

Preprints, Peer review

한림의대 가정의학과/과편협 교육연수위원장

김수영

Complaints and
appeals

Allegations of
research misconduct

Copyright / License

Digital archive

Peer review

Preprint

Article Processing
Charges

Corrections and
retractions

Data sharing

Article sharing

Conflicts of interest

Authorship &
contributorship



Preprints -개요





Influencing factors on the tendency of
general practitioners to join in Urban
Family Physician Program in Iran

1 part - 4,187 words

98%

KJFM
-20-0045

Mar 6, 2020
7:14:35 PM



Quality of life among patients on
Levothyroxine at a primary health care
center in Jordan

1 part - 2,542 words

10%

KJFM
-20-0044

Mar 6, 2020
7:09:13 PM



Quality of life and its affecting factors
among patients with multiple sclerosis:
a cross-sectional study in northwest
Iran

1 part - 3,512 words

84%

KJFM
-20-0127

Jun 2, 2020
3:02:24 PM



This is a preprint. Preprints are preliminary reports that have not undergone peer review. They should not be considered conclusive, used to inform clinical practice, or referenced by the media as validated information.

RESEARCH *Health Economics & Outcomes Research*

Quality of life and its affecting factors among patients with multiple sclerosis: a cross-sectional study in northwest Iran

➤ Farid Gharibi, Ali Imani, Ali Khezri, Nasrin Joudiyan, Koustuv Dalal

Preprints. 정의

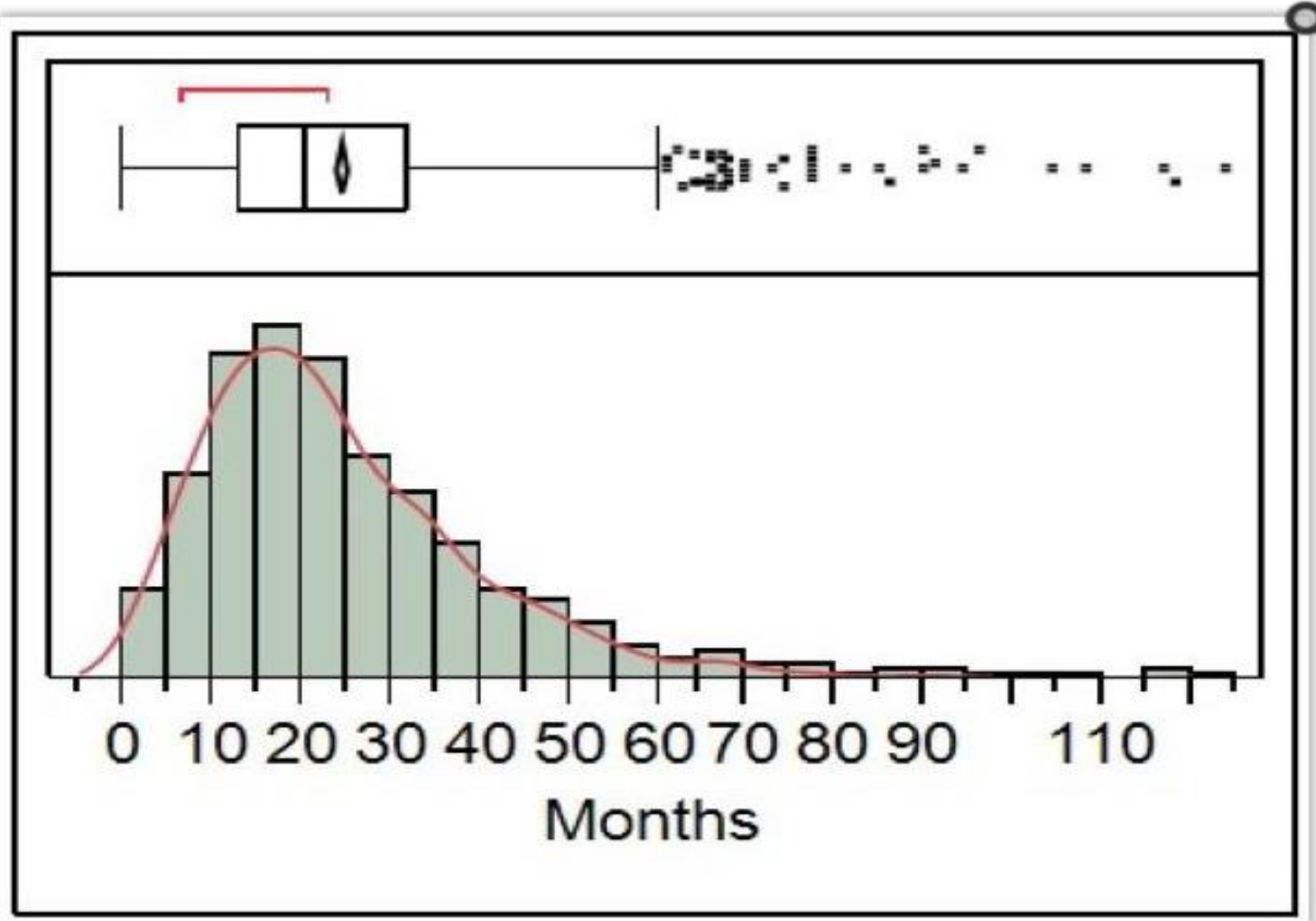
- scholarly manuscript posted by the author(s) in an openly accessible platform, usually before or in parallel with the peer review process

<https://publicationethics.org/resources/discussion-documents/preprints>

배경

- 동료심사의 비효율성
- 투명성 : (비)보고비뚤림

연구종료 후 출판



**Time to publication among
completed clinical trials.**
JAMA Intern Med. 2013

(non)Reporting bias

표 4-1. 보고 비뚤림의 종류 및 정의. (Cochrane handbook, 2009) Reproduced table. Copyright © 2009 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd

보고 비뚤림의 종류	정 의
Publication bias	결과의 (통계적 유의성과 같은) 특성과 방향에 따라 연구가 출판되거나 출판되지 않음
Time lag bias	결과의 특성과 방향에 따라 연구 결과가 빨리 출판되거나 늦게 출판됨
Multiple (duplicate) publication bias	결과의 특성과 방향에 따라 연구 결과가 한 번 또는 여러 번 출판됨
Location bias	결과의 특성과 방향에 따라 표준화된 데이터베이스에서 인용되는 수준이나 접근의 용이성이 각기 다른 저널에 출판됨
Citation bias	결과의 특성과 방향에 따라 연구결과가 인용되거나 인용되지 않음
Language bias	결과의 특성과 방향에 따라 특정 언어로 연구결과가 출판됨
Outcome reporting bias	결과의 특성과 방향에 따라 어떤 (중재)결과는 선택적으로 보고되고, 어떤 것은 보고되지 않음



Preprints _ 정책



주요 지침



https://publicationethics.org/files/u7140/COPE_Preprints_M2a6r18.pdf



3. Preprints

2021. Dec

Posting of work as a preprint may influence a journal's interest in or priority for peer review and publication of that work. Journals should clearly describe their policies related to the posting and citing of preprints in their Information for Authors. Authors should become familiar with the policies of journals they wish to submit their work to prior to posting work on a preprint server.

a. Choosing a Preprint Archive

There has been an increase in preprint archives in biomedicine. There are both benefits and harms in dissemination of scientific findings prior to peer review. To maximize potential benefits and minimize potential harms, authors who wish to make preprints of non-peer-reviewed work publicly available should choose preprint archives that have the following characteristics:

<https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/publishing-and-editorial-issues/overlapping-publications.html>

Preprint Policy 대학교 -journal

- CMAJ <https://www.cmaj.ca/>
- Jeehp <https://jeehp.org/>
- Wiley's policy <https://authorservices.wiley.com/author-resources/Journal-Authors/open-access/preprints-policy.html>
- Springer <https://www.springer.com/gp/editorial-policies/preprint-sharing>
- Cambridge University Press <https://www.cambridge.org/core/services> /open-access-policies/open-access-journals/preprint-policy
- ASM <https://journals.asm.org/preprint-policy>
- PortlandPress https://portlandpress.com/pages/preprints_policy
- BMJ <https://authors.bmj.com/policies/preprints/>
- SEG <https://library.seg.org/page/policies/preprints>

Preprints 주요 policy (Minimum)

- 허용여부
- 중복출판 여부
- 투고시 preprint 고지의무

Preprints 주요 policy (CORE)

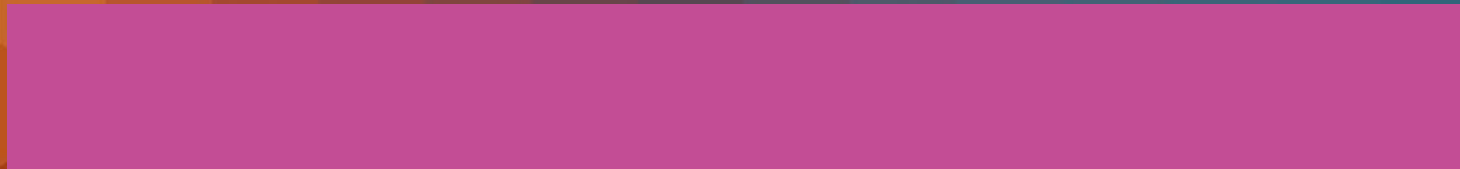
- 정의 / 목적
- 출판시 DOI 링크
- 저작권 관련 /라이선스
- Preprint Server 종류 제안
- Preprint에 수정본 게시 여부
- 인용 : 인용방법, 인용기준, 별도의 인용양식

[illegible]

Preprints policy(optional)

- Preprints 수정 투고원고에 반영
- 미디어 관련 (노출 자제 여부, Preprints 명시)
- Preprints 서버 (선택, 플랫폼, 메타데이터)
- 저자 업데이트
- self archiving
- Preprints에 대한 책임성
- 심사자 저자식별 금지
- 증례연구 허용 여부
- Preprints to journal (PTJ)
- Scooping

Preprints 주요 policy (Minimum)



허용여부

- 해당 학술지는 Preprints 게재 원고의 투고 허용 여부
- 예시
 - BMJ “BMJ fully supports and encourages the archiving of preprints in any recognised, not-for-profit, preprint server. “
 - CMAJ “CMAJ and CMAJ Open will consider for publication papers that have previously been deposited in a preprint “
 - JEEHP “JEEHP allows authors to submit the preprint to the journal.”

저자 투고시 preprints 고지 의무

- 현 원고가 이미 Preprints 서버에 게시된 경우, 투고 학술지에 고지 의무 여부
- 예시
 - COPE “ Authors should always disclose to journals if they have previously posted the work they are submitting to a preprint platform.”
 - CMAJ “Authors should inform us on submission if a preprint version exists and provide the link “
 - JEEHP “JEEHP recommend authors to disclose it with DOI in the letter to the editor during the submission process”

중복출판 여부

- 학술지 논문과 Preprints 논문이 중복출판(투고)에 해당하는지 여부
- 예시
 - COPE “Preprints are not considered prior publication in a way that would prevent later publication after peer review in a journal”
 - JEEHP “It is not treated as duplicate submission or duplicate publication. “
 - Springer “Posting of preprints is not considered prior publication and will not jeopardize consideration at Springer Nature journals. “



Preprints 주요 policy (Core)



정의/목적

- Preprints의 정의와 목적에 대한 내용
- 예시
 - COPE “Preprints are a form of publication which enable pre-peer reviewed articles to be disseminated quickly and widely, under open access licenses, usually at no cost to authors.”
 - Jeehp “ A preprint can be defined as a version of a scholarly paper that precedes formal peer review and publication in a peer-reviewed scholarly journal. “
 - Wiley's “A preprint is a paper that is made available publicly via a community preprint server prior to (or simultaneous with) submission to a journal.”

출판시 DOI로 링크

- 출판 버전을 Preprints 버전과 링크를 제공해야 하는지에 대한 내용
- 예시
 - COPE “There are benefits to linking the published article to the preprint version, and vice versa”
 - ICMJE “it is the authors’ (and not the journal editors’) responsibility to ensure that preprints are amended to point readers to subsequent versions of the work, including the published article.”

Preprints 인용 가능/별도 인용방식/출판본 선인용

- Preprints를 인용하는 경우 어떻게 인용해야 하는지에 대한 내용
- 예시
 - ICMJE “Authors should cite the subsequent published article rather than the preprint article whenever appropriate.”
 - JEEHP “It is strongly recommended that authors cite the article in JEEHP instead of the preprint at their next submission to journals”
 - Springer” Preprints may be cited in the reference list of articles under consideration at Springer Nature journals as shown below: Babichev, S. A., Ries, J. & Lvovsky, A. I. Quantum scissors: teleportation of single-mode optical states by means of a nonlocal single photon. Preprint at <http://arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/0208066> (2002).”

저작권 양도 금지

- Preprints 게재시 저작권은 저자에게 있음을 명시
- 예시
 - COPE “Authors should carefully read any copyright agreements for preprint servers to understand which rights authors give to the preprint platform, and what, if any, limitations are imposed for future use of the work. In this context, authors also need to consider any copyright policies at their institutions and ensure that preprint posting aligns with any existing institutional requirements https://publicationethics.org/sites/default/files/u7140/COPE_Preprints_Mar18.pdf”
 - Wiley “Authors should not assign copyright during the preprint process; **authors should retain copyright** in their work when posting to a preprint server. <https://authorservices.wiley.com/author-resources/Journal-Authors/open-access/preprints-policy.html>”
 - SEG “**Authors must retain copyright** in their manuscript when posting it to a preprint server and should not grant an exclusive license to the preprint server or any other entity. SEG cannot publish works in which copyright has been previously assigned. <https://library.seg.org/page/policies/preprints>”

라이선스

- Preprints에 대해 저자가 부여하는 라이선스에 대한 내용
- 예시
 - Wiley “Preferably, authors should only grant “no re-use” licenses to their preprints. However, Wiley will consider for publication submissions that have previously been assigned CC-BY (-NC/-NC-ND) as preprints.”
 - BMJ “BMJ places no restrictions on the licence chosen when posting a preprint version of work (e.g. authors may choose CC BY or CC BY NC)”

Preprint Server 플랫폼 관련

- 선호하는 Preprint Server에 대한 내용
- 예시
 - BMJ “BMJ is a founding partner of medRxiv, an independent preprint server for the clinical research community. Our partnership with medRxiv enables us to offer the direct transfer of manuscripts from medRxiv to all BMJ journals.”
 - SEG “Authors who post manuscripts to a preprint server should choose a noncommercial server. Noncommercial servers suitable for work in applied geophysics and other geosciences include the Earth and Space Science Open Archive (ESSOAr), arXiv, and EarthArXiv.”
 - Springer “Springer Nature has partnered with Research Square (Springer Nature has a majority interest in Research Square) to provide In Review, a journal-integrated solution for preprint sharing,”

Preprints 플랫폼에 수정본

- Preprints 플랫폼에 수정본이나 최종본을 게시할 수 있는지 여부
- 예시
 - ICMJE “Authors should not post in the preprint archive the published article nor interim versions that are produced during the peer-review process that incorporate revisions based on journal feedback.”
 - PortlandPress “Authors should not post versions of a paper to a preprint server that include changes made in response to the journal review process”
 - CMAJ “However, neither revised versions of the manuscript made during the journal review process nor the published version should replace the draft version on the preprint site.”



Preprints policy(optional)



Preprints 수정 투고원고에 반영

- 원고 투고시 Preprints 서버에서 받은 코멘트를 반영하는지 여부
- 예시
 - CMAJ “ Consider revising their paper before submission in response to comments on the preprint. “

미디어 관련

- 정식 출판전 해당 원고 내용에 대하여 미디어 노출을 자제해야하는지 여부 /미디어 노출시 Preprints의 성격을 명시하여 동료심사 받지 않은 것임을 명시할지 여부
- 예시
 - BMJ “Extensive media coverage prior to formal publication in a journal may mean that the article is not suitable for press release by BMJ.”
 - CMAJ “ Authors should make it clear that the preprint version is a preliminary report that has not been peer reviewed.”
 - Springer “We also advise that researchers approached by reporters in response to a preprint make it clear that the paper has not yet undergone peer review”

증례연구 허용여부

- 증례연구가 Preprints에 업로드하는 것이 가능한지 여부
- 예시
 - BMJ “Please note that this policy does not extend to case reports due to patient confidentiality concerns. BMJ will therefore not accept case reports which have been previously submitted to a preprint server”

심사과정 차이여부

- Preprints 게재 원고도 동일하게 심사하는 지 여부
- 예시
 - Jeehp “Preprint submission will be processed through the same peer-review process with a usual submission”



Journal policy 권고



Minimum Policy for preprints

- Preprints 허용여부 /중복출판 관련 /투고시 Preprints 고지 의무
- “[학술지 이름] fully supports and encourages the archiving of preprints in any recognised, not-for-profit, preprint server. [학술지 이름] allows authors to submit the preprint to the journal. It is not treated as duplicate submission or duplicate publication.

Core policy for preprints

- 정의, 목적/허용 여부 /중복출판 여부/출판시 DOI 링크 /저작권 /라이선스/Preprint Server 플랫폼 종류/Preprints에 수정본 게시 여부/인용방법, 인용기준, 별도의 인용양식
- 예시
 - “Preprints (the pre-review manuscript that is submitted to a journal, or any earlier draft) aim to improve the openness and accessibility of scientific findings. [학술지 이름] fully supports and encourages the archiving of preprints in any recognised, not-for-profit, preprint server. The [학술지 이름] do not consider the deposition of preprints in dedicated preprint repositories at the same time as, or before, submission to a journal to be prior publication. Authors must provide the digital object identifier (DOI) to the preprint version of their manuscript when submitting to a [학술지 이름]. Author Accepted Manuscripts should not be placed on preprint servers. [학술지 이름] places no restrictions on the licence chosen when posting a preprint version of work but authors must retain copyright of their work when posting to a preprint server.”



Peer review



Peer review 관련 정책

- Peer review 정책
- Peer reviewer 정책
- Editor as a author 정책

주요 관련 source

- **Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing**, <https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.1.12>, Version 4: September 2022
- **Recommendations** for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly work in Medical Journals.
<https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/>

PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY AND BEST PRACTICE IN SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING – OVERVIEW

JOURNAL CONTENT



A journal's name is unique



The website protects users and has high professional standards



The publishing schedule is clear and kept to in practice



Preservation of the journal content is clearly indicated



Copyright terms for published content are clear



Licensing information is in the policy and on published articles

JOURNAL PRACTICES



Publication ethics policies are available



The peer review policy is clear



Charges or registration required for access to articles are clear to readers

ORGANISATION



Journals clearly state ownership and management



Editorial board members are experts in the journal's subject area



Journals provide contact information and full editor details

BUSINESS PRACTICES



Any charges relating to manuscripts are clear to authors



Journals clearly state all revenue sources



Journals have a transparent advertising policy



Marketing to authors is appropriate, targeted, and unobtrusive



Peer review

- 동료심사
- 동료평가 (위키)
- 전문가심사 (이전 번역)
- 피어리뷰

Best practice, Ver 3

PEER REVIEW PROCESS



Journal content must be clearly marked as whether peer reviewed or not. Peer review is defined as obtaining advice on individual manuscripts from reviewers expert in the field who are not part of the journal's editorial staff.

The journal's website should:

- clearly describe this process, as well as any policies related to the journal's peer review procedures including the method of peer review used.

The journal's website should not:

- guarantee manuscript acceptance or very short peer review times.

전문가심사 과정

- 투고된 원고를 출판하기 전에 전문가심사를 거치는지 기술해야 한다. 아울러 전문가 심사 과정과 사용한 전문가 심사 방법을 밝혀야 한다.
- 전문가심사란 학술지 편집위원이 아닌 해당 분야 전문가로부터 원고에 대한 평가를 받는 과정으로, 이와 관련된 모든 정책과 심사 방법을 학술지 누리집에 기술해야 한다.
- 학술지 누리집에서 원고 게재 승인이나 매우 신속한 심사 진행 등에 대한 보장을 하지 않도록 한다.

심사과정, 관련 정책 명확히 기술, 신속 진행 등 보장하지 않아야 함.

[Home](#) / [Resources](#) / [Cases](#)

Editor as author in own journal

Case number:

05-22

Case text (Anonymised):

This journal specialises in one form of treatment. It is the only Medline listed journal that is widely accessed in Europe by those who use this form of treatment. No international journals provide a suitable alternative. In the USA, the one journal most similar to this is much less specialised and hardly ever accessed in Europe.

The journal editor is a leading researcher in this form of treatment. He therefore has a clear conflict of interest in deciding whether to submit, as an author, a report of original research to his own journal. He wishes to establish a means of dealing with this conflict of interest, and would value the experience and advice of COPE.

The journal's current peer review policy for this type of article is to have two reviewers, at least one of whom is external. It would clearly be possible to change this to two external reviewers for articles from the editorial board. However, there is a conflict of interest even in the choice of external reviewers. "I personally have no problem in selecting "severe" reviewers

Cope's advice

- 다른 (부)편집인이 심사과정 관여
- 동일한 심사과정
- 최대한 눈가림 (눈가림 어려울수도)
- 리뷰과정이 투명하게 이루어졌다는 내용의 코멘터리 출판(optional)





Peer review 정책: 투명성 원칙





8. Peer review

Peer review is defined as obtaining advice on manuscripts from reviewers/experts in the manuscript's subject area. Those individuals should not be part of the journal's editorial team. However, the specific elements of peer review may differ by journal and discipline, so the following should be clearly stated on the website:

- Whether or not the content is peer reviewed.
- Who conducts the peer review, for example, external experts or editorial board members.
- The type of peer review process(es) used (<https://b.link/peer-review>) .
- Any policies related to the peer review procedures (<https://cope.onl/peer-review-2>) , for example:
 - Use of author recommended reviewers.
 - Any masking of identities, and if so who is masked and to whom.
 - Whether or not supplementary material is subjected to peer review.
 - Whether or not reviews are posted with articles.
 - Whether or not reviews are signed or anonymous.
- How a decision about a manuscript is ultimately made and who is involved.
- Any exceptions to the peer review process, such as specific article types that do not undergo peer review.

If an article's peer review is an exception to the usual policy, the article should state what review it received.

Journals should not guarantee acceptance of initial manuscript submissions. Statements of peer review times should be supported by published timeframes on accepted papers. In the event of delays, authors should be informed of the reason for the delay and given the opportunity to withdraw their manuscript if they wish.

The date of publication should be published with all published research. Dates of submission and acceptance are preferred as well.

투명성 원칙: Peer review 관련 정책 1

- 정책으로 명시가 필요한 사항 1
 - 동료심사 시행 여부
 - 동료심사 수행자(외부전문가 혹은 간행위원회 구성원)
 - 동료심사 과정의 유형 (<https://b.link/peer-review>)
 - 동료심사와 관련된 정책(<https://cope.onl/peer-review-2>)
 - 저자 추천 심사자 사용
 - 눈가림 사용여부, 눈가림 대상
 - 부록이 동료심사의 대상인지
 - 동료심사자 서명 여부
 - 심사문은 논문과 같이 게시하는지

Peer review 관련 정책 II

- 정책으로 명시가 필요한 사항 2
 - 원고에 대한 최종결정은 어떻게, 누가 하는지
 - 동료심사를 받지 않는 유형, 심사방법
- 원고 투고 승인을 보장이 없어야 함.
- 동료심사 기간에 대한 명시는 게재 논문의 실례에 근거해야
- 심사 지연시, 지연 사유 고지하고 철회 기여 부여.
- 출판 날짜는 출판시 제출 및 수락 날짜와 함께 출판

1. Identity transparency:

동료심사유형

This category describes the extent to which identities of participants are made visible to each other during the review process. Identities not made visible during the process can be made visible at publication on the article page (see table 3). Please note that for this and the other tables the information in **bold** should be used in communication.

Type:	Description:
All identities visible	<i>Reviewer identity is visible to author, author identity is visible to reviewer, reviewer and author identity is visible to (decision-making) editor</i>
Single anonymized	<i>Reviewer identity is not made visible to author, author identity is visible to reviewer, reviewer and author identity is visible to (decision-making) editor</i>
Double anonymized	<i>Reviewer identity is not made visible to author, author identity is not made visible to reviewer, reviewer and author identity is visible to (decision-making) editor</i>
Triple anonymized	<i>Reviewer identity is not made visible to author, author identity is not made visible to reviewer, reviewer & author identity is not made visible to (decision-making) editor</i>

Open

Single blind
(저자만 모름)

Double blind

Triple (편집자가)

2. Reviewer interacts with:

동료심사유형

This category relates to direct interaction or exchange of information (e.g. via submission systems or email) during the peer review process. Multiple types of this category can be selected, where applicable. Whatever is communicated about the review process after publication is covered in the category 'Reviewer Information Published'.

Type:	Description:
Editor	<i>Communication between editor and reviewer (traditional model). Also known as 'independent review'. Identities can be anonymized or visible</i>
Other Reviewer(s)	<i>Direct interaction/collaboration (e.g. via submission system or email) between reviewers, or the possibility to receive and/or comment on each other's reports before reviewer makes recommendation to the editor. Identities can be anonymized or visible</i>
Authors	<i>Direct interaction/collaboration (e.g. via submission system or email) between author and reviewer before reviewer makes recommendation to the editor. Identities can be anonymized or visible</i>

심사자는 편집인과

다른 심사자와

저자와 소통

동료심사유형

3. Review information published:

This relates to information that is published about the review process on the article page.
Select and list the items that are applicable.

Type:	Description:
None	No information about the review process or editorial decision process is published
Review summaries	Can be summaries or parts of the reviews, or a summary of the review process
Review reports	Full content of the reviewer reports is published.
Review reports author opt in	Full content of the reviewer reports is published if the corresponding author opts for this
Review reports reviewer opt in	Full content of the reviewer reports is published if the reviewer(s) opt(s) for this
Submitted manuscript	
Submitted manuscript author opt in	
Author/editor communication	Including editor decision letter and reviewer responses (rebuttals)
Reviewer identities	
Reviewer identities reviewer opt in	
Editor identities	Identities of the handling editors

심사자 정보 출판

없음

심사요약에

심사보고서에

저자 원하면 심사보고서에

심사자원하면 심사보고서에
투고원고에
저자 원하면 투고원고에

심사자 원하면 투고원고에
심사자 명단에
심사자 원하면 심사자명단에

편집인 명단에

4. *Post publication commenting:*

동료심사유형

Relates to comments on the online published version of the version of record. Article types such as comment / reply / letter are not considered post publication commenting as they are stand-alone publications. Only use this category when applicable.

<i>Type:</i>	<i>Description:</i>
<i>Open</i>	<i>Commenting open to anybody. Can be anonymous, require signing in and/or registration (e.g. via ORCID)</i>
<i>On invitation</i>	<i>Only editor- (or publisher-) selected and/or invited individuals can comment on the article post publication</i>

출판후 코멘트 오픈

초대자만



기존 학술지 : peer review 정책



2. Peer review policy

Science Editing has an online submission and peer review system at <https://submit.escienceediting.org/>.

Science Editing reviews all manuscripts received. A manuscript is first reviewed for its format and adherence to the aims and scope of the journal. If the manuscript meets these two criteria, it is dispatched to three investigators in the field with relevant knowledge.

Science Editing adopts **double blind** review, which means that the reviewers and authors cannot identify each others' information. The authors' names and affiliations are removed during peer review.

Assuming the manuscript is sent to reviewers, Science Editing waits to receive opinions from at least two reviewers. In addition, if deemed necessary, a review of statistics may be requested. The acceptance criteria for all papers are based on the quality and originality of the research and its scientific significance. Acceptance of the manuscript is decided based on the critiques and recommended decision of the reviewers.

An initial decision will normally be made within 4 weeks of receipt of a manuscript, and the reviewers' comments are sent to the corresponding author by e-mail. The corresponding author must indicate the alterations that have been made in response to the reviewers' comments item by item. Failure to resubmit the revised manuscript within 4 weeks of the editorial decision is regarded as a withdrawal. A final decision on acceptance/rejection for publication is forwarded to the corresponding author from the editor.

All manuscripts from editors, employees, or members of the editorial board are processed same to other unsolicited manuscripts. During the review process, submitters will not engage in the decision process. Editors will not handle their own manuscripts although they are commissioned ones.

We neither guarantee the acceptance without review nor very short peer review times for unsolicited manuscripts. Commissioned manuscripts also reviewed before publication.

1. 간단한 심사과정
2. 이중눈가림
3. 심사 기준
4. 시한(최초결정, 심사답변)
5. 최종의사결정자
6. Editor as a author
7. 게재를 보장하지 않음

Peer Review Policy on *Design Studies*

The practice of peer review is to ensure that only good research is published. It is an essential process at the heart of good scholarly publishing and is carried out on all reputable journals. Our referees therefore play a vital role in maintaining the high standards of *Design Studies* and all manuscripts are peer reviewed following the procedure outlined below.

Special issues and/or conference proceedings may have different peer review procedures involving, for example, Guest Editors, conference organisers or scientific committees.

Initial manuscript evaluation

The Editor first evaluates all manuscripts. It is rare, but it is entirely feasible for an exceptional manuscript to be accepted at this stage. Those rejected at this stage are insufficiently original, have serious scientific flaws, have poor grammar or English language, or are outside the aims and scope of the journal. Those that meet the minimum criteria are passed on to at least two experts for review.

Authors of manuscripts rejected at this stage will be informed normally within two weeks of receipt.

Type of Peer Review

This journal employs double blind reviewing, where both the referee and author remain anonymous throughout the process.

How the referee is selected

Referees are matched to the paper according to their expertise. Members of the *Design Studies* International Editorial Board are often used as referees, but many other people are also called upon.

Referee reports

Referees are asked to evaluate whether the manuscript :

- Is appropriate to the journal
- Is original
- Is methodologically sound
- Follows appropriate ethical guidelines
- Has results which are clearly presented and support the conclusions
- Correctly references previous relevant work

Referees are not expected to correct or copyedit manuscripts. Language correction is not part of the peer review process.

How long does the review process take?

Typically the manuscript will be reviewed within two months. Should the referees' reports contradict one another or a report is delayed a further expert opinion may be sought. Revised manuscripts are usually returned to the initial referees for comment. Referees may request more than one revision of a manuscript.

Final report

A final decision to accept or reject the manuscript will be sent to the author along with any recommendations made by the referees, and may include verbatim comments by the referees.

Editor's Decision is final

Referees advise the editor, who is responsible for the final decision to accept or reject the article.

Becoming a Referee for *Design Studies*

If you are not currently a referee for *Design Studies* but would like to be added to the list of referees for this title, please contact the Editor-in-Chief. The benefits of refereeing for *Design Studies* include the opportunity to see and evaluate the latest work in your research area at an early stage, and to be acknowledged in an annual statement in the journal if you have reviewed one or more manuscripts in the preceding 12 months. You may also be able to cite your work for *Design Studies* as part of your academic or professional development requirements.

1. 초기평가자
2. 유형:이중눈가림
3. 심사자 선택
4. 심사보고서
5. 심사 기준
6. 시한(최초결정, 심사답변)
7. 최종의사결정자



ELSEVIER

Peer review policy

Wiley peer review policy

- 동료심사의 유형
- 기사 종류에 따른 동료심사 차이 여부
- 사전 심사 여부
- 특집호, 부록, 객원편집인 등 운영여부, 이들에 대한 동료심사 여부
- 원고가 기밀로 처리되는지 여부
- 동료심사 위임 관련

<https://authorservices.wiley.com/Reviewers/journal-reviewers/review-confidentiality-policy.html>

Portland Press journals

- 동료심사 유형
- 심사자간 소통 없음
- 사전심사 여부
- 동료심사자 수
- 편집위원도 심사가능
- 동료심사의 시한
- 편집인이 동료심사 통합, 자신의 의견 제시 후 동료심사서 완성
- 상충하면 제 3의 심사자
- 편집인의 결정 종류
- 기한 관련
- 편집인이 최종결정

[\(https://portlandpress.com/pages/publishing_life_cycle_peer_review\)](https://portlandpress.com/pages/publishing_life_cycle_peer_review)



Peer review policy 제안



Core

1. 제출된 원고에 대해 동료심사가 진행되는 것에 대한 명시
 - * 제출된 원고에 대한 동료심사 과정에 대한 명확한 설명
 - * 심사자의 수
2. 동료심사를 누가 수행하는지에 대한 내용 (예시, 외부 전문가, 편집위원회)
3. 동료심사의 유형에 대한 내용
 - * 눈가림의 정도 : open, single blind, double blind, triple blind
4. 원고에 대한 최종 판단의 주체에 대한 내용
5. 동료심사를 거치지 않는 원고에 대한 내용
6. 원고투고만으로 출판을 보장하지 않는다는 내용
7. 편집인(위원)의 논문투고 심사 방법

optional

1. 동료심사의 유형에 대한 내용

1. 심사자와 소통하는 주체 : 편집인(전통적인 방식), 다른 심사자(편집인에게 심사내용을 보내기 전에 다른 심사자와 소통, 익명, 실명 모두 가능), 저자 (저자와 소통한 이후 최종 심사평 작성, 익명, 실명사용 모두 가능)
2. 심사평 출판 여부
 1. 하지 않음
 2. 출판함 : 심사평 요약, 심사평, 저자가 허락하는 경우 심사평, 심자가 허락하면 심사평, 투고 원고, 저자가 허락하는 경우 투고 원고, 심사자 개인정보, 심사자가 허락하는 경우 심사자 개인정보, 편집인 개인정보
3. 출판 후 코멘트 허용 여부 (기사 형식의 코멘타리, 서신 등은 제외) :
 1. 허용하지 않음
 2. 허용함 : 개방형으로 누구나 가능, 초대만 가능

optional2

1. 동료심사 과정과 관련된 정책
 1. 저자추천 동료심사자
 2. 부록을 심사하는지에 대한 내용
 3. 심사자는 개인 정보를 밝히는지 여부
2. 연구프로토콜, 통계분석계획 등 부속문서가 있는 경우 이를 제출해야 하는지에 대한 내용
3. 출판 후 일정기간 동안 출판된 결과를 뒷받침하는 기본 데이터의 저장에 대한 내용

Core policy

- [journal]reviews all manuscripts received. [journal]adopts **double blind** review, which means that the reviewers and authors cannot identify each others' information.
- Assuming the manuscript is sent to reviewers, [journal]waits to receive opinions from at least two reviewers.
- A final decision on acceptance/rejection for publication is forwarded to the corresponding author from the editor.
- All manuscripts from editors, employees, or members of the editorial board are processed same to other unsolicited manuscripts. During the review process, submitters will not engage in the decision process. Editors will not handle their own manuscripts although they are commissioned ones.
- We neither guarantee the acceptance without review nor very short peer review times for unsolicited manuscripts. Commissioned manuscripts also reviewed before publication.
- two independent reviewers are assigned (these can be chosen from the journal's Editorial Board, although this is not an absolute requirement,
- Editors should apply consistent standards in their peer review processes, including for special issues or supplements, and where peer review has been managed by a guest editor.

Peer reviewer 정책

필수사항

- 심사자 확인과 평가
- 심사자 의무
- 심사자 보상
- 심사자 윤리

선택사항

- 심사자 교육



Any question?