



Questionable practices in the evolving publishing landscape

Gustaf Nelhans

In research we trust – navigating complexity in the PhD journey

Doktorandernas förkonferens: SWERA 2022

2022-10-04



Overview

- 1. Open access in context.
- 'Questionable publishing' (predatory publ.)
 Sv. "Tvivelaktig publicering"
- 3. Study the proportion of questionable publishing in Sweden published in Quantitative Science Studies
 - (with Theo Bodin, Karolinska Institutet)



(SvD 10/1-2021)



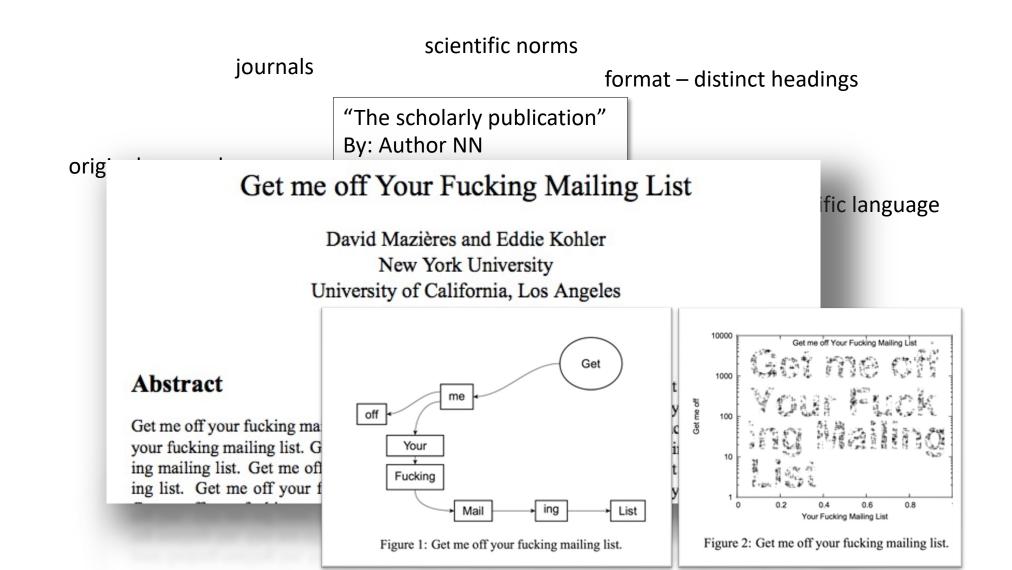
Universitetskanslerämbetet granskade 2019 Mälardalens högskola och konstaterade "omfattande brister" i kvalitetssäkringsarbetet. En liknande indikation ges i en studie från förra året av svenska forskares publikationer i oseriösa vetenskapliga tidskrifter som saknar riktig granskning och kvalitetskontroll. Forskning som publiceras där tas inte på allvar och är därmed i princip bortkastad.

Forskare på Karolinska Institu-

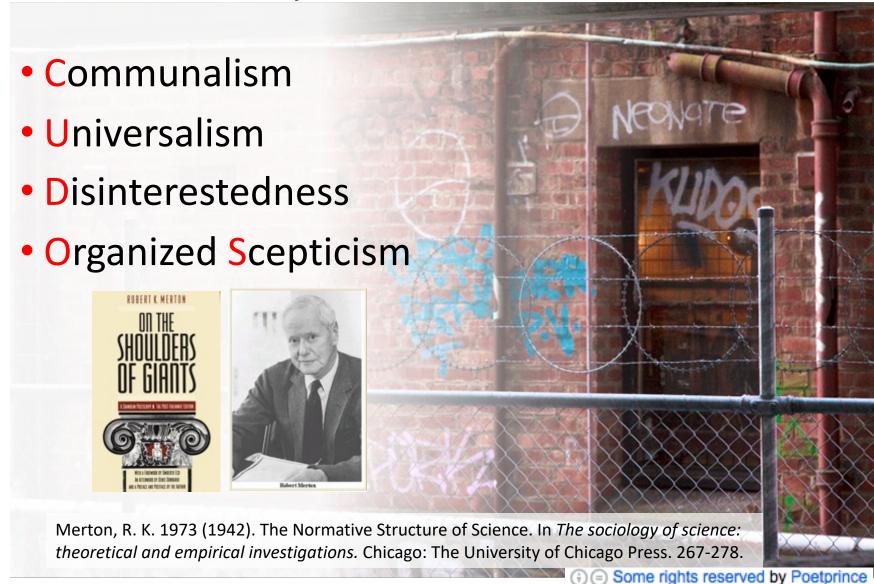
tet var bäst, följda av Uppsala, Stockholm och Lund, med mindre än en halv procent av forskningen publicerad i blufftidskrifter. På Mälardalens högskola var motsvarande siffra nära tre procent.

Att regeringen vill satsa på forskning är bra. Men forskning är till sin natur en elitistisk verksamhet, där det som genererar upptäckter och innovationer är excellens. Strategin att sprida ut medlen är därför miss-

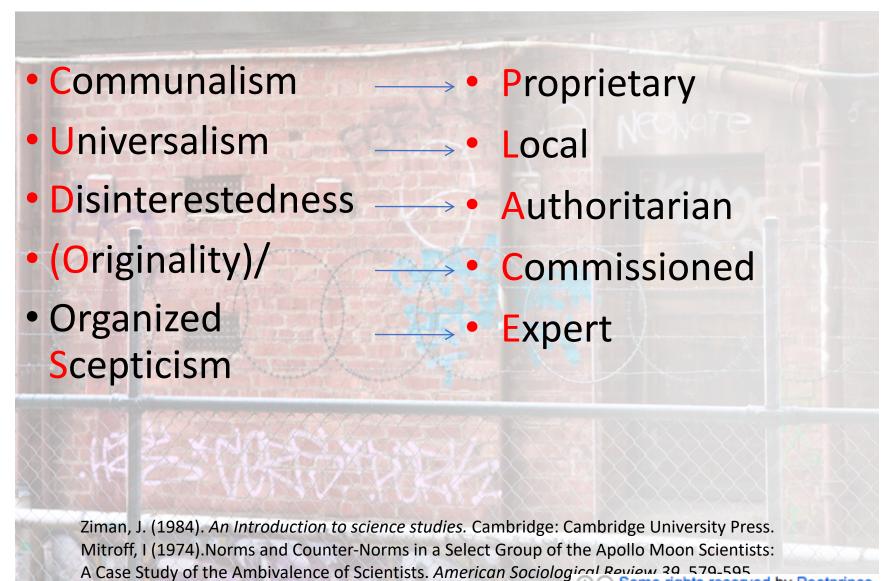
What the [@£\$∞!] is a scholarly publication?



Merton's norm system of science



CUDOS vs. PLACE



Peer review

- The main component of Organized scepticism
- The manuscript is evaluated by "peers", colleagues, that are specialists on the same subject
- The primary tool for guaranteeing quality in scholarly publishing
- Quality of review varies (arguably) between journals
 - A hierarchy of more and less prestigious journals.
- Highest ideal: "double-blind peer review."
- Particular case: post-publication peer review
- The seminar?

Open access in context

- Since the mid-1990s, the *subscription costs* for scientific journals have risen by over 200% (= 6 x inflationary increase)
 - Sweden: Publishing costs ~450 MSEK, ~1 % of total public funding
 - Publishers make profits of up to 40%
- Increased interest in *pushing for open-access publishing* at the university, national and international level
 - Some difficulties, *researchers*, while positive in principle, seems less willing to participate in the flip/change publication practices than the clients / funders thought
 - Other incentives for publishing, e.g. evaluative practices, bibliometrics, esp. JIF

Forms of open access

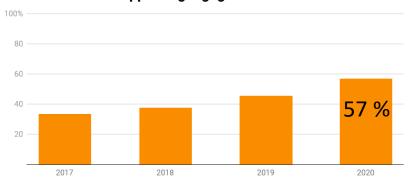
- Gold OA: flipped model: "Author pays":
 - Today: More frequently: Read-and-publish deals
 - *Hybrid*: Subscription journal, single article
- Green OA: open archive, "parallell publication"
- Diamond/Platinum OA: free to publish AND read

• **Predatory!** (comes in many colours, but mainly in **Gold OA**)



Under 2020 publicerades 57 procent av alla svenska sakkunniggranskade artiklar omedelbart öppet tillgängligt.

Andel omedelbart öppet tillgängliga artiklar



År anger artikelns publiceringsår. Stapeln visar andelen omedelbart öppet tillgängliga artiklar per år. Källa: Kungliga biblioteket • Ladda ner data • Skapad med Datawrapper

Öppen tillgång per forskningsämnesområde 2020



Varje stapel visar andelen öppet tillgängliga artiklar inom vart och ett av de sex övergripande forskningsämnesområdena. Siffran inom parentes anger det totala antalet artiklar för det området. Grön visas endast då det är unikt, det vill säga det som bara finns i ett repositorium.

Källa: Kungliga biblioteket • Ladda ner data • Skapad med Datawrapper

European Push towards Open Access

- European Open Science Agenda, May 2016
 - "to remove obstacles and create incentive for open access"
- *OA-mandate* in Horizon 2020: embargo period of 6-12 månader
- Investigating possibilities for remuneration for APC:s (Article-Processing Charges)
 - "transformative agreements"
- Coalition S (Plan S)
 - "With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants ... must be published in Open Access...".

Forskningspropositionen 2020/21:60, p. 101:

I linje med de förväntade riktlinjerna för öppen vetenskap i Horisont Europa och för att påskynda omställningen till ett öppet vetenskapssystem ser regeringen behov av att uppdatera den nationella inriktningen för öppen vetenskap. Detta innebär ett tydliggörande att vetenskapliga publikationer, som är ett resultat av forskning som finansieras med offentliga medel, ska vara omedelbart öppet tillgängliga med verkan från 2021. Vad

Prop. 2021/22:1 Utgiftsområde 16, p. 263:

Ett öppet vetenskapssystem

För att öka värdet av forskning behöver den spridas inom såväl vetenskapssamhället som till samhället i övrigt. Regeringen anser därför att vetenskapliga publikationer, som är ett resultat av forskning som har finansierats med offentliga medel, ska vara omedelbart öppet tillgängliga med verkan fr.o.m. 2021. Vad gäller forskningsdata ska omställningen vara genomförd fullt ut senast 2026. För att påskynda omställningen till ett öppet vetenskapssystem har Vetenskapsrådet och Kungl. biblioteket fått

cOAlition S

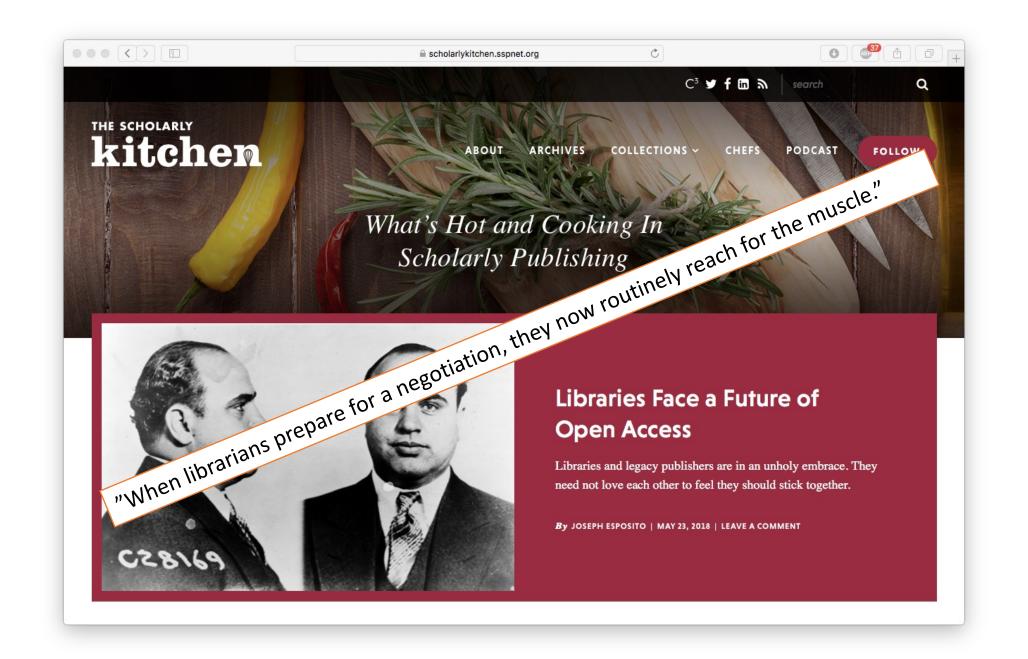
"With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, must be published in Open Access Journals, on Open Access Platforms, or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo."

https://www.coalition-s.org/principles-and-implementation/

Austria	Austrian Science Fund	FWF
Finland	Academy of Finland	AKA
France	French National Research Agency	ANR
Ireland	Science Foundation Ireland	SFI
Italy	National Institute for Nuclear Physics	INFN
Luxembourg	National Research Fund	FNR
Netherlands	Netherlands Organisation for Sci. Res.	NWO
Norway	Research Council of Norway	RCN
Poland	National Science Centre Poland	NCN
Slovenia	Slovenian Research Agency	ARRS

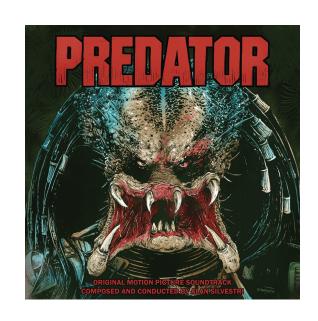


Sweden	Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare	FORTE
Sweden	Swedish Research Council for Sustainable Development	FORMAS
Sweden	Sweden's Innovation Agency	VINNOVA
UK	UK Research and Innovation	UKRI
Jordan	The Higher Council for Science and Technology	HCST
Zambia	National Science and Technology Council	NSTC
EU	European Commission, including the European Research Council	EU
+	Wellcome trust, Bill & Melinda Gates Fund, World Health Organization, TDR, ASAP	WT, BMGF, WHO



Not neccessarily the outcome!





'Predatory' publishing

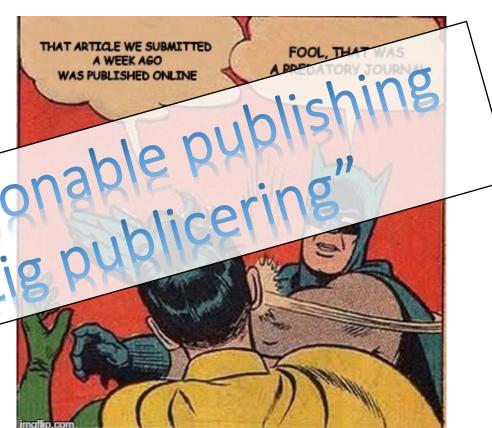
• Dishonest publ...

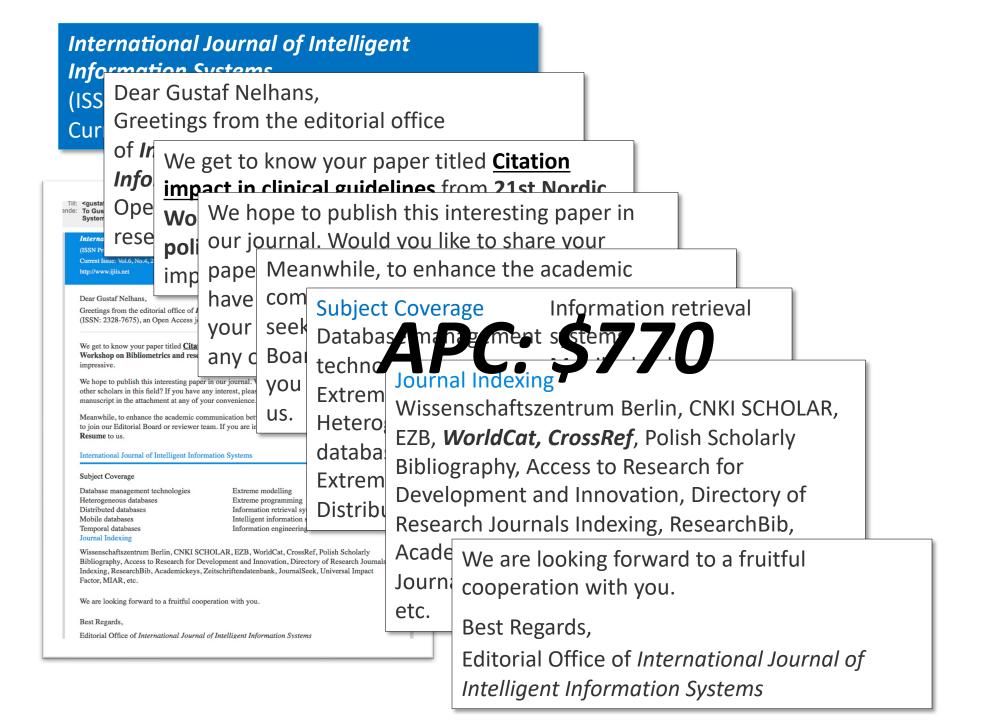
• Illegitimate journals

Vanity press

Fake journals

Ripefe'd Queakt



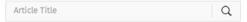




Publication in Some Newly Launched Journals One Paper for Free

Usernami Password

Journals Special Issues Books News Submission Services Contact Us



International Journal of Intelligent Information Systems

Home | Archive | Special Issues | Indexing | Editorial Board | Reviewers | Guidelines | Submission | Article Processing Charges | Publication

Home / Journals / Electrical & Computer Science / International Journal of Intelligent Information Systems / Editorial Board

Editorial Board



Editorial Members

,
National Biotechnology Development Agency
Abuja, Nigeria

Department of Business Administration of Food and Agricultural Enterprises, University of Patras Agrinio, Aitoloakarnania, Greece

Faculty of Information Technology and Computer Engineering, Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University

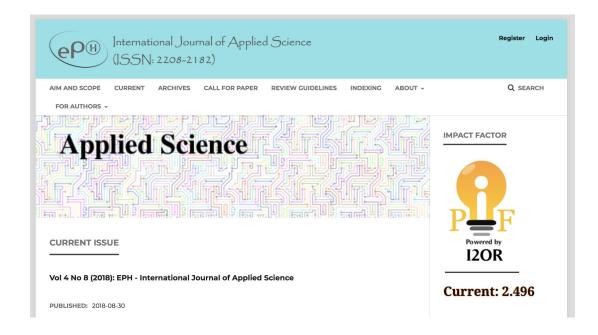
Dep Eng And Mag

Th

Aditus Khamparia

Tabriz, E-Azarbaijan, Iran

APC:s in bitcoin



We accepts payment using Bitcoin:



Learn more about bitcoin . .

INFORMATION

For Readers

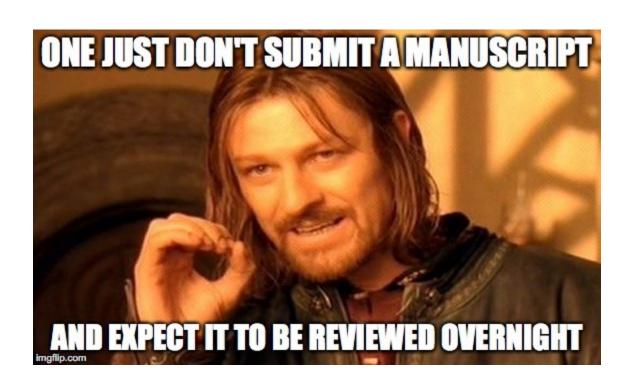
For Authors

For Librarians



https://ephjournal.com/index.php/as

"submit your print-ready manuscript in pdfformat with a check for \$770"



Study: source data

SwePub journal publication data was matched against three curated blacklists:

- 1. Journals Black List maintained by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education in Iran [blacklist.research.ac.ir]
 - 1. "invalid and fake publications" (2,180 titles from 88 publishers)
- 2. DOAJ list of journals removed from the Open Access list [blog.doaj.org/tag/removed-journals]
 - 1. "Suspected editorial misconduct by publisher", (642 titles)
- 3. Cabell's Blacklist, by kind permission [www2.cabells.com/about-blacklist]
 - 1. (9,503 titles from 446 publishers); (secondary criteria)
- 4. (Elsevier: Discontinued-sources-from-Scopus_Sept_2018
 - Metrics; Publication concerns, Radar (424 titles))

Cabell's criteria

	Severe		Less severe		Grey zone
V03	Hijacked journal (defined as a fraudulent website created to look like a legitimate academic journal for the purpose of offering academics the opportunity to rapidly publish their research for a fee).	V05	The journal or publisher claims to be a non-profit when it is actually a for-profit company.	V02	The same article appears in more than one journal.
				V20	The journal states there is an APC or other fee but does not give information on the amount.
		V06	The publisher hides or obscures relationships with for-profit partner companies.		
				V22	The author must pay APC or publication fee before submitting the
V11	Editors do not actually exist or are deceased.	V32	Gender bias in the editorial board.		article (specifically calls the fee a publication fee, not a submission fee).
V15	Falsely claims indexing in well-known databases (especially SCOPUS, DOAJ, JCR, and Cabells).	V48	The journal purposefully publishes controversial articles in the interest of boosting citation count.	V25	The name of the journal references a country or demographic that does not relate to the content or origin of the journal.
V37	The journal or publisher uses a virtual office or other proxy business as its physical address.	V56	No policies for digital preservation.	V34	Inadequate peer review (i.e., a single reader reviews submissions, peer
		V66	The journal copyproofs and locks PDFs.		reviewers read papers outside their field of study, etc.).
V71	The journal publishes papers			V40	Poor grammar and/or spelling.
	presented at conferences without additional peer review.			V43	The publisher displays prominent statements that promise rapid publication and/or unusually quick
					peer review (less than 4 weeks).

Sweden AQP 2012-2017

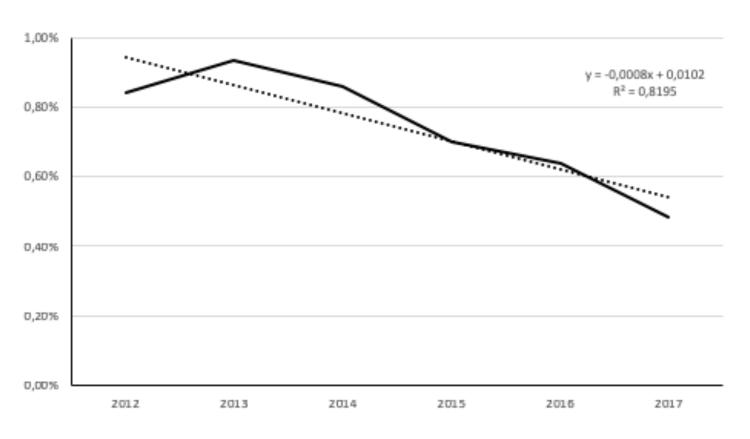


Figure 1: Share of SQP publishing in Sweden 2012-2017

Sweden QP 2012-2017

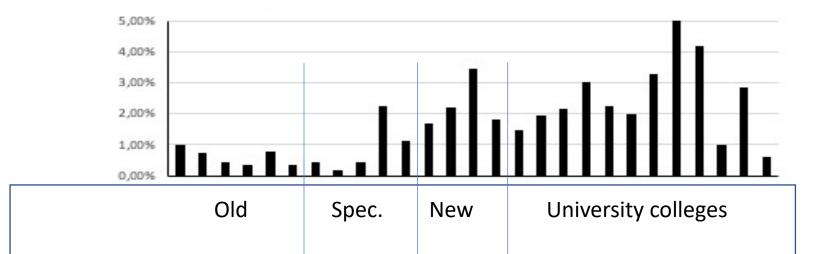
Table 1: Organisation share of SQP journal publications (fractionalized) as a share of the total number of registered journal publications in SwePub 2012-2017 and for the full period. Gradual colour scale: Red: Highest share, White: 0.7 % (median), Blue: Lowest share

Lärosäte	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2012-17
	0,79%	1,11%	1,14%	1,26%	1,18%	0,48%	0,99%
	0,80%	0,92%	1,03%	0,39%	0,56%	0,54%	0,71%
Old	0,34%	0,60%	0,52%	0,38%	0,33%	0,39%	0,43%
Olu	0,51%	0,60%	0,45%	0,26%	0,20%	0,13%	0,35%
	0,64%	0,98%	0,73%	0,78%	0,79%	0,73%	0,77%
	0,26%	0,61%	0,41%	0,35%	0,28%	0,17%	0,35%
	0,32%	0,16%	0,70%	0,36%	0,64%	0,33%	0,42%
	0,30%	0,15%	0,09%	0,13%	0,19%	0,09%	0,16%
Spec.	0,65%	0,92%	0,36%	0,26%	0,34%	0,26%	0,45%
'	4,31%	3,18%	3,01%	1,61%	1,69%	0,93%	2,35%
	1,70%	0,90%	1,13%	0,92%	0,86%	0,00%	1,11%
	1,61%	2,52%	2,31%	1,47%	1,17%	0,79%	1,65%
Now	2,02%	3,23%	2,10%	2,24%	2,04%	1,29%	2,16%
New	4,31%	3,10%	1,71%	3,93%	3,23%	4,93%	3,50%
	2,01%	2,15%	2,00%	2,44%	1,63%	0,45%	1,77%
	0,86%	1,59%	2,08%	0,82%	1,61%	1,64%	1,46%
	1,37%	2,79%	4,04%	1,56%	0,42%	1,54%	1,93%
	2,63%	1,83%	2,83%	1,00%	2,56%	1,97%	2,12%
	3,31%	4,74%	3,05%	3,47%	1,33%	3,72%	3,25%
I I a fe a	2,20%	1,74%	4,88%	1,69%	3,68%	0,00%	2,32%
Univ.	3,12%	2,96%	2,49%	2,40%	0,80%	0,69%	1,99%
coll.	6,90%	2,07%	2,84%	2,23%	2,20%	3,09%	3,25%
00111	4,83%	8,13%	7,04%	4,49%	2,52%	2,44%	5,09%
	3,88%	2,75%	5,52%	6,02%	2,91%	3,55%	4,17%
	0,63%	0,59%	0,72%	0,95%	1,91%	0,89%	0,97%
	3,02%	4,29%	3,61%	4,98%	0,72%	1,39%	2,93%
	1,72%	0,96%	0,00%	0,00%	0,90%	0,00%	0,58%
Total sum	0,86%	0,95%	0,87%	0,71%	0,66%	0,51%	0,76%

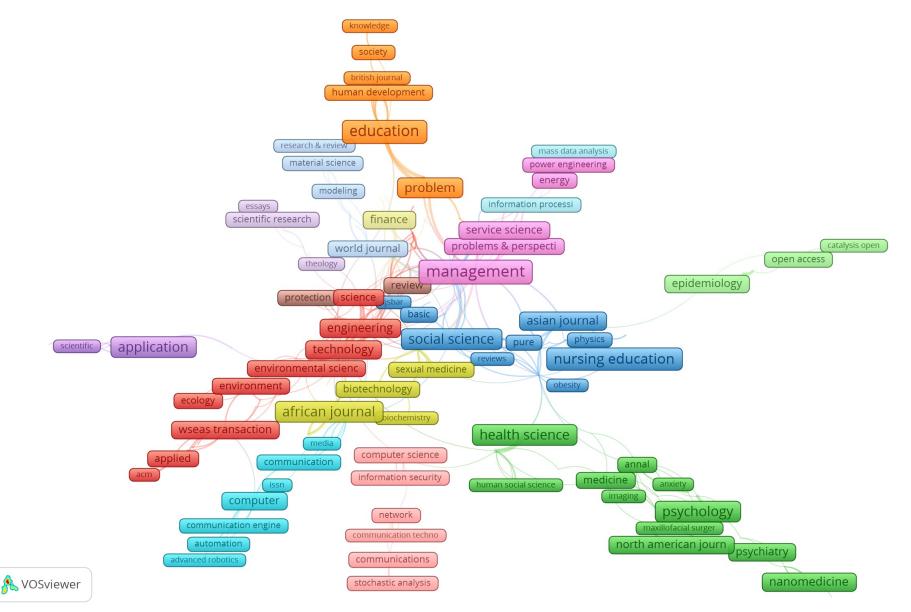
HEI categories

Table 4: Difference in SQP publishing (mean values and range) between different organisation categories.

	Median	Mean	Range (min, yearly)	Range (max, yearly)
Older univ.	0,57%	0,60%	0,13%	1,26%
Special univ.	0,45%	0,90%	0,00%	4,31%
Younger univ	1,96%	2,27%	0,45%	4,93%
Univ Colleges	2,22%	2,51%	0,00%	8,13%
Total	0,76%	0,76%	0,76%	0,76%



Source title words



nature

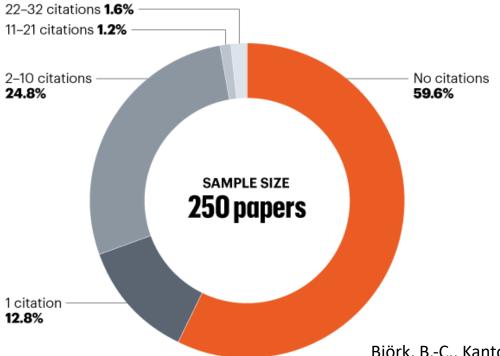
NEWS • 13 JANUARY 2020

Predatory-journal papers have little scientific impact

Analysis of hundreds of articles in predatory titles shows that 60% have never been cited.

LIMITED READERSHIP

Papers published in predatory journals five years ago have attracted few or no citations.



Björk, B.-C., Kanto-Karvonen, S. & Harviainen, J. T. Preprint at https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.10228 (2019).

Identifying questionable publishing actors

- White lists:
 - Citeringsdatabaser: WoS Journal Citations Reports; Scopus
 - "Norwegian list" (Level 0, 1, 2)
 - Subject-specific lists (e.g. ABS)

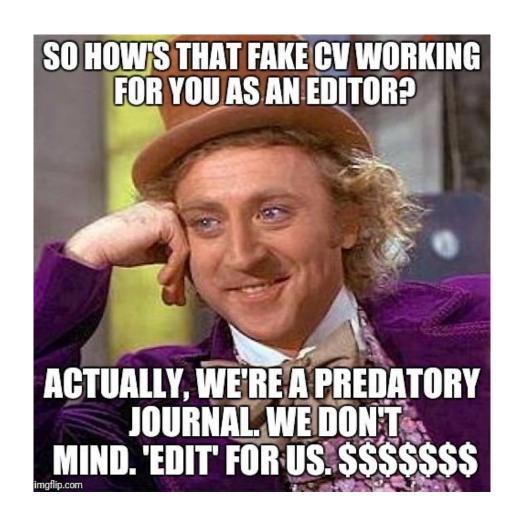
- Black lists
 - Beall's list (defunct)
 - Cabbell's (\$)
 - "Norwegian list" "Level X"



University library

Choose the right journal or publisher for your research thinkchecksubmit.org

Boils down to research ethics





gustaf.nelhans@hb.se

