
Downloaded from: http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/813/

Usage of any items from the University of Cumbria’s institutional repository ‘Insight’ must conform to the following fair usage guidelines.

Any item and its associated metadata held in the University of Cumbria’s institutional repository Insight (unless stated otherwise on the metadata record) may be copied, displayed or performed, and stored in line with the JISC fair dealing guidelines (available here) for educational and not-for-profit activities provided that

- the authors, title and full bibliographic details of the item are cited clearly when any part of the work is referred to verbally or in the written form
- a hyperlink/URL to the original Insight record of that item is included in any citations of the work
- the content is not changed in any way
- all files required for usage of the item are kept together with the main item file.

You may not

- sell any part of an item
- refer to any part of an item without citation
- amend any item or contextualise it in a way that will impugn the creator’s reputation
- remove or alter the copyright statement on an item.

The full policy can be found here. Alternatively contact the University of Cumbria Repository Editor by emailing insight@cumbria.ac.uk.
Handouts!

Hi – I’m Liz Mailer and I’m a learning advisor in Learning, Information and Student Services. I’m based in the library here at Lancaster. I’d like to introduce Prof Helen Leathard. I’m going to do a 15 min presentation, then Helen will contribute some of her accumulated wisdom from many years of getting published, then few minutes for questions or for anyone to chip in their experiences.

Presentation will focus on getting an article published in a peer-reviewed scholarly journal. Other ways of getting published – conference papers, book reviews, articles in non-scholarly journals, on the web – blogs etc – but not enough time to cover everything.

I envisaged it as a simple guide for researchers who haven’t yet been published.

Straw poll - who has had an article published? How many?
Outline

• Why publish?
• What’s stopping you?
• Choosing the right journal
• Journal impact factors
• Publication stages
• Reasons for rejection
• Top tips for success
• Open Access
• How can LISS help?
No point in doing research if it isn’t published. Obligation to publish.

Altruistic reasons:
• To add to the knowledge base of your subject – particularly true if your research has some professional application. You are contributing to the evidence base which your colleagues will call on – direct benefit to users – patients, pupils – and evidence to support your own and others teaching
• Raising academic status and professional reputation.
• REF – be used to inform funding decisions from 2011. It will make much more use of quantitative measures of assessment, such as bibliometrics and grant income – bibliometrics - “determination of the numbers of citations to journal articles published by academics within institutions.
You won’t gain confidence or experience unless you do it. You’ve got to start somewhere.

Something you will have to face. Most rejections come with constructive criticism and suggestions so see it as a learning experience.

Start small and build up your confidence

Find a mentor – your PhD supervisor or a more experienced colleague

Little and often – book a regular writing hour in your diary and stick to it

Read articles in a variety of resources and use your mentor/supervisor. A learning process

Ask for advice from a more experienced colleague

May have to put up with lot of rejection and rewriting before finally accepted for publication. Reviewers may suggest a change of focus or just suggest minor changes. Don’t take it personally – rejection is often not to do with the quality of the research or the written text. Tips later on how you can improve your chances of acceptance.
Which journal will determine style of writing and terminology – browse journals in library or online to identify most appropriate one to get your message to your target audience

Journal determined by your topic obviously

Audience – specialist/general. If your research is very UK-orientated maybe better submitting to a UK journal rather than one with a large international readership

Speed with which the journal responds can vary a lot. Time between submission – approx a year can be standard for many professional journals.

Be realistic. Don’t aim too high.

BMJ has a rejection rate of over 90%
Lot of academic discussion around impact factors and their usefulness/reliability

More articles published in a journal that are cited in other journal articles the more prestigious the journal is.

Measures the level of credibility attached to the journal.

Everybody wants their research published in a prestigious journal.

Publishing in ‘high impact’ academic journals important for the RAE/REF (van Teijltering and Hundely, 2002) – key means by which publications are assessed for submission in the REF. REF score impacts on how the dept and institution are viewed externally, by other academics, funding bodies etc.

The impact factor is the frequency with which an "average article" published in a journal during the two previous years has been cited during the JCR year. It is calculated by dividing the number of citations during the JCR year by the total number of articles in the journal's two previous years. ISI has to track a journal for 2 years before it can calculate its impact factor – prejudices new journals.

**BMJ - 12.827**
British Journal of General Practice 2.278

Journal Citation Reports – LISS eresources page.
There isn't an arts & humanities edition of JCR, because citation patterns in the arts & humanities are different.

Science Direct – can find out impact factor by going to ToC, or publishers websites

But harder to have articles accepted in journals with a high impact factor so you may want to aim lower to start with.
Starting by submitting to 'high impact' journals and then going down the hierarchy can lead to delays – rewriting accdg to journal's specific requirements and resubmitting (van t and Hundlay).

Journal immediacy indexes
The immediacy index is the average number of times an article is cited in the year it is published. It shows how fast articles are cited following their publication.
Electronic submission systems allow you to track progress
• May be required to submit pdf online
• Editorial rejection before peer-review – if not within scope or not high enough quality. Try and check with the editor before you submit to check the appropriateness of your proposed contribution.
• Peer review - What gives publication in a journal credibility. Other experts have read your work and deemed it acceptable – quality control. Anonymous. Rejection or invitation to resubmit after modification or accepted with minor revision. Should make detailed and constructive comments.
• Rejection: usually accompanied by clear guidance about why your paper wasn’t suitable and advice on how to do it better next time – see it as free advice (Black et al.)
• If you’re not happy with the referees comments or need clarification, you can negotiate with the editor
• Revise your paper – allow plenty of time
• Publication

• Find out the publication schedule of the journal and how long the peer review and/or editorial process takes so you know when it is most appropriate to submit your article. Humanities journals notorious for long delays between submission and publication.
• Info on the journal’s website about their peer-review process – incl time-scale and decision-making process, manuscript preparation, ethics, stats guidelines
From Know your enemy: what the peer review process entails (Emerald: http://info.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/review.htm)

It may seem like a long hard journey. Attrition rate
Is the paper worth writing – the “so what factor”. Will it change practice or at least stimulate a debate in the subject? Editors get loads of article submissions – needs to stand out.

The most important thing that a writer can do when thinking about writing is to write a purpose statement, covering:

**What** is the significance of the paper?

**Why** is it important and original?

**Who** will be interested?

**What next**: what are the implications for practice, what are the further research questions?
Won't guarantee success but will help you avoid most of the usual reasons for rejection
• Follow the journal’s editorial guidelines, eg is it the right length? Are graphics in the right format? How do you submit it?
• Check spelling and grammar
• Citations correctly formatted – use Refworks
• Co-authoring
• Don’t submit the same article to more than one journal at a time – it’s unethical
• Get practical support – ask for help from someone who’s been there

• Editorial guidelines – very important and very fussy. See journal or web. Elseviers at http://www.elsevier.com/framework_authors/pdfs/submission_checklist.pdf
• Refworks automatically formats references according to particular styles. Use it from the beginning.

• Co-authoring: Make sure you discuss this carefully before agreeing – eg how much work, whose name will be cited first

• Articles from ‘respected’ institutions…may be more readily accepted.
Experiment where researchers submitted 12 published papers to the journals in which they had originally appeared, changing only the authors and instns. – 3 were recognised by the editors, 8 out of the remaining 9 were rejected. – van T and Hundlay
Open Access

- Some institutions and funding agencies mandate Open Access publication, eg NIH, The Wellcome Trust
- Directory of Open Access Journals
  www.doaj.org
- Some will publish articles for free; others operate an “author pays” model

DOAJ – journals which are freely available with some quality control, reporting primary results of research
Eg Nineteenth Century Gender Studies
International Forestry Research
Research community very keen on Open Access – institutional repositories. Work funded by any of the UK Research Councils has to be made openly available as a mandatory part of the grant. Preserving research

Many publishers allow you archive the post refereed prepublication version (ie without the journal’s typesetting) so make sure that you save a pdf prepublication version for submission.

Careful with copyright

Green – over 90% of journals (according to JISC survey 2004)
Gold – about 5% = cost-recovery model - author-institution pays journal peer-review and publication costs of each article (rather than user-institution)

Securing a Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access (SHERPA) project
ROMEO Archiving policy

**Green** can archive pre-print and post-print
**Blue** can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
**Yellow** can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
**White** archiving not formally supported
How can LISS help?

- Finding and obtaining resources
- Finding information about journals
- Journal impact factors
- Advice on referencing and Refworks
- Institutional repository
- Further reading

Ask us!

www.cumbria.ac.uk/lis

University of Cumbria

www.cumbria.ac.uk