

Go beyond search.

50 million records. 21,000 titles. 5,000 publishers.

Scopus, the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature, features smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research. Scopus delivers the most comprehensive overview of the world's research output in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences and Arts & Humanities.

Journal evaluation is increasingly important within the academic, government and corporate markets. Whether you subscribe to or edit a journal, or are investigating where to submit a paper, you want to know how journals compare to each other. Using citations from more than 21,000 peer-reviewed journals, the *Scopus Journal Analyzer* lets you compare up to 10 journals simultaneously, back to 1996.

You can compare journals not just on one factor but on a variety of factors including SNIP, SJR and number of citations, offering a more complete analysis of the journal landscape. Search results display graphically, delivering transparent and objective results. The results are updated every two months* so you can see where you stand right now, not where you were last year.

How does it work?

The *Scopus Journal Analyzer* allows you to select up to 10 journals to upload into the graphs for comparative analysis. If you wish to analyze journal performance during a specific period of time, it is also easy to limit the data displayed to a smaller number of years than the default of 1996 to the present. The functionality provides you with six graphical representations of the journals from the Analytics link. And, since the data is updated every two months, you have regular access to the most recent overview available.

* SNIP and SJR are only updated annually in October

Who can benefit?

Librarians and information specialists need to be confident that they invest budgets optimally. The *Scopus Journal Analyzer* enables you to search for all journals in a subject area and view your current details and performance over time. The *Scopus Journal Analyzer* also includes new journals and journals not considered by existing metrics, which will help you decide where to invest.

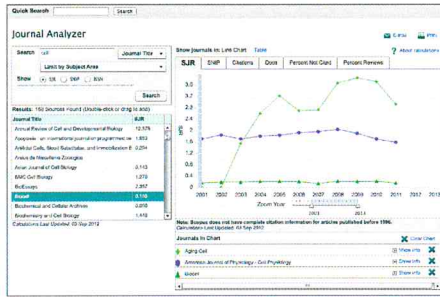
As a **researcher**, knowing the reputation and assessing the impact of a journal can help you decide how to prioritize your submissions in order to get the best visibility for your work. The *Scopus Journal Analyzer* enables you to search for journals within a specific field, view the impact metrics, find out who publishes them and get an overview of the journal landscape in a specific field.

Journal **editors** are the most prolific practitioners of journal evaluation, going to great lengths to establish what can influence the reputation of their journal. The *Scopus Journal Analyzer* provides an objective and transparent overview of the performance of your own and your competitors' journals over time. This can help you analyze your journal more effectively, identify new growth areas, set out a strategy to increase performance or decide for which journals you would like to be an editorial board member.

Journal Metrics

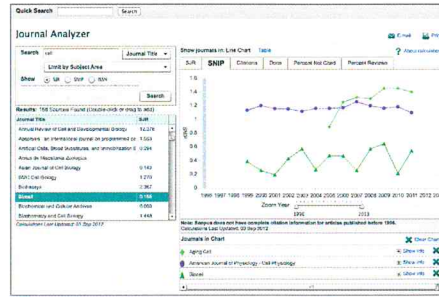
Looking for alternative journal impact metrics? Learn more about the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) and Source-Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) at info.scopus.com.

SJR



Developed by Professor Félix de Moya, **SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)** is a prestige metric based on the idea that "all citations are not created equal." With SJR, the subject field, quality and reputation of the journal has a direct impact on the value of a citation. This means that a citation from a source with a relatively high SJR is worth more than a citation from a source with a lower SJR.

SNIP



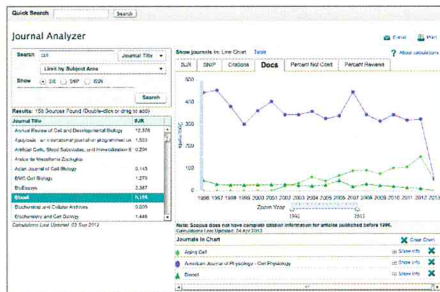
Created by CWTS at the University of Leiden, **Source-Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)** makes comparing journals across disciplines possible and is especially good for evaluating multidisciplinary journals. It measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

Total Citations



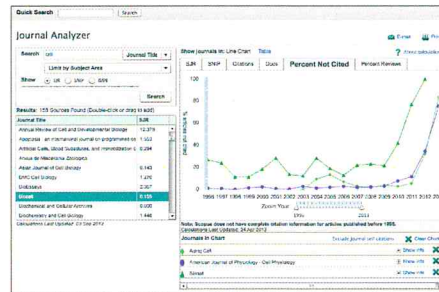
The **Citations** graph displays the total number of citations received over the course of each year. The points in the graph represent the total number of citations received in that year, regardless of the publication date of the cited document.

Total Documents



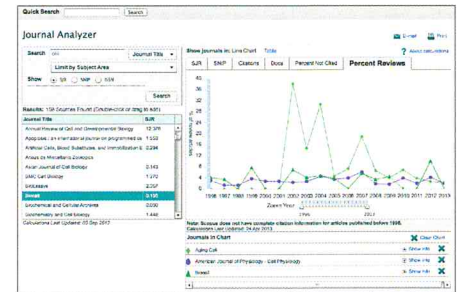
The **Docs** graph shows how many articles were published in each journal over time.

Percent not Cited



Percent not Cited offers a reverse perspective on citation count by providing the percentage of all documents that did not receive citations in that year. This helps determine if a journal's impact appears high because of a few highly cited papers rather than evenly distributed impact.

Percent Reviews



Percent Review represents the percentage of articles in a journal that are categorized as a review. In addition to often being titled as a review, review articles offer a concise synopsis of a subject or body of literature. This is an important metric because review articles are more highly cited if a journal has a high percentage of review articles, which could make a journal's impact appear higher than that of the original research it publishes.

For more information about Scopus, please contact your Elsevier Regional Sales Office or email scopus@elsevier.com.

