

SCOPUS TITLE EVALUATION PROCESS AND SELECTION CRITERIA

ABSTRACT



The broad source for research answers



21,750 active titles

20,698 Peer reviewed journals 404 Trade journals 389 Book series 263 Conf. series

A rich and extended coverage including

21.3M pre-1996 records 30.3M post-1995 records >51.6M records

17k conference events
5M total conference records (10%)

>12,000 books
155k book items (chapters & books)

- Content from > 5,000 publishers
- "Articles in Press" from > 3,750 titles
- > 2,800 fully OA titles
- Abstracts going back to 1823
- 40 languages covered
- 24M Patents

Total average processing time: 5 days



Expansive coverage does not mean low standards Scopus





Independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

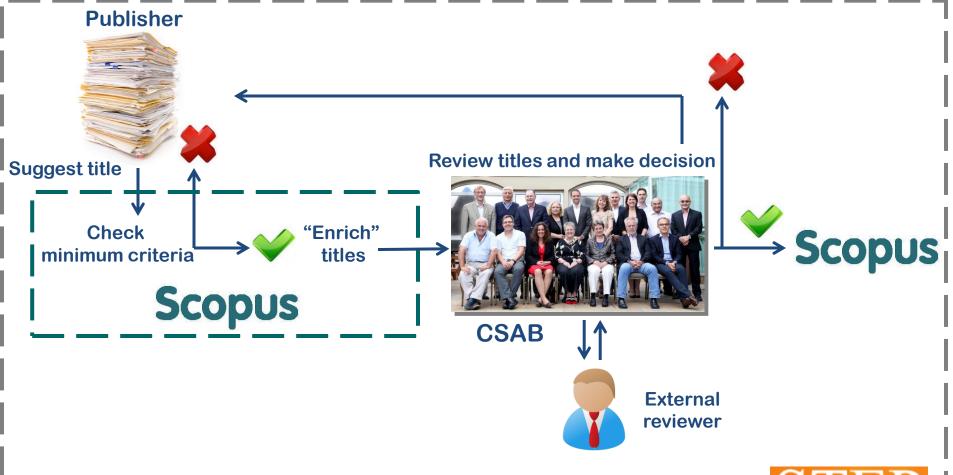
Focus on quality through selection by independent CSAB to:

- 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 title evaluation process

Scopus



Titles processed via the online Scopus Title Evaluation Platform (STEP)





Scopus selection criteria



Minimum criteria

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

Journal policy	 Convincing editorial concept/policy Level of peer-review Diversity in geographic distribution of editors Diversity in geographic distribution of authors
Quality of content	 Academic contribution to the field Clarity of abstracts Quality and conformity with stated aims & scope Readability of articles
Journal standing	Citedness of journal articles in ScopusEditor standing
Regularity	No delay in publication schedule
Online availability	Content available onlineEnglish-language journal home pageQuality of home page



The Challenge: Scholarly Name Ambiguity



Many researchers that too closely resemble one another.

Researchers publish under name variations.







Dr. Lee

Dr. Lee

Dr. Lee



Dr. Lee

Dr. J. Lee

Dr. James Lee



The Solution: The ORCID Registry







Dr. Lee

Dr. J. Lee

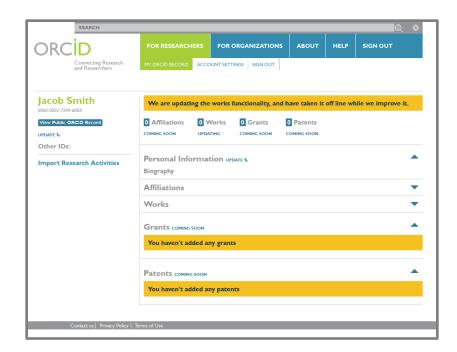
Dr. James Lee

Open Research and Contributor ID (ORCID)

Aims to solve the name ambiguity problem in research and scholarly communications by creating a central registry of unique identifiers for individual researchers



Dr. James Lee 46533489





The (Future) Benefits of ORCID



By issuing unique identifiers to all researchers, ORCID aims to facilitate discovery and evaluation for researchers, institutions, scholarly societies and publishers.





Joins faculty or student body

Joins scholarly society

Applies for grant

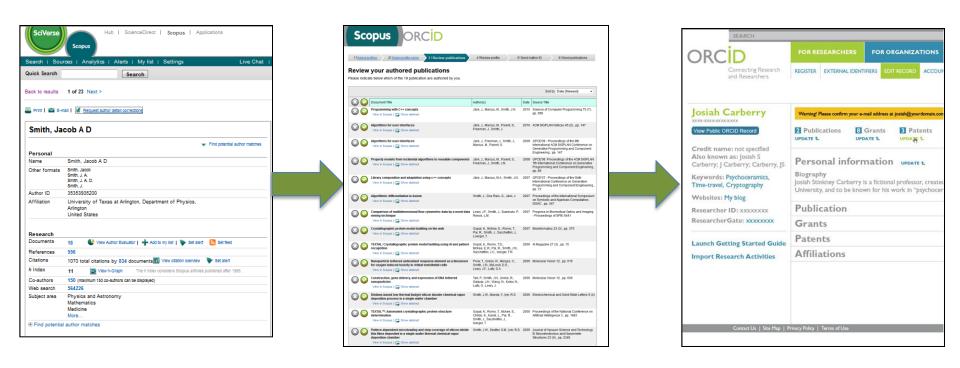
Submits manuscript



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Link out to ORCID profile





View details of all 172 citations

Set alert

Inform me when this author is cited in Scopus:

Which metric to use?



- 1. What level am I assessing?
- Article, Journal, Researcher, Institution, etc.
- 2. What type of impact am I assessing?
- Scientific, Clinical, Societal, Educational, etc.
- 3. What **methods** are available based on above?
- Quantitative: citation, usage, media, h-index, SNIP, SJR, etc.
- Qualitative: Peer-review, etc.

Bibliometrics (quantitative measures used to asses research output)
Basic premise = Citation is a form of endorsement

Bibliometricians agree that no single metric can effectively capture the entire spectrum of research performance because no single metric can address all key variables



More accuracy, transparency, more metrics



About SJR

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is a prestige metric based on the idea that 'all citations are not created equal'.

About SNIP

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field.



www.journalmetrics.com



Journal metrics are updated yearly (around September). The complete and authoritative overview of journals and its journal metrics values (for current and past years) can be found at www.journalmetrics.com