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Measuring Nursing Faculty Impact: Web of Science versus Scopus

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Introduction
Web of Science has long been the forerunner for publication analysis and citation tracking. In recent decades, Scopus joined the scene, offering a choice for citation tracking of scholarly publications. However, the high cost of these two databases, in comparison to other library resources, precluded many institutions from maintaining access to both products. This poster looks at how our library addressed the growing interest in Scopus and validated the utility of accessing both tools.

For several years the Woodruff Health Sciences Center Library has offered a Web of Science based service for annual reporting to health sciences schools and departments. These reports include publication counts, citation analysis, faculty h-index, and annual journal metrics. While appreciative of the service, the School of Nursing voiced concerns that their publications and related impact were not being fully captured by the Web of Science-based service. In the summer of 2013, several anonymous libraries offered Scopus in part to address this perceived gap in coverage. The timing presented us with the opportunity to use the 2012 School of Nursing citation report as a case study to compare the Web of Science and Scopus databases.

Study Questions
A. Which database offers the widest Journal Coverage in the field of Nursing?
B. Which database offers the widest coverage for Emory Nursing Faculty publications?
C. How does nursing faculty h-index compare between the two databases?
D. Which database reflects the greatest Impact of nursing faculty publications?

Methods
Two independent searchers collected faculty publication records and citation count data from each database. Data was exported into a citation manager program for analysis. Data were collected in May 2013.

Web of Science data were collected using the database’s basic search feature. Scopus data was collected using the author search feature. Affiliations and available author identifiers were used to limit results.

Relevant Journal coverage and quality was compared between the two databases. Journal impact was determined by the 2012 SJR for the (57) Scopus journals: mean (1996)/ median (2013)/ median (2012) SJR). Current inclusion in MEDLINE® and a refereed status in Ulrich’s Periodical Directory were consulted as measures of journal quality.

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria
Results were limited to articles, proceedings or conference papers, and reviews. When article types were inconsistent between the two databases, Web of Science designations were used. Online profiles and available curriculum vitae (CV) were consulted for inclusion determinations. Publications were included for Journal impact analysis only when SJR and Scope/Subject Category data was available.

Database Overview

Web of Science
- Science Citation Index Expanded (1899-present)
- Social Sciences Citation Index (1955-present)
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index (1977-present)
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (1990-present)
- Book Citation Index - Science (1989-present)
- Book Citation Index - Social Sciences & Humanities (2005-present)
- Current Chemical Reactions (1986-present)
- Index Chemicus (1996-present)

Scopus
- Content includes: pre-peer review journals, trade publications, books, book chapters, conference papers, scientific indexed webpages, patents
- 45% post-1996 records include references
- 57% records post-1996
- 70% of records data as far back as 1920
- Scopus coverage update in April 2013

Summary of Findings
I. Scopus showed the widest coverage in the field of Nursing and in the journals in which Emory Nursing faculty were publishing.

II. Scopus indicated a larger faculty h-index when compared to Web of Science data.

A. 6% of the Nursing faculty had a higher h-index using Scopus data.
B. 46% showed no change in h-index between the two databases.
C. 49% had a higher h-index when using Web of Science data.

III. For 2012 faculty publications, Web of Science journals had significantly higher SCImago Journal Rankings.

A. By expanding coverage, overall journal impact decreased.
B. The 2012 SJR for the (57) Scopus journals: mean (2013)/ median (2013)
D. For 2012 faculty publications, Web of Science journals had a higher inclusion in MEDLINE®.

E. Approximately 11% of the reported publications in Scopus were not indexed in MEDLINE®.
F. Approximately 6% of Web of Science identified publications were not indexed in MEDLINE®.

V. For 2012 faculty publications, Web of Science reported journals were more likely to be peer reviewed.

A. Approximately 7% of Scopus journals were not refereed.
B. Approximately 6% of Web of Science reported journals were not refereed.

Note: Ulrich’s Periodical Directory was used to provide a standard, third party status designation for peer review. All included journal titles refer to the peer reviewed.

Conclusions and Final Decision
These data were presented to administrators in the School of Nursing to demonstrate annual reporting comparisons between the two databases. They were shown that Scopus offered increased journal coverage in both the general subject area of nursing, as well as in specific publication titles in which faculty were publishing. Scopus reported increases in h-index were highlighted as well as those specific journals where the reported h-index would be higher using Web of Science.

Particular attention was given to the use of SJR as a measure of journal impact. Faculty familiarity with the alternative Impact Factor led to some concern, as did the overall decrease in perceived journal quality of publications reported by Scopus.

After these discussions, the decision was made by the School of Nursing to continue annual reporting using Web of Science.

The perceived journal quality was a major influence in this decision. The School of Nursing was understandably hesitant to move to SJR based metrics when other campus reporting bodies used the Impact Factor.

For now, Emory Libraries continue to fund access to both databases. Future explorations will expand to other subject domains and departmental reports. Performing similar case reports for other fields, departments, and campus centers may highlight additional strengths and weaknesses between the two databases. As campus-wide interest in impact reporting continues to grow, it will be important for the library to be prepared to answer bibliometric inquiries and provide relevant expertise and analysis.

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