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Making important decisions about publishing your research

Lucia Schoombee, Naomi Visser, Daléne Pieterse

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Programme



08:30 Welcome and introduction

08:40 Session 1: Reaffirms the reasons for publishing; the principles that regulate academic publishing; factors to keep in mind when selecting a journal in which to publish

10:00 Tea break

10:20 Session 2: Journal metrics, Open Access publishing and archiving your articles

11:40 Comfort break

11:50 Session 3: The South African research outputs accreditation system

12:50 CLOSING





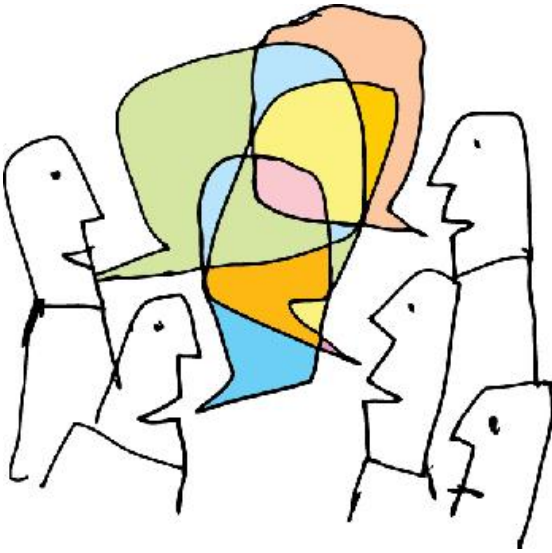
Meet the presenters



- **Naomi Visser** is a faculty librarian for Arts and Social Sciences and is also responsible for the Library's marketing portfolio (E-mail: nrv@sun.ac.za)
- **Daléne Pieterse** is positioned in the Division for Research Development where she is primarily responsible for research information (E-mail: mver@sun.ac.za)
- **Lucia Schoombee** is head of the Research Commons and responsible for the communication portfolio of the Library (E-mail: lcs1@sun.ac.za)



Why this topic?



Complex environment. New journals have been established and we now have a wider range of outlets that serve as vehicles for our research.

Filling a gap. Workshops on academic writing/authorship, always allude to the importance of choosing the “right” journal, but often don’t provide guidance on how to go about it.

Strategic importance. Where you publish will affect your success as an author and ultimately affect your career.



So what?



Making the “right” choice about where you publish can potentially

- Increase readership
- Increase citations
- Diminishing publication lag
- Determines government subsidy
- It may play a role in performance evaluation





Outcomes



IN SHORT:

- This workshop is aimed at providing you with the necessary skills and knowledge to make informed decisions about where to publish your research.
- By the end of the workshop, you should have a good idea where to send your work -
Whether, if you study birds, it should be
“International Bulletin of Ornithology” or
“Birdwatcher’s Newsletter”!



Note the parameters



- It's only about journals
- For beginners
- The focus is on journal attributes, indicators, and other aspects related to selecting a suitable journal, and NOT on academic writing and authorship
- Presenters expertise – we know the tools and the environment





Contents of Session 1



- Why publish
- Concepts and principles related to scientific literature
- Peer review system
- Finding journals in a subject field
- Attributes of a “good” journal
- Match article type to journal type
- Author guidelines
- General considerations



Why publish



- Advancement of human knowledge
- Career advancement
- Money?



“Students *write* their degrees. Academics *write* their careers... Writing is a currency in academia.”



Principles related to scientific literature



General principles

- Originality
- Describe methods and resources (allow replication)
- Integrity with relation to data
- Thorough statistical analysis
- All relevant literature must be cited
- Indicate “lead” author
- Include only authors who have contributed directly at intellectual/conceptual level
- Clearly specify speculative deductions and postulations and keep to minimum
- Acknowledge funding, disclose affiliation of authors
- “Publication date” and “date of submission” included in published version
- Post publication detection of errors retracted in print of same journal
- One full record preferred over a series of scattered short publications



Peer review system



The integrity of scientific literature is protected by:

- Author
- Editor
- Peer review





Finding journals in which to publish

- Choose the journal at the very beginning
- Different journals have different stylistic specifications and mandates
- You may not submit your article to more than one academic journal at a time
- *If* your article is rejected by one journal, you can consider submitting it to a second



Create a shortlist



- Subject guides by faculty librarians
- ISI Journal Citation Reports
- SciVal Experts
- Browse the A-Z list of e-journals
- Browse the library's journal shelves
- Ask your supervisor
- Analyse your own citations

Evaluate your shortlist



- Accreditation
- Impact factor
- Other factors to consider





Additional factors to keep in mind when choosing a journal

- Reputation – of the journal and the publisher
- Scope and focus of the journal
- Turnaround time / publication lag
- Included in prominent indexes
- Longevity
- Editorial standards / Journal information
- Acceptance rate
- Cost
- Rights for authors
- Type of publication



Match article type to type of journal



Types of journals

- Traditional academic research journal
- Letters journal
- Review journal
- Professional journal / magazine

Types of journal manuscripts

- Original article
- Rapid Communication
- Review Article
- Case Study
- Theoretical article



Author guidelines



PEDIATRICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Author Guidelines

- Introduction
- Acceptance Criteria
- Publication Ethics
- Journal Style
- Manuscript Preparation
 - Title Page
 - Clinical Trials
 - Contributors' Statement Page
- Article Types
 - Regular Article
 - Case Report
 - Commentary
 - Ethics Rounds
 - Monthly Feature
 - Pediatrics Perspectives
 - Quality Report
 - Review Article, Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses
 - Special Article
 - State-of-the-Art Review Article
 - "From the American Academy of Pediatrics"
- Figures, Tables, and Supplementary Material
- Manuscript Submission
- Errata
- eLetters and Letters to the Editor
- Supplements to *Pediatrics*
- Contact Information



Exercise 1



1. Find the author guidelines for ***Muziki: Journal of Music Research in Africa*** and indicate which reference system is used by this journal.





General considerations

- Listing of authors
 - Only individuals who made a substantial intellectual contribution may be listed as co-authors.
 - Others are acknowledged.
 - Co-authors are listed in order of contribution, from most to least.
- Create a unique author name to ensure that you are able to track citations to your research and that your research can be found continuously
 - e.g. Researcher ID <http://www.researcherid.com/>
- Early rejection is often due to poor preparation
 - Failure to meet submission requirements
 - Incomplete coverage of the literature
 - Poor language/grammar use
- An article may only be submitted to one journal at a time!



Contents of Session 2



Journal metrics

- What is it?
- Four indicators: (1) Impact factor (2) Scimago Journal Rank (3) Source-normalised Impact per Paper, (4) Google Metrics

Open Access

- What is it?
- What are the benefits?
- Where to find journals
- Funding

Archiving your articles

- SUNScholar



Journal metrics



- Journal metrics use citation analysis to
 - measure the performance of scholarly journals
 - provide rankings of journals
- A citation to a paper is a form of endorsement and ultimately expresses significance
- Various metrics use different methods and offer different perspectives



Data sources for metrics

Three main sources exist for citation analysis:

- Thomson Reuters Web of Science
- Elsevier's Scopus
- Google Scholar



Journal Impact factor

- Developed by ISI (now Thompson Reuters) in 1960's
- Also known as JIF (Journal Impact Factor)
- Most well-known journal metric, most notorious
- Represents the impact a journal has in relation to other journals in a specific field
- Measures the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in particular year
- Despite criticism, widely used





JIF formula



The calculation of the impact of a journal is based on the **average number of times the articles of a journal is cited in a two year period**

E.g., the 2011 Impact factor for the journal *Cell* =

Number of times cited during 2009

**Number of articles 2009 & 2010
= 32.403**

Based on research articles and reviews only – not news articles, commentary, etc.





Criticism of JIF



- Cannot compare across subject fields
- Limited subset of journals
- Biased toward English
- Short (two year) snapshot
- Is an average
- Includes self-citations
- Only includes “citable” articles
- Expensive





Different routes to JIF



A few routes exist which lead to the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) where JIF is published annually

- [Library homepage \(library.sun.ac.za\)](http://library.sun.ac.za) > Search > E-databases > Journal Citation Reports.
- [Library homepage](http://library.sun.ac.za) > Subject guides > Bibliometrics and citation analysis
- [SU homepage](http://su.ac.za) > Research and Innovation > Division for Research Development > Outputs and Accredited Journals > Accredited journals
- [Library homepage](http://library.sun.ac.za) > Search > E-databases > Web of Science > Additional resources
- Select JCR Science edition
- Find a journal, e.g.: “Journal of Energy in Southern Africa”



Exercise



1. Provide the Impact Factor for *Southern African Journal of HIV Medicine*
2. Provide the Impact Factor for *Cell Cycle*



SCImago Journal Rank

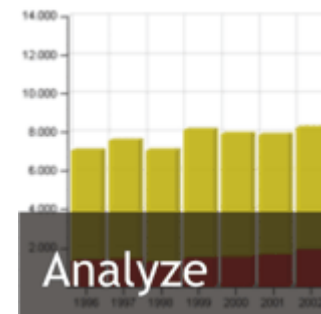
- Alternative to Impact Factor
- Open Access
- Developed by SCImago lab, based on Scopus data
- Includes 19 400 journals from 1996
- Engine similar to Google PageRank™ algorithm
- Regarded as a “prestige metric”



A table showing journal rankings. The columns are Title, SJR, H index, Total Docs. (2004), and Docs. (3 years). The rows are numbered 1 to 4.

	Title	SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2004)	Docs. (3 years)
1	Annual Review of Immunology	22,439	147	25	84
2	Annual Review of Biochemistry	16,100	133	30	86
3	Cell	15,224	254	552	1.1
4	Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology	14,193	96	28	

Below the table is a dark grey box with the word 'Rank' in white.





About SJR



- The *SJR indicator* assigns different values to citations depending on the importance of the journals where they come from.

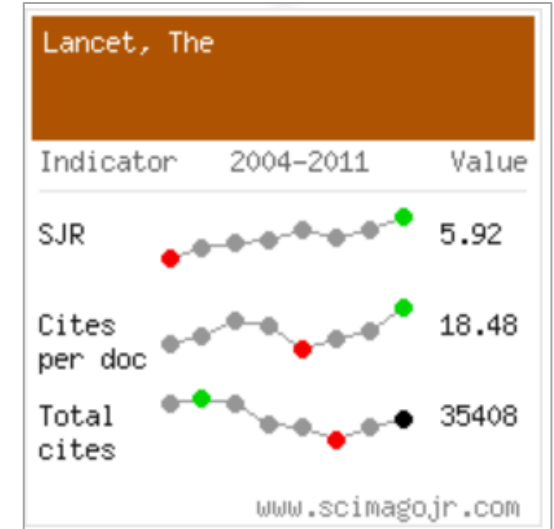
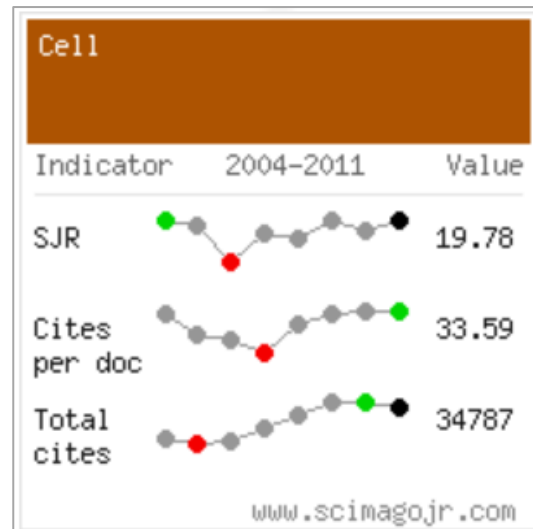
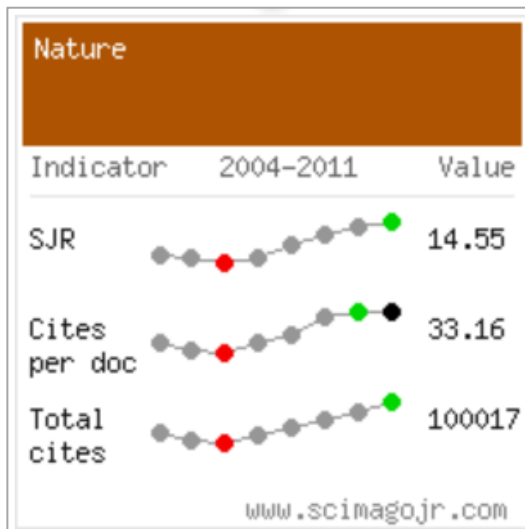
This way, citations coming from highly important journals will be more valuable and hence will provide more prestige to the journals receiving them.



Find SJR



- To find the SJR indicator, go to:
[Library homepage \(library.sun.ac.za\)](http://library.sun.ac.za) > Search > E-databases > Scopus > Click on Sources in the top horizontal menu bar
- Go directly to: <http://www.scimagojr.com/> >





- SNIP = Source-Normalized Impact per Paper
- Created by Prof Henk Moed at University of Leiden
- Citations are weighted based on the number of citations in a subject field (If there are fewer total citations in a research field, then citations are worth more in that field)
- Aims to allow direct comparison of sources in different subject fields
- Corrects the differences between subject fields
- E.g. Mathematics, Engineering and Social Sciences tend to have lower values than titles in Life Sciences



Find SNIP



- To find the SNIP indicator, go to:
[Library homepage \(library.sun.ac.za\)](http://library.sun.ac.za) > Search > E-databases > Scopus > Click on Sources in the top horizontal menu bar.
- In the search box to the right, type the title of the journal e.g. *African Journal of AIDS Research*

The screenshot shows the Scopus Sources page. The top navigation bar includes 'SciVerse', 'Scopus', and links to 'Hub', 'ScienceDirect', 'Scopus', and 'Applications'. The main navigation bar has 'Search', 'Sources', 'Analytics', 'Alerts', 'My list', and 'Settings'. A 'Quick Search' box is on the left. The main content area has a 'Subject Area' dropdown set to 'All Subject Areas' and a 'Source Type' dropdown set to 'All Sources', with a 'Display sources' button. A red box highlights a search box on the right containing the text 'ican Journal of AIDS Research'. Below this box are four icons with labels: 'T = Trade Publications', 'J = Journals', 'C = Conference Proceedings', and 'B = Book Series'.

SciVerse Scopus Hub | ScienceDirect | Scopus | Applications Register | Login | Go to SciVal Suite

Search | Sources | Analytics | Alerts | My list | Settings Live Chat | Help | Tutorials

Quick Search Search

Subject Area: All Subject Areas
Source Type: All Sources Display sources

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
Aa Ab Ac Ad Ae Af Ag Ah Ai Aj Ak Al Am An Ao Ap Aq Ar As At Au Av Aw Ax Ay Az | All

Search: ican Journal of AIDS Research
in: Title Search

T = Trade Publications J = Journals
C = Conference Proceedings B = Book Series



Citation Analyser



Hub | ScienceDirect | Scopus | Applications

Search | Sources | **Analytics** | Alerts | My list | Settings

Quick Search

Search

Journal Analyzer

Search

CELL

Journal Title

Limit by Subject Area

Show



SJR



SNIP



ISSN

Search

Results: 158 Sources Found (Double-click or drag to add)

Journal Title	SJR
Cancer Cell	12.504
Cancer Cell International	0.761
Cell	19.779
Cell Adhesion and Migration	0.965
Cell Biochemistry and Biophysics	1.543
Cell Biochemistry and Function	0.510
Cell Biology International	0.503
Cell Biology and Toxicology	0.619
Cell Calcium	1.469
Cell Communication and Adhesion	0.696

Calculations Last Updated: 03 Sep 2012

Show journals in: Line Chart | Table

? About calculations

SJR

SNIP

Citations

Docs

Percent Not Cited

Percent Reviews



Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996.

Calculations Last Updated: 03 Sep 2012

Journals In Chart

Clear Chart

Science

Show info



Nature

Show info



Cell

Show info





Google Metrics



My Citations

Metrics

Alerts

Settings



- Google Scholar ranks scholarly journals based on h5-index
- Based on the hirsch-index used to express individual researcher's impact
- A journal with an h5-index of 100 means that 100 of its articles have been cited 100 times over 5 years



☒ Articles (☒ include patents) ☐ Legal documents

Stand on the shoulders of giants



Exercise



1. Provide the **SJR** for:
 - a) *American Journal of Sports Medicine*
 - b) *Sports Medicine*

2. Provide the **SNIP** for:
 - a) *South African Journal of Geology*

3. Use Google Scholar Metric and provide the respective h5-index for
 - a) Cell
 - b) Lancet





Choosing Open Access



- Movement to harness Internet capabilities
- Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities
- Objective is to make research material easily accessible to ALL



- Traditional journals' business model =
subscriptions
- Open Access business model =
author/research funds



Green and Gold



- Green Open Access = self archiving
- Gold Open Access = open access journal

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Benefits of Open Access

- Increased visibility
- Increased usage
- Increased impact
- Access to those who cannot afford
- Centrally & safely archived
- Reviewed by all ...






OA at Stellenbosch




<http://library.sun.ac.za/English/services/az/oa/Pages/default.aspx>




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LIBRARY
AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Stellenbosch Home | Afrikaans

Show Search Box

SEARCHSERVICESHOW DO I?LIBRARIESABOUT US

**OPEN ACCESS**

Access to other university libraries
Interlibrary loans
Learning Commons
Lending
Off-campus document delivery
Open access

- What is Open Access?
 - Stellenbosch University open access initiatives
 - Open Access Fund
 - SUNScholar
 - SUNJournals
 - SUNConferences
 - Links to other open access repositories
 - Useful links & news on Open Access
 - Berlin 10 Open Access Conference
 - Open Access Week
 - Contact information

WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS
What is Open Access?

Open Access (OA) is the practice of providing unrestricted access normally associated with publisher copyright agreements via the Internet to peer-reviewed scholarly journal articles, theses and dissertations, and scholarly monographs and chapters in books. Access is immediate, online and freely available to the end user.

In the Open Access environment, authors generally publish under the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#) which allows for free and immediate access to, and unrestricted re-use of, original works of all types. Under this license, authors make their scholarly content legally available for re-use, without permission or fees, and for virtually any purpose. Anyone may copy, distribute, or re-use these articles, with the condition that the author(s) and original source are properly cited.

What are the benefits of Open Access?

- Accelerated discovery. With Open Access, researchers can read and build on the findings of others without restriction.
- Public interest and enrichment. Much scientific and medical research is funded by public funds. Open Access allows taxpayers to benefit from the results of their investment.
- Improved education. Open Access means that educators and their students have unrestricted access to the latest research findings throughout the world.
- Data-mining and text-mining. Open Access provides freely available material with which data-mining and text-mining can take place in the semantic web, facilitating the generation of new knowledge from existing findings.

What are the founding conventions for the Open Access movement?

The three original, formal definitions of Open Access are to be found in the founding conventions, namely the [Budapest](#) (2002), [Bethesda](#) (2003) and [Berlin](#) (2003) definitions and they are usually referred to as the consolidated ['BBB definition'](#).


Or, follow the path: [Library homepage \(library.sun.ac.za\)](http://library.sun.ac.za) > Services > Open Access




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Expand Subject Tree

<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Agriculture and Food Sciences▪ Arts and Architecture▪ Biology and Life Sciences▪ Business and Economics▪ Chemistry▪ Earth and Environmental Sciences▪ General Works▪ Health Sciences▪ History and Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Languages and Literatures▪ Law and Political Science▪ Mathematics and Statistics▪ Naval Science▪ Philosophy and Religion▪ Physics and Astronomy▪ Science General▪ Social Sciences▪ Technology and Engineering
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Exercise



1. Provide the name of an Open Access Journal in the subject fields of:
 - a) mathematics
 - b) *statistics*





Open Access Fund



<http://library.sun.ac.za/English/services/az/oa/Pages/su-oafund.aspx>

- Fund to support SU researchers
- Institutional memberships with Open Access publishers
- Subsidise author fees of legitimate OA journals
- Subsidise author fees for publishing in hybrid journals
- All co-authors to be affiliated to SU
- Journals should be accredited / approved list of DHET
- Online form



Self archive



- Why self archive your research article
- Institutional repository (SUNScholar)
- Steps to follow for adding articles to SUNScholar

<http://scholar.sun.ac.za/>



Stellenbosch University
LIBRARY
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SUNScholar Research Repository

SUNScholar



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