

## The Review Process

- Editorial review can take different formats, depending on the model of peer review employed by a given journal.
- Manuscripts generally undergo a prescreening phase; manuscripts deemed worthy of closer review are sent to peer reviewers.
- Peer reviewers, usually volunteers, review and comment on manuscripts, based on journal-provided criteria as well as their own expert experience and opinions.

## Rejection

- The response you get may be a detailed critique or a short note of rejection, depending on the journal and how far your paper got through the process.
- Rejection is a common part of the scholarship process; some journals publish fewer than 10 percent of the submissions they receive.
- Rejection can best be used as a learning process, helping you identify how to improve your work as well as what specific journals are *really* looking for.

## Revision

- A request for revision and resubmission means you're still in the running.
- Consider carefully the revisions you are willing to make as well as the revisions you are not willing to make.
- Contradictory comments can be difficult to reconcile. Use a revision process to help you identify the foundational issues with your paper and address them.

## Acceptance and Publication

- Following acceptance, an author needs to assist during the production process of publication.
- Your editor should provide you with a tentative publication schedule, outlining your role.
- Publication generally involves revision, copyediting, layout, and proofreading.
- Following publication, maximize your accomplishment by sharing the news with others and adding the title to your CV.