



Predatory Open Access

Vortrag im Rahmen des Workshops "Open-Access-Publizieren in der Praxis", Mainz, 20.11.2019

Definition

- ▶ Aktivitäten von Verlagen oder Zeitschriften, die Publikationsgebühren (APCs) verlangen, ohne hinreichende verlegerische Leistung zu bieten:
 - kein oder nur unzureichendes Peer Review
 - keine redaktionelle Kontrolle und/oder Bearbeitung
- ▶ Inhalte und deren Qualitätssicherung stehen nicht im Fokus
- ▶ beschränkt auf Open-Access-Zeitschriften mit Publikationsgebühren-Modell

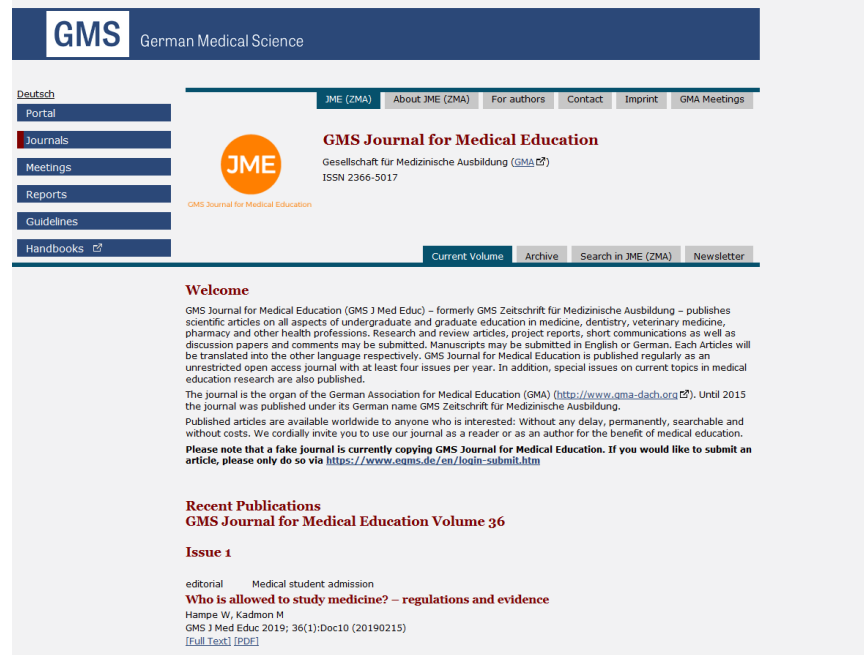
„Geschäftspraktiken“ (Auswahl)

- ▶ aggressive E-Mail-Werbung
 - Bitte um Einreichung von Artikeln
 - Gewinnung von Mitgliedern für das Herausbergremium
- ▶ Webpräsenz, die dem Aussehen einer renommierten Zeitschrift nachempfunden ist (Verwechslungsgefahr)
- ▶ Verschweigen von Informationen (z.B. zu APCs)
- ▶ erfundene Herausbergremien
- ▶ erfundener Journal Impact Factor
- ▶ unrichtige Angaben im Hinblick auf das Peer-Review-Verfahren
- ▶ fehlende Indexierung oder Angabe von Plattformen, die für die bibliothekarische Praxis keine Rolle spielen

Vorsicht vor Hijacked Journals! Original oder Fälschung?



Fälschung (mittlerweile offline)



Original:
<https://www.egms.de/dynamic/de/journals/zma>

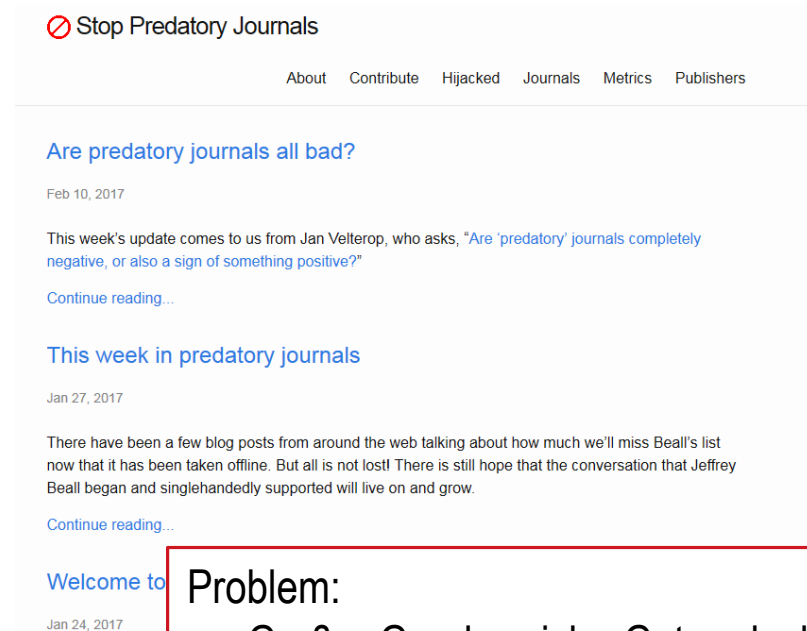
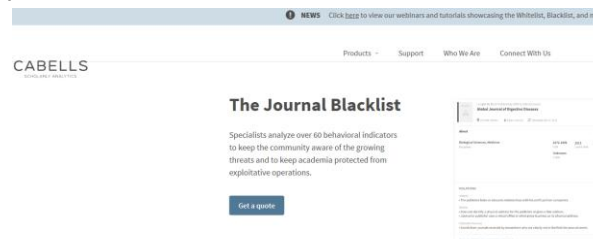
Ansätze für die Überprüfung von Zeitschriften

▶ Black Lists

- Beall's List (offline, aber verfügbar als Webarchiv unter <https://beallist.weebly.com/> und als eine Art Fortführung:

<https://predatoryjournals.com> (allerdings anonym)

- Cabells: kommerzielle Anbieter: <https://www2.cabells.com/about-blacklist>



Problem:

- Großer Graubereich: „Gut gedacht, schlecht gemacht“
- Zeitschriften werden das Label nicht mehr los, auch wenn es sich um redliche Zeitschriften handelt, die wegen fehlender Professionalität den Anschein von Predatory Journals erweckt haben

Ansätze zur Überprüfung von Zeitschriften

White Lists

– Directory of Open Access Journals: <https://doaj.org/>

– Zeitschriftenliste des Nationalen Open-Access-Kontaktpunkts: <https://oa2020-de.org/en/pages/frequentlycitedoajournals/>

– Fachspezifische Zeitschriftenlisten



Frequently cited open-access journals

Also available in:

Deutsch

Researchers may have difficulties sometimes to find an open access journal matching their needs for quality, visibility, and relevance. The National Contact Point Open Access OA2020-DE have therefore put together a searchable list of 700 influential open access journals from nearly all scientific fields. The list includes journals indexed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) featuring an above average SNIP factor. SNIP - Source Normalized Impact per Paper is a journal metric (CWTS Journal Indicators) that measures the average citation impact of the publications of a journal. Please bear in mind that every metric has its limitations. Journal metrics should not be applied to assess the value of individual research items / articles/ findings or even careers.

In any case, if you choose to publish open access, you can be sure of having a citation advantage, as several studies have shown. In general, open access journals have a higher visibility and are now so well established that they are among the top journals of many research areas.

For more information on the metadata and the SNIP, visit DOAJ and CWTS Journal Indicators. Before submission, please check the current conditions and Article Processing Charges (APCs) on the journal's website of your choice.

SNIP	Journal	Subject Area	Field	Subjects	Publisher	APC?*	APC Amount	Currency	Full Text Language	P-ISSN	E-ISSN
9.27	Journal of Statistical Software	Physical Sciences	Software, Statistics, Probability and Uncertainty, Statistics and Probability	Social Sciences: Statistics	Foundation for Open Access Statistics	No			English	1548-7660	
5.99	The Lancet Global Health	Health Sciences	Medicine (all)	Medicine: Public aspects of medicine	Elsevier	Yes	5000	USD - US Dollar	English	2214-109X	
5.52	SoftwareX	Physical Sciences	Computer Science Applications, Software	Science: Mathematics, instruments and machines; Electronics: computers, computer science; Computer software	Elsevier	Yes	500	USD - US Dollar	English	2352-7110	
4.44	Journal of Big Data	Physical Sciences	Computer Networks and Communications: Hardware and Architecture, Information systems	Technology: Technology (General); Industrial engineering; Management engineering; Management information systems	Springer	Yes	549	EUR - Euro	English	2196-1115	

Problem: Listen enthalten nicht alle relevanten Zeitschriften; z.B. werden junge Zeitschriften benachteiligt

Ansätze zur Überprüfung von Zeitschriften

- ▶ Neutrale Listen, die aber auch zur Überprüfung von Journals in Richtung Predatory Publishing genutzt werden können

- Quality Open Access Market:
<https://www.qoam.eu/>

- Liste mit Zeitschriften, die in großen Datenbanken indexiert sind, wie z.B. PMC, Web of Science, Scopus



allerdings haben wohl Predatory Journals auch vereinzelt dort Eingang gefunden:

Manca et al: The surge of predatory open-access in neurosciences and neurology

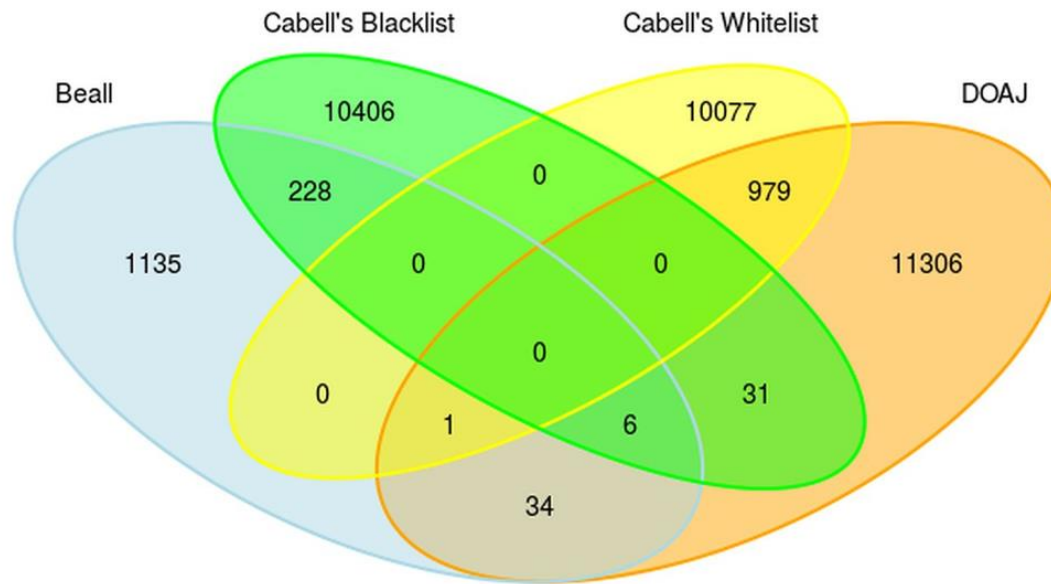
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroscience.2017.04.014>;

Perlin et al: Is predatory publishing a real threat? Evidence from a large database study <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-018-2750-6>;

Demir: Scholarly databases under scrutiny:
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0961000618784159>.

Ansätze zur Überprüfung von Zeitschriften

Venn diagrams of journal overlaps between Beall's list, Cabell's blacklist, the DOAJ, and Cabell's whitelist (as of December 2018).



Es gibt Zeitschriften, die in einer Black List UND in einer White List auftauchen

Preisfrage: Wie identifiziere ich problematische Zeitschriften ohne solche mit redlichen Absichten zu diskriminieren?

Michaela Strinzel et al. mBio 2019; doi:10.1128/mBio.00411-19

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<https://mbio.asm.org/content/mbio/10/3/e00411-19/F2.large.jpg>

Ansätze zur Überprüfung von Zeitschriften

► Kriterienlisten wie z.B.

– Think – Check – Submit:

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

– Listen in der Fachliteratur (mit fachspezifischem Zuschnitt), z.B.:

Shamseer et al. (2017). Potential predatory and legitimate biomedical journals: can you tell the difference? A cross-sectional comparison. *BMC Med*, 15(1), 28.

Misra, D. P., Ravindran, V., Wakhlu, A., Sharma, A., Agarwal, V., & Negi, V. S. (2017). Publishing in black and white: the relevance of listing of scientific journals. *Rheumatol Int*, 37(11), 1773–1778.



Choose the right journal for your research

Shamseer and colleagues [*]	Misra and colleagues ^{**}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scope of interest includes nonbiomedical subjects alongside biomedical topics. • The website contains spelling and grammar errors. • Images are distorted/fuzzy, intended to look like something they are not, or which are unauthorized. • The homepage language targets author. • The index Copernicus value[*] is promoted on the website. • Description of the manuscript handling process is lacking. • Manuscripts are submitted back to the journal via email. • Rapid publication is promised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journals that solicit or accept articles from many unrelated specialties. • Journals that are entirely online; claiming to be open access. • Journal indexing details are unclear or have nonstandard indexing. • Process of manuscript submission and handling is poorly outlined or inferiorly handled (ie, lacking peer review). • Repeated email solicitations for manuscripts from persons with whom you have no prior professional contact. • Very short deadlines for articles solicited from unknown journals. • Journals offering a reduced author's publication fee—if the paper is submitted within a very narrow timeframe (weeks). • Unprofessional language in an email soliciting an article that seems intended only to please or inflate the ego of the author.

Umlauf et al: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ijn.12656>

Nicht in die Falle tappen!

- ▶ Grundsätzlich: Wenden Sie Ihren gesunden Menschenverstand an und handeln Sie nicht unüberlegt und in Eile!



Choose the right journal for your research

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

Nicht in die Falle tappen!



Reference this list for your chosen journal to check if it is trusted.

- Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
 - Have you read any articles in the journal before?
 - Is it easy to discover the latest papers in the journal?

- Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
 - Is the publisher name clearly displayed on the journal website?
 - Can you contact the publisher by telephone, email, and post?

- Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?

- Are articles indexed in services that you use?

- Is it clear what fees will be charged?
 - Does the journal site explain what these fees are for and when they will be charged?

- Do you recognise the editorial board?
 - Have you heard of the editorial board members?
 - Do the editorial board mention the journal on their own websites?

- Is the publisher a member of a recognized industry initiative?
 - Do they belong to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) ?
 - If the journal is open access, is it listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) ?
 - If the journal is open access, does the publisher belong to the Open Access Scholarly Publishers' Association (OASPA) ?
 - Is the journal hosted on one of INASP's Journals Online platforms (for journals published in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Central America and Mongolia) or on African Journals Online (AJOL, for African journals)?
 - Is the publisher a member of another trade association?

Immer mehrere Kriterien anwenden!

<http://thinkchecksubmit.org/check/>

Nicht in die Falle tappen!



Was ist der allgemeine Eindruck? Enthält die E-Mail/Website Tippfehler?

Reference this list for your chosen journal to check if it is trusted.

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Ist die Anzahl der Ausgaben und Artikel darin sinnvoll?

Werden Freemail-Accounts genutzt? Kann die Adresse mittels Google Maps lokalisiert werden?

Passen Titel und Aims & Scope zusammen?
Ist die thematische Breite angemessen?

Erscheint die angegebene Dauer sinnvoll?

<http://thinkchecksubmit.org/check/>

Nicht in die Falle tappen!

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Bitte beachten: Google Scholar, Academia.edu, Research Gate, Index Copernicus etc. sind keine Indexing Services! Grundsätzlich der Behauptung nachgehen!

Ist die Zusammensetzung der Herausgeberschaft einseitig?

Bitte beachten: Ein Großteil der Open-Access-Zeitschriften erhebt keine Gebühren! Falls keine Gebühren benannt werden, es sich aber um ein Open-Access-Journal handelt, vor der Einreichung nachfragen!

Nicht in die Falle tappen!

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 - Do they belong to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) ?
 - If the journal is open access, is it listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) ?
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→ Junge Zeitschriften haben sich unter Umständen den Initiativen noch nicht angeschlossen

Noch nicht sicher? Weitere Aspekte, die man prüfen kann

Shamseer and colleagues [*]	Misra and colleagues ^{**}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The scope of interest includes nonbiomedical subjects alongside biomedical topics. ● The website contains spelling and grammar errors. ● Images are distorted/fuzzy, intended to look like something they are not, or which are unauthorized. ● The homepage language targets author. ● The index Copernicus value[*] is promoted on the website. ● Description of the manuscript handling process is lacking. ● Manuscripts are submitted back to the journal via email. ● Rapid publication is promised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Journals that solicit or accept articles from many unrelated specialties. ● Journals that are entirely online; claiming to be open access. ● Journal indexing details are unclear or have nonstandard indexing. ● Process of manuscript submission and handling is poorly outlined or inferiorly handled (ie, lacking peer review). ● Repeated email solicitations for manuscripts from persons with whom you have no prior professional contact. ● Very short deadlines for articles solicited from unknown journals. ● Journals offering a reduced author's publication fee—if the paper is submitted within a very narrow timeframe (weeks). ● Unprofessional language in an email soliciting an article that seems intended only to please or inflate the ego of the author.

Original publications:

Shamseer et al. (2017). Potential predatory and legitimate biomedical journals: can you tell the difference? A cross-sectional comparison. *BMC Med*, 15(1), 28.

Misra, D. P., Ravindran, V., Wakhlu, A., Sharma, A., Agarwal, V., & Negi, V. S. (2017). Publishing in black and white: the relevance of listing of scientific journals. *Rheumatol Int*, 37(11), 1773–1778.

Table by: Umlauf et al: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ijn.12656>

Noch nicht sicher? Weitere Aspekte, die man prüfen kann

Shamseer and colleagues [*]	Misra and colleagues ^{**}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no retraction policy. ● Information on whether and how journal content will be digitally preserved is absent. ● The article processing/publication charge is very low (eg, <US\$150). ● Journals claiming to be open access either retain copyright of published research or fail to mention copyright. ● The contact email address is nonprofessional and nonjournal affiliated (eg, @gmail.com or @yahoo.com). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Email solicitations referring to one or more previously published articles by the author, using flowery language praising the same and asking for a commentary or editorial on it. ● Lack of transparency regarding publication fees. ● Promise of a rapid publication (weeks). ● New online-only journal with any one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of association with or publication by reputable professional societies. ○ Very few articles published in the past 2 years. ○ Publications that are poorly written with gross inaccuracies in the scientific content. ● Poorly maintained webpage; language errors and grammatical mistakes. ● Lack of proper instructions to authors, not adhering to existing ethical standards.

Original publications:

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Noch nicht sicher? Weitere Aspekte, die man prüfen kann

- ▶ Sollten Sie immer noch Zweifel haben: Besprechen Sie den Fall mit der Bibliothek Ihrer Einrichtung!
- ▶ Bedenken Sie auch, dass betrügerische Zeitschriftenbetreiber die Kriterienlisten ebenfalls kennen und sich ggf. daran anpassen. Daher: sorgfältig prüfen!

Zum Schluss: Warum ist Predatory Publishing ein Problem?

- ▶ dauerhafte Verfügbarkeit ungeprüfter wissenschaftlicher Ergebnisse
- ▶ Verschwendung von öffentlichen Mitteln
- ▶ redliche Akteure werden in Misskredit gebracht
- ▶ Ausnutzen der Naivität des wiss. Nachwuchs
- ▶ unredliche Autorinnen und Autoren erhalten Publikationsmöglichkeit
- ▶ es wird als Argument gegen Open Access angeführt
- ▶ Publikationsdruck (Publish or Perish) ist die eigentliche Ursache, verbunden mit zweifelhaften Belohnungssystemen in bestimmten Ländern

Zum Schluss: Zur Medienberichterstattung im Sommer 2018 über “Fake Science”

- ▶ Behauptung: 5.000 deutsche WissenschaftlerInnen sind betroffen
- ▶ Detailanalyse von M. Pössel im Blog RELATIV EINFACH zeigt: Die meisten WissenschaftlerInnen sind Opfer, nur wenige nutzen Predatory Journals für ihre “Publikationsstrategie”, siehe M. Pössel: Abzock-Zeitschriften Teil 5: Fazit: <https://scilogs.spektrum.de/relativ-einfach/abzock-zeitschriften-teil-5-fazit/>
- ▶ Dennoch hat das Thema Relevanz:
 - Zahlen für 2014: 8.000 Predatory Journals mit 420.000 Artikeln* (zum Vergleich: in 2014 gab es 60.000 wissenschaftliche Zeitschriften**, die ca. 2,3 Mill. Artikel*** publiziert haben)
 - * Shen & Björk (2015): <https://bmcmmedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12916-015-0469-2>
 - ** http://www.ulrichsweb.com/ulrichsweb/analysis/help/usas_faq.asp
 - *** <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ip.jrn.artc.sc>

Zum Schluss: Zur Medienberichterstattung im Sommer 2018 über “Fake Science”

- ▶ Predatory Journals enthalten Artikel, die nur unzureichend qualitätsgeprüft sind, d.h. es können auch Artikel guter Qualität darunter sein
- ▶ Auch in renommierten Zeitschriften finden sich Artikel, deren Fehler oder Fälschungen bei Peer Review nicht offengelegt wurden, siehe Blog „Retraction Watch“ (<https://retractionwatch.com/>)

Vielen Dank!

Dr. Jasmin Schmitz

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