



Communicating to increase the impact of research

Part 2: Research writing & communication to academic audiences

26th November

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www.inasp.info
www.authoraid.info

Our vision

Research and knowledge at the heart of development

Our mission

To support individuals and institutions to produce, share and use research and knowledge to transform lives

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*Andy Nobes
Programme Specialist*



*Verity Warne
Head of Marketing & Communications*

Today's agenda

15.35	Ice- breaker
15.45	Research ethics and peer review
16.30	Tea break
16.45	Writing for academic journals
17.20	Final Q&A
17.30	Session ends

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Housekeeping



Please use chat to ask questions



Please mute your mics



Have your phone handy!



We'll send the slides separately

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Ice breaker


Go to www.menti.com and use the code 81 80 26 2

Or visit
<https://www.menti.com/oy79injknr>

@INASPinfo




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Key issues in research and publication ethics


Navigating peer review

7




What ethical issues are you most concerned with when doing or communicating your research?

confidentiality	My major concern is ensuring that the standard protocol for the research have been met.
Misrepresenting local communities the research is involved with	
integrity and reliability	Copyright privileges.
Applying for ethical approval	



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Research Ethics

- Informed consent
- animal ethics
- ethical approval

Publication Ethics

- Authorship
- data fabrication/falsification
- plagiarism
- conflicts of interest
- copyright violation
- retractions

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Ethical approval

Does your research involve working with human or animal subjects?


Have you received approval through an Research Ethics Committee (REC)?



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'Authorship' is based on

1. Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
2. Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND
3. Final approval of the version to be published; AND
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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<http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html>

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Retractions


Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

PAGES

- How you can support Retraction Watch
- Meet the Retraction Watch staff
- About Adam Murray
- About Ivan Oransky
- Papers that cite Retraction Watch
- Privacy policy
- Retraction Watch Database
- Retraction Watch Database User Guide
- Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix A: Fields
- Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix B: Retractions

Former Harvard cancer researcher faked a dozen images, say Feds



A cancer researcher faked a dozen images in three papers and a conference presentation while employed at Harvard teaching hospitals, according to a new report by a federal U.S. watchdog.


The Office of Research Integrity (ORI) found that David Preker engaged in research misconduct by intentionally, knowingly, and/or recklessly falsifying and/or fabricating Western blot images by selectively cutting, flipping, reordering, and reusing

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Image from <https://www.sciencemag.org/>

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AUTHOR AID **Plagiarism**



“... the use of others’ published and unpublished ideas or words (or other intellectual property) without attribution or permission and presenting them as new and original rather than derived from an existing source.”

The World Association of Medical Editors¹ (WAME)

Image from <https://learn.g2.com/plagiarism>

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33_eyjafjallajökull.pdf turnitin 88% --

Eyjafjallajökull

Eyjafjallajökull (pronounced [ˈɔjˌafˌjaˌlaˌjœˌkʊll] in Icelandic) is one of the smaller ice caps of Iceland, situated to the north of Húsavík and to the west of Mýraskjál. The ice cap covers the coldest of the volcanic with a summit elevation of 1,666 metres (5,466 ft). The volcano has erupted relatively frequently since the last glacial period, most recently from 1821 to 1823 and again in 2010/2011.

The ice cap has a size of about 300 square kilometres (120 sq mi) and grows for many miles.

The Eyjafjallajökull is a stratovolcano and is 1,666 metres high. The crater is 3–4 kilometres in diameter, opens to the north. The south face of the mountain was once part of Iceland's Atlantic coastline. The area between the crater and the mountain is a flat island with a length of 2 to 3 km and is called the Eyjafjall.

The volcano is part of a chain of volcanoes stretching across Iceland. It is fed by a chamber under the mountain, which is fed from the tectonic divergence of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Its nearest active neighbour is the northeast one Katla, and to the southwest Ektál. Eyjafjallajökull is mostly related to Katla geologically, because eruptions of Eyjafjallajökull have occurred since followed by eruptions of Katla. The Eyjafjallajökull volcano erupted in 1821, 1822 and again from 1821 to 1823 when it caused a glacial lake outburst flood or jökulhlaup. It has erupted twice in 2010 – on 20 March and on 1 April. The March event forced a brief evacuation of around 500 local people, but the April eruption was less than twenty times more powerful and caused substantial disruption to air traffic across Europe, and is ongoing. It has caused thousands of flights across and to Iceland.

The stratovolcano, which is fed by a chamber under the mountain, is composed of basaltic andesite. However, basaltic eruptions on both sides of the volcano.

In 1921 a winter eruption caused some damage. The ash fell from the eruption contained a large fraction of fluorine. Its high density (around 1.5) has the same structure of snow and ice. The eruption also caused some damage to the ground, and flooding in nearby areas. The eruption and Katla. People describe heavy ash fall in the area around the volcano. The sequence of eruptions continued on a more volcanic level until 1921.

Übersicht der Überlieferungen	Anteil
1. en.wikipedia.org	65%
2. www.sports.ru	9%
3. en.cdn	7%
4. www.universetoday.com	5%
5. Übersetzt von H. Müller	2%

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There is a % of acceptable/unacceptable plagiarism

Using plagiarism software is the best way to help y

Accidental plagiarism will get you into trouble!

MYTH

WRONG

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AUTHOR AID **How to avoid plagiarism**

Close paraphrasing is still plagiarism

Use your own words or quote their exact wording

1. Cite every source from which you took an idea, fact, text or figure
2. Keep notes of your sources!

From "How to avoid being accused of plagiarism", Matt Hodgkinson

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AUTHOR AID How to avoid plagiarism

Direct quote with brief citation in Harvard style -
Wenger (1998, p.181) argues that; "Engagement, imagination and alignment each create relations of belonging".

Paraphrase with brief citation in numeric style -
The focus of Wenger's discussion is on the way that different aspects come together to build notions of identity (3).

Indirect mention with brief citation in Harvard style:
Theorists have considered the impact of a variety of circumstances on the creation and expansion of identity (Wenger, 1998; Lee, 2013; Morton and Grainger, 2009).

University of Reading – 'Citing references'
<https://libguides.reading.ac.uk/citing-references/quotesandparaphrases>

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AUTHOR AID 'Self plagiarism'

What about 'self-plagiarism'? AKA text recycling


"...self-plagiarism refers to authors who reuse their own previously disseminated content and pass it off as a "new" product without letting the reader know that this material has appeared previously.
According to Hexam, "...the essence of self-plagiarism is [that] the author attempts to deceive the reader."
Office of Research Integrity, U.S. Department of Health and Human Service ([link](#))

What about reusing methods from a previous work?

- Guidelines can depend on the journal/disciplines
- Always try to acknowledge cite previous methods, even if they are your own; or use block quotes if necessary. Don't pretend the methods are new.

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Exercise:
Paraphrase or Plagiarism?

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Original text
(Hutteten *et al.* 2015)

As a topic, geoengineering entered the policy sphere earlier in the USA than in the other countries. The oldest document we found was a hearing in the US House of Representatives from 1997 where a scientist mentions geoengineering as a topic worth exploring in response to climate change. In the USA the following references were from 2007 in hearings related to the environment, energy and resources. It is not until 2009 that thorough reports were made by the House of Representatives, Congressional Research Service and Government Accountability Office. An important characteristic of the American geoengineering discussion is the presence of lobbies and think tanks, some of which advocate fiercely for research or even deployment of geoengineering. In the UK, the House of Commons has published two committee reports on geoengineering, the first in 2008 as a part of a larger inquiry, 'Engineering in Government' and a second which focuses solely on the governance issues, 'The Regulation of Geoengineering', in 2010.

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Reference 1

As a topic, Geoengineering entered came to the policy sphere earlier in the USA than in the other countries. The oldest document example we found was a hearing in the US House of Representatives from 1997 where a scientists mention geoengineering as a topic worth exploring in response to climate change. In the USA the following references were from 2007 in hearings related to the environment, energy and resources. It is not until 2009 that thorough reports were made by the House of Representatives, Congressional Research Service and Government Accountability Office. An important characteristic of the American geoengineering discussion is the presence of lobbies and think tanks, some of which advocate fiercely for research or even deployment of geoengineering. In the UK, the House of Commons has published two committee reports on geoengineering, the first in 2008 as a part of a larger inquiry, 'Engineering in Government' and a second which focuses solely on the governance issues, 'The Regulation of Geoengineering', in 2010.

Verdict: Plagiarism

abc	Original text
abc	Deleted text
abc	Added text

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Reference 2

As a topic, Geoengineering entered came to the policy sphere earlier in the USA than in the other countries. The oldest document we found example was a hearing in the US House of Representatives from 1997 where a scientists mention that geoengineering as a topic is worth exploring in as an important topic, particularly in response to climate change. In the USA there were a number of the following references were from 2007 in hearings related to the environment, energy and resources. It is not until 2009 that House of Representatives, Congressional Research Service and Government Accountability Office made thorough reports about geoengineering were made by the House of Representatives, Congressional Research Service and Government Accountability Office. An important characteristic of the American geoengineering discussion is the presence and role of lobbies and think tanks, some of which who are strong advocates fiercely for research or even and deployment of geoengineering. In the UK, the House of Commons has published two committee reports on geoengineering, the first in 2008 as a part of a larger inquiry, 'Engineering in Government' in 2008, and a second which focuses solely on the governance issues, 'The Regulation of Geoengineering', in 2010. (Huttunen et al 2015)

abc	Original text
abc	Deleted text
abc	Added text

Verdict: Poor paraphrasing/plagiarism

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Reference 3

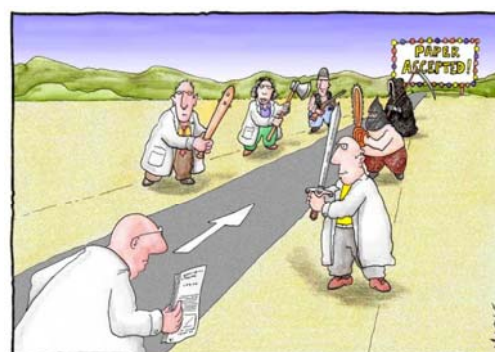
Huttunen et al (2015) note that geoengineering became part of USA policy discourse at least 10 years before it became part of UK policy discourse. They claim that the first mention of geoengineering in USA policy-making was in 1997, with the UK's parliament beginning discussions in 2008. Their study is important as it not only highlights geoengineering's link in the USA to "the environment, energy and resources" (2015: 19), but also highlights a dominant part of those early discussions, namely "the presence of lobbies and think tanks" (2015: 19).

abc	Original text
abc	Quoted text
abc	Added text

Verdict: Good, well referenced paraphrase

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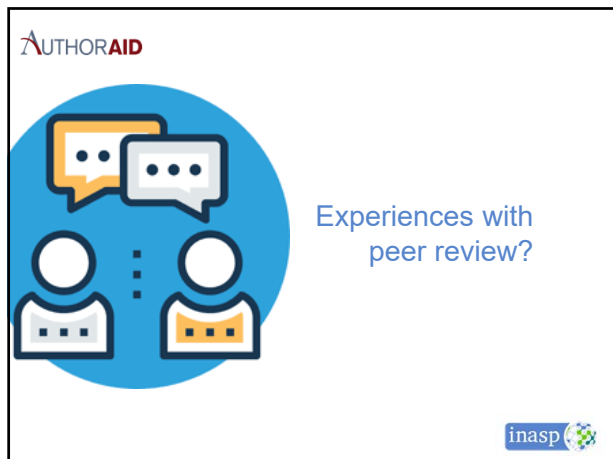
Peer review



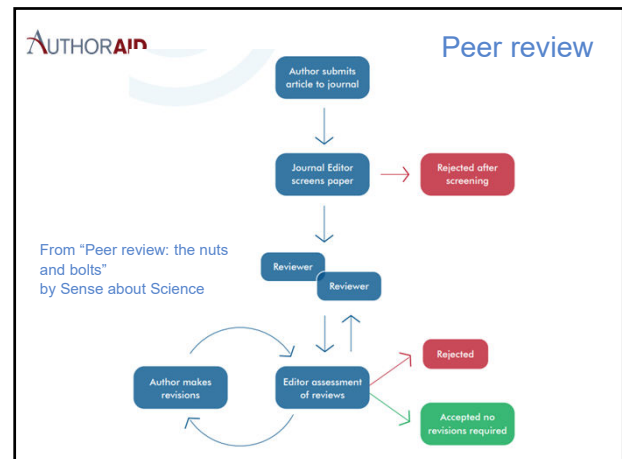
Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as "quite an improvement."



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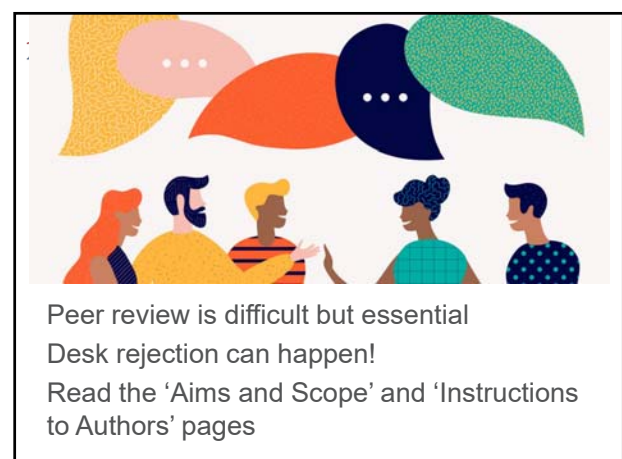


27

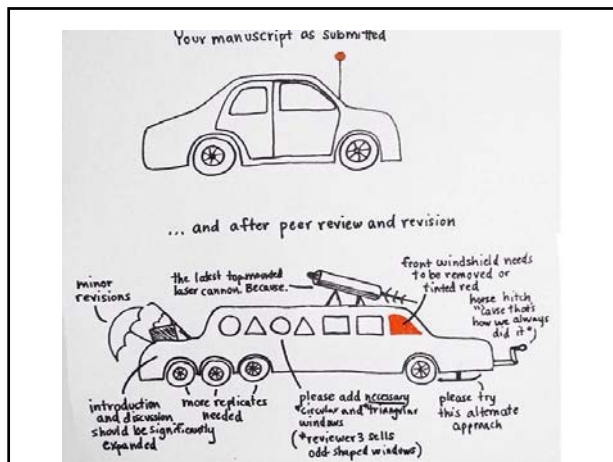
Slide 28, titled "Types of peer review", lists four types of peer review with their descriptions:

Type	Description
Single blind	Author doesn't know the identity of the reviewer.
Double blind	Reviewer and author don't know each others' identity
Open Peer review	The identity of the author and the reviewer is known by all participants, during or after the review process.
Post-publication peer review	Journal platform provides the ability to comment on published papers

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Dr. Mariam Hamisi,
University of Dar es Salaam

“ I remember one of my manuscript was rejected three times. Each time I was given comments and after incorporating the comments, I felt like the manuscript deserved an even higher journal than the previous one. Thus, regardless of being rejected, **the comments were necessary and helped to improve the manuscript quality** until it was accepted at the fourth submission, so this has been a journey. For us who are working in higher learning institution this might be *endless Journey*, as we can not avoid peer review process in both as authors and reviewers ”

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- Bad luck
- Paper doesn't fit the journal
- Your findings weren't significant or novel enough
- Study too narrow
- Poor language
- Not following instructions for authors

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- Does the paper fit the standards and scope of the journal it is being considered for?
- Is the research question clear?
- Was the approach appropriate?
- Is the study design, methods and analysis appropriate to the question being studied?
- Does the study challenge existing paradigms or add to existing knowledge?




Peer review: the nuts and bolts by Sense about Science

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AUTHOR AID ...more questions might a peer reviewer ask...

- Does it matter?
- Is the research replicable?
- Are the methods of statistical analysis and level of significance appropriate?
- Was ethics approval gained and was the study ethical?
- Are the conclusions appropriate?



Peer review: the nuts and bolts by Sense about Science

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AUTHOR AID Reviews can...

- Be too specific
- Be too vague!
- Contain contradictory advice
- Contain inappropriate suggestions
- Use discouraging language




Image from <https://www.sciencemag.org/>

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AUTHOR AID How to react

- Use the best, and discard the rest
- Focus on what you can change
- Remain positive and professionally neutral

From "Dealing with Peer Review"
- Dr Carole Sargent




Image from <https://www.sciencemag.org/>

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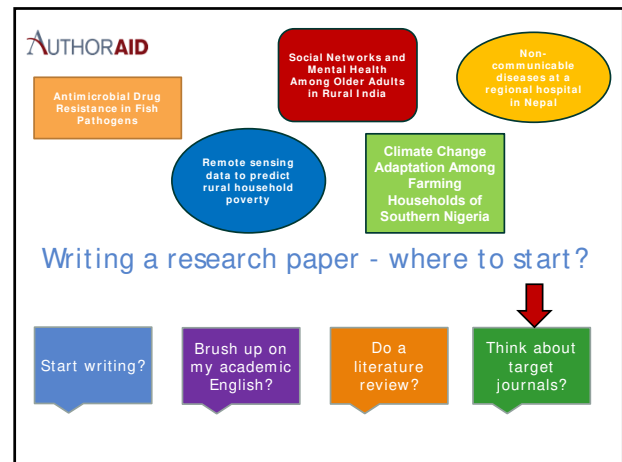


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Writing and publishing your manuscript

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Writing a research paper –where to start?

Where can I publish my paper?
 How can I find a high-impact journal?
 What is Open Access?
 Do I have to pay a fee to publish?
 How can I avoid 'predatory' journals
 How do I get through peer review?

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AUTHORAID Publishing an article in a journal



- Research writing for publication is different from writing a thesis or dissertation
- Research articles are “short”, concise, carefully formatted packages of content
- Think about your audience (who do you need to impress)
 - Journal editors (the gatekeepers)
 - Peer reviewers (the gatekeepers)
 - Other scientists and academics
 - The public, practitioners, policymakers?

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AUTHORAID Publishing an article in a journal

Think about your goal:


- Get cited by other researchers
- Add a novel solution or perspective to the literature
- Influence practice or policy

- Identifying (and reading!) target journals first is important
- Journals have different:
 - Aims and scope
 - Style guides and formats
 - Audiences
 - Ethical guidelines
 - Data sharing requirements

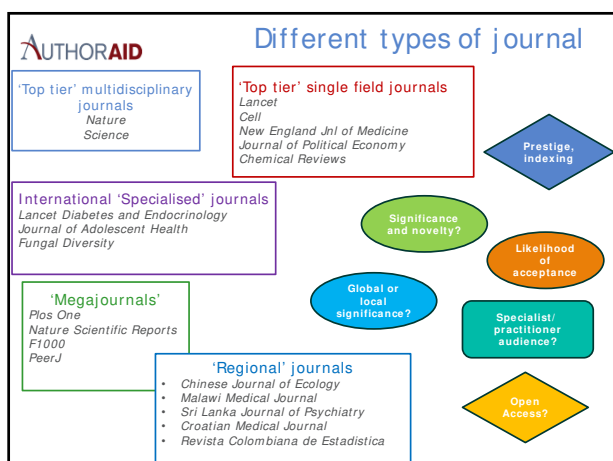
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AUTHORAID Some Factors to Consider

- Audience
- Subject scope
- Geographical scope
- Access / Open Access
- Prestige
- Publication time
- Likelihood of acceptance
- Indexing
- 'Impact Factor'




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AUTHORAID More things to consider

- Stay away from 'predatory' journals
- Look for verifiable claims
- Understand the Open Access model
- Don't be swayed by the Impact Factor
- Care about your audience

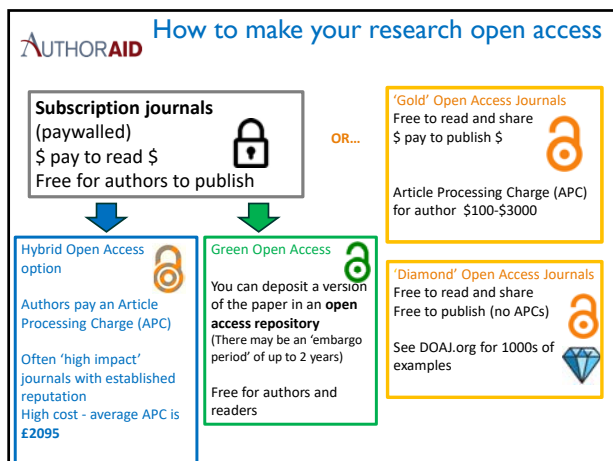


From Ravi Murugesan – 'How to choose a journal that's right for your research'

- Understand indexing databases and metrics
- Read the Aims and Scope
- Read the Instructions to Authors
- Write a cover letter

From Duncan Nicholas – 'How to choose a journal and write a cover letter'

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AUTHOR AID Avoiding 'predatory' journals

"Predatory journals & publishers ... prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship & are characterized by false or misleading info, deviation from best editorial/publication practices, lack of transparency, &/or use of aggressive & indiscriminate solicitation practices"

Matt Hodgkinson, Head of Research Integrity, Hindawi

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Tip number 1!

You don't need to pay to publish in a journal. It is often free to submit and publish a paper.

Therefore, if you are quoted over \$100 (approx.) to publish your paper, you should be getting something significant in return. Expect the journal to be indexed in DOAJ, and one of: WoS, Scopus or Pubmed (Medline)

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More quick tips – 6 things to remember

- Don't trust email invites and 'Call for Papers' (unless you recognise the sender)
- Be more critical of 'international' or 'global' journals, and those with a wide scope
- Double-check claims of prestigious indexing and impact factors
- Read the 'Aims and scope' or 'About' page – check the journal understands your field
- Check who is publishing the journal – are they a credible scholarly organisation?
- Check your reference lists – familiarise yourself with good journals in your field

From "A beginner's guide to avoiding 'predatory' journals (using your critical thinking skills)"
<https://www.authoraid.info/en/news/details/1310/>

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Some other useful tips

- Think.Check.Submit (www.thinkchecksubmit.org)
- Check out the editorial board
- Check the physical address
- Poor English spelling and grammar
- Watch out for 'rapid publication'
- Author should retain copyright (e.g. via a CC-BY licence).

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The important journal indexes

Clarivate Analytics (Impact Factor)	Web of Science (Previously Thomson Reuters) also referred to as Journal Citations Reports (JCR) or Science Citation Index (SCI)	Web of Science (S) Master Journal List: http://mjl.clarivate.com/
Scopus (CiteScore)	Scopus is also good indicator of a high-quality, credible journal.	Scopus database (S) Scopus sources https://www.scopus.com/sources Scimago http://www.scimagojr.com/
PubMed	Pubmed (medical journals). Check journal is included in MEDLINE:	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/
DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals	The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)	https://doaj.org/search

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Writing (Macro) the structure of your paper

The screenshot shows a PLOS ONE article. The title is "A MOOC approach for training researchers in developing countries". The authors are listed as "Rajit Ghoshal, Arun Kumar, & Arun Kumar". The abstract discusses the impact of research on society and the need for training researchers in developing countries. The introduction section begins with "Knowledge generation through scientific research, and communication is essential for advancement to happen. However, researchers in developing countries face multiple challenges publishing their work in peer-reviewed journals. They often lack access to training, tools and infrastructure for research writing, have poor access to literature resources (JCR), and lack time to complete writing tasks (JCR). (Ghoshal, Ghoshal, & Kumar, 2019). There is a lot of research on the importance of training researchers in developing countries, but no specific research on the importance of training researchers in developing countries." The article is published in PLOS ONE, Volume 15, Issue 1, January 2020, e0228470.

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AUTHOR AID The introduction

A . Methods	B. Discussion
C. Introduction	D. Results


Answer: C A D B

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- **I**ntroduction:
- **M**ethods:
- **R**esults:
- **A**nd
- **D**iscussion:

See also – The IMRAD blog series, Barbara Gastel (AuthorAID)



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AUTHOR AID Some simple rules for structuring papers

- Rule 1: Focus your paper on a central contribution, which you communicate in the title
- Rule 2: Write for real human beings who do not know your work
- Rule 3: Stick to the context-content-conclusion (C-C-C) scheme
- Rule 4: Optimise your logical flow by avoiding zig-zagging – stick to the research question!
- Rule 5: Tell a complete story in the abstract

From "Ten simple rules for structuring papers" – Plos Computational Biology

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AUTHOR AID The introduction

4. A . Approach you used to seek the answer(s)	3. B. Identification of unanswered question(s)
1. C. Information on importance of topic	2. D. Highlights of relevant previous research

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AUTHORAID Some tips on introductions

"Justify, justify, justify!"

- The fact that it simply hasn't been done before is not reason enough – we need to understand what the value is.
- The fact that there is not enough (or no) data available on the topic is also not justification enough – why is it important?
- Don't just list what people have done in the past but discuss why it is interesting so readers can see why you built on that.
- Don't speculate or exaggerate! 'The best/the most/the first' – it probably isn't.

Adele Tufford – "7 tips for writing an introduction to a paper"

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AUTHORAID Some tips for writing the discussion

- The answer to the research question - summarise the findings
- Highlight the strengths that answer the research question
- Compare the findings with the literature, critically noting similarities and differences, and analysing why
- Limitations - be open about limitations. They can drive future research
- Implications and recommendations - practical or theoretical

```

graph LR
    1[1 List and rank the findings] --> 2[2 Statements about findings and their values]
    2 --> 3[3 Compare findings one by one]
    3 --> 4[4 Limitations]
    4 --> 5[5 Implications]
  
```

Rossella Ferrari - Considerations for writing the Discussion section
<https://www.authoraid.info/en/news/detail/1409/>

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The writing itself
(The Micro)

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AUTHORAID What about the writing itself?

- Two common errors:
 - Writing too much (and having to cut down words to fit under a word limit)
 - Writing too formally/using too much sophisticated language and jargon

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7 RULES FOR USING PLAIN ENGLISH

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- 1 KEEP SENTENCES SHORT**
Most long sentences can be broken up. Use 15-20 words for each sentence. Vary the length of each sentence. Have 1 idea per sentence.
- 2 PREFER ACTIVE SENTENCES**
Turning a passive sentence into an active sentence means changing the structure. Active sentences are ordered like this: WHO (subject) DID (verb) WHAT (object). For example: 'Anne watched television'. Passive sentences are structured like this: WHAT WAS DONE BY WHO. For example: 'The television was watched by Anne'.
- 3 USE 'YOU' AND 'WE'**
Using 'you' and 'we' helps you focus on WHO DID WHAT. For example: we started the project; we designed the service; you should use the template to record results.
- 4 AVOID JARGON**
Jargon is a special language used in business, medicine, science, government and development. It is useful for a specialist audience, but not for a wider audience. Strip your text of jargon by saying exactly what you mean and by using everyday language.
- 5 DON'T BE AFRAID TO GIVE INSTRUCTIONS**
Instructions help clarify actions. For example: 'Doctors must write down the test results'; or 'download the documents here'.
- 6 AVOID TURNING VERBS INTO NOUNS**
Turning verbs (doing words) into nouns (things, concepts, emotions, a person) is called 'nominalisation'. Too many nominalisations make writing long and dull, especially in passive sentences. See examples of nominalisations [here](#).
- 7 USE LISTS WHERE POSSIBLE**
Lists, numbers and headings are your friends. They help tidy the text and signpost the reader. Remember to use digits for all numbers and percentages.

Source: How to write in plain English.
www.plainenglish.co.uk @PlainEngCom
Designed by Niamh McGrath [@NiamhMcGrath](#) for AuthorAID

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- 2 PREFER ACTIVE SENTENCES**
Turning a passive sentence into an active sentence means changing the structure. Active sentences are ordered like this: WHO (subject) DID (verb) WHAT (object). For example: 'Anne watched television'. Passive sentences are structured like this: WHAT WAS DONE BY WHO. For example: 'The television was watched by Anne'.
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Using 'you' and 'we' helps you focus on WHO DID WHAT. For example: we started the project; we designed the service; you should use the template to record results.

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Active vs passive voice in academic writing

- *Can depend on discipline or journal*
- *Check the journal guidelines!*

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AUTHOR AID Active voice and 'we'

- *The workshop was facilitated by Andy.*
- *Andy facilitated the workshop.*
- *It was decided by the governor that the assistance to the project was to be suspended.*
- *The governor suspended the project.*
- *It is believed by the authors that a time limit must be placed on the exercise by the coordinators.*
- *We believe that coordinators must place a time limit on the exercise.*

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AUTHORAID Academic Phrasebank

MANCHESTER The University of Manchester

Academic Phrasebank

Introducing Work Referencing Sources Describing Methods Reporting Results Discussing Findings Writing Conclusions

HOME »

Being Critical

GENERAL LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Being Critical

Classifying and Listing

Compare and Contrast

Defining Terms

Describing Trends

Describing Quantities

Explaining Causality

Citing Examples

Signalling Transition

Writing about the Past

An enhanced and expanded version of PHRASEBANK is available in PDF or Kindle format.

ABOUT PHRASEBANK

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From Academic Phrasebank, University of Manchester

As an academic writer, you are expected to be critical of the sources that you use. This essentially means questioning what you read and not necessarily agreeing with it just because the information has been published. Being critical can also mean looking for reasons why we should not just accept something as being correct or true. This can require you to identify problems with a writer's arguments or methods, or perhaps to refer to other people's criticisms of these. Constructive criticism goes beyond this by suggesting ways in which a piece of research or writing could be improved.

... being against is not enough. We also need to develop habits of constructive thinking.

Edward de Bono

Highlighting inadequacies of previous studies - close

Previous studies of X have not dealt with ...

Researchers have not treated X in much detail.

Such expositions are unsatisfactory because they ...

Most studies in the field of X have only focused on ...

Such approaches, however, have failed to address ...

Previous published studies are limited to local surveys.

Half of the studies evaluated failed to specify whether ...

The research to date has tended to focus on X rather than Y.

Previously published studies on the effect of X are not consistent.

Smith's analysis does not take account of ... nor does she examine ...

The existing accounts fail to resolve the contradiction between X and Y.

Most studies of X have only been carried out in a small number of areas.

However, much of the research up to now has been descriptive in nature ...

The generalisability of much published research on this issue is problematic.

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AUTHORAID Connections, transitions and adverbs

Connecting words

for example yet also

whereas when or

because and such as

although but if

Transition words

in addition firstly, secondly, etc

furthermore consequently

however therefore

in contrast by comparison

in summary indeed

Certainty of Conclusion	Modal Verbs/Adverbs	Statement of Claim
Strong	is, will, can not, must, undoubtedly, always, never, definitely, clearly	It is certain that... It seems clear that... X is definitely...
Moderate	should, would, can, ought to, tends to, usually, likely, probably, regularly, majority, generally, often, frequently, rarely	It appears probable... It is usually the case that... In the majority of cases... The results suggest it is likely that...
Tentative	May, might, could, possible, conceivable, sometimes, occasionally, seldomly, perhaps, maybe, uncertainly, minority	Conceivably... It is possible that... Occasionally... It may be the case that...

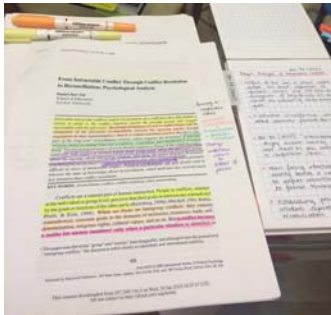
From: UniLearning Academic Writing Guide

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AUTHORAID The best way to learn writing...

"...reading is an integral part of writing, and ... if we don't read, and make time to read, we will probably not be able to situate our scholarship within the global scholarly literature"

Raul Pacheco-Vega "Legitimising reading as a crucial component of academic writing"



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inasp 

Exercise: What to prioritise when looking for a target journal

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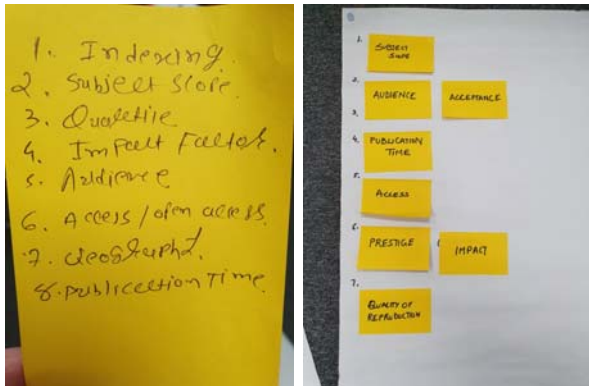
AUTHORAID Some Factors to Consider

- Audience
- Subject scope
- Geographical scope
- Access / Open Access
- Prestige
- Publication time
- Likelihood of acceptance
- Indexing
- 'Impact Factor'



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Thoughts from February workshop



Handwritten notes on a yellow sticky note:

1. Indexing
2. Subject Scope
3. Qualitative
4. Impact Factor
5. Audience
6. Access / Open Access
7. Geographical
8. Publication Time

Printed list on a whiteboard:

1. SUBJECT SCOPE
2. AUDIENCE
3. ACCEPTANCE
4. PUBLICATION TIME
5. ACCESS
6. PRESTIGE
7. IMPACT
8. QUALITY OF REPRODUCTION

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AUTHORAID

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 - Free **online training** in research and proposal writing
 - Free **online mentoring** and collaboration
 - Free **resources and training materials**
 - Addressing **gender** inequities in higher education

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AUTHORAID AuthorAID online courses

AuthorAID online courses

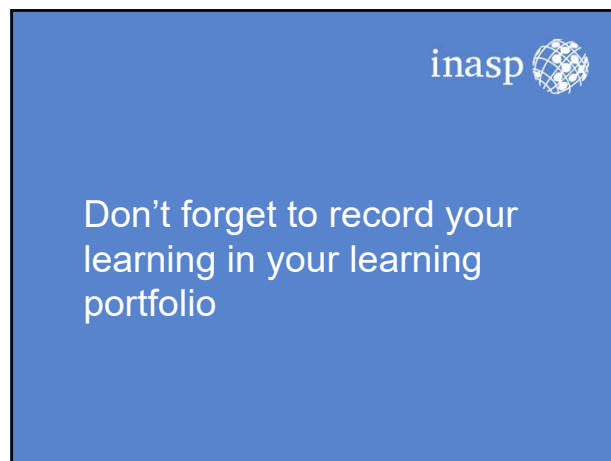
- **Scientific Writing** – 9th March to 20th April 2021 (6 weeks)
- **Research Writing in the Social Sciences** – 8th June to 20th July 2021 (6 weeks)
- **Research Writing and Proposal Writing** – 7th September to 2nd November (8 weeks)

<https://moodle.inasp.info/>

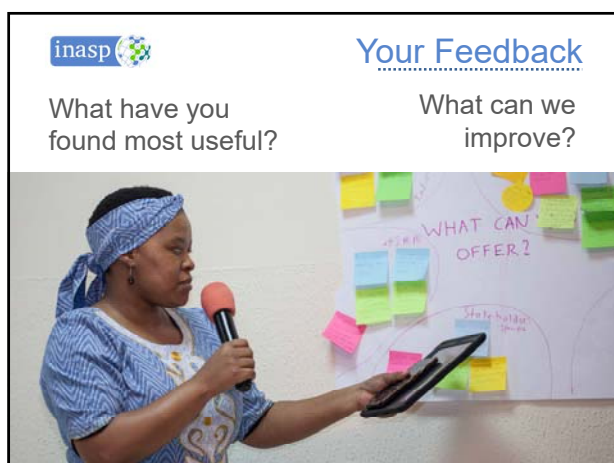
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