



## OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING SURVEY: SUMMARY

March 2013

### **The Survey**

- In the context of the Open Access Publishing agenda, between 22 January and 28 February 2013, History UK conducted two surveys charting the journal publication patterns of UK-based historians between 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2012. One survey was completed by Heads of Department and the other by individual historians.
- The Departmental Survey attracted 17 usable responses encompassing the publications patterns of 353 FTE. 273 'REF Category A' staff (with independent research in their contracts) and 79 other UK-based respondents completed the Individual Survey.<sup>1</sup>

### **Average Publication Rates**

- The Departmental Survey suggested that in the 4 year period, an average (mean) of 3 articles per FTE were published by UK based Historians. Similarly, the Individual Survey suggested Category A staff produced a mean of 3.66 articles (median 3)
- When asked to how many publications they secured in their most prolific year, the largest group of respondents (mode average) replied 2.

### **Co-Authored Publication Rates**

- Both the Departmental and Individual Surveys suggested 10% of articles in the period were co-authored with a member of a different HEI.

### **International Publication**

- On average across the period each FTE produced a mean of 1.1 (Departmental Survey) or 1.6 (Individual Survey) publications in international journals (median 1). The higher figure in the Individual Survey reflected a minority for whom international publication rates were higher.
- The Departmental Survey suggested that in the period, 32.5% of all articles recorded in the survey were published in non-UK journals. The Individual Survey suggested a higher figure, 42.6%.
- Combining the data for publications listed in the two surveys suggests that **37%** of articles written by Category A staff were produced overseas.
- Of Category A Staff who responded to the Individual Survey, 38.2% had at least one journal article published in the US and 30.3% had one article published in the EU. Respondents to the Survey had published in every region of the world.

### **Early Career Publication**

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<sup>1</sup> To place these numbers in context, in RAE2008 1819 FTE were submitted to the History Panel. <http://www.rae.ac.uk/pubs/2009/ov/MainPanelN.zip>

- Respondents to the Individual Survey now employed as researchers published an average of 2.85 (median 2) articles prior to receiving an Academic Post with Research in the Contract. 72.24% of this group placed their first publication in a Journal.

#### **Miscellaneous: RCUK, Gold and Green**

- The Individual Survey of REF Category A staff suggested that 14% of their articles were made available online instantly, and 20% received some support from an RCUK grant.
- 56.3% of Heads of Department said their department had access to an institutional repository, and 31.3% said a repository was under development.

#### **The Broader Historical Community**

- The survey demonstrated a broader research active community beyond the bounds of the REF with 79 respondents including teaching fellows, emeritus staff, independent scholars, individuals seeking academic posts, and others producing an average of 2.54 (median 1) articles each over the survey period.



## OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING SURVEY RESULTS

March 2013

### **1) The History UK<sup>2</sup> Open Access Publishing Survey**

In the context of the rapid policy drive to incorporate Open Access Publishing into the UK-wide research policy framework, History UK has conducted two surveys to establish patterns of journal publication among UK historians. Our aim was to provide a snapshot of current publication patterns among practicing historians in HEIs, and across the broader historical community, to contribute to the ongoing debates about Open Access.

To this end we undertook two simultaneous surveys between 21 January and 28 February 2013, each seeking to capture the publication patterns of historians between 1 Jan 2008 and 31 Dec 2012. Our first survey, targeted at member departments, asked heads of department to describe patterns of journal publications in their unit. Given the pressures of heads of department, the often incomplete nature of the publications data available to them, and the inevitable pressures of a REF year, we also conducted a second survey targeted at individual scholars. This had the additional advantage of allowing a more sophisticated range of questions to be asked. This survey was designed to be completed by anyone based in the UK who published in journals but was also capable of being disaggregated by categories of respondent. Paper versions of both surveys are appended to this report.

Both surveys were conducted using the SNAP software package.<sup>3</sup> The departmental survey was specifically sent to heads of department. The link to the individual survey was circulated through heads of department, the History UK steering committee, and other relevant organisations, and could subsequently be re-circulated. The software enabled both full and partially completed responses to be recorded.

The Departmental Survey attracted 17 full or partial<sup>4</sup> responses containing usable publications data from the 86 departments who received requests, encompassing the publications patterns of 350FTE.

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<sup>2</sup> History UK is not a learned society but an organisation which represents 87 subscribing Departments of History located in HEIs across the UK.

<sup>3</sup> History UK would like to thank John Lemon at the University of Aberdeen for his assistance in this regard.

<sup>4</sup> A partial response is one where the respondent did not click submit. Often they provide very full data and are included in the analysis below. All tables include the number of responses on which analysis is based.

The individual survey attracted 353 responses once the 45 individuals who responded despite not being based or employed in the UK are filtered from the data. 273 of these were employed in HEIs with research in their contracts (i.e. Category A staff for REF purposes). The approximate scale of this sample can be better grasped when it is considered that in RAE2008 1819 Category A Staff were returned.<sup>5</sup> Working on the reasonable assumption that this number has not increased dramatically, the departmental survey responses represent approximately 20% of the UK total, and the Individual Survey approximately 15%. These are, arguably, large enough samples for some weight to be placed on the data.

Given the imminence of the REF2020 Open Access Consultation, and the pattern of responses to the survey, the subsequent presentation of the results focuses on the patterns of publication revealed in the departmental survey, and the respondents to the individual survey who identified themselves as 'Category A' staff. The patterns of publication by other groups are dealt with in a separate section at the end, not because their publications are not considered important, but because the level of response only permits a more abbreviated analysis.

## **2) The Respondents**

The next sections provide more detail on the respondents to the two surveys.

### ***2.1) The Departments***

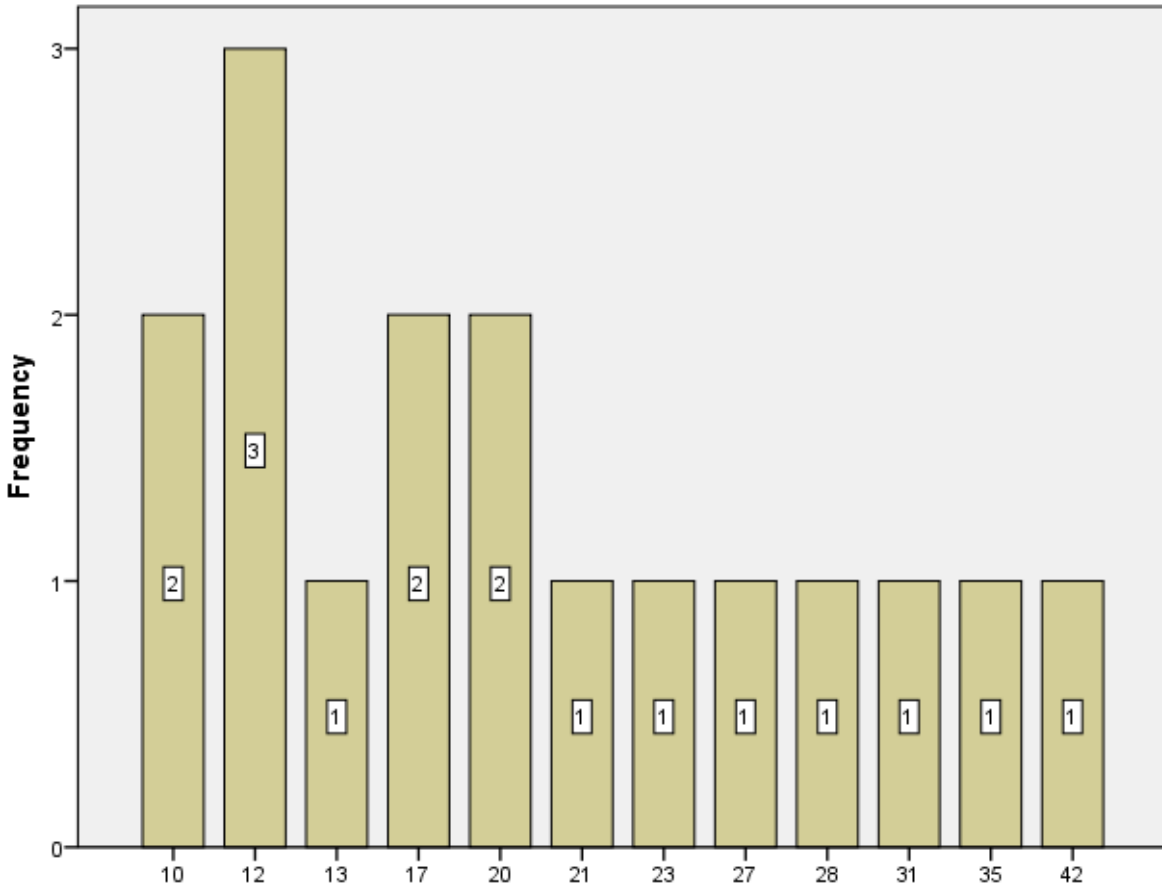
The following tables are based only on the 17 departments which provided usable publications data. The geographical spread is indicated in the table and chart below.

**Table 1: Departmental Respondents by Geographical Location**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
England	12	70.6	70.6	70.6
Northern Ireland	2	11.8	11.8	82.4
Scotland	2	11.8	11.8	94.1
Wales	1	5.9	5.9	100.0
Total	17	100.0	100.0	

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.rae.ac.uk/pubs/2009/ov/MainPanelN.zip>

**Chart 1: Departmental Responses by Size of Department (FTE)**

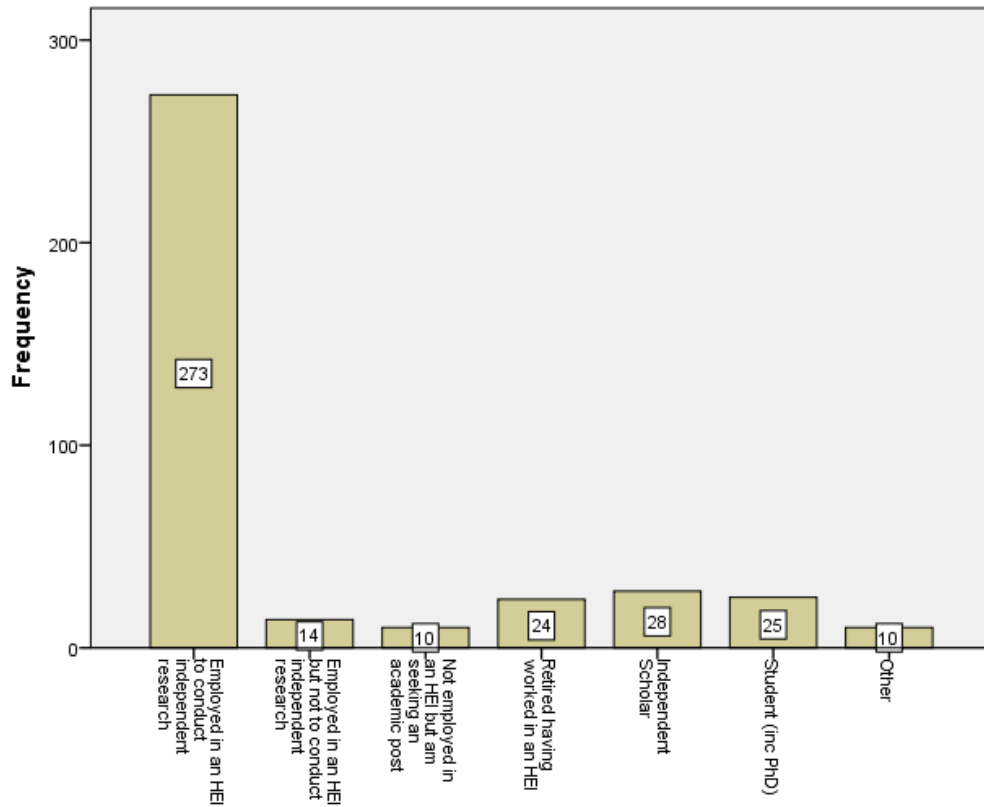


The respondents were evenly spread in rough proportion to the UK's population and comprised a range of small and medium sized departments. There are no reasons to think that the patterns prevalent in very large departments would differ greatly.

### ***2.2) The Individual Survey Respondents***

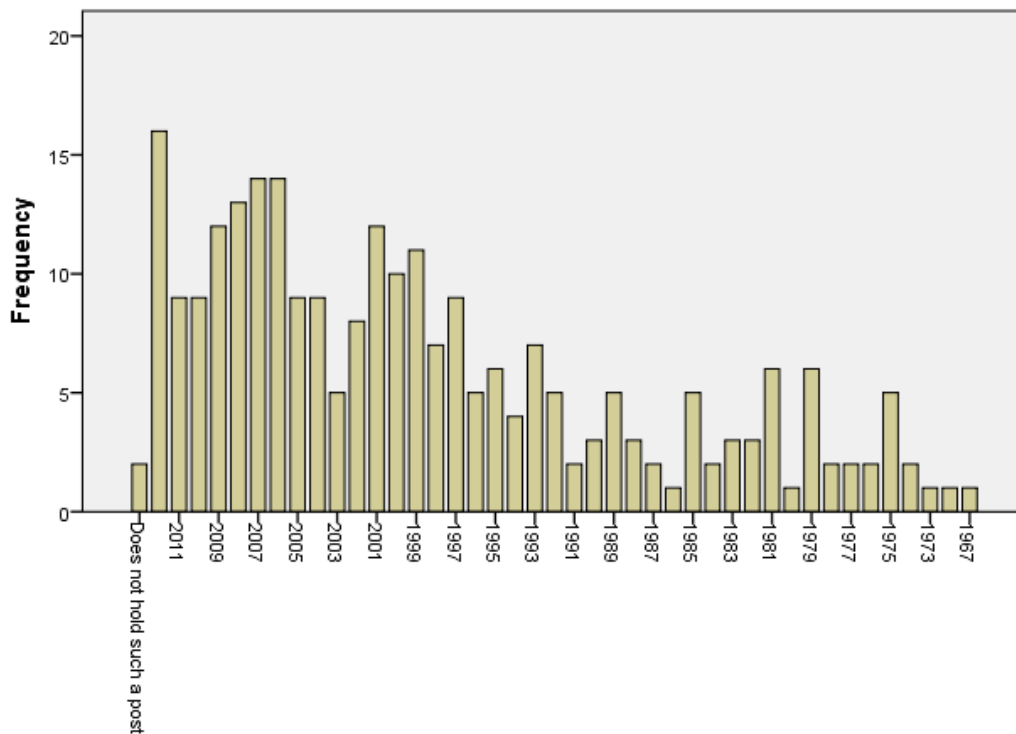
The Individual Survey attracted 354 respondents once the 45 respondents not passed in the UK have been filtered from the data. The breakdown of respondents is illustrated below.

**Chart 2: The Respondents to the Individual Survey**



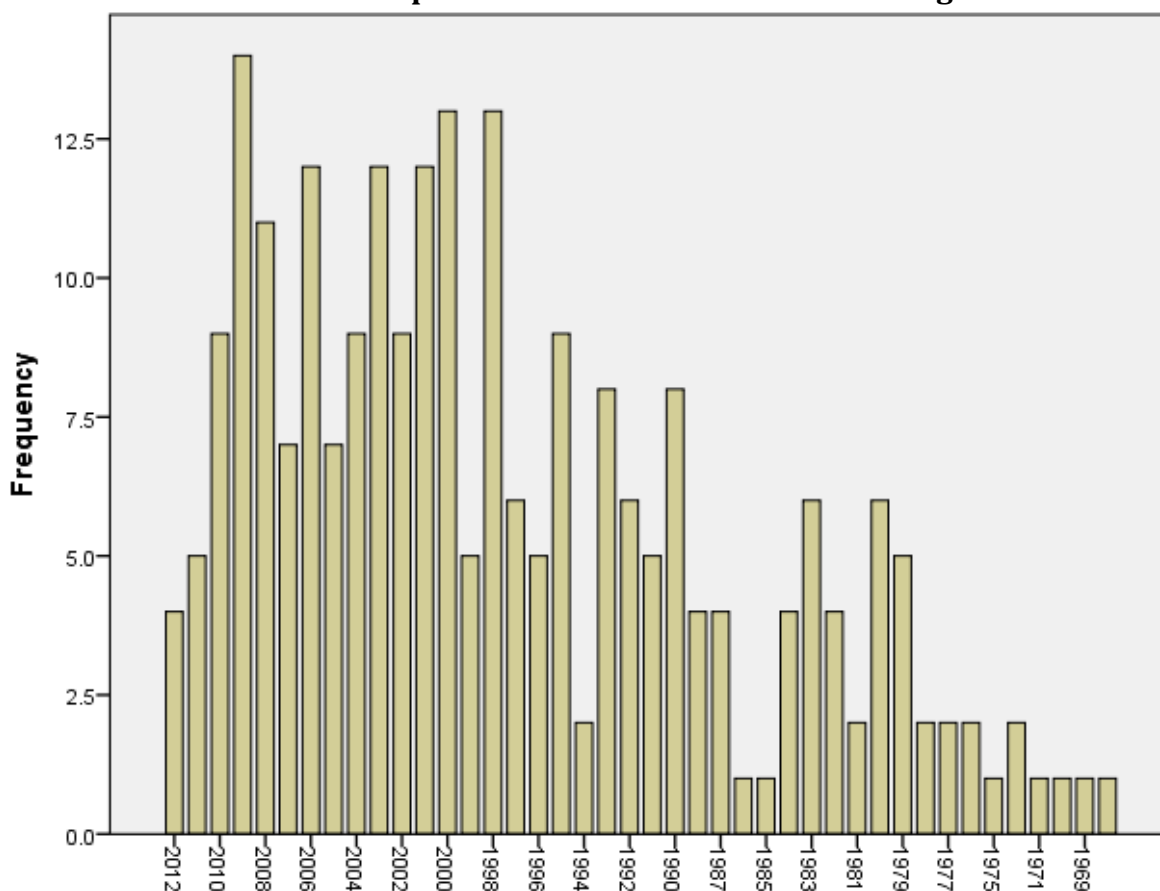
The next section focuses on the responses of the 273 'Category A' staff listed in the survey. The following charts and tables provide a more detailed breakdown of this group. The first two charts summarise the career stage of the respondents.

**Chart 3: Year in which the respondent took up their first academic post**



Note: Two respondents contradicted their answer to the earlier question about their employment here. We have given them the 'benefit of the doubt' and included them in the data.

**Chart 4: Year Respondent Received their Doctoral Degree**



Overall, respondents to the survey were relatively well spread out, but with a tendency to higher responses from those in earlier on in their careers who received their doctorates and first research contracts in the 1990s and 2000s. Just over 50% of respondents received their doctorates and their first research contracts after 2000.

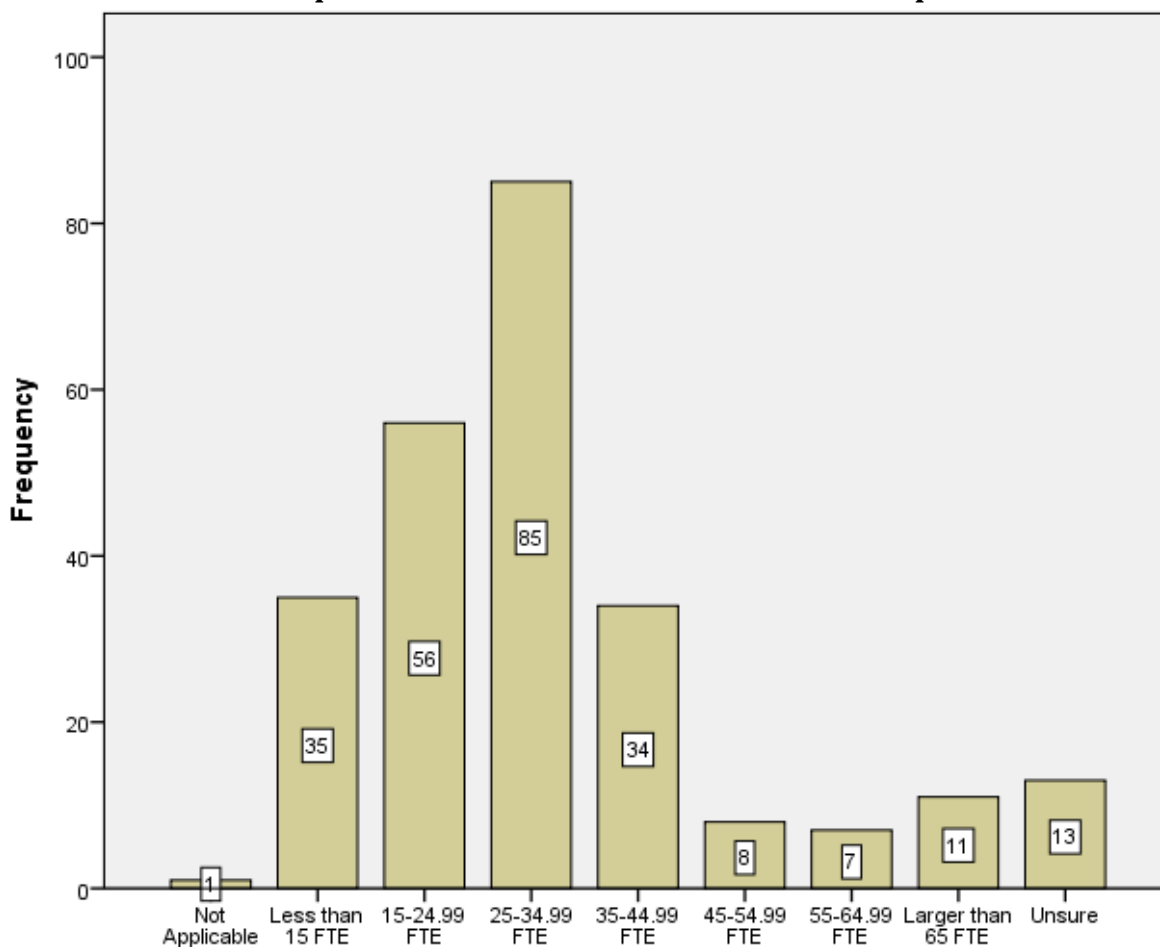
As Table 1 below shows, the survey drew responses from all four nations of the UK.

**Table 2: Breakdown of Respondents by Location of Department within the UK**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Scotland	32	12.6	12.9	12.9
Wales	16	6.3	6.4	19.3
Valid Northern Ireland	14	5.5	5.6	24.9
England	187	73.6	75.1	100.0
Total	249	98.0	100.0	
Missing System	5	2.0		
Total	254	100.0		

Respondents were also asked to estimate the size of their current department. The chart below illustrates their responses.

**Chart 5: Respondents' Estimate of the Size of their Department**



The sample seems then to under represent historians working in very large departments. There are, nonetheless, few grounds to think that historians working in large departments would have publications patterns that differed dramatically from their counterparts in medium and small units, and certainly there is no reason to suspect they would be less productive.

### **3.1) The Publications Data: 'Category A' Staff<sup>6</sup>**

#### *3.1.1) Patterns of Article Publication*

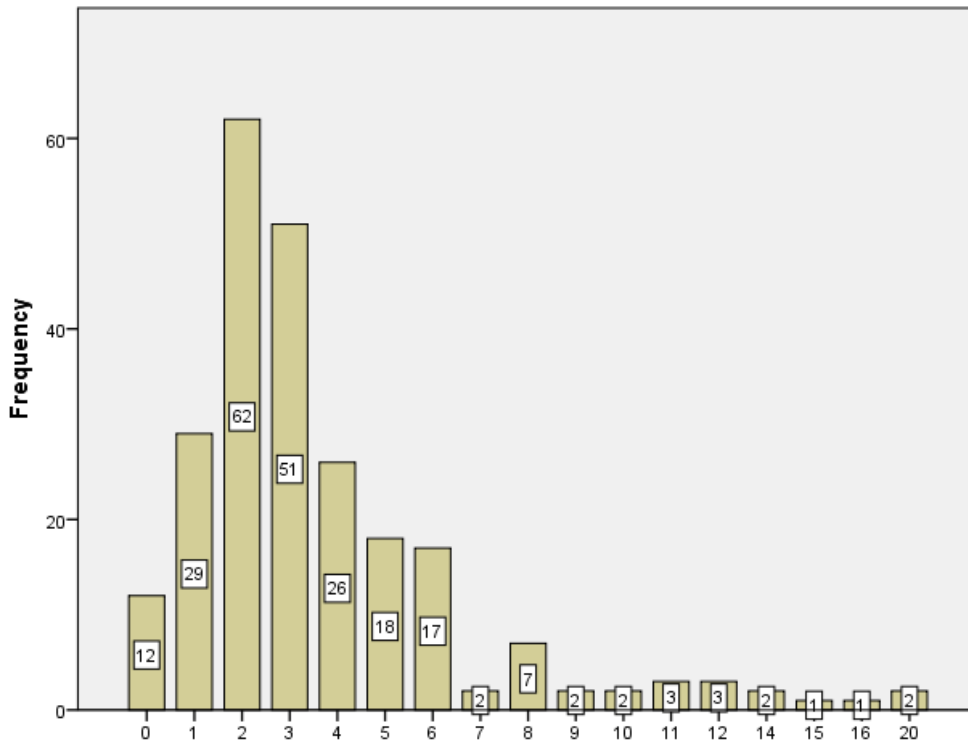
The data in this focus only on patterns of Journal Publication amongst historians employed in HEIs with full time research as elements of their contracts.<sup>7</sup> The next three charts illustrate the volumes of all journal article , international journal article , and co-authored journal article publications indicated in the survey.

<sup>6</sup> Staff employed in HEIs with independent research as an element of their contract.

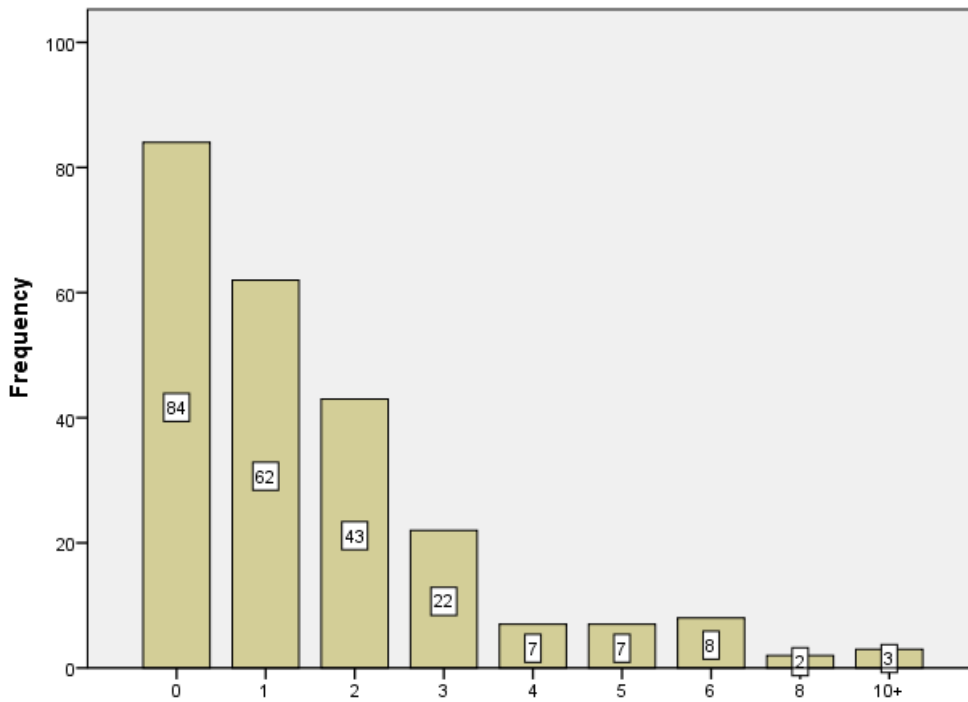
<sup>7</sup> Respondents to the Survey were asked to describe all publications in journals excepting only short book reviews on the basis that it was essential to capture all forms of publication (for example reviews of the literature) as well as pieces based only on primary research. All contribute to the discipline, and all might in certain circumstances be entered in the REF.



**Chart 6: Volume of Publication: All Journal Articles, 2008-2012**



**Chart 7: Volumes of International Publication in Journals, 2008-2012**



**Chart 8: Volumes of Co-Authored Publication<sup>8</sup>**

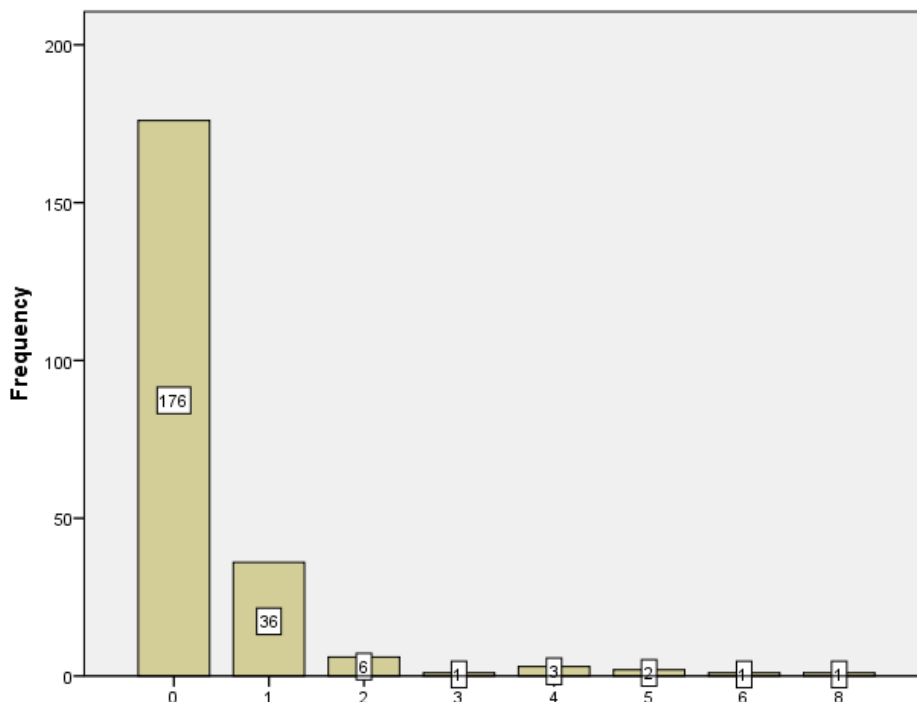


Table 2 below summarises the key patterns of all journal publication, international publication, and co-authored amongst respondents.

**Table 3: Statistics on Journal Publication, 1 Jan 2008- 31 Dec 2012 by Historians Employed with Research as an element of their contracts in UK HEIs (Individual Survey)**

	All Journal Articles Published, 2008-2012	All International Journal Publication, 2008-2012	Co-Authored Journal Publication, 2008-2012
N Valid	240	238	226
Mean	3.6583	1.5714	.3850
Median	3.0000	1.0000	.0000
Mode	2.00	.00	.00
Std. Deviation	3.15432	1.95981	1.01873
Skewness	2.353	2.178	4.235
Kurtosis	7.396	6.356	21.849
Sum	878.00	374.00	87.00

The divergence of the mean and median averages reflects the presence in the data of a small number of very productive historians inflating the means (see chart 7). High levels of Kurtosis and positive skewness indicate the tendency easily seen on the charts above: a clustering of publications patterns around the means and medians, with a long rightwards tail (which in the process raises the means).

<sup>8</sup> With a different HEI only

Our survey of departments, which incorporated both those employed to undertake research, and other academic staff employed in departments (teaching fellows, research assistants and the like). The survey displayed similar results although the nature of the data do not permit as many statistical tests.<sup>9</sup>

**Table 4: Publication Patterns Revealed by HUK Departmental Publication Survey**

	Average Papers Per FTE, 2008-2012	Average Papers per 'Category A' FTE, 2008-2012	Average International Papers Per FTE, 2008-2012	Average Co-Authored Papers Per FTE, 2008-2012
N Valid	17	16	17	17
Mean	3.0058	3.0555	1.0465	.2534
Std. Deviation	1.52712	2.07746	0.96182	0.47315

The table below indicates the proportions of International and Co-Authored publication implied by the results of the two surveys. The means in the individual survey display higher rates of international publication than the departmental survey. The former may be raised by the very high international publication rates of a few historians, while on the other hand some heads of department may not have fully reported international publication (two reported no international publications, a claim which seems implausible). The two surveys are broadly aligned with each other and suggest historians publish between a **third** and **two fifths** of their articles internationally. The combined result of the two surveys suggests **37.0%** of articles are published outside of the UK. However measured about 10 per cent of articles are co-authored.

**Table 5: International and Co-Authored Publication as Proportions of Total Publication**

	Proportion based on total volumes of publication recorded in surveys			Average Rates of International/Co-Authored Publications as a Percentage of Average Rate of All Journal Publication		
	Individual Survey	Departmental Survey	Combined Results	Individual Survey (Mean)	Individual Survey (Median)	Departmental Survey (mean)
International Publication	42.6%	32.5%	<b>37%</b>	42.95%	33.33%	34.82%
Co-Authored Publication	9.9%	10.4%	<b>10%</b>	10.52%	N/A	8.43%

Table 6 below shows the average annual rates of all, international and co-authored journal publication – i.e. the average number of articles in each category implied by the data based on the means of the individual survey.

<sup>9</sup> Given the incomplete nature of the information at their disposal there are good reasons to expect Heads of Department to underestimate publication rates. One head also highlighted the difficulties of identifying the international publications of large numbers of staff. These factors are likely reflected in the lower rates of publication and international publication in particular recorded in the departmental survey.

**Table 6: Annual Rates of All, International, and Co-Authored Publication Based on Means from the Individual Survey.**

	Annual Publication Rate	Annual International Publication Rate	Annual Co-Authored Publication Rate
N Valid	240	238	226
Mean	.9146	.3929	.0962
Std. Deviation	.78858	.48995	.25468

Another way to express this is to say that the ‘average historian’ will publish an article every 1.1 years, an international article every 2.5 years and a co-authored article every 10.4 years.

Respondents were asked to elaborate on their international publications, indicating through a multiple response question all the areas in which they had published journal articles between 1 Jan 2008 and 31 December 2012. The results are displayed on the table below.

**Table 7: International Publication Outlets**

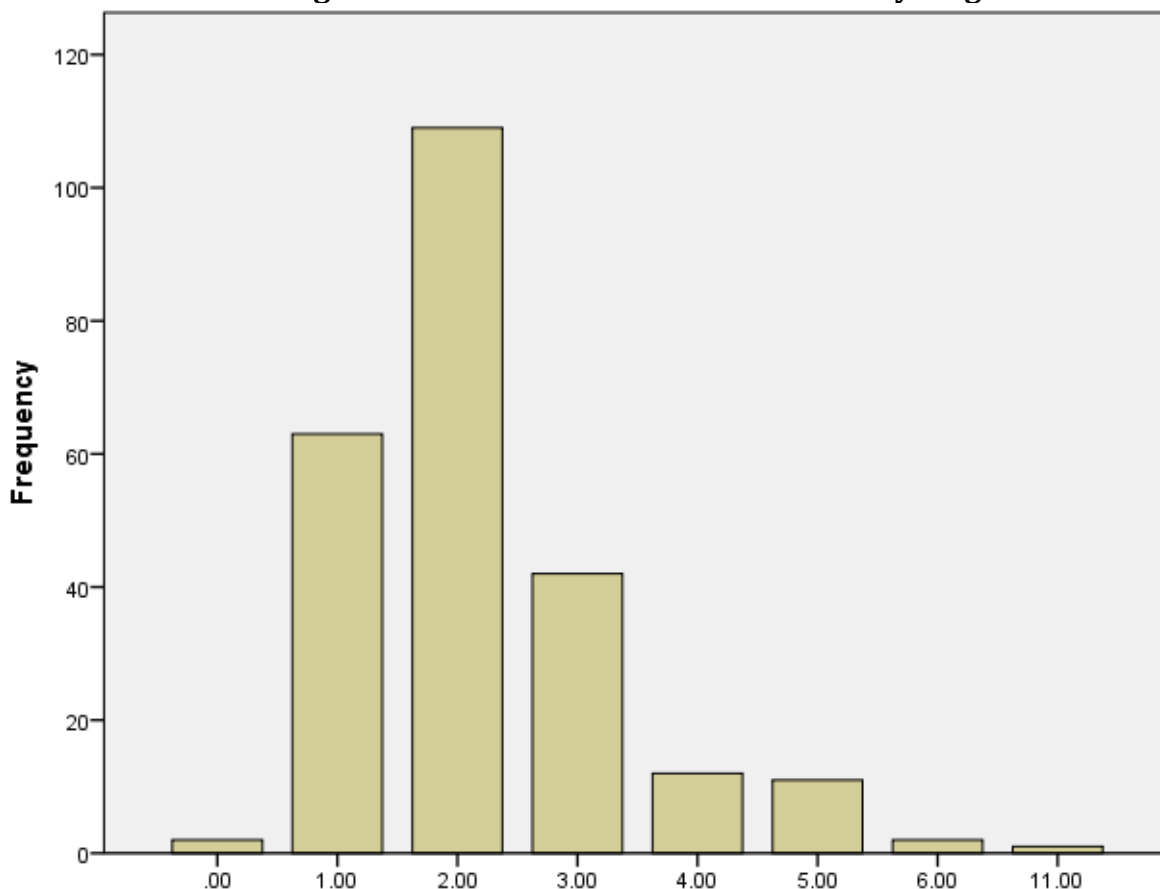
	Count	Percentage of Respondents to Question	Percentage of All Respondents
EU	77	50.7%	30.3%
Other European (inc. Russia)	8	5.3%	3.1%
United States	97	63.8%	38.2%
Other North American	14	9.2%	5.5%
South American	1	0.7%	0.4%
Caribbean	1	0.7%	0.4%
Africa	3	2.0%	1.2%
Asia	3	2.0%	1.2%
Australia and New Zealand	7	4.6%	2.8%
Oceania	1	0.7%	0.4%
Total	152	100.0%	59.8%

The question was answered by only 59% of respondents. If the responses are re-calculated as a proportion of the 254 total respondents, importance of different regions as outlets for UK historical publications becomes clearer. The overwhelming overseas outlets for historical research in the UK lie in the United States (where 38.2% of all respondents had published at least one article in the period or 63.8% of those who answered the question) and the EU (30.3% and 50.7% respectively). Even

within these jurisdictions there are variable OA mandates. Moreover, every geographical region offered in the survey attracted at least one tick from the 150 respondents. While the OA policies of the EU and US are major concerns for the majority, UK historians have a truly global presence.

Much of this analysis highlights the most prevalent publications patterns. There is however no such thing as the average historian. The variability of all publications patterns, of international publications patterns, and of co-authorship can be seen from the standard deviations listed in Table 3. In each case this approaches or (in the case of international and co-authored publication) exceeds the mean. While some historians do not regularly publish in journals, others are highly active, particularly on an international stage. The variability of engagement already indicated with journal publishing was highlighted by a further question asking respondents to the individual survey to describe the highest number of journal publications produced in a single year.

**Chart 9: The Largest Number of Articles Published in Any Single Year**



For many historians, a ‘good year’ may bring forth a number of journal publications approaching 2/3rds of the median average publication rates over four years. This publication pattern is inherent in a discipline with ‘long lead-ins’ to research projects that then simultaneously deliver publications. It is a pattern that the gold model of OA would find difficult to finance, at least given standard accountancy practices.

While Open Access currently plays out at a UK-level, some aspects of HE Governance is devolved. The Table below disaggregates the same data by the ‘four nations’. While the numbers of respondents beyond the UK are relatively low, the table suggests no particular discrepancy of publications patterns.

**Table 8: Four Nations, One Discipline: Patterns of Journal Publication across the UK**

Where in the UK is your current department located?	All Journal Articles Published, 2008-2012	All International Journal Publication, 2008-2012	All Co-Authored Journal Publication, 2008-2012	
Scotland	N	32	30	27
	Sum	104.00	49.00	5.00
	Mean	3.2500	1.6333	.1852
	Median	3.0000	1.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	2.71198	1.62912	.78628
Wales	N	15	15	13
	Sum	69.00	29.00	1.00
	Mean	4.6000	1.9333	.0769
	Median	3.0000	1.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	4.83735	2.96327	.27735
Northern Ireland	N	12	14	13
	Sum	41.00	31.00	2.00
	Mean	3.4167	2.2143	.1538
	Median	3.0000	1.5000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	1.97523	1.96815	.37553
England	N	180	178	172
	Sum	663.00	265.00	79.00
	Mean	3.6833	1.4888	.4593
	Median	3.0000	1.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	3.12938	1.91408	1.11007
Total	N	239	237	225
	Sum	877.00	374.00	87.00
	Mean	3.6695	1.5781	.3867
	Median	3.0000	1.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	3.15622	1.96128	1.02068

### 3.1.2) Green and Gold Open Access and Dependence on Funding Councils

Table 6 below indicates the very low rates of Gold OA publication and RCUK supported publication by Historians.

**Table 8: Current Gold Open Access Publishing and Journal Publication Support by RCUK Grants**

	Gold_OA	Funded Articles
N	242	244
Mean	0.26	0.60
Median	0.00	0.00
Mode	0.00	0.00
Std. Deviation	0.75	1.46

Thus 14% of all articles were made available via the gold route while 20% relied on RCUK funding.

The departmental survey asked respondents several questions relevant to the 'Green route'. Heads of Department were asked to estimate the proportion of publications deposited in institutional repositories. A question asking HODs to estimate the rates of deposition in repositories was answered by only 9 respondents and the results cannot be considered significant. However 16 responded to a question asking whether their department had access to institutional repositories.

**Table 9: Access to Institutional Repositories**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	2	8.3	12.5
	Not at the moment - it is being developed	5	20.8	31.3
	Yes	9	37.5	56.3
	Total	16	66.7	100.0
Missing	System	8	33.3	
Total		24	100.0	

Again the data are only indicative. However 56.3% answered that they had access to a repository, and another 31.3% said that such repositories were under-development. A number of points can be drawn from this. It confirms the received wisdom that a capacity for Green Open Access exists or is being developed but awareness and take-up remains low.

### 3.1.3) Early Career Researchers

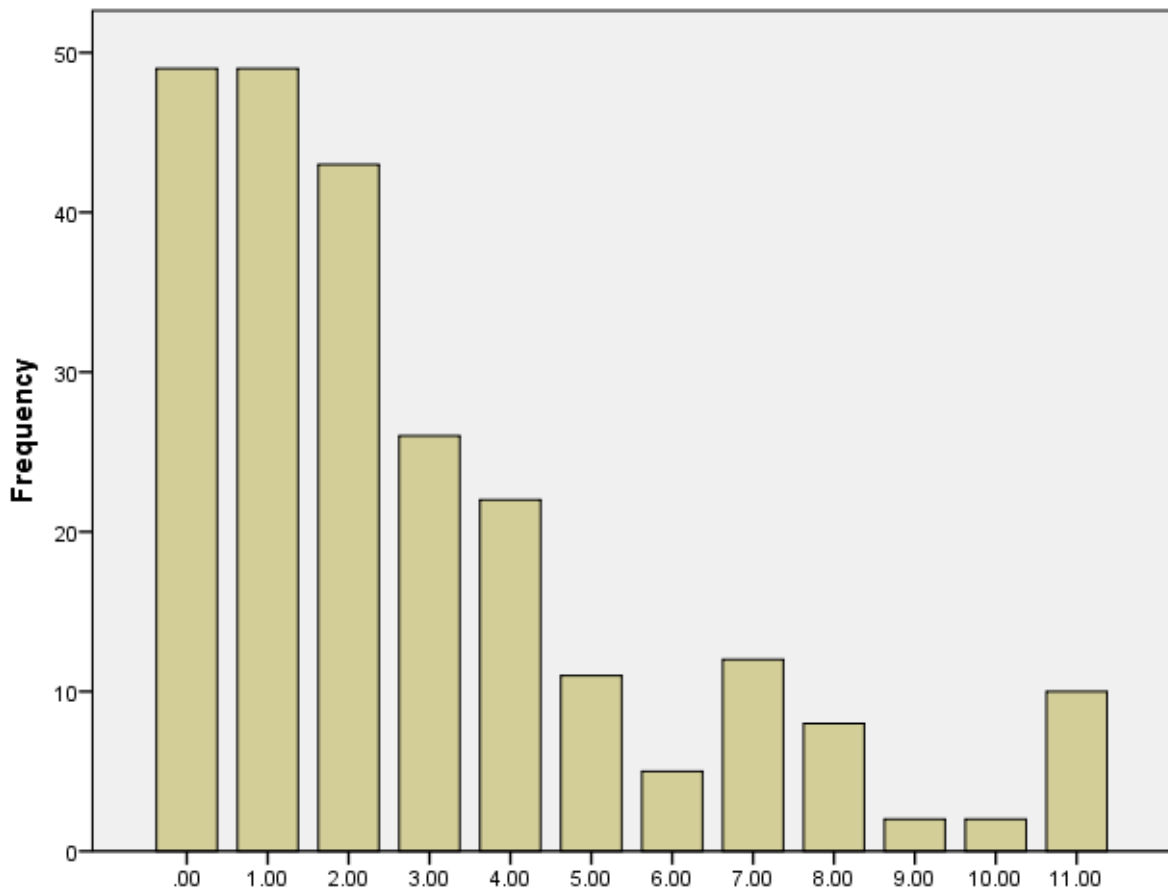
A range of issues surround the patterns of publications of Early Career Researchers. The table and chart below indicate the importance journal publication currently plays for early career researchers.

**Table 10: Journal Publications Prior to Receiving a Permanent Academic Job with Independent Research in the Contract**

N	239
Mean	2.8536
Median	2.0000
Mode (% of respondents)	0.00 (20.5%) <sup>a</sup>
Std. Deviation	2.89005

a. Multiple modes exist, 0 and 1. The smallest value is shown

**Chart 10: Journal Publications Prior to Receiving a Permanent Academic Job with Independent Research in the Contract**

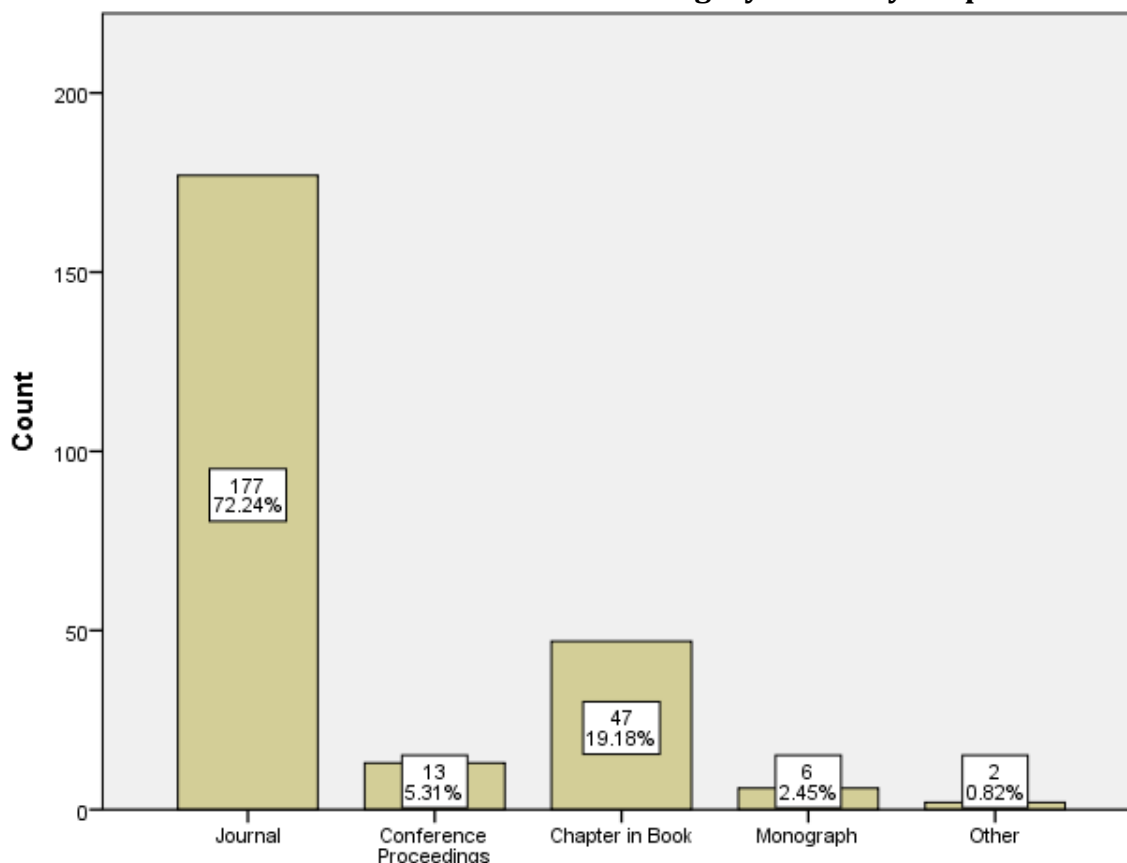


The average (mean and median) number of articles published was 2.85 and 2 respectively; illustrating that publication prior to receiving an academic job is common.

Finally, respondents were asked to list where they placed their first publication (excluding short book reviews).



**Chart 11: Outlet for First Publication for 'Category A' Survey Respondents**



These results highlight the importance of journal publication for early career scholars. They tend to publish in journals first, and prior to receiving an academic job. Continued access to journal publication will, barring an enormous upheaval in academic career patterns, remain essential to the reproduction of the discipline.

### 3.2) The Broader Historical Community

As indicated above, the level of response to the survey from groups other than those equating to REF 'Category A' staff was too low to place great weight on the survey data. Nonetheless, since virtually no data exists in this area, some presentation of the data seemed appropriate. The table below presents results that must be considered indicative rather than definitive. They illustrate though that the production of history is undertaken by a range of groups beyond those eligible for REF who indicated in the survey that they currently reside in the UK, and therefore are affected in one way or another by the move to Open Access.

**Table 11: Publication Patterns in the Broader UK-Based Historical Community (non-REF Category A Staff)**

Which best describes you?		All Journal Articles Published, 2008-2012	All International Journal Publication, 2008-2012	All Co-Authoring Journal Publication, 2008-2012
Employed in HEI but not to undertake	N	12	12	12
	Sum	26.00	11.00	1.00

Independent Research	Mean	2.1667	.9167	.0833
	Median	1.5000	.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	1.89896	2.02073	.28868
Not employed in an HEI but am seeking an academic post	N	6	6	6
	Sum	10.00	2.00	1.00
	Mean	1.6667	.3333	.1667
	Median	1.5000	.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	1.36626	.81650	.40825
Retired HEI Staff	N	18	15	18
	Sum	68.00	11.00	14.00
	Mean	3.7778	.7333	.7778
	Median	1.5000	.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	6.25493	1.57963	2.60216
Independent Scholar	N	17	17	16
	Sum	65.00	19.00	7.00
	Mean	3.8235	1.1176	.4375
	Median	4.0000	1.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	2.81148	1.61564	.89209
Student (inc PhD)	N	20	20	19
	Sum	17.00	7.00	5.00
	Mean	.8500	.3500	.2632
	Median	.0000	.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	1.34849	.93330	.80568
Other	N	6	6	6
	Sum	15.00	4.00	3.00
	Mean	2.5000	.6667	.5000
	Median	2.0000	.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	2.07364	1.63299	.83666
Total	N	79	76	77
	Sum	201.00	54.00	31.00
	Mean	2.5443	.7105	.4026
	Median	1.0000	.0000	.0000
	Std. Deviation	3.60839	1.46802	1.39793

While not enough data exist for each category to sustain an extended analysis, the broader point which emerges when these are aggregated is that historical publication in the UK is enriched by a wide range of individuals producing research published in a variety of scholarly journals. Retired staff

and independent scholars in particular emerge as particularly productive groups. In History, as in a range of other HSS subjects, often valuable research is conducted by a range of groups not captured by the REF, and that their work too needs to be continued. Moreover, it would be a shame if they were denied channels to Open Access other than the gold route (which for all these groups would require a prohibitive personal expense). As the move to Open Access continues, consideration needs to be given as to ways to ensure that the research of this broad category is both supported and indeed made more widely available.

#### 4) Conclusions

- There is no such thing as the average historian. Any system of OA should respect the interests of often prolific but atypical scholars 'outliers' appropriate publications patterns. The frequency tables and charts presented throughout illustrate this point. One size cannot fit all.
- A typical historian publishes about 3-4 articles in journals every four years. This rate of publication alone confirms the severe resource implications of Gold OA for a discipline which does not receive high levels of research council funding and depends heavily on QR.
- Co-authored publication is not that typical of historical publication, this is not surprising. Nonetheless, co-authored publications across institutions need to be possible.
- International publication at a rate of a **third to two-fifths** of all publications is a significant feature of the patterns of journal publication for UK historians.
- The US is the chief outlet followed by the EU, but UK Historians publish in smaller numbers in virtually all regions of the globe.
- These rates of publication are indicative of the international success of UK historians and of the need to ensure (through exemptions or other means) that this success maintained under the new OA regime. A blanket exemption of international journal publications in REF2020 would still mean that the majority of the journal publications of UK historians would be available OA.
- Journal publication plays a critical role for early career researchers. Those who successfully obtain research posts tend to publish first in journals, and tend to have an average of about 2 journal publications prior to receiving a full time post.
- The analysis has focused on 'Category A' staff since they constitute the largest sample attained through our survey. The indicative results from other groups (teaching fellows and others employed in HEIS, graduate students, those seeking academic work, independent scholars, retired staff) highlight that the production of history is far more widespread. History in the UK is a collaborative undertaking between those employed to undertake research and a range of others who also produce research. OA should facilitate the scholarship of the entire history community.

Dr Andrew Dilley, University of Aberdeen

Dr Keith McLay, University of Chester

Co-Convenors, History UK (HE)

19 March 2013

# HistoryUK Open Access Survey (individual)

In the context of the Open Access Publishing agenda, HistoryUK is conducting two surveys of patterns of journal publication in history.

**This survey is aimed at individual historians.**

It may be helpful to have a C.V. to hand before starting

## Part 1: About you and your department

- Q7** Are you a historian (broadly conceived) working or residing primarily in the UK?  
Yes ..... ?  
No ..... ?
- Q1** Which best describes you?  
*Employed in an HEI and independent research is a part of my contract (e.g. Professor, Reader, Lecturer, Research Fellow) ..... ?*  
*Employed in an HEI and independent research is not part of my contract (e.g. Teaching Fellow, Administrator, Research Assistant) ..... ?*  
*I am not employed in an HEI but am seeking an academic post ..... ?*  
*I am retired having worked in an HEI ..... ?*  
*Independent Scholar ..... ?*  
*Student (inc PhD) ..... ?*  
*Other ..... ?*
- Q2** If you currently hold an academic post with independent research as an element of your contract, when did you first receive such a contract (not necessarily in the UK)?  
*I do not hold currently such a post ..... ?*  
*2012 ..... ?*  
*2011 ..... ?*  
*2010 ..... ?*  
*2009 ..... ?*  
*2008 ..... ?*  
*2007 ..... ?*  
*2006 ..... ?*  
*2005 ..... ?*  
*2004 ..... ?*  
*2003 ..... ?*  
*2002 ..... ?*  
*2001 ..... ?*  
*2000 ..... ?*  
*1999 ..... ?*  
*1998 ..... ?*  
*1997 ..... ?*  
*1996 ..... ?*

- 1995..... ?
- 1994..... ?
- 1993..... ?
- 1992..... ?
- 1991..... ?
- 1990..... ?
- 1989..... ?
- 1988..... ?
- 1987..... ?
- 1986..... ?
- 1985..... ?
- 1984..... ?
- 1983..... ?
- 1982..... ?
- 1981..... ?
- 1980..... ?
- 1979..... ?
- 1978..... ?
- 1977..... ?
- 1976..... ?
- 1975..... ?
- 1974..... ?
- 1973..... ?
- 1972..... ?
- 1971..... ?
- 1970..... ?
- 1969..... ?
- 1968..... ?
- 1967..... ?
- 1966..... ?
- 1965..... ?
- 1964..... ?
- 1963..... ?
- 1962..... ?
- 1961..... ?
- Before 1960..... ?

**Q16 Have you first arrived to work in the UK in the last 12 months?**

- Yes ..... ?
- No ..... ?

**Q3 Approximately how large is your current department?**

- Not Applicable ..... ?
- Less than 15 FTE..... ?
- 15-24.99 FTE ..... ?
- 25-34.99 FTE ..... ?
- 35-44.99 FTE ..... ?
- 45-54.99 FTE ..... ?
- 55-64.99 FTE ..... ?
- Larger than 65 FTE ..... ?
- Unsure..... ?

**Note: FTE= 'Full Time Equivalent' - so someone on a 50% contract = 0.5 FTE.**

**Q4 Where in the UK is your current department located?**

- Not Applicable ..... ?
- Scotland ..... ?
- Wales ..... ?
- Northern Ireland..... ?
- England..... ?

**Q5 If you hold a doctoral degree, when was this awarded?**

- 2012..... ?
- 2011..... ?
- 2010..... ?
- 2009..... ?
- 2008..... ?
- 2007..... ?
- 2006..... ?
- 2005..... ?
- 2004..... ?
- 2003..... ?
- 2002..... ?
- 2001..... ?
- 2000..... ?
- 1999..... ?
- 1998..... ?
- 1997..... ?
- 1996..... ?
- 1995..... ?
- 1994..... ?
- 1993..... ?
- 1992..... ?
- 1991..... ?
- 1990..... ?
- 1989..... ?
- 1988..... ?
- 1987..... ?
- 1986..... ?
- 1985..... ?
- 1984..... ?
- 1983..... ?
- 1982..... ?
- 1981..... ?
- 1980..... ?
- 1979..... ?
- 1978..... ?
- 1977..... ?
- 1976..... ?
- 1975..... ?
- 1974..... ?
- 1973..... ?
- 1972..... ?
- 1971..... ?
- 1970..... ?
- 1969..... ?

1968.....	?
1967.....	?
1966.....	?
1965.....	?
1964.....	?
1963.....	?
1962.....	?
1961.....	?
Before 1960 .....	?
I do not (yet) hold a doctorate.....	?

## Part 2: About your Journal Publications

All of these questions refer only to your publications between 1 Jan 2008 and 31 Dec 2012

Please include all journal publications excluding only short book reviews in your calculations

**Q6** How many single or co-authored journal articles have you had published since 2008?

0 .....	?
1 .....	?
2 .....	?
3 .....	?
4 .....	?
5 .....	?
6 .....	?
7 .....	?
8 .....	?
9 .....	?
10 .....	?
11 .....	?
12 .....	?
13 .....	?
14 .....	?
15 .....	?
16 .....	?
17 .....	?
18 .....	?
19 .....	?
20 .....	?
21 .....	?
22 .....	?
23 .....	?
24 .....	?
24+ .....	?

**Q8** How many of these were published in journals outside of the UK?

0 .....	?
1 .....	?
2 .....	?
3 .....	?
4 .....	?
5 .....	?

- 6 ..... ?
- 7 ..... ?
- 8 ..... ?
- 9 ..... ?
- 10 ..... ?
- 10+ ..... ?

**Q9 Thinking only of your non-UK publications, where were these published (tick all that apply)?**

- EU* ..... ?
- Other European (including Russia)* ..... ?
- US* ..... ?
- Other North America* ..... ?
- South America* ..... ?
- Caribbean* ..... ?
- Africa* ..... ?
- Asia* ..... ?
- Australia and New Zealand* ..... ?
- Oceania* ..... ?
- Other* ..... ?

**Q10 How many co-authored journal publications have you published where the co-author is a member of a different HEI?**

- 0 ..... ?
- 1 ..... ?
- 2 ..... ?
- 3 ..... ?
- 4 ..... ?
- 5 ..... ?
- 6 ..... ?
- 7 ..... ?
- 8 ..... ?
- 9 ..... ?
- 10 ..... ?
- 10+ ..... ?

**Q11 How many of your journal publications from 2008-2012 were the product of research directly funded by a grant (excluding a funded PhD) from the UK funding councils (RCUK, AHRC, ESRC, etc)?**

- 0 ..... ?
- 1 ..... ?
- 2 ..... ?
- 3 ..... ?
- 4 ..... ?
- 5 ..... ?
- 6 ..... ?
- 7 ..... ?
- 8 ..... ?
- 9 ..... ?
- 10 ..... ?
- 10+ ..... ?

**Q15 How many of your journal publications have been made available in journals providing immediate and unrestricted online access to the published paper?**



- 0 ..... ?
- 1 ..... ?
- 2 ..... ?
- 3 ..... ?
- 4 ..... ?
- 5 ..... ?
- 6 ..... ?
- 7 ..... ?
- 8 ..... ?
- 9 ..... ?
- 10 ..... ?
- 10+ ..... ?

**The next questions relate to your entire career**

- Q12 Thinking over your entire career, where was your first academic publication (excluding short book reviews)?**
- Journal* ..... ?
  - Conference Proceedings* ..... ?
  - Chapter in Book* ..... ?
  - Monograph* ..... ?
  - Other* ..... ?
- Where was your 'Other' first academic publication? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- Q13 Again thinking over your entire career, how many journal articles did you publish prior to getting a permanent academic job with independent research in the contract (i.e. a permanent lectureship)?**
- 0 ..... ?
  - 1 ..... ?
  - 2 ..... ?
  - 3 ..... ?
  - 4 ..... ?
  - 5 ..... ?
  - 6 ..... ?
  - 7 ..... ?
  - 8 ..... ?
  - 9 ..... ?
  - 10 ..... ?
  - 10+ ..... ?

- Q14 What is the largest number of single and co-authored journal articles you have ever published in a single year?**
- 0 ..... ?
  - 1 ..... ?
  - 2 ..... ?
  - 3 ..... ?
  - 4 ..... ?
  - 5 ..... ?
  - 6 ..... ?
  - 7 ..... ?
  - 8 ..... ?

9 ..... ?  
10 ..... ?  
10+ ..... ?

**Thank you for your time - please click 'Submit'**

# HistoryUK Open Access Survey (Departmental)

In the context of the open access publishing agenda, HistoryUK is conducting two surveys of patterns of journal publication in history

**This survey is aimed at heads of department or equivalent**

Where in the UK is your department located?

- England .....
- Northern Ireland.....
- Scotland.....
- Wales .....

How many FTEs are currently employed in your department in total?

\_\_\_\_\_

How many of these hold contracts incorporating independent or self-directed research (i.e. eligible for REF, not teaching fellows or excluding research assistants)?

\_\_\_\_\_

**All of the following questions concern journal publications from 1 Jan 2008 to 31 December 2012, excluding short reviews of individual books.**

How many single or co-authored journal articles (including all publications except reviews of individual books) have the current members of your department published?

\_\_\_\_\_

How many of these articles were co-authored with members of a different HEI?

\_\_\_\_\_

How many of the articles have been placed in journals published beyond the UK?

\_\_\_\_\_

How many articles have been produced by members of the department who do not hold independent research contracts (i.e. teaching fellows, research assistants)?

\_\_\_\_\_

Does your department currently have access to an institutional repository available to the public?

- No.....
- Not at the moment - it is being developed.....
- Yes .....

Approximately what percentage of published articles is in the institutional repository?

- 0-10%.....
- 11-20%.....
- 21-30%.....

- 31-40% .....
- 41-50% .....
- 51-60% .....
- 61-70% .....
- 71-80% .....
- 81-90% .....
- 91-100% .....
- Not sure* .....

**Thank you for your time - please click 'Submit'**