Modules:
10. Getting published
11. Publications metrics
12. Pathways
Learning outcomes

1. Develop knowledge of tools to assist in making decisions about where to publish.

2. Determine the metrics of information using Bibliometric and Altmetric tools.

3. Recognise your existing skills and find training and development opportunities to prepare for your career after your research degree.

Getting Published

Publication Metrics

Pathways
Assessment

**Resource Log** (1,500-2,000 words)

1. Your research question
2. Preliminary search
3. Retrieving and evaluating information
4. Comprehensive search
5. Search alerts
6. Cited reference search
7. Organising the literature
8. Managing data
9. Collaboration
10. Getting published
11. Publication metrics
Publish
Selecting what to publish:

- books
- book chapters
- research reports
- conference papers
- journal articles

AIRS 10 Guide to academic and scientific publication: How to get your writing published in scholarly journals
Activity: Publication strategy (5m)

What criteria would be important when choosing a journal?
Factors that influence your publication strategy

• **Your supervisor**, research team or mentor’s publishing focus

• **Visibility** - which journal/s will increase citations?

• **Funding opportunities** - grants, scholarships, promotion

• **Time** - avoid editorial desk rejection, do you have time constraints?

• **Publishing opportunity** - how frequently does the journal publish?

• **Readership** - who will be your audience?

• **University guidelines** – are there requirements, incentives?

• **Marketing plan** – what is your career trajectory?
Journal quality

Assessing the quality of a journal may involve looking at the:

- Editorial board membership
- Peer review process
- Journal indexation
- Journal scope
- Publication lag
- Reach
- Journal Impact Factor or Scimago quartile (based on citation data)

For more information see Which Journal
Journal metrics

Journal citation metrics identify highly cited journals in a field. They are sourced from journal ranking tools and publisher websites.

**Journal rank quartiles:**
- Q1 (green) - highest values
- Q2 (yellow) - second highest
- Q3 (orange) - third highest
- Q4 (red) - lowest values

**Journal impact factor (JIF)**

1. The average citations a document in a journal receives for items published in the past two years.
2. How highly cited the average document in a journal is relative to others in its discipline.
3. Available from Web of Science

**SCImago journal rank (SJR)**

1. A ratio of the average number of citations in a year over the number of documents published in the journal in the past three years.
2. The number of citations received by a journal – plus the importance of the journal that citations come from.
3. Available from Scimago
Which journal

**UlrichsWeb**

Directory indexing over 300,000 periodicals

**It can answer:**

- Is the journal peer reviewed?
- Where is it indexed?
- Is it current?
- Who is the publisher?
Activity: Finding suitable journals (15mins)

1. Use the **Ulrichs** database to find a refereed journal in your area

2. View the publisher’s website to check the scope of the journal, prestige factor, time to publication etc.
Journal analysis tools

- **Scimago Journal and Country Rank** - journal indicators determined by using information from the Scopus database. Journals are ranked into quartiles.
- **Web of Science** - Journal Citation Reports data for impact factors and quartile ranking per subject for journals indexed in Web of Science
- **Scopus: Compare Sources** - compares up to 10 journals on various indicators including SCImago Journal Rank (SJR).

See Module 11.1. Main Metrics for some specialist resources
Activity: Journal metrics (15m)

Look for a journal title in each of these databases:

1. Scimago Journal and Country Rank
2. Web of Science
3. Scopus: Compare Sources
Open Access Publishing Model - Green Road

Authors:
• publish in subscription journals (traditional model) and
• provide open access to a manuscript version in an institutional repository (e.g. QUT ePrints).

QUT ePrints advantages:
• QUT checks publisher permissions for you
• Your publications are archived
• Visibility in Google is raised
• You get an online profile that is embeddable in your webpages
Journals provide **direct open access** to their articles.

(But... there is a spectrum of “open access” and publishers often use ambiguous language)

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See Australasian Open Access Strategy Group FAQ about open access

Check Information on Open Licences
Sherpa/Romeo

to check the publisher policy on journal self-archiving

DOAJ

is the journal open access?
is there an author fee?
who is the publisher?
Unique author identifier - ORCID

• Your name may not be unique – others may share it.
• Your papers could be published under various combinations of your family-name, first-name and initials – or a previous family-name.
• Unique (alpha-numeric) author identifiers enable disambiguation.
• Identifiers ensure accurate clustering of your publications (and citations).
• They remain as you move to another university or research institute.
Activity: Create an ORCID (10m)

Create or Connect your ORCID
Intellectual property includes patents, trademarks, designs, *copyright for original material*, inventions and confidential specialised information.

QUT students own the intellectual property they generate.

You may need to assign intellectual property to QUT if your project is externally funded - to fulfil QUT’s legal obligations.

Copyright

- Is universal and automatic
- A work is protected as soon as it is *written or recorded*
- Copyright does not apply to ideas, concepts, styles or techniques
- Under ‘fair dealing’ provisions individuals are allowed to reproduce limited portions of copyright materials for criticism, review, study, research, parody or satire
- Fair dealing for research or study applies to your use of other people’s copyright material in writing and submitting your thesis for examination
- When you publish, be aware of the agreement you sign – you may be assigning copyright to the publisher, and they may place restrictions.
Predatory publishers

Thesis authors are targeted as a potential source of ‘print-ready’ texts that can be freely obtained and then sold for profit by the publisher.

Choose the right journal by using:

Think | Check | Submit

It is preferable to retain your copyright!
When you submit a manuscript:

1. Cite your QUT affiliation as 'Queensland University of Technology (QUT)'.

2. Cite your ORCID iD - it will accompany article metadata into citation databases.

3. State why the paper will be of interest to the readers of the journal.

For more on aspects of academic publishing as you need it - Authorship and publication (workshop)
BREAK
Metrics
What is meant by research impact?

Types of research impact include:

• Academic impact
• Economic and societal impact

The Research Excellence Framework (REF) Assessment framework and guidance on submissions defines impact as:

*an effect on, change or benefit to the economy, society, culture, public policy or services, health, the environment or quality of life, beyond academia.*

Examples:

• Policy decisions or changes to legislation
• Costs of health care treatment changed as a result of research
• Growth of small businesses in the creative industries through the development of new products and services

HiQ>Research Students>Doing your research>Publishing your research>Publication metrics
What are citation-based metrics?

**The measurements:**

1. Article level metrics - usage of a scholarly work
2. Author level metrics - an individual researcher, research group or institution
3. Journal metrics – the quality of the journal

**They are used to:**

- evaluate the impact of published articles
- evaluate a journal’s standing in the field
- evaluate researchers, for:
  - promotion and tenure applications
  - grant applications
- evaluate research groups and institutions, for:
  - ERA – research funding
  - grant applications
- identify potential collaborators
Bibliometrics – not just one metric

Obviously, a single number can never give more than a rough approximation to an individual's multifaceted profile, and many other factors should be considered in combination in evaluating an individual (Hirsch, 2005).
**H-index**

What is the H-index?
A measure of the number of highly impactful papers published. The larger the number of cited papers, the higher the h-index.

The h-index is defined by how many h of a researcher’s publications (Np) have at least h citations each.

http://www.benchfly.com/blog/h-index-what-it-is-and-how-to-find-yours/

Author and article analysis

- Web of Science
- Scopus
- Google Scholar Citation Profile
Activity: Scopus metrics (15m)

1. Search for the number of citations and the h-index of an author in Scopus
2. Find their most cited publication
Activity: Web of Science metrics (10m)

1. Search for the number of citations and the h-index of an author in Web of Science
2. Compare the metrics.
   Which tool gave the greater number of citations? Why do these results differ?
Other indicators

• based on the social web for analysing and informing scholarship

• focuses on the value of an individual article and how it is accessed

• article level metrics will become more dominant in research impact evaluation
How Citation Boosts Promote Scientific Paradigm Shifts and Nobel Prizes

Amin Mezloumian, Young-Ho Eom, Dirk Helbing, Sergi Lozano, Santo Fortunato

Published: May 4, 2011 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0018975

Viewed

Total Article Views
12,474

May 04, 2011 (publication date) through Sep 17, 2019

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18.62% of article views led to PDF downloads
Statistics Overview
Approaches and methods for the study of social media in political communication

![Bar Chart]

Key Figures
Details
Deposited 15 March 2018

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37.3%
Altmetric Explorer

• An altmetric score represents **attention**

• It is no indication of quality of the article

• The score is based on the kinds of attention that [Altmetric tracks](http://airs.library.qut.edu.au) and we should be mindful of [potential limitations](http://airs.library.qut.edu.au) (year of publication, DOI)
Activity: Altmetrics tools (10m)

Use QUT ePrints or Altmetric Explorer to view the download statistics for a known author.
Pathways

HDR Skills Audit tool

→

Personalise your learning:
Advance, Lead, Engage
Component of Stage 2 or Research Proposal

- The **HDR Skills Audit** tool is compulsory as part of Stage 2 and Research Proposal (MPhil) milestones - completed via AIRS or with your supervisors

- It is not assessed – it’s a tool for you

- Discuss the results with your supervisors

- Match areas you want to work on with [GRE+D training offerings](#)

- Return to the tool to track progress and understand your changing priorities
Activity: Pathways (10m)

Start the HDR Skills Audit
Further information

- [AIRS resources](http://airs.library.qut.edu.au)
- [Library workshops](#)
- [Endnote training](#)
- [GRE+D training (includes e-Grad School)](#)
- [Library research support resources](#)
- [Liaison Librarian](#)

- [Student Gateway: Research](#)
- [Your faculty’s research support and training](#)
- [Research Students Community QUT](#)
- [HDR Skills Audit tool](#)