Gamze KESKIN

Elsevier BV

Customer Marketing Manager

Turkey, Iran, Middle East and Central Asia

g.keskin@elsevier.com
Who is Elsevier?
Long and successful history...

Galileo’s last and greatest work, published in 1638 by Elzevir, Discorsi e Dimostrazioni Matematiche is considered the first important discussion of modern physics.
Agenda

• Overview of Scopus
• Online demo
• Q&A
Scopus

The largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature.
What is Scopus?

- An eye on global research.
- 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.
- As research becomes increasingly global, interdisciplinary and collaborative, you can make sure that critical research from around the world is not missed.
Scopus Content Overview

- **21,912 titles** from more than **5,000 international publishers**
  - **20,874 peer-reviewed journals** (including 2,800 open access journals)
  - **367 trade publications**
  - **421 book series**
- **30,000 books and growing**
- **5.5 million conference papers**
- **"Articles-in-Press" from more than 3,750 journals** and publishers such as Cambridge University Press, Elsevier, Springer, Wiley-Blackwell, Nature Publishing Group and the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
Books: an update
Breadth of coverage across subject areas

Physical Sciences 6,600
- Chemistry
- Physics
- Engineering
- etc.,

Health Sciences 6,300
- (100% Medline)
- Nursing
- Dentistry
- etc.,

Social Sciences 6,350
- Psychology
- Economics
- Business
- A&H
- etc.,

Life Sciences 4,050
- Neuroscience
- Pharmacology
- Biology
- etc.,

More than 20,500 titles in Scopus, titles can be in more than one subject area
More expansive coverage does not mean lower standards

Titles are selected by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

Focus on quality through selection by independent CSAB, because:

• Provide accurate and relevant search results for users
• No dilution of search results by irrelevant or low quality content
• Support that Scopus is recognized as authoritative
• Support confidence that Scopus is “reflecting the truth”
• Assurance that titles selected by Scopus meet the highest ethical standards
## Scopus selection criteria

### Minimum criteria
- Peer-review
- English abstracts
- Regular publication
- References in Roman script
- Publication ethics statement

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<th>Journal policy</th>
<th>Quality of content</th>
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<td>• Academic contribution to the field</td>
<td>• Citedness of journal articles in Scopus</td>
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- Editor standing

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- Quality of home page
Metrics in Scopus

• H-index
• SNIP and SJR
H-index accounts for a body of work

h-index is the highest number of a scholar’s papers, \( h \), that have each received at least \( h \) citations

cited 22 times or more

H-Index - Jorge E. Hirsch (Physicist, 2005)
“There is no single ‘best’ indicator that could accommodate all facets of the new reality of bibliometrics.”

- Wolfgang Glänzel, Head of bibliometrics group
  Professor at KU Leuven, Belgium

Bibliometrics – A discipline that uses statistical methods to analyze content and measure research performance.
SJR and SNIP are strong metrics

**SCImago Journal Rank – SJR**
- **Prestige metric** – similar to Google PageRank
- **Citations are weighted depending on the status of the source they come from**
- Developed by SCImago – Felix de Moya (CSIC), University of Granada

**Source-Normalized Impact per Paper - SNIP**
- **SNIP measures contextual citation impact**
- **Every citation is counted as 1 citation** – similar to Impact Factor
- **SNIP is field normalized, dependent on likelihood of citation in subject field of source**
- Developed by Henk Moed, CWTS, Leiden University.

Underlying calculation for both metrics ‘2009 Impact’

\[
More analysis using Scopus: Journal Analyzer
What is Scopus meant to do?

1. **Searching** for relevant scientific information
2. **Linking** to full-text of articles in one click
3. **Citation analysis** to evaluate authors and to monitor fields of scientific enquiry
4. **Find unique authors**, their affiliations, and scientific track records
5. **Find unique institutions**, their output and trends.
6. **Journal Analysis** by using SNIP & SJR.

- Scopus is targeted at anyone looking for scientific information, i.e. students, researchers, librarians, people measuring scientific performance
Thank you!

Gamze Keskin

g.keskin@elsevier.com