

WILEY

Open Access Author Survey 2013

www.wileyopenaccess.com

Wiley Open Access

Survey Overview

Wiley's 2013 open access survey was deployed in May 2013 to 107,000 corresponding authors of Wiley journal articles.

The survey received 8,465 responses, a response rate of 7.9%

For the purposes of this survey, an open access article was defined as:

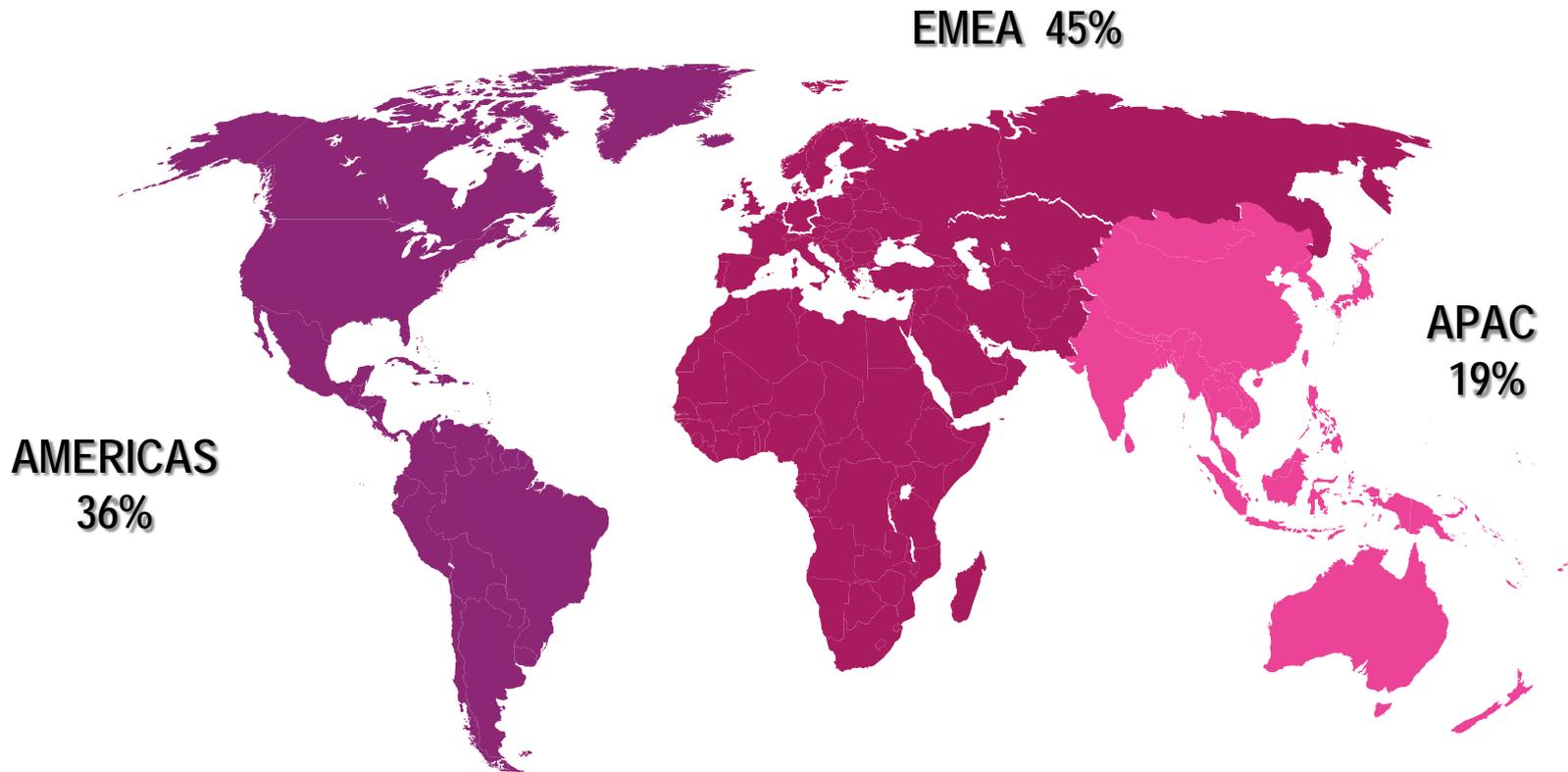
- One that is free for all to read, download and share online.
- One whose author, institution, or funding body pays an Article Publication Charge (APC) to ensure that the article is made open access.

Key Topics & Takeaways

Author preferences	Open access (OA) authorship is expanding globally in all Wiley markets
Funding	More funding is available for publishing OA
Self-archiving	Early career researchers understand the value of repositories but still seek to publish in journals with high Impact Factors
Author rights & article licenses	Authors prefer CC-BY-NC, CC-BY but still have concerns about protecting their work
Generation gap	Many differences between early career researchers (those aged 26-44 and with 5-14 years experience) and more established professionals (aged 45 or above with 15+ years experience)

Response Rates by Region

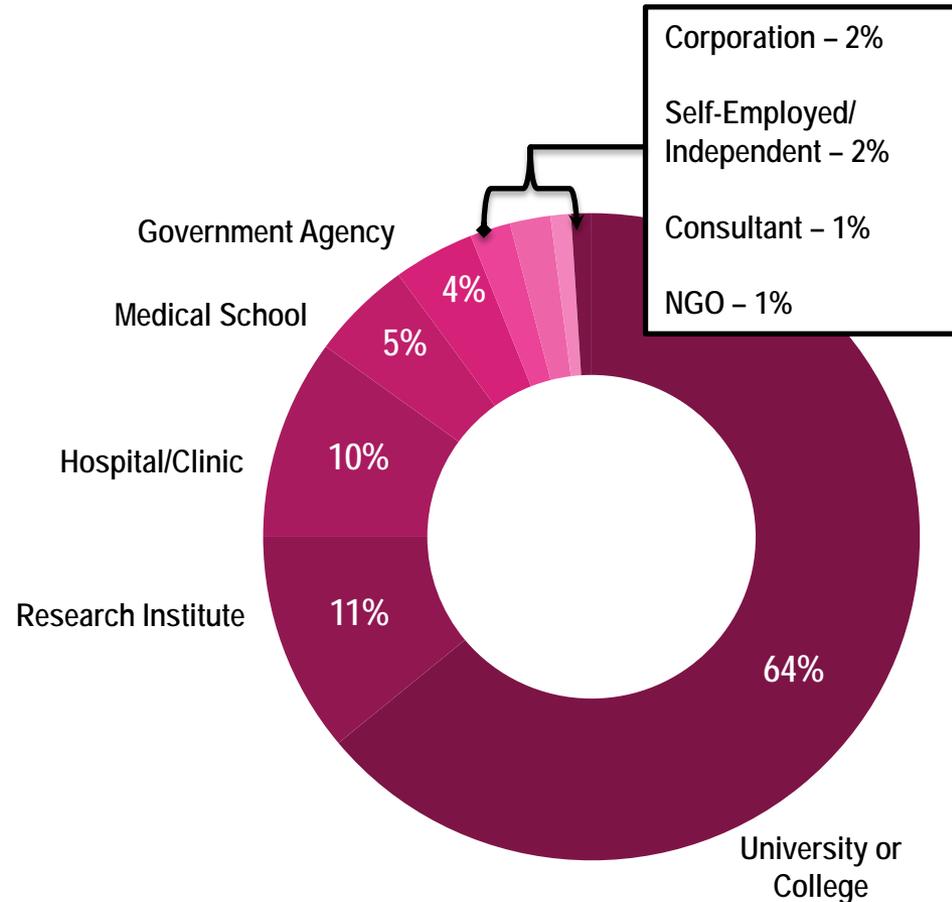
Regionally, 45% of respondents were from Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA), 36% were from the Americas, and 19% from the Asia-Pacific region (APAC)



Response Rates by Institution Type

Nearly two-thirds of all respondents work at universities or colleges, located primarily in the United States (29%), the United Kingdom (11%), Australia (5%), Canada (5%), and Germany (5%).

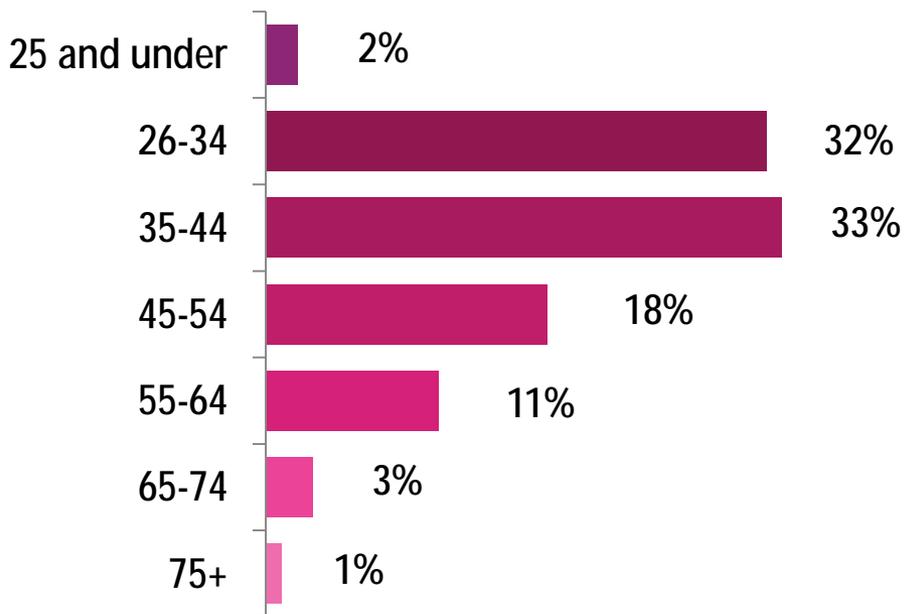
A significant number of respondents also came from research institutes and hospital or clinic settings.



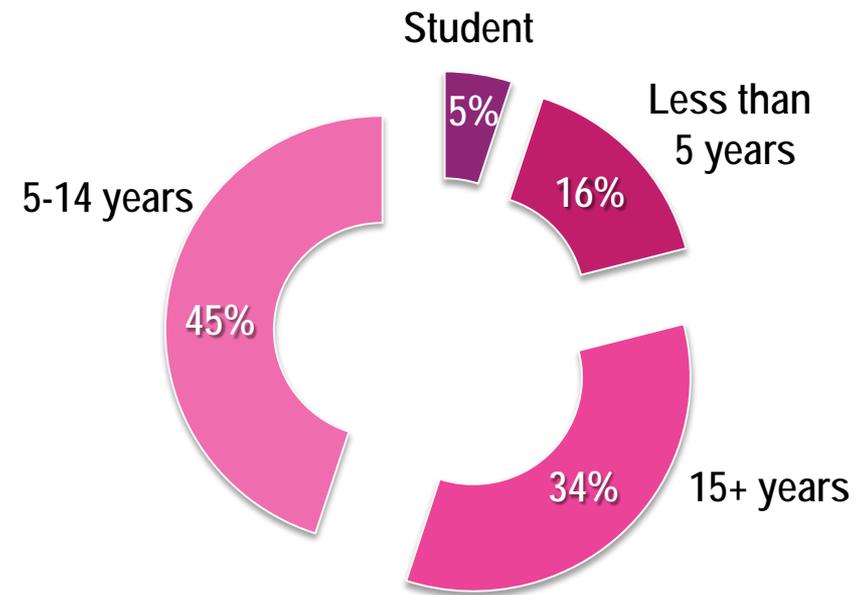
Response Rates by Age & Experience

The majority of respondents are early career professionals: nearly two-thirds of respondents are under the age of 45, and the majority (45%) have 5-14 years of experience in their respective disciplines.

Age



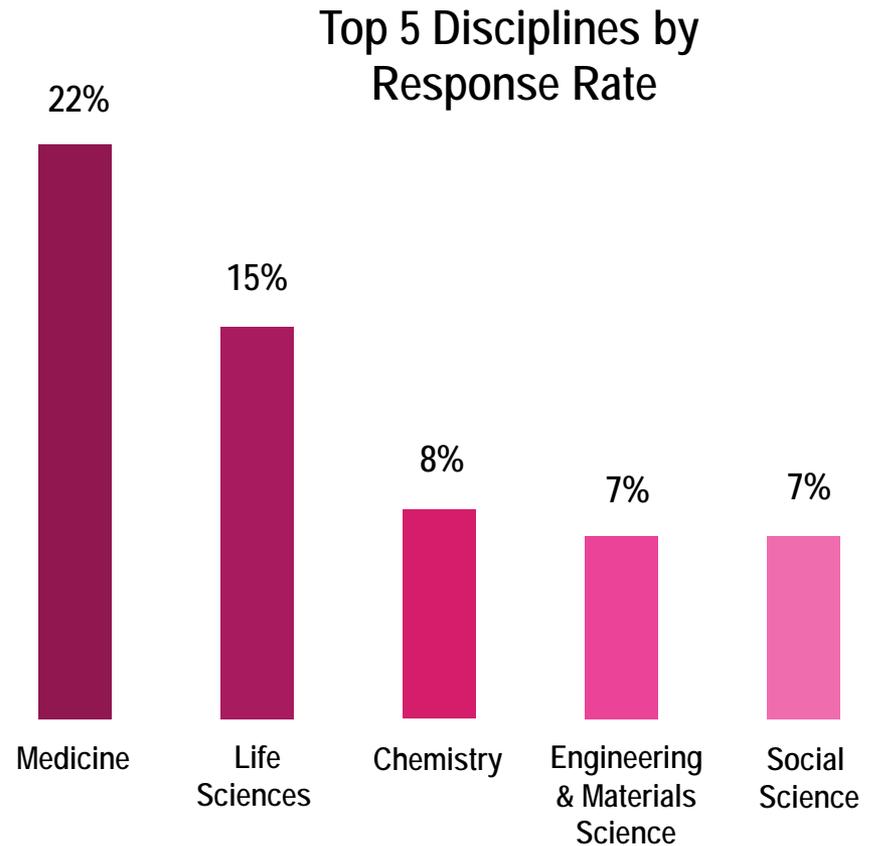
Experience



Response Rates by Subject

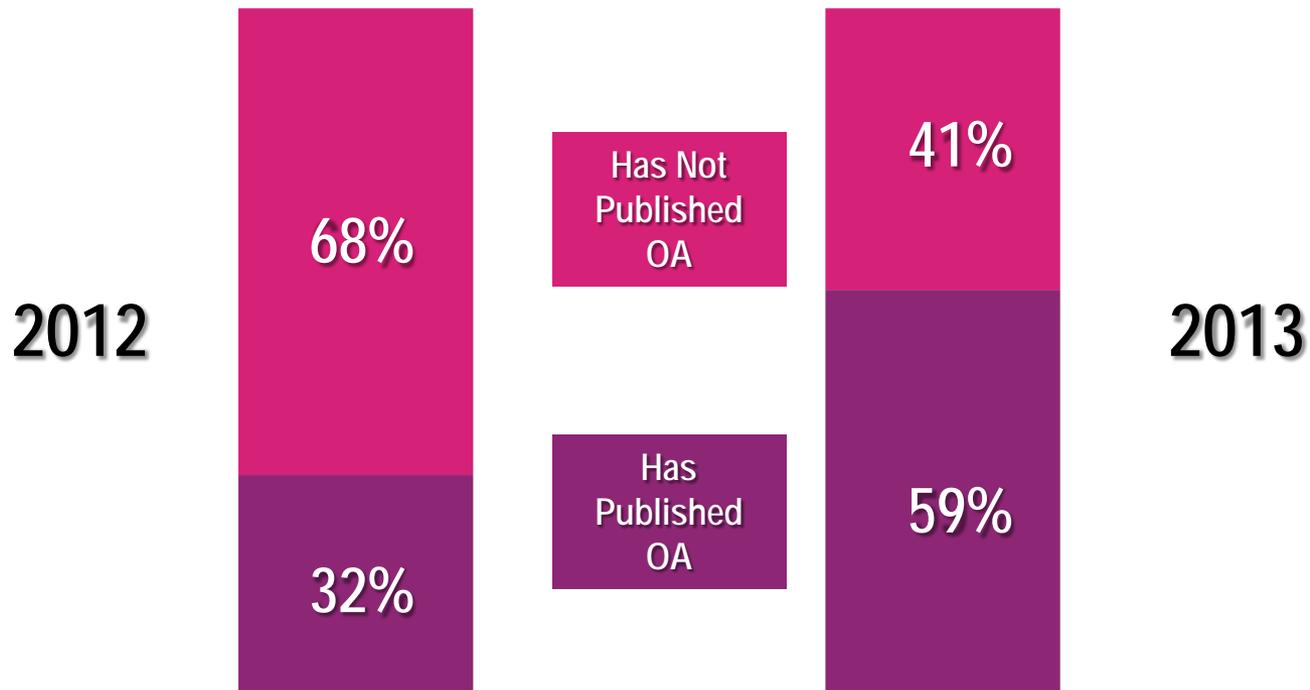
The largest proportion of respondents are working in Medicine and the Life Sciences.

Chemistry, Engineering & Materials Science and Social Science had the next largest response rates compared with the rest of the pool.



Increase in OA Authors

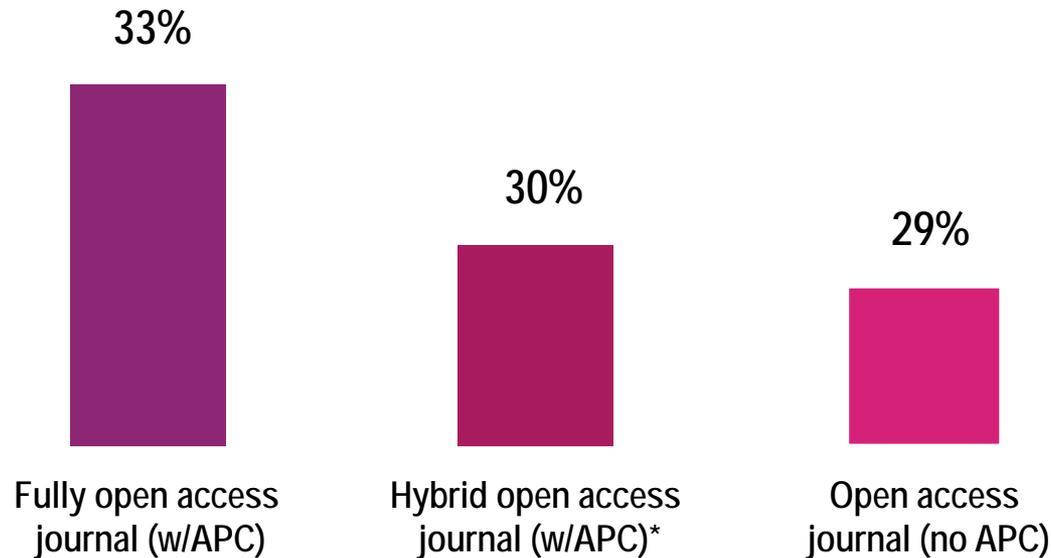
The number of Wiley authors who have published at least one open access article almost doubled since last year.



Within the past 3 years, how many peer-reviewed articles have you published via each of the following types of journals?
Subscription journal; Fully open access journal (with APC); Hybrid open access journal (with APC); Open access journal (no APC)

Author Publication Habits (Gold, Green and Subscription)

More than one third of Wiley authors have published at least one article in fully OA journals, and 30% have published in a hybrid journal. Of those surveyed, 29% have written an article for an OA journal and not paid an article publication charge (APC).



**Hybrid OA (w/APC): Journals featuring a mix of subscription and open access articles*

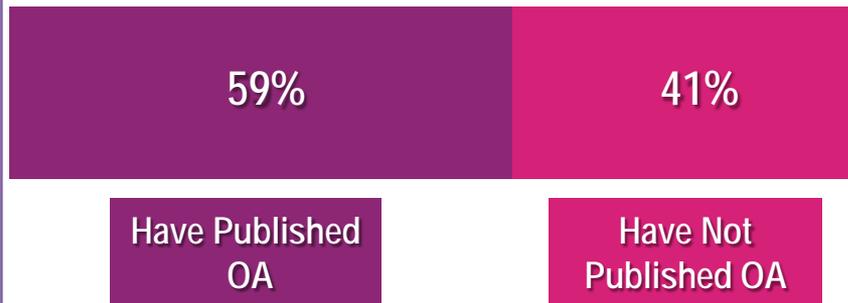
Within the past 3 years, how many peer-reviewed articles have you published via each of the following types of journals?
Subscription journal; Fully open access journal (with APC); Hybrid open access journal (with APC); Open access journal (no APC)

Open Access Publishing Rates

Nearly 60% of authors have published open access (OA)

Top 5 factors authors who have published OA consider when selecting where to publish

1. Journal is well-regarded by my peers
2. Journal has a high impact factor
3. The finished product is high quality
4. Journal has a rigorous peer review process
5. Journal has a well respected editorial board



Top 5 concerns preventing authors from publishing OA

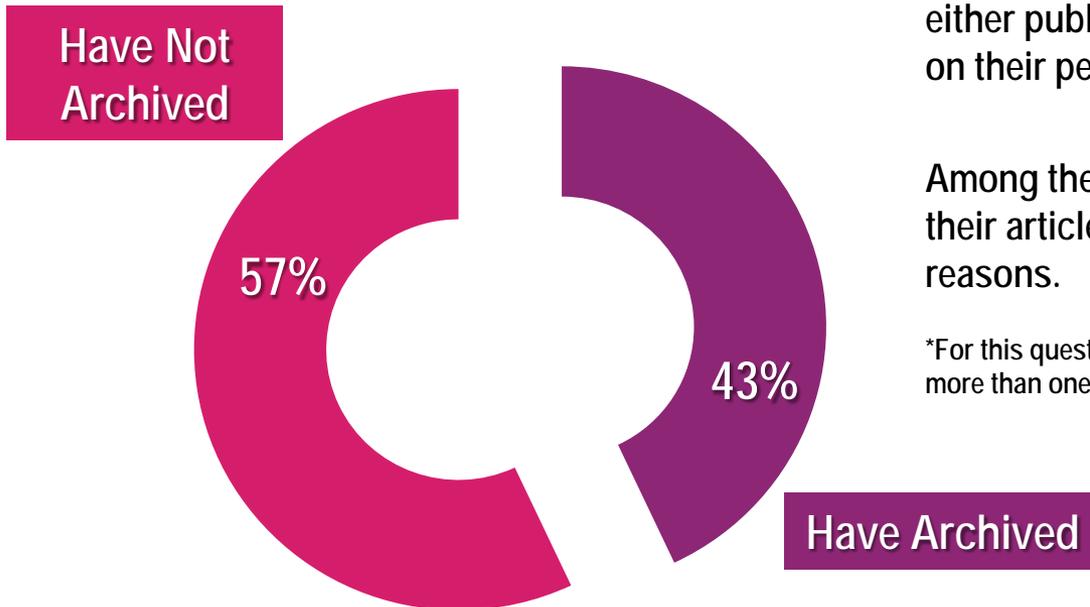
1. I am not willing to pay to publish my work
2. I am concerned about perceptions of the quality of OA publications
3. Lack of funding for article publication charges (APCs)
4. OA journals in my field are not high profile
5. The quality of OA journals is inferior to subscription journals

(L) Consider the following factors of an open access journal. On the bars below, indicate how influential these factors would be in your decision to publish in that journal (10 = highly influential, 1= not a factor in your decision making). It is well-regarded by my peers; It has a high impact factor; The finished product is high quality; It is a rigorous peer review process; It has a well respected editorial; board; Speed to publication is under one month; It provides robust article-level metrics; My intellectual property is protected under specific licenses; Guidance and assistance is offered on how to find funding for article publication charges; Other

(R) What are some of the reasons keeping you from publishing in an open access journal? (Select all that apply.) I am not willing to pay to publish my work; I am concerned about perceptions of the quality of OA publications; Lack of funding for APCs; OA journals in my field are not high profile; The quality of OA journals is inferior to subscription journals; I believe that self-archive after an embargo period is sufficient; There are no open OA in my field; Publication is not fast enough with OA journals; Other

Archiving Habits

Placement of published articles in public or institutional repositories is not yet the norm among authors.



Fewer than half of all respondents report that they have deposited or self-archived an article in either public or institution-hosted repositories or on their personal webpages.

Among the group of authors who have archived their articles, 60% do so for personal or ethical reasons.

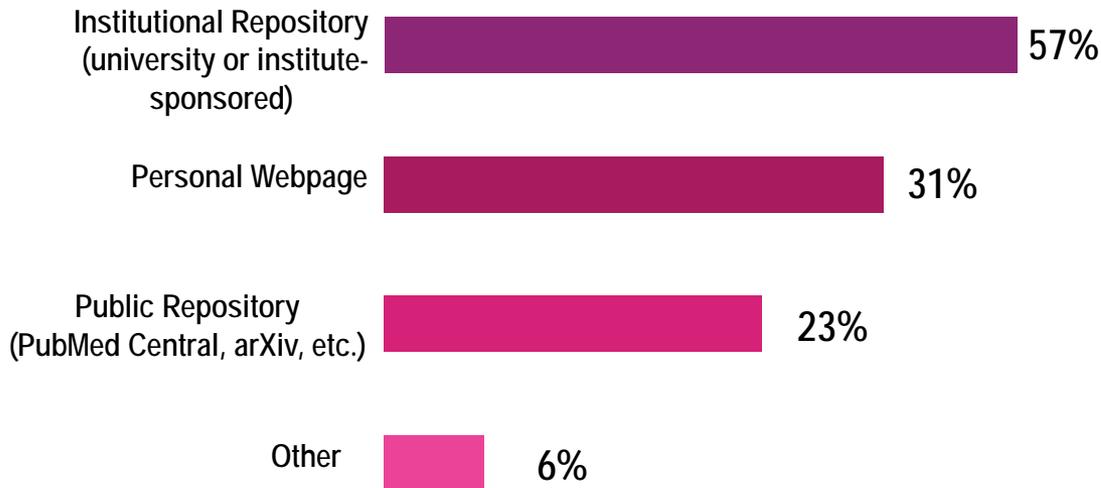
*For this question, respondents were given the choice to select more than one answer

Have you ever deposited published article(s) into a public or institutional repository or posted them to your personal website? Yes; No

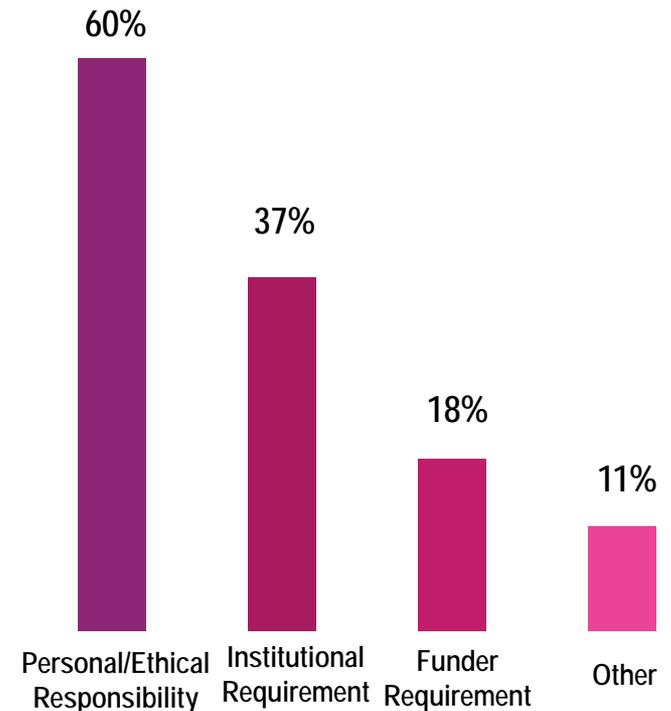
Where and Why Authors Archive

Among the subset of authors who have deposited articles, the majority (57%) are using university or institute-sponsored repositories, while roughly one third (34%) are archiving in public repositories like PubMedCentral or arXiv.

Where Authors Archive



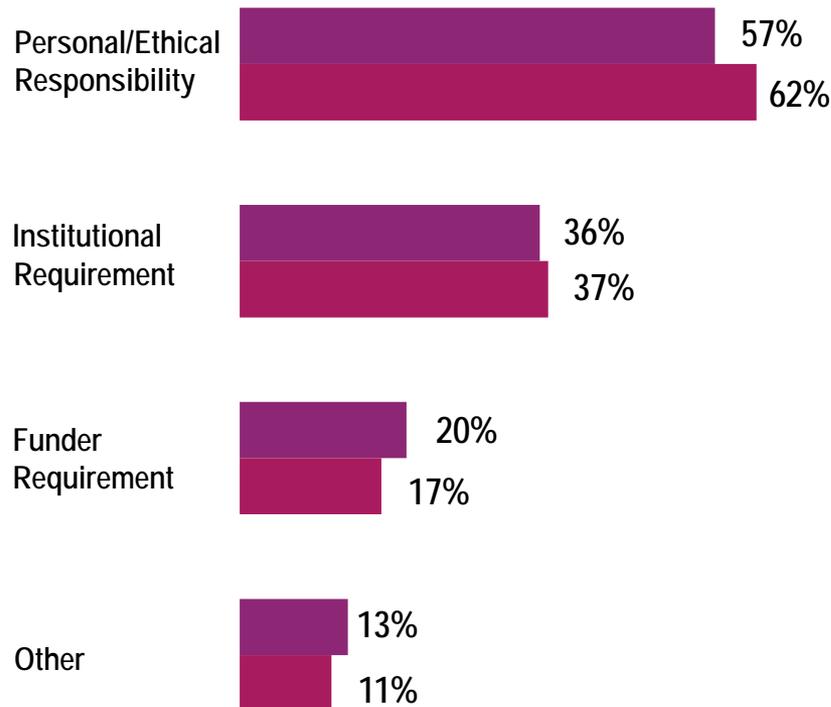
Why Authors Archive



(L) Where have you deposited your article(s)? (Select all that apply.)

(R) Think about the most recent time you archived an article. Why did you archive? (Select all that apply.)

Archiving Motivations: Comparing Early Career Researchers and Established Professionals



Established Professionals
(aged 45+, 15+ years of experience)

Early Career Researchers
(aged 26-44, 5-14 years of experience)

Younger researchers are more likely to cite personal or ethical reasons for archiving their articles than their more established colleagues.

This group is also more likely to post their articles to personal webpages than their older counterparts (48% compared to 40%).

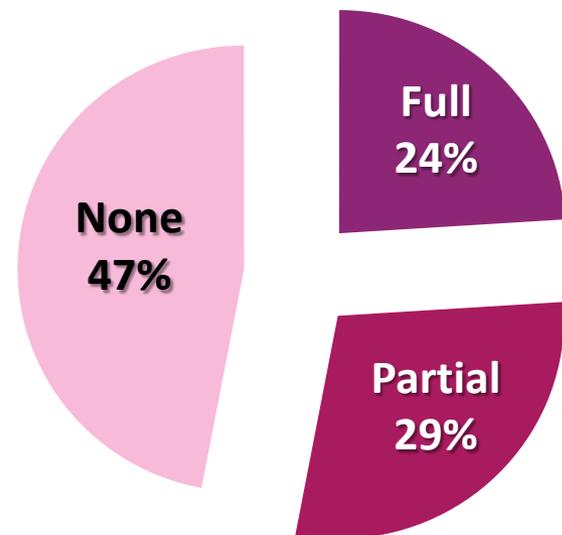
Think about the most recent time you archived an article. Why did you archive? (Select all that apply.)

Funded Open Access Authors

Over half of authors receive funding to publish open access, a 43% increase since last year

- More than half of Wiley authors responding to the 2013 survey reported receiving research funding which covered APCs, to publish open access
 - 24% receive full funding
 - 29% receive partial funding
- The majority of funded authors are between the ages of 26-44 (69%) and from universities, colleges or research institutes (83%)

2013 Author OA Funding

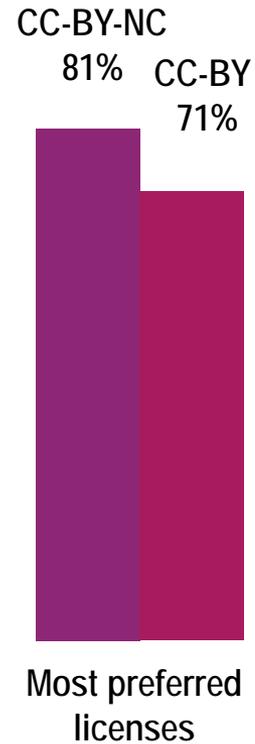


When you receive research funding, is money provided for publishing in Open Access journals?
Full Funding; Partial Funding; No Funding

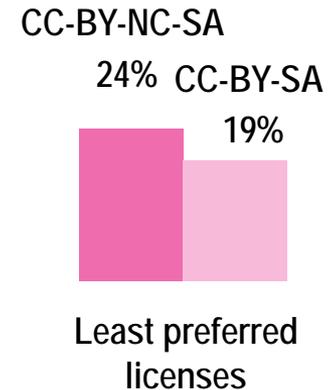
Funded Open Access Authors

Authors who are currently funded value journals that:

1. Are well-regarded by their peers
2. Have high impact factors
3. Have high-quality finished products
4. Have rigorous peer review processes
5. Have well respected editorial boards



Preferred licenses for this group include CC-BY-NC (81%) and CC-BY (71%), which is in line with the full pool.



(L) Consider the following factors of an open access journal. On the bars below, indicate how influential these factors would be in your decision to publish in that journal (10 = highly influential, 1= not a factor in your decision making).

- Answer choices for the above question available on Slide 21, "Question & Answer Choices"

(R) By order of importance, please drag and drop the Creative Commons licenses listed below according to your preference:

CC-BY; CC-BY-NC; CC-BY-ND; CC-BY-SA; CC-BY-NC-SA; CC-BY-NC-ND; I prefer not to use Creative Commons licenses

How Authors are Funded for OA Publishing



For the most recent article that you published open access, how was the APC payment covered?
 My funder/institution paid; I paid out of my own funds; I split the cost with my fellow authors; I split the cost with my institution; I split the cost with my funder; There was no fee; Other

License Preferences

Respondents demonstrated an overwhelming preference for the CC-BY-NC and CC-BY licenses although degrees of preference varied by age and experience.

- Early career professionals: 6% more likely to publish under a CC license than more mature researchers.
- Above the age of 55: over half preferred not to use Creative Commons licenses of any kind.
- Students: 8% more likely to favor CC-BY-NC-SA and 6% more likely to favor CC-BY-SA

Respondents **most comfortable** granting commercial use of their work were in the fields of:



Finance & Business
Physics

Respondents **less willing** to grant commercial use are those in:



Computing
Engineering
Agriculture & Food Science

By order of importance, please drag and drop the Creative Commons licenses listed below according to your preference: CC-BY; CC-BY-NC; CC-BY-ND; CC-BY-SA; CC-BY-NC-SA; CC-BY-NC-ND; I prefer not to use Creative Commons licenses

License Preferences: Comparing Early Career Researchers and Established Professionals

Top ranked licenses:
 1. CC-BY-NC (81%)
 2. CC-BY (70%)

Preference for CC-BY-SA
 decreases as respondent
 age increases

Traditional © preferred by
 older, more established
 respondents

	Creative Commons Attribution [CC-BY]	Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial [CC-BY-NC]	Creative Commons Attribution-No Derivative Works [CC-BY-ND]	Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike [CC-BY-SA]	Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial ShareAlike [CC-BY-NC-SA]	Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial, No Derivative Works [CC-BY-NC-ND]	I prefer not to use Creative Commons licenses
All	70%	81%	41%	19%	22%	24%	43%
26-44; 4-15 yrs	71%	80%	39%	21%	23%	24%	41%
45+; 15+ yrs	69%	82%	42%	15%	21%	24%	47%

By order of importance, please drag and drop the Creative Commons licenses listed below according to your preference:
 CC-BY; CC-BY-NC; CC-BY-ND; CC-BY-SA; CC-BY-NC-SA; CC-BY-NC-ND; I prefer not to use Creative Commons licenses