Elsevier Research Intelligence

Access to Excellent Research: Scopus Content in Serbia

Péter Porosz
Solution Manager CEE
October 4th, 2016

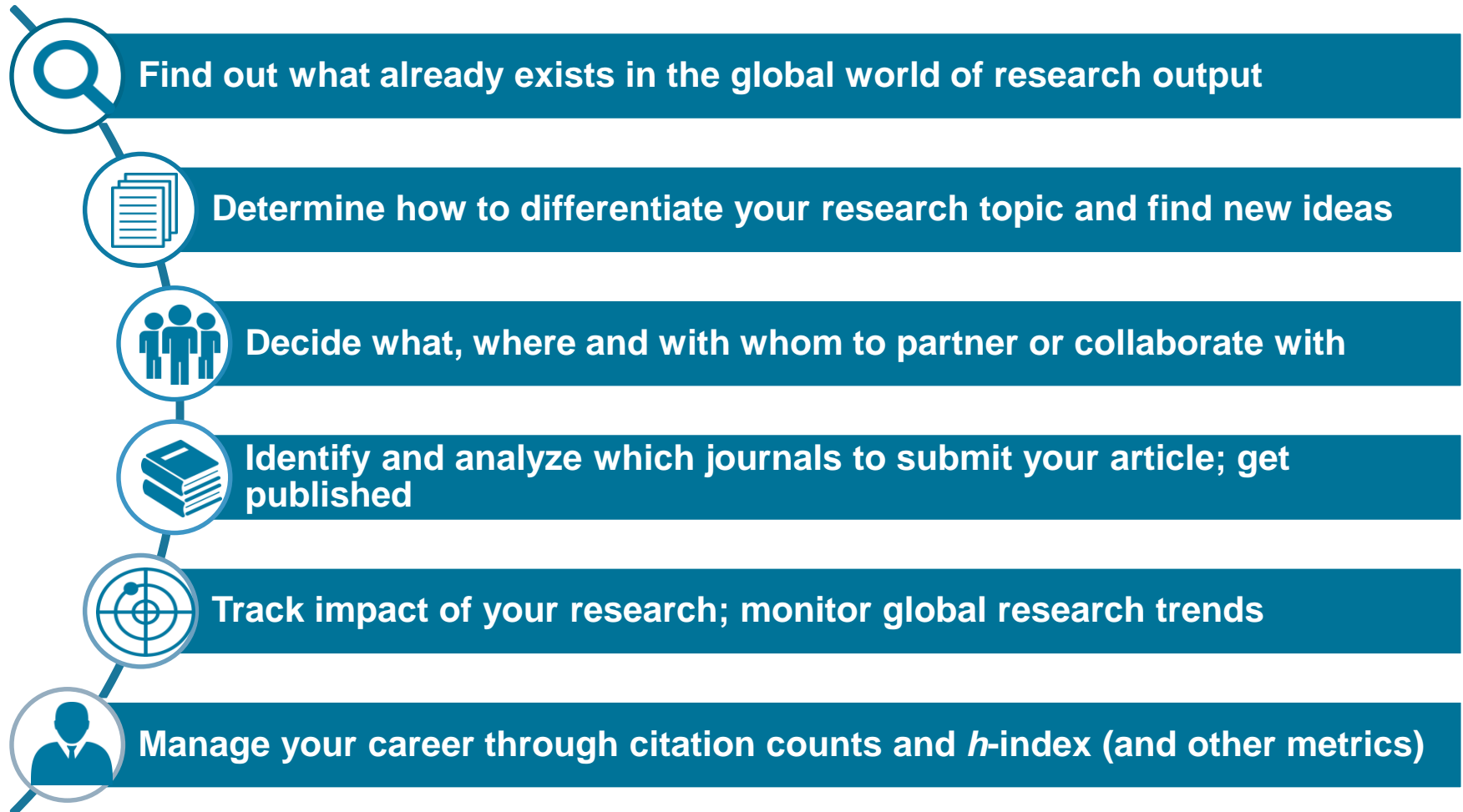Empowering Knowledge

Agenda

- Supporting the complete research cycle

- Scopus content coverage and selection

- What content expansion programs are ongoing?

- The profile of Serbia and South-Eastern Europe in Scopus
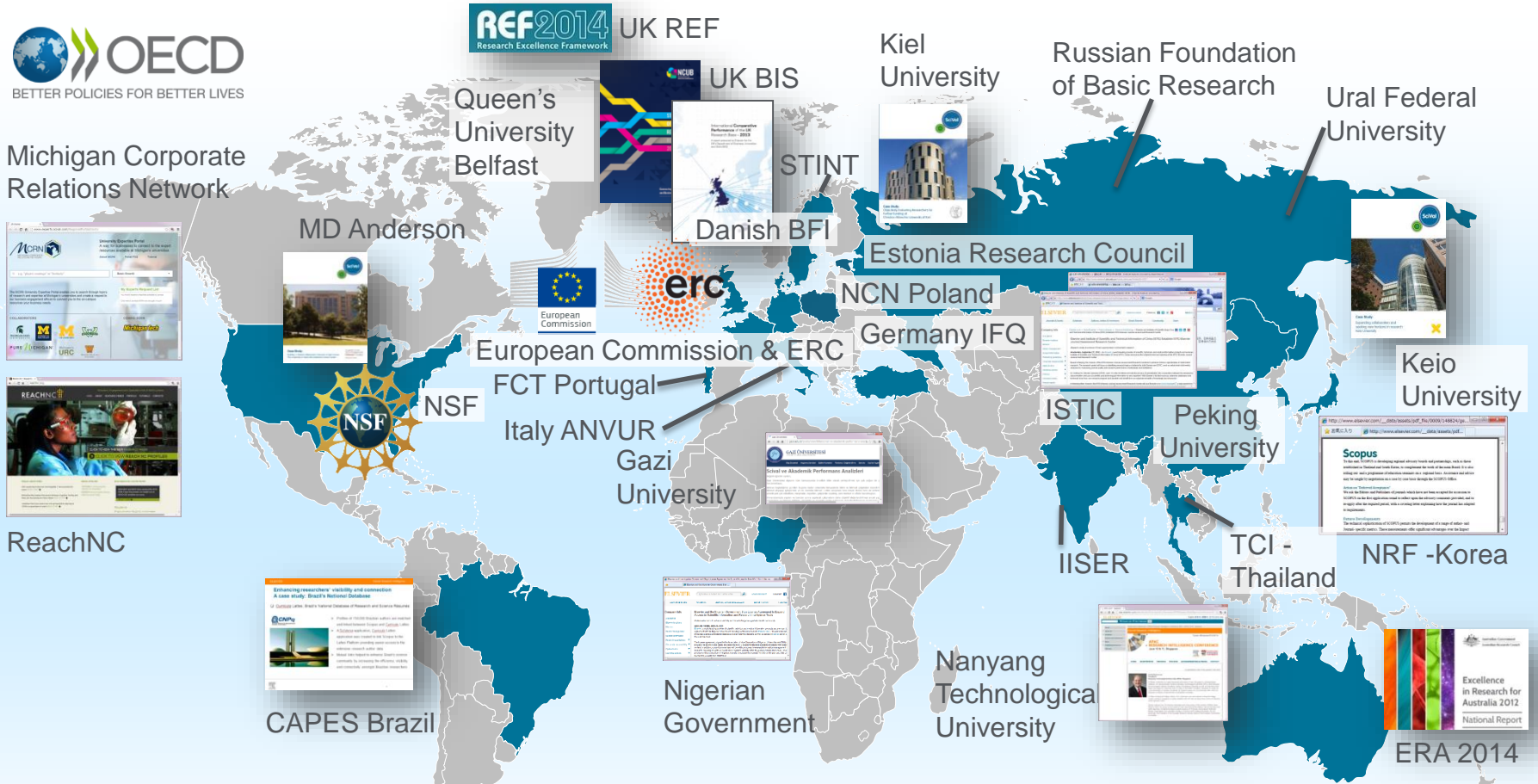
- The importance of metrics

- Using Scopus

Supporting the complete research cycle

How Scopus and Scopus data support the researcher workflow

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 analyze 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 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

Michigan Corporate Relations Network

Queen's University Belfast

STINT

MD Anderson

Danish BFI

Estonia Research Council

NCN Poland

Germany IFQ

European Commission & ERC

FCT Portugal

Italy ANVUR

Gazi University

Keio University

ISTIC

Peking University

NSF

NRF -Korea

ReachNC

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

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

Scopus content coverage and selection

Empowering Knowledge

Today we will focus on Scopus but it is important to remember that Scopus underpins other solutions

RESEARCH OUTCOMES

| Scopus | SciVal | Analytical Services
APIs
Custom Data | Pure
Mendeley |

METRICS

SCOPUS DATABASE
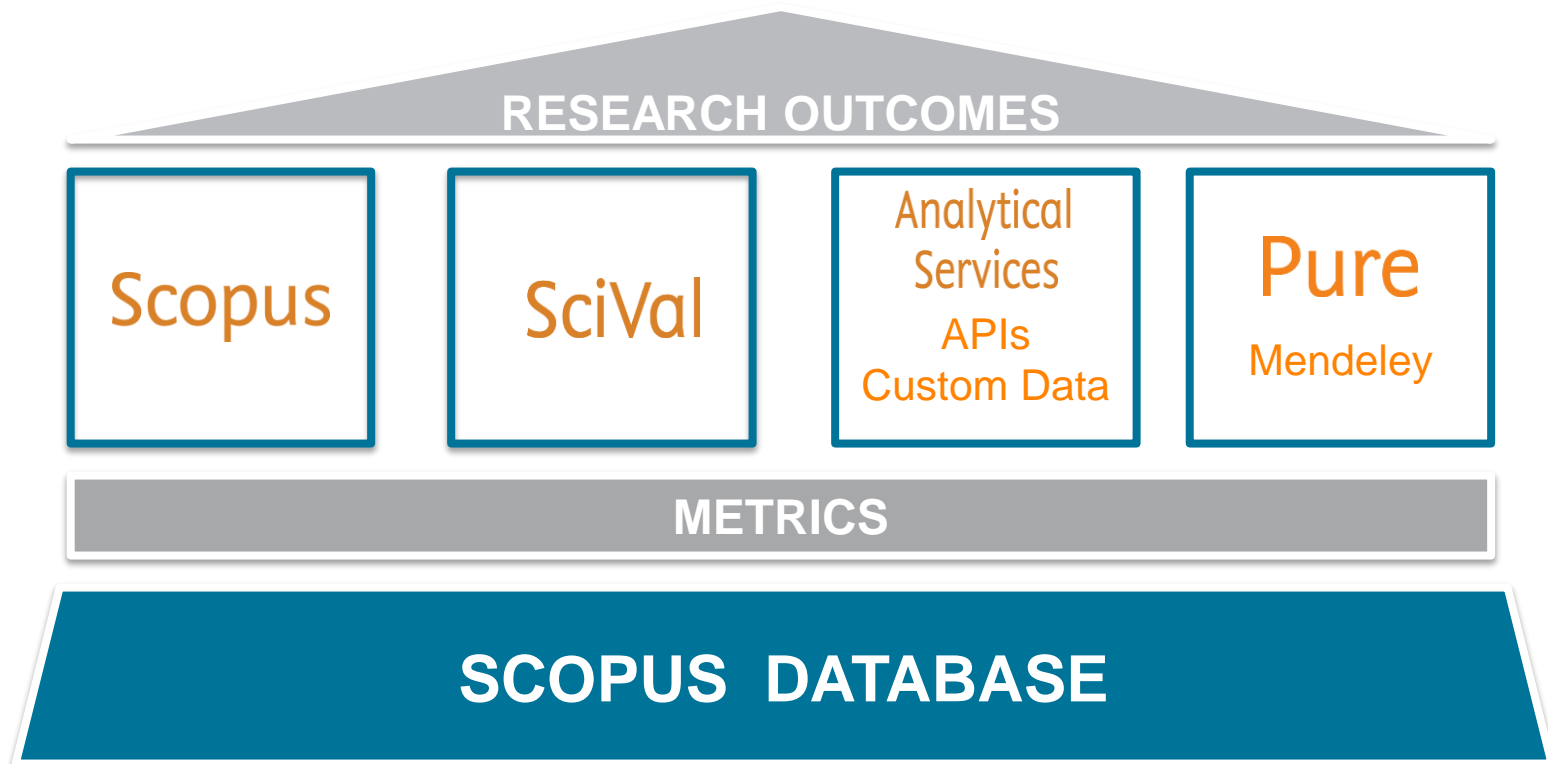
What content does Scopus include?

58.2M records from **22,245** serial titles and **98,060** books
21.6M pre 1996 records | 36.3M post 1995 records

- Content from > 5,000 publishers
- "Articles in Press" from > 3,750 titles
- Titles from 105 different countries in all geographical regions
- 40 "local" languages covered
- More than 4,240 Gold Open Access journals indexed

Scopus is ideal compared to other products because it has the broadest coverage of global, curated, relevant research, with smart, simple tools to help track, analyze and visualize research.

Scopus covers different source types for a reason

JOURNALS	CONFERENCES	BOOKS
• Timely • Peer-reviewed (formal research)	• Preliminary research (can be a bit less formal) • Newer ideas	• Thorough analysis of a specific topic
All subject fields, but typical fields with high ratio of journal publication: chemical, biological, health sciences etc.	Mainly of importance in Computer Science and Engineering-related subject fields	Mainly of importance in Social Sciences and the Arts & Humanities

Different source types are added to ensure that coverage, discoverability, profiles and impact measurement for research in all subject fields is accounted for in Scopus.

Different source types to ensure coverage in all subject fields

JOURNALS	**CONFERENCES**	**BOOKS**

Physical Sciences 7,443

Health Sciences 6,795

Social Sciences 8,086

Life Sciences 4,492

JOURNALS

21,362 peer-reviewed journals
362 trade journals

- Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (ref's post-1995 only)
- Pre-1996 cited ref's expansion **4M** out of 12M
- Going back to 1823
- Funding data from acknowledgements

CONFERENCES

84K events
7.0M records (12%)

Conf. expansion (2005 – 2013)
1,017 conferences
6,022 conf. events
410K conf. papers
5M citations

Mainly Engineering and Physical Sciences
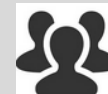
BOOKS

521 book series
- **28K** Volumes
- **1.1M** items

98,060 stand-alone books
- **785K** items

Books expansion:
120K books by 2015
- Focus on Social Sciences and A&H

Different source types are added to ensure that coverage, discoverability, profiles and impact measurement for research in all subject fields is accounted for in Scopus.

Scopus article growth over years
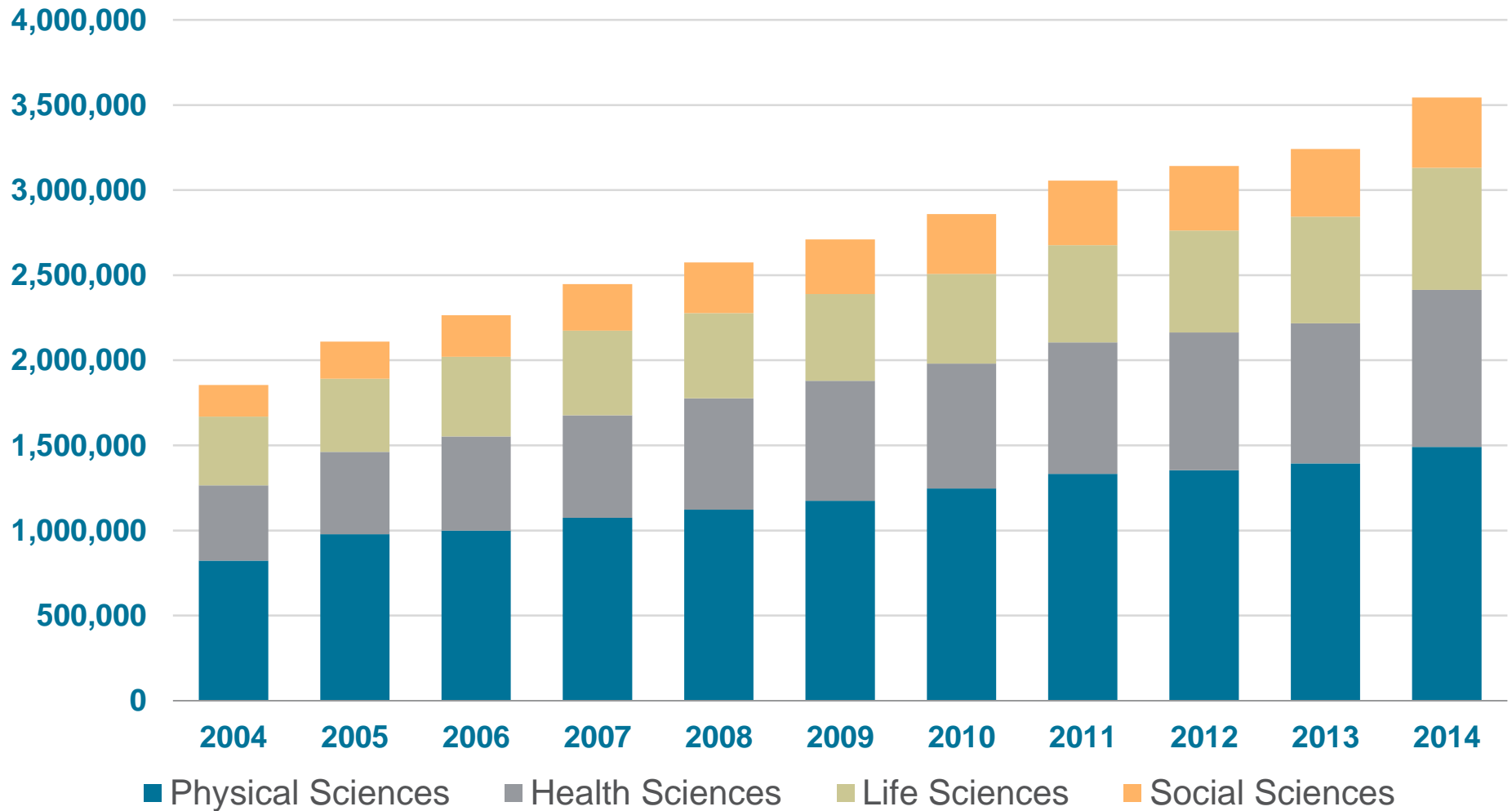
Ratio of titles per Publisher in Scopus

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%
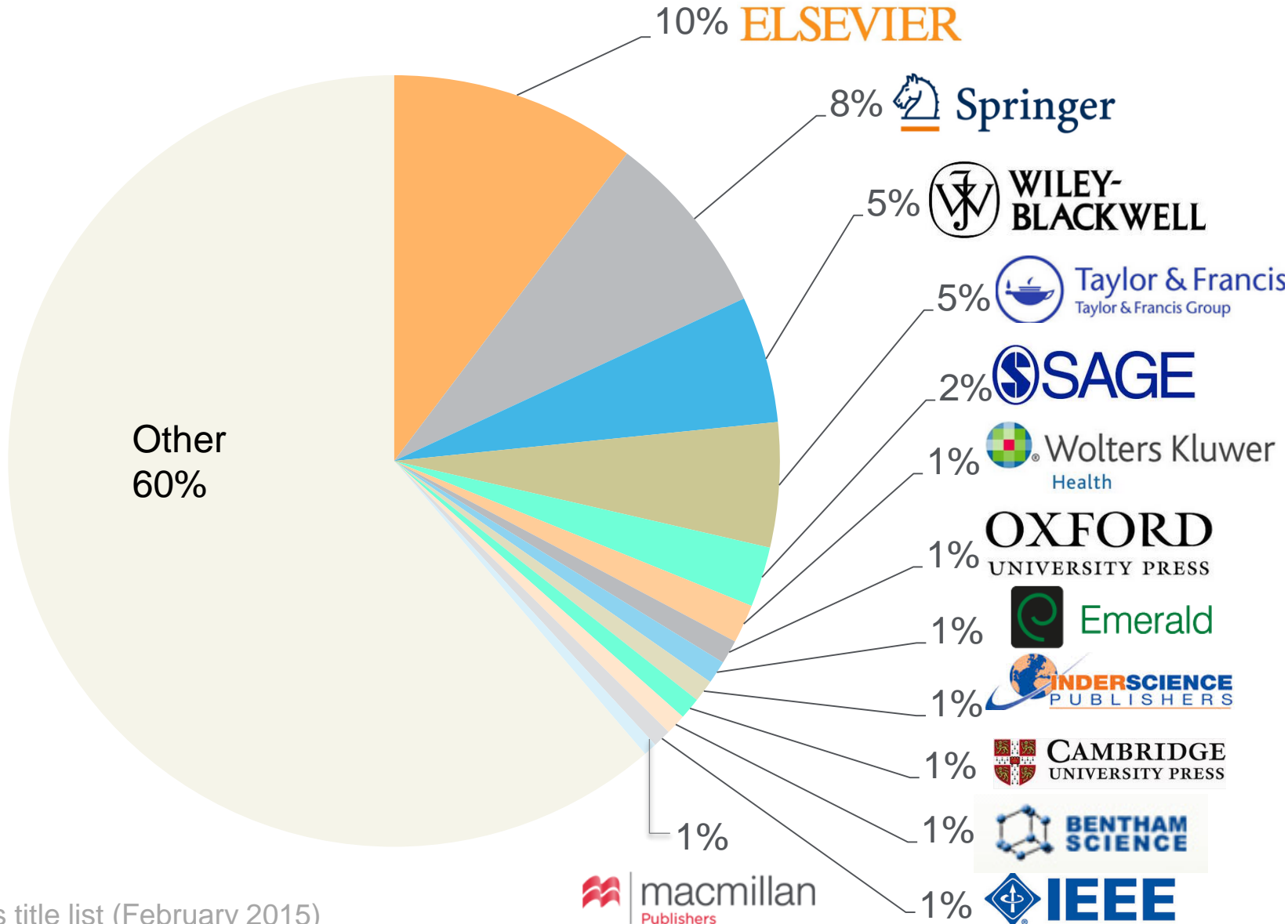
Comparison with nearest peer

Scopus

~22K titles

>5,000 publishers

Updated daily

Scopus 22,245

Web of Science 12,140

WEB OF SCIENCE™

~12K titles (Core Collection)

3,300 publishers

Updated weekly

Scopus 7,443 (+73%)

WoS 4,291

Physical Sciences

Scopus 6,795 (+96%)

WoS 3,472

Health Sciences

Scopus 4,492 (+50%)

WoS 3,002

Life Sciences

Scopus 8,086 (+99%)

WoS 4,060

Social Sciences

Source: Web of Science Real Facts, Web of Science title list and Scopus' own data (April 2015)
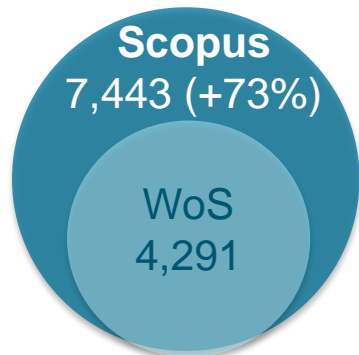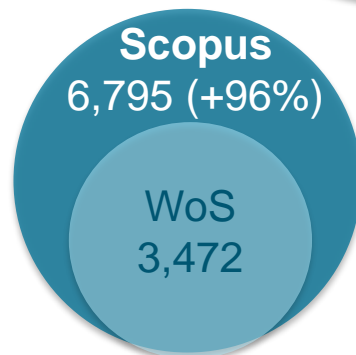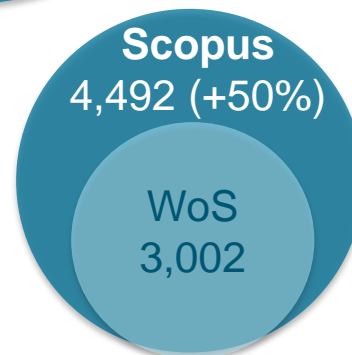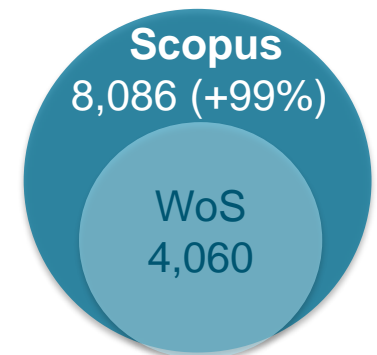
Broad coverage does not mean poor standards

- Titles are selected by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)
- The CSAB is chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas; many have (journal) Editor experience

Focus on quality through content selection by the independent CSAB, because:

- Provide accurate and relevant search results for users
- No dilution of search results by irrelevant or low quality content
- Support that Scopus is recognized as authoritative
- Support confidence that Scopus "reflects the truth"

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

Eligible titles are reviewed by the Content Selection & Advisory Board according to a combination of 14 quantitative and qualitative 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

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

Importance of English language information in Scopus

Capture English language information from the source

Siberian Electronic Mathematical Reports

ISSN 1813-3304

Content
Volume 8 (2011)

Kuzmina A. S.
On some properties of ring varieties, where isomorphic zero-divisor graphs of finite rings give isomorphic rings, pp. 179-190. [Russian, English abstract]
PDF

СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

[1] Akbari S., Mohammadian A. *On the zero-divisor graph of a commutative ring*, Journal of Algebra, **274** (2004), 847–855. MR 2043378
[2] Akbari S., Mohammadian A. *On zero-divisor graphs of finite rings*, Journal of Algebra, **314** (2007), 168–184. MR 2331757
[3] Anderson D.F., Livingston P.S. *The Zero-Divisor Graph of a Commutative Ring*, Journal of Algebra, **217** (1999), 434–447. MR 1700509
[4] Beck I. *Coloring of Commutative Rings*, Journal of Algebra, **116** (1988), 208–226. MR 0944156
[5] Redmond S.P. *The zero-divisor graph of a noncommutative ring*, Int. J.Commut. rings **1(4)** (2002), 203–211. MR 2084907
[6] Rowen L.H. *Polynomial Identities in Ring Theory*, Academic Press, 1980. MR 0576061
[7] Tarski A. *Equationally complete rings and relation algebras*, Indag. Math., **18** (1956), 39–46. MR 0082961
[8] Андрунакиевич В.А., Рябухин Ю.М. *Радикалы алгебр и структурная теория*, Наука, Москва, 1979. MR 0548864
[9] Джекобсон Н. *Строение колец*, Изд-во иностр. литературы, Москва, 1961. MR 0081264
[10] Елизаров В.П. *Конечные кольца*, Гелиос АРВ, Москва, 2006.
[11] Кузьмина А.С. *Описание конечных ненильпотентных колец, имеющих планарные графы делителей нуля*, Дискретная математика, **4** (2009), 60–75. MR 2641018
[12] Львов И.В. *О многообразия ассоциативных колец I*, Алгебра и логика, **12(3)** (1973), 269–297. MR 0389973

Анна Сергеевна Кузьмина
Алтайская государственная педагогическая академия,
ул. Молодежная 55,
656031, Барнаул, Россия
E-mail address: akuzmina1@yandex.ru

О НЕКОТОРЫХ СВОЙСТВАХ МНОГООБРАЗИЙ КОЛЕЦ, В КОТОРЫХ КОНЕЧНЫЕ КОЛЬЦА ОДНОЗНАЧНО ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮТСЯ СВОИМИ ГРАФАМИ ДЕЛИТЕЛЕЙ НУЛЯ

А.С. КУЗЬМИНА

ABSTRACT. Denote by $\Gamma(R)$ the zero-divisor graph of an associative ring R. In this paper, we study varieties of associative rings, where an isomorphism of $\Gamma(R)$ and $\Gamma(S)$ implies an isomorphism of the rings R and S for any finite rings R, S.

Keywords: zero-divisor graph, variety of associative rings, finite ring.

1. ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В данной работе рассматриваются ассоциативные кольца (не обязательно коммутативные и не обязательно имеющие единицу).

Определение. *Графом делителей нуля кольца R* называется граф, вершинами которого являются все ненулевые делители нуля кольца (односторонние и двусторонние), причем две различные вершины x, y соединяются ребром тогда и только тогда, когда $xy = 0$ или $yx = 0$.

Обычно граф делителей нуля кольца R обозначается через $\Gamma(R)$. Мы также будем использовать это обозначение.

Понятие графа делителей нуля было введено в работе [4]. И. Бек ввел это понятие для *коммутативного* кольца и вершинами графа делителей нуля считал все элементы кольца. В статье [3] определение было изменено: в качестве
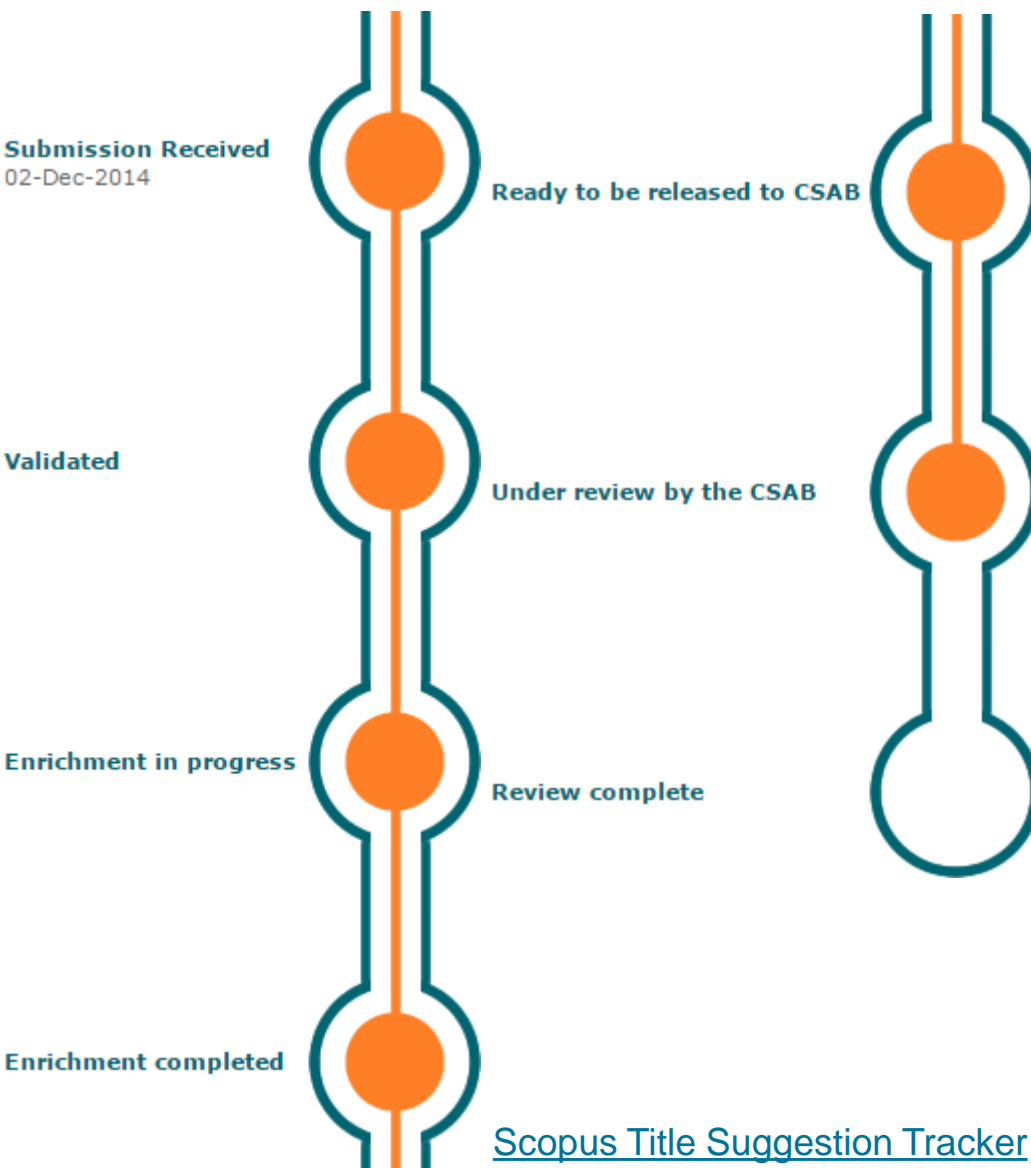
179

How to keep track of your suggested title?

Submission Received
02-Dec-2014

Validated

Enrichment in progress

Enrichment completed

Ready to be released to CSAB

Under review by the CSAB

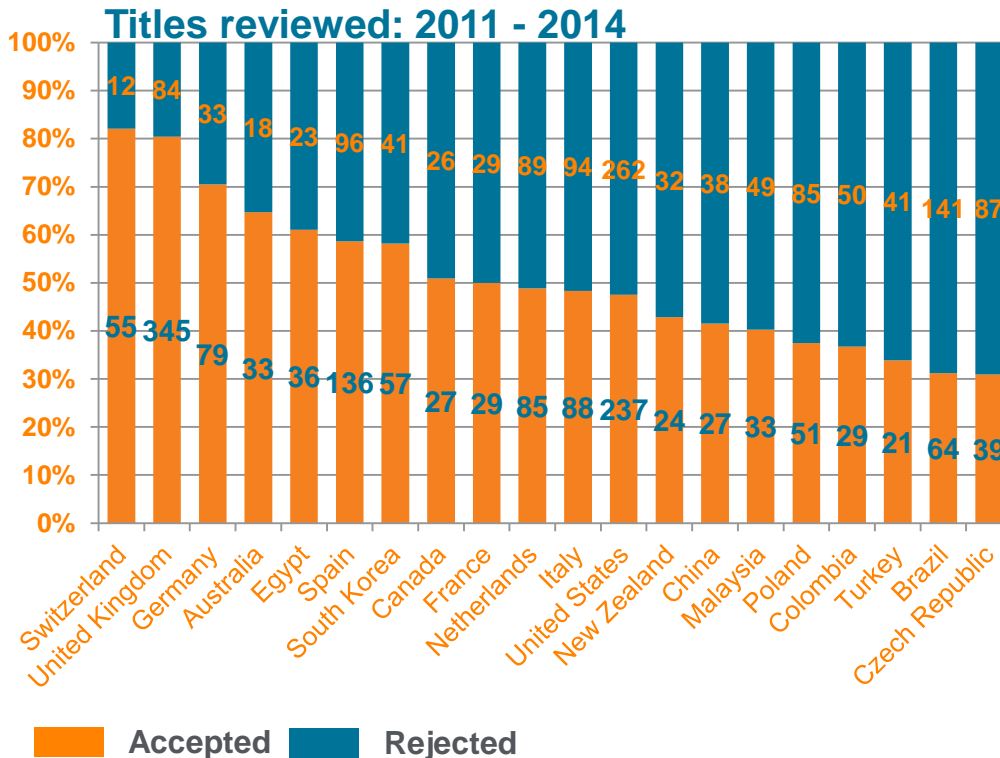**Review complete**

[Scopus Title Suggestion Tracker](#)

As a primary publisher and information aggregator, Elsevier understands the unique needs of *Authors*, *Editors* and *Publishers* and provides resources to support the research community:

- **Advice from CSAB** and FAQs available on Scopus info site
- **Publication ethics** resources via Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK) and Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
- Translation, editing and **publishing services**
- Elsevier.com **Editors section** (for ELS editors but applicable to all)
- Freely available **journal metrics** to compare & assess journal performance
- Trends in research via **Research Trends** newsletter

Scopus title review results and resources

In total 4,593 **titles reviewed** (2011 –2014) of which 2,080 (**31%**) **accepted** for Scopus

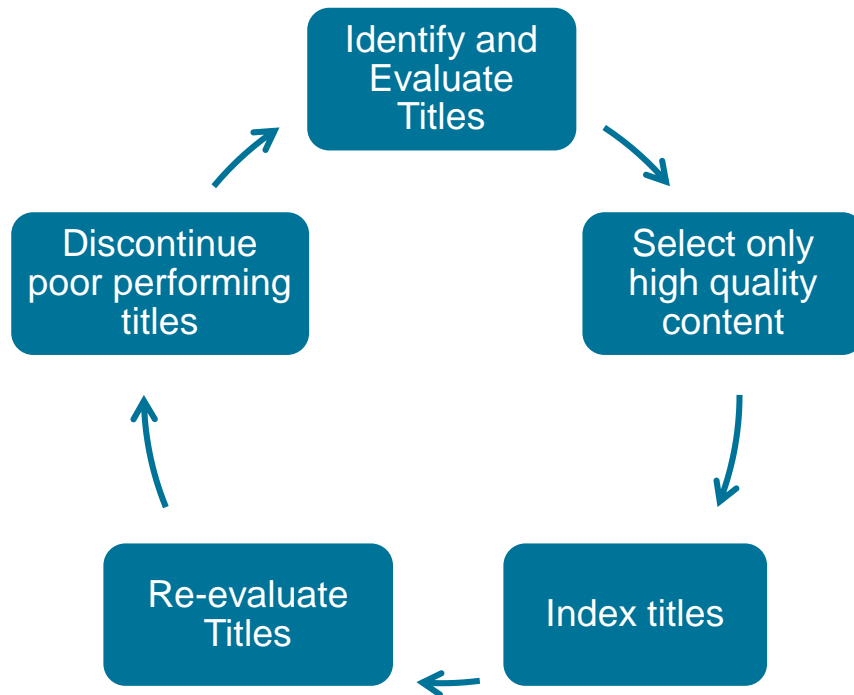Collaborations for **local content selection & advisory boards**:

Titles reviewed: 2011 - 2014

Thailand: TCI — ศูนย์ดัชนีการอ้างอิงวารสารไทย Thai-Journal Citation Index Centre

Korea: NRF National Research Foundation of Korea

New **local boards** in 2015:

Russia: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

China: iSTIC

Local **pro-active content suggestion** initiatives:

FECYT — FUNDACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARA LA CIENCIA Y LA TECNOLOGÍA

UNAM

érudit

anvur **ERA (Australia)** CAIRN.INFO Chercher, repérer, avancer.

Accepted **Rejected**

Curation matters: re-evaluation

Our customers demand it. Our business depends on it

- **Annual** rolling **initiative**:
  - **Identify** and notify **underperforming journals**
  - One year to improve quality based on **metrics** & set **benchmarks** (output, usage, citations, self-citations)
  - If red flag remains, the journal will be reviewed by the CSAB with the possible consequence of **discontinuation** in Scopus
- **Incentive** for continuous journal performance
- Launch Q1 2015, re-evaluation to start Q1 2016

The cycle diagram contains:
- Identify and Evaluate Titles
- Select only high quality content
- Index titles
- Re-evaluate Titles
- Discontinue poor performing titles

The re-evaluation process is essentially a rigorous housekeeping exercise designed to ensure that the journal content in Scopus meets the high standards we and our customers now demand.

Re-evaluation: metrics and benchmark

Metric	Benchmark	Explanation
Self-citations	200%	The journal has a self-citation rate two times higher, or more, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Citations	50%	The journal received half the number of citations, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Impact Per Publication	50%	The journal has an IPP score half or less than the average IPP score, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Article Output	50%	The journal produced half, or less, the number of articles, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Abstract Usage	50%	The journal's abstract are used half as much, or less, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.
Full Text Links	50%	The journal's full text are used half as much, or less, when compared to peer journals in its subject field.

Important: Journals are only up for Re-evaluation if the journal underperforms in **all 6 metrics**. If 1 improves, journal will be taken off the Re-evaluation list

What content expansion projects are ongoing?

Pre-1996 cited reference expansion

Coverage years	• Pre-1996, going back to 1970
Number of articles	• Around 8M+ articles will be re-processed to include cited references. In addition around 4M pre-1996 articles will be backfilled
Scope	• Archives from major publishers with available digital archives

Already 4M pre-1996 documents loaded in Scopus leading to additional 84.8M cited references:

4,067,769 document results

Search within results...

Refine

Limit to   Exclude
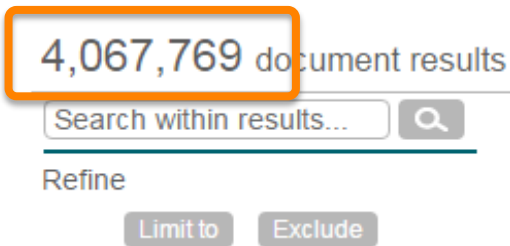
H-index for senior researchers increases:

Legend:
- 10-Jul
- 22-Aug
- 14-Nov
- 20-Nov
- 4-Dec
- 30-Dec
- 23-Jan

(Author 1, Author 2, Author 3, Author 4)
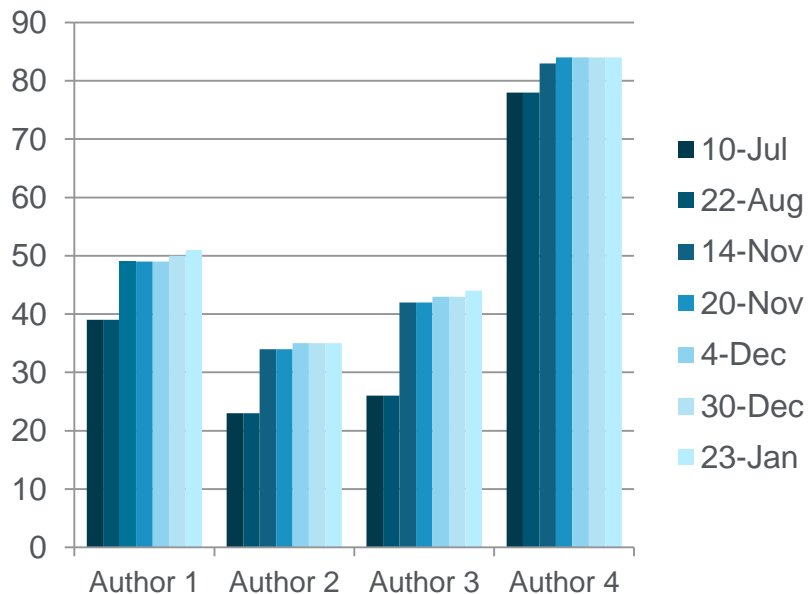
2015 processing planning:

→ Tier 4
→ Tier 3
→ Tier 2
→ Tier 1

(Jan-15 through Dec-15)
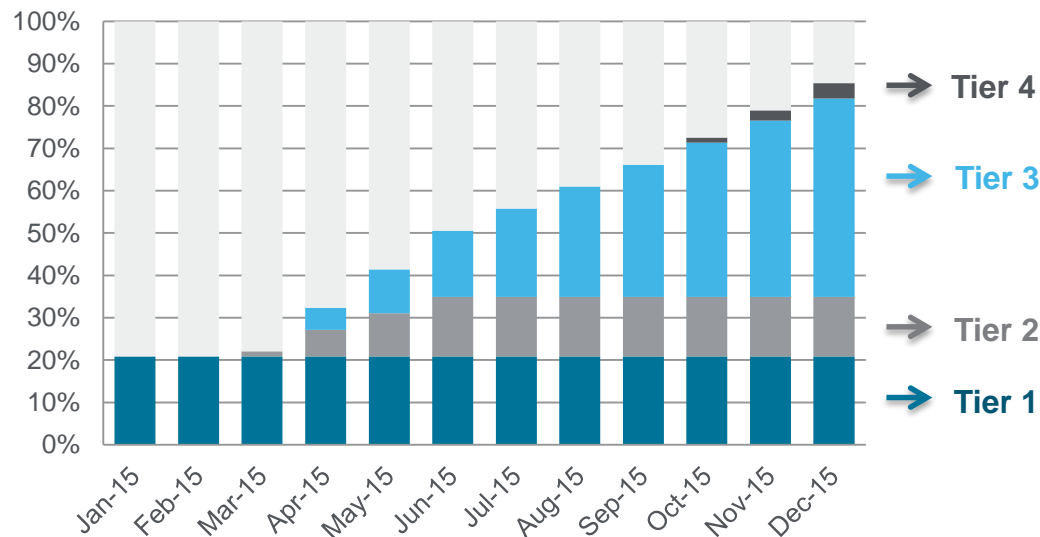
Books expansion program

Coverage years	• **Back to 2005 (2003 for A&H)**
Number of books	• **120,000 by the end of 2015; at least 20,000 each year thereafter**
Book types	• **Monographs, edited volumes, major reference works, graduate level text books**

Books target in Scopus

Actual books in Scopus
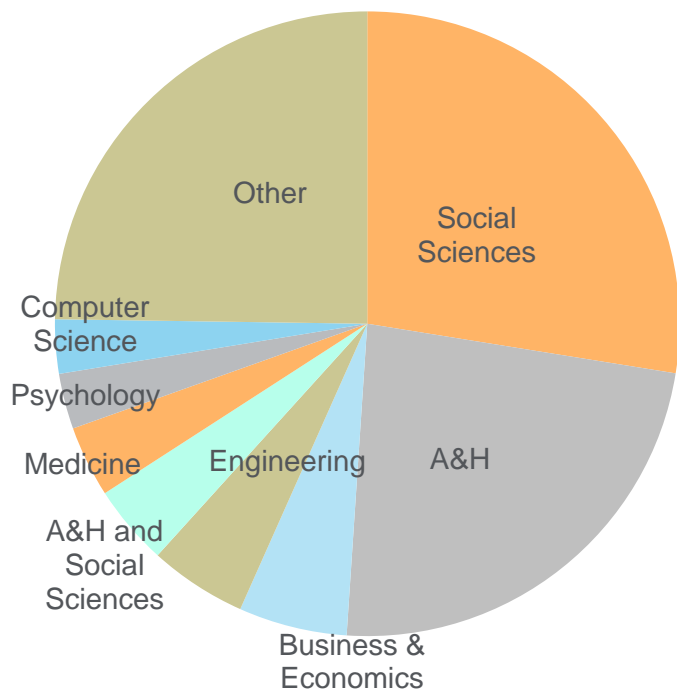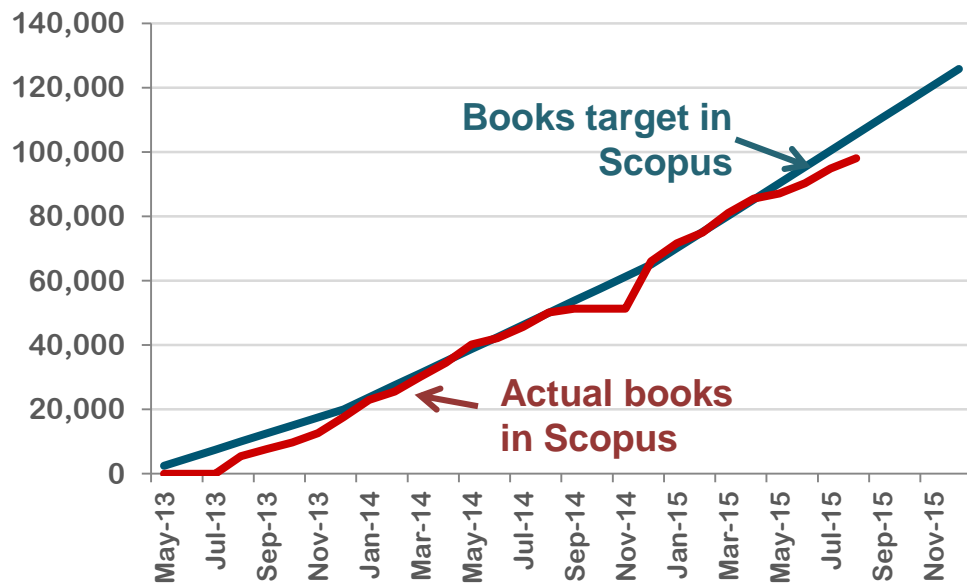
Document Type

○ Book Chapter	(637,282)
○ Book	(98,060)

(plus ± 26K book Volumes from series)

All major publishing houses are part of the Books expansion program, adding up to a total of ±40 publishers who are contributing

Pie chart categories: Social Sciences, A&H, Business & Economics, Engineering, A&H and Social Sciences, Medicine, Psychology, Computer Science, Other

The profile of Serbia and South-Eastern Europe in Scopus

Breadth of coverage Serbia (journals)

Journals from Serbia*:
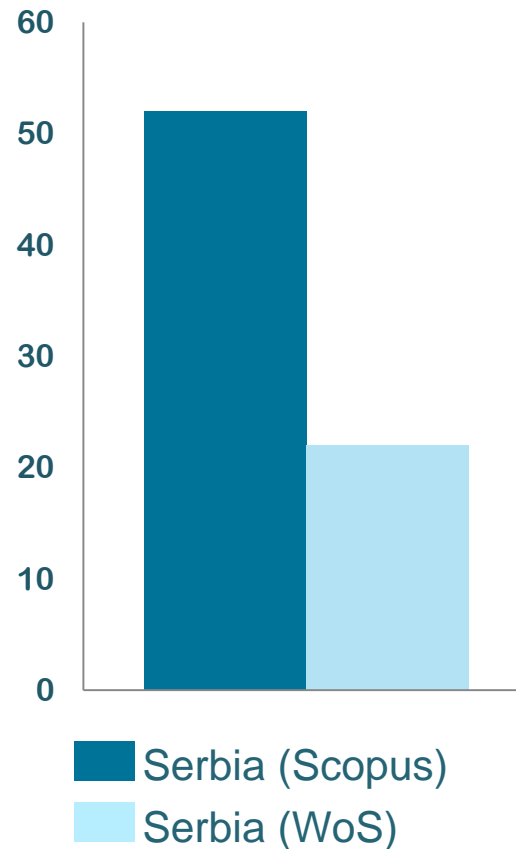
52 Active **journals** from Serbia in **Scopus** of which **30** are **Scopus-unique**

- Serbia (Scopus)
- Serbia (WoS)

*Journals published by publishers located in Serbia

Source: Scopus and WoS title list June 2016.

Scholarly output: publications in Scopus from South-Eastern Europe
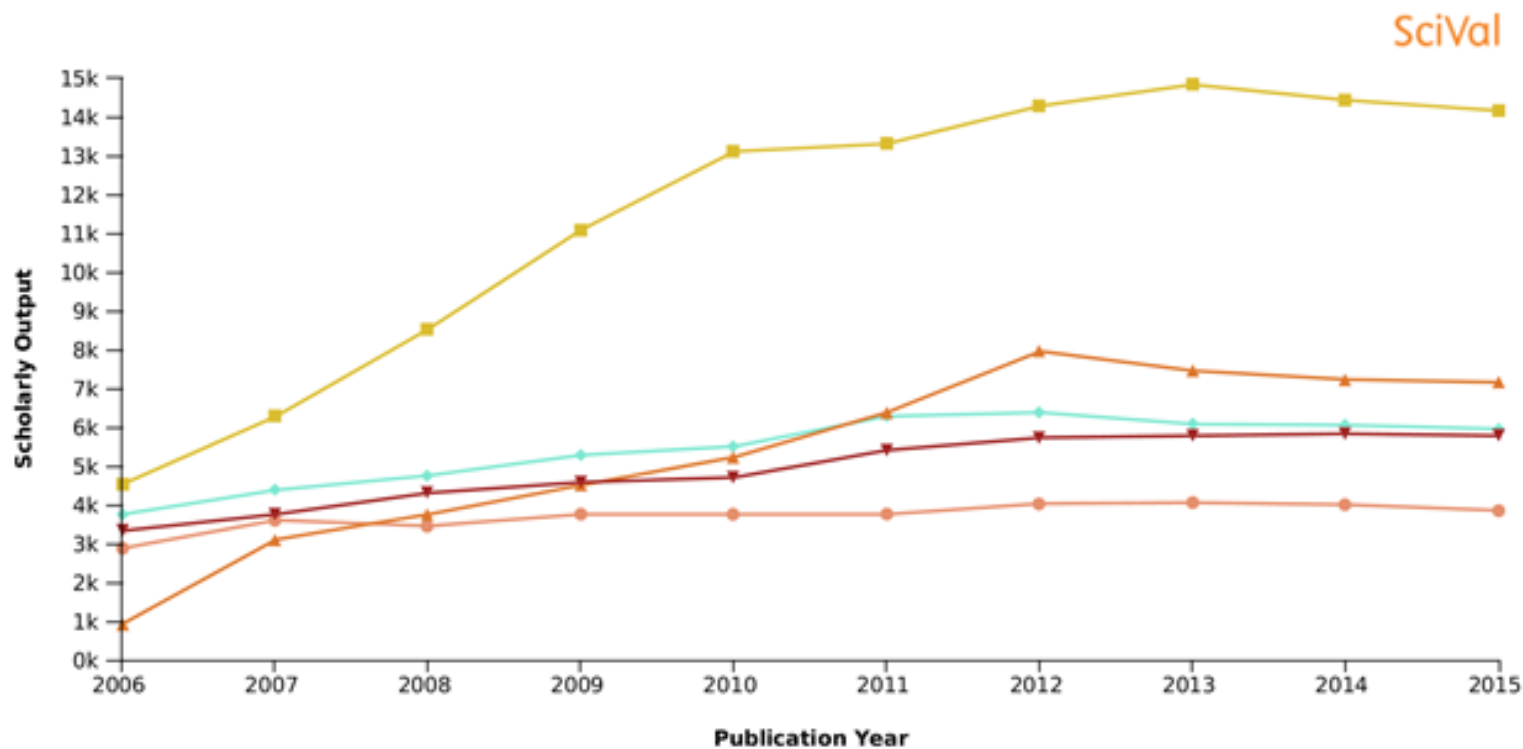
SciVal

Chart Legend
- Bulgaria [Country]
- Croatia [Country]
- Romania [Country]
- Serbia [Country]
- Slovenia [Country]

Output in top 10 pct. most cited:
publications in Scopus from South-Eastern Europe
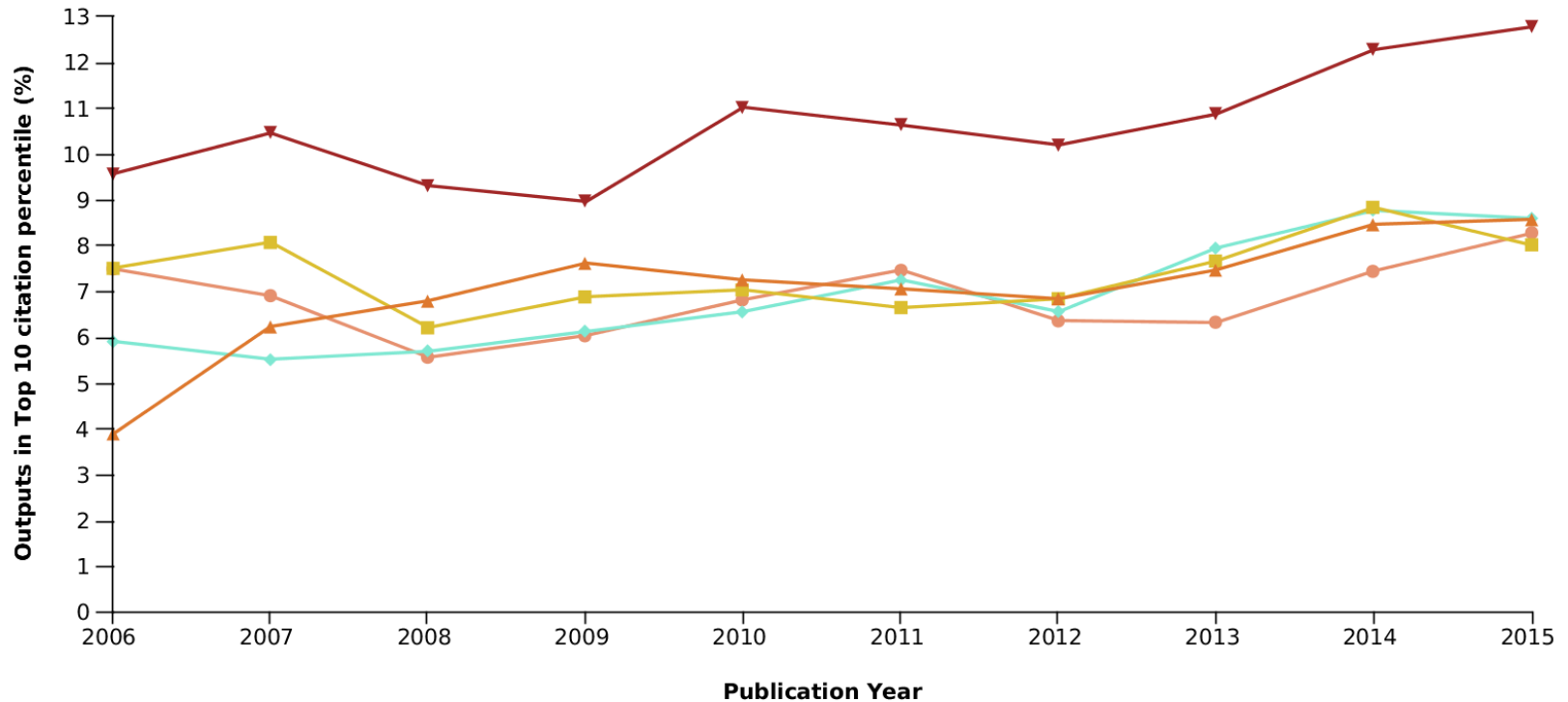
International collaboration ratio publications in Scopus from South-Eastern Europe
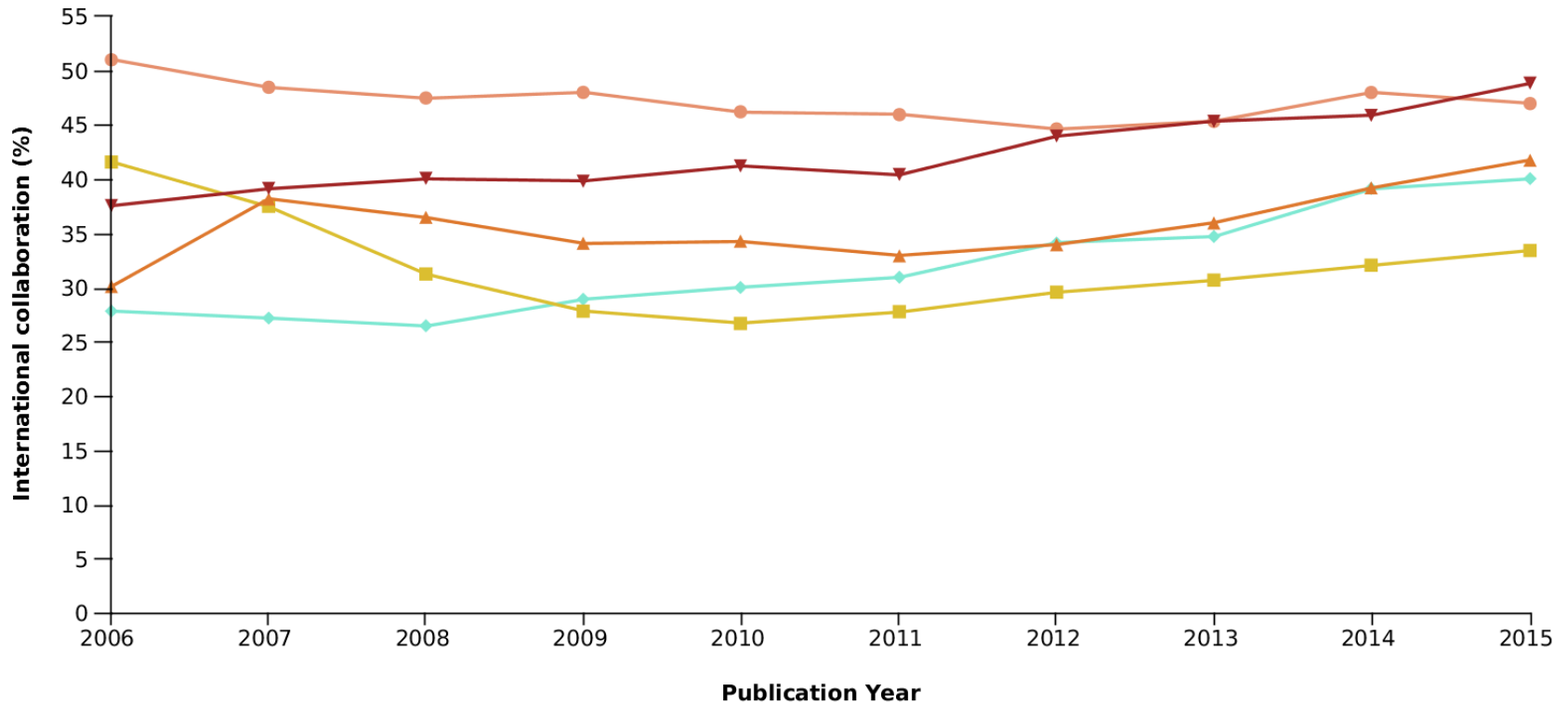
SciVal

Chart Legend

Bulgaria [Country] Croatia [Country] Romania [Country] Serbia [Country] Slovenia [Country]

The importance of metrics

Typical metrics for journals

About IPP

The Impact per Publication measures the ratio of citations per article published in the journal.

Learn more

About SNIP

Source Normalized Impact per Paper measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field.

Learn more

About SJR

SCImago Journal Rank is a prestige metric based on the idea that not all citations are the same.

Learn more

SCIMAGO
L A B

Journal Metrics

www.journalmetrics.com/

16 sources found   About Compare journals calculations

Journal ▲		SJR
☑ Addiction	﹀	2.172
☑ Addiction Biology	﹀	2.649
○ Addiction Research and ...	﹀	0.603
○ Addiction science & clini...	﹀	0.632
☑ American Journal on Ad...	﹀	0.897
○ CJAM Canadian Journal...	﹀	0.108
☑ European Addiction Res...	﹀	1.087
○ Heroin Addiction and Re...	﹀	0.216
☑ International Journal of ...	﹀	0.520
☑ Journal of Addiction Me...	﹀	0.792
○ Journal of Addictions an...	﹀	0.393
○ Journal of Addictions Nu...	﹀	0.178
○ Journal of Addictive Dis...	﹀	0.974
○ Journal of Groups in Ad...	﹀	0.444
○ Journal of Social Work P...	﹀	0.201
○ Sexual Addiction and Co...	﹀	0.439

Calculations last updated: 13 Jun 2014

Chart | Table

SJR | SNIP | Citations | Documents | % Not cited | % Reviews

SCImago journal rank by year

☑ Addiction   ☑ Addiction Biology   ☑ International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction
☑ Journal of Addiction Medicine   ☑ European Addiction Research   ☑ American Journal on Addictions

SNIP: Source-normalized impact per paper

All >**20K** journals have a **Source-normalized impact per paper** (SNIP) measuring contextual citation impact by weighting citations per subject field

- Peer-reviewed papers only
- Three year citation window
- Field's frequency and immediacy of citation
- Database coverage
- Journal's scope and focus
- Measured relative to database median

Impact per Publication (IPP)

Citations potential in its subject field

Journal	IIP	Citation Potential	SNIP (IIP/Citation Potential)
Inventiones Mathematicae	1.5	0.4	3.8
Molecular Cell	13.0	3.2	4.0

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) – overview

- Developed by Professors Félix de Moya and Vicente Guerrero Bote SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is a **prestige metric** based on the idea that *'all citations are not created equal'* .

- The subject field, quality and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation.

- SCImago is a research group from the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), University of Granada, Extremadura, Carlos III (Madrid) and Alcalá de Henares.

- the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) indicator, developed by SCImago from the widely known algorithm Google PageRank™. This indicator shows the visibility of the journals contained in the Scopus® database.

Extracted from Wikipedia, 3rd May 2016

Scimago Journal Rank – professional interpretation

All **20K** journals have a **SCImago Journal Rank** (SJR)

Prestige transferred when a journal cites
• Citations are weighted depending on where they come from
• A journal's prestige is shared equally between its citations

Life Sciences journal

Arts & Humanities journal

High impact, lots of citations
One citation = low value

Low impact, few citations
One citation = high value

SJR normalizes for differences in citation behaviour between subject fields

Google PageRank

Extracted from Wikipedia, 3rd May 2016
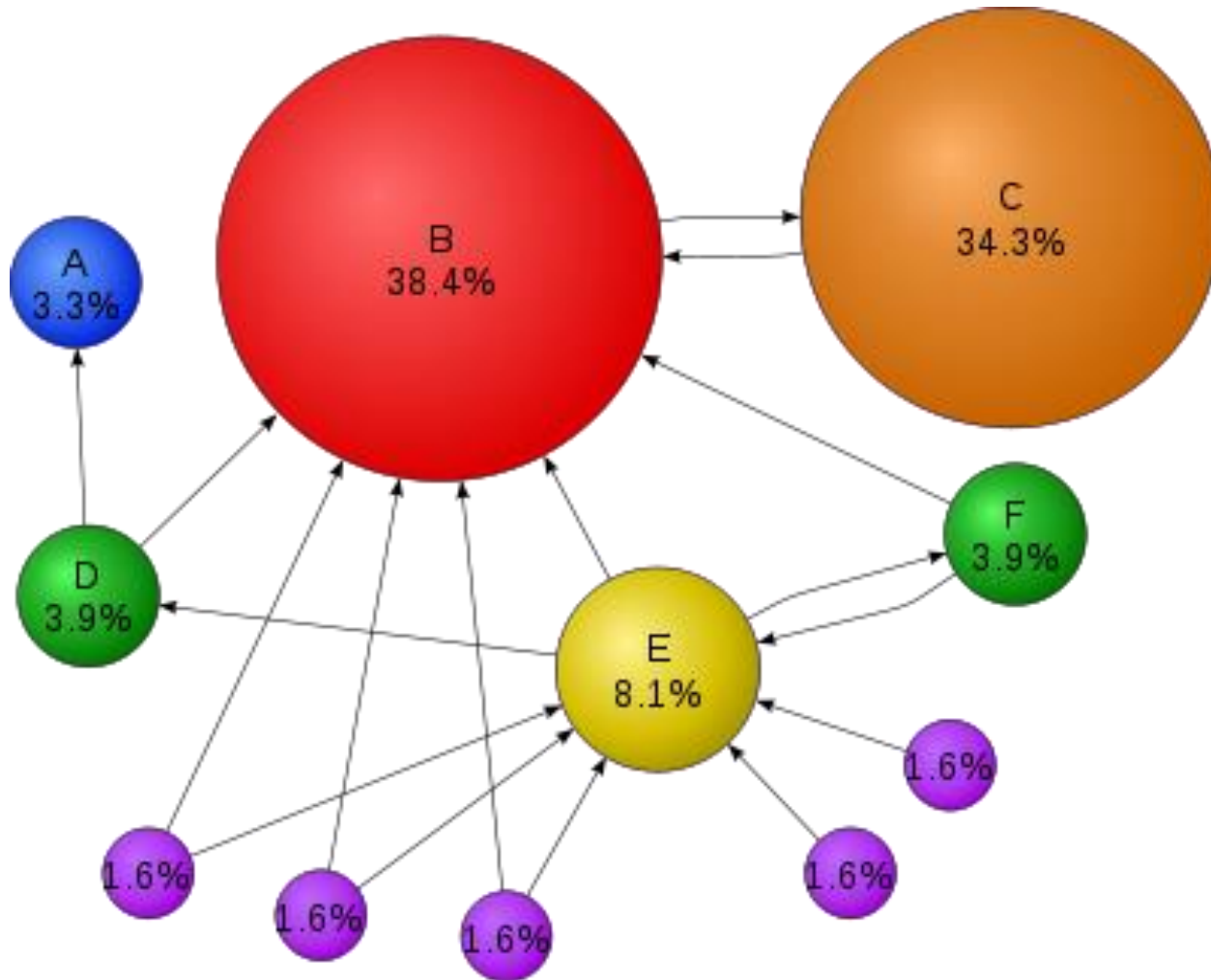
Google PageRank calculation 1/2

- The PageRank algorithm outputs a probability distribution used to represent the likelihood that a person randomly clicking on links will arrive at any particular page.

- It is assumed in several research papers that the distribution is evenly divided among all documents in the collection at the beginning of the computational process.

- The PageRank computations require several passes, called "iterations", through the collection to adjust approximate PageRank values to more closely reflect the theoretical true value.

- The PageRank value for a page **u** is dependent on the PageRank values for each page **v** contained in the set **B$_u$** (the set containing all pages linking to page **u**), divided by the number **L(v)** of links from page **v**.

$$PR(u) = \sum_{v \in B_u} \frac{PR(v)}{L(v)}$$

Extracted from Wikipedia, 3rd May 2016

Google PageRank calculation   2/2

Iterative

- An *imaginary surfer* who is randomly clicking on links will eventually stop clicking.
- The probability, at any step, that the person will continue is a damping factor *d*.
- It is generally assumed that the damping factor will be set around 0.85.

- At t=0, an initial probability distribution is assumed, usually

$$PR(p_i; 0) = \frac{1}{N}$$

- .At each time step, the computation, as detailed above, yields

$$PR(p_i; t+1) = \frac{1-d}{N} + d \sum_{p_j \in M(p_i)} \frac{PR(p_j; t)}{L(p_j)}$$

where P_1, .., P_N are the pages under consideration, $M(P_i)$ is the set of pages that link to P_i, $L(P_j)$ is the number of outbound links on page P_i, and *N* is the total number of pages.

How does SJR differ from Google PageRank?

- In Google PageRank, value (prestige) is derived from the number of incoming hyperlinks. For SJR it is the number of incoming **citations**.

- Google PageRank rounds everything to an integer between 1 and 10; SJR uses a **continuous scale**.

- Google PageRank is open to manipulation because hyperlinks are counted as citations but unlike citations, hyperlinks are not vetted or controlled by a **peer-review process**.

- SJR can distinguish between citations based on the document type that they come from, making it highly resistant to manipulation.

- Google PageRank does not apply a 'hyperlink window' – it counts total incoming hyperlinks on the day it is calculated. **SJR applies a three-year citation window**

- SJR is **calculated yearly**.

www.scimagojr.com

SJR SCImago
Journal & Country
Rank

EST MODUS IN REBUS

Horatio (Satire 1,1,106)

Home

Journal Rankings

Journal Search

Country Rankings

Country Search

Compare

Map Generator

Help

About Us

The Shape of Science

The **Shape of Science** is a new graphical interface designed to access the bibliometric indicators database of the SCImago Journal & Country Rank portal (based on 2012 data).

Open The Shape of Science ›

Related product

SCIMAGO
INSTITUTIONS
RANKINGS

About

The **SCImago Journal & Country Rank** is a portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database (Elsevier B.V.). **These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains.**

This platform takes its name from the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) indicator, developed by SCImago from the widely known algorithm Google PageRank™. This indicator shows the visibility of the journals

SCImago on Media

March 26, 2016
Conversatorio "Importancia de la investigación y su relación con las revistas científicas

March 26, 2016
Türk üniversiteleri dünyaca ünlü sıralamalara giriyor!

March 26, 2016
Ricerca, l'Italia è ancora nella top 10. Ma perde talenti

March 26, 2016
Türkiye'den 239 Üniversite Dünyaca Ünlü Sıralamalara Girdi

March 26, 2016
Unesp completa 40 anos em 2016

March 24, 2016
Üniversite Sıralamalarının Toplumdaki Etkileri

March 24, 2016
Türkiye'den 239 üniversite dünyaca ünlü sıralamalara girdi

March 24, 2016
Investimenti minimi ma la ricerca italiana è nella Top Ten mondiale

www.journalmetrics.com

Journal Metrics

Powered by Scopus

HOME | ABOUT JOURNAL METRICS | SEARCH | VALUES | RESOURCE LIBRARY | FAQ | ABOUT SCOPUS | CONTACT US

Welcome to Journal Metrics from Elsevier

The academic community has long been demanding more transparency, choice and accuracy in journal assessment. Elsevier now provides three alternative, transparent and accurate views of the true citation impact a journal makes:

- Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)
- The Impact per Publication (IPP)
- SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

The three different impact metrics are all based on methodologies developed by external bibliometricians and use Scopus as the data source. Scopus is the largest citation database of peer-reviewed literature and features tools to track, analyze and visualize research output. Via this website, the three journal metrics are provided free of charge.

About Journal Metrics

Journal Search

Search the entire collection of journals covered by Scopus along with their SNIP, IPP and SJR metrics going back to 1999.

Journal title keyword [   ]

Start Year   [Start Year ▾]

Sort by   [Source Title ▾]

About IPP

The Impact per Publication measures the ratio of citations per article published in the journal.

The Impact per Publication measures the ratio of citations in a year (Y) to scholarly papers published in the three previous years (Y-1, Y-2, Y-3) divided by the number of scholarly papers published in those same years (Y-1, Y-2, Y-3).
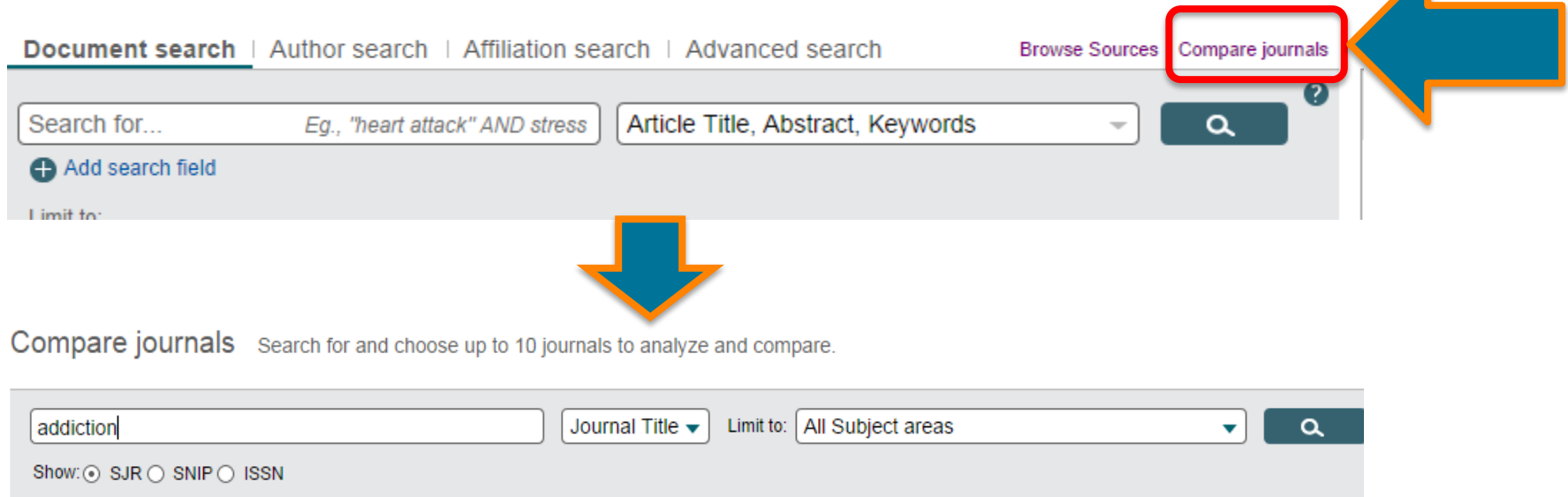
What data do we use in Research Performance Management?

- Non-bibliometric data
  - Peer review qualification
  - Objects or facts such as grant financing data
  - Description of economic and social impact

- Bibliometric data
  - Journal metrics (incl. SJR)
  - **Publication metrics**
  - Alternative metrics
  - 'Garage metrics'

Metrics at disposal in SciVal

	Productivity	Citation Impact	Collaboration	Disciplinarity	Snowball Metric	"Power metric"
Scholarly Output	■				■	■
Journal Count				■		■
Journal Category Count				■		■
Citation Count		■			■	■
Cited Publications		■				◪
Citations per Publication		■			■	
Number of Citing Countries		■				■
Field-Weighted Citation Impact		■				
Collaboration			■		■	◪
Collaboration Impact		■	■			
Academic-Corporate Collaboration			■			◪
Academic-Corporate Collaboration Impact		■	■			
Outputs in Top Percentiles		■			■	◪
Publications in Top Journal Percentiles		■				◪
h-indices	■	■			■	■

A broad range of metrics is essential to find answers to a broad range of questions. We always need to adhere to the main rule…

Examples drawn from Scopus

Overview	**Citations**	Scholarly Activity Mendeley, CiteULike, etc.	Scholarly Commentary Blogs, Reviews, Wikipedia, etc.	Mass Media	Social Activity Twitter, Facebook, etc.

Citations

36 Cited by documents

Citation Count 99	Field-Weighted Citation Impact ⚖	Citation Benchmarking %
36	**0.65**	**74**th percentile
Cited by in Scopus		Compared to Multidisciplinary articles of the same age ❓

Cited by

📑 Export

36 Citations

Date range: [2011 ▼] to [2015 ▼]

○ Exclude self citations

○ Exclude citations from books

Edit the data for this graph.   [Update]

Benchmarking ❓

Measures of activity relative to specific research domains, based on cited by in Scopus

Compared to Multidisciplinary articles of same age

All Citations   74TH PERCENTILE

Spontaneous knotting of an agitated string   Back to article

Raymer D.M., Smith D.E.
(2007) Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 104(42), pp. 16432-16437

Overview	Citations	Scholarly Activity Mendeley, CiteULike, etc.	Scholarly Commentary Blogs, Reviews, Wikipedia, etc.	Mass Media	Social Activity Twitter, Facebook, etc.

Overview

Citation Count
36
Cited by in Scopus

Field-Weighted Citation Impact
0.65

Citation Benchmarking %
74th percentile
Compared to Multidisciplinary articles of the same age

Mendeley
136 Readers

Mass Media
11 Items

Blogs
8 Posts

Q&A sites
1 Post to Q&A site

Twitter
1630

4 Other sources
83 Mentions

Engagement highlights

Scholarly Activity - 140 readers from 2 sources
Downloads and posts in common research tools

MENDELEY
Mendeley: 136 Readers
Top Discipline: Physics
Top Demographic: Ph D Student
Save to Mendeley

citeulike   CiteULike: 4 Saves

Benchmark highlights ?
Based on 140 readers from 2 sources
Compared to Multidisciplinary articles of same age

All Scholarly Activity - 140   94TH PERCENTILE

View all Scholarly Activity

Social Activity - 1713 mentions from 5 sources

Mentions characterized by rapid, brief engagement on platforms used by the general population, such as Twitter, Facebook, and Google +.

1630 tweets from 1597 accounts   6 Reddit posts from 6 accounts

41 Facebook posts from 40 accounts   1 pin from 1 account

35 Google+ posts from 34 accounts

Benchmark highlights ?
Based on 1713 mentions from 5 sources
Compared to Multidisciplinary articles of same age

All Social Activity - 1713   99TH PERCENTILE

View all Social Activity

What data do we use in Research Performance Management?

- Non-bibliometric data
  - Peer review qualification
  - Objects or facts such as grant financing data
  - Description of economic and social impact

- Bibliometric data
  - Journal metrics (incl. SJR)
  - **Publication metrics**
  - Alternative metrics
  - 'Garage metrics'

What data do we use in Research Performance Management?

- Non-bibliometric data
  - Peer review qualification
  - Objects or facts such as grant financing data
  - Description of economic and social impact

- Bibliometric data
  - Journal metrics (incl. SJR)
  - **Publication metrics**
    - ○ **Publication → Publication Set**
  - Alternative metrics
  - 'Garage metrics'

What data do we use in Research Performance Management?

- Non-bibliometric data
  - Peer review qualification
  - Objects or facts such as grant financing data
  - Description of economic and social impact
- Bibliometric data
  - Journal metrics (incl. SJR)
  - **Publication metrics**
    - o **Publication → Publication Set**
      - ➢ **Research Area**
      - ➢ **Individual Researcher**
      - ➢ **Research Group**
      - ➢ **Research Institute**
      - ➢ **University**
      - ➢ **Country**
  - Alternative metrics
  - 'Garage metrics'

Using Scopus
Editor Use Cases

ELSEVIER

Empowering Knowledge

Journal Analyzer – Compare Journals

- **Quick, easy access to an objective and transparent overview of the performance of your own and your competitors' journals over time**
- Compare up to 10 sources on a variety of parameters (SNIP, SJR, Citations, Documents, Percentage Not-Cited, Percentage Review)
- Provide access to a transparent and objective overview of the journal landscape going back to 1996

50

Journal Analyzer
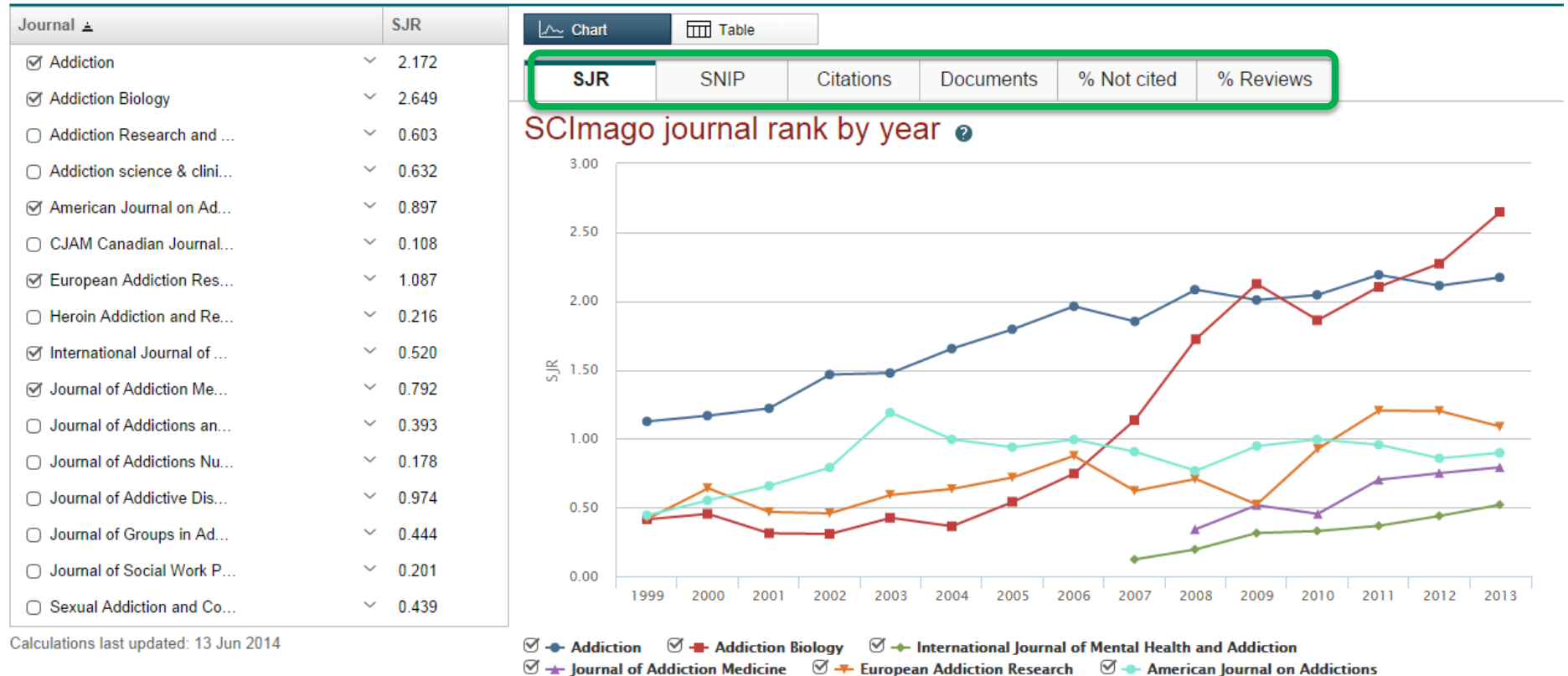
Key take-away: Use the analyser to Benchmark and compare

51

Analyze results

- A tool launched in 2012, providing helpful graphics and table displays to gain more insight into search results
- Measures quantity: # documents on 7 parameters

Key take-away: Use Scopus to identify new and interesting areas of research

Analyze results

7 parameters to choose from: Year, Source title, Author name, Affiliation name, Country, Document type and Subject area
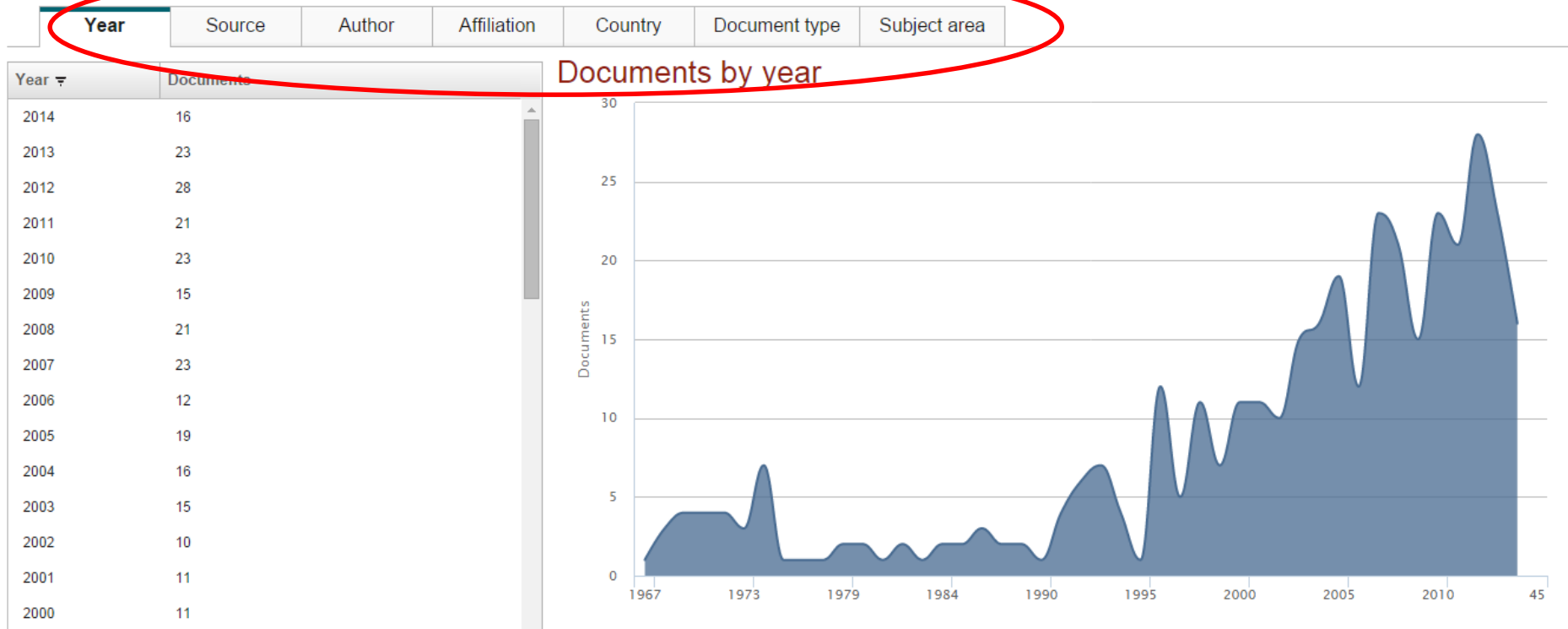
Key take-away: Analyse search results to provide high level detail

Scopus Author Profile Page – reviewers or potential authors

| Publication volume | → | Citation and impact | → | H-Index | → | Content overview |

Key take-away: Use author searches to find reviewers and authors

Author Evaluator - Author/Review deep dive

| Publication source | → | H-Index graphed by publication and citation frequency | → | Citation frequency over time | → | Co-author analysis and mapping |

Key take-away: Use the Author Evaluator to gain the best insight into a potential reviewer or author

Citation Overview – Authors

Citation frequency over time

Citation by journal

"Self citation"

Key take-away: Use the Citation Overview to track author output and output impacts over time

Summary

Scopus has **broad coverage** providing the most accurate view of the global research landscape.

Scopus has a **transparent content selection** process executed by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board.

Scopus is working on **content expansion programs** to ensure that coverage, discoverability, profiles and impact measurement for research in all subject fields is accounted for in Scopus.

Journal and article level metrics are available in Scopus and help researchers and research organizations to evaluate research and researchers.

Scopus and Scopus data is being **used by researchers, publishers and leading institutions** to inform decisions about research output and research assessment.

Thank you!
Questions and answers

Look out for more developments from Scopus @

Scopus blog http://blog.scopus.com/

http://twitter.com/Scopus

www.elsevier.com/scopus