

Research Workshop

Impact factor, Predatory & Plagiarism

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Overview

- Impact Factor – how to identify high impact journals
- Predatory journals/ Publishers
- Plagiarism and how to avoid it by proper citation

Impact Factor

- What are impact factors and how would I use them?
 - A journal's impact factor is based on how often articles published in that journal during the previous two years (e.g. 2000 and 2001) were cited by articles published in a particular year (e.g. 2002).
 - The higher a journal's impact factor, the more frequently articles in that journal are cited by other articles.
 - The impact factor can therefore give an approximate indication of how prestigious a journal is in its field.
 - Citation Frequency

Impact Factor: Popular citation-based metrics

- **CiteScore metrics** - sum of the citations received in a given year to publications published in the previous three years divided by the sum of publications in the same previous three years. Performed monthly
- **SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)** - is based on the concept of a transfer of prestige between journals via their citation links. Assumes that important websites are linked to from other important websites

Impact Factor: Popular citation-based metrics

- **Journal Impact Factor (JIF)** - h-index - the average of the sum of the citations received in a given year to a journal's previous two years of publications, divided by the sum of “citable” publications in the previous two years. E.g Google Scholar
- **Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)** - is a sophisticated metric that intrinsically accounts for field-specific differences in citation practices. It does so by comparing each journal's citations per publication with the citation potential of its field, defined as the set of publications citing that journal.

Impact Factor

- Journal Citation Reports (JCR) available through the Web of Knowledge service - Search journals by title, subject, publisher or country
- Citation Databases
 - [Scimago Institutions Rankings](#) - Free
 - [Google Scholar Metrics](#) - Free
 - Scopus Sources - Search by subject area and source type
- [Comparing Citation Analysis Databases](#)

Predatory Journals and Publishers

- A predatory journal –

is one that will accept virtually any article as long as they are paid to publish that article. That doesn't mean that any journal that asks for money to publish an article is a predatory journal. This guide is designed to help you determine whether or not a particular journal is predatory.

Predatory Journals and Publishers

Sites use to check if a Journal or Publisher is Predatory

- [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#)

Check the list of COPE members. If a journal isn't predatory, the publisher should be a member. COPE is a forum for editors and publishers of peer reviewed journals to discuss all aspects of publication ethics.

Predatory Journals and Publishers

Sites use to check if a Journal or Publisher is Predatory

- [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#)

Check the DOAJ's extensive list of open access journals. Although they can't guarantee that no publisher or journal on their lists is predatory, they attempt to include only high quality journals and publishers.

- [African Journals Online \(AJOL\)](#)

- [Think, Check, Submit](#)

- [Sherpa/ Romeo](#)

Predatory Journals and Publishers

Sites use to check if a Journal or Publisher is Predatory

- [Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association \(OASPA\)](#)

Check the list of OASPA members to see if the publisher is listed. If a journal isn't predatory, the publisher should be a member of the OASPA.

- [Stop Predatory Journals](#)

Check to see if the journal is listed on this list of potential predatory journals maintained by Stop Predatory Journals.

A to Z list of common features in emails from predatory publishers

- Awkward language
- Citing a former article by the author
- Copycat syndrome
- Fake impact factor
- False information
- Flattering
- Greeting and ending unusual
- Ignorance about publishing
- Incomprehensible sentences
- Indexed in Google Scholar
- Language is boastful, editorialized
- Missing standards
- Mix-and-Match
- New business: new publisher, new journals
- Overextending
- Overly polite, but clumsy
- Overzealous
- Perceived connection
- Persuasive
- Promises
- Reminder and repetition
- Request to share
- Urgency
- Vocabulary is off

Plagiarism & How to avoid it

- Done on purpose – intentional
- Not done on purpose – unintentional
 - Inconsistence in author names
 - Mixing up citation styles
 - Poor in-text citation
 - Failure to align the references with in-text citation
 - Publication dates mix up



**Thank You For
Listening to Me**