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Content Coverage

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1.0 Introduction - Document Objective

Scopus offers the broadest, most integrated coverage of peer-reviewed scientific, technical, medical and social science literature and quality web sources.

What does this mean exactly?

This document is designed to answer this question by providing detailed information about Scopus content and clarify points on content completeness, policy and processes.

Most notably, this document contains:

- A detailed description of the current content coverage within Scopus
- An outline of the Scopus content selection policy, evaluation process, and the role of the external Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

If this document does not answer a specific content-related question, contact the Scopus team via www.info.scopus.com/contactus.

Non-content-related information about Scopus and its user-designed functionality can be found on the Scopus Info Site at www.info.scopus.com.

This document includes input by CSAB members and has been reviewed by the CSAB.

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2.0 What is in Scopus?

2.1 Coverage

2.1.1 Facts and Figures¹

Scopus offers the broadest, most integrated coverage of peer-reviewed scientific, technical, medical and social science literature and quality web sources. Updated daily, Scopus offers:

- 15,000 peer-reviewed journals from more than 4,000 international publishers
- Over 1,000 open access journals
- 500 conference proceedings
- Over 600 trade publications
- Over 125 book series
- 33 million records, of which:
 - 16 million records include references going back to 1996
 - 17 million pre-1996 records go back as far as 1869
- Scopus also includes the historical material published by American Chemical Society (back to 1879), Springer archive (back to 1869) and is loading the archives of Elsevier (back to 1823), Institute of Physics (back to 1874), American Physical Society (back to 1893), American Institute of Physics (back to 1939), Royal Society of Chemistry (back to 1841) and the journal Nature.
- 100% coverage of Medline
- Coverage is over 99% complete as of 1996 (on issue level).

Scopus also offers full integration of the scientific web in its search results, which:

- 386 million scientific web pages
- 21 million patents from 5 patent offices (US Patent and Trademark Office, European Patent Office, Japan Patent Office, World Intellectual Property Organization and UK Intellectual Property Office)
- Multiple selected sources e.g. institutional repositories, digital archives and special subject collections

Content coverage:

- Broadest coverage available of scientific, technical, medical and social sciences literature
- Worldwide coverage; more than half of Scopus content originates from Europe, Latin America, and the Asia Pacific region
- References go back to 1996, abstracts go back further

For an overview of all titles and its coverage see www.info.scopus.com/docs/title_list.xls

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¹*These facts and figures were last updated in August 2007, for the most recent facts and figures, please visit <http://info.scopus.com/detail/facts/>.*

2.1.2 Document Type Policy

Document Type	Definition
Article	original research or opinion, also includes conference papers
Book	whole monograph or chapter of a book
Business Article & Press Release	item describing news with business content, also includes press releases
Conference Report	additional item summarizing all papers from a conference
Editorial	item summarizing several articles or providing editorial opinions or news
Erratum	item reporting an error, correction or retraction of a previously published paper
Letter	letter to or correspondence with the editor
Note	note, discussion or commentary
Report	a non-serial publication giving a detailed account of information or statements, often including opinions and findings, of an individual or group on a particular topic
Review	significant review of original research, also includes conference papers
Short Survey	short or mini-review of original research

The classification of records is done by the Scopus editorial team.

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2.1.3 Coverage Policy

Scopus covers titles continuously from 1996 onwards, meaning that all records in a journal that comply with the document type policy are included in the database.

Exceptions include:

- Titles that have been added since 2004 when Scopus was launched. Coverage of these titles begins from the date they were added to Scopus
- Publication type that have no ISSN or have irregular publication schedules
- Item types, e.g. Trade Publications, where not all articles fit the Document Type policy (see paragraph 2.1.2) or items do not carry references
- Medline unique journals², which fall outside Scopus' control

A complete list with all titles in Scopus is available on the Info site (www.info.scopus.com/docs/title_list.xls) including their continuous and partial coverage.

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2.1.4 Depth of Content

Currently, Scopus covers 33 million records, of which 16 million records include references going back to 1996, another 17 million pre-1996 records go back as far as 1869.

Scopus is currently in the process of including historical material from several publishers in subject areas such as Physics, Chemistry and Social Sciences to enrich the existing 17 million pre-1996 records. So far, the following archives are available in Scopus:

- American Chemical Society (back to 1879)
- Springer archive (back to 1869)

By the end of 2007, also the following archives will be loaded:

- Institute of Physics (back to 1874)
- American Physical Society (back to 1893)
- American Institute of Physics (back to 1939)
- Royal Society of Chemistry (back to 1841)
- The journal Nature (back to 1950)

Early 2008, also the journal Science (back to 1880) and the Elsevier archive (back to 1823) will be made available in Scopus.

To improve transparency of Scopus content, on the Source Browse page more detailed information about each title and its coverage in Scopus is displayed.

The information mentioned:

- active versus inactive titles
- title history, such as title changes, mergers, splits or previous names of titles
- coverage span of titles; which years are included in Scopus
- subject areas in which this title is classified in Scopus
- latest issues covered by Scopus

A detailed list with the continuous and partial coverage of a title in Scopus is available

at http://www.info.scopus.com/docs/title_list.xls.

See section [4.3.1 Completeness](#) for information on Scopus plans to expand this content.

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²80% of the Medline titles are sourced via Medline as well as a subscription to the source title. The remaining 20% of the Medline titles are fed only from Medline - Medline unique - and therefore Scopus does not control this coverage.

2.1.5 International Focus

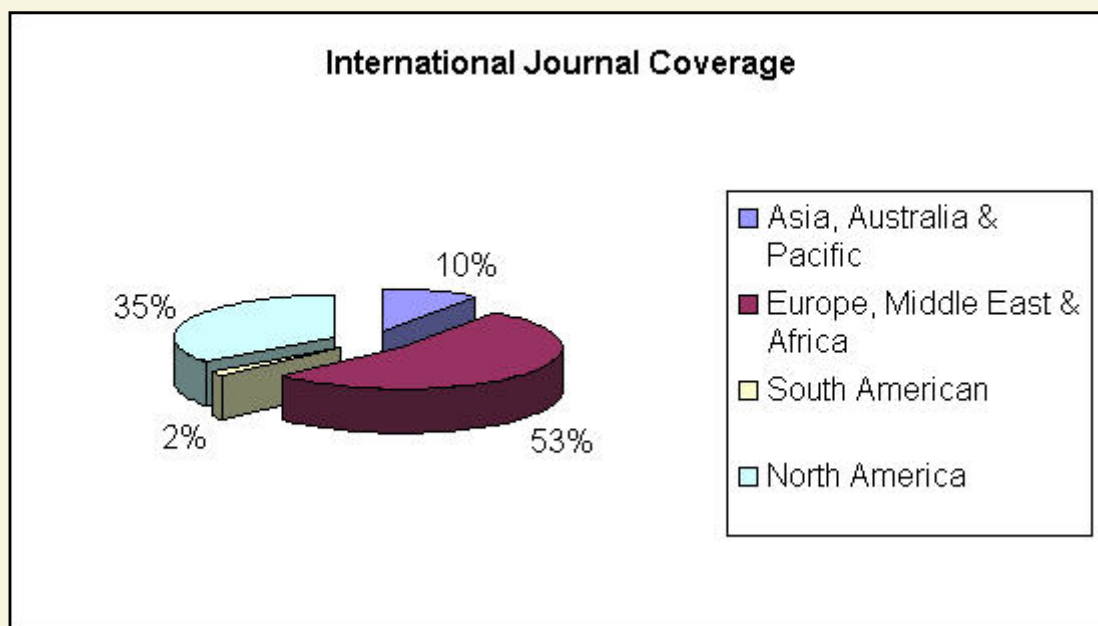
Scopus has a very broad global coverage and actively seeks to cover content from publishers in a wide range of countries, to ensure a comprehensive geographical spread.

For a breakdown of titles per country, determined by the location of the publisher, the titles list on the Scopus Info Site (www.info.scopus.com/docs/title_list.xls) can be sorted by the country field and then a search run to find a specific country.

The number of titles per region is detailed in the chart below.

The full list of publishers is available at www.info.scopus.com/docs/publisher_list.xls.

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2.1.6 Scopus Subject Classifications

The classification scheme contains 27 subject areas, reflecting the broad subject coverage in Scopus. The subject areas are:

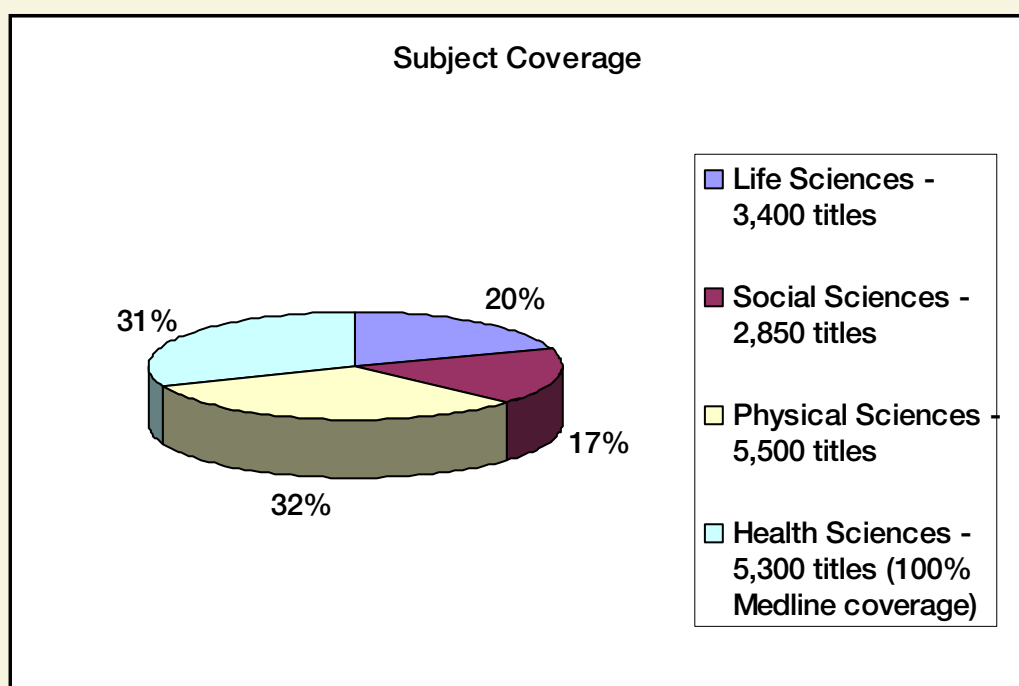
Agricultural and Biological Sciences
Arts and Humanities
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology
Business, Management and Accounting
Chemical Engineering
Chemistry
Computer Science
Decision Sciences
Dentistry
Earth and Planetary Science
Economics, Econometrics and Finance
Energy
Engineering
Environmental Science
Health Professions
Immunology and Microbiology
Materials Science
Mathematics

Medicine
Multidisciplinary³
Neuroscience
Nursing
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics
Physics and Astronomy
Psychology
Social Sciences
Veterinary

An internal editorial team assigns classification codes to all journals that are loaded into Scopus. Records in Scopus inherit the classification codes from the journals in which they appeared. These subjects are grouped into four categories on the Basic Search page. The distribution of journals per category is shown in the graph below.

See section [5.0 Appendix 1](#) for a list of the subjects under each of the four categories.

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³Journals publishing in a wide range of subject areas, such as *Nature* and *Science*.

2.1.7 Indexing on Scopus

Scopus manually adds index terms for 80% of the titles included in Scopus. These index terms are derived from thesauri that Elsevier owns or licenses and are added in order to improve recall from a search.

A team of professional indexers assigns index terms to records according to the following controlled vocabularies:

- Geobase Subject Index (geology, geography, earth and environmental science)
- Emtree (life sciences & health science)
- MeSH (life sciences & health science)
- FLX terms, WTA terms (fluid sciences & textile sciences)
- Regional Index (geology, geography, earth and environmental science)
- Species Index (biology, life sciences)
- EI thesaurus (engineering, technology, physical sciences)

There is no limit to the number of index terms that Scopus can add to records. However, in the case of Emtree and MeSH terms (both terms are added to records where available), only the index terms that have a direct relation with the topic of the article are displayed and made searchable on Scopus. The reason that other Emtree and MeSH index terms are not selected for Scopus is that users otherwise retrieve irrelevant results. For example, adverse drug reaction terms are only relevant when users are searching for articles in the context of adverse drug reactions, a feature which is only possible with the support of a thesaurus, which is not available in Scopus. For the same reason, for example EI 'treatment' terms are not included in Scopus.

For Emtree, the index terms with a direct relation are the 'Major Focus' and the mentioned index terms, for MeSH the 'Major Topics' and 'Minor Topic' index terms. Also, the controlled terms, uncontrolled terms and main headings for the EI thesaurus are displayed and searchable in Scopus. For all other subject indices, all index terms are displayed.

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2.1.8 Author Affiliation Information

Scopus enables users to search based on author affiliation information.⁴

Many records in Scopus have the author affiliation information available for all their authors; however, there are also records in which only the correspondence address is used as the affiliation information. For documents where the correspondence address is not marked as such, the affiliation information of the first author is presumed to be the correspondence address.⁵

Later this year, Scopus will release the Scopus Affiliation Identifier, which enables users to identify all the research output belonging to an institution or organization with 99% accuracy and 95% recall. The Scopus Affiliation Identifier increases the accuracy and completeness of search results by automatically matching and de-duplicating institute and organization names.

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⁴Due to missing source material, 20% of the records from 1996 onwards until 2003 have only affiliation information for the first author and not for all authors

⁵Only for records prior to 1996

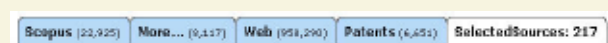
2.1.9 Web Coverage

Scopus is unique in that it not only indexes peer-reviewed research articles but is integrated with Scirus.com, the science-specific search engine, so that a single search on Scopus can draw results that are relevant regardless of the source.

Web Content of Scirus in Scopus⁶:

The content of Scirus at www.scirus.com differs from the customized feed in Scopus. Scirus in Scopus searches scientific websites from the Web excluding journal content of mostly access-controlled sites since these results are already covered in Scopus via the publishers.

The Web results are available via the Web or SelectedSources tab on the Scopus search results page.



Scirus in Scopus currently covers 386 million science-related Web pages, including:

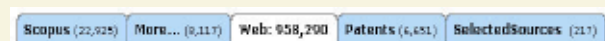
- 156 million .edu sites
- 54 million .org sites
- 9 million .ac.uk sites
- 52 million .com sites
- 36 million .gov sites

Over 143 million other relevant science, technology and medicine (STM) and University sites from around the world

In addition to Web pages, Scirus in Scopus indexes special sources including institutional repositories through its Repository Search Program. This involves trusted sources identified by in-house editors who evaluate these repositories for inclusion in the program. See section [6.0 Appendix 2](#) for an overview of all special sources indexed by Scirus.

Scirus indexes both metadata and full text of the documents in the repositories – thereby maximizing disclosure of the documents in a way that search technologies not designed for scientific documentation cannot do.

Results are integrated in Scopus through the Web results tab. Result lists make clear that they are sourced via Scirus. The individual repositories can be distinguished via the Refine Results box of the Web results tab.



In addition to that, the library can pick selected sources, such as an institution's repository or special sources that they would like to search separately. These results are available via the SelectedSources tab on the Scopus search results page. To set this up, please contact your local e-helpdesk (www.info.scopus.com/contactus).

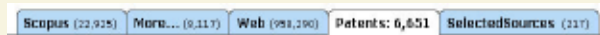
⁶These figures were last updated in October 2007, for the most recent facts and figures, please visit <http://www.scirus.com/srsapp/aboutus/#range>

Patent coverage of Scirus within Scopus

Next to web content, Scirus also feeds more than 21 million patent records to Scopus. These patents are derived from five patent offices:

- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- European Patent Office
- US Patent Office
- Japanese Patent Office
- UK Intellectual Property Office

Patent results are available via the Patent tab on the Scopus search results page.



Functionality of Scirus within Scopus:

- Searching repository content
- Linking to full text
- Exporting
- “View on Web” links - Scopus links out from article references to the cited document on the Web, if that document is recognized grey literature, for example dissertations, or has more than ten references from records in Scopus. There are currently over 400.000 “View on Web” links in Scopus. This ensures integration with the core Scopus content in a way that users find the most useful – as it allows them to see the context of the cited document as it relates to the citing article.
- WebCites – Scopus enables users to track the influence of peer reviewed research on web literature. WebCites are citations of Scopus articles that appear in selected Web sources, such as MIT, NDLTD, DiVA, University of Toronto and CalTech. WebCites can be found on the Abstract and References page in a box titled ‘Cited By – Web Sources’.

Cited By - Web Sources

7 times

Covered web sources: University repositories (e.g. MIT, DiVA, Caltech), theses & dissertations.

- PatentCites – similar to WebCites but sourced from the three major patent offices, namely US Patent Office, European Patent Office, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and UK Intellectual Property Office. PatentCites enables users to immediately see the relationship of primary research to its practical application in patents. PatentCites are also available on the Abstract and References page clearly separated from WebCites in a box titled ‘Cited By - Patents’.

Cited By - Patents

6 times

Covered patent sources: US and European Patent offices, World Intellectual Property Organization.

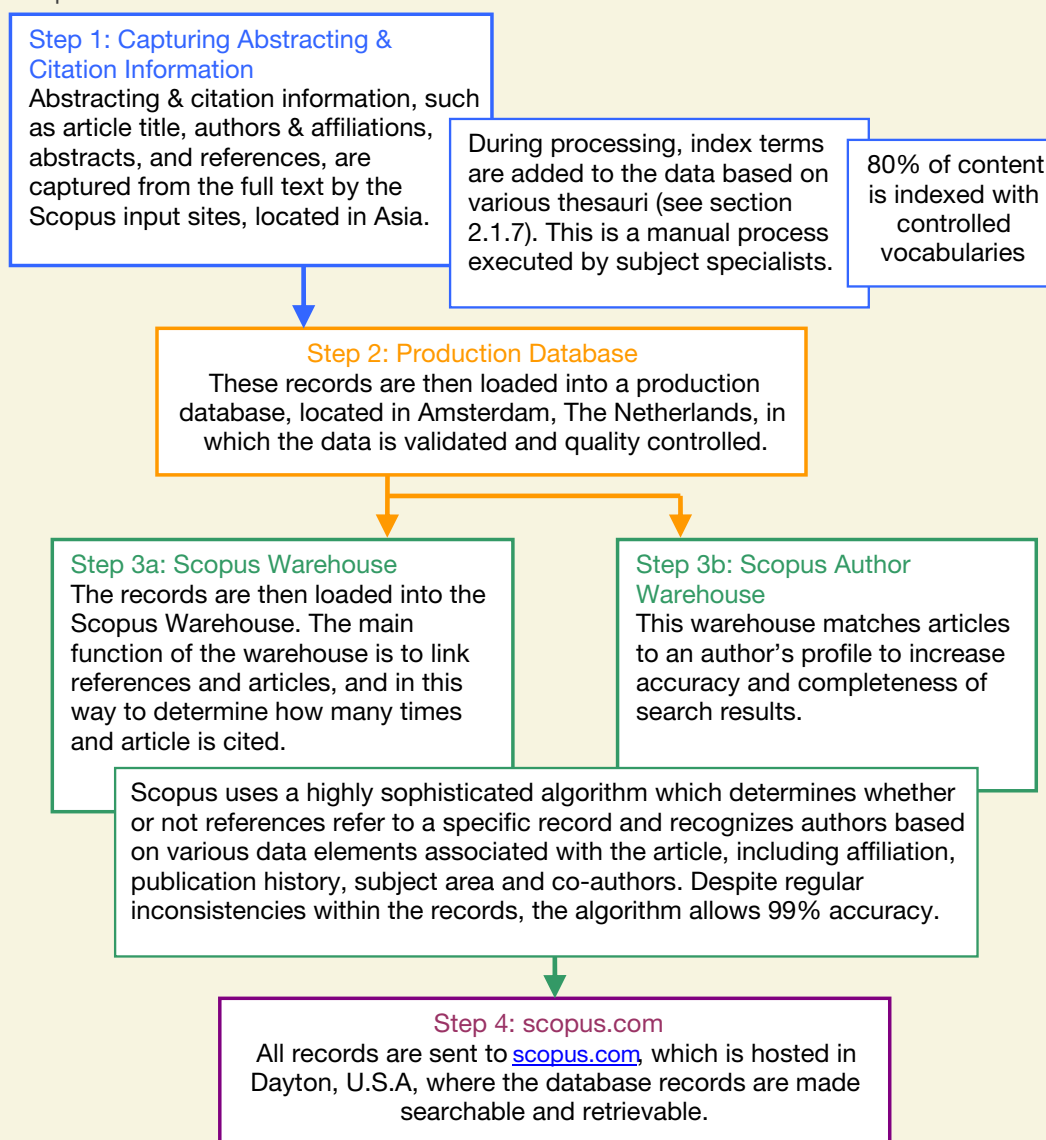
For more information about Web coverage of Scirus including journal content that is not covered in the Web tab in Scopus, please visit www.scirus.com/aboutus/.

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2.2 Content Processing

Scopus content is obtained from over 4,000 publishers worldwide, with whom Scopus has content delivery agreements, and is received in both print and electronic formats. Currently, 50% of material is received electronically.

Processing content in Scopus involves four main steps that add quality and context to records. The process is outlined below:



Processing content in Scopus takes approximately two weeks. This amount of time is needed to ensure the quality of Scopus content and establish the right context and linking.

2.2.1 Quality Control

Scopus aims to contain content that is as complete and correct as possible.

Occasionally, Scopus is alerted to the fact that a record is either missing or incorrect.

In the case that an omission or error is found, the Scopus E-Helpdesk should be notified (www.info.scopus.com/contactus/).

When correcting omissions or errors, a record will be processed or re-processed in the same way as outlined above in section [2.2 Content Processing](#).

In some cases, sourcing of documents will be required. As such, there is no standard time frame in which corrections are made.

The time frame for correcting and merging author profiles is dependent on the nature and complexity of the claim and the supporting evidence that's available. As such, there is no standard time frame in which corrections are visible in Scopus. However, the author will be alerted when the changes have appeared in Scopus.

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Matching articles and authors

Scopus has developed the Author Identifier to increase the accuracy and completeness of search results by automatically matching and de-duplicating author names. To achieve an extremely high level of accuracy, Scopus only assigns documents to an author profile if it is 99% certain that this document belongs to the specific author. If Scopus is not 99% certain, the documents will be listed separately.

A Scopus user can alert Scopus that non-assigned documents or even author profiles need to be merged with an existing author profile. This can be done via the Feedback button on the Author Search page.

A dedicated team verifies the claim of the author to assure the high level of accuracy. There are a number of sources that are used including:

- Scopus records
- ScienceDirect and other publisher websites
- University websites or author homepages

3.0 Overlap with Other Databases

The quality or value of a database is not necessarily determined by its content alone. Different results can be yielded from databases that cover the exact same titles. This is because they will each use different search techniques, index content in different ways, use alternative methods to link between records and use varying combinations of thesauri and controlled vocabulary.

An institute has the opportunity to assess many aspects of library resources when making a purchasing decision. Content coverage is undoubtedly one aspect, but it is not necessarily the most important criteria to consider.

The quality or value of a database is not necessarily determined by its content alone. Different results can be yielded from databases that cover the exact same titles. This is because they will each use different search techniques, index content in different ways, use alternative methods to link between records and use varying combinations of thesauri and controlled vocabulary.

As such, assessing a database on how “findable” the content is can be of great importance. The white paper entitled “A report on the functionality of abstract & indexing (A&I) database platforms” offers a check-list of functionality per database. The white paper is available to download at www.info.scopus.com/docs/wp3_al_functionality_evaluation.pdf.

As it is still important to assess a database on content coverage, Scopus makes its title list freely available at www.info.scopus.com/docs/title_list.xls and keeps it up-to-date. Scopus thereby enables interested institutes the opportunity to compare and assess a database’s relevance for their unique set of users.

To support such analysis there are software products that enable comparative analysis of literature resources, such as that produced by Ulrich’s that breaks coverage down by subject and offers comparisons against their master list of all journals currently available.

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4.0 Strategy & Policy

Although Scopus covers the largest number of titles of any database, its aim is to cover the relevant and high-quality titles; not just any and all titles. For this reason

the Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB) was established and the new Title Coverage Policy drawn up.

4.1 The Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB)

In 2005, Scopus established the CSAB. This board consists of scientists and subject librarians from all scientific disciplines and geographical areas. The function of the board is to support Scopus management in prioritizing content additions, setting strategy and evaluating functionality.

4.1.1 Content

The CSAB's function in relation to content is as follows: Work through a list of new title suggestions annually and vote to accept or reject the titles based on agreed criteria set out in the Title Coverage Policy. See section [4.2.1 Title Coverage Policy](#).

- Set priorities for content backfill activities
- Approve and prioritize requests for non-journal content or non-STM content
- Set and re-evaluate the Title Coverage Policy annually

4.1.2 Strategy

In relation to strategy, the CSAB:

- Recommends long-term courses of action to keep Scopus focused on real needs
- Keeps the Scopus team abreast of trends and developments in the research community, such as new standards, protocols or software with which to integrate

4.1.3 Functionality

- Regarding functionality, the CSAB:
- Prioritizes new development requests
- Recommends enhancements to the interface or navigation

The fact that members come from all scientific and geographical areas gives a truly global, all-science representation on the CSAB. For more information on the board and its members, please visit: http://www.info.scopus.com/detail/involved/advisory_board.html.

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4.2 Content Inclusion Criteria

The Scopus Title Coverage Policy, set by the Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB), is used to evaluate requests for new title additions in Scopus. Every year, the CSAB evaluates a list of titles compiled from suggestions from various groups, such as users or CSAB members.

Suggestions of titles can be submitted using the web form on the Scopus Info Site at www.info.scopus.com/etc/suggesttitle/.

Inclusion of the titles in Scopus is determined by applying the following policy:

4.2.1 Title Coverage Policy

Scopus aims to be the most complete and comprehensive resource for all research literature in Science, Technology and Medicine and Social Science. Additional titles are selected annually for inclusion in Scopus by the external, independent CSAB based on its collective professional expertise and background.

Criteria for inclusion in Scopus include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. A title must have an English-language title and publish English-language abstracts of all research articles. However, full-text articles can be in any language.
2. Timely publication of issues, with a minimum of one issue per year, is required.

3. Overall quality must be high.

3.1 Assessment of a journal's quality may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Authority: including the reputation of a commercial or society publisher, the diversity in affiliations of authors or – if there is an editorial board - the international recognition of the leading editors.
- Popularity & Availability: including the number of references the title has received in Scopus; the number of institutions that have subscribed to the title; and the number of times the title has been requested for inclusion.

3.2 A title must demonstrate some form of quality control (e.g. peer review).

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4.3 Four Pillars of Scopus Content Strategy

Scopus content strategy is based on four pillars:

- Completeness
- Comprehensiveness
- Currency
- Transparency

In the short term, the following activities are planned in light of these priorities:

4.3.1 Completeness

The CSAB has indicated that adding abstract information from material before 1996 has a higher priority than adding references to records for that time. For that reason, Scopus has started to add the complete archives of the following major publishers to Scopus⁷:

- Springer (1,102 titles going back as far as 1869)
- Elsevier (1,513 titles going back as far as 1823)
- American Institute of Physics (8 titles going back as far as 1939)
- American Physical Society (9 titles going back as far as 1893)
- Institute of Physics (59 titles going back as far as 1874)
- Royal Society of Chemistry (41 titles going back as far as 1841)
- "Nature" (going back to 1950)

At the end of 2006, Scopus invested a great deal in completeness according to the content coverage policy. Currently, Scopus is 99.2% complete for post 1995 content and will continue to monitor Scopus' completeness and expect to even further improve the number.

4.3.2 Comprehensiveness

One of the key aims of Scopus is to continue to be the most comprehensive source of research literature. In the short term, the following activities have been initiated:

- Add backfiles of records from Publishers (see 'completeness' above).
- The yearly addition of new titles submitted and approved by the CSAB. As per user demand, Scopus will focus in 2007 and 2008 on further increasing transparency of the title selection process by indicating more qualitative criteria for e.g. non-journal content.
- Index additional sources via Scirus such as institutional repositories and theses and dissertation databases, thereby rendering them searchable via Scopus.

- Further enhance keyword searching by making more index term levels searchable.

As a response to market research and interviews, Scopus will focus on backfilling more pre-1996 and post-1996 content of Scopus. Scopus' first priority, next to the archive loading, is to further expand coverage of abstracts prior to 1996 by focusing on specific subject areas and highly cited journals, e.g. Science (going back to 1880).

In certain subject areas, e.g. computer science, crucial research is presented at conferences, whereas in other subject areas researchers will always publish relevant research in a peer-reviewed journal rather than only in conference proceeding. As part of the content strategy for 2007 and 2008, Scopus will investigate expanding conference proceeding coverage to selected subject areas in close consultation with the CSAB.

4.3.3 Currency

Scopus is on par with major comparable databases, but efforts are made to continuously improve currency, such as the restructuring of Scopus content processing workflows as well as agreements with publishers for timely delivery of material.

As of November 2007, pre-published versions of accepted articles ("Articles in press") will be available in Scopus. In the first step this will involve the journals published by Elsevier and Springer/Kluwer Academic. In 2008, Scopus plans to also establish an Articles-in-Press feed for other major publishers.

4.3.4 Transparency

The depth and breadth of coverage should be clearly identifiable to users so they know precisely through what they are searching. Scopus' improved Source browse page displays the following additional information:

- Active versus inactive status
- Title history, such as title changes
- Coverage span of titles; which years are included in Scopus
- Subject classifications of the journal
- Latest issue covered by Scopus
- (Pre-resolved) Link directly to a given journal's homepage

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⁷Planned completion of loading all archives in spring 2008

5.0 Appendix 1 – Subjects Grouped by Category

Life Sciences

Agricultural and Biological Sciences
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology
Immunology and Microbiology
Neuroscience
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceuticals

Physical Sciences

Chemical Engineering
Chemistry
Computer Science
Earth and Planetary Science
Energy
Engineering
Environmental Science
Materials Science
Materials Science
Mathematics
Physics and Astronomy

Social Sciences

Arts and Humanities
Business, Management and Accounting
Decision Sciences
Economics, Econometrics and Finance
Psychology
Social Sciences

Health Sciences

Medicine
Nursing
Veterinary
Dentistry
Health Professions

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6.0 Appendix 2 – Scirus Special Sources

Scirus indexes the following special sources⁸:

- 12,000 documents via CalTech
 - 9,400 documents via T-space of the University of Toronto
 - 61,000 course ware from MIT OpenCourseWare
 - 309,000 full-text theses and dissertations via NDLTD
 - 438,000 e-prints on ArXiv.org
 - 3,000 e-prints through Cogprints
 - 23,900 NASA technical reports
 - 221,000 documents via RePEc
 - 18,700 documents via DiVa
 - 2,600 documents via HongKong University of Science and Technology
 - 6,800 Organic e-prints
 - Over 700 documents via PsyDok of Saarland University
 - 10,400 full text documents from the Wageningen Yield database (WaY)
 - 8,200 documents from ePrints@IISc and etd@IISc of the Indian Institute of Science (IISc)
 - 13,000 documents from CURATOR from Chiba University
 - 4,700 full-text documents from Humboldt University
 - 15,900 documents via Hong Kong University Theses Collection
 - 62,000 documents via D-Space repositories
 - 61,000 documents via Eprints repositories
 - 11,900 documents from University Leiden Dspace
 - 18,000 documents from Dortmund University Dspace
 - 6,100 documents from Nagoya University, Japan
 - 6,100 documents from Oregon State University
 - 2,300 documents from University of Delaware
 - 2,400 documents from Loughborough University
 - 2,900 documents from Ghent University
 - 3,000 documents from Malmö University
 - 2,900 documents from Federal University of Paraná
 - 2,200 documents from University of New Mexico
 - 1,600 documents from Indian Institute of Astrophysics
 - 1,400 documents from Flinders University
 - 17,200 documents from Tsukuba University
 - 450 documents from National Institute of Technology Rourkela
 - 5,600 documents from Open Research Online from The Open University
 - 2,400 documents from Pascal E-Prints, hosted by University of Southampton
 - 4,00 documents from University College London
 - 2,200 documents from White Rose Consortium
 - 3,500 documents from University of Strathclyde, Scotland
 - 1,400 documents from PhilSci of University of Pittsburgh
 - 4,100 documents from University of Oregon's Scholars' Bank
 - 27,300 documents from Knowledge Bank Ohio State University
 - 970 documents from Manchester Metropolitan University
 - 2,500 documents from NAL-IR National Aerospace Laboratories, India
 - 1,600 documents from OpenMed NIC, India
 - 9,900 documents from Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands
 - 670 documents from Leicester University
 - 16,500 documents from Groningen University
 - 3,000 documents from Rochester University
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⁸These figures were last updated in October 2007, for the most recent facts and figures, please visit <http://www.scirus.com/srsapp/aboutus/#range>

7.0 Glossary

Citation

The number of times a Scopus document is referred to by other Scopus document.

Also known as Cited By.

Correspondence address

A postal address specified in a record to where correspondence with the author(s) can be sent.

CSAB

Content Selection & Advisory Board

See section [4.0 Strategy & Policy](#) for full description of the CSAB functions.

Medline

MEDLINE is the U.S. National Library of Medicine's bibliographic database covering the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the health care system, and the preclinical sciences. It provides access to abstracts of articles and citations from more than 4,000 biomedical journals published worldwide.

Record

A set of data searchable in Scopus containing all available information (e.g. title, abstract, references, etc) for one indexed item (e.g. article, review)

Reference

A source to which a Scopus record refers.

Also known as backward citation.

Scopus Info Site

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A website providing support information for Scopus users and administrators.

STM

Science, Technology and Medicine



