

Scholarly Publishing Trends: A Conversation

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Open Research

- Peer-reviewed journal articles
 - Open Access journals ([PLOS](#), [PeerJ](#); [DOAJ](#), hybrid)
 - Funder requirements ([NIH](#), [NSF](#), [Gates](#))
 - Faculty resolutions ([Harvard](#), [Duke](#), [Kansas](#))
- Data
 - Funder & journal requirements
 - Integrity/Reproducibility
 - Data mining/aggregation
 - Citable (DOIs) + data journals
- Open Science

Open Licensing

Copyright is automatic, limiting, and often signed over to publishers: Life + 70 years

[Creative Commons licensing](#) is built for sharing and requires attribution

Content, data and code require different licenses

Evaluation

Peer Review

Technical soundness over significance/importance ([PLOS ONE](#))

Open variants: pre-print, anonymity, post-publication

Free-standing platforms ([Publons](#), [PubPeer](#))

Transferable peer review ([BioMed Central](#))

Citable (DOIs) ([Peerage of Science](#))

Peer review at registration ([OSF page](#))

Altmetrics

Wider impact

More timely

Benefits from openness

Open Humanities

[Open Library of the Humanities](#)

Open Access Monographs

[Knowledge Unlatched](#)

[Directory of Open Access Books](#) (DOAB)

[Rights Reversion](#)

ETD Embargos

Digital Humanities

Other?

- Reproducibility (openness, data, registered reports, peer review, negative results, p-hacking)
- APCs (source, scaling, waivers, pay what you want)
- Deceptive open access journals
- Workflow integration ([OSF](#), [Authorea](#), [Overleaf](#))
- [ORCID](#) (researcher ID)

Questions?

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