Publishing in High impact Journals

By

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University of Nairobi Library
Publish OR Perish
Publishing in High Impact Journals

THE EVOLUTION OF ACADEMIA

Publish

Publish or Perish

Publish in High Impact Journals or Perish

Publish Frequently in High Impact Journals and Maybe You Won't Perish

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The Publishing environment

- Books
- Book Chapters
- Journals
- Book reviews
- Policy briefs
- Systematic reviews
- Newsletters
- Newspapers
Publishing in Journals

- Academic
- None Academic
- Regular
- Peer reviewed
- Current
- Novel

THE EVOLUTION OF ACADEMIA

Publish

Publish or Perish

Publish in High Impact Journals

Publish frequently in high impact journals and maybe you won't Perish

facebook.com/pedionics
Publishing in High Impact Journals

• Journals that have been cited
• A measure that is used to measure usage of information resource
• Many factors contribute to the citation of a journal article
SCIMAGO

- An Open public portal that indicates the journal and country rankings using no. of citation as a parameter: https://www.scimagojr.com/aboutus.php

- Uses Scopus & Elsevier databases – the world’s largest scientific database

- The formula used: https://www.scimagojr.com/files/SJR2.pdf

- Citation data is drawn from over 34,300 titles from more than 5,000 international publishers and country performance metrics from 239 countries worldwide
Choosing a Journal

Don’t do it yourself
Consider the following:
• References used in your article
• Subscription journal databases
• Open access databases
• Colleagues & mentors
Choosing a Journal

Journal selection tools

• Edanz Journal selector: https://www.edanzediting.com/journal-selector

• Elsevier journal finder https://journalfinder.elsevier.com Elsevier Journal Finder uses smart search technology & field-of-research specific vocabularies to match your article to Elsevier journals.

• Springer Journal selector: https://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/journal-author/journal-author-helpdesk/selecting-a-journal/1258

• https://www.journalguide.com/
Avoid predatory Journals

Beall’s List of Predatory Journals and Publishers: https://beallslst.weebly.com/
Characteristics of Predatory Journals

• Short time to publish
• Ask for submission fee
• Editors are not credible authors
• Have a wide coverage of subjects in the title
• Vague websites
• 1 or 2 editors
• Emails ending with .com
Characteristics of Predatory Journals

• Send spam mails to everyone soliciting for manuscript
• Accept articles without scrutiny
• Journals have titles similar to others
• Editors/review board members do not possess academic expertise
• No policies published in their website
Hijacked Journals

• Hijacked journals involve companies creating counterfeit websites and soliciting for manuscript submissions for the hijacked version of the journal

• Examples of hijacked journals can be found here

http://iiau.ac.ir/Files/1/News/Hijacked%20Journals%281%29.pdf
How to get Published real quick

- Identify the right journal
- Follow the journal’s instructions
- Identify a journal with frequent publications
- Get a friend to give his comments/review your manuscript prior to sending it
- Don’t send a manuscript to 2 publishing houses
- Test for quality (Plagiarism & citations)
- Collaborate with others
- Collaboration helps in networking and eases the burden of publishing
- Here below is the evidence
Collaborate

Scholarly output

Collaborations

Institutions collaborating with the University of Pretoria

Worldwide

- All authors
- All sectors

351 collaborating institutions
169 co-authored publications

Map
Table

Institutions and Groups

- Konyatta University
- Makerere University
- Moi University
- Strathmore University
- University of Nairobi
- University of Pretoria

View list of Scopus Sources from Researchers and Groups

Map (©2018 Google) Terms of Use

North America
- North America
- 41

Europe
- Europe
- 53

Middle East
- Middle East
- 2

Asia Pacific
- Asia Pacific
- 32

South America
- South America
- 2

North Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean

South Pacific Ocean

North Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean

South Pacific Ocean
Collaborate

Scholarly output

Collaborations

44 collaborating institutions
40 co-authored publications

Institutions and Groups:
- Kenyatta University
- Makerere University
- Moi University
- Strathmore University
- University of Nairobi

North America: 9
Europe: 22
Africa: 9

View list of Scopus Sources
Researchers and Groups
Collaborations

Scholarly Output

Collaborations
With all these, you are good to go!!!!
WAIT A MINUTE !!!

• WHAT ABOUT COPYRIGHT???
CLOSED ACCESS; GOLD OR GREEN OPEN ACCESS?

GOLD OPEN ACCESS
• Freely available for use immediately after publishing

GREEN OPEN ACCESS
• Has embargo period
Definitions and Terms

RoMEO colours

We have used different colours to help highlight publisher’s archiving policies. These colours are a development from the original RoMEO project list, and differentiate between four categories of archiving rights:

- **green**: can archive pre-print and post-print or publisher’s version/POD
- **blue**: can archive post-print (as final draft post-refereeing) or publisher’s version/POD
- **yellow**: can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
- **white**: archiving not formally supported

Each publisher’s entry is coded according to one of these colour categories.

The entry for each publisher also lists conditions or restrictions imposed by the publisher which govern archiving rights or activities. Conditions are taken as terms which can be easily accommodated and which do not hinder an author in archiving their work. A typical condition is to acknowledge the publisher’s copyright in the work. Restrictions are more prohibitive, typically requiring some additional action on behalf of the author. Where a Restriction effectively blocks access to the eprint, such as in the case of an embargo on its public release, or requiring password-controlled access, then the partial archiving right is noted but the full colour categorisation does not apply.

Sometimes open access discussions talk about “gold” publishers. This is a later development independent of RoMEO categories, and is used to describe publishers of open access journals. For the purposes of archiving, all open access journals allow archiving and can be taken as RoMEO “green”.

Some of the larger publishers have different archiving rights for different journals. This is particularly the case where they publish learned society journals on behalf of the society. A learned society might insist on a more liberal, or more restrictive archiving policy than the general publisher’s copyright agreement allows. The RoMEO colour coding relates to the overall permissions given by a publisher. For example, a publisher has to apply the “green” archiving rights across all of their journals for their code to be ‘green’.

Pre-print and Post-print

The terms pre-print and post-print are used to mean different things by different people. This can cause some confusion and ambiguity.

... opening access to research
Copyright policies

SHARPA ROMEO

• **Gold**
• **Green:** Can archive pre-print *and* post-print or publisher's version/PDF
• **Blue:** Can archive post-print (i.e. final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
• **Yellow:** Can archive pre-print (i.e. pre-refereeing)
• **White:** archiving not formally supported
Most cited articles in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scopus Source</th>
<th>Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The broader context for ICT4D projects: A morphogenetic analysis</td>
<td>Njihia, J.M., Merali, Y.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>MIS Quarterly: Management Information Systems</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions, resources and innovation in East Africa: A firm level approach</td>
<td>Barasa, L., Knoben, J., Vermeulen, P. and 2 more</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Research Policy</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overall research performance

2013 to 2017

Business, Management and Accounting

Scholarly Output: 70
Authors: 67
Field-Weighted Citation Impact: 0.52
Citation Count: 107
Citations per Publication: 1.5
h5-index: 4

Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality Management (1.1%)
Strategy and Management (16.5%)
Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management (3.3%)
Marketing (3.3%)
Management of Technology and Innovation (5.5%)
Management Information Systems (2.9%)
Business, Management and Accounting (8.8%)
Business and International Management (2.2%)

General Business, Management and Accounting (53.8%)

Add to Reporting
Chart Legend
- Kenyatta University [Institution]
- University of Nairobi [Institution]

Metric Details

y-axis: Scholarly Output
Types of publications included: all.

x-axis: Publication Year
ALL THE BEST
Bye.