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Measuring Publication Efficiency in Humanities Journals: An AI-Based Analysis of Diamond Open Access Models and SINTA Rankings

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the influence of open access models, particularly Diamond Open Access (OA), and SINTA rankings on the submission-to-publication duration of accredited humanities journals in Indonesia. It also addresses a notable gap in existing literature regarding publication waiting times within the Indonesian humanities context. Employing a quantitative ex post facto design, the study analyzes a sample of 100 SINTA-accredited humanities journals that published articles in 2024. Submission-to-publication durations (calculated as the number of days between submission and final publication) were extracted using an AI-assisted metadata retrieval tool (Gemini). A total of 2,489 eligible articles were identified. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and one-way ANOVA to determine the effects of the independent variables. The findings show that the median submission-to-publication time for Indonesian humanities journals is 125.67 days, with substantial variability ranging from 0 to 991 days. The Diamond OA model does not significantly affect publication duration (Sig. > 0.05), indicating that author-fee-free access does not inherently lengthen editorial processes. Conversely, SINTA rankings show a significant effect (Sig. < 0.05), with journals in higher SINTA tiers tending to have longer publication timelines. This study provides timely empirical evidence regarding factors that shape publication efficiency in Indonesia's humanities journals—an area previously underexplored. The methodological use of AI for metadata extraction also represents an important contribution. These findings offer practical insights for authors selecting suitable publication venues and for journal publishers seeking to enhance the efficiency of their editorial workflows.

Keywords: Diamond Open Access; SINTA Ranking; Humanities journal; Gemini AI

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technology has significantly changed the dissemination of knowledge and the accessibility of scientific information. One of them is the emergence of open access (OA) in the publication of scientific journals. The open-access model provides free access to scientific articles (Borrego et al., 2021; Clayson et al., 2021; Lee & Haupt, 2021). This is in contrast to traditional subscription models that restrict access only to those who pay (Ajisebutu et al., 2024; Gorelick & Li, 2021; Kankam et al., 2024). This broad shift is expected to accelerate knowledge dissemination, increase research visibility and impact, and encourage global scientific collaboration (Al-Raeei & Azmeh, 2024; Mwambari et al., 2022).

One of the key indicators in evaluating the efficiency and quality of the journal's editorial process is the average waiting time for article publication (Martignago & Juliani, 2024). Waiting time for scientific publication (submission-to-publication time) refers to the time spent publishing an article in a scientific journal, from submitting the manuscript until the article is officially published (Kokes, 2023; Lin, 2021). The significance of submission-to-publication time has attracted the interest of many researchers. They examined from various perspectives, including the analysis of the time of the editorial process (Andersen et al., 2021; Zabala et al., 2023), publication delay (Kokes, 2023), the effect of differences in author status, number of articles, number of authors, and number of pages on journal publication delay (Xu et al., 2021), as well as the effect of the peer-review process on article publication lead time (Huisman & Smits, 2017).

The length of the submission-to-publication time can reduce the momentum of disseminating ideas and research results, hinder the dissemination of knowledge, and create frustration and pressure on authors (Ding & Du, 2023; Majumdar, 2023). Open access is a method expected to accelerate publishing articles and disseminating knowledge (Besançon et al., 2021; Ramachandran et al., 2021; Simard et al., 2022). On the other hand, open access, especially Diamond open access (Diamond OA), is considered one factor that extends the waiting time for journal publication. Researchers are more likely to publish articles in the journal Diamond OA because it does not charge authors (Borrego, 2023; Morrison et al., 2022; Yoon et al., 2024). This perception stems from the fact that Diamond OA journals generally do not charge authors fees, resulting in increased submission volumes and potentially longer publication queues.

Research on the publication waiting time for journal articles has been an interesting topic for researchers. This research focuses more on statistical differences in waiting times in the form of comparisons between journals with specific scientific subjects (Maggio et al., 2020), differences in rankings (quartiles) and impact factors (Arjan S. Dhoot et al., 2021; Rafael Leal Zimmer et al., 2023), and the effect of the number of authors on delays in open access journal publication (Majumdar, 2023), as well as the effect of open access on publication delays in the field of Energy and Fuel (Lin, 2021).

Although considerable research has been conducted on publication delays across various disciplines, a significant research gap remains, particularly in the Indonesian context and humanities disciplines. Most research focuses on journals in health, technology, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, and genetics, as well as comprehensive studies in various fields (Arjan S. Dhoot et al., 2021; Chen et al., 2024; Maggio et al., 2020; Rafael Leal Zimmer et al., 2023). The unique characteristics of humanities research, which often involve qualitative analysis and interpretation of texts related to culture, history, language, and communication,

may present different factors that affect the efficiency of publications that are not fully addressed by studies in other fields (Li et al., 2022; Stachura et al., 2024).

In addition, the role of journal accreditation, such as the National Journal Accreditation System (ARJUNA) and Science and Technology Index (SINTA) in Indonesia, Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (CSSCI) in China, Korea Citation Index (KCI) in Korea, and Excellence Research in Australia (ERA) in Australia, is very important in assessing the quality and credibility of journals. Higher accreditation ratings are crucial in attracting researchers' interest because of their close relationship with research results' perceived quality and career advancement (Anderson et al., 2022). Journals with higher accreditation ratings tend to have higher author trust and interest, as well as a greater chance of having a citation impact (Assaker & Shahin, 2022). However, the interaction between the open access model, accreditation status, and submission-to-publication time in Indonesia's humanities context remains largely unexplored.

Accreditation ratings are another equally important factor in assessing the quality of a journal, in addition to qualitative assessments and other metrics to provide a holistic view of the quality and credibility of the journal (Li et al., 2022; Stachura et al., 2024). The Government of Indonesia and various institutions continue to strive to improve the quality and visibility of scientific journals by developing the national journal accreditation system (ARJUNA) and the Science and Technology Index (SINTA) as journal indexing institutions. The journal's high accreditation is an essential factor in attracting researchers, as it is closely related to the perceived quality of their research results and career advancement (Anderson et al., 2022). The higher the accreditation rating of a journal, the higher the author's trust and interest in publishing articles, and the higher the chance of having an impact citation (Assaker & Shahin, 2022). Researchers tend to prioritize publishing their articles in highly-ranked journals because it can increase their prestige, academic profile, and career prospects (Beck et al., 2021).

This study aims to address a significant gap in the literature by examining how the open access (OA) model influences the waiting time for article publication in accredited humanities journals in Indonesia, utilizing AI-based analytical tools. Specifically, the research investigates how various OA models, particularly the Diamond Open Access model, are applied within Indonesian humanities journals and whether these models shape the duration authors must wait before their articles are published. In doing so, the study explores the average publication waiting time across accredited humanities journals, assesses the extent to which the adoption of Diamond OA affects this timeline, and evaluates overall whether open access practices exert a measurable influence on publication speed in the Indonesian humanities journal landscape.

This research offers several new contributions and justifications for its importance to the scientific field. First, this study provides empirical evidence on the influence of open access on the waiting time for publication of humanities journal articles in Indonesia. This context has been underrepresented in previous research. Humanities research has a vital role in exploring cultural knowledge to support the promotion and dissemination of culture (Yuting et al., 2023). These studies typically apply qualitative analysis methods that focus more on text interpretation and concentrate on studying culture, history, language, communication, archives, heritage, and other fields (Joo et al., 2022; Ryghaug et al., 2023). Second, by focusing on the humanities, the study provides insight into the potential unique factors that affect publication efficiency in disciplines often characterized by different publication methodologies and practices. Third, the innovative application of artificial

intelligence (AI) tools for metadata extraction, including submission date, date of receipt, review date, and publication date, offers a sophisticated and efficient approach to measuring publication delays. Finally, the results of this study are expected to provide valuable guidelines for authors in choosing the right journal for publication. For publishers of journals in the humanities, the results of this research can be recommendations to improve the efficiency of the publication process and accelerate the dissemination of knowledge.

2. METHODS

This study aims to analyze the influence of Diamond OA on the waiting time for the publication of articles in journals in the humanities field in Indonesia. This study uses a quantitative approach with an ex post facto research design, in which researchers investigate the cause-and-effect relationship between variables that have occurred (Santoso et al., 2021). The selection of this design was carried out because the researcher did not intervene in certain variables, only observed phenomena related to the waiting time for the article's publication. Research variables are grouped into two types, namely, independent and dependent variables. The open access model and SINTA ranking are used as independent variables. Meanwhile, the difference in time (in days) between the date of submission of the article and the date of publication of the article (submission-to-publication time), and the difference in time between the date of the article review and the date of publication (time-to-publication) of the article are used as dependent variables.

The population in this study consisted of articles published by national journals in the field of Humanities indexed by SINTA. The selection of research samples employed purposive sampling techniques. The sample selection criteria were as follows: (a) articles published in national humanities journals indexed by SINTA within one year; to ensure data novelty, the samples were limited to articles published in 2024; (b) journals that provided complete editorial-process information, including at minimum the submission date and the publication date for each article; and (c) journals that applied one of the open access models (Gold or Diamond).

The search results showed that the population comprised 452 journals in the humanities field indexed by SINTA. The research sample was calculated using the Slovin formula with a 10% margin of error. Based on this calculation, 82 journals were identified as suitable samples. To anticipate possible sampling errors, the total number of journals selected was increased to 100.

Based on data from the SINTA database, a total of 453 journals in the field of Humanities were identified and indexed. An identification process was subsequently carried out for these journals prior to the analysis of waiting time, as illustrated in Figure 1.

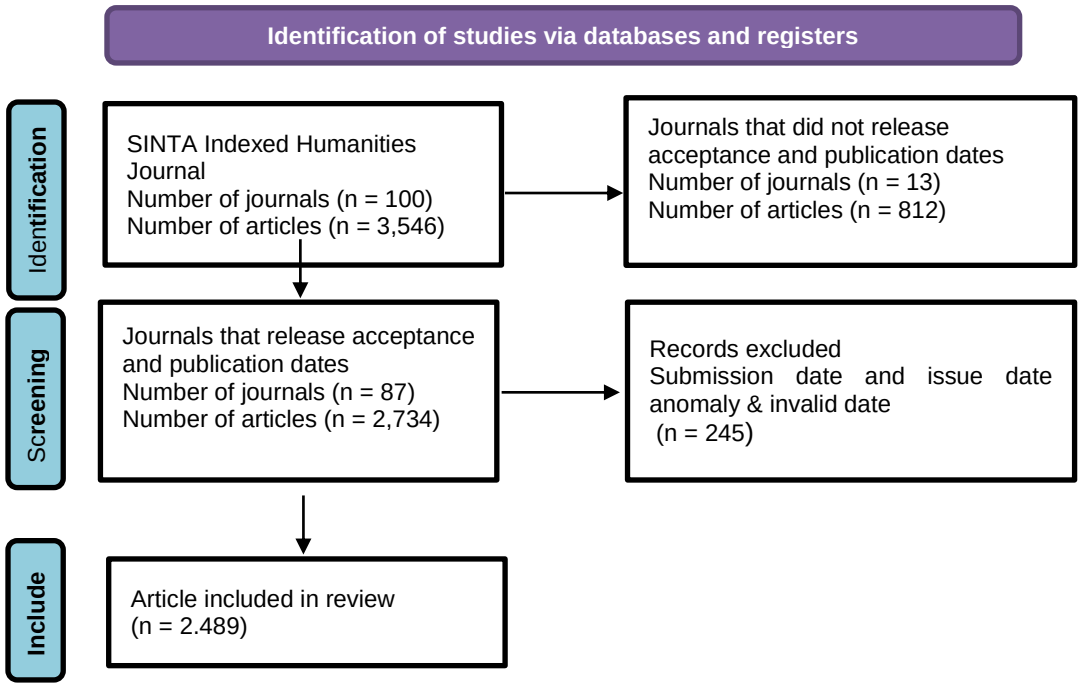

Figure 1. Data identification process

Identification was carried out to determine whether the articles published by the sample journals included the dates of each stage in the editorial process. The results showed that 13 journals did not meet the criteria, leaving a total of 87 journals with 2,734 published articles. Furthermore, a screening process was conducted to verify the registration/submission date and the publication date of each article. This process was performed concurrently with metadata extraction using Gemini AI. Through this procedure, Gemini was able to calculate the difference between the submission date and the publication date and to detect anomalies within these records. The anomalies identified included: (a) submission dates occurring after publication dates, (b) incomplete dates, and (c) unusually large disparities in processing time among articles within the same journal.

The results indicated that 245 articles contained such anomalies and were therefore excluded from the research sample. After this review, a final dataset consisting of 87 journals and 2,489 valid articles was identified and used to calculate the average waiting time for article publication in the field of Humanities.

The data collection process consisted of four main stages: journal identification, applying inclusion criteria, metadata harvesting, and metadata extraction. The stages were illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Stages of data collection

Data collection was carried out through several stages. First, journals in the field of Humanities that were accredited on the SINTA portal (https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/) were

identified. Second, the identification process employed inclusion criteria that applied filters based on SINTA rankings and Humanities subject classifications, as previously described. Third, articles published by the sample journals in 2024 were harvested using the reference management application Zotero, through which the journals or publishers' PDF files were collected. Fourth, metadata extraction was performed using the Generative AI application Gemini. The extracted metadata included the article title, author, publisher, submission date, publication date, and the calculated difference (in days) between submission and publication dates, which served as a measure of each article's publication waiting time. The extraction process was conducted on the full collection of articles published by each journal. After repeated metadata extraction tests using Gemini AI, the results showed that this AI tool successfully extracted the required metadata and accurately calculated the differences between the editorial dates recorded in the journal articles.

The data analysis process went through several stages.

- Descriptive statistical methods were used to compare journals applying the Diamond OA model with those applying the Gold OA model in the Humanities field based on their SINTA rankings.
- The average, median, maximum, and minimum article lead times were calculated for each journal.
- The average, median, maximum, and minimum waiting times were then calculated based on SINTA ratings to determine the overall average publication waiting time for humanities journal articles.
- The influence of the open access model and SINTA ranking on article publication lead time was analyzed using a one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). When the ANOVA indicated a significant main effect, a post-hoc test (Tukey's HSD) was conducted to identify specific differences between groups.

All data processing and analysis were performed using SPSS version 24.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The presentation of the research results is divided into four categories, based on the research questions described in the introduction, consisting of: (a) The application of the open access model to humanities journals in Indonesia, (b) The average waiting time for the publication of humanities articles in accredited journals in Indonesia, (c) The effect of implementing the Diamond OA model on the waiting time for publishing articles in humanities journals in Indonesia, and (d) The effect of SINTA rankings on the waiting time for publishing articles in humanities journals in Indonesia.

Application of the open access model in Humanities journals in Indonesia

All journals indexed by SINTA implement open-access services, allowing users to read, download, share, and reuse material published by each journal without any cost or copyright barriers. The open-access model applied by these journals is divided into two types of services: Gold and Diamond OA. The application of the open-access model to a journal is evident in the navigation menu on its official website. Each journal will list the fees charged to authors on the "Publication Fee" or "Article Processing Charge" menu. Journals that charge APC fees to authors are classified as Gold OA journals, while journals that exempt authors from certain fees are classified as Diamond OA journals, often referred to as Platinum OA (Borrego, 2023; Morrison et al., 2022; Yoon et al., 2024). The results are as seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of the implementation of Gold OA and Diamond OA

SINTA Rankings	Model OA				
	Diamond OA		Gold OA		Sum
	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	
SINTA 1	3	30.0%	7	70.0%	10
SINTA 2	12	60.0%	8	40.0%	20
SINTA 3	12	60.0%	8	40.0%	20
SINTA 4	10	52.6%	9	47.4%	19
SINTA 5	9	69.2%	4	30.8%	13
SINTA 6	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	5
Total	**50**	**58.64%**	**37**	**41.36%**	**87**

One of the results of this study is to present the variation in implementation between the two types of OA models. The Diamond OA model is more applied to accredited national journals than the Gold OA model, with a 50.57% - 37.43% ratio. Figure 2 presents a comparison of the implementations of the two models more clearly.

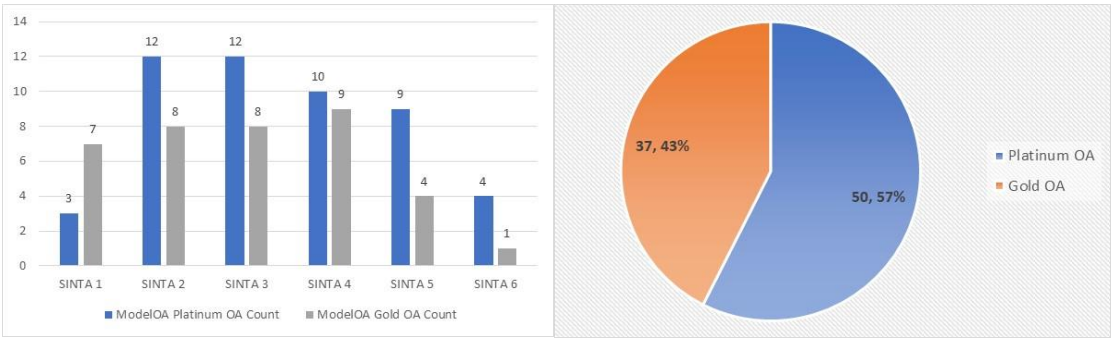

Figure 3. Comparison of Diamond and Gold Open Access Models

Of the six SINTA rankings, the implementation of Gold OA is more dominant in the SINTA 2, SINTA 3, SINTA 5, and SINTA 6 rankings. Meanwhile, SINTA 1 implements more Gold OA.

Average Submission-to-Publication Time

The submission-to-publication time of articles in journals in the field of Humanities in Indonesia is categorized based on the SINTA accreditation rating and the open access service model applied. The time is obtained from the average *median value*. To get a more comprehensive picture of the waiting time, the minimum and the maximum submission-to-publication time obtained are also presented as supporting data in this study. The results are as seen in Table 1.

Table 2. Recapitulation of waiting time for journal articles in the field of humanities

SINTA Rating	Number of Articles	Diamond Open Access			Gold Open Access			Total Median (day)
		Median SP(day)	Min SP(day)	Max SP (day)	Median Average (day)	Min SP (day)	Max SP (day)	
1	316	168.33	41	923	307.57	17	991	237.95
2	535	168.26	9	813	137.81	21	672	153.04
3	368	122.63	11	571	78.69	10	335	100.66

4	656	95.75	4	477	152.83	8	829	124.29
5	494	107.06	4	540	72.00	7	332	89.53
6	120	82.13	0	273	15.00	3	45	48.56
Total	**2489**	**124.03**	**0**	**923**	**127.32**	**3**	**991**	**125.67**

Note:

- Median SP: Average filing-to-publication time
- Min SP: Minimum submission time to publication
- Max SP: Maximum delivery time until publication

The data in the table show the submission-to-publication times of journal articles in the humanities field, based on the SINTA ranking and the open-access models applied (Diamond OA and Gold OA). The waiting time is assessed based on three indicators: the median, minimum, and maximum average values of all sample articles in a given journal, as ranked by SINTA. Of the 2,489 articles analyzed, the average median submission-to-publication time of journal articles in the humanities was 125.67 days, rounded to 126 days, and the fastest (Minimum) was 0 days, found in SINTA 6-ranked journals that applied Diamond OA. Meanwhile, the longest (Maximum) is 991 days, found in the SINTA 1 ranking journal that applies the Gold OA model. The average comparison of the waiting times between Diamond OA and Gold OA is shown in Figure 3.

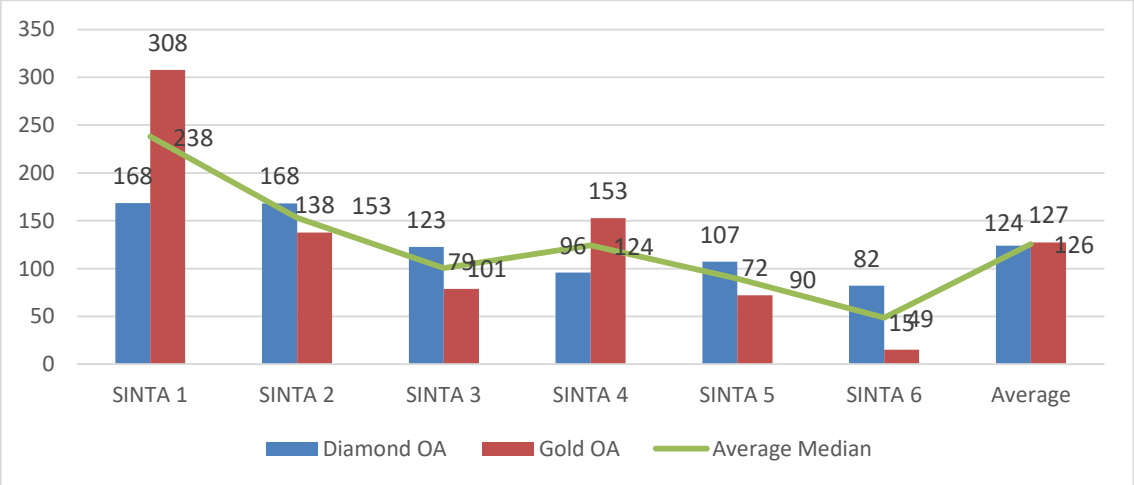

Figure 4. Comparison of average lead time between OA Diamond and Gold OA

The data in the image show that the average waiting time for Diamond OA in SINTA 2, 3, 5, and 6-rated journals is longer than that of Gold OA. On the other hand, in the SINTA 1 and 4 journals, the waiting time for Gold OA is longer. As for the overall average, the average waiting time for the Gold OA journal is 127 days, slightly above the overall average (126 days). On the other hand, the average waiting time for the Diamond OA journal is 124 days, slightly below the average.

The Effect of Diamond OA model on Publication Waiting Time

The Diamond OA model is embedded in journals that do not require authors to pay an Article Processing Charge (APC). This policy is believed to increase the interest of authors in publishing their articles in the journal Diamond OA, especially in developing countries with limited per capita income, such as Indonesia. In theory, the high interest of authors in publishing articles in Diamond OA journals, of course, will increase the number of articles

published in these journals. It will indirectly impact the waiting time for article publication. The more articles that are published, the longer the waiting time for the publication of the Diamond OA journal compared to the Gold OA. To verify this, a test was conducted based on this assumption using the one-way ANOVA method, as shown in Table 2.

Table 3. Results of the analysis of the influence of Diamond OA on waiting time

	Sum of Squares	***df***	***Mean Square***	***F***	***Sig.***
Between Groups	13785.829	1	13785.829	1.345	.249
Within Groups	871098.676	85	10248.220		
Total	884884.506	86			

The data in the table show that the influence of Diamond OA ranking on the submission-to-publication time of journal articles in the field of Humanities in Indonesia does not have a significant effect (p> 0.05). This result is reinforced by a low F-value (1.345), which indicates a low variation between the different groups (Diamond OA and Gold OA) compared to the variation within the same group. These results indicate no significant difference between journals with the Diamond OA model and those with the Gold OA model.

The Effect of SINTA Ranking on Publication Waiting Time

Accreditation ratings play a significant role in shaping authors' preferences when selecting journals for publication. Authors tend to favor journals accredited by reputable indexing institutions, such as Scopus and the Web of Science (WoS) for international publications, or SINTA for national scholarly outputs, because such journals offer greater visibility and higher citation potential, and often fulfill institutional or funding requirements for research dissemination. Journals with higher index rankings are generally more sought after, as their prestige is associated with stronger academic impact and broader readership. This study examines the extent to which SINTA ranking influences the waiting time for article publication in Humanities journals. Following the one-way ANOVA analysis, the findings regarding the relationship between SINTA accreditation level and publication lead time are presented in Table 3.

Table 4. The results of the analysis of the effect of SINTA rating on waiting time

	Sum of Squares	***df***	***Mean Square***	***F***	***Sig.***
Between Groups	242181.554	5	48436.311	6.104	.000
Within Groups	642702.952	81	7934.604		
Total	884884.506	86			

The results showed that the influence of SINTA ranking on the submission-to-publication time of journal articles in the field of Humanities in Indonesia had a significant effect (<0.05). Additionally, the resulting F-value is high (6,104). This indicates the magnitude of variation between different SINTA groups and rankings, as well as variations within the same group. This means that the higher the SINTA ranking, the longer the waiting time for articles to be published in the journal.

This study aims to analyze the influence of *the open access model*, particularly Diamond OA, and SINTA ranking on the waiting time (submission-to-publication time) in accredited humanities journals in Indonesia. The findings of this study provide important insights that complement previous studies and highlight unique characteristics in the context of humanities publications in Indonesia.

Research data shows that Indonesia's average waiting time for articles in accredited humanities journals varies. The median value of the total waiting time for the entire journal sample was 125.67 days. This variation needs to be observed, with a minimum waiting time of 0 days and a maximum of 991 days, indicating a significant difference in the efficiency of the editorial process between journals.

Compared to previous studies, the lead times found in this study varied. For example, Zabala et al. (2023) found that the average submission-to-publication time for an Ibero-American journal was 110 days for the editorial process and 224 days from submission to publication. Meanwhile, Maggio et al. (2020) reported an average wait time of 180.93 days between time-to-publication for health profession education articles, longer than for biomedical research. Meanwhile, Chen et al. (2024) identified that the average submission-to-publication time in the Journal of Primary Nursing was 234.4 days. This difference underlines that the waiting time for publication varies greatly between disciplines, geographical regions, and types of journals.

The unique characteristics of humanities research, which often involve qualitative analysis and interpretation of texts related to culture, history, language, and communication, may present different factors that affect the efficiency of publications. The peer-review process in the humanities, which may take longer to evaluate complex and interpretive substances, can be one of the causes of the variation in wait times.

One of the initial hypotheses stated in this study is that Diamond OA, which does not charge authors (Article Processing Charge (APC), can extend the waiting time due to authors' high interest, which can potentially increase the volume of submissions and longer publication queues. However, the results of *ANOVA's One-Way analysis* show that the application of the Diamond OA model (which in the context of this study is interpreted as Diamond OA) does not have a significant influence on the submission-to-publication time of journal articles in the humanities in Indonesia (Sig. > 0.05). The low F-value (1.345) also reinforces that there is no significant difference in submission-to-publication time between journals with the Diamond OA and Gold OA models.

These findings challenge the widespread assumption that Diamond OA will inherently slow the publication process. Although increasing the number of submissions could lengthen the publication queue, these findings indicate that other factors may play a more dominant role in determining wait times. One of the reasons may be the internal efficiency of the editorial process of the Diamond OA journal, or the distribution of submission volumes that do not drastically burden one OA model compared to another in the humanities context in Indonesia. It is also possible that the editorial policy and resources of Diamond OA journals in Indonesia can manage the volume of submissions without causing significant delays compared to Gold OA journals.

Simard et al. (2022) argue that open access is expected to speed up the process of publishing articles and disseminating knowledge. Although this study did not directly test the speed of dissemination, the absence of a significant adverse effect of Diamond OA on publication lead times supports the idea that *open access* is not necessarily a barrier. This is essential for the sustainable development of *open access*, especially the Diamond model that supports universal access without financial barriers for authors and readers.

On the other hand, the analysis results show that the SINTA ranking significantly influences the waiting time of journal articles in the humanities field in Indonesia (Sig. < 0.05). A high F-value (6,104) indicates a significant variation between different SINTA rating groups.

These findings indicate that the higher the SINTA ranking of a journal, the longer the submission-to-publication time for articles in the journal.

These results align with previous research findings suggesting that journals with higher reputations or impact factors tend to have stricter editorial processes and, therefore, longer lead times. (Rafael Leal Zimmer et al., 2023) found that journals with Q1 quartiles (typically having higher impact factors) had a faster lead time of acceptance to publication, but a slower lead time of submission to acceptance in Q4 journals. However, Arjan S. Dhoot et al. (2021) in the Journal of Ophthalmology revealed a different thing: the average publication time of high-impact journals is shorter. These findings may reflect differences in the editorial process between the disciplines and the metrics used.

Journal accreditation rankings, such as SINTA in Indonesia, are significant in assessing the quality and credibility of journals. Journals with higher accreditation ratings tend to have higher author trust and interest. This increase in the number of submissions to highly-ranked journals can lead to longer queues, extending the lead time for publications. This is consistent with the findings of this study. Authors tend to prioritize publishing their articles in highly rated journals because they can increase their prestige, academic profile, and career prospects. However, the length of the waiting time can reduce the momentum of the dissemination of ideas and research results and cause frustration for the author.

These findings provide practical implications for authors and publishers. Authors must consider longer waiting times when choosing a journal with a high SINTA rating. For publishers of journals with high SINTA ratings, these findings show the need to optimize editorial processes to reduce waiting times without sacrificing quality. The application *of Gemini AI Generative in the metadata extraction process can be a potential solution to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of calculating the waiting time for journal article publication*. This tool can generate a valid waiting time and detect anomalies in the editorial date of a journal article.

Overall, this research fills an essential gap in the literature, particularly in the context of Indonesia and the humanities discipline, which is often underrepresented in studies on publication delays. Using a quantitative approach and leveraging *AI tools*, the study provides relevant empirical evidence and an innovative methodology for future publication time studies. The results can provide helpful guidance for authors in selecting the right journal and for publishers of journals in the humanities to enhance the efficiency of their publication process.

4. CONCLUSION

The Diamond OA model did not significantly affect publication waiting time. Although Diamond OA removes author fees and may increase submission interest, the potential rise in article inflow appears to be balanced by the internal editorial capacity of these journals. This finding aligns with broader arguments that open access facilitates, rather than delays, scholarly communication. SINTA rankings demonstrated a clear effect on publication timelines. Higher-ranked journals exhibited longer waiting periods, likely due to greater submission volumes driven by their reputational advantages and perceived academic value. This trend underscores how journal prestige can indirectly contribute to delays in the editorial and review process. The overall waiting time for article publication in accredited humanities journals varied substantially. The median waiting time of 125.67 days, alongside wide

disparities between minimum and maximum values, reflects differing levels of editorial efficiency across journals, consistent with patterns observed in previous studies across disciplines.

Overall, these findings highlight the multifaceted determinants of publication speed within Indonesia's humanities journal landscape. While open access models do not inherently prolong waiting times, journal accreditation levels play a significant role in shaping editorial workload and processing duration. The study also demonstrates the potential of AI-assisted metadata extraction and analysis as a valuable tool for improving transparency and efficiency in scholarly publishing workflows.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Andi Saputra: Writing oiginal draft preparation. Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims. **Malta Nelisa:** Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims. **Jeihan Nabila:** Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

We state that there are no known conflicts of interest linked with this publication, and that there has been no significant financial assistance for this work that could have influenced its outcome.

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