

## Global study at Retraction Watch Database RWDB

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# ACSE Annual Meeting 2024

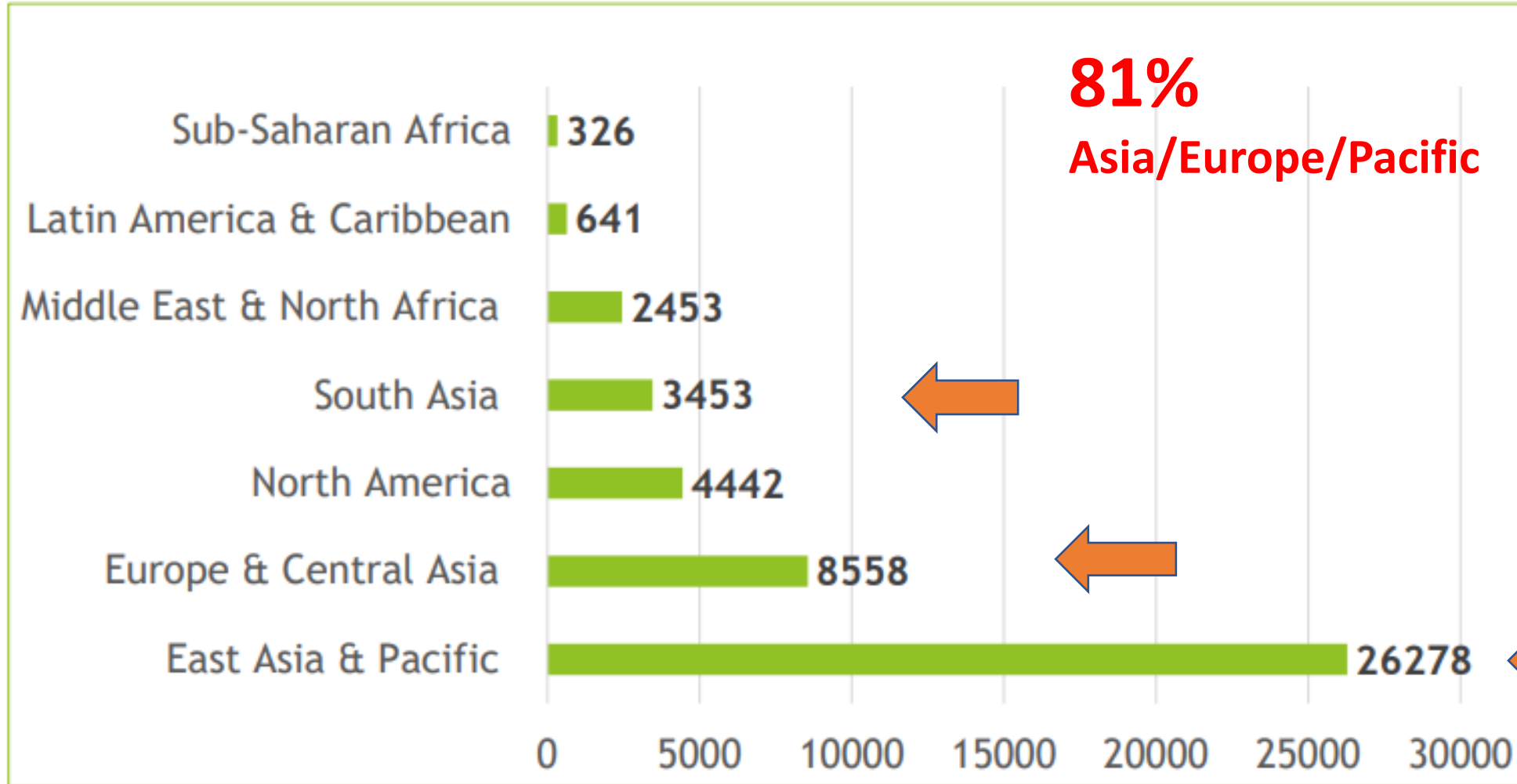
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# Objective : Methodology

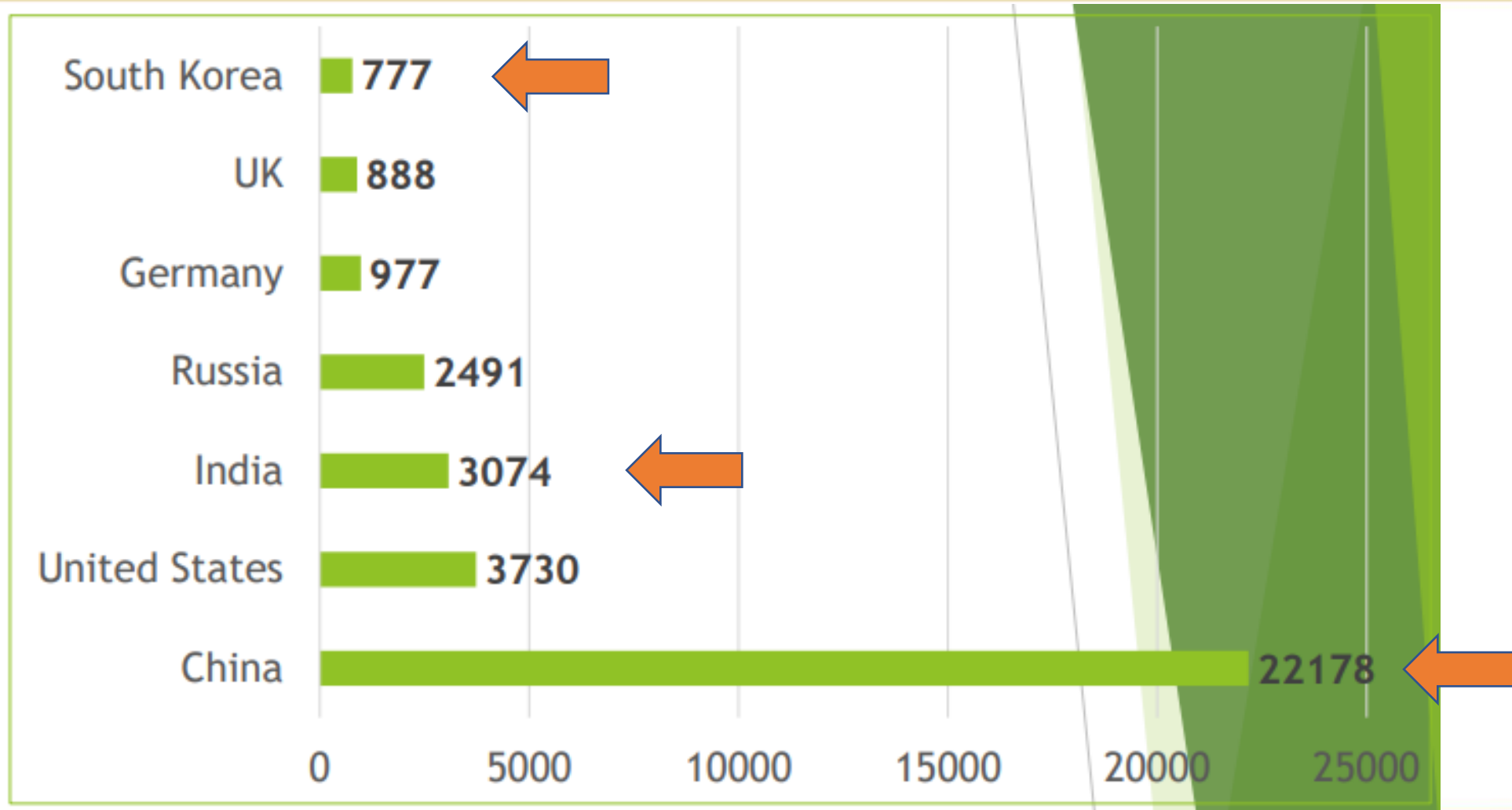
Retraction Watch Database RWDB serves as a global platform for documenting retractions in scientific journals. In the Project RWDB dataset was utilized for a quantitative analysis aimed at global insights: regional discrepancies, countries, publishers, reasons, and more.

In September 2023, a search using the Crossref API – 47,024 results in a CSV file extracted from the registers (1997-2023). Statistical analyses were carried out using *R software* for statistical computing and Excel. Countries were classified according to region income classification (World Bank).

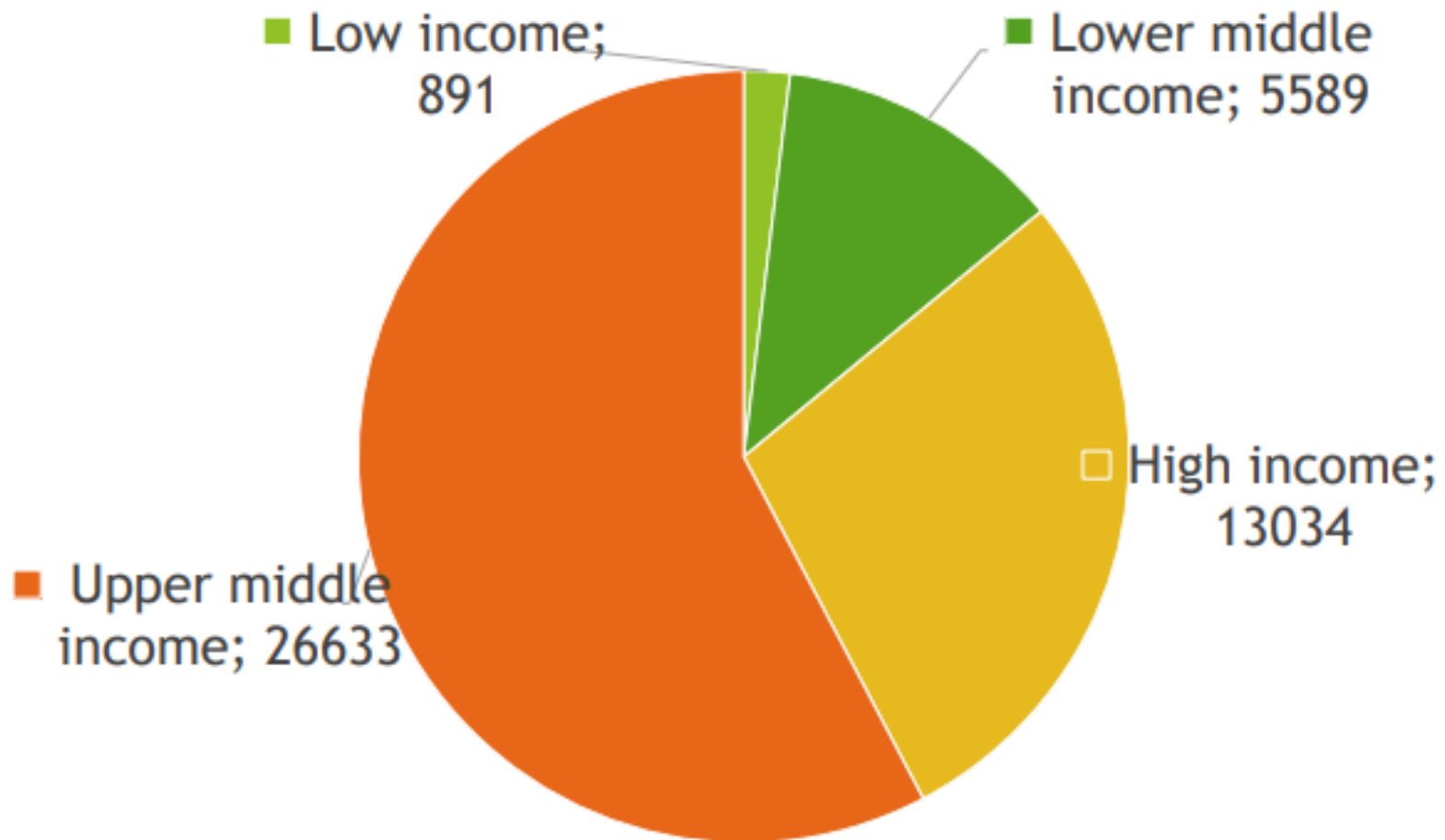
# Regions of Retraction



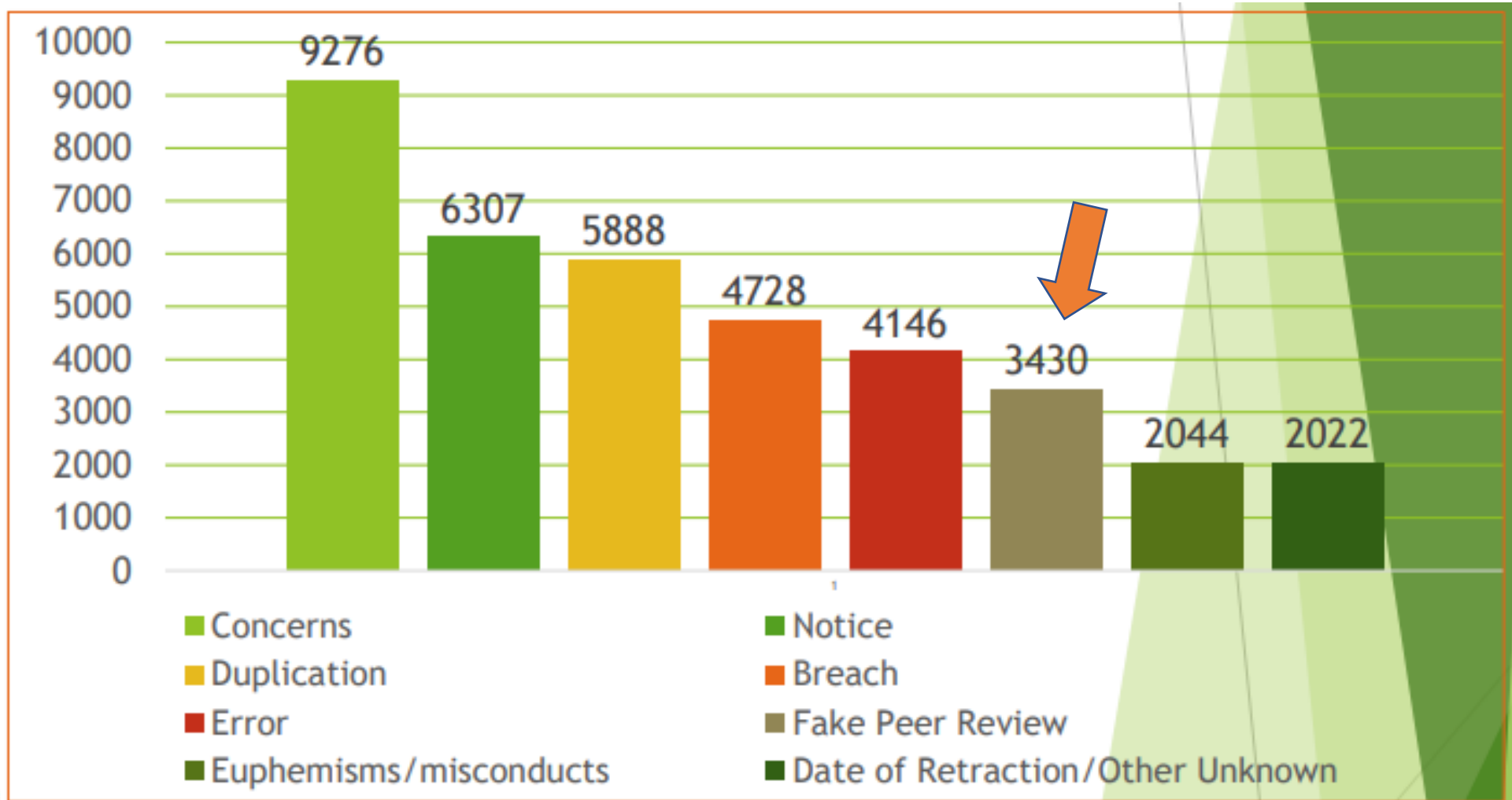
# Countries of Retraction



# Income Group (World Bank)



# Reasons of Retraction



# Conclusion

The region with the highest number of retractions was East Asia & Pacific driven by China.

Upper middle-income countries exhibited the highest number of retractions.

Low income had fewer regardless of their region and one might think that partly of the number of retractions can be explained by income.

- 95% of the articles were behind paywalls, and 83% of co-authors.

# Conclusion

The majority of retractions were associated with paywalled articles and reputable publishers, often featuring co-authorship.

The primary reasons for retraction were 'Concerns' and 'Notice,' followed by 'Duplication,' 'Breach', and 'Error.' Notably, a significant number were attributed to 'Fake Peer Review,' ranking sixth in prevalence.



# References

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# Dataset - References



OSF | Global study at Retraction Watch Database RWDB

# Acknowledgements - Funders



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# **Thank You**

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