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Using Scopus as a Research and Publishing Tool

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PERLIS



Scopus at a glance

Scopus

The largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature.

50 million records | 21,000 titles | 5,000 publishers



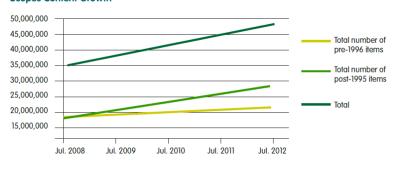


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Scopus Content

- 50 million records
 - 29 million records include references going back to 1995 (84% include abstracts)
 - 21 million pre-1996 records go back as far as 1823

Scopus Content Growth

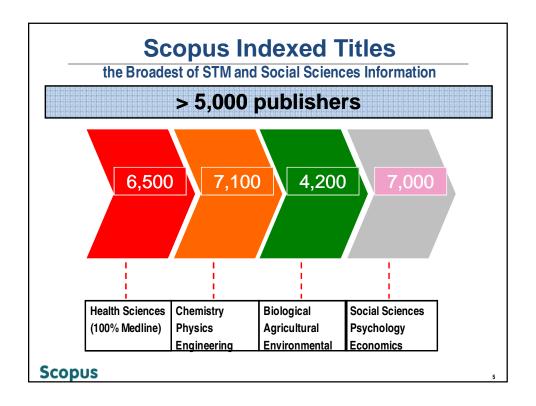


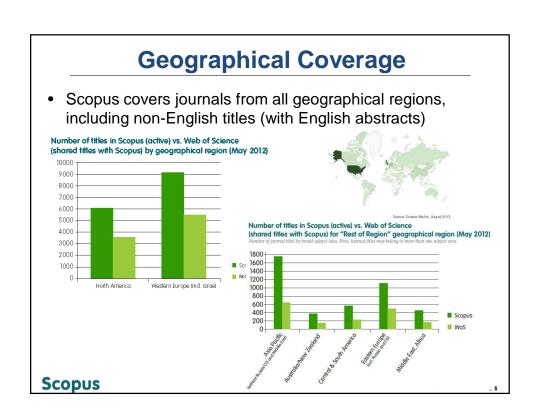
Scopus

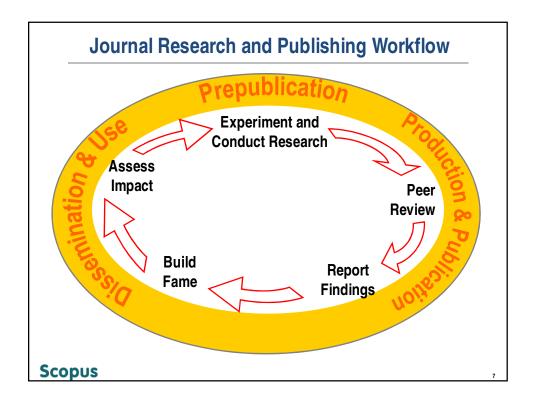
Content Type

- In addition to traditional scientific and academic journals, Scopus covers:
 - 2600 Open Access journals
 - 5.5 million conference papers
 - 390 Trade Publications
 - 370 Book Series
 - Medline (100% coverage)
 - 545 million scientific web results
 - 25.2 million patterns
 - "Article-in-Press" from over 3,850 journals
- Scopus starts to increase book coverage to 75,000 titles, with 5,000 indexed by August 2013 (project completion date 2015)

Scopus



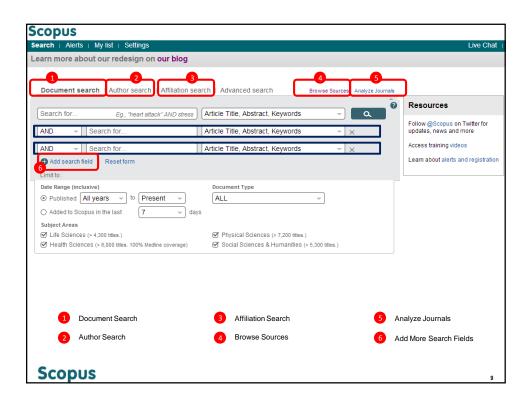


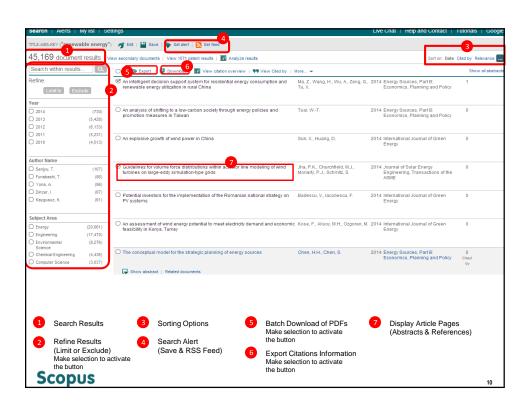


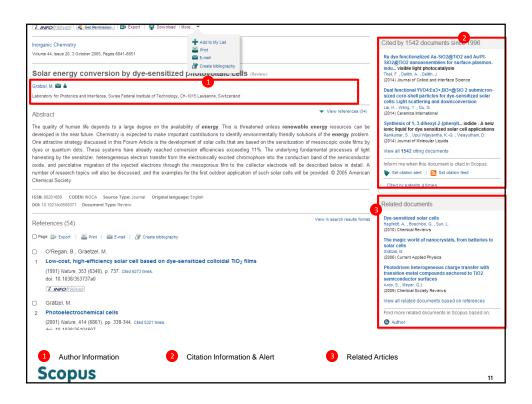
How can Scopus assist you with your research?

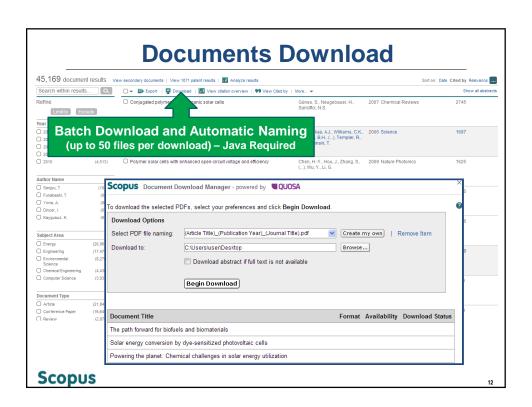
- Facilitates major tasks researchers have
 - Searching citations & indexes
 - Browsing & searching sources
 - Viewing & storing articles
 - Search History
 - · Documents Download
- Stay up-to-date
 - Alerts
 - RSS

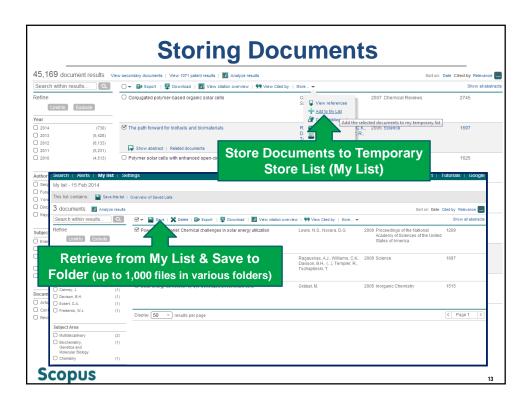
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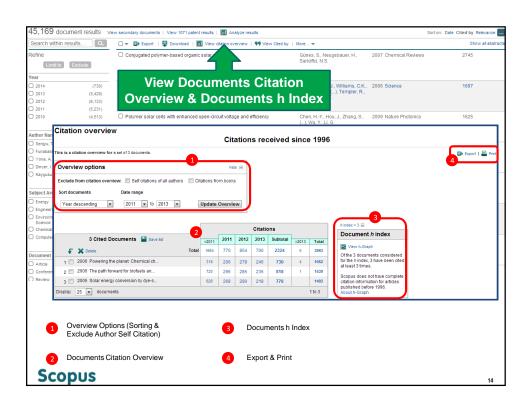


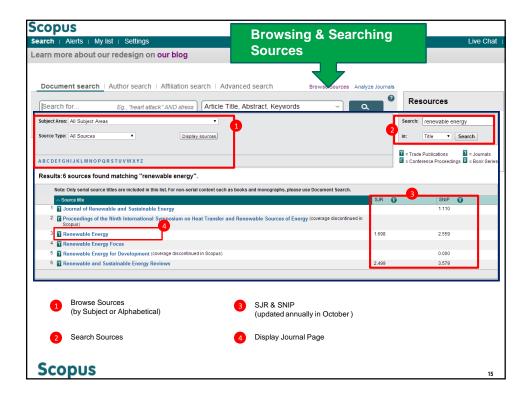


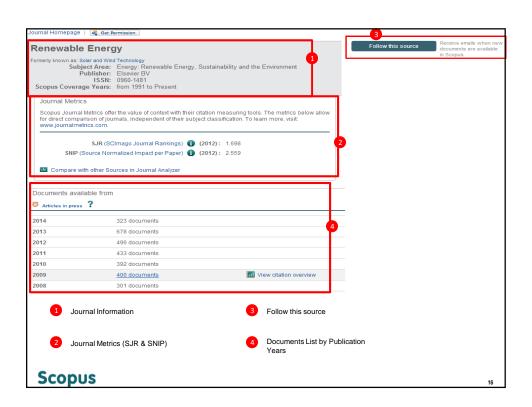


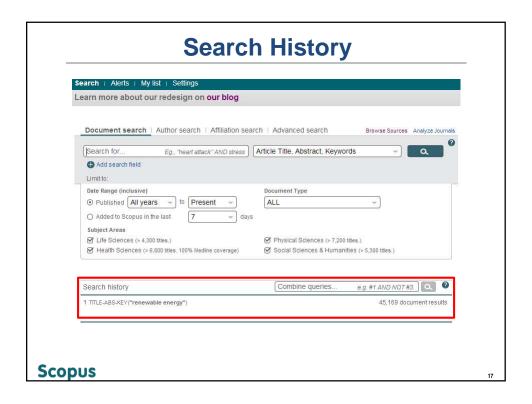


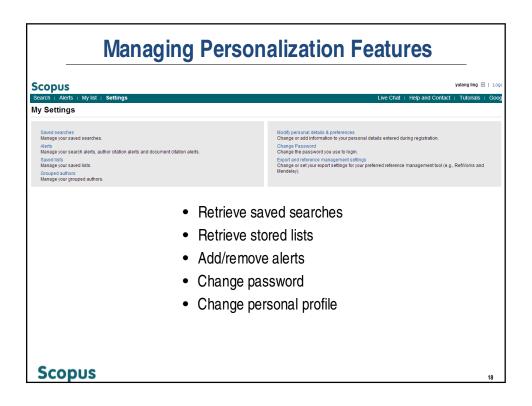








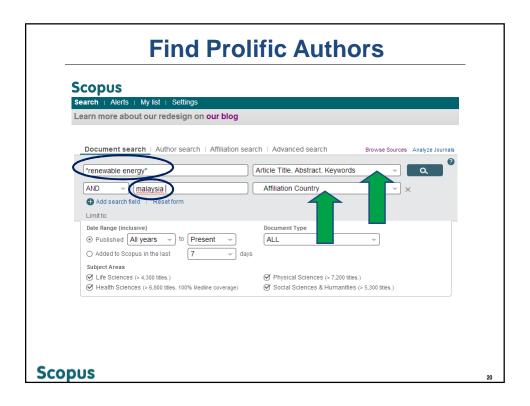


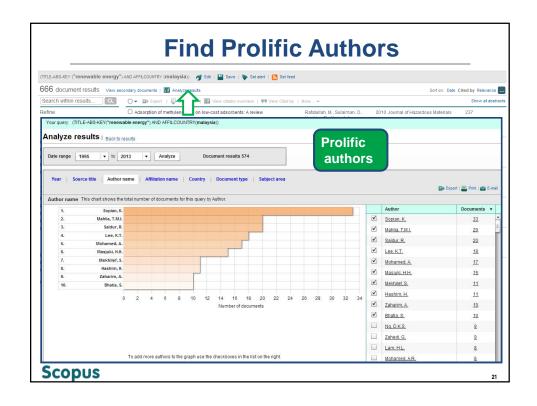


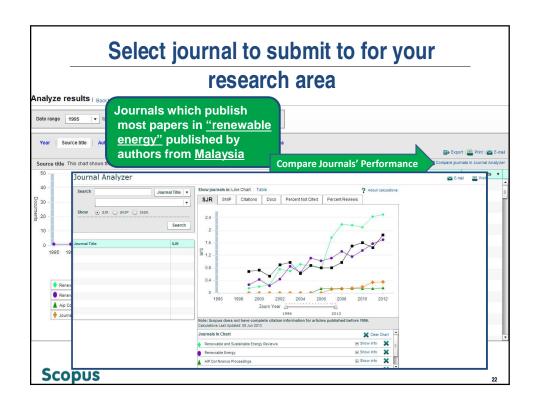
How can Scopus assist the researcher in **Production & Publication?**

- Find co-authors, peer reviewers or experts
- Narrow down journals for you to select which one to submit for your research area
- Generate your References List quickly

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Metrics for Journal Evaluation

(www.journalmetrics.com)



SCImago Journal Rank - SJR

- Developed by SCImago Felix de Moya, <u>SCImago</u> research group Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), University of Granada
- Main feature: prestige metric similar to Google PageRank
- Citations are weighted depending on the status of the source they come from
- Secondary feature : different citation behaviour addressed



Source-Normalized Impact per Paper - SNIP

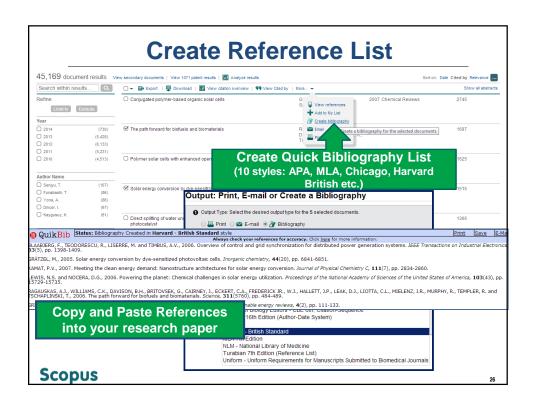
- Developed by Henk Moed, CWTS, University of Leiden
- Main feature: contextual citation impact
 - Part 1 evens out differences in likelihood of citation (i.e. different behaviours)
 - Part 2 evens out differences in database coverage in subject fields

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Metrics for Journal Evaluation How to calculate of SJR & SNIP? Citations received by journal J in 2009 fro A,R,CP to A,R,CP published in 2006-2008 Basic calculation for both metrics = '2009 Impact' A,R,CP published in J 2006-2008 SCImago Journal Rank - SJR Source Normalized Impact per Paper - SNIP - 'Contextual citation impact' developed by Henk Moed, CWTS Calculate 'Citation Potential' for 2009 Collect papers citing 1-3 year old papers in target journal in 2009 Arts & Humanities journal Count number of references in citing paper to any (in any journal) 1-3 year old papers Citation Potential = average number of references to any 1-3 year old papers SNIP = 2009 Impact / 2009 Citation Potential **Normalize for** differences in citation behaviour between subject fields Scopus

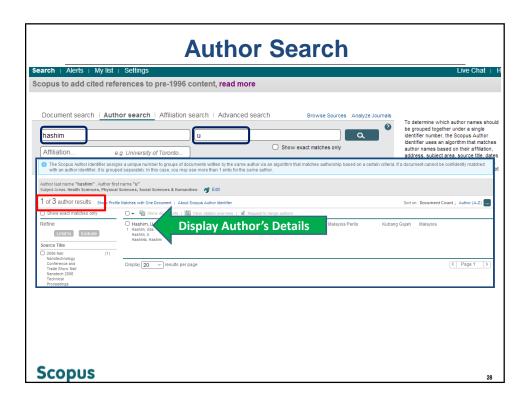
Need	Impact Factor	SJR	SNIP
Widely used & accepted	✓	×	×
Simplicity of metrics	✓	æ	×
Manipulation-proof	×	✓	✓
All journals have a metric	✓	✓	✓
Fair to database coverage	×	×	✓
Metrics are current	×	✓	✓
Database transparency	×	✓	✓
Rank journals without Impact Factors	N/A	✓	✓
Fair to content – reviews!	×	×	×
Metric transparency	✓	✓	✓
Fair to all subject fields	×	✓	✓
Flexible ranking	×	✓	✓

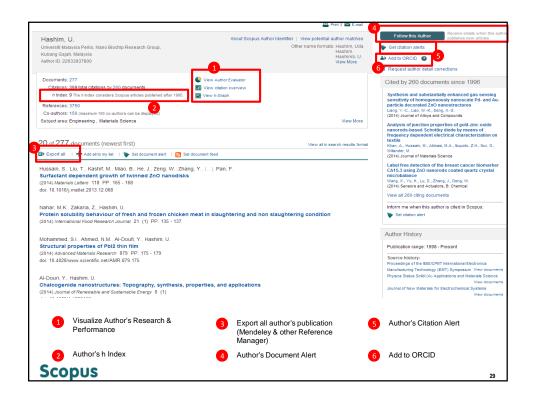


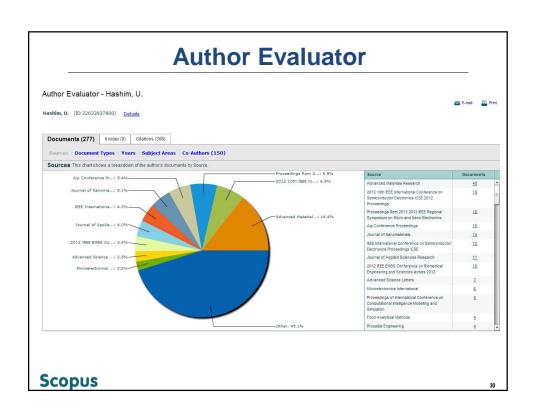
How can Scopus assist the researcher in tracking the citation?

- Scopus provides a unique Author Profile page for every author with more than 1 published paper on Scopus – increases awareness of your work
- See your citations grow with the Citation Tracker Tool

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Types of Research Measures

- Existing metrics focus on short term citation value
 - Impact factor = 2 years
 - Immediacy Index = 1 year
 - Cited Half Life = stops at 10 years
- New developments focus on alternative value measurements
 - h-Index
 - g-Index
 - Matthew Value

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Measures Journals Authors Research groups Subjects

Measures Journals only

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h-index in Scopus

 Developed in 2005 by Jorge Hirsch, a condensed-matter physicist (University of California in San Diego) and peace activist.



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Why the h-Index

- Traditional methods of evaluating authors include :
- 1. No. of publications per year
- 2. Total citations from publications
- 3. Impact factor
- These methods of evaluating authors were starting to get questioned by the authors themselves
- The h-Index combines quantity and quality, productivity and influence
- The h-Index also encourages consistency in citation numbers, favours continuous stream of papers with lasting and above-average impact

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Properties of the h-Index

- Easy to determine
- Age of Author not taken into account
 - Both junior and senior authors can have a high or low h-Index
- Ignores the highly & poorly cited papers 'one-hit wonders'
- Dynamic, not a static number can change as citations increase, real-time in Scopus
- Can be used to measure: Authors, Journals, Institutions, Departments, Faculties, Selection of Papers etc..etc.
- See Prof. Hirsch's paper at: http://arxiv.org/abs/physics/0508025

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Definition of h-Index

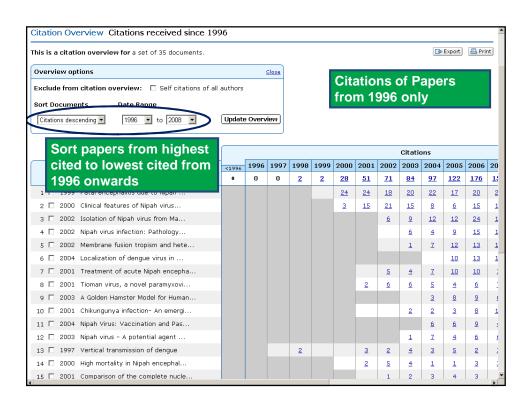
"The h-index is the highest number of papers a scientist has that have at least that number of citations."

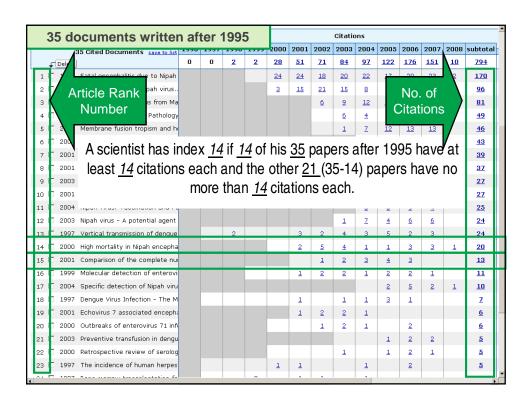
Nature (2005)

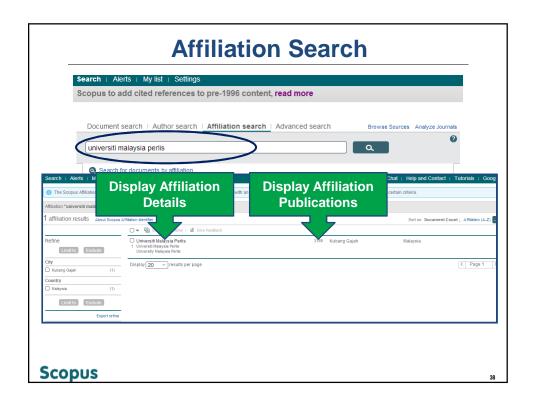
A scientist has index h if h of his papers have at least h citations each and the other papers have no more than h citations each.

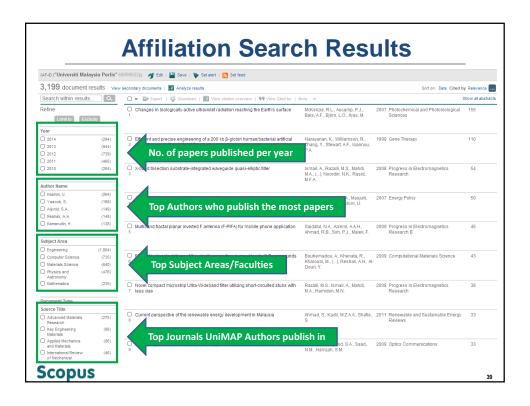
Eg.: Prof. Lee has index 15 if 15 of his papers have at least 15 citations each and the other papers have no more than 15 citations each.

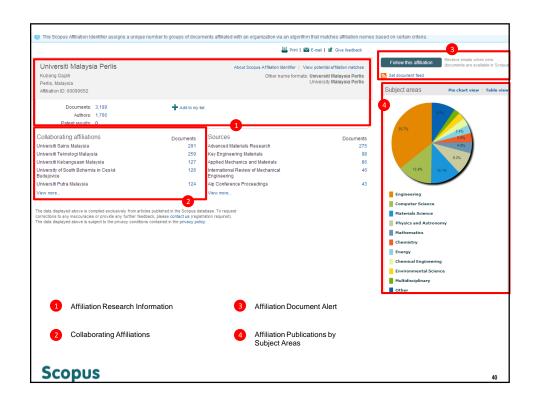
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Scopus – Going Mobile

- · Search Scopus
- · Share article links through email
- Save and annotate abstracts with your own notes
- · Set up alerts for latest and abstracts and citations

Initial setup of your personal account needs to be from an Institute IP address on the Scopus site www.Scopus.com (institution's email required)





http://itunes.apple.com/au/app/sciverse-scopus-alerts-institutional/id365300810?mt=8



https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.service2media.Scopus&hl=en

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Getting Indexed in Scopus

- 3 criteria for journal to be considered by Scopus Content selection Committee (librarians, information specialists, professors from around the world):
 - Abstracts and References must be in English (full-text can be in any language)
 - Journal must be peer-reviewed
 - Journal must be published regularly (at least once a year)
- Submit the journal to www.info.scopus.com/suggesttitle before August each year to be considered for the following year.
- After submission at the website above, send a copy of the journal to:

Elsevier BV (Bibliography Databases)

Attn: Bd Source Acquisition

P.O Box 2227 1000 CE Amsterdam

The Netherlands

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Getting Indexed in Scopus

- Free subscriptions of the journals are usually requested by Elsevier's Source Acquisition if the journal get selected.
- For more information on getting indexed in Scopus please email, Ms Jo-an Chia, Regional Sales Director South-east Asia, Elsevier . Email address: jo.chia@elsevier.com

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Thank You

Questions & Answers

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