What is access?

SJSU Open Access Conference 2017
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University of San Francisco
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OPEN IN ORDER TO

- INCREASE ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE
- FACILITATE COLLABORATION
- RAISE YOUR RESEARCH VISIBILITY
- OTHER: [ ]
Open in order to end extreme poverty: Access to Information as an enabling strategy

SUBMITTED BY ELISA LIBERATORI PRATI ON WED, 10/18/2017
CO-AUTHORS: SUMIR LAL

Open-access database will help water-scarce countries get more crop per drop

Satellite data can provide new insights into how agricultural water use can be made more efficient and productive

24 August 2015, Rome - A new open-access data portal to be developed by FAO will use satellite imagery to help water-scarce countries in the Near East and North Africa better manage this precious resource.

Currently all countries in North Africa and the Near East suffer from severe water scarcity, with significant consequences for irrigated agriculture, the region’s largest water user.

This situation is expected to further intensify as climate change leads to more frequent and longer droughts, with severe impacts on food production.

The aim of the new data portal is to collect and analyze satellite information that can be used to improve land and water productivity and boost the sustainability of agricultural systems. All information will be openly available for countries and users who need it.

"Reporting on water productivity is lacking at country level in water scarce regions and this data will be key to thinking sustainable agricultural systems in areas with scarce resources," said Joppe Hoogeveen, project
Country indicators

- Brasilia: 85470
- Mexico: 40466
- Colombia: 34061
- Spain: 33502
- Argentina: 17018
- Chile: 13122
- Cuba: 12691
- Venezuela: 10425
- United States: 8000
- Peru: 4927
- Portugal: 4504
- Costa Rica: 3608
- France: 2761
- United Kingdom: 2086
- Germany: 1580
- Canada: 508
- Others: 13645

Subject indicators

- Social Sciences
- Arts and Humanities
- Multidisciplinary
I am a high school teacher, teaching about media in a democratic society.

I'm doing my coursework on how the media in the US grew towards polarisation and consequences that followed. Unfortunately, this topic is not researched in my native country, that's why any piece of information I can find online is really useful (especially if it comes from well-respected sources). I do appreciate the fact that I now have an access to the articles I'm interested in and can be up to date. Thanks!

- Student, Russian Federation
I'm a programme officer at the Asia Foundation, working at its New Delhi office. We're currently working on the inception of a Civil Society Fund of around $3.3 million, which will fund around 20 CSOs in the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra basins to improve transboundary water governance over the next two years. This piece is quite critical in proving the connection between civil society intervention and better water governance. TAF does not have institutional access to this particular journal, and finding it openly available is immensely helpful.

- Corp-researcher, India
Factors that Affect the Reading Comprehension of Secondary Students with Disabilities
Open in order to...celebrate!
John Lewis accepting National Book Award

https://youtu.be/uqmYNOPVyO4
Librarians as Gatekeepers
Librarians as Gatekeepers

1896: The U.S. Supreme Court decision Plessy v. Ferguson establishes the "separate but equal" law that legalizes segregated libraries.

1954: Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision declares "separate but equal" facilities based solely on race unconstitutional.

[Links]
- https://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/2017/06/01/desegregating-libraries-american-south/
Publishing Statistics on Children's Books about People of Color and First/Native Nations and by People of Color and First/Native Nations Authors and Illustrators

Documented by the Cooperative Children's Book Center
School of Education, University of Wisconsin-Madison

(Questions about this information? Contact CCBC Director Kathleen T. Horning)

History

In 1985 the Cooperative Children's Book Center began to document the numbers of books we received each year that were written and/or illustrated by African Americans. Then-CCBC Director Ginny Moore Kruse was serving as a member of the Coretta Scott King Award Committee that year, and we were appalled to learn that, of the approximately 2,500 trade books that were published in 1985, only 18 were created by African Americans, and thus eligible for the Coretta Scott King Award.
Diversity in Children’s Books 2015

Percentages of books depicting characters from diverse backgrounds. Based on the 2015 publishing statistics compiled by the Cooperative Children’s Book Center. School of Education, University of Wisconsin-Madison: ccbc.education.wisc.edu/books/pcstats.asp

Illustration by David Huyck, in consultation with Sarah Park Dahlen & Molly Beth Griffin. Released under a Creative Commons BY-NC-SA license: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/

- 0.9% American Indians/First Nations
- 2.4% Latinx
- 3.3% Asian Pacifics/Asian Pacific Americans
- 7.6% African/African Americans
- 12.5%* Animals, Trucks, etc.
- 73.3%** White

* About a quarter of the total children’s books published in 2015 were picture books, and about half of those depict non-human characters, like animals & trucks.
** The remainder depict white characters.
### Race/Ethnicity of Mainstream Publishing Professionals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White/Caucasian</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African-American</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino/Mexican</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Native Hawaiian/PI</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American/Alaska Native</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biracial/Multiracial</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Low, J. “Where is the Diversity in Publishing? The 2015 Diversity Baseline Survey Results.” (January 2016)  
Institutions and Vocational Awe

Ettarh, Fobazi. (2017, July) *Vocational Awe*. Keynote presented at Pushing the Margins: Women of Color and Intersectionality in LIS, Los Angeles, CA
Race/Ethnicity of Scholarly Publishing Professionals

- White/Caucasian: 90.79%
- Black African/Caribbean: 1.66%
- Hispanic/Latino: 0.77%
- Asian: 2.69%
- Mixed/Multiple: 2.56%

Race/Ethnicity of Full-time Faculty

Race/Ethnicity of Library Professionals

- White/Caucasian: 87.1%
- Black or African-American: 4.3%
- Asian: 3.5%
- American Indian or Alaska Native: 1.1%
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: 0.3%
- Other: 3.7%

From the ALA Diversity Counts Study http://www.ala.org/offices/diversity/diversitycounts/divcounts
Who has power?

Journal
• You submit an abstract, article, or proposal.
• The editor (or editorial board) takes a quick look and decides it’s worth a review.

Your fellow academics
• Your work gets sent out to a couple reviewers.
• They decide whether it’s good, needs revision, or is no good.

You and the Journal
• The journal tells you whether your work is accepted or needs revision and possibly re-review.
• It gets published.

Librarians
• Select/Purchase
• Catalog/discovery
• Promote/circulate
• Keep/weed

Book publisher
• You submit a proposal with a few chapters.
• The editor (or editorial board) decides it’s worth a review.

Your fellow academics
• Your work gets sent out to a couple reviewers.
• They decide whether it’s good, needs revision, or is no good.

You and the book publisher
• Puts together a package with marketing and sales projecting success
• It is approved with stakeholders
• You are offered a contract.
• It gets published.

Book publisher
• Select/Purchase
• Catalog/discovery
• Promote/circulate
• Keep/weed

Librarians
In 2017 thus far...

- *American Historical Review*, a leading history journal, apologized for assigning a review to a white supremacist.
  

- *Hypatia*, a feminist philosophy journal, apologized for and retracted a paper that analogized Rachel Dolezal to transgender people.
  

- *The Journal of Political Philosophy* apologized for an issue devoted to the Black Lives Matter movement that included zero black authors.
  

- *Third World Quarterly* had 15 members of its editorial board resign because an article espousing colonialism that was rejected by peer reviewers was still published.
“Scientists in these 30 countries contributed the largest shares of the more than 5 million papers published between 2008 and 2012.”
Who owns our output?

Who owns our networks?

https://www.techdirt.com/blog/?company=coalition+for+responsible+sharing

ResearchGate raises $52.6M for its social research network for scientists

https://techcrunch.com/2017/02/28/researchgate-raises-52-6m-for-its-social-research-network-for-scientists/
Who owns our algorithms?

ALGORITHMS OF OPPRESSION
HOW SEARCH ENGINES REINFORCE RACISM
Safiya Umoja Noble

Are ALMs/altmetrics propagating global inequality?

Algorithmic Bias in Library Discovery Systems
March 11, 2016

More and more academic libraries have invested in discovery layers, the centralized “Google-like” search tool that returns results from different services and providers by searching a centralized index. The move to discovery has been driven by the ascendance of Google as well as libraries’ increasing focus on user experience. Unlike the vendor-specific search tools or federated searches of the previous decade, discovery presents a simplified picture of the library research process. It has the familiar single search box, and the results are not broken out by provider or format but are all shown together in a list, aping the Google model for search results.

https://matthew.reidsrow.com/articles/173
Who owns OA spaces?


https://medium.com/@lorraine_chu3n/being-nice-is-not-enough-b9f4f9184707
Making education accessible?

[Image: Berkeley News article discussing online course content and accessibility]

http://news.berkeley.edu/2016/09/13/a-statement-on-online-course-content-and-accessibility/

[Image: The New York Times article about Harvard and M.I.T. sued over lack of closed captions]

https://nyti.ms/2jDmqIQ

Higher Ed Accessibility Lawsuits, Complaints, and Settlements
University of Minnesota
http://www.d.umn.edu/~lcarlson/attea/m/lawsuits.html
And that's the other piece, about making sure it's accessible to people. It's not just about saying, "Come, come into archives!" Even if it's open and it's free and you can just walk in, "You don't even need ID! Just come in, just put the gloves on, but you know it's cool you don't need ID!" That's not enough because these institutions for centuries have been telling oppressed peoples "You do not belong here." You can't change that just by sending out an e-mail and saying "Hey it's open!" and then sitting there and saying "Why aren't people of color coming?" It's important to say: how do we make that this information is accessible, how do we take this knowledge that people actually want-- not what we assume they want-- out into the community where folks can use it and engage with it.
Examples of Action

- Library Publishing Coalition’s Ethical Framework for Library Publishing

- Association of American University Presses (AAUP) Diversity Fellowships, funded by Mellon

- Martin Paul Eve, co-director of the Open Library of the Humanities
  - “[D]iversity of participation is important to our platform … we will actively monitor and release reports on demographics across our platform (particularly with respect to editors), taking measures, where necessary, to remove barriers to participation and to ensure breadth of representation.”


- The Knowledge Gap: Geopolitics of Academic Production
  http://knowledgegap.org/
Questions?

Acknowledgements to the Tamyen, the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe
### Full Time Faculty in Higher Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>316,912</td>
<td>258,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>18,905</td>
<td>24,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>17,198</td>
<td>16,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>43,519</td>
<td>28,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>1,736</td>
<td>1,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races</td>
<td>2,547</td>
<td>2,744</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Things You Can Do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metadata</th>
<th>Purchasing</th>
<th>Teaching</th>
<th>Research</th>
<th>Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Include open access and marginalized publications in your catalog</td>
<td>Support open access efforts like Knowledge Unlatched</td>
<td>Educate faculty and students on structures of power - ACRL Framework for info lit</td>
<td>Read broadly Share what you read, subscribe to those things</td>
<td>Challenge the makeup of editorial boards, reviewers, and authors Partner w/ those doing social justice work Ask: What’s your diversity statement/policy? How are you ensuring accessibility?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are now 80 schools on www.thedemands.org

What happens when you Google “free speech” and “college”?

Whitney Philips in her article “Berkeley Doesn't Have to Choose Between Social Justice and Free Speech”

Another reason these discussions tend to crash and burn is that they often sidestep one of the most critical, and vexing, aspects of the issue...many fights over free speech don't just unfold on the internet, already a hotbed of rapid-fire, fetishized amplification. These fights are often run through the filter of the internet, and even more specifically, through the filter of trolling (in the above-linked interview with Bill Maher, Yiannopoulos directly refers to himself as a “virtuous troll” crusading for speech).

From the article:

"Who fired me was Dr. Munroe and Dr. Lee at Essex County College. That's the problem, because Fox gave me free speech.'

Apparently, by firing Durden, many feel Essex County College revealed itself as an unsafe space for free speech. Since her June release, there’s been a diverse outpouring of support for the professor and ongoing demands for her reinstatement. The college has been heavily criticized for denying the former adjunct professor due process and freedom of expression. "While we may not agree with every point Durden made, we firmly oppose this lack of due process that led to Durden’s termination," said American Federation of Teachers of New Jersey (AFTNJ) president Donna Chiera in a recent AFTNJ article."

http://atlantablackstar.com/2017/07/15/has-the-case-of-college-professor-lisa-durden-proven-that-the-free-speech-movement-is-dead/