

Line	Issue	Finding	Source	Related question	Of note
1	<b>Demographics</b>				
2	publishing behavior	established faculty are more willing to engage in alternative publishing models	Harley et al., 2010:8, 11	Survey faculty position (tenured or not) and academic position (e.g. administrator, staff)	
3	publishing behavior	public engagement of scholars may depend on age, personality, and discipline	Harley et al., 2010:18	Survey age group and discipline	
4	<b>OA knowledge</b>				
5	awareness of the role of libraries	academics may not be conscious that libraries pay for journal subscriptions; they may mistakenly believe that journal access is already free and open (because it is effectively open at their point of use)	Rowlands and Nicholas, 2005:5	Do you know if there are reader restrictions in the journals you publish in?	*
6	misunderstandings	authors cite an Elsevier study that found 65% of authors claimed to have published in an OA journal, when in fact they published in a traditional journal	Rowlands and Nicholas, 2005:5	Do you know how to determine if an article is OA or not?	*
7	institutional repositories	few academics are aware of institutional repositories; and some are unwilling to deposit to an IR	Rowlands and Nicholas, 2005:6	Are you familiar with institutional repositories and how they contribute to OA?	
8	<b>Motivation for participation</b>				
9	tenure and promotion	academic values and conventions in disciplinary cultures strongly influence adoption of scholarly publishing behaviors towards peer-reviewed prestige publications	Harley et al., 2010:7	Does your department value OA publishing in its tenure and promotion procedures?	*
10	need for publications	new faculty need stellar publication record with widely read publications of high impact	Harley et al., 2010:7	Are Springer journals highly-regarded publications in your field?	
11	branding	the visibility and reputation of a publication is important to faculty advancement	Harley et al., 2010:8	Are Springer journals high-quality publications valued by your peers?	
12	publishing crisis	faculty recognize the scholarly communication crisis and the need for alternative publishing formats and systems	Harley et al., 2010:10	Are you motivated to participate in any OA program to contribute to the advancement of scholarly communications?	
13	collaboration	large scale and inter-generational collaboration is increasingly important in research	Harley et al., 2010:15	Does collaboration affect your choice in OA publishing (i.e., do your collaborators prefer general interdisciplinary journals, or are they unfavorable towards OA)?	*
14	moral motivation	some scholars feel obliged to participate in OA to give back for public funding of research	Harley et al., 2010:17	If it were not for Springer OA journals, would you still publish in OA?	
15	publishing motivations	publication prestige and citation metrics shape publishing decisions	Harley et al., 2010:18	Do Springer journals meet your need for a discriminating selective publication venue?	
16	tenure and promotion	many faculty want a more nuanced system that is less dependent on citation metrics and selective journals	Harley et al., 2010:18	Does publishing in Springer hurt or help your tenure process?	
17	systemic change	there is recognition of a need for high-level advancement in OA by university administration, libraries and societies	Harley et al., 2010:22	Do you rely on UC for recommendations on where to publish for maximum impact of your work?	*
18	explaining intention	intention to use OA publishing may be explained by the performance of OA, peer use, and attitude toward OA publishing	Mann et al., 2009:137	Do your peers publish in OA?	
19	<b>Motivational barriers</b>				
20	publishing needs	interdisciplinary research and non-traditional scholarly products may not suit traditional publications and review procedures	Harley et al., 2010:7	Are Springer journals suitable publications for your research topic and scholarly products?	*

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21	need for selectivity	limited time for reading and the need for filtering of research publications motivate authors to publish in the most selective outlets	Harley et al., 2010:9	Do you feel that a Springer journal publication will highlight your research and is prominent in your field?	
22	data sharing	data sharing may be difficult because of the effort to prepare data for publishing, concerns of being "ripped off," and concern that this transparency leads to closer scrutiny of the research work	Harley et al., 2010:13	Do the data sharing options available in Springer OA meet your expectations and preferences?	*
23	conservatism	young scholars may be leery to share in-progress work for fear of theft and misinterpretation - but they will follow the behaviors and norms of their mentors	Harley et al., 2010:14	Do you feel that open access provides exposure that you are not comfortable with?	
24	proprietary, cultural, and personality barriers	sometimes there may be proprietary, sensitivity and personal reasons to not provide OA and data sharing	Harley et al., 2010:xii	Is your scholarly output not conducive to OA publishing due to proprietary, sensitivity, and cultural barriers? Do you feel comfortable publishing your works in OA for wider dissemination?	*
25	getting started	a time-series review of OA studies (1991-2008) has found increases in awareness and action, but no clear pattern in willingness to participate in OA publishing	Xia, 2010:622	If you have intentions to participate in OA, but have not - what has held you back?	
26	cultural barrier	some departments - like history - are on the "slow side of sharing" and are cautious to share well-polished work with trusted colleagues	Harley et al., 2010:xiv	Do you feel that widespread OA dissemination suits your personal and departmental preferences for scholarly sharing?	
27	<b>Publishing needs</b>				
28	scholarly communication lifecycle	scholars may engage in open access with in-progress scholarly communication (e.g., preprints server), but then favor traditional journals for archival publications	Harley et al., 2010:12	Would you engage in OA for in-progress scholarly communication (e.g., drafts in preprints servers or personal websites)? Would you engage in OA for archival publication (e.g., the final version of your publication)?	*
29	new publication models	scholars recognize the need for new scholarly communication models to address publishing costs and emerging forms and demands of scholarship	Harley et al., 2010	Does Springer OA meet your evolving publishing needs?	
30	new publication genres	The humanities is exploring new, multimedia, dynamic forms of publications	Harley et al., 2010:9	Do Springer journals provide the media technologies you want in your publication (e.g., image quality, embedded video, data sets)?	*
31	audience	authors select a publishing venue that targets a wide readership and yields highest visibility	Harley et al., 2010:10	Will Springer journals reach your target audience? Are there other journals that your department prefers?	
32	quantum of output	there are concerns that journals that constrain word limits (including Science and Nature) could inhibit detailed discussions and deeper arguments	Harley et al., 2010:11	Do you find Springer journals impose limits that restrict the explanation of your research?	
33	output	scholars would embrace final publications that offer links to data sets or primary source materials	Harley et al., 2010:11	Do you find Springer journals sufficiently capture the quantity of research materials you want in an article?	*
34	new media formats	scholars are interested in hyperlinks, sophisticated graphics, and audio and would like easy-to-use tools that support their publication	Harley et al., 2010:11	Do Springer journals provide you with the media publishing tools you need?	
35	digitization as barrier	some faculty felt that selectivity and bias in digitizing works may undermine the utility of some scholarly works as definitive resources	Harley et al., 2010:16	Do you like that Springer journals is both a print and an electronic journal - so that there is an archival print copy as well as an OA digital copy for wider distribution?	*
36	need for wide-readership	cost of journal subscriptions, and cheap publishing costs affect publishing decisions	Harley et al., 2010:18	Do Springer journals sufficiently balance value, prestige and wide reader base?	
37	publication selection	there may be parallel systems of publishing - (a) new models for in-progress works and (b) formal, traditional routes for the final, archival version	Harley et al., 2010:20	Do you feel you need to publish your final, archival paper via OA - if you use OA for in-progress communication?	*

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38	publication selection	there is interest in reforming peer review - in some cases by bypassing peer review for public critique and evaluation	Harley et al., 2010:21	Do you prefer other types of publications besides journals from traditional publishers?	
39	format	some faculties value conference proceedings and other scholarly outputs highly	Harley et al., 2010:22	Does Springer publish in formats that suit your scholarly output?	
40	needs	authors feel journal quality is more important than OA publishing	Schroter et al., 2005:3	What is the most important goal/need for your publications?	
41	publishing decision factors	publication selection decisions are based on charging policy/publication fees, quality and reputation of journal, and impact factor	Schroter et al., 2005:3	In your publishing decision, how do you assess and determine the following: publication fees, journal quality, and impact factor? Did you find this process simple with Springer OA?	
42	performance of traditional publications	authors surveyed felt that traditional publications were better for reaching an expert readership, guaranteed long-term availability, good impact factor, high profile editorial board	Mann et al., 2009:138	What advantages do you find in traditional publications that are lacking in OA?	*
43	performance of OA journals	authors surveyed felt that OA publications were better for wide dissemination of new findings, rapid dissemination, and reaching a broad readership	Mann et al., 2009:138	What advantages do you find in OA publications that are lacking in traditional publications?	*
44	author interests	authors do not attach much importance to issues about copyright, author rights, or permissions for repository deposit	Rowlands and Nicholas, 2005:4	In your opinion, how important are the following OA principles: retention of author rights, fewer copyright restrictions, deposit into repositories?	
45	"Jekyll and Hyde" nature of academics	as readers and as authors, academics may have conflicting positions - many authors believe high journal prices makes access difficult, but they may not publish in journals that are affordable to readers	Rowlands and Nicholas, 2005:4	Do journal subscription prices matter to you as a reader? as an author?	
46	<b>Publishing experience</b>				
47	speed to publication	for some science and social science fields, speed to publication is very important	Harley et al., 2010:9	Is the publishing procedure at the pace you expect?	
48	editorial quality and peer review	scholars are concerned about "too powerful"/"uninformed" editors and would like more transparency of the peer review process	Harley et al., 2010:11	How would you rate the quality of the Springer journals peer review process?	
49	version control	some scholars may not be interested in sharing their in-progress works because of the belief that without formal publication the content "does not matter"	Harley et al., 2010:12	Is publishing in Springer OA better than loading your pre-prints into repositories?	
50	collaboration	many researchers are using sophisticated collaboration technologies	Harley et al., 2010:15	Is OA publishing through Springer aligned with your research workflow (i.e., is your research workflow very open and transparent, so you would prefer to publish in an OA medium)?	*
51	future intentions	of the participants surveyed - who previously published via OA - 16% would not do it again and 22% were not sure	Schroter and Tite, 2006:143	Has previous experience with OA publishing discouraged you from future engagement? How? Why?	*
52	value added	this study examined the idea of value added in OA publishing - particularly with citation checking, linking, and marketing	Schroter and Tite, 2006	Compared to traditional publications, what is the value added of OA? For example, citation checking, easier linking, marketing.	*
53	<b>Sustainability of Springer OA model</b>				
54	relying on alternatives	traditional publishing practices are still being adopted by "tech-savvy" students and newer faculty	Harley et al., 2010:8, 11	Do you prefer alternative forms of OA publication with emerging technologies (like developing your own electronic journal, a new journal) over traditional, established journals?	
55	recommended publishing behaviors	young scholars are advised to focus on peer-reviewed publications and avoid too much time spent on non-peer reviewed works and other forms of academic engagement	Harley et al., 2010:9	Do Springer journals represent a sufficient balance between peer-review quality and opportunities for engagement in emerging scholarly communication practices?	*

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56	social nature of scholarship	some scholars are interested in sharing in-progress scholarship through personal communication, presentations, home pages, and pre-print repositories for collective review towards the final draft	Harley et al., 2010:11	Do pre-print servers and in-progress communication supplant the need for Springer OA journals?	
57	alternative models	there are alternatives to OA publishing - including pre-print repositories, institutional mandates, or funding requirements (like the NIH public access policy) - that provides OA access in a manner that bypasses a specific OA journal	Harley et al., 2010	Do you prefer alternative OA practices (like pre-print repositories, non-hybrid OA journals like PLoS, OA mandates, NIH Public Access policy, library negotiations for traditional journals) over publishing in an OA journal? Does the NIH Public Access Policy and other mandates mean it doesn't matter where you publish anymore for OA dissemination?	*
58	balancing needs	there is a desire to balance the potential of electronic publishing models with the costs and the impact on institutional review (e.g., peer review and promotion procedures)	Harley et al., 2010:23	Do you find Springer OA is a safe and sustainable electronic publishing model?	
59	final archival version	many scholars see value in having a final, archival version of their scholarly output - a version of record	Harley et al., 2010:xii	Are there concerns that your article could be distributed in multiple venues via OA? For example, OA journals, repositories, and unfettered distribution by the general public.	*
60	alternative publishing models	some scholars feel it is important to create alternative publication models	Harley et al., 2010:xvi	Are you concerned that Springer OA is managed by a private, traditional publisher? Do you feel the need for an alternative management infrastructure for OA publishing?	
61	author-pays model	budget restrictions limit publication options and finding funds would complicate research process	Schroter et al., 2005:2	Do you find author-pays publishing model prohibitive?	
62	author-pays model	reasons given for avoiding author-pays publications include perceptions that they are not as widely read, lack impact factors, potentially have inferior peer review systems, and may not be high caliber	Schroter et al., 2005:3	Do you think OA and author-pay publishing is questionable because potentially these publications may not be as widely read, lack impact factors, have inferior peer review, and are not high calibre?	
63	author-pays model	the concept of "author pays to publish" is not always associated with OA in the information science community	Johnson and Roderer, 2008:12	How do you feel about OA publishing with the author-pays model?	
64	author-pays model	author-pays charges may limit OA participation and lead to the negative perception that anyone could pay to publish	Schroter and Tite, 2006:143	Do you feel that the author-pays model is not sustainable and Springer OA is a better route?	
65	quality improvement	academics believe that OA articles are more accessible - but do not believe OA improves quality	Rowlands and Nicholas, 2005:5	Do you think OA improves, worsens or has no effect on publication quality?	*
66	undermining traditional publishers	a majority of surveyed authors believed that OA would undermine traditional publishers	Rowlands and Nicholas, 2005:5	If OA prevails and traditional publishers diminish, is that a problem?	
67	funding publication fees	in an author-pays model, authors would favor research funders, commercial sponsors, and the government to pay for publication costs; many authors have no external funding for publication fees	Rowlands and Nicholas, 2005:6	What should be the source of funding for author-pays publications? Funding agencies, sponsors, personal funds, etc.	*
68	<b>Effect on education and academic use</b>				
69	preservation	preservation and storage of scholarly works are uneven across departments and institutions	Harley et al., 2010:17	Do you feel that Springer OA would help to preserve and store your articles better?	

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70	copyright	faculty need assistance in managing permissions of copyrighted material for educational and research re-use	Harley et al., 2010:18	Will you be more likely to use Springer journals for your e-reserves and coursepacks because they are OA and therefore easier to manage copyright issues?	*
71	data sharing	there is an interest in linking articles to supporting data and materials	Harley et al., 2010:24	Do you value OA articles for their ability to link to other resources without concern about access restrictions?	
72	usage of OA materials	this study of ASIS&T authors and members examines journal access experiences	Johnson and Roderer, 2008:10	Are OA materials easy to identify? How do you use these materials?	*
73	<b>Supporting OA</b>				
74	support for scholarly communications	there is a role for centralized and localized support for scholarly communications (e.g., UC system-wide versus particular UC campus)	Harley et al., 2010:24	Do you prefer localized OA programs (particularly for version control and management) to large scale OA dissemination from a centralized source?	*
75	support	there is a need for technical support for scholarly questions and methodologies that may not be available through academic computing services	Harley et al., 2010:25	Do you find there is sufficient support at your campus on the options, implications, and procedures for OA publishing?	
76	digital advantages	senior academics believe downloads are more credible indicators of research usefulness over traditional citation analyses	Rowlands and Nicholas, 2005:5	Do OA publications enable newer models for determining research impact?	
77	<b>Sample surveys</b>				
78	sample survey	a study examineing OA knowledge and perceptions	Schroter and Tite, 2006	sample questions to test knowledge and perceptions of OA	
79	sample survey	comprehensive study examining factors related to new journal publishing models	Rowlands and Nicholas, 2005	sample questions about publishing behavior, institutional repositories, OA decisions, demographics & includes participant recruitment email	*
80	sample survey	Australian study to examine academics' attitudes and behaviors with OA	Austin et al., 2008	questions about demographics, publishing history, academic authorship, publishing agreements; *** includes a useful glossary for survey participants	
81	sample survey	review study	Xia, 2010:618	lists OA surveys from 1991-2008	*
82	<b>References</b>				
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84		Harley, D., Acord, S. K., Earl-Novell, S., Lawrence, S., & King, C. J. (2010). Assessing the future landscape of scholarly communication: An exploration of faculty values and needs in seven disciplines. Berkeley, CA: UC Berkeley: Center for Studies in Higher Education.		<a href="http://escholarship.org/uc/item/15x7385g">http://escholarship.org/uc/item/15x7385g</a>	*
85		Johnson, M., & Roderer, N. K. (2008). ASIS&T scholarly communication survey. Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science & Technology, 34(5), 10-13.		<a href="http://www.asis.org/Bulletin/Jun-08/JunJul08_Johnson_Roderer.pdf">http://www.asis.org/Bulletin/Jun-08/JunJul08_Johnson_Roderer.pdf</a>	
86		Mann, F., Von Walter, B., Hess, T., & Wigand, R. T. (2009). Open access publishing in science. Communications of the ACM, 52(3), 135-139.		<a href="http://portal.acm.org/ft_gateway.cfm?id=1467279&amp;type=pdf&amp;coll=GUIDE&amp;dl=GUIDE&amp;CFID=80738902&amp;CFTOKEN=40525612">http://portal.acm.org/ft_gateway.cfm?id=1467279&amp;type=pdf&amp;coll=GUIDE&amp;dl=GUIDE&amp;CFID=80738902&amp;CFTOKEN=40525612</a>	

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87		Rowlands, I., & Nicholas, D. (2005). New journal publishing models: An international survey of senior researchers: A CIBER report for the publishers association and the international association of STM publishers. London: Centre for Information Behavior and the Evaluation of Researcher.		<a href="http://www.ucl.ac.uk/ciber/ciber_2005_survey_final.pdf">http://www.ucl.ac.uk/ciber/ciber_2005_survey_final.pdf</a>	*
88		Schroter, S., & Tite, L. (2006). Open access publishing and author-pays business models: A survey of authors' knowledge and perceptions. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine</i> , 99(3), 141-148.		<a href="http://jrsm.rsmjournals.com/cgi/reprint/99/3/141">http://jrsm.rsmjournals.com/cgi/reprint/99/3/141</a>	
89		Schroter, S., Tite, L., & Smith, R. (2005). Perceptions of open access publishing: Interviews with journal authors. <i>British Medical Journal</i> , 330(7494), 756-759.		<a href="http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/330/7494/756">http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/330/7494/756</a>	
90		Xia, J. (2010). A longitudinal study of scholars attitudes and behaviors toward open-access journal publishing. <i>Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology</i> , 61(3), 615-624.		<a href="http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/123236736/PDFSTART">http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/123236736/PDFSTART</a>	
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