Key Ingredients in the Journal Article Life Cycle

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What we're covering today

- Journal submission guidelines
- Types of peer-review
- Journal publishing models
- Authors' rights following publication
- Measures of impact

Journal submission guidelines

- What stood out to you about the journal submission guidelines?

Types of peer-review

- Single-blind
- Double-blind
- Open

Types of peer-review

- Single-blind
  - The reviewers know who the author is, but the author doesn't know who the reviewers are

Types of peer-review

- Double-blind
  - The reviewers don't know who the author is and the author doesn't know who the reviewers are

Types of peer-review

- Open
  - Many different definitions; common options include:
    - The author and reviewers know each other's names
    - The reviewers' names are listed on the article page
    - Signed or anonymous peer-review reports and the author's responses are published with the article

Activity 1

- Form groups of 3 or 4
- Discuss the pros and cons of each type of peer-review
    - Which type would you prefer as an author versus as a reviewer?

2020

Journal publishing models

- Subscription access
- Gold open access
- Hybrid open access (subscription and open access)

Journal publishing models

- Subscription access
  - Readers and/or their institutions pay a fee to access articles

2020

Journal publishing models

- Subscription access
  - Example: American Journal of Political Science
    - [Annual subscription cost (2020)](#) = $1,180.00
    - Single PDF cost, no subscription (2020) = $49.00

2020

Journal publishing models

- Gold open access
  - Authors and/or their institutions pay a fee to publish an article (article processing charge)
  - No fees for readers

Journal publishing models

- Gold open access
  - Example: PLOS ONE
    - [Article processing charge (2020)](#) = $1,695.00

Journal publishing models

- Hybrid open access (subscription and open access)
  - Some authors and/or their institutions choose to make an article open access by paying a fee
  - Readers and/or their institutions must pay a fee to access all other, non-open access articles

2020

Journal publishing models

- Hybrid open access (subscription and open access)
  - Example: International Political Science Review
    - [Article processing charge (2020)](#) = $3,000.00
    - [Annual subscription cost (2020)](#) = $1,132.00
    - Single PDF cost, no subscription (2020) = $37.50

2020

Activity 2

- Form groups of 3 or 4
- Discuss the pros and cons of each model for authors as well as readers

Authors' rights following publication

- Copyright
- Copyright transfer agreements
- Self-archiving

Authors' rights following publication

- Copyright
  - o Is automatic
  - o Covers published and unpublished works
  - o Applies regardless of format

- Copyright owners have the exclusive rights to reproduce, adapt, distribute, perform, or display a work publicly

2020

Authors' rights following publication

- Copyright transfer agreement
  - "…transfers the copyright for a work from the copyright owner to another party."

Copyright transfer agreement. (2020, April 18). In *Wikipedia*.
https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Copyright_transfer_agreement&oldid=951674681

Activity 3

- Form groups of 3 or 4
- Read through the sample copyright transfer agreement and consider:
  - What rights does the author retain?
  - Can the author republish the article associated with this agreement?
  - What can the publisher do with this article?

Authors' rights following publication

- Self-archiving

  o Green open access

    ▪ Authors make a version of their article (e.g. pre-print, post-print/accepted manuscript, published version) freely available for anyone to access

2020

Authors' rights following publication

- Self-archiving
  - Green open access
    - Sherpa Romeo: https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

2020

Activity 4

- Form groups of 3 or 4
- Compare and contrast the self-archiving policies for two journals

Measures of impact

- Journal-level
- Article-level
- Author-level

Measures of impact

- Journal-level
  - Impact factor (IF)
    - "Used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal within its field..."

$$2018 \text{ IF} = \frac{\text{Citations in 2018 to items published in } 2016 + 2017}{\text{Number of citable items published in } 2016 + 2017}$$

Impact factor. (2020, April 13). In *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Impact_factor&oldid=950695147

Measures of impact

- Journal-level
  - Impact factor (IF)
    - Journal Citation Reports (JCR)

Measures of impact

- Article-level
  - Altmetrics
    - Supplement other metrics
      - Record of attention
      - Measure of dissemination
      - Indicator of influence and impact

Measures of impact

- Article-level
  - Altmetrics
    - Altmetric It! Bookmarklet
      - Products – Free tools

Altmetric. (n.d). *Bookmarklet for researchers.* https://www.altmetric.com/products/free-tools/bookmarklet/

2020

Measures of impact

- Author-level
  - *h*-index
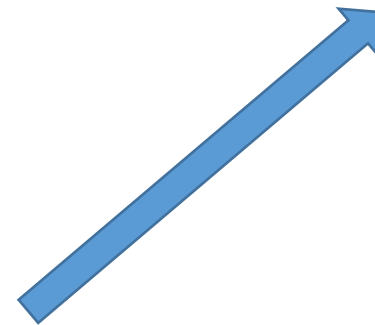   - "…attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar."

H-index. (2020, April 19). In *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=H-index&oldid=951866343

Measures of impact

- Author-level
  - *h*-index
    - Calculated by listing articles in descending order by "times cited"
    - The value of *h* is equal to the number of articles (N) in the list that have been cited at least N times

H-index. (2020, April 19). In *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=H-index&oldid=951866343

2020

Measures of impact

- Author-level
  - *h*-index

Articles	Times cited
1	25
2	14
3	11
4	9
5	7
6	3

- *h*-index = 5
- The author has published 5 articles that have been cited at least 5 times each

Measures of impact

- Author-level
  - *h*-index
    - Google Scholar
    - Scopus
    - Web of Science