

Key Ingredients in the Journal Article Life Cycle

Jylisa Doney

Social Sciences Librarian
University of Idaho

jylisadoney@uidaho.edu

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?

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



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



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



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

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
 - Is automatic
 - Covers published and unpublished works
 - 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.”

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
 - 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





Authors' rights following publication

- Self-archiving
 - Green open access
 - 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
 - Journal impact factor (JIF)
 - “Used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal within its field...”

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

Measures of impact

- Journal-level
 - Journal 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

Measures of impact

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

Measures of impact

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

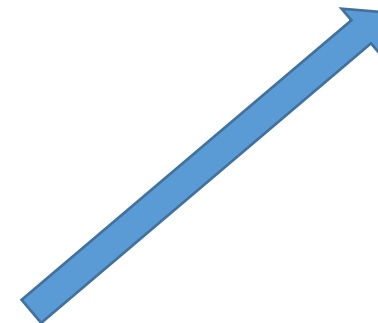
Measures of impact

- 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

Article	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