Publishing in Biomedical Sciences

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Faculty of Science, Engineering and Computing

Outline

Introduction to Publishing and Current Controversies

Why/What/Where/How

Journal metrics

Frequently asked questions

Where not to publish

Additional resources

Publication Types

Commercial and society publishers with subscription-based revenue models
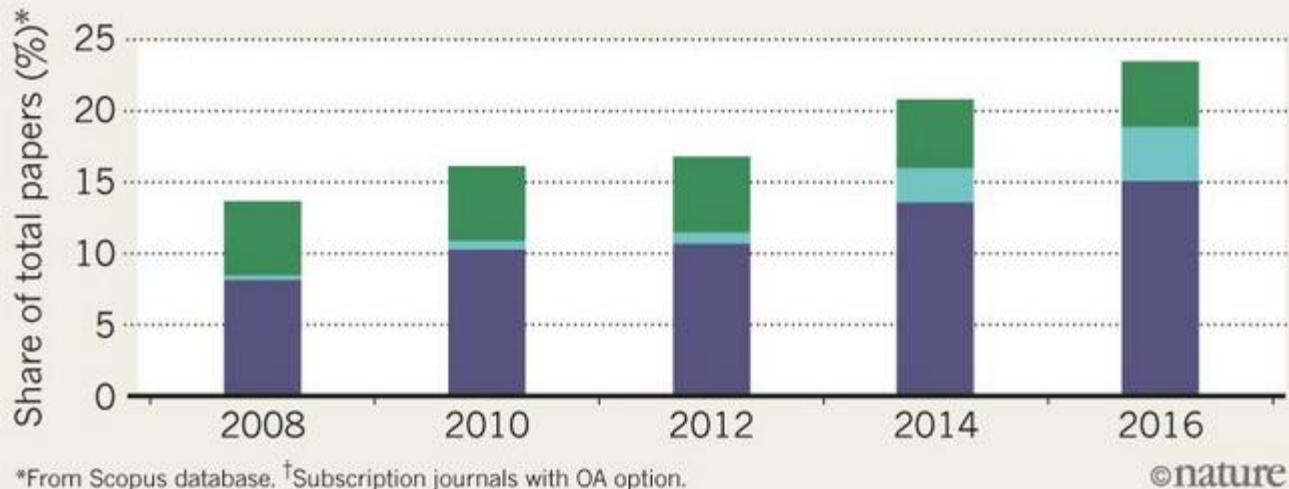
Open access (OA) publishers with publication fee-based revenue models
(immediate OA; hybrid model; OA with delay)

Growth of Open Access (by Type of Open Access)

GROWTH OF OPEN ACCESS

In 2016, journals made 18.9% of papers open immediately on publication, up from 11.5% in 2012.

- ■ Immediate open access (OA)
- ■ Immediate OA (hybrid journal)†
- ■ Open after delay

Share of total papers (%)*

25
20
15
10
5
0

2008 2010 2012 2014 2016

*From Scopus database. †Subscription journals with OA option.

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Sources: Universities UK (2017)/M. Laakso & B-C. Björk *BMC Med.* **10**, 124 (2012).

PUBLISHING

Open-access drive spreads in Europe

Negotiators share tactics to broker new deals with publishers.

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Isn't Everything Almost Open Access Already?

Pre-print services like

University repositories like

ResearchGate / Directly from the authors

Pirate websites that break any paywall like Sci-Hub

Issues with Traditional Publishers

Sweden Cancels Agreement With Elsevier Over Open Access

A consortium of institutions will not renew its contract with the publisher that ends in June, following the lead of organizations in other countries.

May 16, 2018
ASHLEY YEAGER

According to the blog, the Bibsam Consortium, representing 85 higher education and research institutions in the country, had requested that Elsevier allow researchers at the institutions to publish their work in open access formats and receive reading access to all of the publisher's journal articles. The consortium also wanted the publisher to commit to a pricing structure that would encourage the move to open access.

In 2017, the consortium's members spent €12 million ($14.2 million USD) on licensing fees for researchers to read Elsevier content and another €1.3 million ($1.5 million USD) was spent on article-processing charges, OpenAccess.se reports, noting that Swedish researchers publish around 4,000 articles per year in Elsevier journals.

Other countries, however, have been more successful in creating open-access agreements. Most recently, the Netherlands created subscriptions that combine publishing and reading access into a single fee.

Issues with Traditional Publishers

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

PROFESSIONAL   JOBS   SUMMITS   RANKINGS   STUDE

Plan S: how important is open access publishing?

The advent of Plan S promises to turbocharge the open access movement, but amid pushback from researchers and publishers, Rachael Pells examines whether the demand for published research truly merits the disruption

January 24, 2019

Issues with Traditional Publishers

nature
International journal of science

Subscribe   Search   Login

NEWS · 17 MAY 2018 · CORRECTION 21 MAY 2018

Europe's open-access drive escalates as university stand-offs spread

Sweden is latest country to hold out on journal subscriptions, while negotiators share tactics to broker new deals with publishers.

Holly Else

PUBLISHING

Open-access drive spreads in Europe

Negotiators share tactics to broker new deals with publishers.

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Why Publish?

For a biomedical sciences academic, the motto is:

Publish or Perish!

This has created a push for publications and for a lot of new publishers and publications

What to Publish?

In biomedical sciences, the preference is for:

Original peer-reviewed research papers in recognised academic journals

followed by:

Any other paper (see next slide) in academic journals

Academic textbooks (course books)

Academic books

Book chapters

Where to Publish?

For a biomedical scientist, the preference is to publish in:

A recognised academic journal
(using an acceptable peer-review system and listed in PubMed)

Open access publication is a recent trend

Established open access publishers are:

Public Library of Science (PLoS)
Biomed Central (BMC)
Frontiers

Most of the established journals also have an open access option

PubMed

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed

Has its criteria for inclusion

PubMed

ISI Web of Science

Clarivate Analytics

Master Journal List

Master Journal List > Journal Search

Journal Search

Search Terms

Nature

Search Type

Title Word ▼

Database

Science Citation Index® ▼

Search

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Journal Search Engines

7 trusted medical journal search engines

When you're sourcing evidence for your writing projects, it is essential you access recent credible health and medical information: Enter medical journal search engines.

PubMed
Ovid
Web of Science
ScienceDirect
Scopus
Cochrane Library
Google Scholar

Open-access search engines

If you don't have access to full-text articles through an institution, there are several medical journal search engines that provide open-access to free journal articles:

- Directory of Open Access Journals – the database has about 10,000 journals available for open-access
- Open Science Directory – about 13,000 scientific journals are available with open-access
- Free Medical Journals – indexes about 4832 peer-reviewed journals with open-access
- Highwire Press – maintained by Stanford University, this search engine searches over 3,000 high impact journals. Almost half of the full-text articles are available free.
- Omni Medical Search – you can search in over 250 journals in 55 medical topics.

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

12,511 Journals
9,560 searchable at Article level
129 Countries
3,702,272 Articles

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Where to Publish?

For a biomedical scientist, the preference is to publish in:

A recognised academic journal
(using an acceptable peer-review system and listed in PubMed)

Open access publication is a recent trend

Established open access publishers are:

Public Library of Science (PLoS)
Biomed Central (BMC)
Frontiers

Most established journals also have an open access option,
and even more offer green open access

Where to Publish?

Open access publication is ideal but, you have to pay for it

Beware of _Predator Journals_ all of which are open access

Check if the journal you are interested in is in
- **The Directory of Open Access Journals**
- **The Predator Journals / Publishers List**

Where to Publish?

Another trend is to choose a journal based on its
Journal Impact Factor or other metrics

This is a metric based on the number of citations of
the papers a journal publishes

There are other metrics used to assess the journals' academic standing

Journal Metrics

All about metrics: definitions, how-to, and tools.

Home
Journal Metrics
Article Metrics
Author Metrics
Book Metrics
Altmetrics
Data Metrics
Author Tools

Find Journal Metrics

The databases listed here also provide basic statistics like number of articles published per year, number of citations to the journal each year, and number of references made each year.

- Journal Citation Reports

  Impact factor, 5-year impact factor, immediacy index, cited half-life, Eigenfactor, Article Influence

- CiteScore

  This competitor to the Journal Impact Factor is from Elsevier and based on the journals indexed by Scopus.

- Eigenfactor.org

  Eigenfactor, Article Influence

- Google Scholar Metrics

  Provides h5-index and h5-median.

- Scopus Journal Analyzer

  SJR, SNIP, IPP

- SCImago Journal & Country Rank

  SJR, country rankings

Gaming the Journal Impact Factor

- Citable items: The contested Impact Factor denominator

- Editors' JIF-boosting stratagems - Which are appropriate and which not?

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Journal Metrics

The Journal Impact Factor was the first metric created for scholarly journals. Eugene Garfield first conceived of the idea of an impact factor in 1955. It is used to determine the impact a particular journal has in a given field of research and also to determine in which journal an author might wish to publish. It is reported each year in Journal Citation Reports.

The Journal Impact Factor was the only metric available for many years. But once the Internet made gathering statistics easier, other metrics were created. The Eigenfactor was the next popular metric, followed by SJR and SNIP. Definitions and links for these are on this page.

Please remember that these metrics provide only part of the story about a journal's utility and reputation. Your librarian can assist you with these metrics and journal evaluation in general.

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Journal Metrics

Measuring a journal's impact

Scopus journal metrics	Other metrics

Scopus journal metrics

- **CiteScore** ↗ is a simple way of measuring the citation impact of sources, such as journals.

  Calculating CiteScore is simple and is based on the average citations received per document. CiteScore is the number of citations received by a journal in one year to documents published in the three previous years, divided by the number of documents indexed in Scopus published in those same three years. For example, the 2015 CiteScore counts the citations received in 2015 to documents published in 2012, 2013 or 2014, and divides this by the number of documents indexed in Scopus published in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

  ↓ Download the CiteScore metrics FAQs

- **Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)** ↗ provides a novel bibliometric perspective, correcting for subject-specific characteristics of the field someone is publishing in. This means that, unlike the Impact Factor, SNIP numbers can be compared for any two journals, regardless of the field they are in. SNIP is defined as the ratio of the raw Impact per Publication divided by the Relative Database Citation Potential. The raw Impact per Publication is the same as IPP. The resulting ratio is then divided by the Relative Database Citation Potential.

- **SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)** is based on citation data of the more than 20,000 peer-reviewed journals indexed by Scopus from 1996 onwards. Citations are weighted, depending on the rank of the citing journal: A citation from an important journal will count as more than one citation; a citation coming from a less important journal will count as less than one citation. The SJR of journal J in year X is the number of weighted citations received by J in X to any item published in J in (X-1), (X-2) or (X-3), divided by the total number of articles and reviews published in (X-1), (X-2) or (X-3).

- The **h-index** is a metric for evaluating individual scientists – it rates a scientist's performance based on their career publications, as measured by the lifetime number of citations each article receives. The measurement is dependent on both quantity (number of publications) and quality (number of citations) of an academic's publications. If you list all of a scientist's publications in descending order of the number of citations received to date, their h-index is the highest number of their articles, h, that have each received at least h citations. So, their h-index is 10 if 10 articles have each received at least 10 citations; their h-index is 81 if 81 articles have each received at least 81 citations.

- The **journal Impact Factor** ↗ is published every year by Thomson Reuters. It measures the number of times an average paper in a particular journal has been referred to.
  The Impact Factor of journal J in the calendar year X is the number of citations received by J in X to any item published in J in (X-1) or (X-2), divided by the number of source items published in J in (X-1) or (X-2). The Impact Factor can be a useful way of comparing citability of journals, but the absolute Impact Factor is of limited use without those of other journals in the field against which to judge it. You can find the most recent Impact Factors of our individual journals on their homepages.

Journal Metrics

	Title	CiteScore ⌄	Highest CiteScore Percentile	CiteScore Rank	Citations 2016 ❄	Documents 2013-15 ❄	% Cited	SNIP	SJR
1	Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians *Hematology*	89.23	99%	1/116	11,957	134	72%	67.564	39.285
2	Chemical Reviews *General Chemistry*	42.79	99%	1/355	33,976	794	97%	10.369	19.282
3	Chemical Society Reviews *General Chemistry*	35.70	99%	2/355	43,909	1,230	98%	7.676	14.994
4	Reviews of Modern Physics *General Physics and Astronomy*	35.68	99%	1/199	4,389	123	99%	18.377	23.543
5	Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics *Astronomy and Astrophysics*	35.21	99%	1/70	1,514	43	88%	9.837	22.491
6	Annual Review of Immunology *Immunology and Allergy*	35.11	99%	1/161	2,528	72	97%	8.271	27.631
7	Materials Science and Engineering: R: Reports *General Materials Science*	30.19	99%	1/425	1,087	36	100%	11.173	8.947
8	Progress in Materials Science *General Materials Science*	30.01	99%	2/425	2,191	73	96%	12.792	9.215
9	Physiological Reviews *General Medicine*	29.60	99%	1/2,154	3,374	114	95%	9.137	16.888
10	Progress in Polymer Science *Ceramics and Composites*	27.07	99%	1/92	5,008	185	98%	7.693	8.043
11	Energy and Environmental Science *Environmental Chemistry*	26.39	99%	1/94	28,927	1,096	98%	4.372	12.140
12	Annual Review of Plant Biology *Physiology*	25.22	99%	2/169	2,169	86	97%	6.254	14.030
13	Annual Review of Psychology *General Psychology*	24.69	99%	1/181	2,000	81	98%	10.401	12.320

Journal Metrics

Journal Metrics
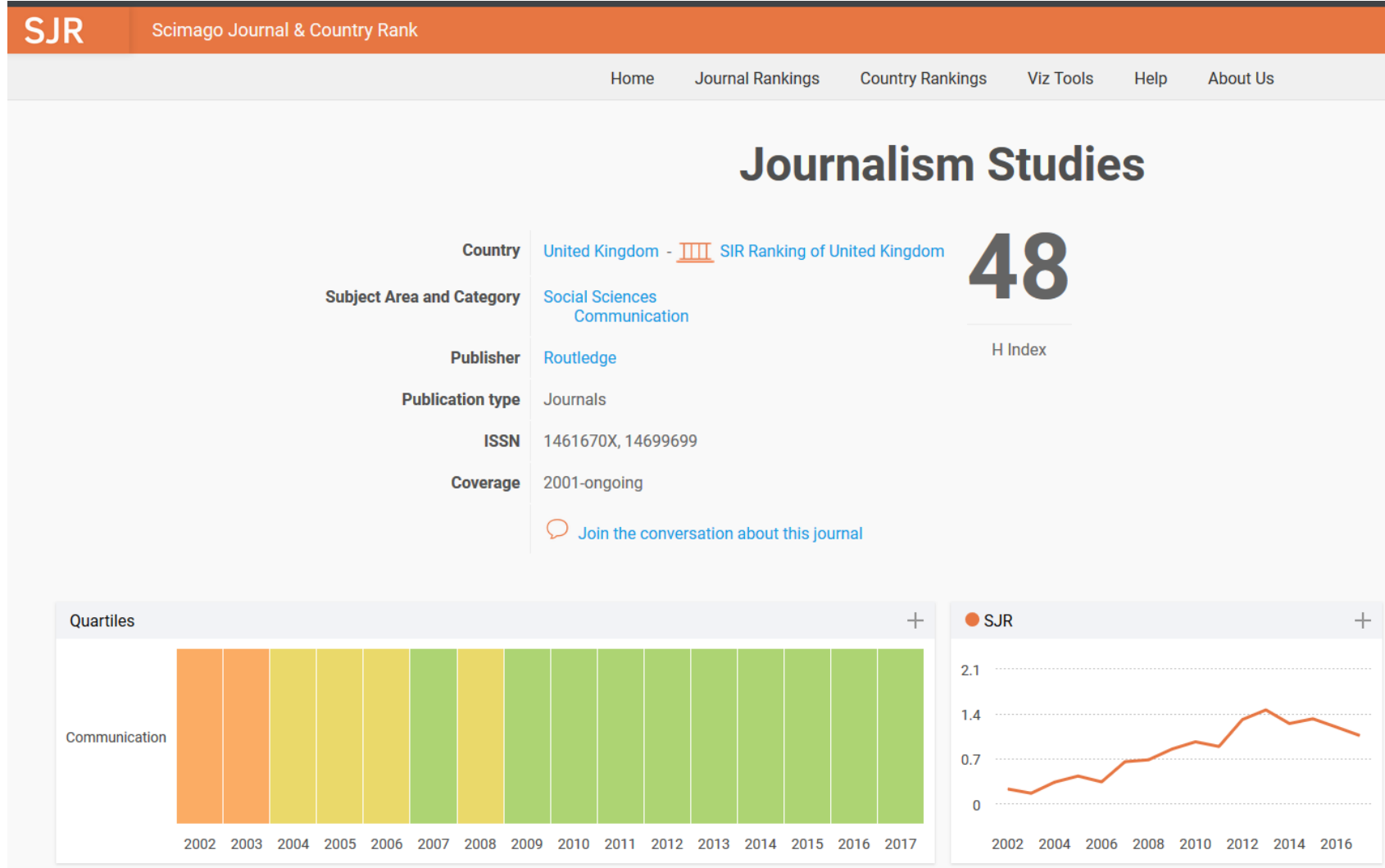
Journal Metrics

Communication ⌄

	Title	Type	↓ SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2017)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs.	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc.	
1	Journal of Communication	journal	4.411 Q1	101	51	178	2549	867	167	3.12	49.98	🇺🇸
2	Applied Linguistics	journal	2.987 Q1	76	43	115	2208	302	113	2.46	51.35	🇬🇧
3	Political Communication	journal	2.713 Q1	67	45	98	1837	227	91	2.38	40.82	🇬🇧
4	International Journal of Press/Politics	journal	2.458 Q1	51	18	77	872	240	74	2.73	48.44	🇺🇸
5	Communication Theory	journal	2.424 Q1	65	21	77	1245	258	69	2.85	59.29	🇺🇸
6	Information Communication and Society	journal	2.385 Q1	53	183	286	5230	1132	261	3.98	28.58	🇬🇧
7	New Media and Society	journal	2.262 Q1	81	175	338	5551	1270	323	2.98	31.72	🇺🇸
8	Journal of Advertising	journal	2.251 Q1	85	41	126	2472	428	119	2.82	60.29	🇺🇸
9	Communication Research	journal	2.171 Q1	84	48	142	2852	411	141	2.02	59.42	🇺🇸
10	Human Communication Research	journal	2.146 Q1	71	33	79	1574	221	79	2.60	47.70	🇺🇸
11	Public Opinion Quarterly	journal	2.145 Q1	87	53	132	1590	286	126	2.04	30.00	🇬🇧
12	Media Psychology	journal	2.108 Q1	57	53	69	1683	200	67	2.62	31.75	🇺🇸

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SJR
Scimago Journal & Country Rank
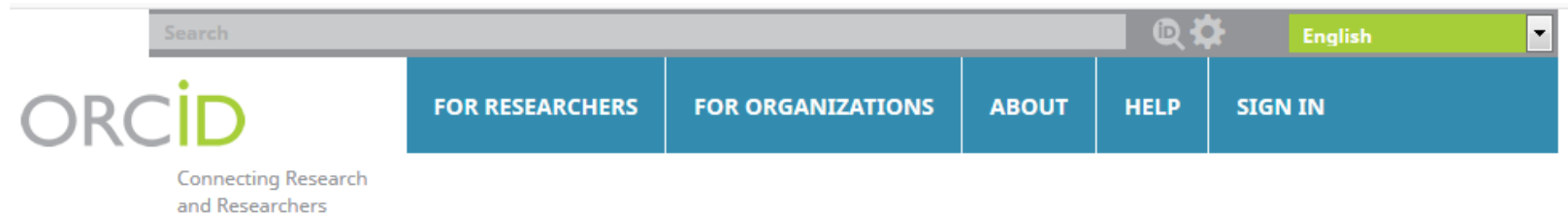
ORCID

DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN THREE EASY STEPS

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized. Find out more.

1 REGISTER Get your unique ORCID identifier Register now! Registration takes 30 seconds.

2 ADD YOUR INFO Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).

3 USE YOUR ORCID ID Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.

LATEST NEWS

Thu 2018-01-25 ORCID Rising in the Middle East and Africa

Mon 2018-01-22 Celebrating Collect & Connect: Progress to Date

Sun 2018-01-07 ORCID Plans For 2018: Rolling Out Our Core

Publons

How to Publish?

Each journal has its own set of *Instructions for Authors*

Lancet

http://www.thelancet.com/lancet/information-for-authors

Nature

https://www.nature.com/nature/for-authors

BMJ

http://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-authors

BJN

https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/british-journal-of-nutrition/information/instructions-contributors

How to Publish?

Steps in publishing a journal article:

(initial inquiry; invitation)
Submission
Editorial assessment
Initial decision
Peer review
Editorial decision / transfer
Revision
Copy editing
Production
Publication

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How to Publish?

Steps in publishing a book:

(initial inquiry; invitation)
Initial proposal and review
Preparation
Editorial review
Peer-review (*if lucky*)
Submission
Editorial assessment
Copy editing
Revision
Production (artwork)
Publication

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Post-publication

Springer

Journal authors

» How to publish? – Step by step

   Before you start

   Preparation

   Submission

   Production

   Publication

   After publication

» Publishing ethics

» Journal author tutorials

» Open access tutorial

» Open access publishing

» Peer review tutorial

» The Transfer Desk

» Frequently asked questions

» Contact

After publication

» Abstracting & indexing
» Citation Alert
» Article-level metrics
» Online access to my published article
» Getting a book discount
» Marketing to worldwide audiences

Abstracting & indexing

There are several interdisciplinary A&I services, such as those from Thomson Reuters or Elsevier's SCOPUS and a large number of discipline specific indexing services.

Springer works with just about every A&I service, over 400 in total, through a dedicated A&I Department and in close cooperation with our publishing editors.
We inform A&I services about new journals, publisher changes or journal title changes.

We support A&I services by providing electronic metadata for faster and more accurate indexing. Metadata include the article information (journal, volume, page, titles, authors, abstracts) as well as reference lists.

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Frequently Asked Questions

Journal authors

t.. Authors

» How to publish? – Step by step
» Publishing ethics
» Journal author tutorials
» Open access tutorial
» Open access publishing
» Peer review tutorial
» The Transfer Desk
» Frequently asked questions
» Contact

▸ How do I submit my article?

▸ Can I include my ORCID when submitting a manuscript?

▸ How much does it cost to publish in a Springer journal?

▸ Can I use Overleaf to submit my LaTeX manuscript to a Springer journal?

▸ Can I publish my manuscript Open Access?

▸ Where can I find instructions for a specific journal?

▸ Does Springer provide templates and style files for preparing a journal article?

▸ Does Springer provide English language support?

▸ Where can I find artwork instructions?

▸ Can I submit multimedia files to be published online along with my article?

▸ What happens if my paper gets rejected?

▸ What happens after my article has been accepted?

▸ Can you give me more information about Copyright?

▸ What exactly is the "MyPublication" service and how can I benefit from it?

▸ How can I find out about the status of my journal manuscript?

▸ What exactly is Online First?

▸ Can I still make corrections to my article after it has been published Online First?

▸ How can I order offprints?

▸ Can I share my electronic offprint with others?

▸ Is Springer NIH compliant?

▸ How can I access my article online?

▸ How can I request permission to re-use material?

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Related Issues

Authorship

Peer review and reviewers

Dealing with rejection

Ethical issues and misconduct

Copyright and pirate copies

Editing a book / authoring a book

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Where NOT to Publish

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

The *Journal* to which you are going to submit should be listed in PubMed and/or DOAJ, and *NOT* listed in predatory journals list. Its publisher should *NOT* be in predatory publishers list.

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Where NOT to Publish

nature International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video |

Archive > Volume 543 > Issue 7646 > Comment > Article

NATURE | COMMENT

Predatory journals recruit fake editor

Piotr Sorokowski, Emanuel Kulczycki, Agnieszka Sorokowska & Katarzyna Pisanski

22 March 2017

An investigation finds that dozens of academic titles offered 'Dr Fraud' — a sham, unqualified scientist — a place on their editorial board. Katarzyna Pisanski and colleagues report.

WHO EMBRACED THE FAKE?

Journals deemed predatory were much more likely to accept a fake, subpar candidate as an editor.

■ Accepted ▨ Accepted, but later disputed ■ Rejected ■ No Response

PREDATORY TITLES
As assessed by librarian Jeffrey Beall

33%   13%   54%
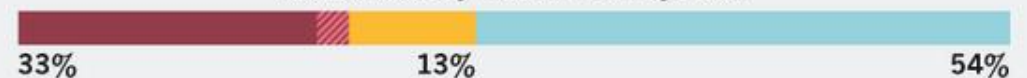
TITLES ON THE DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS (DOAJ)
A whitelist for open-access journals

7%   38%   55%
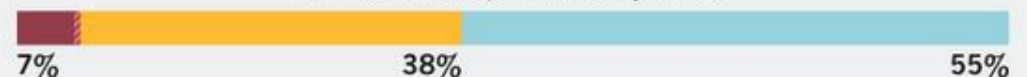
TITLES INDEXED BY JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS (JCR)
A whitelist that calculates impact factors

40%   60%

— 120 titles —

©nature

Source: Original analysis by P.S. et al.

Where NOT to Publish

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Predatory open-access publishing

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Predatory open access publishing)

Predatory open-access publishing is an exploitative open-access academic publishing business model that involves charging 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, though some authors may be aware that the journal is poor quality or even fraudulent.[a] New scholars from developing countries are said to be especially at risk of being misled by predatory practices.[2][3]

"Beall's List", a report that was regularly updated by Jeffrey Beall of the University of Colorado until January 2017, set forth criteria for categorizing publications as predatory.[4] The list was taken offline by the author in January 2017.[5][b] A demand by Frontiers Media to open a misconduct case against Beall was reported as the reason Beall closed the list. An investigation by the university was closed with no findings.[6][7]

Contents [hide]

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Predatory publishers: the journals that churn out fake science

A Guardian investigation, in collaboration with German broadcaster Norddeutscher Rundfunk, reveals the open-access publishers who accept any article submitted for a fee

Additional Resources

ELSEVIER

10 things you need to know about the publishing process

Insider tips on 'telling and selling' your story by the editor of Cell Reports

By Boyana Konforti, PhD   Posted on 22 May 2013

Writing and Publishing a Scientific Research Paper

Subhash Chandra Parija
Vikram Kate *Editors*

Springer

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