AUTHOR SERVICES



How to Get Published ... and Read







NCA's Journals



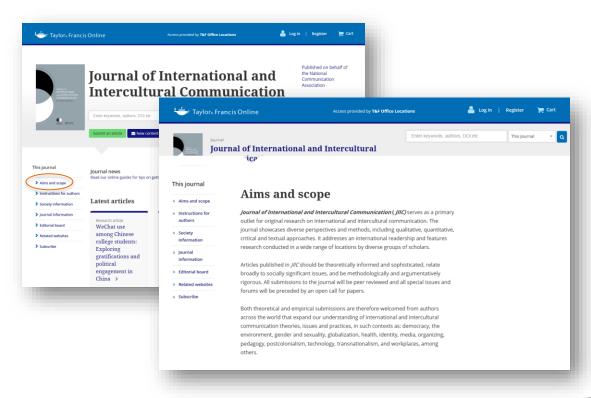








Why You Should Read a Journal's 'Aims & Scope'



The 'Aims & Scope' will help you understand what the journal is about, and who it is for.

Find it on the journal page on tandfonline.com



Faylor & Francis Group

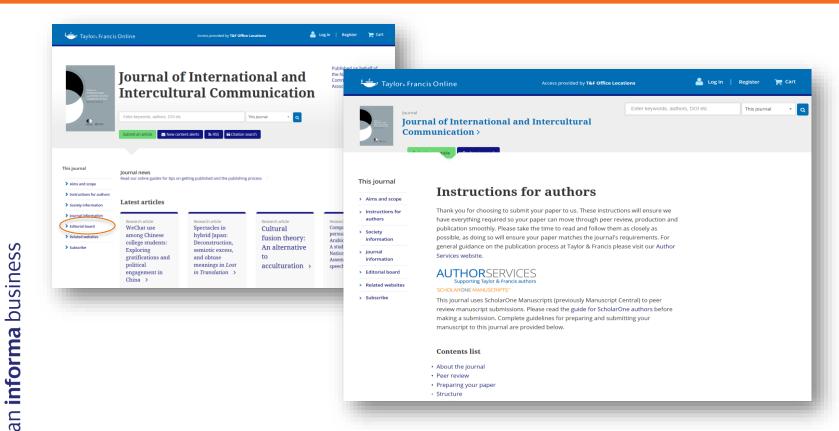
an **informa** business







Follow the Instructions for Authors











The Stages to Go Through *Before* Submitting

Idea

Choose journal

Read back issues Write first draft

Use critical friend

Refine further drafts

Check notes for contributors **Proofread** and submit

THINK





CHECK SUBMIT

Choose the right journal for your research









Ethics for Authors: the Essentials

- Be wary of self-plagiarism
- Don't submit a paper to more than one journal at a time
- Don't submit an incomplete paper just to get feedback
- Always include and/or acknowledge all co-authors
 - and let them know you've submitted the paper to be published
- Always mention any source of funding for your paper
- If you are using someone else's work, check that you have permission to use it in your article
 - data sets, surveys









Your Submission Checklist

- ✓ A **title page** file with the names of all authors and coauthors
- ✓ Main document file with abstract, keywords, main text and all references
- ✓ Figure, image or table files (with permission cleared)
- ✓ Any extra files, such as your supplemental material
- ✓ Biographical notes
- ✓ Your cover letter/email







AUTHORSERVICES





Making You and Your Work Identifiable with an ORCiD













What is Peer Review?

Peer review allows an author's research to be evaluated and commented upon by independent experts.

- Double-anonymous review: where the reviewer's name is hidden from the author and the author's name is hidden from the reviewer
- Every article deemed suitable for review in NCA journals will be examined by at least two independent experts









How to Handle Reviewers' Comments

- Try to accept feedback with good grace
- Revise as requested
 - If you can't, explain why
- Turn the paper round on time
- Thank the reviewers for their time
- Be specific when responding
- Defend your position: be assertive and persuasive

Don't be afraid to ask the editor for guidance

A good editor will want to help









Top-Ten Reasons for Rejection (What to Avoid)

- 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 research journal article (i.e. too journalistic or clearly a thesis chapter or consultancy report)
- 3. Too long/too short
- 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 poorly proof read
- 10. Libellous, unethical, rude or lacks objectivity

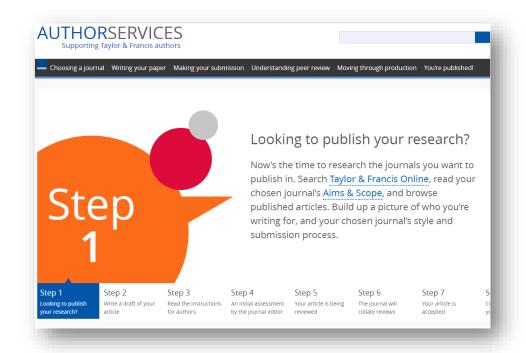








CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'RE **PUBLISHED!**



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Sharing Your Work

Sharing your work

How to do it

Understanding article versions*

Author's Original Manuscript (AOM)

Your paper before you submit it to a journal.

Accepted Manuscript (AM)

Your paper after peer review, when it has been revised and accepted for publication by the journal editor.

Version of Record (VOR)

The final, definitive, citable version of your paper, which has been copyedited, typeset, had metadata applied, and has been allocated a DOI (Digital Object Identifier). This is the version published on Taylor & Francis Online.













Using Social Media to *Promote, Share* and *Engage*









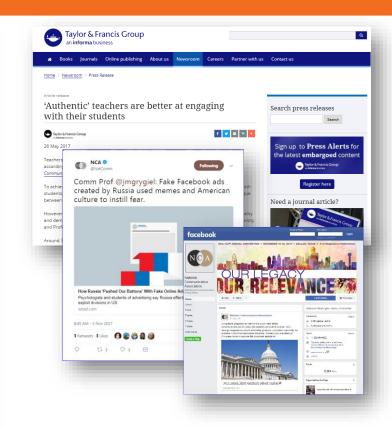
AUTHORSERVICES

Supporting Taylor & Francis authors



Who Do You Want to Read Your Research?









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Thank You!

- J. Kevin Barge
- Trevor Parry-Giles
- Sophie Wade



