



Taylor & Francis Group

an **informa** business

Open Access Survey: Exploring
the views of Taylor & Francis
and Routledge authors

March 2013



Taylor & Francis
Taylor & Francis Group



Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

Acknowledgements

The results presented in this report are based on research carried out on behalf of Taylor & Francis by Will Frass, Research Executive; Jo Cross, Head of Research & Business Intelligence and Victoria Gardner, Open Access Publisher.

© 2013 W. Frass, J. Cross, V. Gardner; licensee Taylor & Francis / Routledge.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The moral rights of the named author(s) have been asserted.

The authors would like to acknowledge the use of icons from the Nuvola icon set from Wikimedia commons which are available under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License.

Contents

Survey Methodology.....	4	Repositories.....	14
Your attitudes and values	6	Research Funders	16
Licenses	9	Open Access Services	19
Article Submission Practices	11	The Future of Open Access Publishing.....	20
Open Access policy developments.....	13	Demographics.....	27

Introduction

This survey, circulated in the final weeks of 2012 leading into early 2013, was the largest single survey conducted by our Research & Businesses Intelligence Department to date, receiving over 14,700 responses. We asked the Taylor & Francis author community for their views on Open Access publishing and their level of involvement with it.

Why did we carry out this survey? Our motivation was a genuine curiosity about the views of our authors towards Open Access, and many related topics, such as peer review, licensing, re-use and metrics.

The Open Access environment has been developing at an extraordinary rate, and we wanted to ensure we had an up-to-date understanding of our authors' views and needs in response to these changes, in order to adapt our services and policies accordingly. We have long-standing experience of sending out surveys on a number of topics to authors, editors and society partners and believe that this is a very effective way of receiving rapid feedback from those communities.

Essentially, we believe that authors should be able to choose the best publication outlet for their research, whether Open Access or otherwise. Whilst Open Access may not be suitable for everybody, Taylor & Francis want to add this option to our wide and varied publishing programme for those who want to, or may be required to, use it in the future. Getting our authors feedback on this issue is invaluable to us as we expand and continue to refine our Open Access options across our portfolio.

We wanted to make the results of the full survey available for all to read and so have produced this document providing charts showing the raw results from all the questions in the survey along with details about the survey population and resulting sample. This is provided under a creative commons attribution license.





Details of the population surveyed

The survey was conducted by Taylor & Francis' Research and Business Intelligence Department. It was sent to all authors, who published in a Taylor & Francis journal in the year **2011** and had not opted-out of surveys or been recently surveyed in another capacity.

Any authors who had published more than one article in 2011 had their second article removed from the list.

The survey was sent to the **whole population of 2011 authors** who remained after the above processes.



Survey design

It was originally intended that Section 8, the Future of Open Access Publishing, would ask authors both what they "*think will happen*" over the next ten years, and what they "*would like to happen*" over the next ten years.

However, it was too difficult to ask both of these in a meaningful way in one set of questions. It was therefore decided to create two identical surveys, which differ only by the words "*think will happen*" and "*would like to happen*" in Section 8 – and then send half the population to one survey, and half to the other.



Confidence intervals

The confidence intervals for the questions vary with the actual number of respondents for each question and percentage of respondents giving an answer. For the main part of the survey the maximum confidence interval (at a 95% confidence level) for any one question is 0.84. So for all questions in the main part of the survey we can be 95% confident that the true percentage of the population (Taylor & Francis 2011 authors) who would give that response would fall within $\pm 0.84\%$ of the percentage of the sample giving that response.

For the *Think* or *Like* section of the survey where half the sample was sent each version, the maximum confidence level is 1.55. So for all questions in the *Think* or *Like* section of the survey we can be 95% confident that the true percentage of the population (Taylor & Francis 2011 authors) who would give that response would be within $\pm 1.55\%$ of the percentage of the sample giving that response.

If we assume that our authors were a representative sample of all authors (or at least all authors in subjects in which Taylor & Francis publishes) then the confidence interval for the main part of the survey would remain under 1% even if the underlying population was as large as 17 million (which is the founder of Academia.edu's estimation of the number of all Faculty Members plus Graduate Students in the world¹). Our sample will actually be skewed towards the Social Sciences and Humanities where we are particularly strong and will contain relatively few Medical and Life Sciences researchers, so it is probably safer to say that these results are representative of all Taylor & Francis authors rather than all authors. The sample will also under represent those who already actively choose to publish in Paid Open Access journals.

¹ <http://www.richardprice.io/post/12855561694/the-number-of-academics-and-graduate-students-in-the>





Overall response rate

The survey was sent via Survey Monkey's email distribution interface.

The following methods were employed to try to maximize the response rates:

- The survey invites were sent in batches by region timed to hit close to optimal time for survey responses (11am), for example the emails to Asia were sent at 3am GMT;
- The survey was incentivized with two prize draws, each for an Amazon Voucher to the value of 100 USD;
- A reminder e-mail was also sent to all non-respondents.

The following tables give a breakdown of the response rates for each region:

Survey with <i>Think</i> Section	Emails sent		Time Sent (GMT)	Emails bounced	Emails received	Responses to survey		Response rate
Africa	1044	3%	09:00	67	977	184	3%	19%
Asia	7796	19%	03:00	421	7375	890	12%	12%
Australasia	1725	4%	01:00	82	1643	377	5%	23%
Europe	13753	34%	10:00	801	12952	2464	34%	19%
Latin America	1354	3%	14:00	73	1281	231	3%	18%
Middle East	1758	4%	07:30	114	1644	302	4%	18%
USA & Canada	11785	29%	16:00	648	11137	2442	34%	22%
Country unknown	1823	4%	16:00	78	1745	377	5%	22%

Survey with <i>Like</i> Section	Emails sent		Time Sent (GMT)	Emails bounced	Emails received	Responses to survey		Response rate
Africa	1034	2%	09:00	68	966	165	2%	17%
Asia	7638	18%	03:00	412	7226	900	12%	12%
Australasia	1707	4%	01:00	85	1622	334	4%	21%
Europe	14345	34%	10:00	826	13519	2543	34%	19%
Latin America	1386	3%	14:00	78	1308	233	3%	18%
Middle East	1753	4%	07:30	105	1648	327	4%	20%
USA & Canada	11536	27%	16:00	592	10944	2439	33%	22%
Country unknown	2557	6%	16:00	120	2437	561	7%	23%

Totals	82,994			4,570	78,424	14,769		19%
---------------	---------------	--	--	--------------	---------------	---------------	--	------------

Respondents from Asia are slightly under-represented in the survey, whilst respondents from the USA & Canada are slightly over-represented. Response profiles from all other regions match the profile of the underlying population (namely Taylor & Francis authors from 2011 – Emails sent) fairly closely.

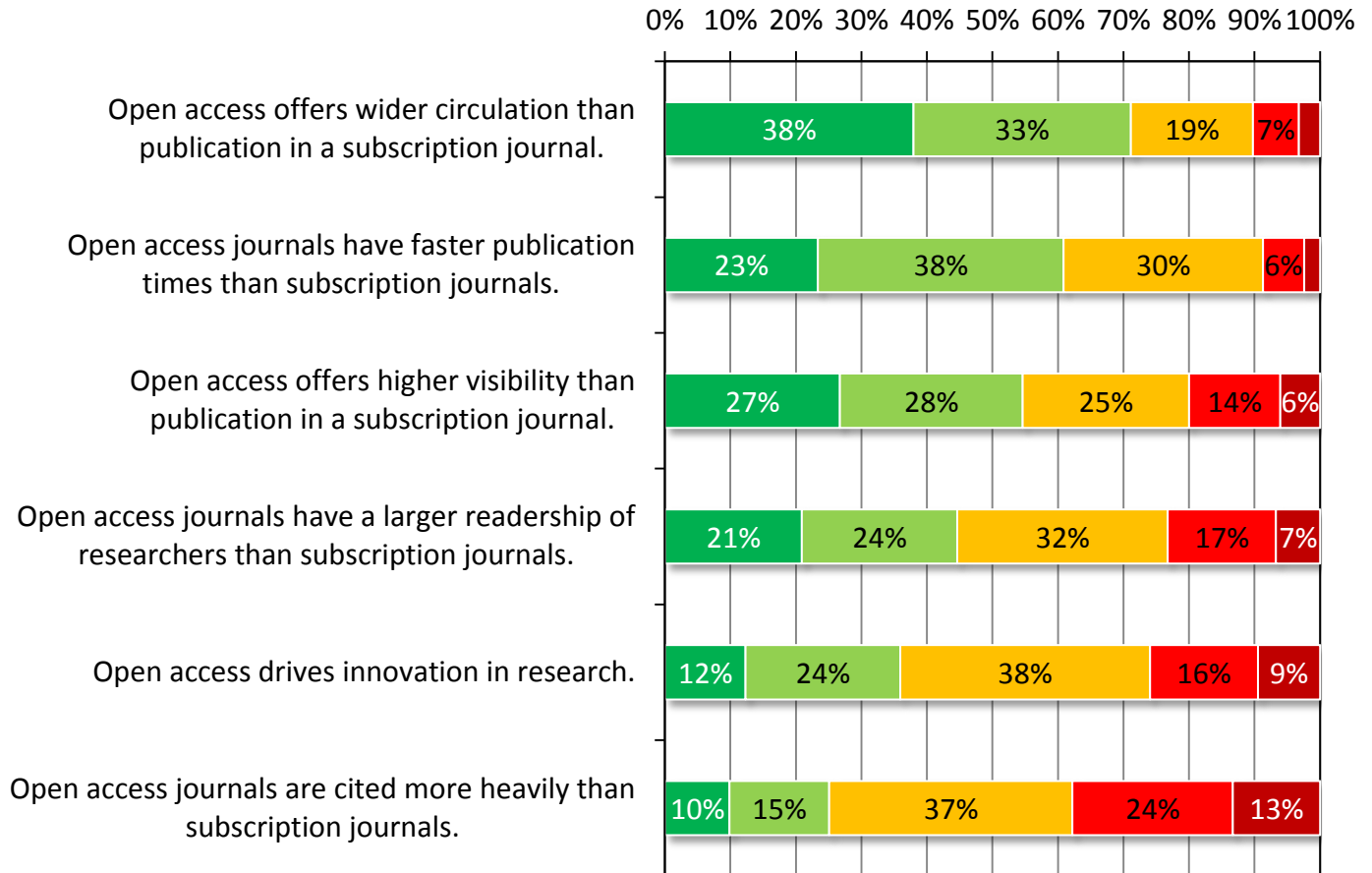




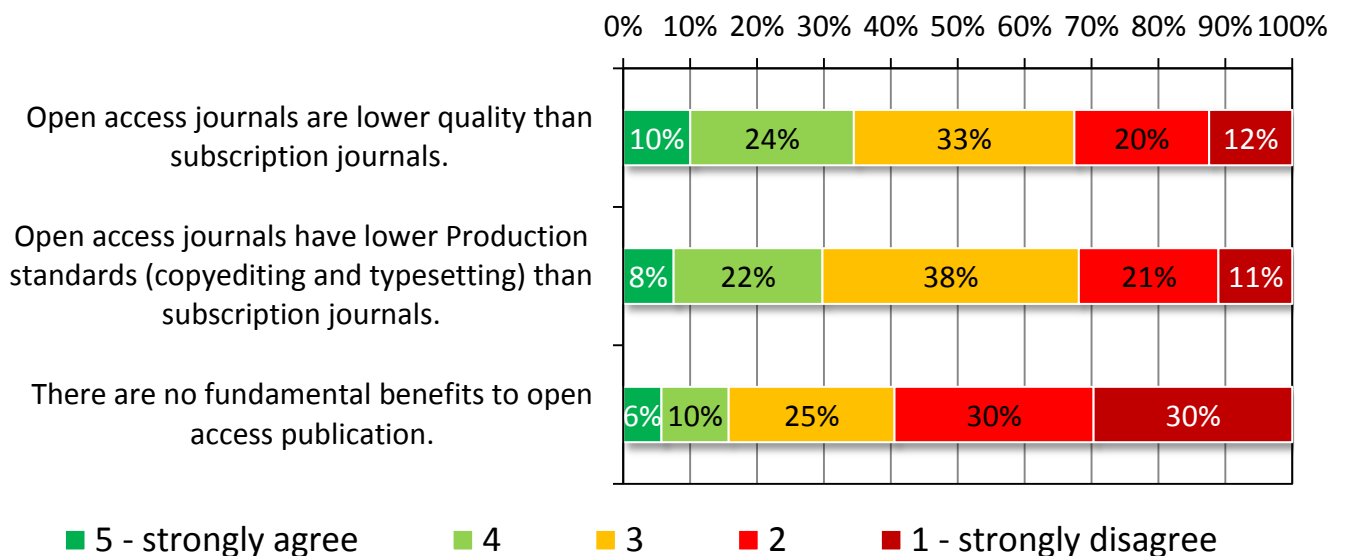
Please rate your agreement with each of the following statements from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree:

14,587
respondents

Possible advantages of Open Access



Possible disadvantages of Open Access

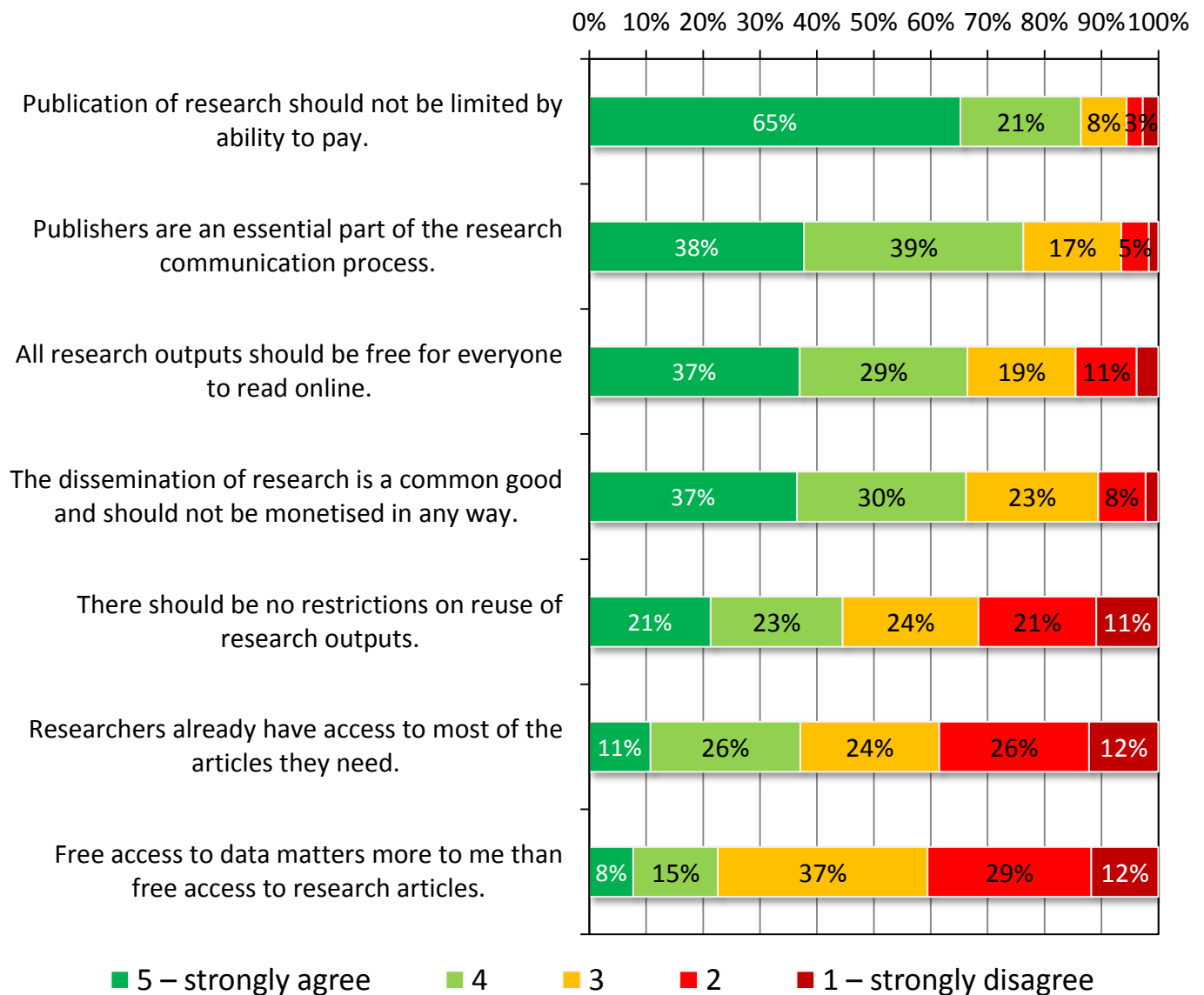




What are your attitudes and values regarding research communication?

14,541
respondents

Please rate your agreement with each of the following statements from
1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree:





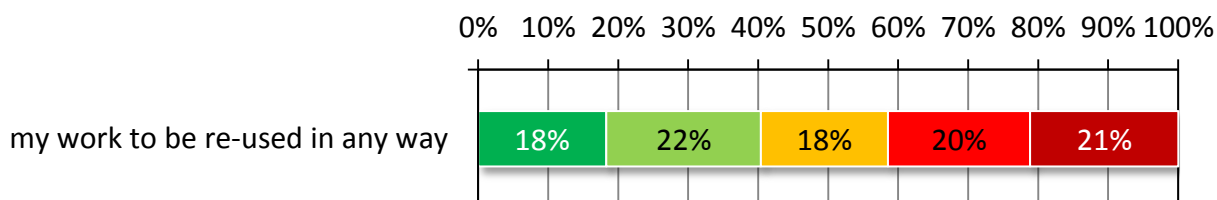
What are your attitudes and values regarding the dissemination of your research?

14,533
respondents

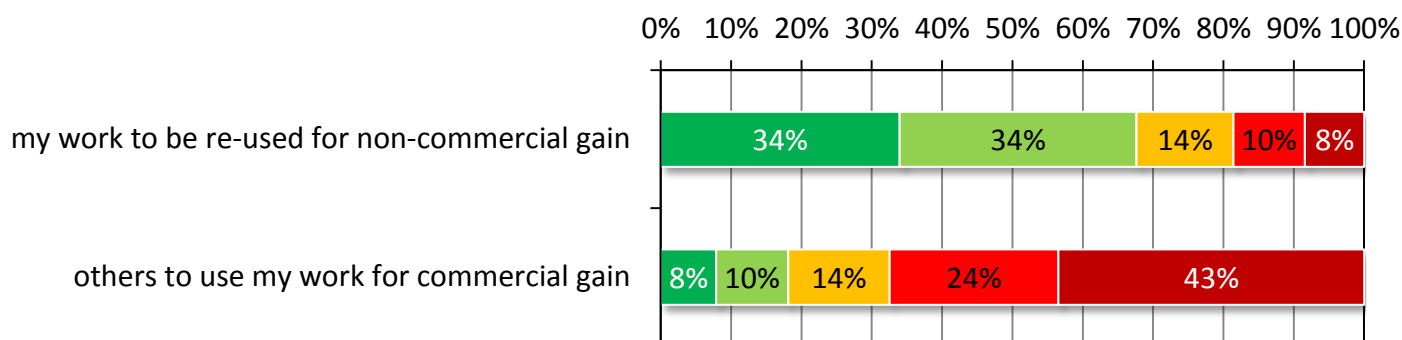
Please rate your agreement with each of the following statements from
1 – strongly disagree through to 5 – strongly agree:

It is acceptable for ... without my prior knowledge or permission, provided I receive credit as the original author.

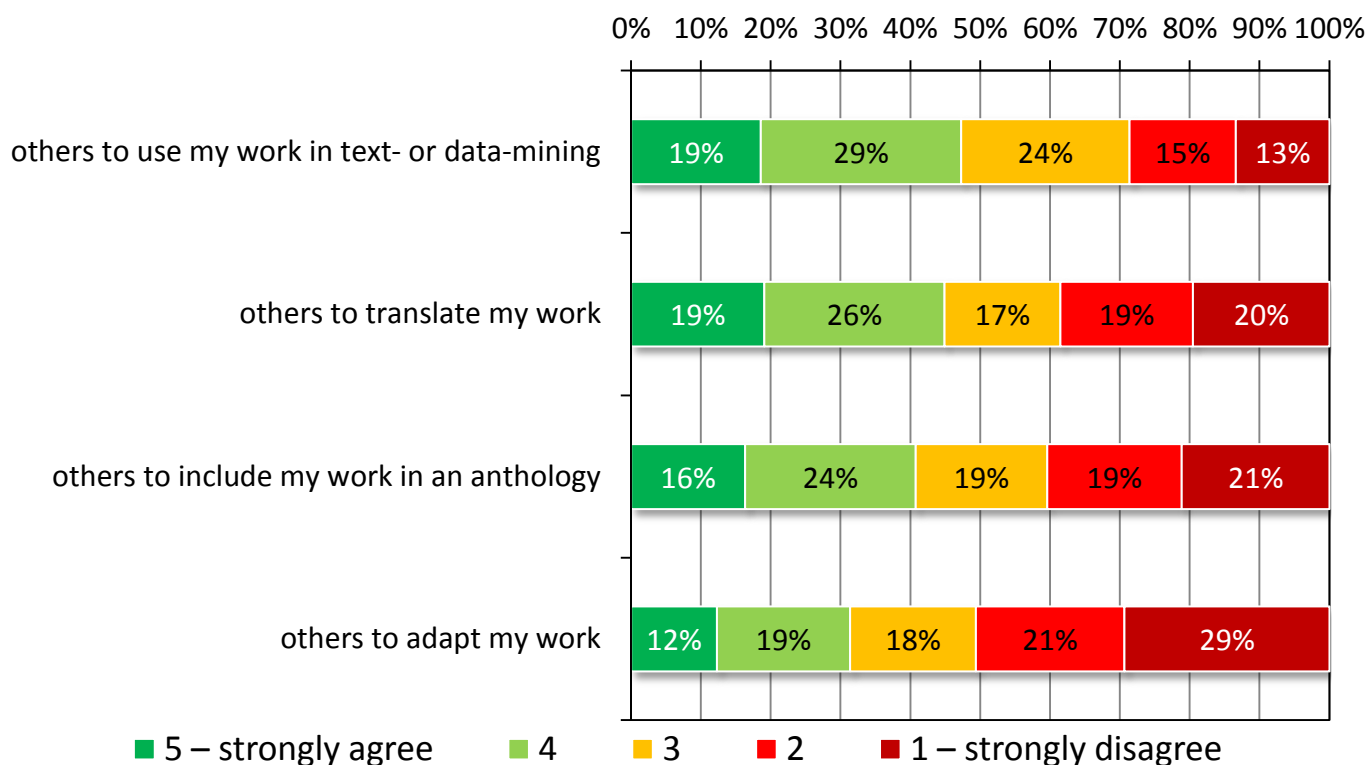
Overall re-use



Commercial re-use versus non-commercial re-use



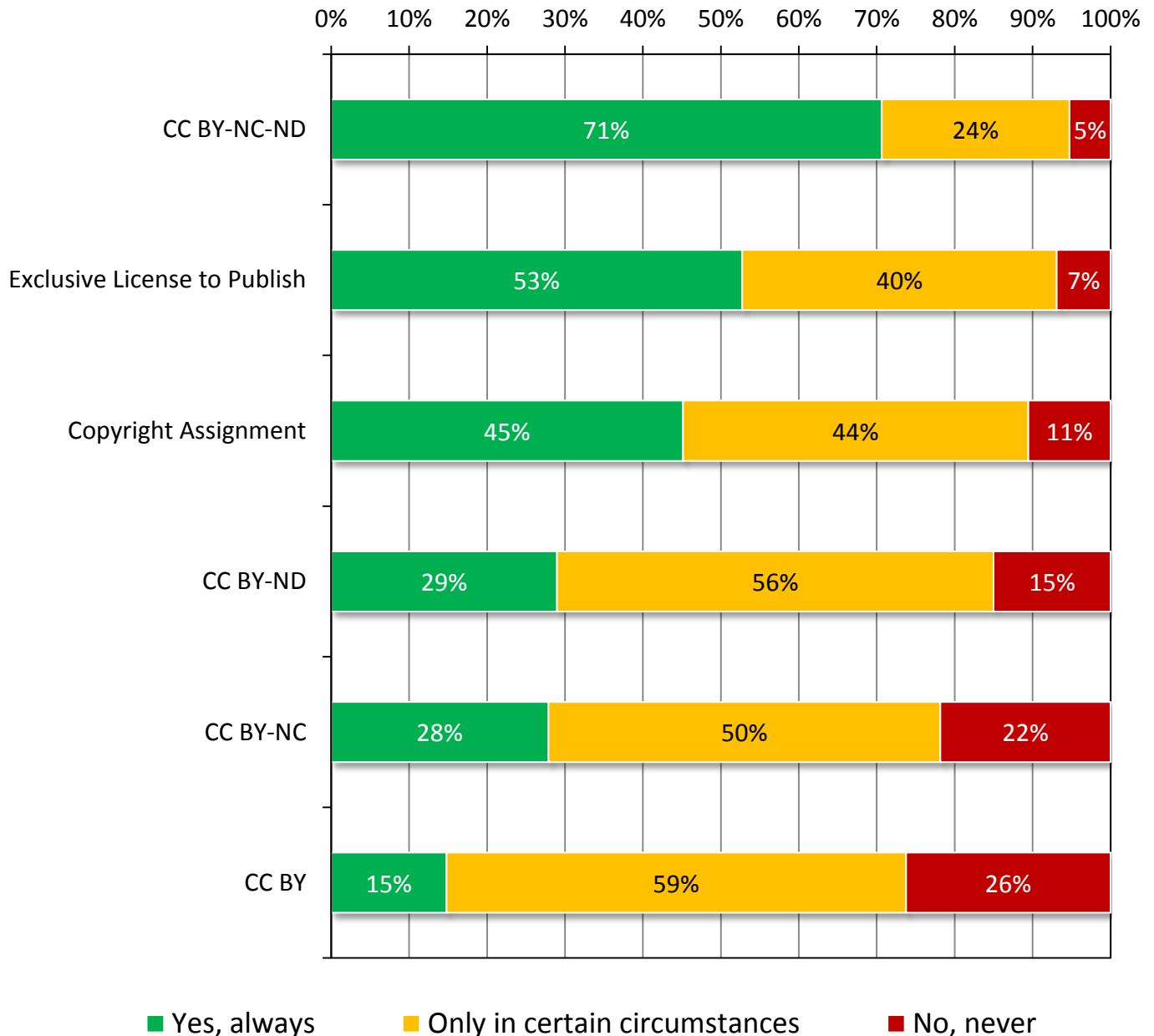
Specific types of re-use





There are many different types of licence which authors are asked to sign when publishing in Open Access publications. Below follows a brief outline of some of these licenses, including some taken from the Creative Commons website (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses>), and some used as standard for publication in subscription access journals. Please indicate in each case if you would be willing to sign the license when publishing your research:

13,143
respondents



CC BY	Attribution
CC BY-ND	Attribution-NoDerivs
CC BY-NC	Attribution-Non Commercial
CC BY-NC-ND	Attribution-Non Commercial-NoDerivs

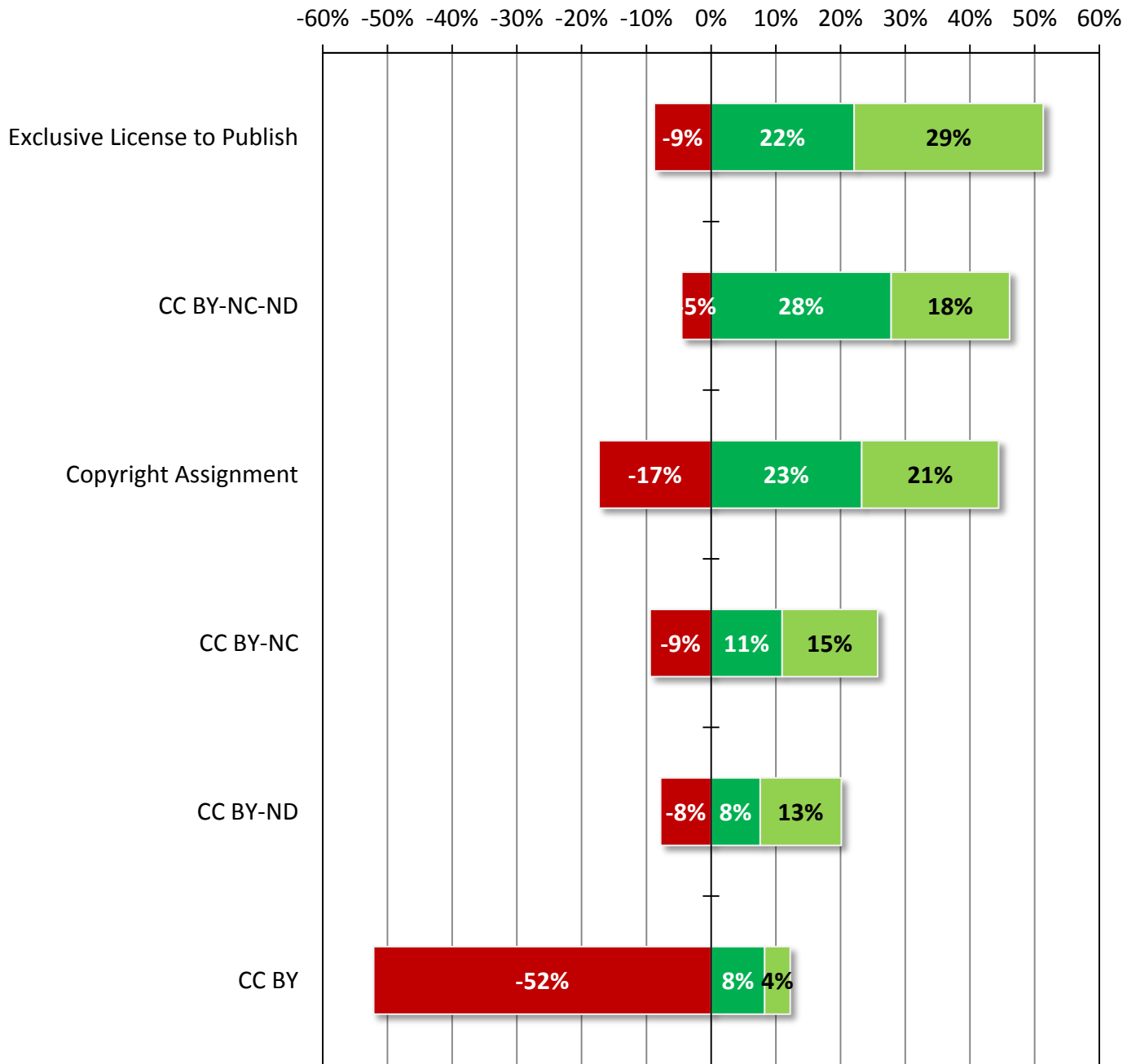




Please choose your most preferred, and your second most preferred, of the above licences.

12,882 respondents

Please choose your least preferred of the above licences.



■ Most preferred licence ■ Second most preferred licence ■ Least preferred licence

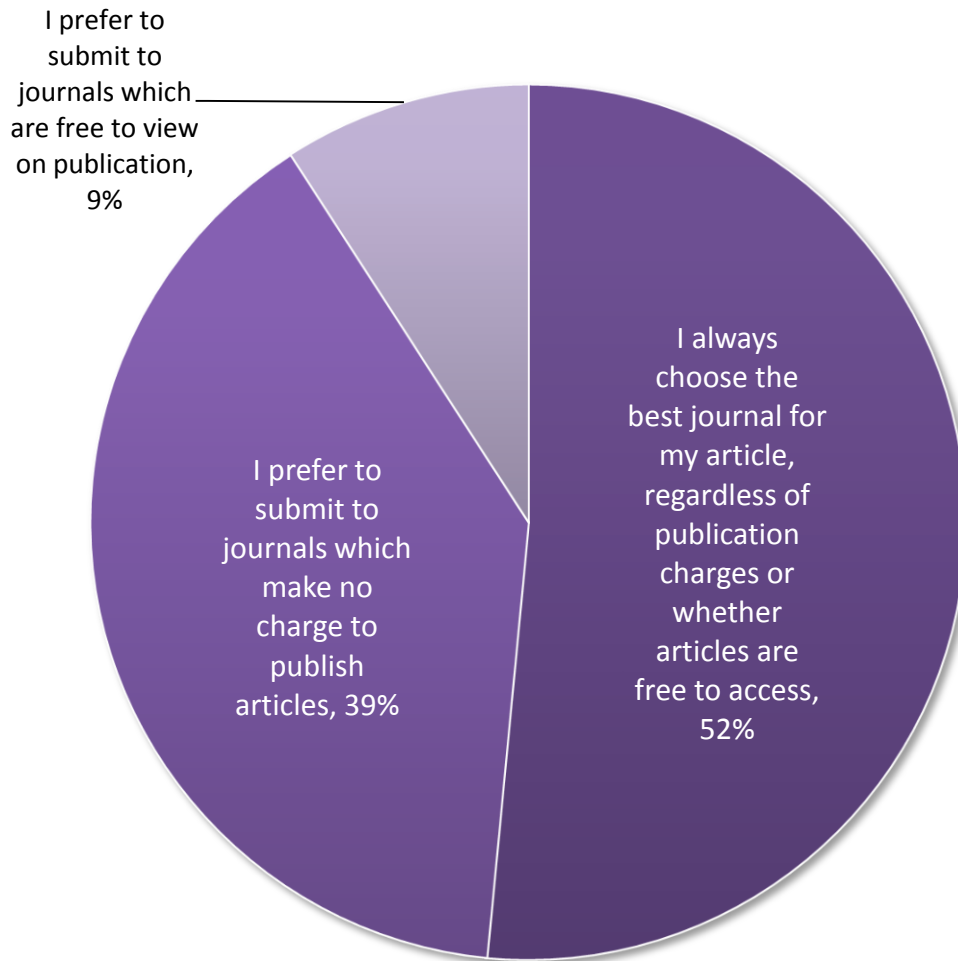
CC BY	Attribution
CC BY-ND	Attribution-NoDerivs
CC BY-NC	Attribution-Non Commercial
CC BY-NC-ND	Attribution-Non Commercial-NoDerivs





Which of the following best describes your article submission practices?

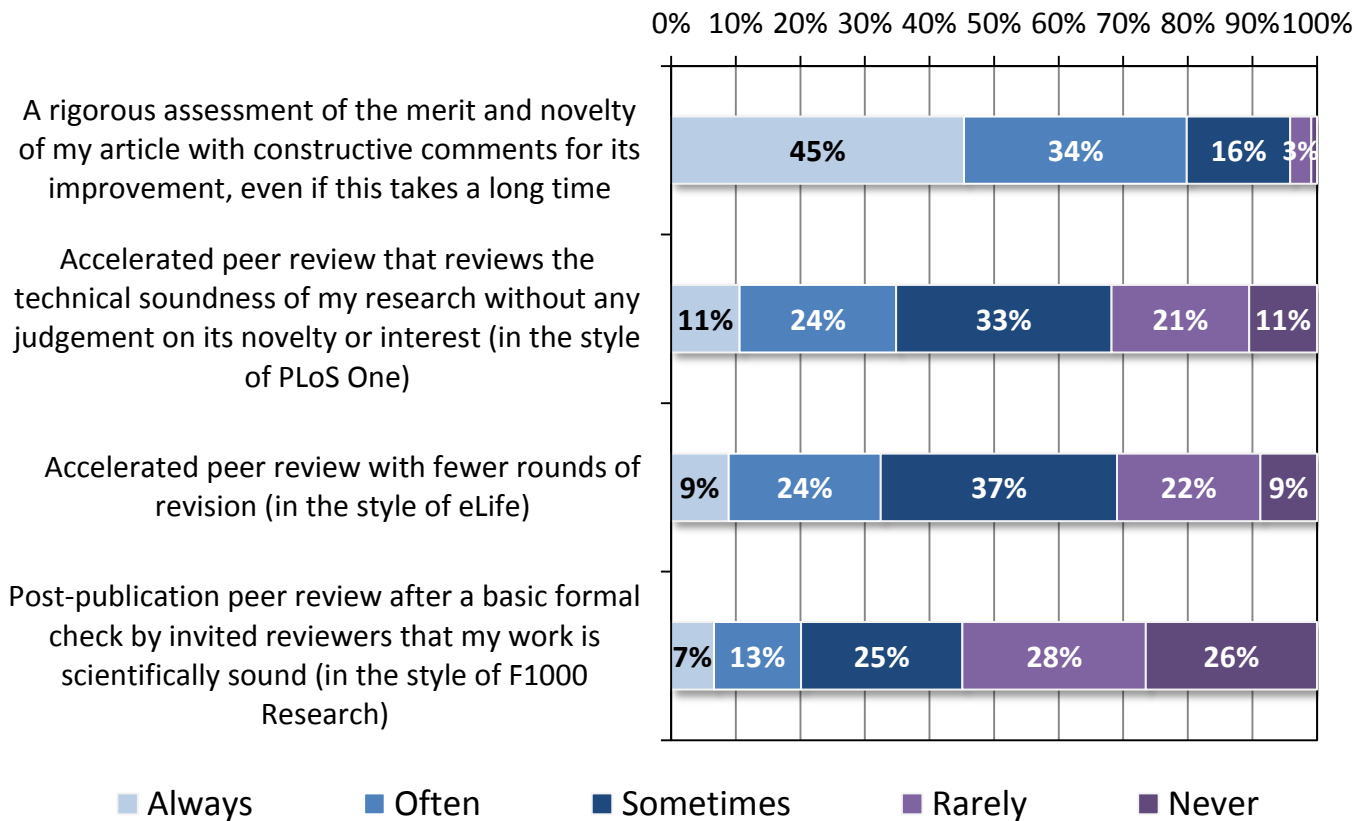
12,835
respondents





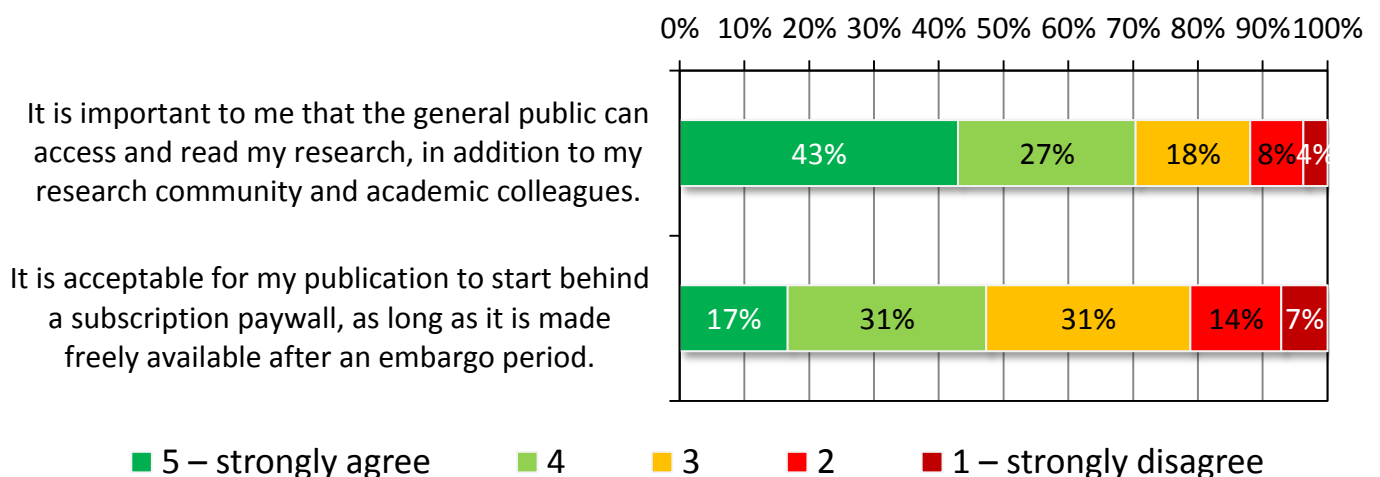
When publishing open access, I would find the following kinds of peer review suitable for my research:

12,884 respondents



What are your own article publishing practices? Please rate your agreement with each of the following statements from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree:

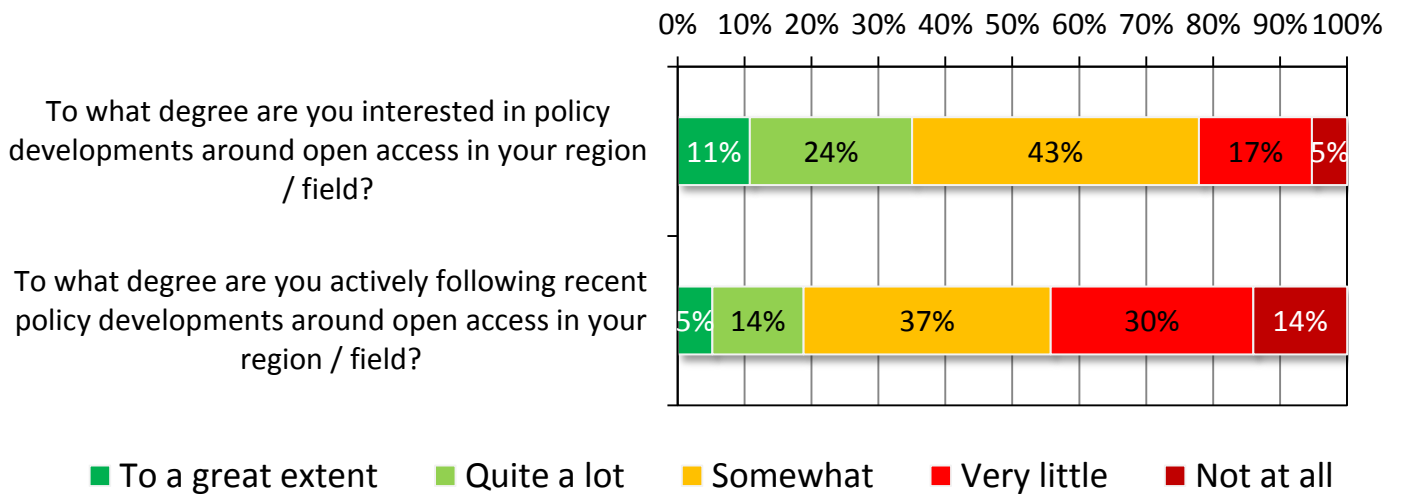
12,946 respondents





This question is about policy developments around open access in your region / field.

12,913
respondents

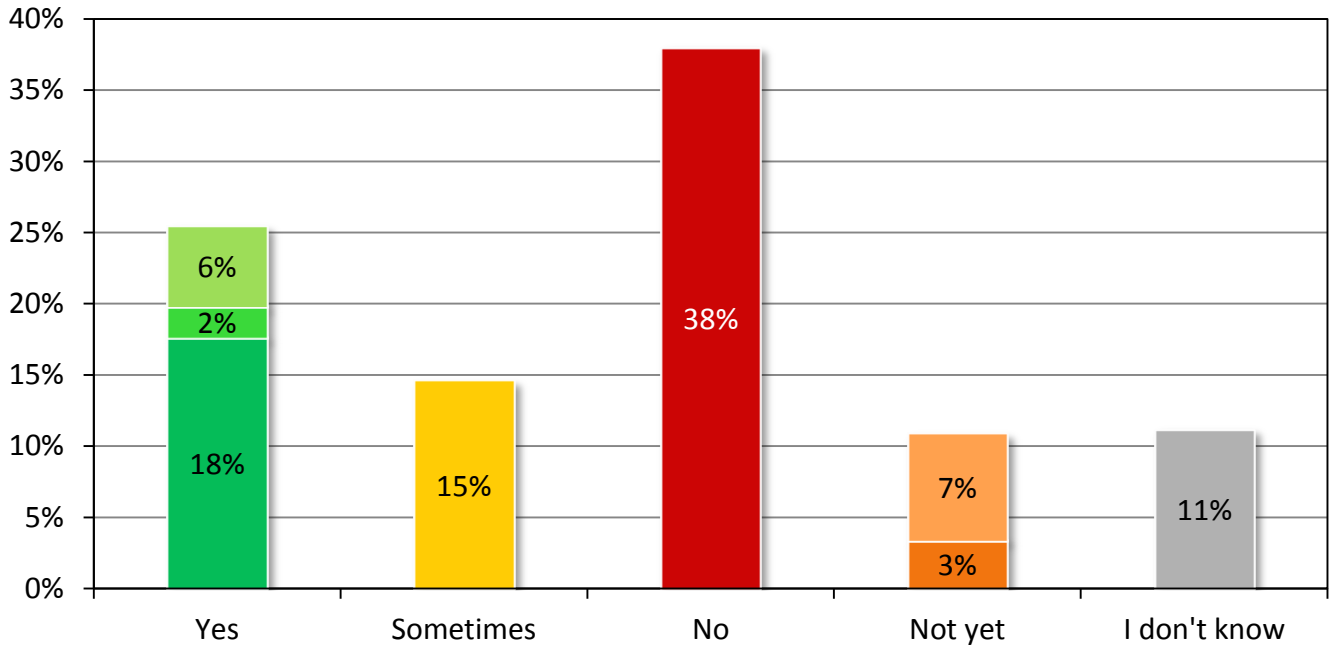




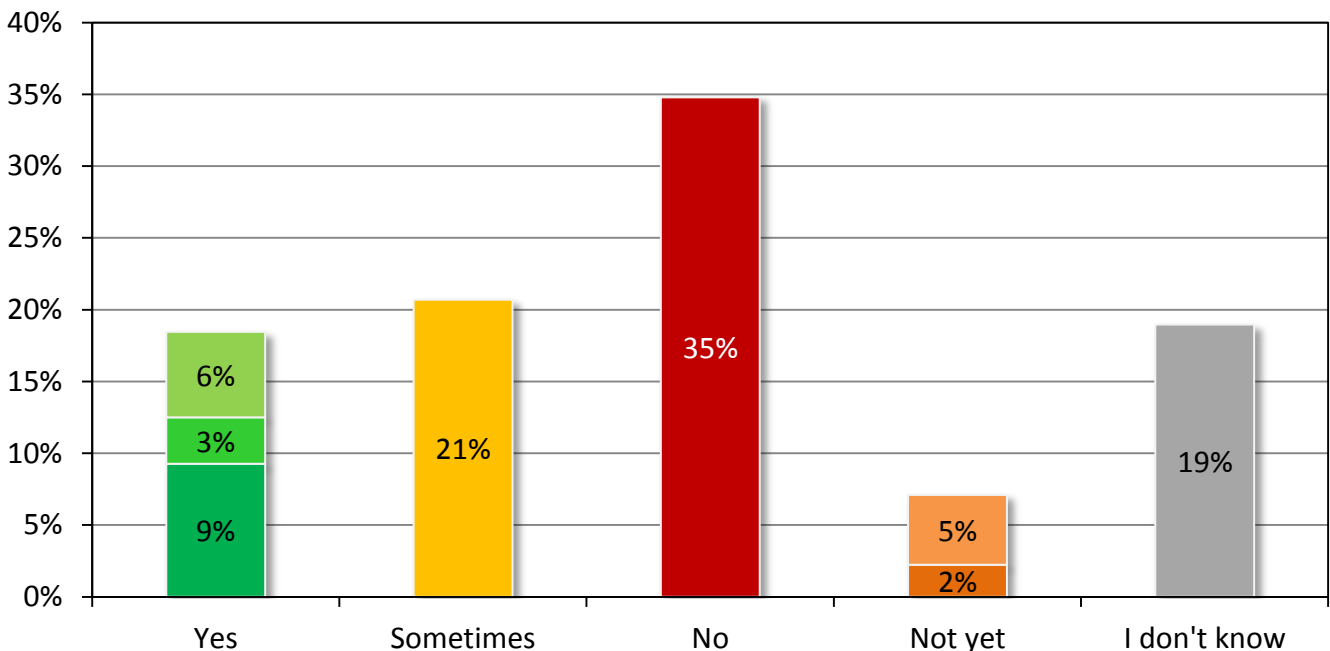
Are you required to upload the final accepted version of your article (the 'Author Accepted MS' or 'postprint') to an institution's archive / repository, the internal network or an external (subject) repository?

Respondents
12,636 (Institution)
12,360 (Funder)

My University, Institution or Employer requires this



My research funder requires this



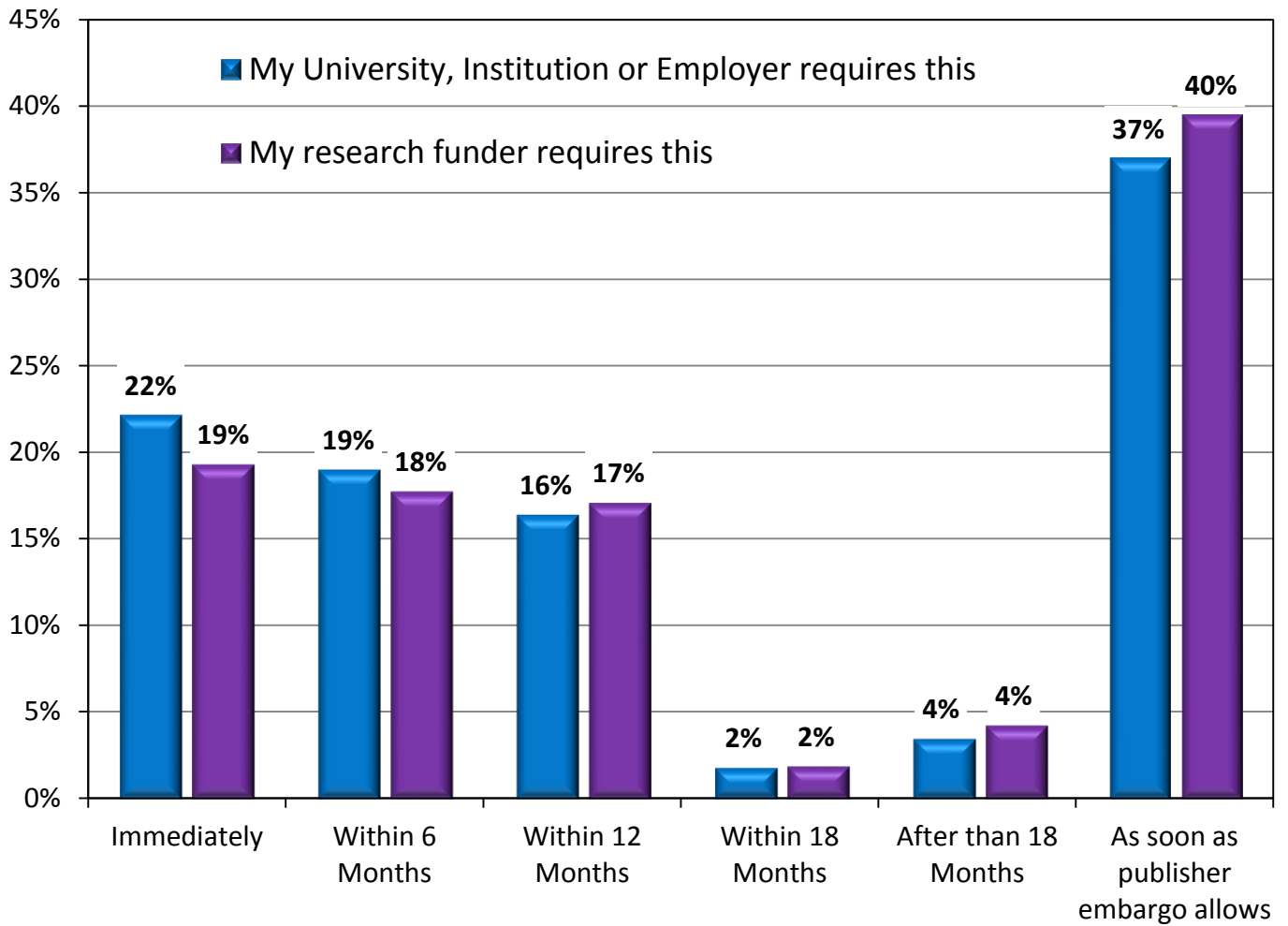
- Yes, always (**institutional** repository)
- Yes, always (**subject** repository)
- Yes, always (**both**)
- Not yet, but I **know** that they will do soon
- Not yet, but I **think** that they will do soon





At what point in time after publication are you usually required to submit your article to the repository?

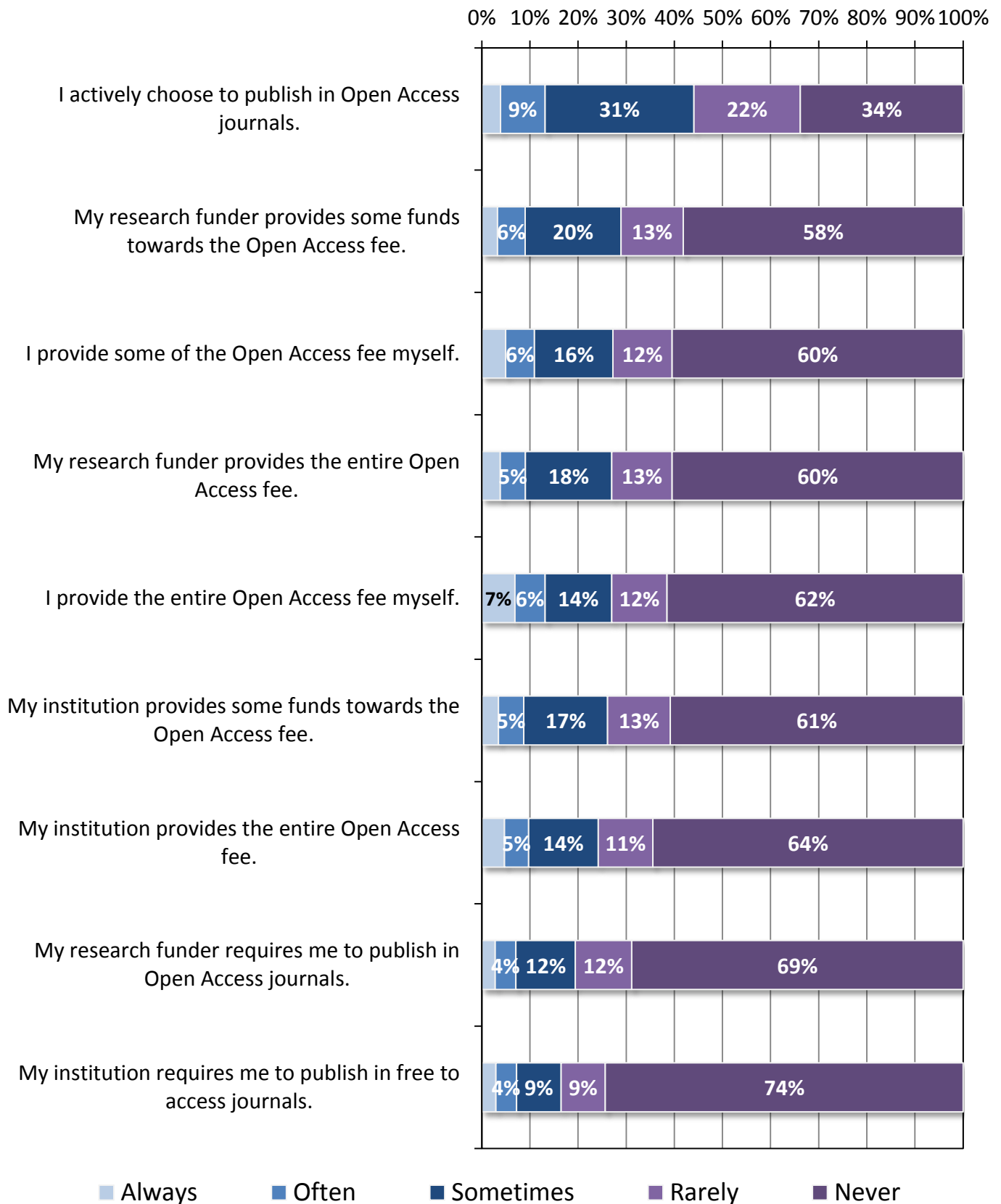
8,336 respondents





Please state how often the following statements apply:

11,927
respondents

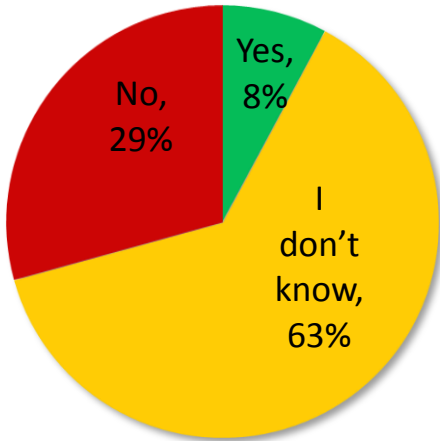




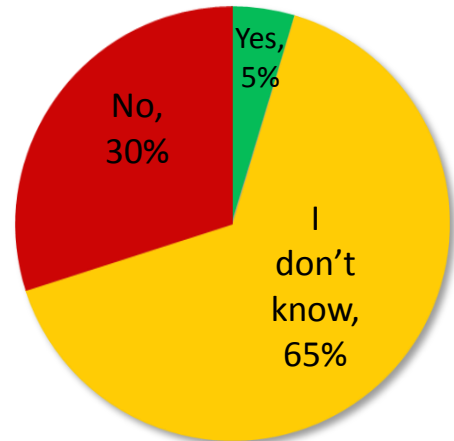
This question is about arrangements to waive or substantially reduce Open Access fees.

Respondents
11,991 (Institution)
11,759 (Funder)

Does your **University, Institution or Employer** have any arrangements in place with publishers (e.g. institutional or partner membership) to waive or substantially reduce Open Access fees?



Does your **research funder** have any arrangements in place with publishers (e.g. institutional or partner membership) to waive or substantially reduce Open Access fees?





We would like to know about your recent publishing practices.

11,965 respondents

Before analysing the results of this question, 60 responses were removed, where people had said they paid more times for Open Access than the number of times they published articles. For example, one author said they had published 8 articles, but paid Open Access Charges 9 times.

	Total Number for all Authors	As a % of All Articles Published
Approximately how many articles have you published in the last 12 months?	47,785	
How many times in the past 12 months have you (or your research funder on your behalf) paid Open Access charges to make an article free to access in a scholarly journal?	3,785	8%

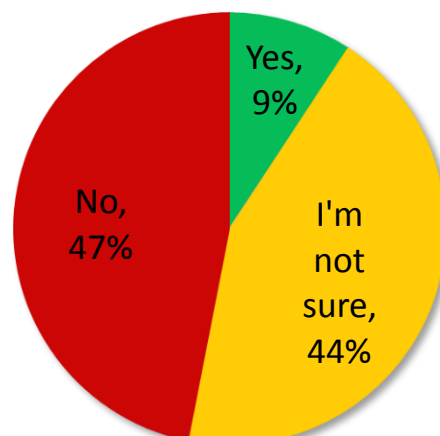
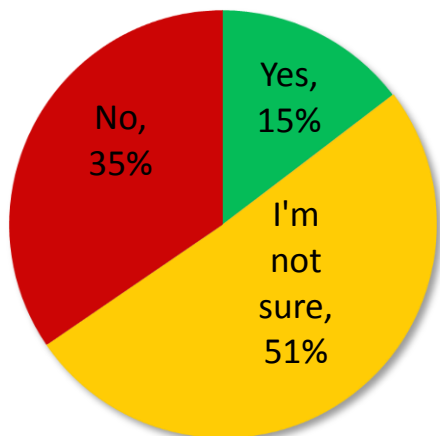


What are your future intentions regarding your article publishing practices?

Respondents
12,131 (choose to)
11,987 (have to)

I will **choose** to publish more often in Open Access journals with article publishing charges (APCs).

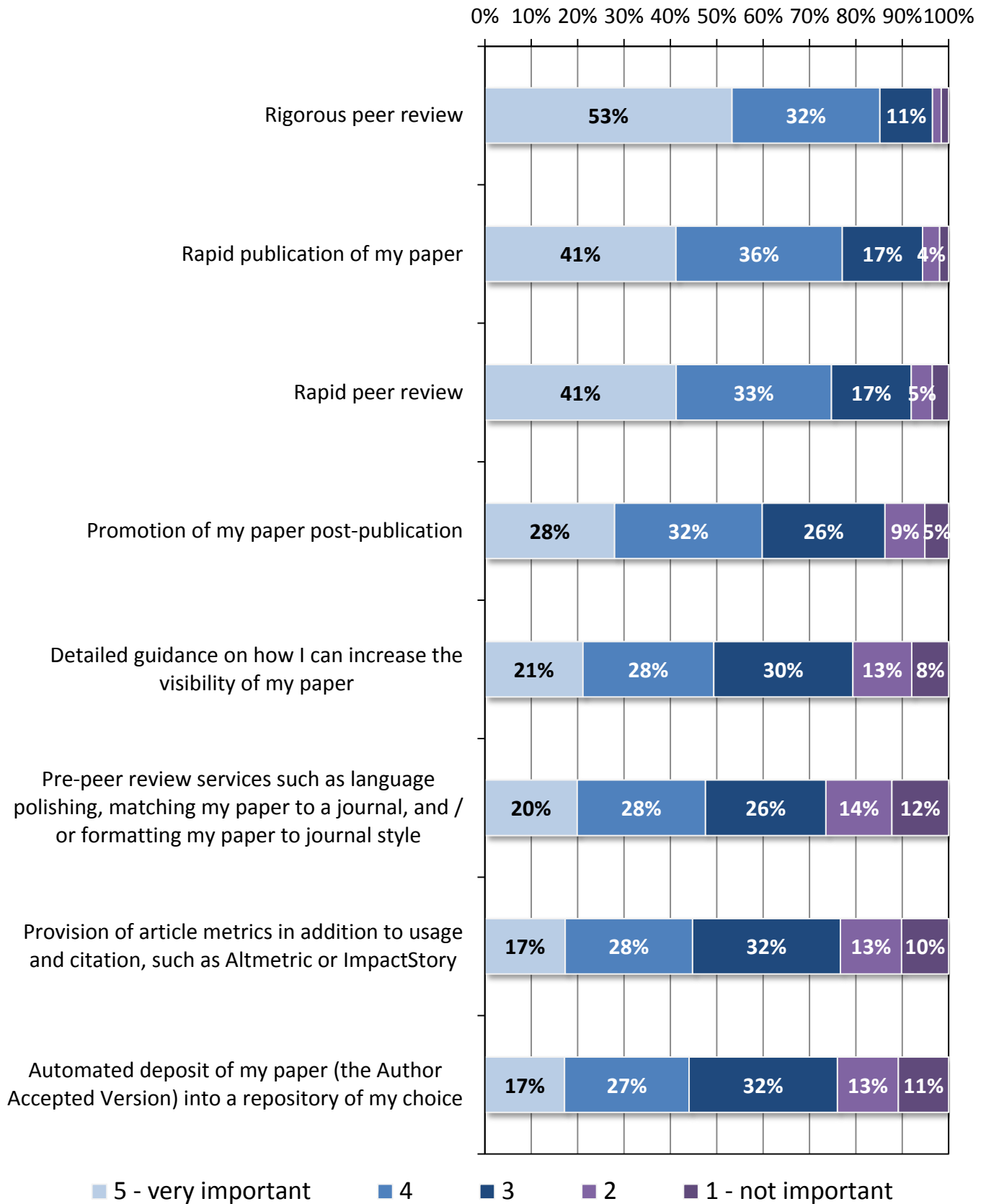
I will **have** to publish more often in Open Access journals, due to mandates from my research funder / institute.





Please rate the importance (from 1 – not important to 5 – very important) of the services you expect to receive when you pay to publish your paper as Open Access.

11,802
respondents



At this point the two versions of the survey diverged, for this section only.



Half of the authors surveyed were introduced to this section with the following paragraph:

We would like to hear your thoughts on the future of scholarly research communication. For each of the following questions please tick the answer that best describes what you **think will happen** over the next ten years regardless of what you would *like* to happen.

The other half were introduced to this section with a slightly different opening paragraph:

We would like to hear your thoughts on the future of scholarly research communication. For each of the following questions please tick the answer that best describes what you **would like to happen** over the next ten years regardless of what you *think* will actually happen.

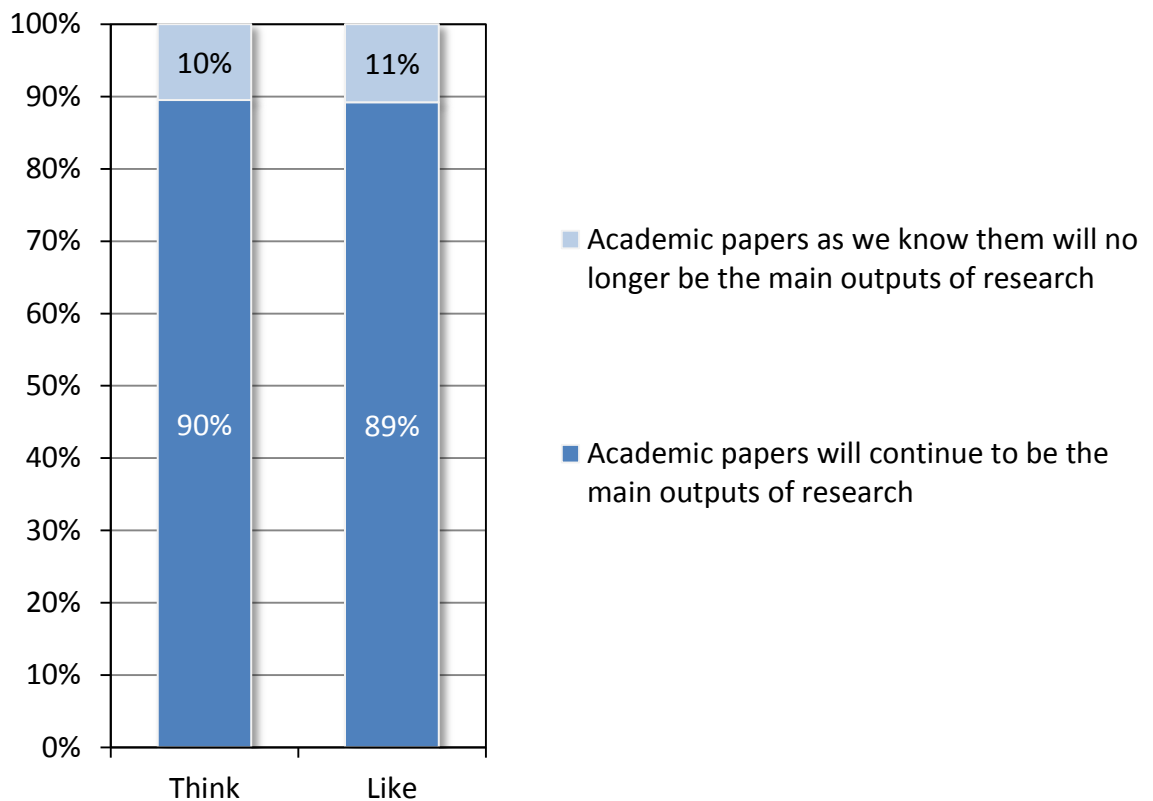
Types of Research Output

Respondents



Please tick the option that best describes what you **think will** / **would like to** happen over the next ten years.

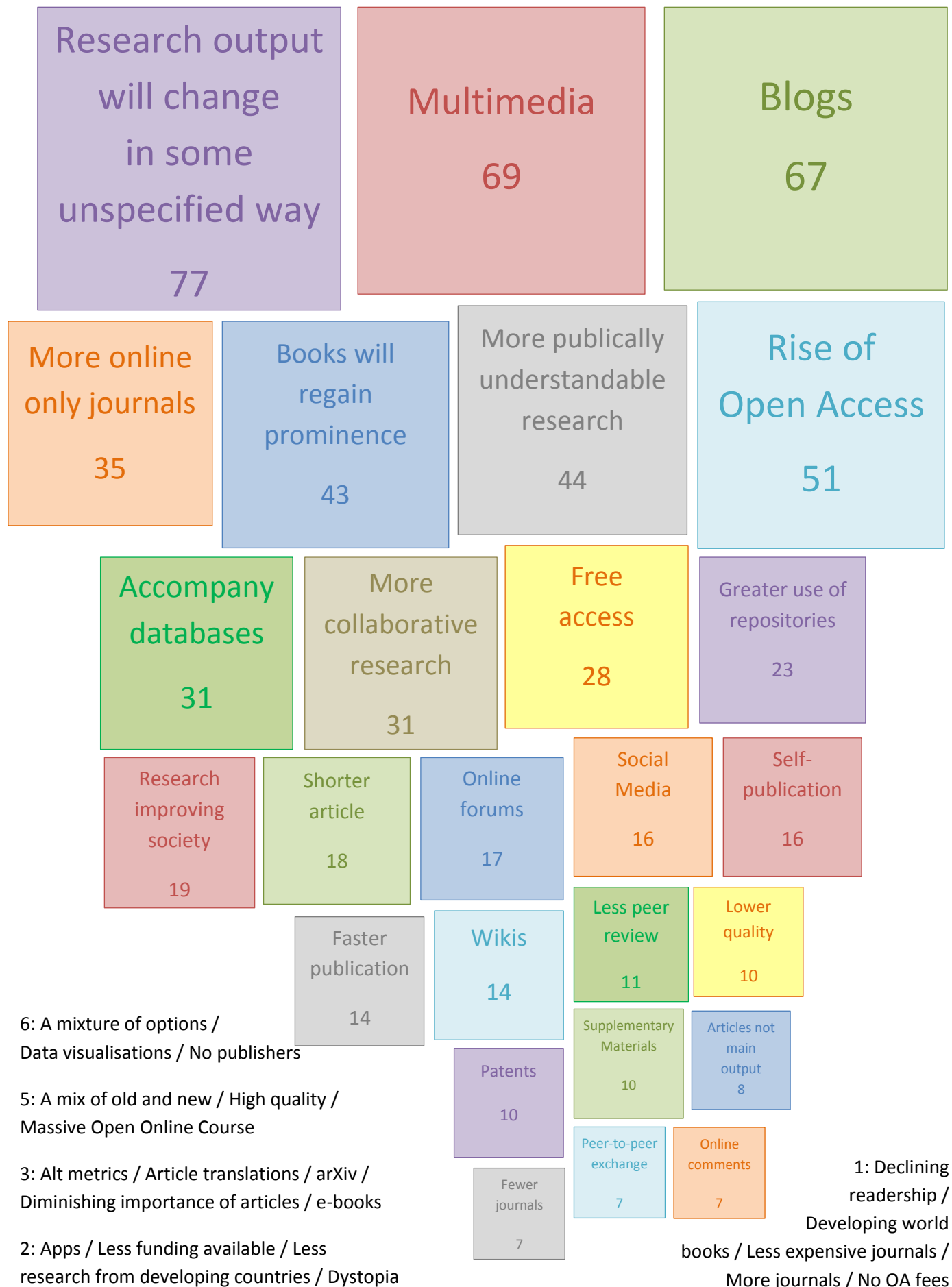
Think: 5,844
Like: 6,030





If you envisage a future alternative to academic papers, briefly describe this below:

745 respondents



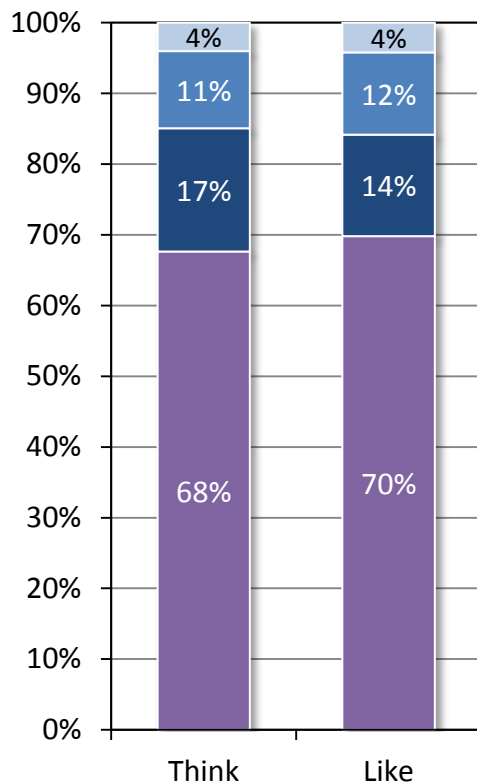


Types of publication outlet

Respondents

Please tick the option that best describes what you **think will** / **would like to** happen over the next ten years.

Think: 5,829
Like: 6,012

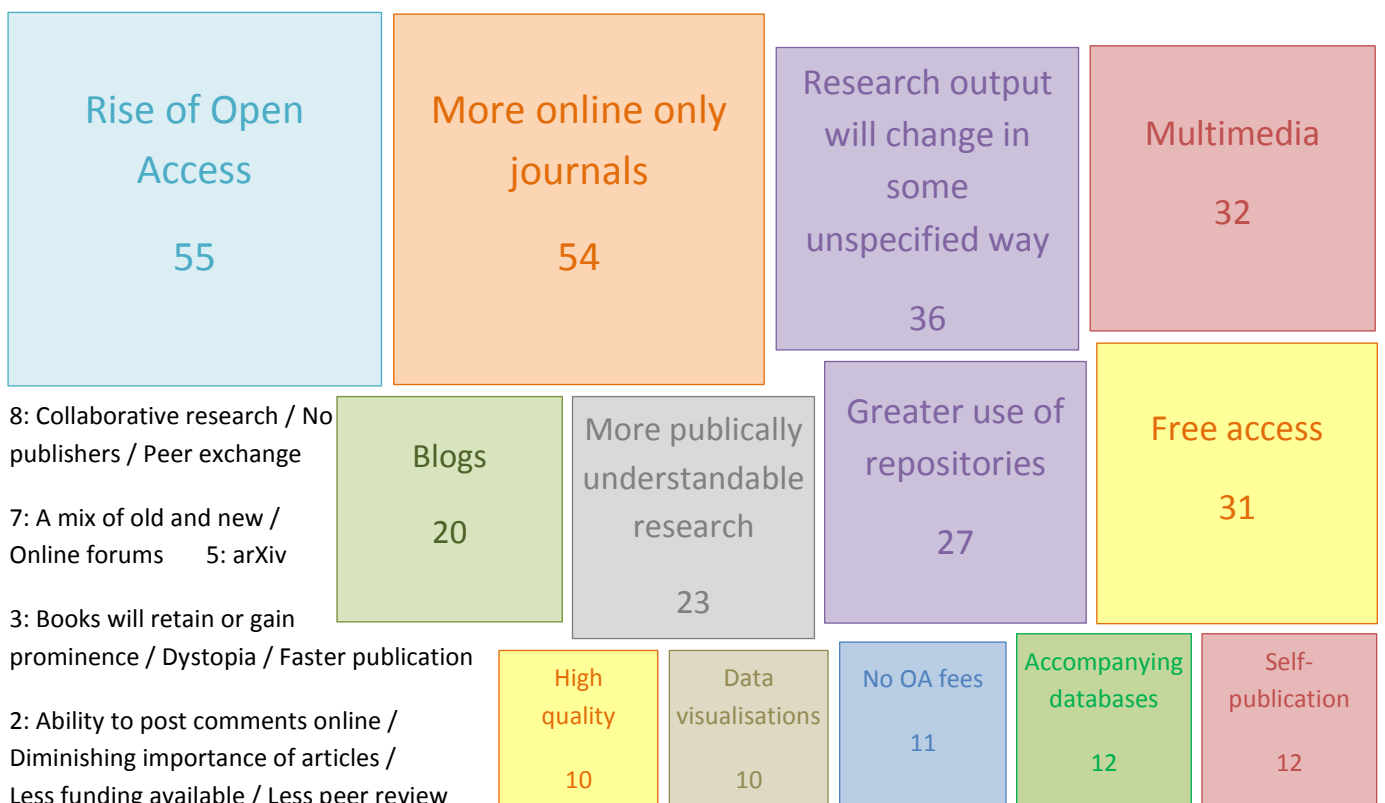


- Subject or institutional repositories will become the primary home to research papers, replacing academic journals.
- A new kind of publication outlet accommodating new types of research output will become dominant.
- A significant proportion of research papers will be published only in subject or institutional repositories which will exist alongside academic journals.
- Academic journals will remain as the principal publication outlets, demarcating quality research.



If you envisage a new kind of publication outlet developing, briefly describe this below:

423 respondents



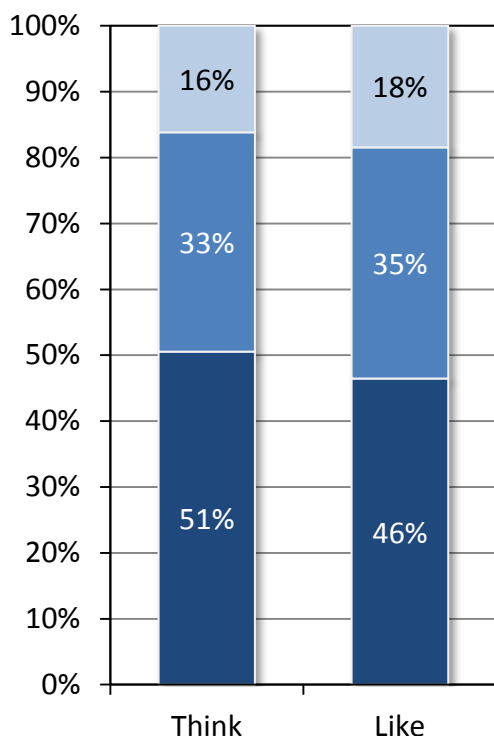
Open Access publication

Respondents



Please tick the option that best describes what you **think will** / **would like to** happen over the next ten years.

Think: 5,800
Like: 5,980



- Most research outputs will be published as Open Access, with no restrictions on re-use and without the need for permission from the original author, as long as the original author is credited.
- Most research outputs will be published as Open Access, though there will be some restrictions on re-use.
- Many research outputs will still be published in subscription journals, where there is no need to pay a publication charge.

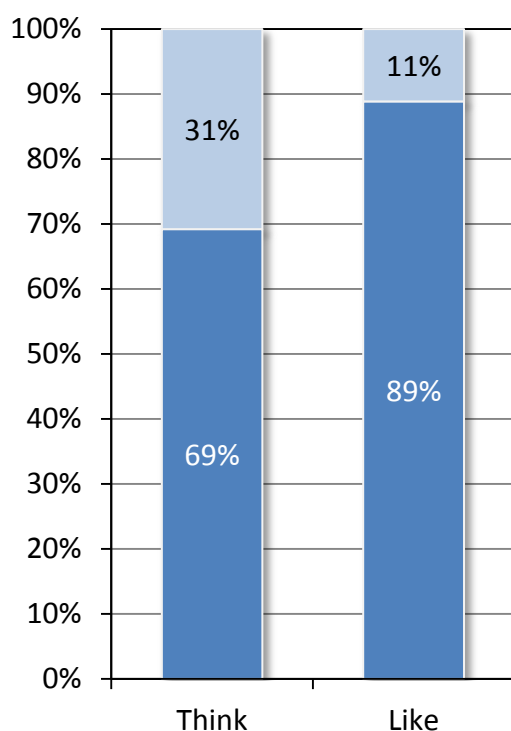
Choice of publication outlet

Respondents



Please tick the option that best describes what you **think will** / **would like to** happen over the next ten years.

Think: 5,722
Like: 6,000



- Authors will be able to publish in any publication outlet that is approved by their research funder.
- Authors will be able to publish in the publication outlet of their choice.



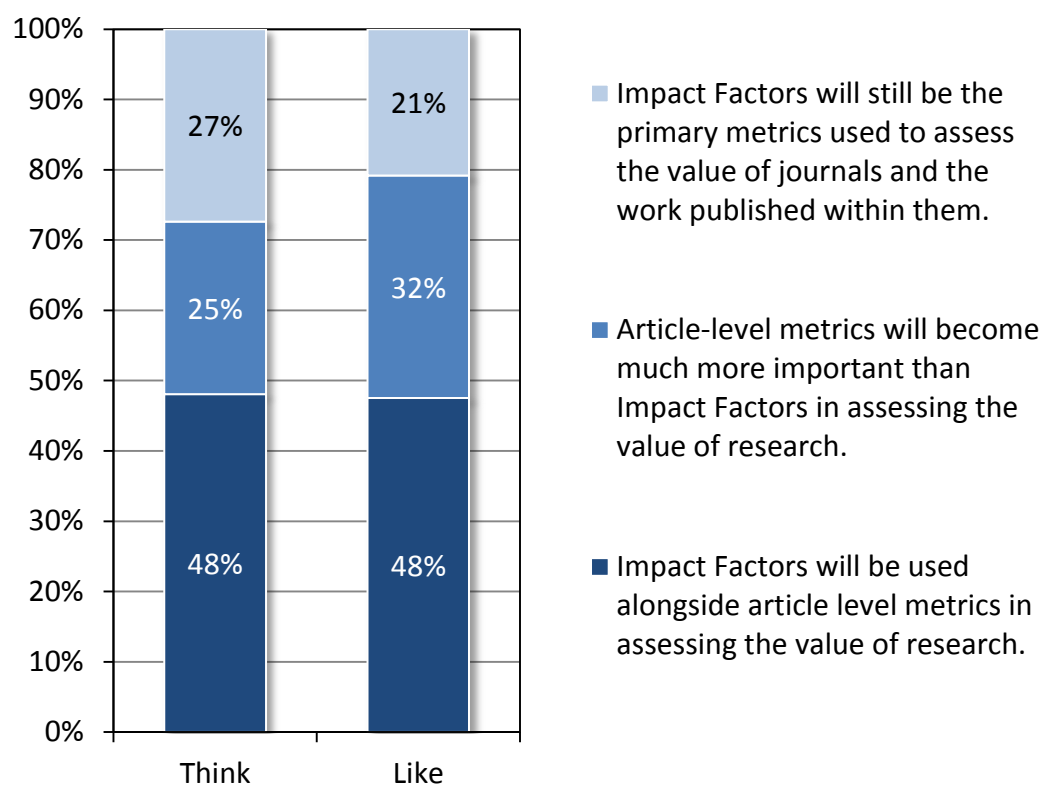
Metrics

Respondents



Please tick the option that best describes what you **think will** / **would like to** happen over the next ten years

Think: 5,588
Like: 5,720



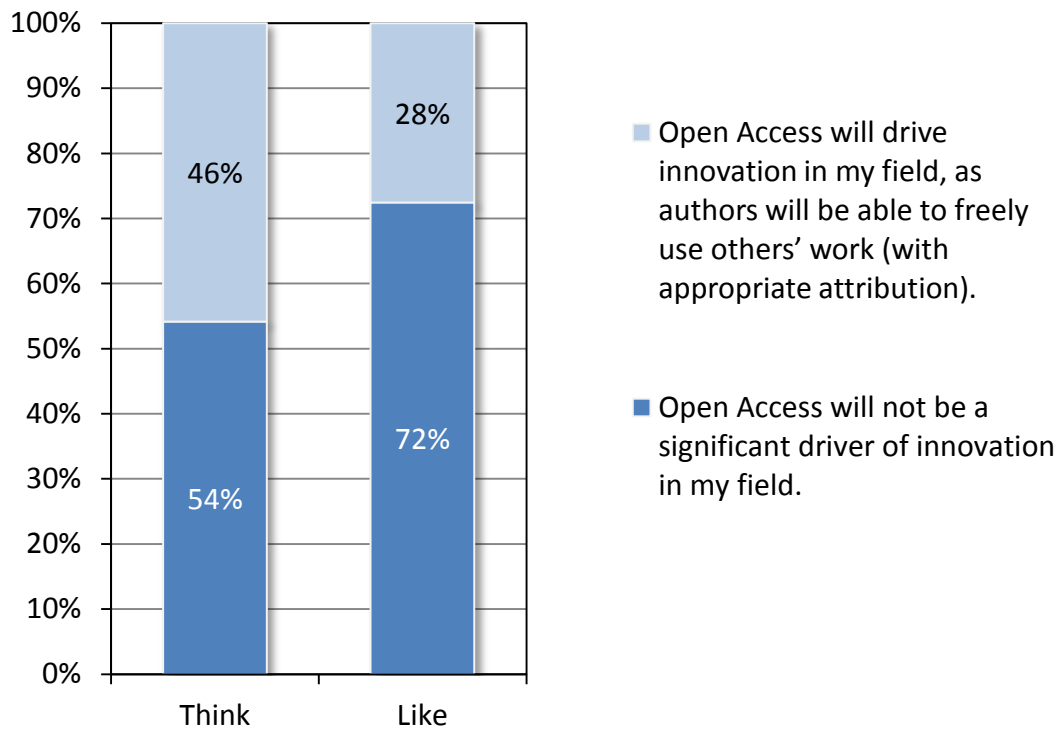


Innovation

Respondents

Please tick the option that best describes what you **think will** / **would like to** happen over the next ten years

Think: 5,700
Like: 3,803



Please note: the number of responses for the *Like* version of this question was much lower than for the *Like* versions of the all earlier questions in this section and is only two-thirds the response rate of the *Think* version of this question. Perhaps many respondents skipped the question as neither of the possible answers reflected what they would like to happen. For instance, some authors might like innovation through Open Access, but without others being able to freely use their work. This makes the findings from the *Like* version of this question less reliable.



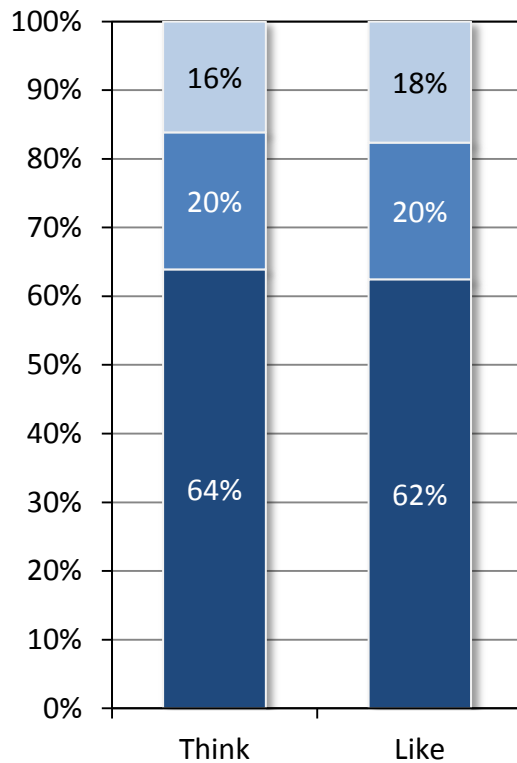
The drivers of change

Respondents



Please tick the option that best describes what you **think will** / **would like to** happen over the next ten years

Think: 5,762
Like: 5,930



- Open access will be the main driver behind change in the present environment of scholarly research communication.
- There will be little change from the present environment of scholarly research communication.
- The present environment of scholarly research communication will change due to a number of factors, including open access.





Please select your country of origin:

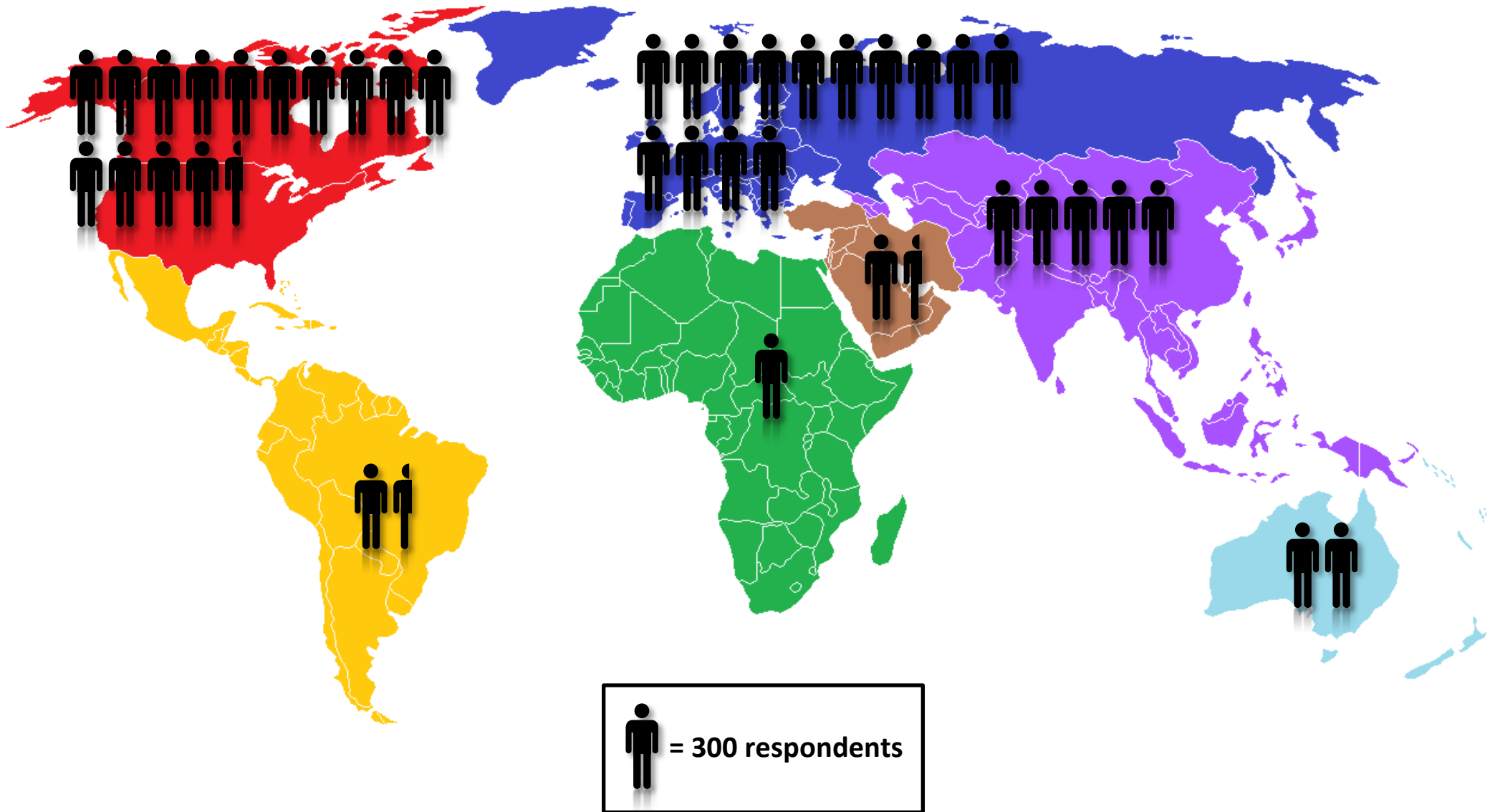
11,942
respondents

Country	Respondents
United States	3965
United Kingdom	1085
China	506
Italy	484
Australia	465
Canada	386
India	364
Germany	339
Spain	309
Iran	264
Netherlands	244
France	203
Brazil	176
Portugal	169
New Zealand	136
Sweden	130
Greece	124
Taiwan	120
Japan	119
South Africa	111
Mexico	103
Belgium	95
Norway	92
Poland	90
Russian Federation	84
Israel	83
Ireland	75
South Korea	68
Denmark	66
Malaysia	65
Switzerland	65
Finland	64
Argentina	61
Pakistan	61
Romania	60
Turkey	57
Czech Republic	54
Egypt	53
Austria	50
Thailand	44
Ukraine	39
Singapore	34
Slovenia	34
Nigeria	32
Serbia	31
Hungary	29
Lithuania	29

Country	Respondents
Chile	24
Croatia	24
Jordan	22
Bangladesh	21
Philippines	21
Bulgaria	20
Tunisia	20
Estonia	19
Venezuela	19
Saudi Arabia	18
Cyprus	17
Indonesia	17
Colombia	16
Kenya	16
Vietnam	16
Iceland	14
Lebanon	14
Algeria	13
Palestine	12
Sri Lanka	12
Malta	11
Nepal	10
Zimbabwe	10
Puerto Rico	9
U. Arab Emirates	9
Ethiopia	8
Hong Kong	8
Iraq	8
Peru	8
Slovakia	8
Tanzania	8
Albania	7
Botswana	7
Latvia	7
Oman	7
Sudan	7
Uganda	7
Ghana	6
Kazakhstan	6
Morocco	6
Uruguay	6
Belarus	5
Bosnia & Herzegovina	5
Trinidad & Tobago	5
Afghanistan	4
Cameroon	4

Country	Respondents
Georgia	4
Kuwait	4
Luxembourg	4
Macau	4
Barbados	3
Cuba	3
Haiti	3
Mauritius	3
Qatar	3
Bahamas	2
Benin	2
Dominican Republic	2
Ecuador	2
Guatemala	2
Kyrgyzstan	2
Malawi	2
Mongolia	2
Montenegro	2
Myanmar	2
Panama	2
Syria	2
Togo	2
Uzbekistan	2
Zambia	2
American Virgin Islands	1
Armenia	1
Azerbaijan	1
Bahrain	1
Bermuda	1
Costa Rica	1
French Polynesia	1
Guyana	1
Jamaica	1
Laos	1
Liechtenstein	1
Macedonia	1
Moldavia	1
Nicaragua	1
Niger	1
Northern Mariana Islands	1
Paraguay	1
Reunion	1
Senegal	1
Sierra Leone	1
Solomon Islands	1
Somalia	1
South Sudan	1







Please indicate from the dropdown list below your broad subject area

11,422
respondents

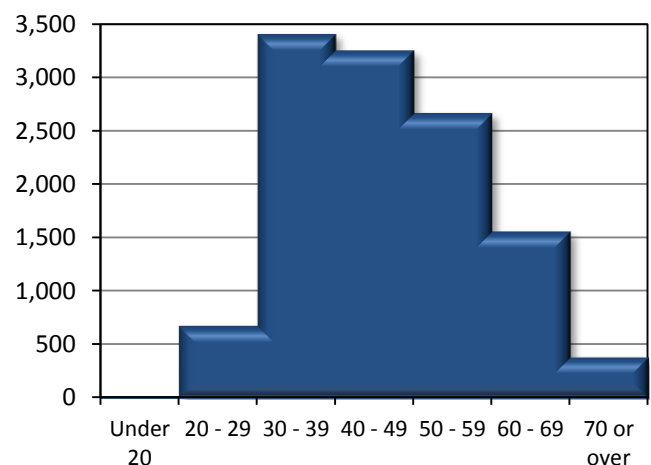
Subject	Respondents	Percentage
Humanities	1022	9%
Behavioural Sciences	1020	9%
Education	976	9%
Engineering / Technology	976	9%
Business / Economics	899	8%
Social / Cultural Studies	869	8%
Chemistry	643	6%
Biological Science	568	5%
Politics / International Relations	554	5%
Mathematics	511	4%
Medicine / Dentistry / Nursing / Allied Health	506	4%
Agriculture and Food Science	464	4%
Environmental Science	464	4%
Public Health / Social Care	403	4%
Physics	285	2%
Geography	249	2%
Library / Information Science	202	2%
Materials Science	199	2%
Arts	182	2%
Tourism / Leisure / Sport Studies	159	1%
Computer Science	120	1%
Law	79	1%
Area Studies	72	1%



Please select an age-bracket below:

11,967
respondents

Age Bracket	Respondents	Percentage
Under 20	8	0%
20 – 29	679	6%
30 – 39	3407	28%
40 – 49	3254	27%
50 – 59	2668	22%
60 – 69	1561	13%
70 or over	390	3%
Median Age	46	





Please indicate your gender:

11,252
respondents

Gender	Respondents	Percentage
Female	3980	35%
Male	7272	65%



Please select the sector you work in:

12,009
respondents

Academic Status	Respondents	Percentage
Academic	10,389	87%
Government	660	5%
Health / Medical	398	3%
Not-for-Profit / Charity	297	2%
Corporate	265	2%



Please tell us your current professional status:

12,032
respondents

Academic Status	Respondents	Percentage
Professor	3,130	26%
Associate Professor	2,277	19%
Assistant Professor	1,587	13%
Research Scientist	1,042	9%
Lecturer	873	7%
Post-doctoral researcher	791	7%
Doctoral student	748	6%
Other (please specify)	553	5%
Professional	434	4%
Retired	297	2%
Practitioner	185	2%
Masters student	92	1%
Undergraduate	23	0%





Taylor & Francis Group
an **informa** business

Appendix

Think version of survey

Open Access Survey

Introduction

We are sending you this survey because you have previously published an article with Taylor & Francis or Routledge Journals.

There have been many recent developments around Open Access, particularly around **'author pays'** Open Access, where there is a charge to publish in the journal, covered by the author or their funder. We would like to hear your views on this and as such would be grateful if you could help us with this short survey, which should take about 10 minutes to complete.

Those who respond by **6 January 2013** will be eligible to enter a draw to win a **US\$100 Amazon.com voucher**.

Entering the prize draw will not affect the anonymity of your answers.

Prize draw: [Terms & Conditions](#)

Open Access Survey

Your attitudes and values

1. Please rate your agreement with each of the following statements from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree:

	1 - strongly disagree	2	3	4	5- strongly agree
Open access offers wider circulation than publication in a subscription journal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Open access offers higher visibility than publication in a subscription journal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Open access journals have a larger readership of researchers than subscription journals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Open access journals are cited more heavily than subscription journals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Open access journals are lower quality than subscription journals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Open access journals have lower Production standards (copyediting and typesetting) than subscription journals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Open access journals have faster publication times than subscription journals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Open access drives innovation in research.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are no fundamental benefits to open access publication.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2. What are your attitudes and values regarding research communication? Please rate your agreement with each of the following statements from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree:

	1 – strongly disagree	2	3	4	5 – strongly agree
All research outputs should be free for everyone to read online.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There should be no restrictions on reuse of research outputs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Researchers already have access to most of the articles they need.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Free access to data matters more to me than free access to research articles.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Publication of research should not be limited by ability to pay.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The dissemination of research is a common good and should not be monetised in any way.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Publishers are an essential part of the research communication process.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open Access Survey

3. What are your attitudes and values regarding the dissemination of your research? Please rate your agreement with each of the following statements from 1 – strongly disagree through to 5 – strongly agree:

	1 – strongly disagree	2	3	4	5 – strongly agree
It is acceptable for my work to be re-used in any way , without my prior knowledge or permission, provided I receive credit as the original author.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is acceptable for my work to be re-used for non-commercial gain , without my prior knowledge or permission, provided I receive credit as the original author.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is acceptable for others to use my work for commercial gain , without my prior knowledge or permission, provided I receive credit as the original author.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is acceptable for others to translate my work without my prior knowledge or permission, provided I receive credit as the original author.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is acceptable for others to use my work in text- or data-mining without my prior knowledge or permission, provided I receive credit as the original author.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is acceptable for others to include my work in an anthology without my prior knowledge or permission, provided I receive credit as the original author.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is acceptable for others to adapt my work without my prior knowledge or permission, provided I receive credit as the original author.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Licenses

4. There are many different types of licence which authors are asked to sign when publishing in Open Access publications. Below follows a brief outline of some of these licenses, including some taken from the Creative Commons website (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/>), and some used as standard for publication in subscription access journals. Please indicate in each case if you would be willing to sign the license when publishing your research:

	Yes, always	No, never	Only in certain circumstances
Attribution (CC BY) – others may distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attribution-NoDerivs (CC BY-ND) – others may distribute and use your work commercially or non-commercially, provided that your work is used in whole and not altered, and credit is given to you.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attribution-NonCommercial (CC BY-NC) – others may remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, and although their new works must also acknowledge you and be non-commercial, they don't have to license their derivative works on the same terms.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND) – others may download your works and share them with others as long as they credit you, but they can't change them in any way or use them commercially.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Exclusive License to Publish – you grant the journal owner (e.g. Publisher or Learned Society) the right to publish your paper on an exclusive basis. You as author retain copyright, and reuse requests are handled by the owner on your behalf.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Copyright Assignment – you transfer ownership of copyright in your article to the journal owner, who manages your intellectual property rights (IPR) on your behalf, maintains your article as the Version of Record and can represent you in cases of copyright infringement.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. Please choose your most preferred, and your second most preferred, of the above licences:

	Attribution-Non					
	Attribution (CC BY)	Attribution-NoDerivs (CC BY-ND)	Attribution-NonCommercial (CC BY-NC)	Commercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND)	Exclusive License to Publish	Copyright Assignment
Most preferred licence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Second most preferred licence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open Access Survey

6. Please choose your **least preferred** of the above licences:

	Attribution (CC BY)	Attribution- NoDerivs (CC BY-ND)	Attribution-Non Commercial (CC BY-NC)	Attribution-Non Commercial- NoDerivs (CC BY-NC- ND)	Exclusive License to Publish	Copyright Assignment
Least preferred licence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Article Submission Practices

7. Which of the following best describes your article submission practices?

- I prefer to submit to journals which are free to view on publication.
- I prefer to submit to journals which make no charge to publish articles.
- I always choose the best journal for my article, regardless of publication charges or whether articles are free to access.

8. When publishing open access, I would find the following kinds of peer review suitable for my research:

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
A rigorous assessment of the merit and novelty of my article with constructive comments for its improvement, even if this takes a long time.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accelerated peer review that reviews the technical soundness of my research without any judgement on its novelty or interest (in the style of <i>PLoS One</i>).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accelerated peer review with fewer rounds of revision (in the style of <i>eLife</i>).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Post-publication peer review after a basic formal check by invited reviewers that my work is scientifically sound (in the style of <i>F1000 Research</i>).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. What are your own article publishing practices? Please rate your agreement with each of the following statements from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree:

	1 – strongly disagree	2	3	4	5 – strongly agree
It is important to me that the general public can access and read my research, in addition to my research community and academic colleagues.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It is acceptable for my publication to start behind a subscription paywall, as long as it is made freely available after an embargo period.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open Access policy developments

10. This question is about policy developments around open access in your region / field.

Not at all Very little Somewhat Quite a lot To a great extent

To what degree are you interested in policy developments around open access in your region / field?

To what degree are you actively following recent policy developments around open access in your region / field?

Repositories

11. Are you required to upload the final accepted version of your article (the 'Author Accepted MS' or 'postprint') to an institution's archive/repository, the internal network or an external (subject) repository?

Yes, always (institutional repository)	Yes, always (subject repository)	Yes, always (both)	Sometimes (either)	No, never	Not yet, but I know that they will do soon	Not yet, but I think that they will do soon	I don't know
---	---	--------------------------	-----------------------	-----------	--	---	-----------------

My **University, Institution or Employer** requires this

My **research funder** requires this

12. At what point in time after publication are you usually required to submit your article to the repository?

	Immediately	Within 6 Months	Within 12 Months	Within 18 Months	After than 18 Months	As soon as publisher embargo allows
--	-------------	--------------------	---------------------	---------------------	-------------------------	--

My **University, Institution or Employer** requires this

My **research funder** requires this

Research Funders

13. Please state how often the following statements apply:

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
My research funder requires me to publish in Open Access journals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My research funder provides the entire Open Access fee.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My research funder provides some funds towards the Open Access fee.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My institution requires me to publish in free to access journals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My institution provides the entire Open Access fee.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
My institution provides some funds towards the Open Access fee.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I actively choose to publish in Open Access journals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I provide the entire Open Access fee myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I provide some of the Open Access fee myself.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. This question is about arrangements to waive or substantially reduce Open Access fees.

	Yes	No	I don't know
Does your University, Institution or Employer have any arrangements in place with publishers (e.g. institutional or partner membership) to waive or substantially reduce Open Access fees?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Does your research funder have any arrangements in place with publishers (e.g. institutional or partner membership) to waive or substantially reduce Open Access fees?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

15. We would like to know about your recent publishing practices.

Approximately how many articles have you published in the last 12 months?

Of these, how many times in the past 12 months have you (or your research funder / employer on your behalf) paid Open Access charges to make an article free to access in a scholarly journal?

16. What are your future intentions regarding your article publishing practices?

	Yes	No	I'm not sure
I will choose to publish more often in Open Access journals with article publishing charges (APCs).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I will have to publish more often in Open Access journals, due to mandates from my research funder / institute.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Open Access Services

17. Please rate the importance (from 1 - not important to 5 - very important) of the services you expect to receive when you pay to publish your paper as Open Access.

	1 - not important	2	3	4	5 - very important
Rapid peer review.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rigorous peer review.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rapid publication of my paper.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promotion of my paper post-publication.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Detailed guidance on how I can increase the visibility of my paper.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Automated deposit of my paper (the Author Accepted Version) into a repository of my choice.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provision of article metrics in addition to usage and citation, such as Altmetric or ImpactStory .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pre-peer review services such as language polishing, matching my paper to a journal, and / or formatting my paper to journal style.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The Future of Open Access Publishing

We would like to hear your thoughts on the future of scholarly research communication. For each of the following questions please tick the answer that best describes what you **think will happen** over the next ten years regardless of what you would *like* to happen.

18. Types of Research Output

Please tick the option that best describes what you think will happen over the next ten years in scholarly communication regardless of what you would like to happen.

- Academic papers will continue to be the main outputs of research
- Academic papers as we know them will no longer be the main outputs of research

If you envisage a future alternative to academic papers, briefly describe this below:

19. Types of publication outlet

Please tick the option that best describes what you think will happen over the next ten years

- Academic journals will remain as the principal publication outlets, demarcating quality research.
- A significant proportion of research papers will be published only in subject or institutional repositories which will exist alongside academic journals.
- Subject or institutional repositories will become the primary home to research papers, replacing academic journals.
- A new kind of publication outlet accommodating new types of research output will become dominant.

If you envisage a new kind of publication outlet developing, briefly describe this below:

20. Open Access publication

Please tick the option that best describes what you think will happen over the next ten years

- Most research outputs will be published as Open Access, with no restrictions on re-use and without the need for permission from the original author, as long as the original author is credited.
- Most research outputs will be published as Open Access, though there will be some restrictions on re-use.
- Many research outputs will still be published in subscription journals, where there is no need to pay a publication charge.

Open Access Survey

21. Choice of publication outlet

Please tick the option that best describes what you **think** will happen over the next ten years

- Authors will be able to publish in the publication outlet of their choice.
- Authors will be able to publish in any publication outlet that is approved by their research funder.

22. Metrics

Please tick the option that best describes what you **think** will happen over the next ten years

- Article-level metrics will become much more important than Impact Factors in assessing the value of research.
- Impact Factors will still be the primary metrics used to assess the value of journals and the work published within them.
- Impact Factors will be used alongside article level metrics in assessing the value of research.

23. Innovation

Please tick the option that best describes what you **think** will happen over the next ten years

- Open Access will drive innovation in my field, as authors will be able to freely use others' work (with appropriate attribution).
- Open Access will not be a significant driver of innovation in my field.

24. The drivers of change

Please tick the option that best describes what you **think** will happen over the next ten years

- Open access will be the main driver behind change in the present environment of scholarly research communication.
- The present environment of scholarly research communication will change due to a number of factors, including open access.
- There will be little change from the present environment of scholarly research communication.

Open Access Survey

25. Please add any comments you have on any of the issues raised in this survey or on research communication in general and Open Access in particular:

Please note that while we will be checking the responses to this survey regularly, **this is not the quickest way to contact us**. If you have an issue that requires immediate attention, please email authorqueries@tandf.co.uk, rather than using this comment box.

Demographics

Finally, we would be grateful if you could provide us with some basic demographic information.

26. Please select your country of origin:

27. Please type the name of your institution below:

28. Please indicate from the drop-down list below your broad subject area:

29. Please select an age-bracket below:

- Under 20
- 20 - 29
- 30 - 39
- 40 - 49
- 50 - 59
- 60 - 69
- 70 or over

30. Please indicate your gender:

- Female
- Male

31. Please select the sector you work in:

- Academic
- Corporate
- Government
- Health / Medical
- Not-for-Profit / Charity

32. Please tell us your current professional status:

- Undergraduate
- Masters student
- Doctoral student
- Post-doctoral researcher
- Lecturer
- Assistant Professor
- Associate Professor
- Professor
- Retired
- Professional
- Research Scientist
- Practitioner

- Other (please specify)

Thank you

Many thanks for taking the time to complete our survey. We greatly appreciate your feedback.

Please let us know below if you would like to be entered into the prize draw and if you are happy for us to contact you to follow up on your responses if appropriate.

33. We may wish to use some of the comments you made on this survey (anonymously) in external reports and promotional materials. Please tick the box below if you do not want your comments to be used.

Please do not use my comments in this way

34. Would you like to be entered into the prize draw for the \$100 Amazon.com Voucher? This will not affect the anonymity of your responses. Your details will not be passed on to anyone else.

Prize draw: [Terms & Conditions](#)

Yes

No

35. Are you happy to be contacted by T&F to follow up on your responses if appropriate? Your details will not be shared with academic editors.

Yes

No

36. We would like to hear more from our authors. Would you be interested in being involved in any of our future activities around Open Access, such as focus groups?

Yes

No

37. Please enter your e-mail address here if you have entered yes to any of the questions above.