How to Identify and Avoid Predatory Publishers

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University Research Centre
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Overview

- Background
- Predatory publishers: Features, problems, and impacts
- Identify credible & predatory publishers
  - Identify credible publishers
    - Transparency
    - Quality
  - Identify predatory publishers/journals
    - Be on the alert when receiving an invitation to contribute to a journal
    - Check the publisher/journal in whitelists/blacklists
    - Further check transparency and quality
    - Search webs for comments on the publisher/journal
- Proper understanding of open access publishing
Overview

• **Background**

• Predatory publishers: Features, problems, and impacts

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• Proper understanding of open access publishing
Background

- Publish or perish — the life of academics
- Open access — a new publishing model
  - What: Unrestricted online access to research (Open Access, 2015)
  - Why: Rapid online publication and manuscript submission

Open access logo, originally designed by Public Library of Science
• Benefits of Open Access

More exposure for your work

Practitioners can apply your findings

Higher citation rates

Compliant with grant rules

Your research can influence policy

The public can access your findings

Researchers in developing countries can see your work

Taxpayers get value for money

(Kingsley, 2013)
Rapid development of open-access articles

The past 20 years witnesses a sharp increase in the number of open-access articles.

Trend of open-access publications

A search from *Directory of Open Access Journals* in August, 2015
• Quality of open-access journals
  • The majority of new journals are legitimate (associated with a well-established publisher or emerge from a new enterprise)
  • Some of them are questionable (predatory journals)
  • The concept of predatory publishers became much more widely known in 2013 with a publication of an open access sting by John Bohannon in Science;
  • Many universities suggest academics avoid predatory publishers.
Open Access Toolkit: Predatory publishers

What is Open Access?  
Funding mandates  
UWA Research Repository  
Open Data  
FAQ

Predatory publishers

Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) Code of Conduct

Over the last decade many new publishers and journals have appeared hoping to attract authors who wish to publish Open Access (OA) via the Gold route. This trend was described in a recent article - Beall, Jeffrey, 2012. ‘Predatory publishers are corrupting open access’, Nature News, vol. 459, no. 179.

If you decide to publish in an OA journal, it is important to carefully evaluate the scholarly credibility of both the publisher and the journal.

Background

Open Access (OA) ‘predatory’ journals are now part of the scholarly publishers. We recommend that University of Manchester researchers always request a publisher’s credentials before submitting.

Questionable publishing practices

The Library is aware that researchers are increasingly being approached by publishers with offers that can be viewed as questionable or of little academic merit. This is sometimes called predatory, unethical or vanity publishing. Accepting these offers can diminish the perceived value of the work, or limit future rights.

The Rise of Predatory Publishing

Unfortunately, Open Access has contributed to the rise of for-profit, scam-like, publishing industry that exploits the Open Access model.

Before submitting a paper, it is crucial to establish and confirm the credentials of a journal and its publisher.
Avoiding Predatory Publishers

There have always been unscrupulous publishers who do not follow acceptable standards of scholarly publishing, and who provide little or no peer review or editorial services. With the explosion of online open access journals, there has been an increase in the number of predatory publishers who take advantage of scholars. These are unscrupulous publishers who exploit scholars with low quality peer review and/or high publication fees (particularly that aren’t stated up front). Always check with Directory of Open Access Journals or a librarian if you are unsure about an open access journal.
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What are predatory publishers?

- Publishing business model that involves **charging publication fees** to authors without providing the **editorial and publishing services** associated with legitimate journals.
- Although predatory publishers **predate open access**, their recent **explosion** was expedited by the emergence of fee-charging OA journals.
Major features

- In business for a quick profit
- Dishonest and lack transparency
- Target early career researchers
- Many purport to be headquartered in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada or Australia but really hail from Pakistan, India or Nigeria.
- Charge a relatively modest fee
- Offer to promote your publications when they have no intention of doing so
- Many are short-lived, without preservation plan.
Predatory publishers are problematic because...

- They corrupt open access and give it a **bad name**;
- Possibly have increased the occurrence of **research misconduct**;
- General public has access to **bad science**;
- Bogus research has affected societal institutions;
- They have fostered the creation of **predatory conferences** (they also operate bogus conferences);
- They do not **back up** their content (Beall, 2014).
Implications of associating with such publishers

- Papers published without peer-review or proofreading
- Diminish the perceived value of the work
- Limit future rights
- Articles published without complete author approval
- Articles published before payment terms were either understood or completed but then negotiated, forcing authors into an uncomfortable position
- Authors be included in their publicity without approval
Questions:

- Are the journals with low/no impact factor predatory journals?
- Are journals charging publishing fees all predatory journals?
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**Identify credible & predatory publishers**

- Identification of credible publishers
- Identifying predatory publishers/journals
  - Be on the alert when receiving an invitation to contribute to a journal
  - Check the publisher/journal in whitelists/blacklists
  - Further check transparency and quality
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- Proper understanding of open access publishing
Identify predatory & credible publishers

- Identify credible publishers
  - Transparency
    - Peer review process
    - Ownership and management
    - Name of journal
  - Quality
    - Members of Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
    - Members of Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)
    - Indexed by reputable databases, such as Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Scopus or Web of Science
Identify predatory & credible publishers

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Peer review process

Optional Open Peer Review

PeerJ is a formally peer-reviewed journal. All publications in the journal undergo a single-blind peer review process where reviewers know the identity of the authors but authors do not, by default, know the identity of the reviewers.

However, PeerJ encourages full transparency in the peer review process via a process sometimes known as ‘open peer review’. This takes two forms:

https://peerj.com/about/policies-and-procedures/

Peer Review Process

All submissions will be reviewed by a member of the journal editorial team and an appropriate external reviewer. Those writing essays or papers are encouraged to discuss themes, arguments, innovations and writing styles with the editors. All communication between authors and reviewers will be conducted anonymously through the OJS system.

Authors are encouraged to respond constructively to reviewers' comments after submission, and resubmit if necessary.

Identify predatory & credible publishers

• Identify credible publishers
  • Transparency
    o Peer review process
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    o Indexed by reputable databases, such as Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Scopus or Web of Science
Ownership and management

- Publishing fee

https://peerj.com/pricing/
Ownership and management

- Publishing operation

https://peerj.com/about/how-it-works/

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**Publishing plan Policies**

1. All named authors must have either a free or paid PeerJ publishing plan at the time of submission.

2. All named authors must have a paid publishing plan after receiving a final decision of "Accept" and before the manuscript will move into production. Different publishing plans allow different numbers of publications per year - therefore each author's publishing plan must be high enough to permit this publication.

3. If a manuscript has more than twelve authors, then only twelve need to have paid publishing plans. The remaining authors must have at least a free publishing plan.

4. Waiver Policy: Authors from countries classified as low income can request a full waiver for a single publication, one per submitting author, per year. In addition, any co-author who was an undergraduate at the time of the research may also request a waiver (provided the paper has senior co-author(s) who have a paid publishing plan, and provided the article passes peer review as normal). Neither circumstance is a waiver for a full publishing plan. Authors should indicate their desire for a waiver in the "Confidential Notes to Staff" field upon submission, and Academic Editors and reviewers are not made aware of the waiver request.

5. Publishing plan status is not a determining factor in peer review or editorial decisions. PeerJ reserves the right not to consider, or ultimately publish, any given article.
Ownership and management

- Copyright

https://peerj.com/about/policies-and-procedures/#open-access-copyright-policy
Ownership and management

- Digital preservation

What is PeerJ's long-term archiving strategy in the event it stops publishing?

This is a question about the long-term archiving of the scholarly record, and there are several industry standard solutions that address this problem. In real-time, we archive our content at PubMed Central; and using two industry standard services called CLOCKSS/LOCKSS and Portico, of which PeerJ is a member. Short of the implosion of the entire Internet, your research will be archived for future generations no matter what happens to PeerJ. A blog post addresses this issue.

https://peerj.com/about/FAQ/
Ownership and management

- **Governing body**

**Who we are**

To solve our greatest challenges we need a 21st century update to scholarly communication. Our mission is to efficiently publish the world's knowledge. We do this through Internet-scale innovation and Open Access licensing to save your time, your money, and to maximize recognition of your contributions. We aim to drive the costs of publishing down for the academic community, while improving the overall publishing experience, and providing authors with a publication venue suitable for the 21st Century.

We have two peer-reviewed publications: "PeerJ" serving the Biological and Medical sciences and "PeerJ Computer Science." Additionally we publish "PeerJ PrePrints", which is an innovative preprint server covering both Biology and Computer Science. Authors pay for a lifetime publishing plan, which gives them the ability to publish their articles with us for free. The Q&A - annotations platform provides a second route to recognizing contributions for knowledge-sharing.

https://peerj.com/about/
Identify predatory & credible publishers

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  • Transparency
    o Peer review process
    o Ownership and management
    o Name of journal
  • Quality
    o Members of Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
    o Members of Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)
    o Indexed by reputable databases, such as Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Scopus or Web of Science
Name of the journal

- should be unique and not be one that is easily confused with another journal or that might mislead potential authors and readers about the journal’s origin or association with other journals.
Identify predatory & credible publishers

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    - Name of journal
  - Quality
    - Members of Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
    - Members of Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)
    - Indexed by reputable databases, such as Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Scopus or Web of Science
Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

- Provide advice and guidance on best practice for dealing with ethical issues in journal publishing.
- All COPE members are expected to follow the Code of Conduct for Journal Editors and Publishers.
- The code set out standards of good editorial conduct. It called on editors to take seriously their role as guardians of biomedical science by taking all reasonable steps to ensure that allegations of research misconduct are properly investigated. (About COPE, n.d.)

http://publicationethics.org/members
Members of COPE are expected to meet standards of good editorial conduct.
Identify predatory & credible publishers

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Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)

- A membership organization for OA publishers.
- Members must adhere to a code of conduct, many points of which are direct attempts to combat against predatory publishers.
- Membership criteria (selected)
  - The publisher’s website demonstrates that care has been taken to ensure high standards of presentation. It must not contain misleading information, including any attempt to mimic another journal/publisher’s site.
  - **Full contact information** is visible on the website and includes a business address.
  - Clear and detailed **Instructions for Authors** are present and easily located from the homepage. The guidelines include details of the Open Access and Copyright Policies for this publication.
  - **Peer-based review** processes for articles or books should include independent external reviewing, appropriate for the subject, by experts in the field who are not part of the publisher’s editorial staff. This process and policies related to peer review shall be clearly outlined on the journal and/or publisher web site.

[http://oaspa.org/membership/members/](http://oaspa.org/membership/members/)
Members

The following organizations and individuals are recognized as Members of OASPA.

Professional OA Publisher (Small)

- AOSIS OpenJournals, division of AOSIS (Pty) Ltd
- Cogitatio
- CSIC Press
- F1000Research
- Hipatia Press
- JMIIR Publications Inc. (formerly JMIIR – Journal of Medical Internet Research)
- Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information
- Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information / PsychOpen
- Open Book Publishers
- PAGEPRESS Publications
- PeerJ
- Pensoft Publishers Ltd.
- Polish Botanical Society
- Scholarly Exchange, Inc
- ScienceOpen
- Ubiquity Press Ltd.
- University Library System, University of Pittsburgh
- University of Adelaide Press
- Vilnius Gediminas Technical University Press “Technika”

Professional OA Publisher (Medium)
Identify predatory & credible publishers

- Identify credible publishers
  - Transparency
    - Peer review process
    - Ownership and management
    - Name of journal
  - Quality
    - Members of Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
    - Members of Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)
    - Indexed by reputable databases, such as Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Scopus or Web of Science
Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

- DOAJ lists over 9000 OA journals from all disciplines which are peer-reviewed or have editorial quality control.
- It provides a whitelist with journals meeting specific criteria as open access journals.
- The journals indexed in DOAJ should be of high quality, open access, and peer-reviewed.

https://doaj.org/
Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

DOAJ is an online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.

All journals that were accepted into DOAJ before March 2014 are now required to reapply. If you have a journal indexed in DOAJ, please log into your Publisher Area and follow the instructions.

Homepage
Publisher: PeerJ Inc.
Country of publisher: United States
Platform/Host/Aggregator: PeerJ Inc.
Date added to DOAJ: 9 May 2013

LCC Subject Category: Medicine
Publisher's keywords: biomedical, health, genetics, ecology, biology
Language of fulltext: English
Full-text formats available: PDF, HTML, XML

Publication Charges
Article Processing Charges (APCs): Yes. 99USD
Submission Charges: No.
Waiver policy for charges? Yes.

Editorial Information
Blind peer review
Editorial Board
Aims and scope
Instructions for authors
Time From Submission to Publication: 10 weeks
Web of Science

- Top journals, books and conference proceedings
- Consist of seven online databases:
  - Science Citation Index Expanded®
  - Social Sciences Citation Index®
  - Arts & Humanities Citation Index
  - Index Chemicus
  - Current Chemical Reactions
  - Book Citation Index
  - Conference Proceedings Citation Index

http://wokinfo.com/products_tools/multidisciplinary/webofscience/
The Master Journal List includes all journal titles covered in Web of Science.

Refer to the Journal Submission Process if you wish to submit a print or electronic journal for evaluation.


THE FOLLOWING TITLE(S) MATCHED YOUR REQUEST:

Journals 1-1 (of 1)

CONTEMPORARY POLITICS
Quarterly ISSN: 1356-9775
ROULEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD, 4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON, ENGLAND, OXFORDSHIRE, OX14 4RN
Coverage:

Social Sciences Citation Index

Current Contents - Social & Behavioral Sciences
Scopus

- The largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature
- SJR reported in Scopus: an approach to the metric of journals’ scientific prestige

Content
To keep track of what’s happening in your research world, turn to Scopus. Across all research fields—science, mathematics, engineering, technology, health and medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities—Scopus delivers a broad overview of global, interdisciplinary scientific information that researchers, teachers and students need to stay informed.

http://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus
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Be on the alert when receiving an invitation to contribute to a journal

- If you receive an email that sounds too good to be true, it probably is.
- The email is usually sent via mass emailing.

**International Journal of Contemporary Applied Sciences (IJCAS)**
Calling paper for Volume 2, Issue 7 (July 2015) (ISSN: 2308-1365)
(IMPACT FACTOR 0.521)

Dear Colleagues

The IJCAS is an international double blind peer-reviewed scientific journal, publishes 12 issues per year. IJCAS is dedicated to publishing scholarly empirical and theoretical research articles, dealing with the complex and multidisciplinary challenges in contemporary applied sciences. IJCAS provides a platform for researchers, academicians, professional, practitioners and students to share their valuable research and knowledge. The journal covers a broad range of topics including business and management, economics and finance, biology, chemistry, physics, environmental sciences, mathematics and statistics, geology, engineering, computer science, social sciences, natural and technological sciences, linguistics, medicine, architecture, industrial, and all other applied and theoretical sciences.

The articles will be published in full on IJCAS Website and are open access to all.

IJCAS is being evaluated by the following indexes for title inclusion: ISI, Scopus, J-Gate, ISC, Ulrich, ResearchBib, JournalSeek and many more. Global Impact Factor (GIF): 0.521
It may also start something like this: Dear Dr/Prof + your name.

Dear K C Li,

This is Modern Education Review (ISSN 2155-7993), a professional journal published worldwide by Academic Star Publishing Company, New York, NY, USA.

We have learned your paper "Utilization of free resources for teaching" at the 2015 International Conference on Open and Flexible Education. If you have the idea of making our journal a vehicle for your research interests, please send the electronic version of your latest paper to us through email attachment in MS or Latex word format. All of your original papers and books which have not been published are welcome.

Hope to keep in touch by email and publish some papers or books from you and your friends in USA. As an American academic publishing group, we wish to become your friends if necessary. We also want to invite some people to be our reviewers or become our editorial board members. If you are interested in our journal, you can send your CV to us. You can find our sample issue in the attachment. Expect to get your reply soon.

*These spam-like invitations shouldn't be confused with the emails received from the scholarly organizations you are a member of or with emails from the journal or publisher where your past work has appeared.
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Check the publisher/journal in whitelists/blacklist

- **Whitelists**
  - Member list of Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
  - Members of Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)
- **Blacklist**
  - Beall’s List of Predatory Publishers
Beall’s List of Predatory Publishers

Jeffrey Beall:
-A librarian and associate professor at Auraria Library in the University of Colorado, Denver
-A critic of the open access publishing movement
-Well known for his blog, Scholarly Open Access, monitoring "predatory open access publishing", a term he coined.

- List of predatory publishers http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/
- List of questionable open-access standalone journals http://scholarlyoa.com/individual-journals/
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Further check transparency and quality

- Peer-review process
- ISSN of the journal
- Index status
- Presentation of the website
- Name of the Journal and publisher
- Editors
- Business management
- Publishing process
- Paper quality
Further check transparency and quality

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Check if the journal is peer-reviewed

Be careful: Predatory journals often claim they are peer-reviewed while they are not in fact.

IJCAS publishes peer-reviewed case studies, reviews, conceptual contributions and empirical research of the highest quality.

Submission is open for August 2015

Acceptance Notification: within 7 – 10 days from the date of manuscript submission

You are welcome to submit your manuscript as e-mail attachment to the editor to ijcasjournal.editor@gmail.com

Before you submit a manuscript please ensure you have read the Author Guidelines

We are looking forward to hearing from you!

Best Regards,
IJCAS Team

www.iJCAS.net
A quick way: searching in Ulrichsweb

https://ulrichsweb.serialssolutions.com/
Further check transparency and quality

- Peer-review process
- **ISSN of the journal**
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- Editors
- Business management
- Publishing process
- Paper quality
Check ISSN of the journal

- ISSN stands for International Standard Serial Number. It is a standard bibliographic identifier, defined by the ISO standard 3297 (2007) and used to identify newspapers, journals, magazines and periodicals of all kinds and on all media—print and electronic.
- In many countries, an ISSN is mandatory for all publications subject to the legal deposit (“The ISSN: An ISO Standard Identifier”, n.d.).
- Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources (ROAD)
Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources (ROAD)

http://road.issn.org/

A potential predatory journal
Further check transparency and quality

- Peer-review process
- ISSN of the journal
- **Index status**
- Presentation of the website
- Name of the Journal and publisher
- Editors
- Business management
- Publishing process
- Paper quality
Check if the journal is indexed by reputable databases

- Be on the alert if in its spam email or on its website, the publisher advertises impact factors assigned by fake "impact factor" services, or it uses some made up measure (e.g. view factor), feigning/claiming an exaggerated international standing.

- If a journal claims to be indexed by a reputable database (e.g. ones from DOAJ, EBSCO, ProQuest, Scopus, Thompson Reuters, etc.), verify this by checking the database or Ulrichsweb.
A journal claiming to be indexed by Thomson Reuters (Web of Science)
Use Ulrichsweb to check if a journal is indexed by reputable databases.
Further check transparency and quality

- Peer-review process
- ISSN of the journal
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Check the presentation of the website

The websites of predatory journals may include

- typos and grammatical errors;
- **contradictory details** about editorial policies, fees, etc.;
- **dead links** and **no information** about the publisher's physical address; Be cautious of those that provide only web contact forms.
- a look and interface that **mimics the design** of a well-known publisher
- **boastful language** claiming to be a "leading publisher" even though the publisher may only be a startup or a novice organization.
AIRCC Publishing Corporation is an emerging peer-reviewed, academic open access publisher which strictly focuses in all areas of Computer Science and Engineering. We have stepped ahead from being a non-profit organization promoting Science and Engineering research worldwide without any discrimination to a publishing corporation. Our mission is to disseminate novel scientific and technical information to the academic and industry research & development departments solely in the fields of Computer Science and Information Technology.

http://airccse.org/index.php
• Only web contact form

Archers & Elevators Publishing House

Contact us

Your Name (required)

Your Email (required)

Subject

Your Message

Send

http://aeph.in/contact-us/

“Strategies for Management in Modern Era”

Our Services

ISBN | ISSN
Conferences | Seminar Collaborations
Marketing of Books
Publication of Books
Subject Books
Edited Volume Books
Ph.D Thesis
Journals
Further check transparency and quality

- Peer-review process
- ISSN of the journal
- Index status
- Presentation of the website
- **Name of the Journal and publisher**
- Editors
- Business management
- Publishing process
- Paper quality
Check the name of the journal and publisher

- The name **resembles** the name of a well-known publication;
- The name suggests an **overly broad or extremely vague scope** (e.g., *Galaxy: International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, British Journal of Science*);
- Although the name specifies **location**, the journal is located in another part of the world (e.g., a journal with the word "Canadian" or "Swiss" in its name when neither the publisher, editor, nor any purported institutional affiliate relates whatsoever to Canada or Switzerland).
- The name of a journal is incongruent with the **journal's mission**.
The address is in India.
Further check transparency and quality

- Peer-review process
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Check the editors

- Editorial team of a credible publisher is transparent.
- It could usually be found on the homepage.
Features of editors of predatory journals

- The **publisher's owner** is identified as the editor of each and every journal published by the organization.
- **No single individual** is identified as any specific journal's editor.
- The journal **does not identify** a formal editorial / review board.
- **No academic information** is provided regarding the editor, editorial staff, and/or review board members (e.g., institutional affiliation).
- Evidence exists showing that the editor and/or review board members **do not possess academic expertise** to reasonably qualify them to be publication gatekeepers in the journal's field.
- Two or more journals have **duplicate** editorial boards (i.e., same editorial board for more than one journal).
• Have an **insufficient number** of board members, (e.g., 2 or 3 members)

• Have **concocted** editorial boards (made up names)

• Name scholars on their editorial board **without their knowledge or permission**

• Have board members who are prominent researchers **but exempt them from any contributions** to the journal except the use of their names and/or photographs.

• There is little **or no geographical diversity** among the editorial board members, especially for journals that claim to be international in scope or coverage.

• The editorial board engages in **gender bias** (i.e., exclusion of any female members). (Beall, 2015)
Further check transparency and quality

- Peer-review process
- ISSN of the journal
- Index status
- Presentation of the website
- Name of the Journal and publisher
- Editors

**Business management**

- Publishing process
- Paper quality
Check the business management

The publisher...

- Demonstrates a lack of transparency in publishing operations.
- Has no policies or practices for digital preservation, meaning that if the journal ceases operations, all of the content disappears from the internet.
- Begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a common template to quickly create each journal's home page. Check if the publisher has a large fleet of journals that contain very little content. Be particularly wary if archived lists of back issues are not accessible.
• Provides **insufficient information** or hides information about author fees (Informing you of fees only after your manuscript has been accepted is a sign of a predatory publisher.)

• Does not **allow search engines** to crawl the published content, preventing the content from being indexed in academic indexes.

• **Copy-proofs (locks) their PDFs**, thus making it harder to check for plagiarism.
Further check transparency and quality

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- Editors
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- Paper quality
Check the publishing process

- A strikingly **quick turnaround** from submission to publication
- **No revisions** required
- Minimal or no **copyediting or proofreading** of submissions
- **Re-publish papers** already published in other venues/outlets without providing appropriate credits
- **Publish papers that are not academic** at all, e.g. essays by laypeople, polemical editorials, or obvious pseudo-science
Further check transparency and quality

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- Name of the Journal and publisher
- Editors
- Business management
- Publishing process
- **Paper quality**
Check paper quality

- Read some of the journal's published articles and assess their quality. If they're clearly written by a novice, this may indicate a predatory publisher.

**Abstract**

The aim of this study was to compare hard-working among athletes in individual and group fields. For this purpose, 150 male athletes (105 athletes of group sports and 45 athletes in individual sports) from athletes were randomly selected in this study from Giti-pasad-Isfahan, Zob-e-ahan Isfahan, Nozhan-e-Isfahan, Shahrdari-e-Isfahan. All participants were asked to complete hard working. Results showed that No significant difference was found between group and individual fields. Also, the hard-working of athletes in individual sports was more than hard-working in group sports.

Poor language!
Overview

- Background
- Predatory publishers: Features, problems, and impacts
- Identify credible & predatory publishers
  - Identify credible publishers
    - Transparency
    - Quality
  - Identify predatory publishers/journals
    - Be on the alert when receiving an invitation to contribute to a journal
    - Check the publisher/journal in whitelists/blacklists
    - Further check transparency and quality
    - Search webs for comments on the publisher/journal
- Proper understanding of open access publishing
Search webs for comments on the publisher

- Check if the web searches involve the publisher name and keywords, like complaint, scam, or fraud, retrieve results.
Do not rely on one single approach!

- One in every five publishers on Beall’s list is also in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) (van Zyl, 2014)

DOAJ is a useful reference, but it’s worth noting that not 100% reliable: building a long list of good journals is much harder than building a list of bad journals. For example, in mathematics DOAJ includes the “Research Journal of Pure Algebra” (doaj.org/toc/5423b3e616b74adc9205ff787f86d0aa). I can’t say for sure whether this is a reputable journal, since I can find almost no information about it on the web, but their entire web site seems to have died with a message of “This account has been suspended”. This is a bad sign, and all the published papers seem to be inaccessible. — Anonymous Mathematician Jun 20’ 14 at 13:10

Source: [http://academia.stackexchange.com/questions/23691/list-of-reputable-open-access-journals](http://academia.stackexchange.com/questions/23691/list-of-reputable-open-access-journals)
Journals indexed in Scopus and DOAJ may also be included in Beall’s list.

Stal says:
May 8, 2015 at 10:57 AM

Hi, Dr. Beall!

How about the following journals?

(1) Applied Mathematical Sciences

(2) International Journal of Mathematical Analysis

They are both published by Hikari Ltd, but they are also legitimately indexed in Scopus and they legitimately use DOAJ. Thanks...

Jeffrey Beall says:
May 8, 2015 at 11:14 AM

I have Hikari on my list and recommend to researchers that they avoid this publisher.

If you are happy with their indexing and inclusion in DOAJ that is okay, but I recommend caution.
Overview

- Background
- Predatory publishers: Features, problems, and impacts
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  - Identify predatory publishers/journals
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    - Check the publisher/journal in whitelists/blacklists
    - Further check transparency and quality
    - Search webs for comments on the publisher/journal

- **Proper understanding of open access publishing**
Be aware:

- Requiring publication fees is not necessarily predatory!
- Open access publishing needs proper understanding.

(Scholfield, n.d.)
## Business modes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modes</th>
<th>Charges to author</th>
<th>Charges to reader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full OA</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embargoes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Within embargo period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article Processing Charges</td>
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<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td>Some articles</td>
<td>Some articles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Scholfield, n.d.)
Fees

- Fees for publication cover costs such as editing; proofreading; typesetting; graphics; quality assurance; covers, indexes and editorial; rights management; sales and payments; printing and delivery; online user management; marketing and communications; helpdesk; and online hosting.

- Different academic publishers have widely varying levels of fees, from under 8 USD to over 3,000 USD. Journals with high impact factors from major publishers tend to have the highest article processing charges. (Solomon and Björk, 2012)

The APC for *Nature Communications* is as follows (plus VAT or local taxes where applicable):

- $5,200 (The Americas)
- €3,700 (Europe)
- ¥661,500 (Japan)
- RMB33,100 (China)
- £3,150 (UK and Rest of World)
A 2013 study found that only **28% of journals** in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) required payment by the authors, however, this figure was higher in journals with a **scientific or medical focus** (43% and 47% respectively), and lowest in journals publishing in the **arts and humanities** (0% and 4% respectively) (Kozak and Hartley, 2013).

Although predatory publishers and credible publishers may both ask for a fee, credible publishers provides you **quality control (peer review) and editorial services** in exchange for that fee.
Copyright

- Open Access publishers generally allow author to retain all or most rights.

Creative Commons Attribution License
• Predatory publishers often require author to transfer all rights of the papers to them

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Summary

Understand open access publishing properly, use strategies to identify predatory publishers/journals, and avoid falling victim to it!
Roundtable Meeting on Proposal Preparation

- Sources of research funding
- Organization of a research proposal
- Proper referencing
- Budget allocation
- Review process
- Ways to increase your chances of success

<table>
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<th>Time &amp; date:</th>
<th>11:00 am – 12:15 pm, 11 September 2015 (Friday)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venue:</td>
<td>B0720, Homantin campus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact: Dr Hu Jingjing (27685795 or jjhu@ouhk.edu.hk)
References

Thank you!