

VPRI Newsflash



ROCO Updates

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Compliance

What is R0C0?

The Research Oversight and Compliance Office within DVPRI comprises the following units:

- Research Accounting
- Human Research Ethics and Protections
- Animal Ethics and Compliance
- Environmental Health and Safety
- Research Safety and Compliance
 - Biosafety
 - Radiation safety
 - Chemical safety
 - Laser safety
- Occupational Health and Safety

Physical Security Working Group

- Convened by the VPRI and VPUO
- Looking at physical security of wet lab and teaching spaces
- Co-chaired by VPRI and F&S and also includes VDRs, campus police and faculty members
- Toured research facilities on all three campuses and UTIAS and found many excellent security practices already in place across the University
- Aim to have a final report delivered by spring 2020
- Proposed security measures for cannabis research are included in the WG's scope

Institutional Cannabis Research Licence

- A research licence from Health Canada is required for any research with cannabis, including THC and CBD compounds
- At present researchers are asked to submit their own licence applications, but the University is putting together an application to cover all U of T researchers under one institutional licence with an accompanying internal permitting system
- The institutional licence will make things easier for researchers, but with many moving parts is unlikely to be in place until late 2020 or 2021 at the earliest
- Any currently proposed research proposals re: cannabis should continue to be submitted to Health Canada individually by PIs

Deceptive Journals Checklist



IDENTIFYING DECEPTIVE PUBLISHERS: A CHECKLIST

Deceptive publishers (also commonly referred to as "predatory journals") are for-profit entities that purport to publish high quality academic research, but who do not follow accepted scholarly publishing best practices. Their ultimate goal is to make money, not publish quality research. A deceptive publisher may acquire the copyright to your research but never publish. A deceptive publisher may publish your work, but then disappear, resulting in there being no public record of your published article.

The aim of this checklist is to assist you in avoiding publishing your work in a low-quality deceptive publication. Being associated with a deceptive publisher can lead to financial loss as a result of inappropriate fees, or be harmful to your reputation and that of your institution, even possibly impeding promotion and tenure.



If any of the following statements are true, do not submit your work. These are tactics commonly used by deceptive publishers:

- Publication is guaranteed
- You received a spam-like unsolicited email invitation to publish work (Note, these are different in nature than emails received from organizations or societies you belong to or have published with in the past)
- The articles published in the journal do not match the journal's title and stated scope

Common Practices of Deceptive Publishers

While there is no single criterion that points to whether or not a publication is legitimate, the following are some of the typical practices used by deceptive publishers. An accumulation of negative indicators can point to a deceptive publisher.



PROCESS AND TIMELINE

Much of this information can be found in author guidelines or instructions. This information should be clearly presented and address quality control processes, style/formatting, copyright, and other journal policies (such as corrections and retractions).

- Publication is guaranteed
- The time of submission to publication is unexpectedly short
- The peer review process is unclear, lacking information, or not apparent
- There is minimal information about the various steps in the process from submission to publication
- The journal requires copyright transfer during the submission process
Copyright is typically transferred after the acceptance of manuscripts. Most open access journals will apply a Creative Commons (CC) license to the research that allows for reuse and remixing; in many cases, the author will retain copyright. If a journal isn't using CC licenses, terms of use and reuse should be clear.
- The journal does not follow a regular publication schedule



ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGES (APCs)

Many open access journals ask for Article Processing Charges (APCs), and this is an acceptable practice. Legitimate journals will always ask for payment after acceptance, and their fees are clear and easily available.

- APC payment is required before acceptance
APCs are generally paid post-acceptance but pre-publication. You should not be asked to pay for an APC before the peer-review process begins. These charges should be clearly listed on the publisher's website.
- It is unclear what fees will be charged
In some fields, a modest submission or membership fee is charged at the time of manuscript submission. These fees fund editorial or peer review. In other cases there are post-acceptance fees, which might include page, colour or figure charges. The amount and purpose of any additional fees should be clearly outlined on a journal's website or policies. Look for unconventional charges like "handling fees". If you aren't sure, check with colleagues about accepted practices.



WEBSITE AND CONTACT INFORMATION

- The journal's name is easily confused with another better known journal in its field
Confirm that the publication's ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) matches the title and country of publication that is listed at [ISSN.org](http://issn.org).
- The publisher cannot be easily identified or contacted
Consider looking for contact information including a telephone number and mailing address and check to see that the contact information aligns with the journal's other claims (i.e. the telephone number area code matches where the journal is based, the mailing address is not a private residence). Most publishers will have a general email account you can contact, be wary of email addresses that may be non-professional or have no affiliation with the journal (i.e. a Gmail or Yahoo email address).
- The journal website looks amateurish or unprofessional
You may find that the journal's website is poorly designed and difficult to navigate, including dead links, as well as spelling and grammatical errors. While many legitimate journals may be poorly funded and lacking professional websites, errors and broken links are indicators that warrant a closer look at the journal.



SCOPE OR SUBJECT MATTER

- The journal lacks a well-defined scope, subject area or mission
Journals generally have a clearly defined scope and focus on a fixed set of topics.
- The articles published do not match the title and stated scope and/or the journal title
For example, a nursing journal that publishes geology papers.



INDEXING, IMPACT FACTOR AND ARCHIVING

- The journal is not indexed where it claims to be nor where you would expect to find the subject content
This is verifiable information. Consider the database that you use to find research (e.g. Scopus, Web of Science, Sociological Abstracts, or PubMed, etc.) is the journal included in these indexes? Note that Google Scholar, SHERPA/INFORMA, ORCID and scholarly networking sites like ResearchGate are not indexes.
- Claims about impact factors are not verifiable
• Deceptive publishers may list fraudulent metrics such as the "Global Impact Factor" (GIF), Indian Crayonometrics, or "Unusual Impact Factor" (UIF). These are not based on recognized methodologies.
- Recognized metrics include Clarivate's Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and Elsevier's Scimago among others. The University of Toronto Libraries offers licensed resources such as Journal Citation Reports and Scopus to verify this information. Visit the Research Impact & Research Insights guide for more information. Not all journals are indexed in these resources and newer journals may not have journal level metrics available.
- The journal website does not provide access to previously published volumes or has volumes that are incomplete.



AFFILIATION/PUBLICATION ETHICS AND POLICIES

- The publisher is not a member of a recognized scholarly organization
Deceptive publishers may falsely represent their affiliations. It is best to verify stated affiliations via the website of the organization a journal claims to be affiliated with. The following are some recognized organizations:
 - AJOL (African Journals Online) ¹
 - COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) ²
 - DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) ³
 - ICME (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors) ⁴
 - INASP (International Network for Availability of Scientific Publications for journals published in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Central America and Mongolia) ⁵
 - OASPB (Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association) ⁶
 - WAME (World Association of Medical Editors) ⁷



EDITORIAL BOARD

- Please note it can be very difficult to verify who is on an editorial board, so it is good to cross-check to ensure the information is accurate.
- Members of the editorial board do not mention the journal on their own websites or public CVs
 - There is no information about the editor or editorial board on the journal's website

DO NOT CONFUSE JOURNALS FROM THE GLOBAL SOUTH WITH DECEPTIVE JOURNALS

When deciding whether to publish in a journal, please remember that some of the same criteria used to disqualify deceptive publishers can also disqualify journals from the global south.¹ In low- and middle-income countries, journal publishers may not have access to the resources to create impressive websites, register an ISSN, or maintain their own email server. A lack of resources should not disqualify these journals from your consideration if they are publishing high-quality research. A careful review of the journal's articles and a discussion of the journal with your colleagues or supervisor will always be your best guide.



NEED FURTHER GUIDANCE OR SUPPORT?

- Talk to your supervisor and colleagues.
- For more information and resources visit <http://onereach.library.utoronto.ca/deceptivepublishing>
- Consult your Liaison Librarian.

¹ The global south refers to "all nations classified by the World Bank as low- and middle-income that are in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. It does not include low- and middle-income nations in Eastern Europe, including the Russian Federation". Fearn Miller, D., Satterthwaite, B. (2012). Urban Poverty in the Global South. London: Routledge, 13.



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