

CiteScore™ metrics

Don't Speculate. Validate.

It's time for 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 2016 value is available for most active titles in Scopus – journals, book series, conference proceedings and trade journals – that started publishing in 2015 or earlier. CiteScore does not discriminate: if a title can be cited, CiteScore will count it.

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.

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.

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.

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
- journalmetrics.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

Find answers to frequently asked questions at: <https://journalmetrics.scopus.com/index.php/Faqs>

Highest metric scores

Highest citation and document counts



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., Field-Weighted Citation Impact) 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>

Scopus Search Sources Alerts Lists Help SciVal Register Login

Source details

Journal of Biomedical Science

Open Access

Scopus coverage years: from 1993 to Present
 Library subscription: from January 2009 to December 2099
 Publisher: BioMed Central
 ISSN: 1021-7770 E-ISSN: 1423-0127
 Subject area: Medicine

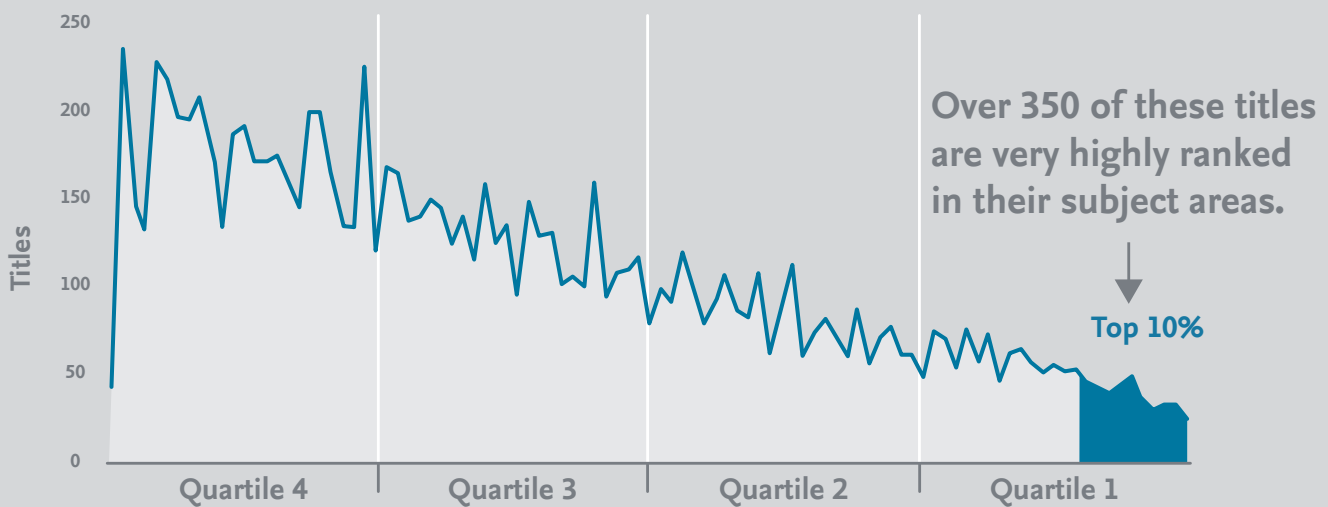
CiteScore 2016: 2.96
 SJR 2015: 1.280
 SNIP 2015: 1.043

CiteScore rank & trend: CiteScore 2016 (2.96) calculated on 23 May, 2017. Citation Count 2016: 838 Citations. Documents 2013 - 2015*: 283 Documents.

CiteScoreTracker 2017 (0.90) last updated on 23 May, 2017. Citation Count 2017: 264 Citations to date. Documents 2014 - 2016: 294 Documents to date.

+11,000 titles

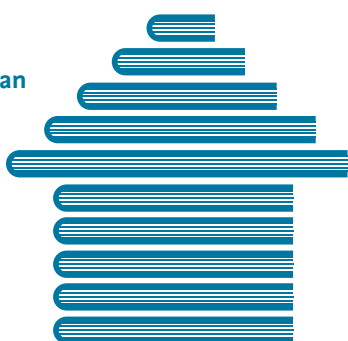
Highest citation and document counts



22,618
active titles and growing

11,698 titles
CiteScore increased or stayed
the same from 2015- 2016

1,059 titles
CiteScore more than
doubled between
2015 – 2016



330
disciplines

Largest Subject
Area

2,091
titles



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 journalmetrics.scopus.com

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