

Funding data publication at Dryad

The present and potential future of
Data Publishing Charges

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Society for Scholarly Publishing
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Who pays for open data?



“ For too long, public discussions have overlooked the true costs of data openness. More tangible support from governments and funders would work wonders.

Empty rhetoric over data sharing slows science. Nature 546, 327 (15 June 2017) [doi:10.1038/546327a](https://doi.org/10.1038/546327a)



DataDryad.org is a curated general-purpose repository that makes the data underlying scientific publications discoverable, freely reusable, and citable. Dryad has integrated data submission for a growing list of journals; submission of data from other publications is also welcome.



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Pracana R, Priyam A, Levantis I, Nichols R, Wurm Y (2017) Data from: The fire ant social chromosome supergene variant *Sb* shows low diversity but high divergence from *SB*. *Molecular Ecology* <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.js509>

Kondor D, Grauwin S, Kallus Z, Gódor I, Sobolevsky S, Ratti C (2017) Data from: Prediction limits of mobile phone activity modeling. *Royal Society Open Science* <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.2t3t7>

Hudgins EJ, Liebhold AM, Leung B (2017) Data from: Predicting the spread of all invasive forest pests in the United States. *Ecology Letters* <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.75985>

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Alexander Naydenov

@vremigrant

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Dryad sustainability principles

1. Dryad requires sufficient resources to ensure that data can be responsibly preserved and freely downloaded into the indefinite future.
2. Sources of revenue must scale with costs, which are primarily driven by the number of deposits.
3. Membership and service fees should be distributed fairly.



Payment model features



Waivers



Payment model features



Waivers



Sponsors



Payment model features



Waivers



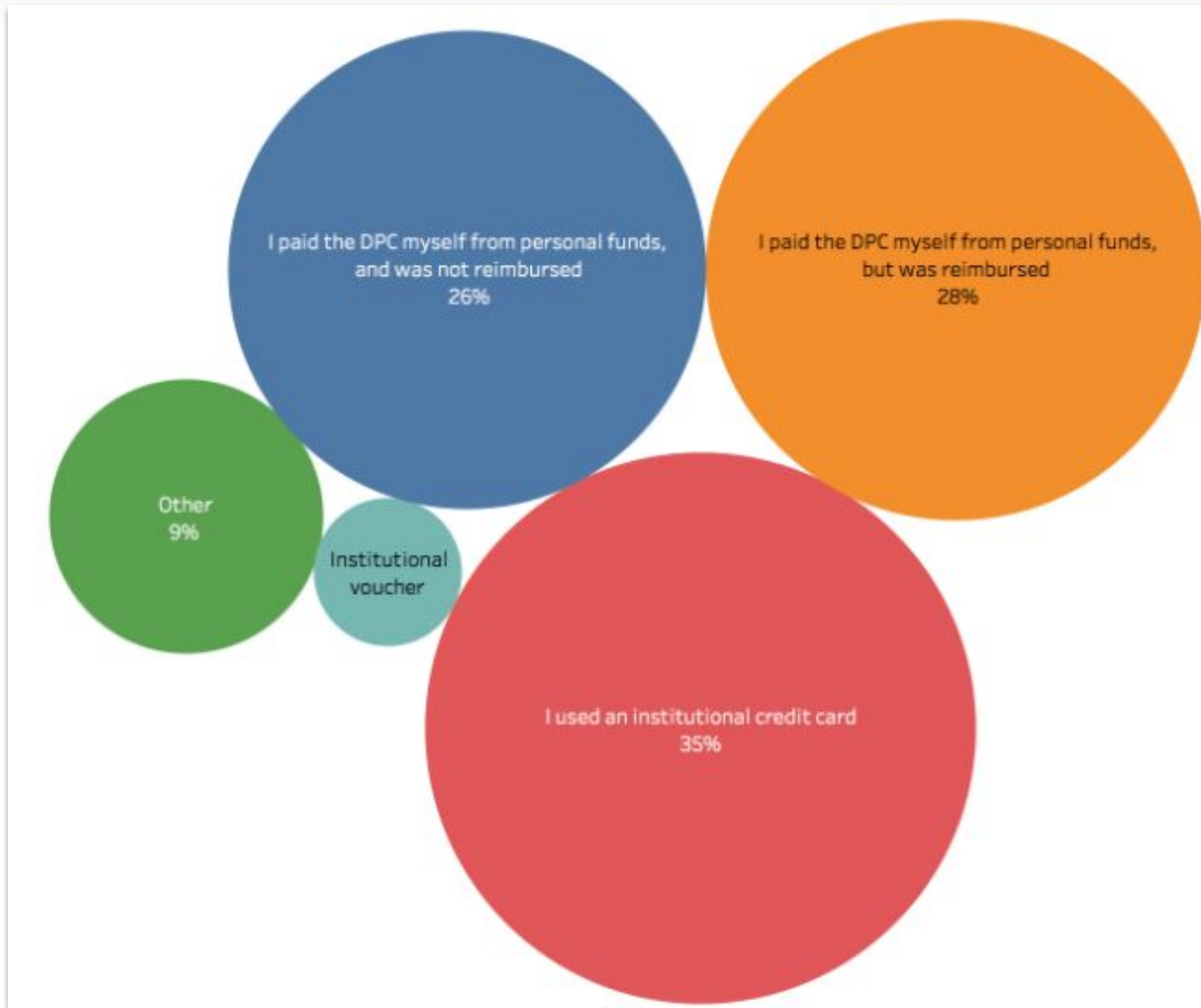
Sponsors



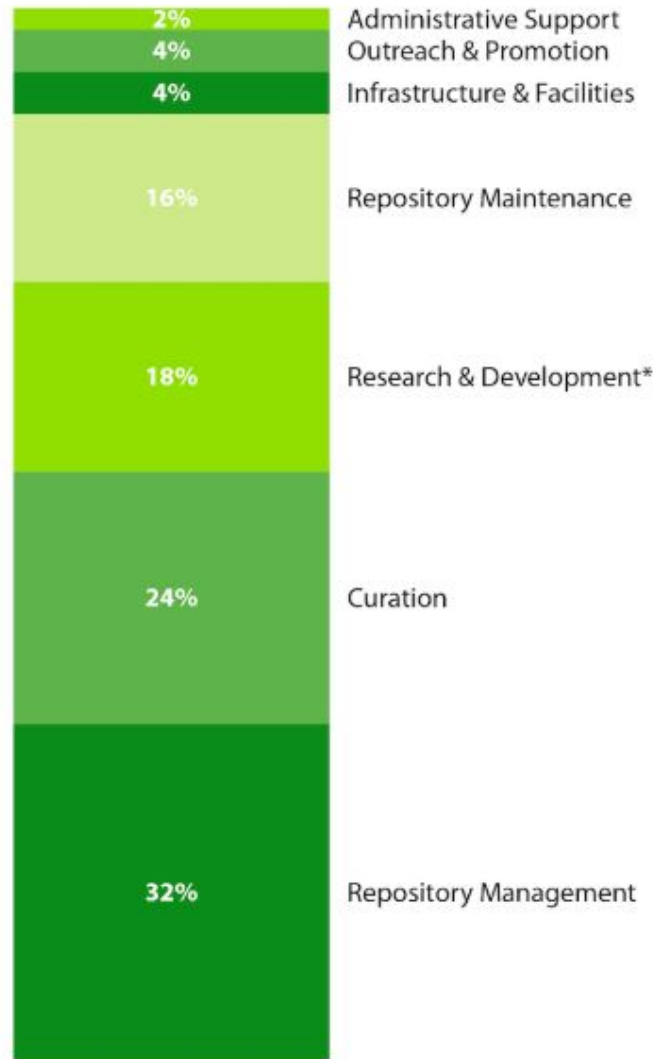
Submitters



Survey results: who pays?



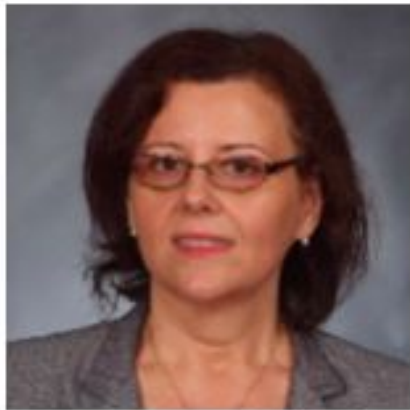
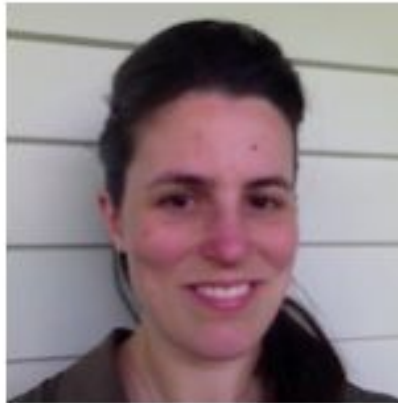
What the DPC covers



* covered by grants



What the DPC covers: human curation!



Pros of the DPC model

- Broad and fair revenue stream that scales with the costs of maintaining the repository and of increasing deposits
- Democratic - gives all stakeholders means by which to support open infrastructure
- Distributes the cost burden thinly and broadly among a nearly limitless base of customers
- Decreases reliance on grant funding



Cons of the DPC model

- Large number of transactions and associated administrative, accounting, and sales/marketing needs
- Explaining why a user or institution should pay a DPC can be a challenge, especially when there are options with no fee
- Providers of similar services with greater resources have the ability to innovate and drive more business
- Revenue can be hard to predict - reference models are scarce
- May unintentionally focus efforts on bigger plans, direct resources away from educating researchers or from smaller institutions and societies
- Risk of over-dependence on bigger sponsors



Cons of the DPC model



Heather Joseph
@hjoseph

Following



And we thank you for this... APC's served a purpose as initial transitional mode, but now we need to move more equitable, inclusive and globally sustainable models.

Alex Holcombe @ceptional

Indeed! that's why we started @PsyOpenAccess, to support transition to no-fee journals. But also, always post preprints (for free) to make your work #openaccess. [twitter.com/NeuroStats/sta...](https://twitter.com/NeuroStats/status/988888888888888888)

9:17 PM - 28 Apr 2018



The next chapter



University of California

CDL

California Digital Library

Dryad and California Digital Library (CDL) are formally partnering to address researcher needs and lead an **open, community-supported, non-commercial initiative** in research data curation and publishing.



Thank you

<http://datadryad.org>
<http://blog.datadryad.org>
@datadryad

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