Guide to publishing and scholarly communication

Contents

1. Who is this guide for?

Anyone publishing their research in books, journals, reports, blogs, conferences or elsewhere. The guide will give an overview of scholarly communications, how you can prepare for a more open publishing landscape in the future, and where to get support for publishing at LSE.

2. Introduction to scholarly communication

Scholarly communication is the system in which scholarship is created, evaluated, disseminated and preserved. There are a range of actors involved in scholarly communications who have influence over it, benefit from it or are at the mercy of it – sometimes all of the above depending on where they are in the research lifecycle. They include:

- Researchers and academics
- Students (undergraduate to PhD)
- Publishers (commercial, university press, society)
- Research funders
- Librarians
- The public

There are two main issues in scholarly communications that will shape the future of how we publish academic research:

2.1 Traditional business models are expensive and do not maximise access to research.

For both books and journals, the traditional business models used by publishers and societies are no longer fit for purpose in a digital world.

Journal subscriptions (paid by academic libraries) have been increasing far beyond inflation for a number of years. This has led to what's known as the serials crisis – the cost of subscribing to all the journals that researchers need is becoming unaffordable for even the best funded libraries and universities.

Research monographs are often priced high and sell in low volumes, mainly to libraries. There is huge potential in book publishing to take advantage of digital publishing processes, on-screen book formats and print on demand technology, with the aim to reduce production costs, improve access to publications while still retaining the material object of the book.

2.2 Historically, there have been barriers to access research based on the cost of print and where copies could be accessed.

In theory, the internet and digital publishing should mean greater access to published research for everyone, but this has not been the case. Copyright transfer and publishing agreements are typically in favour of commercial publishers, who restrict reuse rights and put online publications behind paywalls, creating an artificial scarcity in supply to increase demand and the price they can charge. This means universities pay for the production of research and pay again to access the results of that research.

The high cost of published research leaves less well-resourced institutions with gaps in their journal subscriptions and bookshelves. Access to research is unequal across UK universities and between the global north and south.

Open access publishing is one solution to this problem, but there are still many fields without high quality open access journal or book publishers.

3. Publishing strategies for journal articles

Choosing the right journal for your paper can be challenging – there can be tens or hundreds of options depending on your field. Start by creating a shortlist of journals to target, then compare and evaluate using qualitative and quantitative factors.

3.1 Shortlisting

Start by talking to colleagues about the journals they recommend for certain topics. This might include your co-authors, supervisors or networks you're involved in. Compare these suggestions with the journals you cite most often in your work.

Other sources include your departmental journal list (recommended journals if you're aiming for promotion); the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) if you want to focus only on journals that are fully open access with no subscription content; EndNote Match can analyse your title, abstract and reference list, and suggest some target journals ranked by relevance.

If your work is interdisciplinary, it can be difficult to find a journal that seems appropriate. You may need to compromise and choose a journal covering one topic or another, and you may want to consider the direction you plan to take your work in for future research, grant applications and job opportunities.

3.2 Compare and evaluate

Readership The subject coverage, scope and aims of a journal should all be summarised on their website. You can get an even better idea of whether your paper would fit in by reading the recently published articles

Local v international International journals can be more widely read and cited, but unless you have a piece of research that will be relevant and applicable to researchers in other countries, it may be more suitable to submit to a local or regional journal.

Journal preferences The journal may favour or exclude certain methodologies or theoretical perspectives.

Open access Making your research open access is a requirement of LSE, the Research Excellence Framework and many external funders. It's also the best way to widen the audience for your research and increase your chances of being cited. Check the journal's open access policy and make sure you're permitted to deposit a copy of your accepted manuscript to LSE Research Online. Depending on the journal and your funder's policy, you may need to pay an article processing charge (APC) for gold open access. Contact the Library to find out about APC funding.

Acceptance rate This is a great way to deduce your chances of being published in a journal, and also whether you'll be waiting longer than usual for an initial response. Not all journals share their rate of acceptance with readers, or they might make it difficult to find. Have a look on the journal website and also read any recent editorials that reference the journal's performance.

Citation profiles Scopus and Web of Science allow comparing journals according to journal citation performance within the same subject category. Almost all journal-level indicators tell you the same thing in a different way – how impactful a paper published in a given journal is on average and how this compares to other journals in the same field. Browsing journal databases using search keywords might also introduce you to journals you haven't yet considered.

Common journal metrics

Journal Impact Factor (JIF) The impact factor is often displayed on the journal's website, and you can find it by searching for the journal title in Journal Citation Reports from the Web of Science platform. Represents the average number of citations a paper in that journal received.

Normalised Eigenfactor This uses a similar algorithm to Google's PageRank to rank journals. The average score for a journal in Web of Science is 1, so a journal with a normalized Eigenfactor of 2.89 is almost 3 times as influential as the average journal.

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) Calculated from citations in Scopus and assigns greater weight to citations from more prestigious journals. Has a benchmark of 1 across all subjects (so a journal with SJR of >1 will be performing better than the average).

Source Normalised Impact per Paper (SNIP) The impact of a single citation will have a higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa. Also has a benchmark of 1 across all subjects.

3.3 Make a decision

Use all the information you have gathered on your shortlisted journals to make a final decision on where to submit. It's a good idea to have two or three options so you're ready to resubmit if rejected from your first choice. You should only submit to one journal at a time.

Think about your priorities as a researcher and what you hope to achieve with this publication. If you're thinking only about promotion and CV building, go for a journal from your departmental list or one recommended by a supervisor that best fits your paper in terms of aims and scope. If you want the research out there as fast as possible, go for a journal with a higher acceptance rate (you may have to compromise on the journal ranking). If

open access to your research is a must, check the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#).

Predatory journals

These low quality journals seek to exploit the pressure researchers are under to publish. They perform no peer review, charge a fee to publish and often misrepresent their readership, metrics, editorial board or can even impersonate a legitimate journal's website.

Predatory journals will often contact researchers by email. If you are unsure about the quality of any journal, contact the [Publishing Advice Service](#) for guidance.

- Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
- Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
- Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
- Are articles indexed in services that you use?
- Is it clear what fees will be charged?
- Do you recognise the editorial board?
- Is the publisher a member of a recognised industry initiative/trade association?

3.4 Submitting to a journal

i.   Check the author guidelines on the journal website. These will contain important instructions on formatting and referencing your paper.

ii.   Acknowledge any funding your research received with the funder name and grant number, for example:

> *"This work was supported by the Economic and Social Research Council [grant number xxxx]; and the Natural Environment Research Council [grant number yyyy]."*

iii.   Ask a friend or colleague to proof-read your manuscript to check for typos and other errors – many journals have a very light touch copyediting process, and simple mistakes can be missed and published.

iv.   Check you've included the complete manuscript, any images or figures and everything is clearly labelled.

3.5 Response from the journal

After submission, you will get one of three outcomes:

Rejection Before peer review this is known as a desk reject, and is likely due to your paper being out of scope for the journal. A rejection after peer review is still useful for the development of your paper. You should read the reviews carefully, make any useful changes and submit to another appropriate journal.

Revise and resubmit Almost every journal article will go through some revisions – this is the purpose of peer review and will improve your paper. Read the reviews and respond thoroughly. Ultimately the editor will make the decision on whether to publish your paper, taking into account both the reviews and how you respond.

Accept Even if it takes many revisions or submission to your second or third choice of journal, reaching this stage deserves celebration! Next, you'll be

asked to sign a copyright transfer or licence agreement. Read it carefully and follow the guidance in part 6. Open access and your copyright.

3.6 Responding to reviewers

During the peer review stage, you may receive reports from two or three reviewers, and it can seem difficult to respond to each of their points, especially if they are contradictory. The best way to organise your response (and make it easier for the editor to see that you've addressed each point) is to collate the feedback into a table, combining similar points, and clearly explaining how you've addressed each one in your revised paper:

Reviewers' comment	Your response
p.6. Reviewer 1: Expand more on your methodology Reviewer 2: I do not understand how or why you chose your interviewees, please expand this section.	We have reworked this section following the reviewer's feedback and have clarified the nature of the online survey as well as provided information on interview participant selection and interview themes
p.8. I do not see how the authors can conclude their results from the data. Other studies have shown contradictory results.	The reviewer may have misunderstood the conclusions we have drawn at the end of the paper. This section has been clarified
p.11. A cost benefit discussion would enhance this paper considerably.	I agree that this discussion would be informative. However, this is beyond the scope and word limit of this paper, and may be something I can explore in a future publication.

Table adapted from: Paltridge and Starfield (2016) *Getting Published in Academic Journals: Navigating the publication process*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, p.88

You don't have to agree with all of the reviewers' comments, but you must address each one so the editor can make a decision. This table can form the basis of your covering letter to the editor. **Remember to pass on your thanks to the reviewers for their time and feedback.**

4. Getting a book published

Just like journal articles, choosing a publisher for your book should be carefully considered, and approaching a publisher will require some preparation.

Start by narrowing down your choices. Look at your own bookshelf or bibliography from your manuscript or thesis. Review the websites of any publishers that come up frequently. What have they published recently, are they currently accepting proposals, and what is the process for getting in touch? Once you have a shortlist, prioritise contacts and plan your proposal.

4.1 Writing a book proposal

Getting started on a book proposal can seem daunting at first, and you may not know where to start or what to include. However, many publishers now have guides, templates and requirements for book proposals on their website. If your publisher is clear in terms of what they want to see (or not!)! in a proposal, stick to it as there may be a good reason for it. If your publisher does not have any information about proposals on their website, below is a summary of what is usually included:

Book title and subtitle
Think about relevant keywords and how the readers you want to reach will search for publications in your specific field.

Introduction/overview
Put the most interesting thing about your book at the beginning of the proposal, concisely explain what the book is about and explain how it's different from all the other books and book proposals the editor has read.

Chapter outline
Include a short summary of each chapter and any sub-headings, and include one or two sample chapters. If the book is based on your thesis, make sure to rework the structure and remove any irrelevant sections. For example, the

literature review should be worked into the main text and not a chapter on its own.

Audience

Consider the main audience for the work (academics, students or practitioners), as well as any secondary markets, e.g. academic associations, professional bodies, etc. If students are the primary market, please provide details of the specific courses and modules for which the book would be relevant.

Competing titles

Publishers want to see that books on this topic have been published and successful, but that there is a gap in the market for your particular research. Include a summary of any competing titles, their strengths and weaknesses, and make the case for publishing another book in this subject area.

Length and content

Roughly how many words your book will have, and what kind of other content will be included. How many figures or images will you use and will they be your own or require permission to reuse?

Schedule

When you think the book will be ready to deliver – be realistic!

4.2 Pitching your book in person

Publishers often attend academic conferences in order to keep up with their subject area, get to know who is working on new projects and meet with potential authors. If you will soon be attending a conference in your field, it can be a good opportunity to meet with editors and pitch your book to them.

Try to make an appointment in advance
Time at a conference is limited and editors often get booked up in advance, particularly over breaks and networking sessions. If you know the editor you want to meet will be at a conference, contact them well in advance to book a meeting with them.

Prepare!
You may only have 15-30 minutes to pitch your book to the editor, so prepare a pitch with all the relevant information they will need

4.3 Negotiating the contract

Some elements of your book contract to look out for and negotiate:

Does it match what you've discussed and agreed with your editor?
It's important to raise any queries or concerns before you sign the publishing contract as, with any legal document, you are bound to the terms once both parties sign.

Details of any payments
Although it's unlikely to be a substantial amount, you should understand what you'll be getting paid for the book, and whether you'll receive payment as an advance on signing, on delivering the manuscript, or if you'll receive payment in royalties as a percentage of any profits made by the book.

Your responsibilities as an author
You'll be responsible for completing the manuscript on time - if you're late you risk missing out on being included in the publisher's catalogue, having your publication overlap with another on the same topic or delays to the production process. You're also usually responsible for clearing any copyright permissions, creating the index for your book if needed, and responding to your editor

Open access

You can often get permission or more clarity on whether a publisher will allow you to make your book open access at the contract stage. Many publishers will allow you to put at least one chapter in LSE Research Online. Not only does this mean more people will be able to read your work (or some of it), but it might even drive readers to purchase the whole book.

See more about open access books in part 6**. Open access and your copyright.**

Marketing plans

Most publishers will be very happy for you to contribute ideas to the marketing plan for your book. Let them know in advance if there are any significant dates or events happening that could tie-in with the book. Contact your department or LSE Communications division if you're interested in hosting a book launch event at the School.

5. Grey literature and research data

Grey literature is any written document that hasn't been formally published. It includes research reports, policy reports, theses, conference papers, working papers and pre-prints. You may produce grey literature as part of your research, as well as more formal publications in journals or books. Because it's not formally published, grey literature can be ephemeral and easily lost from the scholarly record. You can avoid this by sharing the publication in an institutional or subject repository, and using persistent identifiers like DOIs.

5.1 Where to share

Grey literature of all types can be shared in **LSE Research Online**, our institutional repository. Just send your document to lseresearchonline@lse.ac.uk. You'll be notified when your document is available to the public.

Other repositories:

Zenodo: a general-purpose open-access repository developed under the European OpenAIRE program and operated by CERN. It allows researchers to deposit any research related digital artefacts and will assign a DOI to them.
https://zenodo.org/

Figshare: an online open access repository where researchers can preserve and share their research outputs, including figures, datasets, images, and videos.
https://figshare.com/

SSRN: a repository for social science research. It has a wide audience from both Google Scholar links and mailing list subscribers. SSRN was bought by Elsevier in 2016 and since then has broadened its subject base to include life, physical and applied sciences.
https://www.ssrn.com/

5.2 Persistent identifiers

LSE Library can mint DOIs for any publication that **won't** get one from a publisher. A **Digital Object Identifier** is a unique online reference to a web page with information about an object and how it can be accessed. It is also a URL that directs you to the object, e.g. https://doi.org/10.1000/182. Having a DOI also means you can track citations and other online mentions of your paper. If you would like a DOI for a report, working paper or other grey publication, get in touch with the Library at lseresearchonline@lse.ac.uk.

5.3 Research data

Research data is qualitative or quantitative data produced during the research process. The data your produce during your research can be used by others to validate or replicate your results or reused in another research project. Your funder might also require that you publish your data if possible. Data can be published via trusted data repositories such as UK Data Service, Zenodo or Figshare. A common requirement of funders, and good practice generally, is a data access statement. This lets readers know where they can access your data, or who they should contact to request the data, or whether data cannot be shared, e.g. for ethical or commercial reasons.

For further information see the LSE Research Data Management pages or get in touch with datalibrary@lse.ac.uk.

6. Open access and your copyright

6.1 Why is open access important?

"Open Access is the free, immediate, online availability of research articles coupled with the rights to use these articles fully in the digital environment. Open Access ensures that anyone can access and use these results—to turn ideas into industries and breakthroughs into better lives."

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Scholarly Publishing and Academic
Resources Coalition, 2018

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In the UK there are two important drivers behind the open access

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Open Access definitions

Gold open access Your work is available from the publisher's website, free to read and reuse, immediately on publication. You will retain copyright in the work and more rights under a Creative Commons licence. There is often a cost involved.

Green open access Your work is available, in accepted manuscript version, from a repository such as LSE Research Online. There is no cost, and the permission to do this is usually granted in the standard publishing agreement. Reuse rights are limited.

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movement.

Research Excellence Framework The REF is important to researchers and institutions, as it's used to determine a large proportion of funding universities receive from the UK government. The REF policy requires that all eligible journal articles and conference papers be made available in a repository via the 'green' OA route. It's likely that the next REF will include a requirement for open access books.

UK Research and Innovation is the umbrella organisation for the Research Councils (ESRC, AHRC, etc) and Research England (who administer the REF). The UKRI open access policy requires that all funded publications are made open access within 6-12 months, depending on which council funded the research. UKRI have provided UK institutions with a block grant to cover gold open access payments to publishers. The UKRI policy is currently under review and will aim to align with Plan S – a set of principles that seek to accelerate the transition to fully open access academic publishing.

Funding for gold OA

Publishing in an open access journal If you have chosen to publish in a fully open access journal that charges an APC, the Library has an internal fund to support this publishing route. Check that the journal offers a CC BY licence and send a request for funding to the Library.

Article funded by UKRI/Research Councils The library manages a block grant from UKRI to support open access publishing where the green OA embargo is longer than 12 months. If this is the case for your article (or you're not sure) contact the Library.

Open access funding requests should be sent to lseresearchonline@lse.ac.uk on acceptance

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Aside from meeting national and international funder mandates, making your work open access means it's available to a wider audience, including policy makers, practitioners and the global communities we're researching at LSE. This supports the LSE 2030 strategy that commits the School to producing research for the world. There is also growing evidence of a correlation between open access publishing and increased citations – for books and journal articles.

6.2 What to look for in a publishing agreement

When you have a paper accepted in a journal, the publisher will ask you to sign either a copyright transfer or a licence agreement. This contract will outline who owns the work and what permissions you retain as the author.

Copyright transfer means exactly what it says. When you create an original work, under UK law, you automatically own the copyright in that work. Publishers will often ask that you transfer the copyright to them when publishing your article to make it easier for them to protect the work, and exploit it financially.

Licence agreements allow you as the author to retain your copyright, but assign a licence to the publisher that allows them to publish and sell the work. Exclusive licence agreements can be as restrictive as transferring copyright, because they usually last the lifetime of copyright and restrict what you can do as the author. Non-exclusive and Creative Commons licences are more permissive, and usually apply when a work is published gold open access.

No matter what type of publishing contract you sign with a publisher, it's important to read it and look out for rights or permissions granted to you as the author. These rights may permit you as the author to:

- make reproductions for use in teaching, scholarship, and research
- be informed of any uses, reproductions, or distributions of the work
- include all or part of the work in a future thesis, dissertation, or other scholarly publication
- make an oral presentation of the material in any forum
- deposit a copy of the work in an institutional repository (i.e. green open access)

If there is something specific you would like to do with your work after publication, you can request the publisher include this in the contract before you sign it.

6.3 OA books

Open access publishing for books and monographs is relatively uncommon as fewer funders require it, however there is growing interest in OA books, and many publishers are experimenting with business models to make it a sustainable option. It's expected that the post-2021 REF will have an open access requirement for books, and the Plan S principles apply to both journal articles and books but foresee a longer timeline for OA books.

Many book publishers now permit green open access for book chapters. If you've just published a chapter or book, get in touch with the Library and we can check whether your publisher will allow us to add a chapter to LSE Research Online.

Open Access book funding

Gold open access for books costs £3,000-£10,000 depending on the content. The Library has funds available if you would like to publish your book or book chapter gold open access.

In recent years many new university presses have launched with a focus on publishing open access books. In 2018 the Library launched LSE Press, a platform for high quality, open access research in the social sciences. Through rigorous peer-review and the use of innovative digital approaches the Press promotes the widest possible engagement with social science research

If you would like more information about the Open Access book publishing landscape, the OA Books Toolkit from OAPEN covers specific topics related to publishing open access books linked to the research lifecycle, as well as further reading and links to key definitions and terms.

7. Managing your publications

Whatever stage you are in your academic career, it's important to manage your publications so they are correctly attributed to you and to allow you to easily track attention to them. This section summarises the tools you should be using to manage your academic profile.

7.1 ORCID

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other research contributor and supports automated linkages among all your professional activities. **Over 1200 LSE researchers have signed up for an ORCID.**

Why should you have an ORCID?

- **Linked** - With an ORCID you can ensure all your grants, publications and outputs are correctly attributed to you.
- **Consistent** - Unlike employer or publisher identifiers, your ORCID record is managed by you, stays with you throughout your career and is globally recognised.
- **Controlled** - ORCID recognises that you own your record of contributions. You can maintain all of your key information in one place, and you control item-level privacy settings, including what information is displayed publicly, what is shared only with trusted partners, and who those trusted partners are.
- **Essential** - An ORCID is now required for an increasing number of grant applications (including Wellcome Trust and NIHR). Research Councils UK have integrated ORCID with their grants system, Je-S, and ORCID identifiers have been recommended for the next REF.

Find out more and register for ORCID: https://orcid.org/

7.2 Citation profiles

Citation profiles will ensure all of your publications covered by these databases are correctly attributed to you, and give you an overview of your citation performance

Scopus and **Web of Science** are citation databases. Both have a focus on peer-reviewed journal articles with an increasing number of books and chapters. You can link your Scopus Author ID and ResearcherID to ORCID to make sure they're both up to date.

Google Scholar allows you to create a public (or private) profile that collects publications and citations from the Google Scholar search engine. Google Scholar claims to pull citations from anywhere on the scholarly web for any type of research output (e.g. monographs, discussion papers, meeting abstracts, peer-reviewed publications, etc). That said, their definition of the "scholarly web" is less rigorous than Scopus and Web of Science. For more accurate results, we recommended selecting the option to receive email alerts to review and confirm new article updates.

Publons is a tool to help you track your research outputs, citation metrics and contributions to the peer review and publishing process. Now linked to Web of Science, you will need to register for a Publons profile to obtain a ResearcherID. You can manage your publication profile and express interest in reviewing for journals indexed in the Publons database.

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Making your research visible

Here are 10 simple things you can do to make your research more visible and more likely to be read and cited:

1. Be consistent in the way you use your name as an author
2. Monitor and manage your author profiles in Google Scholar, Scopus and Web of Science to be sure all your articles are included
3. Register with ORCID which provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher
4. Publish in open access journals to make your work accessible to those without subscriptions
5. Deposit a copy of your work in LSE Research Online
6. If your output isn't assigned a DOI by the publisher (e.g. book chapters, reports, working papers) contact the library to create one
7. Use social media to drive traffic to your publications
8. Blog about your research to encourage ongoing discussion, record a podcast, make a video or design an infographic
9. Edit relevant Wikipedia pages, inserting text and references to your research
10. Promote associated outputs such as research data or software code. Cite them by DOI or other unique identifier

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Scholarly networks

Scholarly networks allow researchers to create a profile and share their publications – with either citation information or the full text. Be aware that the same copyright restrictions outlined in part 6. Open access and your copyright will apply if you have signed an exclusive agreement with a publisher. Scholarly networks can be useful for creating an online network of colleagues based on citations, research interests or real-life connections. Some researchers have concerns about the business models of these commercial sites, and how they will use the data generated by authors and readers.

ResearchGate is one of the largest academic social networking sites. It is free to join and create a profile.
http://www.researchgate.net/

Academia.edu is another large social networking site for researchers.
https://www.academia.edu/

SSRN is a social science repository where you can upload abstracts and preprints, create a detailed Author Home Page to share your research publications and interact with others in your field of interest.
https://www.ssrn.com

Mendeley is primarily a reference manager that allows you to create a profile, connect with colleagues and create groups where you can share articles and notes.
https://www.mendeley.com/

Kudos supports authors in communicating their research findings to a broad audience online, with an emphasis on using plain language and appropriate communication channels.
https://info.growkudos.com/

The Conversation provides a platform for researchers to raise the profile of their research and engage with the wider world. Articles are often picked up by the media resulting in greater exposure.
https://theconversation.com

LinkedIn is a professional network and could help you make connections beyond the scholarly world with commercial, public and third sector industries.
https://www.linkedin.com/

8. The future of scholarly communications

Publishing and scholarly communications are in a transition period that is largely being driven by government funders and universities who want to see more access to information at a lower cost. This has resulted in a number of developments from Plan S, a European and now global implementation of principles to accelerate open access; to small, scholar-led projects like new university presses and independent journals.

New business and funding models are supporting these changes. There is a reluctance to continue funding hybrid journals – where content is paid for by a mix of subscription and article processing charges – as these often do not represent value for money. The emphasis is now on collective or consortia-based funding, requiring a level of cooperation and engagement between funders, universities, societies and publishers. It will also require a change in the way we reward and measure professional performance in universities. Researchers of all types, from PhD students to heads of department, need to value openness over impact factor.

The future may look uncertain from here, but hopefully we will end up in a place where scholarly information is more accessible, affordable and discoverable around the world, on a more equitable basis.

9. Reading list/references

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The future of scholarly communications
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- Adema, J and Stone, G (2017) "Changing publishing ecologies: A landscape study of new university presses and academic-led publishing" Jisc, accessed at http://repository.jisc.ac.uk/6666/

10. Support for Scholarly Communications at LSE

Publishing advice service
LSE.Publishing@lse.ac.uk
http://www.lse.ac.uk/library/publishing

Open Access
LSEResearchOnline@lse.ac.uk
http://www.lse.ac.uk/library/research-support/open-access

ORCID
http://www.lse.ac.uk/library/research-support/orcid

Research Data Management
datalibrary@lse.ac.uk
http://www.lse.ac.uk/library/research-support/research-data-management

Research Visibility and Citation Analysis
Library.bibliometrics@lse.ac.uk
http://www.lse.ac.uk/library/research-support/research-impact-and-bibliometrics

LSE Press
https://press.lse.ac.uk/

THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

Publishing Advice Service
LSE Library
The London School of Economics
and Political Science
Houghton Street
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