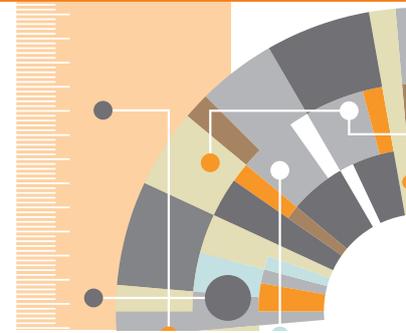ELSEVIER

CiteScore™ metrics

Don't Speculate. Validate.
A new standard of journal citation impact.

CiteScore™ metrics, part of an evolving basket of research metrics, are a new standard to help measure citation impact for journals, book series, conference proceedings and trade journals. They are comprehensive, transparent, current and free metrics to help analyze where research is published.

Comprehensive

CiteScore is essentially the average citations per document that a title receives over a three-year period. It is simple to replicate. A CiteScore 2017 value is available for most active titles in Scopus – journals, book series, conference proceedings and trade journals – that started publishing in 2016 or earlier. CiteScore does not discriminate: if a title can be cited, CiteScore will count it.

Current

CiteScore Tracker is calculated monthly. It shows how the current year's CiteScore value is building and provides a timely way to track a title's progress until the next annual value is published. New titles can receive CiteScore metrics the year after they are first indexed by Scopus.

Transparent

CiteScore is transparent with how values are calculated. Through the freely available *Source Details* screen on Scopus, anyone can click into the numerator (citations) and denominator (documents) and view the underlying data behind the calculation. Simple to replicate, the calculation for CiteScore metrics are straightforward with no secret algorithms or hidden details.

Free

There is no charge to use CiteScore metrics. Anyone can access title-level metrics functionality on Scopus, including all CiteScore metrics, without cost.

CiteScore metrics are Comprised of Eight Metrics:

- **CiteScore.**
  An annual value that measures the citation impact of a title (i.e., journal, book series, conference proceeding and trade journal; including special issues).

- **CiteScore Tracker.**
  A monthly value that allows you to track a title's progress towards the next annual CiteScore value as a current indication of a title's performance.

- **CiteScore Percentile.**
  Indicates the relative standing of a title in its subject field, and also corrects for the different sizes of subject fields.

- **CiteScore Quartiles.**
  Bands of titles that have been grouped together because they occupy a similar position within their subject categories.

- **CiteScore Rank.**
  Indicates the absolute standing of a title in its field; for example, 14th out of 63 titles in a given category.

- **Citation Count.**
  The sum of citations received in one year by documents published in the 3 preceding years (the numerator of the CiteScore calculation).

- **Document Count.**
  The sum of documents published in the serial title in the 3 years preceding to the year the metric is calculated for (the denominator of the CiteScore calculation).

- **Percentage Cited.**
  The proportion of the documents considered in the denominator of the CiteScore calculation that have received at least 1 citation in the numerator.

Empowering Knowledge™

ELSEVIER

The CiteScore metrics Advantage

Researchers, publishers, information professionals, institutional leaders, funders and others in academia can use CiteScore metrics to gain greater insight into journal citation impact. As parts of a multi-dimensional basket of metrics, CiteScore metrics help boost confidence in decision making. CiteScore metrics can help to:

- **Reveal** titles to create reading lists, as well as acquire evidence about title relevance and performance in a field
- **Analyze** the citation impact for more titles in a library's collection, where an output is published, and publication/portfolio strategies
- **Validate** tenure, promotion and publishing decisions

Accessing CiteScore metrics is Easy

Visit these websites for free access to CiteScore metrics:
- Scopus.com
- journalinsights.elsevier.com/journals

To aid in title-level analysis and evaluation, CiteScore metrics are also available in SciVal and Pure and will soon be integrated into the following solutions:
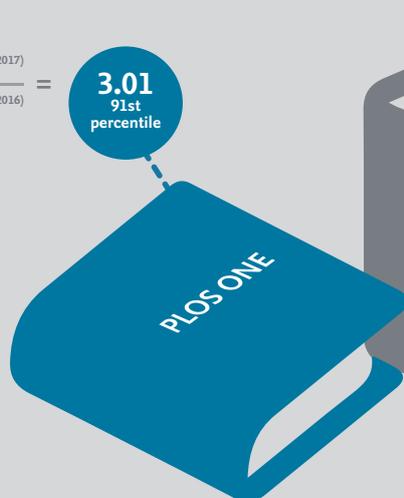- ScienceDirect
- Mendeley

Highest metric scores
Highest citation and document counts

$$\frac{255{,}196 \text{ citations}^{(2017)}}{84{,}900 \text{ documents}^{(2014\text{-}2016)}} = $$

3.01
91st percentile

PLOS ONE

Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians

88.164
SNIP

61.786
SJR

Highest CiteScore, SNIP & SJR:

CiteScore
130.47
99th percentile

Calculated using data from Scopus®, the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature, CiteScore metrics help you validate the citability of journals, book series conference proceedings and trade journals to empower you with information you need to make well-informed decisions.

CiteScore metrics are a part of a basket of metrics that will continue to evolve and grow with input and guidance from the research community. Along with CiteScore metrics, included in the basket are:

- Source-Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)
- SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)
- Article-level Metrics (e.g., PlumX Metrics) and
- Author Metrics (e.g., *h*-index, citation overview tracker).

Learn more on the Research Metrics page of the Scopus Info Site: https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/features/metrics

+12,000 titles
with a CiteScore 2017 and no Journal Impact Factor (2016)

Over 490 of these titles are very highly ranked in their subject areas.

Top 10%

Quartile 4   Quartile 3   Quartile 2   Quartile 1
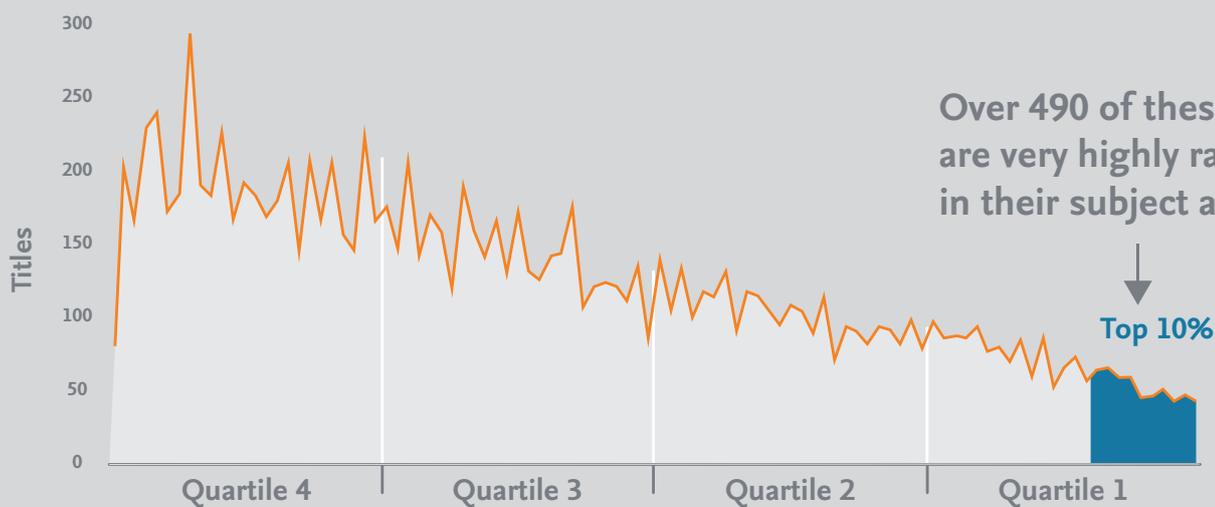
Titles

23,359
active titles and growing

14,092 titles
CiteScore increased or stayed the same from 2016- 2017

1,477 titles
CiteScore more than doubled between 2016 – 2017
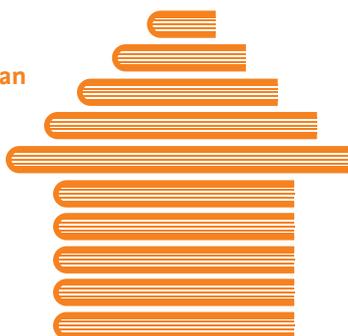
330
disciplines

Largest Subject Area

1,028 titles

General Medicine
Analytical Chemistry
Microbiology
Medicine   Physical Sciences
Decision Sciences   Anatomy
Embryology   Sociology and Political Science
Histology   Health Sciences   Conservation
                                    Life Sciences
Automotive Engineering   Immunology
Geology   Social Sciences   Bioengineering
Endocrinology   Plant Science

Two Golden Rules for Research Metrics

When used correctly, research metrics – together with qualitative input – give a balanced, multi-dimensional view for decision-making.

1. Always use both qualitative and quantitative input into your decisions.
2. Always use more than one research metric as your quantitative input.

Get Involved

Help to define the basket of metrics. Learn how you can get involved on the Scopus blog: blog.scopus.com/get-involved.

About Scopus®

Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: journal, books, conference proceedings and more. Scopus features smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research to deliver a comprehensive overview of the world's research output in science, technology, medicine, social sciences and the arts and humanities Scopus serves as the foundation for CiteScore metrics.

For more information about CiteScore metrics, as well as Source Normalized Impact per Publication (SNIP) and SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), please visit scopus.com/sources