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SUESS Summer School

Best practices in journal publishing Part 2: **Visibility and collaboration**

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PERSISTENT IDENTIFIERS (PIDs)

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In the real world

- Original article – information based on original research
- Case re____ – ____ ____ of a single case
- Techni___ ____ ____ technique or procedure
- Pictoria___ ____ ____ images
- Review___ ____ ____ research on a specific topic
- Commentary – short article with author's personal opinions
- Editorial – often short review or critique of original articles
- Letter to the Editor – short & on subject of interest to readers
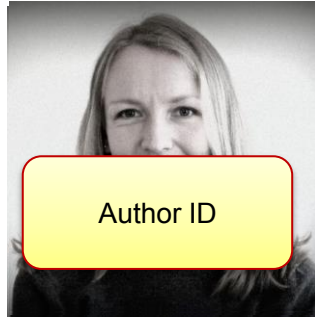
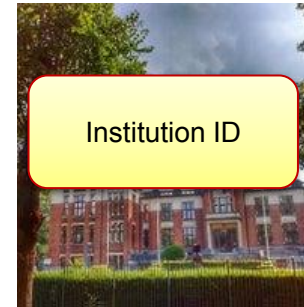**Document Type ID**

In the world of scholarly publications

Publication type ID

research evaluation
Volume 27 • Number 4 • October 2018   https://academic.oup.com/rev
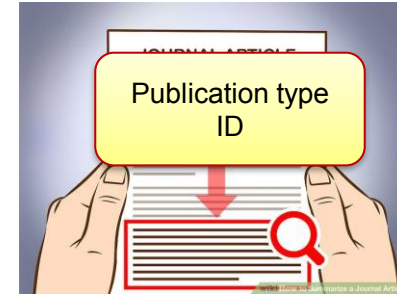
NIFU
Nordisk institutt for studier av
innovasjon, forskning og utdanning

We need to establish relations!

Publication ID

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Author ID

Paper ID

Comprehensiveness of national bibliographic databases for social sciences and humanities: Findings from a European survey

Institution ID

APC ID?

Dataset ID

Project ID

Funder ID

Reviewer ID

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Increasing numbers in research

3 million papers published annualy

8 million researchers (2013, UNESCO) – 4.7 million researchers in USA (2015, United States National Science Foundation)

500.000 researchers in SSH (UNESCO)

8.3 researchers per 1.000 employed (OECD)

28.100 active peer-reviewed journals (2014, University of Ottawa) (??)

Not only publications! software, research data (FAIR), etc.

Link Rot
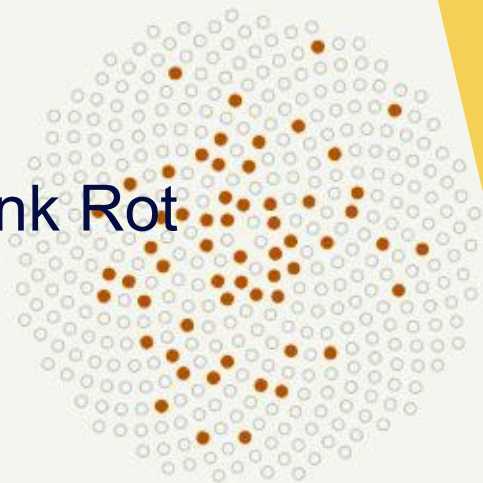
After one year. After a year, over 20% of cited links may be dead or otherwise inacessible.

After five years. After five years, the situation is much worse — over 50% of cited links can be afftected.

As time goes on. Link rot is inevitable and rarely reversible. The longer the wait, the more likely a link will have rotted.

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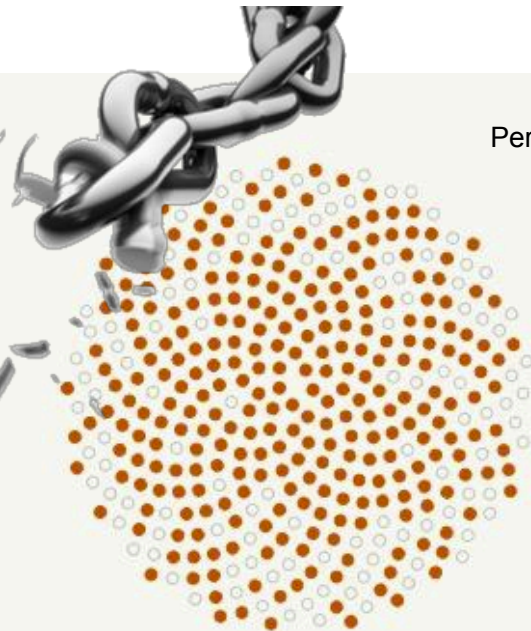*An identifier is an opaque or explicit number or alphanumeric label which is machine or human readable. It uniquely and permanently identifies and retrieves an object, a document, person, place, organization, or any entity, in the real world and on the Internet.*
https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/open-identifiers-for-open-science/

We need persistent identifiers:

pointers to data resources in different forms
    publications/documents, software, datasets, bibliographic records/metadata files, multimedia…

globally unique

with infinite lifespan

used to identify and retrieve resources

can be resolved to the physical resource (digital object stored somewhere)

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Persistent Identifier (PID) characteristics

A long-lasting reference to a document, file, web page, or other object (Wikipedia)

Persistent Identifiers (PIDs) are unique entity names that have the organizational commitment and technical infrastructure to support them indefinitely. (https://socialhistoryportal.org)

An unique identification code attached to a digital object and registered at an agreed location (www.ncdd.nl)

It is guaranteed to remain functional even if an organization's web address changes

Enable access to resource as it moves from one location to another

Digital world: not only **persistent** but **actionable**: can be plugged into a web browser and be taken to the identified source

„Persistence is purely a matter of service„ (Kunze J) - persistent identifiers are only persistent to the degree that someone commits to resolving them for users. No identifier can be inherently persistent.

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DOI – Digital Object Identifier (ISO Standard)

An unique, persistent digital identifier of an object— digital or physical.
- Used extensively in scholarly publishing
- Can be assigned to an article, book chapter, image, etc.
- Promotes discovery and interlinking
- CrossRef.org and DataCite (annual fee)

Provides a persistent link to an object and standard metadata for that object.

Can be any length and is structured: Prefix/Suffix Example: 10.1000/182
- Prefix - a directory indicator followed by a registrant code. These two components shall be separated by a full stop (period), e.g. 10.1000
- Suffix - a character string of any length chosen by the registrant. Each suffix shall be unique to the prefix element that precedes it, e.g. 182
- Should be displayed as URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1000/182

Resolves to URL.

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An illustrative example: **Jens Åge Smærup Sørense**

- J. Å. S. Sørensen
- J. Aa. S. Sørensen
- J. Å. S. Sorensen
- J. Aa. S. Sorensen
- J. Å. S. Soerensen
- J. Aa. S. Soerensen
- Jens Å. S. Sørensen
- Jens Aa. S. Sørensen
- Jens Å. S. Sorensen
- Jens Aa. S. Sorensen
- Jens Å. S. Soerensen
- Jens Aa. S.

- J. Åge S. Sørensen
- J. Aage S. Sørensen
- J. Åge S. Sorensen
- J. Aage S. Sorensen
- J. Åge S. Soerensen
- J. Aage S. Soerensen
- Jens Åge S. Sørensen
- Jens Aage S. Sørensen
- Jens Åge S. Sorensen
- Jens Aage S. Sorensen
- Jens Åge S. Soerensen
- Jens Aage S. Soerensen

- J. Åge Smærup Sørensen
- J. Aage Smaerup Sørensen
- J. Åge Smarup Sorensen
- J. Aage Smarup Sorensen
- J. Åge Smaerup Soerensen
- J. Aage Smaerup Soerensen
- Jens Åge Smærup Sørensen
- Jens Aage Smaerup Sørensen
- Jens Åge Smarup Sorensen
- Jens Aage Smarup Sorensen
- Jens Åge Smærup Soerensen
- Jens Aage Smaerup Soerensen

one name, multiple persons

multiple names, one person

unresolved initials

pseudonims

missing name/surname

added name

merged name

changed name

Altman and Haak, 2014

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Author PIDs

ORCID

ResearcherID

ScopusID

arXivID

Google Scholar ID
https://scholar.google.hr/citations?user=MlH_ohgAAAAJ&hl

…

national ID

Additional problems with authors:
cataloguing rules
ethical issues (authorship)

ORCID - Open Researcher and Contributor **ID**

Provides a unique and persistent identifier that can be used throughout one's career, across professional activities and affiliations.

Provides a free, non-proprietary registry of persistent unique identifiers for researchers, scholars, and analysts.

Provides APIs that enable the interoperable exchange of information between systems and to embed identifiers in research systems and workflows.

Open source - support community efforts to develop tools and services (GitHub).

Link to other research information identifiers.

Connects researchers with their works (papers, grants, datasets, and more), organizations, and other identifiers.

Altman M and Haak LL, 2014

https://hkbu.libguides.com/ORCID

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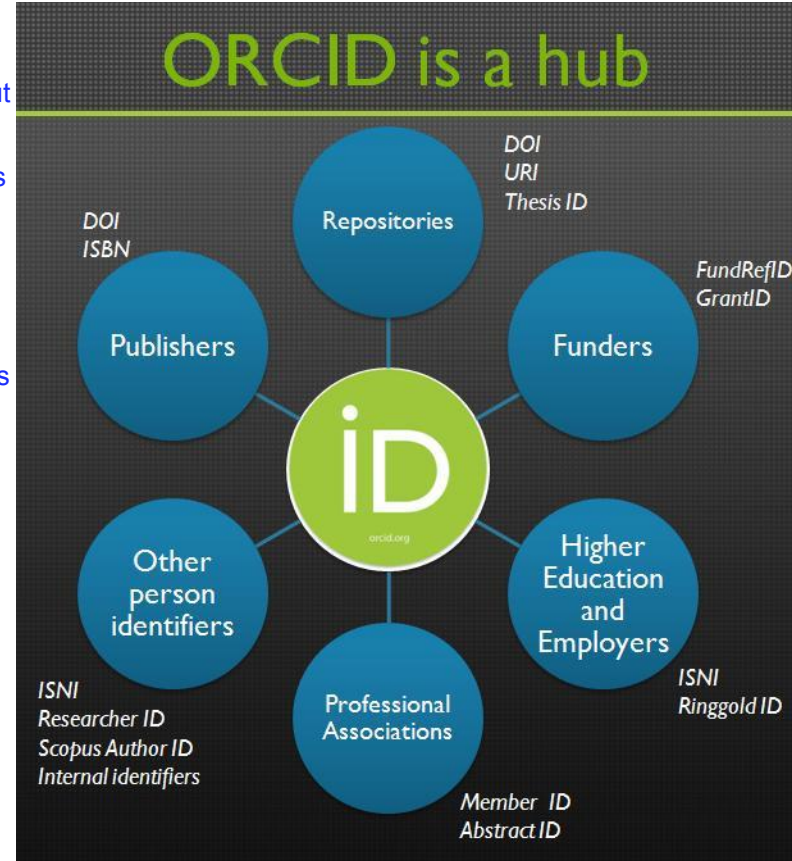
ROR (ror.community) – work in progress

Research Organization Registry Community

Unique and persistent IDs for **organizations** in the research
   community

Started by a group of 17 organizations (2016-2018)

From ror.community:
   ROR is a community-led project to develop an open, sustainable, usable, and unique identifier for every research
      organization in the world.
   ROR will be providing organization identifiers that are globally unique, stable, discoverable, and resolvable
   in addition, ROR will develop appropriate metadata schema for organizations and explore interoperability with other
      identifiers through relationship metadata
   community is what drives ROR, so please consider getting involved

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ROR Recommendations

ROR is intended for use by the research community, for the purposes of increasing the use of organization identifiers in the community and enabling connections between organization records in various systems.

ROR will derive utility through encouraging cross-talk between existing registry providers.

Access to organizations for managing ROR records shall be via permission. ROR will be responsible for granting record management permission.

ROR will focus on the organization levels that are most pertinent for the affiliation use case (who employs, who educates, who funds, etc.).

ROR will require metadata elements for each record sufficient to uniquely identify the organization.

ROR documentation and required metadata will be available for use under a recommended Open Definition conformant license, in human- and machine-readable formats.

ROR will seek seed data from organization identifier providers who serve the research community, whose data meet the metadata requirements, and which data are available under a recommended Open Definition conformant license.

There will be open criteria and documented processes for inclusion/exclusion, creating, merging, and deprecating a ROR record.

Record changes will be tracked and recorded using an open provenance model. ROR records may be deprecated, but no assigned identifier will be deleted.

ROR will be building a supporting new technology. We will maintain a robust customer support system and an open knowledge base to maintain a good relationship with the community's technical teams.

https://ror.community/scope/

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INDICES AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Popular databases: Web of Science Core Collection and Scopus

Used for most of the bibliometric analyses. Increasing visibility.

Included journals are considered „prestigeous". Tracking the performance (citations).

Existing evaluation criteria motivate authors submitting to included journals.

Criteria for inclusion are extensive, similar, and in practice biased, driven by commercial interests.

Applications: Web of Science Publisher Portal and Scopus Title Suggestion

Scopus

Pre-selection conditions

Minimum criteria

- **Peer-review**
- **English abstracts**
- **Regular publication**
- **References in Roman script**
- **Publication ethics statement**

Quantitative and qualitative measures

Journal policy	• Convincing editorial concept/policy • Level of peer-review • Diversity in geographic distribution of editors • Diversity in geographic distribution of authors
Quality of content	• Academic contribution to the field • Clarity of abstracts • Quality and conformity with stated aims & scope • Readability of articles
Journal standing	• Citedness of journal articles in Scopus • Editor standing
Regularity	• No delay in publication schedule
Online availability	• Content available online • English-language journal home page • Quality of home page

3. Editorial evaluation →

WoSCC

|	Impact Criteria
• Editorial board composition • Validity of statements • Peer review • Content relevance • Grant support details • Adherence to community standards • Author distribution • Appropriate citations to the literature	• Comparative citation analysis • Author citation analysis • Editorial Board Citation Analysis • Content significance

Social media

Chose the right social platform.

Build your community.

Content plan and writing posts.

Use great images.

Employ social media editor if possible.

Knowing whom you are addressing.

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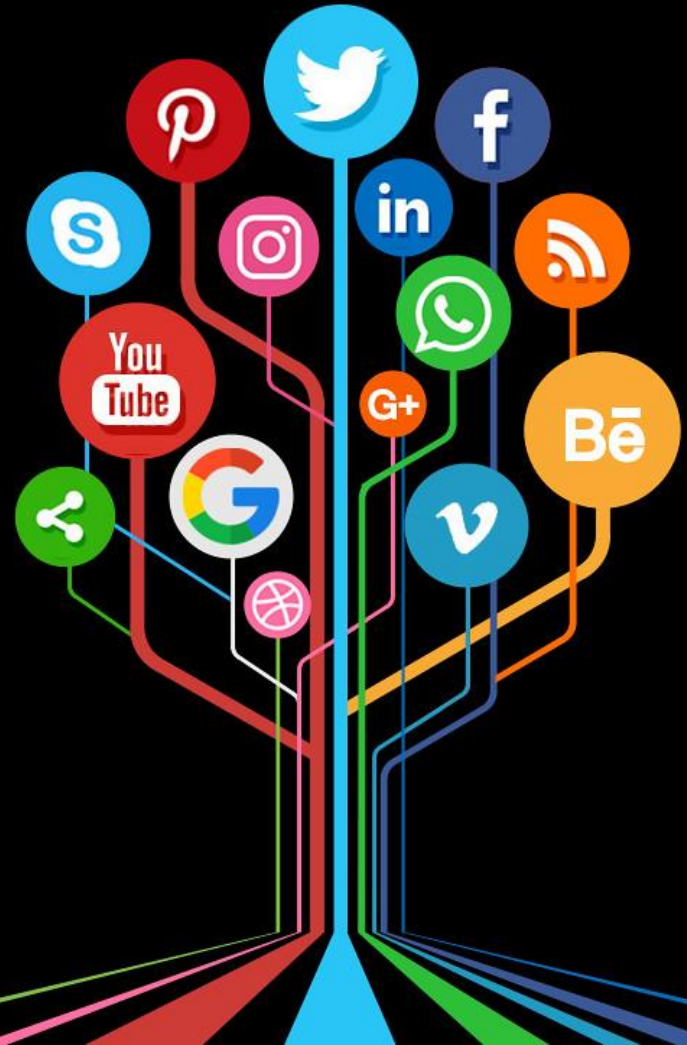
COLLABORATION

DIAMAS

Developing Institutional open Access publishing Models to Advance Scholarly communication. 23 partners from 12 European countries.

Fragmentation of institutional publishing - varying service quality, visibility, and sustainability.

1. Map the current landscape of Institutional Publishing Service Providers (IPSPs) with special attention for IPSPs that do not charge fees for publishing or reading.

2. Coordinate and improve the efficiency and quality of IPSPs by developing a European Quality Standard for Institutional Publishing (EQSIP). Special attention is paid to building and enabling the financial sustainability of IPSPs.

3. Formulate community-led, actionable recommendations and strategies for institutional leaders, funders/sponsors/donors, and policymakers in the European Research Area (ERA). Workshops and targeted networking actions will reach and engage institutional decision-makers.

DIAMAS will deliver an aligned, high-quality, and sustainable institutional OA scholarly publication ecosystem, setting a new standard for OA publishing, shared and co-designed with all stakeholders.

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OPERAS-PLUS

The OPERAS-PLUS project will support the further development of OPERAS in its preparatory phase of new ESFRI Research Infrastructure projects.

OPERAS is the Research Infrastructure dedicated to enhance open scholarly communication for the Social Sciences and the Humanities in the European Research Area (ERA).

Committed to make open scholarly communication the default practice in Social Sciences and Humanities.

The project's main objectives are

to develop and strengthen OPERAS governance structure, especially financial, legal, and human resource management aspects of the infrastructure central hub in a sustainable way;

2) to support the establishment and development of **OPERAS national nodes**;

3) to develop OPERAS **portfolio of services** by providing both required technology and a monitoring system for services development; and

4) to maximise OPERAS' impact in the ERA and at an international level by extending it beyond its current scope and **onboarding new members and countries** in the infrastructure.

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CRAFT-OA (still in the process of signing GA)

Creating a Robust Accessible Federated Technology for Open Access (23 partners from 17 European countries).

The Diamond OA landscape continues to be fragmented, is often underfunded, and is not always technically proficient enough to develop its full potential for science and society.

The CRAFT-OA project aims to consolidate the Diamond OA publishing landscape.

The project focuses on four threads of activities to improve the technical and organisational infrastructure of Diamond OA:

Provide technical improvements for journal platforms and journal software

(2) Build communities of practice to foster overall infrastructure improvement

(3) Increase visibility, discoverability and recognition for Diamond OA publishing

(4) Integrate Diamond OA publishing with EOSC and other large-scale data aggregators.

CRAFT-OA will deliver technical and community tools, training events, training materials, information, and services for the Diamond OA institutional publishing environment.

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Publishing during the war

We started a journal some of our best journals at the beginning of the war in Croatia in 1991 (e.g. Croatian Medical Journal), the war that brought enormous destruction and civilian suffering.

Trying to turn our difficulties into our strenghts – publishing on different aspects of war and other man-made and natural disasters (medical, social, psychological aspects). „War in Croatia" – the bibliography of publications from all disciplines available at http://ark.mef.hr/war_biomedicina.htm.

A great need for teaching authors how to communicate the results of their research and, more importantly, how to plan and perform research. Helping potential authors (individual tutoring?), not skilled in writing journal articles. Organizing workshops and other training activities for students and ECRs.

For editors, being the part of the international community is the most important for learning and gaining skills (EASE and SUES group: IBL-PAN (PL), OPERAS (BE), DOAJ (UK), OAPEN–DOAB (NL), EIFL (NL), AEUP (FR), SESU (FR)). Membership in the professional societies and editorial associations.

„Editing is a profession that requires skills outside research and academic work. A journal editor does not have to be an expert in computers and information science, but s/he has to be skilled in publishing, and especially in digital technologies." (Ana Marušić)

The journals for small scientific communities should take advantage of digital publishing to improve their visibility and influence. Having a vision and passion for scholarly communication and scholarly publishing. Editors of scholarly journals can make a difference.

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Thank You!

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