



Information Skills in Information Technologies March - April – 2020

6. Databases and retrieving information (II): WoS and Scopus

**BRGF Library
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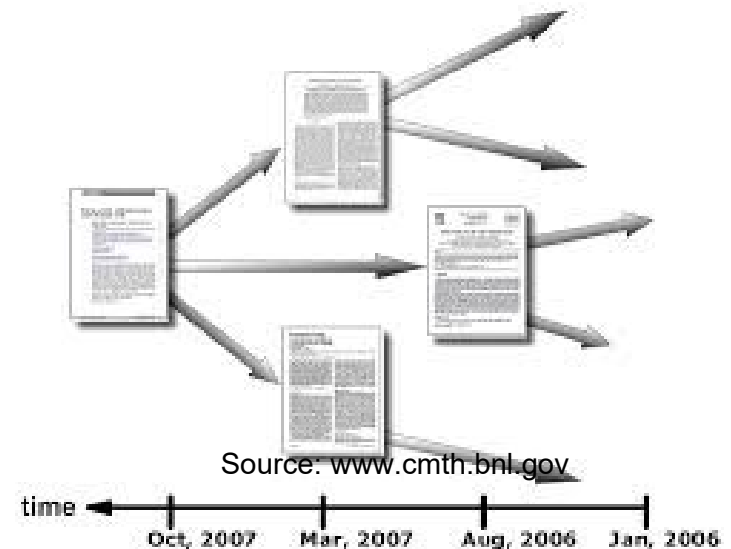
Contents

Citations Databases:

- Web of Science (Clarivate)
- Scopus (Elsevier)

These database are important because:

- Citations are commonly considered the most important indicator to prove the impact of research
- They provide information on the impact of which commonly used to evaluate and assess the research output of individual researchers, institutions, or countries; Tenure, grants, ranking, etc.



Citations as a measure of impact of research



1955 - Eugene Garfield creates Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

1961 - ISI begins to publish Science Citation Index (SCI)

1992 - Thomson acquires ISI

WEB OF KNOWLEDGE™

2002 - Thomson launches the platform Web of Knowledge (now Web of Science)

Scopus

2004 - Elsevier launches Scopus

2008 - Merge of Thomson and Reuters

Google Scholar

2011 - Google launches Google Citations



2012 – Altmetric (Not only citations)

2016 – Clarivate Analytics (spin-off from Thomson-Reuters)



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Web of Science

Web of Science

- How to access
- Web of Science Core Collection (*citations*)
- Journal Citation Reports (*impact factor*)

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Get training of WoS
tutorials at:

[https://www.youtube.com
/user/WoSTraining](https://www.youtube.com/user/WoSTraining)

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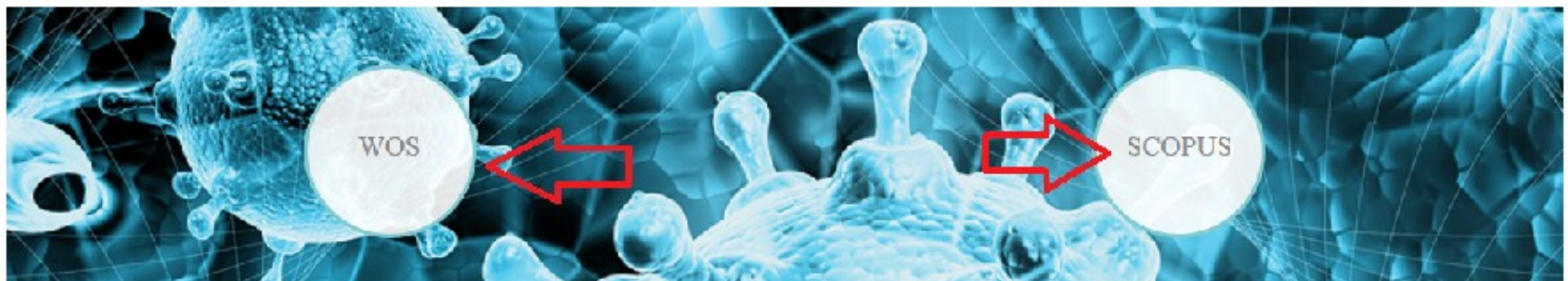
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Access to Web of Science and Scopus



If necessary select in the menu of institutions
“Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya”
or
“Federation of Spain - FECYT”

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Web of Science

- Bibliographic information: more than 800.000 references on more than 9.200 journals
- Gives data related to:
 - Citations included in indexed articles
 - Citations received by indexed articles
- Multidisciplinary topics. 3 parts:
 - Science Citation Index
 - Social Sciences Index
 - Arts & Humanities Index
- WoS Core Collection has information since 1900 and every week includes:
 - 19.000 new references
 - More than 400.000 new citations



Web of Science: conclusions

- Web of Science is a very wide database and the topic is multidisciplinary.
- A search on an author's work can be complicated and limited.
- It is highly recommended to authors and institutions to pay attention to signatures.
- ORCID initiative, Researcher ID, NBU as a way to give the authors help on signing their academic publications in a easily retrievable way



Scopus vs. Web of Science

Features	Scopus	Web of Science
Number of journals	18,000	12,000
Focus	Physical sciences, health sciences, life sciences, social sciences	Science, technology, social sciences, arts and humanities
Period covered	1966-	1900-
Databases covered	100% Medline, Embase and more	Science Citation, Social Sciences Citation, Arts & Humanities Citation Indexes
Updated	daily	weekly?
Developer/Producer	Elsevier	Thomson Reuters
Citation analysis	yes	yes
Controlled vocabulary	yes - IndexTerms field	no
Export feature	yes	yes
Alerts service	yes	yes
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more versatile search tool with advantages in functionality (default, refine, format of results of citation tracker and author identification. • covers 6256 unique journals, compared to WOS' 1467 • greater international coverage • can use "first author" as a search field in Advanced Search • can search with controlled vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater time period of coverage • more options for citation analysis for institutions • covers science and arts/humanities
Weaknesses	Social science coverage, esp. sociology and prior to 1966	No controlled vocabulary

Source: <http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/c.php?g=99232&p=642081>



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WoS / Scopus / Google Citations : H-Index comparisons

Source: http://library.technion.ac.il/eng/h-index_considerations_CollectionPolicy.pdf

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Questions?

*you can use Atenea forum
or contact us by e-mail*

NEXT → 7. Mendeley: reference manager

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