Weill Cornell Medicine

Identifying Predatory Journals: 10 Red Flags



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PREDATORY JOURNAL RED FLAGS

The following observations do not necessarily mean that a journal/publisher is predatory. However, they should raise some red flags, requiring further investigation before a decision is made by the author.



EMAIL SOLICITATIONS

Questionable journals/publishers often target scholars through spam email to submit their manuscripts or serve on editorial boards. Don't be fooled by flattery!



YOU'VE NEVER READ THE JOURNAL

Do you or your colleagues know the journal? Have you previously read any articles in the journal?



UNCLEAR PUBLICATION FEES

Fees are unclear before submission. Often, they will notify authors of fees only after acceptance, when you are obligated to publish and cannot resubmit elsewhere.



ADVERTISING FAST PUBLICATION

Journals/publishers advertising fast publication turnaround typically do not undergo peer review. The peer review process is time consuming, and should be made explicit on their site.



GRAMMATICAL AND SPELLING ERRORS

If the journal publishes in English, their website and correspondence should follow English language grammatical conventions.



QUESTIONABLE EDITORIAL BOARD

Editorial boards should be international, and comprised of recognizable, established experts in the field. Does the editorial board mention the journal on their own websites?



QUESTIONABLE PUBLISHING LOCATION

Do a Google search for the street view of the address.

Does it look like a location from which a reputable publisher would operate?



FAKE IMPACT FACTORS

Always double check a journal's impact factor claims, as this is easily falsified.



BROAD AIM OR SCOPE

Does the scope of the publisher/journal content seem to include "everything?"



NOT WIDELY INDEXED

Are articles indexed in services that you use? (MEDLINE? Scopus?) Google Scholar does not qualify as an indexing service. Verify claims with UlrichsWeb.

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Questions?
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