

# Submission changes

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# Outline

1 - acceptance speed

2 - gender imbalance

# 1 - acceptance speed

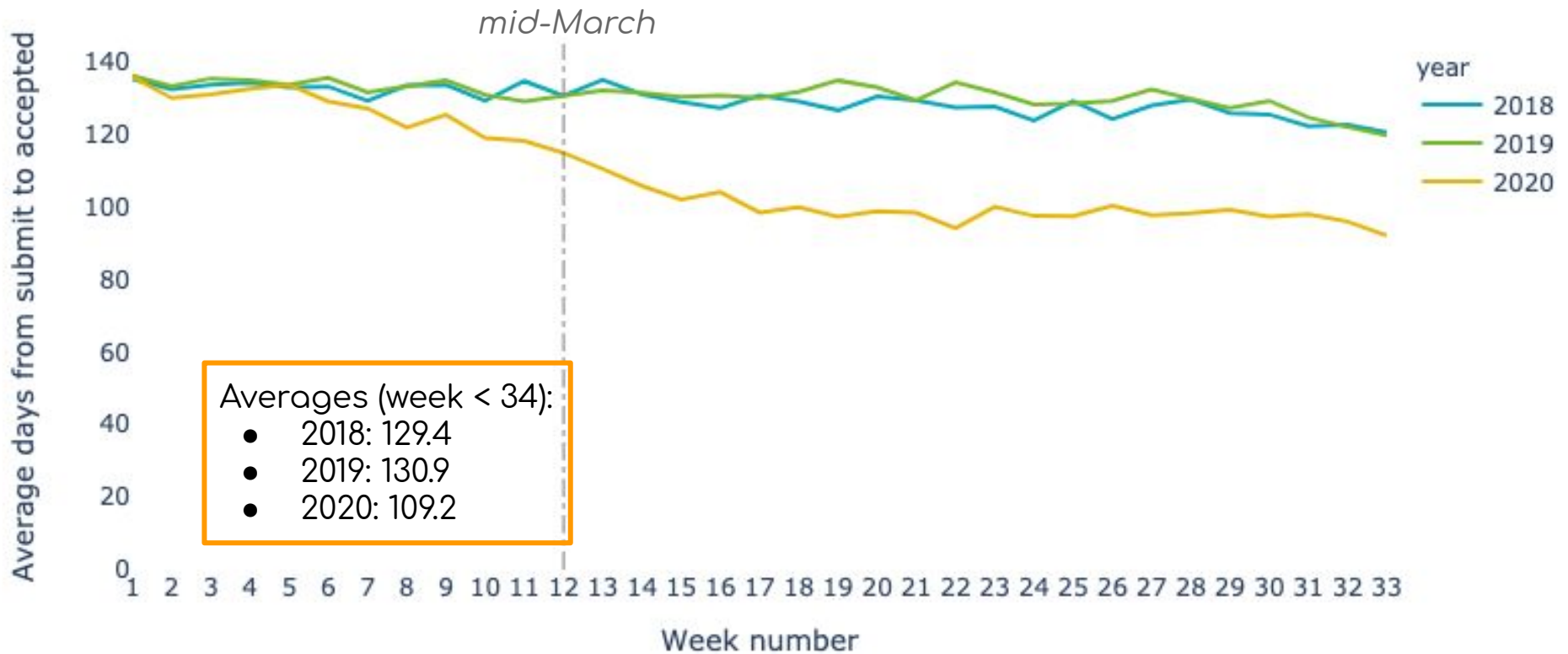
- Bibliometrics usually relies on the publication date.
- Other available dates:
  - received/submitted
  - accepted
  - first online version
  - final online version
  - ..

# 1 - acceptance speed

Used data in Dimensions:

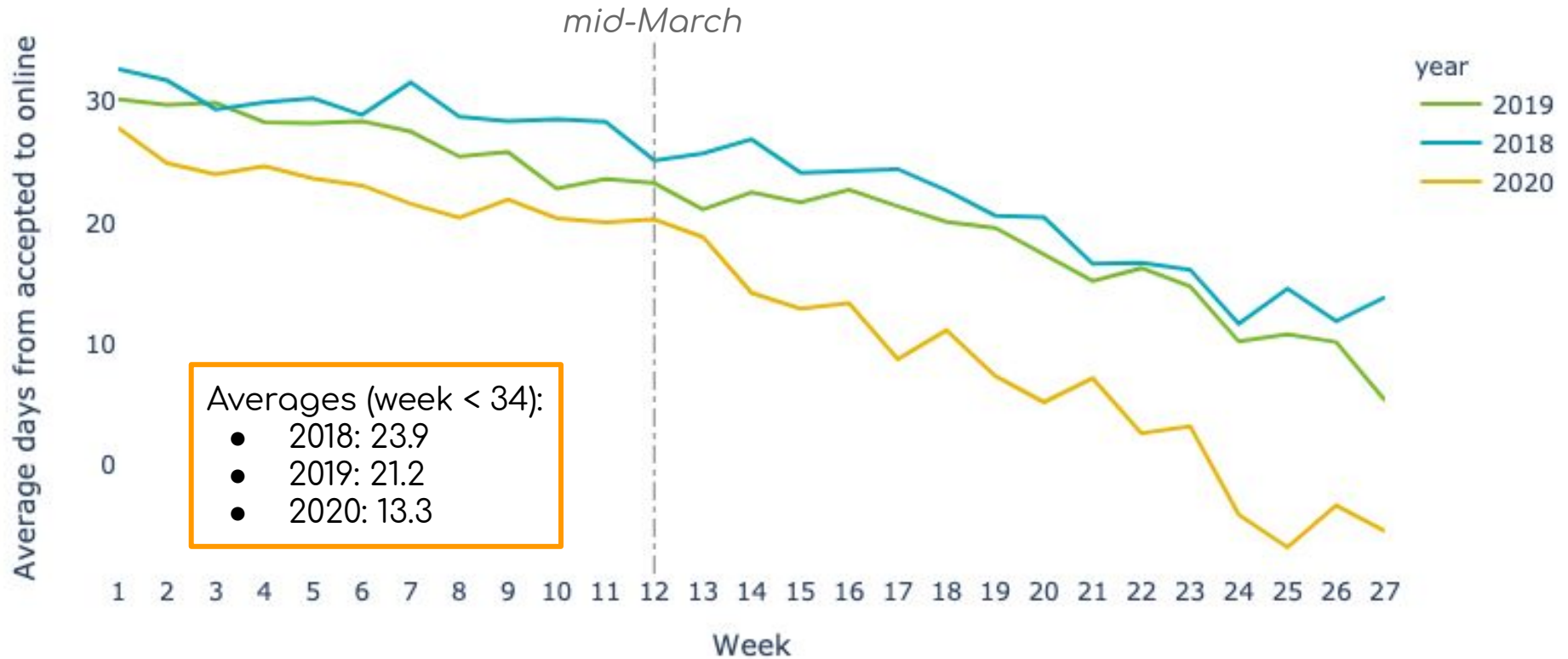
- 'received', 'accepted', and 'online' dates shared by some publishers
- image of the database as it was on 1st Sept of three years: 2018, 2019, 2020.
- publications in the following RCDC categories:
  - Infectious Diseases, Emerging Infectious Diseases, Clinical Research, Lung, Vaccine Related, Biodefense, Pneumonia & Influenza, Pneumonia

# All publications (opened and closed)



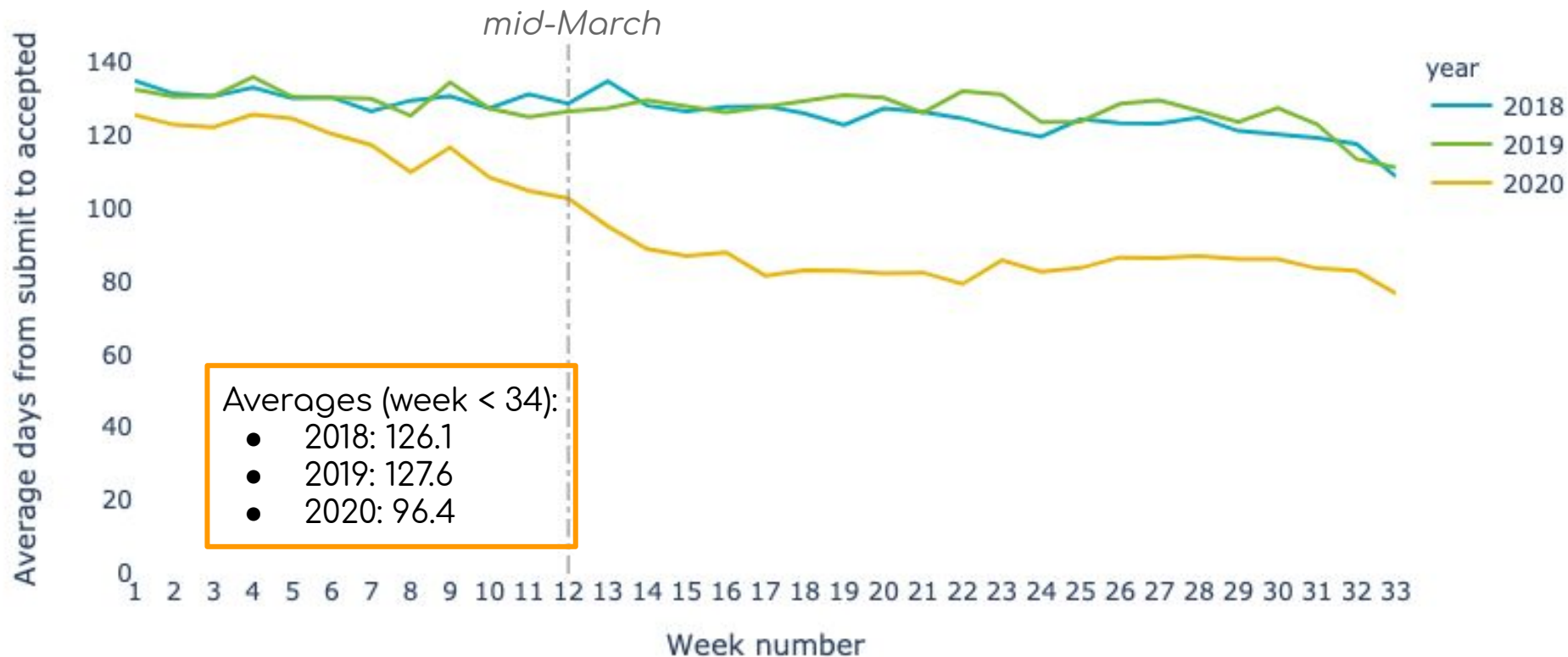
Based on 10 to 41k publication / month

# All publications (opened and closed)



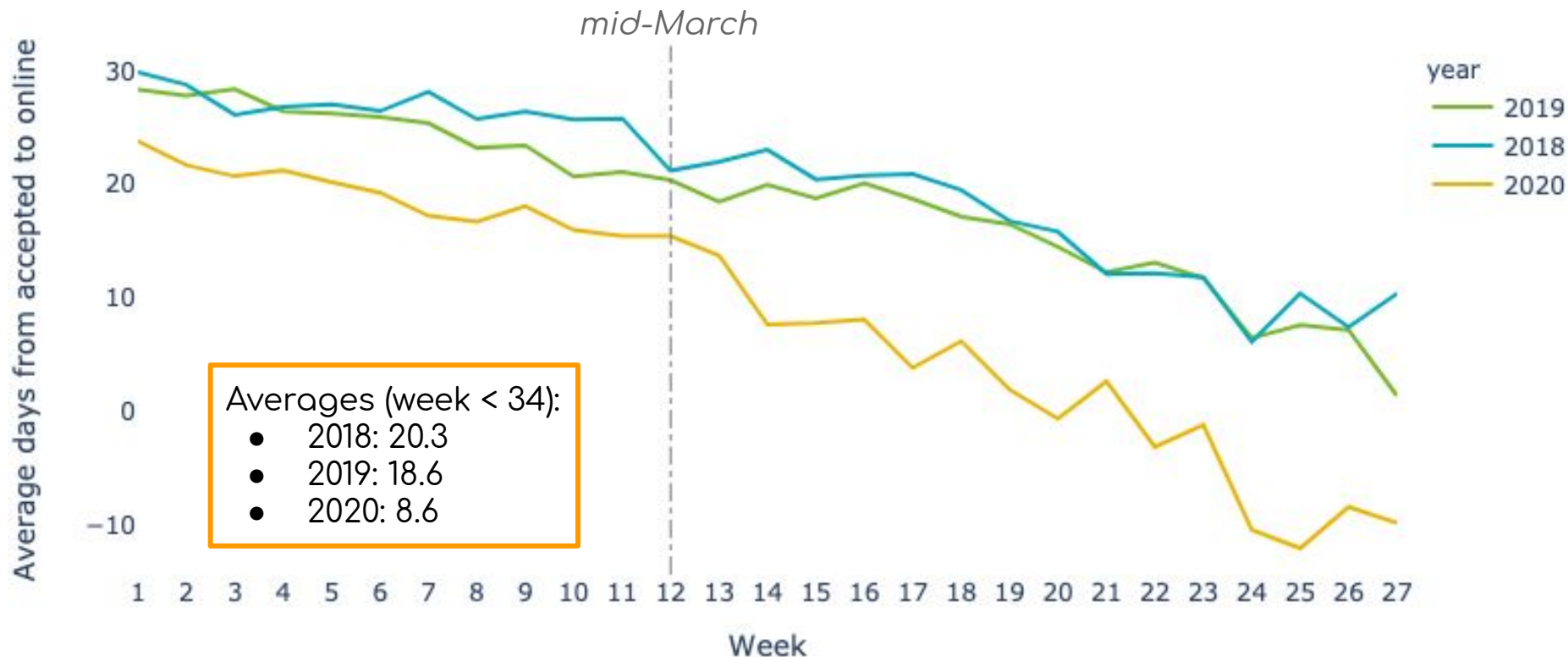
Based on 10 to 24k publication / month

# Open Access publications



Based on 8 to 28k publication / month

# Open Access publications



Based on 7 to 20k publication / month



# 1 - acceptance speed

Acceleration of publishing with reduction of time between:

- “submission” and “decision” (18.5 to 15.5 weeks in average)
- “decision” to “online” (3.5 to 2 weeks in average)

Even faster for Open Access publications:

- “submission” and “decision” (18 to 13.5 weeks in average)
- “decision” to “online” (3 weeks to 1 week in average)

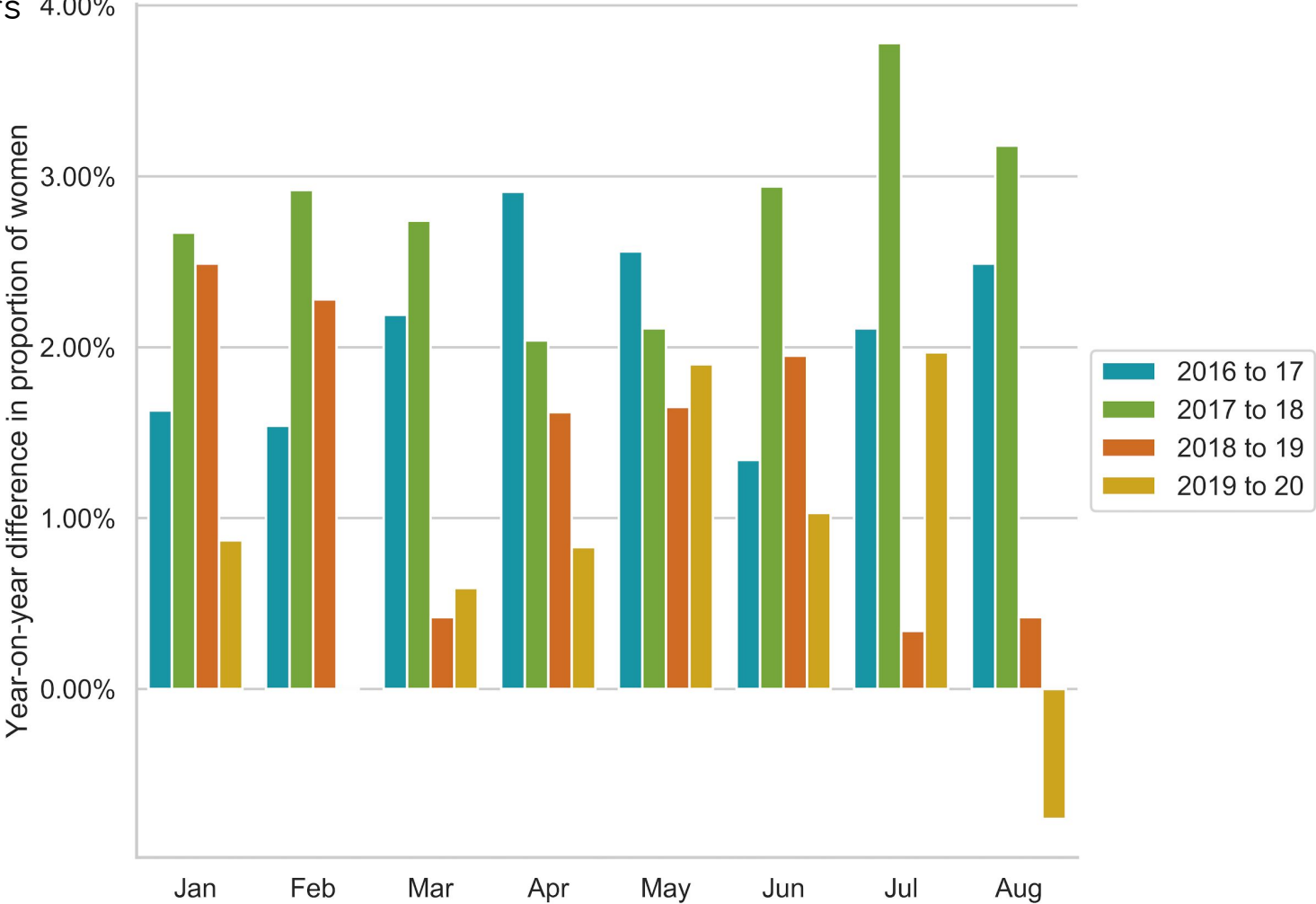
## 2 - Gender imbalance

- Any subject, not restricted to Covid related subjects
- Expectation that women published less after school closed around the world

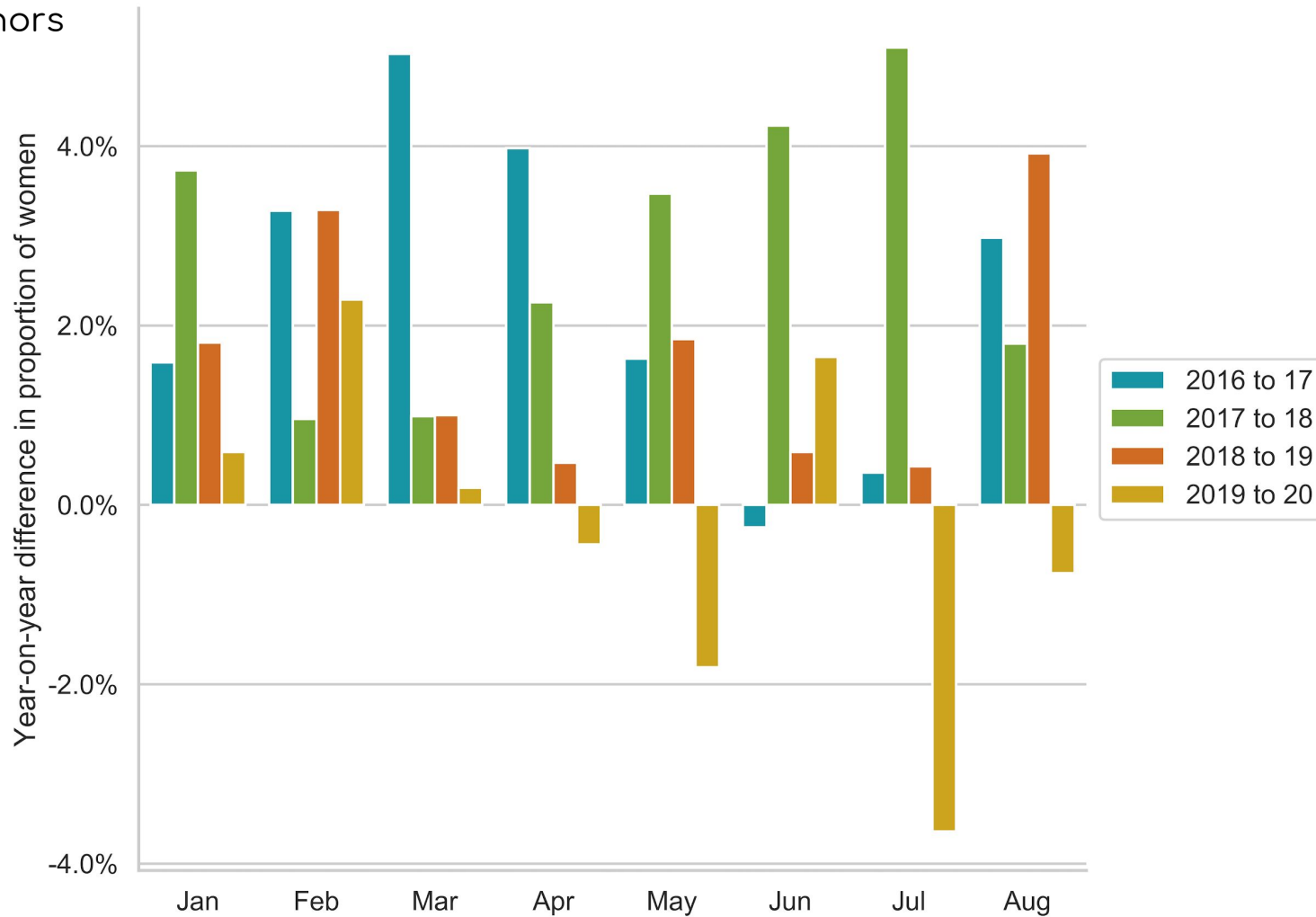
## 2 - Gender imbalance

- Use first name of authors to infer gender
- Only include first names which can easily be categorised (excluding unknown names or ambiguous names - e.g Simone is a woman in France and a man in Italy)
- Very difficult or impossible to do with Asian names
  - Lack of data
  - Loss of data between Chinese characters and Roman alphabet
  - Poor standardisation of the romanisation, leading to infinity of spellings

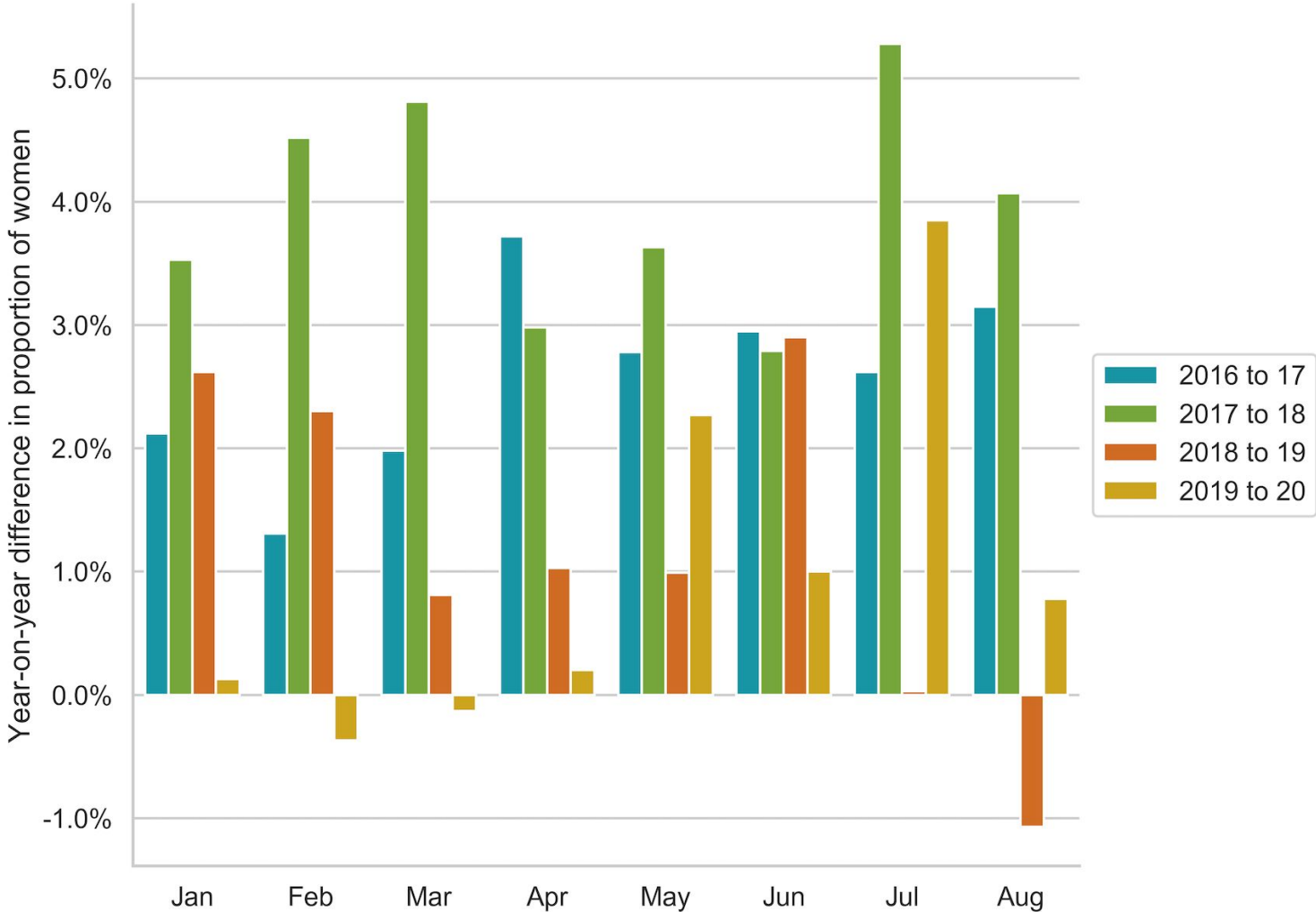
All authors 4.00%



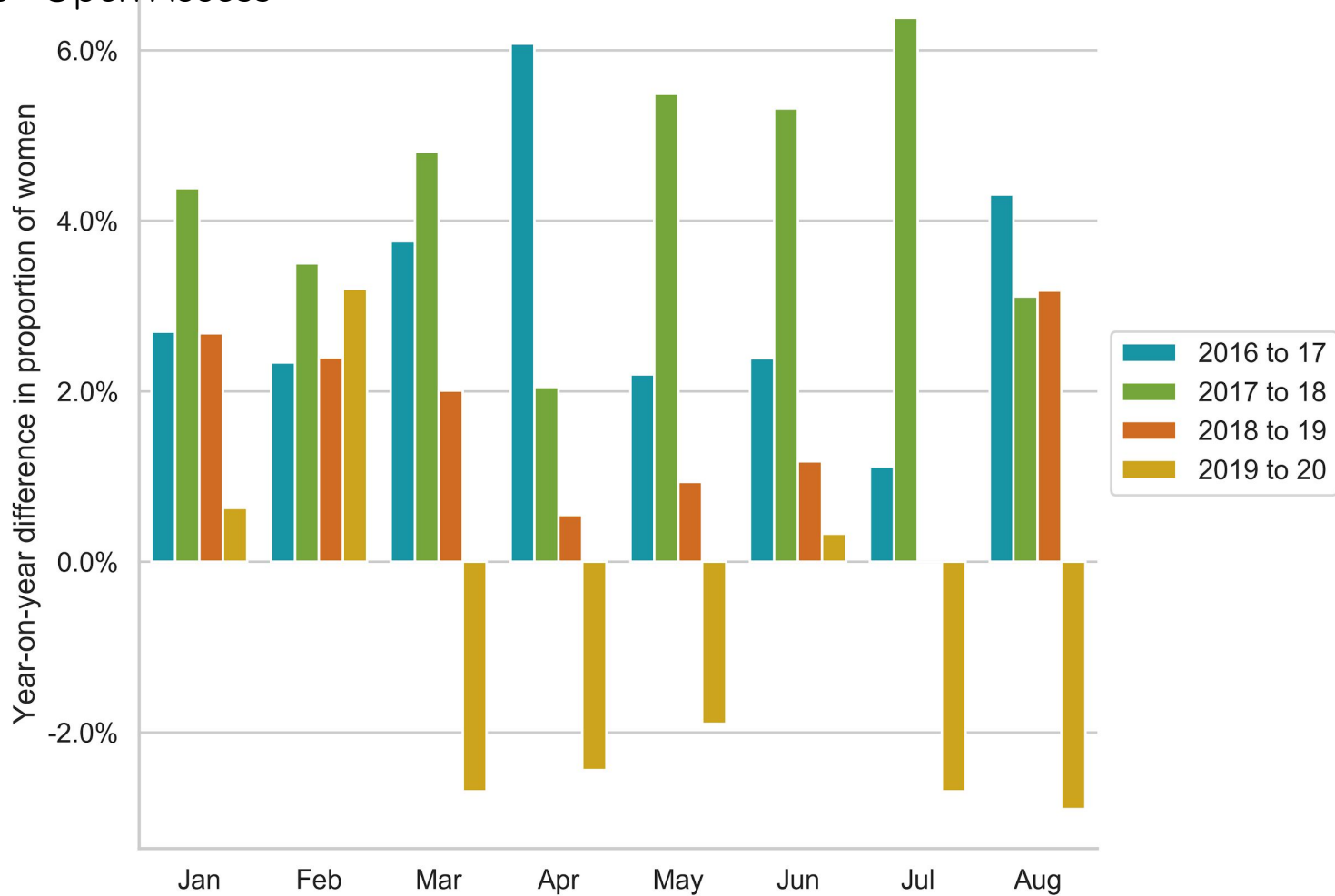
# First authors



All authors



# First authors - Open Access



## 2 - Gender imbalance

- No clear decrease of proportion of women publishing
- However, as first authors, there is a clear decrease after March 2020

In Open Access publishing,

- No clear decrease for overall authors
- A bigger, unprecedented impact on first authors



# Summary

Using submission data, we can show that:

- the publishing pipeline has sped up, even more in Open Access journals.
- women have stayed afloat in publishing, but are less likely to take leadership roles.