



# **Research Tool Access in the Age of the IP Society: Results from a Survey of Japanese Scientists**

**A Report Prepared for the Project on Science and  
Intellectual Property in the Public Interest**



ADVANCING SCIENCE. SERVING SOCIETY

Copyright © 2007 by the  
Directorate for Science and Policy Programs  
American Association for the Advancement of Science  
1200 New York Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20005

-

Contact Information:  
Directorate for Science and Policy Programs  
American Association for the Advancement of Science  
1200 New York Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20005  
Tel: 202 326 6790  
Fax: 202 289 4950  
E-mail: [sippi@aaas.org](mailto:sippi@aaas.org)  
URL: <http://sippi.aaas.org>

-

The materials contained herein represent the opinions of the authors and editors and should not be construed to be the view of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Project on Science and Intellectual Property in the Public Interest (SIPPI). The AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility (CSFR), in accordance with its mandate and Association policy, supports publication of this report as a scientific contribution. The interpretations and conclusions are those of the authors and do not purport to represent the views of the AAAS Board, Council, the CSFR, or the members of the Association.

# **Research Tool Access in the Age of the IP Society: Results from a Survey of Japanese Scientists**

**A report prepared for the Project on Science and  
Intellectual Property in the Public Interest**

John P. Walsh\*

Hsin-I Huang

---

\* School of Public Policy  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
685 Cherry Street  
Atlanta, GA 30332-0345 USA  
Tel: 1-404-385-0400  
Email: [john.walsh@pubpolicy.gatech.edu](mailto:john.walsh@pubpolicy.gatech.edu)

## Acknowledgments

This report would not exist without the collaboration of many individuals and organizations.

Paul Uhlir of the National Academies wrote the initial version of the survey questions on experiences with publicly funded data, and Heather Ritch, Candidate–S.J.D., Duke University School of Law contributed to the analysis of the data generated from those questions.

The survey was implemented by the Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) at Washington State University; members of that team included John Tarnai, Thom Allen, Rita Koontz, Jolyn Persons, David Schultz, Nikolay Ponomarev, and Vincent Kok.

A field test of the questionnaire for the survey was performed by the following volunteer scientists: Tom Armstrong, Lara Campbell, Rick Chipkin, Bill Eddy, Steinar Hauan, Amanda Hoehn, Harold Jaffe, Philip LeDuc, John Peacock, Jeanne Van-Briesen, Lee Weiss, and Joel Welling.

The following scientists participated in cognitive interviews which were used to modify the survey questionnaire from its United States/United Kingdom form to its Germany-specific form: Silvie Grossmann, Jens Herberholz, Axel Kleidon, Matthias Oppermann, David Poeppel, Carola Weil, and Dominik Wildanja.

The following scientists participated in cognitive interviews in order to test the German-specific questionnaire for use in Japan: Suguru Ishiguro, Mika Kato, Asako Nakamura, Tomoko Y. Steen, and Taisuke Yamada.

The Institute for Future Technology (IFTECH) translated the questionnaire into Japanese and developed the sample of scientists for the Japan phase of the survey; IFTECH staff for this project included Koichi Hasegawa, M. Ueno, T. Yamagata, and Katuei Morohashi. Koichi Hasegawa developed the sample and provided guidance throughout the project.

Konomi Kaji provided back-translation services for the Japanese language questionnaire.

We are grateful to the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the MacArthur Foundation for their generous financial support for this project.

We would like to thank Stephen Hansen, Jana Asher, and Michael Kisielewski of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the questionnaire design and for sharing their data from the U.S. survey. We additionally thank Jana Asher for preparing Appendixes 1 and 2 of this report.

## Contents

<b>Acknowledgments</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Abstract</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Data and Methods</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Technology acquisition</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Patenting and Licensing of Research Results</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Publications and Open Access Journals</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Conclusions</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>References</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Appendix 1: Survey Design</b> .....	<b>16</b>
Basic Methodology .....	16
Questionnaire Design for Japan .....	16
Survey Logistics for the Japan Sample .....	17
<b>Appendix 2: Survey Instrument</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Appendix 3: Tables</b> .....	<b>31</b>
Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Population. ....	31
Table 2. Patented Technology Acquisition (by field, sector). ....	31
Table 3-1. Access Terms (by field, sector and license type). ....	32
Table 3-2. Access Difficulties (by field, sector).....	33
Table 4-1. IP Produced (by field, sector). ....	34
Table 4-2. IP Dissemination (by field, sector). ....	35
Table 5-1. Importance to Patent. ....	36
Table 6. Publishing (by field, sector). ....	37
Table 7-1. Publication Secrecy (by field and sector). ....	38
Table 7-2. Logistic Regression (predicting secrecy).....	39
Table 8-1. Access to Public Funded Sources. ....	39
Table 8-2. Difficulties of Access to Public Funded Data (by field and sector). ....	40
Table 9. Opinions on IP .....	41

Table 10. Disaggregated Demographic Information.....42

## Abstract

Japan has becoming increasingly “pro-IP” over the last two decades and Japanese universities and public research institutes are encouraged to be more involved in patenting, licensing and start-ups. However, this raises the question of whether these initiatives may be adversely affecting “open-science” in Japan. Based on a survey of almost 1000 researchers in Japan, we analyze the flows of patented and published research results and whether researchers have had problems accessing necessary research inputs at any time over the last five years. We find very little evidence of problems accessing patented technologies (including research materials that are patented), with only about 1% of respondents (11% of those who needed to acquire such technologies) having any problems and less than 1% of respondents having adverse effects from not being able to access patented technologies. In contrast, almost 20% of respondents had some difficulty accessing copyrighted publications, and 16% of these (3% of the population) report having to delay their research for more than a month as a result. We also find that researchers are likely to withhold their own research results, with 7% having decided not to publish, 25% having delayed one of their own publications and 43% having published incompletely. Publication withholding is associated with patents, but not with industry funding. Thus, we find that Japanese university and public research institute scientists are rarely affected by others patents, but that secrecy and IP associated with publications may be interfering with “open science” in Japan.

## Introduction

In recent years, Japan has implemented a series of policy changes in order to strengthen IP protection. Over the last ten or so years, there has been a shift from a “catch-up” IP regime to a push for making Japan an “IP-based nation” (Nakayama 2003). These changes paralleled Japan’s changing role in the world economy. With the rise of Japan’s international competitiveness, there was a shift in Japan toward an IP regime that emphasized excludability over disclosure (cf. (Cohen, Goto, Nagata, Nelson, and Walsh 2002; Ordovery 1991)). More recently, due to competition from Korea and now China in markets such as automobiles and electronics, Japanese firms and policymakers are pushing to use IP to protect Japanese innovations and position in domestic and world markets. This transition is reflected in a variety of changes to the IP system, including adopting the doctrine of equivalents, changing the opposition system from pre-grant to post-grant, and, in March, 2003, creating the Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters, under former Prime Minister Koizumi (Nakayama 2003) and in April, 2005, creating the IP High Court to hear appeals on IP cases (similar to the CAFC in the US)(Intellectual Property High Court 2005).

In addition to this more general shift toward an IP-based nation, there has been a specific emphasis on patenting and technology transfer for universities (especially the former national universities). Changes include subsidizing patent application and registration fees, creating TLOs to increase the licensing of university patents, the Hiranuma Plan to generate 1000 university startups and, with incorporation, the creation of central IP headquarters offices in universities (Walsh and Saegusa 2003).

These changes parallel similar shifts toward a pro-patent regime in the US that began in the 1980s that included the creation of the CAFC, the validation of biotech patents (Diamond v. Chakrabarti) and business methods patents (State Street Bank) and, again, toward more patenting and licensing by universities, especially the Bayh-Dole Act, and the creation of TTOs in American universities (Mowery, Nelson, Sampat, and Ziedonis 2004; Walsh, Arora, and Cohen 2003a).

In both countries, we have seen a substantial increase in patenting, and in university patenting (although in Japan the major increase has started only recently). We have also seen a growth of university-based start-ups and university licensing. However, this increasing commercialization of university research is generating concerns that the basic scientific commons may be threatened. While commercial application of scientific discoveries and university inventions is broadly encouraged, critics are raising questions about whether this may undermine the free flow of basic knowledge that is critical for the smooth function of the science system in each country (Andrews, Paradise, Holbrook, and Bochniak 2006; Eisenberg 2001; Nelson 2004; Nelson 2006).

Over the last two decades, there has been substantial growth in patents associated with genes and other research tools, although the growth seems to be slowing down (Pressman, Burgess, Cook-Deegan, McCormack, Nami-Wolk, Soucy, and Walters 2006). However, such technologies are much less likely to be patented in Japan (Hopkins, Mahdi, Patel, and Thomas 2007). Interviews with managers, scientists and patent counsel from firms and universities confirm that not just genes but all types of research inputs are more likely to have some related patents than in the past (Walsh, Arora, and Cohen 2003a). This growth in research tool patents is driven in part by the increasing propensity of universities to patent, and if possible, license, their professors’ inventions (Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM) 2004; Pressman et al. 2006). The growing number of patents on the inputs to, and outputs of, academic research, and especially biomedical research, raises several concerns about possible adverse effects on academic research. The first concern is that a proliferation of patents, in itself, is a problem, because of the difficulty in negotiating access to a large number of patented technologies, the anti-commons problems (Heller and Eisenberg 1998). A second problem is that the owner of a basic discovery will keep exclusive control of the technology, thereby losing the advantage of having multiple actors with different competences address the problem of how this technology might be developed, the access problem (Merges and Nelson. 1990). This problem is considered especially serious if the patents cover “basic scientific facts” (Andrews, Paradise, Holbrook, and Bochniak 2006). In addition, the growth of commercial incentives for academic research might lead researchers to become more reluctant to share research tools with colleagues, the secrecy problem (National Research Council 2003). Similarly, scientists might delay publication of research results to maintain their commercial lead time (Blumenthal, Campbell, Anderson, Causino, and Louis 1997; Campbell, Clarridge, Gokhale, Birenbaum, Hilgartner, Holtzman, and Blumenthal 2002). Finally, scientists lured by the promise of commercial success, or drawn by access to industry funds, might redirect their research away from scientifically interesting or important problems and toward those with higher commercial potentials, the redirection problem (Thursby and Thursby 2003).



However, before we make interventions into the science system, it is important that we focus our discussion by clarifying which of the above concerns seem to be empirically grounded and which are still only potential concerns. This will allow us to much more fruitfully target our energies on the areas of greatest concern and possibly avoid unintended negative consequences associated with unnecessary changes. In addition, most of the prior work in this area has focused on biomedical research, and much of the research has been done in the US. However, we have strong reasons to believe that differences in the science system, in patent policy and in the incidence of patenting between Japan and the US could produce very different effects on the ease or difficulty of accessing necessary research inputs. In addition, while there is substantial research on restrictions due to patenting, and from secrecy, there has been less focus on copyright, and the high cost of access to copyrighted journals, as an additional barrier to access to scientific research results. Thus, there is a need for empirically grounded research from Japan, and with an explicitly comparative policy focus, to help us understand how this new pro-IP environment may be affecting Japanese scientists' access to critical research inputs.

## Data and Methods

In order to see how this new pro-IP regime has affected Japanese scientists, and to broaden the empirical work to include publication access and data access as well as access to research materials, AAAS and IFTECH/NISTEP conducted a survey of Japanese public researchers (universities and government labs). We asked about patenting activity, difficulties accessing patented technologies, withholding of research results (publication delay, editing publications, etc.) criteria for choosing publication outlets, including considerations of open access and problems accessing copyrighted publications and publicly funded datasets. We use these survey data to estimate the incidence of problems of access and of withholding of research results, how these vary by field and by sector (university and government lab), how these compare to similar populations in the US. We also analyze the relationships between commercial activity and withholding of research results.

We used the list of public researchers as our sampling frame. We drew a sample of 6700 researchers, stratified by field. We received a total of 1267 responses, representing a 19% response rate. If we exclude the approximately 600 cases where the invitation email was returned as undelivered, we have an adjusted response rate of 21%. In order to improve comparability and interpretability for cross-national comparisons, we limited our analyses to those respondents from three aggregated fields: life sciences; chemistry, physics and astronomy; and engineering, math and computer sciences. We also restricted our sample to include only those from universities and government labs. We also limited the sample to researchers with doctorate or masters degrees. Table 1 gives the descriptive statistics on the sample, including the distributions by aggregated fields and by sector. While the sample is dominated by life sciences researchers (62% of the sample); chemistry, physics and astronomy (14%); and engineering, math and computer sciences (24%) are also well represented. The sample has mostly university researchers (59%), but with a substantial number of government lab researchers as well (41%). The average seniority is almost 20 years. Ninety-one percent of our sample have a Ph.D.

We divide our analysis into the following sections: Acquiring research tools; terms and difficulties with acquisition; patenting and licensing activity; publishing activity; withholding behavior; and access to published results.

## Technology Acquisition

We begin by examining the process of acquiring others' patented technologies. Table 2 shows the results for the full sample and broken out by field and sector. Twelve percent of our respondents said they had acquired patented technologies from outside in the last five years. This is significantly lower than in the US, where 32% say they had to acquire patented technologies since 2002. Of those who acquired outside technology 92% said the technology was primarily a "research tool", i.e., that the primary use of the technology was to facilitate research, rather than the object of study. Life scientists were most likely to say they were acquiring the technology as a research tool (95%), while engineering researchers were least likely (79%). We also found that almost half the respondents said the need to license outside technology has increased over the last five years. Engineering researchers were most likely to report an increase in licensing (53%) and those in chemistry/physics are the least likely, although still 40% reported an increase in licensing. This is substantially higher than the 16% of American researchers who reported that licensing had increased.

We asked a series of questions about their most recent acquisition. Over half (57%) said that the technology included a research exemption retained by the licensor. These exemptions are becoming increasingly common in the US as a way to

create contractually a free space for academic research. Our results show that this retained rights clause is most common in the life sciences (63%). Only 3% of the sample (all of which are life scientists) reported that there was a humanitarian use clause in the transfer agreement. These clauses are much more common in the US, again, as an attempt to generate contractually a free space for research and production of medical inventions targeted toward those in developing countries. We might think of these two cases as “positive” restrictions on use, in that they use the transfer contract to open access to the technology. We also find “negative” restrictions that limit public researchers’ use of the technology, or make claims on the research results the technology enables. There has been substantial concern in the US that patent licenses and material transfer agreements are restricting scientists abilities to freely disseminate their findings or else are being used to expand the reach of a patent to cover derivative inventions through reach through claims and royalties on the products of research (Eisenberg 2001; National Research Council 1997; Walsh, Cho, and Cohen 2005a). We find such restrictions in Japan being fairly uncommon, though not unheard of. Ten percent reported that the license included a restriction on publication. These restrictions were most common in chemistry/physics (15%), and least likely in engineering (6%). Also, these were more common for public research organizations (13%) than for universities (6%). Five percent of the licenses included a royalty or reach through claim, with these most common in engineering (13%) and least common in life sciences (4%).

We also asked if they had any difficulties acquiring patented technologies. Forty-four percent reported that their most recent acquisition took longer than one month. Public research organizations also reported more delays (48%) compared to university researchers (40%). Eleven percent of respondents reported some difficulty acquiring a patented technology in the last 5 years. Of those reporting some difficulty, almost half (45%) said that the difficulty was that the individual royalty was too high. Less than 10% of those who had some difficult (or less than one percent of those who acquired a technology, or less than 0.1% of all respondents) said that the difficulty was that the necessary patents were not licensable, that they were denied a license, that negotiations broke down or that there were multiple royalties required. Thus, there is very little evidence of an anti-commons problem for this sample. Of those who responded to the question about difficulties with technology acquisition (N=107), 2% reported that their research was delayed, 6% reported that they had to change the project, and 1 person (1% of those who acquired technology or 0.1% of the whole sample) reported abandoning the project. Thus, although there is some concern that the price of patented technologies may be too high, the vast majority of researchers have been largely unaffected by others’ patented technologies. These results are consistent with prior research from the US, especially (Walsh, Cho, and Cohen 2007). This is especially remarkable because the AAAS survey included both pure IP acquisition (a license to use a patented technology) and research materials that are patented (for example, a cell line or genetically modified mouse), which should produce somewhat higher rates of adverse effects than pure IP alone (cf. (Walsh, Cho, and Cohen 2007)).

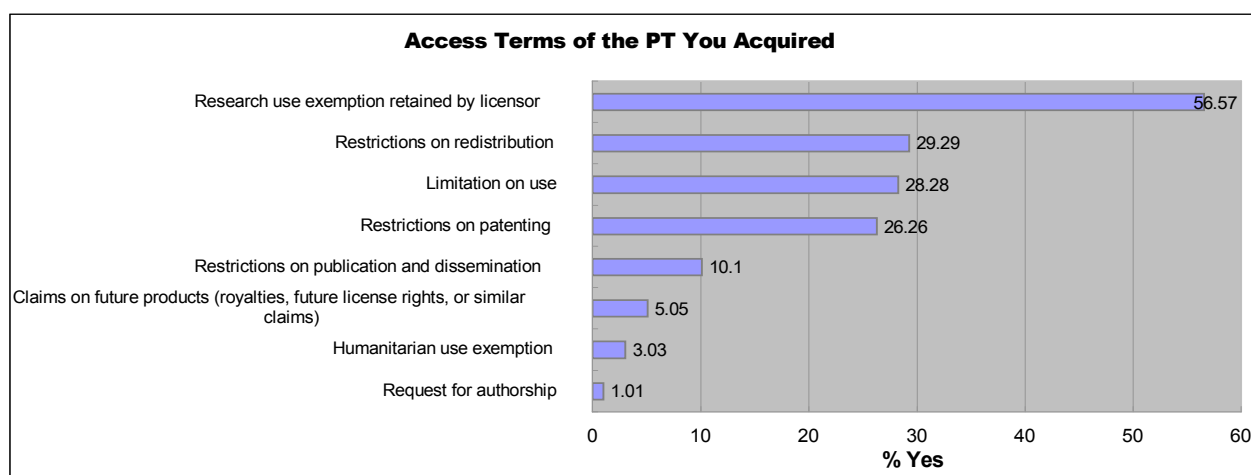


Figure 3-1: Access terms for most recently acquired technology.

## Patenting and Licensing of Research Results

We also asked our respondents about their production and distribution of patented technologies. Thirty percent report that they had submitted one or more patent applications in the last five years. Engineers were the most likely (50%), with

chemistry/physics in the middle (31%) and life scientists least likely (22%). Those at public research organizations (36%) were more likely to have a patent application than university researchers (25%). Twenty percent of respondents had an issued patent. These numbers are somewhat lower than in the US, where 60% of university respondents and 47% of public researchers had a patent application. The results are also somewhat lower than a recent survey of Japanese academics in engineering and biomedical fields, which found that 63% had ever submitted a patent application, although the different time periods may account for some of the difference (Baba, et al. 2006).

Figure 5-1 shows the reasons to patent, reporting the percent of respondents who said that a given reason was at least moderately important (“3” or “4” on a four-point scale). The most commonly cited reason (73%) was to acquire public R&D funding. This was more important than protecting the technology from imitation (62%). Blocking competitors from patenting (59%) was also an important reason to patent, as is using the patent to facilitate cooperation with other institutions (61%). Using the patent to help secure private funding was also mentioned by the majority of respondents (56%), but this was still lower than those who felt the patent would help secure public funding.

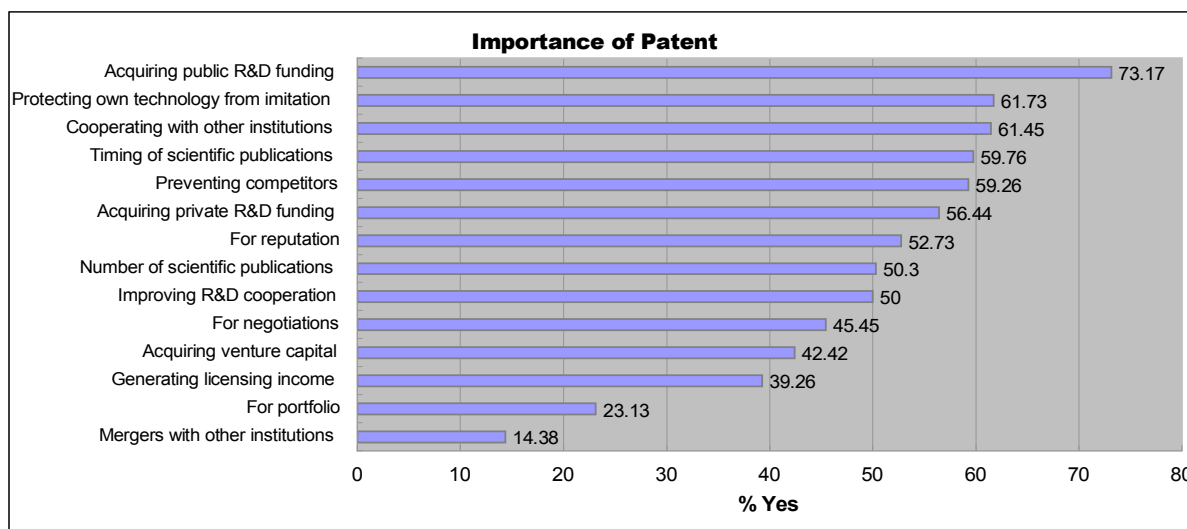


Figure 5-1. Reasons to patent.

When we asked how they disseminated their patented technologies, 40% said they used an exclusive license and 21% said through a non-exclusive license (Table 4-2). Exclusive licenses were most common in life sciences (50%). They were also much more common for universities (52%) compared to public research organizations (27%). In contrast, 41% of public research organizations issued non-exclusive licenses, compared to only 4% for universities. Thus, of the university inventions that were licensed, 93% (52/56) were exclusively licensed. Exclusive licensing seems to be much more common in Japan than in the U.S. For example, according the AUTM licensing data, only 54% of university licenses were exclusive (Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM) 2004). For both sectors, the most common recipient was industry (about 80% for both groups). Thirty-two percent of these licenses contained a research exemption clause, with these retained rights clauses being much more common for university licenses (38%) than public research organizations (17%). There was no use of humanitarian use clauses for out-licenses.

## Publications and Open Access Journals

While technology transfer through patenting is important, publications are generally considered even more important for disseminating technology from universities and government labs to industry (Agrawal and Henderson 2002; Cohen, Nelson, and Walsh 2002). Nearly all of our respondents had published in the last five years. We asked them a series of questions about how they choose publication outlets (Table 6). The most important criterion (77%) was the prestige of the publication outlet, tied to funding and promotion. The second most important (68%) was the goal of disseminating the results to a wide audience or to a relevant readership. Timeliness and ease of retrieval were each nominated about just over a third of respondents. Timeliness was somewhat more important for university researchers (41% v. 33%). Open access publishing is still fairly rare, with only 3% reporting use of this publication strategy. However, it was more com-

mon in chemistry/physics, where 12% reported using an open access model for their most recent publication. Thirty-nine percent report their use of open access has increased in the last three years and almost 70% report that access has become easier (although this is somewhat less true for engineering, 59%). Twenty-one percent of respondents report that copyright restrictions caused them some difficulty related to disseminating their own papers, for example, through their own web page or by sharing it with colleagues. Thus, a significant fraction of researchers feel that their publication strategy may inhibit their ability to independently disseminate their own research results.

We also asked about secrecy or withholding of research results (Table 7-1). Seven percent reported not publishing at least once in the last five years, including 9% of life scientists. Twenty-five percent reported delaying a publication. And 44% report publishing incompletely in order to protect the value of their discovery. Publication delay was most common in the life sciences, and somewhat more common in public research organizations. Partial publication was also more common in public research organizations (50% v. 38%). When compare these results to a sample of life science researchers from the US, we find that delay and not publishing are similar in the U.S., but that editing publications is more common in Japan than in the U.S., with an average of almost 9% per year in Japan and under 2% per year in the U.S. (Walsh, Jiang, and Cohen 2006). Thus, we see some evidence that university and public researchers are willing to withhold their research results from full dissemination.

Prior work has found that in the U.S., such withholding behavior is associated with patenting and commercial activity, industry funding, and scientific competition (Blumenthal et al. 1997; Campbell et al. 2002; Cohen, Florida, and Goe 1994; Walsh and Hong 2003; Walsh, Jiang, and Cohen 2006). We tested a series of logistic regression models predicting the various forms of publication secrecy in our sample. The results are in Table 7-2. We find university researchers are generally less likely to withhold research findings than are those in government labs/non-profit research institutes (although only the effect on incomplete publishing is significant). We also find that researchers that have submitted a patent are more likely to withhold research results, consistent with prior findings from the U.S. Industry funding does not have a major independent effect on withholding. We did not have measures of scientific competition or of academic productivity, so we were not able to control for the possible confounding effects of these influences on withholding (cf. (Walsh and Hong 2003; Walsh, Cho, and Cohen 2005b; Walsh, Jiang, and Cohen 2006)). We should also interpret these results with some caution, as the overall variance explained is small (less than 10% in each model).

We also asked about problems getting access to others' published works (Table 8-1). Nineteen percent reported difficulties gaining access at least once in the last five years. Interestingly, this is substantially higher than the number that had difficulty gaining access to patented technologies (10% of those who had acquired, or about 1% of the whole sample). Almost 40% of those who had some difficulty reported that this inability to access delayed their research, with 16% (3% of the total sample) saying that it delayed their research for more than one month. Eleven percent (2% of the total sample) had to change their research approach and just over 1% (3 people) had to abandon a project due to inability to gain access to copyrighted materials (representing less than 1% of the total sample). Again, these numbers are substantially higher than those who were adversely affected by patented technology access problems. However, almost three-quarters of respondents report that access is becoming easier, which gives us some hope that these problems may be lessening over time.

## Conclusions

Thus, our results indicate that despite the increasingly pro-IP environment for Japanese university and public researchers, we see little evidence that patents are interfering with their research. Over a five year period, approximately 1% of those who tried to acquire a patented technology had to abandon a project, or, put another way, over a span of five years, approximately 0.1% of our sample of researchers abandoned a project due to the inability to access a patented technology. Similarly, in a five year period, less than 1% of our total sample were delayed or had to modify their research because of the inability to access others patented technology.

We do see some problems with accessing others copyrighted materials, with about 19% reporting difficulties in gaining access at least once in the last five years and with 3% of the total sample saying that it delayed their research for more than one month, 2% saying they had to change their research approach, although only 0.3% (3 people) having to abandon a project due to inability to gain access to copyrighted materials. We also see that many respondents report occasionally withholding their own research results, with 7% not publishing something, 25% delaying publication and 44% editing or modifying the publication to withhold information. This secrecy is associated with patenting (which may be a proxy for

---

commercial activity), but not with industry funding (cf. Walsh, et al., 2006, Walsh and Hong, 2003, Campbell, et al., 2002).

Also, although we do not see much evidence of patent-related problems for public researchers, we do note that many university-generated inventions are exclusively licensed to firms. While these licenses often contain research use exemptions, these exemptions may not extend to industry researchers. However, the combination of the relatively lower rates of research tool patenting in Japan (Hopkins, Mahdi, Patel, and Thomas 2007), the existence of research use clauses in university licenses, and, perhaps, rational forbearance on the part of patent owners (National Research Council 1997; Walsh, Arora, and Cohen 2003b), have created a free space for Japanese researchers to conduct their research, despite the growing commercialization of university research. We might still see problems in the future, and industry researchers may have different experience. But, for now, there does not seem to be strong evidence suggesting a need for policy interventions to facilitate university or public researcher access to research tools.

There is reason to be concerned about access to research findings. We need to explore further the causes and consequences of publication-related secrecy. However, the finding on the growth of open-access models of publication suggests that these may help alleviate some of the problems. Of course, the strong emphasis on the legitimacy of the publication outlet (i.e., its prestige and its readership) suggests that there is a strong conservatism in scientific publication strategies and that new publication models will have to address prestige and dissemination issues. The use of peer-review and high-profile editorial boards, as well as affiliations with professional societies or prestigious institutions, may help overcome some of these legitimacy barriers. And, these models will not overcome the lack of access caused by the researchers withholding their results from the published literature, whether open-access or not. Thus, we should explore further the causes and consequences of such secrecy and see if there may be some mechanisms for encouraging Japanese scientists to be more open with their findings.

## References

- Agrawal, A. and R. Henderson. 2002. "Putting Patents in Context: Exploring Knowledge Transfer from MIT." *Management Science* 48:44-60.
- Andrews, L, J Paradise, T Holbrook, and D Bochneak. 2006. "When patents threaten science." *Science* 314:1395-1396.
- Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM). 2004. *AUTM U.S. Licensing Survey: FY 2004, Summary*: Norwalk, CT: AUTM.
- Blumenthal, David, EG Campbell, MS Anderson, N Causino, and KS Louis. 1997. "Withholding research results in academic life science. Evidence from a national survey of faculty." *JAMA* 277:1224-8.
- Campbell, Eric G., Brian R. Clarridge, Manjusha Gokhale, Lauren Birenbaum, Stephen Hilgartner, Neil A. Holtzman, and David Blumenthal. 2002. "Data Withholding in Academic Genetics." *JAMA* 287:473-480.
- Cohen, W. M., R. Florida, and R. Goe. 1994. "University-Industry Research Centers in the United States."
- Cohen, Wesley M, Richard R. Nelson, and John P. Walsh. 2002. "Links and Impacts: Survey Results on the Influence of Public Research on Industrial R&D." *Management Science* 48:1-23.
- Cohen, Wesley M., Akira Goto, Akiya Nagata, Richard Nelson, and John Walsh. 2002. "R&D spillovers, patents and the incentives to innovate in Japan and the United States." *Research Policy* 31:1349-1367.
- Eisenberg, R .S. 2001. "Bargaining over the Transfer of Proprietary Research Tools." Pp. 223-250 in *Expanding the Boundaries of Intellectual Property*, edited by R. C. Dreyfuss, D. L. Zimmerman, and H. First. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Heller, MA and RS Eisenberg. 1998. "Can patents deter innovation?: the anticommons in biomedical research." *Science* 280:698-701.
- Hopkins, Michael M, Surya Mahdi, Pari Patel, and Sandy M Thomas. 2007. "DNA patenting: the end of an era?" *Nature Biotechnology* 25:185-187.
- Intellectual Property High Court. 2005. "History." Pp. History of IP High Court in Japan, vol. 2007.
- Merges, R.P. and R. R. Nelson. 1990. "On the Complex Economics of Patent Scope." *Columbia Law Review* 90:839-916.
- Mowery, David C., Richard R. Nelson, Bhaven N. Sampat, and Arvids A. Ziedonis. 2004. *Ivory Tower and Industrial Innovation: University-Industry Technology Transfer before and after the Bayh-Dole Act*. Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Nakayama, Ichiro. 2003. "Intellectual Property Strategy in Japan." in *OECD conference on IPR, Innovation and Economic Performance*. Paris.
- National Research Council. 1997. *Intellectual Property Rights and Research Tools in Molecular Biology*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- . 2003. *Sharing Publication-Related Data and Materials: Responsibilities of Authorship in the Life Sciences*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.
- Nelson, Richard R. 2004. "The market economy and the scientific commons." *Research Policy* 33:455-471.
- Nelson, Richard R. . 2006. "Reflections on "The Simple Economics of Basic Scientific Research": looking back and looking forward." *Industrial and Corporate Change*.

- 
- Ordover, J. 1991. "A patent system for both diffusion and exclusion." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 5:43–60.
- Pressman, Lori, Richard Burgess, Robert M Cook-Deegan, Stephen J McCormack, Io Nami-Wolk, Melissa Soucy, and LeRoy Walters. 2006. "The licensing of DNA patents by US academic institutions: an empirical survey." *Nature Biotechnology* 24, 31 - 39 (2006) 24:31-39.
- Thursby, Jerry G. and Marie C. Thursby. 2003. "University Licensing and the Bayh-Dole Act." *Science* 301:1052.
- Walsh, J.P, A. Arora, and W.M. Cohen. 2003a. "The Patenting and Licensing of Research Tools and Biomedical Innovation." Pp. 285-340 in *Patents in the Knowledge-Based Economy*, edited by W. M. Cohen and S. Merrill. Washington: National Academies Press.
- . 2003b. "Working through the patent problem." *Science* 299:1020.
- Walsh, J.P, C. Cho, and W. M. Cohen. 2005a. *Patents, Material Transfers and Access to Research Inputs in Biomedical Research: Report to the National Academy of Sciences (available at [www.uic.edu/jwalsh/NASReport.html](http://www.uic.edu/jwalsh/NASReport.html))*.
- Walsh, J.P and Wei Hong. 2003. "Secrecy is increasing in step with competition." *Nature* 422:801-802.
- Walsh, J.P. and M. Saegusa. 2003. "Broadening 'Academic' Research: Adapting to University Reforms in Japan." *Journal of Science Policy and Research Management* 18:47-58.
- Walsh, John P, Charlene Cho, and Wesley M Cohen. 2005b. "The View from the Bench: Patents, Material Transfers and Biomedical Research." *Science* 309:2002-2003.
- Walsh, John P., Charlene Cho, and Wesley M. Cohen. 2007. "Where excludability matters."
- Walsh, John P., Mujuan Jiang, and Wesley M. Cohen. 2006. "Withholding Research Results in Academic Biomedicine." in *Midwest Sociological Society*. Omaha, NE.

## Appendix 1: Survey Design

### Basic Methodology

The *AAAS-SIPPI 2006 Effects of Intellectual Property Protections Survey* was a multinational effort focusing on four specific pools of potential respondents as follows:

- In the United States, a random sample of 8,000 AAAS members were invited to take the survey; details of the sample selection are given below;
- In the United Kingdom, multiple scientific professional societies invited approximately 5,000 scientists in sum to participate;
- In Germany, the approximately 1,600 members of Union of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities, the employees of the Max Planck Society,<sup>1</sup> and the 1,272 AAAS members who live in Germany<sup>2</sup> were invited to participate; and
- In Japan, the Institute for Future Technology invited a random sample of 5,000 mostly academic scientists to participate in the survey.

The timing for each respondent group was slightly different. For the United States and United Kingdom samples, the same survey instrument was used and the survey was administered to both groups between March and April of 2006. The survey instrument subsequently was modified slightly for use with German respondents, and made available to those respondents between May and July of 2006. The German questionnaire (administered in English) subsequently was translated into Japanese and made available to Japanese respondents between November of 2006 and January of 2007.

The questionnaire was Internet based and self-administered; further details of the questionnaire design for the Japanese survey are given below.

### Questionnaire Design for Japan

The questionnaire design for Japan was subsequent to the questionnaire design for the United States/United Kingdom and for Germany.

The United States/United Kingdom questionnaire was based on the questionnaire used for the *AAAS-SIPPI 2005 Patent Survey*.<sup>3</sup> That survey was intended as a pilot for the larger *2006 Effects of Intellectual Property Protections Survey* described here. Two sections of questions were added to the pilot: a section on experiences with publications, initially written by Stephen Hansen, and a section on experiences with publicly funded data, initially written by Paul Uhlir of the National Academies.

After a thorough study of the results of the 2005 survey, as well as an in-house review of the new questions for the 2006 survey, the questions were mounted on the survey Web site by the staff at the Social and Economic Sciences Research Center of Washington State University. The survey instrument was then thoroughly reviewed again by AAAS staff for accuracy of skip patterns, grammar and clerical errors, and quality of questionnaire design.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Max Planck Society is comprised of 75 institutes and 3 additional research facilities. Together, they are staffed by 12,000 employees and 10,000 junior scientists and guest scientists. The e-mail invitation to participate in the *2006 Effects of Intellectual Property Protections Survey*, however, was distributed to each of the institute and research facility organizational heads, and it was their decision whether to forward that invitation to their employees. As such, the true “sample size” for the German phase of the *2006 Effects of Intellectual Property Protections Survey* can not be easily determined.

<sup>2</sup> That is, the 1,272 AAAS members as of November 17, 2005 with valid e-mail addresses whose primary residence is in Germany.

<sup>3</sup> Hansen, S., A. Brewster, J. Asher, and M. Kisielewski. 2005. *The Effects of Patenting in the AAAS Scientific Community*. (Washington, DC: American Association for the Advancement of Science).



Because the 2006 questionnaire was significantly expanded compared to the 2005 pilot survey, AAAS staff felt further testing was warranted. Therefore, as a field test for the questionnaire, it was self-administered by twelve volunteer scientists who subsequently reported on their experiences taking the survey to AAAS staff. Those experiences were compiled and further edits of the survey instrument were made. A final round of quality checking ensued before the survey was made available to respondents in February of 2006.

After the U.S./U.K. survey was implemented, preparations were made to edit the survey instrument, if required, to make it more suitable to a German audience. Even though the German survey was to be in English, SIPPI staff felt that cultural differences might affect the German respondents' understanding of the questionnaire. For that reason, a series of four cognitive interviews of expatriate German scientists in the greater Washington DC area was implemented, after which minor changes were made to the survey to enhance respondent understanding. The modified questionnaire was then tested via another series of cognitive interviews, again of expatriate German scientists in the greater Washington DC area. The second series of interviews confirmed that the edits increased respondent understanding of the survey questionnaire, and the German survey commenced shortly thereafter.

The preparation for the Japanese survey began after the German phase was completed. First a series of five cognitive interviews of expatriate Japanese scientists in the greater Washington DC area was implemented to test the Germany-specific version of the questionnaire. SIPPI staff determined that no modifications were required to the survey instrument prior to translation to Japanese. Then an initial translation and back-translation of the questionnaire was completed. Subsequent rounds of translation and back-translation were used to fine-tune the Japanese language questionnaire: those rounds of translation all occurred in electronic media format. When Japanese text was ready, it was copied and pasted into Web page format. Finally, the Web pages were carefully checked to ensure both that all questions were correctly placed and also that the database software behind the Web survey was correctly accepting Japanese input.

Further details of the cognitive interviewing process described above will appear in a separate publication.

### Survey Logistics for the Japan Sample

Sampled individuals were invited to participate in the survey via an e-mail message. In order to reduce the possibility of single respondents answering the survey multiple times, or response from scientists that were not part of the sample, an individualized code was required to enter the survey. In the case of the Japanese respondents, sampled individuals were assigned a code upon their first arrival at the survey Web site. Reminder e-mails were sent a week after the survey was launched.

## Appendix 2: Survey Instrument

*Please note that the survey instrument for the Japanese sample of the AAAS-SIPPI 2006 Effects of Intellectual Property Protections Survey was administered in Japanese; this is the English version of that survey.*

*Underlining indicates a modification or creation of a category during the cleaning of the data in the “other” category.*

### **Q01: In what field of science do you (or if retired/on leave, did you) primarily work?**

- Biological sciences
- Medical/health sciences
- Agricultural sciences
- Other life sciences
- Physical sciences
- Chemistry
- Engineering
- Earth sciences
- Physics and astronomy
- Math and computer sciences
- Science history, ethics, or philosophy
- Science education or administration
- Science publishing or media
- Other social, behavioral or economic sciences
- Non-scientific Field
- Other

### **Q02: Which of these would you describe as your main job function (check all that apply)?**

- Academic teaching and research
- Scientific research (non-academic)
- Academic administration (e.g., Dean, Department Head)
- Administration/Management (University/corporate/government)
- Student
- Development (or Finance)
- Funding
- Medical services
- Product/process engineering (including software)
- Manufacturing/processing
- Quality control/assurance/regulatory/safety/analysis
- Purchasing
- Journalism (writing/editing/publishing)
- Law/legal services/forensics
- Policy/ethics
- Consulting
- Intellectual property management (e.g., technology transfer)
- Retired/on leave
- Other:
- Sales/Marketing/Product support/Business Improvement

**Q03: Since 1 January 2002, have you\* acquired any patented technologies, materials or methods (technology) to use in your work that were covered by some form of intellectual property protection?**

*\*by “you”, we mean the following:*

- *If you are self-employed, you personally.*
- *If you are employed by a university, company, government, etc., please answer within the context of your employment since 1 January 2002 (i.e., technology acquired under the sponsorship of your employer(s) that you used in your work).*
- *If you manage intellectual property, then technology acquired by your university, company, etc.*

Yes → Go to question 04

No → Go to question 14

Not sure/don't know → Go to question 14

**Q04: Please specify the scientific field of the last patented technology\* you acquired since 1 January 2002:**

*\*Note: Please specify the scientific field in which the patented technology was developed, even if it was used for research in a different field. If more than one patented technology was acquired at the same time, please select one and answer the question in relation to that technology.*

Biological sciences

Medical/health sciences

Agricultural sciences

Other life sciences

Physical sciences

Chemistry

Engineering

Earth sciences

Physics and astronomy

Math and computer sciences

Science history, ethics, or philosophy

Science education or administration

Science publishing or media

Other social, behavioral or economic sciences

Non-scientific Field

Other:

**Q05: Who was the source of the last patented technology you acquired?**

Academe

Industry

Government/Inter-governmental organization

Nonprofit/Nongovernmental organization

Other:

Not sure/Don't know

Individual/self outside of employment

**Q06: Was the last patented technology you acquired used strictly as a research tool (meaning that it was not the subject of the research)?**

Yes

No

**Q07: Please indicate which of the following methods was used in the acquisition of this patented technology.**

Informal (no official agreement)  
License: Exclusive  
License: Non-exclusive  
Material Transfer Agreement (MTA)  
Sponsored Research Agreement (SRA)  
Confidentiality Agreement  
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)  
Purchase  
General Public License (GPL, Open Source Software)  
Other:  
Not sure/Don't know  
Developed by organization/self  
More than one of the above  
Donation  
Acquired through acquisition of company  
Some type of collaboration/cooperative agreement

**Q08: Please indicate which, if any, terms were involved in the assignment or licensing of the last patented technology you acquired (check all that apply):**

Research or experimental use exemption maintained by licensor  
Humanitarian use exemption  
Limitation on use (field of use restriction)  
Restrictions on patenting (research use only)  
Restrictions on redistribution  
Restrictions on publication and dissemination of research results  
Claims on future products, through reach through royalties, future license rights, or similar claims  
Request for authorship  
None  
Other  
Not sure/don't know  
More than one of the above

**Q09: How long did it take to acquire this patented technology?**

Less than one month  
1 to 2 months  
More than two months, but less than 6 months  
Six months or more  
Not sure/Don't know

**Q10: Since 1 January 2002, did you experience any difficulties while attempting to acquire any patented technologies?**

Yes → Go to question 11  
No → Go to question 14

**Q11: Thinking back to the last time since 1 January 2002 that you had difficulties acquiring a patented technology, what were the reasons (check all that apply)?**

- Necessary patents were/are not licensable
- Request for license denied
- Overly complex patent licensing negotiations
- Licensing negotiations broke down
- Individuals royalties were too high
- Royalties required for multiple patents
- Unable to determine the IP status of the technology
- Other:
  - Took too long to obtain technology
  - No response from IP owner to request
  - Problems with Patent Office
  - Employer rules

**Q12: Thinking back to the last time since 1 January 2002 that you had difficulties acquiring a patented technology, ultimately, how was your research affected by these difficulties?**

- It was delayed → Go to question 14
- It had to be changed → Go to question 13
- It had to be abandoned → Go to question 14
- Effect not yet known → Go to question 14
- Not at all → Go to question 14
- Other → Go to question 14

**Q13: As a result of having to change your research, did you do any of the following (check all that apply):**

- Used different technologies/tools
- Attempted to invent around patented technology
- Changed geographic location for the work (to another country)
- Changed project goals
- Worked around issue in another way
- Other

**Q14: Does your current work involve less or more licensing of technology than it did prior to 1 January 2002?**

- Less
- About the same
- More
- Not sure
- Don't know, only active in my field since:
- Not applicable

**Q15: Since 1 January 2002, have you\* created any technologies that you/your institution would consider intellectual property?\***

*\*by "you", we mean the following:*

- *If you are self-employed, you personally.*
- *If you are employed by a university, company, government, etc., please answer within the context of your employment (i.e., intellectual property developed under the sponsorship of your employer(s) to which you have significantly contributed).*
- *If you manage intellectual property, then intellectual property of your university, company, etc.*

*\*\*By intellectual property, we are referring to property, created through intellectual and/or discovery efforts, that is generally protectable under patent, trademark, copyright, trade secret, agreements, or other laws.*

- Yes → Go to question 16
- No → Go to question 24

**Q16: Which of the following approaches were used in protecting your *last* technological innovation (check all that apply)?**

- Patent
- Copyright
- Trademark
- Trade secret
- Complex product design
- Embodied in product (e.g., software in machinery)
- Withheld data or information
- Delayed publication
- Did not publish
- None
- Other
- Do not know
- Plant Variety Protection or other government protection not listed above

**Q17A: Since 1 January 2002, how many patents have been submitted (or are pending) for your technical innovations? (If you don't know, please leave blank.)**

Respondents could write in their answer

**Q17B: Since 1 January 2002, how many patents have been issued for your technical innovations? (If you don't know, please leave blank.)**

- Don't Know → Go to question 24
- 0 → Go to question 24
- 1 or more → Go to question 18

*Of the patents that have been issued since 1 January 2002, we would like to ask you to please answer questions 18-23 in regards to the last patent received by you. By "received by you", we mean patents issued directly to you if you are self-employed; patents issued to your employer to which you significantly contributed if you are employed by a university, company, government, etc.; and patents issued to your organization if you manage intellectual property.*

**Q18: What was the primary field for your last patent (check only one)?**

- Biological sciences
- Medical/health sciences
- Agricultural sciences
- Other life sciences
- Physical sciences
- Chemistry
- Engineering
- Earth sciences
- Physics and astronomy
- Mathematics and computer science
- Social, behavioral and economic sciences
- Non-scientific field
- Other:

**Q19: Would you consider the technology protected by your last patent a technology whose value is wholly or partially in its use for conducting research (e.g., as a research tool or to enable technology)?**

- Yes
- No
- Not sure/don't know

**Q20: Please rate how important applying for and/or acquiring your last patent was to you (or, if the patent was applied for by your employer, to your employer) with respect to each of the following:**

**Not at all important**  
**Slightly important**  
**Somewhat important**  
**Very important**

- A. Acquiring venture capital
- B. Cooperating with other institutions
- C. Mergers with other institutions
- D. Acquiring public R&D funding
- E. Acquiring private R&D funding
- F. Generating licensing income
- G. Timing of scientific publications
- H. Number of scientific publications
- I. Improving your or your institution's technological portfolio
- J. Improving your or your institution's academic reputation
- K. Improving your or your organization's negotiations (e.g., cross licensing or joint ventures)
- L. Protecting own technology from imitation
- M. Preventing competitors' patenting and application activities
- N. Improving R&D cooperation
- O. Other concerns

**Q21: Was the technology protected by your last patent disseminated to others in any way?**

- Yes → Go to question 22
- No → Go to question 23
- Not sure/don't know → Go to question 24

**Q22: Please indicate how the technology protected by your last patent was disseminated:**

- Shared informally (no official agreements) → Go to question 24
- Licensed exclusively → Go to question 22A
- Licensed non-exclusively → Go to question 22D
- Donated/given for free → Go to question 24
- Placed in patent pool or consortia → Go to question 24
- Used in cross-licensing agreements → Go to question 24
- Published in scientific journal/conference → Go to question 25
- Sold the technology → Go to question 24
- Other → Go to question 24

**Q22A: Who was the recipient of the technology protected by your last patent (select only one)?**

- Academia
- Industry
- Government
- Nonprofit
- Other

**Q22B: How easy or difficult was it to license the technology protected by your last patent?**

- Very easy
- Easy
- Neither easy nor difficult
- Difficult
- Very difficult
- Don't know

**Q22C: In setting the licensing terms for the technology protected by your last patent, did you maintain a (check all that apply):**

Research or experimental use exemption that allowed you or others to continue to conduct work on or with the technology for research purposes → Go to question 24

Humanitarian use exemption that *allowed for the development of and/or the transfer of the technology to developing countries* → Go to question 24

Neither → Go to question 24

Not sure/don't know → Go to question 24

**Q22D: Who were the recipients of the technology protected by your last patent (select all that apply)?**

Academia

Industry

Government

Nonprofit

Other

**Q22E: In setting the licensing terms for the technology protected by your last patent, did you maintain a (check all that apply):**

Research or experimental use exemption that allowed you to continue to conduct work on or with the technology for research purposes → Go to question 24

Humanitarian use exemption that *allowed for the development of and/or the transfer of the technology to developing countries* → Go to question 24

Neither → Go to question 24

Not sure/don't know → Go to question 24

Does not apply → Go to question 24

**Q23: Which ONE of these is the main reason that you have not disseminated the technology protected by this patent?**

You (or your organization) planned/are planning to conduct future research with the technology

You (or your organization) were/are developing or commercializing the technology yourself

You (or your organization) wanted/want to block competitors

Precluded by an agreement

Other:

**Q24: Has your scientific work ever been published?**

Yes → Go to question 25

No → Go to question 34

Not sure/don't know → Go to question 34

*We would like to ask you some questions relating to the last material you published.*

**Q25: Regarding your latest publication, why did you choose to publish this material (check all that apply)?**

To inform others about your work and results

To increase prospects for promotion

To gain credits for academic advancement, etc. (e.g., Research Assessment Exercise, RAE)

To gain/justify research funding

To get feedback from reviewers and readers

To document the work in an archival way

To prevent others from acquiring IP protections

Other:

Gain investment capital/promote commercial product

Duty/other's choice/invitation



**Q26: Regarding your latest publication, who published this material?**

Myself or my department  
 My organization  
 Conference organizer  
 Journal or proceedings publisher  
 Professional association (other than your own organization)  
 National (government) library or other government office  
 Placed in a freely accessible archive  
 Placed in a commercial archive  
 Other  
(Commercial Publishing Group (including Commercial University Presses))

**Q27: On which criteria did you base your choice when choosing how/where to publish your latest publication (check all that apply)?**

Prestige; it is on a shortlist of approved journals (promotion, funding)  
 Dissemination; large circulation, relevant readership  
 Timeliness; short time from submission to publication  
 Availability; article would be available for free on the Web  
 Ease of retrieval; journal is indexed in commercial or open access database  
 Other:  
Not my choice/only one choice/invited/choice of others  
Focus of journal/appropriateness of article for specific journal  
Where article most likely/easily accepted

**Q28: Did you or your coauthor(s) keep the copyrights to your latest publication?**

Yes → Go to question 29  
 No → Go to question 30  
 Not sure/don't know → Go to question 32

**Q29: Did you use alternative open access licensing models (e.g., Creative Commons) for your latest publication?**

Yes  
 No  
 Not sure/don't know

**Q30: Were you or your coauthor(s) required to transfer copyright of your latest publication to any of the following (check all that apply)?**

Your organization  
 Publishing organization or journal  
 Sponsoring organization  
 I was not required to transfer copyright  
 Other:  
 Not sure/don't know  
Federal work, not copyrightable

**Q31: As a result of transferring copyrights, have you experienced difficulty using your latest published material subsequently, e.g., sharing with colleagues, posting on a Web site, etc.?**

Yes  
 No  
 Not applicable  
 Not sure/don't know

**Q32: Was your latest publication also placed in an electronic bibliographic service or index?**

Yes → Go to question 32A  
 No → Go to question 33  
 Not sure/don't know → Go to question 33

**Q32A: Was the full text of your latest publication placed in a:**

National/governmental library (e.g., PubMed, Medline)

Freely accessible archive

Commercially accessible archive

Other:

None of the above

Don't Know

**Q33: Since 1 January 2002, in order to protect your work, have you ever (check all that apply):**

Not published your research

Published incompletely

Delayed publication

Maintained copyright control

Instituted various legal devices (for example, contracts or End-User License Agreements)

Used technological devices (Digital [Rights] Management tools (DRMs) or other smart software, etc.)

Other:

None of the above

Filed for patent

Not Applicable

**Q34: Since 1 January 2002, have any difficulties associated with gaining access to or disseminating copyrighted works (membership fees, subscriptions, etc.) had an impact on your work?**

Yes → Go to question 35

No → Go to question 36

Not sure/don't know → Go to question 36

**Q35: Problems associated with accessing scientific literature had the following effect(s) on your work (check all that apply):**

I have not had problems associated with accessing scientific literature

There were no effects on my research

They delayed my research less than one month

They delayed my research for one month or more

I had to change the research approach

I had to abandon my research project

There were other effects on my research. Please explain.

Loss of research funds to pay for access or to duplicate work

Less background research done

Unspecified delay of work

**Q36: Over the past (3) years, have you used open access (freely accessible) publications:**

Not at all

Less frequently than before three years

About the same as before three years ago

More frequently than before three years ago

Don't know, only active in research since \_\_\_\_\_ (enter year here)

Not sure/don't know

**Q37: Has your access to the scientific literature (in general) over the past three years become:**

Easier

Is about the same

More difficult

Much more difficult

Don't know, only active in research since \_\_\_\_\_ (enter year here)

Not sure/don't know

*The following questions concern your experiences with access to and use of data from publicly funded sources. By “data”, we mean numeric or factual data that are part of a larger dataset or database. By “publicly funded sources” we mean data produced by a government entity or entirely with government funding in an academic or nonprofit institution. (Note: For some responses you are requested to provide a brief explanation. Please provide as much detail as you consider appropriate.)*

**Q38. Since 1 January 2002, in your work, have you used (or tried to use) data from publicly funded sources (that you yourself did not produce)?**

Yes → Go to question 39

No → Go to question 48

**Q39: Since 1 January 2002, have you experienced any difficulties in obtaining data from publicly funded sources?**

Yes → Go to question 40

No → Go to question 44

Not sure/don't know → Go to question 44

**Q40: Thinking back to the last time you had difficulty in obtaining data from publicly funded sources, which if any of the following difficulties did you experience (check all that apply)?**

There was a substantial delay in the transfer of the requested data → Go to question 43

Legal terms and conditions were problematic → Go to question 43

Costs were high. If so, how much did the data cost? → Go to question 43

Other difficulties in obtaining the data. Please describe briefly: → Go to question 43

Access was denied → Go to question 41

Technical Difficulty in Access/Difficult to Locate → Go to question 43

**Q41: Thinking back to the last time you had difficulty in obtaining data from publicly funded sources, the following reasons were given for denying your request for access to data from a publicly funded source (check all that apply):**

No reason was given

Results based on those data were not yet published by the producer of the data

Results based on those data had been published, but the data were withheld anyway

Data were produced in support of proprietary research

Period of exclusive use under the data producer's research grant or contract had not yet expired

Data only available to researchers in a specific research program, in which you were not a participant

Your uses of the data would be proprietary

Data only available to researchers in a specific country, of which you were not a citizen

Data were classified as secret or sensitive by the government and you did not have the appropriate security clearance

Data could not be disclosed in order to protect the privacy of human subject(s)

Producer of the data stated that the rights in the data could not be adequately protected

Other reasons. Please explain:

Not applicable

**Q42: Thinking back to the last time you had difficulty in obtaining data from publicly funded sources, the denial of access to the data that you were requesting had the following effect(s) on your research/work (check all that apply):**

There were no effects on my research/work

It delayed my research/work less than one month

It delayed my research/work by one month or more

I had to produce similar data myself or within my research group

I had to find another source for data that was a satisfactory substitute

I had to find another source for data that was not a satisfactory substitute

I had to change the research/work approach

I had to abandon my research/work project

There were other effects on my research/work. Please explain:

**Q43: Thinking back to the last time you had difficulty in obtaining data from publicly funded sources: overall, difficulties in obtaining data from a publicly funded source had:**

- Serious negative effect(s) on my research/work
- Some negative effects(s) on my research/work
- No effect(s) on my research/work
- Some positive effect(s) on my research/work
- Serious positive effect(s) on my research/work
- Not applicable
- Not sure/don't know

**Q44: In your view, how has the situation changed since 1 January 2002, in terms of obtaining access to data from publicly funded sources?**

- It has become easier to obtain data from publicly funded sources
- It has become more difficult to obtain data from publicly funded sources
- The situation has remained about the same
- Don't know, only active in research since: \_\_\_\_\_(enter year here)
- Don't know

**Q45: Since 1 January 2002, have you denied requests from others for data you have produced with funding from public sources?**

- I did not produce any data using public funding during this time period
- No, I have not denied access to the data I produced from my publicly funded research
- No, I have not denied access to the data I produced from my publicly funded research, but I placed certain conditions on access to those data. If so, please explain:
- No, I have not denied access to the data I produced from my publicly funded research, but I placed certain conditions on the use of those data. If so, please explain:
- Yes, I have denied access to the data I produced from my publicly funded research. If so, please explain:
- Not sure/don't know

**Q46: Since 1 January 2002, have you experienced difficulties in using data from publicly funded sources (check all that apply)?**

- I have not experienced difficulties in using data from publicly funded sources → Go to question 48
- The data had scientific deficiencies → Go to question 47
- The data had technical problems → Go to question 47
- The data had legal proprietary restrictions on re-use based on national legislation (e.g., database protection legislation) → Go to question 47
- The data had legal proprietary restrictions on re-use based on funding agency regulations → Go to question 47
- The data had legal proprietary restrictions on re-use based on licensing terms → Go to question 47
- The legal restrictions on re-use were enforced by technological means → Go to question 47
- There were other difficulties in using the data. If so, please explain: → Go to question 47

**Q47: Difficulties in using data from a publicly funded source have had:**

- Serious negative effect(s) on my research
- Some negative effects(s) on my research
- No effect(s) on my research
- Some positive effect(s) on my research
- Serious positive effect(s) on my research
- Not applicable
- Not sure/don't know

**Q48A: We would like to learn about your opinion/view on technologies owned by others in your area of work. Please indicate how strongly you agree with the following statements by rating each of them on the following scale:**

**Haven't thought much about that**  
**Disagree strongly**  
**Disagree somewhat**  
**Neither agree nor disagree**  
**Agree somewhat**  
**Agree strongly**

- A. Intellectual property rights provide incentives to invent and make discoveries.
- B. Intellectual property rights impair the free and open exchange of material and/or research results.
- C. Technologies owned by others are easily exchanged through licensing and material transfer agreements.
- D. Obtaining access to technologies owned by others often involves contractual restrictions on publications that cause significant constraint[s] on academic freedom.
- E. Access to technologies owned by others has improved over the past 5 years.
- F. Overall, intellectual property protections are having a POSITIVE impact on my conduct in science.

**Q49: Thank you for responding to this survey so far. We have just a few more questions for you about you and your place of work. Please respond to these questions, as your participation will allow us to examine differences in experiences with intellectual properties in different countries, work settings, etc.**

**In what type of institution is your main employment?**

School/university  
 Industry/corporation  
 Hospital/health services  
 Law firm/forensics  
 Publishing/media  
 Nonprofit agency or NGO  
 Government or IGO  
 Self-employed/consultant  
 Retired/on leave/not currently employed  
 Other:

**Q50: In which country do you primarily conduct your research/work?**

*A drop-down menu listing every country was provided to the respondent.*

**Q51: What is your gender?**

Male  
 Female  
 Other<sup>4</sup>

**Q52: How many years of professional work experience do you have?**

0-4  
 5-9  
 10  
 20-29  
 30+

---

<sup>4</sup> As a survey methodology experiment, instead of check boxes for "male" and "female," a write-in box was provided for this question. Three respondents chose to report their gender as something other than "male" or "female". This experiment will be discussed further in a future publication.

**Q53: What degrees have you obtained (check *all* that apply)?**

Associate degree (U.S.): AA, ABS, AS

Foundation degree (U.K.): FdA, FdEd, FdEng, FdMus, FdSc, FdTech

Bachelor's degree: BA, BComm, BE, BS, BSc, BFA, BCL, LLB, BM, BBA, BChir, BEng, MBChB

Master's degree: MA, MS, MSc, MApol, MPhil, MRes, MFA, MTh, M.T.S., M.Div, MPhys, MMath, MMus, MESci, MGeol, MTCM, BCL (Oxon)

Specialist degree: EdS, B.Acc.

Doctoral degree: PhD, EdD,\* EngD, DNursSci, DBA, DD, DSc, DLitt, DA, DMA, DMus, DCL, ThD, PharmD, DPT, DPhil, DOM, OMD, PsyD

JD/LLM

None of the above

Other

**Q54: Has any of your research/work been funded or paid for by (check all that apply):**

National, State or local governmental grants, contracts, or employment

European Union or other IGO grants, contracts, or employment

Research councils

University sponsorship (from a university other than your own university or college)

Industry sponsorship (from a company other than your own company or institution)

Research and Development supported by your employer

Nonprofit, non-government sources (including foundations)

Other personal or private funding

Other:

Not applicable

## Appendix 3: Tables

The population of scientists targeted by the survey was scientists in the natural sciences, with a graduate school education level (MA/PhD), the work in the university or public sector.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Population.

		Count	Percent
Field N=984	Chem, Phys and Astronomy	140	14.23
	Life science	606	61.59
	Eng, Math and Comp Sci	238	24.19
Sector N=984	University	576	58.54
	Public research center/NPO	408	41.46
Seniority N=982 Mean = 19.69	0-4	78	7.94
	5-9	122	12.42
	10-19	292	29.74
	20-29	300	30.55
	30+	190	19.35
Education N= 984	Master degree	92	9.35
	Doctoral degree	892	90.65

Table 2. Patented Technology Acquisition (by field, sector).

Measure		Random Sample	Field			Sector		All N
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Sciences	University	Public	
Q03 Acquired PT	%yes	11.69	10.71	14.03	6.30	9.55	14.71	984
Q06 Research tool	%yes	91.67	86.67	94.94	78.57	93.88	89.83	108
Q07 Licence_ex	%yes	5.88	0.00	5.26	16.67	8.51	3.64	102
Q07 Licence_nonex	%yes	11.76	35.71	7.89	8.33	8.51	14.55	102
Q07 Licence_MTA	%yes	29.41	0.00	39.47	0.00	34.04	25.45	102
Q14 [Licence Tech] less	%yes	1.58	2.50	2.02	0.00	1.28	1.95	568
Q14 [Licence Tech]same	%yes	50.70	57.50	51.30	45.39	52.56	48.44	568
Q14 [Licence Tech] more	%yes	47.71	40.00	46.69	54.61	46.15	49.61	568

Table 3-1. Access Terms (by field, sector and license type).

Q8 Were any of the following terms involved in the assignment or licensing of the last patented technology you acquired N=111		Random Sample	Field			Sector		Q07		
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Sciences	University	Public	Exclusive	Non-exclusive	MTA
Research/ experimental use exemption retained by licensor	% yes	56.57	25.00	62.67	50.00	56.52	56.60	50.00	27.27	75.86
Humanitarian use exemption	% yes	3.03	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	5.66	0.00	0.00	10.34
Limitation on use (field of use restriction)	% yes	28.28	25.00	29.33	25.00	30.43	26.42	33.33	36.36	34.48
Restrictions on patenting (research use only)	% yes	26.26	25.00	28.00	16.67	23.91	28.30	33.33	36.36	31.03
Restrictions on redistribution	% yes	29.29	8.33	32.00	33.33	30.43	28.30	50.00	27.27	41.38
Restrictions on publication and dissemination of research results	% yes	10.10	16.67	9.33	8.33	6.52	13.21	0.00	18.18	13.79
Claims on future products, through reach through royalties, future license rights, or similar claims	% yes	5.05	8.33	4.00	8.33	4.35	5.66	0.00	0.00	6.90
Request for authorship	% yes	1.01	0.00	1.33	0.00	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>



Table 3-2. Access Difficulties (by field, sector).

Measure		Random Sample	Field			Sector		All N
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Sciences	University	Public	
Q09 acquire PT: > 1 month	%yes	43.90	37.50	44.44	45.45	39.47	47.73	82
Q10 difficulties acquiring PT	%yes	11.34	18.18	12.16	0	13.33	9.62	97
Q11 Reasons for difficulties (for those with difficulties)								
Necessary patents were/are not licensable	%yes	9.09	0.00	11.11	0	16.67	0.00	11
Request for license denied	%yes	9.09	50.00	0.00	0	0.00	20.00	11
Overly complex patent licensing negotiations	%yes	27.27	0.00	33.33	0	16.67	40.00	11
Licensing negotiations broke down	%yes	9.09	0.00	11.11	0	16.67	0.00	11
Individuals royalties were too high	%yes	45.45	50.00	44.44	0	50.00	40.00	11
Royalties required for multiple patents	%yes	9.09	0.00	11.11	0	16.67	0.00	11
Unable to determine the IP status of the technology	%yes	9.09	0.00	11.11	0	0.00	20.00	11
Q12 Effect of these difficulties (for those who acquire PT)								
Due to difficulties: delayed	%yes	2.52	0.00	3.47	0	3.33	1.92	97
Due to difficulties: modify	%yes	7.56	18.18	6.95	0	6.77	7.70	97
Due to difficulties: abandon	%yes	1.26	0.00	1.74	0	3.33	0.00	97
Q12 Effect of these difficulties (for all researchers)								
Due to difficulties: delayed	%yes	0.30	0.00	0.49	0	0.32	0.28	984
Due to difficulties: modify	%yes	0.88	1.95	0.98	0	0.64	0.01	984
Due to difficulties: abandon	%yes	0.15	0.00	0.24	0	0.32	0	984

Table 4-1. IP Produced (by field, sector).

Measure		Random Sample	Field			Sector		All N
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Sciences	University	Public	
Q15 Intellectual property	%yes	48.22	50.71	40.33	66.81	44.35	53.68	983
Q16_1 Patent	%yes	87.34	85.92	85.66	90.57	84.31	90.87	474
Q16_2 Copyright	%yes	16.46	16.90	13.52	20.75	16.08	16.89	474
Q16_3 Trademark	%yes	3.38	1.41	4.10	3.14	3.14	3.65	474
Q16_4 Trade secret	%yes	3.59	1.41	2.46	6.29	3.14	4.11	474
Q16_5 Complex product design	%yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	474
Q16_6 Embodied in product	%yes	0.21	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.39	0.00	474
Q16_7 Withhold data or information	%yes	16.24	14.08	17.62	15.09	14.51	18.26	474
Q16_8 Delayed publication	%yes	20.68	21.13	24.18	15.09	20.39	21.00	474
Q16_9 Did not publish	%yes	13.08	16.90	10.66	15.09	10.98	15.53	474
Q16_10 None	%yes	5.70	4.23	6.56	5.03	7.06	4.11	474
Q17A Submitted patent: more than 0	%yes	30.41	33.04	22.11	51.38	24.84	38.23	786
Q17B Issued patent: more than 0	%yes	20.23	24.11	14.20	34.25	16.34	25.69	786
Q19 Last PT was research tool	%yes	85.71	88.00	90.91	77.55	87.69	84.00	140

Table 4-2. IP Dissemination (by field, sector).

Measure		Random Sample	Field			Sector		All N
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Sciences	University	Public	
Q22 How was your last PT disseminated?								
Shared informally	%yes	8.51	11.11	10.00	5.56	12.00	4.55	47
Licensed exclusively	%yes	40.43	33.33	50.00	33.33	52.00	27.27	47
Licensed non-exclusively	%yes	21.28	22.22	25.00	16.67	4.00	40.91	47
Donated/given for free	%yes	10.64	11.11	15.00	5.56	16.00	4.55	47
Placed in patent pool or consortia	%yes	2.13	0.00	0.00	5.56	4.00	0.00	47
Used in cross-licensing agreement	%yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47
Published in scientific journal/conference	%yes	2.13	0.00	0.00	5.56	4.00	0.00	47
Sold the technology	%yes	4.26	11.11	5.00	.	4.00	4.55	47
Q22A recipient : Academia	%yes	15.79	33.33	10.00	16.67	23.08	.	19
Q22A recipient : Industry	%yes	78.95	66.67	80.00	83.33	76.92	83.33	19
Q22A recipient : Government	%yes	5.26	.	10.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	19
Q22C_1 License terms: Research/Exp use	%yes	31.58	33.33	30.00	33.33	38.46	16.67	19
Q22C_2 License terms: Humanitarian use	%yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19
Q22C_3 License terms: Neither	%yes	47.37	33.33	50.00	50.00	53.85	33.33	19
Q23 Main reason PT not disseminated								
Planning to conduct future research with technology	%yes	47.00	47.06	45.45	48.72	46.34	47.46	100
Developing or commercializing the technology yourself	%yes	16.00	23.53	20.45	7.69	19.51	13.56	100
You (or your organization) wanted/want to block competitors	%yes	4.00	0.00	6.82	2.56	0.00	6.78	100
Precluded by an agreement	%yes	5.00	0.00	2.27	10.26	7.32	3.39	100
Other	%yes	28.00	29.41	25.00	30.77	26.83	28.81	100

Table 5-1. Importance to Patent.

Measure (%high)		All	Field			Sector	
			Chemistry, Phys & As- tro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Sciences	University	Public
Q20_A Acquiring venture capital	Mean	42.42	21.43	49.33	43.55	47.37	38.20
Q20_B Cooperating with other institutions	Mean	61.45	60.71	58.67	65.08	62.34	60.67
Q20_C Mergers with other institutions	Mean	14.38	17.86	9.86	18.03	17.57	11.63
Q20_D Acquiring public R&D funding	Mean	73.17	78.57	73.97	69.84	68.00	77.53
Q20_E Acquiring private R&D funding	Mean	56.44	50.00	58.33	57.14	57.33	55.68
Q20_F Generating licensing income	Mean	39.26	32.14	42.47	38.71	35.14	42.70
Q20_G Timing of scientific publications	Mean	59.76	62.96	68.92	47.62	53.95	64.77
Q20_H Number of scientific publications	Mean	50.30	44.44	56.76	45.31	50.65	50.00
Q20_I For portfolio	Mean	23.13	14.81	23.94	25.81	27.03	19.77
Q20_J For reputation	Mean	52.73	53.57	60.27	43.75	44.74	59.55
Q20_K For negotiations	Mean	45.45	50.00	45.95	42.86	41.33	48.89
Q20_L Protecting own technology from imitation	Mean	61.73	57.69	63.51	61.29	64.00	59.77
Q20_M Preventing competitors	Mean	59.26	55.56	57.53	62.90	62.67	56.32
Q20_N Improving R&D cooperation	Mean	50.00	48.15	43.84	58.06	52.00	48.28
Q20_O Other concerns	Mean	15.38	27.27	16.67	10.53	17.07	14.00
Total	N	165	28	75	62	76	89

Table 6. Publishing (by field, sector).

Measure		Random Sample	Field			Sector		All N
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Science	University	Public	
Q24 Any publications?	%yes	97.24	98.55	96.68	97.88	97.55	96.79	977
Q25 Why publishes?								
To inform others	%yes	90.93	90.58	92.35	87.55	89.17	93.43	959
To increase prospects for promotion	%yes	47.24	47.83	48.64	43.35	54.00	37.63	959
To gain credits for academic advancement	%yes	64.23	76.81	61.73	63.09	68.74	57.83	959
To gain/Justify research funding	%yes	65.38	68.84	67.86	57.08	69.09	60.10	959
To get feedback from viewers	%yes	40.35	44.20	41.16	36.05	40.14	40.66	959
To document the work in an archival way	%yes	67.26	72.46	67.52	63.52	66.96	67.68	959
To prevent others from acquiring IP protections	%yes	9.38	7.25	7.48	15.45	7.64	11.87	959
Other	%yes	1.04	1.45	0.51	2.15	1.42	0.51	959
Q26 Who publishes?								
Myself or my department	%yes	69.28	69.57	67.06	74.68	65.48	74.68	957
My organization	%yes	1.04	0.00	1.37	0.86	1.42	0.51	957
Conference organizer	%yes	1.57	0.72	0.51	4.72	1.60	1.52	957
Journal or proceedings publisher	%yes	24.56	24.64	29.01	13.30	28.11	19.49	957
Professional association	%yes	2.51	3.62	1.54	4.29	2.85	2.03	957
National library	%yes	0.21	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.51	957
Placed in a free accessible archive	%yes	0.52	0.72	0.17	1.29	0.53	0.51	957
Other	%yes	0.31	0.72	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.76	957

Measure		Random Sample	Field			Sector		All N
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Science	University	Public	
Q27 Criteria for choosing publication outlet								
Prestige	%yes	77.25	81.02	76.37	77.25	80.54	72.59	954
Dissemination	%yes	68.45	75.18	65.75	71.24	68.93	67.77	954
Timeliness	%yes	37.95	45.99	36.82	36.05	41.43	32.99	954
Availability (e.g., free on web)	%yes	16.88	18.98	17.64	13.73	18.39	14.72	954
Ease of retrieval (indexed)	%yes	36.27	35.04	40.24	27.04	40.18	30.71	954
Other	%yes	2.52	2.19	1.88	4.29	1.61	3.81	954
Q29 Use open access licensing	%yes	3.11	12.00	0.78	4.17	3.82	2.13	225
Q31 Trouble disseminating own pub	%yes	20.70	22.35	18.07	27.36	21.57	19.42	512
Q32A Was full text version placed in?								
National/government library	%yes	19.02	13.04	18.33	26.27	17.31	22.03	652
Freely accessible archive	%yes	25.46	17.39	29.41	16.95	26.20	24.15	652
Commercially accessible archive	%yes	42.94	57.61	40.50	40.68	43.75	41.53	652
Other	%yes	7.06	10.87	5.88	8.47	7.21	6.78	652
None of the above	%yes	5.52	1.09	5.88	7.63	5.53	5.51	652

Table 7-1. Publication Secrecy (by field and sector).

Measure		Random Sample	Field			Sector		All N
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Science	University	Public	
Q33_1 Not published	%yes	7.24	4.08	8.61	5.38	6.86	7.79	760
Q33_2 Published incompletely	%yes	42.76	44.90	42.23	43.01	38.27	49.35	760
Q33_3 Delay publication	%yes	25.26	21.43	27.52	21.51	22.35	29.55	760

Table 7-2. Logistic Regression (predicting secrecy).

N=646	Q33 Secrecy					
	Not published		Published incompletely		Delay publication	
	Beta	E(p)	Beta	E(p)	Beta	E(p)
(Compare with: Life science ) Chem, Phys & Astro	-0.3391	0.712	0.00657	1.007	-0.1478	0.863
Eng, Math and Co	-0.1898	0.827	-0.0814	0.922*	-0.2266	0.797
University	-0.0187	0.981	-0.3360	0.715***	-0.2884	0.749
Seniority	-0.1807	0.835	-0.2456	0.782***	0.0347	1.035
Q17A submitted patent	0.6310	1.880*	0.6145	1.849***	1.0777	2.938***
Funded by industry sponsorship	0.0773	1.080	0.0374	1.038	0.3694	1.447
R Square	0.033		0.056		0.093	

Table 8-1. Access to Public Funded Sources.

Measure		Random Sample	Field			Sector		All N
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Science	University	Public	
Q34 troubles in gaining access to or disseminating copyrighted work	%yes	19.25	20.71	19.87	16.81	18.06	20.94	982
Q35 What troubles?								
No problem	%yes	33.16	21.43	36.97	30.00	38.83	26.19	187
No effect	%yes	31.02	25.00	33.61	27.50	32.04	29.76	187
Delay my research, lt 1 month	%yes	22.46	25.00	25.21	12.50	23.30	21.43	187
Delay my research, gt 1 month	%yes	15.51	10.71	12.61	27.50	15.53	15.48	187
Change my research approach	%yes	12.30	10.71	12.61	12.50	14.56	9.52	187
Abandon my project	%yes	1.60	7.14	0.84	0.00	2.91	0.00	187
Other effect	%yes	8.56	17.86	5.88	10.00	9.71	7.14	187
Q36 Use open access more frequently, over last 3 years	%yes	41.55	38.57	48.68	25.21	41.91	41.03	982
Q37 lit. access: easier	%yes	71.71	74.64	74.96	61.76	72.52	70.54	979
Q37 lit. access: more difficult	%yes	3.78	4.34	3.32	4.62	3.13	4.70	979

Table 8-2. Difficulties of Access to Public Funded Data (by field and sector).

Measure		Random Sample	Field			Sector		All N
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Science	University	Public	
Q38 Use data from public founded source	%yes	51.48	49.29	54.55	44.96	47.65	56.86	983
Q39 Any difficulty accessing data	%yes	13.36	18.84	12.01	14.02	14.86	11.59	509
Q40 difficulty : delay in the transfer requested data	%yes	19.35	15.38	14.71	33.33	23.08	13.04	62
Q40 difficulty : Legal terms and conditions were problematic	%yes	40.32	38.46	44.12	33.33	38.46	43.48	62
Q40 difficulty : Costs were high	%yes	32.26	30.77	35.29	26.67	35.90	26.09	62
Q40 difficulty : Other difficulties	%yes	27.42	23.08	29.41	26.67	23.08	34.78	62
Q40 difficulty: access was denied	%yes	3.23	0.00	2.94	6.67	5.13	0.00	62
Q43 serious negative effect	%yes	12.12	7.69	15.79	6.67	7.50	19.23	66
Q43 some negative effect	%yes	63.64	76.92	65.79	46.67	75.00	46.15	66
Q43 no effect	%yes	15.15	15.38	10.53	26.67	12.50	19.23	66
Q44 become easier to obtain data from publicly funded sources	%yes	44.58	47.83	41.82	50.93	44.73	44.40	507
Q44 become more difficult to obtain data from publicly funded sources	%yes	1.58	1.45	2.12	0.00	1.09	2.16	507
Q44 The situation has remained about the same	%yes	43.20	46.38	44.24	37.96	44.36	41.81	507
Q45 Have you denied requested from others?								
Did not produce any data using public funding source	%yes	30.06	14.93	33.76	28.57	33.33	26.15	479
No, but placed restrictions	%yes	67.22	83.58	63.06	69.39	64.75	70.18	479
Yes, I denied	%yes	2.71	1.49	3.18	2.04	1.92	3.67	479
Q46 Difficulties in using pubs								
No difficulty	%yes	74.85	61.19	78.30	73.08	75.76	73.78	489
Scientific deficiencies	%yes	12.88	16.42	11.95	13.46	12.50	13.33	489
Technical problems	%yes	4.70	7.46	3.77	5.77	5.68	3.56	489
Legal proprietary restrictions on re-use based on national legislations	%yes	4.70	4.48	4.72	4.81	3.79	5.78	489
Legal proprietary restrictions on re-use based on funding agency regulations	%yes	3.07	5.97	2.20	3.85	3.41	2.67	489
Legal proprietary restrictions on re-use based on licensing terms	%yes	5.93	7.46	5.03	7.69	5.68	6.22	489
Legal restrictions on re-use were enforced by technological mean	%yes	1.64	0.00	0.94	4.81	1.89	1.33	489
Other difficulties	%yes	2.86	4.48	2.52	2.88	1.89	4.00	489



Measure		Random Sample	Field			Sector		All N
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Science	University	Public	
Q47 Effect on these difficulties								
Serious effect	%yes	4.07	0.00	4.35	7.14	1.56	6.78	123
Some negative effect	%yes	50.41	57.69	56.52	28.57	50.00	50.85	123
No effect	%yes	31.71	38.46	28.99	32.14	31.25	32.20	123
Some positive effect	%yes	2.44	0.00	1.45	7.14	4.69	0.00	123

Note: Q41 reasons for denying your request and Q42 effects on denial of access results are not reporting due to small responses (n=2).

Table 9. Opinions on IP

Q48 Measure (%high)		All	Field			Sector	
			Chemistry, Phys & Astro	Life Sciences	Eng, Math & Comp Sciences	University	Public
A. Intellectual property rights provide incentives to invent and make discoveries	%High	66.97	67.46	67.11	66.36	62.70	72.88
B. Intellectual property rights impair the free and open exchange of material and/or research results	%High	53.79	52.31	56.54	47.62	55.51	51.47
C. Technologies owned by others are easily exchanged through licensing and material transfer agreements	%High	37.90	33.72	42.53	28.57	37.10	38.87
D. Obtaining access to technologies owned by others often involves contractual restrictions on publications that cause significant constraint[s] on academic freedom	%High	64.12	66.07	63.55	64.53	64.89	63.07
E. Access to technologies owned by others has improved over the past 5 years	%High	44.50	47.22	37.15	58.10	40.17	50.39
F. Overall, intellectual property protections are having a POSITIVE impact on my conduct in science	%High	23.91	21.21	21.41	31.19	20.81	28.06
Total	N	869	126	529	214	504	365

Table 10. Disaggregated Demographic Information

		<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Field N=984	Biological sciences	183	18.60%
	Medical/health sciences	243	24.70%
	Agricultural sciences	180	18.29%
	Physical sciences	29	2.95%
	Chemistry	58	5.89%
	Engineering	220	22.36%
	Earth sciences	49	4.98%
	Physics and astronomy	4	0.41%
	Math and computer sciences	18	1.83%
Sector N= 984	School/university	576	58.54%
	Public research center	391	39.74%
	Nonprofit agency or NGO	7	0.71%
	Government or IGO	10	1.02%