Using Scopus to analyze your metrics

Bibliometrics is the quantitative analysis of research publication data. Bibliometrics relies on the premise that that the number of times a work is cited is indicative of the influence or impact of the research. Following this logic, bibliometric reports are often required for research grant applications and research promotion rounds.

Bibliometric measures can include:

- the number of publications by an author and which of those have been cited
- the number of times a publication has been cited,
- H-indexes
- Field weighted Citation Indexes
- Journal impact factors

This document acts as a guide to the bibliometrics available in Scopus. We recommend researchers use a variety of tools to gain and report on a comprehensive view of your bibliometrics including:

- Scopus
- Incites
- Google Scholar

NOTE: These metrics are a snap shot in time and need to be rerun whenever you need to use them.

1. Claim your publications using Scopus Author Feedback Wizard

1. The first important step in finding out your bibliometric impact is to clean up your online academic profile. Without it, it's almost impossible to measure and demonstrate your impact. The Scopus Author Feedback Wizard allows you to review your Scopus profile, add your ORCid and submit feedback.

2. You can find step by step instructions here on the [Scopus website](#).

Do it now, do it early and it will save you time when it comes to that next grant application or promotion round.

2. How to download your Scopus articles with citation counts

This is a where you start to gather your metrics from Scopus. You can use this as a template to enter your Filed Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI) score.

1. Go to Scopus from Flinders Library databases
2. In the Author field, use the search function to find your name.
3. Select the correct author name if there is more than one entry
4. Click on the Document number

5. In the document results, Select All, Export and download as a CSV file.

3. Scopus Bibliometrics – Article level metrics

1. Go to Scopus from Flinders Library databases
2. Use the search function to find your article.
3. Click *article* title. The Document details page opens.
4. From the navigation menu, select *'View all metrics'*.

You may be interested in the number of citations the article has gathered, the Field Weighted Citation Impact (more information on FWCI below) and PlumX Metrics which captures the online footprint of an article through Usage, Captures, Mentions, Social Media, and Citations.

Indexed keywords ⌄

SciVal Topics ⓘ ⌄

Metrics ⌃

Scopus metrics

28 98th percentile
Citations in Scopus

10.52
Field-Weighted citation impact ⓘ

Views count ⓘ
Last updated on 19 May 2021

34
Views count 2021

34
Views count 2012-2021

More metrics ›

PlumX metrics ⓘ

Captures

96
Readers

Mentions

5
News Mentions

4. Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI)

This Definition and application of FWCI can be found in the *Scopus Help* [website](#) and the *[Snowball Metrics Recipe Book: Their application in the United Kingdom](#)*

Field-Weighted Citation Impact is the ratio of the total citations received by the denominator's output, and the total citations that would be expected based on the average of the subject field.
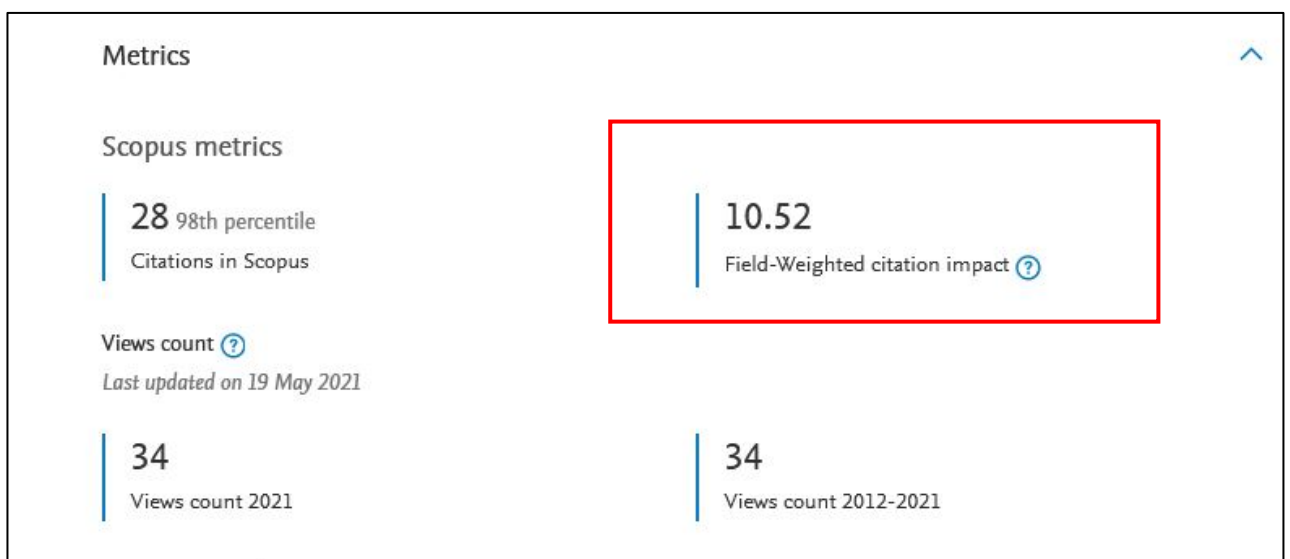
A Field-Weighted Citation Impact of:

- *Exactly 1* means that the output performs just as expected for the global average.
- More *than 1* means that the output is more cited than expected according to the global average. For example, 1.48 means 48% more cited than expected.
- Less than 1 means that the output is cited less than expected according to the global average.

Benefits FWCI for benchmarking:

- Field-Weighted Citation Impact considers the differences in research behaviour across disciplines. It is particularly useful for a denominator that combines several different fields.
- Researchers working in fields such as medicine and biochemistry typically produce more output with more co-authors and longer reference lists than researchers working in fields such as mathematics and education; this reflects? research culture, and not performance.
- In a denominator comprising multiple disciplines, the effects of outputs in medicine and biochemistry dominate the effects of those in mathematics and education.
- This means that using non-weighted metrics, an institution that is focused on medicine will appear to perform better than an institution that specialises in social sciences.
- The methodology of Field-Weighted Citation Impact accounts for these disciplinary differences.

There is no easy way to download the FWCI for an author's publication list. The FWCI will need to be recorded in the author's document. FWCI can be found here on the Scopus article record:

5.   Finding FWCI for multiple articles related to a Topic or subject field

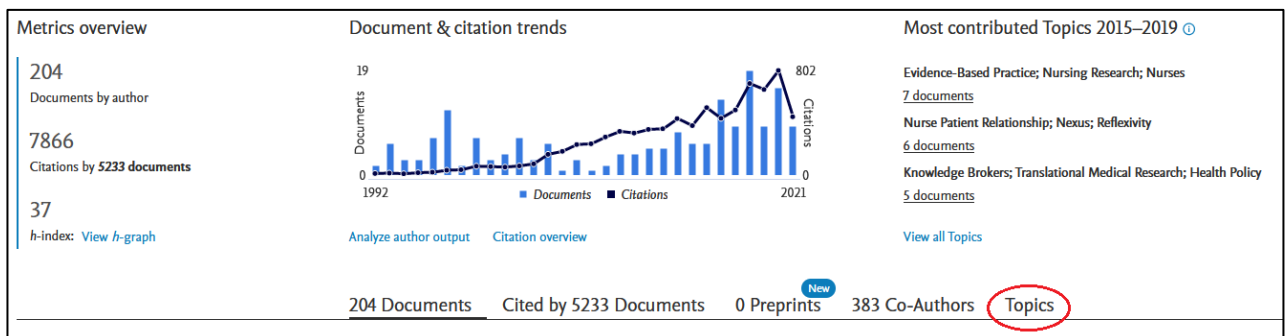Read instructions [Field Weighted Citation Index (FWCI)](#)

To find out FWCI indicator for your publications, you need to click on individual titles to see the FWCI score. The process is very time consuming especially If you have published numerous articles.

To generate FWCIs for multiple papers at once and to save the time, you can use Topic FWCI function in Scopus. Please follow the steps below to generate FWCIs for articles related to a topic.

1. Search for the author in Scopus
2. Click on the Author name

3. Click Topics

4. Click the document to download FWCI for all documents published under a given topic or record the topic FWCI

| | 204 Documents | Cited by 5233 Documents | 0 Preprints | 383 Co-Authors | Topics |

Topics
A Topic is a collection of documents with a common intellectual interest and can be large or small, new or old, growing or declining in momentum. Over time, new Topics will surface, and as Topics are dynamic, they will evolve. Learn more ↗

Topic	Author documents	Topic Field-Weighted Citation Impact ⓘ
Evidence-Based Practice; Nursing Research; Nurses	7 ⇦	1.26
Nurse Patient Relationship; Nexus; Reflexivity	6	2.60
Knowledge Brokers; Translational Medical Research; Health Policy	5	1.30
Frailty; Frail Elderly; Tilburg	4	2.05

5. When you have generated multiple FWCI related to a topic, you can copy and paste those scores into your own record

Evidence-Based Practice; Nursing Research; Nurses; (T.2110)

Topic overview | **Author documents**

Article
Mobilising evidence to improve nursing practice: A qualitative study of leadership roles and processes in four countries
Harvey, G.,Gifford, W., ..., Ehrenberg, A.
International Journal of Nursing Studies, 2019

| 12 Cited by | 6.19 FWCI |

Article • *Open access*
From Research Evidence to "Evidence by Proxy"? Organizational Enactment of Evidence-Based Health Care in Four High-Income Countries
Kislov, R.,Wilson, P., ..., Harvey, G.
Public Administration Review, 2019

| 6 Cited by | 1.57 FWCI |

Article • *Open access*
Designing and implementing two facilitation interventions within the 'Facilitating Implementation of Research Evidence (FIRE)' study: A qualitative analysis from an external facilitators' perspective
Harvey, G.,McCormack, B., ..., Titchen, A.
Implementation Science, 2018

| 19 Cited by | 2.82 FWCI |

6. Journal Level metrics

To find Journal Level metrics:

- Go to Sources and choose your subject area or title

On this page you will find:

- CiteScore *Percentile* indicates the relative standing of a serial title in its subject field.
- The *Percentile* and Ranking are relative to a specific Subject Area. The Source table only displays the Subject Area where the source performs best.

You can filter your list of journals:

- to those in the top 10% of the CiteScore for the subject area
- *Quartiles* are bands of serial titles that have been grouped together because they occupy a similar position within their subject categories e.g. *Quartile* 1: serial titles in 99-75th percentiles

More information can be found by clicking on the Journal title. The Journal page will give you a variety of metrics:

- **2020 *CiteScore*** 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 these documents published in 2017-2020.
- *SJR* is weighted by the prestige of a journal. Subject field, quality, and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation.
- *SNIP* measures a source's contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. It helps you make a direct comparison of sources in different subject fields.
- **Rank and percentile** for where the Journal sits in different subject areas and categories

Contact Us:

For further support or questions, please place a 'Library Research query' via Service One