

Brief introduction - Irene Kanter-Schlifke



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Elsevier publishes:

- Addictive Behaviors
- Addictive Behaviors Reports
- *Alcoholism and Drug Addiction*
- *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*
- *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*



Recent developments in scholarly publishing

ISAJE meeting 2015, Budapest, Hungary

Presented by: *Irene Kanter-Schlifke, Executive Publisher, Elsevier*

Two major driving forces

➤ Technology



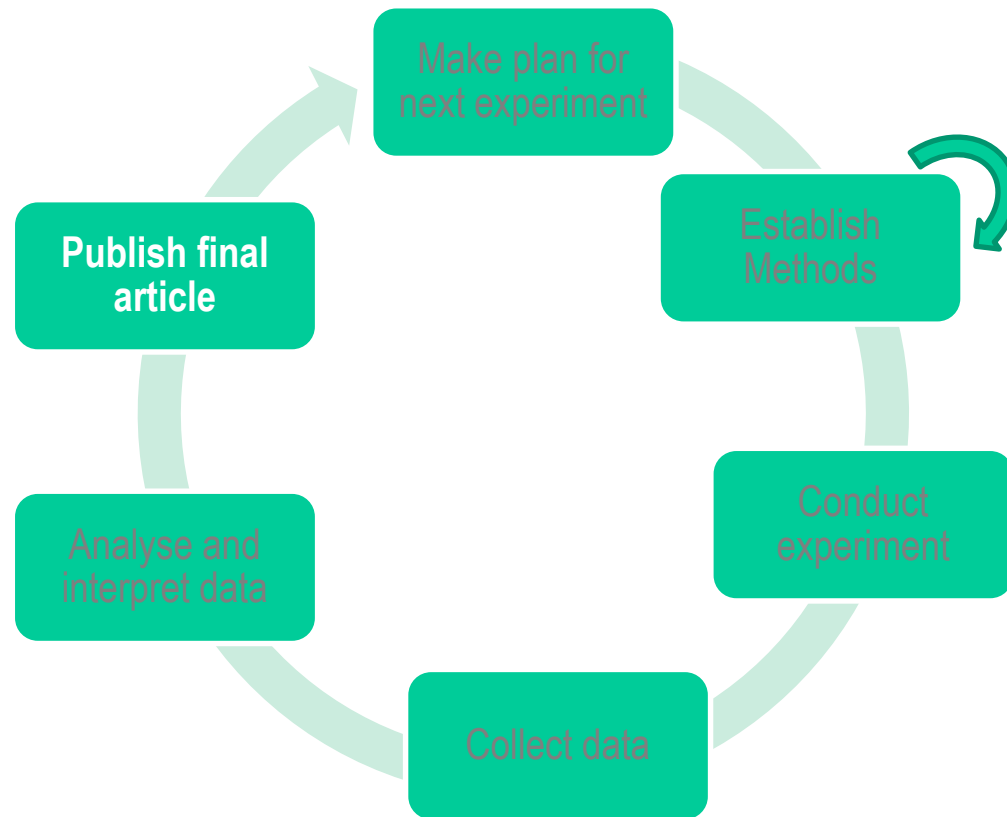
➤ Individualism



Challenging the status quo

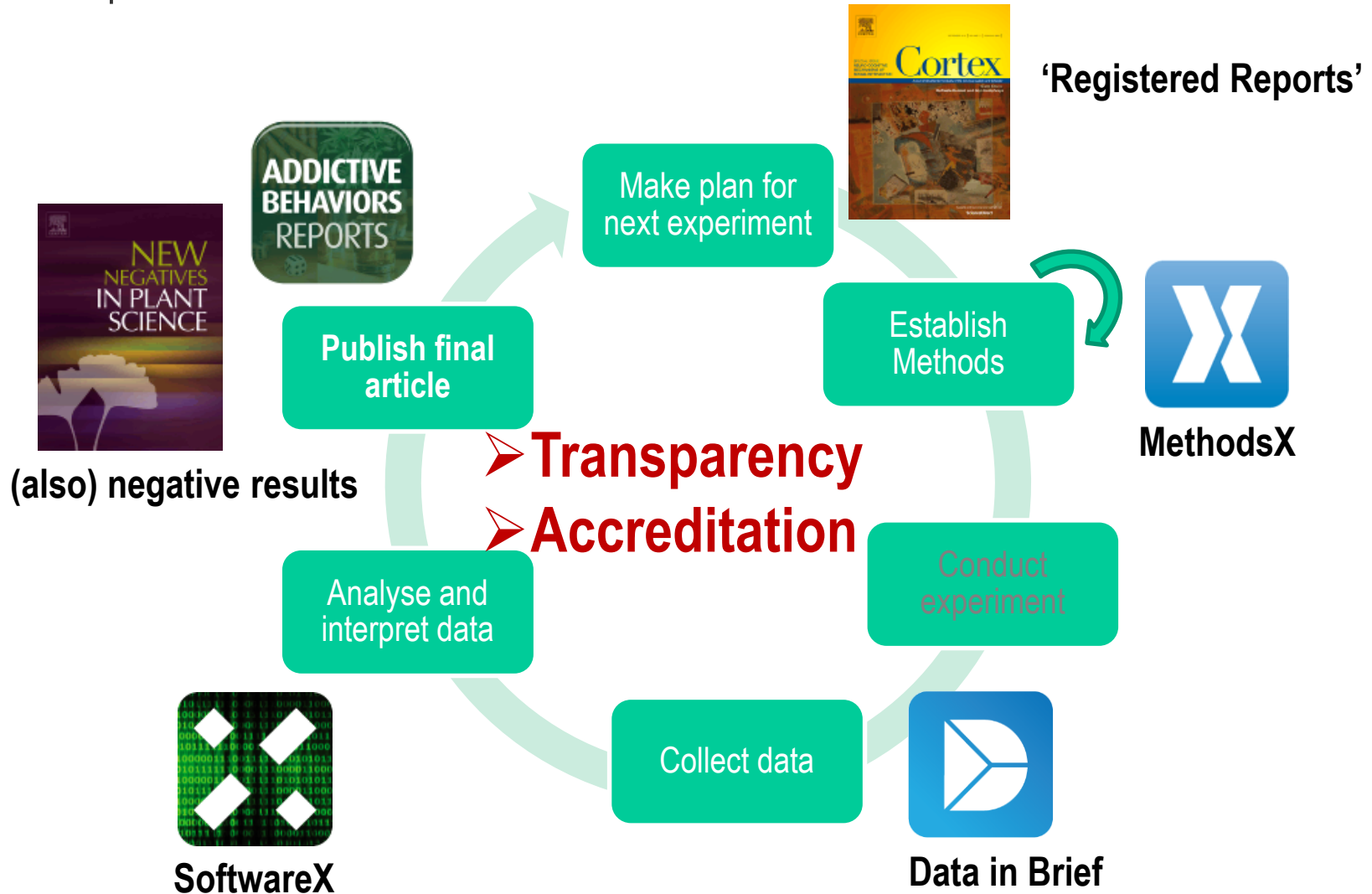
- I. **What** should be published?
- II. How should it be **presented**?
- III. How is content **evaluated**?

I. What should be published?



I. What should be published?

... review/publication of *all* elements of research.



I. What should be published? - Examples

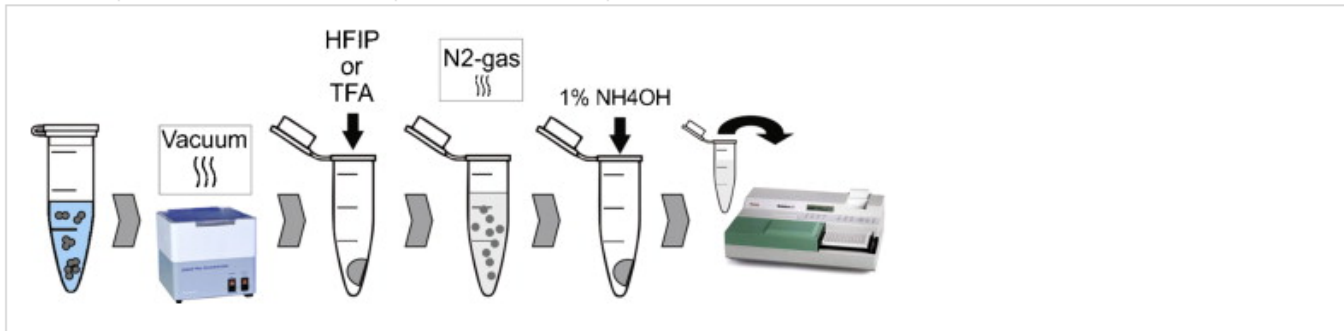
- ☐ [Signal loss due to oligomerization in ELISA analysis of amyloid-beta can be recovered by a novel sample pre-treatment method](#) Original Research Article

Pages 112-123

Leen Janssen, Frank Sobott, Peter P. De Deyn, Debby Van Dam

[Abstract](#) | [Close graphical abstract](#) | [PDF \(1084 K\)](#) | [Supplementary content](#)

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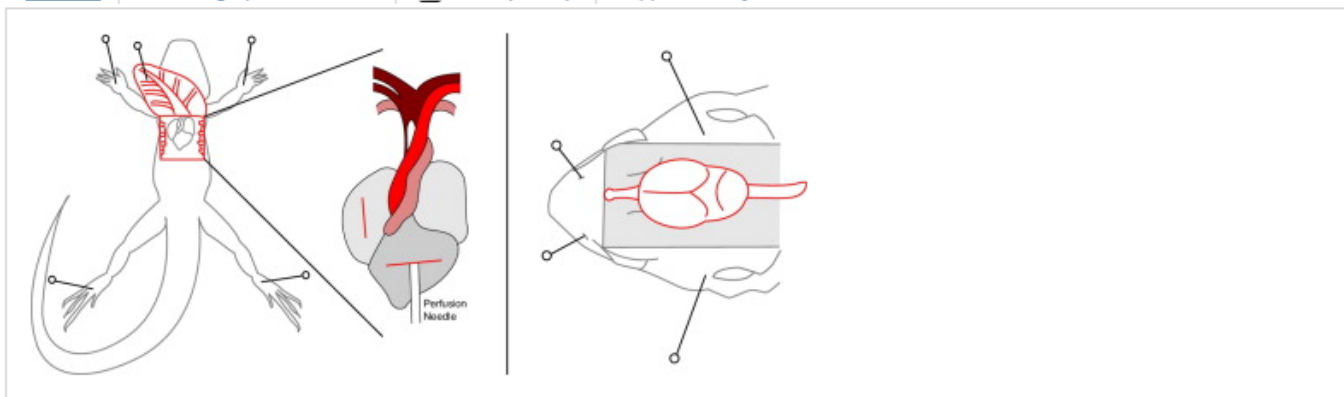
- ☐ [A perfusion protocol for lizards, including a method for brain removal](#) Original Research Article

Pages 165-173

Daniel Hoops

[Abstract](#) | [Close graphical abstract](#) | [PDF \(659 K\)](#) | [Supplementary content](#)

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I. What should be published? - Examples

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Data in Brief

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ISSN: 2352-3409



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Data in Brief provides a way for researchers to easily share and reuse each other's datasets by publishing data articles that:

- Thoroughly describe your data, facilitating reproducibility.
- Make your data, which is often buried in supplementary material, easier to find.
- Increase traffic towards associated research articles and data, leading to more citations.
- Open up doors for new collaborations.

Because you never know what data will be useful to someone else, *Data in Brief* welcomes submissions that describe data from all research areas.

I. What should be published? - Examples



Addictive Behaviors Reports:

Addictive Behaviors Reports is an online only, open-access and peer reviewed journal offering an interdisciplinary forum for the publication of research in addictive behaviors. The journal accepts submissions that are scientifically sound on all forms of addictive behavior (alcohol, drugs, gambling, Internet, nicotine and technology) with a primary focus on behavioral and psychosocial research. The emphasis of the journal is primarily empirical. That is, sound experimental design combined with valid, reliable assessment and evaluation procedures are a requisite for acceptance. **We are particularly interested in 'non-traditional', innovative and empirically oriented research such as negative/null data papers, replication studies, case reports on novel treatments, and cross-cultural research.** Studies that might encourage new lines of inquiry as well as scholarly commentaries on topical issues, systematic reviews, and mini reviews are also very much encouraged. We also welcome multimedia submissions that incorporate video or audio components to better display methodology or findings.

II. How should it be presented?

In the past, focus was on **moving content** from print to **online**

- Electronic submission → increased volume of submissions
- Electronic access → easier search, higher usage, easy sharing



II. How should it be presented? Example

- Today: taking full advantage of **online capabilities**
 - Redefine how a scientific article is presented online
 - Individualized entry points and routes
 - Audio/video

The screenshot displays a web-based scientific article interface. On the left is a sidebar with a table of contents including sections like 'Abstract', 'Highlights', 'Keywords', 'Theoretical Models of SAD', 'Social Mishap Exposures', 'Method', 'Case Example', 'Treatment Procedure', 'Sessions 1-2: Psychoeducation and Cognitive Restructuring', 'Sessions 3-7: In-Session Exposures', 'Sessions 8-11: In-Vivo Mishap Exposures', 'Table 1', 'Session 12: Relapse Prevention', and 'Summary of Treatment'. Below this is a 'Discussion' section and 'Appendix A. Supplementary data' which lists 'Video 1', 'Video 2', and 'Video 3'. At the bottom of the sidebar is a section titled 'EVENTS YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN' featuring the 'American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry 60th Annual Meeting (2013)' and the 'World Congress for Social Psychiatry'. The main content area shows the start of the article text, followed by 'Appendix A. Supplementary data' and a video player for 'Video 1. Demonstrating how to set up an in-vivo social mishap exposure with patient.' Below the video player is another video thumbnail. On the right side of the interface is a vertical pane with sections for 'Bibliographic information', 'Citing and related articles', 'Related articles', 'Selective intent', 'CROSS-CULTURAL', 'Emotional response', 'View more articles', 'Cited by (0)', 'Related reference works', 'Anxiety: Drug Therapy', 'Neuropsychology', 'Social Anxiety Disorder', and 'Related Science'. A red arrow points from the 'Audio/video' bullet point in the list above to the video player in the main content area.

II. How should it be presented? - Example

ways in which the three aforementioned cognitive systems interact with each other. There are six logically possible ways of arranging words in sentences according to their basic grammatical functions of Subject, Object and Verb (OSV, OVS, SOV, SVO, VOS, VSO). Of these six, SVO and SOV characterize the basic orders of the great majority of the world's languages (76%: SOV% and SVO%) (Dryer, 2005). There is thus a clear preference for word orders where the Subject precedes the Object and where the Verb-Object constituent is preserved (as in both S-OV and S-VO) (Greenberg, 1963; Greenberg, 1978).



☐ Language distribution ☒ Number of languages

× Close map

There are, however, reasons to believe that SVO is the preferred structure for syntax. Studies in historical and comparative linguistics suggest that the computational system of grammar has one single preferred word order. Indeed, analyzes of how languages change over time, report that, when word order changes independently of language contact, it is unidirectional from SOV to SVO (cf. Newmeyer, 2000).¹

Thus, indirectly, historical and comparative linguistics suggest that when the word order of a language changes for language internal reasons, the computational system of grammar drives it towards the SVO order. Interestingly, SVO languages are more stable in word order than other languages, that usually have

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Human faculty of la

Article extras
Interactive charts:
– Figure 1, Figure
Interactive maps:
– Map
This article contain
content and feature
– Author informati
– Related articles
– Figures (6)
– Experimental flo
– Stimuli example
– Presentation
– Appendix
– References (67)
– Footnotes (3)
– Highlight links

II. How should it be presented? - Example

PDF (304 K) More options...

outline

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NeuroImage

Volume 28, Issue 4, December 2005, Pages 848–858

Special Section: Social Cognitive Neuroscience

Emotion and attention interactions in social cognition: Brain regions involved in processing anger prosody

David Sander^{a,1,*}, Didier Grandjean^{1,a}, Gilles Pourtois^b, Sophie Schwartz^b, Mohamed L. Seghier^{b,c}, Klaus R. Scherer^a, Patrik Vuilleumier^{b,d}

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^d Department of Psychology, University of Geneva, Switzerland

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2005.06.023>, How to Cite or Link Using DOI

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Abstract

Multiple levels of processing are thought to be involved in the appraisal of emotionally relevant events, with some processes being engaged relatively independently of attention, whereas other processes may depend on attention and current task goals or context. We conducted an event-related fMRI experiment to examine how processing angry voice prosody, an affectively and socially salient signal, is modulated by voluntary attention. To manipulate attention orthogonally to emotional prosody, we used a dichotic listening paradigm in which meaningless utterances, pronounced with either angry or neutral prosody, were presented simultaneously to both ears on each trial. In two successive blocks, participants selectively attended to either the left or right ear and performed a gender-decision on the voice heard on the target side. Our results revealed a functional dissociation between different brain areas. Whereas the right amygdala and bilateral superior temporal sulcus responded to anger prosody irrespective of whether it was heard from a to-be-attended or to-be-ignored voice, the orbitofrontal cortex and the cuneus in medial occipital cortex showed

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Applications and tools -

Brain structures in this article

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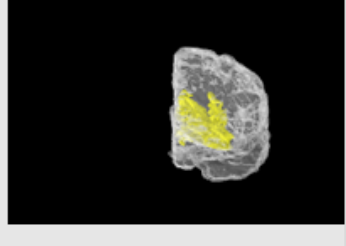
occipital cortex (6) ▾

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Coronal



Sagittal

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II. How should it be presented? - Example

Article outline

☐ Show full outline

Highlights

Abstract

Keywords

1. Introduction

2. Method

3. Results

4. Discussion

5. Conclusions

Funding

Acknowledgments

Appendix A. Supplementary material

References

Figures and tables

Table 1




Table 2

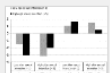


Table 3




Table 4






Table 5





Journal of Research in Personality

Volume 54, February 2015, Pages 2–12

R Special Issue

Adolescents' and their friends' sexual behavior and intention:
Selection effects of personality dimensions

Laura Baams^a, , Geertjan Overbeek^b, Daphne van de Bongardt^c, Ellen Reitz^c,
Judith Semon Dubas^d, Marcel A.G. van Aken^d

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doi:10.1016/j.jrp.2014.07.009


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Highlights

- We model adolescent friendship networks in RSiena.
- We examine the role of personality and sexual behavior and intention.
- Adolescents low on emotional stability select friends similar in sexual intention.

Abstract

Using simulation investigation for empirical network analyses (in RSiena) we examined how personality and sexual behavior and intention were related to peer processes in Dutch adolescents. Our main research questions were: (a) do adolescents cluster together in friendship networks based on personality, sexual behavior, and/or sexual intention? And (b), do adolescents influence each other in their sexual behavior and intention? Results showed that adolescents clustered together based on dissimilarity in agreeableness, and similarity in gender and sexual intention. Further, we found that adolescents with lower levels of emotional stability had friends with more similar levels of sexual intention. The limited variance and low base rates of sexual behavior and intention did not allow us to explicitly test socialization effects.

[Hide terminology links](#) 

This article belongs to a special issue

R Special Issue
Edited By Richard E. Lucas

Other articles from this special issue

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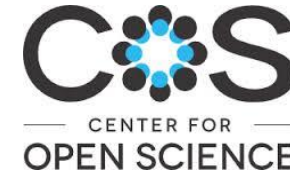
III. How is content **evaluated**?

1. Can the content be **trusted**?
 - Transparency of data, methods, conflicts of interest...
 - 'good publication practice', e.g. TOP guidelines, 'badges'...

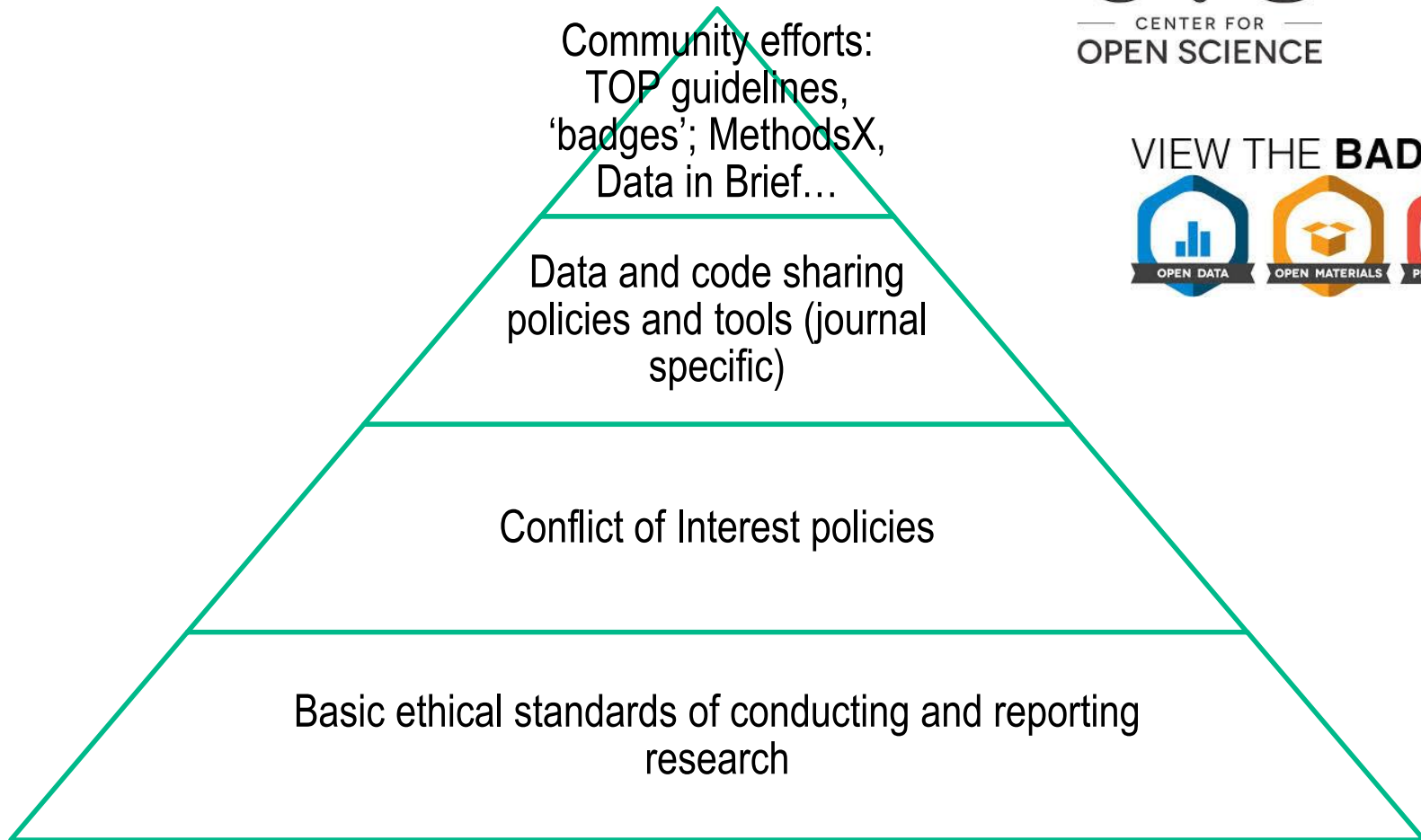
2. What is the **expert opinion**?
 - Editorial filtering
 - Peer review (pre/post publication)

3. How is content being **used**?
 - Citation, download and 'sharing' metrics
 - Author and institute impact/ snowball metrics

III. How is content **evaluated**? Trust in the content



VIEW THE **BADGES**:



III. How is content **evaluated**? Editorial and peer review

- **Reviewing models**
 - Increased transparency
 - Collaborative review



Innovation in Publishing

Experimenting with collaborative peer review

We look at the experiences of three Cell Press journals which carried out trials on Mendeley

By Dr. Karen Carniol, Dr. John Pham and Meredith LeMasurier | Posted on 13 November 2014

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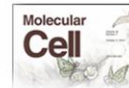


At Elsevier, we are focused on working with our journal editors and reviewers to improve and streamline the peer-review process. So when we acquired the global research management and collaboration platform [Mendeley](#) in 2013, we were keen to explore how peer review might benefit from its advanced collaborative features.

Researchers worldwide use Mendeley's desktop and cloud-based tools to manage and annotate documents, create citations and bibliographies, collaborate on research projects and network with fellow academics.

As [reported](#) earlier this year in Reviewers' Update, we launched a series of small pilots which saw research papers brought within the Mendeley environment with the consent of the relevant reviewers and editors. The journals involved in the trials were [Molecular Cell](#), [Neuron](#), and [Cell](#), which are part of the [Cell Press](#) family. While there were variations in each pilot, the common factor in all cases was that the reviewers remained anonymous to one another. In this article, we highlight the results of each trial and our planned next steps.

The *Molecular Cell* pilot



Methodology

Reviewers were invited to discuss the article only after they had completed their reviews the conventional way. Ten manuscripts were included in the pilot, and all six editors on the team participated.



III. How is content **evaluated**? 'Impact' of the content

- How to **evaluate** article impact?
 - Citation-based metrics
 - Usage (downloads)
 - Sharing and media coverage

Journal Metrics

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP): **1.358** ⓘ


SCImago Journal Rank (SJR): **1.398** ⓘ


Impact Factor: **2.764** ⓘ


5-Year Impact Factor: **3.017** ⓘ

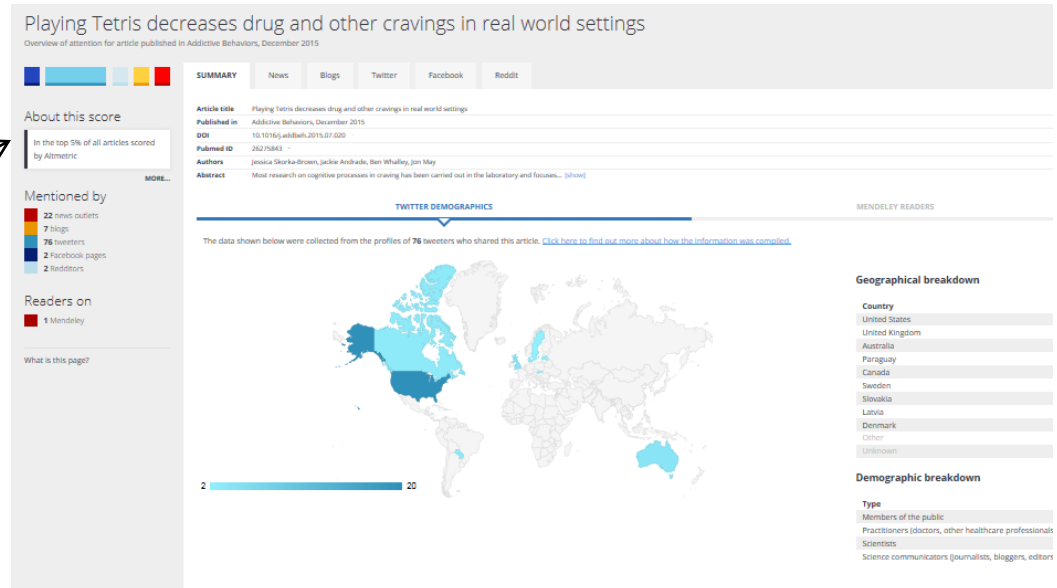
Altmetrics - Top Rated Articles

The colored bars illustrate the engagement of the social media communities with articles in Addictive Behaviors. It is based on the amount of activity from Twitter, Facebook, science blogs, mainstream news, and other sources captured by Altmetric.com for each publication in the last six months. [Let us know](#) what you think about altmetrics.


Playing Tetris decreases drug and other cravings in real world settings [↗](#)


Cannabis species and cannabinoid concentration preference among sleep-disturbed medicinal cannabis users. [↗](#)


Cannabidiol reduces cigarette consumption in tobacco smokers: Preliminary findings [↗](#)



III. How is content **evaluated**? Authors and institutions

Research Outputs and Outcomes

Publications & citations

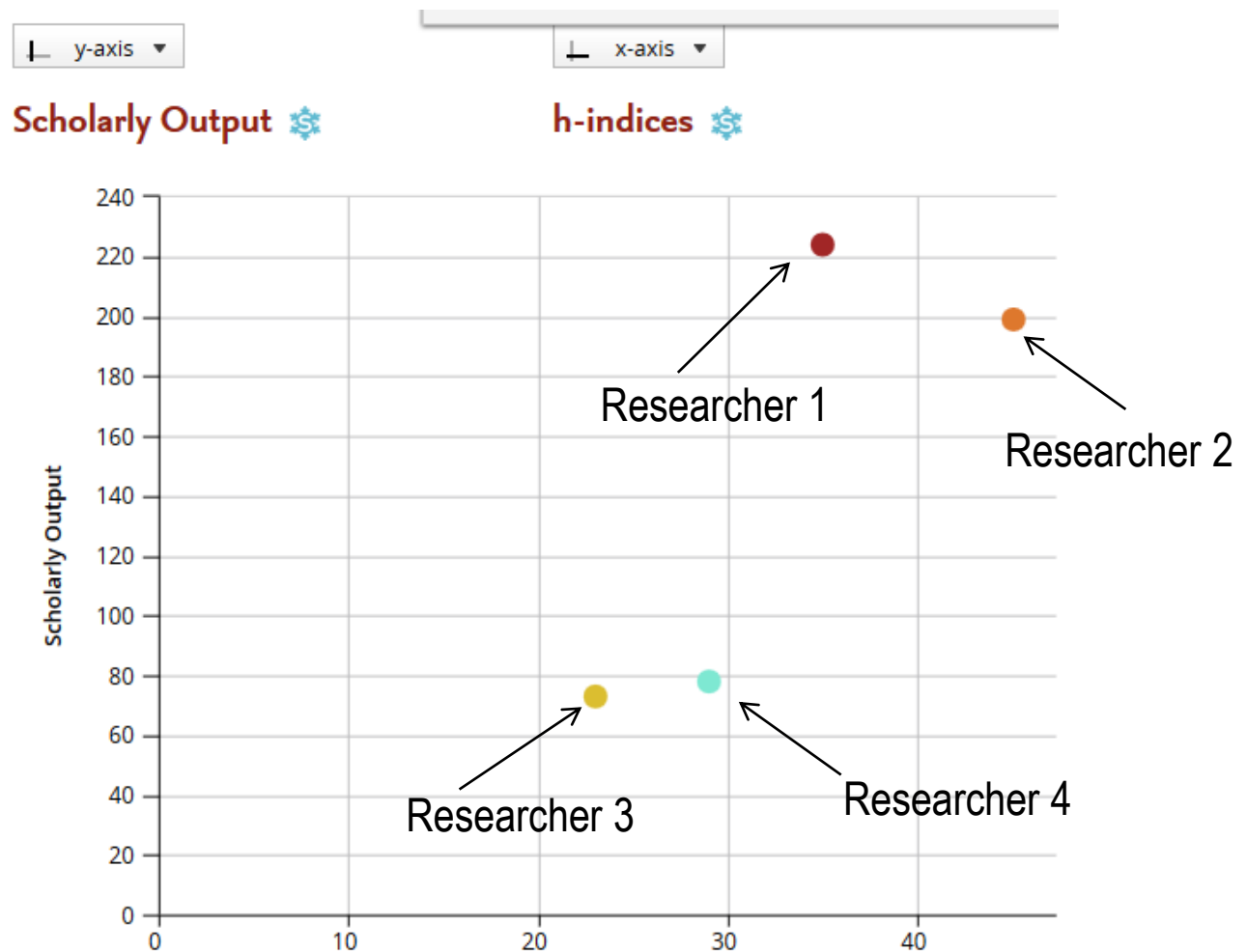
- Scholarly Output (enhanced)
- Citation Count
- Citations per Output
- *h*-index
- Field-Weighted Citation Impact
- Outputs in Top Percentiles
- Publications in Top Journal Percentiles

Collaboration

- Collaboration
- Collaboration Impact
- Academic-Corporate Collaboration
- Academic-Corporate Collaboration Impact

Societal impact

- Altmetrics
- Public Engagement



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