How are publishers adapting to an open research landscape?

Kelly Woods | Senior Associate Publisher | F1000
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1. Gatekeeping role of journals
2. ‘Predatory publishing’
3. Peer Review
4. Open data policies
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Are journals still the gatekeepers of research?

- Traditionally journals and journal editors were the gatekeepers of research
- Peer Review often occurred behind closed doors
- Ensured journals only published the most ‘impactful’ papers
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The pre-publication checks

Submissions are rigorously checked by the in-house editorial team before being published.

- Plagiarism check
- Language review
- Data availability
- Ethical approval (if needed)
- Adhering to guidelines
- Analysis of the method
- Authorship criteria
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Predatory publishing – where did it come from?

- Subscription model
  - No publication fee
  - Institutions pay for access to published content

- Open Access
  - Article Processing Charge for publication
  - Free to access for all
Predatory publishing – recognize (and avoid?)

- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
- Editorial, Licensing and Copyright policies displayed (including peer review)
- Affiliation with relevant industry organisations (field specific)
- Falsely promoting metrics they do not have or that do not exist
- Indexation and long-term preservation
- Trusted Society, Institution, Funder and/or Publisher affiliation

Cite with caution
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Changes in the Peer Review process

- Double blind vs single blind
- Closed vs open peer review
Issues in the Peer Review process

‘Reviewer fatigue’ is defined as the difficulty that an editor faces in recruiting reviewers, who may feel overwhelmed by receiving excessive invitations to evaluate manuscripts.

Publons Global State of Peer Review 2018
Changes in the Peer Review process
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“Research data” may be the **input or the output** of your research process, depending on your study design. The format will depend on both your study design and your **research discipline**.
Open Data – how, why and why not?

4 Steps to Open Data

1. Prepare your data for sharing
2. Select a repository
3. Add a Data Availability Statement to your article
4. Link your datasets to your article
Benefits of Open Science

- Compliance with funder mandates that support open research
- Greater opportunities for collaboration
- Higher citation rates
- Greater efficiencies (and value for money) as research does not need to be repeated
- Greater transparency in the research process
- Increased visibility for researchers
- Greater potential impact of your research
Thank you

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