Taylor & Francis Group

Journals

Publishing in Academic Journals









Tips to help you succeed

www.tandf.co.uk/journals/authorservices







Today:



- 1. Taylor & Francis
 - Who are we?
- 2. Open Access
 - What is it?

Look out for our Publishing Top Tips!



- What to consider, and how to identify your target journal
- 4. Ethics of Publication
- **5. The Peer Review Process**
 - What, who, how
- **6. Support for Authors**



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Some Publishing Trivia



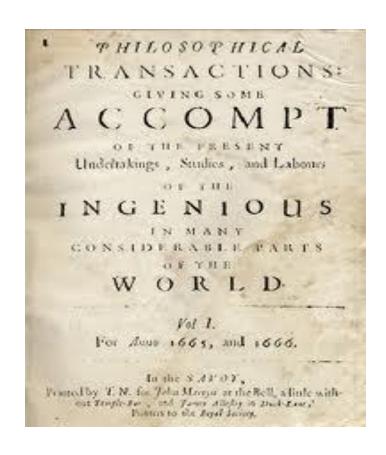
Q: When was the first scholarly journal published?

- a) 1565
- b) 1665
- c) 1765



A: 1665 Philosophical Transactions







Taylor & Francis - Who are we?

Taylor & Francis

- Publisher of scholarly journals since 1798
 - Oldest commercial journals publisher in the world
 - Biggest social science publisher in the world (SSCI ranked titles)
 - 1800 + journals across SSH, S&T and A&H
- Collaborative >500 society & university partners;
 - 92 new journals and 44 new societies joined T&F for 2014
- Global 20 offices incl. Beijing, Singapore, Tokyo, Oxford, Philadelphia and Melbourne
- Imprints

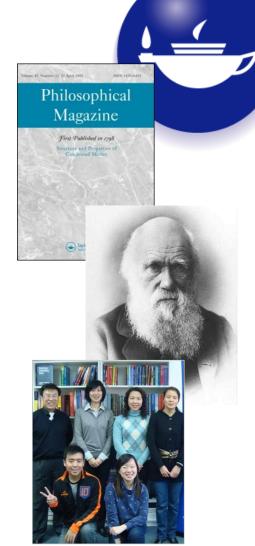












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Taylor & Francis Journals - Taiwan





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Taylor & Francis Journals – APAC





Taylor & Francis Space, 1798



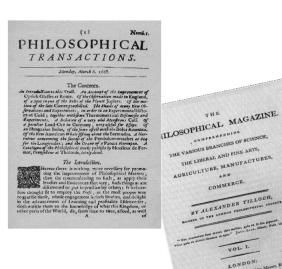
Taylor & Francis Space, 2014



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The Publishing World has Changed











COMPREHENDING THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF SCIENCE. THE LIBERAL AND FINE ARTS, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES,



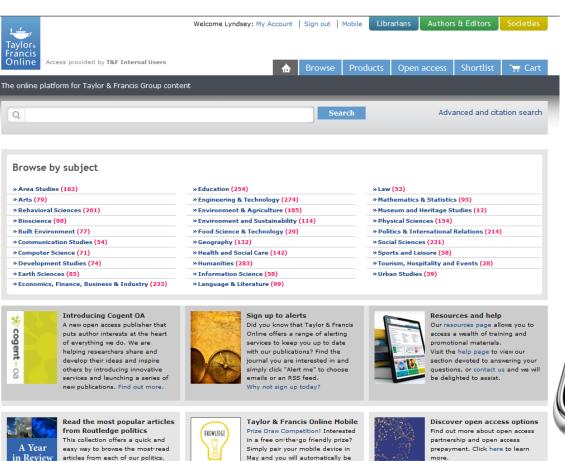






international relations & strategic

Taylor & Francis Online Bringing knowledge to life



entered into our 'Pair in May' prize





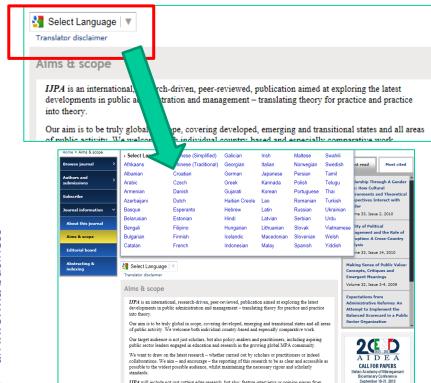
Helping researchers evaluate content



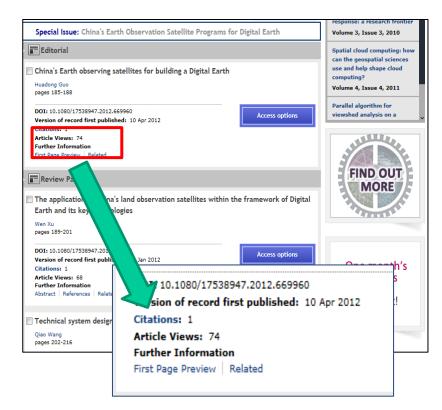
Google Translation

Explore journal information in your own language valuate articles read by others

Article metrics



IIPA will include not just cutting edge research, but also: feature interviews or opinion pieces fron leading scholars and policy-makers; a resources section for scholars and practitioners; occasional





Open Access

- What is it?

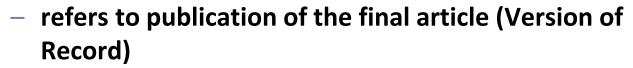


What is Open Access (OA)?



- Making content freely available online to read
- Making content reusable by third parties with little or no restrictions

Gold Open Access





 article is made freely available online (often after payment of an article publishing charge (APC)).

Green Open Access

Usually refers to archiving of an (earlier version of an) article



deposit of an article in a repository



Who are you?



- •Professor?
- •Post doc?
- •PhD?
- Masters Students?
- •Undergraduates?
- •You are in the wrong seminar?



Choosing the right journal

Know Your Audience



- Who are you writing for?
- What is the best approach to reach that audience?
- A journal article is not a magazine article, a book manuscript or your PhD thesis (but you could write a Book Review...)!

Q: Do you:

- a) Write an article for a specific journal?
- b) Find any journal for your article

A. Be in the minority:

30% of authors write for a specific journal, 70% write the article and panic.





Choose the Right Journal





You are joining a conversation with other contributors

Research the journals in your field:

- ✓ Visit your university library
- ✓ Look at publishers and journal websites
- ✓ Talk to your peers
- ✓ Pick your type: Generalist, or niche?
- ✓ Subscription journal or open access?
- ✓ Read the Aims and Scope





Which journal will be the best fit for your Paper?



Ask the <u>right</u> questions and *know* the <u>right</u> answers:

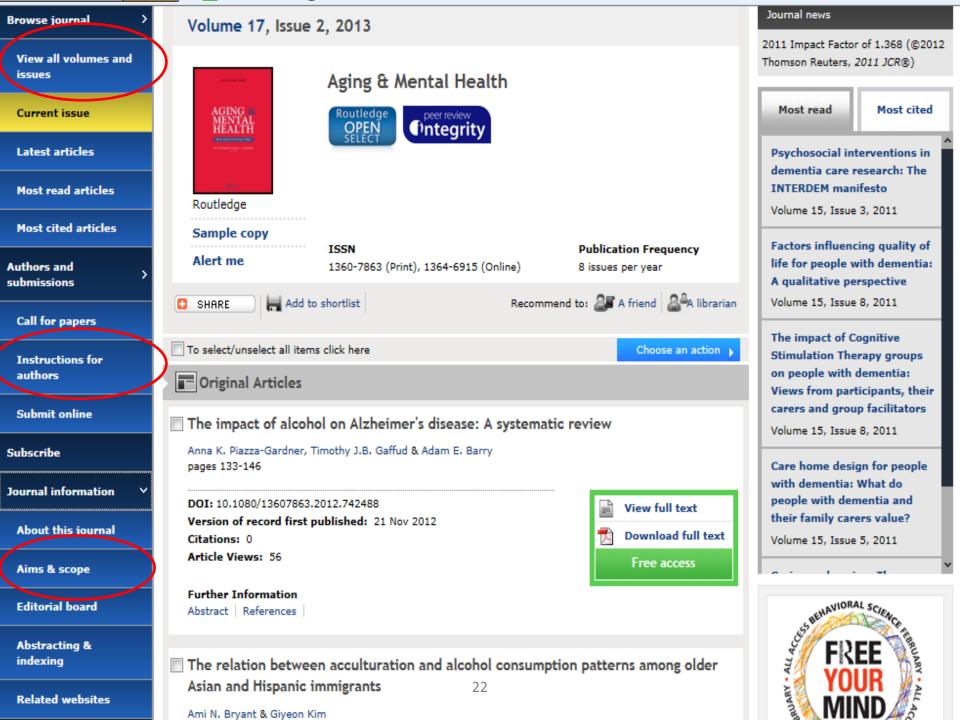
- Who is involved in the journal?
- Editor?
- Editorial Board?
- Publisher?
- Authors?
- Readership?



- Online/Print?
- Impact Factor?
- Peer Review?
- Submission process?
- Open Access policy?







A few tips...

Tips on preparing your manuscript



Absolute Do's and Definite Don'ts:

- ✓ Look at accepted papers
- Quote from articles in the journal
- ✓ Fit the Aims & Scope
- ✓ Format your article to the journal's standard
- Know where or who to submit to
- ✓ Check spelling and grammar
- ✓ Consider English 'Polishing'
- ✓ Ask a colleague to read it

- × Overlook the title
- × Rush the abstract
- Dismiss the submission guidelines
- Ignore the bibliography
- Leave acronyms unexplained
- Forget to clear any Copyright
- Miss out attachments (figures, tables, photos)
- Send the incorrect version of your paper



Tips on a good title



- The most visible part of your paper
- Be concise, accurate and informative
- Introduces you to the Editor as well as the reader!
- Titles are often used by search engines and other information retrieval systems



- Be specific and contain words that readers might be searching for
- Describe the content of paper <u>yet remain short</u>
- Should not include Acronyms or Abbreviations
- No jargon (don't be too technical)



Tips on a good abstract



Approx 100-200 words (stick to the word limit)

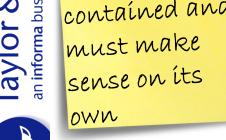
Summarize findings and their implications

The abstract must reflect contents of article

must be selfcontained and sense on its

include keywords in your abstract (discoverability) NO abbreviations, footnotes, or incomplete references







Ethics of Publication

Some Journal Publishing Protocol Trivia



Q: Submitting a manuscript to more than one journal at a time is:

- a) allowed as reviews can take months
- b) not allowed in any circumstance



Ethical expectations from journals



- An article must not be submitted to more than one journal at the same time – risk of dual publication
- Previously published work should not be re-submitted or re-used without securing full permission from the copyright owner
- A full, accurate account of research performed must be presented
- Always name your co-authors
- Acknowledge any funding resources
- Cite all relevant publications
- Acknowledge all data sources
- An author must follow national and international procedures that govern work carried out on animals
- An author must make available all formal approval where use of humans or human tissue is concerned (incl. consent and anonymisation)



Research misconduct – breaking the codes or ethics of research



- Fabrication publishing false or misleading research, manipulating research data or knowingly omitting critical data
- **Plagiarism** taking credit for the work of another
 - citation plagiarism: "the conscious failure to credit appropriately a prior discoverer, so as to give an improper impression of priority"
 - self-plagiarism (auto-plagiarism): the publication of (or submission of) the same content in (or to) different journals
 - "plagiarism by omission", or "citation amnesia or "citation negligence": ignoring highly relevant cite intentionally
- Violation of ethical standards
 - falsifying "informed consent" by a human participant in an experiment
- Scientific misconduct may constitute a violation of the law: being found guilty of misconduct may bring severe consequences



How are Taylor & Francis responding?



- T&F are members of COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics)
- T&F are part of the CrossCheck project
- T&F have introduced disclaimers not full defence but helpful
- Offer advice to editors on plagiarism detection
- Brief production editors, copy editors, supplier partners to watch for potential libel etc
- Introduced a legal oversight policy on journals which come to us as final versions
- Strict clearances/author warranties



The Peer Review Process

- what, who, how?

What is Peer Review?



A process that allows an author's research to be evaluated and commented upon by independent experts...

Which can take different forms:

- Single-blind review where the reviewer's name is hidden from the author.
- **Double-blind review** where the reviewer's name is hidden from the author and the author's name is hidden from the reviewer.
- Open review Where no identities are concealed.
- **Post-publication review** Where comments can be made by readers and reviewers after the article has been published.



Who is involved?



The EDITOR

- Gatekeeper of the field
- Referees need to make the arguments
- Editor needs to ensure that views and decisions are justified and that the referee is polite
- Editor needs to review all papers
 - Conflicting advice from referees
 - May consider 'Reject' even if referees recommend 'Accept'
- Not the role of the Editor to translate papers





Who is involved?



The REVIEWERS

- Experts in their field
- Authors in the subject area
- Do not get paid
- May have differing opinions
- Increasingly busy!



GET INVOLVED! Represent your subject and your country's research



How does it work and what to expect







2. Reviewers



3. Accept
Minor amendments
Major amendments
Reject



6. Publisher proof stage



5. Amend



4. Feedback to author



7. Article Published!



How does it work and what to expect



The Desk Reject Debate

Pre-screening papers can be beneficial!

- save time for authors
- help to keep valuable reviewers free to review good quality papers (i.e YOUR paper!)

Rejections can be made on a simple criteria; length, language, scope or current outdated references





- The Editor may reject the paper outright if it does not fit the scope of the journal
 - Half to two-thirds of all rejections (varies by subject)
 - Brief explanation given
 - Recommend another journal

How does it work and what to expect



2. Reviewers

3. Accept
Minor amendments
Major amendments
Reject

4. Feedback to author

If suitable, the paper will be sent to reviewers

The reviewers will provide comments and suggestions for revision and make a *recommendation* to the editor

The editor then makes a decision and tells the author

The resulting *decision* could be:

- Accept in present form
- Accept with minor revisions
- > Request for major revisions
- Reject
- Reject with the option to resubmit a new version in the future



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How does it work and what to expect



5. Amend

 Author chooses whether to revise the paper and then resubmits

6. Publisher proof stage

Taylor & Francis Group 7. Article Published!

 The paper is accepted and sent to the publisher



Peer Review – the good and not so

4

good

- ✓ Can develop and improve your research
- ✓ Constructive criticism
- ✓ Enforces standards
- ✓ Minimizes plagiarism
- Helps identify unethical procedures
- ✓ Positive reviews will be stimulating, motivational and rewarding!

- The peer review blackhole!
- × Vague, not comprehensive and not constructive reports
- Contradictory reports with conflicting advice
 - in which case the editor's decision is usually final or it will go out to a third reviewer
- Rejections! Do not allow a number of rejections to deter you



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Tips on how to prevent and survive negative reviews



CHECK and DOUBLE CHECK:

Circulate a draft of your paper before it is submitted

TIMEFRAMES:

- Seek a sense of a journal's turnaround time before you submit
- Don't be afraid to query your paper's status with the editor and be sympathetic if editors are in the hands of their reviewers

REVIEWER COMMENTS:

- Do not take harsh reviews personally that may simply be the reviewer's style
- USE THEM! Take away the constructive comments
- You can make the comments work to your benefit but make sure you take heed! Often the same referees will review a resubmission
- Don't be afraid to ask the editor for guidance
- Be respectful and thoughtful in any further correspondence with the editor



Top Ten Reasons for Rejection



- 1. OUT OF SCOPE: Sent to the wrong journal, does not fit the journal's aims and scope/fails to engage with the issues addressed by the journal
- 2. POOR REGARD TO CONVENTIONS: either of the journal (failure to consult Instructions for Authors) or to conventions of academic writing generally
- 3. POOR THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: for example incomplete references or improper references to relevant literature
- **IGNORING JOURNAL IFAS:** Too long (ignoring word limits for the 4. particular journal) or too short

"it is remarkable how many papers are submitted without authors having taken notice of 'Instructions for Authors'. Rule 1: 'Read the instructions'!!"





Top Ten Reasons for Rejection (contd)



- 6. NO NEW CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUBJECT: Fails to say anything of significance or states the obvious at tedious length. Observations rather than a full study.
- 7. NOT PROPERLY CONTEXTUALISED: concentrates on parochial interests and ignores the needs of an international or generally wider readership)
- **CONCLUSIONS CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED:** (i.e. data does not support 8. conclusions, arguments are unstructured or invalid, large portions of literature are ignored)
- 9. NOT A PROPER JOURNAL ARTICLE: i.e. too journalistic, or clearly a thesis chapter, or a consultancy report
- 10. **UNETHICAL**: Defamatory or libellous or contains misconduct

REMEMBER: rejection rates are high across the board. It is a competitive environment.



What to do if your paper is rejected?



- Do! nothing for a few days: calm down!
- Don't despair! Few papers are accepted without revision
- Don't get angry! It's not worth getting into a discussion with the Editor about the reviewers, it won't alter the decision and could do you harm
- Do use the reviewers' comments, alter the paper and submit to another journal – this can go far towards a more favourable outcome
- Do alter your paper to the new style of any journal you resubmit to. Editors can easily detect a paper that was submitted to a rival publication
- If asked to make heavy amendments and resubmit, you must decide if it is worthwhile. Remember, you may get rejected again! It may be better to go elsewhere



Remember: the Editor's decision is final

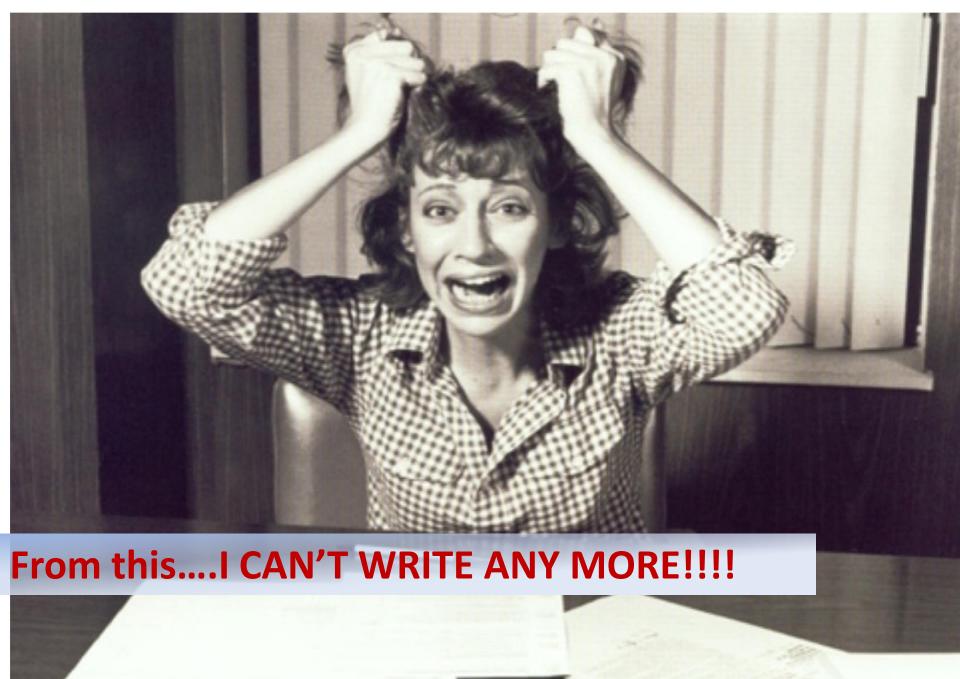


All journals reserve the right to reject a submission without peer-review at the editor's discretion, and...the editor's decision is final

So it is important to:

- > Read the Instructions for Authors
- > Check the Aims and Scope
- > Understand what Editors are seeking...







Support for Authors



Author guides: Before article acceptance Author guides: After article acceptance

Browse:

Author guides

Preparation

- Publishing ethics
- Choosing a journal
- Writing your article
- Artwork
- Multimedia and supplemental content
- Open access

Submission

- Final checklist
- Cover letter
- Electronic submission
- ScholarOne Manuscripts

Review

- What is peer review?
- Revising your manuscript

Production

- Checking proofs
- Copy-editing
- Using Acrobat X Standard

Copyright

- Copyright assignment and your rights
- Reusing content from Taylor & Francis journals
- Using third-party material in your article

Publication

- Article versions
- Corrections to published articles

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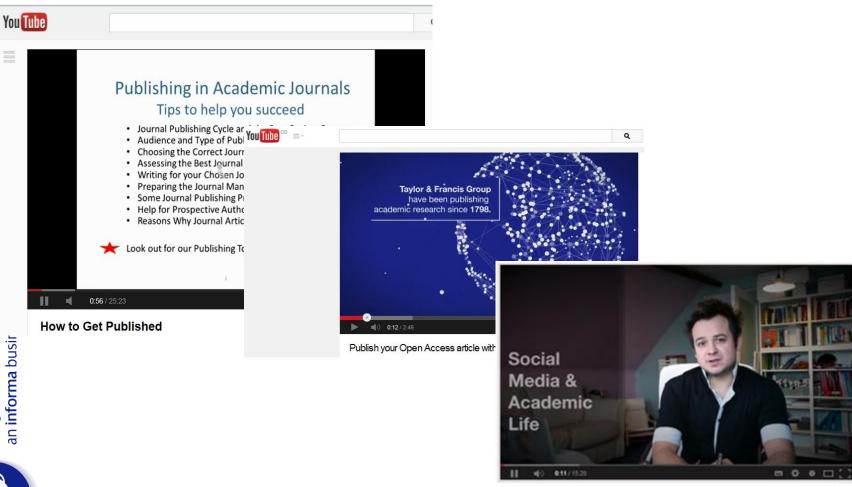
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Get your research read
Optimize citations to your article
Promote your article
Referee an article





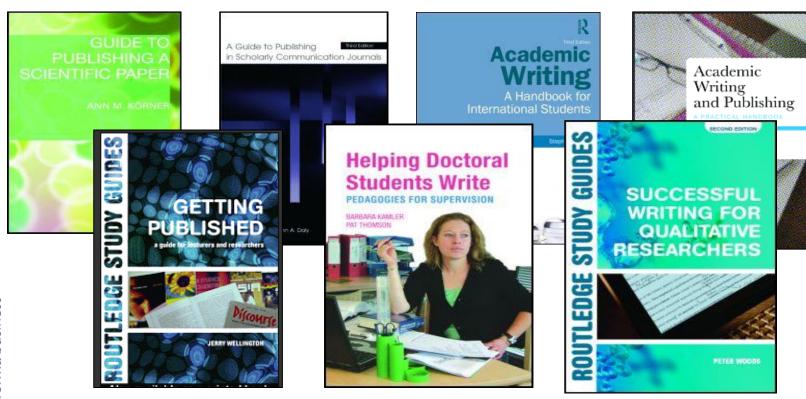




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- 2. Add to your departmental website or personal webpage
- 3. Article link in your email signature
- 4. Post article links on social and academic networking sites (Facebook, Twitter, Weibo, LinkedIn, MyNetResearch, Academici, CiteULike)
- 5. Blog
- 6. Add to discussion / reading lists
- 7. If it's newsworthy, speak to your university press office















一些建議

- 使用微博或Facebook公開您的文章網址,並且做重點標示。
- **發佈更新**,並在學術和專頁網站上連結您的文章。
- 在系所網站上發表簡介,並連結到您的文章,還可以加進學生的 閱讀書單內。
- 覺得您的研究有新聞價值? 聯繫您學校的新聞辦公室, 提供您的 文章連結, 並發佈到社群網站上。
- 在您的部落格或個人網頁上談論您的文章,然后將它發佈到社群 網站上, 並聯到您的文章網址。

如果您使用任何上述方法, 請與我們聯繫。我們可以幫您發布這 些訊息,提高文章的影響力,並與您攜手合作,最大程度讓您的 文章被發現、閱讀和引用。





Help to use social media

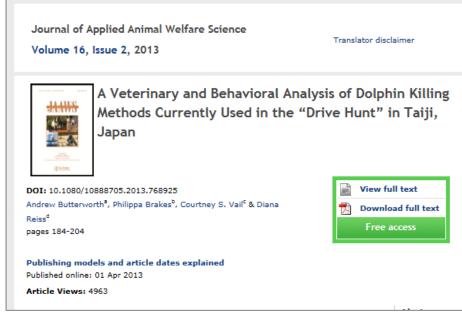




Don't forget to use social media – quick, instant and effective.

Read T&F's guide to 'tweet your research'

www.journalauthors.tandf.co.uk





Help to share your research

Home > List of Issues > Table of Contents



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Questions?



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Guidance, developments, news and ideas

for Taylor & Francis authors

歡迎提問

