Double Publication

Chris Mack
Double Publication

Peer-reviewed journals almost always have a restriction against double publication – submitting for publication a manuscript that is substantially the same as one that has already been published by another peer-reviewed journal. A related concept is double submission, where the same or substantially the same manuscript is under consideration for publication by two peer-reviewed journals simultaneously. At JM3, for example, manuscript submission includes a requirement that the submitter acknowledge any prior publication of any of the major results/data/figures/etc. found in the submitted manuscript. But while submitting a manuscript that has already been published is an obvious problem, defining when duplicate content crosses the line to duplicate publication is not always easy. What, exactly, does “substantially the same” mean?

1 Something Old, Something New

Among other criteria, a manuscript must contain something novel to make it publishable in a peer-reviewed science journal. But not everything discussed in a paper must be novel. It is common for a paper to begin by discussing prior (already published) results before moving on to what is new. It is the authors’ responsibility to clearly differentiate between prior work and new results. This can be done explicitly through direct language (“Prior work has shown…”; “In this work, we measured…”), or implicitly through the use of citations. Statements that end in a citation are understood to be descriptions of prior work. Conversely, statements of results without citations are generally assumed to be novel, presented in this paper for the first time.

This is where authors sometimes get themselves into trouble. Sloppy citation practice can lead to an assumption on the part of the reader (or editor or reviewer) that prior work is being claimed as something novel in this new work. And while most authors are reasonably careful about not making such a mistake when it comes to other people’s prior work (thus avoiding implications of plagiarism), they are often much less careful when citing their own prior work. “Who does it harm,” the thought goes, “if I fail to cite my own prior work?”

Two harms result from the absence of necessary self-citations. First, since the exact author lists of the previous and new paper are often different, failure to cite prior work that is re-presented in a new paper will usually leave someone with too much or too little credit. Second, failing to cite one’s prior work could be viewed as an implicit (and undeserved) claim of novelty.

Which brings us back to the topic of double publication. My rule of thumb is that at least 50% of the major results/data/figures/etc. found in a manuscript submitted to a peer-reviewed journal must be novel to permit publication. This is just a guideline, however, and depends somewhat on the significance of the new results. Obviously, having the new material clearly distinguishable from the old is a requirement for assessing whether a submitted manuscript presents new science, or is “substantially the same” as one or more prior publications. It is a serious ethical lapse to purposely leave out citations to one’s own prior work in order to try to pass off a substantially duplicate paper as something new.

In summary, proper citations are necessary for many reasons, not the least of which is to distinguish what is novel in the paper. The criteria for proper citations do not depend on whether the prior work is your own or someone else’s, or whether the prior work was published in a peer-reviewed journal, conference proceedings, or some alternate publication medium. Sloppy citation practice veers into citation malpractice when leaving off a citation helps to induce an editor (or reviewer or reader) to believe that something old is something new.

2 The Role of Conference Proceedings

Let me repeat my definition of double publication: submitting for publication a manuscript that is substantially the same as one that has already been published by another peer-reviewed journal. Among other criteria, manuscript submission includes a requirement that the submitter acknowledge any prior publication of any of the major results/data/figures/etc. found in the submitted manuscript. But while submitting a manuscript that has already been published is an obvious problem, defining when duplicate content crosses the line to duplicate publication is not always easy. What, exactly, does “substantially the same” mean?

Conference proceedings provide a vehicle for rapid publication of completed effort (or at least a milestone in a larger effort), carefully presented to provide lasting value to the scientific community.

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Conference proceedings provide a vehicle for rapid
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Journal submission format: All proceedings manuscripts submitted to an SPIE journal must be prepared according to the guidelines of that journal.

3 Conclusions

Unfortunately, I sometimes have to deal with the problem of double publication. Occasionally, the problem is unintentional, the result of sloppy citations and lack of consideration of the topic. More often, authors are trying to inflate their publication counts by spreading a body of work too thin and over too many papers. I hope that authors will take the lessons of this editorial seriously and I will have fewer and fewer of these issues before me over time.

Chris Mack
Editor-in-Chief

References