Key Ingredients in the Journal Article Life Cycle

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What we're covering today

- Pre-session video and journal submission guidelines
- Types of peer-review
- Publishing models
- Authors' rights following publication
- Measures of impact

Pre-session video and journal submission guidelines

- What stood out to you about the video and 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's and reviewers' names are shared with each other
        - 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?

Publishing models

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

Publishing models

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

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

Publishing models

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

Publishing models

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

Publishing models

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

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

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

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 example copyright transfer agreement and consider:

    o What rights does the author retain?

    o Can the author republish the article associated with this agreement?

    o What can the publisher do with this article?

Authors' rights following publication

- Self-archiving

  o Open access (green)

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

Authors' rights following publication

- Self-archiving
  - Open access (green)
    - Sherpa Romeo: https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

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 (JIF)
  - ○ "Used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal within its field…"

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

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 (JIF)
  - Journal Citation Reports (JCR)

Measures of impact

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

Altmetric. (n.d). *What are altmetrics?* https://www.altmetric.com/about-altmetrics/what-are-altmetrics/

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/

Measures of impact

- Author-level = *h*-index
  - "...attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar."
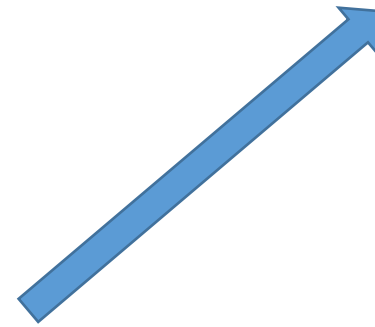
H-index. (2020, April 19). In *Wikipedia*. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=H-index&oldid=951866343

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

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