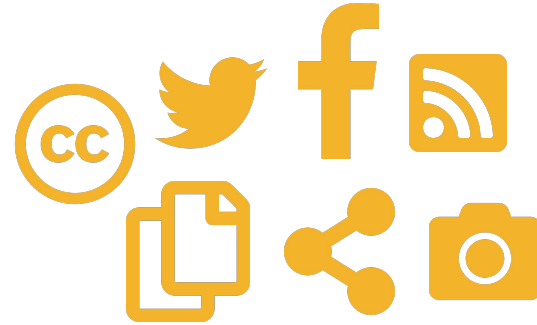


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OPEN SCIENCE MOOC

FREE | OPEN | LEARNING

OPEN ADVOCACY
OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT WITH SCIENCE
OPEN EVALUATION
OPEN ACCESS TO RESEARCH PAPERS
OPEN RESEARCH SOFTWARE & OPEN SOURCE
OPEN RESEARCH DATA
REPRODUCIBLE RESEARCH & DATA ANALYSIS
OPEN COLLABORATION
OPEN PRINCIPLES



Paola Masuzzo

Steering Committee, Open Source Batman

Italy



On Batman, dragons and Open Science



Batman VS Skyrim Dragon (Batman Parody Animation SFM)

There are quite a few known myths in the open scholarly publishing



preprints



impact & ranking



peer review



embargoes



publishers



Gold OA



copyright transfer

How is this going to work?



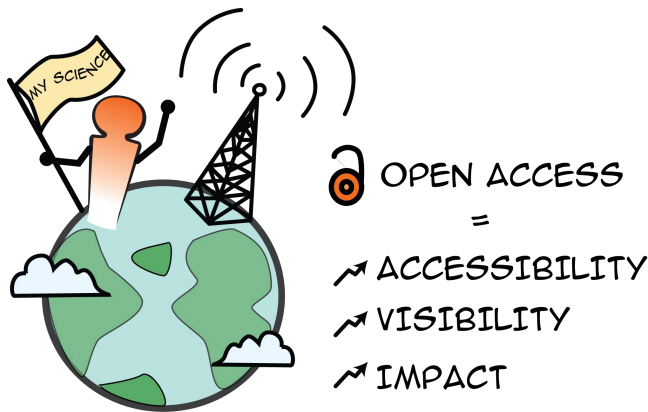
Preprints

Preprints

are manuscripts shared online before
the completion of journal-organized
peer review

Why should you *bother* posting pre-prints?

They are open access, and therefore increase your visibility



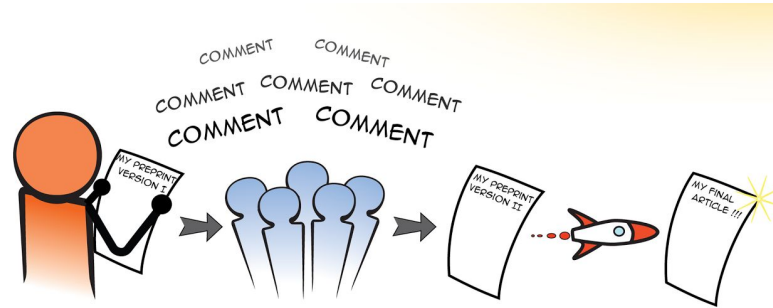
Why should you *bother* posting pre-prints?

They can help you advance in your career



Why should you *bother* posting pre-prints?

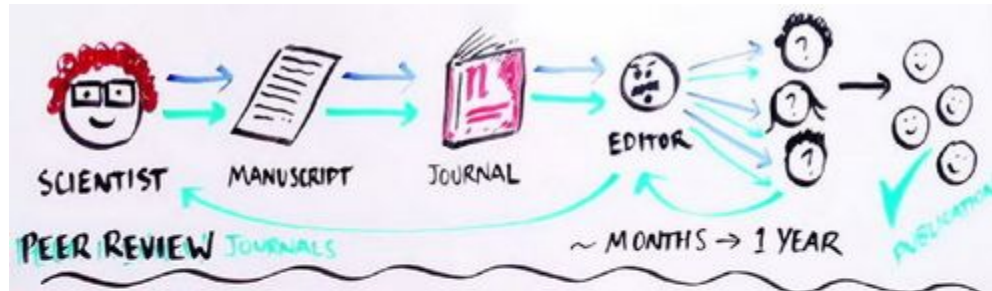
They allow for community feedback



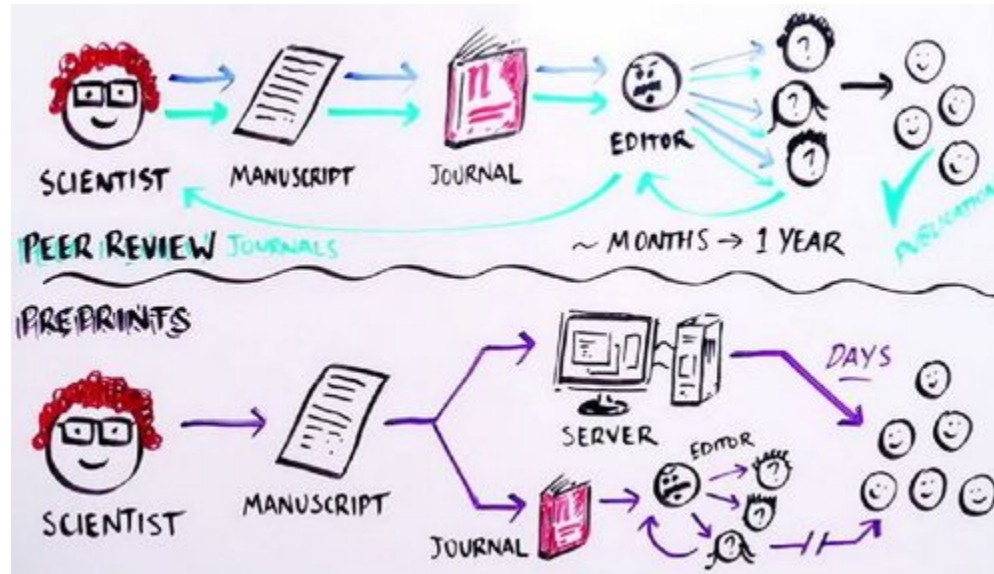
Preprints will get you research 'scooped'



Preprints can actually establish priority of discovery



Preprints can actually establish priority of discovery



Impact factor

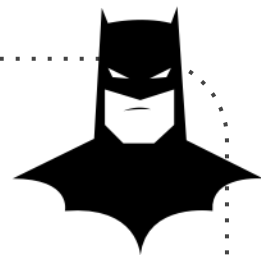


The journal impact factor (JIF) was originally designed as a metric to help librarians make decisions about which journals were worth subscribing to, by aggregating the number of citations to articles published in each journal

JIF is a metric to assess research
(and researchers) quality



“



*So consider all that we know of
impact factors and think on this:
if you use impact factors you
are statistically illiterate.*

Stephen Curry (2012)

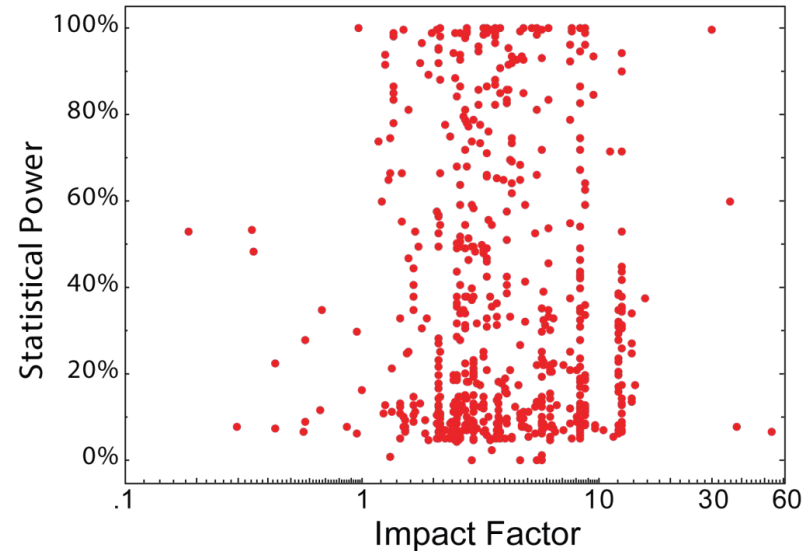
EVEN WITHOUT RETRACTIONS, 'TOP' JOURNALS PUBLISH THE LEAST RELIABLE SCIENCE

In: Science Politics • Tags: [impact factor](#), journal rank, publishing, retractions



The misuse of IF (and journal ranking metrics in general) has a number of negative consequences on the scholarly communication system:

- confusion between outreach of a journal and the quality of individual articles
- insufficient coverage of social sciences and humanities as well as research outputs from the 'Global South'
- inducement to unethical authorship and citation practices and more generally fostering of a reputation economy in academia, based on publishers' prestige rather than research quality



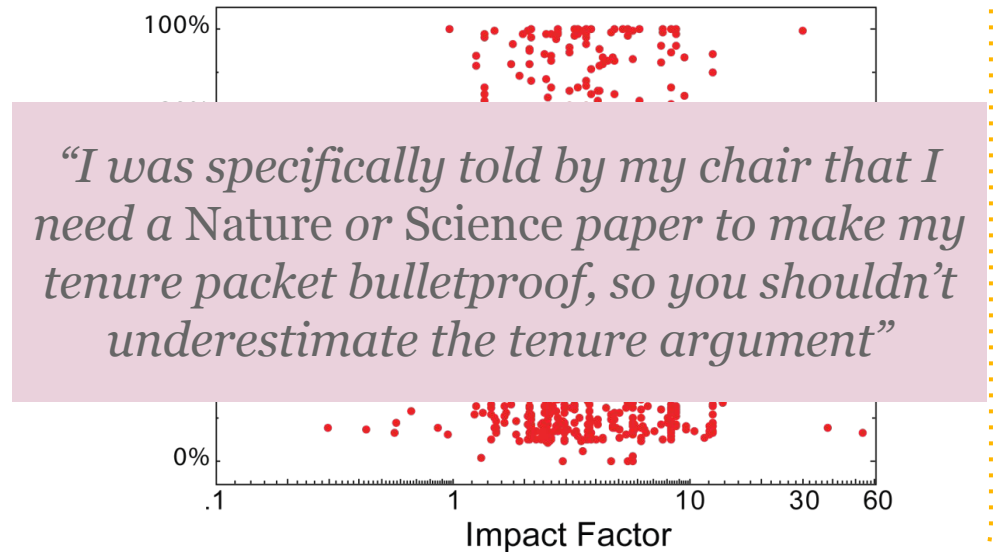
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In: Science Politics • Tags: impact factor, journal rank, publishing, retractions



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A scholar's impact cannot be summed up with a single number



Yes, there is a correlation between publishing in HIF journals and getting a faculty position.

However, this *correlation* does not imply *causation*.

Does chasing the HIF publication help your application?

Possibly, but clearly not as much as most assume.

And the chase itself is often time-consuming, draining, and destructive to the science itself.

In fact, it is entirely possible that over-focusing on getting into Cell/Nature/Science can actually hurt your prospects of becoming a professor.



RED PEN / BLACK PEN
<http://jasongka.com/wpf/>

My latest career strategy: Start my own strategically titled journals.
"Why yes, I publish extensively in Cell, Nature, and Science and Other High Impact journals."

Predatory journals

\$\$\$\$

Predatory journals charge publication fees to authors without providing the editorial and publishing services associated with *legitimate* journals (open access or not).

The idea that they are "predatory" is based on the view that academics are *tricked* into publishing with them

(or choose to, for the sake of publishing a totally made up Seinfeld-themed "case report").



Open Access has caused predatory journals



BEALL'S LIST OF PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHERS

STANDALONE JOURNALS

CONTACT

OTHER

 Search for publishers (name or URL)

Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Instructions: first, find the journal's publisher – it is usually written at the bottom of journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the [Standalone Journals](#) list.

Original list

This is an archived version of the Beall's list – a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian [Jeffrey Beall](#). We will only update links and add notes to this list. A list of new predatory publishers is available below the original one.

- [1088 Email Press](#)
- [2425 Publishers](#)

Useful pages

[List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ](#)

[DOAJ: Journals added and removed](#)

[Nonrecommended medical periodicals](#)

[Retraction Watch](#)

[Flaky Academic Journals Blog](#)

[List of scholarly publishing stings](#)

It's easy to spot predatory journals and these can very well be non-OA



Articles published by predatory publishers represent only a **small proportion** of all OA published articles.

Most OA publishers ensure their **quality** by registering their titles in the DOAJ.

A recent study has applied Beall's *subjective criteria of "predatory" publishing* to both OA and non-OA journals in the field of Library and Information Science, showing that even non-OA journals considered to be of high quality could be qualified as predatory.



Choose the right journal for your research

DOAJ	DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS		
Some journals say they are indexed in DOAJ but they are not		<small>The following journals say, or have said in the past, that they are indexed in DOAJ which is not true. In many cases they carry our logo also, without our permission. ALWAYS check at https://doaj.org that a journal is indexed even if its web site carries the DOAJ logo or says that it is indexed. You can never be too careful and it only takes as long to check as it takes to type the journal name or ISSN into the DOAJ search box and press Return.</small>	<small>Last updated: 23rd January 2019</small>
<small>If you wish to query why a journal is included in this list, please email DOAJ: feedback@doaj.org</small>			

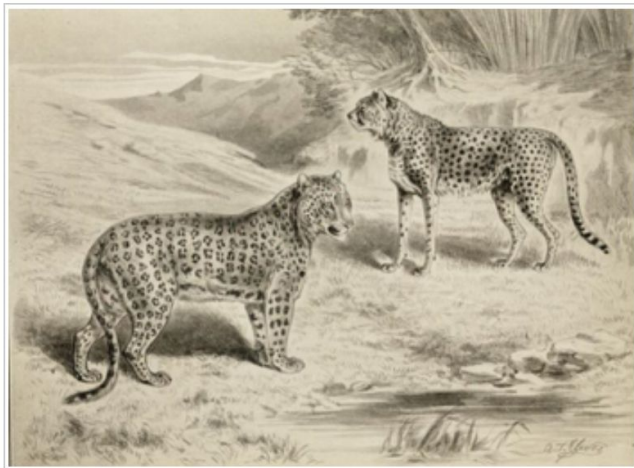


We are all complicit

Researcher as victim. Researcher as predator.

7 SEPTEMBER 2015

7 COMMENTS



English: Illustration of a leopard and cheetah (Photo credit: Wikipedia)

Researchers for the most part are pretty smart people. At the very least they've managed to play the games required of undergraduate and post graduate students, and out-competed a substantial proportion of other vying for the same places. Senior academics have survived running the gauntlet of getting published, and getting funded, at least enough to stay in the race.

It has [been observed](#) that when smart people do dumb things it is worth looking closer. The dumb thing is usually being done for a smart reason. Indeed we might

Open Access=\$\$\$\$

The state of Open Access



Gold: at publisher/source (indexed by the DOAJ)

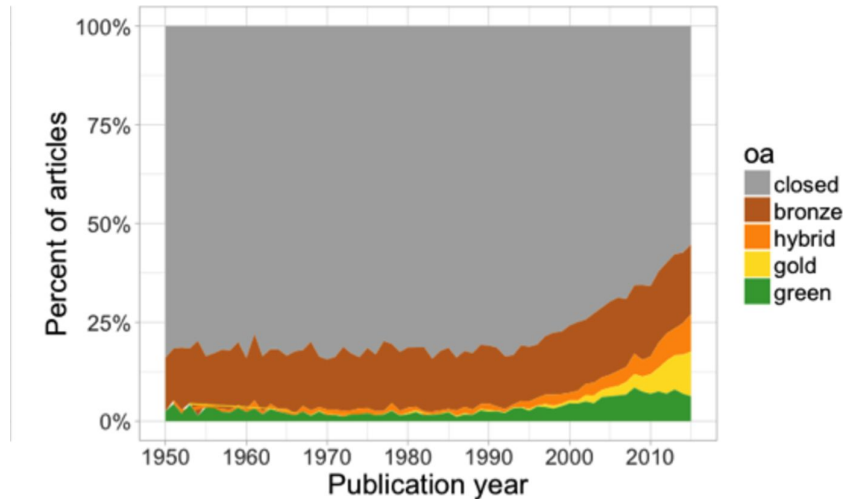
Green: toll-access on publisher but free on OA repository (do not extend reuse rights)

Bronze: available on publisher website but without any explicit license

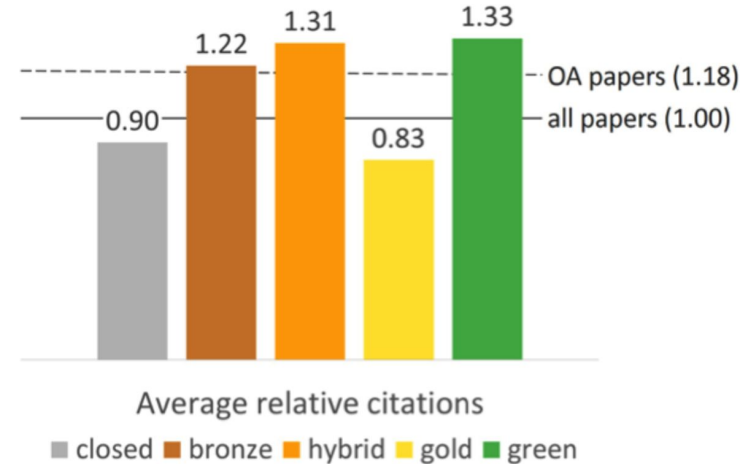
Hybrid: free under an open license in a toll-access journal.

Gratis: free to read

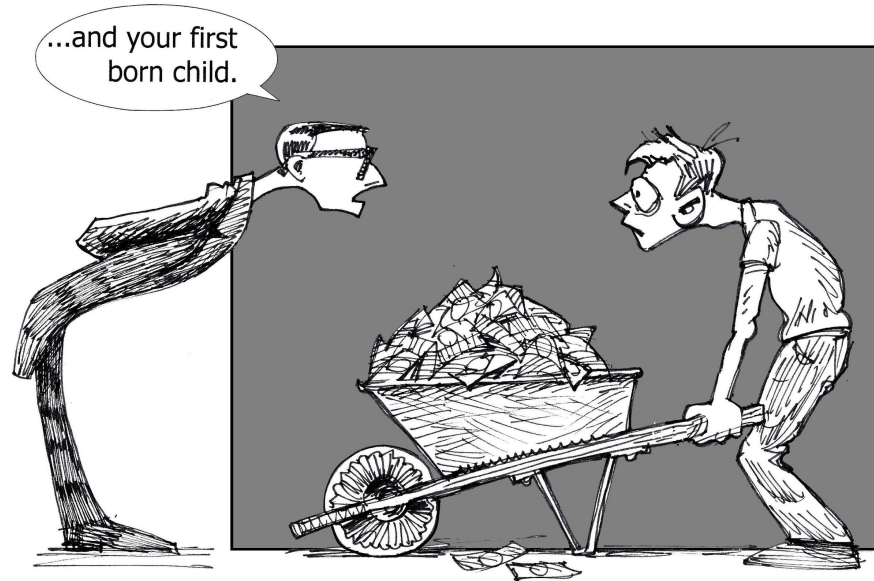
Libre: free to re-use



the OA *citation advantage* is not a myth



OA means having to pay expensive APCs





The APCs model is not the dominant one in OA

71% of the journals indexed in the DOAJ do not have an APC

Does not have APCs

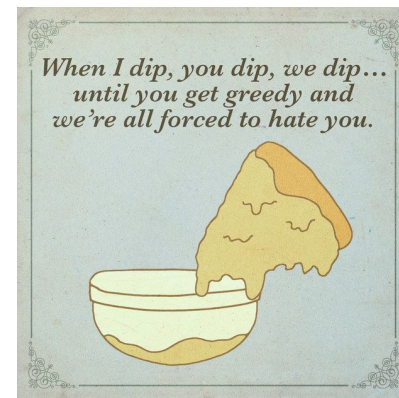
Does have APCs

	Number of journals	% of total (rounded)
No	7,766	71%
Yes	3,131	28%
No information	104	1%
Total	11,001	100%

The current implementation of APC-driven OA is quite apart from the original intentions of OA, as it creates a new barrier for authors, and potentially leads to an OA system where *'the rich get richer'*.

This is even more the case for hybrid models, aka *double dipping*.

Remember: *self-archiving costs zero!*





Batman VS Skyrim Dragon (Batman Parody Animation SFM)



Thanks!

You can find me at [@pcmasuzzo](https://twitter.com/pcmasuzzo) &
paola.masuzzo@gmail.com