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**Claremont Colleges Library
Journal Editors Workshop**

27 October 2014

[scholarship.claremont.edu/
open_access_week/2014/](http://scholarship.claremont.edu/open_access_week/2014/)

[libguides.libraries.claremont.edu
/CCjournals](http://libguides.libraries.claremont.edu/CCjournals)

A G E N D A

- 11:00 - 11:10 Welcome & plan for today
- 11:10 - 11:45 Where we are & next steps
- 11:45 – 11:50 DOIs : The process : Q&A

Short break (I mean it. Really short) & grab lunch

- 12:00 - 12:30 Lunch & bepress call-in & Q&A
- 12:30 - 12:45 Baseline impact factor & metrics
- 12:45 – 1:00 Wrap-up & survey



UPDATED — 82 Things Publishers Do (2014 Edition)

POSTED BY KENT ANDERSON · OCT 21, 2014 · 7 COMMENTS

FILED UNDER ACADEMIC JOURNAL, ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS, ACADEMIC PUBLISHING, JOURNALS, MEDLINE, PEER REVIEW, PUBLISHERS, PUBLISHING, PUBMED

Back in the summer of 2012, [I wrote a post outlining 60 things journal publishers do](#) (with many of these applying to publishers of books and other scholarly formats, as well). The post was written because journal publishers have been under pressure to prove that they add value beyond managing peer-review and doing some basic copy editing and formatting. Often, authors are the ones asserting that journal publishers do so little, which is understandable, as authors only experience a small part of the journal publishing process, and care about the editing and formatting bits the most, making those the most memorable.



A recent survey of authors by the Nature Publishing Group suggests that **journal reputation, relevance to the discipline, quality of peer review, and impact factor** are the four items driving most of their decision-making about where to submit. This helps put some items listed below into perspective — branding, reputation management, peer review management, and training of editors and reviewers are likely more important to authors, at least. However, some — such as running at a surplus — is fundamental.

WHERE WE ARE & NEXT STEPS

1. metadata
2. indexing
3. metrics
4. roles & responsibilities
5. policies
6. rights & copyright

libguides.libraries.claremont.edu/CCjournals

1. metadata

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS



*A Recommended Practice of the
National Information Standards Organization*

DOAJ requirements

The journal will not qualify for the Seal unless :

- provide **permanent identifiers** (DOI)
- provide **article level metadata** to DOAJ
- embed **machine-readable CC licensing information** in its article level metadata
- **allow reuse and remixing** of its content in accordance with a CC-BY or CC-BY-NC. *If CC-BY-ND, 'No' or 'Other' is selected the journal will not qualify for the Seal.*



Section 2: Recommended Practices

2.1 Journal Title and Citation Information

Retention of the original title and citation information is essential for users trying to access the original full text.

- 2.1.1 Provide the full journal title in a prominent, clear, and consistent manner on every journal content page where it is possible to control the title presentation.
- 2.1.2 Use the same journal title for all versions of a journal (e.g., print, electronic/online, CD-ROM).
- 2.1.3 Associate articles, issues, volumes, and dates with the journal title under which they were originally published. Identify all content from a former title(s) under that journal title and not the current journal title.
- 2.1.4 Construct any “Cite as” feature to use the title, volume, issue, and date under which the content was originally published.
- 2.1.5 Ensure that all outputs by the publisher or provider (e.g., Table of Contents alerts, information given to link resolvers, and exporting or e-mailing citations or articles) use the journal title and other identifying citation information under which the content was originally published.

article's citation info

cover page

McIntyre, G, Chan, J, Gross, J. (2013). Library as Scholarly Publishing Partner: Keys to Success. *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication* 2(1):eP1091. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7710/2162-3309.1091>

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JLSC is a quarterly journal sponsored and published by Pacific University Library | ISSN 2162-3309 | <http://jpsc-pub.org>

article's citation info

ISSN 2162-3309

JLSC

PRACTICE

Library as Scholarly Publishing Partner: Keys to Success

Gordon McIntyre *Research Services Librarian, Edith Cowan University*

Janice Chan *Research Services Librarian, Edith Cowan University*

Julia Gross *Senior Research Services Librarian, Edith Cowan University*

Abstract

Many academic libraries are looking at new ways to add value when they deliver services to faculty, and one potential area where the library can provide new services is in partnering with academic staff to support the dissemination of faculty research. Librarians have traditionally helped faculty researchers at the beginning of the research cycle, with

article's citation info

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header 2nd page

the resultant success of AJTE; and finally, it will measure the journal's success against a proposed set of criteria which provide an evaluative framework for measuring

(publication of research outputs) (JISC, 2010).

Librarians' roles in the research and scholarly

footer 2nd page

Deliyannides, Kosavic, & Kennison, 2011), which is part of the final step of the JISC research lifecycle

2010 found that 55% of respondents were publishing or interested to do so (Crow et al., 2012).

2.4 Enumeration and Chronology Systems

Numbering systems help users know if they have all of the content that has been issued. Dates of publication are essential to indicate currency or timeframe of the information.

- 2.4.1 Use an enumeration system that is clear and simple when starting a new title, e.g.: Vol. 1, No. 1 (2011 Jan 3).
- 2.4.2 Use a date of publication, at a minimum.
- 2.4.3 Keep identifying information (such as volume, issue, and page numbering) parallel, whenever possible, across all versions of a journal; for example, when introducing an e-journal for a previously print-only journal, use the enumeration system of the print version in the e-journal version.
- 2.4.4 Use the original enumeration and chronology scheme when posting content on the Web; do not retrospectively renumber existing content with a newly-imposed enumeration and chronology scheme.

2.5 Publication Information

To preserve the history of a journal and the individuals who were involved in editing it, certain vital facts should always be included on the website and retained over time so that content can be interpreted in context.

- 2.5.1 Provide an “About the Journal” or “Journal Information” page that covers vital identifying facts including: editors and editorial board members, ISSN, publisher names (and places), sponsoring or responsible bodies, scope and purpose, publication frequencies, publication or copyright dates, masthead information, errata and retraction policies, and, if applicable, other pertinent information such as ethics guidelines and peer review status. Ensure that this information is retained for volumes over time.
- 2.5.2 Indicate clearly on a journal’s website that a journal title history exists and provide appropriate links.
- 2.5.3 Retain distinctive issue-level non-article information, such as front and back matter, journal covers, and other issue-level metadata or information.
- 2.5.4 Provide a link or contact information for librarians to submit information or questions about the bibliographic history or presentation of a title.

2.6 Access to Content

The ability to find the full text of a journal's content is vital to the actual and potential readership, and to the ultimate dissemination of information that furthers scholarly research.

- 2.6.1 Provide both display and search access to the current and all former journal titles to ensure that all titles hosted on a website are available in browse lists and search features.
- 2.6.2 Provide clear presentation of all volume numbers, issue numbers, and publication dates.
- 2.6.3 Use a Table of Contents, which includes errata, to facilitate browsing and current awareness.
- 2.6.4 State, when possible, where any content not displayed or searchable on the journal website can be found, such as when the current publisher does not hold the rights to older content. Provide links, when feasible, to the other site(s).
- 2.6.5 Retain content once it is published, whether digitized from the print or born digital. Do not remove, rename, or renumber content.

1. metadata

2. indexing

INDEX List	Aliso	URCEU	FIVE	JHM	MIME	PPR	STEAM
TOPICS	science, botany, biology	European Union, European integration, transatlantic relations, Europe		mathematics education, mathematical fiction, art, performance, and poetry	history, theory, and practice of mime, physical theatre, and contemporary theatre and performance	Western musical performance practices	Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics.
getting your journal indexed - a guide			CUR				
http://miar.ub.edu/avanzada							
http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/							
Web of Science/SCOPUS							
Arts and Humanities Citation Index				X, X(CC)	AS	AS	X, X(CC)
Science Citation Index	editors requested - working on it (AS)			X, X(CC)			X, X(CC)
Scopus	X(SS), X(CC)						
Social Science Citation Index							
Specialized Databases							
ABI/INFORM		X(AR)					
AgeLine							
AGRICOLA	editors requested - working on it (AS)						
American History and Life							
Art Abstracts				X(CC)			x, X(CC)
Biosis	X(SS), X(CC)						



Growing Impact of Non-Elite Journals

POSTED BY PHIL DAVIS · OCT 20, 2014 · 15 COMMENTS

FILED UNDER CITATION ANALYSIS, GOOGLE SCHOLAR, METHODOLOGY

From a news perspective, the recent [report by Google researchers](#) that [more highly-cited papers are found in non-elite journals](#) is about much more than the distribution of citations.

The idea that digital publishing may be helping to raise the awareness of specialized and geographically-isolated journals—along with the authors who publish in them—has a sense of fairness and egalitarianism built into the storyline.

The notion of a weakening elite cadre of journals also awakens our political disdain for publishing plutocracies and the scientific bias that may result from it. There is some part of us that wishes science to become more democratic.

1. metadata
2. Indexing
3. metrics



A game of musical chairs being played at a party. Image via Wikipedia

The Brave New World of Open Access & Creative Commons: a Humanistic Experiment in Mathematical Publishing

[Gizem Karaali](#), *Pomona College*

[Follow](#)

Document Type

Conference Proceeding

Department

Mathematics (Pomona)

Publication Date

1-9-2013

Keywords

Electronic publishing, scholarly publishing, open access, Creative Commons, humanistic mathematics

Abstract

In January 2011 the Journal of Humanistic Mathematics (JHM) published its first issue. JHM (<http://scholarship.claremont.edu/jhm>) is an online-only, peer-reviewed, open-access journal which has passed the all important ten-thousand-download barrier in its first anniversary. In order to remain faithful to the fundamental principles of open access, JHM uses Creative Commons licensing, where authors retain copyright of their work, but others are free to reuse them (with proper attribution). In this note I share and reflect upon our experience with open access and Creative Commons.

Comments

[Link](#) to entire conference proceeding, Topics and Issues in Electronic Publishing, JMM, Special Session, San Diego, January 2013.

Why Open Access?

Allegra Swift, Claremont Colleges Library

Follow

Department/Program

Claremont Colleges Library

Document Type

Presentation

Publication Date

8-9-2014

Abstract

Panel presentation slides and notes for the library perspective on, "Open Access Publishing in Mathematics: Who? What? Where? Why? And How?" Math Fest, Mathematical Association of America, in Portland, Oregon - August 9, 2014.

Speakers:

- Gizem Karaali, *Pomona College*
- Jacqueline Jensen-Vallin, *Lamar University*
- Allegra Swift, *Claremont Colleges Library*

Organizer: Linda McGuire, *Muhlenberg College*

Sponsor: MAA Committee on Professional Development

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1. metadata
2. indexing
3. metrics
4. roles & responsibilities

	Altmetrics button added	DOIs up to date	baseline metrics	MOUs created and signed	OA/licenses/status	deposit policy registered with Sherpa	registered with DOAJ	Blais and Worldcat catalog records updated	serials solutions records added or corrected	Indexed
Aliso Five	X	X	1.64		CC-BY & CC-BY-ND			4 records missing online link		
JHM	X	X	0.77	created	CC-BY-ND-NC	in progress				
STEAM	X	X	0.36							
EU Center Journal	X	X	0.13		CC-BY, need to update policies			several		
Mime	X	X		created	CC-BY-ND-NC			15 records		
PPR HMNJ	X	X	1.9		CC-BY			12 records need clean-up		
			https://doi.org/							

1. metadata
2. indexing
3. metrics
4. roles & responsibilities
5. policies

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Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

Principles of Transparency

1. metadata
2. indexing
3. metrics
4. roles & responsibilities
5. policies
6. rights & copyright

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crossref doi display guidelines

CrossRef DOIs should always be displayed as permanent URLs in the online environment.

Example <http://dx.doi.org/10.1006/jmbi.1995.0238>

CrossRef recommends that CrossRef DOIs be displayed in this form online wherever bibliographic information about a piece of content is displayed.

CrossRef DOIs must be displayed on members' response pages (sometimes called landing pages).
CrossRef recommends that CrossRef DOIs also be displayed or distributed in the following contexts:

- Tables of contents
- Abstracts
- Full text HTML and PDF articles and other scholarly documents
- Citation downloads to reference management systems
- Metadata feeds to third parties
- "How to Cite This" instructions on content pages
- Social networking links
- Anywhere users are directed to a permanent, stable, or persistent link to the content

It's Lunchtime



Pomona College class of 1904 picnic group :: Boynton Collection of Early Claremont :
Claremont Colleges Digital Library
<http://cdm15831.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/bce/id/653>



Institutional Repositories Published with Digital Commons by Location

[United States Map](#) [World Map](#)

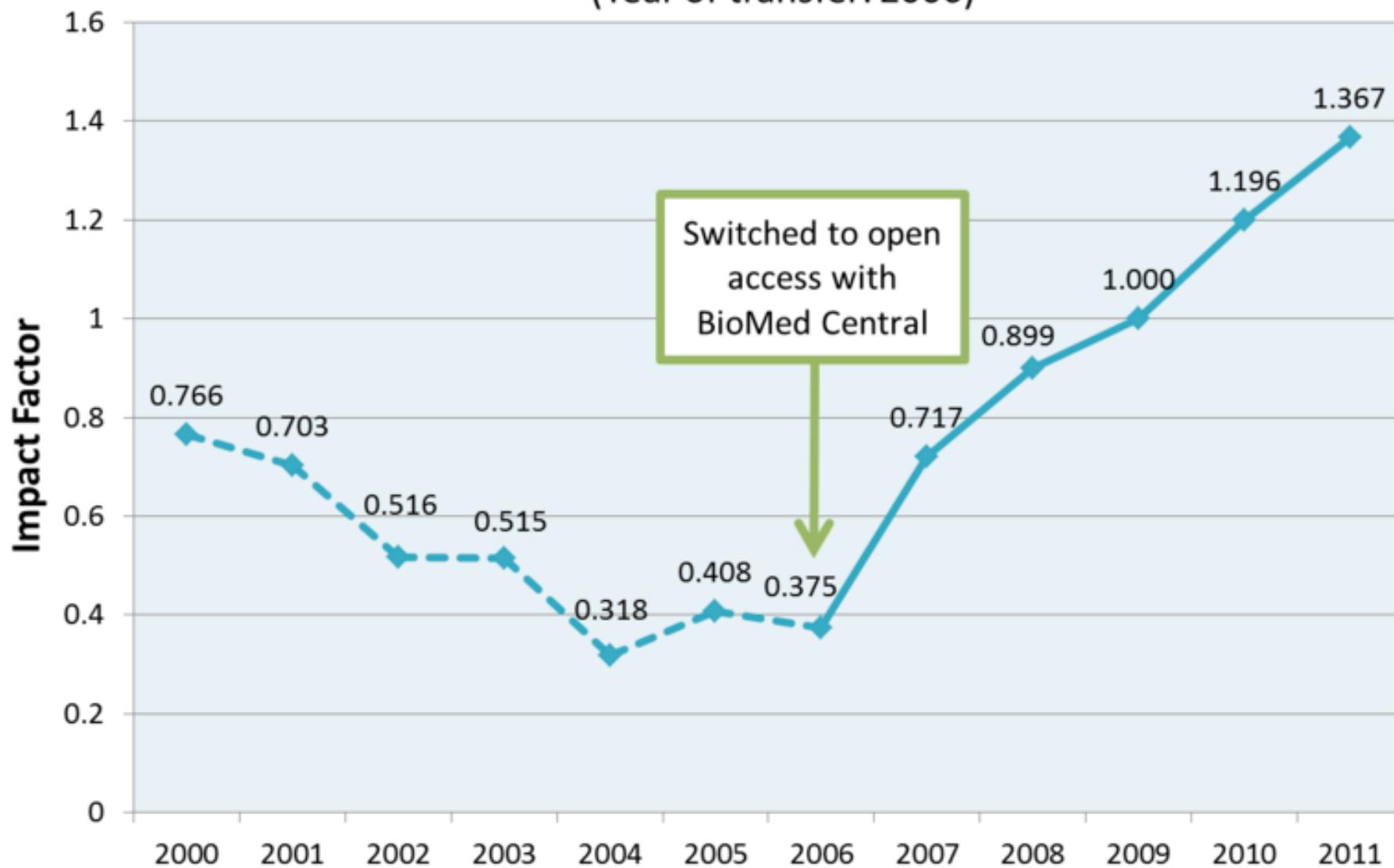


Assessment Librarian, Sara Lowe M e t e r i c s



Acta Veterinaria Scandinavica

(Year of transfer: 2006)



What is Impact Factor?

- The Impact Factor is calculated by dividing the number of citations in X year by the total number of articles published in the two previous years
- For example, an Impact Factor of 1.0 means that, *on average*, the articles published one or two year ago have been cited one time. An Impact Factor of 2.5 means that, on average, the articles published one or two year ago have been cited two and a half times.



Calculating Impact Factor

A = X Year citations to articles in journal published in previous 1, 2, or 5 years

6 citations in 2012

B = Number of Articles published in that journal in previous 1, 2, or 5 years

26 articles published in 2011

C = $A/B = 6/26 = 0.23 = 2012$ Impact Factor



Methodology

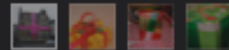
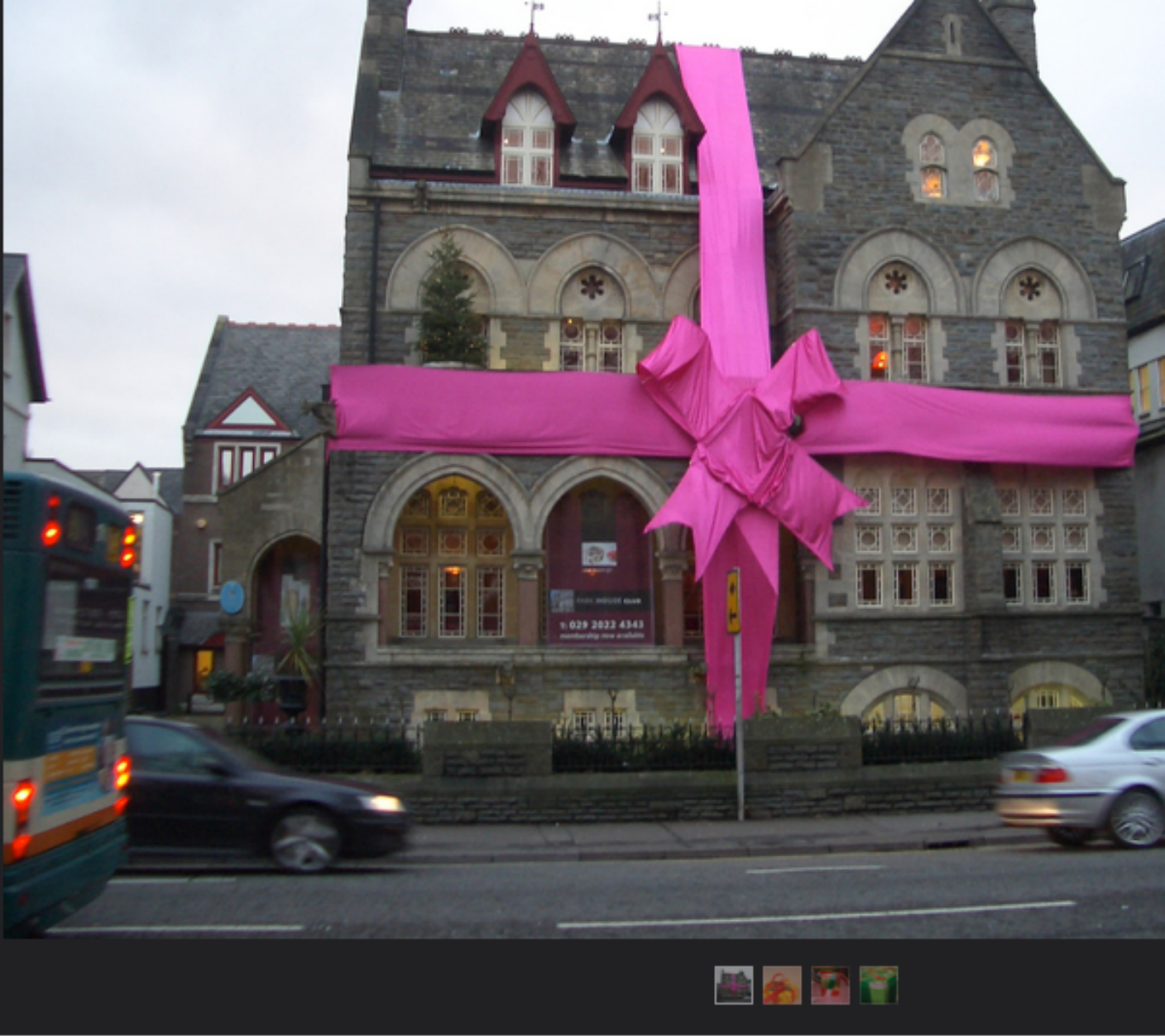
- Google Scholar for citations to individual articles
- All citations counted (JCR counts only citations from other scholarly articles)
- Expanded timeline for some journals (e.g., 10 year for Performance Practice Review)



S@C Journal Impact Factors

- **ALISO**
 - 2012 = 1.64
 - 2013 = 0.48
- **Claremont-UC UG Research Conference**
 - 2013 = 0.13
- **FIVE**
 - 0.0
- **Journal of Humanistic Mathematics**
 - 2011 = 0.77
 - 2012 = 0.23
 - 2013 = 0.16
- **Mime Journal**
 - Overall = 0.875
 - 2014 = 0
- **Performance Practice Review**
 - Overall = 1.9
 - 2013 = 0.045
 - 2012 = 0.05
 - 2011 = 0.0
 - 2010 = 0.06
 - ~ 1998 = 0.70
- **STEAM**
 - 2014 (partial) = 0.36





Howard Dickins

23,315
views

27
faves

27
comm

Gift House

A gift? For me?

(BTW: If you want to use this image, please spell my name correctly as "Howard Dickins")



CC-BY Howard Dickins ar Flickr <http://bit.ly/1wx5X87>

