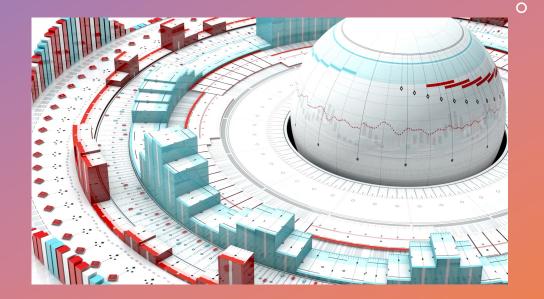
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Why are the "rich" in open science getting richer? Reflections on structural inequities and knowledge production

Leslie Chan
Knowledge Equity Lab
Department of Global Development Studies
@lesliekwchan @knowequitylab



ON-MERRIT final event: Ensuring Equity in Open Science

March 20, 2022

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# Reflections

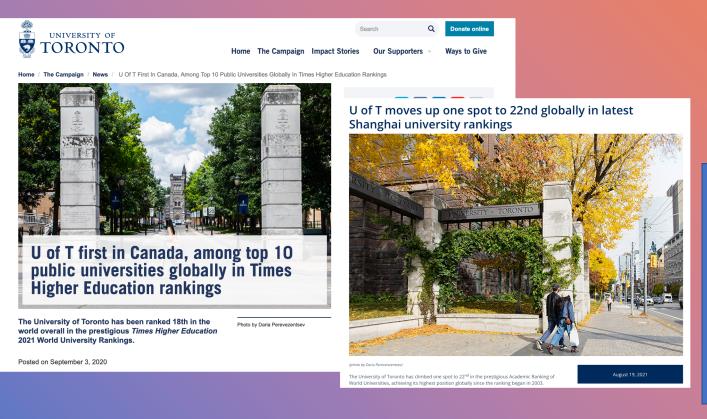
- How we are complicit in reproducing inequity in science and academia (some personal stories)
- The Equity Myth broader examples
- Understanding Structural Power
- Other Worlds are Possible:

**De-Enclosure** 

**De-Commodification** 

De-Growth

**De-Colonize** 



"The University of Toronto is dedicated to fostering an academic community in which the learning and scholarship of every member may flourish, with vigilant protection for individual human rights, and a resolute commitment to the principles of equal opportunity, equity and justice."

# Situating my biases

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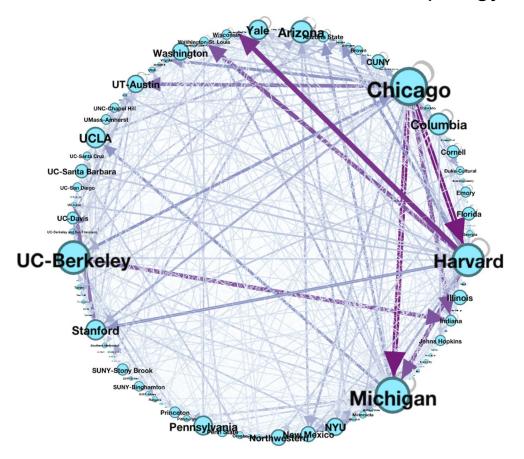
Matthew Effect = Old Boy Network,

or more accurately

Old White Men Club

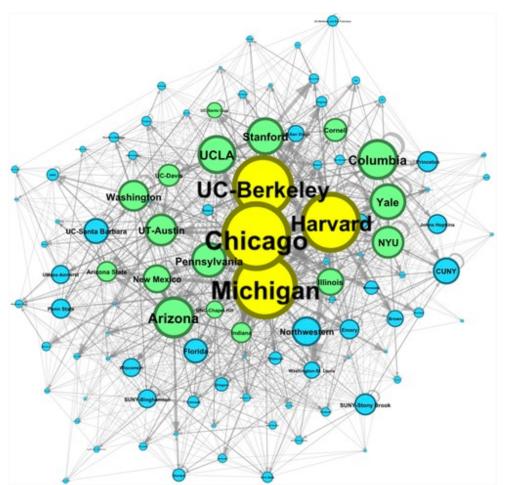
Cumulative Advantage = White Privilege

#### The Social Network of US Academic Anthropology and Its Inequalities



Chord graph of the hiring network of PhD-granting anthropology programs in the United States (nodes sized by "out-degree" or the number of other programs in which faculty are placed in the network; placements by nonanthropology programs and those outside the United States were excluded).

American Anthropologist, Volume: 121, Issue: 1, Pages: 14-29, First published: 26 December 2018, DOI: (10.1111/aman.13158)



In US academic anthropology, a small cluster of programs is responsible for producing the majority of tenured and tenure-track faculty in PhD-granting programs, with a very select few dominating the network. From this analysis, the most successful programs are generally housed within universities with large endowments and have faculty who hold prestigious awards and are widely cited by other scholars. Such programs also typically produce a high number of PhDs annually and demand high GRE scores for entry. Last, they tend to draw from a very limited pool of departments when they recruit faculty.

Kozlowski, D., Larivière, V., Sugimoto, C. R., & Monroe-White, T. (2022). Intersectional inequalities in science. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 119(2). <a href="https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2113067119">https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2113067119</a>

#### **Significance**

The US scientific workforce is not representative of the population. Barriers to entry and participation have been well-studied; however, few have examined the effect of these disparities on the advancement of science. Furthermore, most studies have looked at either race or gender, failing to account for the intersection of these variables. Our analysis utilizes millions of scientific papers to study the relationship between scientists and the science they produce. We find a strong relationship between the characteristics of scientists and their research topics, suggesting that diversity changes the scientific portfolio with consequences for career advancement for minoritized individuals. Science policies should consider this relationship to increase equitable participation in the scientific workforce and thereby improve the robustness of science.

"The even participation of White authors across topics shows that the relation between race and research topic operates primarily on minoritized authors. In other terms, there is a privilege of choice in scientific knowledge production, wherein research on a particular topic is influenced by scientist's race and gender."

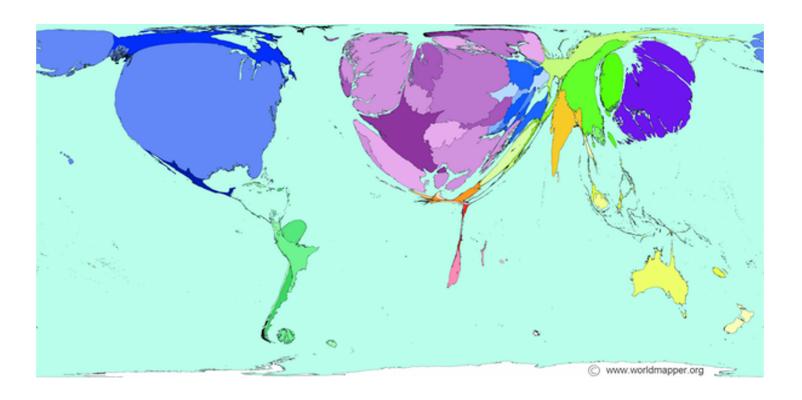
Nielsen, M. W., & Andersen, J. P. (2021). Global citation inequality is on the rise. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 118(7). https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2012208118

"While increasing collaboration and full-count publication rates go hand in hand for the top 1% most cited, ordinary scientists are engaging in more and larger collaborations over time, but publishing slightly less. Moreover, fractionalized publication rates are generally on the decline, but the top 1% most cited have seen larger increases in coauthored papers and smaller relative decreases in fractional-count publication rates than scientists in the lower percentiles of the **citation distribution**. Taken together, these trends have enabled the top 1% to extend its share of fractional- and full-count publications and citations. Further analysis shows that top-cited scientists increasingly reside in high-ranking universities in western Europe and Australasia, while the United States has seen a slight decline in elite concentration. Our findings align with recent evidence suggesting intensified international competition and widening authorlevel disparities in science."

#### **Significance**

By analyzing a global sample of 4 million authors and 26 million scientific papers, this study finds that the top 1% most-cited scientists have increased their cumulative citation shares from 14 to 21% between 2000 and 2015 and that the Gini coefficient for citation imbalance has risen from 0.65 to 0.70. The growing citation concentration should be understood in the context of diverging trends in publication and collaboration activities for the top 1% compared to the "ordinary scientist." Our study raises intriguing questions about how rising inequalities will shape the evolution of science.

## Unequal contribution and participation in Knowledge Production



Chan L, Kirsop B, Arunachalam S (2011) Towards Open and Equitable Access to Research and Knowledge for Development. PLoS Med 8(3): e1001016. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001016

http://127.0.0.1:8081/plosmedicine/article?id=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001016





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### **Budapest Open Access Initiative**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Budapest Open Access Initiative** (**BOAI**) is a public statement of principles relating to open access to the research literature, [1] which was released to the public February 14, 2002. [2] It arose from a conference convened in Budapest by the Open Society Institute on December 1–2, 2001 to promote open access – at the time also known as *Free Online Scholarship*. [3][4] This small gathering of individuals is recognised as one of the major defining events of the open access movement. [1] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the initiative, it was reaffirmed in 2012 and supplemented with a

set of concrete recommendations for achieving "the new goal that within the



THE BUDAPEST OPEN ACCESS
INITIATIVE 20TH ANNIVERSARY
RECOMMENDATIONS



Participants at meeting in Budapest, December 1, 2001

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A logo celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Budapest Open Access Initiative in 2012, featuring the Széchenyi Chain Bridge in Budapest.

https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/boai20/

Could Open Access and Open Science change the current power structure of global scientific production and dissemination? **Periphery** Could openness creates the potential for new spaces for collaboration and co-creation Centre of knowledge? **Periphery** 

## Early assumptions

Network is flat

Open Access is key

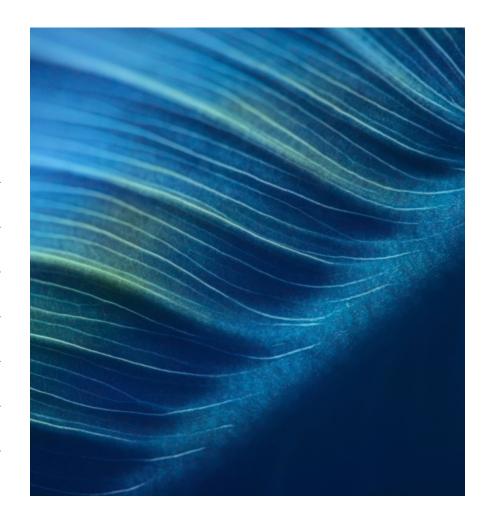
Participation is democratized and non-market driven

Knowledge as a public good

Scaling up is desirable and easy

N-S and S-S flow of knowledge

The "Rich" and the "Poor" in mutual exchange



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#### What's new?

African Crop Science Journal, Vol. 28 (03)
Rwanda Public Health Bulletin, Vol. 02 (01)
International Journal of Reproductive BioMedicine, Vol. 18 (06)
Zoological Research, Vol. 41 (03)

347666

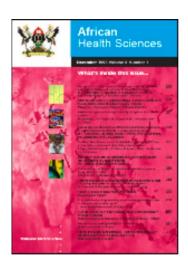
full text downloads in Nov 2020

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support!

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Pecia



Dr. James Tumwine. Professor of Pediatrics and Child Health. Founder and Editor in Chief of African Health Sciences, Makerere University and Kabbalah University, Uganda

Health Equity and Knowledge Production: African Health Sciences

https://knowledgeequitylab.ca/podcast/

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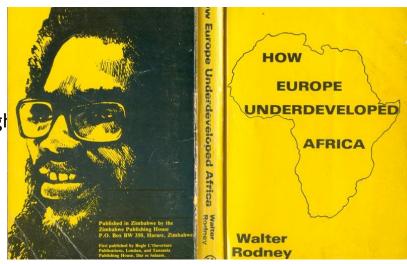
# Lessons thus far

• • •

- Digital Networks replicate and reinforce existing hierarchies and the Concentration of Power
- Infrastructure is never neutral
- Governance is opaque and non-transparent
- "Code is Law"
- Access is not enough
- The need to understand structural and institutional inequities built on racial and colonial practices

- Development of "underdevelopment"
  - India under colonial rule
  - Africa under colonial rule

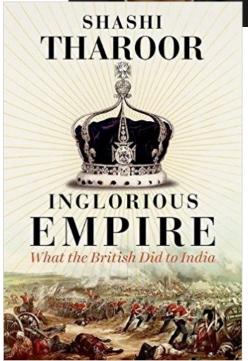
"common myth within capitalist thought that the individual through hard work can became a capitalist"



1972



"Britain came to one of the richest countries in the world and reduced it after 200 years of plunder to one of the poorest."





- 12 projects from Latin America, Middle East, Africa and Asia
- Critical approach to Open Science question the idea of "open" as the goal
- Key output: <u>Open and Collaborative Science in Development</u> <u>Manifesto</u>

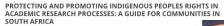




"THROUGH WATER": PROMOTING AND COMMUNICATING OPEN & COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH WITH A PUBLIC EXHIBITION



ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD: RETHINKING OPENNESS FROM THE AFFECTED POPULATION OF A CYANIDE SPILL IN JÁCHAL, ARGENTINA





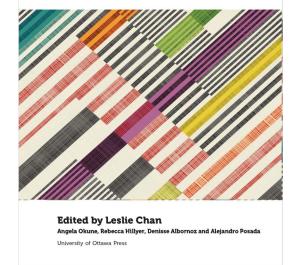
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS): A CALL FOR ACTION RESEARCH AT THE NATURE CONSERVATION CENTER AT AUB (AUB-NCC)



LESSONS FROM COLOMBIA: TYING OPEN SCIENCE WITH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

## **Intersecting dimensions of Openness**

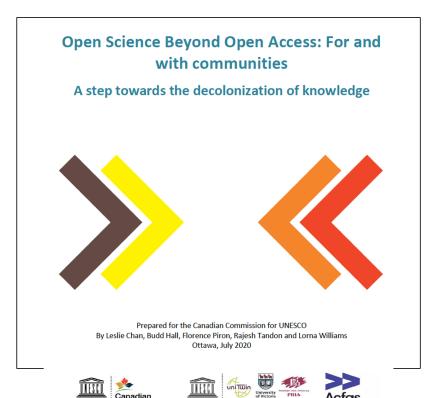
# **Contextualizing Openness**



Openness to Publications and Data

Openness to Society

Openness to Excluded Knowledges



https://www.idrc.ca/en/book/contextualizing-openness-situating-open-science

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3946773



## Situated Openness





n Visible

"openness" is not a binary condition, but is highly situational, contingent, and dependent on the positionality, privilege and contexts of the knowledge makers

> (See the works of feminist philosophers of knowledge Donna Haraway, Sandra Harding, Patricia Hill Collins, Sarah Ahmed and **more**)



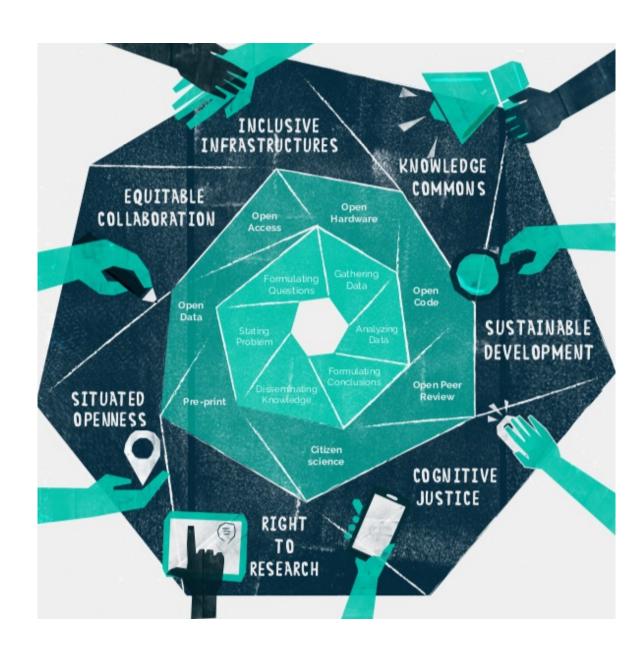
# Inclusive Research Infrastructures

"tools, platforms, networks and other socio-technical mechanisms that deliberately allow for multiple forms of participation amongst a diverse set of actors, and which purposefully acknowledge and seek to redress inequities in a given context"

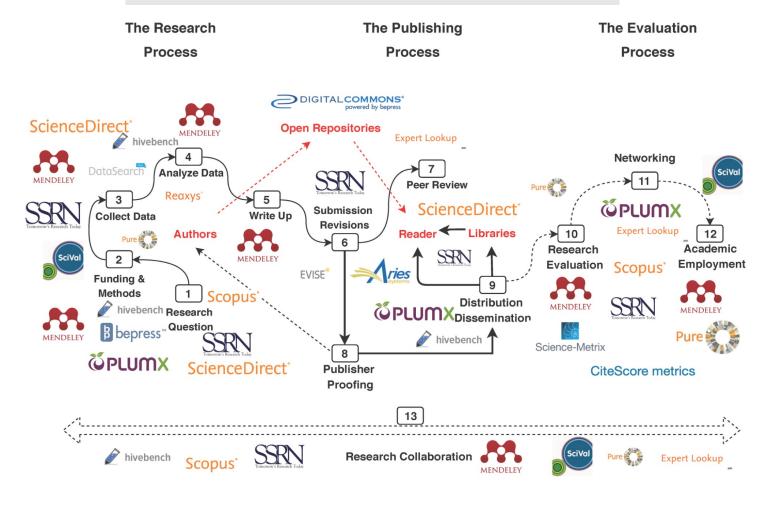
(Okune et al. 2018)

#### For full paper:

https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01816808



## An Enclosed System of Knowledge Production



https://books.openedition.org/oep/9068

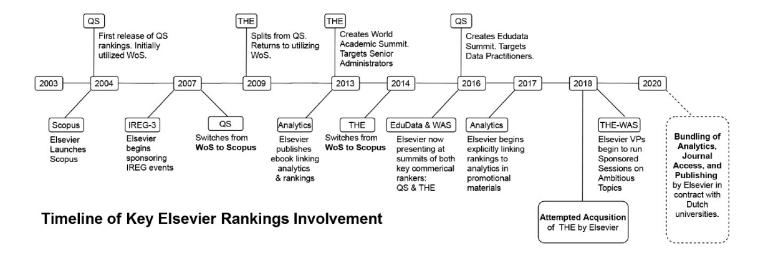
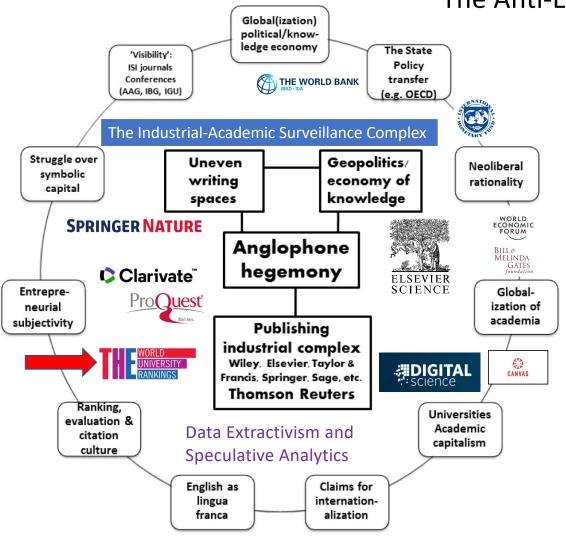


Figure 31.1 Timeline of key Elsevier rankings involvement

Chen, G., & Chan, L. (2021). *University Rankings and Governance by Metrics and Algorithms*. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4730593

Geopolitics/ economy of knowledge



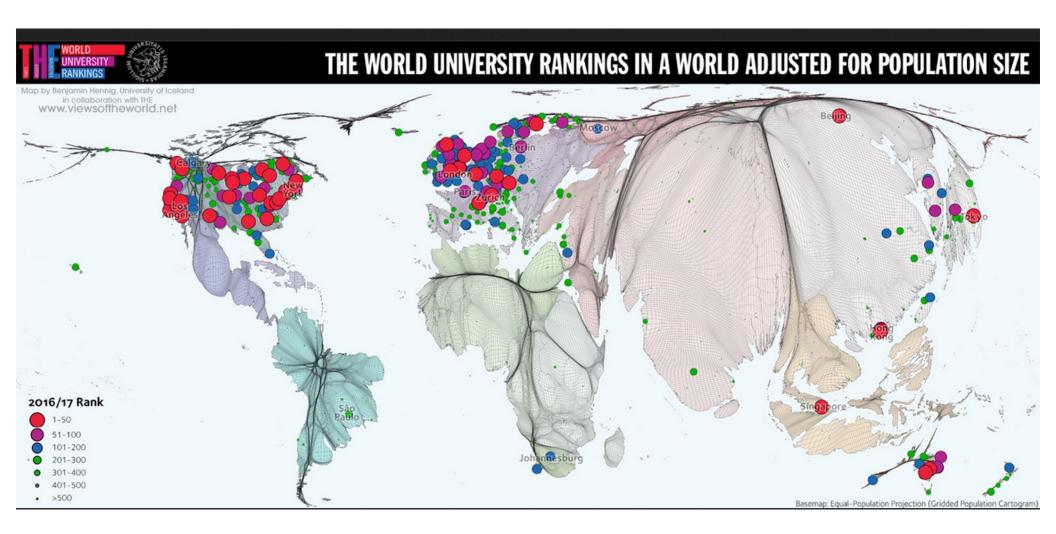


Late-Stage Racial Capitalism and
Technocratic System of Enclosure
Sites of capital accumulation and
labour exploitation

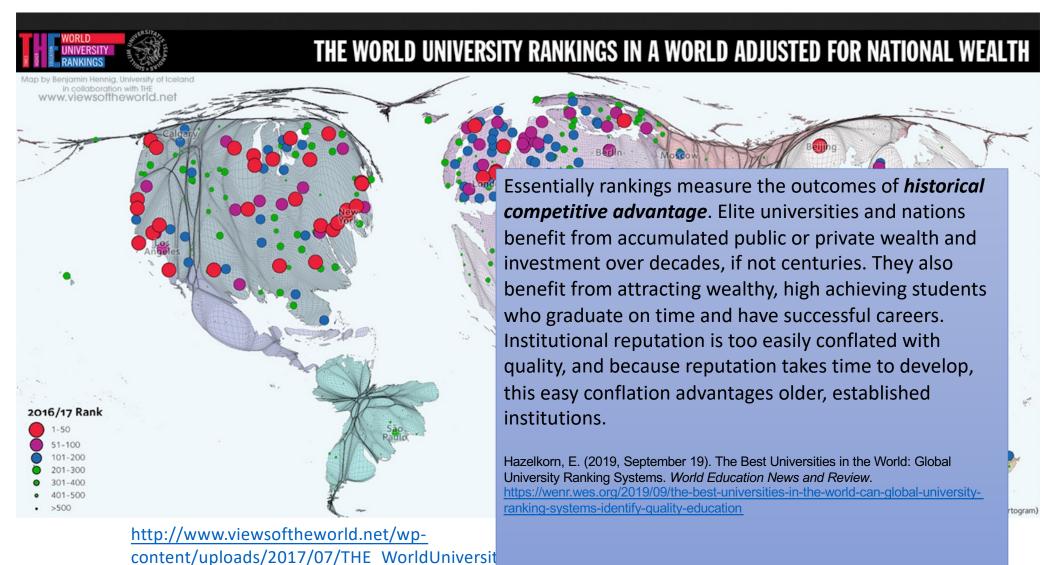
"Uberfication" of Academic Labour & Algorithmic Governance

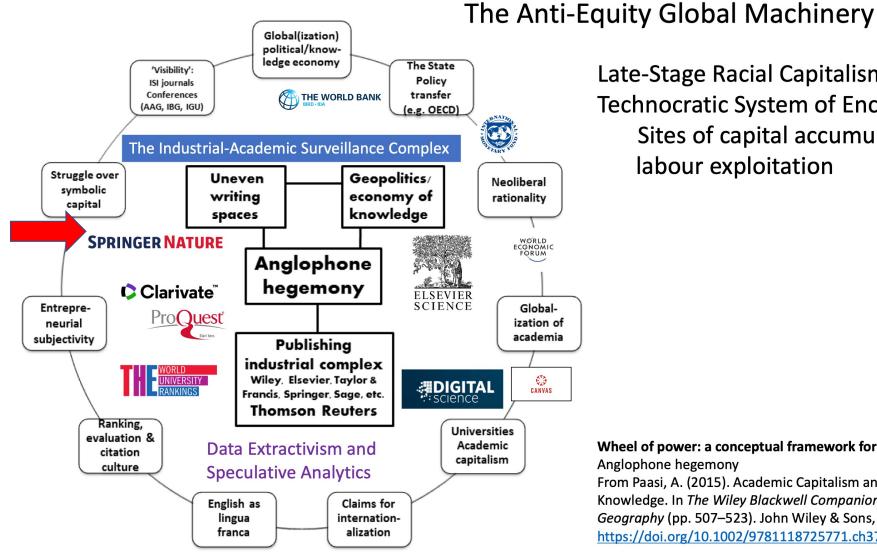
Wheel of power: a conceptual framework for understanding the Anglophone hegemony

From Paasi, A. (2015). Academic Capitalism and the Geopolitics of Knowledge. In *The Wiley Blackwell Companion to Political Geography* (pp. 507–523). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118725771.ch37



http://www.viewsoftheworld.net/wpcontent/uploads/2017/07/THE\_WorldUniversityRankings201617\_popmap.jpg





Late-Stage Racial Capitalism and **Technocratic System of Enclosure** Sites of capital accumulation and labour exploitation

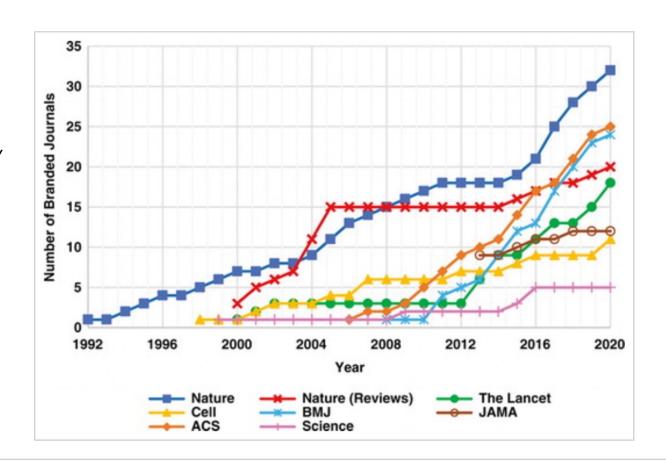
Wheel of power: a conceptual framework for understanding the Anglophone hegemony

From Paasi, A. (2015). Academic Capitalism and the Geopolitics of Knowledge. In The Wiley Blackwell Companion to Political Geography (pp. 507-523). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

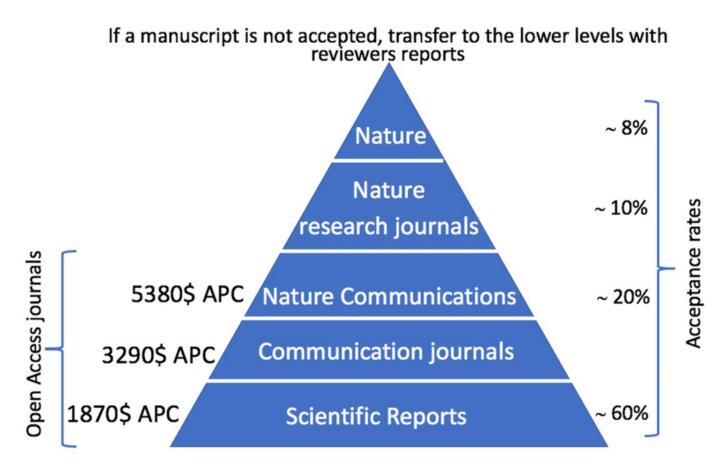
https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118725771.ch37

Khelfaoui, M., & Gingras, Y. (2020). Branding Spin-Off Scholarly Journals: Transmuting Symbolic Capital into Economic Capital. *Journal of Scholarly Publishing*, *52*(1), 1–19.

https://doi.org/10.3138/jsp.52.1.01



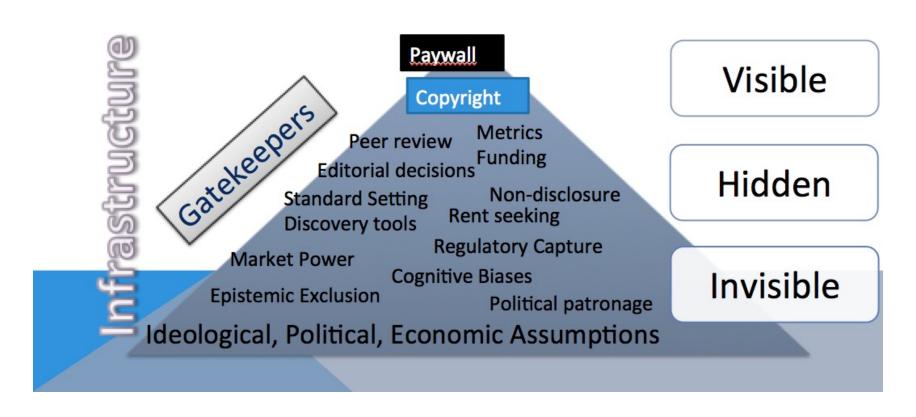
**Figure 1.** Trend in the number of branded journals derived from a prestigious parent.



Khelfaoui, M., & Gingras, Y. (2021.). Expanding Nature: Product line and brand extensions of a scientific journal. *Learned Publishing*, *n/a*(n/a).

https://doi.org/10.1002/leap.1422

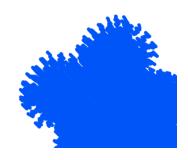
## SYSTEM OF POWER IN KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION



"We need to acknowledge that the dominant knowledge practices and institutions have been structured and implemented in such a way as to simultaneously privilege certain epistemic situated values (such as universality, objectivity and truth) while being unjust or dismissive with regard to other, more *relational* and complex modes of knowledge"

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3946773





## The Right to Research

"right to the tools through which any citizen can systematically increase that stock of knowledge which they consider most vital to their survival as human beings and to their claims as citizens."

Arjun Appadurai (2006) The right to research, Globalisation, Societies and Education, 4:2, 167-177, DOI: 10.1080/14767720600750696



## Two years of Reckonings?

Limitation of a monolithic view of science as universal, objective and based on causal understandings

Need for structural approaches, analyzing deeply embedded systemic and racial inequities

COVIC-19: The need for a Social Vaccine (Baum and Friel 2020)

A life with security

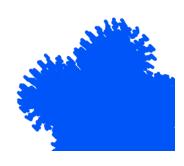
Opportunities that are fair

A planet that is habitable and supports biodiversity

Governance that is just

https://insightplus.mja.com.au/2020/36/covid-19-the-need-for-a-social-vaccine/

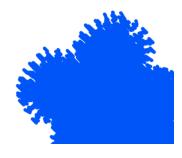




## "Social Vaccine" against Knowledge Enclosure?

- Community designed and governed infrastructure built on a Pluriversal view of science and knowledge
- Expanding the rights of research
- Transition from an extractive to generative models of knowledge production (care economy)

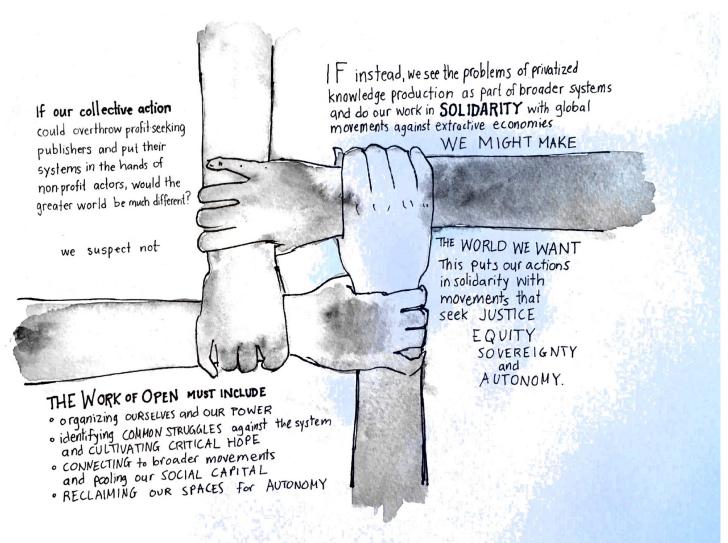




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# Other Worlds Are Possible





**The Labor of Open** by Danielle Cooper, Leslie Chan, Emily Drabinski, Lisa Janicke Hinchliffe, Jojo Karlin, Ela Przybylo (2019) https://cuny.manifoldapp.org/projects/labor-of-open

