

Report to Board of Southern Nursing Research Society (SNRS)
Task Force on Status of SOJNR and Possibilities for Continuation of the Journal
August, 2010

Task Force Members: Kathy Jo Ellison, chair; Vallire Hooper, Mona Shattell, Sandra Thomas, Debra Wallace

The task force met three times to review our charge and plan our work and to discuss the results. The work was divided into two phases. First, we evaluated the current status of SOJNR and issues related to its publication. Then we proceeded to evaluate issues related to four options to continue publication of the journal.

Current Status

Both Judy Lewis, former editor, and Elaine Marshall, current editor, joined the task force for this discussion. Barbara Trumbo, the journal's managing editor at Resource Center, also provided input. Information was gathered on several issues:

Number of issues/articles that have been published

Vol. 1-7 all had one article per issue. The editor for Volumes 1-7 with a total of 35 articles was Barbara Holtzclaw.

Vol. 1- 4 issues; Vol. 2 - 8 issues; Vol. 3 - 5 issues; Vol. 4 - 3 issues; Vol. 5 - 6 issues;
Vol. 6 - 5 issues; Vol. 7 - 4 issues

Volumes 8 and 9 were edited by Judy Lewis and had 4 issues each, all with multiple articles. She also began issue 1 of Volume 10 (2010). Each issue had a RIG or annual meeting focus and began the current look of the journal today.

Volume 8 - total of 15 articles and many abstracts

Issue 1 - 6 articles
Issue 2 - 2007 abstracts
Issue 3 - 9 articles
Issue 4 - 2008 abstracts

Volume 9 - total of 37 articles and multiple abstracts

Issue 1 - 15 articles
Issue 2 - 2009 abstracts
Issue 3 - 13 articles
Issue 4 - 9 articles

Volume 10 – Editor Elaine Marshall

Issue 1 – 11 articles
Issue 2 – 2010 abstracts

Elaine Marshall also provided a report that is attached (Appendix A) to outline what is in the pipeline for the future and to demonstrate the growing interest in the journal by the RIGs.

Number of articles submitted versus the number rejected

Judy Lewis and Barbara Trumbo reported this information is not formally tracked in any way. Some articles are solicited by RIGs while others continue to be submitted singly for peer review. The process varies by issue with different RIG issue guest editors, so it is impossible to determine a clear answer to this question.

Average number of revisions to articles

Again both Judy and Elaine, as a previous guest editor as well, reported this varies by issue making it hard to determine precisely - the average was thought to be 2-3. The goal and mission of the journal as outlined to Lewis included developmental support so often the number of suggestions for revision was much higher than may be acceptable in many journals.

Average time from submission to publication

This varies but averages close to 8 months.

Indexing

We have been indexed in CINAHL for several years. The task group confirmed with searches in each of our libraries. We are not indexed in Medline and need considerable growth to make that possible (see Appendix B for Medline indexing criteria). If the Association wishes to achieve an ISI impact factor, this would be necessary.

Journal Website Hits

Barbara Trumbo provided the following information. Accessing the journal webpage is tracked however which issue or article is viewed is not. Statistics for the first 6 months of this year are below. An average hit rate of 1092/month is very respectable for a journal this size.

	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10
Publications						
/publications/journal.html	950	1,581	1,626	1,323	1,072	923

Options for Publication

The task force first discussed the option of discontinuing the journal. Due to the number of negative concerns (listed below) and the cost of their mitigation, discontinuing the journal is one option for the Society to consider. To continue the publication, an increase in revenue for the journal's support will need to be obtained to address many of the identified issues. The task force chose to focus on four options for continuing publication of the journal.

- Continuing the journal with current publishing practices
- Altering publishing practices in line with other organizations our size that publish a journal
- Outsourcing the journal to an academic or book publisher
- Open access publishing

Option 1: Continuing current publishing practices

Positive and negative issues related to current practices were discussed:

Positive

- RIG involvement has increased interest in the journal
- The journal provides additional outlets for junior scholar publications
- Guest editorship is another development opportunity for members of the society
- The nature of the journal provides opportunities for manuscript revision that may not exist elsewhere

Negative

- Manual processes for manuscript submission and review requiring excessive time on the part of editors
- Compensation for the editor is perceived to be low compared to published national averages
- No standardization of issues or number of articles per issue or per year
- Minimal solicitation is conducted for new manuscripts and it is unclear who can publish in the journal
- Minimal staff support for the journal editor
- No means to generate revenue
- Lack of indexing in Medline/Pubmed (it is indexed in CINAHL)
- Lack of an impact factor (although this cannot be expected to improve in this short time frame and without addressing the other concerns)

The task force determined the journal is more viable and is supportive of the mission of the organization. However, several of the negative concerns must be addressed very soon for the journal to effectively continue in its current state. A couple of task force members questioned if Medline indexing should be a priority goal if the mission and purpose of the journal is to remain focused on developing and promoting research in the Southern region.

If the SNRS Board is committed to continuing the journal, the task force makes the following recommendations:

1. Develop an editorial advisory board. This board should standardize the journal's manuscript review and publication policies and aspects of the journal such as appearance, structure, and options such as sections or columns on research methodologies and evidence-based practice. The advisory board could also help direct the future development of the journal and be in charge of making sure the journal was within budget or revenue neutral.
2. Pursue using the services of a journal management software system.
3. Compensation for the editor should be reviewed in light of staff support, online submission capability, and travel options.

Journal Management Software Programs

To help address recommendation 2 above, see the attached (Appendix C) Journal Management Software Program review for four possible candidates.

Option 2: Altering Publishing Practices to be More Like Other Journals with Similar Sponsoring Organizations

See attached document (Appendix D) comparison of publishing practices of other journals.

Option 3: Outsourcing Journal to a Publisher

Elsevier was contacted concerning what would be needed from SNRS to publish the journal. Attached (Appendix E) is an internal form Elsevier uses that lists all the information needed in order to put a proposal together. The RFP from SNRS should provide the answers. The contact person did note the attached form lacks questions about the society - publishers want to know about the membership demographics, the mission, background, goals, etc.

Option 4: Open Access Publishing

“Open Access” publishing has generated tremendous interest during the past 20 years (Albert, 2006; Public Library of Science, 2004; Willinsky, 2009). “Open Access” means that published articles can be used, distributed, and reproduced in any medium, provided the original work is correctly cited. Both non-profit (e.g., Public Library of Science) and for-profit (e.g., BioMedCentral) journals are flourishing. For example, BioMedCentral publishes more than 200 open access journals. Although most of these journals are heavily biomedical, *BMC Nursing* is included in its roster. A directory of open access journals may be found at www.doaj.org. Reviewing the directory reveals prestigious titles as well as lesser-known journals from developing countries. Generally speaking, open access journals are peer reviewed and respected in the scholarly community. Funding agencies such as the National Institutes of Health and the Wellcome Trust are encouraging open access publishing.

Pros and Cons of making SOJNR Open Access

Given open access, authors would enjoy the increased citations of their work, as well as the privilege of retaining the copyright. Perhaps the strongest rationale for moving SOJNR to open access would be its vastly improved accessibility to scholars around the globe. However, the way that Open Access journals operate is to charge a processing fee to the authors (or to the authors’ institutions or the agencies funding their grants). The processing fees are quite substantial—often thousands of dollars-- which would make publishing in SOJNR impossible for many members of SNRS. Many authors work in cash-strapped state universities or clinical agencies that do not have resources to pay article processing fees for their employees. Likewise, paying such fees out of personal funds would be prohibitive for most researchers. According to Epstein (2008), a sustainable economic model to support open access publishing has not yet emerged.

References

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Appendix A

Report to Board of Southern Nursing Research Society (SNRS)
Elaine S. Marshall, Interim Editor, *Southern Online Journal of Nursing Research*
(*SOJNR*)

July 10, 2010

This report is submitted to the Board of Directors of SNRS as well as the Task Force currently examining the status of (*SOJNR*).

Elaine S. Marshall accepted the appointment of Interim Managing Editor through the end of calendar year 2010 on April 6, 2009. At that time, Volume 10 (1) was published and online. Following is a report of the status of subsequent and upcoming issues:

Volume 10(2) – Research Conference Abstracts - May 2010

According to tradition, Volume 10(2) was comprised of the Abstracts of the 2010 SNRS research conference. Thus, the issue provided a link to online access to the abstracts as published by SNRS.

Volume 10(3) – Parent-Child Focus (Pam Shiao, Guest Editor) – August 2010

Following initial screening of submissions by both managing and guest editors:

11 manuscripts were sent to reviewers

3 manuscripts were rejected

1 manuscript was excluded due to lack of response of author for revision

1 manuscript is currently under consideration by editors (leaning toward rejection, due to lack of adequate response for revision)

6 manuscripts are undergoing final edit for inclusion in the journal.

Volume 10(4) – Psychometrics Focus (Ruth Tappen, Guest Editor) – November 2010

Marshall and Tappen have had ongoing email communication with plans for conference call.

12 manuscripts have been received and sent to Tappen for review.

Volume 11(1) – Minority Health Focus (Maren Coffman, Guest Editor) – February 2011

Marshall and Coffman have had ongoing email communication and conference call.

Coffman has elicited tracking and editing resources from Minority Health RIG.

6 manuscripts have been received and sent to Coffman for review.

1 manuscript has been rejected as it is not a research article.

Volume 11(2) – 2011 Research Conference Abstracts – May 2011

Volume 11(3) – Biobehavioral Health Focus (Barbara Carlson & Jeanne Ruiz, Guest Editors) – August 2011

Volume 11(4) – Researchers in Clinical Settings Focus (Pam Shiao, Guest Editor) – November 2011

Other Issues

Manuscripts submitted that are not related to focus topics are managed by the managing editor, sent to review and added to each issue as appropriate. Currently, there are 7 manuscripts in this category.

Beginning with Volume 10(3), we will feature an editorial essay from the managing editor and the guest editor as well as a brief biographical sketch of the guest editor.

Other observations:

1. Barbara Trumbo, at the resource center, has been extremely responsive and helpful.
2. There is a need for a reviewer database with the ability to sort by topic, location, name, etc. Currently, we simply have a collection of CVs and reviewer applications in no particular order.
3. There is a need for a timely, consistent method of tracking manuscripts. It seems that each editor has designed and kept an independent, individual tracking system. Has the Board considered using such tracking systems as ScholarOne or others?
4. I found it helpful to establish an email address dedicated to SOJNR editorial issues: marshalleditor@gmail.com.
5. The range of experience, approaches, and resources among guest editors is vast, and there is a new “dance” between each new guest editor and the managing editor. Nevertheless, it seems worthwhile to continue the guest editor approach.

Appendix B

From <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/jsel.html> - July 13, 2010

Fact Sheet **MEDLINE[®] Journal Selection**

MEDLINE, the principal online bibliographic citation database of NLM's MEDLARS[®] system, is used internationally to provide access to the world's biomedical journal literature. The decision whether or not to index a journal for this service is an important one and is made by the Director of the National Library of Medicine, based on considerations of both scientific policy and scientific quality. The Board of Regents of the Library sets policy for the Library. The [Literature Selection Technical Review Committee \(LSTRC\)](#) has been established to review journal titles and assess the quality of their contents.

There is a rough analogy to the National Institutes of Health's (NIH) decision-making process, with respect to research grant awards. Namely, the relative scientific merit of individual grant applications is determined by Study Sections in the same way journals are evaluated by LSTRC, while the mixture of types of research grants or types of journals is determined independently by Council or Board according to considerations of program relevance. Consonant with this principle, the LSTRC frequently incorporates the review and advice of outside experts in the subject area. As a result of these reviews, currently indexed titles may be dropped and new titles added.

About 5,000 titles are indexed and included in the MEDLINE database. The LSTRC meets three times a year and considers approximately 140 titles at each meeting. Additional titles are considered in reviews of specialty coverage.

The world-wide users of the MEDLARS indexes are researchers, health care practitioners, educators, administrators, and students whose needs vary considerably. All are important, and the goal of the indexes will not be met by concentrating on one set of users at the expense of another. The content, format, and accepted structure of the journals, designed to meet the needs of these users, also vary greatly. NLM still seeks a practical system to guide our selection of journals that will reflect these different needs and desires. In the meantime, the selection is highly dependent on the judgment of Committee members and the Director. The following critical elements are intended as a general guide so that a consistent set of issues will be considered as the Committee members examine journals in their search for the best and the most appropriate coverage of the biomedical literature.

Critical Elements

Scope and coverage: The journals brought to the Committee for review will contain articles predominantly on core biomedical subjects. Journals whose content is predominantly a subject peripheral or related to biomedicine are occasionally brought to the Committee when they have some biomedical content. In these cases, the Committee's advice is sought not only on the quality of the content but also on the contribution it makes to the coverage of the subjects in question. Generally, such journals will not be indexed if their biomedical content is already adequately covered.

Quality of content: Scientific merit of a journal's content is the primary consideration in selecting journals for indexing. The validity, importance, originality, and contribution to the coverage of the field of the overall contents of each title are the key factors considered in recommending a title for indexing, whatever the intended purpose and audience.

Quality of editorial work: The journal should demonstrate features that contribute to the objectivity, credibility, and quality of its contents. These features may include information about the methods of selecting articles, especially on the explicit process of external peer review; statements indicating adherence to ethical guidelines; evidence that authors have disclosed financial conflicts of interest; timely correction of errata; explicit responsible retractions as appropriate; and opportunity for comments and dissenting opinion. Neither the advertising content nor commercial sponsorship should raise questions about the objectivity of the published material. Sponsorship by national or international professional societies may be considered.

Production quality: Quality of the layout, printing, graphics, and illustrations are all considered in assessing a journal. Though not a requirement for selection, journals of archival importance should be printed on acid-free paper. For detailed information concerning the use of acid-free paper please refer to the [Acid-Free Paper for Biomedical Literature](#) Fact Sheet.

Audience: MEDLINE is intended primarily for those in the health professions: researchers, practitioners, educators, administrators, and students. The phrase health professionals includes physicians, nurses, dentists, veterinarians, and the many types of allied health professionals in the research and health care delivery systems.

Types of content: Journals whose contents consist of one or more of the following types of information will be considered for indexing:

1. Reports of original research
2. Original clinical observations accompanied by analysis and discussion
3. Analysis of philosophical, ethical, or social aspects of the health professions or biomedical sciences
4. Critical reviews
5. Statistical compilations

6. Descriptions of evaluation of methods or procedures
7. Case reports with discussions

All of these forms of information should be included in MEDLINE in order to fulfill the needs of users. However, coverage of a field tends to create a priority approximately parallel to the order in which the types are listed. For example, journals reporting original research are more likely to contain unique contributions to the coverage of a field and therefore are selected more often than those that contain only case reports.

Publications that consist primarily of reprinted articles, reports of association activities, abstracts of the literature, news items or book reviews, will not usually be indexed.

Foreign language journals: Criteria for selection are the same as for those written in English. In order to extend the accessibility of the journal's content to a wider potential readership, the majority of published articles in the review issues must contain an English-language abstract before the title will be considered for possible indexing.

Geographic coverage: The highest quality and most useful journals are selected without regard for place of publication. In order to provide broad international coverage, special attention is given to research, public health, epidemiology, standards of health care, and indigenous diseases. Journals will generally not be selected for indexing if the contents are subjects already well represented in MEDLINE or that are being published for a local audience.

Interpretation of these criteria will be influenced by the stated purpose of the journal. For purposes of illustration, four broad categories of journals are suggested.

1. Research journals are predominantly devoted to reporting original investigations in the biomedical and health sciences, including research in the basic sciences; clinical trials of therapeutic agents; effectiveness of diagnostic or therapeutic techniques; or studies relating to the behavioral, epidemiological, or educational aspects of medicine.
2. Clinical or practice journals have as their dominant purpose documenting the state of current practice, providing background for those in training, or the continuing education of practitioners. This is done through the publication of case reports, discussions and illustrations of new techniques, evaluations of current practices, and commentaries.
3. Review journals contain the current state of knowledge or practice, integrating recent advances with accepted principles and practice, or summarizing and analyzing the consensus view of controversial issues in knowledge or practice. Review journals provide background information for practitioners and researchers, students and house officers, and others who wish an overview on the current status of a field.
4. General or all-purpose journals contain elements of all the foregoing and frequently contain commentary and analysis of important social, political, and

economic issues. They are usually designed for a broad audience and not limited to a specialty.

The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) has produced and updated the "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts (URM) Submitted to Biomedical Journals". Publishers who would like to incorporate the URM into their review and publication process are encouraged to link to www.icmje.org and mention this in their Instructions to Authors section.

The Council of Science Editors (CSE) has produced "Editorial Policy Statements" that cover the responsibilities and rights of editors of peer-reviewed journals. Publishers who would like to incorporate these Statements into their review and publication process are encouraged to link to: http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/services/draft_approved.cfm.

Application Process: Any editors or publishers who would like to have their journal reviewed for possible indexing in MEDLINE should access the new "MEDLINE Review Application Form" at <http://wwwcf.nlm.nih.gov/lstrc/lstrcform/med/index.html>. This form is required for all journals initially reviewed by the LSTRC for inclusion in MEDLINE.

Questions about the journal selection process and LSTRC may be answered in the FAQ: ["Journal Selection for MEDLINE® Indexing at NLM"](#) or directed to:

LSTRC Scientific Review Administrator
National Library of Medicine
Building 38A - Room 4N-419
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894
(301) 496-6921
internet: kotzins@nlm.nih.gov

Appendix C

Journal Management Software tools

Discussions of automated peer review tools for scholarly electronic publications generally focus on several key goals:

- Enhancing speed of submission, communication, viewing and manipulation of documents among authors, editors and reviewers. Includes gains of de-centralizing review process and enabling platform independence via online system.
- Reducing costs of review process, such as those of postage, printing, and phone.
- Allowing for efficient assignment, tracking and management of reviews, including automated reminders or enforcement of deadlines.
- Maintaining records of actions performed and tracking reviewers' past performance.
- Archiving data

Four Top Choices – the first 2 are the most commonly used, all have multiple nursing journal users

ScholarOne, Commercial submission, editing and peer review software. Description and demo available. Extensive list of functions. Submission upload feature promises 'on-the-fly' conversion of texts and images (the latter to jpeg format). See attached fact page. Contact: Michelle Norrell (617) 710-8124.

Rapid Review, Cadmus KnowledgeWorks

The Rapid series of products, including Rapid Review, was built to expedite the preparation and delivery of file content while streamlining processes for ease. Based on publishing experience, specifically medical, technical and scientific journals, Cadmus KnowledgeWorks has a product to support every phase during the preparation, submission, reviewing, editing, publishing and distribution processes of an online journal. For instance, the web-based Rapid Review handles the many tasks associated with peer review and helps keep manuscripts and reviewers on schedule. Contact: [Cadmus KnowledgeWorks](#) (did not get response to emails)

EJPress, eJournalPress

EJPress functions include manuscript submission, peer-review processing, document-tracking, submission to printing and web-based distribution systems manages manuscripts from submission to peer review and export for publication. EJPress provides the software and support services as a turnkey Internet application for peer review – customization and changes to forms are included. The company also offers cheaper options for small journals. See attached fact page for more information.

Contact Person: Megan Prikhodko (301) 230-7601 mprikhodko@ejpress.com

BenchPress, Highwire Press

BenchPress™ is a Web-based manuscript submission and tracking system created in 2001 by Stanford University's HighWire Press. BenchPress was designed to maximize flexibility and opportunities for customizations for journals and publishers of all sizes. New sites can be built from the ground up to meet your exact workflow needs or you may choose a standardized workflow. The online manuscript management system facilitates peer review. It is customizable for each journal and will generate reports and statistics on the editorial process. BenchPress can prepare manuscripts for print or online publication.

Contact: [Highwire Press](#), Julie Morrison 650-724-4399 juliem@highwire.stanford.edu

Comparative list of features

	Scholar1	RapidRev	EJPress	Benchpress
1. Automated Submission	X	X	X	X
2. Automatic Notifications	X	X	X	X
3. Article assignment/tracking	X	X	X	X
3.1 Event Logging	X	X	X	X
4. Reviewing/Copyediting	X	X	-	-
5. Quality/Category Tags	?	X	X	X
6. Blind/Doubleblind Option	?	X	X	X
7. Time reminders or enforcement	X	X	X	?
8. Automatic Posting	X	X	X	X
9. Reviewer Info/Performance	X	X	X	X
10. Security	X	Flexible	Flexible	?
Cost	\$2500- 4500 set up and then about \$7200/year with additional cost of \$625/yr for full unlimited support. Fees may be less with open access and our journal size – negotiable	No Response to email	\$2,000 set up and \$25 per submission. No extra chg for revisions. Very responsive to special needs.	\$8,000 set up and \$25 per submission with minimum of \$500/month. Some additional features with one-time fee.

Appendix D

Comparison of Information from other Journals

Journal	# Issues/yr	Editor's compensation	Publisher	How info was obtained	Other Details
Nursing Inquiry	4 issues/yr	\$4000/yr	Wiley	Pers. Comm/internet	Manuscriptcentral.com <i>Subscription only</i>
Nurse Education Today	8 issues/yr	\$15,000- \$18,000/yr	Elsevier	Pers. Comm/internet	Online submission EES Publisher system <i>Subscription only</i>
CIN Plus (Computers, Informatics, Nursing)	3 issues/yr	\$3000/yr plus \$1000 for annual travel expenses	Allnurses. Com LWW pub	Internet	Editorialmanager.com 3 rd party online submission <i>Assoc membership discount</i>
J. of Health Administration Education	4 issues/yr	\$5000 per issue (Max \$20,000)	No	Internet	Association journal <i>Included in membership dues</i>
Journal #1	6 issues/yr	\$28,000- \$30,000/yr	Yes	Per. Comm./internet	Association journal; <i>member dues</i> editor manages entire process (ms review, decision, and final copy-editing); no online submission program. No support from publisher except final proofs.
Journal #2	4-6 issues/yr	\$18,000- \$20,000/yr Partial travel to association meeting annually	Yes	Pers. Comm/internet	Association journal; <i>Member dues</i> editor manages entire process (ms review, decision, and final copy-editing); uses an online submission program. manuscriptcentral.com Not much support from publisher.
Journal #3	3-4 issues/yr	\$8000/yr	Yes	Pers. comm/internet	Electronic submission (e-docs) <i>Assoc. member discount</i>
Journal #4	Monthly	\$12,000/yr	Yes	Pers.com/internet	<i>Subscription only</i> Manuscriptcentral.com Editor manages entire review process. No staff support provided except final typesetting.

Most of these journals are hard copy, with a few having e-copy additional or as an option.

There is a variety of indexing and impact factors.

Frequency of publication affects salary. Average salary for scholarly journals that publish monthly is \$27,800, bimonthly \$18,977, and **quarterly \$6298 (range 0-20,000)** (Freda & Kearney, 2007).

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (2009), the average salary of full-time professional editors who are employed by publishers is \$58,580/year (\$28.17/hour). Most publications have 4-6 articles per issue.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR A JOURNAL PROPOSAL

Journal title:

Society Name:

Editors name & contact details:

Senior/Scientific Editor:

Managing Editor:

Contact person at the society:

1. Number of subscribers and subscription rate (For society members, subscription rate is the amount of dues allocated for the journal subscription)

Institutions/corporate/universities	Number of subscribers	Subscription rate
Within North America		
Outside North America		
Individual subscribers		
Within North America		
Outside North America		
Society Members		
Within North America (Receive with membership)		
Outside North America (Receive with membership)		
Reduced price subscriptions		
Students		
Technicians		
Free copies		
Editorial board		
Commercial advertisers		
Authors		

PRODUCTION ISSUES

2. Number of issues per year?

3. Number of pages per year?

4. Current journal format (send three sample copies)?

5. Are a redesign and/ or change of format required? If so what?

6. How many pages of color figures per year (who pays for them)?

7. What percentage of papers is submitted in electronic format?

8. What percentage of illustrations is submitted in electronic format?

9. Are there any regular supplements?

10. Indexing requirements?

OTHER JOURNAL EXPENSES

1. Who funds the editorial office and what does it cost per year?

2. What does the editor (editors) receive per year and who pays this?

3. Are there any other editorial staff working on the journal and what are they paid?

4. Do you use a manuscript tracking system and if so which one?

5. Are there any payments for referees, commissioned articles etc?

OTHER JOURNAL INCOME (please indicate if managed by the society and/or retained by the society)

1. How much advertising income per year?

2. How much is made from offprint sales per year?

3. How much is made from sales of back issues per year?

4. How much is made from sales of supplements (e.g. conference proceedings) per year?

5. Are there any sponsorship arrangements?

SOCIETY INCOME

1. What does the journal cost the society per year?

2. What income (or profit) does the Society receive from the journal per year?

CONTRACT

- 1. Who holds the contract to publish the journal?**
- 2. When does this expire? How much notice does the Society need to give?**
- 3. Who owns the back stock? What will it cost to acquire this?**
- 4. Who owns the list of subscribers? What will it cost to acquire this?**
- 5. Will the publisher/society be required to pay anything to the previous publisher for anything else?**
- 6. Who owns copyright for the journal?**
- 7. Is the journal available online? Who owns the electronic files?**

SOCIETY AIMS

- 1. What is the society aiming to achieve by moving publisher/ moving to a publisher?**

ONLINE ISSUES

- 1. Any particular requests or concerns regarding online issues/website?**