

Welcome Week for PhD Students

How to get published?

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Why should you even listen to me?

(a.k.a. the show-off slide)

- ▶ as of now 119 publications with IF/AIS recorded on Web of Science.
- ▶ Currently 6628 citations on Google Scholar, and 2306 on Web of Science.
- ▶ WoS H-index: 24, GScholar h-index: 39
- ▶ top 2% in World and top 1% in Czechia (RePec)
- ▶ But that does not necessarily mean that what had worked for me will work for you.



Quick version

- ▶ Read
- ▶ Talk to your supervisor
- ▶ Spend undisturbed time
- ▶ Be persuasive but polite
- ▶ Learn by doing
- ▶ Travel, network, be part of the community



Publication is the key thing

- ▶ First, you have to have a publication
- ▶ Without it, there is no point to talk on how to get published
- ▶ Publication do not come easy
- ▶ Writing is the only way
- ▶ What to do?



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Read

- ▶ This is similar to writing a bachelor's or master's thesis. You get an idea, you need to read a bunch of literature on it. Why?
 - ▶ To see if someone's already done it.
 - ▶ To see what more can be done.
 - ▶ To see how papers on this topic are written.
 - ▶ To see where the topic gets published.
 - ▶ To see the methodology.
 - ▶ To get your brain running.



Read

- ▶ Charles Uni has access to most e-sources. For social sciences, the most important ones are:
 - ▶ ScienceDirect
 - ▶ JSTOR
 - ▶ SpringerLink
 - ▶ Taylor & Francis
 - ▶ Routledge
- ▶ You can get to them through `ezdroje.cuni.cz`. Just use your SIS login details.
- ▶ Keywords search is a very useful skill. You might think everyone can Google but it's not true.



Read

- ▶ Once you're finished reading, you should know:
 - ▶ what's the current state-of-the-art
 - ▶ what methodologies have already been and are being used
 - ▶ what data have already been and are being used; and ideally where to find them
 - ▶ what journals publish the topic
 - ▶ what the standard text structure is
 - ▶ what vocabulary is being used



Talk to your supervisor

- ▶ Students have different levels of independence and there is no ideal level. But still, all supervisors could and should help you with:
 - ▶ basic direction of your research (is it worth pursuing?)
 - ▶ direct you towards relevant literature (what are the basic papers on the topic?)
 - ▶ help with the text structure and comment on it
 - ▶ share experience with publication process
 - ▶ give ideas and preferences on publication outlets
- ▶ Talk to other Ph.D. students. Consider getting a junior consultant.



Spend undisturbed time

- ▶ Doing reasonable research is a difficult intellectual exercise.
- ▶ You need full focus, it's inefficient otherwise.
- ▶ If you work full-time elsewhere, either use weekends or take few days off.
- ▶ Doing your PhD “after work” is very challenging, ideally split your time between the two.



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Be persuasive, but polite

- ▶ They say that “research is craft.”
- ▶ I would rather say “research is art.”
- ▶ The truth is somewhere in between. But to do the art, you must learn the craft.
- ▶ These days, with e-sources, e-submissions, and mostly everyone having sufficient computational power, getting published is much more competitive that it used to be. “Everyone/Anyone” can do your regressions/statistics/ML but not everyone can tell a good story.
- ▶ Once you have it, be persuasive but polite, do not undersell.



Learning by doing

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Asymmetric connectedness on the U.S. stock market: Bad and good volatility spillovers[☆]



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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we examine how to quantify asymmetries in volatility spillovers that emerge due to bad and good volatility. Using data covering most liquid U.S. stocks in seven sectors, we provide ample evidence of the asymmetric connectedness of stocks at the disaggregate level. Moreover, the spillovers of bad and good volatility are transmitted at different magnitudes that sizably change over time in different sectors. While negative spillovers are often of substantial magnitudes, they do not strictly dominate positive spillovers. We find that the overall intra-market con-

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Time-varying synchronization of European stock markets

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Abstract We study intraday comovements among three developed (France, Germany, and the United Kingdom) and three emerging (the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland) European stock markets. When applying a Dynamic Conditional Correlation GARCH model to 5-min tick intraday stock price data (2003–2006),



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Learning by doing (one-pointers)

- ▶ Publication process can be tedious.
- ▶ Reviewers will always find some issues. They can be nasty (sometimes it's a language thing, sometimes they just are).
- ▶ Rejection is not the end of the world. "It happens even to the best of us."
- ▶ Even when rejected, read the reports and revise your manuscript before submitting elsewhere (the easy points, leave the difficult ones unless essential).
- ▶ It's usually not worth it revising everything before submitting to another journal because reviewers will likely find something else anyway.
- ▶ Always write a response to reviewers letter where you answer all their points, even if it's not necessary.
- ▶ Answer what you're asked for. I prefer to be short and on the point. Avoid thanking too much, it gets annoying and it can be perceived as if you want to hide something.



Learning by doing (one-pointers)

- ▶ If you (or your supervisor) have funding for it, have your manuscript proofread. Use services that give you a certificate so that you can submit it with your manuscript. Personally, I use AJE.com.
- ▶ When submitting, check whether you have some references to the given journal. Because if there are no relevant papers in the given journal, why do you even submit there?
- ▶ Or from the other side, pick a journal to submit to based on your reference list.
- ▶ Check the journals publication times.
- ▶ Even if you do not agree with the editor, it is usually not worth it arguing with them. Reject is a reject.
- ▶ Reject&resubmit is a new tricky thing. Practically a new submission with a very major revision without any promise. Unless a very good journal, I would not accept and go somewhere else.
- ▶ It is ok to work on more projects/papers at once but it takes some training.
- ▶ Do not answer to scams or invitations from no-name journals or publishers.



Learning by doing (one-pointers)

- ▶ The message of your manuscript should be clear and straightforward. You should be able to summarize the whole text in two to three sentences.
- ▶ Graphics matters. Spend your time on figures and tables.
- ▶ Many publishers now want you to submit and then publish your data and code. So make sure that these are presentable and keep this in mind from the very beginning. It will save you some time.
- ▶ MS Excel figures are usually fine, you just need to play with them a bit. Never submit baseline or almost baseline MS Excel figures.
- ▶ Remember that the figures are the first thing a reviewer sees when they scroll through your manuscript.
- ▶ Once your paper is published, it remains there forever. So make sure that your submission is worth it. Try not to get to the point where you're being pushed by deadlines to publish.



Travel, network, be part of the community

- ▶ Travel, go to conferences, network, be part of the community!
- ▶ Small, topical conferences are better for networking and getting your name known in the field.
- ▶ I personally try to avoid large conferences.
- ▶ Travel for short- and medium-term stays (e.g. GEMCLIME/GEOCEP). You will have less time for it later.
- ▶ Accept and write reviews. It is being part of the community. And it pays off because you learn and editors might remember you did your work.



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Time for your questions

What would you like to know?



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