



## **Analysis of Papers Submitted to “Iranian Journal of Public Health” during 2013-2016**

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According to annual review of Iran J Public Health, in this issue a brief review is presented in terms of analyzing the number and kind of papers submitted and published during the year 2016. Besides, this editorial will compare the trend of whole publication process during 2013-2016.

The total number of manuscripts received during 2016 was 1970 from 49 countries. Of course, only the country of corresponding author was considered, so altogether much more countries we had in the panel. Again, Iran had the highest rate of submission, followed by China and Turkey (Table I). Figure 1 presents total number of articles published during 2013-16 in the context of the frequency of submission, rejection and acceptance rate.

Out of total submission of 1970 articles during 2016, 1421 articles were rejected after initial in-house evaluation or later peer review.

As previous years, some cases of plagiarism were detected and were treated according to the policy of the journal. Normally, authors of minor cases of plagiarism are given a chance to amend their manuscripts precisely but major cases are rejected. Unfortunately, the dilemma of plagiarism still occurs in a portion of submitted articles mostly sent from non-English native countries.

The Journal follows a policy of in-house evaluation followed by double blind peer review system.

As for foreigner authors we try to exert an open peer review system. The reasons for rejecting a manuscript during in-house evaluation are various but the most important cases are out of scope cases, poor outcome, local studies, clinical contents etc. Figure 2, demonstrates the total number of articles published during 2013-2016 in terms of the percent of acceptance and rejection rate. It is worth mentioning that some manuscripts submitted during 2016, are still in the process of peer review so we have no idea of their destination. This may cause some problems in reporting exact data. However, the rejection rate in 2016 was 72.1%.

A critical point is that due to high rate of receiving articles from different countries, up to now nearly 210 articles are in the queue of lay outting and we have no choice but to delay the date of publication.

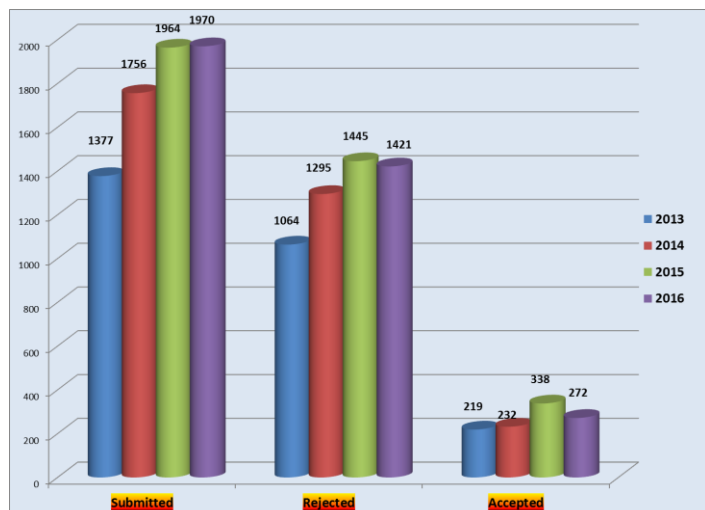
The types of articles published during 2014-2016 are shown in Fig. 3. Accordingly, Original Articles had the highest rate of publication during the last three years.

Due to high flow of submitted manuscripts, in many cases, the authors were requested to change the format of “Original Article” to “Letter to the Editor”, which of course the merit of both formats remains the same.

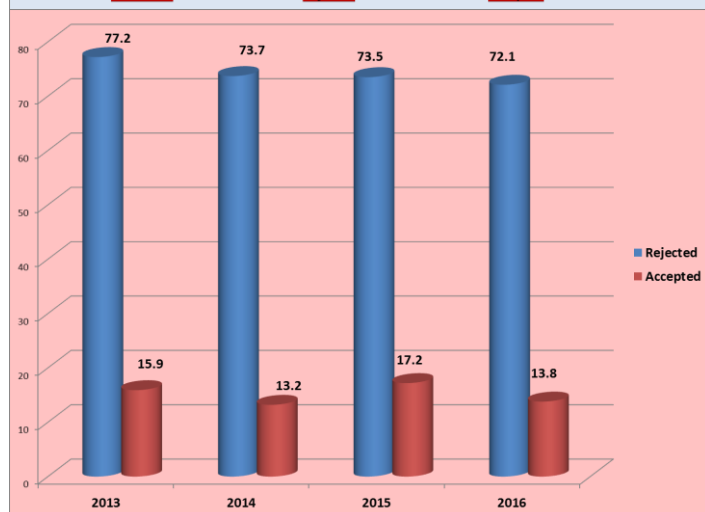
**Table 1:** Frequency of manuscripts received by Iran J Public Health during 2016 in terms of the frequency of submission, rejection and acceptance rate

	Country	Submis- sion	Re- jected	Accepted
1	Algeria	3	2	1
2	Arabia	9	7	2
3	Australia	3	1	2
4	Bangladesh	3	3	0
5	Brazil	18	13	3
6	Bulgaria	1	0	1
7	China	235	158	39
8	Cyprus	9	8	0
9	Egypt	8	6	0
10	Ethiopia	8	7	1
11	France	1	0	1
12	Georgia	1	1	0
13	Greece	4	3	0
14	Guyana	1	0	0
15	India	39	39	0
16	Indonesia	15	10	2
17	Iran	1055	760	148
18	Iraq	9	9	0
19	Italy	3	0	2
20	Japan	1	0	1
21	Jordan	22	14	3
22	Kazakhstan	11	5	3
23	Korea	66	30	20
24	Macedonia	1	0	1
25	Malawi	1	1	0

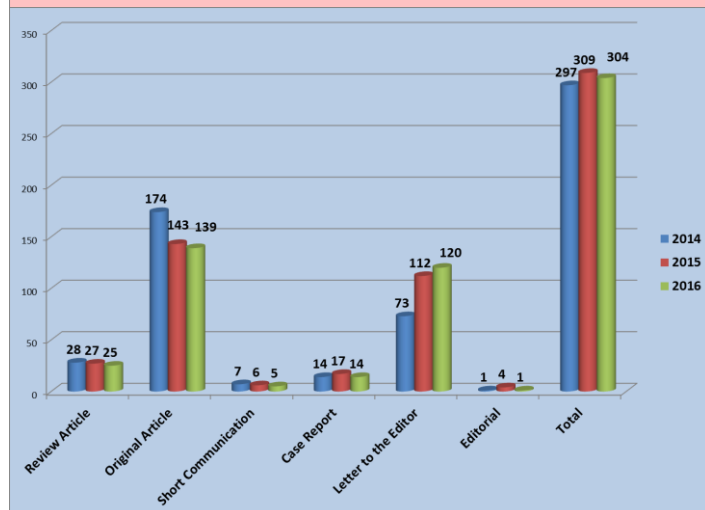
26	Malaysia	39	28	3
27	Mauritius	2	2	0
28	Mexico	5	3	1
29	Morocco	2	2	0
30	Nigeria	12	11	0
31	Pakistan	85	76	4
32	Peru	2	0	1
33	Poland	14	9	2
34	Portugal	1	1	0
35	Romania	11	4	5
36	Russia	1	0	1
37	Serbia and Montenegro	22	15	1
38	Singapore	2	1	0
39	Slovakia	11	4	7
40	Slovenia	1	1	0
41	South Africa	10	7	0
42	Spain	1	1	0
43	Sri Lanka	2	0	1
44	Taiwan	7	6	0
45	Thailand	8	5	1
46	Tunisia	25	15	7
47	Turkey	176	151	6
48	United States	2	2	0
49	Vietnam	2	0	2
Total		1970	1421	272



**Fig. 1:** Total number of articles submitted during 2012-16 in the context of the frequency of submission, rejection and acceptance rate



**Fig. 2:** Total number of articles published during 2013-16 in terms of the percent of acceptance and rejection rate



**Fig. 3:** Total number of articles during 2014-16 based on the type of published papers