

Academic Publishing and Peer Review

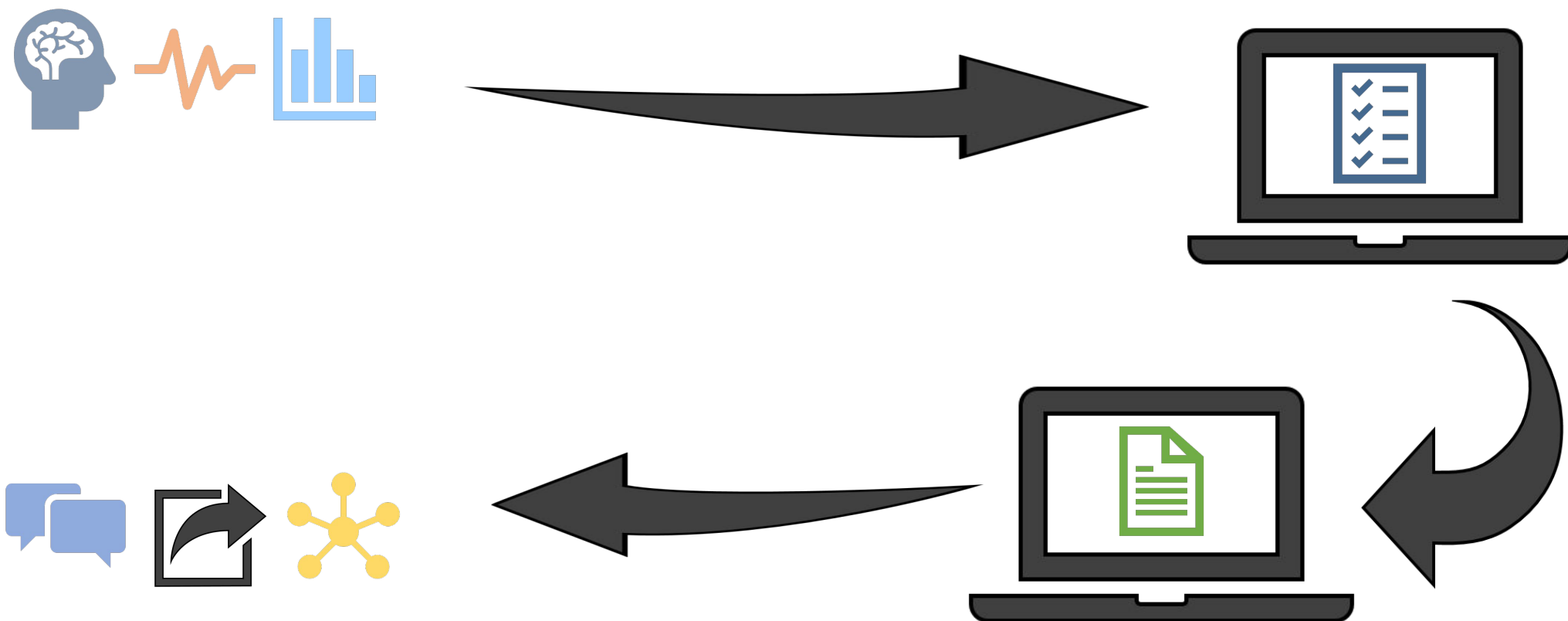
What we will cover:

- The process of pre-publication reviews
- Models of pre-publication reviews
- What you need to know about post-publication reviews
- How Publons can help you connect with journal editors





1. Timeline of Research



1. Pre-publication

2. Post-publication

- Subject area experts comment on
 - Quality
 - Rigour
 - Novelty
 - Acceptance



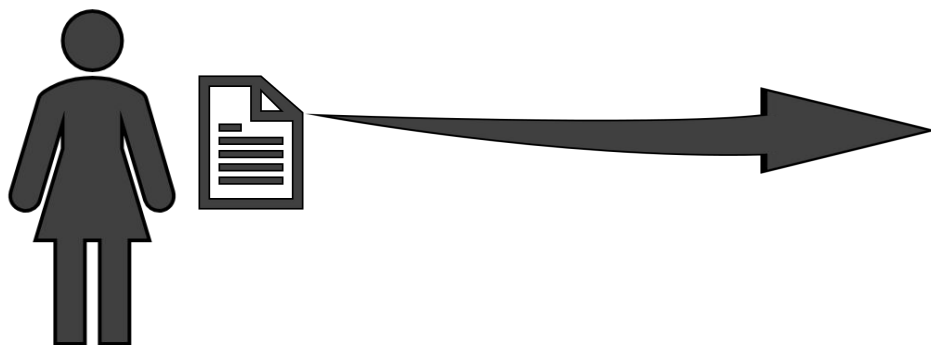
1. Pre-publication
2. **Post-publication**

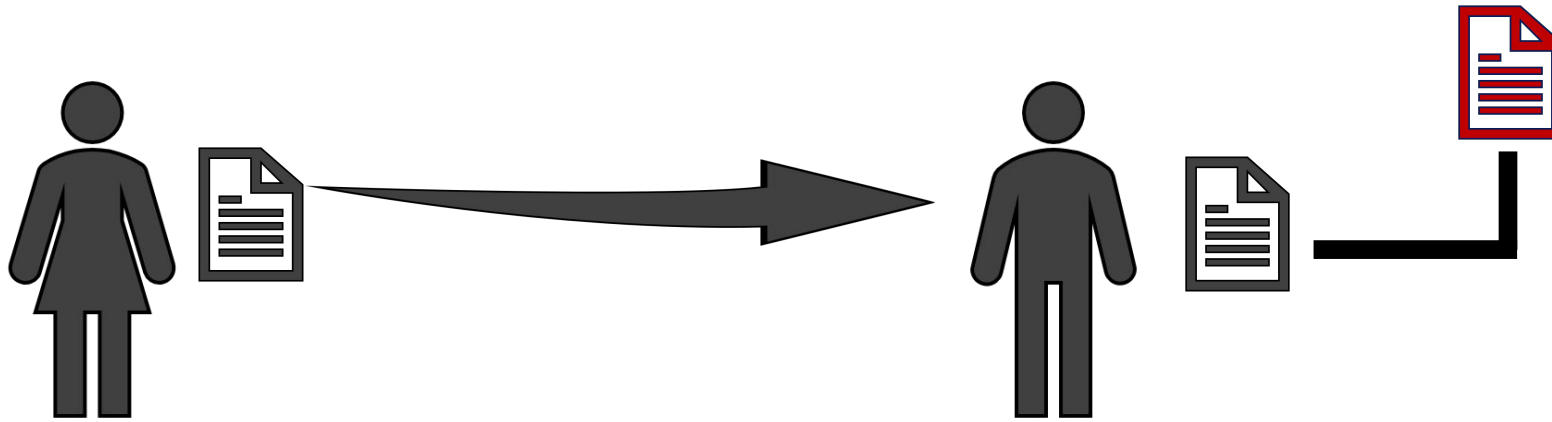
- Scientific community comment on
 - Flaws
 - Significance
 - Impact
 - Reproducibility

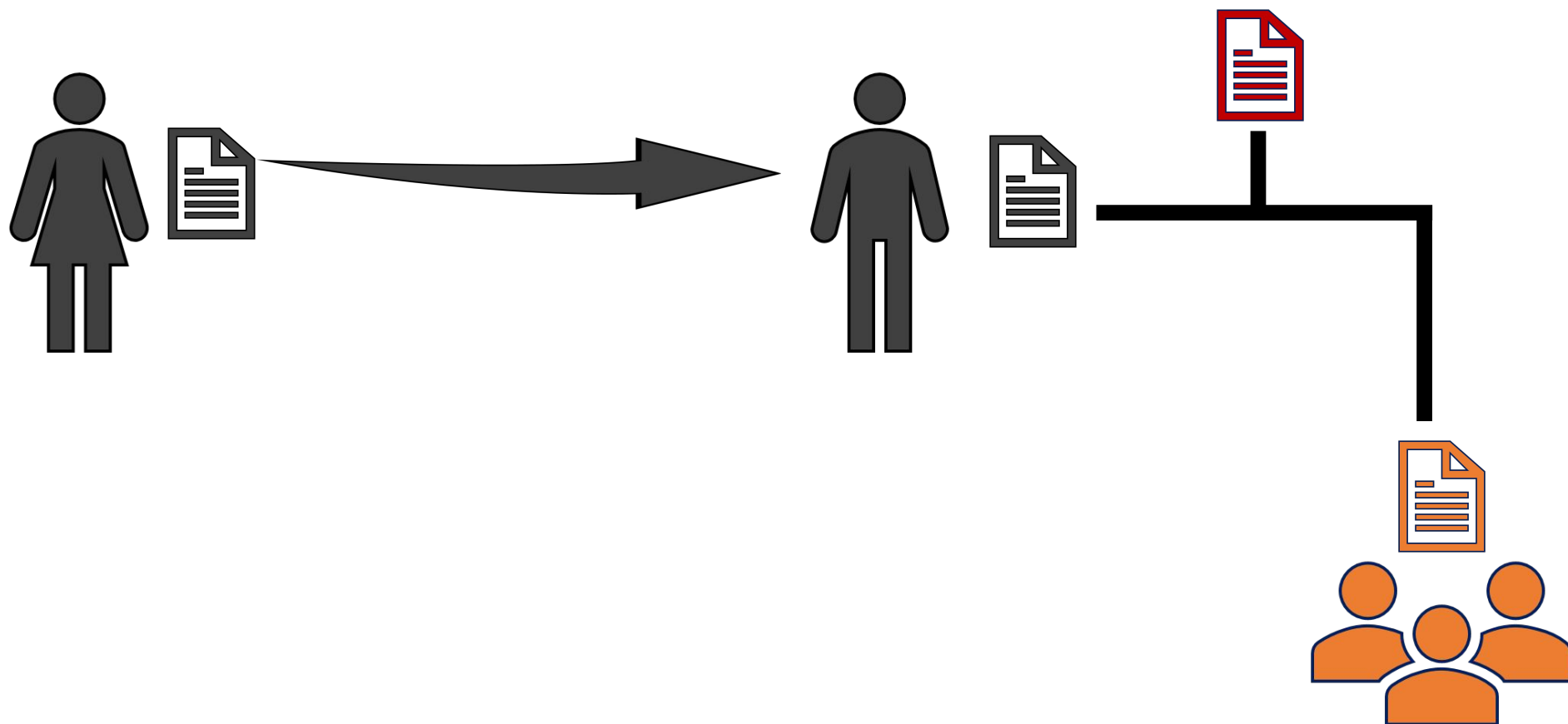


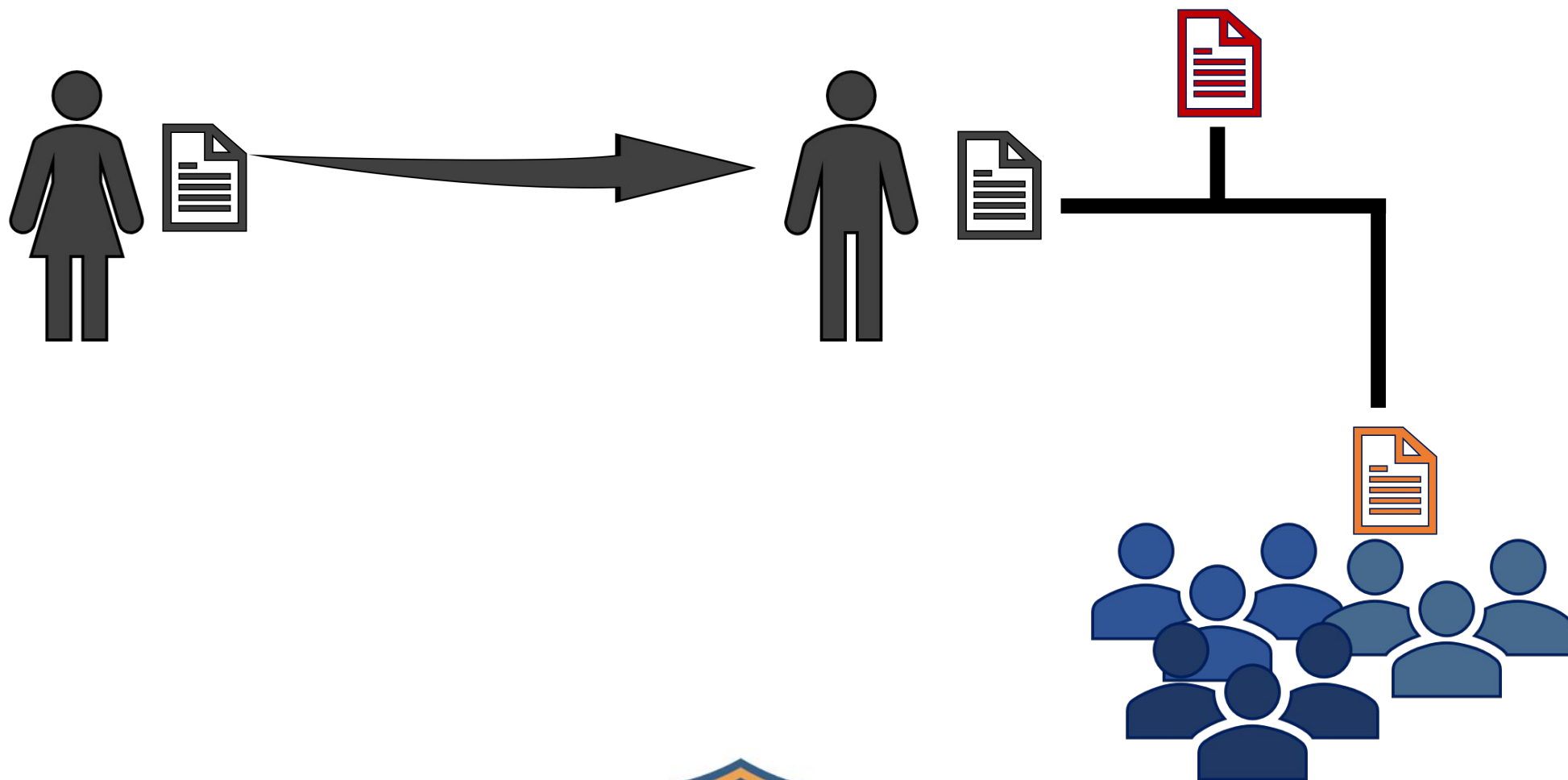


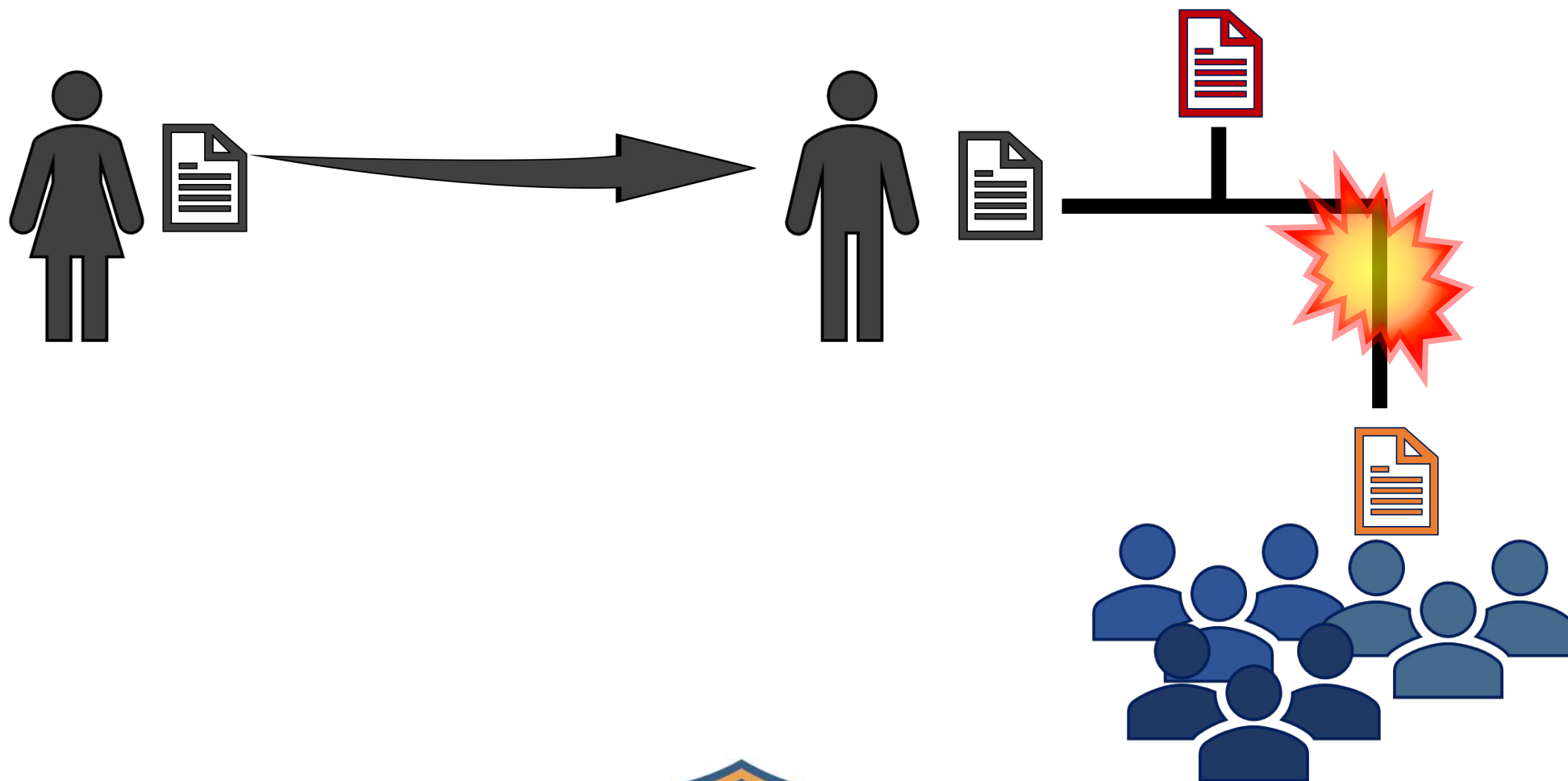
2. The Peer Review Process

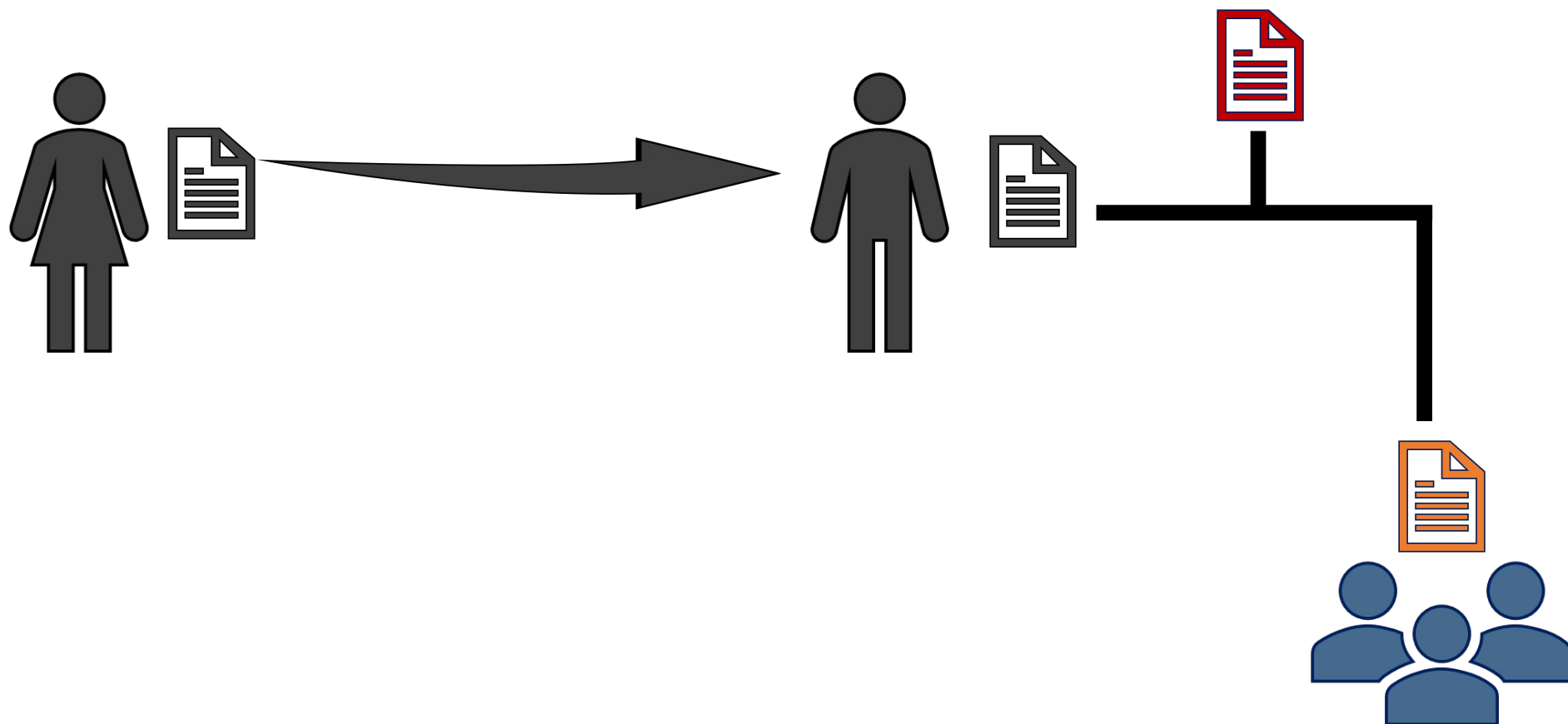


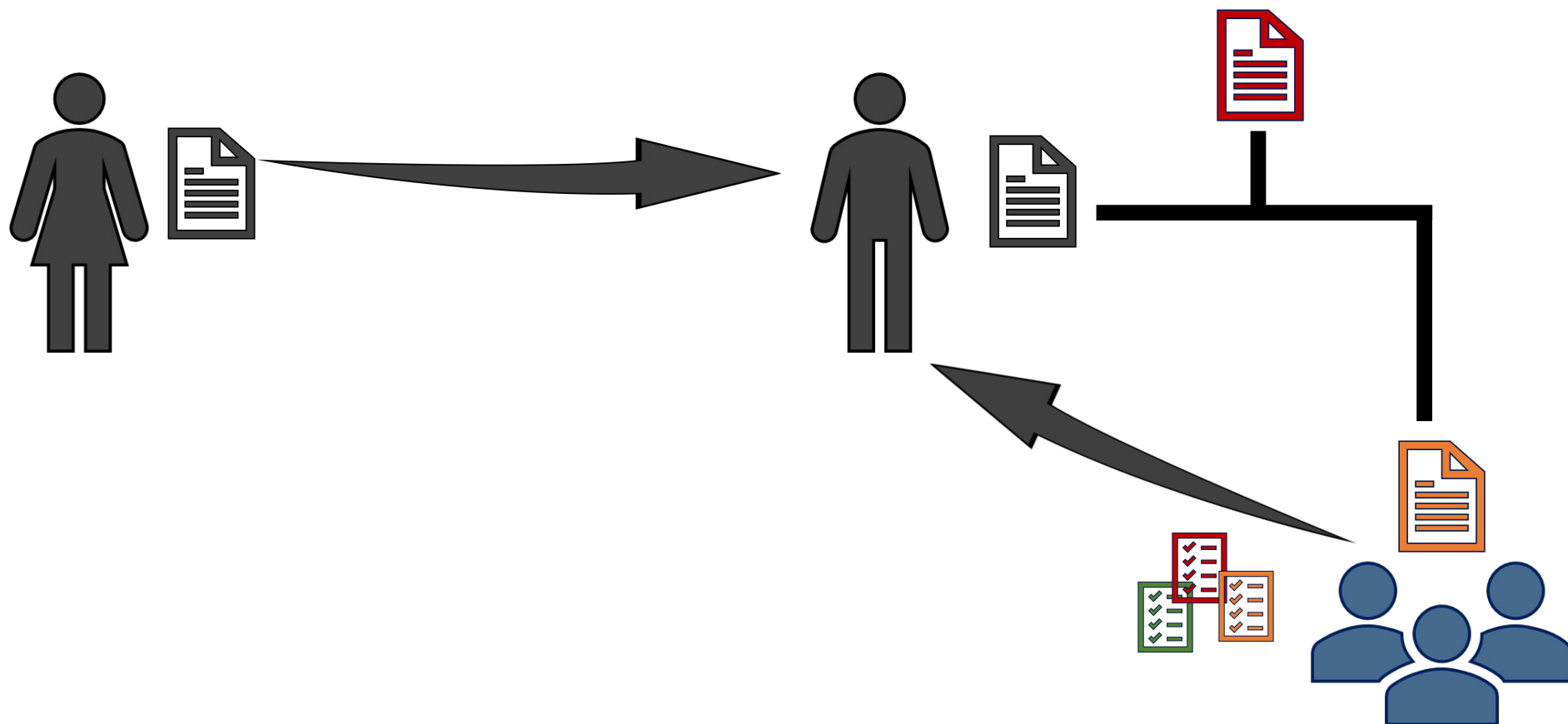


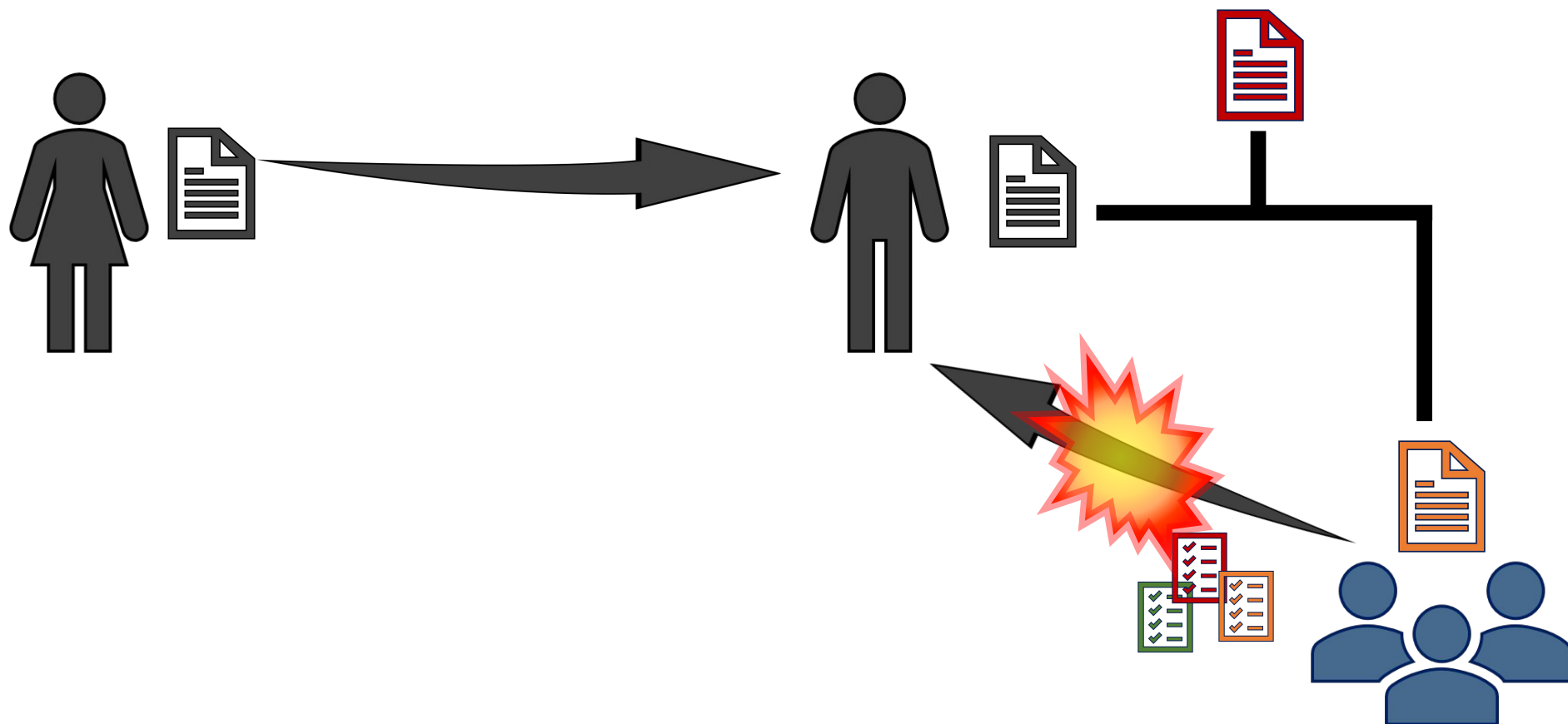


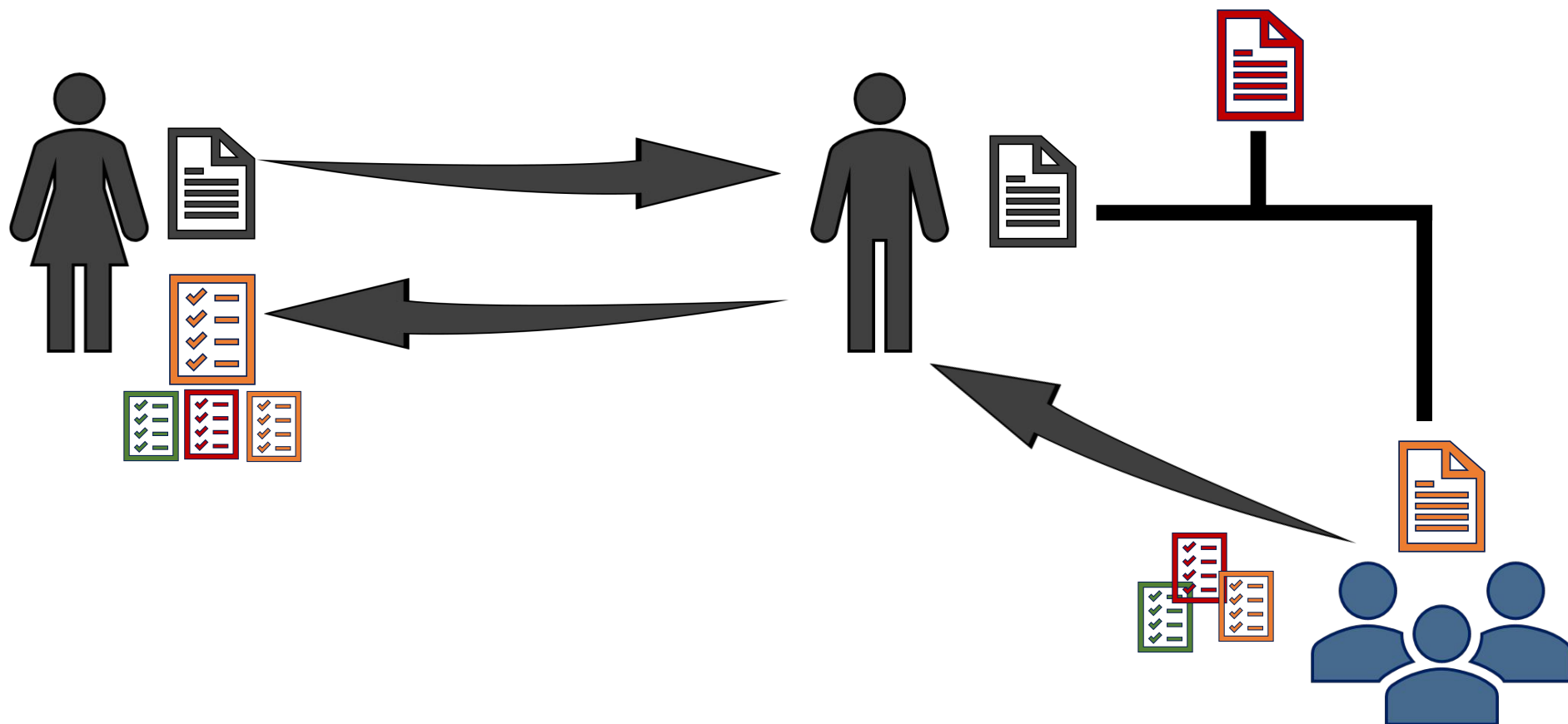


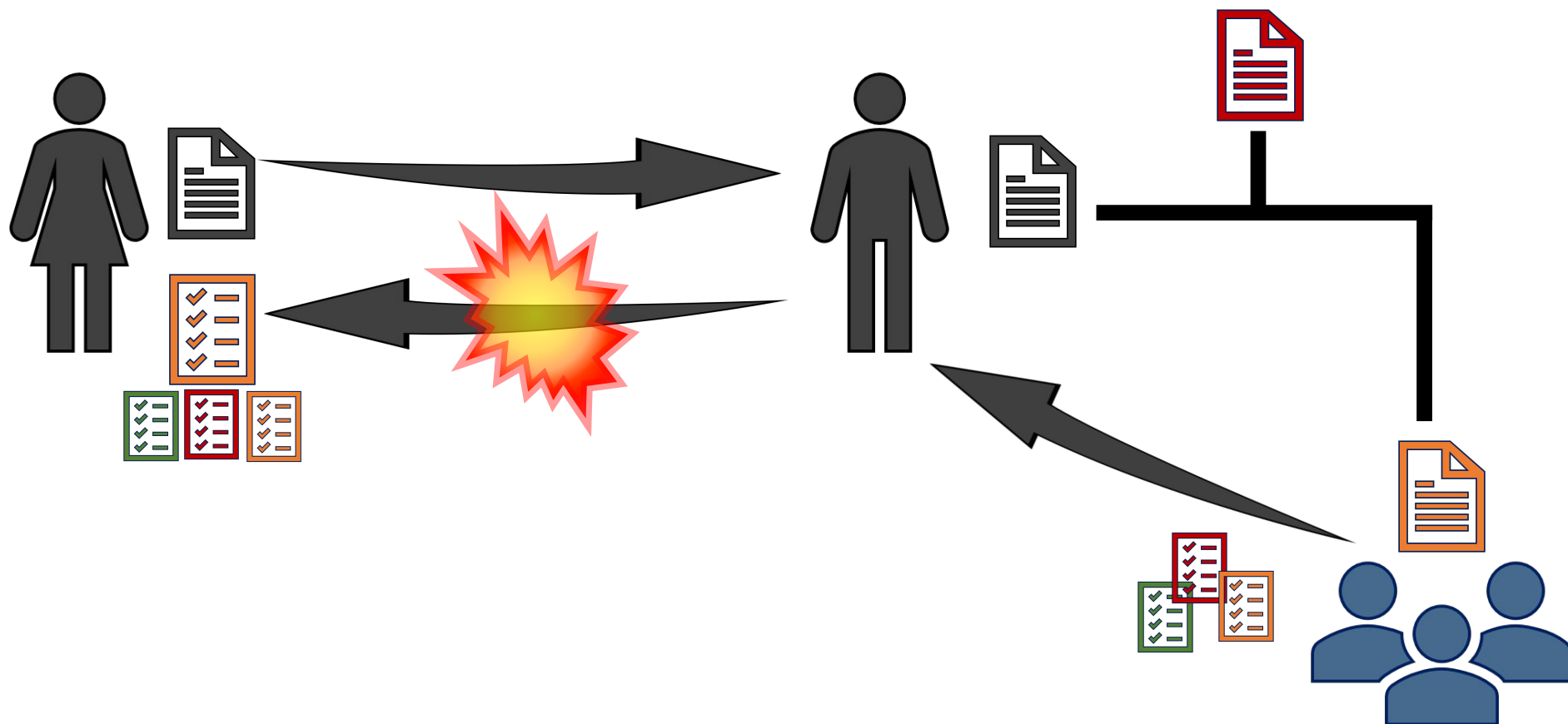


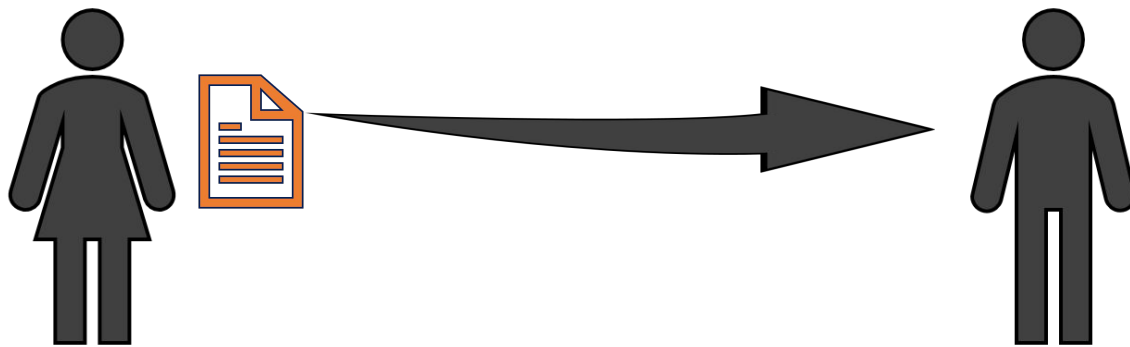


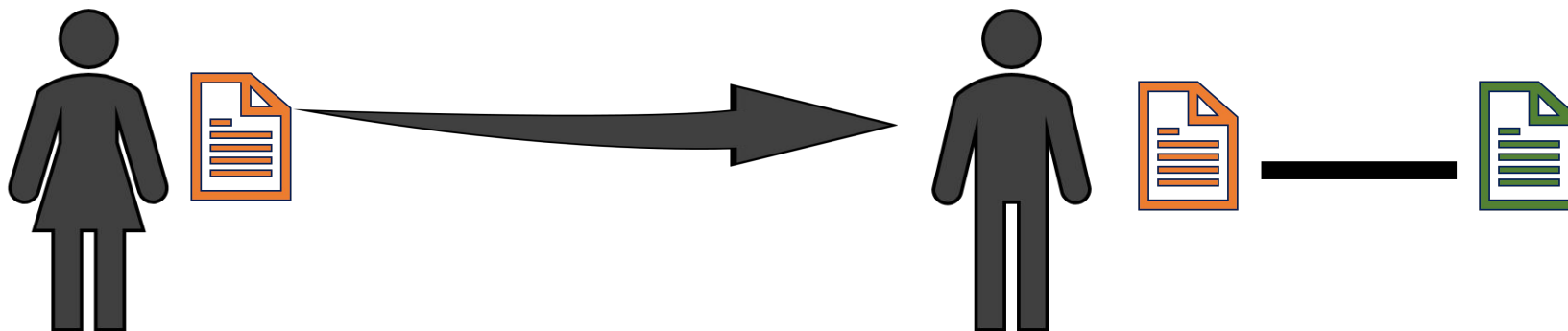


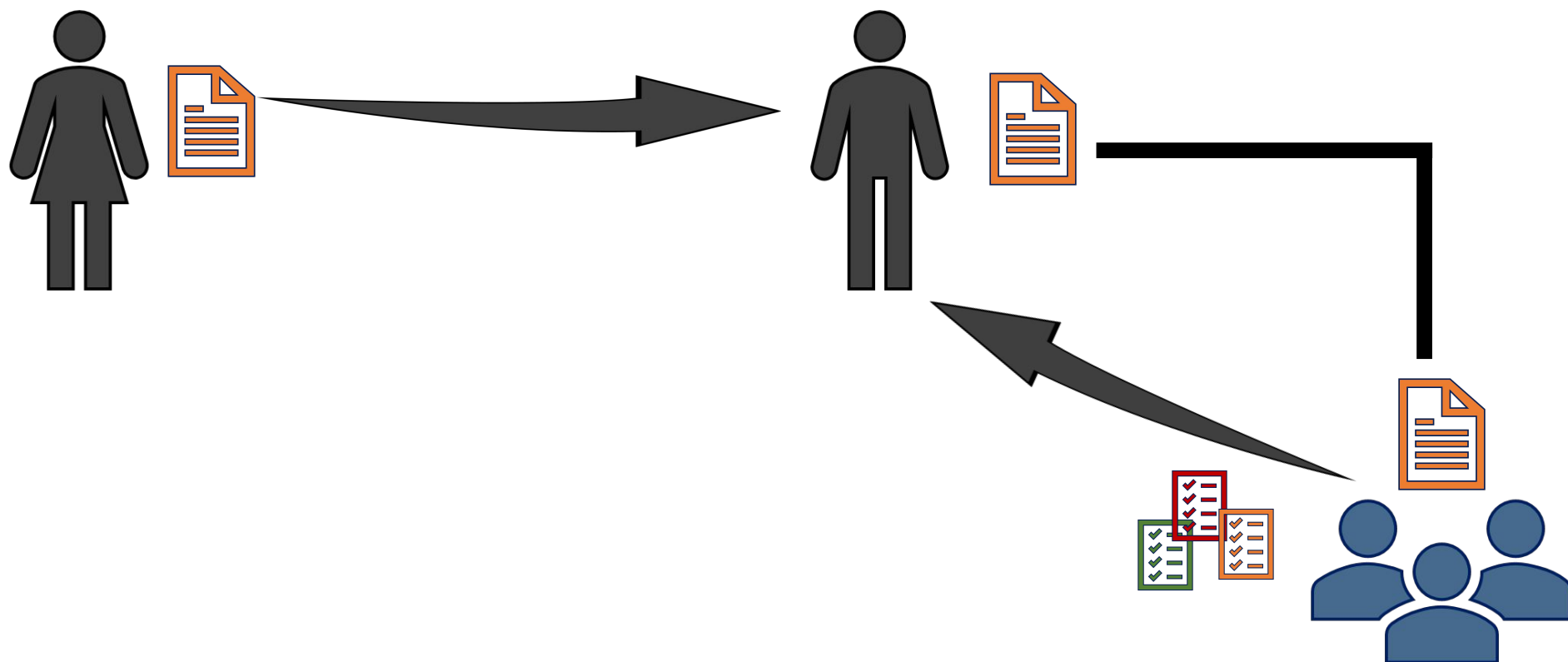


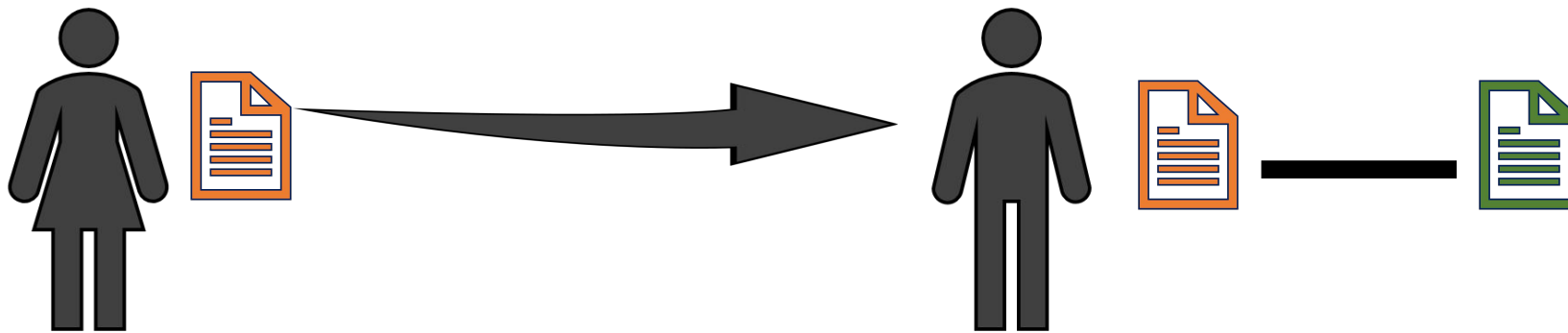














3. Pre-Publication Review

1. Single blind
2. Double blind
3. Open

- Single-Blind Review
- Double-Blind Review
- Open Review



Single Blind Review

1. **Single blind**
2. Double blind
3. Open

- Reviewer unknown to author
- Author know to reviewer
- Most common form of review



Advantages to single blind review

1. **Single blind**
2. Double blind
3. Open

- Reviewer unknown
 - Provide honest feedback
 - No fear of retribution
- Author known
 - Article reviewing in context



Disadvantages to single blind review

1. **Single blind**

2. Double blind

3. Open

- Reviewer unknown
 - Provide overly harsh or critical comments
- Author known
 - Personal vendettas
 - Unfair competitive bias



Double Blind Review

1. Single blind
2. **Double blind**
3. Open

- Reviewer and author are unknown
- Common in social sciences and humanities



1. Single blind
2. **Double blind**
3. Open

Advantages to double blind review

- Focus on the research
- Reduced bias
- Protects against personal attack



1. Single blind
2. **Double blind**
3. Open

Disadvantages to double blind review

- Hard to manage
- Often unsuccessful in masking identities
- Impersonal critical feedback



Open Review

1. Single blind
2. Double blind
3. **Open**

- Names are revealed
- Alongside reviews
- After publication
- As a discussion
- Public
- More transparent



1. Single blind
2. Double blind
3. **Open**

Advantages to open review

- Accountability
- Accreditation
- Transparent
- Constructive feedback
- Improved articles
- Increased motivation



1. Single blind
2. Double blind
3. **Open**

Disadvantages to open review

- Increased declines
- Reviewers vulnerable to criticism
- Prone to positive bias



1. Single blind
2. Double blind
3. Open

- Single blind
- Double blind
- Open





4. Post-Publication Review



Private Dashboard - Add a review

For Duncan Nicholas

Public Profile

Profile

Stats

Activity

Notifications (1)

Pending records

Records

> Review records

Create post-public review

Editor records

Publication records

Publication scores

Endorsements

Awards

Tools

Export verified record

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Your year in review

Partner dashboard

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Settings

Profile

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Affiliations

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Review

Publication

Editor

Add a pre-publication or post-publication review using the form below.

[See here for more on the difference between the two.](#)

Pre-publication review

Load the details of a review
you've previously written for a
journal or conference.

Post-publication review

Write a new review of a published
manuscript.

Article

Enter the details of a published article in order to write a post-publication review of it.

Article details are required for post-publication reviews.

Complete article details:

Article title

Where can early career researchers learn how to peer review a scientific paper?

CLEAR ALL

Article DOI

10.20316/ESE.2018.44.17017

PubMed ID

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Article URL

<http://europeanscienceediting.eu/articles/where-can-early-career-researchers-learn-how-to-peer-review-a-scientific-paper/>

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PREVIEW

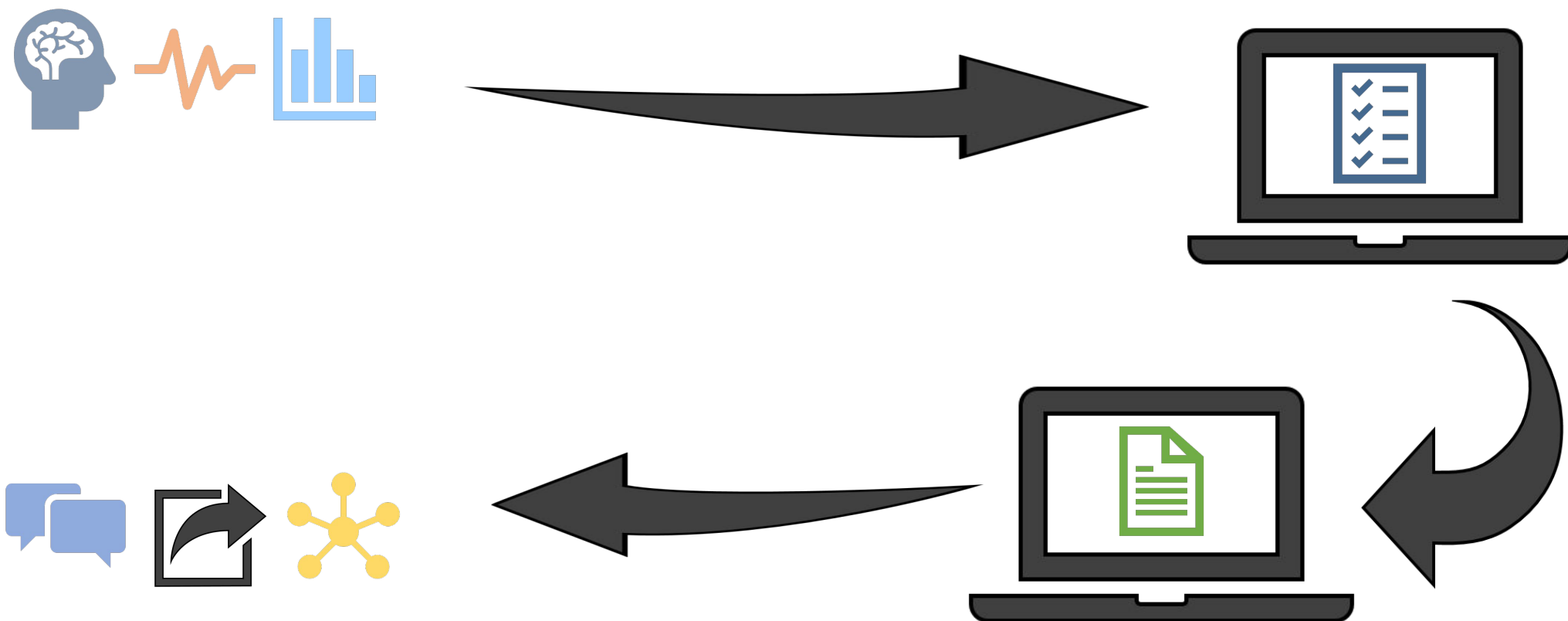
Parsed as Markdown

Parsed as MathJax

This field is required.

Add the review's content here

✓ Imported



1. **Practical appraisal**

2. Subsequent work

- Current context in the field
- How relevant is it?
- What was it built on?
- Is it useful?



1. Practical appraisal
2. **Subsequent work**

- Has it been built on?
- Reinforced
- Contradicted



CONTENT OF REVIEW 1, REVIEWED ON MARCH 09, 2017

The paper presents an interesting topic with a well written introduction and deduction of the hypothesis. Therefore, these parts are fine and are clear and concise. There are some points regarding the principal topic of job satisfaction in the way it was measured. The scale can be seen as a three item scale and the items are presented which is creditable. Looking deeper to the items there are questions about the nature of the construct. At least item 1 and item 3 look more in the direction of "meaning of work". Only item 2 is beyond doubt. Therefore it is interesting that Cronbach's alpha is .93. There is no correlation matrix for these items (and it does not have to be presented) but I assume that item 2 does not fit fully in the scheme. Therefore there is a substantial doubt about this scale as it is one of the core arguments of that paper. As the story is coherent and the results can be accepted in general the advice could be to address that point. The scale was used from Schwepker and it can be seen that in the original work this "scale" is a subscale of a bigger one as job satisfaction could be measured also with facets (as in the work of Schwepker this scale is already a reduced version as we can read) although the way job satisfaction was measured could also be seen with critical eyes. Maybe another way of discussing this point could be to address that this way of measuring job satisfaction includes the job content itself in a strong way, as "I am really doing something worthwhile in my job" is more or less meaning of work, and this is correlated with job satisfaction.

At the end the model shows a much higher correlation of job satisfaction with the ethical climate which is more understandable with the view of this special way of measuring job satisfaction. Also the correlation of job satisfaction with turnover intention is lower than I would expect compared to my own research. The job satisfaction here has a stronger touch of job content and meaningfulness than job satisfaction in general. These points correspond to the conclusions in line 485. The advice could be to discuss that.

At line 496 we can read of the "fit" aspect. Maybe the authors should rethink the arguments here as they are very critical in my personal opinion. Having a good fit is important for employees but it should not be the goal of having employees which "behave more favorably toward their employers". Did the authors really think about this argument fully? Do the authors really stay behind that idea? If not these arguments should be rewritten or omitted.

In the version I have got the sentences are still in. Moreover, human resource professionals should consider hiring candidates who may have a good "cultural fit" by asking how potential hires have, in the past, managed competing values or responded to unethical behavior in others. In this way, hiring individuals with ethical values and behaviors would enhance businesses' ethical working environments, which may not only result in positive job attitudes among employees but also decrease overall turnover intention". This sentence is on one hand critical and this should be discussed strongly. I already wrote that this is not my view. The other point is that this could be read as a result of the study which is not the case. The results of the presented study do not legitimate this possible conclusion.

The arguments coming in line 537 can only partly be derived from this construct of job satisfaction as "offer mentoring, coaching, and additional training" is only partly "accomplishment", "doing something worthwhile". The mentioned HR practices are going in the direction of supporting competence and do not fill a potential gap between the person and the job. Again, this should be considered.

Arguing from these results to a possible influence to a better retail business seems a bit overdone as written at line 559. The points here should be reconsidered as the data do not support that. The criticism against some practices in the world cannot be healed with a better world for employees in the retail business in US.

The limitations are correct nevertheless the most important ones are not mentioned. At first it is a single-source single-method study. That is not bad in itself but should a) be named and b) includes the limitation as always that the whole ratings of the respective company of one participant is in all its ratings. The cross sectional design has also to be addressed, some of the conclusions look causal oriented and this has to be relativized.

As most of the comments have been addressed here only the points which have to be changed are presented.

The reference for Harman should be included.

A different conclusion is drawn from the results of the study. The authors should consider the possibility of a different conclusion.

ENDORSED BY



FOLLOWERS



ACTIONS



CONTENT OF REVIEW 1, REVIEWED ON OCTOBER 21, 2013

Significance Comment

While not offering totally new insights, the paper proposes various models of future scientific publication that should be on every emerging scientist's radar. It is also a concise start-point for thinking about and discussing the typical "chicken and egg" problems that other platforms face - perhaps mainly when will it become attractive for the funding and reporting of scientific discoveries to commit to new distribution and credibility-assessment methods.

Quality Comment

This article is a speculative look at the future of scientific publishing, and as such is for provoking thought and discussion. The author notes well-known information developments made in the last 15 years to propose a couple of futures for academic publishing. The conclusions are supported by the history of disruption that digital technologies have brought to other information fields.

Summary

A good credible look into the future frameworks that will underpin the dissemination and discussion of knowledge. From my perspective as a former policy analyst with interest and background in platform strategies, I found a lot to debate about the specifics proposed, but the general trends and vision of the future of publications is very good. I would recommend this article to individuals and communities who are looking to innovate.

SOURCE

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5. Post-Publication Reviews on Publons


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- Reviews are visible by default
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- Select the level of detail





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Private Dashboard - Add a review

For Duncan Nicholas

- Public Profile
 - Profile
 - Stats
- Activity
 - Notifications (1)
 - Pending records
- Records
 - Review records**
 - Create post-pub review
 - Editor records
 - Publication records
 - Publication scores
 - Endorsements
 - Awards
- Tools
 - Export verified record
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 - Your year in review
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☒ **Post-publication review**
Write a new review of a published manuscript.

Article

Enter the details of a published article in order to write a post-publication review of it.
Article details are required for post-publication reviews.

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Review Content (Guidelines)

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PREVIEW

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Parses as MathJax





6. Connect With Editors on Publons

1. Connect with editors

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- Make yourself known



publons

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7. Summary

Summary

- Practicalities of review process
- Pros and cons of peer review types
- Difference between pre- and post-publication reviews
- Submit post-pub reviews through Publons
- Help you to connect with journal editors

