GUIDELINES

Publication Ethics of the Journal of Media Literacy Education

Official journal of the National Association for Media Literacy Education

Responsibilities of editors, reviewers, and authors concerning publication ethics and publication malpractice are described in the Guidelines on Publication Ethics.

CORRECTIONS AND RETRACTIONS

In accordance with the generally accepted standards of scholarly publishing, JMLE does not alter articles after publication (with the exception of errors due to copyediting): "Articles that have been published should remain extant, exact and unaltered to the maximum extent possible." In cases of serious errors or (suspected) misconduct, JMLE publishes corrections and retractions (expressions of concern).

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In accordance with the "Retraction Guidelines" by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), JMLE will retract a published article if

- there is clear evidence that findings are unreliable, either as a result of misconduct (e.g., data fabrication) or honest error (e.g. miscalculation)
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- the manuscript reports unethical research.

An article is retracted by publishing a retraction notice that is linked to or replaces the retracted article. JMLE will make any effort to clearly identify a retracted article as such. If an investigation is underway that might result in the retraction of an article, JMLE may choose to alert readers by publishing an expression of concern.
JMLE’s Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement is based, in large part, on the guidelines and standards developed by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). The relevant duties and expectations of authors, reviewers, and editors of the Journal are described below.

Responsibilities of Authors

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authors are included on the article, and that all listed co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the article and agreed to its publication. Where an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in an article of his/hers that has been published in the Journal of Media Literacy Education, he/she has an obligation to promptly notify the Editors and cooperate with them to correct the article or retract it as appropriate. Examples of significant errors include misleading information, incorrect attribution, and any mistake that changes the meaning of the article, including equations, tables, and figures it contains. We will consider a spelling mistake that affects the meaning of the paper to be a significant error.

Responsibilities of Reviewers

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When conducting their reviews, reviewers are asked to do so as objectively as possible, refraining from engaging in personal criticism of the author(s). They are encouraged to express their views clearly, explaining and justifying all recommendations made. They should always attempt to provide detailed and constructive feedback to assist the author(s) in improving their work, even if the manuscript is, in their opinion, not publishable.

Reviewers should identify in their reviews relevant published work that has not been cited by the author(s), together with any instances in which proper attribution of sources has not been provided. They should call to the responsible editor’s attention any major resemblances between a manuscript under consideration and other published articles or papers of which they are aware, as well as any concerns they might have in relation to the ethical acceptability of the research reported in the manuscript.

Responsibilities of Editors

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legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement, and plagiarism. The Editors may consult with Associate Editors and other members of the editorial team, as well as with reviewers, in making publication decisions.

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