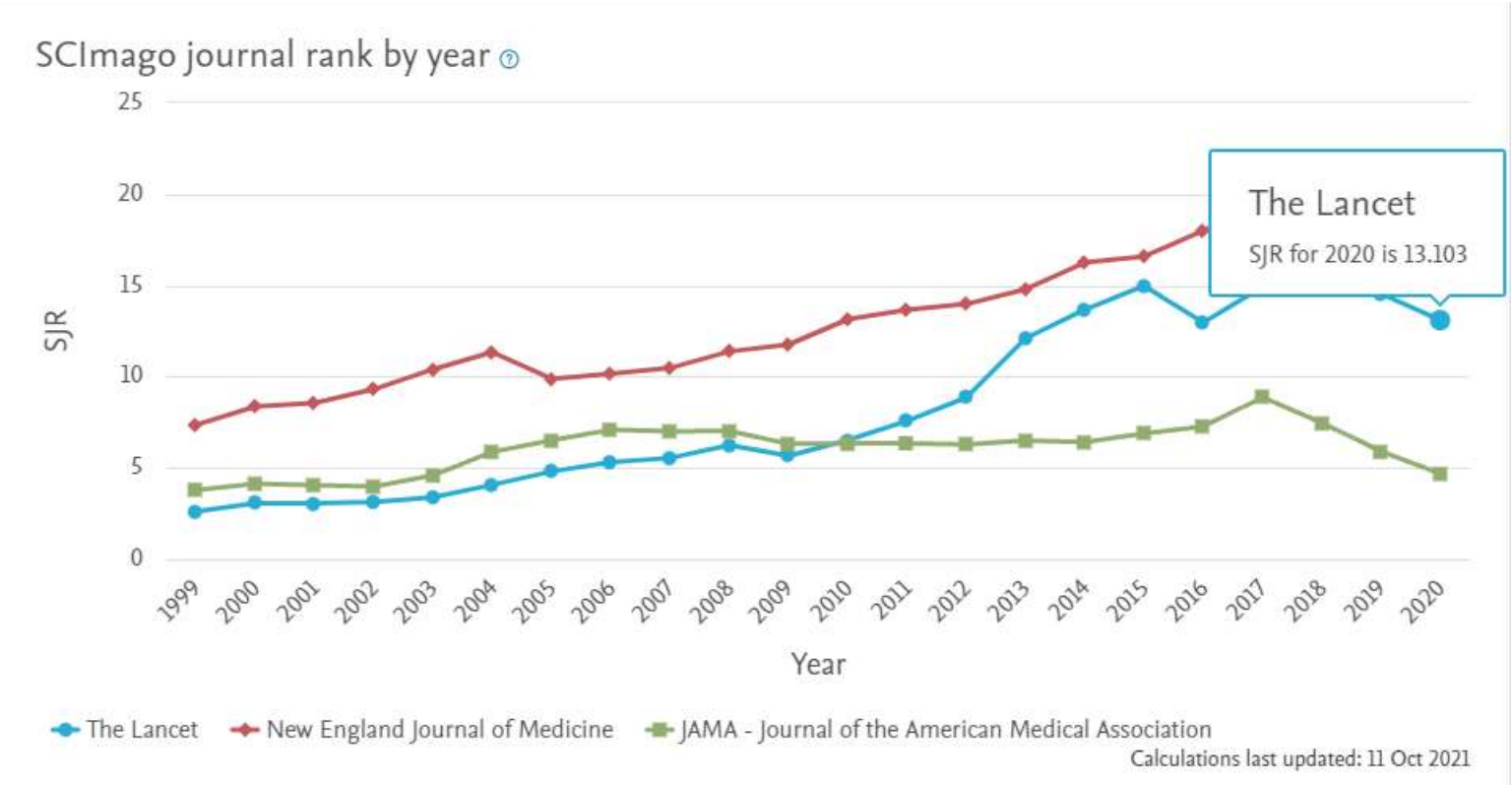
Citations by year



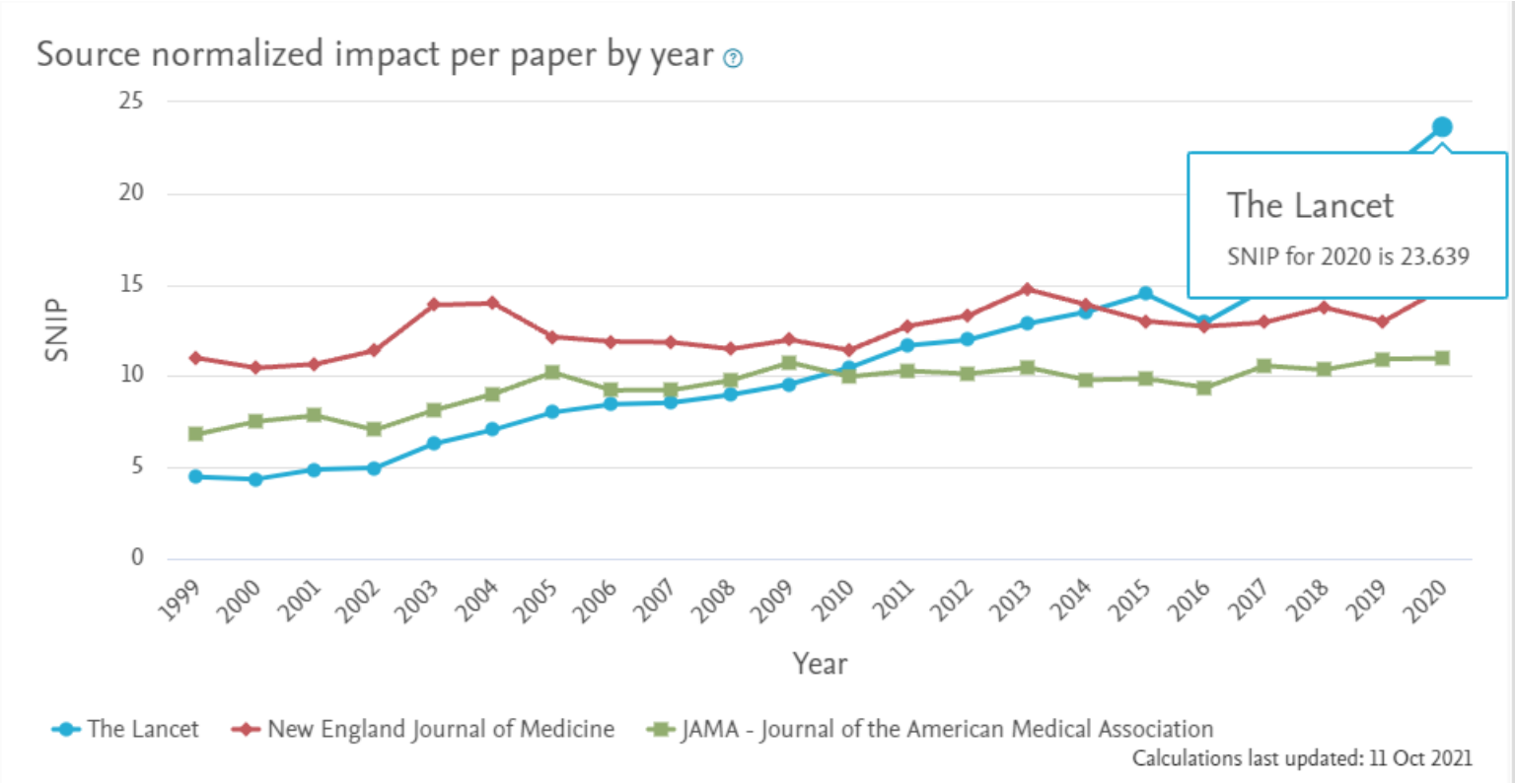
CiteScore Publication by year



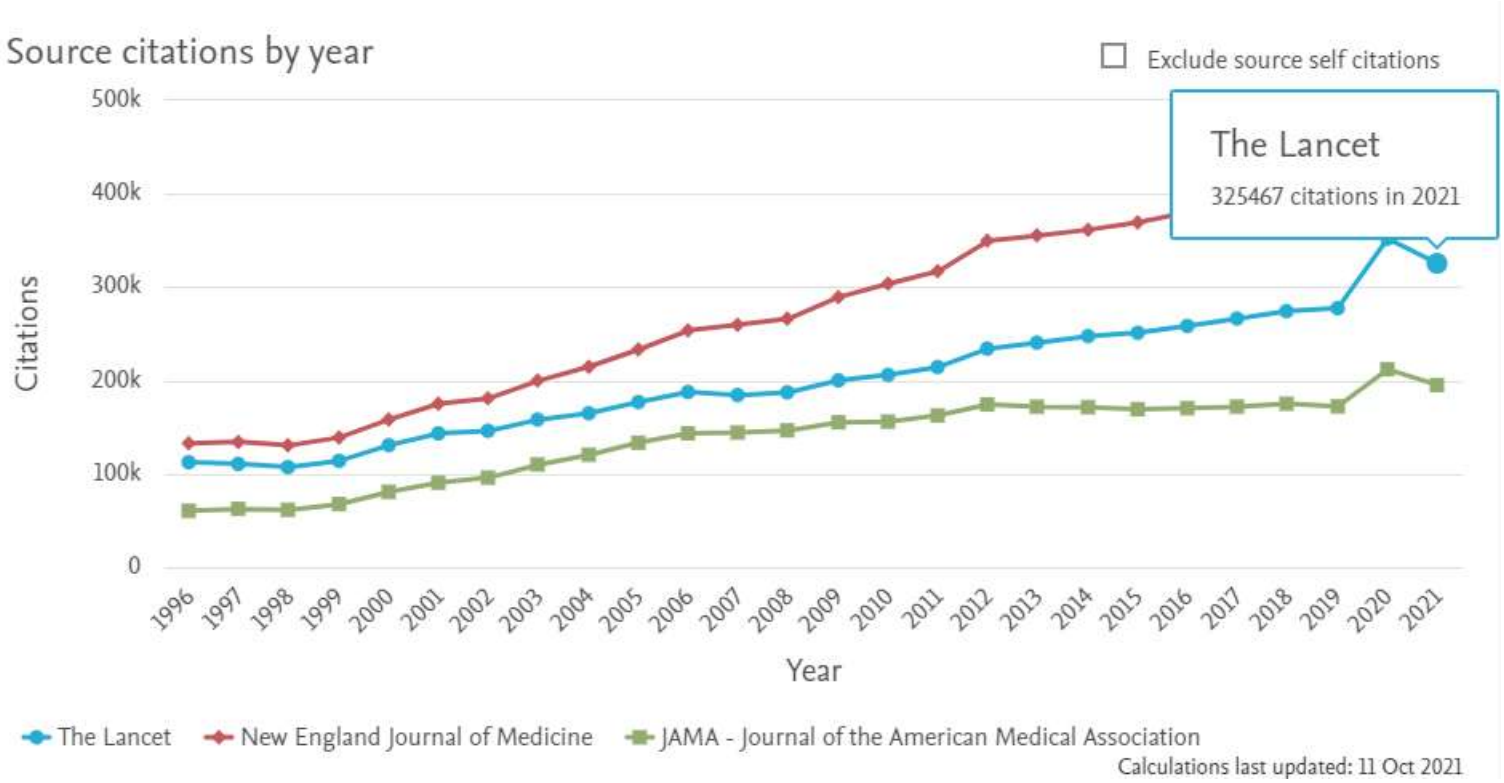
SJR – SCIMago Journal Rank



SNIP – Source Normalized Impact per Paper



Citations


Source citations by year
Exclude source self citations
The Lancet
325467 citations in 2021
Citations
500k
400k
300k
200k
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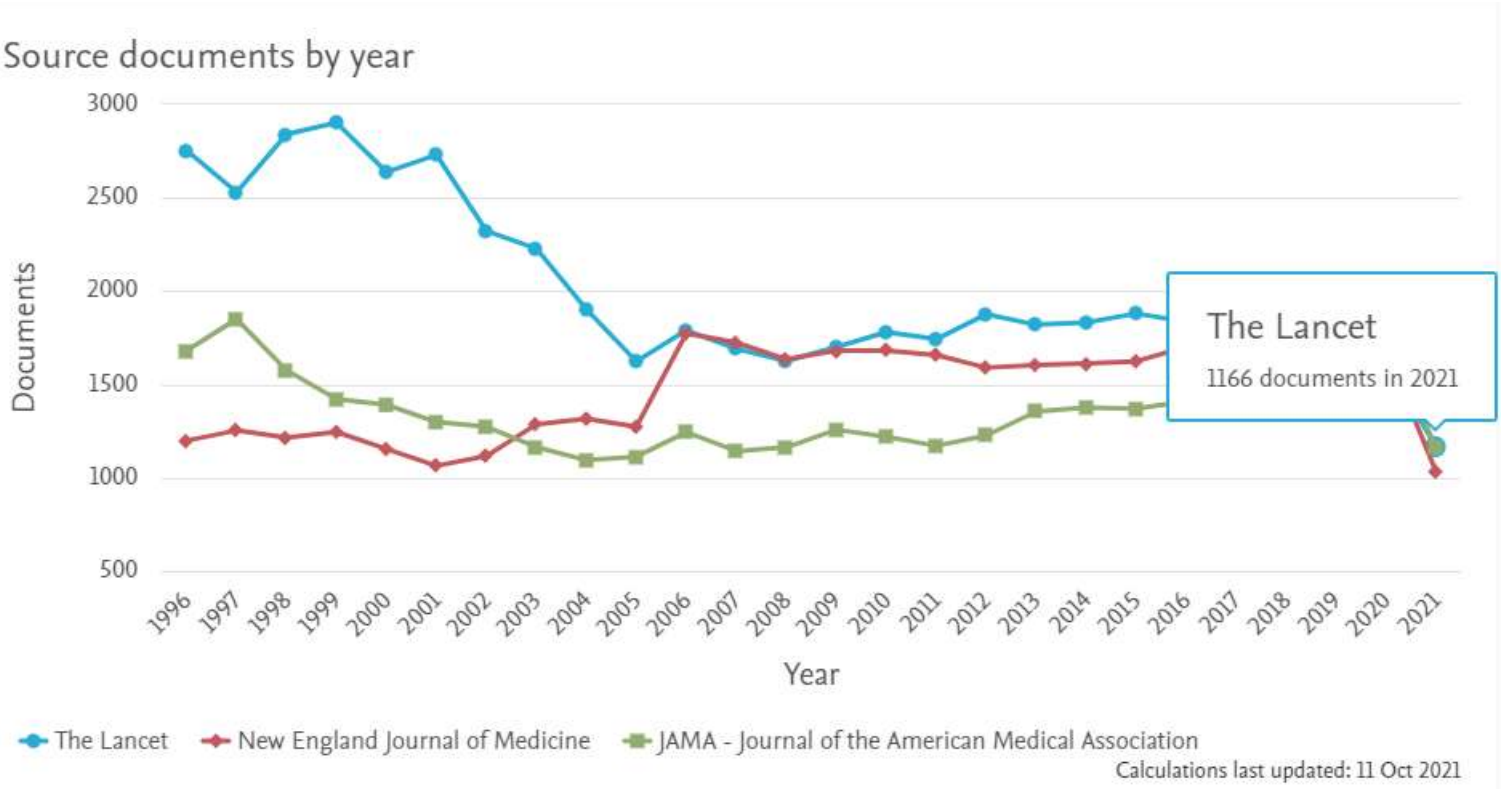
The Lancet
New England Journal of Medicine
JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association
Calculations last updated: 11 Oct 2021

Documents


Source documents by year
Documents
3000
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2006
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2008
2009
2010
2011
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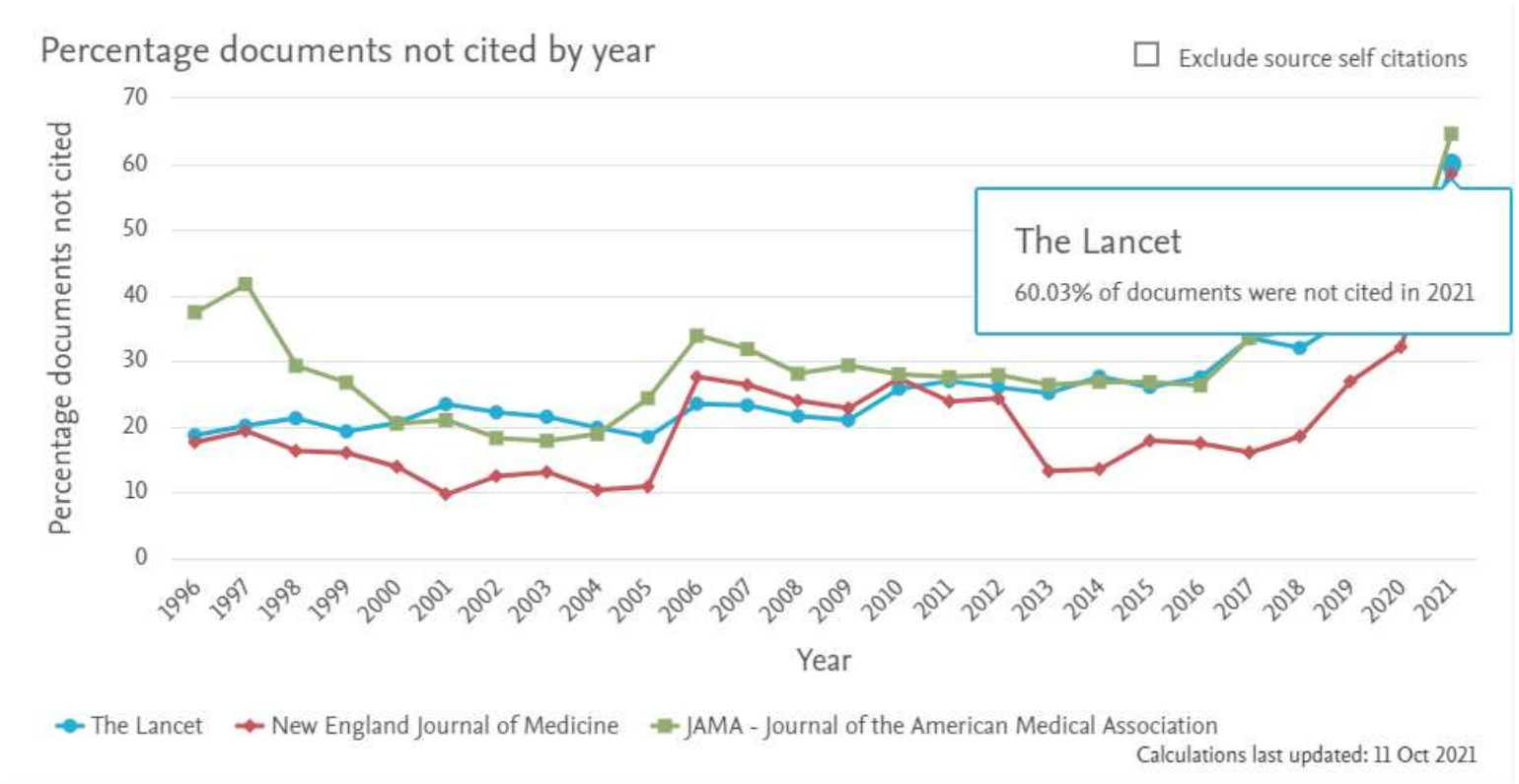
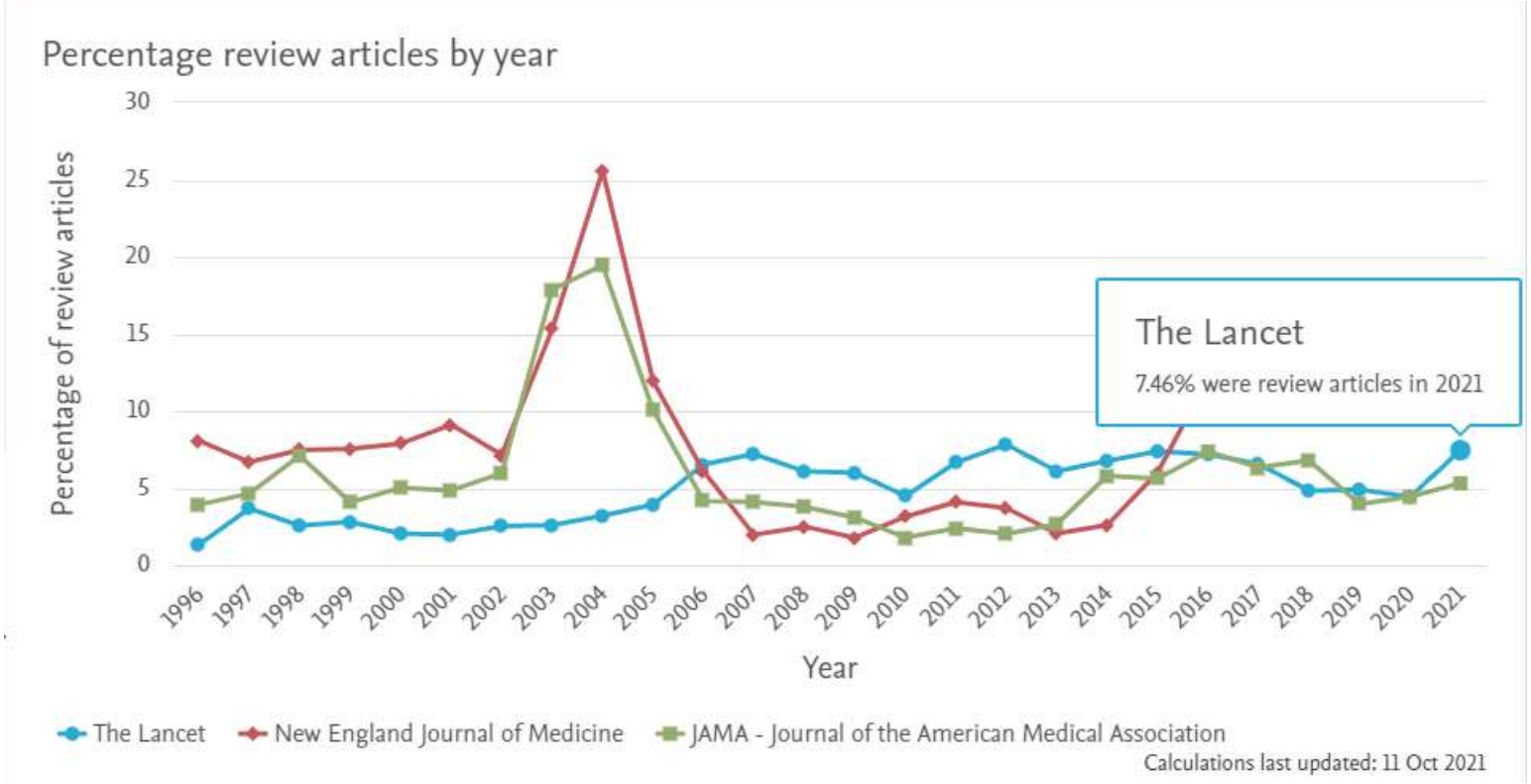
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
Year
The Lancet
1166 documents in 2021
The Lancet
New England Journal of Medicine
JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association
Calculations last updated: 11 Oct 2021

Percent not Cited



Percentage Review Articles



How do metrics help?

- It's not all metrics, or no metrics – it's not a black and white decision
- Metrics can provide data points on which to build using expert opinion (peer review) to delve deeper & deal with outliers
- Metrics aren't a replacement for human judgment – they complement it
- Universities already widely adopt metrics and tools
- We value objective normalized universal information that enables meaningful comparisons
- Metrics aren't the antithesis of peer review
- (Biblio)-metrics incorporate decisions made by peer review, e.g. whether to publish, what to cite
- But metrics aren't just bibliometrics – there are many measures that can and should be used
- First define the questions; then pick the metrics to answer them

Thank you