

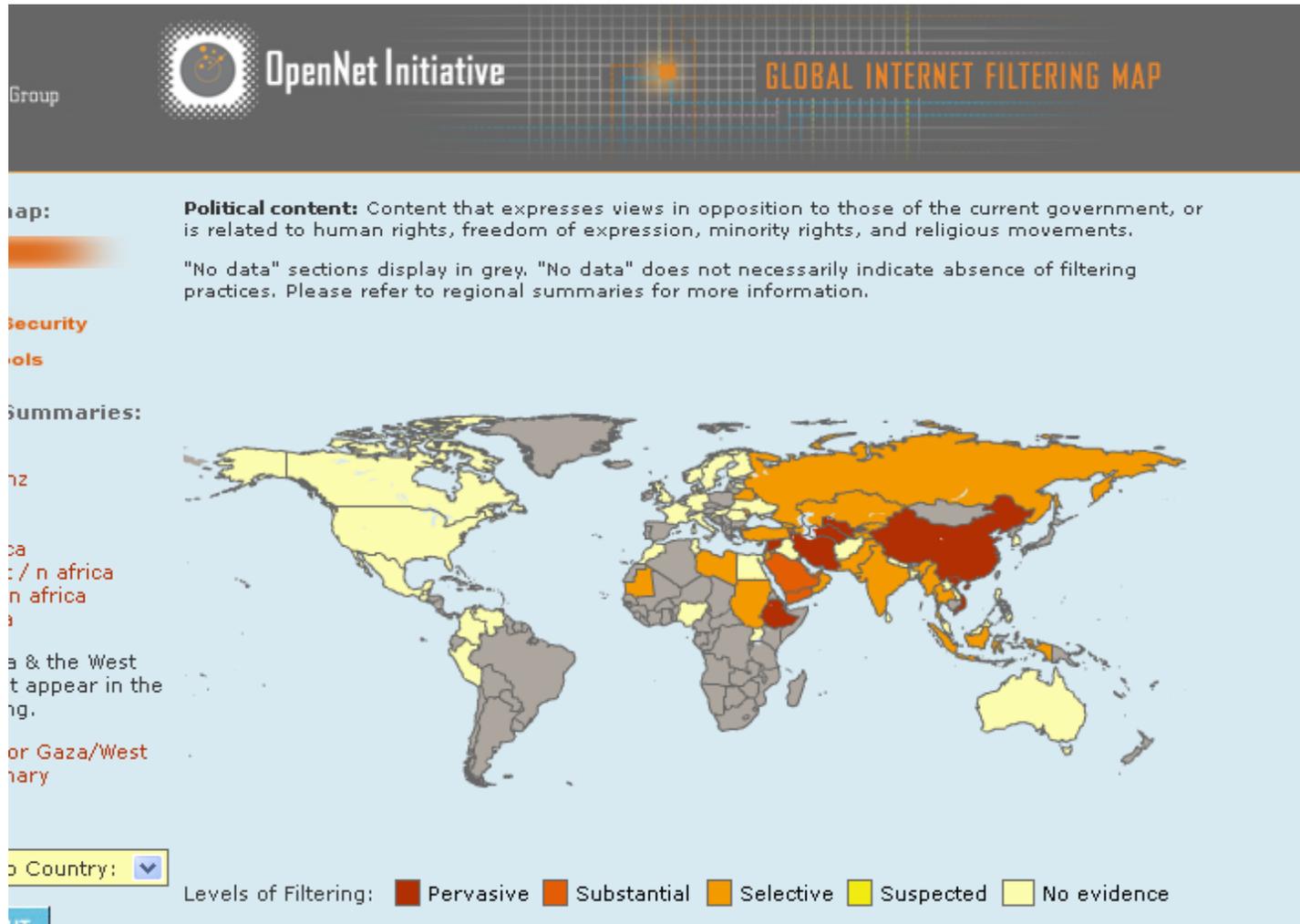
Access:
personal
institutional
the digital divide

LIB 1201
October 7, 2013

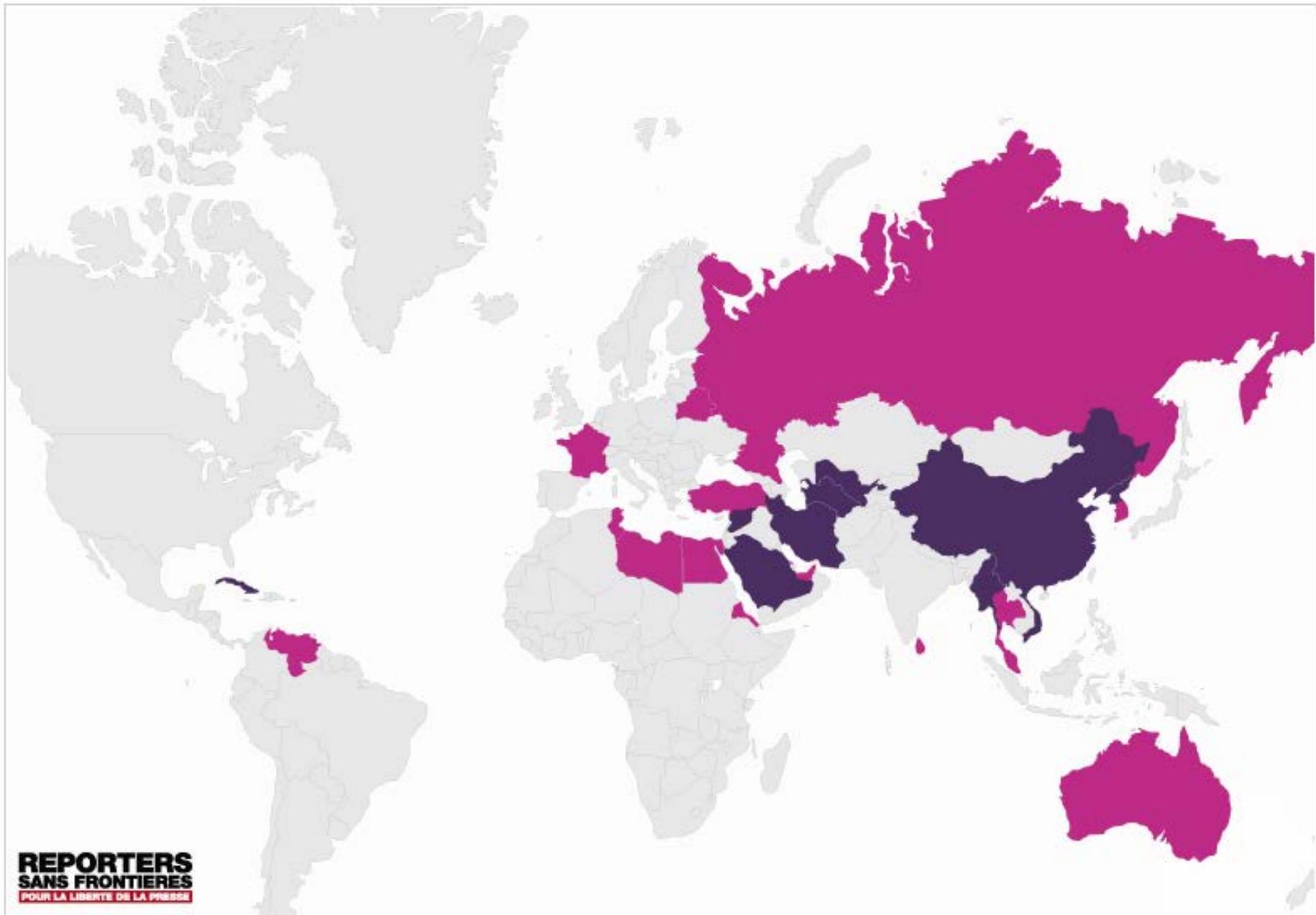
Personal access to information

- Digital divide
 - [Who's Not Online? \(report\)](#): 15% of adults in US do not go online; most report they will stay that way
 - Age
 - Urban/rural
 - Offline people get a friend or family member to help them complete online tasks
 - New York Times [article](#) from December 2010 & [editorial](#) from December 2011
- Household income & location
- Where do you get free public access to information—online, print, non-text media?
 - Libraries are access points; what about filtering?

Access & Government Censorship



- Egyptian government [cut internet access](#) during 2011 protests
- [Google](#) refused to comply with Chinese censorship laws (2010)



■ INTERNET ENEMIES

■ COUNTRIES UNDER SURVEILLANCE

Institutional access to information

- Schools
 - Print: books, textbooks, etc.
 - Internet: ~~sometimes~~ usually filtered
- Libraries
 - Print onsite (circulation records are confidential, or are they? See USA Patriot Act, library records provision)
 - Internet onsite (usually filtered) & offsite
 - Some public libraries have research collections
- Museums
 - Images, art, artifacts
 - Some have specialized research libraries

Open Access

Under Current System

Access to research is not free; libraries pay for journal & ebook subscriptions

Universities pay twice: professors' salaries & annual subscription costs

New knowledge is behind a “paywall”

Taxpayers fund research yet cannot access it

In Open Access Environment

New knowledge is disseminated without access restrictions

Open educational resources, curriculum development, textbooks

Students founded the [Right to Research Coalition](#) – asserting that access to research is a student right

Open educational resources – educational resources made available for reuse, remixing, sharing, redistributing

The Open Access Movement

Unrestricted access to the results of research published in scholarly journals and the right to use those results to create new knowledge

The Student-run [Right to Research Coalition](#) supports open research resources ([video](#))

- What about textbooks?
- What about scholarly sources to support research projects?

Martin, “The Politics of Research”

- Each group works on one concept:
 - Funding and disciplinary disparities (pp. 129-130)
 - Experts and non-experts; why is expertise privileged? (135-136)
 - What is the community model of research? (136-138)
 - Research and social movements (p.141-142)
- Summarize the concept and report to the class
- From small group discussion, generate one or more questions about this concept and ask your classmates to respond

More on Martin

- How feasible do you think Martin's alternative, “community participation,” is?
 - This article is from 1998 – how do you think the internet advances of the past 11 years have affected this?
- What are Martin’s biases, viewpoints?
- What does it mean when access to information varies by community?
 - What are some implications for individuals?
 - For American society?
 - For the world?

For Wednesday, October 9

Metadata: taxonomies, folksonomies and the organization of information

Reading: Badke ch. 4; Dye; Harrod

Blogging: one reading response blog post

Your research topic proposal draft is due on Wednesday, October 16 – get in touch with your questions, please!