## JDAP survey results

We contacted the 33 journals listed as JDAP members on the Dryad website. Of those 33 journals, 21 responded and granted us permission to use their responses provided they remain anonymous. Of the 21 who responded, one was not actually open access, one does not require open access, and for two the data sharing policy has not yet taken effect or only recently went into effect.

We asked two questions. 1) How often do your journal receive requests for extended data embargoes of over one year?; and 2) How often are requests for embargo extensions denied? Responses were multiple choice.

Out of the 17 editors who responded to our questions:

Requests from authors for extended embargoes are rare. 16/17 (94%) said that <1% of authors request embargos of longer than one year; and 1/17 (6%) said that they receive requests for extended embargos from fewer than 5% of authors. In fact, 6 editors said that they have never received a request for an extended embargo at all.

Many editors rarely deny requests for extended embargoes, but this policy varies more between journals. 8/11 (72%; N = 11 because 6 of 17 journals have never received requests for extended embargoes) said that they deny requests for extended embargoes <10% of the time; 1/11 (9%) say they turn down embargoes <25% of the time; and 3/11 (27%) say they regularly turn down requests for extended embargoes.

The opinion of editors on extended embargoes varied greatly. Four cited 'sensitive' data as the only reason for embargo extensions, such as endangered species locations, potential harm to endangered species, commercial clauses, or human subject data; one said they require authors to seek approval from funding agencies before granting extended embargoes. Three journals had positive views about extended data embargoes. Two of those said that any reason authors make for an extended embargo is a good one. Only one journal had a formal policy on extended embargoes that supported long-term datasets, PhD research and unpublished manuscripts. Even in this case, the longest embargo granted is 5 years.