
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

Blair Braverman @BlairBraverman · 15 Aug 2017
someone tweeted at me "go back to your ugly dogs karen" and honestly it's my new favorite phrase/insult. Like I could title a book that.

64 83 1.2K

danielle tcholakian @danielleiat
Follow

Replying to @BlairBraverman

"go back to your ugly dogs Karen"



11:28 AM - 16 Aug 2017

The image shows four dogs sitting on a brown couch. From left to right: a small dog with a bright pink wig, a small cat with a bright pink wig, a dog with a bright blue wig, and a dog with a bright orange wig. The dogs are looking towards the camera.

Three ways to look at ourselves

- Producers of information

[Scholars Portal Dataverse](#) > [University of Toronto Dataverse](#) > [University of Toronto iSchool Government Information Projects Dataverse](#) >

Census of Canada Report Locator: 1851-1951

 Metrics

324 Downloads

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Census of Canada Report Locator: 1851-1951 Version 3.0

Durkin, Kelly; Everall, Kyla; Fisher, Luisa; Galvin-Grant, Victoria; Kingston, Kathryn; Wadden, Joanne, 2015, "Census of Canada Report Locator: 1851-1951", <https://hdl.handle.net/10864/10936>, Scholars Portal Dataverse, V3

 Cite Dataset ▾

 Learn about [Data Citation Standards](#).

Description

This spreadsheet contains a checklist of Census publications from 1851 to 1951 and provides links to electronic copies found in the Internet Archive when available. The list of reports is taken from the Historical Catalogue of Statistics Canada Publications, 1918-1980 (11-512).

Related Publication

Census of Canada Report Locator: 1851-1951

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 & Evanson (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?

UC and Elsevier

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”

Piwowar, H. et al (2018).

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*

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/en/>.



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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](#).

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.

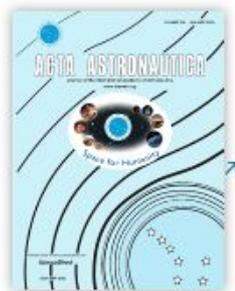
It is when research is, upon publication, immediately free for everyone to read and use (depending on the license).

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.

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.



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OA Misconceptions

Open access articles aren't peer reviewed

Open access information is lower quality

 OPEN ACCESS  PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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>

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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](https://unpaywall.org) and the Unpaywall [browser extension](#)

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Letter | Published: 22 February 2017

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.

292

Citations

3642

Altmetric

[Article metrics](#) 

Editorial Summary

Seven Earth-like planets around a nearby dwarf star

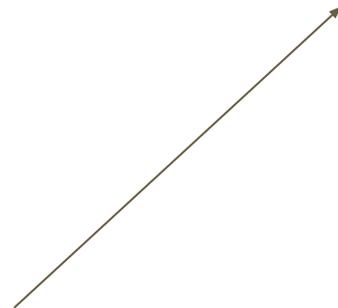
Michaël Gillon *et al.* report the results of a photometric monitoring campaign of the star TRAPPIST-1 from the ground and space. They... [show more](#)

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Jonas A. G. Snellen



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October 9,
2018

OA and consuming information

Getting rid of (or around) the paywall

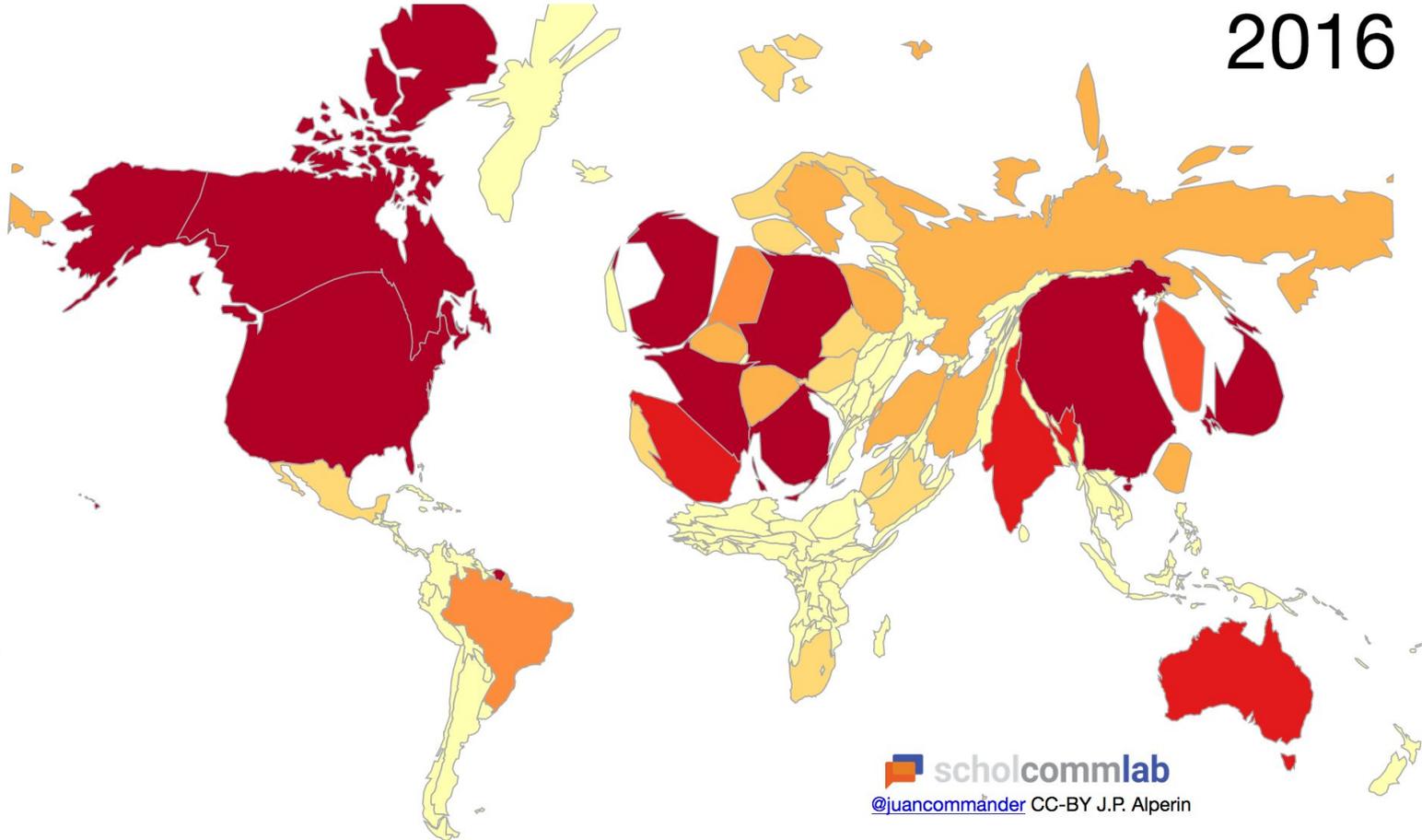
- [Unpaywall.org](https://unpaywall.org) and the Unpaywall [browser extension](#)

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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Engineering Librarian

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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 7 definitions: Char Booth, [On Information Privilege](#) and Hare, S., & Evanson, C. (2018). [Information Privilege Outreach for Undergraduate Students](#). College & Research Libraries. [Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](#)

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](#)

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Slide 12 quotes from Piwowar, H., Priem, J., Lariviere, V., Alperin, J. P., Matthias, L., Norlander, B., ... Haustein, S. (2018). [The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles](#). PeerJ, 6, e4375. [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 20 image from [Jones SM, Van de Sompel H, Shankar H, Klein M, Tobin R, et al. \(2016\) Scholarly Context Adrift: Three out of Four URI References Lead to Changed Content. PLOS ONE 11\(12\): e0167475](#)

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 \(CC BY 4.0\)](#)

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