**OPEN IDEAS@UAL 2019**

**BOOK of ABSTRACTS**

**Open Ideas @UAL is a research symposium that provides UofA libraries academic staff a chance to present their completed and in-progress research. The symposium provides a supportive environment for new and emerging researchers seeking input and guidance on their research, and the opportunity for researchers to network and identify potential partners for future research collaborations.**

## 

April 5, 2019

Cameron Library 3-10

University of Alberta

Edmonton, Alberta Canada

**University of Alberta Libraries**

OPEN IDEAS @ UAL 2019

April 5, 2019

9:00 - 12:30

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Time** | **Sessions**  **Cameron 3-10** |
| 9:00-9:05 | Introduction (Sharon Murphy) |
| 9:05-9:10 | Opening remarks (Dale Askey) |
| 9:10-10:40 | Session A: Presentations:   1. \*Eke V, Kung J, Plesuk T. “Evaluating library school websites: Encouraging applicants from diverse educational backgrounds to support the range of disciplines in academic librarianship” 2. Kloda L, \*Koufogiannakis D, Wilson V. “Research for librarianship: A study of a decade of Canadian faculty publications” 3. \*Polkinghorne S, Given LM. “What does “holistic” mean in library practice and research?” 4. Binkley P. “When Scholars Get Free Labour: From WPA to Digital Humanities” 5. Chambers T. “What's bridging the gap: An analysis of Alberta Health Citations” 6. \*Kung J, Ly K, Shiri A. “Medical Marijuana Twitter Analytics: A Terminological Analysis”   \* denotes presenter(s) |
| 10:40-11:00 | Poster Session/Coffee:   1. Cohen A. "It's dangerous to go alone! Take this.": Video Games and the Library Catalogue” 2. Milmine SR. “Using Artificial Neural Networks to Create and Assign Subject Headings to New Publications: A Review of the Literature” 3. Ratcliffe C. “Why Intellectual Freedom? Or; Your Values are Historically Contingent” 4. \*Tan MC, Campbell S. “Helping researchers recover from publishing in a fake journal” |
| 11:00 - 12:20 | Session B: Presentations:   1. Popowich S. “Two Ways of Looking at Artificial Intelligence: Lessons from Italian Marxism” 2. \*Feisst D, \*Pow V. “Metacognition In Libraries” 3. Wakaruk A, Gareau-Brennan C. “Developing a Copyright Anxiety Scale” 4. \*Luyk S, Doi C. “Researching Local Music Collecting in Cultural Heritage Institutions: Findings from the Sounds of Home Project” 5. Laliberte L. “drawn, and quartered (settler geography—flat earthism—hgis)”   \* denotes presenter(s) |
| 12:20-12:30 | Closing Remarks (Sharon Murphy) |

**Book of Abstracts**

**Session A: Presentations**

1. \*Eke V, Kung J, Plesuk T.  **Evaluating library school websites: Encouraging applicants from diverse educational backgrounds to support the range of disciplines in academic librarianship**

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: The majority of students obtaining MLS, MLIS, and MISt degrees have undergraduate degrees in the Humanities, English, or Education. Literature published throughout the 1950s suggests that liberal arts education is the most appropriate preparatory area of study for persons considering university-level library school education. Does the vocabulary and language used on library school websites to attract potential students align with these findings and inadvertently discourage students from non-arts disciplines from applying? Does having a health-related educational background benefit library graduates when embarking upon a career path based in the health sciences?

Methods: This two-part study will include a scoping review and content analysis. We will conduct a comprehensive scoping review searching the major library databases to examine whether or not library schools encourage potential applicants with diverse educational backgrounds to apply for admission. By conducting a content analysis of the websites of 60 North American ALA-accredited institutions, we will identify language or vocabulary used to recruit prospective students. We will also evaluate the desired qualifications from 50+ recent Canadian health sciences librarian job postings to determine how often employers seek candidates with a life sciences/health sciences background.

Results: Preliminary results will be shared during Open Ideas.

Discussion: Based on our findings, we will discuss the common themes concerning the language used on library school websites to attract potential applicants, and the educational background sought during the recruitment of health sciences librarians, which may lead to broader conversations about other specialties (e.g. engineering, arts, law, science).

1. Kloda L, \*Koufogiannakis D, Wilson V. **Research for librarianship: A study of a decade of Canadian faculty publications**

ABSTRACT:

Aim: The objective of this research is to determine if, and if so to what extent, library and information studies (LIS) faculty research in Canada is related to the practice of librarianship. This research also examines in what topic areas LIS faculty are publishing. The researchers conducted a content analysis of journal articles published by current faculty at Canadian LIS schools in the 10-year period between 2008-2017. This paper reports on an update of a previous content analysis conducted in 2013.

Method: A content analysis of journal articles published by current faculty at all eight Canadian LIS schools between 2008-2017 was undertaken. The databases Web of Science, Scopus, LISA, LISS, and LISTA were searched for publications by tenure-stream teaching faculty members, and data were extracted from the articles independently by two researchers.

Results: A total of 745 journal articles published in English or French were included for analysis. The findings will describe the set of research produced during the 10-year period, including: 1) whether LIS faculty at Canadian institutions publish research articles on topics in the field of librarianship; 2) which research topics the LIS faculty write about; 3) in which librarianship domains their journal articles fall; 4) how many LIS faculty co-investigate and co-author with librarians and information professionals; and 5) in which journals LIS faculty publish.

Conclusion: The issue of whether or not LIS faculty are researching in areas that are significant to the future librarians they are teaching is a perennial one. The on-going perceived disconnect between research and practice – the research-practice gap – suggests that the research being conducted and published by LIS faculty is not meeting the needs of practitioners in the field. But is this true? The results of this study will provide answers to the questions above, demonstrating if research output from Canadian LIS schools is in fact related to librarianship, and on which topics.

1. \*Polkinghorne S,  Given LM. **What does “holistic” mean in library practice and research?**

ABSTRACT: It is commonplace to see calls and models for “holistic” approaches to library work, and arguments for viewing users and library workers “holistically” (e.g., Espinal, Sutherland, & Roh, 2018; Marquez & Downey, 2015; Totleben & Lacher-Feldman, 2017). The idea is so familiar that authors rarely define it. This has been the case for years (Dervin & Nilan, 1986). Within our field, there has yet to be a detailed discussion of holism, and why it matters. Holism is the theoretical construct invoked by calls to be “holistic,” and it is widely understood as “the whole is different from the sum of the individual constituents” (Ratner, 2012, p. 514). A deeper consideration of what it means to work “holistically” is important, because it will illuminate beliefs that influence decisions within operational matters. Further, in the area of research and assessment, methodological holism also signals assumptions about where explanatory power resides in examinations of human life: can people be understood solely as individuals, or do larger structures shape them (James, 1984)? As librarians increasingly engage with ideas such as user-centredness, complexity, inclusivity, and intersectionality, greater familiarity with holism will enhance the conceptual strength of new models, programs, services, and scholarship. This presentation offers an overview of holism, illustrated by examples from everyday library work. It offers detailed ways to think through the meaning of “holistic” and to articulate the significance of holistic perspectives. For these reasons, this presentation is a timely, original contribution to the Open Ideas program.

Sources:

Dervin, B., & Nilan, M. (1986). Information needs and uses. In M. E. Williams (Ed.), Annual Review of Information Science and Technology, 21(3-33). White Plains, NY: Knowledge Industry Publications.

Espinal, I., Sutherland, T., & Roh, C. (2018). A holistic approach for inclusive librarianship: Decentering whiteness in our profession. Library Trends, 67(1), 147-162.

James, S. (1984). The content of social explanation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Marquez, J., & Downey, A. (2015). Service design: Toward a holistic assessment of the library. PNLA Quarterly, 80(1), 37-47.

Ratner, C. (2012). Methodological holism versus individualism. In L.M. Given (Ed.), SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Methods (pp. 514-516). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.

Totleben, K., & Lacher-Feldman, J. (2017). Creating a holistic fabric of services and collections from the inside out: Exploring convergences of liaison and special collections librarianship. Research Library Issues, 291, 32-49.

1. Binkley P. **When Scholars Get Free Labour: From WPA to Digital Humanities**

ABSTRACT: The emergence of Digital Humanities was occasioned by the availability of virtually boundless free “labour” in the form of computer processing time; the problem for scholars is then to put that labour to effective use by designing algorithms and developing applications. To find a pre-digital analogue for this environment, we can look to American WPA white-collar projects of the 1930s, which made available virtually boundless (or at least copious) free labour of unemployed clerical workers, which scholars applied to the analysis and “improvement” of scholarly primary sources such as newspaper files and local government archives, or to the construction of reference tools for scholars such as union catalogues. I would like to compare the conditions and scholarly concerns that shaped these two environments (using Robert C. Binkley’s WPA work in Cleveland), and see what light they can shed on each other. In particular, I would like to look at the labour standards and practices that apply/applied to workers in these two environments.

1. Chambers T.  **What's bridging the gap: An analysis of Alberta Health Citations**

ABSTRACT: Health researchers often talk about a desire to influence policy and clinical practice. This connection between research and policy can play itself out in many ways including: membership on advisory boards, formal/informal conversations with government, and developing and distributing policy briefs. Another way of determining connections between the academic community and policy is through citations. This presentation will discuss preliminary findings from an analysis of the resources cited in Government of Alberta Health documents. Alberta Health documents were analyzed from the Government of Alberta’s Open Portal. Citations were extracted from documents with cited items and analyzed by type of document (journal article, book, report, guideline, drug monograph, etc), institutional affiliation of authors, research type, and accessibility (open access or closed access). Connections between Alberta Health documents and articles written by University of Alberta researchers is specifically explored in this study. Having more information about the types of documents Alberta Health cites and is influenced by, may help researchers in Alberta situate their research in order for it to be picked up and helps us understand the type of information that is used to develop government policies and procedures.

1. \*Kung J, Ly K, Shiri A.  **Medical Marijuana Twitter Analytics: A Terminological Analysis**

ABSTRACT: There is little research that explores the vocabulary and variety of medical marijuana terminology used on social media platforms. With marijuana legalization taking place in Canada, this topic is particularly timely and relevant. This kind of terminological analysis provides evidence-based insight into how the discourse and conversations on medical marijuana is shaping up on Twitter. The proposed presentation will report on the preliminary findings of a study investigating and analyzing medical marijuana terminologies on Twitter in Canada. Building on previous text-mining studies, the researchers used Twitter API to extract a subset of tweets in the Fall 2018. Open source programming tools were used to analyze the sampled tweets in order to identify themes and frequently used terms and classify them into categories. Examining and identifying all possible terminologies used by the public will help inform systematic reviews and other comprehensive searching projects in health sciences and other disciplines.

**Session B: Presentations**

1. Popowich S.  **Two Ways of Looking at Artificial Intelligence: Lessons from Italian Marxism**

ABSTRACT: Within Italian Marxism there are two ways of looking at technology in general and artificial intelligence in particular. This research looks at how both of these trends derived from particular readings from Marx as well as empirical investigations of information technology in society, and the ways these trends can inform thinking around big data, surveillance, algorithms, and labour. This presentation is based on current PhD research.

1. \*Feisst D, \*Pow V.  **Metacognition In Libraries: How to apply awareness and understanding of one's own thought processes when working with Library instruction?**

ABSTRACT: We perform library instruction in many formats, but have we stood back and looked at whether we allow our users to explore how they think about the topics and how they learn about them? Greg, Debbie and Virginia will be exploring metacognition using the process of teaching and learning about citation, a common challenge in academic institutions. Citation is often covered in a how-to manner but the reasoning behind it is often implied or not explicit. Our study will use metacognitive and library concepts and will include a literature review, teaching a graduate class in Education with metacognition in mind and then looking at the findings. Metacognition with our practice is especially important to grounding necessary, yet dry concepts.

1. \*Wakaruk A, \*Gareau-Brennan C. **Developing a Copyright Anxiety Scale**

ABSTRACT: The complexities of Canadian copyright law present individuals with many challenges that can significantly impact their work as consumers and creators of copyright-protected material. Copyright Librarian Amanda Wakaruk and Public Services Librarian Céline Gareau-Brennan have observed the frustrations and emotions that individuals experience as they navigate these challenges, often referred to by copyright practitioners as “copyright anxiety.” Although there is academic and public discourse around this topic, there is little that attempts to quantifiably measure the impact that copyright challenges have on individuals and their work. Amanda and Céline see this gap as an opportunity and impetus to develop a tool, such as a Copyright Anxiety Scale (CAS), that would a measure copyright anxiety experienced by users of copyright-protected content. During the presentation, Amanda and Céline will summarize their preliminary research and future plans for developing the CAS.

1. \*Luyk S, Doi C.  **Researching Local Music Collecting in Cultural Heritage Institutions: Findings from the Sounds of Home Project**

ABSTRACT: Cultural heritage institutions are increasingly collecting music resources that demonstrate connections to people, organizations and topics about specific local regions. The local music artifacts such as sound recordings, printed ephemera, and other forms of material culture contained in local music collections can serve as representations of the ideas and cultural norms of the communities in which they were created and provide us with insight into broader cultural formations. We believe that local music collections and their collectors are rich sources of information that can inform research that delves into broader conversations regarding the interplay between ideas of the local, national, and global in music. The librarians, archivists, and curators who are responsible for the development and management of local music collections in cultural heritage institutions have an important voice in these larger conversations; through examining their collecting practices, we can begin to better understand the role that their local music collections play in the construction of identify. This presentation discusses some key findings from the multi-year SSHRC-funded research project, Sounds of Home: Exploring Local Music Collections and Collecting in Canada, including a summary and analysis of the results of an online questionnaire distributed in 2018, initial findings from interviews conducted with local music collectors, and current experimentations with geovisualization methods to map local music collections.

1. Laliberte L.  **drawn, and quartered (settler geography—flat earthism—hgis)**

ABSTRACT: the verbal mockup will [hack]gis signposts of a/locality within colonial-co-ordinates, and <their>euclidean progenies</there>

**Poster Session**

1. Cohen A.  **It's dangerous to go alone! Take this.": Video Games and the Library Catalogue**

ABSTRACT: Introduction: Video games are becoming increasingly important items in library collections but this has not been accompanied by metadata and cataloguing practices that sufficiently describe games in ways that are relevant to video gamers. This research asks: to what extent do the Edmonton Public Libraries video game catalogue records convey relevant information about these items to video gamers? Methodology: Catalogue records of 58 video games in the Edmonton Public Libraries collection were analyzed and coded. A set of metadata elements based on the work of Lee et al. (2013b; 2016) that are relevant to the information needs of video gamers was used as a framework for coding. The social elements present in records were also open coded. Findings: While basic information is present in the catalogue record, there is much information specifically related to video games that is left out. Furthermore, social elements that provide insight into what information video gamers find valuable are largely unsearchable in the catalogue. Originality/Value: This is the only study that looks at the video game records of a specific library. It also suggests improvements that can be implemented without drastically changing cataloguing practices. These findings can then be applied to other library systems in order to help facilitate engagement with patrons about video games.

1. Milmine SR.  **Using Artificial Neural Networks to Create and Assign Subject Headings to New Publications: A Review of the Literature**

ABSTRACT: Artificial neural networks (ANNs) are complex systems of hardware and software that mimic intuitive learning and decision-making based on pattern recognition. Mathematical formulae are used to assign weights to each factor being evaluated for a decision. This review examines existing literature for trends in automating subject heading creation to determine if ANNs are a viable option for completing this task. By conducting a literature review to examine the current capabilities of ANNs, the syntax requirements of Library of Congress subject headings, and previously developed automation solutions for metadata, this paper assesses how well ANNs meet the criteria necessary for creating subject headings with greater efficiency than the current methods in place that involve human labour and judgement. The goal of this paper is to inspire further research into ANN architecture and construction for testing the viability of using ANNs in this manner.

1. Ratcliffe C. **Why Intellectual Freedom? Or; Your Values are Historically Contingent**

ABSTRACT: Intellectual freedom is a cornerstone of library and information studies (LIS) ideology in the twenty-first century. However, LIS institutions have not always held intellectual freedom in the place of significance it has today. This study draws upon a systematized review to analyze the use of the phrase “intellectual freedom” in primary sources from the mid-eighteenth century until the American Library Association’s (ALA) Library’s Bill of Rights in 1939. The goal of this study is to examine the historic origins and development of intellectual freedom as a shared cultural value in Britain and the United States prior to 1939. It considers the development of intellectual freedom from two perspectives: as a shared value and as a meaningful phrase found in primary sources. It is hoped this study will illustrate the fundamental nature of intellectual freedom as a value within LIS ideology and contribute to the conversation about intellectual freedom as an ongoing and continually negotiated concept that must be held in balance with social responsibility.

1. \*Tan MC, Campbell S. **Helping researchers recover from publishing in a fake journal**

ABSTRACT: Predatory journals - also known as fake or deceptive journals - claim to be high quality publication venues but that do not follow peer review, editorial, indexing and archiving best practices. Academic librarians may encounter faculty members or early career researchers who find themselves published in a fake journal or listed on a fake editorial board. This poster describes a project under development, that considers potential steps researchers can take to move forward if they have been scammed by a deceptive publisher.