**A review of the key international journals that cover (HE/university) teaching, learning and assessment and any others to which articles on these themes can be sent for publication.  Sally Brown, March 2014.**

**What journals?**

Our list includes:

Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education, (For Assessment and Feedback topics)

http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/caeh20/current#.UyLkkD9\_tyI

 Higher Education Springer http://link.springer.com/journal/10734

Studies in Higher Education http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cshe20/current#.UyLisT9\_tyI

Higher Education Research and Development (HERDSA journal) http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cher20/current#.UyLi2D9\_tyI

Teaching in Higher Education http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cthe20/current#.UyLjJj9\_tyI

British Educational Research Journal http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cber20/current#.UyLjaD9\_tyI

Innovations in Education and teaching international  http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/riie20/current#.UyLjoz9\_tyI

Quality in Higher Education (for Policy & Quality issues)

http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cqhe20/current#.UyLj5j9\_tyI

Higher Education Quarterly http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1468-2273

Evaluation http://evi.sagepub.com/

Active learning in Higher Education http://alh.sagepub.com/

All Ireland Society for Higher Education Journal http://www.aishe.org/aishe-journal/

**Useful references on writing for publication**

* Black, D. Brown, S. and Race, P.(1998) 500 Tips for Getting Published Kogan Page London
* Day A (2008) How to Get Research Published in Journals Gower, London
* Fairbairn, G and Fairbairn S (2005) *Writing your abstract: a guide for would be conference presenters* Salisbury: APS publishing
* Kamler, B and Thomson, P. (2006) *Helping doctoral students write: pedagogies for supervision,* London: Routledge.
* Noble: Studies in Higher Education *Publish or Perish: what 23 Journal Editors have to say* [*Studies in Higher Education*](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db%3Dall~content%3Dt713445574)*, Volume* [*14, Issue 1 1989 , pages 97 - 102*](http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~db%3Dall~content%3Dt713445574~tab%3Dissueslist~branches%3D14)  Routledge
* Sadler R (1984, but multiple subsequent reprints) Up the Publication Road HERDSA Green Guide No 2
* Thomson, P. and Kamler, B. (2013) Writing for peer reviewed journals London Routledge.

**How do you evaluate the status and impact of journals?**

The **impact factor** (IF) of an [academic journal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_journal) is a measure reflecting the average number of [citations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Citation) to recent articles published in the journal. It is frequently used as a [proxy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proxy_%28statistics%29) for the relative importance of a journal within its field, with journals with higher impact factors deemed to be more important than those with lower ones. The impact factor was devised by [Eugene Garfield](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eugene_Garfield), the founder of the [Institute for Scientific Information](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institute_for_Scientific_Information). Impact factors are calculated yearly starting from 1975 for those journals that are indexed in the [*Journal Citation Reports*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journal_Citation_Reports). Impact factors cannot be used to compare journals across disciplines. A journal can adopt editorial policies to increase its impact factor. For example, journals may publish a larger percentage of [review articles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Review_article) which generally are cited more than research reports [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact\_factor](https://outlook.leedsmet.ac.uk/owa/redir.aspx?C=Haruu0IxZUG_XrF5pLWPSqO4U0sDE9EI6_b6SLSj7OfUwfQxYAEHODTxvx6Mi2dRlIsVUTrYTAg.&URL=http%3a%2f%2fen.wikipedia.org%2fwiki%2fImpact_factor), see also [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journal\_Citation\_Reports](https://outlook.leedsmet.ac.uk/owa/redir.aspx?C=Haruu0IxZUG_XrF5pLWPSqO4U0sDE9EI6_b6SLSj7OfUwfQxYAEHODTxvx6Mi2dRlIsVUTrYTAg.&URL=http%3a%2f%2fen.wikipedia.org%2fwiki%2fJournal_Citation_Reports)

Here is a very helpful little tool you can use at: [http://www.scimagojr.com/index.php](https://outlook.leedsmet.ac.uk/owa/redir.aspx?C=Haruu0IxZUG_XrF5pLWPSqO4U0sDE9EI6_b6SLSj7OfUwfQxYAEHODTxvx6Mi2dRlIsVUTrYTAg.&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.scimagojr.com%2findex.php)

If you type in the name of a journal in the box JOURNAL SEARCH it will give a graphical and numerical indication of its influence over the last few years (rising or falling).  (It also identifies its country of publication)

If you click on JOURNAL RANKING they can select by Social Science and then Education  and then by region (worldwide or in the UK or in the USA, etc) and it will show the journals with the highest impact factors in rank order.  You will notice that it also includes journals for primary and secondary education but you can select out the HE ones.    Have a play with it – you’ll soon get the hang.

Sometimes if you go to the actual website of a UK Journal it will give you the latest (usually 2012) impact factor e.g. look at the top right side of this page for Studies in HE for the impact factor, currently 1.036

 [http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/cshe20](https://outlook.leedsmet.ac.uk/owa/redir.aspx?C=Haruu0IxZUG_XrF5pLWPSqO4U0sDE9EI6_b6SLSj7OfUwfQxYAEHODTxvx6Mi2dRlIsVUTrYTAg.&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.tandfonline.com%2floi%2fcshe20)

**The rules of the game**

In terms of basic publication criteria, timescales and processes for submission, external review and house styles etc, it is always essential to look at the journal guidelines inside the paper covers or on the web.In general, referees and reviewers will often look for:

* Appropriateness to the journal.
* Clarity and coherence in expression of ideas.
* Good writing style and accuracy of spelling, punctuation and language.
* Thoroughness in which the topic is treated.
* Use of an appropriate research method.
* A unique contribution that advances knowledge in the field.
* Importance of the subject.
* Generalisability and validity of results.
* Timeliness/ currency.