1. Introduction

History
The Journal of Finnish Studies is a double-blind, peer-reviewed journal that has published scholarly articles about Finland for an international audience since 1997. It is currently in its twenty-first volume. The journal was established by Professor Börje Vähämäki in 1997 at the University of Toronto, where it was edited until 2008. For the years 2009 and 2010, the JoFS was edited at Finlandia University by Professor Beth Virtanen.

Current editorial team
From January 2011, the JoFS has been edited and published at Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas, where it receives institutional support from the Department of English and the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. The editorial team consists of editors in three countries and four universities: Helena Halmari (Professor of English, Sam Houston State University), Hanna Snellman (Vice President, Professor of European Ethnology, University of Helsinki), Scott Kaukonen (Associate Professor of English, Director of the MFA Program, Sam Houston State University), and Hilary Virtanen (Assistant Professor of Finnish and Nordic Studies, Finlandia University). Sheila Embleton (Distinguished Research Professor, York University) has served as the book review editor since the inception of the journal.

Advisory board
The JoFS editorial board includes prominent academics from a wide range of backgrounds. The following universities are represented in the JoFS’s board: Columbia University; Laurentian University; The National Archives of Finland/Kansallisarkisto; South University Online; University College London; University of Austria; University of California, Los Angeles; University of Helsinki; University of Lapland; University of London; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; University of Oxford; University of Toronto; University of Turku; University of Washington, Seattle; University of Wisconsin, Madison; Western Kentucky University; and York University.

Mission
Both the editorial team and the editorial board adhere to the Journal of Finnish Studies’ mission: to publish cutting-edge research about topics related to Finland, the Finnish diaspora, and Finnish culture (history, literature, language, art, music, social sciences, political science, education) for an international, English-speaking audience. Each volume includes typically two issues, and the journal also publishes guest-edited theme issues from time to time. Book reviews are published in every issue.

Open access policy
The JoFS acknowledges the importance of open access to knowledge; therefore, past volumes are made available in pdf-form on the JoFS website with a 12-month embargo for the benefit of our paying subscribers. The JoFS allows immediate self-archiving of the published version of the article (Sherpa/Romeo Green) in institutional repositories, with proper reference to the Journal of Finnish Studies volume, issue, and page numbers. With a 6-month embargo starting from the month of publication, the JoFS also allows self-archiving of the published version of the contribution through public websites.

In addition, the JoFS articles from 2012 are available electronically via Humanities Source Publications through subscribing libraries. At the moment, most back issues are available in hardcopy directly from the editor (jofinnishstudies@gmail.com).
Traditional subscription makes it possible for the *JoFS* to continue to fulfill its mission. Subscriptions are available directly through our website, [http://www.shsu.edu/eng_ira/finnishstudies/JFS_subs_and_ads.html](http://www.shsu.edu/eng_ira/finnishstudies/JFS_subs_and_ads.html), or by writing to jofinnishstudies@gmail.com. Individual subscriptions are USD40 or €40; library (institutional) subscriptions are USD60 or €60 (from year 2019).

For further information:
- Homepage: [http://www.shsu.edu/eng_ira/finnishstudies/](http://www.shsu.edu/eng_ira/finnishstudies/)
- Social media page: [https://www.facebook.com/jofinnishstudies/](https://www.facebook.com/jofinnishstudies/)

*Information you will find in this report*

This report was compiled to provide our subscribers, authors, readers, and the general public accurate information about our operations and status as a peer-reviewed, scholarly journal about Finland, with a global reach. The focus of the report is on the past seven years (2011–2017) during which the *JoFS* has been edited in Texas. This report covers the number of articles published (Section 2), the affiliations of the contributors (Section 3), the geography of the journal’s subscribers (Section 4), the range of universities affiliated with the occasional theme issues (Section 5), peer-reviewers’ affiliations (Section 6), and the sources of the journal’s support (Section 7).

2. **How many articles did the *JoFS* publish between 2011 and 2017?**

Between the years 2011 and 2017, while produced in Texas, the *JoFS* has published 132 articles. This is 18.9 articles or scholarly reviews per year. Figure 1 shows the distribution of the articles published in *JoFS*, starting from 2011 (11 articles) to 2017 (29 articles). The largest number of articles was published in 2014 (30 articles). During this same time period, the *JoFS* has rejected fifteen manuscript submissions, which translates to a rejection rate of 11.4 percent.

![Figure 1. The number of articles published in the *JoFS* between 2011 and 2017 (N=132).](image)

3. **Who are the contributors to the *JoFS*?**
The one hundred and fourteen (114) contributors to the *JoFS*, between the years 2011 and 2017, had affiliations with forty-two (42) universities or research institutions as listed in Table 1 below. Five (5) authors were independent scholars. Note that the number of contributors in Table 1 and Figure 2 is not the same as the number of articles (Figure 1) because some authors published more than one article; also some articles had more than one author. The number of author affiliations (Table 1 and Figure 2) is also different from the number of articles published (Figure 1) because some authors listed more than one affiliation and if the same author published more than one article in one issue, the affiliation was counted only once.

**Table 1.** Authors’ affiliations 2011–2017 (N=124, including 5 independent scholars).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors’ affiliations</th>
<th>Number of authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. University of Helsinki</td>
<td>26 21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. University of Turku</td>
<td>15 12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. University of Jyväskylä</td>
<td>13 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. University of Vaasa</td>
<td>7  5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Independent Scholar</td>
<td>5  4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sam Houston States University</td>
<td>5  4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. University of Eastern Finland</td>
<td>4  3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. University of Tampere</td>
<td>4  3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. University of Wisconsin, Madison</td>
<td>4  3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. University of Lapland</td>
<td>3  2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Åbo Akademi University</td>
<td>2  1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Finnish Literature Society (SKS)</td>
<td>2  1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Petrozavodsk State University</td>
<td>2  1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. University of Oulu</td>
<td>2  1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. York University</td>
<td>2  1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Aalto University</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Academy of Finland</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Augustana College</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Austin Peay State University</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. California State University, Fresno</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Dalhousie University</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Finnish National Archives / Kansallisarkisto</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Finnish National Library / Kansalliskirjasto</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Grand Valley State University</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Hong Kong Baptist University</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Indiana University of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Lakehead University</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Laurentian University of Sudbury</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Lusto—The Finnish Forest Museum</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Michigan State University</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Middle Tennessee State University</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Nordic Institute of Asian Studies</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Ryerson University</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. South University Online</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. University of British Columbia</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. University of California Berkeley</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. University of Greifswald</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. University of Latvia</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. University of Reading</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. University of Tartu</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. University of Toronto</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. University of Washington, Seattle</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Western University</td>
<td>1  0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong> 99.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2. Two thirds of the *JoFS* articles (N=124) represent research done in Finnish universities (the percentages have been rounded).

As Figure 2 indicates, out of the total 124 author affiliations, eighty-three (or, 67%) were with universities or research institutions in Finland. This means that two thirds of contributors are based in Finland. This is not surprising because scholars in Finland produce topics that fall within the interests of the *Journal of Finnish Studies*. Most authors have affiliations with the University of Helsinki (n=26, or 21%), the University of Turku (n=15, or 12%), the University of Jyväskylä (n=13, or 10%), and the University of Vaasa (n=7, or 6%). However, most Finnish universities or research institutions are represented: four scholars from the University of Eastern Finland and from the University of Tampere published in the *JoFS*, respectively; the University of Lapland was represented by 3 authors; Åbo Akademi University, Finnish Literature Society (SKS), and the University of Oulu were each represented by two authors; and one author from Aalto University, Academy of Finland, Finnish National Archives (Kansallisarkisto), Finnish National Library (Kansalliskirjasto), and Lusto—The Finnish Forest Museum also published in the *JoFS* during the period in question. In sum, fifteen Finnish research institutions were represented among the articles published between 2011 and 2017.

The remaining forty-one authors (33%) came from universities outside of Finland. Among these forty-one authors were five independent scholars. See Table 1 for a comprehensive list of institutional affiliations among the authors.

During the past seven years (2011–2017), the *Journal of Finnish Studies* has thus published cutting-edge research by authors with altogether 124 university affiliations. Table 2 shows the distribution of universities or institutions from which the *Journal of Finnish Studies* articles came during this time period:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author’s affiliation</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University in Finland</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University in USA or Canada</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University in Europe (outside Finland) or Asia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent scholars</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Global distribution of universities represented in the *JoFS* (N=124).
Figure 3. Global distribution of institutional affiliations of authors published in the JoFS (N=124).

Figure 3 shows the same information as presented in Tables 1 and 2. Sixty-seven percent of scholars (n=83) published in the JoFS come from Finnish universities and research institutions.

The total of twenty-eight authors affiliations (23% of all author affiliations) were with universities in North America (USA and Canada): Sam Houston State University (where the journal is edited and where it receives institutional support) (5 articles/scholarly reviews/editor’s introductions); University of Wisconsin, Madison (4); York University (2); Augustana College (1); Austin Peay State University (1); California State University, Fresno (1); Dalhousie University (1); Grand Valley State University (1); Indiana University of Pennsylvania (1); Lakehead University (1); Laurentian University of Sudbury (1); Michigan State University (1); Middle Tennessee State University (1); Ryerson University (1); South University Online (1); University of British Columbia (1); University of California, Berkeley (1); University of Toronto (1); University of Washington, Seattle (1); and Western University (1).

Ten percent of author affiliations were with non-Finnish and non-North-American universities (total of 8 authors) or unaffiliated researchers (5 independent scholars). The universities outside Finland and North America are the following: Petrozavodsk State University, Russia (2), Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong (1), Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, Denmark (1), University of Greifswald, Germany (1), University of Latvia, Latvia (1), University of Reading, United Kingdom (1), and University of Tartu, Estonia (1).

A comprehensive and cumulative list of all the contributors to the JoFS since its inception in 1997, together with bibliographic information of their articles, is available here: http://www.shsu.edu/eng_ira/finnishstudies/JoFS_Articles.pdf.
4. Who subscribes to the Journal of Finnish Studies?

The Journal of Finnish Studies has an international audience. Nearly one hundred individuals in North America and elsewhere subscribe to the JoFS (Table 5 below). In addition, the JoFS is distributed through university libraries or other institutions worldwide. These institutions subscribe to the journal either through Humanities Source/EBSCO, through hardcopy subscription, or both. Table 3 below includes a comprehensive list of institutional subscribers, divided into geographic regions. The total number of institutional subscribers at the moment is seventy-six. This list includes highly regarded research universities in North America (e.g., Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and University of California, Berkeley libraries) and in the United Kingdom (Cambridge and Oxford University libraries). In addition, a wide range of universities of all levels worldwide are included in the list of the JoFS subscribers.

Table 3. Global distribution of libraries/institutions subscribing to the JoFS by region.

NORTH AMERICA (TOTAL 46, of which 39 in the USA and 7 in Canada):
- Aquinas College, Nashville, Tennessee, USA
- Arkansas State University, Jonesboro, Arkansas, USA
- Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, USA
- Bronx Community College, Bronx, New York, USA
- Cloquet Public Library, Cloquet, Minnesota, USA
- College of Staten Island, City University of New York, New York, USA
- Columbia University Libraries, New York, New York, USA
- Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, USA
- Finlandia University, Hancock, Michigan, USA
- Graduate School of Journalism, City University of New York, New York, USA
- Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
- HathiTrust Digital Library, Michigan, USA
- Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, USA
- Hunter College, New York, New York, USA
- Indiana University Libraries, Bloomington, Indiana, USA
- Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada
- Laurentian University Library, Ontario, Canada
- Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., USA
- MLA Bibliography, New York, New York, USA
- National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
- Nazareth College of Rochester, Rochester, New York, USA
- Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, Illinois, USA
- Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan, USA
- Ohio State University Libraries, Columbus, Ohio, USA
- Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia, USA
- Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island, USA
- Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia, USA
- Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas, USA
- Simon Fraser University Library, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
- St. Michael’s College, Colchester, Vermont, USA
- Texas A&M International University, Laredo, Texas, USA
- Texas A&M University-San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, USA
- University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
- University of California Library, Berkeley, California, USA
- University of California—Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA
- University of Georgia Libraries, Athens, Georgia, USA
- University of Minnesota Libraries, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA
- University of Oregon Libraries, Eugene, Oregon, USA
- University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, USA
- University of Toronto Library, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
- University of Washington Libraries, Seattle, Washington, USA
- University of Wisconsin-Madison, Memorial Library, Madison, Wisconsin, USA
University of Wisconsin—Stout, Menomonie, Wisconsin, USA
Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, USA
Yale University Library, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA
York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

FINLAND (10)
Kansalliskirjasto, University of Helsinki, Helsinki
SKS/Kirjasto, Helsinki
University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu Campus Library, Joensuu
University of Helsinki, Main Campus Library, Helsinki
University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä
University of Lapland, Rovaniemi
University of Oulu, Oulu
University of Tampere, Tampere
University of Turku, Turku
University of Vaasa, Vaasa

GERMANY (5)
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München
Fennistik-Bibliothek Institut für Skandinavistik/Fennistik-Finnische Abteilung Philosophische Fakultät der Universität zu Köln
Institut für Fennistik und Skandinavistik Universitätsbibliothek Greifswald, Greifswald
Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen
Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky, Hamburg

UNITED KINGDOM (4)
Bishop Grosseteste University, Lincoln
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge
Oxford University Library, Oxford
University of Gloucestershire, Cheltenham

DENMARK (2)
Danish Union Catalogues and Danish National Bibliography, Ballerup
University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen

FRANCE (2)
Bibliothèque Nordique, Paris
University of Paris, Paris

SOUTH AFRICA (2)
Unisa: Muckleneuk Campus, Pretoria
University of Pretoria, Gauteng

SWEDEN (2)
LIBRIS, Stockholm
University of Stockholm, Stockholm

ECUADOR (1)
Universidad de las Americas, Quito

NETHERLANDS (1)
Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Den Haag

NORWAY (1)
University of Tromsø, Tromsø
Figure 4 below shows the regional distribution of the subscribers to the *JoFS* in a condense format:

![Institutional subscribers by region](image)

**Figure 4.** Institutional subscribers from North America, Finland, and elsewhere in the world (N=76).

As Figure 4 and Table 3 indicate, most of the institutional subscribers to the *JoFS* (61%, n=46) come from North America. Finnish libraries and research institutions provide 13 percent of the subscribers (n=10). Twenty subscribing institutions (26%) come from parts of the world outside Finland and North America.

Table 4 below juxtaposes the information provided about the *JoFS* author affiliations and subscriber information above, each divided into three regions: North America, Finland, and other regions in the world.

**Table 4.** Comparison of subscribers vs. author affiliation according to region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North America</th>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>Elsewhere</th>
<th>Independent scholar</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscribing institutions</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation of authors</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5 below presents the information from Table 2 (distribution of author affiliations, according to region) and Tables 3 and 4 (distribution of subscribing institutions, according to region) as a line chart:
Figure 5. Institutional subscriptions vs. authors’ affiliations according to region.

As Figure 5 indicates, most institutional subscriptions to the JoFS come from North America while most articles have been written by researchers affiliated with Finnish universities. This figure shows that the JoFS is true to its mission: to make research about Finland and research from Finland available to an international audience unable to read about Finland and the Finnish diaspora in Finnish.

In addition to the institutional subscribers, the JoFS has individual subscribers. Table 5 shows the number of individual subscribers based on data from 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of individual subscribers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsewhere</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Circulation to individual recipients.

The largest area of circulation for the JoFS is North America (n=77, of which USA covers 60 and Canada 17 subscriptions). This market takes care of 85 percent of the individual recipients of the journal. Eleven journals (corresponding to 12 percent) were sent to individuals in Finland and three to the United Kingdom (2) and Australia (1).

Table 6 combines the circulation data for both institutional and individual recipients, that is, data from Table 3 (also Figure 4) and Table 5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of individual and institutional subscribers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsewhere</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6. Circulation to both individual and institutional recipients (N=167).

Figure 6 juxtaposes the JoFS’s entire circulation (to individual and institutional recipients) according to region vs. the regions of authors’ institutional affiliations:

![Regional distribution of subscribers vs. author affiliations](image)

**Figure 6.** Circulation to regions vs. affiliation of authors.

Over 120 subscribers (74%), both individual and institutional, come from the United States and Canada. Finland’s share as supporting subscribers is small: only twenty-one individuals or libraries receive hardcopy subscriptions or have access through EBSCO/Humanities Source database (in case of libraries) to the journal. Finland’s share of subscribers is thus only 13 percent. Outside Finland and North America, there are 23 subscribers (14%). The author affiliations show an opposite trend (see also Tables 2 and 6 above). While only 23 percent of authors are affiliated with North American institutions (n=28), Finnish universities dominate in terms of affiliated authors: eighty-three authors have affiliations with Finnish research institutions. This is 67 percent. Thirteen authors have affiliations outside North America and Finland or do not have a university affiliation at the time of publication (independent scholars).

This trend, again, conforms to the mission of the *Journal of Finnish Studies*, whose goal is to disseminate, in English, today’s academic lingua franca, research from Finland and about Finland to audiences around the world.

5. Special issues

In addition to the regular open issues, between 2011 and 2017, the *Journal of Finnish Studies* has published six special issues. Each issue included authors from a number of universities, typically both in Finland and elsewhere. Altogether, twenty-four universities or institutions (thirteen from Finland and eleven from around the world) are represented in these theme issues. Thus, the theme issues also bring together international groups of researchers, promoting global research connections and exchange between institutions.


Authors had affiliations with the following universities:

- U of Greifswald (Germany)
- U of Helsinki (Finland)
- U of Jyväskylä (Finland)
• U of Tampere (Finland)

Authors had affiliations with the following universities:
- Aalto U (Finland)
- California State U—Fresno (United States)
- NIAS—Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (Denmark)
- U of Eastern Finland (Finland)
- U of Helsinki (Finland)
- U of Lapland (Finland)
- U of Latvia (Latvia)
- U of Reading (United Kingdom)
- U of Tampere (Finland)
- U of Vaasa (Finland)

Authors had affiliations with the following universities:
- Academy of Finland (Finland)
- Lakehead U (Canada)
- National Archives of Finland (Finland)
- Petrozavodsk State U (Russia)
- Ryerson U (Canada)
- U of British Columbia (Canada)
- U of Helsinki (Finland)
- York University (Canada)

Authors had affiliations with the following universities:
- Åbo Akademi U (Finland)
- U of Helsinki (Finland)
- U of Jyväskylä (Finland)
- U of Turku (Finland)

Authors had affiliations with the following universities:
- Finnish Literature Society (Finland)
- U of Helsinki (Finland)
- U of Turku (Finland)
- Hong Kong Baptist U. (Hong Kong)

Authors had affiliations with the following universities:
- U of Helsinki (Finland)
- U of Oulu (Finland)
• U of Tampere (Finland)
• U of Turku (Finland)

6. The importance of peer-review and careful editing

When a manuscript is submitted to the *Journal of Finnish Studies*, both co-editors read it to determine whether the manuscript can be sent through the peer-review process or whether it should be rejected immediately. Those manuscripts that pass this initial screening are typically sent to three reviewers who are international experts in their fields. The peer-review and initial editing process takes around six months. Between the years 2011 and 2017, scholars from forty-seven research institutions or universities in served as peer reviewers (Table 7):

Åbo Akademi University, Finland
Augustana College, USA
Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria
Estonian Academy of Science, Estonia
Estonian Literary Museum, Estonia
Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, USA
Finlandia University, USA
Finnish Cultural Institute, Berlin, Germany
Georg August Universität, Göttingen, Germany
King’s College, London, United Kingdom
Lakehead University, Canada
Lund University, Sweden
National Board of Antiquities, Finland
Queens University, Canada
Sam Houston State University, USA
Sibelius Academy, Finland
South University Online, USA
Stockholm University, Sweden
Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland, Finland
Tekes, Finland
Umeå University, Sweden
University of Bergen, Norway
University of California, Berkeley, USA
University of California, Los Angeles, USA
University of Eastern Finland, Finland
University of Gothenburg, Sweden
University of Helsinki, Finland
University of Jyväskylä, Finland
University of Lapland, Finland
University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg
University of Manchester, United Kingdom
University of Minnesota, Duluth, USA
University of Oslo, Norway
University of Oulu, Finland
University of Rhode Island, USA
University of Southern California, USA
University of Tampere, Finland
University of Tartu, Estonia
University of Texas, Austin, USA
University of Toronto, Canada
University of Turku, Finland
University of Vermont, USA
University of Washington, Seattle, USA
University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA
Uppsala University, Sweden
Table 7. Peer-reviewers’ affiliations.

As shown in Table 7, the forty-seven institutions whose faculty served as peer-reviewers for the JoFS represented ten countries. The largest representation was within the USA: faculty in fifteen U.S. institutions served as expert reviewers. Twelve Finnish universities were represented among the reviewing process. In addition to the United States and Finland, faculty from universities in eight additional countries (Austria, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) also participated in the JoFS’s double-blind peer-review process.

The post-review editing process involves multiple steps. After the editorial office receives the reviewers’ comments, these are sent to the author, together with general comments from those editorial team members who have already read the manuscript. The author is typically given two months for the revision. The revised manuscript is sent back to the reviewers if the editors cannot deem that the author has taken all the reviewers’ comments adequately into consideration.

Next, the revised manuscript is subjected to the first round of detailed editing for its readability, grammar, accuracy of referencing, and adherence to the JoFS style. Changes at this point are sent to the author for approval, and the author-approved version is sent to a second round of readability editing by a different member of the editorial team. At this point, conformity to American English, consistent punctuation, and, first and foremost, good style is checked. The second editor’s comments are sent to the author again for approval and for minor updates. Next, the editor-in-chief reads what is now typically the third or fourth version of the original submission and edits it for remaining inconsistencies or errors. The author is consulted again, if need be, for remaining last-minute questions.

The polished final versions of all articles to appear in one issue are sent to the associate editor to be entered in InDesign before the submission to the printer. After the InDesign file is ready, the editor reads the print-out of the entire issue, making sure that no errors, typos, or inconsistencies remain. The corrected InDesign file is sent to the authors as proofs before the entire package is sent to the printer. Then, all authors’ last-minute corrections are entered into the InDesign file. Associate editor sends the InDesign file to the printer and asks for a quote. The printer sends either physical or electronic proofs to the editor, and the editor and the associate editor give these proofs still another read.

These multiple steps guarantee the quality of the journal. Because the JoFS uses both Finnish and non-Finnish experts, our articles are not one-sided or narrow. Because the editorial team checks both for content and for form multiple times, the content is solid and the articles are readable. Because the editorial team consists of both native speakers of English and native speakers of Finnish, errors in both languages are eliminated. Combined, the editorial team members also know Russian, German, French, and Swedish—languages that often appear in references.

7. The JoFS is not subsidized

During the past seven years, the Journal of Finnish Studies has received support for its operations from the following three channels: Sam Houston State University (non-monetary institutional support); three grants, totaling about $1,700 together; and subscriptions and sales of back copies. The journal is most grateful for the support it receives.

(1) Sam Houston State University’s English Department and College of Humanities and Social Sciences provide institutional (non-monetary) support for the journal by providing the editor-in-chief and associate editor with work space, technology, and a storage room for JoFS’s back issues. The two editors also receive a 1/6 reduction from their teaching duties to edit the journal.

(2) The Journal of Finnish Studies is a past recipient of grants from the following organizations:

- Finlandia Foundation National (2014; $1,000, for the publication of Volume 18, Issue 2, International Influences in Finnish Working-Class Literature and Its Research).
• The Institute of Migration (Siirtolaisuusinstituutti), Lehtinen fund (2016; €500, for the publication of Volume 22, which continues the discussion of migration into and from Finland).
• Finland Society (Suomi-Seura)/Ministry of Education and Culture (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö) media grant (2018; €50, for the publication of Volume 21).

(3) The sustaining financial support for the JoFS comes from our subscribers. We also sell back issues on Amazon.com, as well as at conferences such as FinnFests. It is to be noted that these sources of income barely cover the costs of printing and mailing. Our open-access policy is likely to diminish some of the sales of back issues, even though it is unlikely to affect the numbers of subscriptions.

8. JoFS: A publication channel for cutting-edge research about Finland

This report, covering the most recent seven years of the Journal of Finnish Studies’ two-decades-long history, shows one key trend: the journal exports knowledge about Finland, from Finland, to the English-speaking world. The JoFS continues to receive positive feedback both from authors and subscribers.

Our publication plans are strong, with two issues coming out in 2018 and submissions filling the following open issue as well.