

Publishing in Academic Journals

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Publishing Landscape Today



10,000 Publishers5,000 indexed in Scopus



33,100 active, English language, peer reviewed journals



7-8 million researchers



>3 million articles a year

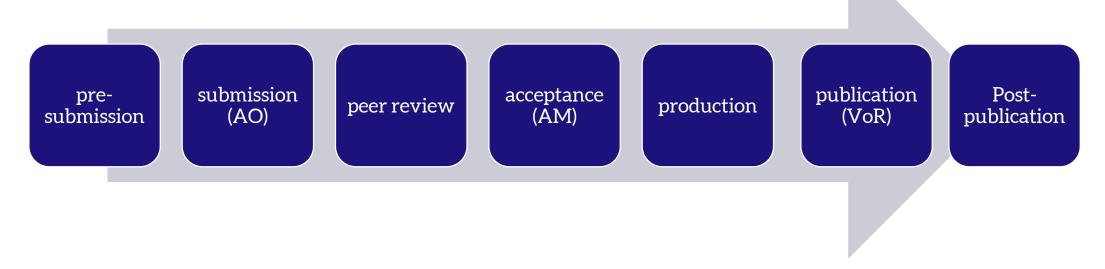


increased R&D investment





Article 'Journey'



- AO = Author's Original/Author Version/Preprint the version of the article initially submitted to the journal
- AM = Accepted Manuscript/Postprint the version of an article which has been through peer review and been accepted for publication
- VoR = Version of Record the final published version of an article, including all typesetting, copy-editing, and reference linking can include links to subsequent errata or retraction notices, comments, replies, supplemental data, etc.



Choosing a Journal

- your current project
- your intended audience



remember, you are joining a conversation, contribute thoughtfully



Choosing a Journal - Key Considerations

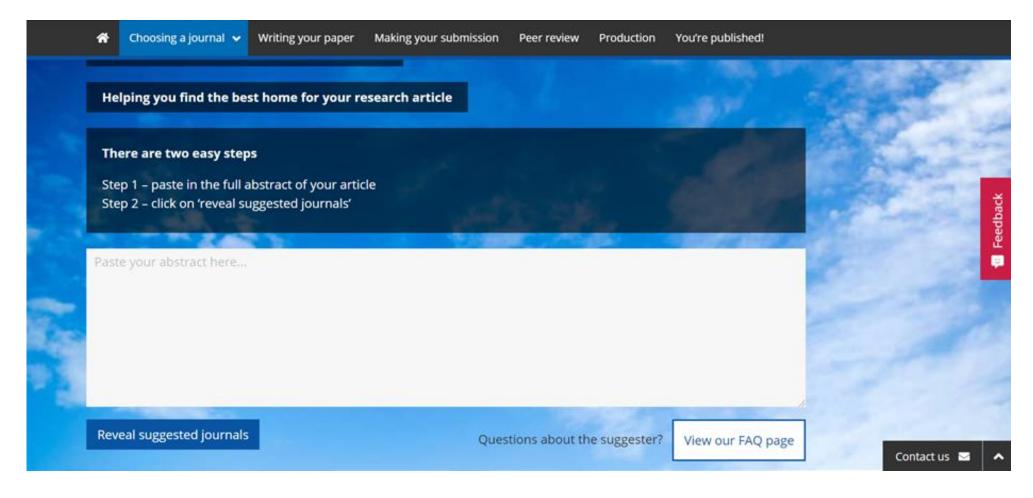
age history affiliation scope audience impact **Editorial Board** publishing model peer review rejection rate



Photo: Eugenio Mazzone at Unsplash



Journal Suggester





Open Access offers greater **visibility**, **transparency**, and **impact**.

Articles published Open Access with Taylor & Francis typically receive 32% more citations, and over six times as many downloads.

Your funder or institution may encourage, or mandate Open Access, and funds might be available to cover charges.



Open Access

- 1. making content **freely available** online to read
- meaning your article can be read by anyone, anywhere

2. making content reusable by third parties, with few, or no, restrictions



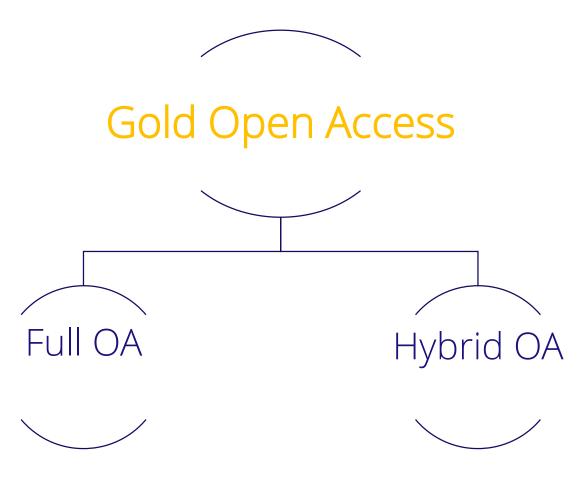


Journal Publishing Models

journals which publish *all* content Open Access

funded by:

- APC (article publishing charge)
- sponsorship
- institutional agreement



subscription-funded journals which offer the option to choose Open Access

Open Access cost is funded by:

- APC
- under an existing agreement with your institution



How to Read a Licence



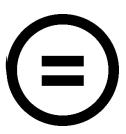
CC Creative Commons licence



others must
acknowledge you
when they re-use
your work



NC
others can only reuse your work
noncommercially



ND others cannot amend your work



the work must be shared under the same licence as the original



Challenges

Predatory journals pose a serious threat both to researchers publishing the results of their work, and to the peer-reviewed medical literature itself.

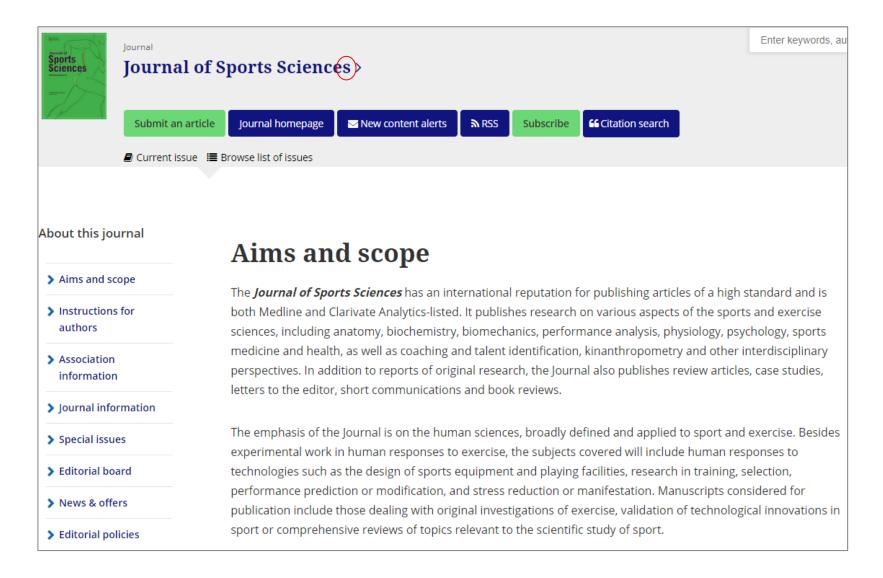
These publications differ from legitimate open-access journals, in that predatory journals subvert the peer-review publication system for the sole purpose of financial gain, with little evident concern for ethical behavior.

AMWA, EMWA & ISMPP joint statement on predatory publishing





Taylor & Francis' Journal of Sports Sciences





Making Informed Choices







www.thinkchecksubmit.org



www.doaj.org



www.oaspa.org



Think Like an Editor

'...I think authors need to think, 'what is it like to be an Editor of a journal?

How many papers is the Editor receiving per day, per week?

What is going to actually make the journal pay attention to my paper?'

Monica Taylor, former Editor of the Journal of Moral Education



Preparing your Manuscript: Some Basic Tips

- write first, edit later
- keep it simple complicated ideas expressed plainly
- the paper structure (IMRaD)
 - introduction
 - question/problem
 - thesis/hypothesis/argument
 - roadmap
 - methods/theory
 - results
 - discussion
 - conclusion



you are telling a story-make sure it is consistant and easy to follow



What Makes a Good Title?

- simple advice: keep it short and to the point
- include specific keywords that capture the subject of your article
- avoid redundant or cliché words/phrases
- highlight your findings, not your process
- make sure it stands out, creatively, or in terms of clarity



Writing an Abstract

- write the paper first the abstract is a review, or map, of the entire paper
- check the IFAs for the journal you are submitting to there will likely be requirements
- who is your intended audience? frame it for them
- about those words... keywords/phrases, naturally
- 'this paper'... focus on the essential information word counts!
- revise everytime you revise the paper
- language difficult to read?



Keywords

- which words or phrases (two to four words) would you use to find your article?
- choose some **synonyms** words that are not already included in the title
- be **specific** if the word is too simple or broad, the search will produce too many documents i.e. 'homelessness' vs. 'British homelessness policy'
- are the methods or technique relevant? if so, include
- test your key words before submitting



Publication Ethics - Issues which can Arise

- authorship
- competing interests
- duplicate submission/publication
- data or image fabrication/falsification
- plagiarism/text recycling
- peer review manipulation
- breaches of copyright

www.publicationethics.org



Authorship

- What are the issues?
 - ghost, guest, and authorship for sale
- Who qualifies?
 - **substantial contributions** to the conception or design of the work;

OR the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of **data** for the work; **AND**

- **drafting** the work or **revising** it critically for important intellectual content; **AND**
- final approval of the version to be published; AND
- agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work, in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Any listed author is a **representative** of the published paper, and should have in-depth **knowledge** about all aspects of the study as published (i.e. rationale, methodology, analysis and interpretation)



Duplicate Submission

- one journal at a time
- authors make declaration upon submission that content is original, and has not been submitted elsewhere
- multiple pre-submission queries are okay
- when is it ok?
 - > article was published in **another language**

Editor's discretion - must be made clear which version is a translation

- data presented at conferences (posters, short abstracts)
- posted in a repository/pre-print server



Originality

Plagiarism

- the **appropriation** of another person's/groups **ideas**, **processes**, **results**, **or words** without giving appropriate credit
- includes content from books and websites (blogs)

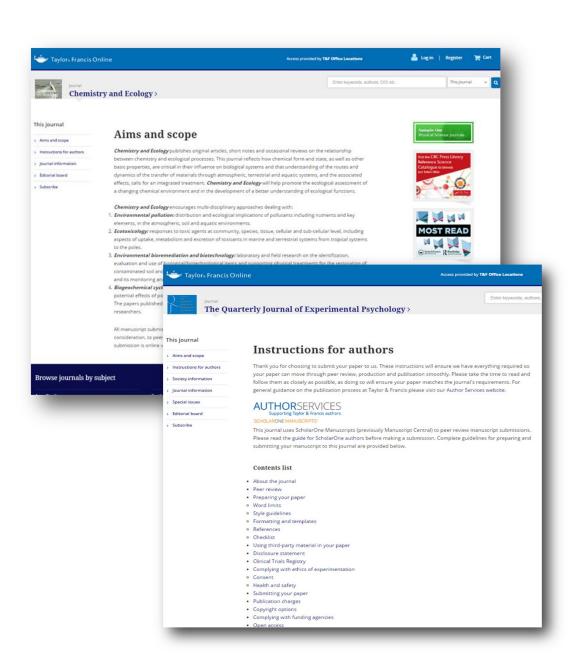
Text Recycling/Self-Plagiarism

- the excessive repeated use of own work (text, figures, data, ideas, etc.)
- leads to redundant publication
- distorts the scientific record



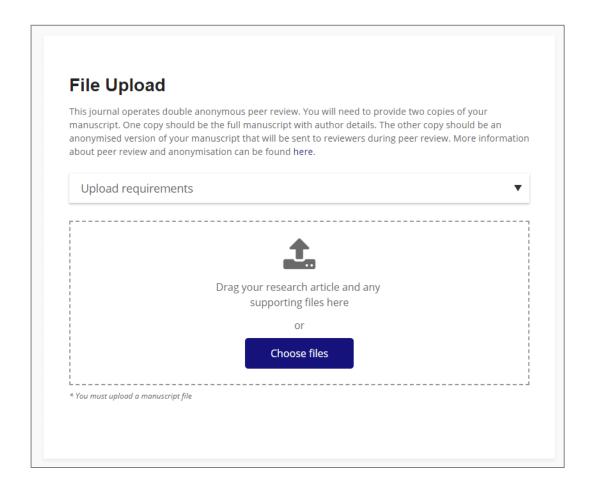
Before you Submit

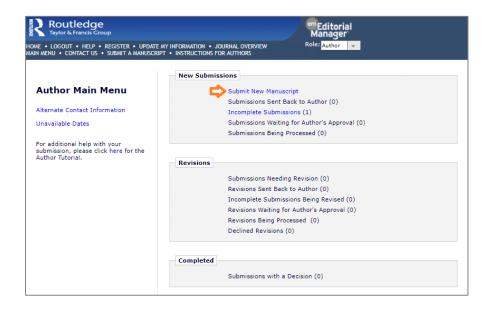
- ✓ look at **published papers**
- ✓ review the **Aims & Scope**
- ✓ check the **bibliography**
- ✓ explain acronyms and unusual terminology
- ✓ follow the **Instructions for Authors**
- ✓ format your article to the journal
- ✓ consider English 'polishing'





Submission Systems









Submitting a Manuscript to a Journal

Before you start, make sure that you have the following:

- all the manuscript **files**, figures, tables, and any other **data** files which may make up your submission
- permission to use images and data
- email addresses for all your co-authors and their names (check spelling!) as they would want them to appear in the final citation of a published paper ORCID iD
- agreement with co-authors on publishing choices and responsibilities
- the correct, anonymized **version** of your paper



Types of Peer Review





single-blind/
single-anonymous

- reviewers know the identity of the authors
- authors do not know the identity of the reviewers
- most common model of peer review in STM





- reviewers do not know the identity of the authors
- authors do not know the identity of the reviewers
- most common in HSS





open peer review

- reviewers know the identity of the authors
- authors know the identity of the reviewers
- reviewer reports may be published with reviewer names if article accepted



Who is Involved?

Editor

- assesses the article
- usually selects suitable reviewers
- makes decision on publication

Reviewers

- assesses the detail
- give advice and expertise to the Editor

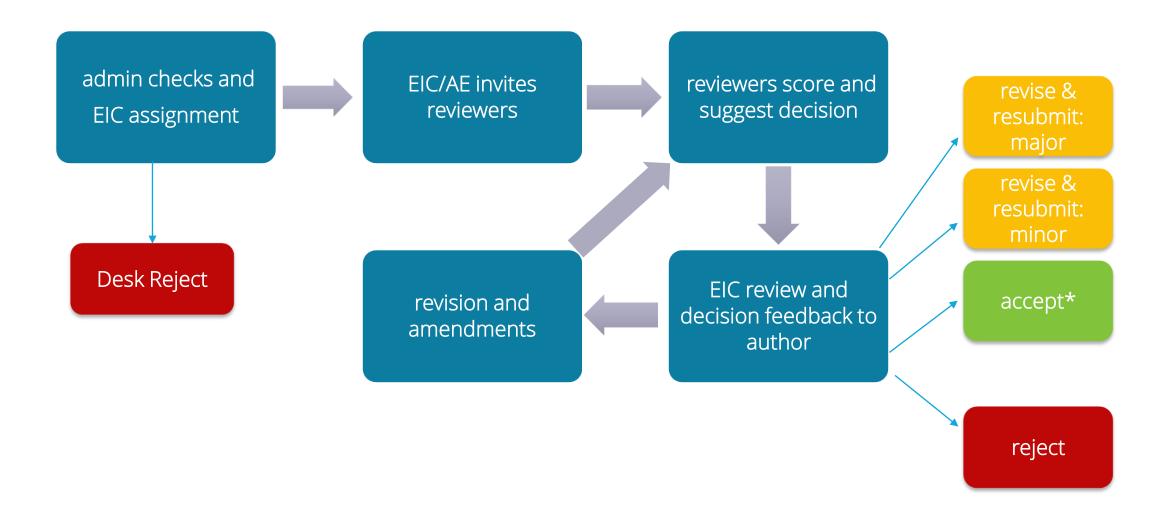
Journal Staff

- check format and journal requirements
- manage communications
- production processes once article accepted
- maintain journal systems and websites



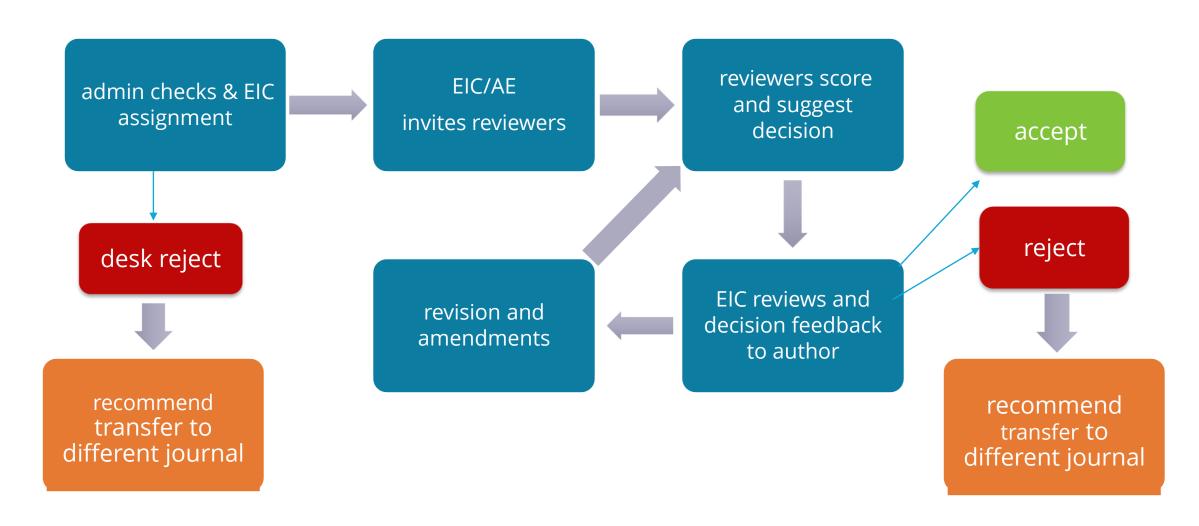


The Peer Review Process





Cascading & Transferring Peer Review





Responding to Reviewers Comments

1. don't become disheartened

- 2. carefully read the decision letter
- 3. consult your co-authors
- 4. break down the comments by category create a list
- 5. make all of the suggested amendments if appropriate



Make it Easy for the Editor

- 6. if the peer reviewer has misunderstood something, review your explaination
- 7. address every comment
 - where you amended (page number, new material)
 - why you didn't amend (be specific)
- 8. review the response twice to make sure it is clear and deviod of any frustration
- 9. be professional and respectful of the reviewers and Editor

10. remember: the reviewers are trying to help you publish your best work



Top Ten Reasons for Rejection

- 1. sent to the wrong journal, doesn't fit the aims and scope, or fails to engage with issues addressed by the journal
- 2. not a true journal article (i.e. too journalistic or clearly a thesis chapter or consultancy report)
- 3. too long/too short
- 4. poor regard of the journal's conventions, or for academic writing generally
- 5. poor style, grammar, punctuation or English
- 6. no contribution to the subject
- 7. not properly contextualised
- 8. poor theoretical framework
- 9. scrappily presented and sloppily proofread
- 10. libellous, unethical, rude or lacks objectivity



What to do when your Article is Accepted

- keep a copy of the Accepted Manuscript (AM). You may want to post this to a website or repository (Green OA)
 - link this to your final article, using its digital object identifier (DOI)
- keep in contact with the journal's Production Editor
 - they oversee the production of your article from manuscript to publication and will send you a proof of your article to review before the final article is published online

Don't be afraid to ask questions if you're unsure about anything



Simple and Effective Promotion Tools

Some quick tips to maximise the potential of your article to be seen, read, and cited:

- use your **email signature** to tell people about your new article
- add a brief summary and link to your article on your **department website**, then add it to your students' reading lists if appropriate
- post updates and link to your article on academic and professional networking sites and discussion lists
- if you are a blogger or have a personal webpage, write about your article and link to it
- use social media



Twitter Case Study







1,510 Following 9,576 Followers

Decision-making practice during coaching sessions in elite youth football across European countries >

André Roca & Paul R. Ford

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Article

Published online: 20 Apr 2020

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1,668 Following 42.3K Followers



Thank you!

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