

Publishing Open Research Data



Brian Hole, Founder and CEO

IDCC Research Data Publication in Principle and Practice workshop, San Francisco

February 24 2014



brian.hole@ubiquitypress.com

www.ubiquitypress.com / [@ubiquitypress](https://twitter.com/ubiquitypress)

About Ubiquity Press

Mission

To return control of publishing to university and society presses, providing them with the infrastructure and support to advance publishing in the interest of researchers.

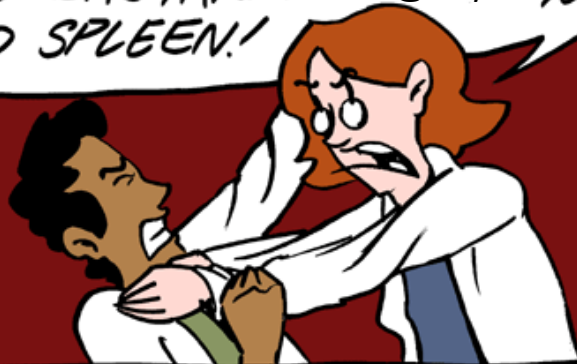
Background

- Spun out of University College London in 2012
- Researcher-led
- Extensive publishing background as well (BioMed Central, PLoS, Elsevier, IOP)
- Based in London
- Comprehensive approach: journals, books, data, software,



SCIENTISTS

I WILL RIP OUT YOUR GUTS AND
#@%\$#@ YOUR SPLEEN, YOU
%STUPID BASTARD! #@%\$# YOUR
STUPID SPLEEN!



NORMAL PEOPLE

HEY, DO YOU THINK IT
MAKES SENSE TO SAY A MOLLUSC
CAN BEHAVE ALTRUISTICALLY?

I GUESS?



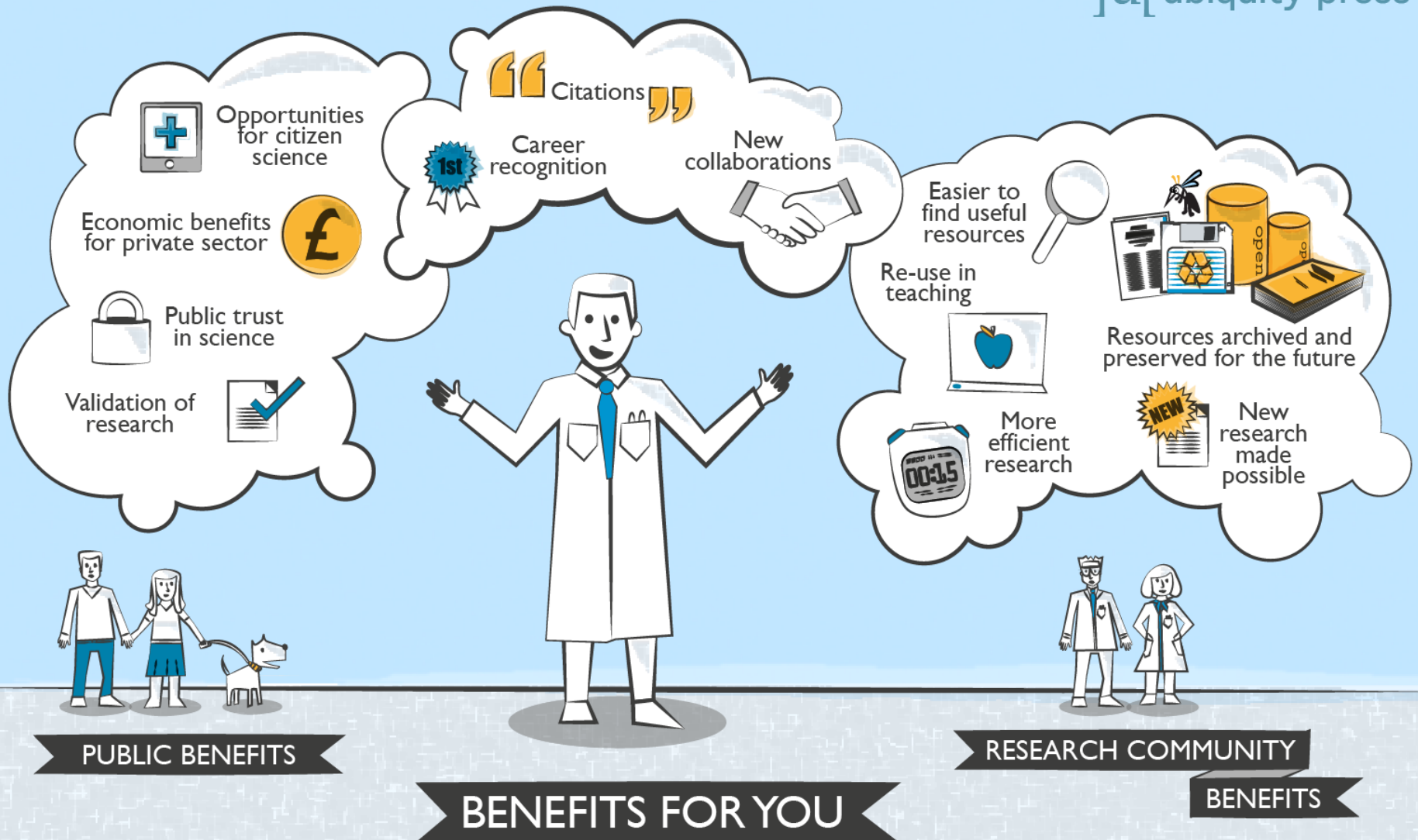
Source: <http://www.smbc-comics.com/index.php?db=comics&id=2015>

The Social Contract of Science

- Dissemination
- Validation
- Further development

Scientific Malpractice

- Results
- Data
- Software
- Hardware, wetware...



The basics of the model

1) **Low barrier** data publication

- Low APC: \$40
- Data papers are short
- Peer review needs to be quick and objective

2) Online authoring

- Lower cost (straight to XML)
- Encourages shorter form

3) Open access only (CC-BY)

4) The publisher is **not the repository**

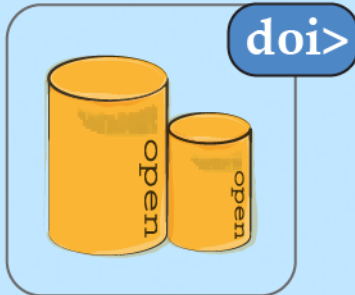
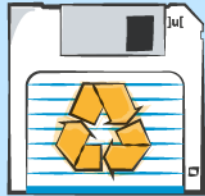


Repositories

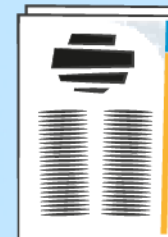
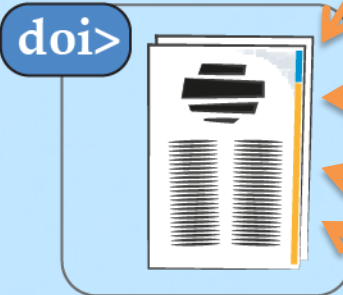
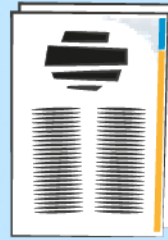


Modified from: XKCD

Repository



Metajournal



56 citations



3 Wikipedia mentions



152 tweets



31 Facebook likes



19 Zotero readers



Books



Research
articles

Peer review

1. The paper contents



- a. The methods section of the paper must provide sufficient detail that a reader can understand how the resource was created.
- b. The resource must be correctly described.
- c. The reuse section must provide concrete and useful suggestions for reuse of the resource.

2. The deposited resource



- a. The repository must be suitable for resource and have a sustainability model.
- b. Open license permits unrestricted access (e.g. CC0), or access guaranteed if criteria met (must qualify)
- c. A version in an open, non-proprietary format.
- d. Labeled in such a way that a 3rd party can make sense of it.
- e. Must be actionable.

[Home](#) [About](#) [Editorial Board](#) [Contact](#) [Repositories](#) [FAQ](#) [Articles](#) [Archive](#)
[How to cite](#) [CC-BY 3.0 License and copyright information](#) [Peer reviewed](#) [Publication dates](#)
[Download PDF](#)

Share this article

Article metrics [i](#)

Views: 746

Downloads: 82

Citations: 1

ImpactStory.

highly discussed

[saved](#)[cited](#)

Article Tools

[Print this article](#)[Email this article](#)

(Login required)

[Email the author](#)

(Login required)

Ads

[Log in](#) | [Register](#)

[Follow on Twitter](#)[Follow via RSS](#)**Tweets**
mike galsworthy
 @mikegalsworthy

#Opendata Hooray! New data journal just launched (Journal of Open Public Health Data) <http://t.co/ydmdlNwPqM> @up_jophd @openscience @UKODI

Jul 15th

JOPHD

@up_jophd

Just launched: the Journal of Open Public Health Data is now live! <http://t.co/OL9uo4plyv>

Jul 15th

Ubiquity Press]u[
 @ubiquitypress

New report out on realising an #OpenData culture from

Projected Population Proximity Indices (30km) for 2005, 2030 and 2050

Neil S. Alexander¹, William Wint²

1. Research Assistant, Environmental Research Group Oxford (ERGO), Department of Zoology, Oxford, United Kingdom.
2. Senior Research Associate, Environmental Research Group Oxford (ERGO), Department of Zoology, Oxford, United Kingdom

Abstract

This data package includes nine population proximity index layers for 2005, 2030 and 2050, for rural, urban and total populations. The layers are distributed as 1km GeoTIFFs and GeoJPGs at 1km.

The aim of these layers is to describe the population which may be likely to visit a specific locality where access is determined by Euclidean distance. By using the layers alongside other geographic datasets relating to disease risk it may help identify where people may come into contact with a disease. Human population layers are often used in models to identify risk areas where humans and viruses interact, however most pathogens are not restricted to areas of human habitation: many are found in lesser populated areas such as forests. This dataset will help identify less populated areas that may well still receive high visitor numbers.

The layers have been projected to 2030 and 2050 to enable projections of human/disease interfaces in the medium-term which are required to inform policy makers at country and continental level.

Urban and rural populations have been separated into individual layers as in some cases it is useful to distinguish between the behaviour and associated risks attributed to the different population segments. There may be a different risk of contacting diseases in rural habitats for rural workers than for urban visitors.

Keywords: population, proximity, distance-weighted, future, projections.

Funding Statement

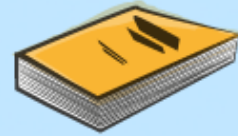
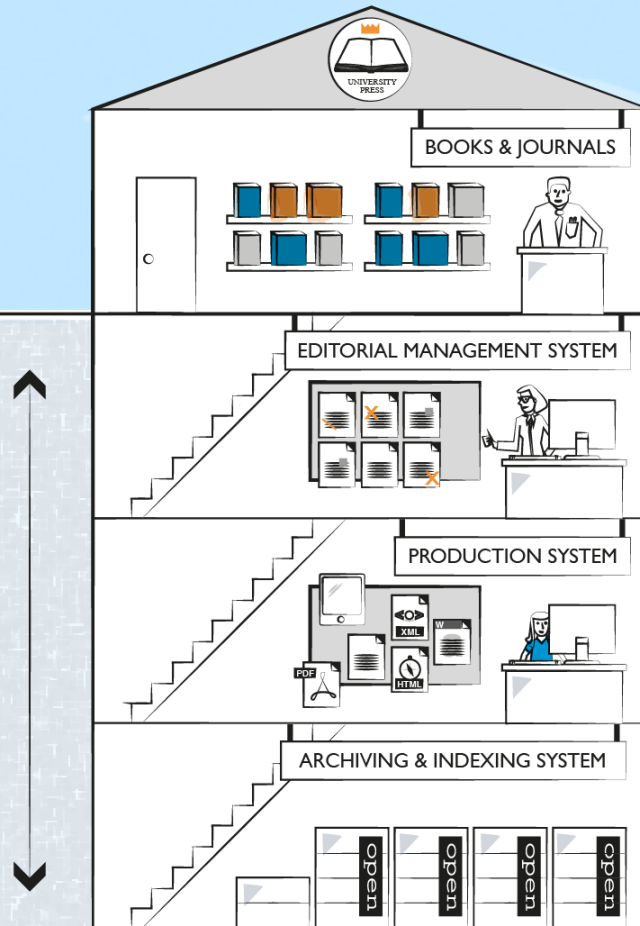
The production of this dataset was jointly funded by: EU grant GOCE-2003-010284 EDENext (<http://www.edenextdata.com>) and is endorsed by the EDENext Steering Committee as EDENextD001

Integrating data publication within universities

POWERING UNIVERSITY PRESSES

Fully rebranded platform

Ubiquity Press take care of the technology, development and production



Integrates with institutional payment system and repository



Any questions?



Or please feel free to contact
brian.hole@ubiquitypress.com