Institute for the Study of Labor



The IZA Journals Amelie F. Constant (GWU, TU, and IZA)

Western Annual Meeting in Seattle June 2013

THE 5 NEW IZA FIELD JOURNALS

• IZA JOURNAL OF LABOR ECONOMICS

(http://www.izajole.com/)

• IZA JOURNAL OF LABOR POLICY

(http://www.izajolp.com/)

•IZA JOURNAL OF MIGRATION

(http://www.izajom.com/)

•IZA JOURNAL OF LABOR & DEVELOPMENT

(http://www.izajold.com/)

•IZA JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN LABOR STUDIES

(http://www.izajoels.com/)



THE 5 NEW IZA FIELD JOURNALS

• They are:

open-access, academic, and peer-review outlets for the IZA network and those who want to affiliate with IZA instruments to foster the production of research in IZA program

areas and where IZA sees a need

• Publish:

24 articles per year per journal (10,000 words per article)

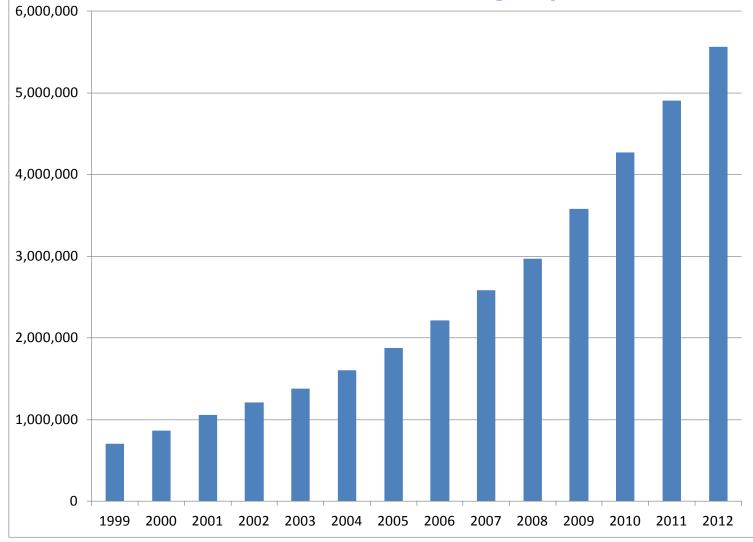


WHY THE NEED FOR JOURNALS ?

• Lets look at statistics:

GLOBAL TRENDS

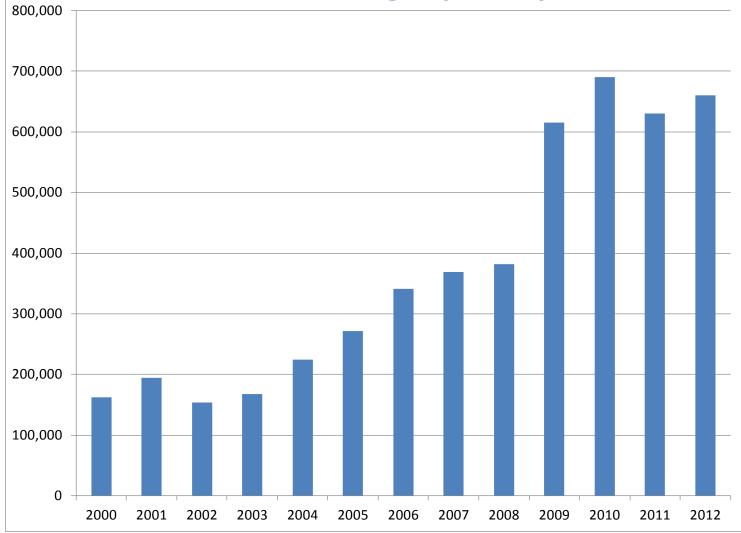
Total Number of Working Papers



Source http://logec.repec.org

GLOBAL TRENDS

Number of Working Papers, by Year



Source http://logec.repec.org



Top Publications in Economics

- "[...] Annual Submissions to the TOP-5 JOURNALS Nearly DOUBLED FROM 1990 TO 2012"
- "[...] The Total Number of Articles Published in These Journals Actually DECLINED From 400/YEAR in the Late 1970s to 300/YEAR Most Recently. As a Result, The ACCEPTANCE RATE HAS FALLEN FROM 15% TO 6% [...]"

Source: "Nine Facts about Top Journals in Economics" David Card, Stefano DellaVigna - NBER Working Paper No. 18665, Jan. 2013

Grave Publication Lags/Delays

18 months !

Conley, J.P., M.J. Crucini, R.A. Driskill, and A.S. Onder (2011) "Incentives and the Effects of Publication Lags on Life Cycle Research Productivity in Economics," NBER Working Paper 17043

Could be as long as **3 years** (from first submission to final journal publication)

→ Must always have articles in the pipeline !!!

GLOBAL TRENDS

Acceptance Rates at Various Journals Year 2008 or Shortly Before

Journal	Acceptance Rate
American Economic Review*	0.07
Econometrica*	0.09
Journal of Political Economy	0.05
Quarterly Journal of Economics	0.04
BEJ Applied Economics (All 4 Leve	els)* 0.51
Canadian Journal of Economics	0.18
Economica	0.11
Economics Letters	0.17
European Economic Review	0.09
Industrial and Labor Relations Rev	<i>iew</i> 0.18/
Journal of Human Resources	0.10
Journal of Labor Economics	0.08
Journal of Monetary Economics	0.20
Journal of Population Economics	0.21
Journal of Public Economics	0.10
Labour Economics*	0.15

Source: "How to Publish in a Top Journal," D. Hamermesh *unpublished notes*



- Journals, Conferences, Universities, Colleges, etc. are usually ranked based on their acceptance or rejection ratios
 - The lower the percentage of accepted papers, the more prestigious the journal is considered to be

ADVANTAGES OF THE IZA JOURNALS

- FAST EDITORIAL PROCESS (Instant gratification)
 - ADVANCED DESK REJECTION POLICY
 - SPEEDY REFEREE PROCEDURE (1 MONTH) YES (as is) or NO
 - PRODUCTION OF TYPESET ARTICLE WITHIN A MONTH
- OPEN ACCESS
 - PUBLICLY AVAILABLE
 - WIDE DISSEMINATION/HIGH VISIBILITY VIA IZA'S NETWORK
 - FEES WAIVED FOR IZA FELLOWS AND REFEREES
- COPYRIGHT OF YOUR MANUSCRIPT
 - FREE TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE YOUR WORK

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE <u>IZAJOM</u>:

- First Platform Dedicated to Fostering the International Debate and Promoting Publication Excellence in the Field of Migration Economics
- Publishes Original Theoretical and Applied Contributions, Including:
 - Determinants and Consequences of Human Mobility in Both Sending and Receiving Regions
 - Assimilation of Migrants and their Children
 - Migrant Occupational Choices
 - Immigrants' Social Networks
 - Remittance Behavior
 - Economic Analysis of Ethnicity, Ethnic Identity, and Language

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE IZAJOM (izajom.com)

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A CLOSER LOOK AT THE *IZAJOM*:

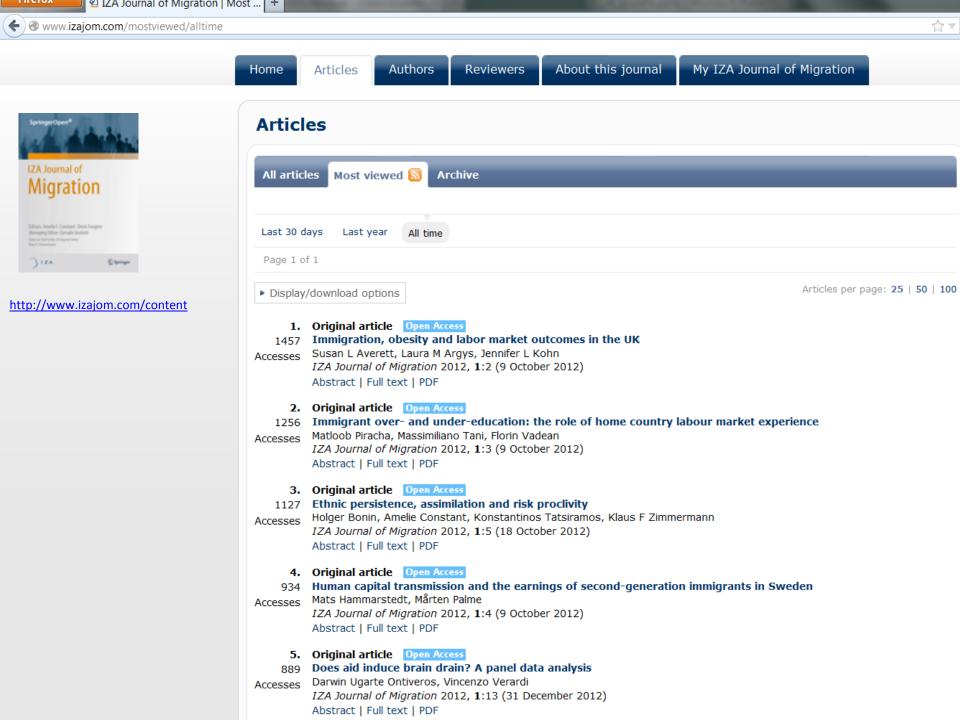
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A CLOSER LOOK AT THE IZAJOM

Statistics

- 2013 (AS OF MAY 31)
 - SUBMITTED: 31
 - ACCEPTED: 10 (7 ONLINE)
 - REJECTED: 16
 - UNDER REVIEW or R&R: 5
- 2012
 - SUBMITTED: 47
 - ACCEPTED: 14



IZA Journal of Migration a SpringerOpen Journal

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Open Access

Do high-skill immigrants raise productivity? Evidence from Israeli manufacturing firms, 1990-1999

M Daniele Paserman^{1,2,3,4,5}

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Abstract: This paper exploits the episode provided by the mass migration from the former Soviet Union to Israel in the 1990s to study the effect high skill immigration on productivity. Using a unique data set on manufacturing firms, I investigate directly whether firms and industries with a higher concentration of immigrants experienced increases in productivity. The analysis finds no correlation between immigrant concentration and productivity at the firm level in cross-sectional and pooled regressions. First-differences estimates reveal, if anything, a *negative* correlation between the change in output per worker and the change in the immigrant share. The immigrant share was strongly negatively correlated with productivity in low-tech industries. In high-technology industries, the results point to a positive relationship, hinting at complementarities between technology and the skilled immigrant workforce.

JEL codes: J61, F22, D24

Keywords: Immigration, Productivity

1. Introduction

The last twenty years have seen an increase in the share of highly skilled immigrants in many OECD countries (Chaloff and Lemaître, 2009). At the same time, many coun-

Original article

Do high-skill immigrants raise productivity? Evidence from Israeli manufacturing firms, 1990-1999

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The electronic version of this article is the complete one and can be found online at: <u>http://www.izajom.com/content</u> $\frac{2}{16}$

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Abstract

Formula display: V MathJax

This paper exploits the episode provided by the mass migration from the former Soviet Union to Israel in the 1990s to study the effect high skill immigration on productivity. Using a unique data set on manufacturing firms, I investigate directly whether firms and industries with a higher concentration of immigrants experienced increases in productivity. The analysis finds no correlation between immigrant concentration and productivity at the firm level in cross-sectional and pooled regressions. First-differences estimates reveal, if anything, a *negative* correlation between the change in output per worker and the change in the immigrant share. The immigrant share was strongly negatively correlated with

WHAT IS A DESK REJECTION

- The managing editor or the editors reject the paper without consulting referees
- When the paper:
 - fails to meet the submission requirements
 - does not fit the mission of the journal or is not developed for publication

i.e. (Current mindset) submit a draft in hopes that the referees will suggest ways to improve the paper

PLAGIARISM

TWO TYPES:

Standard plagiarism i.e. copying other people's work and not citing them

Self-plagiarism

- i. submitting the same, or almost the same papers to multiple journals (cardinal sin)
- ii. copy and paste paragraphs from earlier papers without citing them

DON'T !

DO NOT "REJECT AND RESUBMIT" !

Be courteous to the referees and the editors even when your paper is not accepted

ETIQUETTE (RE)SUBMIT" !

Be courteous to the referees, the editors, and managing editors

-do not inquire about the status of your manuscript before 3-5 months from submission

-if you receive an R&R do it right away (some journals have an expiration date for resubmission)

-show that you made an effort to revise and seriously considered the referees's points

OTHER HINTS

Volunteer to be a referee; Take this job very seriously

<u>Advantages</u>: establish a good relationship with the editor you can learn how to read your own work with a critical eye

Useful reading: CSWEP, Spring 2011

http://www.aeaweb.org/committees/cswep/newsletters/CSWEP_nsltr_SprSum

_2011.pdf

Institute for the Study of Labor

} I Z A

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THANKS

<u>http://journals.iza.org</u> <u>http://www.springer.com/economics/popu</u> <u>lation/journal/40176</u>