

High-Impact Open Access Scientific Publishing

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Paidéia is an international journal that has made efforts to attract high-impact manuscripts (Santos, 2015a). Despite the margin of unpredictability of each article's individual performance, this can be reduced by preventing perceived low-impact articles from being accepted contributes to reduce this aspect. This editorial policy has intensified the strictness of the review process *Paidéia* adopts by means of high-quality peer review, which has resulted in considerable manuscript rejection rates (Santos, 2015b). Keeping in mind due proportions, journals with a higher Journal Impact Factor (JIF), like Science, Nature and JAMA, adopt strict editorial guidelines that select manuscripts from the best material produced in each field of knowledge.

Another fundamental aspect to qualify the relevance of publishing the research results is the management of the vast information flow that circulates in a journal each day. An online manuscript management system has turned into a compulsory indexation criterion for the journals indexed in the Scientific Electronic Library Online - SciELO Brasil as from 2015 (Packer, 2015). The decision to oblige the indexed journals to adopt these systems contributes to organize the composition and functions of the editorial board and enhances the efficient management of the manuscript review process. According to SciELO, this criterion follows the priority actions for the achievement of the main contemporary targets: internationalization, professional management and sustainability of the journals. It is estimated that, in the next three years, the production of qualified journals in the SciELO collection follows international trends, being able to compete with reference journals.

The online review of manuscripts through a system that registers any operations involving authors, editors and *ad hoc* consultants permits recovering past reviews and facilitates the production of reports and monitoring statistics. This permits quantification of events like the manuscripts received, rejected, approved and under review, as well as the authors, editors and reviewers' affiliations.

Paidéia has adopted the online management of the manuscripts submitted for review for quite some time. This and other measures have been adopted in recent years to improve the editorial management procedures, so as to align the review process with international standards (Santos, 2014). This evidences the journal's concern and commitment with the adoption of more effective and efficient mechanisms to guarantee the quality, trustworthiness, integrity and consistency of the scientific knowledge published, reducing the limitations and flaws of the peer review process. At

this moment, *Paidéia* is working to adopt the *ScholarOne* system, replacing the current system *Submission*.

It is a source of consensus that the manuscripts can and need to be improved (Packer, Mendonça, & Almeida, 2014). This target can only be achieved with the help of experts who are willing to share their expertise and valuable time to accomplish this task. The availability of qualified reviewers is crucial to guarantee the consistency of the knowledge published. Another important target of *Paidéia* is to enhance the quality of the reviews and expand its number of *ad hoc* consultants, including researchers from the North, Northeast and Central-West, as well as from other Latin American countries and other continents.

Another target the journal is persistently pursuing is the reduction of the mean processing time, defined as how long the journal takes between the submission and the final decision. In general, the scenario in the past few years reveals promising results, signaling that we are on the right track to achieve this goal (Santos, 2015b).

Some years ago, *Paidéia* innovated by adopting English as the language to publish its articles. In this sense, it is one of the two Brazilian Psychology journals fully published in English. This is considered a fundamental requirement to permit the internationalization of scientific knowledge on Psychology produced in Brazil. Since the adoption of this requirement, the journal has been concerned with the precise use of the language by non-native authors. Quality control has been guaranteed by means of a committee of accredited translators with great experience in the translation of scientific texts. On the other hand, publishing in English is essential but not sufficient to enhance the visibility of the papers published, as the production of Latin American authors are still confronted with almost insurmountable barriers abroad, restricting citations by high-impact journals (Meneghini, Packer, & Nassi-Calò, 2008).

This issue 61, volume 25 of *Paidéia* opens with the theoretical study entitled *Vital Energy and Afterlife: Implications for Cognitive Science of Religion*, authored by Maira Monteiro Roazzi, from *Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul*, Brazil, Carl N. Johnson, from *University of Pittsburgh*, United States of America, Melanie Nyhof, from *Indiana University South Bend*, United States of America, Silvia Helena Koller, from *Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul*, Brazil, and Antonio Roazzi, from *Universidade Federal de Pernambuco*, Brazil, which focused on examining the culture and development of people's conceptions on vital energy. A search was made

using the keyword *vital energy*, targeting literature from Anthropology, Psychology and Cognitive Science.

Next, the article *Intra and Inter-Individual Differences in Social Intelligence of Portuguese Students*, by Joana Carneiro Pinto, from *Universidade Católica Portuguesa*, Portugal, Liliana Faria, from *Universidade Europeia*, Portugal, Neide Gaspar, from *Instituto Superior de Línguas e Administração*, Portugal, and Maria do Céu Taveira, from *Universidade de Minho*, Portugal, characterized the social intelligence indices of Portuguese students in school years prior to a career transition and analyzed intra and interindividual differences.

Following, the article *Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment of Adolescents' Future Time Perspectives*, by Renato Gomes Carvalho, from *Universidade de Lisboa*, Portugal, presents two studies on adolescents' future time perspective (FTP), highlighting its connection to the present experience.

Subsequently, the article *Real-World Outcomes and Critical Thinking: Differential Analysis by Academic Major and Gender*, by Amanda Franco and Leandro da Silva Almeida, from *Universidade do Minho*, Portugal, describes the process of translation and cultural adaptation to Portuguese of the Real-World Outcomes inventory which measures everyday problematic behaviors that represent decisions where critical thinking is presumably absent.

The study *Media and Life Dissatisfaction as Predictors of Body Dissatisfaction*, written by Melissa Bittencourt Jaeger and Sheila Gonçalves Câmara, from *Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre*, Brazil, aimed to evaluate the predictors of body dissatisfaction, regarding demographic variables, media and life satisfaction among university students.

Following the contributions, the article *The Importance of Resilience for the Well-Being in Retirement*, authored by Cristiane Pimentel Nalin and Lucia Helena de Freitas Pinho França, from *Universidade Salgado de Oliveira*, Brazil, investigated the importance of resilience for the well-being in retirement of 270 participants.

The study *Values and Feelings in Young Brazilians' Purposes*, by Viviane Potenza Guimarães Pinheiro and Valéria Amorim Arantes, from *Universidade de São Paulo*, Brazil, aimed to analyze the processes of integration and regulation of values and feelings in young Brazilians' purposes.

The article *Happiness at Work: Organizational Values and Person-Organization Fit Impact*, authored by Juliana Moraes de Sousa, from *Agência Nacional de Aviação Civil*, Brazil, and Juliana Barreiros Porto, from *Universidade de Brasília*, Brazil, incorporated the person-organization (PO) fit literature, Schwartz' values theory and Warr's vitamin analogy to evaluate the effect of values PO fit on happiness at work.

The upcoming article, *Validity Evidences for the Dimensional Clinical Personality Inventory in Outpatient Psychiatric Sample*, written by Roberta Katz Abela, from *Universidade Federal de São Paulo*, Brazil, Lucas de Francisco Carvalho, from *Universidade São Francisco*, Brazil, Sabrina Jisun Myung Cho and Latife Yazigi, from

Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazil, aimed to seek validity evidence based on external criteria, psychiatric diagnosis, of an instrument for personality disorders typical symptoms assessment, Dimensional Clinical Personality Inventory (IDCP).

The study entitled *Relations Between Executive Functions and Different Symptomatic Dimensions in Obsessive Compulsive Disorder*, by Ana Cristina Pedron, Ygor Arzeno Ferrão, Léia Gonçalves Gurgel, and Caroline Tozzi Reppold, from *Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre*, Brazil, investigated the relationship between executive function and OCS severity in the various dimensions, according to the Dimensional Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale criteria.

The next article, *Memory Monitoring and Control in Young and Intermediate-Age Adults*, written by Maxciel Zortea, Graciela Inchausti de Jou, and Jerusa Fumagalli de Salles, from *Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul*, Brazil, assessed memory monitoring, control and performance in young and intermediate-age adults according to item type (with or without semantic relation), type of judgment of learning (JOL - immediate or delayed), and age.

The article *Implied Movement in Static Images Reveals Biological Timing Processing*, authored by Francisco Carlos Nather, Vinicius Anelli, Guilherme Ennes, and José Lino Oliveira Bueno, from *Universidade de São Paulo*, Brazil, determined whether time perception is affected by pictures of different species by considering the evolutionary scale.

Concluding this issue, the study entitled *Social Representations of the Environment in Press Media*, written by Gislei Mocelin Polli, from *Universidade Tuiuti do Paraná*, Brazil, and Brigido Vizeu Camargo, from *Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina*, Brazil, sought to identify the representational content disseminated by the press media on the environment in different periods of time.

This issue closes with the *Paidéia* Publication Guidelines. We hope the readers can appreciate the richness of the contributions and have a fruitful reading.

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