Finding a Home for Your Publication
Book Publishing

Think about:

• Reputation and suitability of publisher
• Targeted audience
• Marketing
• Distribution
• Copyright situation
• Availability of e-book version, paperback version
• Vanity presses and print-on-demand publishers
Book Publishing

Book Chapters / Edited Books

• Covering specific topic
• Best “hidden” research publications

• Discoverability improves (Web of Science, Scopus add books)
Scopus at a glance, updated August 2017:

- 22,800+ titles (see section 4.1):
  - Over 21,950 peer-reviewed journals (including over 3,600 full open access journals)
  - 280 trade publications
  - Over 560 book series
  - Over 8 million conference papers from over 100,000 worldwide events
  - "Articles-in-Press" from over 8,000 journals (see section 5)
  - More than 150,000 books with 20,000 added every year

More than 60,000 books
We continue to expand the index coverage with an additional 10,000 new titles each year.
Selecting a Journal

Think about:

- Journal scope
- Editorial board
- Peer review system
- Open Access Publishing
- Targeted audience
- Acceptance/rejection rates
- Turn around times
- Terms and conditions
- Impact Factor metrics
Impact Factor metrics

• Look for journals with high impact factors, but:
  • Impact factor metrics should only be a guide for selecting journals for publishing
• Consult with peers about scope
• Publishing in high impact factor journals generally generates, but does not guarantee high citation rates

Finding journal metrics:
• Journal Impact Factor (JIF) – Library subscription
• CiteScore (Scopus) – Library subscription
• ScImago Journal Rank (SJR) – freely available
• Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) – freely available
Selecting a Journal

Journal Citation Reports

- [https://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com](https://jcr.incites.thomsonreuters.com)
- Journal Impact Factors (JIF) by subject category
- Uses Web of Science dataset
- Calculates 2 years period
- UoP subscription
Selecting a Journal

Scimago Journal & Country Rank

- [http://www.scimagojr.com/](http://www.scimagojr.com/)
- SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) by subject area/category
- Uses Scopus dataset & Google PageRank algorithm
- Calculates 3 year period
- Free
Selecting a Journal

CiteScore

Clinical Neurophysiology
Formerly known as: Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Evoked Potentials
Formerly known as: Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology - Electromyography and Motor Control
Formerly known as: Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology
Scopus coverage years: from 1999 to Present
Publisher: Elsevier Ireland Ltd
ISSN: 1388-2457 E-ISSN: 1872-8952
Subject area: Neuroscience: Sensory Systems

CiteScore rank
In category: Sensory Systems
Percentile: 80th
Rank: #8/39

CiteScore 2016
2.81
SJR 2016
1.379
SNIP 2016
1.394

CiteScore includes all available document types
Selecting a Journal

Analyze Search Results in Web of Science

• Select Web of Science Core Collection
• Search for topic
• Click on Analyze Results

Web of Science
Selecting a Journal

Web of Science

Results Analysis

7,089 records. TOPIC: ("wind turbines")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank the records by this field:</th>
<th>Set display options:</th>
<th>Sort by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizations-Enhanced</td>
<td>Show the top 10 Results.</td>
<td>Record count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Years</td>
<td>Minimum record count (threshold): 2</td>
<td>Selected field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Titles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the checkboxes below to view the records. You can choose to view those selected records, or you can exclude them (and view the others).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field: Source Titles</th>
<th>Record Count</th>
<th>% of 7089</th>
<th>Bar Chart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RENEWABLE ENERGY</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>8.012 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIND ENERGY</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>5.798 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RENEWABLE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REVIEWS</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>3.428 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENERGIES</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>2.976 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IET RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>2.497 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENERGY</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>2.271 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ENERGY CONVERSION</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>2.172 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENERGY</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>2.031 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOURNAL OF WIND ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL AERODYNAMICS</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1.820 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOURNAL OF SOLAR ENERGY ENGINEERING TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASME</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1.777 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENERGY CONVERSION AND MANAGEMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selecting a Journal

Analyze Search Results in Scopus

- Search for topic
- Click on Analyze search results
Selecting a Journal

Analyze Search Results in Scopus

Analyze search results

Documents per year by source

Compare the document counts for up to 10 sources

Graph showing document counts per year for various sources.
## Selecting a Journal

### Google Scholar Metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>h5-index</th>
<th>h5-median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Teaching and Teacher Education</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. British Journal of Educational Technology</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Educational Researcher</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Learning and Instruction</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Economics of Education Review</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Higher Education</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Journal of Teacher Education</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selecting a Journal

Publishers’ Journal Selectors

Find the perfect journal for your article

Elsevier® Journal Finder helps you find journals that could be best suited for publishing your scientific article. Please also consult the journal’s Aims and Scope for further guidance. Ultimately, the Editor will decide on how well your article matches the journal.

Powered by the Elsevier Fingerprint Engine™, Elsevier Journal Finder uses smart search technology and field-of-research specific vocabularies to match your article to Elsevier journals.

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Enter your paper title here

Paper abstract
Copy and paste your paper abstract here.

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Optional: refine your search by selecting up to three research fields

- Agriculture
- GeoSciences
- Mathematics
- Chemistry
- Economics
- Humanities and Arts
- Physics
- Materials Science and Engineering
- Life and Health Sciences
- Social Sciences

http://journalfinder.elsevier.com/
Selecting a Journal

European Reference Index for the Humanities & the Social Sciences

- Includes scientific journals in humanities and social sciences published in Europe
- Journals need to meet benchmark standards
- [https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/erihpplus/](https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/erihpplus/)
Selecting a Journal

**Discipline Specific Rankings**

- Chartered Association of Business Schools (CABS) ([https://charteredabs.org/](https://charteredabs.org/))


Selecting a Journal

- Acceptance/rejection rates
- Turn around times


Political Science journals: acceptance rates & turnaround time

What are the prospects for getting work published in political science related journals, and how long can authors expect to wait from a title before a first decision on a manuscript submission? The table below lists information for peer reviewed political science journals about journal final acceptance rates and turnaround times for manuscripts sent for external review. Data is for the last collection period editors can provide (mostly 2011) and excludes journal special issues. Turnaround time is defined as the date from when a manuscript was first received by the journal to the date the author of the manuscript was provided with a first decision.

http://www.reviewmyreview.eu/acceptance-rates-turnaround-time/

- Check journal website / author pages
Publish Open Access (OA)

- Make your work available on Open Access (OA)
  - Open Access = the practice of granting free web access to research articles and other products of research
  - Funders’ requirement!

Types:
- **Green Open Access**
  - Immediate or delayed open access provided through self-archiving, e.g. institutional repositories
  - Free
- **Gold Open Access**
  - Immediate open access provided by publisher in OA or hybrid journal
  - Author pays fee (approx. $500-$5,000)
  - E.g. PLoS One, Blood Cancer Journal
Publish Open Access (OA)

- More exposure for your work
- Practitioners can apply your findings
- Higher citation rates
- Your research can influence policy
- The public can access your findings
- Compliant with grant rules
- Taxpayers get value for money
- Researchers in developing countries can see your work

Source: Dundalk IT Library

CC-BY Danny Kingsley & Sarah Brown
Publish Open Access (OA)

Finding Open Access Journals

• Check publisher and journal websites for OA options

• Visit the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
  https://doaj.org/

• Visit Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association
  https://oaspa.org/
Predatory Publishers

Red Flags

- E-mailed Invitations to Submit an Article
- Journal's Name Suspiciously Similar to Another Prominent Journal in the Field
- Misleading Geographic Information in the Title
- Unprofessional Website Appearance
- Insufficient Contact Information
- Lack of Editors or Editorial Board
- Editors with No or Fake Academic Credentials
- Unclear Author Fee Structures
- Bogus Impact Factors
- Invented Metrics
- False Index Claims
- Peer Review Process
- Lack of ISSN
- "Instructions for Authors" Information is Unavailable
- Evaluate Published Articles
- Publisher has a Negative Reputation
- Author Fees
- Use Common Sense

Source: http://libguides.gwumc.edu/scholarlypub/predatory_publishing
Predatory Publishers

Checking Publishers’ Credentials

- Check Journal Citation Reports, Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed or other databases for journal title
- Look for the names of editorial board members in Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed or other databases and check their publications
- Resources
  - Journal Citation Reports
  - Web of Science
  - Scopus
  - PubMed
  - Google Maps (check publisher’s office in street view)
  - [Cabell’s Journal Blacklist – subscription based]

Source: http://libguides.gwumc.edu/scholarlypub/predatory_publishing
Looking to publish your research?

Now’s the time to research the journals you want to publish in. Search Taylor & Francis Online, read your chosen journal’s Aims & Scope, and browse published articles. Build up a picture of who you’re writing for, and your chosen journal’s style and submission process.

http://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/
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Collaboration

- Collaborate with researchers in other institutions
- Co-authored papers, especially with international authors, are cited more frequently
- Collaboration can lead to better quality research due to the complementary skills of the team
Name and Address Standardisation

• Always use the same name variation throughout your career
  • e.g.: J Muller
  • Not: J Müller / J Mueller

• Use standardised address
  • e.g. Univ Pacific, Dept Biol Sci, Stockton, CA 95211 USA
Using Name Identifiers

- Name identifiers eliminate name ambiguity
  - 37 David Byrne in Scopus
- Ensuring proper attribution of work
- Ensuring discoverability of work

Name Identifiers:
- ORCID ID
- Researcher ID (Thomson Reuters’ Web of Science)
- Scopus Author ID
ORCID

DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN THREE EASY STEPS

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized. Find out more.

1. REGISTER  Get your unique ORCID identifier Register now!  Registration takes 30 seconds.

2. ADD YOUR INFO  Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).

3. USE YOUR ORCID ID  Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.

http://orcid.org/

More information can be found on our LibGuide at http://libguides.lib.pacific.edu/orcid
10 things you need to know about ORCID:
• ORCID protects your unique scholarly identity
  • Eliminates name ambiguity
• Creating an ORCID identifier takes 30 seconds
• ORCID is getting big fast
  • 3.9 million registrations (10/10/2017)
• ORCID lasts longer than your email address
• ORCID supports 37 types of “works,” from articles to dance performances
• You control who views your ORCID information
• ORCID is glue for all your research services
• Journals, funders & institutions are moving to ORCID
• When everyone has an ORCID identifier, scholarship gets better
  • Less time for re-keying; improved data quality
• ORCID is open source, open data, and community-driven

http://orcid.org/
Rebecca Bryant
0000-0002-2753-3881

Also known as:
Rebecca A. Bryant

Country: US

Websites:
ORCID, Inc.
LinkedIn

Other IDs:
Scopus Author ID: 53563374900

Personal Information

Biography
Rebecca Bryant joined ORCID in April 2013 as Director of Community. In this role, she develops relationships, programs, and communications to support the understanding and integration of ORCID identifiers. Prior to joining ORCID, she served as Assistant Dean in the Graduate College at the University of Illinois where she led numerous initiatives, including the establishment of graduate career services, the creation of a postdoctoral affairs office, and the collaborative implementation of Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETDs). Dr. Bryant earned a bachelor’s degree at Butler University, a master’s degree from the University of Cincinnati College-Conservatory of Music, and a PhD from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Publications

‘But I Have No Skills’ Aug-2005
http://chronicle.com/article/But-I-Have-No-Skills-/44924

A Ph.D. and a Failure Mar-2005
http://chronicle.com/article/A-PhD-a-Failure/44884/
Megan Pincus-Kajitani and Rebecca Bryant, A Ph.D. and a Failure, Chronicle of Higher Education (March 24, 2005).

Go Ahead, Haggle
Rebecca A. Bryant and Amber Marks, Go Ahead, Haggle, Chronicle of Higher Education, November 8, 2005.

http://orcid.org/
Facilitates the interoperable exchange of information
- Less time re-keying
- Improved data
- Easier maintenance
- Better sharing across systems

The ORCID API supports system-to-system communication and authentication, further helping to connect research and researchers around the world.

http://orcid.org/
Prehistoric genomes reveal the genetic foundation and cost of horse domestication


Author Affiliations

Edited by David M. Hills, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, and approved November 13, 2014 (received for review September 4, 2014)

Abstract  Full Text  Authors & Info  Figures  SI  Metrics  Related Content  PDF  PDF + SI

Authors

Mikkel Schubert

Centre for GeoGenetics, Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, 1350K Copenhagen, Denmark.

View ORCID profile for Mikkel Schubert

http://orcid.org/
Other IDs

- Eliminate name ambiguity
- Restricted to Web of Science or Scopus, respectively

**Researcher ID**

RESEARCHERID

http://www.researcherid.com/

- Need to be requested website

**Scopus Author ID**

Scopus

http://www.scopus.com/

- Is automatically assigned
Communicate & Promote Publications

• Attend and present at conferences and seminars
  • Communicate research results
  • Meet potential collaborators

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  • Academia.edu
  • ResearchGate
  • Mendeley
  • LinkedIn
  • Google Scholar Citations

• Use social media to publicise research and engage with audience
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  • Facebook
  • Blogs
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https://www.facebook.com
https://www.twitter.com
https://www.wordpress.com
https://www.blogger.com
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Institutional Review Board
Graduate School
Center for Teaching and Learning

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ORCID: http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0124-5582