Preparing to Publish

SFU Library workshop for graduate students

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Shape of the Day

Intro to the Publishing Cycle

Publishing choices: Choosing and assessing a journal, ways to make your work open access

Writing: Submitting your article, revising, and responding to peer review

Copyright: Using third-party content and retaining the rights to your work
Publishing Cycle

1. Plan and execute experiments/research
2. Choose a journal
3. Prepare your paper
4. Submit
5. Revise, respond, and resubmit
6. Share, disseminate, and preserve
Publishing choices

- Journal vs. conference
- Importance, reputation, ‘impact’
- Open access
- Timeliness
Journal Impact

Ranks a journal’s relative importance/significance/impact

Journal Citation Reports (JCR)


Five-year 2018 impact factor = $\frac{\# \text{ of cites in 2018 to articles published in 2013–2017}}{\# \text{ of articles published in 2013–2017}}$
What are some potential problems with Journal Impact Factor?
Potential Problems with Journal Impact Factors

- Is journal impact factor really an indicator of article quality?
- What is included vs. what is excluded?
- Are all journals created equal?
- Can the ranking system be manipulated?
Directory of Open Access Journals
Statement on Journal Impact Factors
What is open access?

Open Access publications are free for anyone with a connection to the open internet to “read, download, copy, distribute, [and] print.”

Authors retain “control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.”

- From the Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002)
Why Open Access?

**Increase readership**
Compared with traditionally published work, OA articles are associated with more full-text downloads and more unique visitors.

**Extend the geographic reach**
When scholarship isn’t behind a paywall, it can be accessed by all researchers. For example, research housed in SFU’s institutional repository, Summit, is accessed from over 130 countries each month.

**Engage a broader community**
Clinicians, policymakers, private sector and not-for-profit organizations and citizens can all benefit from access to cutting edge research and knowledge.

**Accelerate the pace of research**
Public online access to preprints affords immediate visibility of research output and can encourage peer critique, adaptation, and use much faster than traditional publishing. A traditional journal article may take months or years from submission to publication.
The harmonized Tri-Agency policy requires that all peer-reviewed journal publications resulting from funding by the Tri-Agency (CIHR, NSERC, SSHRC) must be freely available online within 12 months of publication.
“As university authors at Simon Fraser University, we commit to share the products of our work with the broadest possible audience. To do so, we agree to archive and disseminate the scholarly articles we author by depositing these with the University.”

Deposit your work in Summit
Step 1
Choose an open access or traditional subscription journal

a) Open access journals (gold)

Subject to the same rigorous peer review as subscription-based academic journals. All content free to read immediately.

b) Traditional subscription journals (green)

Usually allow you to self-archive your work in an open access repository (step 2)

Step 2
Self-archive your work in a repository such as Summit, SFU’s research repository

By self-archiving your work in Summit you are complying with the SFU Open Access Policy.

SFU Library can assist with archiving your work in Summit and confirming which version of your paper you can self-archive.
What is a CC license?
Do you want your users to be able to:

- Use your work as long as they give you credit?
- Use your work as it is, but not make changes or derivatives?
- Use your work as long as it’s not for commercial purposes or profit?
- Use your work as long as they use the same CC license again?
Creative Commons Licenses

JoKalliauer (2015). Creative Commons Licenses. Used under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license.
SHERPA/RoMEO

Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

Search

- Journal titles or ISSNs
- Publisher names

- Exact title
- starts with
- contains
- ISSN

Advanced Search  Search  Reset

Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
Finding a journal

1) Consider where related work is published (search in Web of Science; talk to people in your department)
2) Search in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
3) Look up journal in Ulrich’s to see where it is indexed
How to assess a journal

• How can you tell if a journal is trusted and reputable?
• How can you tell if a journal is right for your work?
• SFU Library: How do I assess a publisher, journal, or conference?
How to Assess a Journal

THINK

Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?
Is it the right journal for your work?

CHECK

Use our check list to assess the journal.

SUBMIT

Only if you can answer ‘yes’ to the questions on our check list.

http://thinkchecksubmit.org/
Looking at the example CFP handout...

What do you notice about it?

How would you research the journal to assess the quality?

Would you submit your work to this journal?

Feel free to work in pairs or small groups!
Learn more about OA

- Scholarly Publishing + Open Access website
- Radical Access Blog
- Open Access Week at SFU
- Paywall: The Business of Scholarship movie
Publishing Cycle

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Preparing your paper

What do you expect from a journal?

What does a journal expect from you?

Does the journal tend to favour a particular writing style?

What style guidelines do they request?

Anonymizing, formatting, editing.

Let go.
Submit

Get ready to wait

Have you had positive or negative experiences with submissions?
Revise and respond: Tips for responding to peer reviewers

- Take time to reflect
- Practice gratitude
- Write your reviewers a letter
Re-submit and review your proofs

Re-submit, receive additional feedback and revise, OR wait for acceptance

Upon acceptance...
Review the proofs carefully, including formula, stats, and data
Publishing Cycle

Plan and execute experiments/research
Choose a journal
Prepare your paper
Submit
Revise, respond, and resubmit
Share, disseminate, and preserve
What is copyright?

**Rights** include
- copy
- perform in public
- publish
- translate
- adapt to another format
- record a literary, dramatic or musical work
- broadcast
- exhibit an artwork
- authorize others to do these things

**Effective** immediately and automatically

**Term (in Canada):** “Life plus 50”
Users’ rights in the Copyright Act

**Fair dealing** (s 29) lets anyone use works for the purpose of research, education, private study, parody, satire, criticism, review, or news reporting, without permission, provided the use is fair.

**Educational institution provisions** (s 29.4) let instructors use many materials found online for teaching, without permission.
Rights before publication

Your paper

- Supervisor
- Co-author(s)
- RAs, lab assistants, staff, students
- Cited sources
- Figures, images
- Thesis
Rights before publication

Your paper

- Co-author(s)
- RAs, lab assistants, staff, students
- Cited sources
- Figures, images
- Supervisor
- Thesis
A pharmaceutical researcher is suing his postdoctoral advisor and former business partner, accusing him of publishing a paper in *PLoS Biology* that they wrote together, and removing him as an author.
Third-party content

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• Data and facts
• Creating your own figure, image
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Rights after publication

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Major publishers sue ResearchGate over copyright infringement

October 5, 2018

Elsevier and the American Chemical Society say that the academic-networking website violates US copyright law
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(Schofield and Walker, 2018)
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Questions?

• Open Access and evaluating publishing choices
  – lib.sfu.ca/oa
  – digital-scholarship@sfu.ca
• Copyright and publishing agreements
  – copyright.sfu.ca
  – copy@sfu.ca
• Writing workshops, consultations and feedback
  – https://www.lib.sfu.ca/about/branches-depts/rc/services/writing-services
Other Resources

- **WRITING** consultations
- **READ AHEAD** service
- **PRESENTATION** consultations
- graduate **OPEN WRITINGlab**
- **WORKshops**
Resources

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Cat Ferguson, “Former postdoc suing lab head for paper he says he wrote, without his name.” Retraction Watch (April 20, 2015). http://retractionwatch.com/2015/04/20/former-postdoc-suing-lab-head-for-publishing-paper-he-wrote-without-his-name/

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