# CTNHR CATALYST CONVERSATIONS LET'S TALK PUBLISHING

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## Overview

Introductions What is a publication? Why do we publish? Introduction to Journals The Publishing Process Authorship Considerations Benefits of Publishing Early and Often Submit here! Healthy Populations Journal

# Introductions

### Justine Dol

- O Fourth year PhD Candidate in Health
- Published 38 peer-reviewed manuscripts, 19 of which are first-authored
- O Provided peer review 29 times
- Co-Editor-in-Chief of the Healthy Populations Journal

#### Ochristie Stilwell

- Second year PhD student in Health
- Published 8 peer-reviewed manuscripts, 1 first author
- O Co-founder and Co-Editor-in-Chief of the Healthy Populations Journal

#### Sara Brushett, MA

- Operational Coordinator, Healthy Populations Institute
- O Co-founder & HPI Liaison of the Healthy Populations Journal

## Why do we publish?

• Systematic way to share information with the scientific community

- Peer review involves the "evaluation of scientific, academic, or professional work by others working in the same field."
  - Peer review helps to ensure that papers published in scientific journals answer meaningful research questions and draw accurate conclusions based on properly conducted experimentation
- For academics, peer reviewed publications are a form of research impact, measured by h index, Altmetric, etc.

## Introduction to Journals

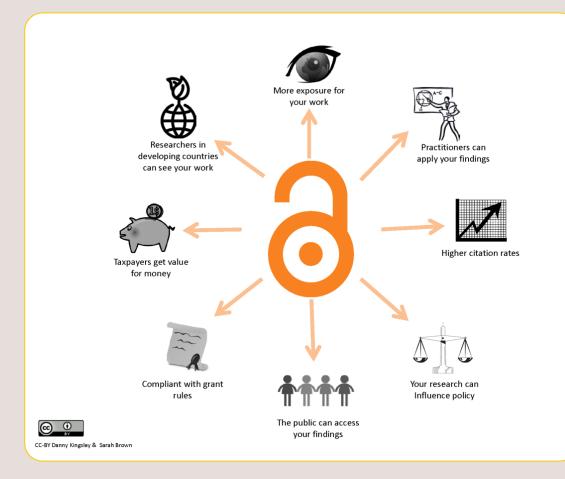
### • When choosing a journal consider the following:

- O Aim & Scope
- Readership
- O Peer Review Process
- O Acceptance Rate/Prestige
- Level of Influence
- O Availability/Reach

For more information: https://dal.ca.libguides.com/c.php?g=257184&p=4661548

## To Open Access or Not to Open Access

- Open access journals allow for the articles to be available to all immediately after publishing
- Most open access journals have a fee/cost associated with this
- Can also use repositories (e.g., DalSpace) to provide articles open access but must follow the journal's guidelines (e.g., 12 months embargo, etc).



# **Be Careful! Predatory Journals**

Predatory journals are pseudo-academic journals that exist for the sole purpose of collecting fees from authors.

They are characterized by the following:

- 1. False and misleading information
- 2. Deviation from best editorial and publication practices
- 3. Lack of transparency
- 4. Aggressive, indiscrimination solicitation

They may be hard to identify – talk to your supervisor! Do your own research too.

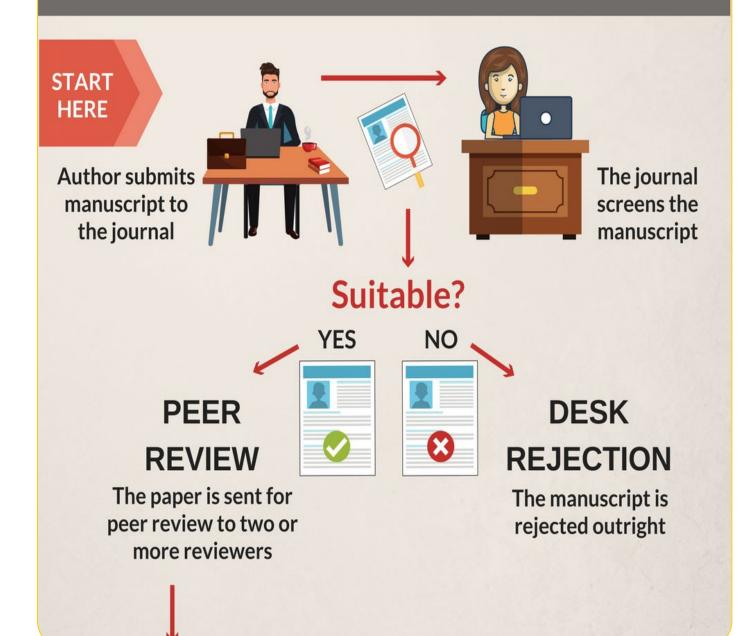
For more information and help: <u>https://dal.ca.libguides.com/c.php?g=257122&p=2830098</u>

## The Publishing Process for Authors

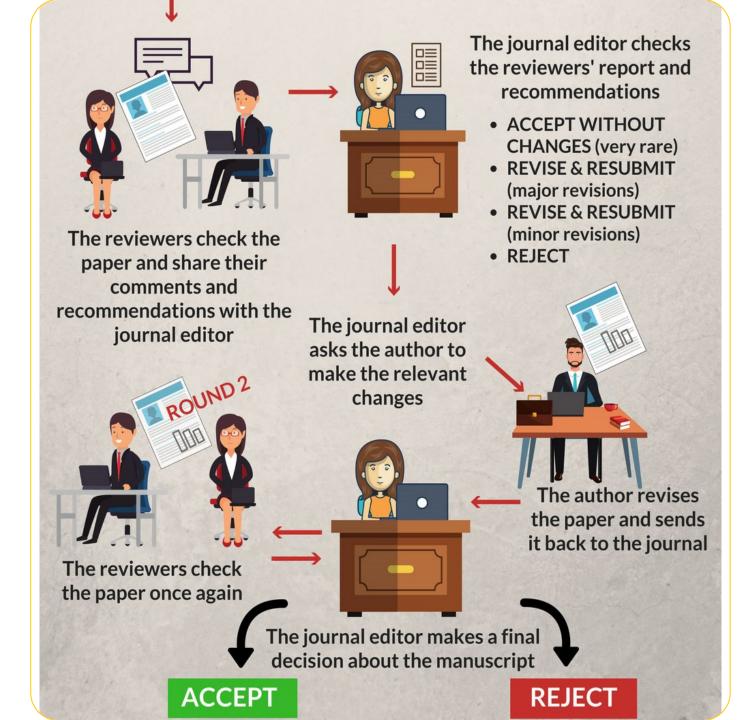
- O Review multiple journals and select one that aligns well with your manuscript topic.
  - O Review the journals aim and scope
  - Look at their requirements for publications (submission types, references, etc.)
- Edit your manuscript to align with the "Authors Guidelines" for your selected journal
- Edit, Edit, Edit! Make sure that all authors have a chance to review, edit and agree on the final submission.
- O Create an account with the journal, complete all submission requirements.
- Only submit to one journal at a time per manuscript.
- Wait (patiently) for notice of acceptance/revisions/rejection

The Publishing Process For Journals

## JOURNAL PUBLICATION WORKFLOW



# The Publishing Process For Journals



## **Authorship Considerations**

- Make sure to discuss order of 0 authorship early! It is best practice to discuss the order of authorship PRIOR to starting a project or manuscript if possible. Write down **who** will be doing what work and keep track for authorship order.
- Different departments or fields 0 of study have different authorship standards.
- First author and last author 0 can both be very important.
- Consider alphabetical order if 0 all work was evenly shared.

### Healthy Populations Institute (HPI) MOVING HEALTH RESEARCH UPSTREAM

#### AUTHORSHIP GUIDELINES

This document outlines the rules and processes for ensuring appropriate authorship for HPI research or other collaborative projects associated with HPI. Misunderstandings or miscommunication regarding authorship criteria or authorship order may lead to disagreements. Discussing authorship with all members involved at the beginning of a project can avoid such disputes. In addition to the guidelines stipulated below, HPI has provided a chart to help record and facilitate this discussion. The chart and auidelines are based on the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMUE) auidelines,

To be granted authorship the following ICMJE criteria must be met: Substantial contribution to the concept or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the

work; AND Drafting the work or revising

- it critically for important intellectual content: AND
- Final approval of the version to be published; AND
- Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work, ensuring that questions related to accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. Note: In addition to being accountable for the parts of the work s/he has done, an author should be able to identify which co-authors are responsible for other specific parts of the work. In addition, authors should have confidence in the integrity of the contributions of their co-authors. Full ICMJE Recommendations:

http://www.icmje.org/icmje-recommendations.pdf

www

Authorship is granted when the appropriate criteria from the first 4 sections (A-D) are met:

Section A:

work

Section B:

Section C:

Section D:

Section E:

the following

List of duties per section: To be modified based on the type of research study being conducted. Set out guidelines with your team at the beginning.

Concept and Design

#### Develop the research question Develop a Methodological approach Substantial contribu- Identify and define variables of interest If applicable tions to the concept or design of the work; Acquisition of Data: or the acquisition, Modify duties based on Methodology analysis, or interpreta-Conduct group interviews tion of data for the Conduct one on one interviews Systematic Reviews / Meta-analysis Measure or collect x, y, z etc. Analysis of Data Analysis required based on the study methods Interpretation Intellectual contribution to interpretation of the data. Drafting of Article Authorship will be granted to the individual who prepares the manuscript and meets ICMJE criteria Contribute to one of Revising it critically for important intellectual content Final Approval of the version to be published Anyone considered an Author must review and approve the final document Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work, ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved Each author must write a description of their contribution to the research study in order to submit for authorship when submitting for publication

\* Individuals hired for a specific purpose (e.g. to collect or analyze data, or for writing skills) do not meet authorship criteria. In order to be an author, they must discuss this with the team as per the above guidelines and meet the ICMUE criteria.

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### Order of Authorship

- The first or lead author will usually be the individual who has performed the majority of the work. This person is normally determined by self-identification.
- If there is a senior author that contributes to the work as well as oversees and guides a wider program of research within which this product fits, this person may be listed:
  - a. first if the above 1) applies;
  - b. second, if he or she has a key role in mentoring and in the development of the work, for example when the person is the supervisor of a trainee who is the first author,
  - c. last, if that person is seen as overseeing and contributing to a team product, or other order, after discussion with other authors regarding specific discipline norms.

Order of authorship may differ based on discipline, therefore an alternative order may be used only if fully stated and agreed upon by all members involved at the beginning of a project.

## **HPI Authorship Guidelines Example**

#### Additional HPI Stipulations

- In order to help prevent any potential issues regarding authorship, HPI recommends that all members of the research team discuss authorship in person (if possible) at the beginning of a project, and prior to the development of each manuscript or presentation. This discussion should end with a written document containing the required duties of each team member, which members would like to be authors, and the expected order of authorship if the duties are fulfilled.
- Helping with the acquisition of funding does not automatically deem authorship. Authorship is granted when additional work is contributed toward the publication/presentation. (please see the chart on Page 1)
- 3. Research assistants (student or external hire) are not granted authorship for conducting the work that they are hired to complete. Authorship is a possibility if the research assistant has discussed this with the research team ahead of time and contributes to other areas of the study, sufficiently to warrant authorship as noted above.
- Acknowledgement of contribution should be provided to all individuals who contributed to the work (e.g., Research Assistants) who are not authors.
- 5. Guest and ghost authorship is not acceptable.

## **HPI Authorship Guidelines Example**

# **Benefits of Publishing Early and Often**

- Necessary for academic job applications and important for funding opportunities.
- O Disseminate your research!
- Great experience when working and writing as a team
- Writing is hard and practice is important (can learn from your teammates!)
- Create new opportunities for yourself: For example, being invited to speak on your research or meeting someone new that has similar research interests



- Student-led, open-access, peer-reviewed journal housed at the Healthy Populations Institute (HPI)
- Our mission is to identify and disseminate research which mobilizes evidence to improve population health and health equity globally.
- We prioritize student research and diverse and intersectional forms of knowledge or expression (i.e. visual and graphic artwork, short stories, poetry, and multi-media expression such as audiorecordings), and approaches.



## Our scope is broad!

Any submissions relevant to population health and health equity as it relates to the <u>HPI Competency Framework (Miller et</u> al, 2019):

• Guiding Principles: Capacity Enhancement; Cultural Safety; Critical Reflection; Community Empowerment & Engagement

 Competencies: Communication; Leadership; Agents of Change; Knowledge & Knowledge Translation; Research, Policy & Practice; Programming & Evaluation



We strongly encourage population health and health equity research submissions that address:

One or more of the Healthy Populations Institute's five <u>Flagship Project</u> <u>themes</u>:

- 1. Creating Sustainable Health Systems in a Climate Crisis
- 2. Putting "Oral Health is Health" into Action
- 3. Improving the Health Outcomes of People of African Descent
- 4. Developing Meaningful Indicators to Measure Population Health and Health Equity in Health Systems
- 5. Designing Supportive Environments for Chronic Disease Prevention









### O Go to: <u>https://ojs.library.dal.ca/hpj/index</u>

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The Healthy Populations Journal (HPJ) is a multi-faculty, student led, open access, peer-reviewed journal housed at the Healthy Populations Institute (HPI) at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Our mission is to identify and disseminate research which mobilizes evidence to improve population health and health equity globally.

Population health is thinking beyond the health of an individual and looking at the health outcomes of a whole community. It considers all the factors that influence the overall health of a specific population including the social and structural conditions in which people are born, work, live and age.

Differences in the social determinants of health result in health inequities – the unnecessary or unjust conditions that result in differences in people's health status or health outcomes. We can achieve our population health goals by focusing on reducing health inequities, drawing attention to the variety of factors that are known to have impact on individual and community health. The HPJ will champion building health equity by disseminating research which addresses the fundamental causes and structural barriers of unhealthy lives and communities around the world. It is imperative that we research the wider determinants of health and create solutions that allow all members of a population to be well.

#### Click "About"



### O Click "online submissions"





O Click "login" if you have registered already; click "registration" if you have not

### HEALTHY POPULATIONS JOURNA

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# Questions: HPJ@dal.ca Follow us on twitter: @DalHPJ Website: https://ojs.library.dal.ca/hpj