

Assessing the Openness of Anthropology Journals

Melody Dale
Nickoal Eichmann Kalwara
Sheeji Kathuria
Mary Ann Jones

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Melody Dale is Assistant Professor and Serials Cataloguer for Mississippi State University Libraries. ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2801-2324.

Nickoal Eichmann Kalwara is Digital Scholarship Librarian at the University of Colorado Boulder. ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8851-852X.

Sheeji Kathuria is Assistant Professor and Social Sciences Librarian for Mississippi State University Libraries. ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0978-6065

Mary Ann Jones is Associate Professor and Coordinator of Electronic Resources and Acquisitions for Mississippi State University Libraries. ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5272-5845.

Abstract: This study analyzes the extent of gold open access (OA) publishing options in 377 anthropology journals by applying a coding scheme ranging from 0) non-transparent publishing options to 5) fully OA (free to read and publish without embargo). This analysis is meant to simplify the process of identifying OA journal publishing options in the discipline of anthropology, in addition to sharing findings on some of the prominent issues in OA publishing as they relate to anthropology journals, including non-transparency by publishers and the prevalence and price of article processing charges (APCs). We conclude that publishers should be more transparent about their OA publishing options and policies by providing conspicuous and straightforward information to potential authors. Further, we find that in the anthropology scholarly communication ecosystem, APCs for hybrid journals are more expensive than those for fully gold OA journals, thus contradicting the assumption that gold OA is more costly to researchers.

Keywords: open access, anthropology, scholarly communication, article processing charges

Introduction and Background

In 2008 the American Anthropological Association (AAA) commenced moving its publishing operation from the University of California Press to commercial publisher Wiley-Blackwell, which caused an increase in subscription prices for some of the AAA's journals. Then, in 2012, Tom Boellstorff, who was then editor in chief of *American Anthropologist*, encouraged current and future members of the AAA to start laying the groundwork for open access (OA) publication practices in the association.¹ This initiative was largely due to association members' growing interest in alternative publishing models and a shared concern that partnering with Wiley-Blackwell was a 'Faustian bargain that undercut the universities that made our scholarship possible in the first place.'² Furthermore, in sympathy with the growing open scholarship movement, some anthropologists have also advocated OA models for greater visibility and dissemination of anthropological research. Fortunately, some scholarly societies have had successful results with increased membership and revenue through partnerships supporting OA, such as the Society of Cultural Anthropology through its journal *Cultural Anthropology*.³ This success owes partly to the fact that '[s]cholars liked the idea of being a part of an innovative and fair publishing model, and were willing to pay section dues even for a journal they could receive for nothing.'⁴ However, as Brad Weiss notes, 'open access does not mean that publication is free,'⁵ and not everyone in the AAA has welcomed or accepted OA as a viable publishing model. Michael Chibnik, editor in chief of *American Anthropologist* after Boellstorff, argued that such a model would require large grants or otherwise would compound the problem of unpaid editorial labor,⁶ which remains a problem for a variety of journals. Despite this, positive sentiments about OA remain strong among anthropologists who call for continued exploration in, and experimentation with, OA publishing models that are sustainable and scalable.

Seeing this trend, we sought to explore the extent of openness in anthropology journals. We wanted to examine the extent to which OA publishing is an option for scholars in anthropology; more specifically, we wanted to investigate how publishers portray their publishing options to authors. While a longitudinal analysis might help to determine whether the prominence of OA options affects a journal's reputation (as seen with *Cultural Anthropology*), we thought it worthwhile to evaluate how publishers

themselves communicate publishing options to authors and to see whether there are any correlations between having OA options available, requiring article processing charges (APCs), and making those OA options transparent to authors. For this exploratory study, we compiled a large sample of anthropology journals by creating a master list of titles sourced from the AAA, the World Council of Anthropological Associations (WCAA), Journal Citation Reports (JCR), Scimago Scientific Journal Rankings (SJR), and the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). We rated the journals on a scale of openness: 0) non-transparent publishing options; 1) subscription only; 2) OA option; 3) completely OA with an APC; 4) delayed OA (free to read and publish after an embargo); and 5) fully OA (free to read and publish without an embargo). While prospective authors can refer to the DOAJ if they are interested in publishing in OA journals and want to search by APCs, copyright licenses, or country of origin, we undertook our study with assumption that not all authors are familiar with the DOAJ. Moreover, we wanted to survey the scholarly publishing journal landscape of anthropology at large, across the spectrum of subscription-only journals to fully gold OA.

This project was inspired by the work of Micah Vandegrift and Chealsye Bowley,⁷ who analyzed library and information science journals and created a Journal Openness Index. Vandegrift and Bowley assessed copyrights, reuse rights, and author posting rights by assigning numerical values to SPARC's Open Access Spectrum⁸ and ranked library science journals accordingly. Adopting a similar methodology to study anthropology journals seemed relevant to us given the increased awareness and advocacy of OA publishing models in the discipline of anthropology. Furthermore, Elsevier's May 2016 purchase of the Social Science Research Network (SSRN), which served as a major OA repository for anthropology, incited skepticism within the social sciences and raised concerns about the future of this OA venue.⁹ As such, we wanted to take a snapshot of the state of publishing in anthropology to see how its scholarly communication ecosystem stands in relation to OA.

When choosing a forum in which to publish their scholarship, authors tend to make choices based on relevancy, impact factor, prestige, acceptance rates, and effects on promotion and tenure applications.¹⁰ However, as scholarly publishing continues to evolve, these criteria have expanded to

include additional publishing concerns, such as distribution, archiving, and reuse rights.¹¹ While assessments of disciplinary approaches to open scholarship have focused primarily on scholars' attitudes toward OA publishing and practices,¹² we sought instead to shed light on the level of transparency that publishers provide for the OA publishing options they make available to authors.

Current Models of Journal Publishing

Academic publishing currently has three primary journal publishing models. Most popular and best understood by authors and readers is the subscription journal. This model is the traditional toll-access model, whereby a reader must have institutional access to, or buy a subscription or pay per article, to read content. Subscription journals account for a big part of many university and research libraries' collections budgets due to the substantial cost of providing research journals for faculty and students. Despite rising subscription costs and decreasing library budgets, the subscription model continues to be the mainstay method by which university libraries provide access to periodicals.¹³

The second type of journal publishing model is fully OA journals, which may or may not require an APC; fully OA serials have become a hot topic in the wake of ever-increasing subscription prices.¹⁴ Levels of openness exist on a spectrum, including *green* OA, which allows authors to archive specific versions of papers as permitted by copyright contracts; *gold* OA, where APCs are generally the only requirement for OA publication; and *diamond* OA, where articles are free to publish and free to read.¹⁵ The options available vary by journal and publisher. The OA movement received a boost when the National Institutes of Health (NIH) instated a mandate for federally funded peer-reviewed research to be more readily available to the people (i.e., the taxpayers) whose taxes finance federal grants that subsidize published research.¹⁶ The NIH mandate, which began in 2008, became the impetus for additional federal agencies to follow suit, resulting in more federally funded research outcomes being accessible to the general public. This mandate, in turn, resulted in larger conversations in academia about how to better disseminate research results to those who need it but are not affiliated with a university where access is provided by a library. OA offers opportunities for researchers to make a greater impact with their research by reaching a multitude of readers never before considered worthy stakeholders in academic research.

The third publishing model is a combination of subscription and OA, generally known as hybrid journals. These are subscription journals with select articles made openly available to readers when authors pay an APC. The hybrid model allows authors to satisfy the OA mandates of federal agencies while still publishing in the top established journals in their discipline. For example, *Nature* is a prestigious generalist science journal, but without the hybrid option, authors could not publish in *Nature* and have their research immediately open for public access. Seeing the need for individual articles in subscription journals to be open to the general public, publishers created a fee-based system providing authors with a means to comply with the mandate while still publishing in desirable top-rated journals.

Hybrid journals originated in 2004 with Springer's Open Choice product, which offered OA options for \$3000 USD.¹⁷ Although some publishers maintain that APCs cover costs associated with article selection, peer review, or other necessary processes leading to publication,¹⁸ Poynder claims that high APCs by traditional publishers are not a reflection of cost but rather are a means of '[migrating] their journals to an OA environment without suffering any loss of revenue.'¹⁹ However, as Jason Baird Jackson notes, '[t]his system is predicated on a large grant, big lab system of scientific production that is rare in anthropology and impossible in the humanities,' and 'the costs associated with hybrid and author-pays gold open-access publishing are beyond the capacity of almost all anthropologists to pay.'²⁰

The history of requiring authors to pay APCs to publish in subscription journals predates the introduction of OA journals. Originally, society publishers charged page fees and used these charges to lower subscription prices.²¹ In recent years, APCs have been more closely associated with OA journals, although only a quarter of fully OA journals charge APCs.²² As Solomon and Björk discuss, the varying APCs of publications listed in the DOAJ show a trend of higher APCs for high-impact journals owned by major international publishers and lower APCs for society and university press publishers.²³ Numerous studies address the use of APCs by hybrid journals, particularly the higher costs of publishing in hybrid journals from large publishers.²⁴

Methods

Journal Selection

To explore the openness of anthropology journals, we created a master list of journal titles in the discipline, aggregated from several sources. We first started with a list of 357 titles provided by the AAA and the WCAA. To be inclusive of all subfields of anthropology not listed in the surveys of anthropology journals conducted by the AAA and the WCAA, we expanded the master list with titles indexed under ‘anthropology’ in SJR, Thomson Reuters’s JCR, and the DOAJ, for a total of 425 titles. We culled monographic series and conference proceedings from this master list so that it included only journals.

In our attempt to create an inclusive master list of journal titles, we were critical of our sources for collecting journal titles. For instance, JCR and SJR primarily consist of journals written in English, and ‘large parts of the world are excluded from the highest ranked academic journals because they are not able to write in English to a sufficiently high standard.’²⁵ In order to be sensitive to issues of language hegemony in anthropology journals, we included titles from the WCAA.²⁶ However, since we searched publishers’ websites to determine the availability of OA choices, we relied on browser translation tools, which did not always function properly, thereby forcing us to omit some non-English publications.

We also excluded any journal titles that exhibited potentially unethical or ‘predatory’ practices. To make these determinations, we first investigated positive indicators, which included verifying whether a questionable title was indexed in JCR, SJR, or the DOAJ. We also checked for publisher or society listings with the Open Access Scholarly Publishing Association (OASPA), and we reviewed journal editorial boards (if listed). We also took into consideration Jeffrey Beall’s blog *Scholarly Open Access*, known colloquially as Beall’s list, which was taken down in January 2017.²⁷ However, we did not view this as the definitive blacklist of predatory journals, so we included two titles featured on his list after finding positive indicators of quality, such as consistent publication history, impact factors, indexing in the DOAJ, and reliable information about editorial board members.²⁸

We excluded a total of 48 titles, most of which had ceased publication at the time of our data gathering. Furthermore, we removed titles that were not peer reviewed. One journal’s website remained

under maintenance for the duration of our project, so we excluded it from our assessment.

Overall our data set reflects the discoverability of open OA options from fall 2015 to spring 2016, so changes to journal webpages since then are not reflected in our data. For instance, since the start of our coding in fall 2015, OA publishing options for Sage publications have increased in visibility on publisher and journal websites, which may make our coding inconsistent with later revised content.

Finally, while we gathered information on each journal's impact in SJR and JCR as part of our title gathering process, we decided not to investigate how APCs correlate with impact factors. While 31 per cent of our coded titles were featured in JCR and nearly 75 per cent were listed in SJR, these measures do not always serve as the best indicators of quality. For instance, OA journals may lack established reputations and may not have clear impact indicators, while some journals rely on other impact indicators reflective of their country of publication.²⁹

In all, we assessed 377 anthropology journals. We have made these data openly available at dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4964894.

Journal Coding

As librarians who consult with researchers on scholarly communication issues, we possess knowledge of the academic publishing lexicon and ecosystem, but in order to code journal titles consistently, we needed to set aside that existing knowledge and rely on a common coding scheme to ensure objectivity. In other words, even if one of us was aware of an OA option for a subscription journal, that person, as a coder, had to apply our scheme without foreknowledge and search for visual and textual indicators of any OA options on the pertinent website(s). The website areas where one might find OA information and publishing options varied by publisher and journal. Some sites required visitors to navigate to submission guidelines that, potentially, mentioned publishing options.

Openness in publishing spans from reuse rights to author rights; however, for the purposes of this research, we focused on the OA publishing options available to authors. We used a grounded theory approach in which we individually assigned categories and themes to our data with *degree of openness* serving as our lens; we then compared our individual findings and built consensus around those themes to

develop a coding scheme. To do this, we divided among ourselves separate subsets of titles that comprised 25 per cent of our master list, and we each coded a subset. After this initial round of coding, a second subset of titles was assigned to each coder as a method of intragroup peer review and confirmation of evaluations for subsequent coding. The six codes we assigned resulted in a scale from least-open to most-open publishing options (Table 1).

Table 1. Coding scheme for level of openness

Code	Description	Definition
0	non-transparent	information on publishing options not readily available; assumed to be closed/subscription journal with no OA option
1	closed	subscription journal, no obvious OA option
2	open option	subscription journal, hybrid (not fully OA); authors pay APC for OA option
3	open with APC	entire journal is free to read, but authors pay APC; includes APC for no embargo
4	open with embargo	entire journal is free to read, no APC, but articles have embargo period before availability
5	open	free to read, free to publish OA (no APC or embargo)

When journal websites failed to include any information on publishing options, we considered this ‘non-transparent’ and coded those titles 0. If a journal indicated that it was a subscription journal open only to subscribers and did not provide authors the option to pay or apply for OA, we assigned it a 1. Since commercial publishers have increasingly moved toward a model that keeps articles closed to non-subscribers unless authors pay an APC to make their work OA, we assigned a 2 to this hybrid model as having an ‘open option.’ We found some journals that were fully OA to readers, but they required all authors whose articles were accepted after peer review to pay an APC. These we coded 3, ‘open with APC.’ Toward more open options, we encountered journals that published all content on the open Web, with the only barrier being time. In other words, these journals were OA, but the individual articles were closed to readers for an embargo period. We assigned these a code of 4. Finally, journal titles that

published articles immediately without embargo and did not charge their contributors an APC were assigned a 5 as ‘open.’

Findings

In this section we report the distribution of journals based on our assigned codes. We also report how APCs differed by the type of journal, with a drastic difference being found for the average APC of hybrid versus open journals.

Coding Distribution

Overall, the state of OA publishing in anthropology remains limited; around 64 per cent of the journals (coded 0–2) in our data set were non-transparent about publishing options, were subscription based, or follow a hybrid model (Figure 1). Some journals’ websites failed to communicate any OA publishing options, suggesting that no option existed except for subscription-based toll access. It is possible that some journals may in fact give authors a choice to openly publish their final article but did not make these options apparent on their website.

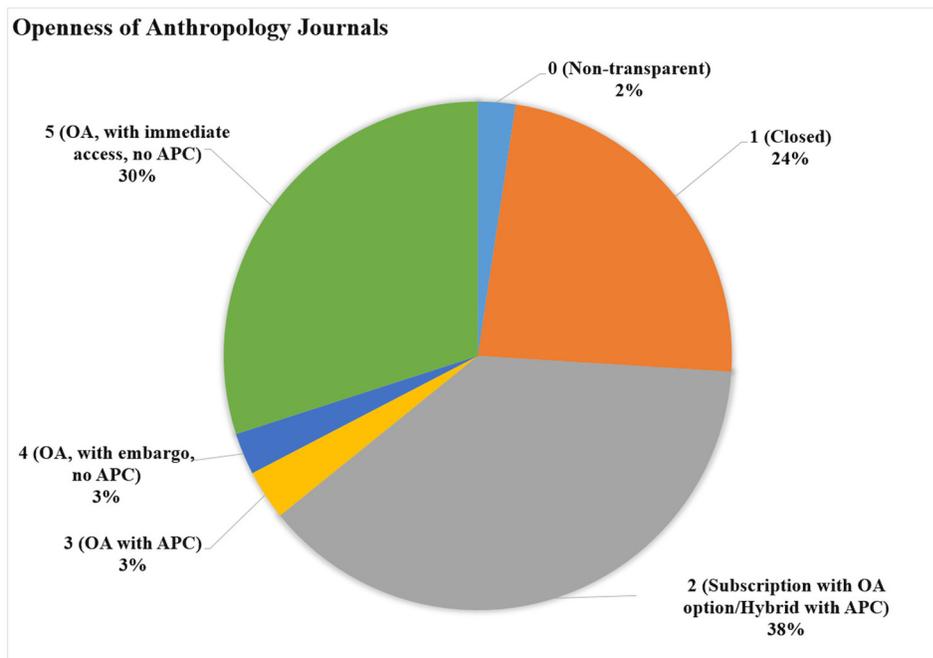


Figure 1. Openness of anthropology journals coded according to five-level scheme

The largest subset of journals, around 38 per cent, was coded 2. This implies that the preferred publishing model of anthropology journals is a hybrid system, where the responsibility of publishing in OA requires that authors pay an APC to a subscription-based journal. Additionally, around 24 per cent of journals were coded 1, which are subscription-based journals that provide no options for OA publishing. Some large publishers offered OA options; however, the OA language was not clearly displayed on the journal's website. The code of 0 was necessary when the publisher's webpage was unclear or non-transparent about available options. As only around 2 per cent of the data set was coded 0, it is clear that the large majority of journals provided some clear designation of OA publishing options.

While the majority of journals were coded subscription-only or hybrid, we found that the other 36 per cent are OA. This included anthropology journal titles that are fully OA (code 5), require an embargo period before becoming OA (code 4), or are fully OA but require an APC (code 3). We found that the second-largest group consisted of journals were coded 5, on the other end of the spectrum from closed subscription journals. These journals were completely open without APCs or embargoes and amounted to about 30 per cent of our data set. Journals coded as 3 or 4 were about equal in proportion, with each representing about 3 per cent of the distribution. The codes 3 and 4 consisted of journals that were completely free to access and read but that imposed a slight burden on the author—either an APC or an embargo period prior to OA. Therefore, while subscription-only publishing models remained dominant, OA was not far behind.

Article Processing Charge (APC) Comparison

All of the APCs were normalized and converted to a US dollars exchange rate. Our analysis indicates that hybrid journals (coded 2) had an average APC of \$2,841, whereas APC-requiring OA journals averaged a \$713 APC (coded 3). The average APC for hybrid journals was four times higher than that of APC-requiring OA journals (Figure 2). One would presume that OA journals rely on APCs to fund their publishing operations and might therefore charge more, whereas subscription-based journals that receive revenue from subscriptions would not need such a high APC.

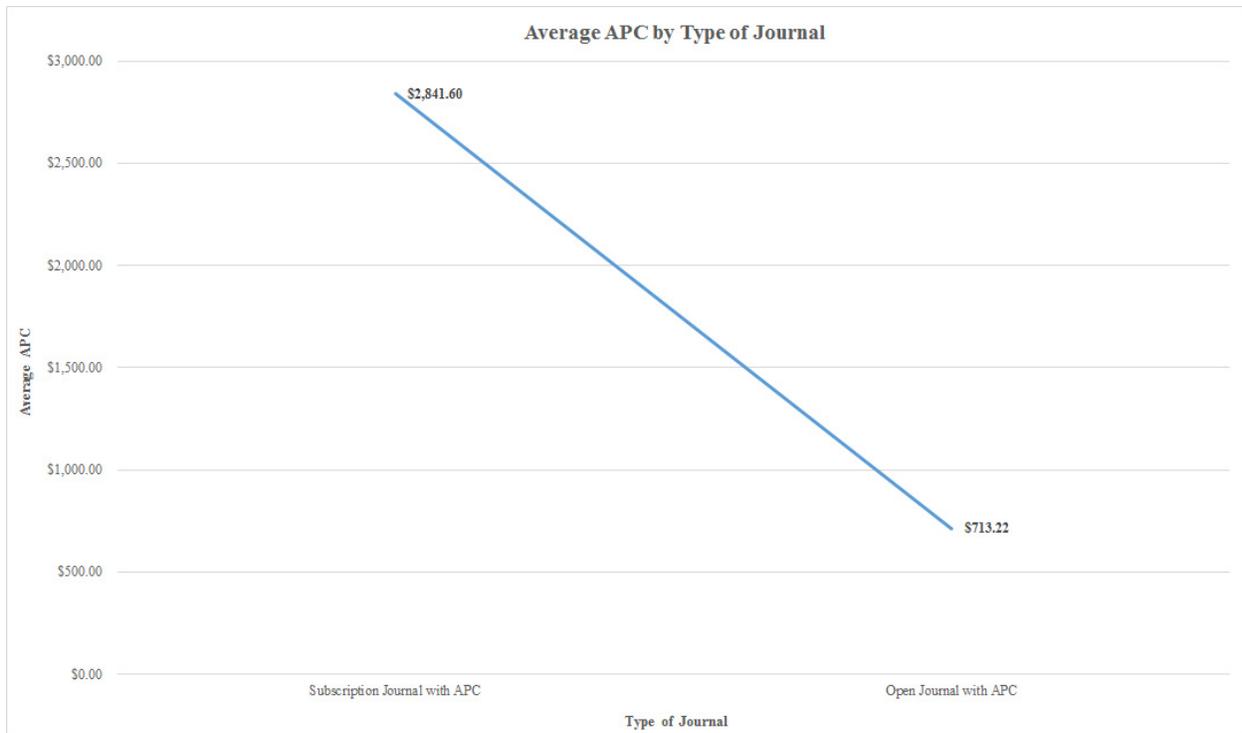


Figure 2. Average APC by type of journal

The highest recorded APC for a subscription-based journal in our sample was \$3,879, whereas the highest APC for an OA journal was \$1,940 (Figure 3). We found that subscription-based journals were, on average, charging much higher APCs compared to OA journals, which were charging lower APCs in their author-pay model. Finally, five journals clearly required an APC, but they asked authors to contact the publisher to learn the exact cost. In other words, transparency regarding APCs varied as well.

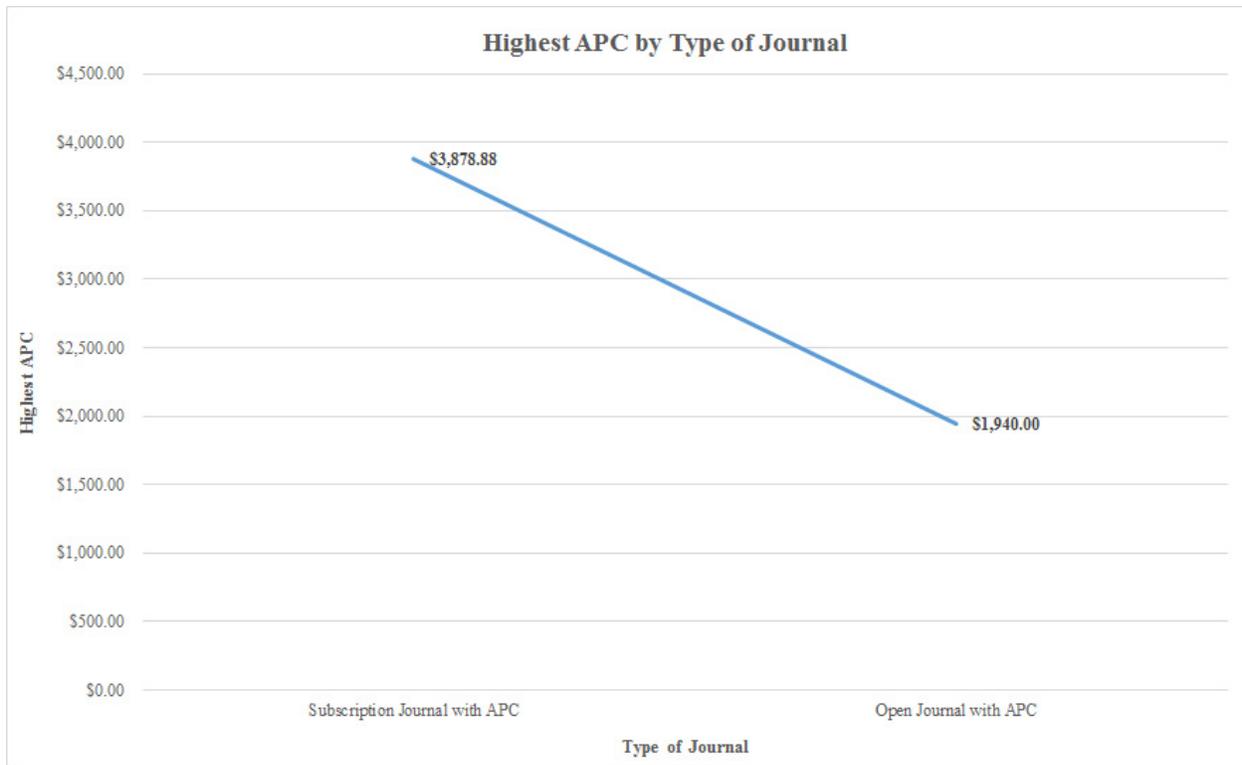


Figure 3. Highest APC by type of journal

In order not to skew the data, we eliminated one OA journal’s APC from the average, the *Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford*. At the time of our data gathering, this journal required an APC of \$0.02 to comply with the policy of the Higher Education Funding Council for England; in the website’s own words: ‘[APCs] should be paid in cash when the author bumps into one of the Editors or anyone who knows them. Why? Because on one interpretation of the guidelines only journals charging APCs are eligible.’³⁰ This policy has since changed.³¹

Conclusions

We conclude that a shift is required from publishers to make OA options more transparent to authors, who are increasingly required to make their research publicly available in compliance with an open scholarship ethos, and publishers need to be flexible toward these needs. Through our analysis, we see that the scholarly communication ecosystem for anthropology leans toward closed and hybrid models, showing that continued efforts to support OA models are required. In the field of anthropology, an open

ethos continues to grow, making OA, author rights, and reuse important motivators for assessing journals. Despite this growing attraction to OA options, anthropology scholars have limited options for OA publication. Publishers of anthropology journals prefer the subscription and author-pay hybrid models, as our data indicate.

Anthropology research tends to be funded by a wide variety of funders, including both public and private sources, with many requiring OA publishing. This includes federal funders such as the NIH and the National Science Foundation (NSF) and private funders such as the Gates Foundation.³² In a 2011 hearing before the Subcommittee on Research and Science Education (of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology), the NSF's Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) section reported that the SBE supports approximately 58 per cent of federally funded basic research in academic institutions in the social, behavioral, and economic science fields.³³ While this NSF section includes many social science specialties, the statement suggests that some anthropology research does have financial support that comes with an OA mandate for federally supported research outcomes.

Complicating the matter of taxpayer-funded research is the problematic nature of subscription journals with an OA option that requires payment of an APC. With APCs, federally funded research is often paid for multiple times before research outcomes are published.³⁴ In some disciplines, and depending on the federal agency, portions of taxpayer-funded grants can be used to pay APCs.³⁵ However, this money could be used more effectively in the research process instead of subsidizing a double-dipping effect. That is, in many cases publishers receive payment to make an article OA and receive a second payment in the form of a subscription to the journal, oftentimes from taxpayer-funded libraries.³⁶ Why should taxpayers be responsible to publishers for payment on both ends of the research process? This is a central question in the OA debate and undoubtedly will continue as long as publishers charge authors to publish research conclusions.

We conclude that publishers should be more transparent regarding publishing choices and policies by providing straightforward information on OA options to potential authors. Further, we find that in the anthropological scholarly communication ecosystem, hybrid journal APCs are more expensive

than those for fully OA journals, thus contradicting the assumption that gold OA is more costly to researchers.

Researchers find themselves in a quandary when faced with a need to publish in prestigious publishing outlets and with a moral obligation to support free and open information.³⁷ The AAA, and especially the Society for Cultural Anthropology within it, acknowledges that this is often overshadowed by misunderstandings of OA within the discipline. However, the AAA is seeking a balance of financing OA journals with grants that would otherwise fund individual APCs, in addition to funding publishing operations with society membership fees. Cost shifting from the subscriber to the author is not a sufficient model to promote openness of research and data. A non-profit scholarly society's OA journals with APCs are a slightly different take on the past model of page fees. In some ways, even with OA from APCs, publishers may be using taxpayer-funded research by claiming that 'free to read' is worth the extra expense of the funding agency. The 'closed' option, when dissected, might suggest that many society publishers are choosing this option to retain their source of revenue through journal subscriptions. Finally, it seems that policies and procedures remain outdated, having not kept pace with an evolving research ethos that promotes open scholarship practices. As Boellstorff notes, 'There is a fundamental contradiction between the often-repeated goal of making anthropology more public and relevant on the one hand and the lack of OA on the other hand.'³⁸

Future Research

Although this research surveyed the OA options available to authors in anthropology, the most straightforward expansion of this study would be to include other disciplines. We hope this article will give subject-area specialist librarians a model by which to conduct a similar assessment for their chosen discipline. While we focused on general openness, as well as APCs and embargoes, future studies could expand to include publishers' communication of copyright options, reuse rights, and archiving rights, as Vandegrift and Bowley did in their study of library science journals.

Another direction for future research could compare the four fields of anthropology—biological anthropology, cultural anthropology, linguistic anthropology, and archaeology—or examine each field on

its own. Further research into the specialties within the discipline will provide a more granular review of the willingness of scholars and journals to support OA publication. It would be worth investigating how anthropologists have secured funding for OA publications and if indeed they have sufficient funds to pay APCs, be they funded by federal grants or by OA subventions from their institutions. Another point to consider is that OA policies and funding models to meet mandates differ among countries; such variations may influence local disciplinary scholarly communication ecosystems. As such, geographical and economic comparisons of OA journals may be a worthy direction for exploration.

Finally, at the time of writing, our data reflect what we could gather in late 2015 and early 2016; since then, our sources of journal lists may have been updated. Furthermore, publisher websites continue to evolve, whether in content or structure; as such, additional research could be conducted to compare our findings with updated data.

Acknowledgements

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³³ U.S. Congress, House, Subcommittee on Research and Science Education of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, *Social, Behavioral, and Economic Science Research: Oversight of the Need for Federal Investments and Priorities for Funding*, 112th Cong. 1st sess., 2011, <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-112hhr66563/pdf/CHRG-112hhr66563.pdf>.

³⁴ Committee for Economic Development, 'The Future of Taxpayer-Funded Research: Who Will Control Access to the Results,' 2012, http://www.emaxwell.net/linked/DCCReport_Final_Feb2012.pdf.

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<https://aoasg.org.au/news-updates/blog-summary/addressing-the-double-dipping-charge/>.

³⁷ American Anthropological Association, 'Principles of Professional Responsibility,' 1986,

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³⁸ Boellstorf, 'Why the AAA Needs Gold Open Access.'