



Elsevier Resources and Advice for Early-Career Researchers

WCP ICITI 2024



Khalid Shalan
Customer Success Manager
Africa





Who We Are

A global
information analytics business
specializing in science and health.



Why We Do It

We help you solve your
challenges, for the
benefit of humanity



What We Do

We help institutions and
professionals progress
science, advance
healthcare and improve
performance.

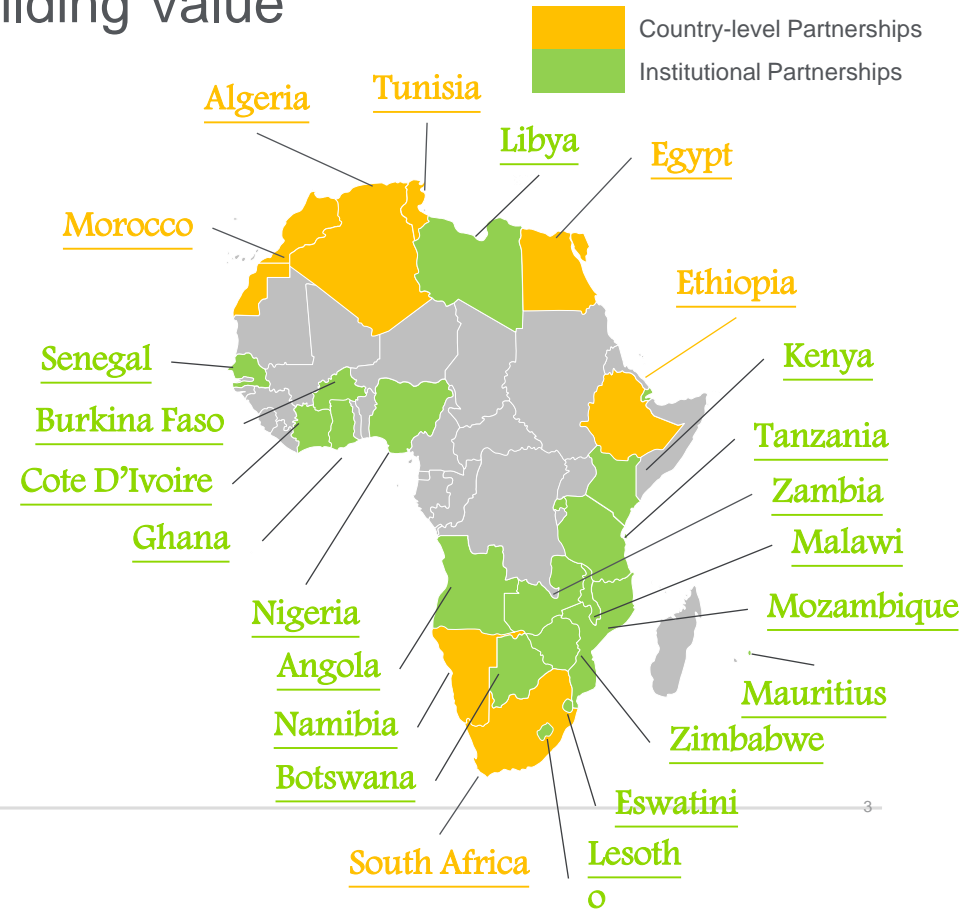
A Unique Combination

Combine content with technology,
supported by operational efficiency,
to turn information into actionable knowledge.



Partnership beyond Access: Building Value

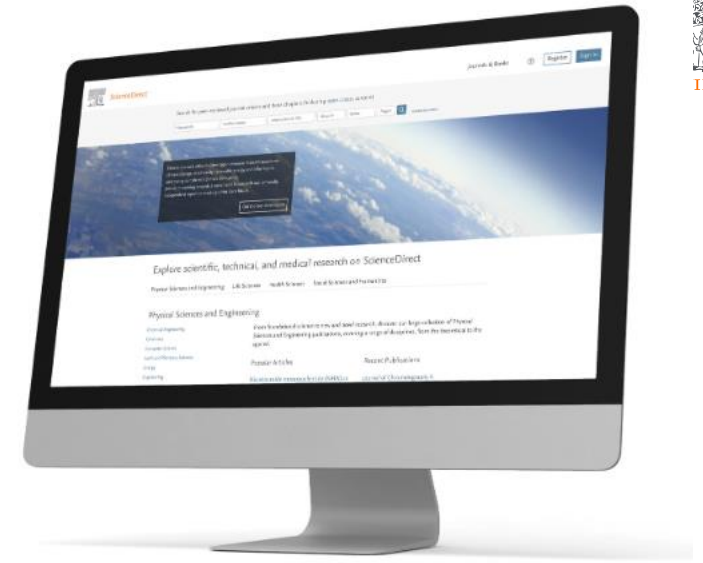
- Capacity Building Programs
 - Training for Researchers
 - Author Workshops
 - Selecting Journals for Publishing & Avoiding Predatory Journals
 - Researcher Trainings
- Educational Programmes
 - Undergraduates
 - Postgraduates
- Special Trainings
 - Editor Workshops
 - University Ranking Workshops
- Consultation Services for Decision Makers



ScienceDirect

Researchers and students worldwide rely on authoritative and trusted information from Elsevier about the world's most pressing research and discovery questions.

- Develop foundational knowledge
- Explore fields of research, methods and materials
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- Inform new ideas
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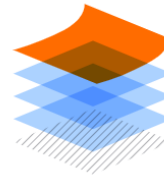
>20m articles



>2700 peer-reviewed journals



>46k eBooks



375k topic pages



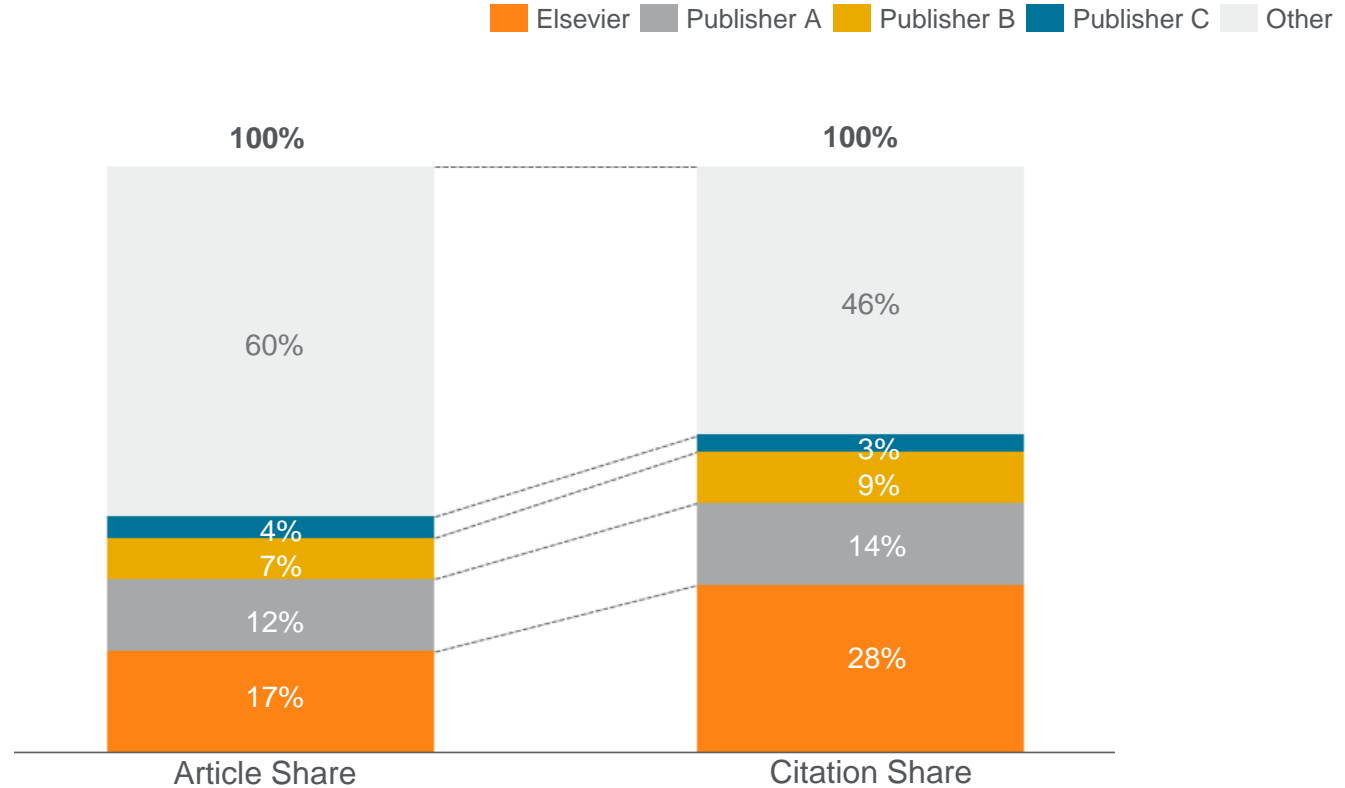
>600 open access publications



>3.3M open access articles

Journal and Article Quality

Article and citation share



Share of articles per publisher (published in 2019-2022) and citation share (citations in 2019-22 in relation to articles published in 2019-22). Source: Scopus data..

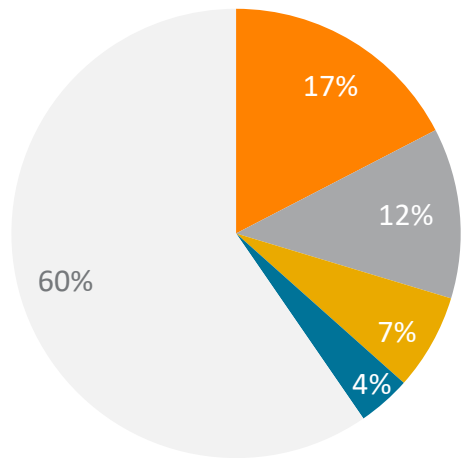
Journal and Article Quality

Share of articles per journal quality tier

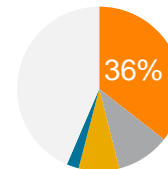
Share of articles per journal Field Weighted Citation Impact Tier*

All Indexed Publications

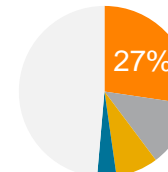
■ Elsevier
 ■ Publisher A
 ■ Publisher B
■ Publisher C
 ■ Other



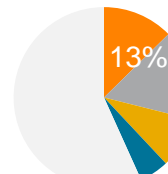
Share of articles in
top 10% journal FWCI tier



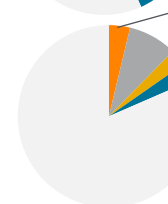
Share of articles in
10%-25% journal FWCI tier



Share of articles in
25%-50% journal FWCI tier



Share of articles in
bottom 50% journal FWCI tier

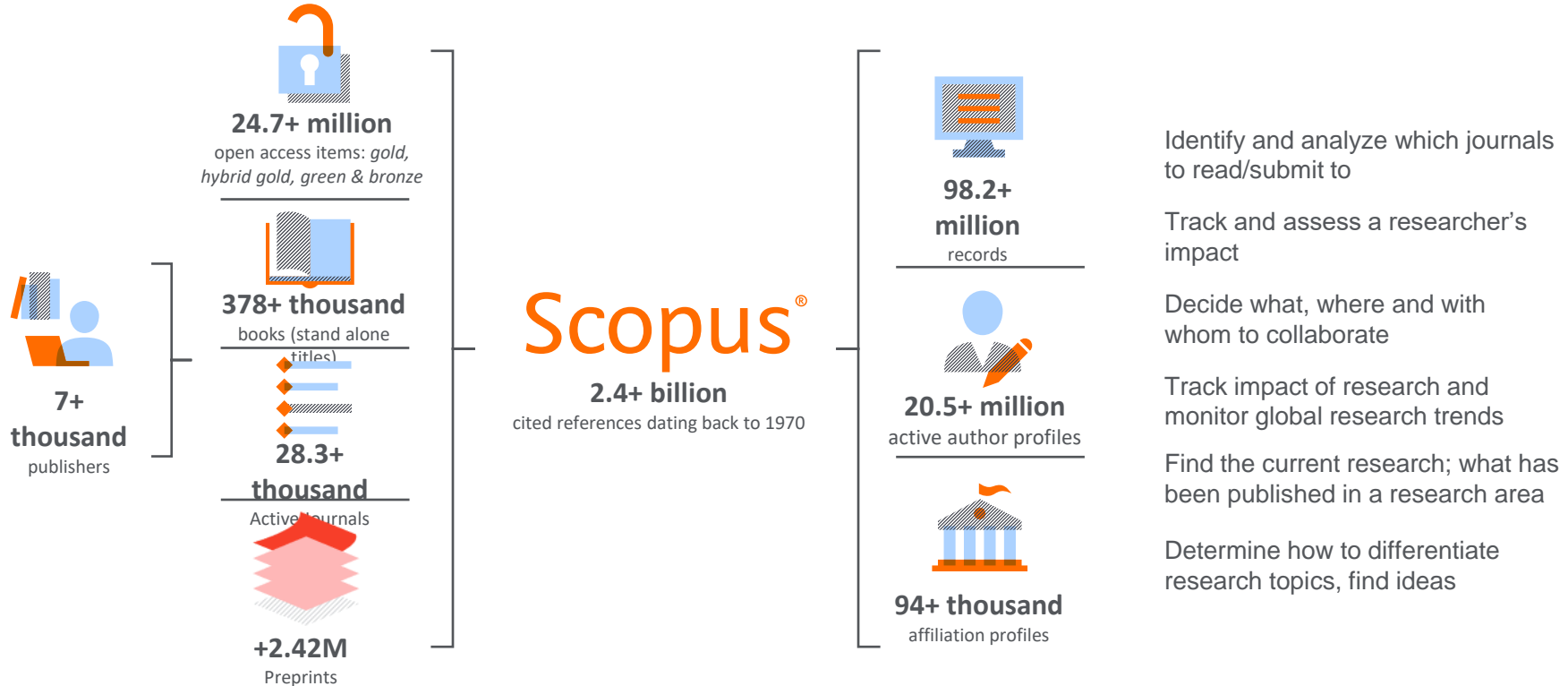


Higher
quality

Lower
quality

* Articles published in 2019-2022. Field Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI) is calculated on the basis of citations in 2019-22 to articles published in 2019-22 and accounts for article type, publication year and subject field. Source: Scopus data.

Curated, enriched and connected data that surfaces signals about research that are intuitive to access and understand



Numbers shown are rounded and current as September 2024. Scopus is updated daily

Scopus Coverage Summary (October 2024)

Global representation means global discovery across all subjects and content types

98.2M records from **28.3K** active journals, **161K** conferences and **378K** books (stand alone titles)

from more than **7,000** publishers in **105** countries

- Updated daily—approximately **13,000** articles per day indexed
- **24.7M** open access documents (Gold, Hybrid Gold, Bronze & Green)
- **2.42M** preprints from multiple preprint servers
- **7,683** active Open Access journals

Number of journals by subject area**	Journals	Conferences	Books	Patents
Physical sciences 15,434	28,334** active peer-reviewed journals 179 trade journals 7,683 OA Journals (DOAJ/ROAD) 22.7M fully-indexed funding acknowledgements 2.42M preprints <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (refs post-1970 only)• Citations back to 1970	161K conference events 12.58M conference papers Mainly Engineering and Computer Sciences	378K stand-alone books 3.33M total book items Focus on Social Sciences and A&H	51.5M patents 5 major patent offices: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• WIPO• EPO• USPTO• JPO• UK IPO
Health sciences 15,267				
Social sciences 15,909				
Life sciences 8,256				

*Journals may be classified in multiple subject areas: this count includes current actively indexed titles only

**Total number of Scopus journals in database including inactive titles is 44,724

Numbers shown are rounded and current as September 2024. Scopus is updated daily

Falling Prey to Predatory Journals

- “Predatory publishing...refers to the systematic for-profit publication of purportedly scholarly content... in a deceptive or fraudulent way and without any regard for quality assurance.”¹

Commonly co-occurring features¹:

- Hidden or unclear author fees;
- The lack of quality peer review of articles by experts in the field;
- The guarantee of acceptance and/or very fast publication times (e.g. within one week or 48 hours).

Check the following for warning signs of “fake” journals:

- Website
- Journal Name
- Peer Review Process
- Ownership & Management
- Editorial team/contact information
- Author fees
- Process for resolution of research misconduct
- Direct marketing

¹https://publicationethics.org/sites/default/files/cope_dd_a4_pred_publishing_nov19_screenaw.pdf

Research Article

Academia Journal of Scientific Research Research 8(7): 235-238, July 2020

DOI: 10.15413/ajsr.2020.0503

ISSN 2315-7712

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Abstract

Expression of the pokemon gene and pikachurin protein in the pokémon pikachu

Accepted 13th July, 2020

Samuel Oak¹; Ganka Joy² and Mattan Schlomi¹

¹Okido Institute, Pallet Town, Kanto, Japan.

²Department of Ophthalmology, Tokiwa City Pokémon Center, Viridian City, Kanto, Japan.

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Key words: Pikachurin, EGFLAM, fibronectin, pokemon, Zbtb7, Pikachu.

Publication and peer-review process: All manuscripts are reviewed by the Editorial Board and qualified reviewers. Decisions will be made as rapidly as possible, and the journal strives to return reviewers' comments to authors within 4 weeks. The editorial board will re-review manuscripts that are accepted pending revision. It is the goal of the journal to publish manuscripts within 12 weeks after submission.

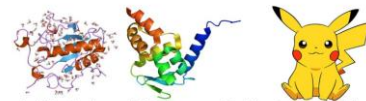


Figure 1: Pikachu

METHODS

As per the ethical research guidelines of the Institutional Committee for Utilization of Pokémon (ICUP), any Pokémon transferred to a Pokémon institute cannot be used for research purposes unless the transferring trainer previously signed a consent form designating their transfers for such usage. Thus, wild caught Pokémon were necessary. After appropriate permits were obtained from the Kanto Department of Environmental Management and the National Tall Grass and Safari Zone Conservation Departments, wild Pikachus were caught by trainers throughout the Kanto region and transferred to the Okido Institute via Pokémon Storage System (Bill's PSS v.4.20). In

RESULTS

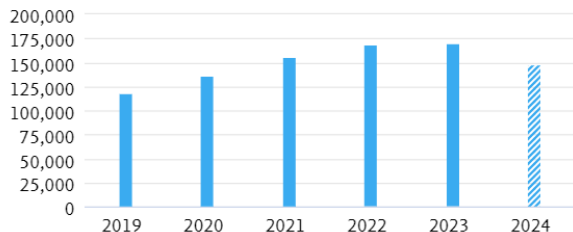
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was funded by a Kanto Regional Development Grant, PKE-025. This work is not sponsored, authorized, endorsed, or licensed by Nintendo of America, Inc., or the Pokémon Company, Inc., and any trademarks used here are for the purposes of education and parody. The authors would like to thank the diligent trainers who assisted in this research, Ash Ketchum and Prof. Oak's grandson.

Overview of African Research

Scholarly Output ①

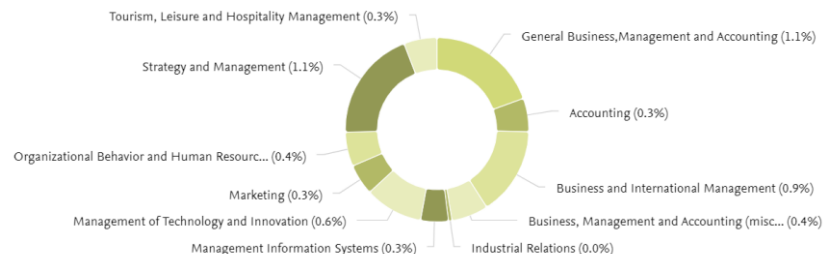
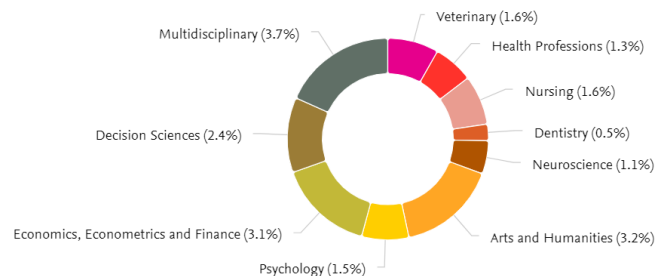
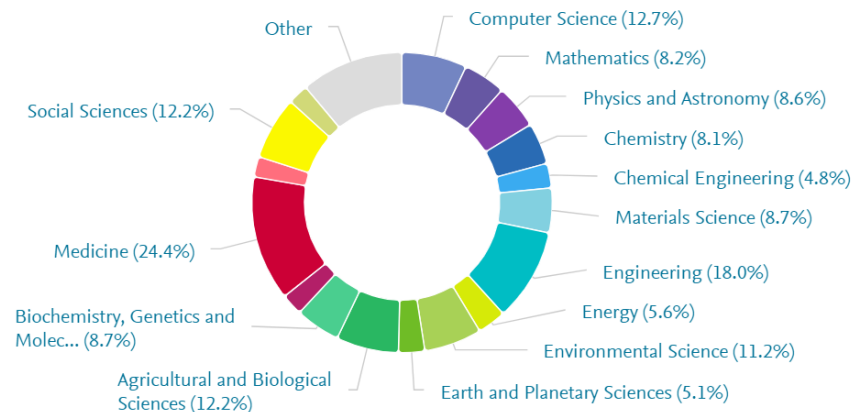


897,597

number of publications in Africa

[View list of publications](#)

⚡ Incomplete year ?





Metric	Scholarly Output	Field-Weighted Citation Im...
International collaboration	52.9% 475,167	1.43
Only national collaboration	19.3% 173,571	0.81
Only institutional collaboration	19.8% 177,502	0.70
Single authorship (no collaboration)	7.9% 71,346	0.73



Metric	Scholarly Output	Citations	Citations per Publication	Field-Weighted Citation Impact
Academic-corporate collaboration	1.4% 12,652	331,895	26.2	2.94
No academic-corporate collaboration	98.6% 884,945	7,535,793	8.5	1.09



Metric	Scholarly Output	Citations	Citations per Publication	Field-Weighted Citation Impact
Academic-government collaboration	16.9% 151,296	2,203,333	14.6	1.58
No academic-government collaboration	83.1% 746,301	5,664,355	7.6	0.00

2019 - 2024

All subject areas



Patent Impact

Summary metrics Patents

7,176

Scholarly Output cited by Patents ①

[View list of publications](#)

9,914

Patents Count ①

Unique count for all filing Patent Offices

[View list of patents](#)

+

0.8%

Scholarly Output cited by Patents ①

7,176 of 897,597 publications

24

Patent Offices ①

Policy Impact

Summary metrics

33,242

Scholarly Output cited by Policies ①

[View list of publications](#)[Analyze in more detail](#)

33,298

Citing Policy Documents ①

[View list of Citing Policy Documents](#)

1,205

Policy Body Count

[View list of Policy Bodies](#)

3.7%

Scholarly Output cited by Policies ①

33,242 of 897,597 publications

80,718

Policy Citation Count ①

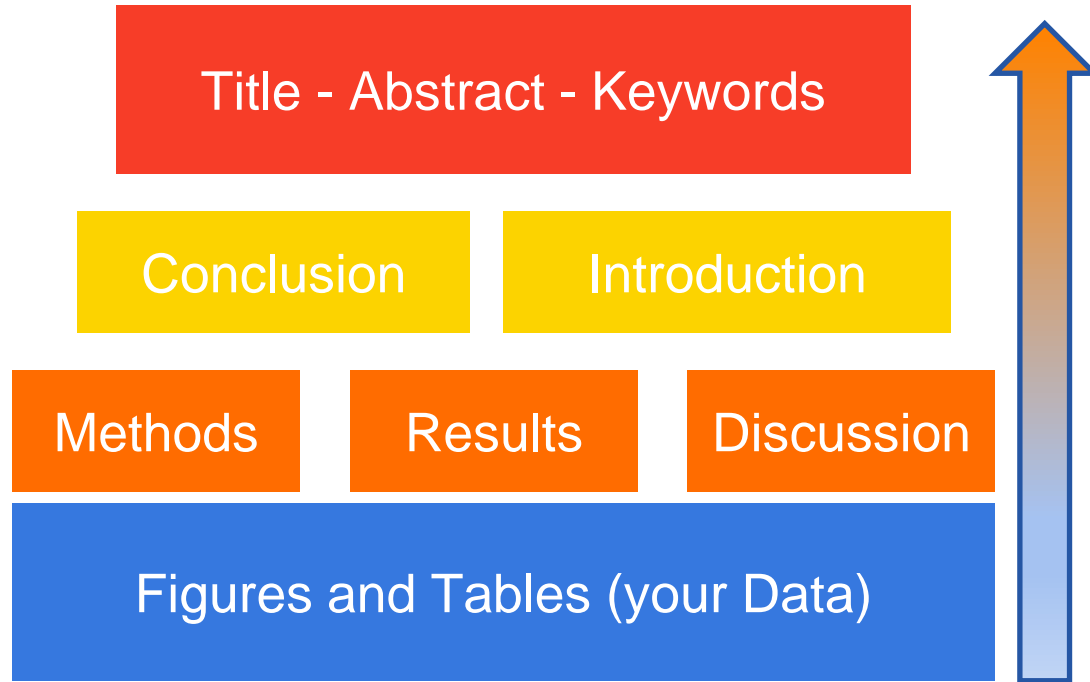
128

Policy Document Countries Count ①



SciVal 10

The process of writing – building the article



The value of your abstract

Although the abstract is one of the last elements of a article to be written, it is one of the **first elements that will be read.**

- Reviewers only see the title and abstract of an article before they decide to review it or not.
- A title and abstract are the only parts of an article that are freely available to everyone.
- While reading the abstract, the reader will decide if the rest of the article is of interest to them.
- The value of your abstract is the difference between your article being read or not.
- The more researchers who want to read your article, the more chance you have it will be cited in future research papers.

An abstract usually includes the following:

- A brief introduction to the topic that you're investigating.
- Explanation of why the topic is important in your field/s.
- Statement about what the gap is in the research.
- Your research question/s / aim/s.

Introduction

- An indication of your research methods and approach.

Methods

- Your key results.
- A summary of your key findings.

Results &
Discussion

- An explanation of why your findings and key message contribute to the field/s.

Conclusion

Differences between thesis and article

Thesis

- Meets academic requirements
- Reviewed by selected committee members
- Chapters
- Lengthy, no word limits
- Table of contents
- Lengthy research of literature
- IRB approval described in detail
- Description and copies of tools used
- All findings presented
- Verb tenses **vary**

Article

- Meets journalistic standards
- Reviewed by panel of blind reviewers
- Sections
- Word limits
- Manuscript format
- Succinct research of literature
- IRB described in 1 to 3 sentences
- Essential and succinct tool information
- Selected findings presented

Top 10 Ethical problems

Missing Research Integrity Documentation

Disclosing Conflicts of Interest

Matters of authorship

Inappropriate use of generative AI

Image manipulation

Data falsification

Plagiarism & textual overlap

Citation manipulation

Duplicate submissions

Involvement with predatory journals & paper mills

Falling Prey to Predatory Journals

- “Predatory publishing...refers to the systematic for-profit publication of purportedly scholarly content... in a deceptive or fraudulent way and without any regard for quality assurance.”¹

Commonly co-occurring features¹:

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- The lack of quality peer review of articles by experts in the field;
- The guarantee of acceptance and/or very fast publication times (e.g. within one week or 48 hours).

Check the following for warning signs of “fake” journals:

- Website
- Journal Name
- Peer Review Process
- Ownership & Management
- Editorial team/contact information
- Author fees
- Process for resolution of research misconduct
- Direct marketing

¹https://publicationethics.org/sites/default/files/cope_dd_a4_pred_publishing_nov19_screenaw.pdf

Red Flags !

- A journal title which can be easily confused with another journal or that might mislead potential authors and readers about the journal's origin, scope or association with other journals
- Very wide scope
- Displays of unofficial impact factors
- False claims of being indexed in major services like PubMed or DOAJ
- No publisher address or contact information
- Unclear ownership of the journal
- Spams researchers with many emails inviting submissions, often unrelated to expertise



Red Flags

- Advertises very fast times from submission to publication
- Publishes out-of-scope articles
- Publishes nonsense articles
- Poor or non-existent editing of articles (many spelling mistakes or very poor grammar)
- Hides information on charges
- No editorial board is listed, or the editorial board comprises dead or retired scholars or scholars who are not specialised in the topic
- Lack of information on the policies of the journal, such as peer review, licensing and copyright



Research Article

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DOI: 10.15413/ajsr.2020.0503

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Abstract

Expression of the pokemon gene and pikachurin protein in the pokémon pikachu

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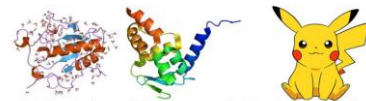


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Compliance with Generative AI policies



Can ChatGPT be listed as an Author?

No.



Nurse Education in Practice

Volume 66, January 2023, 103537



Editorial

Open artificial intelligence platforms in nursing education: Tools for academic progress or abuse?

Siobhan O'Connor^a  , ChatGPT^b 



Ethics, Medicine and Public Health

Volume 25, December 2022, 100853



Editorial

Beyond Covid-19, why AI is revolutionizing the scientific ecosystem

C. Bommier^{a, b}  , J. Haiech^a, P. Charlier^c, DALL-E2^d, DaVinci-002^e

- Authors **should not list AI** and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author.
- **Authorship implies responsibilities** and tasks that can only be **attributed to and performed by humans**.



Generative AI Author policies

Elsevier's policy¹ states that authors should:

- Only use Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies to improve **readability** and **language** of the work.
- Apply the technology with **human oversight** and control, as it can generate authoritative-sounding text that may be **biased, incorrect, or incomplete**.
- **Disclose** in their manuscript the use of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies.
- Not list Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies as an **author or co-author** or cite AI as an author.

[!] Please note the policy only refers to the use of Generative AI in the *writing* process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyze and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

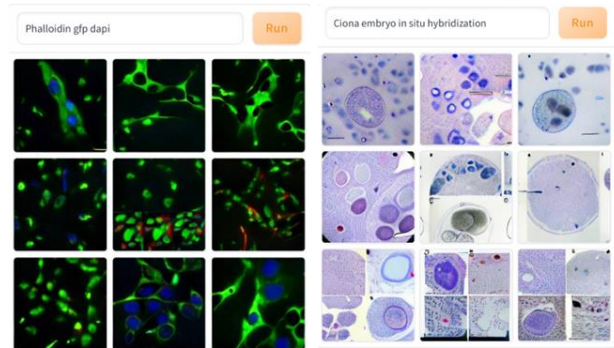
¹ Policies are published on Elsevier's Publishing Ethics page: <https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/publishing-ethics>. Further guidance can be found in the [RELX Responsible AI Principles](#).



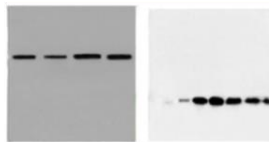
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- We **do not permit** the use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools to create or alter images in submitted manuscripts.¹
 - **Exception:** Where the use of Generative AI or AI-assisted tools is part of the **research design or research methods** (such as in AI-assisted imaging approaches to generate or interpret the underlying research data), such use must be described in a reproducible manner in the methods section.¹
- The use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools in the production of artwork such as for **journal covers or graphical abstracts** is **not** permitted.

OpenAI's DALL-E mini is an AI model that generates images from any prompt



Courtesy of Alberto Stolfi



Deepfake Western blots

Wang *et al.*, 2022. *Patterns*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patter.2022.100509>

¹Policies are published on Elsevier's Publishing Ethics page: <https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/publishing-ethics>
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Disclosing Conflicts of Interest

- **Conflict of Interest or Competing Interest:** a set of conditions in which professional judgment concerning a primary interest (such as the validity of research) may be influenced by a secondary interest (such as financial gain).
- **Declaration of Interest** (sometimes called a Disclosure Statement): a statement from the author that there is no financial/personal interest or belief that could affect their objectivity; or, if there is, stating the source and nature of that potential conflict.
- ***They all can present conflict of interest.***
- **Examples of Col include:**
 - ✓ *Direct financial* - employment, stock ownership, grants, patents
 - ✓ *Indirect financial* - honoraria, consultancies, mutual fund ownership, expert testimony
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Not just for authors...

- Reviewers (and other Editors) must also disclose any Conflict of Interests with the journal Editor at the time of invitation.

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Elsevier has developed a Declarations Tool to help authors step-by-step through the process of preparing well-considered and ICMJE-compliant statements.

Transparency is the best policy!

- Potential conflicts of interest do not necessarily prohibit publication.
- Declarations allow editors, reviewers, and readers to consider whether any undue bias may have affected the impartiality of your conclusions.

Declaring your interests is required.

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Publishing models

There are two main routes for publishers to recoup the costs of publishing: Pay to Read and Pay to Publish

Pay to Read (the subscription model)



Pay to Read

Readers pay to
receive access
to research content
published around the world.

Pay to Publish (the gold open access model)



Pay to Publish

Individuals cover
publication costs to
broadcast
their own article
to the rest of the world.

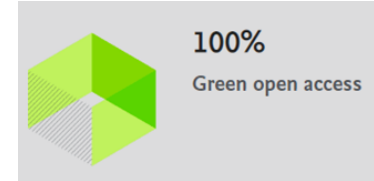
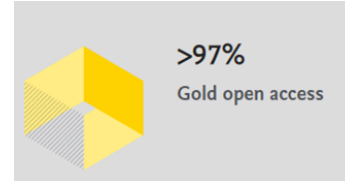


open access
articles



Diversity of Journals supporting Open Access

- (Fully Gold) Open Access Journals
- Hybrid Journals (Hybrid Uptake)
- Subsidized Journals
- Open Archive Journals



- Complementing OA Policies:
 - Green Open Access
 - Pre-print Policy
 - Hosting & Sharing Policy



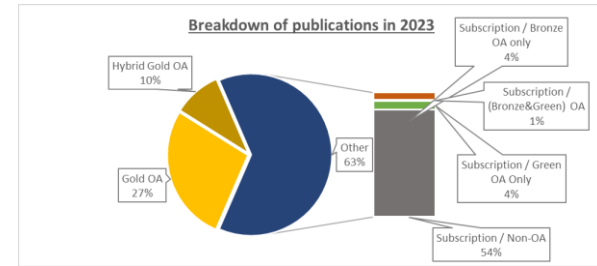
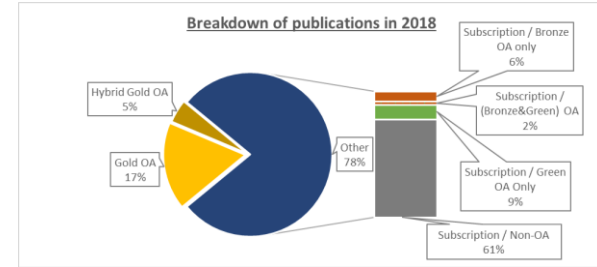
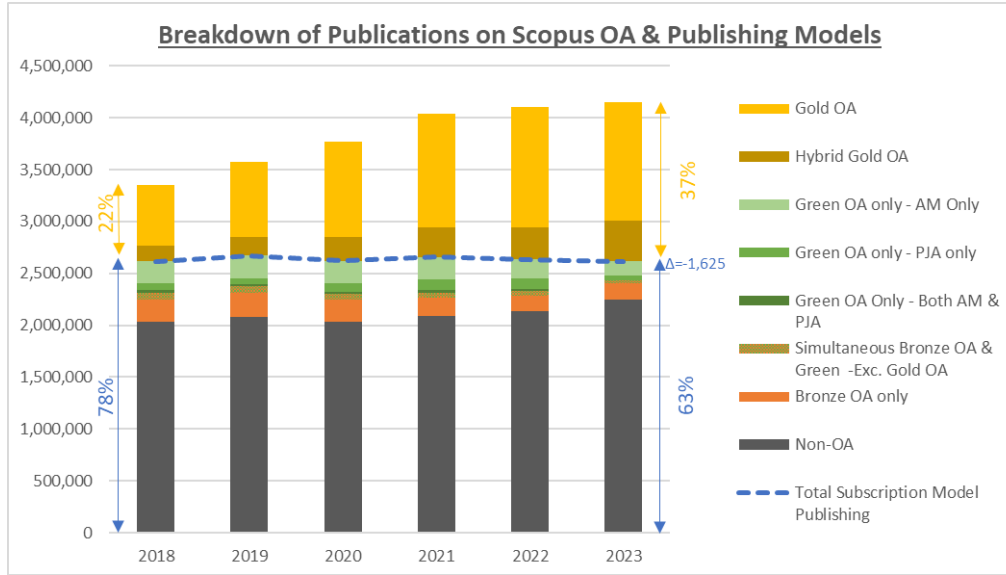
Finding the right solutions for our authors, librarians and institutions

More than 2000 institutions around the world are now able to publish open access through agreements including open access publishing.

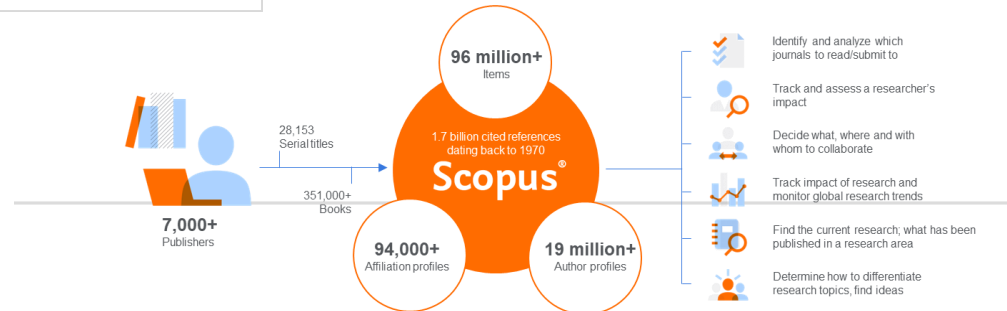
These are customized pilot agreements in both developed and emerging countries.



Global Look into Publishing Models & OA



Scopus



Eligibility for Research4Life

Fully Gold Open
Access Journals

Waiver by
affiliation country

Group A: 100%

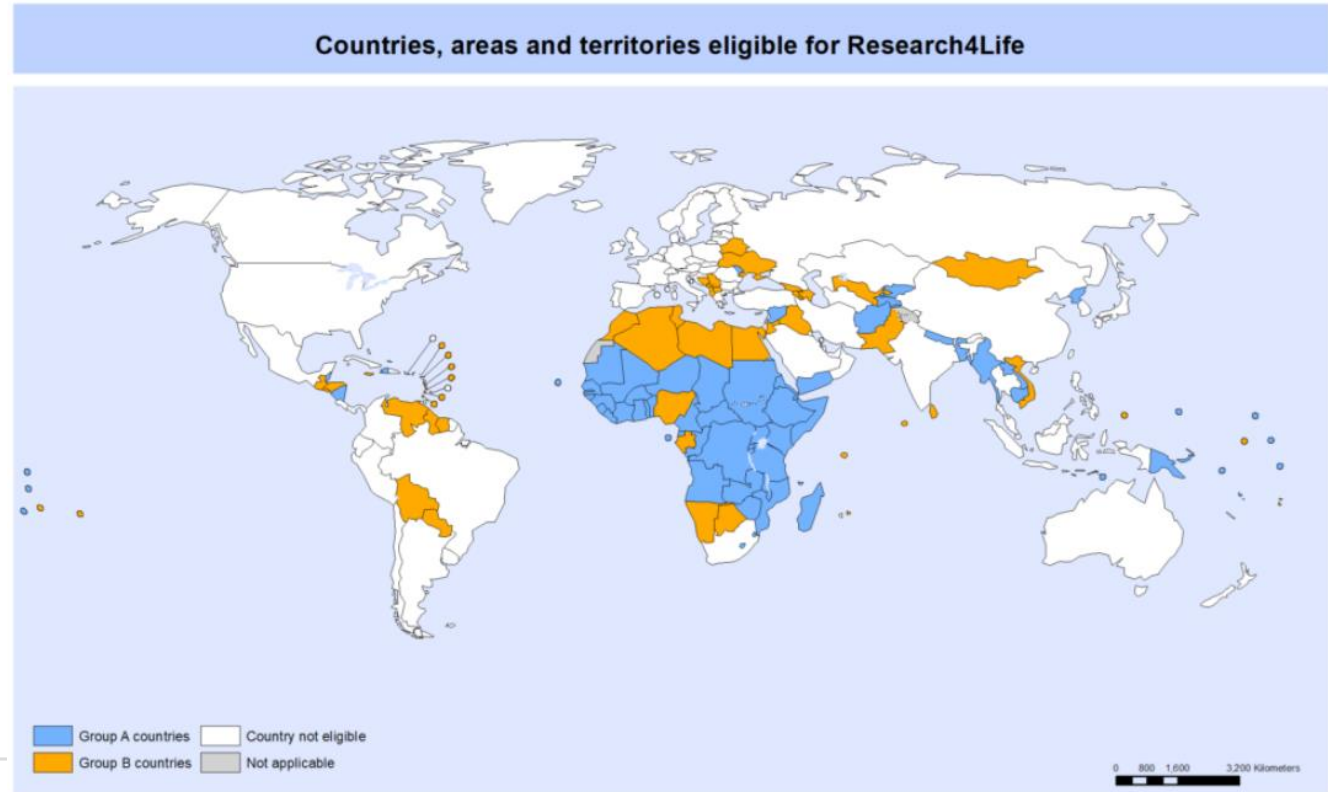
Group B: 50%

Mixed A+B : 50%

No waivers if a co-
authors is affiliated
outside A+B



13.04.2020



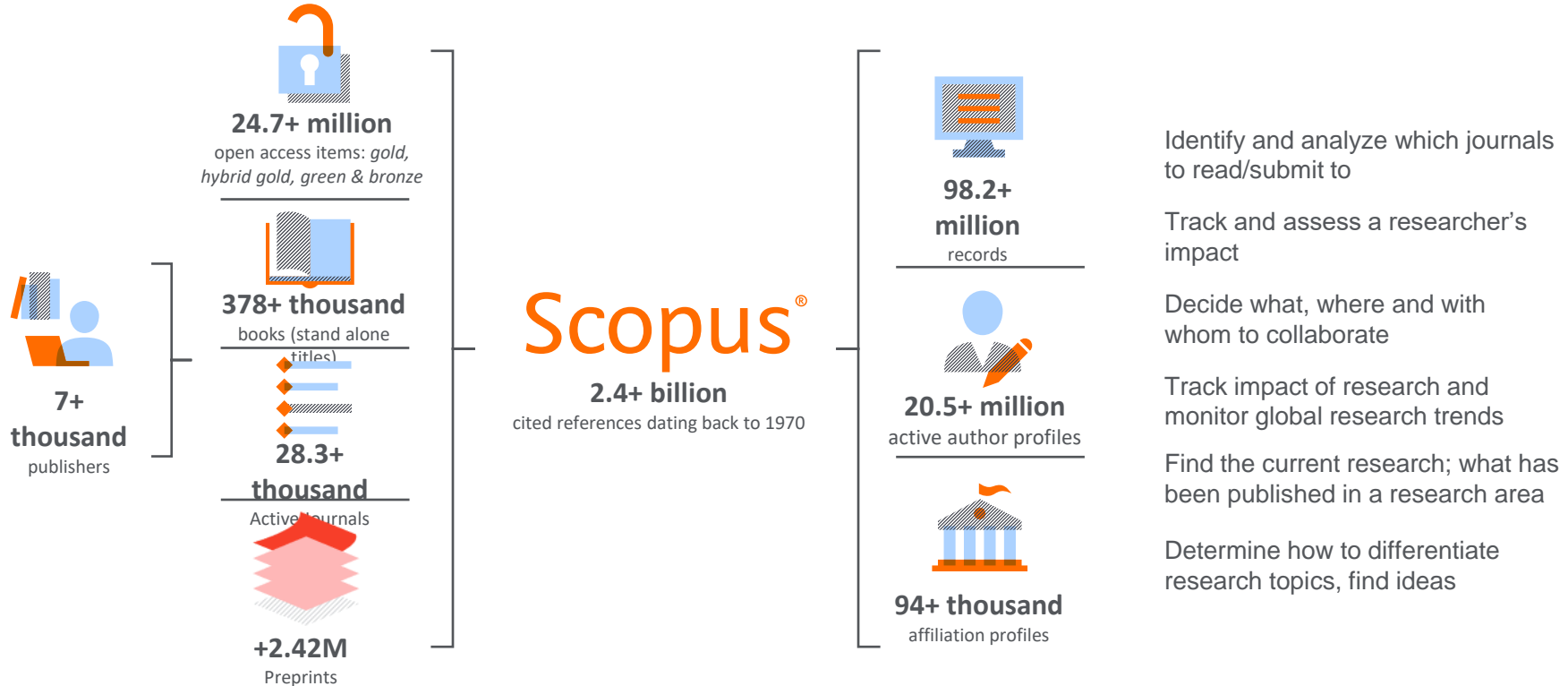
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
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Scopus Coverage Summary (October 2024)

Global representation means global discovery across all subjects and content types

98.2M records from **28.3K** active journals, **161K** conferences and **378K** books (stand alone titles)

from more than **7,000** publishers in **105** countries

- Updated daily—approximately **13,000** articles per day indexed
- **24.7M** open access documents (Gold, Hybrid Gold, Bronze & Green)
- **2.42M** preprints from multiple preprint servers
- **7,683** active Open Access journals

Number of journals by subject area**	Journals	Conferences	Books	Patents
Physical sciences 15,434	28,334** active peer-reviewed journals 179 trade journals 7,683 OA Journals (DOAJ/ROAD) 22.7M fully-indexed funding acknowledgements 2.42M preprints <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (refs post-1970 only)• Citations back to 1970	161K conference events 12.58M conference papers Mainly Engineering and Computer Sciences	378K stand-alone books 3.33M total book items Focus on Social Sciences and A&H	51.5M patents 5 major patent offices: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• WIPO• EPO• USPTO• JPO• UK IPO
Health sciences 15,267				
Social sciences 15,909				
Life sciences 8,256				

*Journals may be classified in multiple subject areas: this count includes current actively indexed titles only

**Total number of Scopus journals in database including inactive titles is 44,724

Numbers shown are rounded and current as September 2024. Scopus is updated daily



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