Journal of Public Affairs Education

Editor’s Annual Report
to the Executive Council of the
Network of Schools of Public Policy, Affairs, and Administration

March 9, 2020

Editors-in-Chief

Bruce D. McDonald, III
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Journal of Public Affairs Education
2019 Annual Report

This report from the co-Editors-in-Chief of the Journal of Public Affairs Education to the executive council of the Network of Schools of Public Policy, Affairs, and Administration covers operations and editorial activates from January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. The report presents information about the status of the journal and its influence on the field, as well as details regarding the submission and processing of manuscripts and any relevant news from the editorial office. As appropriate, we have provided information from previous years for comparison. Finally, the report lists both the members of the editorial team and the editorial board for the reporting period.

Importance and Impact

The Journal of Public Affairs Education strives to achieve a position as a leading journal in the field of public administration. To this end, we are undertaking efforts to improve the overall quality of the journal and our reputation throughout the discipline. Currently, the journal is not indexed in the Social Science Citation Index. This means that the journal does not have an impact factor calculated for the journal. At our request, Taylor and Francis manually calculated the impact factor for the journal. The result of this calculation is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Impact Factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Articles Published</th>
<th>Citations</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.452*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.589*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimated

We are happy to report that our estimated 2018 impact factor for the journal is 0.589, a 30.31% increase over the estimated 2017 factor. The estimated 2018 impact factor for the journal places us at 44th of 47 among public administration journals. The impact factor gives the average number of citations in 2018 to articles published in the journal during 2017 and 2016. The process of improving the impact factor of a journal is slow, but not insurmountable. This can be achieved by publishing higher quality of research that appeals to a broader audience. It can also be increased by increasing the accessibility of the research published. Our transition to Taylor and Francis as the publisher of the journal assists in increasing the accessibility of the research we publish. Not only are all articles now available in one single, easy to search location, but Taylor and Francis are also assisting in having the journal included in more indices to expand accessibility further.

Regarding publishing better quality research, the published articles that are included in the ranking are those that were accepted and published under the previous editorship. We anticipate that the 2019 impact factor will improve as new articles are incorporated into the calculation. This is in part due to changes in the quality of research that we have been accepting for publication. Due to page limits imposed by Taylor and Francis, we have to be more discerning in the manuscripts we accept for publication. As a result, we have begun turning some manuscripts

1 Our estimated impact factor for the 2019 calendar year is expected to be available in late summer 2020.
away that would have likely been accepted under the previous editorial team. By increasing the number of manuscripts submitted to the journal and staying within the allotted page limit of the journal, we are forced to accept only the absolute best manuscripts submitted. Over time, this should help to increase the impact factor.

Lastly, Taylor and Francis will continue working with us to improve the overall impact factor of the journal. A representative from the publisher met with us during our editorial board meeting at the NASPAA conference. The topic of conversation was how we can improve our citation count and how the editorial board can provide assistance in this process. A key function of improving the citation count is how to get articles published in the Journal of Public Affairs Education cited elsewhere and how to ensure that the articles cited elsewhere are from more recent years.

Submissions and Turnaround Time

The total number of manuscript submissions and the mean number of days from submission until an editorial submission is made are provided in Table 2. The table provides the annual data beginning in 2011 when records in the Editorial Manager web service began and is extended through the end of 2019. During the period, the journal has received an average of 69 submissions per calendar year. Both 2018 and 2019 show significant growth over the average in terms of the number of submissions, 96 and 82 respectfully. The difference in rates from 2018 to 2019 is largely due to the timing of the Academic Women of PA symposium that was published last year. Although the growth in submissions over the previous year is important, it is important to consider that this growth may not be permanent and that continued promotion of the journal is still needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Submissions</th>
<th>Mean Turnaround Time (Days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 2 also shows, the Journal of Public Affairs Education editorial team has been successful at reducing and maintaining a reduced turnaround time for the processing of manuscripts. Between 2011 and 2019, the journal experienced an average mean turnaround time of 49 days. A goal of our editorial team is to maintain a quick review process of 30 days or less.
We are happy to report that in both 2018 and 2019 the journal saw a decline in the mean turnaround time to 26 days and 34 days, respectfully. During 2019 only a small number of manuscripts languished in wait for reviewer comments. In such instances we contacted the reviewers to ensure their continued participation and, when necessary, made an editorial decision based upon the available information rather than trying to solicit an additional reviewer. As the 2019 mean turnaround time was higher than the goal that we set for ourselves, additional work is needed to engage our reviewers in a more positive and timely manner.

**Editorial Decisions**

Table 3 provides the decision outcomes for initial submissions, first revisions, second revisions, and third revisions during the reporting period. As outlined in this table, during 2019 we made decisions on 77 manuscripts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>Initial Submission (n=77)</th>
<th>First Revision (n=24)</th>
<th>Second Revision (n=7)</th>
<th>Third Revision (n=1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desk Reject</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reject</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revise and Resubmit</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In making editorial decisions on manuscripts, we have tried to take a preemptive approach with our desk rejects. To preserve a positive relationship with our reviewers, we have sought to desk reject those submissions that were inappropriate for the journal or unlikely to merge from review with a positive decision. At the same time, we have seen a dramatic increase in the quality of manuscripts being submitted, leading to higher than expected positive decisions.

Based on the editorial decisions made during 2019, the journal had a 36.4% acceptance rate. For comparison, in 2018 the acceptance rate had been 43.8%. The journal had an average acceptance rate of 54% between 2012 and 2017. The highest acceptance rate was seen in 2017 at a rate of 75%, followed by 2016 with 59%. While our acceptance rate is still high, we are working to progressively improve the quality of the journal and reduce the acceptance rate. Too drastic of a change in the acceptance rate in any one-year risks disenfranchising our author-based. A progressive reduction in the acceptance rate over time, however, allows for an understanding that the journal is moving forward and gives the community time to adjust to the new expectations.

While we anticipate the acceptance rate of the journal will continue to decline over time, it is important to note that our goal is to never reject a manuscript solely based on improving the statistics.
Reviews and Referees

Throughout 2019, the *Journal of Public Affairs Education* received 171 referee reports. The mean number of days from the invitation to review until the receipt of the review is 22.8 (or 21.4 days from the day the referee accepts the invitation). The distribution of recommendations from the reviews we received is provided in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Percentage (N=171)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reject</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revise and Resubmit</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accept with Minor Revisions</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accept as is</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We believe that the frequency of the reviewer recommendations shows a skewed relationship. In 2018 we realized that many reviewers recommended accepting all manuscripts sent to them regardless of the manuscript quality. At that time we adjusted our assigning of manuscripts to include the use of the rating tool in which we can quickly indicate the quality of a review. This allows us to ensure manuscripts are sent to reviewers that can provide a more accurate perspective of the manuscripts. In 2019 we saw a recommendation of accept for 33.9% of manuscripts as compared to 43.2% during 2018. We have also seen a change in terms of when the recommendation is made, with most recommendations for acceptance coming after at least one round of review. In contrast, most recommendations of acceptance in 2018 came during the first round.

While 171 reviewer reports were received, during the reporting period a total of 253 review requests were sent out. The distribution of responses to the invitation is provided in Table 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Subtotal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed Review</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review in Progress</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In comparison to other journals in the public administration, reviewers for the journal are performing at a high rate. A mean review time of 22.8 days and a non-response rate of 13.4% of review requests are unusually low and completed review rate of 69.2% is unusually high, all of which are testaments to the willingness of reviewers to engage the journal and its mission.
The *Journal of Public Affairs Education* underwent significant change in 2018. This includes editorial changes and publisher changes. In 2019 we began to emerge from that transition period and started considering the future of the journal. We began our planning of the future of the journal by conducting a survey of public affairs faculty and administrators in the spring semester. The survey showed that while faculty found the journal useful in their teaching, many did not consider it a legitimate publication for the purposes of tenure and promotion. Tied with this was a belief by many people that the journal is not peer-reviewed. We believe that these perspectives can be overcome, but that perspectives do change slowly. As such, we need to continue working on improving the quality of the journal and its reputation in the field.

In the fall of 2018, we were accepted into Elsevier’s SCOPUS Index. This listing will help encourage international authorship from faculty at NASPAA member schools. We also began the necessary preparation for our application to Clarivate Analytics for the Emerging Journals Citation Index (ESCI, the precursor for inclusion in the Social Science Citation Index [SSCI]). We are happy to report that we are now listed in the index effective May 2019.

As mentioned previously under “Importance and Impact,” the estimated impact factor for the journal is 0.584. If we were listed in SSCI, this would place the journal at 44\textsuperscript{th} of 47 journals. On the recommendation of Taylor and Francis, we are waiting to apply for inclusion in SSCI until our impact factor would place us in the top 60\% of public administration journals. Journals have a limited number of times they can apply for SSCI, and our publisher reports their highest rates of success with applications when the journal can pass the 60\% mark.

One last area of news that we would like to highlight relates to symposia. We frequently receive requests to editor special issues of the journal. The number of requests far exceeds the number of issues we publish. To ensure that we continue publishing the highest quality of research, we have limited the number of symposia we publish and focus only on those with the broadest reach. In 2019, we published a symposium in conjunction with Academic Women in Public Administration. We also have two symposia in the works. The first is on MPA programs in Asia and the second is on work-life balance. We believe that both will help further the reputation of the journal and support our mission to advance the scholarship of teaching and learning in public affairs programs.

In December, we also made two changes to our editorial team. Stephen Kleinschmit from the University of Illinois at Chicago stepped down as our case studies editor. Alicia Schatteman from Northern Illinois University stepped down as our social media editor. Both Stephen and Alicia were valued members of our team; unfortunately, both had other administrative duties in their departments which constrained their ability to continue with the journal. Effective January 1, 2020, Megan Hatch from Cleveland State University has stepped into the role of social media editor for the journal. The role of case studies editor remains empty while we think through the future of the section given the difficulty of recruiting submissions that the previous editors faced.
Editorial Team

The current editorial team for the *Journal of Public Affairs Education* is:

**Editors-in-Chief**
Bruce D. McDonald – North Carolina State University
William Hatcher – Augusta University

**International and Engagement Editor**
Kendra Stewart – College of Charleston

**Case Studies Editor**
Empty

**Book Review Editor**
Jessica Terman – George Mason University

**Social Media Editor**
Megan Hatch – Cleveland State University

**Assistant Editor**
J.W. Decker – North Carolina State University

Editorial Board

Members of the editorial board for the *Journal of Public Affairs Education* serve three-year, rotating terms that adhere to the calendar year with service beginning on January 1st in year one and ending on December 31st in year three. Each year, ten members of the editorial board end their service. To select new members, the editors-in-chief of the journal and NASAA’s journal oversight committee each nominate five new members. Nominations are then subjected to confirmation by the other nominating group. Following our ten members per year process, a consistent board size of 30 members has been maintained effective January 1, 2019.

The current editorial team for the *Journal of Public Affairs Education* is:

- Shelly Arsneault – California State University, Fullerton
- William Brown – Texas A&M University
- Josafina Bruni-Celli – Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administracion
- Carol Ebdon – University of Nebraska at Omaha
- Rex Facer – Brigham Young University
- Andrew Graham – Queen’s University
- Kathleen Hale – Auburn University
- Jeremy Hall – University of Central Florida
- Donald Kettl – University of Texas at Austin
- Myung H. Jin – Virginia Commonwealth University
We would like to express our appreciation to the members of the editorial board whose term ended in 2019. These members are:

Mohamad G. Alkadry – University of Connecticut
Peter Bergerson – Florida Gulf Coast University
Espiridion Borrego – University of Texas Pan American
DeLysa Burnier – Ohio University
Susan Gooden – Virginia Commonwealth University
John J. Kiefer – University of New Orleans
William Earle Klay – Florida State University
Robert A. Schuhmann – University of Wyoming
Patricia Shields – Texas State University

The new members of the editorial board who will begin their term in 2020 are:

Aimee Franklin – University of Oklahoma
Ting Gong – City University of Hong Kong
Doug Goodman – University of Texas Dallas
Mary Guy – University of Colorado Denver
Renee Irvin – University of Oregon
Meagan Jordan – Old Dominion University
Peng Liu – Renmin University of Hong Kong
Jessica Sowa – University of Baltimore
Edmund Stazyk – SUNY University at Albany
Yahong Zhang – Rutgers University