

Elsevier Research Intelligence

Látni és látszani: bevezetés a Scopus használatába

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Regionális üzletág-igazgató

2017. február 16.

Kérdések, amelyekre a mai nap választ keresünk

- *Hogyan kerültünk ide?*
- Mi az a Scopus, és mire használható?
- Hogyan indexeljük a folyóiratokat a Scopusban?
- Hogyan támogatja a Scopus a kutatási programok irányítását?
- Hogyan használható a Scopus a gyakorlatban?
- *Hogyan léphetünk tovább?*



Hogyan kerültünk ide?



EISZ Scopus konzorcium

- Elsevier tartalmak az EISZ konzorciumban
 - **Scopus**: mintegy 20 felhasználó intézményről **40-re bővült** 2017-ben, ét éves előfizetés
 - Science Direct: szintén 40 intézmény, két éves előfizetés
 - Kisebb, 4 tagú Elsevier SciVal konzorcium
 - Clinical Key orvosi szakadatbázis
 - A Scopus előfizetői köre
 - Valamennyi magyar kutatóegyetem
 - További egyetemek, főiskolák széles köre
 - Magyar Tudományos Akadémia és intézetei
 - További kutatóintézetek
 - KSH, ÁNTSZ, MÉBIH, MEKH
 - Magyar Természettudomány Múzeum
- **A Scopus közös, egységes adatforrás valamennyi kutatással foglalkozó intézmény és szakember számára Magyarországon.**

Mi az a Scopus, és mire használható?



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.

The screenshot displays the Scopus website interface. At the top, the Scopus logo is on the left, and navigation links for Scopus, SciVal, Library catalogue, Register, Login, and Help are in the center. A box on the right says "Brought to you by Scopus Team". Below the navigation is a dark teal bar with buttons for Search, Alerts, Lists, and My Scopus. A purple banner below the bar reads "The Cited Reference Expansion project hits milestone: 5M records added." The main content area is titled "Document search" and includes sub-links for Author search, Affiliation search, and Advanced search, along with "Browse Sources" and "Compare journals". The search bar contains the text "Search for..." with an example "Eg., 'heart attack' AND stress" and a dropdown menu set to "Article Title, Abstract, Keywords". Below the search bar are filters for "Limit to:" including "Date Range (inclusive)" with options for "Published" (All years to Present) and "Added to Scopus in the last" (7 days), and "Document Type" (ALL). There are also "Subject Areas" filters for Life Sciences, Health Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences & Humanities. On the right side, there are four promotional cards: "Learn more about how to Improve Scopus", "Stay up-to-date on Scopus. Follow @Scopus on Twitter", "Watch tutorials and learn how to make Scopus work for you", and "Get citation alerts pushed straight to your inbox". At the bottom right, there is a card for "Get started with Scopus APIs".

Scopus includes content from more than 5,000 publishers and 105 different countries

62M 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

JOURNALS

Physical Sciences

7,443

Health Sciences

6,795

Social Sciences

8,086

Life Sciences

4,492

21,568 peer-reviewed journals

361 trade journals

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

CONFERENCES

90K conference events

7.3M conference papers

Mainly Engineering and Computer Sciences

BOOKS

531 book series

30K Volumes /

1.2M items

119,882 stand-alone books

974K items

Focus on Social Sciences and A&H

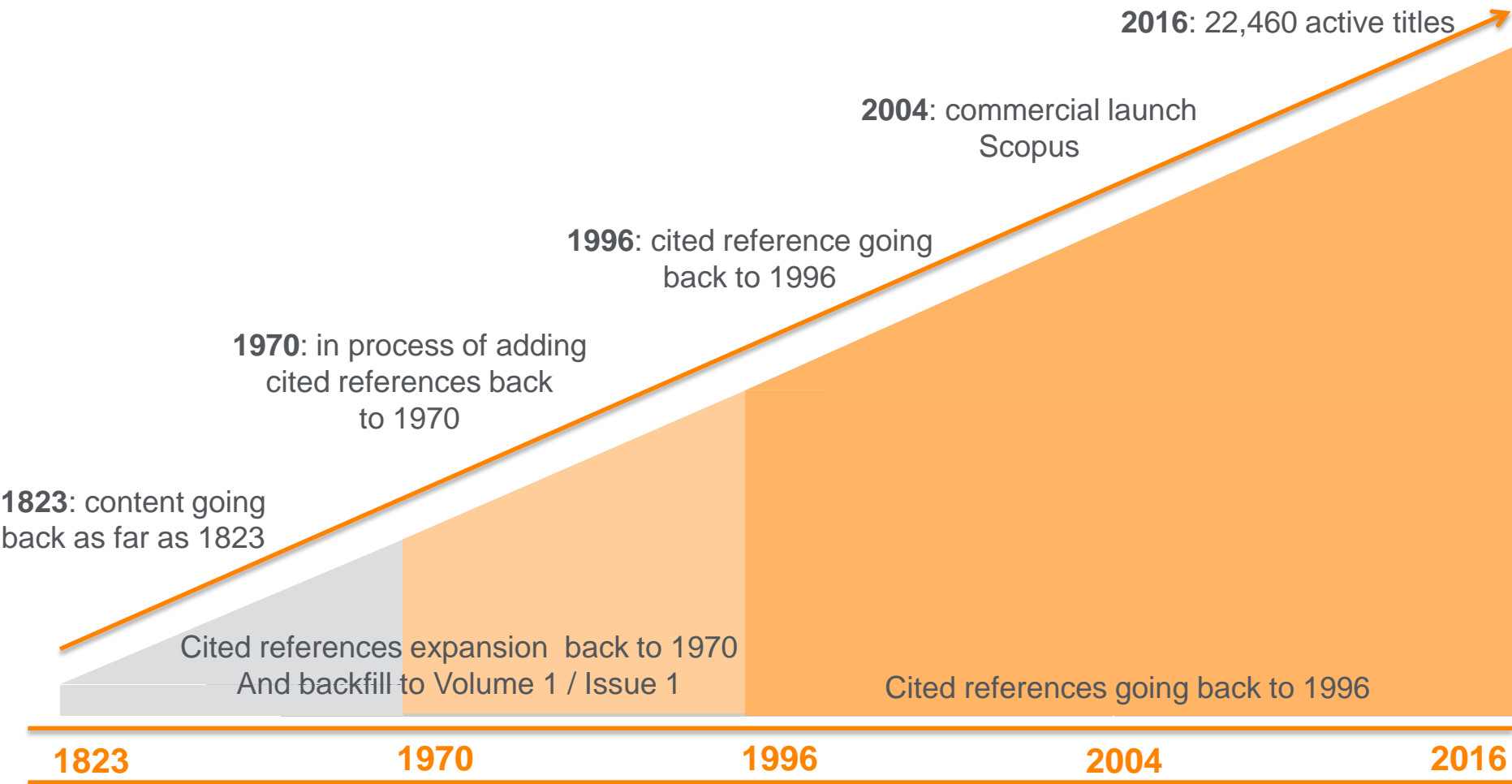
PATENTS*

27M patents

From 5 major patent offices

- WIPO
- EPO
- USPTO
- JPO
- UK IPO

Scopus content has evolved over the last 12 years



Scopus covers different source types for a reason

JOURNALS

- Timely
- Peer-reviewed (formal research)

All subject fields, but typical fields with high ratio of journal publication: chemical, biological, health sciences etc.



CONFERENCES

- Preliminary research (can be a bit less formal)
- Newer ideas

Mainly of importance in Computer Science and Engineering-related subject fields



BOOKS

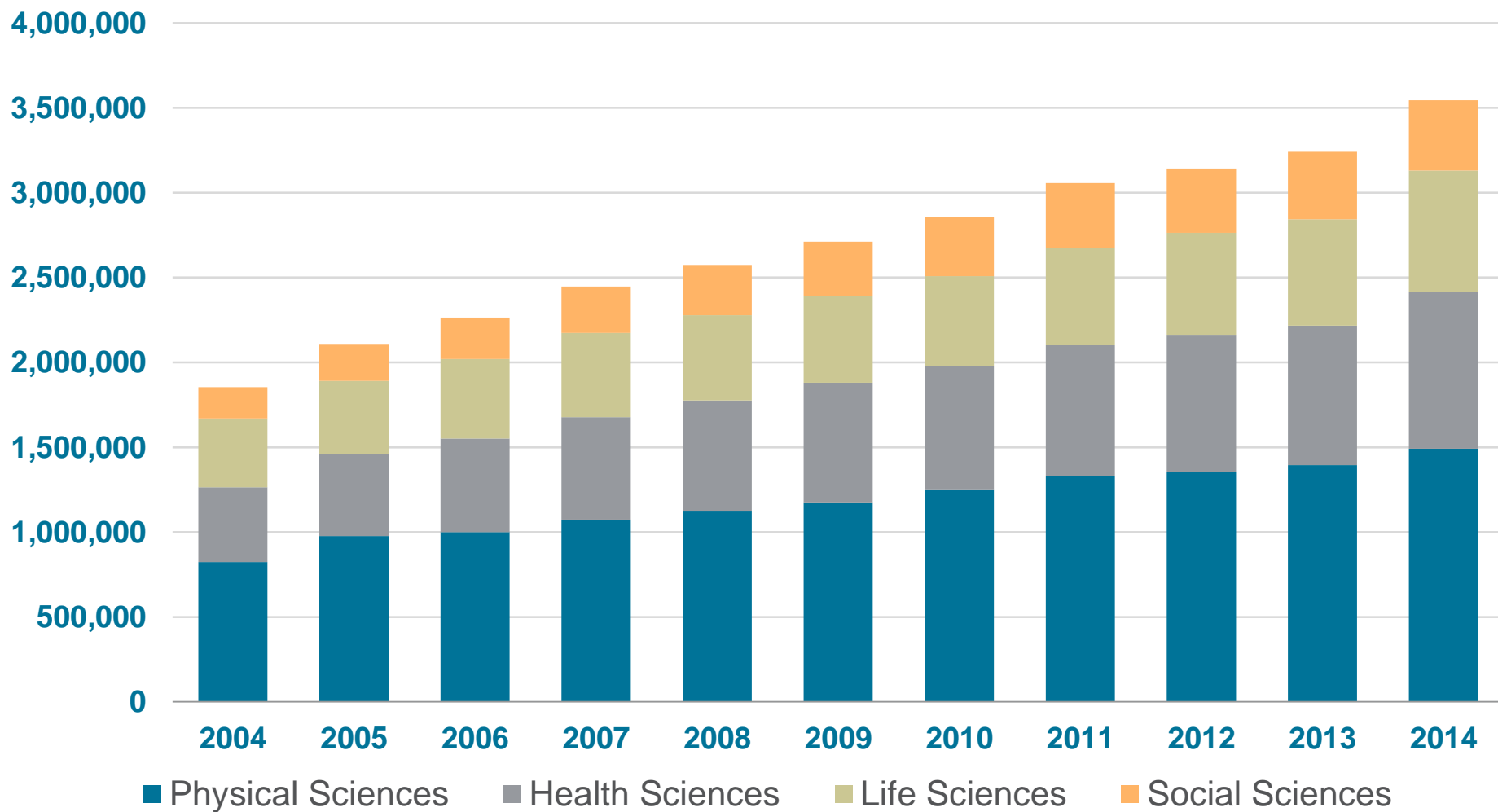
- Thorough analysis of a specific topic

Mainly of importance in Social Sciences and the Arts & Humanities



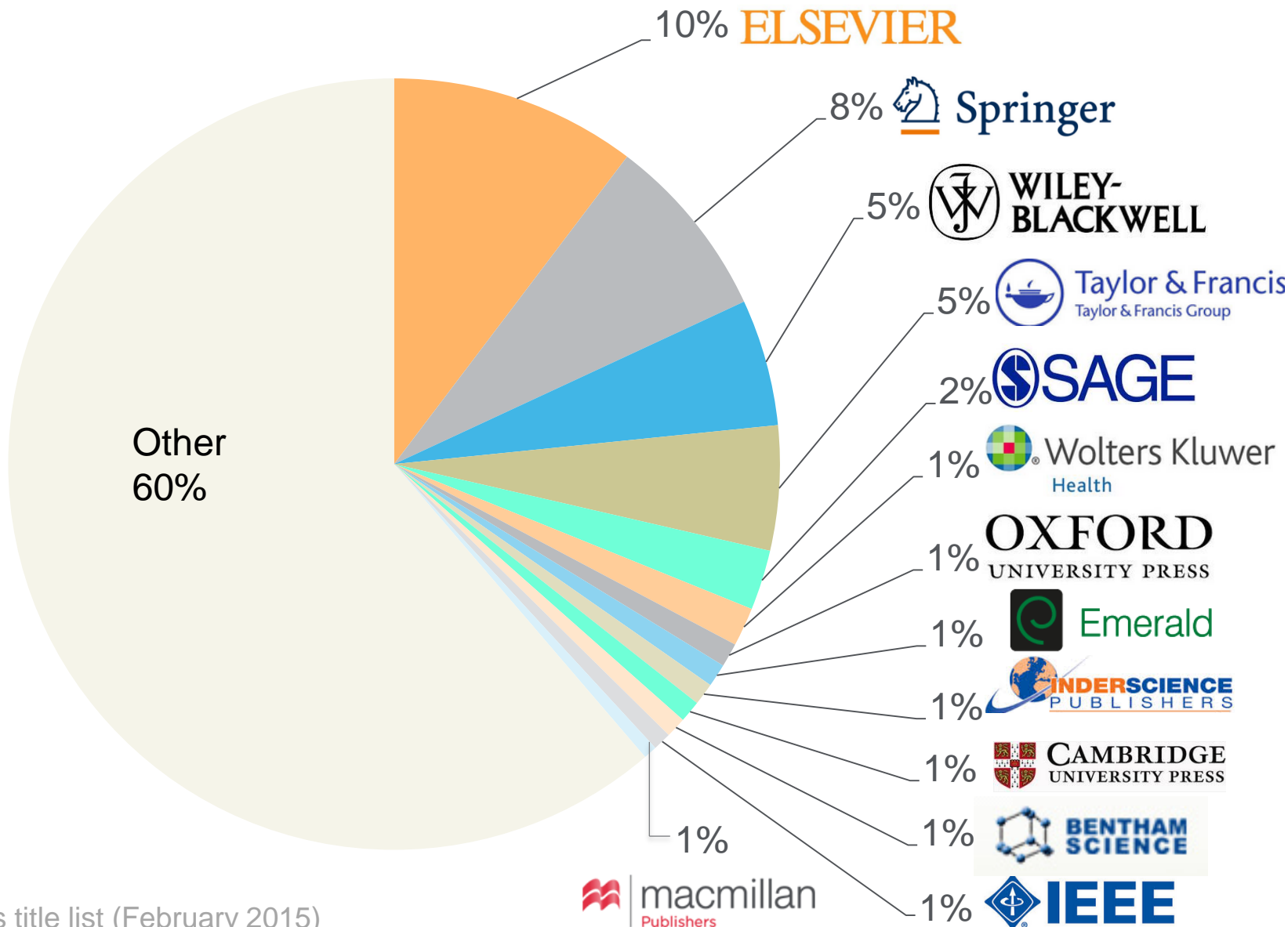
Different source types are added to ensure that coverage, discoverability, profiles and impact measurement for research in all subject fields is accounted for in Scopus.

Scopus article growth over years



Source: Scopus data March 2015

Ratio of titles per Publisher in Scopus



Source: Scopus title list (February 2015)

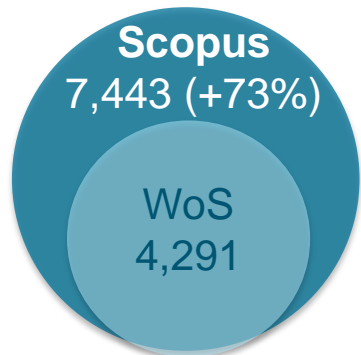
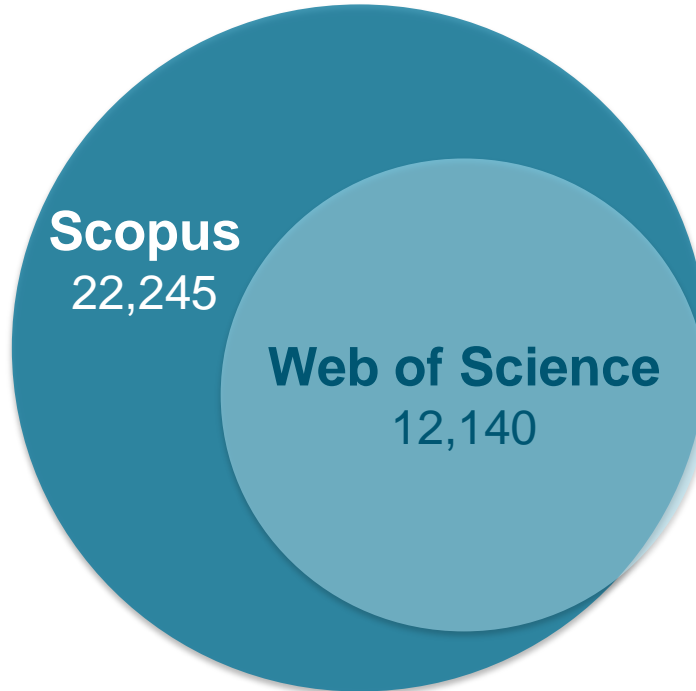
Comparison with nearest peer

Scopus

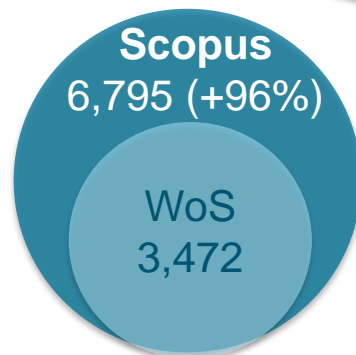
~22K titles
 >5,000 publishers
 Updated daily

WEB OF SCIENCE™

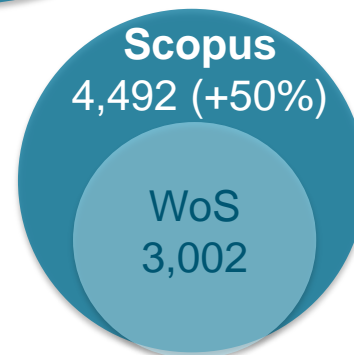
~12K titles (Core Collection)
 3,300 publishers
 Updated weekly



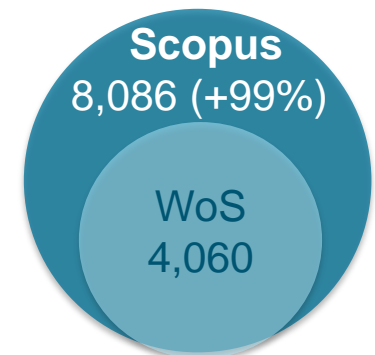
Physical Sciences



Health Sciences

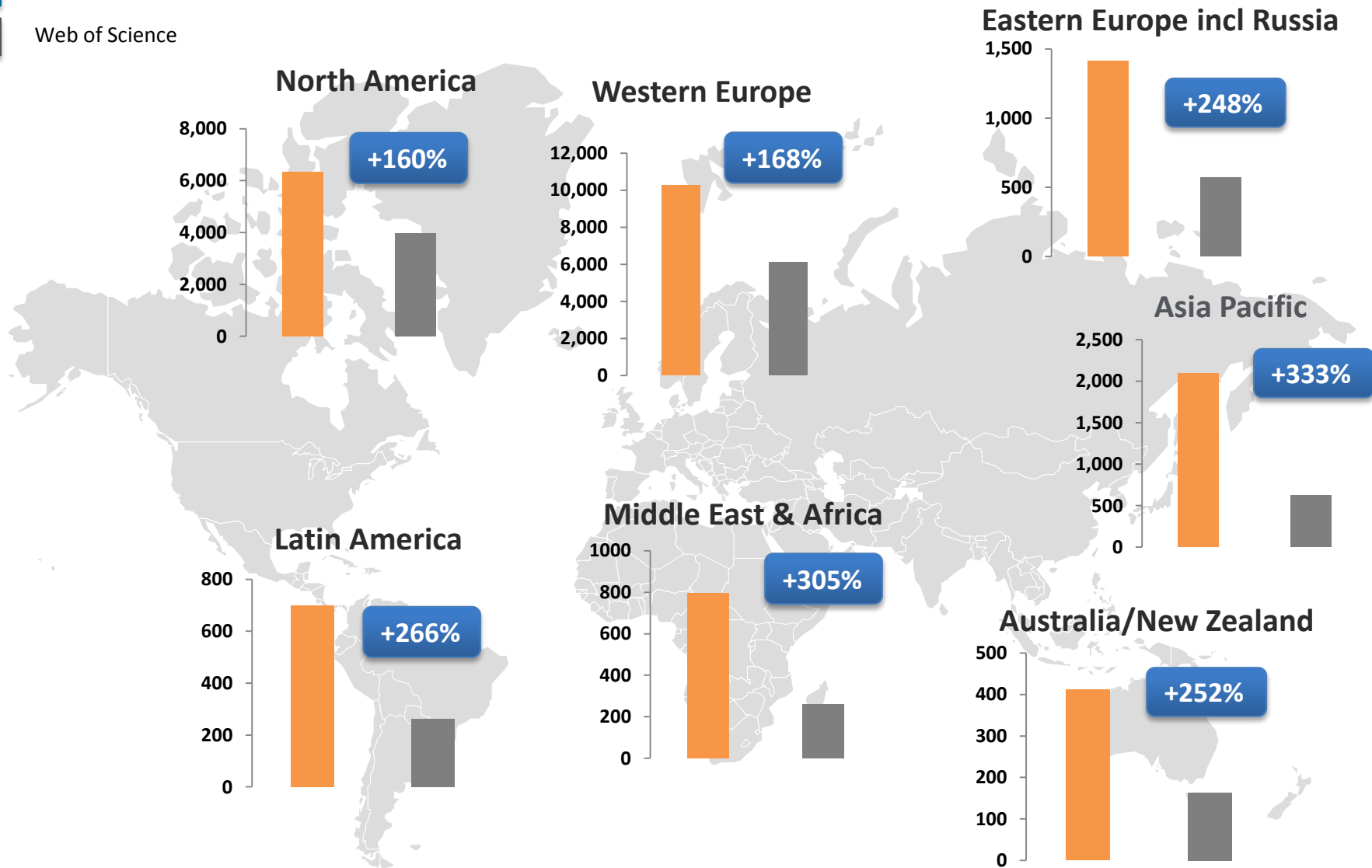
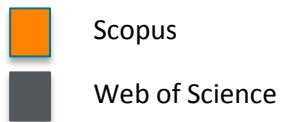


Life Sciences



Social Sciences

Scopus: Breadth of Coverage Across Geographies



Source: Scopus [Journal Title List](#), based on journal source title coverage

How does content come into Scopus?



Publishers own the content that is displayed in Scopus

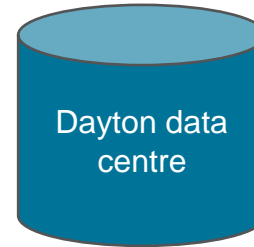
Translate the content into Elsevier XML format

Elsevier adds additional information, links cited references to indexed documents, and creates author and affiliation profiles

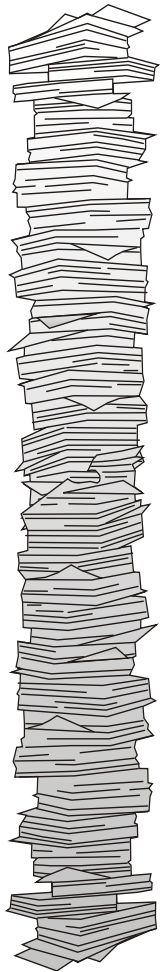
The Scopus data is made available through Scopus.com, SciVal.com, and the API

The scale of Scopus

3.7TB
Data stored in
content repository



Search index:
3.75TB abstracts
95GB authors
5.5GB affiliations
2.7TB patents



Relationships with **>5,000** publishers

More than **22K** serial titles and **140K** books
In different formats including 5% in print

66,804,441 core records

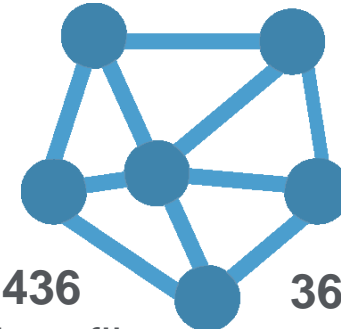
>70% include abstracts

199,425,196 dummy records

Up to **15,000** items processed per day

Average throughput time = **5 days**

>1.4 Billion cited references



10,487,436
institutional profiles

36,473,462
author profiles

Ongoing initiative to ensure the best data quality for our content

Automated creation of database records to provide best quality content to our users as quickly as possible

- Depending on the format of the original source, select the best suitable process to create database records;
- If the format allows, records are created via a fully automated process (conversion).

Example: highly structured data from major publishers like Elsevier, Wiley and Springer does not need to be handled manually by operators, but can be converted into the right format automatically

Preventive rather than corrective approach to ensure highest quality first time right and consistent search results

- Continued implementation of strict capturing rules on what information to capture for each data element in the database records;
- Check all database records against the strict capturing rules, before these are loaded into the products.

Example: author names do not include numeric characters, by applying strict capturing rules, introduction of numbers in author names can be prevented

Hogyan indexeljük a folyóiratokat a Scopusban?



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:

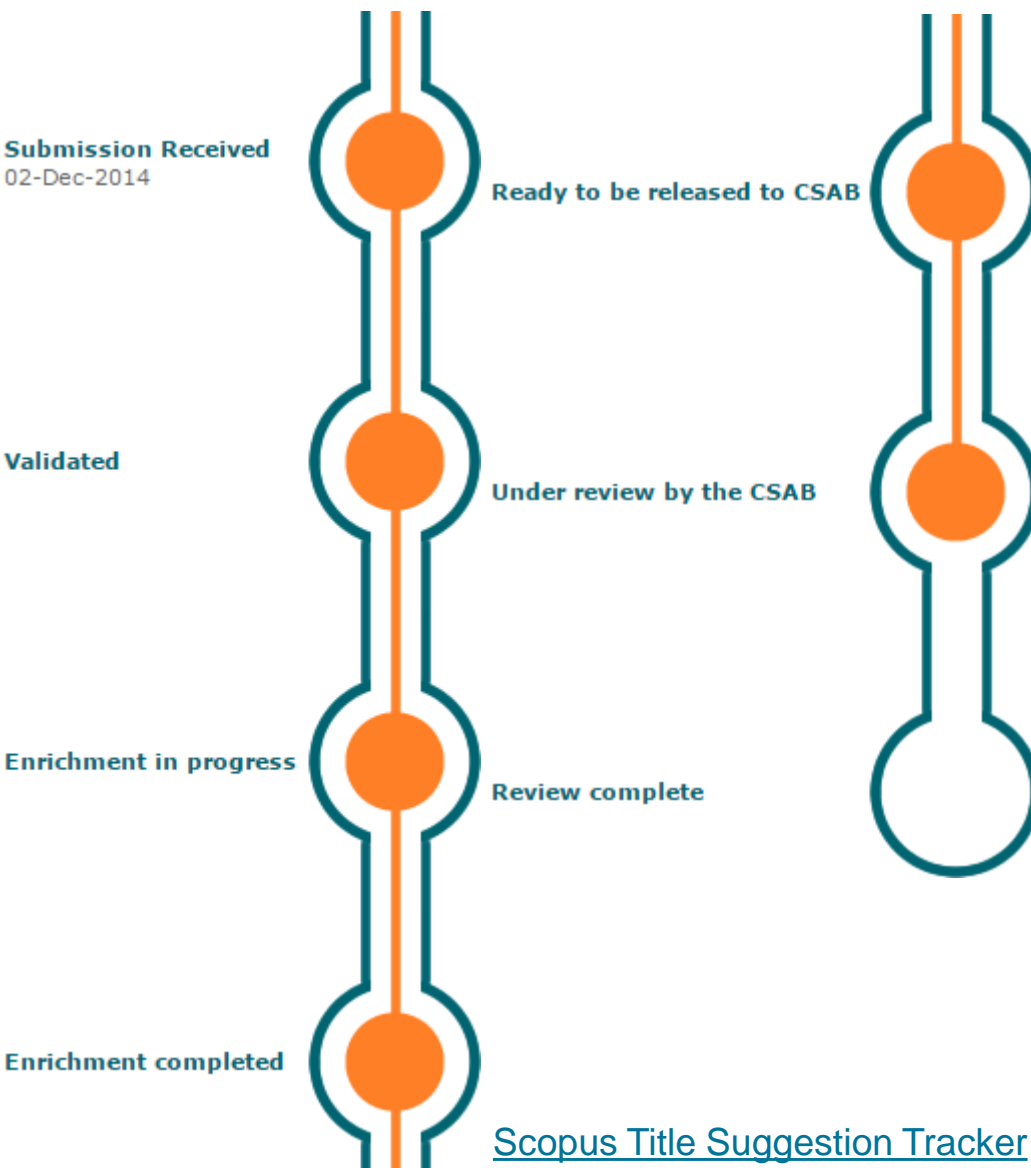
Journal Policy	Quality of Content	Journal Standing	Regularity	Online Availability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convincing editorial concept/policy • Type of peer-review • Diversity geographic distribution of editors • Diversity geographic distribution of authors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic contribution to the field • Clarity of abstracts • Quality and conformity with stated aims & scope • Readability of articles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citedness of journal articles in Scopus • Editor standing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No delay in publication schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

How to keep track of your suggested title?



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

Pre-evaluation / Előszűrés

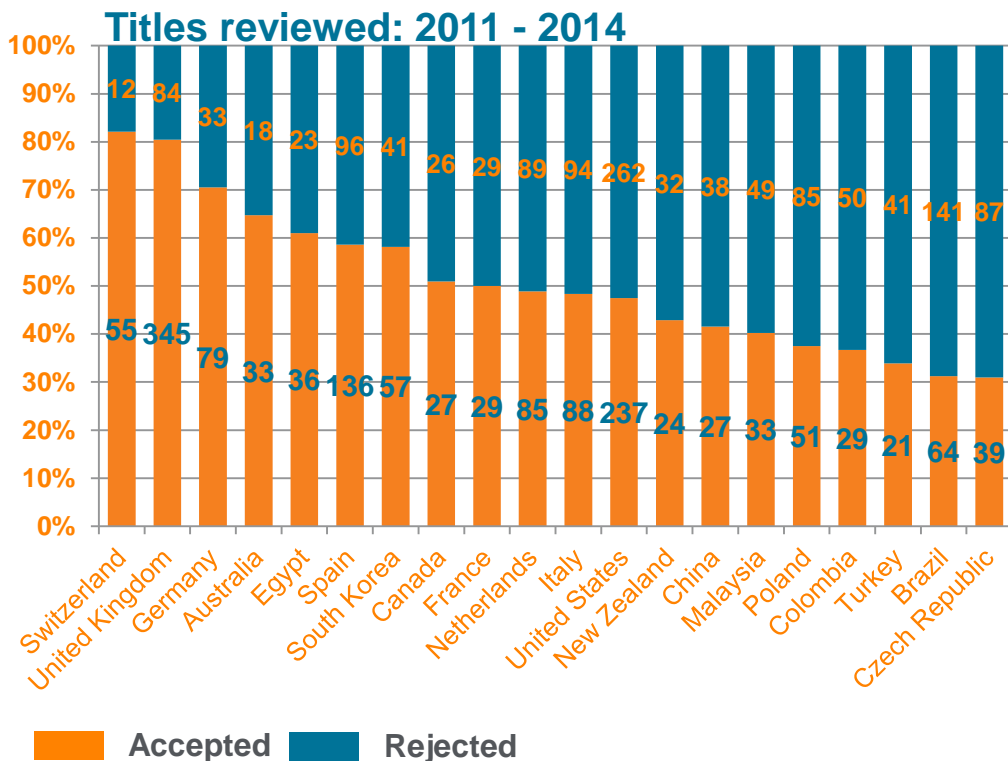
- **Cél: gyors visszajelzés nyújtása arról, a folyóirat formálisan készen áll-e az indexelési folyamat elindítására.**
- Közép- és kelet-európában nyújtott szolgáltatás, regionális hozzáértéssel.
- Webes űrlap kitöltésével lehet jelezni az igényt:
<https://goo.gl/forms/ZRpOSAG1SHNooL0v1>
amire hamarosan válaszolunk fogunk.
- Az előszűrési folyamatról további információk, riportok is rendelkezésre állnak:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0BzLc07APqiFxSGhHWnNiWndISDA>

„Journal pre-evaluation serves as a preliminary check for technical and administrative criteria in order to boost the chances of the journal to be included in Scopus, and also to avoid a submission embargo period out of reasons that could be easily identified. Journal can decide at any time – disregarding the result of the pre-evaluation - to proceed with submission to the Scopus database. The pre-evaluation shall also not be liable for the final result of the full journal evaluation as pursued by the independent Content Selection Advisory Board (CSAB).”

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:



New local boards in 2015:

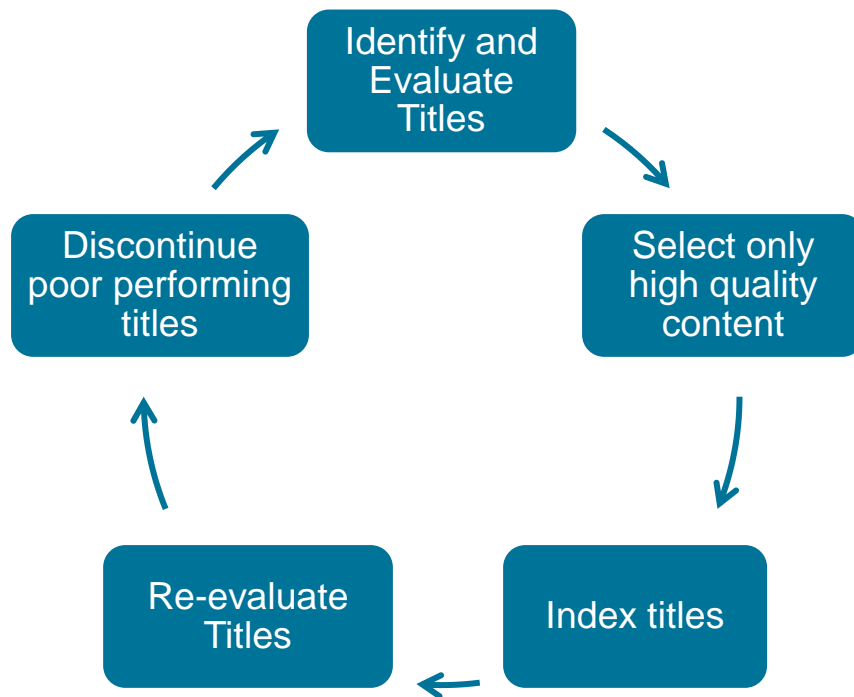


Local pro-active content suggestion initiatives:



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 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.

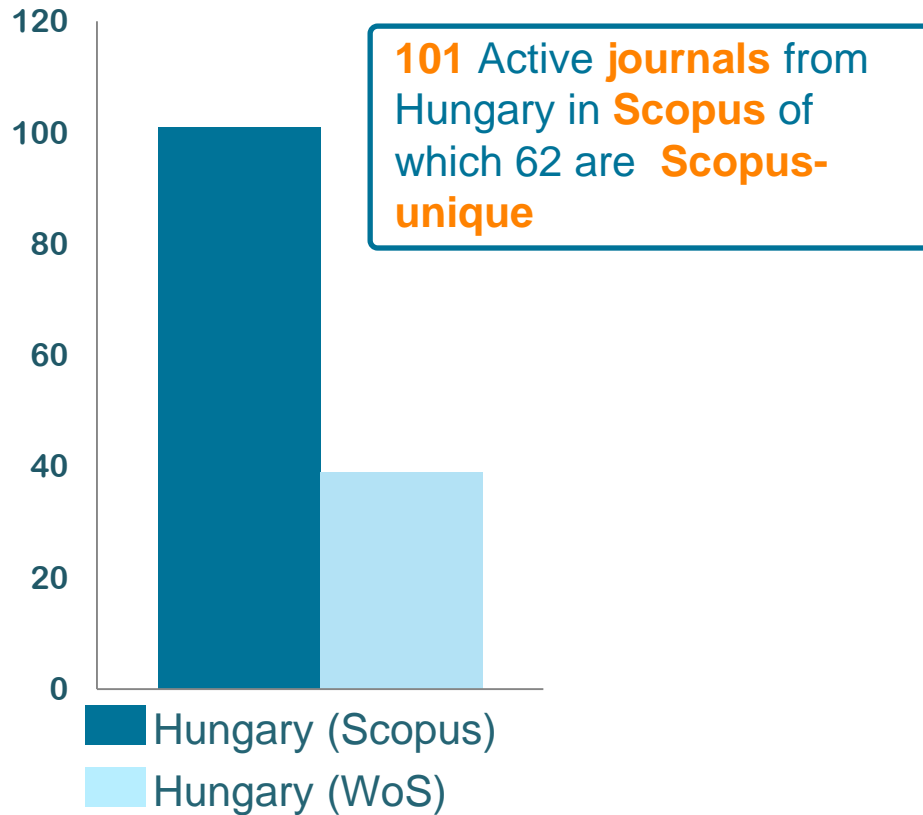
Re-evaluation: metrics and benchmark

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.

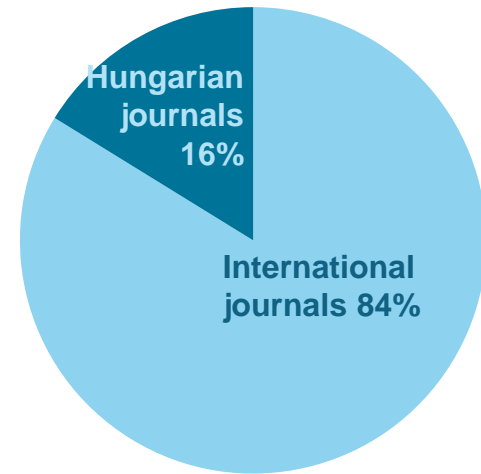
Important: Journals are only up for Re-evaluation if the journal underperforms in **all 6 metrics**. If 1 improves, journal will be taken off the Re-evaluation list

Breadth of coverage Hungary (journals)

Journals from Hungary*:



Where do Hungarian researchers publish (2009 – 2014)



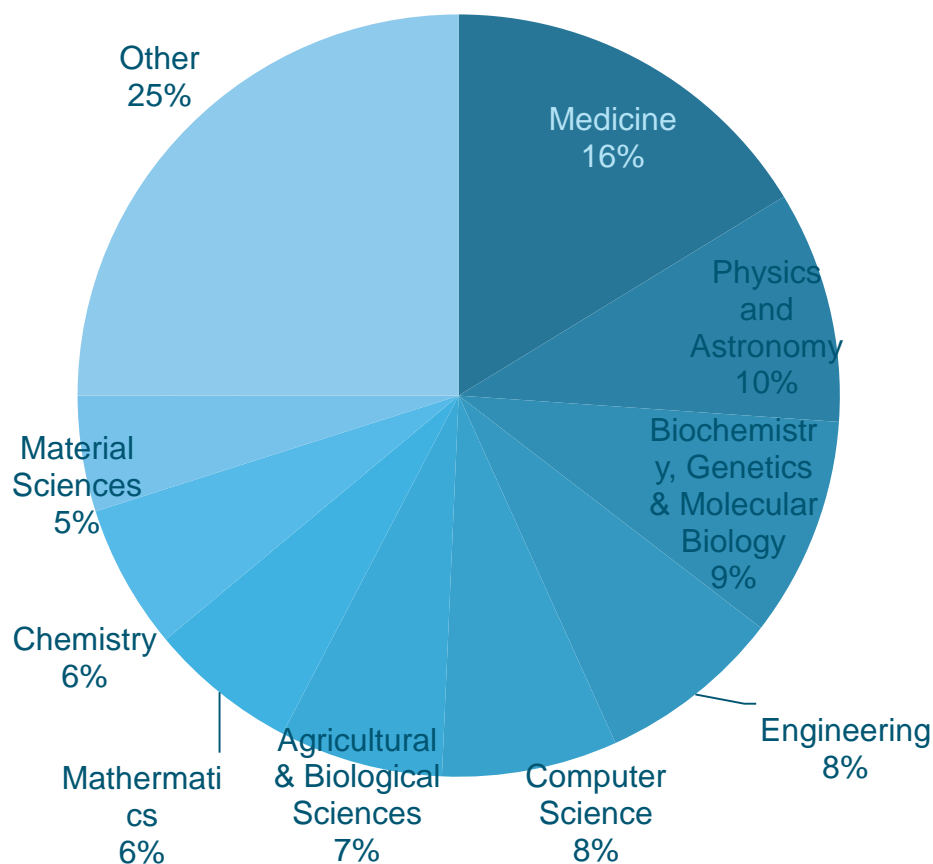
Author distribution in Hungarian journals (2009 – 2014)



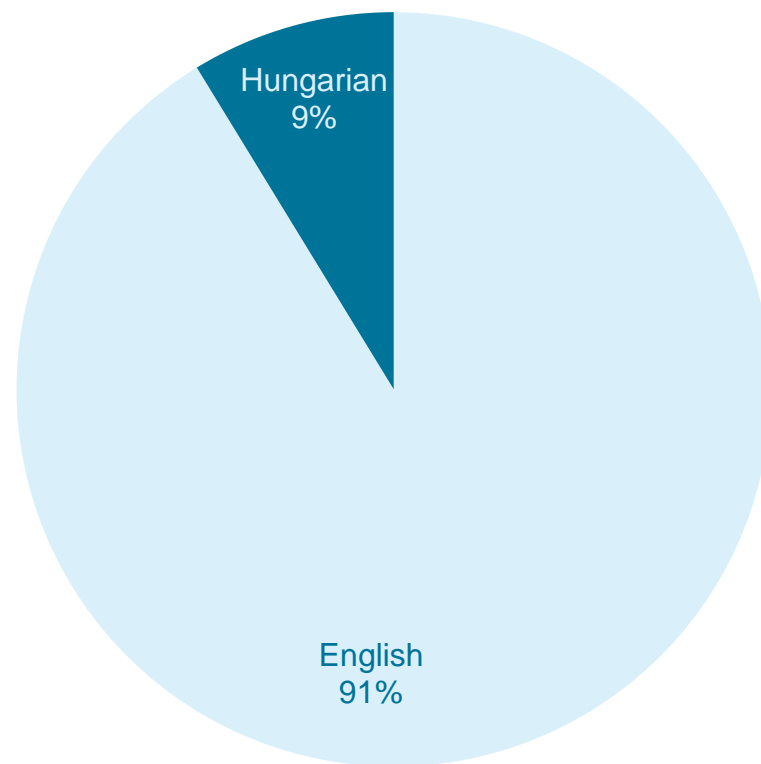
*Journals published by publishers located in Hungary

Subject Field and Publication Language Distribution

Subject field (2009 – 2014):

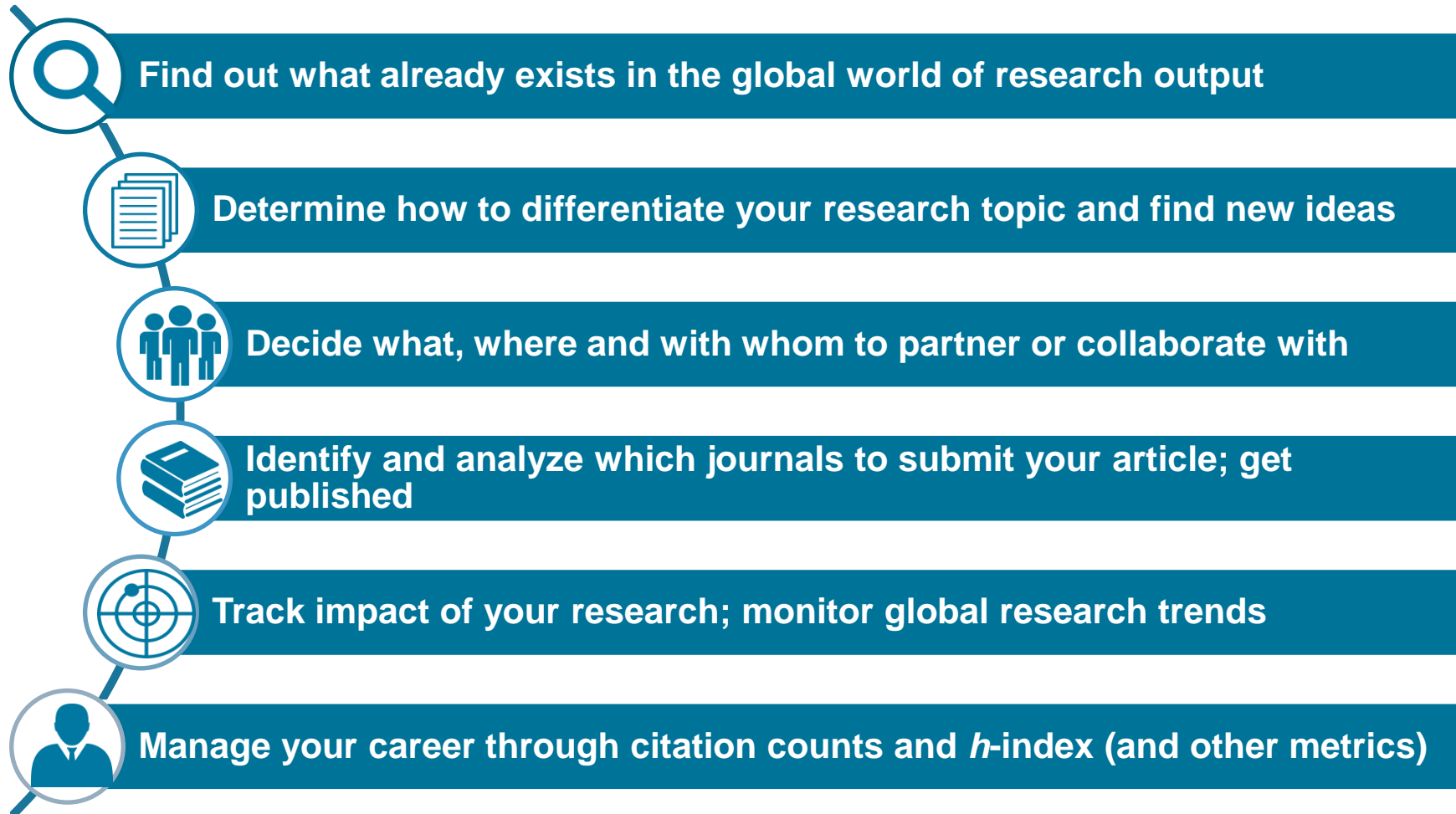


Full text language (2009 – 2014):

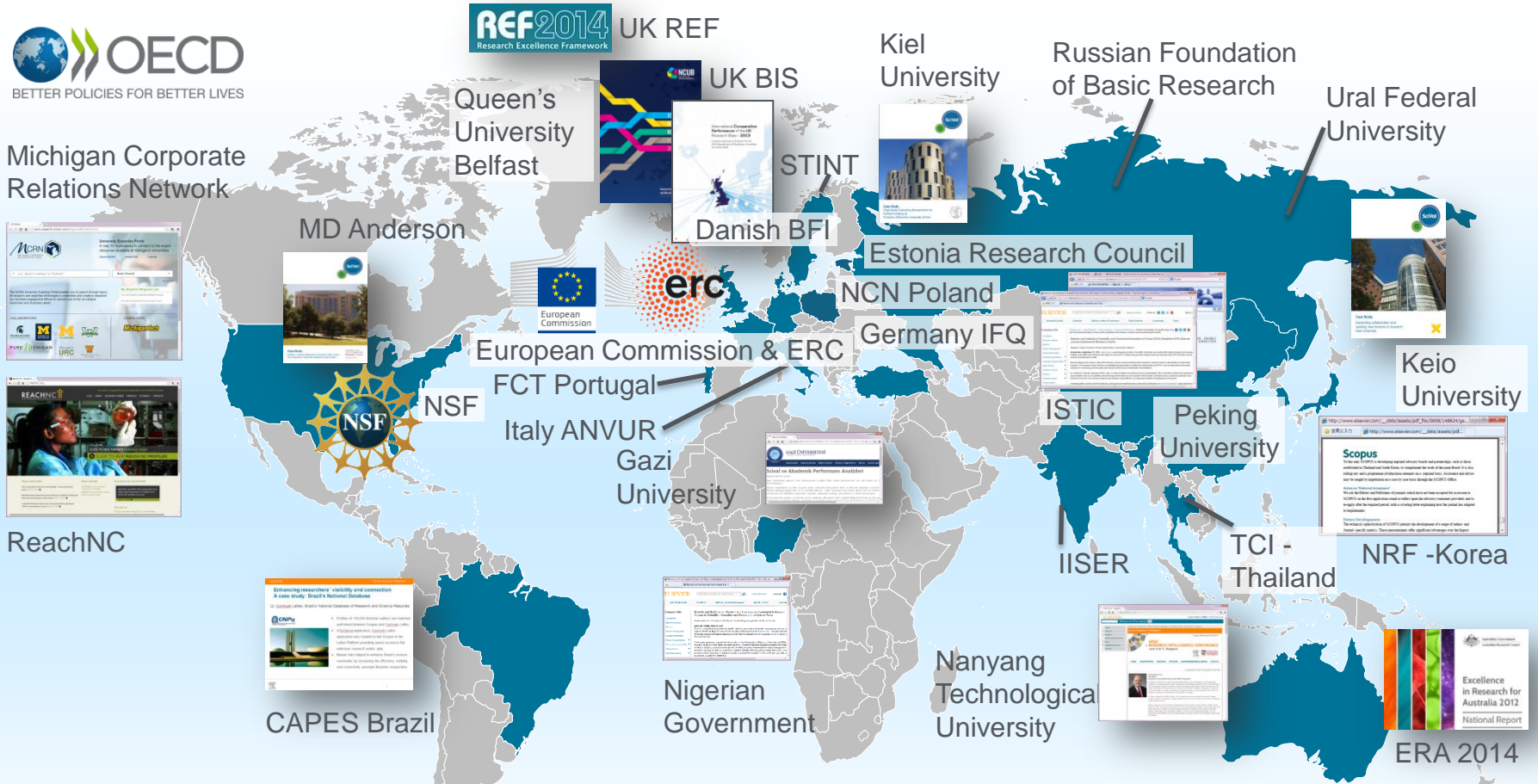


Hogyan támogatja a Scopus a kutatási programok irányítását?

How Scopus and Scopus data support the researcher workflow



Scopus is the Gold standard: more than 150 leading research organizations rely on Scopus data



Rankings:



More accuracy, transparency, more metrics

About SJR

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

[Learn more](#)

About SNIP

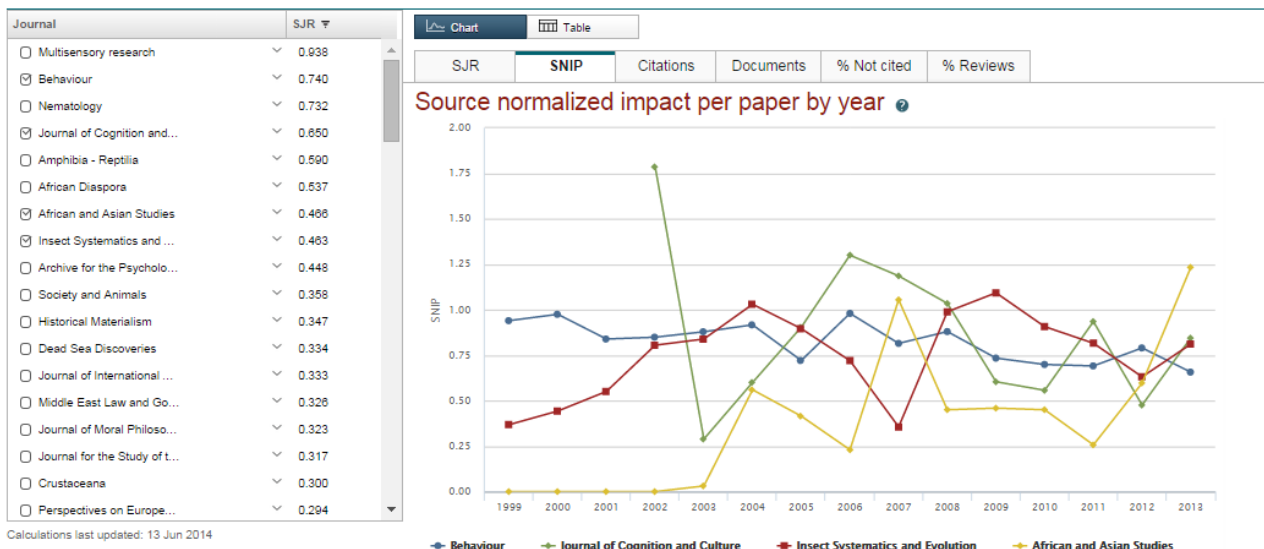
Source Normalized Impact per Paper measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field.

[Learn more](#)

About IPP

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

[Learn more](#)



Journal Metrics
www.journalmetrics.com/

Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1990.
 Calculations last updated: 13 Jun 2014

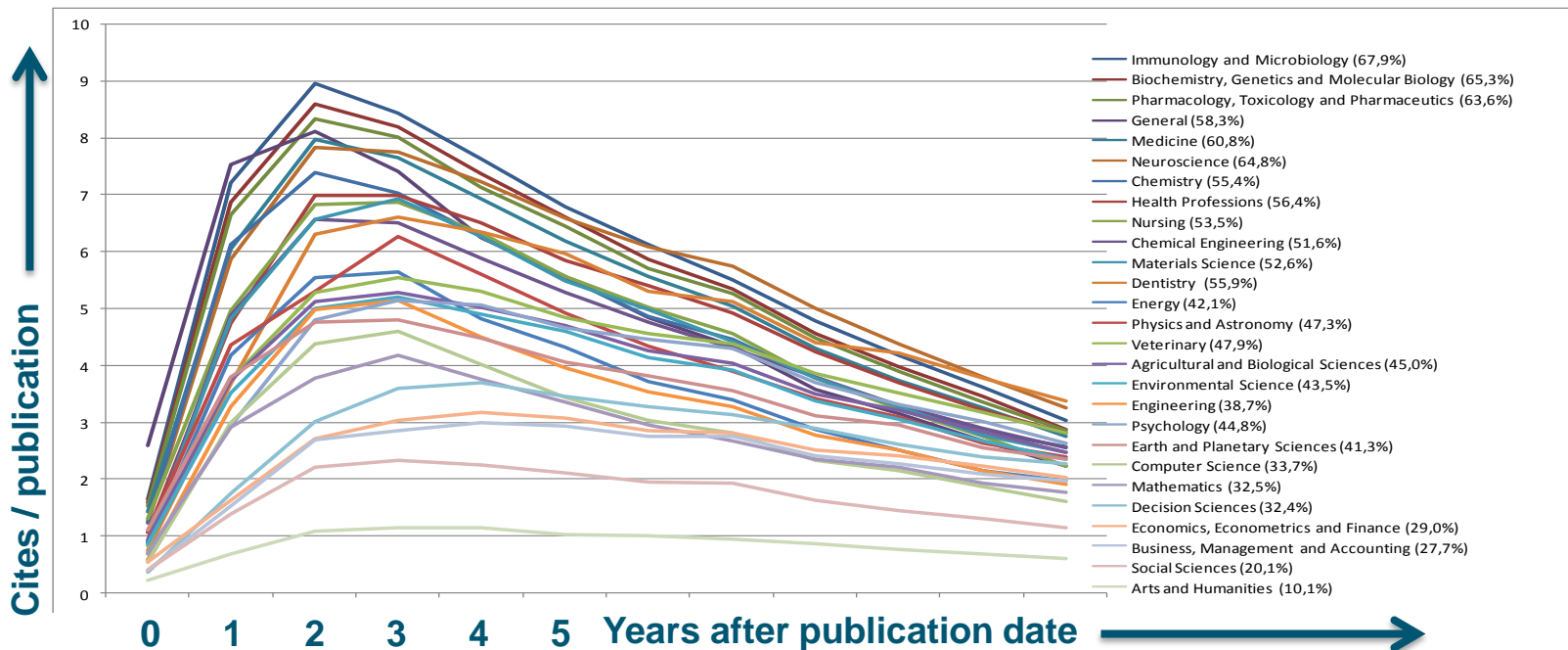
IPP: Impact per Publication

All **20K** journals have a **Impact per Publication (IPP)** measuring the ratio of citations per article published in the journal

- Peer-reviewed papers (Article, Review and Conference Paper) only
- Three year citation window

Citations in Year Y to papers published in Y-1 to Y-3

Papers published in Y-1 to Y-3



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

SJR: SCImago Journal Rank

All **20K** journals have a **SCImago Journal Rank** (SJR) a prestige metric based on the idea that not all citations are equal

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



High impact, lots of citations
One citation = low value



Low impact, few on citations
One citation = high value

SJR normalizes for differences in citation behaviour between subject fields

A legújabb folyóirat-metrika: CiteScore

CiteScore 2015 methodology



CiteScore 2015 counts the citations received in 2015 to documents published in 2012, 2013 or 2014, and divides this by the number of documents published in 2012, 2013 and 2014.



3-year publication window

The 3-year CiteScore time window was chosen as a best fit for all subject areas. Research shows that a 3-year publication window is long enough to capture the citation peak of the majority of disciplines.

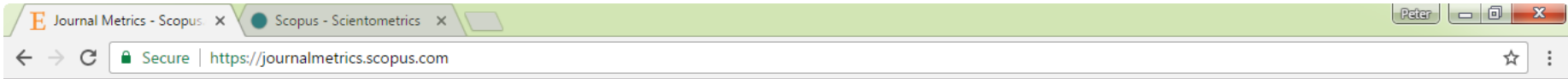
Frequency

	CiteScore	CiteScore Tracker (on Scopus.com)
Calculated	Annually	12 times per year
Updates	None	Monthly

Document types

All types of documents (research articles, review articles, conference proceedings, editorials errata, letters, notes, and short surveys) are included in the CiteScore calculation. Although articles in press are included in Scopus they are not included in the calculation.

journalmetrics.scopus.com



Powered by Scopus

Help

Journal Metrics

Get involved >

Introducing CiteScore metrics for serials

We are proud to introduce CiteScore metrics from Scopus – comprehensive, current and free metrics for serial titles in Scopus. Search or filter below to find the sources of interest and see the new metrics. Report using these annual metrics and track the 2016 metrics via the links to each title's Scopus source details page. Be sure to use qualitative as well as the below quantitative inputs when presenting your research impact, and always use more than one metric for the quantitative part.



Refine titles

[CiteScore 2015 methodology](#) [Download all metrics](#)

Refine by subject areas... Search titles... 2015 Show more filters

Showing 22,256 titles

Clear Filters

CiteScore metrics calculated on 31 May, 2016. SNIP and SJR calculated on 27 April, 2016

Title	CiteScore	Highest CiteScore Percentile	CiteScore Rank	Citations 2015	Documents 2012-14	% Cited	SNIP	SJR
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Integration of article level metrics into Scopus

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

<p>Citation Count </p> <p>36</p> <p>Cited by in Scopus </p>	<p>Field-Weighted Citation Impact </p> <p>0.65</p> <p></p>	<p>Citation Benchmarking </p> <p>74th percentile </p> <p>Compared to Multidisciplinary articles of the same age </p>			
<p>Mendeley </p> <p>136 Readers</p>	<p>Mass Media </p> <p>11 Items</p>	<p>Blogs </p> <p>8 Posts</p>	<p>Q&A sites </p> <p>1 Post to Q&A site</p>	<p>Twitter </p> <p>1630</p>	<p>4 Other sources</p> <p>83 Mentions</p>

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

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 

[Log in](#)[Request new password](#)

The European Association of Science Editors (EASE) is an internationally oriented community of individuals from diverse backgrounds, linguistic traditions and professional experience who share an interest in science communication and editing.

[Home](#)[About Us](#)[Membership](#)[Publications](#)[Services](#)[EASE Events](#)[Training](#)[Web Shop](#)

[Home](#) » [Publications](#) » [Impact Factor Statement](#)

Impact Factor Statement

The **EASE Statement on Inappropriate Use of Impact Factors** was published in November 2007 after a consultation exercise. It records how, although the journal impact factor was developed as a means to measure the impact of scientific journals, its use has been extended to measuring the quality of scientific journals, the quality of individual articles and the productivity of individual researchers.

EASE recommends that journal impact factors are used only - and cautiously - for measuring and comparing the influence of entire journals, but not for the assessment of single papers, and certainly not for the assessment of researchers or research programmes either directly or as a surrogate.

Downloads



[EASE Impact Factor Statement](#)

75.08 KB

In this Section

- » [European Science Editing](#)
- » [Science Editors' Handbook](#)
- » [EASE Guidelines for Authors and Translators](#)
- » [EASE Toolkit for Authors](#)
- » [EASE Toolkit for Journal Editors](#)
- » [Impact Factor Statement](#)
- » [Sex and Gender Questions](#)

Hogyan használható a Scopus a gyakorlatban?



Hogyan használható a Scopus a gyakorlatban?



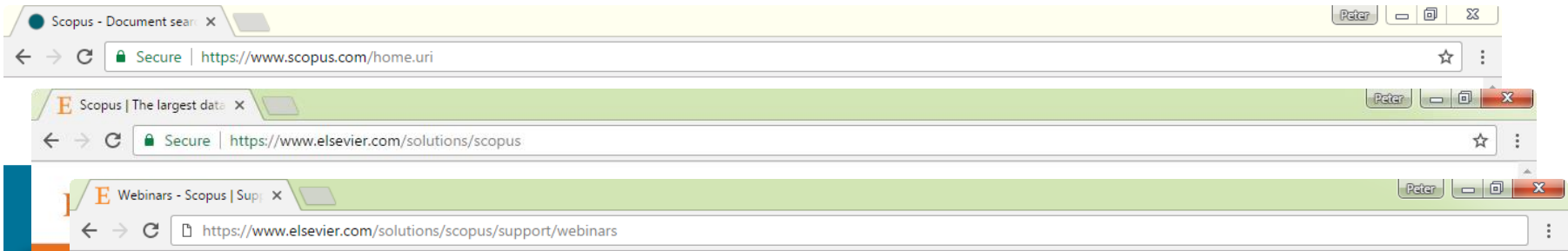
Hogyan léphetünk tovább?



Támogatás a Scopus felhasználók számára

- Standard Elsevier terméktámogatás és helpdesk
 - Közvetlenül a Scopus felületéről elérhető.
- Áttekintés a Scopusról, felhasználási módok, hírek és újdonságok
 - Az elsevier.com/scopus oldalról elérhetők.
- Rendszeres webes előadások újdonságokról
 - Az elsevier.com/scopus oldalról elérhetők, meghívót is küldünk.
 - Angol nyelven.
- Előadások és workshopok Magyarországon
 - Egyeztetett tematika alapján.
 - Egyedi szervezésben, weben vagy felhasználói helyszínen.
 - Magyar vagy angol nyelven.

→ **Célunk, hogy minden segítséget megadjunk a Scopus eredményes felhasználásához.**



Webinars

Connect with Scopus experts through our Scopus webinar series. Our webinars cover topics relevant to both Scopus users and librarians. Learn about best practices, content selection and coverage, metrics to track and understand research impact, and more. Scroll through our webinar channel, find a topic that interests you and register to attend. Even if you are unable to join the live session you will receive a link to the recording to watch at your own convenience.

CiteScore metrics - now part of the Scopus basket of metrics



Norman Azoulay, Product Manager, Scopus and Chris James, Product Manager, Research Metrics

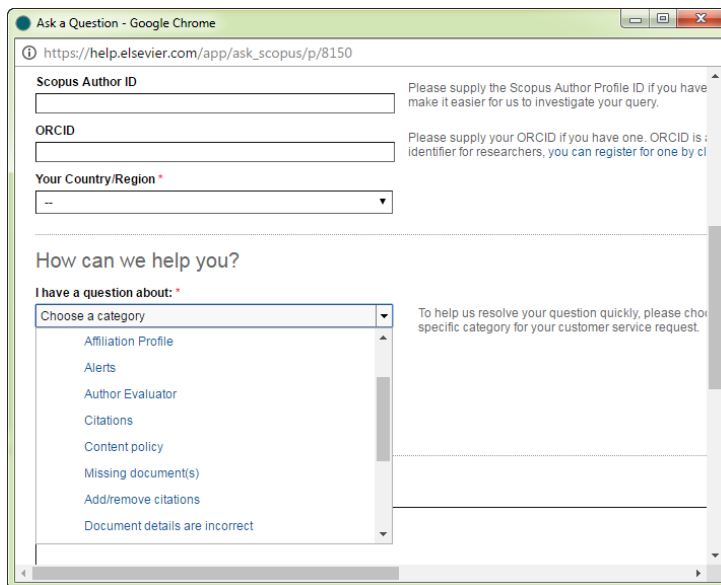
Jan 12 2017 | 50 mins

Play

Join us as we discuss CiteScore metrics - the free, transparent, comprehensive, and current metrics now available as part of the Scopus basket of metrics. Here are some of the topics you can expect to learn about: -The Scopus basket of metrics- Why have CiteScore metrics been added to the basket?-What are CiteScore metrics?-How can CiteScore... **more**

A szokásos felhasználói támogatáson túl

- Folyóiratok indexelése a Scopusban
 - Szabályozott folyamat, a részleteiről lásd fentebb.
- Tartalom pontosítása
 - PI. Intézményi és szerzői affiliációk, hiányzó dokumentumok...
 - Szabályozott folyamat, helpdesken keresztül.
 - Elakadás esetén a kommunikációban tudunk segíteni.



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Ask a Question - Google Chrome" with the URL https://help.elsevier.com/app/ask_scopus/p/8150. The form contains the following fields and instructions:

- Scopus Author ID**: A text input field with the instruction: "Please supply the Scopus Author Profile ID if you have make it easier for us to investigate your query."
- ORCID**: A text input field with the instruction: "Please supply your ORCID if you have one. ORCID is : identifier for researchers, you can register for one by cl".
- Your Country/Region ***: A dropdown menu with a downward arrow.

Below these fields, the text "How can we help you?" is followed by a section titled "I have a question about: *". This section includes a dropdown menu labeled "Choose a category" with a list of options: Affiliation Profile, Alerts, Author Evaluator, Citations, Content policy, Missing document(s), Add/remove citations, and Document details are incorrect. To the right of this dropdown, there is a note: "To help us resolve your question quickly, please cho specific category for your customer service request."



Köszönöm!

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