Scopus

is Elsevier's abstract and citation database launched in 2004.[1] Scopus covers nearly 36,377 titles (22,794 active titles and 13,583 inactive titles) from approximately 11,678 publishers, of which 34,346 are peer-reviewed journals in top-level subject fields: life sciences, social sciences, physical sciences and health sciences. It covers three types of sources: book series, journals, and trade journals. All journals covered in the Scopus database are reviewed for sufficiently high quality each year according to four types of numerical quality measure for each title; those are *h*-Index, CiteScore, SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) and SNIP (source normalized impact per paper). Scopus also allows patent searches in a dedicated patent database LexisNexis, albeit with a limited functionality.[2]

Journals listed in Scopus are considered to be meeting the requirement for peer review quality established by several research grant agencies for their grant recipients and by degree accreditation boards in numerous countries.[3]

Overview[edit]

Comparing ease of use and coverage of Scopus and the Web of Science (WOS), a 2006 study concluded that "Scopus is easy to navigate, even for the novice user. ... The ability to search both forward and backward from a particular citation would be very helpful to the researcher. The multidisciplinary aspect allows the researcher to easily search outside of his discipline" and "One advantage of WOS over Scopus is the depth of coverage, with the full WOS database going back to 1945 and Scopus going back to 1966. However, Scopus and WOS complement each other as neither resource is all-inclusive."[4] A small number of studies found ca. 80-90% overlap in coverage between WoS and Scopus for the period between 1990 and 2020.<refs>

In terms of the structured query language search capabilities Scopus is somewhat more advanced than Web of Science: for example, WoS can perform only NEAR/n queries, Scopus can also do PRE/n queries.[5]

Also, when the same article is covered in Scopus and in the Web of Science (WoS), its Scopus entry has a 3-5 larger number of keywords than its WoS coverage, and the Scopus keywords are more focused on the specific article content, whereas WoS has more keywords related to the broad category of the article's subject. A larger number of narrow-targeted keywords allows Scopus users to find a larger number of relevant publications, while filtering out false positives. On the other hand, WoS exports (e.g. in the ris format) the doi numbers of cited articles, while Scopus exports the titles of cited articles. Also, Scopus allows exporting 20,000 references (e.g. as a ris file) at once, while WoS export is limited to 5,000 references at once. On the other hand, WoS exports the doi's of cited references, while Scopus exports the titles of cited references.

Scopus provides chemical search by CAS number and by chemical name, while WoS does not have these features. On the other hand, WoS has chemical structure search, but only a small number of publications are actually indexed for chemical structure searches. SciFinder is the preferred option for chemical searches is all cases.

Scopus also offers author profiles which cover affiliations, number of publications and their bibliographic data, references, and details on the number of citations each published document has received. It has alerting features that allow registered users to track changes to a profile and a facility to calculate authors' *h*-index. In 2016, a gratis website, Scopus CiteScore,[6] was introduced. It provides citation data for all 25,000+ active titles such as journals,

conference proceedings and books in Scopus and provides an alternative to the impact factor, a journal-level indicator which may correlate negatively with reliability.[7]

Scopus IDs for individual authors can be integrated with the non-proprietary digital identifier ORCID.[8]

In 2018, Scopus started embedding partial information about the open access status of works, using Unpaywall data.[9] However, Scopus' ris export files do not contain the information about Open Access status.

Content selection and advisory board[edit]

Since Elsevier is the owner of Scopus and is also one of the main international publishers of scientific journals, an independent and international Scopus Content Selection and advisory board (CSAB) was established in 2009 to prevent a potential conflict of interest in the choice of journals to be included in the database and to maintain an open and transparent content coverage policy, regardless of publisher.[10] The board consists of scientists and subject librarians. Nevertheless, critique over a perceived conflict of interest has continued.[11]

CSAB team is responsible for inclusion and exclusion of different titles on Scopus. Since 2004, they have included 41,525 and excluded 688 titles[12] The re-evaluation policy is claimed to be based on four criteria of Publication Concern, Under Performance, Outlier Performance and Continuous curation. Since 2016, the CSAB has re-evaluated 990 titles published by 539 different publishers leading to 536 titles discontinued for indexing.[13] Nevertheless, research continues to show the inclusion of predatory journals.[14][15]

Derived citation metrics[edit]

See also: Source Normalized Impact per Paper and Field-weighted Citation Impact

CiteScore[edit]

This section is an excerpt from CiteScore.[edit]

Part of a series on

Citation metrics

- Altmetrics
- Article-level
- Author-level
  - Eigenfactor
  - G-index
  - H-index
- Bibliographic coupling
- Citation
  - Analysis
  - Dynamics
  - Index
  - Graph

- Co-citation
  - Proximity Analysis
- Coercive citation
- I4OC
- Journal-level
  - CiteScore
  - Impact factor
  - SCImago
- Kardashian Index

- v
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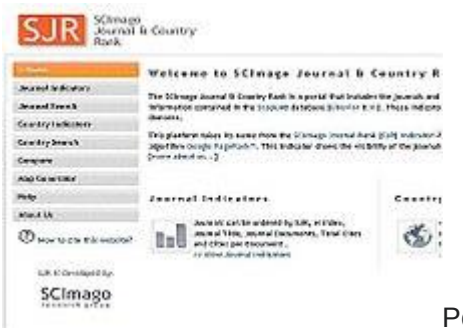
CiteScore (CS) of an academic journal is a measure reflecting the yearly average number of citations to recent articles published in that journal. It is produced by Ebsco, based on the citations recorded in the Scopus database. Absolute rankings and percentile ranks are also reported for each journal in a given subject area.[16]

This journal evaluation metric was launched in December 2016 as an alternative to the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) impact factor (IF), calculated by Clarivate. CiteScore is based on the citations collected for articles published in the preceding four years, instead of two or five in the JCR IF. At launch, CiteScore's neutrality was questioned by bibliometrics experts like Carl Bergstrom, who found it appeared to favour Elsevier's titles of Nature's.[17]

SCImago Journal Rank[edit]

This section is an excerpt from SCImago Journal Rank.[edit]



Portal SCImago Journal & Country Rank screenshot

Part of a series on

Citation metrics

- Altmetrics
- Article-level
- Author-level
  - Eigenfactor
  - G-index
  - H-index

- Bibliographic coupling
- Citation
  - Analysis
  - Dynamics
  - Index
  - Graph
- Co-citation
  - Proximity Analysis
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- I4OC
- Journal-level
  - CiteScore
  - Impact factor
  - SCImago
- Kardashian Index

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The SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) indicator is a measure of the prestige of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the prestige of the journals where the citations come from.

See also[edit]

- Journalology
- List of academic databases and search engines

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