Information Privilege and Open Access

USNA’s 4th Annual Conference on Teaching & Learning

Kelly Durkin Ruth - Nimitz Library
How this will work

- What do we mean by open access and information privilege?
- Open personas
- Small group conversations
Three ways to look at ourselves

- Consumers of information
Three ways to look at ourselves

- Producers of information
Three ways to look at ourselves

- Teachers

**Information Literacy**

**What is information literacy?**

Information literacy is the set of integrated abilities encompassing the reflective discovery of information, the understanding of how information is produced and valued, and the use of information in creating new knowledge and participating ethically in communities of learning. (Association of College & Research Libraries, 2015)

"Information literate people are those who have learned how to learn."

(ALA Presidential Committee on Information Literacy)

USNA's Information Literacy Program is based on *The Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education* (ACRL 2015). The Framework is organized into six frames, each consisting of a concept central to information literacy, a set of knowledge practices, and a set of dispositions.

1. Authority is constructed and contextual
2. Information creation as a process
3. Information has value
4. Research as inquiry
5. Scholarship as conversation
6. Searching as strategic exploration
Small group question

Think of a recent example from your own experience for each persona

What information have you:

- Consumed?
- Produced?
- Taught?
Information privilege

“The concept of information privilege situates information literacy in a sociocultural context of justice and access. Information as the media and messages that underlie individual and collective awareness and knowledge building; privilege as the advantages, opportunities, rights, and affordances granted by status and positionality via class, race, gender, culture, sexuality, occupation, institutional affiliation, and political perspective.”

-Char Booth, *On Information Privilege*

“The affordance or opportunity to access information that others cannot”

Hare & Evason (2018). *Information Privilege Outreach for Undergraduate Students*
Small group questions

When have you been affected by information privilege as a:

- Consumer of information?
- Producer of information?
- Teacher?

What factors/privileges contributed to your scenarios?
Follow the money

Governments and institutions (and private foundations) fund research work

That work is published and sold for a fee

Scholarly publication costs rise each year (~6-8%) and user agreements are often restrictive

Library funding is flat or cut

What happens next?
Open Statement: Why UC terminated journal negotiations with Elsevier

March 20, 2019 (revised April 25, 2019) (also archived on the UC OSC blog)

The University of California has taken a firm stand on both open access to publicly funded research and fiscal responsibility by deciding not to renew its journal subscriptions with Elsevier, the world’s largest scientific publisher. Here’s why:

Elsevier’s proposal

Under Elsevier’s proposed terms, the publisher would capture significant new revenue on top of the university’s current multimillion-dollar subscription while significantly diminishing UC’s rights to Elsevier content. Elsevier’s latest proposal, dated January 31, 2019, did consider some of UC’s conditions, including providing UC authors with open access publishing options across much of the publisher’s portfolio of journals. However, there were several conditions that UC was unwilling to accept:
What is Open Access?

“By ‘open access’ to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.”

-Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002
Another definition

“Open Access is the free, immediate, online availability of research articles coupled with the rights to use these articles fully in the digital environment.”

-SPARC - Open Access
How prevalent is OA?

“We estimate that at least 28% of the scholarly literature is OA (19M in total) and that this proportion is growing, driven particularly by growth in Gold and Hybrid. The most recent year analyzed (2015) also has the highest percentage of OA (45%)”

“Accounting for age and discipline, OA articles receive 18% more citations than average, an effect driven primarily by Green and Hybrid OA”

The OA Rainbow

Gold OA: Articles are published in an “OA journal,” a journal in which all articles are open directly on the journal website. Sometimes there is an article processing charge involved.

It is when research is, upon publication, immediately free for everyone to read and use (depending on the license).
The Bulletin is one of the world’s leading public health journals. It is a peer-reviewed monthly journal with a special focus on developing countries, giving it unrivalled global scope and authority. The Bulletin is one of the top public and environmental health journals with an impact factor of 4.939 (2016), according to the Web of Science ranking. It is essential reading for all public health decision-makers and researchers who require its special blend of research, well-informed opinion and news.

The Bulletin is a fully open-access journal with no article-processing charges. All articles are available under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY 3.0 IGO) and are freely available online: http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/97.

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There are no Article Processing Charges or any other charges associated with publishing in In the Library with the Lead Pipe.
The OA Rainbow

**Gold OA:** Articles are published in an “OA journal,” a journal in which all articles are open directly on the journal website. Sometimes there is an article processing charge involved.

It is when research is, upon publication, immediately free for everyone to read and use (depending on the license).

**Green OA:** Green articles are published in a subscription journal, but self-archived in an OA archive. The articles may be the final published versions or accepted manuscripts. An embargo period may apply.

It is a version of a subscription article which is also free for everyone to access, usually after a period of time.
What is IOP Publishing’s green open access policy?

IOP Publishing generally allows authors of an article published on a subscription basis to post the Accepted Manuscript, accompanied by a statement of provenance, on their institutional repository or subject repository (in both cases only where non-commercial) after a 12 month embargo period (which runs from the date of first online publication on IOPscience of the Final Published Version). To comply with the requirements of the HEFCE post-2014 REF policy, IOP Publishing also allows closed deposits within certain specified time-frames. To see full information on this, please refer to our Author Rights Policy.
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**Gold OA:** Articles are published in an “OA journal,” a journal in which all articles are open directly on the journal website. Sometimes there is an article processing charge involved.

It is when research is, upon publication, immediately free for everyone to read and use (depending on the license).

**Green OA:** Green articles are published in a subscription journal, but self-archived in an OA archive. The articles may be the final published versions or accepted manuscripts. An embargo period may apply.

It is a version of a subscription article which is also free for everyone to access, usually after a period of time.

**Hybrid OA:** Some subscription journals offer authors the option to publish their articles as Gold OA for a fee.

One journal may have 3 articles that are free to read and use and 3 that require a subscription or payment to view in the same issue.
Open access options

This journal offers authors two choices to publish their research:

**Gold Open Access**

Articles are freely available to both subscribers and the wider public with permitted reuse.

An open access publication fee is payable by authors or their research funder.

**Subscription**

Articles are made available to subscribers as well as developing countries and patient groups through our access programs.

No open access publication fee.

In accordance with Funding Body requirements, Elsevier does offer alternative open access publishing options. Visit https://www.elsevier.com/openaccess for full information.
OA Misconceptions

Open access articles aren’t peer reviewed

Open access information is lower quality

Scholarly Context Adrift: Three out of Four URI References Lead to Changed Content

Shawn M. Jones, Herbert Van de Sompel, Harihar Shankar, Martin Klein, Richard Tobin, Claire Grover

Published: December 2, 2016 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0167475
Retraction Watch

Math paper retracted because it “contains no scientific content”

Study of autism and vitamin D earns retraction after questions about reliability

“This is how science works:” Error leads to recall of paper linking Jon Stewart and election results

Springer, IEEE withdrawing more than 120 nonsense papers
OA and consuming information

Getting rid of (or around) the paywall legally

- Unpaywall.org and the Unpaywall browser extension
Seven temperate terrestrial planets around the nearby ultracool dwarf star TRAPPIST-1

Michaël Gillon, Amaury H. M. J. Triaud, […] Didier Queloz

Nature 542, 456–460 (23 February 2017) | Download Citation

Abstract

One aim of modern astronomy is to detect temperate, Earth-like exoplanets that are well suited for atmospheric characterization.
Improved PDF retrieval with Unpaywall integration

As an organization dedicated to developing free and open-source research tools, we care deeply about open access to scholarship. With the latest version of Zotero, we’re excited to make it easier than ever to find PDFs for the items in your Zotero library.

While Zotero has always been able to download PDFs automatically as you save items from the web, these PDFs are often behind publisher paywalls, putting them out of reach of many people.

Enter Unpaywall, a database of legal, full-text articles hosted by publishers and repositories around the world. Starting in Zotero 5.0.56, if you save an item from a webpage where Zotero can’t find or access a PDF, Zotero will automatically search for an open-access PDF using data from Unpaywall.
OA and consuming information

Getting rid of (or around) the paywall

- Unpaywall.org and the Unpaywall browser extension

Sources for open scholarship

- PLoS
- arXiv
- SocArXiv
- Directory of Open Access Journals
- Defense Technical Information Center’s PubDefense
- Interlibrary Loan via Nimitz Library (not OA, but don’t forget about it)
World scaled by number of documents with authors from each country in Web of Science

2016
OA and producing information

Funder mandates
- DoD, NSF, DoE, Gates Foundation, etc.
- SPARC Federal Agency article and data sharing requirements

Personal choice
- Publish in an OA journal or choose the OA hybrid option
  - Look to grant funding and USNA Faculty Development Fund for $
- Deposit your work in a repository
- Share your data
- Look closely at author agreements
Editorial

CORROSION Assigns “Editor’s Choice” Open Access to Key Papers Related to the Water Crisis in Flint, Michigan
OA as teachers

Open educational resources / textbooks / pedagogy

Incorporate open resources into your assignments

- What are you saying with requirements like “library resources only”?

Create sharing opportunities for student projects
Small group questions

- What responsibility do we have, if any, to change the current disparity in information access?

- What steps might you take toward incorporating open practices as an information consumer, information producer and teacher?

- When might open access be harmful?
Thank you!

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Acknowledgements

Slide 3 image from @danielleiat, "go back to your ugly dogs Karen"

Slide 4 image from Census of Canada Report Locator: 1851-1951

Slide 5 image from Nimitz Library: Information Literacy


Slide 8 and slide 30 questions adapted from Hare & Evanson

Slide 10 image from the University of California's Open Statement: Why UC terminated journal negotiations with Elsevier

Slide 11 definition from Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002, Attribution 3.0 Unported (CC BY 3.0)

Slide 12 definition from SPARC, Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)


Slide 14-18 definitions amalgamated from Piwowar et al and Elsevier

Slide 15 images from Bulletin of the World Health Organization and In the Library with the Lead Pipe
Acknowledgements

Slide 17 image from What is IOP Publishing’s green open access policy?

Slide 19 image from Acta Astronautica’s open access options


Slide 21 images from Retraction Watch

Slide 23 unpaywall example from Nature via Unpaywall

Slide 24 screenshot from Zotero’s blog

Slide 26 discussion about missing voices from Hathcock, A. (2018). Racing to the Crossroads of Scholarly Communication and Democracy: But Who are We Leaving Behind? In the Library With the Lead Pipe. Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

Slide 26 image from Alperin, Juan Pablo (2018): World scaled by number of documents with authors from each country in Web of Science: 2016. figshare. Figure. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.7064771.v1 Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

Slide 28 image from CORROSION Assigns “Editor’s Choice” Open Access to Key Papers Related to the Water Crisis in Flint, Michigan, CORROSION, 2016;72(4):451-453.