

What is "bibliometrics"?

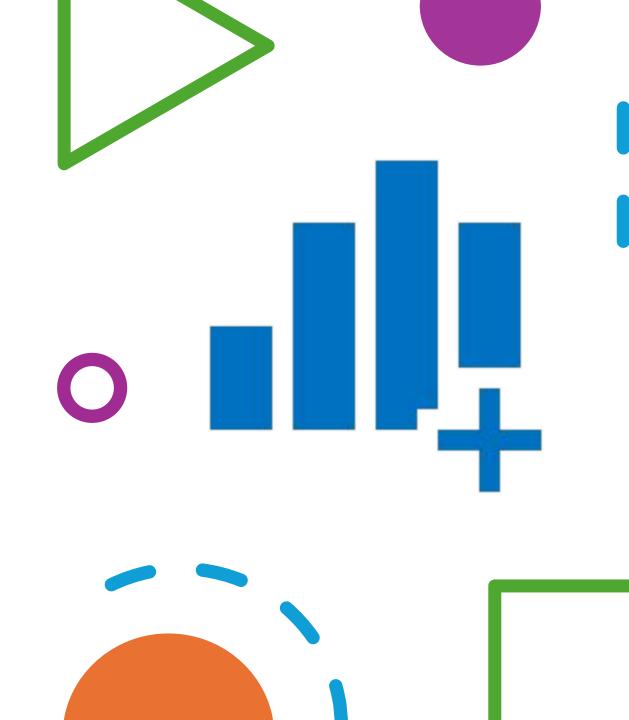
**Bibliometrics** is the use of counts and statistics - mainly of publications and their citations - to measure and compare patterns of research output and influence (e.g. how often articles are published, cited or co-authored).



Stats help transform raw data into meaningful **insights** that provide **evidence** for decision-making, accountability, and strategic growth.

When an editor reports to a journal's editorial board, the goal is to provide a clear overview of the journal's performance, health, and direction.

Reports usually combine quantitative data (statistics) with qualitative insights (editorial issues, challenges, and opportunities).



# What can be measured?

#### Journal level stats (macro)

**Volume, growth** Articles per year, special issues, backlog size

**Selectivity, quality** Acceptance rate, desk-reject rate, reviewer decline rate, editorial turnaround

**Impact**, **visibility** Journal-wide citations

**Usage** Downloads, views, user sessions, geographic distribution

Compliance, integrity % articles with DOIs/ORCIDs/RORs, OA licensing coverage, policy completeness (COPE, authorship, data)

**Diversity & reach** Authors' country, reviewer/editor diversity, institutional spread

**Financials** APC revenue/waivers, production cost per article (if relevant), on-time issue release rate

#### Article level stats (micro)

E.g. performance evaluation

**Usage** Views, downloads

**Engagement** Altmetric/PlumX events (news, policy, social), Mendeley readers

**Impact** Citations

**Findability** Google Search impressions/clicks (GSC), backlinks/referrers

**Timeliness** From submission to acceptance to publication durations for that item

Integrity Corrections/retractions, similarity report flags, data/code availability

**Open science** OA license, ORCID/ROR completeness, data/code links

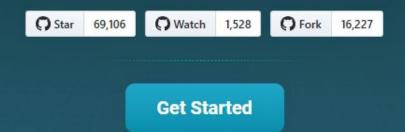
# Reporting to Editorial Board

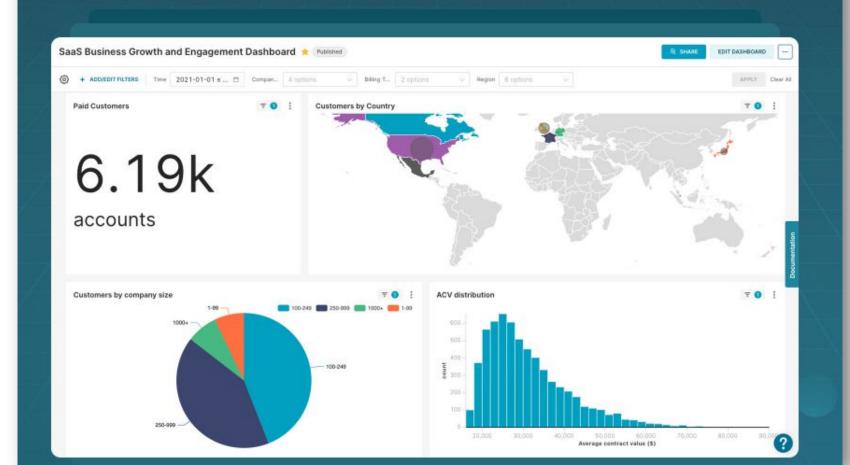
- During Editorial Board meetings or Annual General Meeting of Society/journal owner
- On request of funder/call for funding proposals/journal owner
- For yourself as Editor, Journal Users, Indexes, etc
- Annually, quarterly, mid-year, ad-hoc
- Optional dashboard monitoring for the Editorial Office e.g. Superset

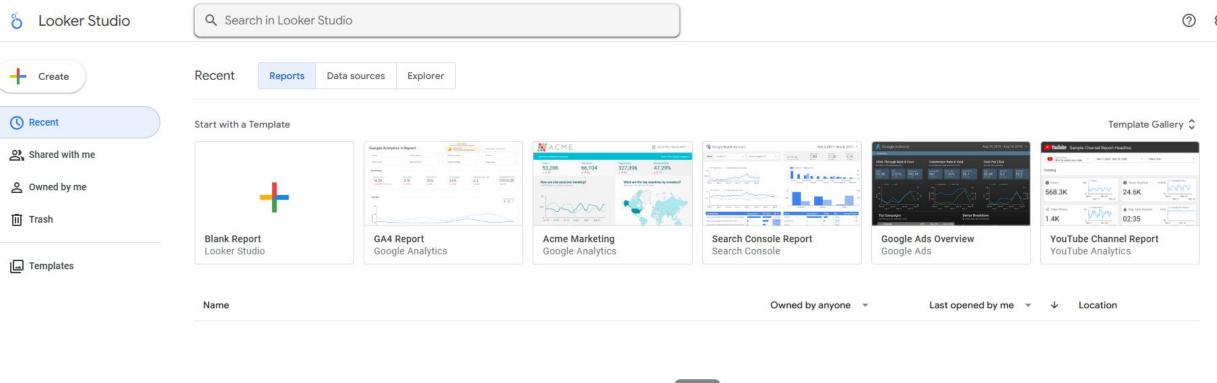
https://superset.apache.org/

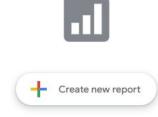


# Apache Superset™ is an open-source modern data exploration and visualization platform.









https://lookerstudio.google.com/



- Transparency in reporting make available on journal website for journal users, indexes
   OJS Dashboard >> Workflow >> Publisher Library
- Central to accountability, governance, integrity, trust in journal
- Not a requirement
- Do not sidestep the system (OJS) if you want accurate metrics
- For accurate metrics, metadata is key!



# Open infrastructure (in scholarly publishing)

The shared, community-governed "plumbing" that makes research communication work - and that anyone can use, improve, and trust without needing a single vendor's permission.

In an open infrastructure ecosystem, data hygiene is not just housekeeping - it's the foundation for visibility, trust, equity, and sustainability of scholarly journals







INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER



<JATS>





Connecting Research

and Researchers

OpenAlex





# Best practices when reporting

Visualise data where possible (graphs, charts)

Make datasets available for access (cloud eg GDrive or OJS Library) Provide context and explain what it means for journals' health and reputation

Formulate recommendations to improve journal (data-driven decision making), inform strategic planning

Keep report focussed, only relevant info without unnecessary detail

Keep report engaging and forward-looking

No report will/need to look the same (but keep it consistent for your own journal)

Branding, Executive
Summary, Table of
Contents,
Abbreviations,
References,
Appendixes with details



# Statistic sources

- PKP OJS (views & downloads) /stats/counterR5/counterR5 >> Title Master Report (TR)
- openAlex (citations) https://openalex.org/ >> Search journal title
- Crossref (metadata health)
   https://www.crossref.org/members/prep/6689 >> Search
  journal title
- Peer-review (all activity) management/settings/website#plugins >> Review Report
- iThenticate (screening counts)
- Altmetrics (attention)
- Google Analytics (site) & Google Search Console (search) (discovery)
- **Dimensions** (article list, authors, DOI, year, citation counts, OA indicator, journal metrics (total citations, h-index))



# Media mentions

#### **Setup Google Alerts**

Paving the way for a greener dairy industry/ By Glenneis Kriel (4 April 2025)

https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/ animals/cattle/paving-the-way-tor -a-greener-dairy-industry/

"Reinecke's notion of the importance of cattle in the ecosystem is supported by the paper 'The broad-based eco-economic impact of beef and dairy production: a global review', published in the South African Journal of Animal Science in 2023."

# farmer's weekly





News

Animals

Crops

Business

Agri Technology

Farming lifestyle

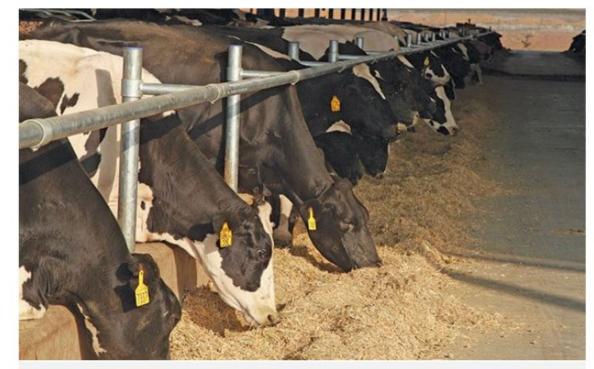
Farm basics

Home > Animals > Cattle > Paving the way for a greener dairy industry

#### Paving the way for a greener dairy industry

By Glenneis Kriel | 4 April 2025 | 5:30 am

The dairy industry is often criticised for its environmental impact, but a new innovation called DESTiny aims to empower farmers to take control of their carbon footprints. Riana Reinecke, the tool's developer, explained to Glenneis Kriel how it works and how farmers can benefit from it.



The DESTiny model considers the type of feeding regime used on a farm. Photo: Glenneis Kriel

# Why there isn't one central, standard system



**Different owners** Stats sit in many places (Scopus, Web of Science, Crossref, OpenAlex, PubMed, Google Analytics), each with its own rules



**Different coverage** Each database includes different journals, regions, and outputs. None covers everything



**Different meanings** A "view," "download," or "citation" is measured differently in each system



Many versions One article can have a DOI, PubMed ID, arXiv ID, and copies in repositories (handles), making it hard to combine



**No single steward** Laws, licenses, and lack of global governance stop anyone from merging it all into one system

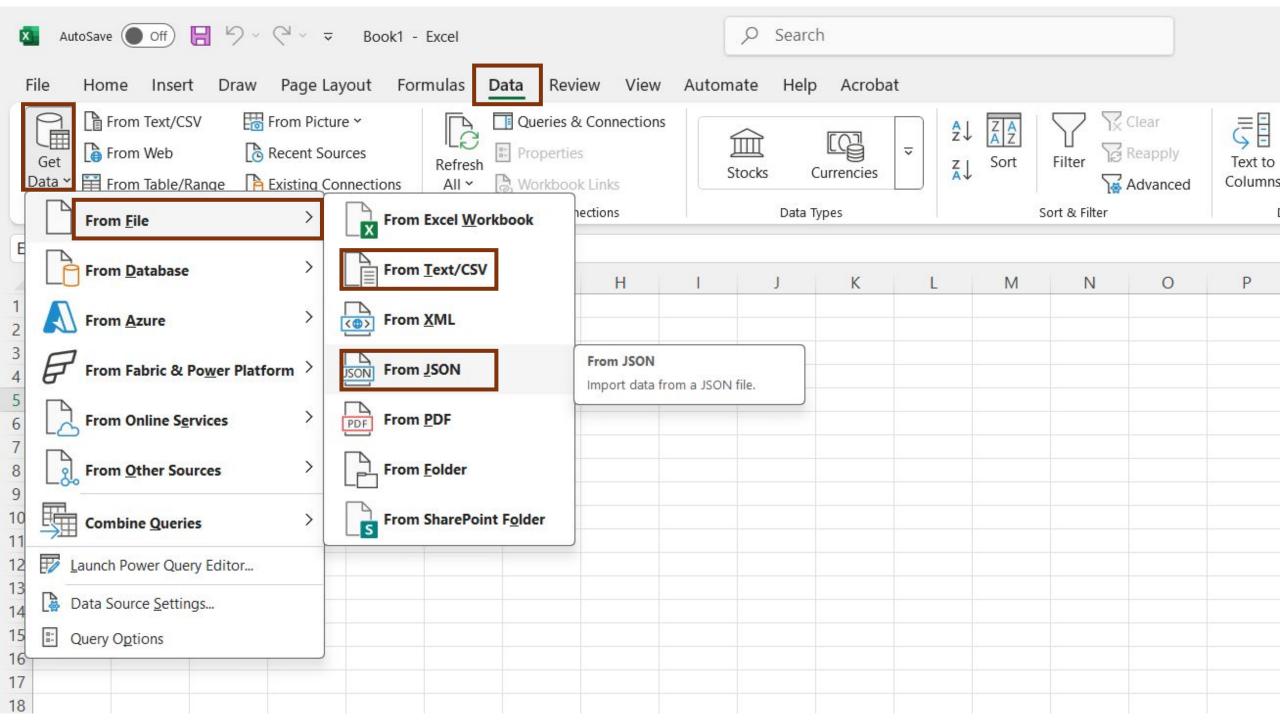
# Prior Excel knowledge

- Know Excel basics (sort data, charts/graphs, etc)
- Conversion from json, csv, tsv to xlsx (Excel)

**json** - (JavaScript Object Notation) open standard file format and data interchange format that uses human-readable text to store and transmit data objects consisting of name–value pairs and arrays (or other serializable values). It is a commonly used data format with diverse uses in electronic data interchange, including that of web applications with servers.

**csv** – (Comma-separated values) text data format that uses commas to separate delimiter-separated values, and newlines to separate records. CSV data stores tabular data (numbers and text) in plain text, where each line typically represents one data record. Each record consists of the same number of fields, and these are separated by commas.

**tsv** – (Tab-separated values) text data format for storing tabular data where records are separated by newline and values within a record are separated by tabs. The TSV format is a delimiter-separated values (DSV) and is similar to comma-separated values (CSV).



# Dashboard

A single, visual page that brings together key indicators, charts, and tables so you can monitor performance at a glance and drill into details if needed.

In scholarly publishing, a dashboard might show article output, citations, usage (COUNTER), and submission timelines - updated from defined data sources - so editors can track trends and make decisions quickly.







We encourage all authors who publish in a PLOS journal to track their personal article-level-metrics including views and citations, along with using our Altmetric integration to track news, policy, and social media mentions. Our two newest journals, PLOS Complex Systems and PLOS Mental Health, opened for submissions in 2023, with the first articles published in 2024.



Citations: **55,752** 

Time to first decision: 7 days Time to publication: 246 days

Acceptance rate: 10%

Number of publications: 479



Citations: 1.283

Time to first decision: 53 days Time to publication: 238 days

Acceptance rate: 43%

Number of publications: 155



Citations: 61.826

Time to first decision: 44 days Time to publication: 227 days

Acceptance rate: 35%

Number of publications: 751



Citations: 3,775

Time to first decision: 65 days Time to publication: 270 days

Acceptance rate: 51%

Number of publications: 238



Citations: 62.865

Time to first decision: 13 days Time to publication: 186 days

Acceptance rate: 22%

Number of publications: 312



Citations: 24

Time to first decision: 43 days Time to publication: 193 days

Acceptance rate: 33%

Number of publications: 122

PLOS - "Research metrics" PLOS aggregates journal-level stats (citations from Dimensions, decision times, acceptance rates) and promotes article-level metrics with **Altmetric** integration across its titles. The Dashboard combines external citation data + internal workflow stats + attention data on one page.

https://plos.org/metrics/



Citations: 15

Time to first decision: 53 days Time to publication: 233 days

Acceptance rate: 24% Number of publications: 24



Citations: 6,709

Time to first decision: 50 days Time to publication: 230 days

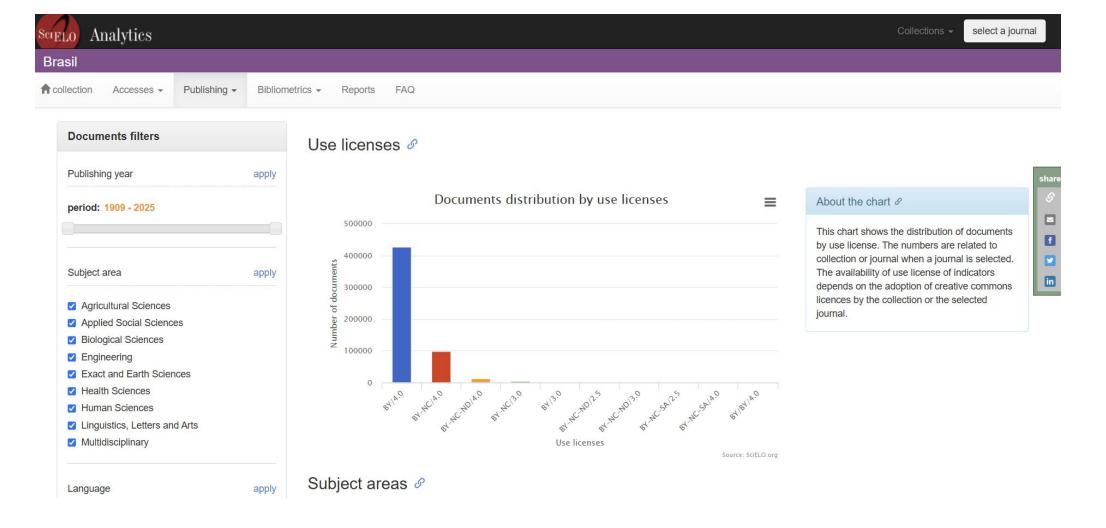
Acceptance rate: 39%

Number of publications: 1,037

Citations: **55.025** 

Time to first decision: 1 day Time to publication: 202 days

Acceptance rate: 3.1% Number of publications: 152



An interactive public dashboard for journals in the SciELO network with **bibliometrics**, **access/usage**, languages, affiliation countries, etc. You can select a collection (incl. **South Africa**) or a specific journal - useful as a pattern for multi-indicator, filterable views.

Royal Society Publishing Metrics publish a comparative dashboard showing, per journal, citations, downloads/usage, and Altmetric scores - explicitly contrasting open-access vs subscription articles. This is a clear, public example of mixing citation + usage + altmetrics in one view.

https://royalsociety.org/journals/publishing-metrics/



Fellows

Events

Journa

Current topic

Grants

Medals and prizes

命 / Journals

#### **Publishing metrics**

The range of models used to measure the impact of journals and articles is constantly increasing, though most are based on the level of citations. As a signatory to DORA, the Royal Society offers a variety of journal and article-based metrics.

- · Open access progress
- · Open access advantage
- Impact factor
- Eigenfactor
- Scopus metrics
- Altmetrics
- Publication times

#### Open access progress

Two of our journals, *Royal Society Open Science* and *Open Biology*, are fully open access and we provide authors with the choice of open access in all of our hybrid journals. From 2026 we will be offering **Subscribe to Open** on our eight hybrid journals, which has the potential to make all of our output open access in 2026.

Journal	OA in 2021	OA in 2022	OA in 2023	OA in 2024
Biology Letters	25%	48%	55%	57%
Journal of the Royal Society Interface	49%	57%	66%	64%

# **Editoria** Reporting

# 59





South African Journal of Animal Science 2025, Vol 55(6)

#### Editorial:

#### Bibliometric insights into the South African Journal of Animal Science: Trends and contributions

C. McManus<sup>1</sup>, M.M. Scholtz<sup>2</sup>, V. Peripolli<sup>3</sup>, D. Pimentel<sup>1</sup>, V.S. Junqueira<sup>4</sup>, C.B. Banga<sup>5</sup>, & F. Pimentel<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>ARC-Animal Production, Irene, South Africa; University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa
<sup>3</sup>Instituto Federal Catarinense, Campus Araquari, BR-280, Colégio Agrícola, Araquari, SC, Brazil
<sup>4</sup>Bayer Crop Science, Uberlândia, MG, Brazil

<sup>5</sup>Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Gaborone, Botswana
<sup>6</sup>Universidade Anhembi Morumbi, Campus Avenida Paulista 2000, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

(Submitted 13 May 2025; Accepted 23 May 2025; Published 16 June 2025)

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Condition of use: The user may copy, distribute, transmit and adapt the work, but must recognise the authors and the South African Journal of Animal Science.

#### Abstract

Articles (1558 in total) published in the South African Journal of Animal Science (SAJAS) were identified in the Scopus, Scielo, and InCites (Web of Science) databases. The Scimago Journal Rank (SJR) indicator for SAJAS in 2022 was 0.33, with a journal H-index of 37. The journal is in the Q3 quartile, reaching Q2 in 2014 and 2017, and has the 2nd highest SJR in African Animal Science and Zoology journals. The InCites average Category Normalised Citation Index is 0.43, with 77% of articles being cited, but varies between research fields, with a score of 0.32 for Agriculture, Environment, and Ecology (85% of published papers), 0.23 for Clinical and Life Sciences (14% of published papers), and 0.44 for Social Sciences. There is a mean of 43 references per article, with each article receiving, on average, 1.1 citations. Most papers are on poultry and ruminants, with fewer papers on wild animals and less prominent farm species. The major breeds studied include Merino sheep and Holstein cattle, with fewer papers on South African breeds. This analysis is important for the journal and its readership as a self-evaluation of the scope and impact of the journal and how this is changing, as well as aiding editors in shaping the journal's future direction. Citations have decreased over the last 20 years, and international collaborations are few; however, bias in this analysis should be noted, as recent papers and papers not indexed in Scopus have lower numbers of citations. The journal must reaffirm itself as a leading journal for tropical animal production.

Keywords: authors, co-occurrence, documents, Scopus, VOSviewer®

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author: GScholtz@arc.agric.za

#### Journal Editorial Board Report - South African Journal of Animal Science (SAJAS)

Journal Name: South African Journal of Animal Science (SAJAS)

Online ISSN: 2221-4062 Print ISSN: 0375-1589

Domain Name: https://www.sajas.co.za/

Reporting Period: 1 August 2025 - 26 October 2025 (YTD)

Editor-in-Chief: Dr Megan North (since Dec. 2024)

Date Submitted: 27 October 2025

#### **Executive Summary**

SAJAS successfully migrated to ASSAF's Khulisa Journals (OJS 3.4.0.9) on 1 August 2025, stabilised operations, and made Vol. 55 Issues 1-10 (2025) available; a platform upgrade to OJS 3.5.0.2 is scheduled for mid-January 2026. Historic continuity is ensured via AJOL, Sabinet and SciELO SA backfles. Domain transfer from ASSAf to SASAS is in progress.

Editorial performance (YTD snapshof). 79 submissions; 42% desk-reject; overall rejection 49%; nine acceptances; 17 publications (reflecting production of an earlier acceptance backlog). Average time to first decision is ~84 days; end-to-end submission-to-publication is not yet tracked. Active peer-review: 24 manuscripts in review; 73 invitations sent; 59% response rate; 47% acceptance of invitations; 41% non-response; 54% of accepting reviewers have delivered reports. Reviewer pool: 486 registered across 19 countries, with invites skewed to South Africa/Africa - an apportunity to broaden global balance.

Usage & Impact. COUNTER R5 shows 3,814 Total Item Investigations and 995 Total Item Requests (≈26% view → download conversion; low repeat clicks). OpenAlex records ~2,914 indexed items with ~26,253 citations and ~11% international co-authorship - solid national anchoring with scope to grow cross-border collaboration.

#### 5. Usage & Impact

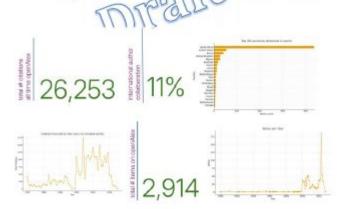
#### 5.1 Citations

Source

https://apenglex.org/warks@age=1&sort=cited\_by\_count.desc&fiter=tite\_and\_abstract.sear ch.south+african+lournal+on+animal+science

Date range: All time

OpenAlex indexes 2,914 SAJAS items that have collectively attracted 26,253 citations to date. Output by year shows light, sporadic coverage before 2000, then steady growth from the mid-2000s with a pronounced surge in the last decade - peaking around 2021–2023 - while annual citation accrual rises in tandem as recent articles accumulate impact. International co-authorship stands at 11%, meaning roughly one in rine papers include authors from more than one country - solid for a national society journal but with clear headroom. Country signals are led by South Africa (by far the largest share) with additional contributions from the United States, Kenya, United Kingdom, Nigeria, Australia, Ghana, Ethiopia, and others across Africa and beyond. Overall, this is a sizeable, well-cited corpus with strong national anchoing and growing global reach; increasing cross-border collaboration and broadening geographic participation would likely boost visibility and citations further.

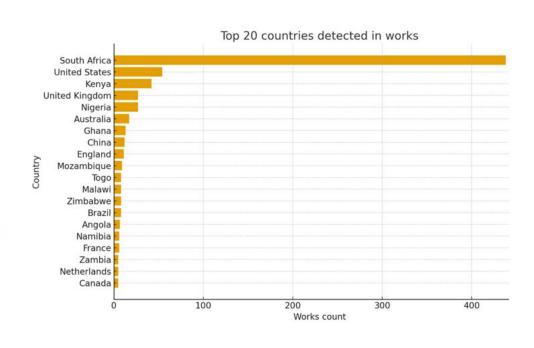


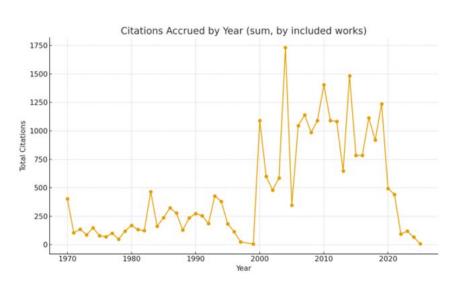
total # citations all time openAlex

26,253

international author collaboration

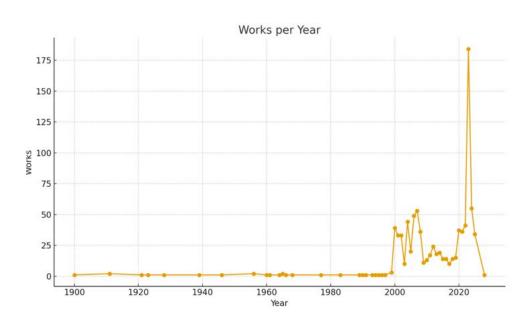
11%



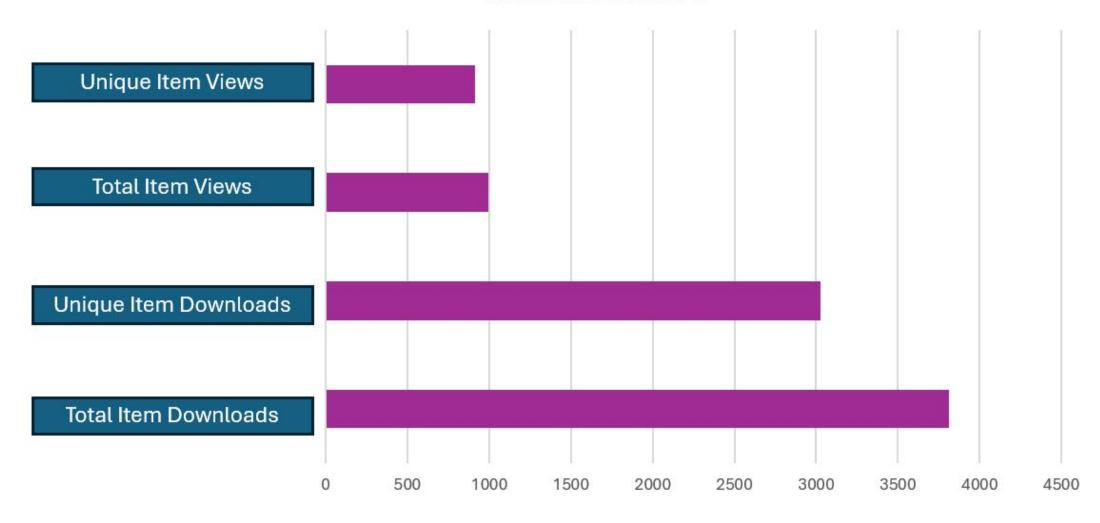


total # items on openAlex

2,914



Views & Downloads





# PKP OJS

views & downloads
/stats/counterR5/counterR5 >> Title Master Report (TR)



# PKP OJS Plugins for statistics

V	Altmetrics Badges Plugin	Adds altmetric badges to article page.	<b>~</b>
•	Scopus/Crossref Plugin	This plugin shows the total number of citations and a "cited by" article list from Scopus and/or Crossref.	<b>~</b>
•	Crossref Manager Plugin	Handles depositing and exporting Crossref metadata	
•	Crossref Reference Linking	This plugin submits article references to Crossref when a DOI is registered and automatically displays DOIs for references found in Crossref's database.	
•	Research Organization Registry (ROR)	Allows managing author/reviewer affiliations using the <u>ROR</u> identifiers.	

▶ Galleys And Abstract Stats Plugin
 Display Galleys and Abstract views stats on article page

 ▶ Google Analytics Plugin
 Integrate OJS with Google Analytics, Google's web site traffic analysis application. Requires that you have already setup a Google Analytics account. Please see the Google Analytics site for more information.

 ▶ Google Scholar Indexing Plugin
 This plugin enables indexing of published content in Google Scholar.

Matomo Plugin Integrate OJS with Matomo, a free and open source web site traffic analysis application. Requires that Matomo is already installed. Please see the Matomo site for more information. Plum Analytics Artifact Widget Integrate OJS with PlumX, a subscriptionbased platform for tracking research impact. Through this plugin, PlumX customers can embed the PlumX Artifact widget on the article abstract view in OJS to demonstrate how each article is utilized, interacted with and talked about around the world through dozens of metrics mined from the open Web. The article requires a DOI for the widget to appear.

Report Plugins (5)						
<ul> <li>Articles Report</li> </ul>	This plugin implements a CSV report containing a list of articles and their info.	$\checkmark$				
► COUNTER Reports	The COUNTER plugin allows reporting on journal activity, using the COUNTER standard. These reports alone do not make a journal COUNTER compliant. To offer COUNTER compliance, review the requirements at the Project COUNTER website.					
▶ Review Report	This plugin implements a CSV report containing a list of review assignments for a journal.					
<ul> <li>Subscriptions Report</li> </ul>	This plugin implements a CSV report containing a list of subscriptions and their info.	✓				
<ul> <li>SciELO Submissions Report</li> </ul>	This plugin implements a .csv format sheet report that contains information that Scielo usually request. Developed by Lepidus Tecnologia.					

# Bugs reported re OJS statistics

Article-level stats display 0 views/downloads

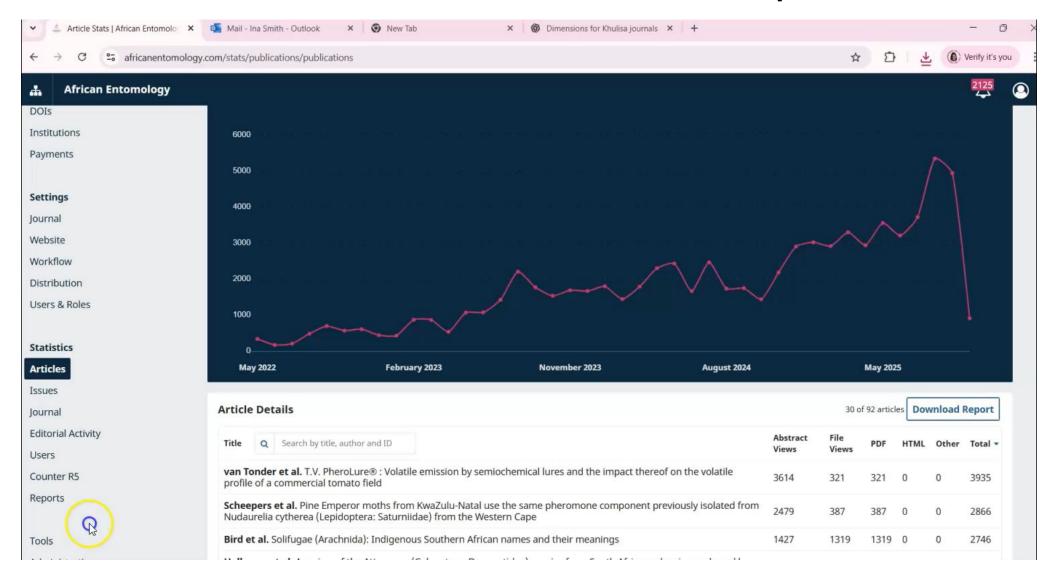
Log-processing - files stuck and not moving to archive

Usage data from before the upgrade (3.3) does not always reappear in reports after moving to 3.4

But NONE in the tools shared as part of this presentation



# OJS Views & Downloads Report



# **COUNTER Reports**

- COUNTER stands for Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic Resources
  - It's an international standard that tells publishers, libraries, and platforms how to measure and report usage statistics (views, downloads, investigations, etc.) in a consistent, trustworthy way
- Without COUNTER, every platform could count "views" or "downloads" differently, making it impossible to compare numbers across publishers or systems

# COUNTER 5 Reports in OJS



# Platform Master Report (PR)

- What it is: A full report on usage activity at the platform level (your whole OJS installation, not just one journal).
- What you get: Total investigations (any interaction, e.g. views or downloads) and requests (full-text views/downloads) across the whole platform.
- **Use case:** High-level overview of your entire publishing platform's reach.

# Platform Usage (PR\_P1)

- What it is: A standard view of the Platform Master Report.
- What you get: Summarized monthly usage figures (total requests and investigations) for the entire platform.
- **Use case:** Quick snapshot of overall traffic for your OJS instance.

# OJS Views & Downloads

# Title Master Report (TR)

- What it is: A full report at the journal (title) level.
- What you get: Detailed statistics about each journal title (all metrics, all possible breakdowns: usage type, access type, etc.).
- Use case: Drill down into how each journal is being used.

File will be downloaded in .tsv – convert to xlsx <a href="https://dataconverter.io/convert/tsv-to-xlsx">https://dataconverter.io/convert/tsv-to-xlsx</a>

### Journal Usage by Access Type (TR\_J3)

- What it is: A filtered view of the Title Master Report.
- What you get: Journal usage broken down by access type (e.g., controlled vs. open access).
- **Use case:** Helps you see whether usage is different between open-access and subscription-style content.

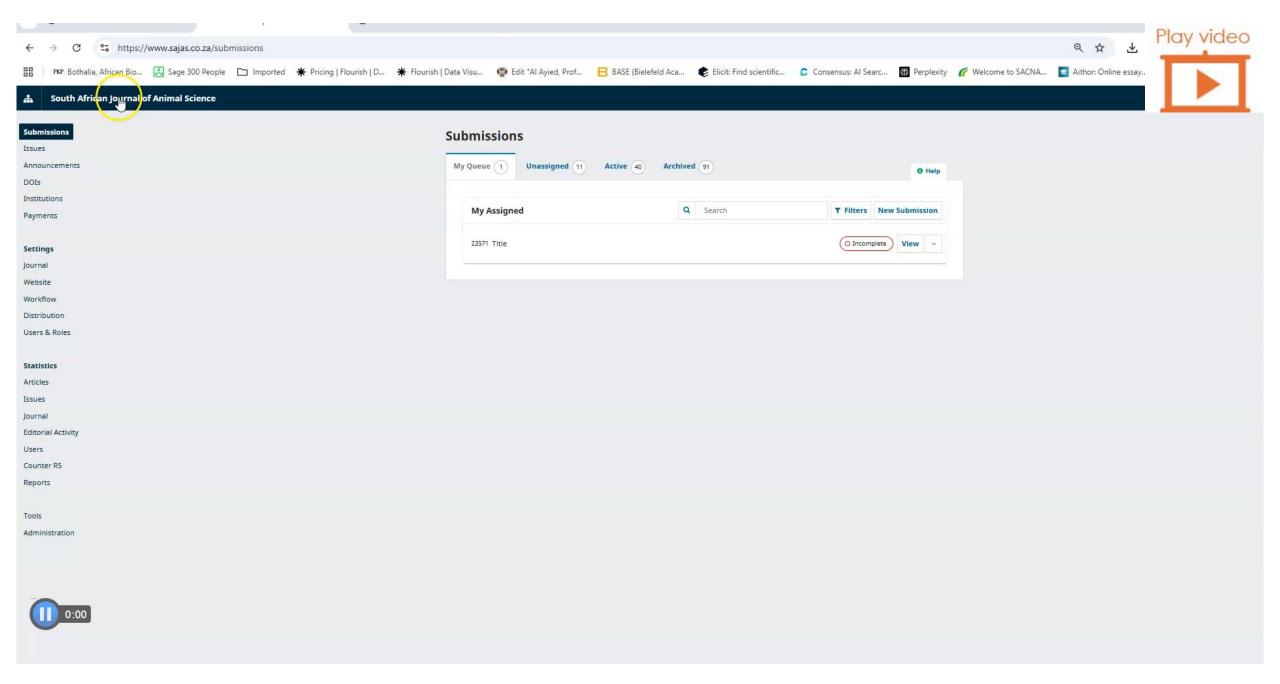
### Item Master Report (IR)

- What it is: A full report at the item level (individual articles, chapters, etc.).
- What you get: Every possible usage measure for items (investigations, requests, by month, by access type).
- **Use case:** Very detailed article-level tracking (but can get very large).

### Journal Article Requests (IR\_A1)

- What it is: A standard view of the Item Master Report, focusing only on journal articles.
- What you get: Monthly counts of total item requests (i.e., full-text downloads/views) per article.
- **Use case:** Most useful report for editors/authors, as it shows how often articles are being accessed.

```
PR / PR_P1 → platform-level (all journals together)
TR / TR_J3 → journal-level (individual journals)
IR / IR_A1 → article-level (individual items)
```





## openAlex

citations

https://openalex.org/ >> Search journal title



### What is an API call/request?

- API stands for Application Programming Interface
  - Application → A software program (like OJS, Crossref, OpenAlex, or a mobile app)
  - **Programming** → Code and instructions that tell the software what to do
  - Interface 

     The "bridge" that allows two different systems to talk to each other
- An API is the set of rules and tools that let applications exchange information or services
- For example:
  - OJS can use the Crossref API to register DOIs automatically.
  - OpenAlex provides an API so you can query their database for journal or article metadata.
- In everyday words: an API is like a **menu in a restaurant** it tells you what's available and how to order it. The kitchen (software) does the work, and you get the result (the response)

## What is an API call/request?

- An API call is a message sent to an API endpoint (a URL)
- It asks for data or tells the system to do something
- The system processes the request and sends back a response (often in JSON or XML)
- For example, if you make an API call to openAlex:

https://api.openalex.org/works?filter=primary\_location.source.issn:1996-7489&type:jour nal-article&per-page=200&select=id,doi,title,publication\_year,cited\_by\_count,referen ced\_works

• That call tells openAlex's API: "Give me all journal articles with this ISSN." The API responds with metadata about those articles

## Stats from openAlex

- Free, open database of scholarly works used by researchers, libraries, and platforms worldwide. Inclusion makes a journal's articles more discoverable
- Many open science tools, repositories, and analytics systems use OpenAlex data. Indexing helps connect a journal's content with citation networks, researcher profiles, and institutional dashboards
- OpenAlex provides citation counts, usage of DOIs, and linkages to other works, which help journals and authors understand reach and influence
- Unlike proprietary databases, OpenAlex is openly accessible, lowering barriers for journals (especially from the Global South) to be visible in global scholarly communication

Being indexed in OpenAlex increases a journal's global visibility, connects its articles to the wider research ecosystem, and ensures that its impact can be openly tracked and recognised.

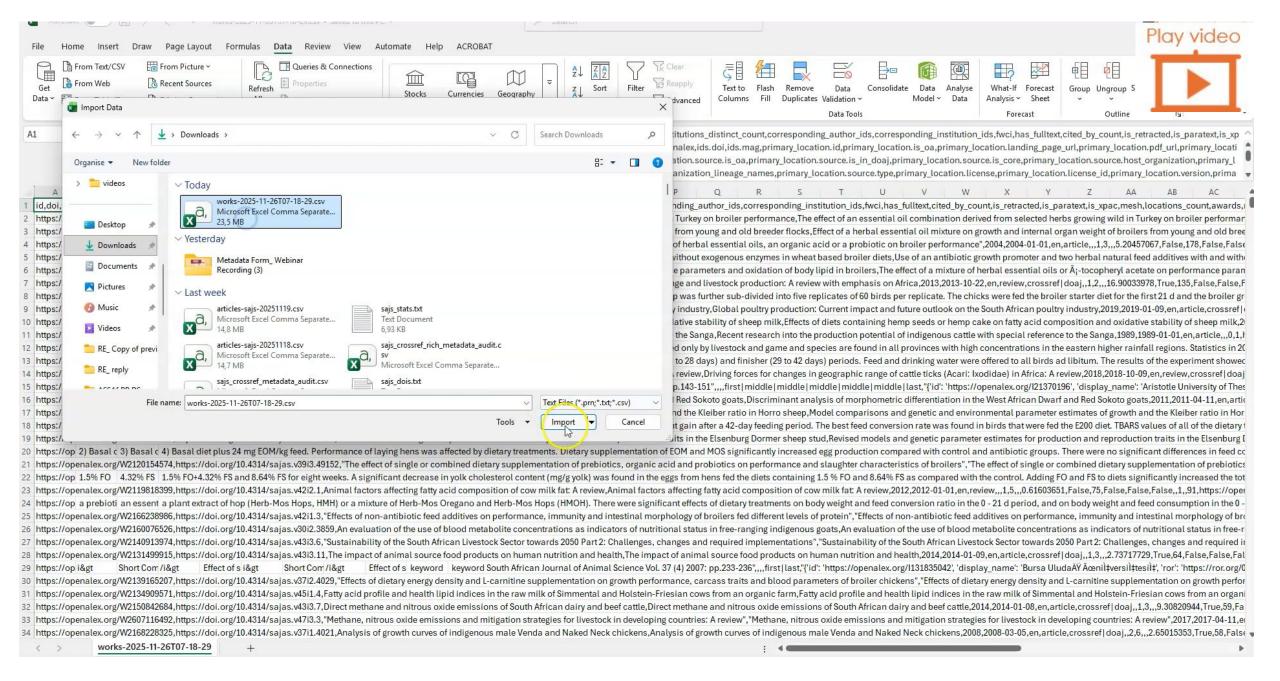


Data Version 2 is live! Learn more here.

#### Search and analyze the world's research.







# 3

## Crossref

metadata health
https://www.crossref.org/members/prep/6689 >> Search
journal title

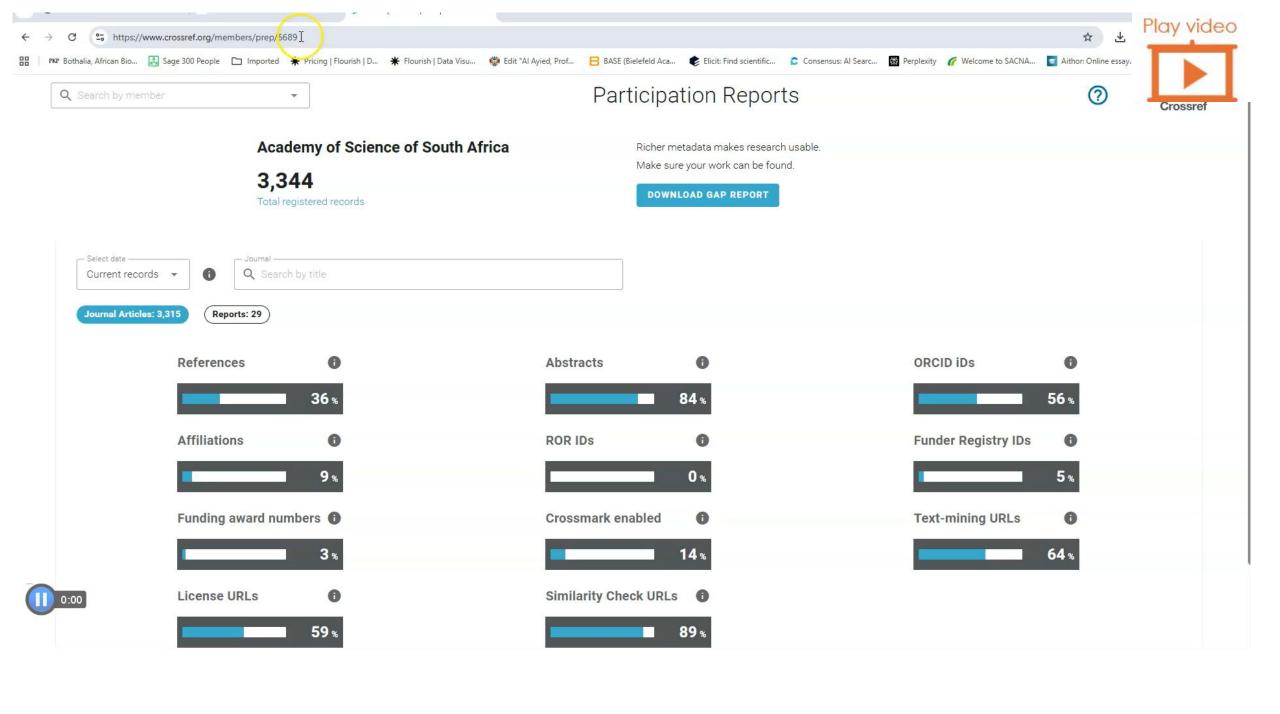


### Stats from Crossref

- Global, non-profit organisation that provides Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) and metadata services for scholarly content
- Assigns persistent DOIs so journal articles, books, datasets, and other research outputs can always be found
- Maintains metadata network that links publications, authors, funders, institutions, and citations
- Underpins global research infrastructure, ensuring discoverability, interoperability, and trust in scholarly communication

## Reports from Crossref

- Participation Reports Each Crossref member (i.e. publisher) has a Participation Report you can look up <a href="https://www.crossref.org/members/prep/">https://www.crossref.org/members/prep/</a>
  - The report shows, for example, what percentage of records include things like funding metadata, license URLs, abstracts, reference lists, ORCID IDs, Crossmark, etc.
- Conflict Reports show where duplicate DOIs or conflicting metadata have been submitted
- DOI error reports, schemas, etc. Crossref offers various diagnostic and validation reports.
- APIs / metadata search you can guery individual DOIs or journal records via the Crossref REST API or Metadata Search to see what metadata is actually present



A **Crossref Participation Report** shows what percentage of that member's metadata records include 11 key metadata elements. These key elements add context and richness, and help to open up content to easier discovery and wider and more varied use. As a member, you can use Participation Reports to see for yourself where the gaps in your organisation's metadata are, and perhaps compare your performance to others.

#### <u>References</u>

<u>Abstracts</u>

ORCID iDs

<u>Affiliations</u>

ROR IDs

Funder Registry IDs

Funding award numbers

Crossmark enabled

Text mining URLs

<u>License URLs</u>

Similarity Check URLs

https://www.crossref.org/documentation/reports/participation-reports/

### Canonical metadata

- Refers to the official, authoritative version of metadata for a research object (like a journal article, book chapter, dataset, or preprint). It is the version that systems and indexes (e.g. Crossref, OpenAlex, DOAJ) recognise as the "single source of truth"
- When a journal deposits an article's metadata with Crossref, that becomes the canonical metadata tied to its DOI
- Other systems (Google Scholar, OpenAlex, ORCID, repositories) then pull or sync from this canonical record to ensure consistency
- In short: canonical metadata is the **trusted**, **standardised** record that defines how a research output is described, cited, and connected across scholarly infrastructure

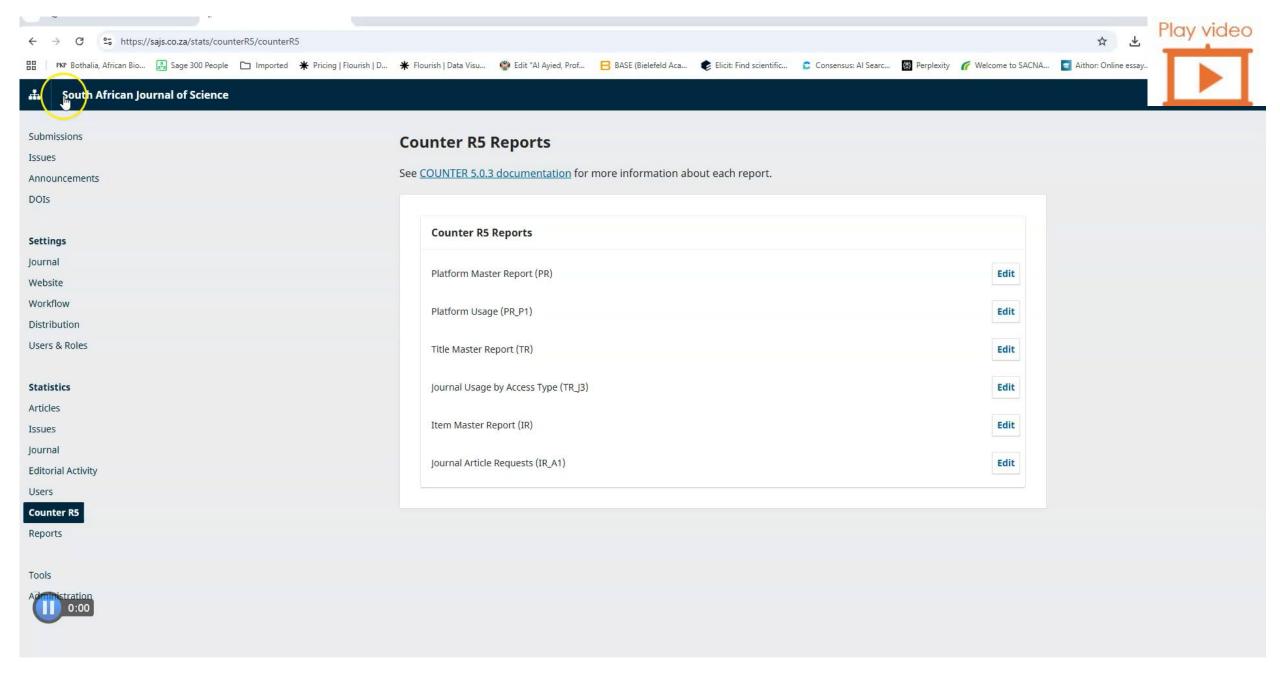
## Crossref is the backbone (spine) that makes research outputs easy to find, link, and cite

# 4

# Peer-review (OJS)

all activity
management/settings/website#plugins >> Review Report







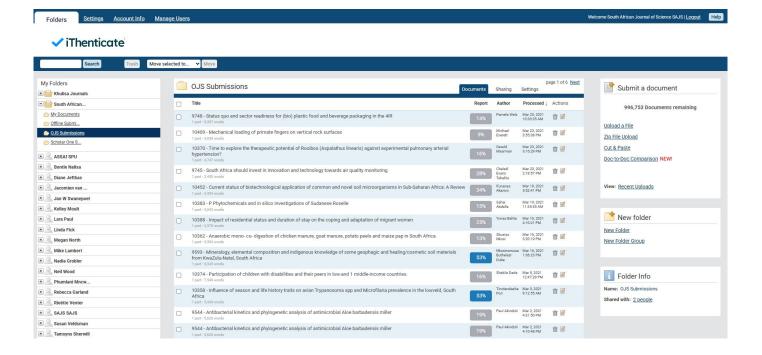
## iThenticate

plagiarism screening counts



### Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

- % of submissions screened
- Average similarity %
- % above threshold
- Desk-rejections due to plagiarism
- Revisions requested due to similarity
- Turnaround time for screening
- Trends in similarity over 12 months
- Similarity by article type
- Similarity by country/region





iThenticate 2.0 (also for AI detection) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/@iThenticateVideos">https://www.youtube.com/@iThenticateVideos</a>



## Altmetrics

attention

### Tools to measure Altmetrics

- Altmetric.com (Altmetric Attention Score / "the donut")
  - Data for free, article-by-article, using: bookmarklet, API (limited), DOI lookups
- PlumX Metrics (Elsevier / Scopus)
  - Social media, Mendeley readers, citations, patents, clinical guidelines
  - Free via Scopus abstract pages if your institution has access
  - PlumX widgets can also be added to OJS if publisher has a licence
- Crossref Event Data (free)
  - Tweets, Wikimedia mentions, Reddit, News, Blogs, StackExchange, Crossref-to-Crossref links
  - Query API e.g. https://api.eventdata.crossref.org/v1/events?mailto=you@example.org&objid=https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2024/18378
- openAlex (free)
  - Mentions, Wikipedia links, Social media activity (via Crossref Event Data), Citations

#### Install Altmetric bookmarklet to browser:

https://www.altmetric.com/solutions/free-tools/bookmarklet/

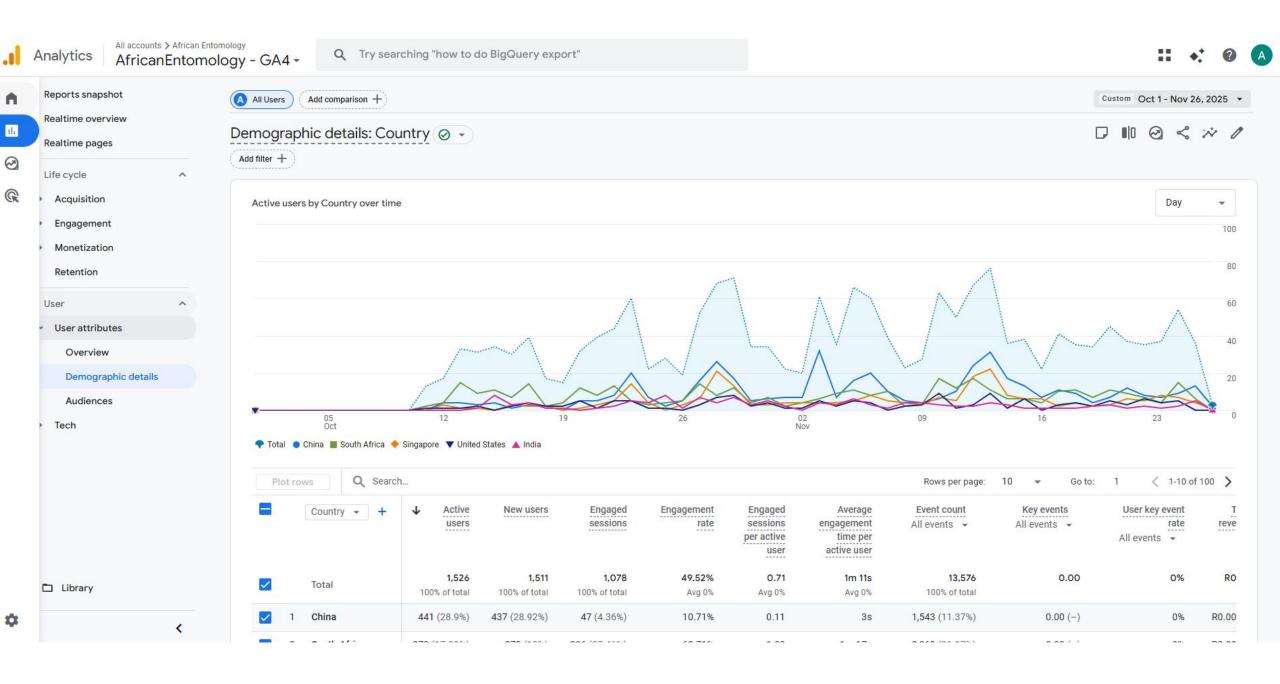


# 7

## Google Analytics

site discovery



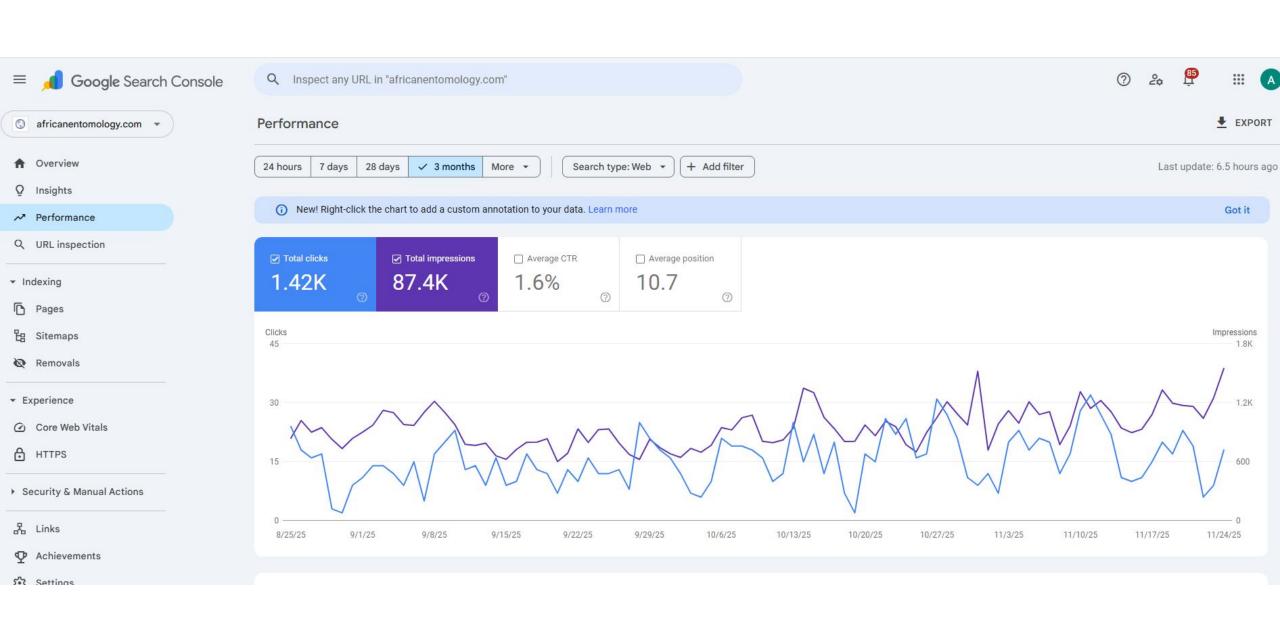


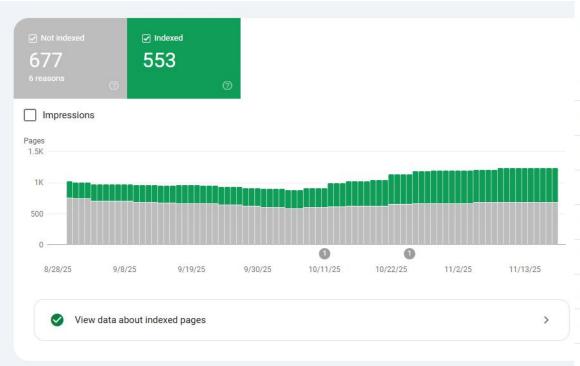


## Google Search Console

search discovery









F	Reason	Source ②	Valid	dation $\psi$	Trend	Pages
[	Duplicate without user-selected canonical	Website	0	Not Started		268
١	Not found (404)	Website	9	Not Started		143
5	Soft 404	Website	0	Not Started	-	7
F	Page with redirect	Website	9	Not Started		5
E	Blocked due to unauthorized request (401)	Website	0	Not Started		1
(	Crawled - currently not indexed	Google systems	0	Not Started		253
5	Server error (5xx)	Website	N/	A	<del></del>	0

Rows per page: 10 -

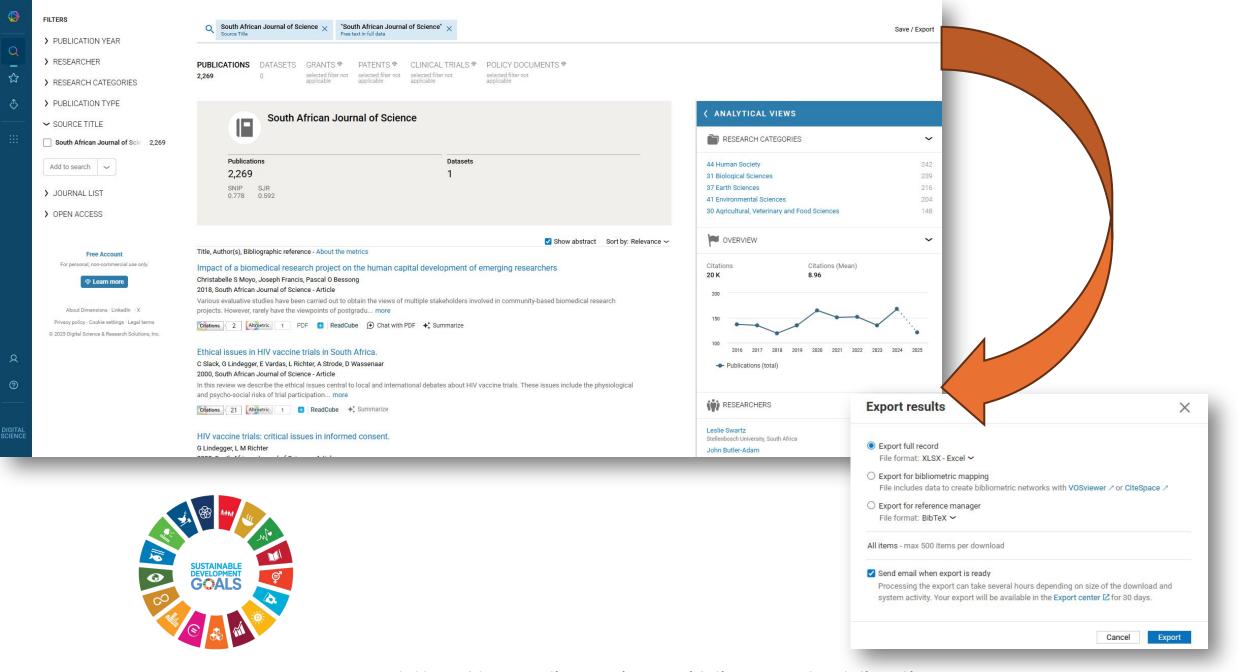
1-7 of 7



## Dimensions

article list, authors, DOI, year, citation counts, OA indicator, journal metrics (total citations, h-index), SDGs

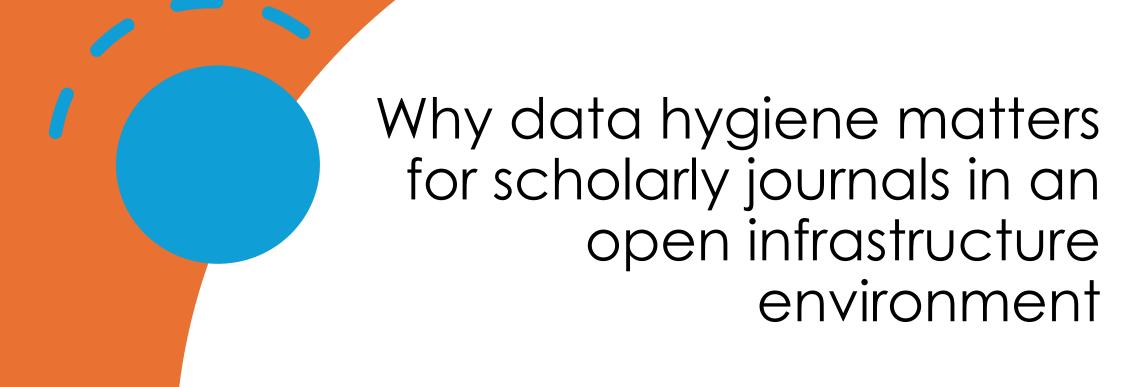




# Data hygiene ()

Set of practices used to keep data clean, accurate, consistent, and usable

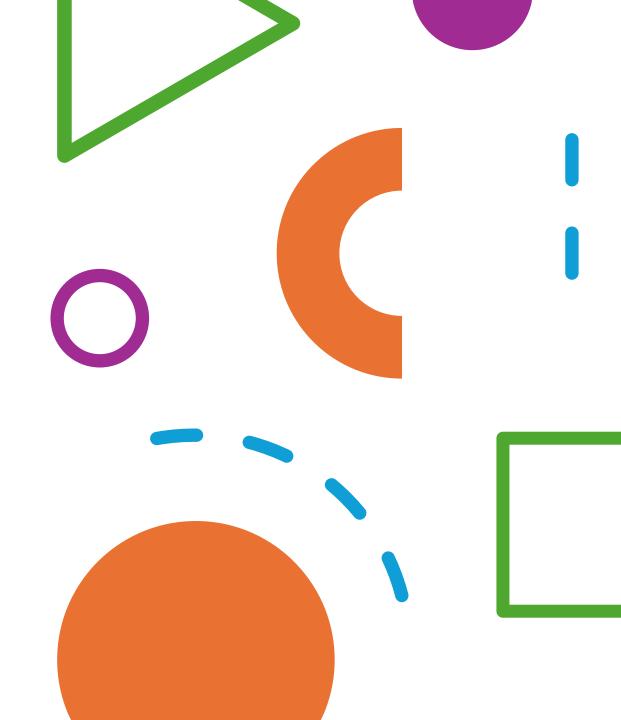




Clean, consistent metadata underpins the **reputation of the journal**. Inaccurate DOIs, wrong author names, or missing licensing info reduce trust in the journal's outputs. In an open environment, where data are harvested and reused by many systems (DOAJ, Crossref, Scopus, OpenAlex, Google Scholar, etc.), errors spread quickly and undermine credibility.

Open infrastructures rely on **interoperability**. If journal data are clean and standardised, services can harvest them without friction. For example:

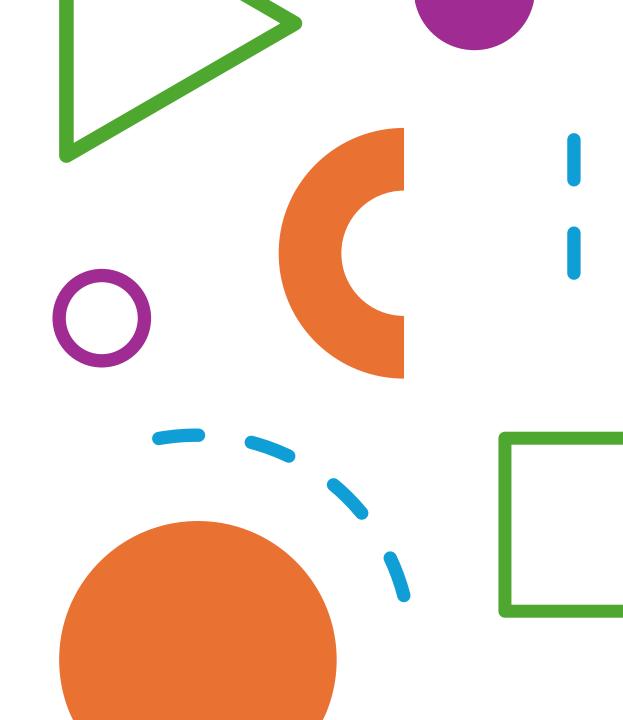
- Correct ORCID iDs ensure researchers' work links to their profiles
- Consistent journal titles/ISSNs mean articles are correctly indexed
- Proper licensing signals that content is open, boosting inclusion in repositories and indexes
- Without good hygiene, the same article might appear fragmented across systems or be missed entirely



Reliable usage and citation metrics depend on clean data. Duplicate or inconsistent records distort statistics, which in turn affects:

- Institutional reporting (e.g., DHET accreditation)
- Global visibility (impact measures, Altmetrics)
- Policy decisions (open science compliance tracking)

Poor data hygiene = misleading performance signals



Open infrastructure thrives on **automation and harvesting** (e.g. Crossref APIs, OAI-PMH feeds, COUNTER reports). If journals maintain clean data, they avoid costly reprocessing and manual corrections later. This makes operations more sustainable for small editorial teams with limited resources.

For journals in the Global South, strong data hygiene ensures they are visible in the same way as well-resourced Northern journals.

Clean metadata helps level the playing field by allowing inclusion in global infrastructures without bias introduced by poor data quality.





# Thank you

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