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Assessing Credibility of Open Access Journals for Scholarly Publishing (Library Workshop)

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Assessing Credibility of Open Access Journals for Scholarly Publishing

Shilpa Rele, Scholarly Communication Librarian and Data Curation Librarian

Dan Kipnis, Life Sciences Librarian

Campbell Library, Rowan University
2021





Learning Outcomes

- Learn the importance of open access publishing
- Learn some strategies for identifying (top) journals for publication
- Learn about what to look for in identifying and avoiding predatory publishers
- Be introduced to resources to help with evaluating open access journals



Importance of Open Access Publishing



Importance of Open Access Publishing

- Social justice, scholarship for all
- Taxpayer funded research/publications
- Authors retain copyright
- Broad/global dissemination of scholarship
- Increased citation rates
 - OA articles receive 18% more citations than average
 (Piwowar H, Priem J, Larivière V, Alperin JP, Matthias L, Norlander B, Farley A, West J, Haustein S.
 2018. The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles.

 PeerJ 6:e4375 https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4375)

Open access and COVID-19 research

- Sharing research via preprints: <u>https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/01/world/europe/coronavirus-science-research-cooperation.html</u>
- Open access to research related to COVID19
 https://www.timeshighereducation.com/news/huge-covid-19-output-prompting-sea-change-access-research



Things To Know About Open Access

- Open access means free to read (and re-use, in some cases) but not necessarily free to publish (APCs)
- High standard of openness; peer reviewed OA journals
 (DOAJ seal of approval)
- Shorter timelines for publication
- Dissemination of scholarship via pre-print services (e.g. arXiv, bioRxiv, SocArXiv)



Commons Terms and Differences Between Green and Gold Open Access



Common Terms

• Pre-prints

 the version of the scholarly article submitted to publisher for consideration for publication

• Post Prints

 Or Author Accepted Manuscript; peer reviewed version accepted for publication

Publisher PDF

Publisher formatted and published version of article



Common Terms

- Article Processing Charges (APCs)
 - Fees charged to authors to publish scholarly article

Embargo

 <u>Length of time</u> after which publication could be made openly available



Common Terms

- Institutional Repository (e.g. Rowan Digital Works)
 - Repository platform that makes an institution's scholarly and creative works openly available
- Cascading Journals
 - Article rejected but <u>"cascaded" to other journal</u> from same publisher (shop around)
- Mirror Journals
- Rowan Sournal of Dentistry & Journal of Dentistry X (open access)

Gold OA

- Access to content at no charge to users i.e. no paywall
- Authors retain copyright
- Peer Reviewed
- May charge Article Processing Charge (APC) to authors
- Credible vs. non-credible OA journals
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

Green OA

- Self-archive or deposit version of published work in repository (not publish) after embargo period
 - Pre-prints
 - Post-prints
 - Publisher PDF
- No peer review (hosting service)
- Access is free
- Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR)



Exercise: Evaluating a Journal Title

Take a few minutes to evaluate the following journal title:

ARC Journal of Immunology and Vaccines

https://www.arcjournals.org/journal-of-i mmunology-and-vaccines







Disciplinary and Departmental Criteria

RCB Journal List Development and Maintenance Policy and Procedure

Approved May 11, 2018

Effective July 1, 2018

List structure. RCB has adopted the current Australian Business Deans Council Journal List (http://www.abdc.edu.au/master-journal-list.php) and the Financial Times 50 (FT50) (http://gsom.spbu.ru/en/gsom/research_statistics/publications/bsrankingft45/) as the starting points for the development of its own customized "RCB Journal List". In the few cases where these two lists differ, the FT50 takes precedence. Journals with </=40% acceptance rates as reported in the Cabell's Whitelist or other reputable source that are not otherwise included on the ABCD Journal List will be automatically categorized as "C**" journals in the RCB Journal List.





RESEARCH

ABOUT US

COMMUNICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

TEACHING & LEARNING

Rowan **Business**

Faculty

https://abdc.ed u.au/research/a

bdc-journal-list/



2019 ABDC Journal Quality List

6 December 2019

Here is the 2019 Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) Journal Quality List and its accompanying Report.

The 2019 List follows an extensive review conducted by Expert Panels, which assessed journals relating to Business and Taxation Law;

Economics; Finance including Actuarial Studies; Information Systems; Management, Commercial Services and Transport and Logistics; Marketing

and Tourism; and other areas.

We wish to thank the seven Panel Chairs for their outstanding leadership, the Panel members for their significant work, and the members of the

ABDC Steering Group for their important input during the review process. The 2019 List endorses 2,682 journal entries with the following classifications:

A* 7.41% (199)

A 24.27% (651)

B 31.69% (850)

C 36.61% (982)

It includes 144 upgrades; 17 downgrades; the addition of 157 new journals; and the removal of 241 journals.

Disciplinary and Departmental Criteria: Biomedical Engineering



CRITERIA FOR SCHOLARLY ACHIEVEMENT

Each faculty member is expected to maintain currency within his/her chosen field and contribute to the knowledge base within that field. It is expected that such efforts will address the Department and College missions of providing students with a leading edge educational experience at all levels of coursework. The characteristics of scholarly and creative activity are provided in Appendix A Section 1.2A of the Rowan University Recontracting & Tenure Memorandum of Agreement.

Scholarship and research activity is recognized in three general categories: traditional technical engineering scholarship, research/scholarship in engineering education, and the scholarship of practice. The scholarship of practice involves applying technical engineering skills to solve a real-world problem for a client or other sponsor. All forms of scholarly activities must be externally validated and extend beyond works performed as part of completion of the faculty member's dissertation research.

Faculty members are expected to develop a self-supporting program of scholarly achievement that involves students directly. Both traditional technical and educational scholarship must be validated through a balance of peer-reviewed publications, conference proceedings, presentations, technical reports, technical bulletins and external funding. Directly involving students in these scholarly activities is strongly encouraged.

Receipt of awards for scholarly activity may also serve as external validation. Examples of these awards include but are not limited to faculty/student outstanding paper, oral presentation, poster presentation, outstanding research awards given through professional societies or other relevant organizations and sponsors.

In the event that there are documented confidentiality agreements with a sponsor and external publication/dissemination is impractical, evaluative letters from project sponsors may be used to validate the scholarship of practice.

Because the engineering clinics represent an essential hallmark of the Rowan Biomedical Engineering Program, all faculty members are expected to participate in developing meaningful student projects, obtaining external funding to support these projects (at the assistant professor level and above), and disseminating the results. These projects may involve basic or applied research, or be a more formal engineering design sequence. They may also enable the faculty member to pursue the scholarship of practice by working directly with a sponsor on technical projects. Funding for this activity may come in the form of government grants, in-kind support, or corporate sponsorship. The external validation of this type of scholarship should be done as described previously.

Methods for evaluation

- Tenure and promotion guidelines
- Impact Factors
- Discipline specific guidelines
- Personal reading habits

Think of what goes into buying a house



Methods for evaluation

- Talk to your Chair and your colleagues
- Evaluate journal case by case
- No single criterion that indicates high or low quality
- It is the cumulative effect of positive and negative quality indicators that should inform final decision



Methods for evaluation

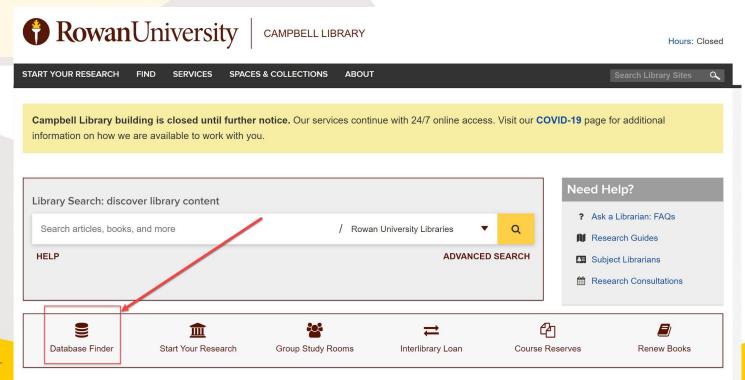
- Scope of journal
- Primary audience
- Reputation of editorial Board
- Look for DOIs, ISSN (international standards)
- Indexed in UlrichsWeb (highly regarded directory of periodicals) and known discipline specific databases



How to access Knowledge-Based Resources:

https://www.lib.rowan.edu/campbell

- Journal Citation Reports
- Scopus
- Web of Science
- Cabells





Definition of "High Impact" Journals

Frequency in which an average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year

| Impact Factor | Number of Journals | Ranking (Top % of Journals) |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10+ | 239 | 1.9% |
| 9+ | 290 | 2.4% |
| 8+ | 356 | 2.9% |
| 7+ | 447 | 3.6% |
| 6+ | 610 | 4.9% |
| 5+ | 871 | 7.1% |
| 4+ | 1,399 | 11.4% |
| 3+ | 2,575 | 21% |
| 2+ | 4,840 | 39.4% |
| 1+ | 8,757 | 71.2% |
| 0+ | 12,298 | 100% |



Sample Impact Factors

- New England Journal of Medicine: IF 70.67 Eign 0.68712
- Geology IF 5.006 Eign 0.04075
- Physics of Life Reviews: IF 11.045 Eign 0.00265
- IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence IF 17.730 Eign 0.06883
- Journal of Finance IF 6.201 Eign 0.04796



IF vs Eigenfactor

For example, *Nature* had an impact factor of 41.577 in 2017:^[5]

$$ext{IF}_{2017} = rac{ ext{Citations}_{2016} + ext{Citations}_{2015}}{ ext{Publications}_{2016} + ext{Publications}_{2015}} = rac{32389 + 41701}{880 + 902} = 41.577$$

Publication includes article, review or proceeding paper Does not include: editorials, corrections, retractions, notes discussions

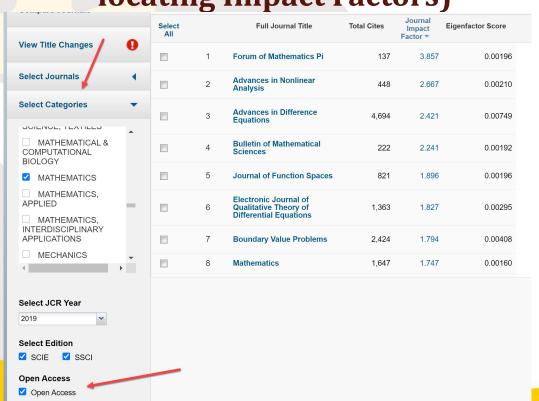
Eigenfactors:

Ranks journals as well as newspapers, these, popular magazines

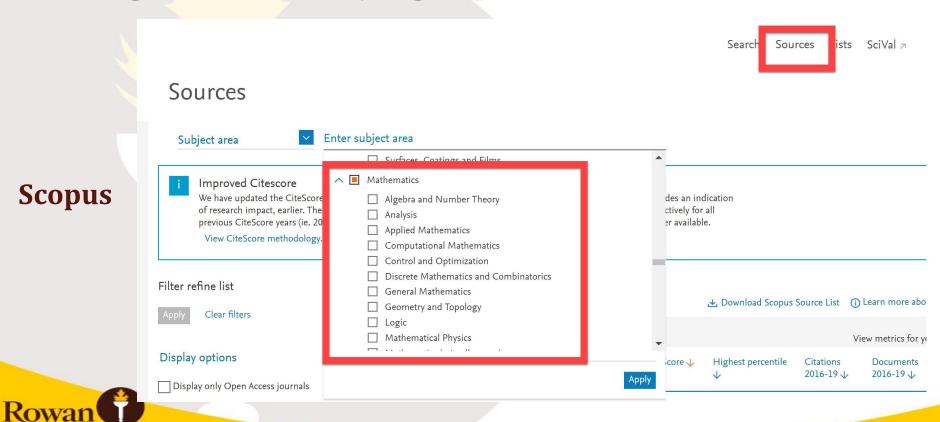


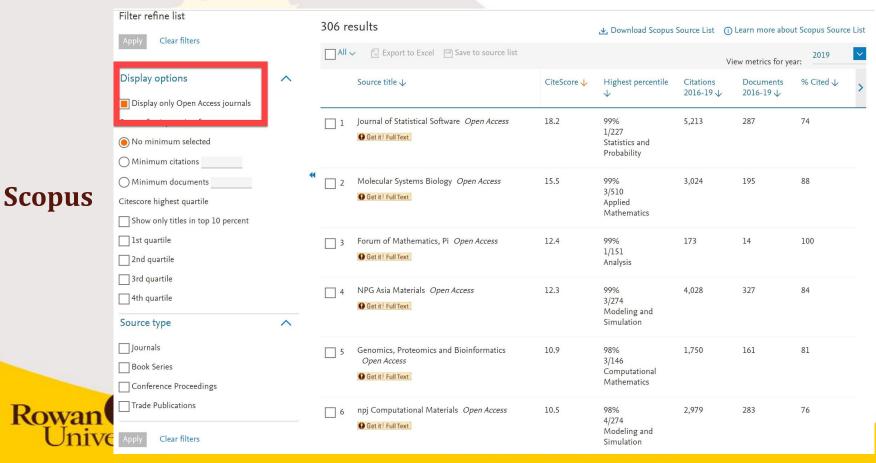
Adjusts for citation differences across disciplines allowing for comparison and calculation based on citations received over a 5 year period vs 2 year period for IF

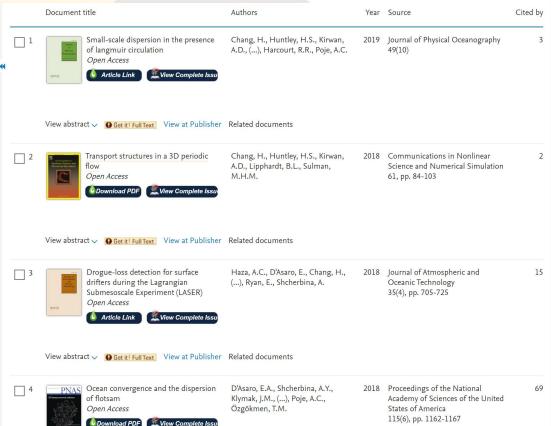
Strategies for Identifying Top Journals for Publication: Journal Citation Reports (Gold Standard for locating Impact Factors)













Scopus

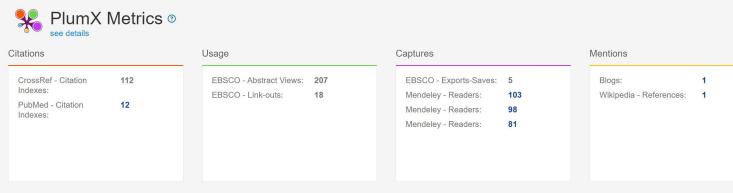
Submesoscale dispersion in the vicinity of the Deepwater Horizon spill (2014) Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 111(35), pp. 12693-12698

Scopus Metrics

142 Citations

Total number of times this document has been cited in Scopus.

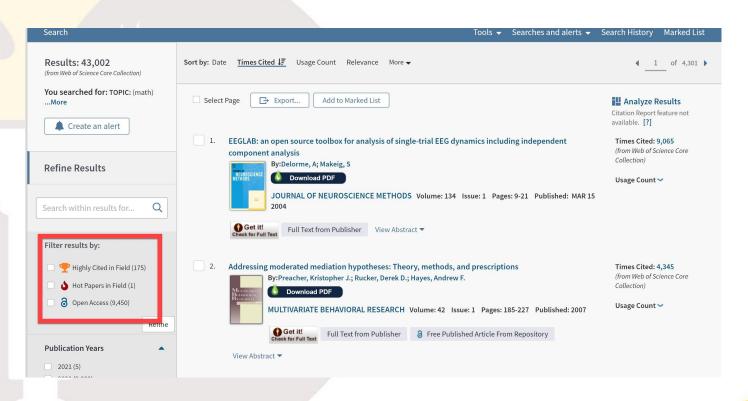
PlumX





Social Media

Web Of Science





Criteria for Identifying and Avoiding Predatory/Non-credible Publishers



Criteria To Evaluate Predatory Publishers

OASPA Criteria • Peer review

DOAJ Criteria

- **Editorial Board**
- Author fees
- Archiving
- Copyright

- How they handle plagiarism/misconduct
- Access of web site
- Revenue sources
- Publishing schedule
- Conflicts of interest



Traits of Predatory Publishers

- Send spam emails requesting your research as a leader in your field
- Promise fast reviews and guarantee publication
- Charge excessive fees
- Not in reputable indexes/databases
- Incoherent scope of journals
- Web presence is amateurish
- No transparency about their processes (e.g. peer review)





Traits of Predatory Publishers (continued)

- Inexperienced copyediting and proofreading
- Publish without any peer review
- Publish "non academic" articles
- "Contact Us" page is a web form and not clear where located
- Use PO boxes and operate out of developing nations
- Republish work from other places



Tools/Resources to Evaluate Journal Publication Venues



Cabells Scholarly Analytics

- Directory of academic journals designed to help researchers find the best place to publish
- Predatory Reports
 - o @12,387 Nov 2019
 - @13,330 May 2020 +943 in 6 months
 - o @13,845 Oct 2020 +515 in 5 months
 - o @14,298 Mar 2021 +453 in 5 months

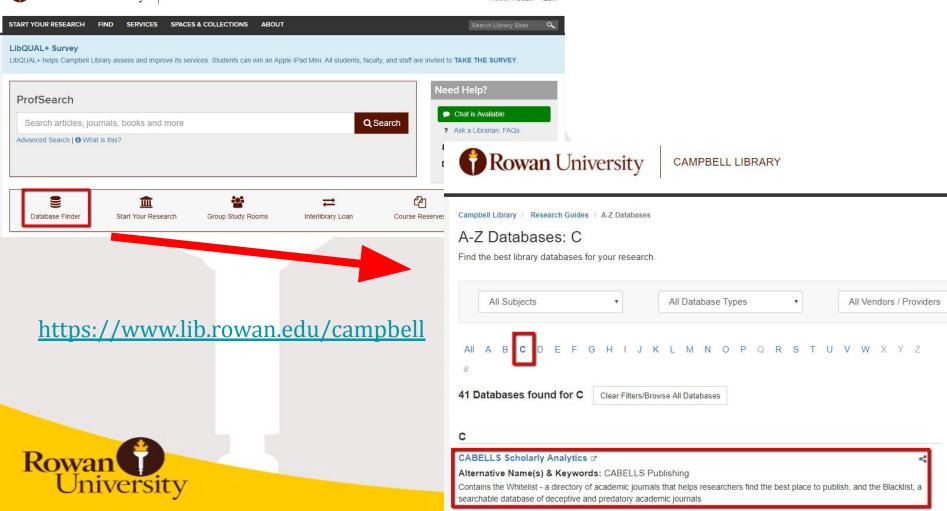


Cabells Scholarly Analytics

- Includes "violations" as to why journal title was deemed predatory
- Accessible via <u>Database Finder from Campbell Library</u> <u>homepage</u> >> Click on C



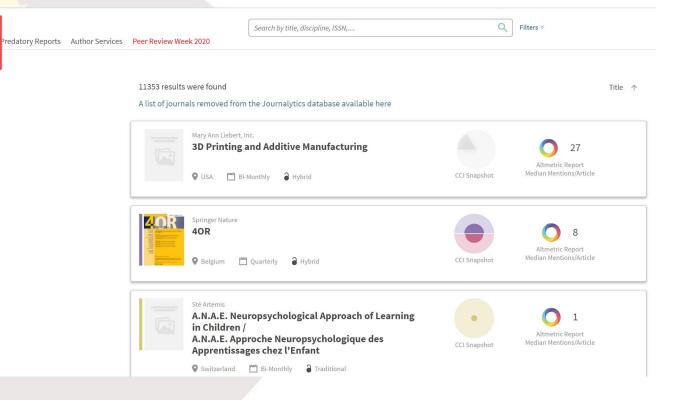
Rowan University



Cabells Scholarly Analytics

CABELLS

Journalytics





Cabells Scholarly Analytics



Polish Academy of Sciences

Acta Palaeontologica Polonica

Poland

Quarterly

a Green



15 Altmetric Report Median Mentions/Article

About

Ju Metrics Contact

Geology

Disciplines

Academics

Audience

Institute of Paleobiology

Sponsor

Quarterly

Frequency of Issue

0567-7920 ISSN

1956 Launch date

1732-2421 e-ISSN

2002

Launch date



Acta Palaeontologica Polonica is an international quarterly journal publishing papers of general interest from all areas of paleontology. Since its founding by Poman Kozłowski in 1956, various currents of modern nalcontology have been Read more

SUBMISSION



Method

0-5%



60%

Acceptance Rate

Open/Editorial

Peer review

REVIEW







Yes

Time to Review



30+

Length

See Manuscript Guidelines

Invited articles

Style



1 Int 3 Ext

Reviewers

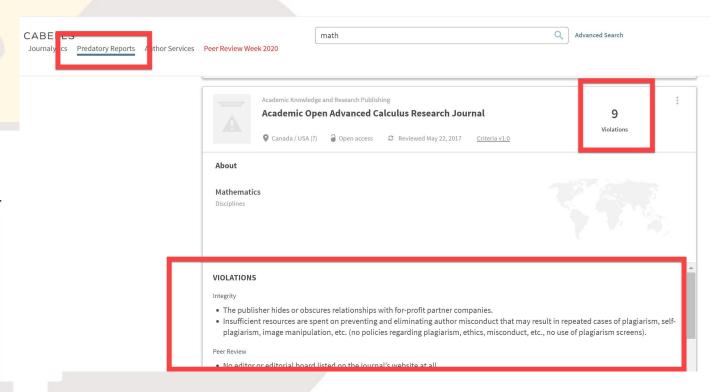


3-6 mo Time to Publication Yes

Plagiarism screen



Cabells
Scholarly
Analytics
(Predatory
Reports)





Journal Evaluation Tool

https://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/librarian_pubs/40/

Journal Evaluation Rubric

| Criterion | Good (3) | Fair (2) | Poor (1) | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Step 1. Journal evaluation | | | | | | | | |
| | The journal is within the top 5 entries on the first page of search | | The journal is not on the first page of search results or there is at | | | | | |
| journal | results and there are no scam alert postings. | top 5 entries and there are no scam alert postings. | least one scam alert post about the journal. | | | | | |
| Journal name | The journal name cannot be confused with another journal. but is able to be distinguished between the two. another with | | The journal being evaluated is unable to be distinguished from | | | | | |
| Journal Hame | | another with a similar name. | | | | | | |
| Editorial board | The editorial board is listed with their full names and institutional | The editorial board is listed with their full names only (no | There is no editorial board listed. | | | | | |
| | affiliation. The journal states whether it is peer reviewed/edited and has a | affiliation). The journal states whether it is peer reviewed/edited and has no | The journal does not state whether it is peer reviewed/edited and | | | | | |
| Review process | review policy listed. | | has no review policy listed. | | | | | |
| Conflicts of | The journal thoroughly and clearly states a conflicts of interest | The state of the s | The journal does not state a conflicts of interest policy. | | | | | |
| | policy, including how it will handle potential conflicts of interest of | The journal states a conflicts of interest policy, but the description | | | | | | |
| | editors, authors, and reviewers. | of how conflicts will be handled is unclear. | NAME OF THE PARTY | | | | | |
| Journal website | The journal website is competently designed and functional. | The journal website is adequately designed with passable | et (| | | | | |
| | (examples: no broken links, easy navigation, no missing | | The journal is poorly designed and is not functional. (examples: | | | | | |
| | information) | some missing information) | broken links, poor navigation, missing information) | | | | | |
| | The journal clearly states its business model. This includes any | The journal's business model lacks clarity when stating its revenue | | | | | | |
| Revenue sources | revenue sources, like author fees, subscriptions, advertising, | sources, like author fees, subscriptions, advertising, reprints, | The journal does not state its business model. | | | | | |
| | reprints, institutional support, and organizational support. | institutional support, and organizational support. | Attack to the last terms of th | | | | | |
| | The journal website contains an archive of its past issues with links | The journal website contains an archive but it may be incomplete or | The journal does not have an archive of its past issues. | | | | | |
| | to full text articles. | does not contain links to full text articles. | | | | | | |
| Publishing | | The journal does not state how often its issues will be published but | | | | | | |
| schedule | year and this agrees with the archive. | | each year and it cannot be determined from the archive. | | | | | |
| Author fees | The journal clearly states the amount of money an author will pay | | The journal does not state whether or not there are any author | | | | | |
| | to have each article published. The journal clearly describes its copyright and licensing information | how much it is. | fees. | | | | | |
| Copyright information | on the journal's Web site, and licensing terms are indicated on the | | Copyright and licensing information is not found on the journal's Web site and on any published articles. | | | | | |
| | published articles (HTML/PDF). | | | | | | | |
| | The journal is indexed in more than one subject database. | | | | | | | |
| Journal index | (examples: ERIC, Google Scholar, Web of Science, PsycINFO) | The journal is indexed in one subject database. (example: ERIC) | The journal is not indexed in a subject database. | | | | | |
| Access to journal | | | The journal does not provide full text access to any published | | | | | |
| articles | The journal provides full text access to all published articles. | The journal provides full text access to some published articles. | articles. | | | | | |
| Number of articles | The beautiful and the sound of | The least the second se | The terms the subtract of the subtract of | | | | | |
| published | The journal has published more than 10 articles. | The journal has published between 6 and 10 articles. | The journal has published 5 or fewer articles. | | | | | |
| Step 2. Publisher ev | | | | | | | | |
| | The publisher is within the top 5 entries on the first page of search | | The publisher is not on the first page of search results or there is a | | | | | |
| publisher | results and there are no scam alert postings. | the top 5 entries and there are no scam alert postings. | least one scam alert posting. | | | | | |
| Publisher | Information about the ownership/management of the journal and | Information about the ownership/management of the journal or | Information about the ownership/management of the journal and | | | | | |



Journal Evaluation Scoring Sheet

| Criterion | Rationale | Rating (3, 2, 1) | Notes/Comments, URL where the information is found |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Web search for the journal | We want the popular reputation of the journal to be credible. | 32-0-10-1 | |
| Journal name | We want the journal name to be easily distinguishable from any other journal. | | S. |
| Editorial board | We want to be able to know the names and affiliations of the members of the editorial board. | | |
| Review process | We want to know if the journal is peer reviewed/edited and what the review policy is. | | |
| Conflicts of interest | We want a clear conflicts of interest policy, including how a journal will handle potential conflicts of interest of editors, authors, and reviewers. | | |
| Journal website | We want the journal website to be competently designed and functional. | | |
| Revenue sources | We want to know if a journal is sustainable by its stated business model and sources of revenue. | | |
| Journal archive | We want to be able to access the full text of published articles. | | |
| Publishing schedule | We want to be able to determine the consistency of the journal. | | |
| Author fees | We want to know if an author must pay a fee, and how much the fee is, to publish in the journal. | 8 | |
| Copyright information | We want to be able to read about any copyright or licensing information. | | |
| Journal index | We want to know where the journal may be indexed. | | |
| Access to journal articles | We want to know if we have full text access to all published articles. | | |
| Number of articles published | We want to determine how long the journal has been in existence. | | |
| Web search for the publisher | We want the popular reputation of the Publisher to be credible. | | |
| Publisher Information | We want to be able to contact the Publisher and verify ownership/management. | | |
| | | 0 | Rating total |

Guide to interpretation

37-27 Fair: Within this range the journal meets some of the evaluation criteria defined for credibility. The author would need to decide whether or not to publish in the journal.

26-16 Poor: Within this range the journal meets the fewest of the evaluation criteria defined for credibility

Think, Check, Submit

• Video: 2 minutes

https://thinkchecksubmit.org/

• Checklist worth consulting:

https://thinkchecksubmit.org/check/



Beall's List

- Jan 2017 list was taken down after University of Colorado opened a research misconduct investigation against Beall
- It is now defunct! But still available via Internet Archive: https://archive.org/details/268372-bealls-list
- Fake Beall list maintained by European postdoctoral fellow https://beallslist.net/
- Walt Crawford's critique of Beall's work and inconsistencies in his outlook towards OA: https://citesandinsights.info/civ14i4.pdf



Exercise: Evaluating a Journal Title

Take a few minutes to evaluate the following journal title:

ARC Journal of Immunology and Vaccines

https://www.arcjournals.org/journal-of-i mmunology-and-vaccines

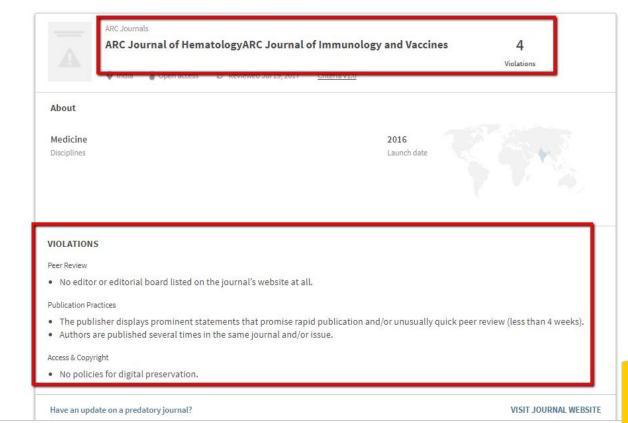






1 result was found

A list of journals under review for the Blacklist is available here



Introduction

Immunology is a branch of biomedical science that covers the study of all aspects of the immune system in all organisms. It deals with the physiological functioning of the immune system in states of both health and diseases; malfunctions of the immune system in immunological disorders the physical, chemical and physiological characteristics of the components of the immune system in vitro, in situ and in vivo.



View histor

Read



Talk

Article

Immunology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Immunobiology" redirects here. For the journal, see Immunobiology (journal).

Immunology is a branch of biology^[1] that covers the study of immune systems^[2] in all organisms.^[3] Immunology charts, measures, and contextualizes the physiological functioning of the immune system in states of both health and diseases; malfunctions of the immune system in immunological disorders (such as autoimmune diseases,^[4] hypersensitivities,^[5] immune deficiency,^[6] and transplant rejection^[7]); and the physical, chemical, and physiological characteristics of the components of the immune system *in vitro*,^[8] *in situ*, and *in vivo*.^[9] Immunology has applications in numerous disciplines of medicine, particularly in the fields of organ transplantation, oncology, rheumatology, virology, bacteriology, psychiatry, and dermatology.

Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia
Wikipedia store

Interaction

Help



Rowan University Libraries Services

Green OA: Rowan Digital Works

Support Gold OA: <u>Open Access Publishing Fund</u>

Journal evaluation by librarians: <u>Contact Your</u>
 <u>Subject Librarian</u>



Additional Resources

- "A Peek Inside the Strange World of Fake Academia" NY Times, Dec 29, 2016
- "Predatory Publishing: The Dark Side of the Open-Access Movement" ASH Clinical News, Jan. 2017, p. 30-32.inical News, January 2017, p. 30-32
- Choosing & Evaluating Journals, Publishers & Conferences: Evaluating Journals - Research Guide: https://wiu.libguides.com/gettingpublished/Eval Journal
- "The Disaster of the Impact Factor" Khaled Mustafa, Sci Eng Ethics 2015 21:139-142. DOI 10.1007/s11948-014-9517-0



Additional Resources

- "No More Beall's List," InsideHigherEd, January 18, 2017
 https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2017/01/18/librarians-list-predatory-journals-reportedly-removed-due-threats-and-politics
- "Why Beall's List Died And What It Left Unresolved About Open Access,"
 The Chronicle of Higher Education, September 12, 2017
 https://www.chronicle.com/article/Why-Beall-s-List-Died-/241171
- Swaguer, Shea. Open access, power, and privilege: A response to "What I learned from predatory publishing". College & Research Libraries News, [S.l.], v. 78, n. 11, p. 603, dec. 2017. ISSN 2150-6698. Available at: https://crln.acrl.org/index.php/crlnews/article/view/16837/18435



Questions?

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Dan Kipnis kipnisd@rowan.edu



