

PREDATORY JOURNALS

Midi de l'info scientifique

Floriane.Muller@unige.ch Vincent.Huber@unige.ch June 5, 2018 June 14, 2018



AGENDA

- 1. Quick survey
- 2. What's a predatory Journal?
 - Definition
 - Numbers
 - Examples
- 3. Why could it be a problem?
- 4. Tools and Checklists

QUICK SURVEY

https://votamatic.unige.ch/

Code d'accès rapide : NSFD

VOTE

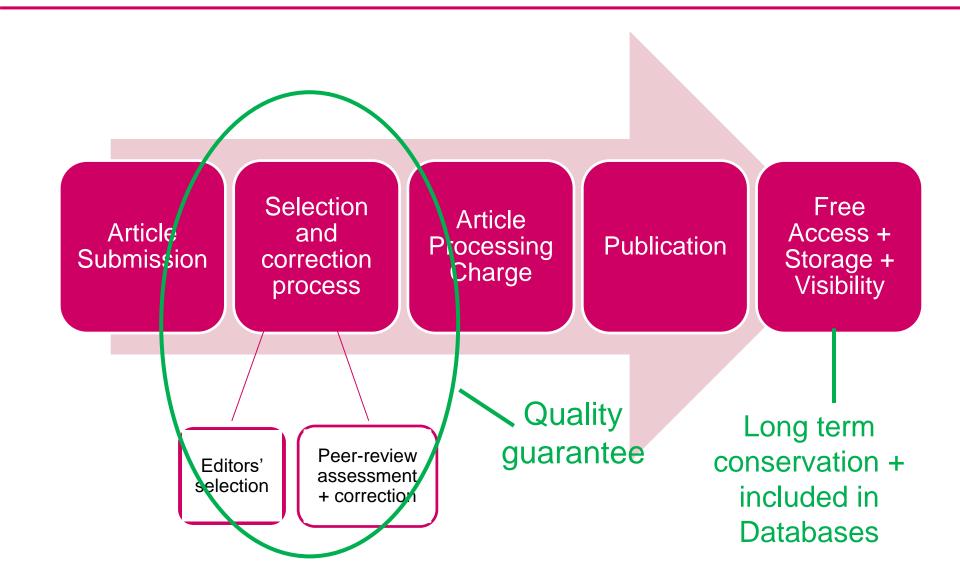
YES | NO |

What's a predatory journal?

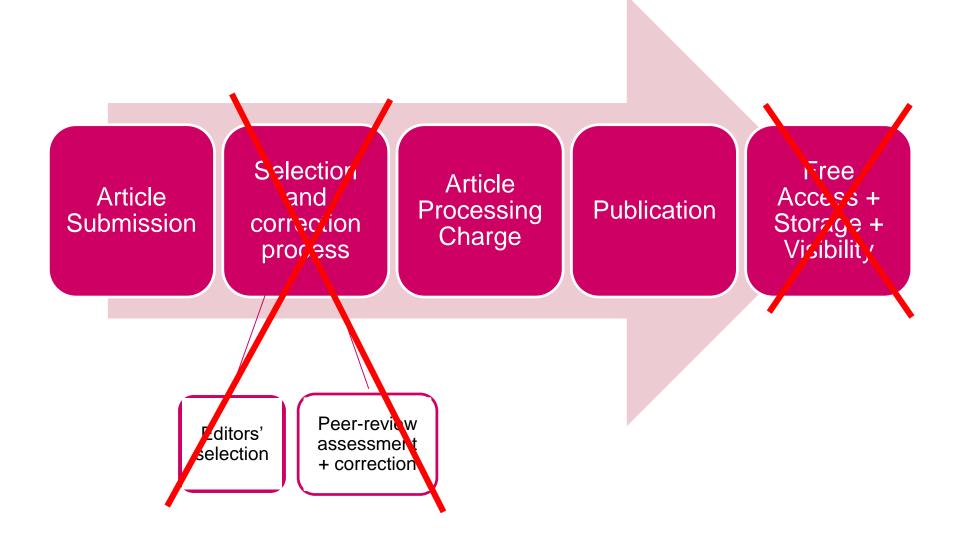
"Predatory journals pose as scientific journals: they offer to publish articles in return for a fee, but they do not offer services with regard to quality control and editing as you would expect from a serious scientific journal."

(SNSF's position with regard to predatory journals – Open Access Publication)

Classic Gold Open Access Journal



Predatory Journal



PREDATORY JOURNALS' PRACTICES

A wide array of unethical business practices, such as

- Fraudulent claims: about where they are indexed, impact factors
- False pretense: copying names and designs of established journals
- Deceptive promesses: implausible swift publication, yet peer review
- No transparency: about quality control, fees, copyright, withdrawal and digital archiving
- Fictional editorial boards, or using the names of recognised researchers without their knowledge!

Spam emails, sometime overly flattering



Adapted from **SNSF** 2018

SOME NUMBERS

- 11'873 predatory journals from 996 publishers in 2014
- 420'000 articles published in 2014
- Georgraphic repartition of the authors
 - 60% from Asia,
 - 16% from Africa
 - 18% from western countries
- Repartition by discipline
 - Mainly engeneering, biomedecine and social sciences

(Shen C. et al. 2015)

In Switzerland (Amrein 2018):

 222 articles by 146 researchers from Swiss universities / HES between 2005-2017

EXAMPLES

- Fake article submitted by Bohannon (2) with many methodology and data mistakes, fake researchers from fake African institutions to 304 Open Access journals including 121 supposed Predatory Journals
 - 82% of supposed Predatory Journals accepted the paper
 - Acceptance took 40 days on average
 - 60% of acceptance occured with no sign of peer review
 - When peer review existed, it was focused on paper's layout, formatting and language

«Acceptance was the norm, not the exception»

EXAMPLES

Journal's quality can fluctuate over time

- Oncotarget was a renowned cancer journal with an impact factor of 5.2 in 2016
 - Was quite popular among swiss researchers (110 articles in 2015-7)
 - Was removed from MEDLINE databases and Clarivate Analytics because "it no longer meets the standards necessary for continued coverage"
 - Has a huge impact on visibility and H-Index
- Experimental & Clinical Cardiology
 - «published for 17 years by a respectable Canadian subscription publisher», then was purshased by another publisher (swiss)
 - Number of published articles increased from 63 in 2013 to over 1'000 in 2014 (Shen et al. 2015)
 - Was removed from MEDLINE databases and Clarivate Analytics
 - Website no longer accessible... articles > 2013 are lost.



EXAMPLE OF SWISS HIJACKED JOURNAL



PREDATORY CONFERENCES: EXAMPLES

Fake Conferences



Entertain confusion with established ones:



ICEID

International Conference on Emerging Infectious Diseases

August 26-29, 2018 Atlanta, Georgia



In nov. 2017, the Federal Trade Commission has been granted an injunction to stop OMICS (and Conference Series LLC) from «making false claims about their journals and academic conferences, and hiding their publishing fees »

WHY COULD IT BE A PROBLEM?

- For the researcher / its institution / funder
 - Lack of credibility: your paper won't be seen as a proper scientific peer-reviewed article
 - Your paper won't be accepted in an another journal: you'll need to rewrite an original article
 - O Lack of visibility: predatory journals are not included in proper databases as WoS or Medline
 - Lack of long-term storage
 - Your name can be associated to one of those journals:
 Predatory publishers often put contributors on their editorial board (whithout their consent)

WHY COULD IT BE A PROBLEM?

For Science itself:

- Difficulty to distinguish good peerreviewed articles from low quality papers
- Decrease of general science quality
- Almost impossible to obtain a retraction...
- Waste of resources (good research do not get the visibility they deserve)



IF SOMETHING IS FORMATTED LIKE A SERIOUS SCIENTIFIC PAPER, IT CAN TAKE ME A WHILE TO REALIZE IT ISN'T ONE.

LISTS

- Blacklist
 - Beall's list (shut down. Archived <u>here</u>. Put online again with anonymous updates here and there)
- White lists
 - Directory of Open Access Journals (<u>DOAJ</u>)



- Databases
 - Web of Science
 - Pubmed (indexed for MEDLINE)
 - RERO Explore
- Experience / feedback of authors:
 - Quality Open access Market (QOAM)
- Recommanded checklist for your own investigation
 - https://thinkchecksubmit.org/













YOUR TURN

Keeping in mind the warning signs above: Evaluate one of the following journal

- International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences http://www.ijhssnet.com/
- Journal of education and sociology <u>https://www.eu-print.org/teh.php</u>
- Global Journal of Addiction & Rehabilitation Medicine (GJARM) https://juniperpublishers.com/gjarm/

SOME WARNING SIGNS

	International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences 2220-8488	Journal of education and sociology 2078-032X	Global Journal of Addiction & Rehabilitation Medicine (GJARM) 2573-2447
Website : overall impression	icons do not display. «honorable reviewer»	Search page does not seem to work: "loading"	Weird sounding formula eg. «honorably accept ebooks»
Quality ?	For you to judge in your domain, but covers very (too?) broad topics?	hard to verify as there are no abstracts	At least one very bad example: author speaks of himself, cites himself. Typos. "Cite as" errors
Indexing and IF Claims?	News "IJHSS is now indexed with DRJI" → points to website for sale. Other FALSE claims: DOAJ, Gale, Ebsohost, ERIC, Scopus.	Claims to be in Ebsco Academic Search Complete (isn't), Scirus (no longer exists), and Ulrich's (true but says it is NOT Peer-rev.) Doi are not working.	Submit a manuscripts > «PubMed Indexed articles» box (top right). But those are NIH funded only. The journal is not indexed in Medline
Transparency?	Submission page is clear: Fees are stated. PR process is explained. Yet in <u>FAQ</u> : PR takes max 2 weeks! Too short	No APC but author need to subscribe. No subscription cost announced.	Fees are a bit hidden. «Guidelines for author» makes changes to dropdown menu & add a fee section. Need to pay online only?
Editorial board	Run a search in google for the chief ed name: see 2 nd result !!	Difficult to verify: no bio, no first name, no affiliation, no field of expertise	A LOT of people! Impossible to corroborate Register as editor is easy

SOME WARNING SIGNS (CONTINUED)

	International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences 2220-8488	Journal of education and sociology 2078-032X	Global Journal of Addiction & Rehabilitation Medicine (GJARM) 2573-2447
On Beall's list?	No But the publisher: Center for Promoting Ideas: <u>Y</u> es	<u>Yes</u>	Not the journal. But the publisher Juniper: Yes
White lists: DOAJ Web of science PubMed	Not in DOAJ Not in WOS	Not in DOAJ Not in WOS	Not in DOAJ Not in WOS Not indexed in Medline.
QOAM	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Other comments ?	 Reviewers are recruited (application form ask them to state a minimum number of review per month!) Numbers given for DOAJ description are terribly old and not valid anymore. 	 Impossible to buy an article only. Only exists in paper version. Libraries do not subscribe acc. to Worldcat → bad visibility for your research Contacts section lists a gmail address for paper submission, but there is a submission form ?! 	Accepted a dog on their editorial board

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- No list is sufficient. DIY investigation is needed
- Verify their claims
- Use the Think.Check.Submit checklist
 - ! THINK V CHECK > SUBMIT

Ask your network (colleagues or QOAM)





SUGGESTED READINGS

- Shen C, Björk B-C. 'Predatory' open access: a longitudinal study of article volumes and market characteristics. BMC Medicine. 2015;13: 230. doi:10.1186/s12916-015-0469-2
- Shamseer L, et al. Potential predatory and legitimate biomedical journals: can you tell the difference? A cross-sectional comparison. BMC Medicine. 16 mars 2017;15:28. doi:10.1186/s12916-017-0785-9
- Craft AR. Is This a Quality Journal to Publish In? How Can You Tell? Serials Review. 2016;42: 237–239. doi:10.1080/00987913.2016.1196844
- Sorokowski P, Kulczycki E, Sorokowska A, Pisanski K. Predatory journals recruit fake editor. Nature. 2017;543: 481–483. doi:10.1038/543481a
- Bohannon J. Who's Afraid of Peer Review? Science. 2013;342: 60–65. doi:10.1126/science.342.6154.60
- Al-Busaidi IS, Alamri Y, Abu-Zaid A. The hidden agenda of predatory journals: A warning call for junior researchers and student authors. Medical Teacher. 2017;0: 1–2. doi:10.1080/0142159X.2017.1414942
- Moher D, Shamseer L, Cobey KD, Lalu MM, Galipeau J, Avey MT, et al. Stop this waste of people, animals and money. Nature. 6 sept 2017;549(7670):23-5. doi:10.1038/549023a
- Beall J. What I learned from predatory publishers. Biochem Med (Zagreb). 2017;27: 273–278. doi:10.11613/BM.2017.029
- CIRAD, Fovet-Rabot C. Eviter les éditeurs prédateurs (predatory publishers), en 4 points [Internet]. CIRAD; 2017. Available: https://coop-ist.cirad.fr/aide-a-la-publication/publier-et-diffuser/eviter-les-editeurs-predateurs/1-quest-ce-qu-une-revue-predatrice-ou-un-editeur-predateur
- Amrein M. So tricksen Schweizer Forscher die Hochschulen aus. NZZ am Sonntag. 4 févr 2018;58-9. Available: https://nzz.genios.de/document/NZZS 201802040228708140
- WAME World Association of Medical Editors. Identifying Predatory or Pseudo-Journals [Internet]. Available: http://www.wame.org/identifying-predatory-or-pseudo-journals
- thinkchecksubmit [Internet]. [cited 23 May 2018]. Available: https://thinkchecksubmit.org/

CITED REFERENCES

- Amrein M. So tricksen Schweizer Forscher die Hochschulen aus. NZZ am Sonntag. 4 févr 2018;58-9.
- Bohannon J. Who's Afraid of Peer Review? Science. 2013;342: 60–65.
 doi:10.1126/science.342.6154.60
- Federal Trade Commission. FTC Halts the Deceptive Practices of Academic Journal Publishers
 [Internet]. Federal Trade Commission. 2017 [cited 5 juin 2018]. Available:
 https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2017/11/ftc-halts-deceptive-practices-academic-journal-publishers
- McCook AA. When a journal is delisted, authors pay a price. In: Retraction Watch [Internet]. 6 Mar 2018 [cited 4 Jun 2018]. Available: https://retractionwatch.com/2018/03/06/when-a-journal-is-delisted-authors-pay-a-price/
- Maisonneuve H. Oncotarget n'est plus indexé dans Medline et Web of Science sans raison.... ce serait une revue prédatrice! In: Rédaction Médicale et Scientifique [Internet]. [cited 4 Jun 2018]. Available: http://www.h2mw.eu/redactionmedicale/2018/03/oncotarget-nest-plus-index%C3%A9-dans-medline-et-web-of-science-sans-raisons-ce-serait-une-revue-pr%C3%A9datri.html
- Shen C, Björk B-C. 'Predatory' open access: a longitudinal study of article volumes and market characteristics. BMC Medicine. 2015;13: 230. doi:10.1186/s12916-015-0469-2
- Swiss National Science Foundation. SNSF's position with regard to predatory journals [Internet].
 [cited 5 Jun 2018]. Available: http://www.snf.ch/en/theSNSF/research-policies/open-access/Pages/default.aspx#Open%20Access%20FAQ

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

unige.ch/biblio

www.unige.ch/biblio/fr/openaccess/editeurs-predateurs/



- @bibcmu
- @Biblio_Uni_Arve

Floriane.Muller@unige.ch Audrey.Bellier@unige.ch



Bibliothèque de l'UNIGE, 2018

This document is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/.

