

PUBLICATION, COMMUNICATION, ETHICS

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STRUCTURE

Scientific writing in the social sciences

What to publish

Where to publish

How to publish

Science communication in the social sciences

Who to communicate with

What to communicate

How to communicate

Ethics in research and publication

WHAT TO PUBLISH

Theses based in articles

Articles based on the thesis

Working papers

Book chapters

Books

WHERE TO PUBLISH (ARTICLES)

How to choose a journal:

- Subject area
- Disciplinary/interdisciplinary
- Research methods
- Language
- Career strategy
- Open access
- Impact factor

OPEN ACCESS

To data (to be discussed elsewhere)

To publications

- Gold OA – authors pay and article processing fee
- Green OA – free to put in a Repository after an embargo period
- Diamond AO – free for all
- Institutional Repository

OPEN ACCESS: RESOURCES

Portugal: <http://www.acessolivre.pt/>

FCT: <https://www.fct.pt/sobre/estudos-e-planeamento-estrategico/politicas-de-ciencia-aberta/>

European Commission: https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/strategy-2020-2024/our-digital-future/open-science/open-access_en

Check OA policy of journals: <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

DOAJ Directory of OA Journals: <https://doaj.org/>

SocArXiv: <https://socopen.org/>

IMPACT FACTOR

Clarivate InCite Journal Citation Reports: <https://jcr.clarivate.com/jcr/home>

Elsevier Scopus: <https://www.scopus.com/sources.uri>



Scopus

Search Sources Lists SciVal ↗



Create account

Sign in

Sources

Subject area



Enter subject area

Subject: Sociology And Political Science x

Filter refine list

Apply

Clear filters

Display options

Display only Open Access journals

Counts for 4-year timeframe

No minimum selected

1,446 results

[Download Scopus Source List](#)

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Export to Excel Save to source list

View metrics for year: 2020

	Source title ↓	CiteScore ↓	Highest percentile ↓	Citations 2017-20 ↓	Documents 2017-20 ↓	% Cited ↓
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Social Issues and Policy Review 	17.1	99% 1/1269 Sociology and Political Science	580	34	97

DORA DECLARATION

DORA

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The Declaration Signers Case Studies Resources Blog

Sign DORA

19,868 individuals and institutions have signed our declaration to date.

See who has signed

<https://sfdora.org/>

The Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) recognizes the need to improve the ways in which researchers and the outputs of scholarly research are evaluated.

PREDATORY PUBLISHING



European Parliament
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY
RESEARCH SERVICE

European Science-Media Hub

Bringing scientists, journalists and policymakers together : communicate better sound science to all!

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‘Predatory’ publications put pressure on the integrity of scientific literature

on May 11, 2022

<https://sciencemediahub.eu/2022/05/11/predatory-publications-put-pressure-on-the-integrity-of-scientific-literature/>

! THINK ✓ CHECK > SUBMIT

Journals

The checklist is a tool that will help you discover what you need to know when assessing whether or not a publisher is suitable for your research.

How can you be sure the journal you are considering is the right journal for your research?

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/journals/>

PREDATORY AUTHORS

Circular Economy and Sustainability
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s43615-022-00175-9>

OPINION PAPER



Bullshit in the Sustainability and Transitions Literature: a Provocation

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Received: 15 November 2021 / Accepted: 1 May 2022
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Abstract

Research on sustainability and transitions is burgeoning. Some of this research is helping to solve humankind's most pressing problems. However, as this provocation argues, up to 50% of the articles that are now being published in many interdisciplinary sustainability and transitions journals may be categorized as “scholarly bullshit.” These are articles that typically engage with the latest sustainability and transitions buzzword (e.g., circular economy), while contributing little to none to the scholarly body of knowledge on the topic. A typology of “scholarly bullshit” is proposed which includes the following archetypes: boring question scholarship, literature review of literature reviews, recycled research, master thesis madness, and activist rants. Since “scholarly bullshit” articles engage with the latest academic buzzwords, they also tend to accumulate significant citations and are thus welcomed by many journal editors. Citations matter most in the metric-driven logic of the academic system, and this type of scholarship, sadly, is thus unlikely to decrease in the coming years.

Keywords Circular economy · Sustainability · Sustainable development · Sustainability transitions · Theory of bullshit · Scholarly bullshit

HOW TO PUBLISH

Check the journal's guidelines: text/abstract length, formatting, bibliographic references

Structure the article: introduction, theoretical framework, methodology, results, discussion, conclusion

Abstract: topic of the article, methodology, main results

Engage with the literature published in the journal

The article must have a coherent argument and a logical sequence (from the general to the specific)

The article must be analytical/interpretative rather than descriptive

HOW TO PUBLISH

Language editing

Submission process: journal platform

Peer review

Dealing with rejection

Resubmission

ETHICS IN PUBLICATION

Plagiarism

Omission of results

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

Permission to reproduce previously published material

Permission to publish images

Anonymisation

SCIENCE COMMUNICATION (SOCIAL SCIENCES) |

COMMUNICATE TO WHOM

Stakeholders: policy-makers, civil society organisations, businesses, officials from central and local government, professionals from various fields, primary and secondary school teachers, specific communities

Students (higher education and non-higher education)

Citizens/the general public

Journalists

Peers from other scientific disciplines

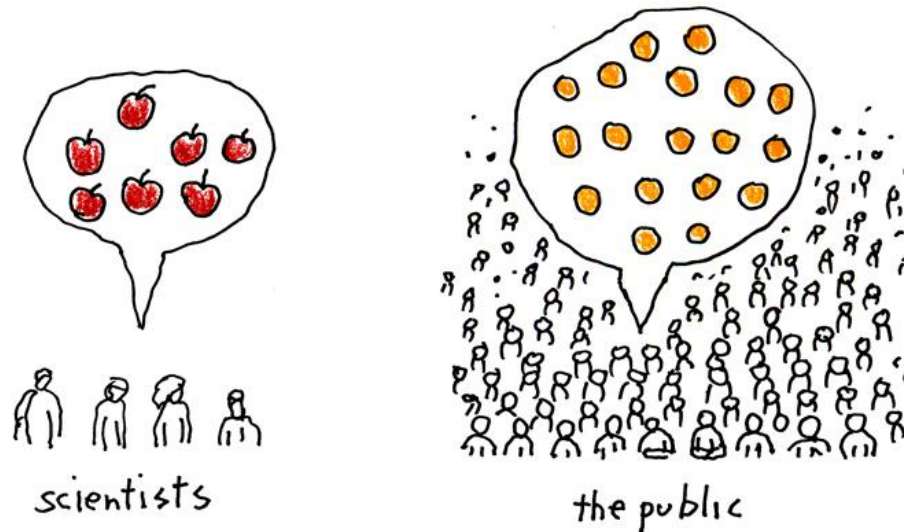
COMMUNICATE WHAT

Results that have practical applications for the target audience

New and interesting findings (for 'amateurs')

Social science methods and processes: how science works

science communication



COMMUNICATE HOW

Publications for non-academic audiences: policy briefs, research briefs, books and popular science articles

Events for non-academic audiences: seminars, lectures, fairs, science festivals, summer/winter schools, European Researchers' Night

Audiovisual material (documentaries, short films)

Exhibitions

Work placements for primary and secondary school pupils

Internet: blogs, social media profiles

Collaboration with the media (press releases, interviews, opinion pieces)

AT ICS



NOITE EUROPEIA DOS INVESTIGADORES



DOS

INVESTIGADORES



ETHICS |

EXCELLENT... NOW, REPEAT AFTER ME: "**YES, I WANT TO BE IN YOUR HYPNOSIS STUDY, SO YOU CAN PUBLISH YOUR THEORY AND BECOME A RICH AND FAMOUS INVESTIGATOR!**"



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Minimise the risks

Maximise the benefits

Potential risks: psychological,
social, economic or legal

INFORMED CONSENT

Written/oral

Right to withdraw at any time

Observational methods

Working with vulnerable individuals (children, patients, people with disabilities, marginalised groups)

DATA PROTECTION

Anonymity vs. Identification

Confidentiality

Storage of personal data

Data storage security

Data deletion

Audio, video and image recordings

Online data collection (crowdsourcing)

BUREAUCRACY

Approval by ethics committees

National Data Protection Commission

Data Protection Officer

Data Management Plan

ARCO rights: Access – Rectification – Erasure – Objection

ETHICS COMMITTEES

ICS: <https://www.ics.ulisboa.pt/en/research/ethics/ethics-committee>

FCT: <https://www.fct.unl.pt/en/ethics-committee>

IST: <https://etica.tecnico.ulisboa.pt/en/>

FC: <https://ciencias.ulisboa.pt/sobre-nos/a-faculdade/outros-orgaos-e-comissoes/comissao-de-etica-de-ciencias>

SMARTNEWS *Keeping you current*

San People of South Africa Issue Code of Ethics for Researchers

This much-studied population is the first indigenous people of Africa to develop such guidelines



**DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES, DIFFERENT
ETHICAL ISSUES**

QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

- Clear information about the survey's objectives, the study of which it forms part, who is conducting it and who is funding it
- A guarantee of anonymity or, at the very least, data confidentiality
- Data protection: where the data will be stored, who has access to it, and what happens to it once the study has ended
- Access to the results

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS

- Clear information about the aims of the interview, the study it forms part of, who is conducting it, who is funding it, and how the interviewee was selected
- Ask for permission to record or film
- The interviewee may ask at any time not to be included in the study (withdrawal from the interview)
- Transcription and anonymisation (not always)
- Data protection: where the recording/transcript will be stored, who has access to them, and what happens to them after the study ends

ETHNOGRAPHY

- In public spaces, no authorisation is required; in private spaces, it is
- Obtain consent from gatekeepers
- Recording methods (audio recordings, video recordings, photography) require specific authorisation
- Identification of the researcher (covert observation is exceptional)
- Anonymisation of data
- Data protection (e.g. field notes)

PARTICIPATORY METHODS

- Clear information about the workshop's objectives, the study it forms part of, who is conducting it, who is funding it, and how the participant was selected
- Requesting permission to record/film/take photographs
- Participants may withdraw or request the removal of information relating to them
- Transcription and anonymisation
- Data protection: where the recording/transcript/images will be stored, who has access to them, and what happens to them after the study ends

VISUAL METHODS

- Image source: copyright, request for permission to use
- Anonymisation: do not show faces or other identifying features
- Use of images in publications and other outputs (conference presentations, promotional materials)

DIGITAL METHODS

- Information available on the internet is not in the public domain: images and text are subject to copyright
- The need to obtain informed consent (e.g. monitoring online forums)
- Anonymisation of data (names, locations, photos): Google searches may reveal the author of a quote or image
- Requesting permission to use screenshots

<https://aoir.org/reports/ethics3.pdf>



THE HANDBOOK OF
**SOCIAL
RESEARCH
ETHICS**



Editors
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Research in the age of mass surveillance: Finding an ethical consensus over new digital visual research methods.

With digital recording devices now widely available, the power and functionality of these tools may far outstrip what is strictly required for research purposes. Tze Ming Mok looks at some of

the specific ethical research conundrums emerging with the use of first-person visual recording devices. Researchers cannot afford to ignore these ethical challenges. The fundamental principles of research ethics frameworks still stand, and are becoming ever [...]

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