

iConference 2021 Posters

Listed in order of submission

118: Educational Foci and Research Productivity in the iSchools: An Analysis of Curricular Offerings and Publishing Venues

Lund, Brady D. | Emporia State University, United States of America

This study analyzes the 115 member schools of the ischool consortium, as of May 2020, based on the programs offered, the core (required) courses in these programs, faculty research productivity, and journals in which faculty most commonly publish their work. Findings reveal that library and information science/information studies programs remain the most common members of the consortium, while the most common core courses include research methods, introduction to the program, and organization of knowledge/information. The top journals for ischool faculty members include Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology, Library Quarterly, and Library and Information Science Research. These findings provide a conception of the evolving intellectual structure of the consortium and its members.

152: Organizing an Accessibility-Themed Mini-Hackathon

Kuber, Ravi; Sinnarkar, Shivani; Gupta, Maya; Mulkath Roy, Antony Rishin; Abdolrahmani, Ali | UMBC, United States of America

This paper describes the structure of a mini-hackathon which was organized to better understand ways in which navigational technologies can be used to support individuals with disabilities when exploring indoor environments. Pairs of programmers worked together with a navigational API to develop mobile apps to provide route-based information in accessible format. Experiences from the mini-hackathon are described, along with lessons learned. Insights gained from organizing the event may offer promise to accessibility researchers interested in hosting similar types of event.

236: Health Information Needs in Visual Materials: Recommendations for Enhancing Visual Material Users' Search Experiences

Cho, Hyerim; Pham, Minh; Urban, Alex | University of Missouri, United States of America

Medical research commonly utilizes visual-aided materials to study their positive effects on patients' treatments. However, researchers know little about how individuals use visual materials (e.g., comic books, graphic novels, anime, and video games) as coping strategies for health problems in their everyday lives. This exploratory study uses participant diaries and interviews to identify the health information needs of visual material users and provide design recommendations for visual material search systems. Participants employed different types of visual materials to de-stress, relieve physical fatigue, raise moods, and manage pain. Findings show that platforms (e.g., hand-held devices) and moods were important features of visual materials for participants. Based on the findings, we recommend search features that enable users to search for cross-media materials and different types of moods. This study contributes

to the subject of accessing visual materials with a newly identified lens—everyday health concerns.

AWARD FINALIST

483: Writing Security: A Curriculum Intervention for Computer Security Ethics

Petelka, Justin (1); Shilton, Katie (2); Finn, Megan (1) | 1: University of Washington, United States of America; 2: University of Maryland, United States of America

Security policies articulate and define behaviors, protocols, and relationships in security work. These documents also translate values, ideals, and biases into rules. Synthesizing research from studio-based pedagogy, public policy analysis, science and technology studies, and surveillance studies, this paper presents a course project to help information science students connect security policies with ethical concerns. This activity helps students identify structural considerations and consequences for indirect stakeholders, particularly traditionally disenfranchised groups. Our course activity walks students through a process of drafting, critiquing, and revising a security policy for one of three technology security contexts: COVID-19 contact tracing, network traffic monitoring, and remote exam proctoring technologies.

484: A case study of information representation in a Kuwaiti news archive

Aljalalmah, Saleh; Zavalina, Oksana L. | University of North Texas, United States of America

This publication presents selected preliminary results of the exploratory study that is being conducted with the goal of developing understanding of the current state of information representation and knowledge organization in digital cultural heritage collections in Arabian Gulf countries and perspectives for future developments. The case study reported here is focused on Alqabas newspaper archive in Kuwait, an early adopter and a leader in digital collection management among the news agencies in the region. The mixed-methods case study combined semi-structured interview of the archive manager and in-depth content analysis of a sample of metadata records that represent items in archival collections. Metadata practices observed in this study include the use of two different locally-developed metadata element sets and a major regional standard controlled vocabulary, variability in application of several metadata fields, some completeness, consistency and accuracy issues, non-harvestable metadata, as well as the lack of metadata creation guidelines and professional training for metadata creators. The findings uncover potential barriers and solutions to metadata interoperability in an aggregated environment for regional projects such as the Digital Library of the Middle East

498: A Research on Information Divide under Mobile Internet -- a New Type of the Information Poor

Han, Leiqian; Yan, Hui | Renmin University of China, China, People's Republic of China

The popularity of mobile Internet has deepened the utilization of new technologies by information users, and expanded the information environment, resulting in more types of information polarization between the rich and the poor. By interviewing 20 middle school

teachers, this paper identifies a special group that is easy to be ignored: in the traditional binary division of information wealth, it seems to belong to the information rich, but in fact it is a new type of information poor - Information Inefficient Users. The characteristics of this group are: they have rich information activities in their daily life, but they lack information literacy, and their ability to use information to achieve specific goals and improve their social status is weak. The identification of inefficient users helps to define the criteria of information poor, and provides a new example for the study of information divide under the background of new information technology.

505: A Synthesized Model for Evaluating the Value of Open Research Data

TU, Zhifang | 1 National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences; 2 University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

This study aims to systematically review the existing data value and impact evaluation and then develop a synthesized model for further practical use. Firstly, this study adopted literature review approach to analyze basic issues of value evaluation. Then, the study identified the logic model as a whole framework for research data evaluation. Thirdly, the key elements and details of qualitative and quantitative methods were proposed. Furtherly, the evaluation activities and practices from JISC were selected as the best practices to provide an excellent example. Basing on the analyses above, a synthesized model was developed to practically explore the value of research data for stakeholders, interested audiences, user community and wider society.

506: Exploring Query Formulation in Digital Humanities: A Preliminary Study on Visual Query Expansion in Chinese Historical Databases

Ho, Tzu-Yi (1,2); Yan, Chengxi (1,2); Wang, Jun (1,2) | 1: Digital Humanities Center, Peking University, People's Republic of China; 2: Department of Information Management, Peking University, People's Republic of China

In database search tasks, query formulation has been a complex cognitive process that requires substantial user effort; thus, the integration of query formulation assistance techniques into the system is essential. Many studies have introduced visual graph interfaces to alleviate users' burden in query formulation activities. In the field of Chinese digital humanities, query formulation is a particularly tough task, demanding user's background knowledge on Chinese history and culture. This paper presents a prototype with a visual query expansion mechanism. The subsequent user study with questionnaire shows that the query expansion view, consisting of a bar chart of items in query matching relevance sequence, is a more effective visual query expansion tool than the query popularity view or the hybrid view of query popularity and relevancy.

522: or2yw: Modeling and Visualizing OpenRefineOperation Histories as YesWorkflow Diagrams

Parulian, Nikolaus Nova; Li, Lan; Ludäscher, Bertram | Center for Informatics Research in Science & Scholarship, School of Information Sciences, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

OpenRefine is a popular open-source data cleaning tool. It allows users to export a previously executed data cleaning workflow in a JSON format for possible reuse on other datasets. We have developed *or2yw*, a new tool that maps a JSON-formatted OpenRefine operation history to a YesWorkflow (YW) model, which then can be visualized using the YW tool. The latter was originally developed to allow researchers a simple way to annotate their program scripts in order to reveal the workflow steps and dataflow dependencies implicit in those scripts. With *or2yw* the user can automatically generate YW models from OpenRefine operation histories, thus providing a “workflow view” on a previously executed operation history.

The *or2yw* tool can generate different types of YesWorkflow models, e.g., a linear model which mirrors the sequential execution order of operations in OpenRefine, and a parallel model which reveals independent workflow branches, based on a simple analysis of dependencies between workflow steps: if two operations are independent of each other because they operate on different columns, using only those independent columns as input, then these can be viewed as parallel steps in the data cleaning workflow. The resulting YW models can be understood as a form of prospective provenance, i.e., as knowledge artifacts that can be queried and visualized to (i) help authors document their own data cleaning workflows, thus increasing transparency, and (ii) help other users, who might want to employ or reuse such workflows, to understand them better.

525: Student data and privacy: Through a New Literacies Lens

Leach, Anna Rose | The University of Arizona, United States of America

This poster examines ideas of critical privacy literacy in higher education through the New Literacies dual-level theory. New Literacies dual-level theory examines the dynamic, ever-changing world of technology and how people make meaning from it. Privacy is a critical literacy that requires careful considerations, however, technology and the way we interact with it is changing rapidly. This is very true in the work of higher education. This poster is a presentation of work-in-progress research that hopes to spark a discussion around defining, evolving, and creating awareness and instruction around higher education data and privacy literacy.

534: The Tone of the Social Discussion in Sharing Information about Books: A Comparison of Online Reviews

Choi, Yunseon | Valdosta State University, United States of America

This study details a beginning point for utilizing online book reviews for understanding users' behaviors in sharing information about books for selecting books by focusing on the comparison of online book reviews on two different online participatory platforms, Goodreads and Amazon. This study investigates the tone of the social discussion by analyzing sentiments of online reviews on the two platforms and conducting a correlation analysis regarding sentiment values between the two platforms. The reviews on the two platforms showed different tendencies regarding positive and neutral sentiments about the books. In comparison, the

online book reviews on the two plat-forms revealed similarities regarding the negative sentiments. The findings suggest that Amazon reviewers would be more generic people and less critical about the content of books than Goodreads reviewers. This study contributes to achieving timely awareness on utilizing online book reviews as important sources for understanding users' behaviors in sharing information about books by illustrating the patterns of users' attitudes and behaviors on online participatory platforms.

535: An investigation into the role of information governance in mitigating the risks of money laundering: A case study of the Omani banking sector

Al Wahshi, Jihad | University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Information governance (IG) can play a critical role in reducing the risks of storing, using, sharing, and analysing relevant data/ information related to money laundering (ML) by ensuring effective compliance with national and international regulatory requirements. Most studies to date have only focused on technology and regulatory approaches to address the ML problem. Despite its importance, far too little attention has been paid to the potential role of information governance practices in the ML context. This study explores how various IG practices can aid Omani banks in increasing their capacity for governing ML-related data/ information in a way that enables them to mitigate the risks of ML. The study adopts a collective case study approach, with qualitative data being gathered from three primary sources, including semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and document reviews. Thematic analysis (TA) will be used to analyse and code the interview data. The participants in this study were recruited from six commercial banks in Oman using a purposive sampling method. The study is expected to contribute to theory, methodology and practice.

AWARD FINALIST

536: Persuasion Strategies in Misinformation-containing Weibo Posts

Chen, Sijing (1); Xiao, Lu (2); Mao, Jin (1) | 1: Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei, China; 2: Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, USA

Social media users were found to be persuaded by misinformation and contribute to the propagation of misinformation. It is important and urgent to understand the mechanisms behind the presentation of misinformation-containing posts in social media. While previous research on online misinformation has focused on the non-content and surface-linguistic features, our study aims to explore sociological and psychological features from the perspective of persuasion strategies. Through content analysis based on the Aristotle's Rhetoric Theory, we found that the pa-thos is the most common act of persuasion in misinformation-containing posts. Furthermore, there are statistically significant relationships between the existence of some persuasion strategies and the retransmission of misinformation-containing posts. These findings enhance our understanding of the mechanisms behind misinformation-containing posts and shed lights on the development of computational misinformation detection and misinformation combating efforts.

540: Factors Influencing Fanfiction Writers' Selection of Web Publishing Platforms

Huang, Juen-Ya; Chu, Yen-Jung; Lin, Chi-Shiou | National Taiwan University, Taiwan

This poster reports the findings from a qualitative study on derivative fanfiction writers' selection of publishing platforms. Based on in-depth inter-viewing with 13 experienced and engaged derivative fanfiction writers, we identified seven factors that influenced participants' selection: target audience, content sensitivity, ideological pursuit, platform restrictions, classification and tags, platform sustainability, and cost for changing platforms.

560: Cost-Effective Method for Generating Training Data to Machine Learning Models

Elmalech, Avshalom; Dishy, Yuval | Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Machine learning (ML) methods are flourishing and being used to solve many real world problems. These methods require a lot of information for them to work. Generating sufficient information for these methods can be expensive. In this work we introduce and evaluate cost-effective method for generating such data. We demonstrate the efficiency of our method on a real life domain. We construct a ML based model that will predict user's (and more specifically crowdworker's) attention span at any given moment along rare-events-monitoring (REM) task. On top of the inherent difficulties of ML techniques in predicting human behavior, in REM applications prediction is also complicated by the substantial cost of generating a sufficiently large training set. Our cost-effective method is based on generating augmented training sets which is slightly different (but less-expensive to generate) than the original REM task but at the same time can provide useful information regarding the users' behavior to the ML models. The method is based on artificially increasing the frequency of the events introduced to the user. We use the proposed method for generating training sets to three common Machine Learning algorithms, and evaluating the accuracy of attention-span prediction obtained by them. The results analysis show that the proposed data-augmentation method is effective in generating reliable and cost effective data for ML models to train with.

565: The socio-material nature of careers work: an exploration of knowledge co-creation amongst career practitioners

Milosheva, Marina (1); Hall, Hazel (1); Robertson, Peter (1); Cruickshank, Peter (1); Lyall, Catherine (2) | 1: Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom; 2: The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Career knowledge co-creation amongst a sample of career practitioners employed by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) is investigated from a socio-material perspective. The study findings indicate that career knowledge co-creation is an assemblage of information and socialisation practices. These are performed on the basis of career practitioners' interpretation of their employing organisation's practice-structuring concepts, and their own subjective experience of assembling in person and on technologically-mediated channels to seek and share information, and to contextualise their work. While technologies are conducive to career knowledge co-creation, they can also serve as barriers to its success. This work represents a novel contribution in the consideration of knowledge co-creation amongst a previously under-

explored group of professionals through the adoption of a socio-material approach to research design.

566: Quality Analysis of Information Open Based on National Major Emergency Cases

Wei, Jingzhu; Liu, Rui | Sun Yat-sen University, China, People's Republic of

At present, the information openness management of national major emergencies arises some problems, such as decentralization, weak systematization, lack of in-depth processing of information, insufficient aggregation of relevant information, etc., result in a negative impact on people's access to information of national major emergencies. Many cases of information openness of major emergencies have complete information content, which is hidden in various databases. However, they are not knowledgeable enough to provide historical experience. This research aims to provide an approach to analyze the quality of information openness of national major emergencies and use Chinese national major emergencies as cases to gain valuable knowledge. Through this way, many aspects of national major emergencies information openness quality will be enhanced, such as specific major emergencies' prevention, monitoring, early warning, responding, rescuing, recovering, reconstruction, and methods of information openness. In this paper, quality analysis of information openness refers to data quality, spread quality, and service quality. This research contains three sections to discuss methods of quality analysis of information openness based on national major emergency cases which are knowledge graph construction, case analysis, and public opinion analysis.

572: An Analysis of NSF Data Management Plan Guidelines

Tian, Yubing (1); Bennett, Anastasia (1); Sutherland, Will (1); Ferguson, Amy (1); Ford, Morgan (1); Li, Jessica (1); Yarbrough, Elizabeth (1); Finn, Megan (1); Acker, Amelia (2) | 1: University of Washington, United States of America; 2: University of Texas at Austin, United States of America

This poster reports on ongoing research into the National Science Foundation's Data Management Plan guidelines and its impact on science data lifecycles. We ask 1) How has guidance about the management of data changed since the first DMP policies were published in 2011? And 2) How does guidance about the formulation of DMPs vary across different research areas? To this end, we collected, examined, and compared 37 DMP guidance policies from 15 different research areas. We identify the following three themes during document analysis: 1) Responsibility for the future of data; 2) Data maintenance changes over time; and 3) The use of data repositories. Based on these findings we believe that National Science Foundation guidance policies represent a unique view into changes in data management practices over the last decade.

576: E-rate Funding and Libraries: Preliminary Analysis of Trends Post-Modernization

Jowaisas, Chris; Norlander, Bree | University of Washington, United States of America

Libraries in the United States have access to discounts on internet and telecommunications services through the Schools and Libraries Program also known as E-rate. The academic

literature on E-rate funding is sparse, especially when it comes to analysis of library usage but has indicated that libraries do benefit from the program. E-rate data from 2016-2020 is provided openly on a Socrata platform by the Universal Services Administrative Company. In this paper we provide preliminary analysis of this open dataset and discuss potential future research questions related to the data, both alone and in conjunction with other available open data.

580: The Gutenberg-HathiTrust Parallel Corpus: A Real-World Dataset for Noise Investigation in Uncorrected OCR Texts

Jiang, Ming (1); Hu, Yuerong (2); Worthey, Glen (2); Dubnicek, Ryan C. (2); Capitanu, Boris (1); Kudeki, Deren (2); Downie, J. Stephen (2) | 1: Illinois Informatics Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; 2: School of Information Sciences, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

This paper proposes large-scale parallel corpora of English-language publications for exploring the effects of optical character recognition (OCR) errors in the scanned text of digitized library collections on various corpus-based research. We collected data from: (1) Project Gutenberg (Gutenberg) for a human-proofread clean corpus; and, (2) HathiTrust Digital Library (HathiTrust) for an uncorrected OCR-impacted corpus. Our data is parallel regarding the content. So far as we know, this is the first large-scale benchmark dataset intended to evaluate the effects of text noise in digital libraries. In total, we collected and aligned 19,049 pairs of uncorrected OCR-impacted and human-proofread books in six domains published from 1780 to 1993.

AWARD FINALIST

581: Sustainability by design: Toward community-centered strategies for durable digital collections

Thurston, Courtnie; Fenlon, Katrina | University of Maryland, College Park, United States of America

Thousands of digital humanities projects and digital community archiving initiatives have created diverse cultural heritage collections, which together constitute an extensive, scattered body of evidence of groups and histories that tend to be underrepresented in mainstream cultural institutions. Because they dwell outside of libraries and archives, these collections confront major barriers to sustainability. The vulnerability of community-centered digital collections compromises the completeness and equity of our collective digital memory. This poster presents a case study of one digital community archive, as part of an overarching investigation of community-centered strategies for sustaining digital collections over time. The Lakeland Digital Archive is an effort of the Lakeland Community Heritage Project to document a historic African American community by digitizing family records and gathering oral histories. This study aims to illuminate sustainability challenges and opportunities in the design and development of a digital community archive. The objectives of this research are to contribute conceptual and pragmatic guidance on community-centered sustainability, to promote dialog and collaboration among institutions and community collections, and ultimately to sustain a more diverse, distributed cultural record.

587: Examination of the content of COVID-19-related tweets during the March-April 2020 pandemic peak

Alasmari, Hanan; Zavalina, Oksana L. | University of North Texas, United States of America
As COVID-19 unfolded globally during the year of 2020, it led users around the world to react on social media. The study selected results of which are reported here is one of the first that focused on the topics discussed through COVID-19-related social media posts. By using computational tools, it identified and examined content of the tweets posted during the first global peak of the pandemic and identified terms most often used in them. It tested the proposed combination of data collection, processing, and text-mining analysis techniques for large-scale datasets that covers broader time spans than those commonly used with Tweeter data. Over a million of English-language tweets that included the keyword “COVID-19” anywhere and were posted from 58 different countries and territories around the world in March and April of 2020 were collected, processed and analyzed using several widely available Python tools. In addition to various health-related terms, the tweets most frequently contained spatial and temporal terms, as well as terms with the social focus which reflect the major concerns people and organizations felt in relation to this public health emergency. Findings are discussed, along with ideas for future research.

589: Exploring Patterns in White Extremists' Ideologies: A Preliminary Mixed Methods Approach to Analyzing Manifestos Shared via ICTs

Duque, Marilu F. (1,6); Hernandez Teran, Miriam (2,6); Cach, Jackelyn V. (3,6); Eikey, Elizabeth V. (4,6); Booth, Kayla (5,6) | 1: University of Michigan — Ann Arbor; 2: Dominican University; 3: Syracuse University; 4: Herbert Wertheim School of Public Health and Human Longevity Science & The Design Lab University of California — San Diego; 5: University of Pittsburgh; 6: iSchool Inclusion Institute (i3)

In recent years, the threat of white extremists has been growing rapidly within the United States (U.S.). White extremists have been exploiting Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to spread their rhetoric to wider audiences through the publication of manifestos. However, U.S.-based extremism literature has mainly focused on Islamist extremism due to the September 11, 2001 (9/11) attacks. As such, there is a gap in extant academic research to understand current ideologies of white extremists and their usage of ICTs, particularly in regard to online manifestos, which are frequently linked to violent acts. To address this gap, our preliminary, exploratory analysis examines three white extremists' manifestos by utilizing a mixed-methods approach to uncover themes in their narratives. Results from a qualitative deductive thematic analysis and a Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) suggest that U.S. white extremists' ideologies may be shifting. Further research into these shifts in ideology could aid in the development of counter-narratives to combat the proliferation of extremist behavior online.

593: Staff Job Titles in Research Data Services in Academic Libraries in the USA

Jiang, Min; Ma, Xinyu; Ishita, Emi; Watanabe, Yukiko | Kyushu University, Japan

Research data services (RDSs) in academic libraries have been developed in recent years, and changed according to researchers' needs and the current situation. In this study, staff job titles in RDSs in academic libraries in the USA were examined to understand the knowledge and skills that are required for RDSs. The Web pages of 130 RDSs' in academic libraries in the USA that were classified as very high research activity by the Carnegie Basic Classification in 2018 were considered. As the results of 98 RDSs in 126 libraries showed, the average number of staff was 3.77. Thirty-five libraries (35.7%) had only one staff member and nine libraries had 10 or more staff. The job titles were categorized, and the top three categories were "Research data service", "Technology", and "Geographic information". In half of the libraries, staff with job titles related to RDSs and staff with job titles not related to RDSs were working together in the same RDSs. This result indicates that many staff in various subjects are involved in RDSs. Compared with the previous studies the results showed that that RDSs are being enhanced and are constantly changing.

595: Resource Integration for Sustainable Research Data Management Services at a Research-Intensive University in the United States

Wibowo, Muhamad Prabu; Mon, Lorraine | Florida State University, United States of America

Successful research data management services require good coordination between stakeholders. This study analyzed stakeholders' roles and responsibilities, drivers, and resource integration in developing research data management services at a research-intensive university in the United States. Methods included snowball sampling for semi-structured interviews and analysis of related documents and events. The study found a university environment of constant innovation and expansion of research data services, with programs and services including a data repository, health data repository, natural science data collection, and continuous data literacy programs running since 2014. Presented detailed practices demonstrate resource integration between stakeholders, external parties, and values co-creation with its users to support and develop sustainable data management services.

604: MBIC – A Media Bias Annotation Dataset Including Annotator Characteristics

Spinde, Timo Michael (1,2); Rudnitckaia, Lada (1); Sinha, Kanishka (3); Hamborg, Felix (1,5); Gipp, Bela (1,5); Donnay, Karsten (4,5) | 1: University of Wuppertal, Germany; 2: University of Konstanz, Germany; 3: University of Passau, Germany; 4: University of Zurich, Switzerland; 5: Heidelberg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Germany

Many people consider news articles to be a reliable source of information on current events. However, due to the range of factors influencing news agencies, such coverage may not always be impartial. Media bias, or slanted news coverage, can have a substantial impact on public perception of events, and, accordingly, can potentially alter the beliefs and views of the public. The main data gap in current research on media bias detection is a robust, representative, and diverse dataset containing annotations of biased words and sentences. In particular, existing datasets do not control for the individual background of annotators, which may affect their assessment and, thus, represents critical information for contextualizing their annotations. In this poster, we present a matrix-based methodology to crowdsource such data using a self-

developed annotation platform. We also present MBIC (Media Bias Including Characteristics) - the first sample of 1,700 statements representing various media bias instances. The statements were reviewed by ten annotators each and contain labels for media bias identification both on the word and sentence level. MBIC is the first available dataset about media bias reporting detailed information on annotator characteristics and their individual background. The current dataset already significantly extends existing data in this domain providing unique and more reliable insights into the perception of bias. In future, we will further extend it both with respect to the number of articles and annotators per article.

627: Legal Analysis of the Right to Be Forgotten and Its Applicable Influence from the Perspective of Archival Science

LONG, Jiaqing; XU, Yongjun | Renmin University of China, People's Republic of China

[Background] Digital memory on the Internet has broken through the limitations of biological memory. While continuing to perform the function of "storage-extraction", people are always facing risks of identity information being leaked and abused. The "Right To Be Forgotten" (RTBF) aims to reconcile the relationship between memory and forgetting. The proposal of RTBF also has an impact on archives, not only in questioning the archives retention schedule, but also in technical criticism of archives management and recordkeeping work. [Methods] This article adopts text survey and semi-structured interview methods. Firstly, classify the laws of various countries concerning the RTBF and conduct a comparative analysis; secondly, analyze the law enforcement cases of the RTBF involving archival institutions; finally select interview subjects in China, focusing on recording the applicable thinking about the localization of the RTBF. [Results] Through text analysis and qualitative analysis of interviews, and taking "archives business links" as clue, the specific impacts were summarized: (1) In terms of archives collection, the investigation of the source background should be more comprehensive, and "deleting information" will destroy the archives ; (2) In terms of archives appraisal, it is necessary to examine whether personal privacy is involved, and balance the relationship between personal interests and public interests; (3) In terms of archives retrieval, the function of the retrieval system is facing restricted settings; (4) In terms of archives disposal or destruction , it may challenge the theory of Records Life Cycle , and may delete important archives involving personal issues.

629: Exploring the factors influencing users' intention to use governmental open data: A preliminary review

Yang, Tung-Mou | National Taiwan University, Taiwan

In the recent years, open government data has drawn significant attentions from both the public and private sectors around the world. Nevertheless, researchers indicate that most of the current studies have focused on the perspective of government agencies. There is a need to further understand what factors influence data users' intention to adopt and use governmental open data, and more studies should be conducted in a variety of different contexts for discussions and comparisons. Therefore, this study first conducts a preliminary review of the

open data literature and expects to draw related frameworks to explore the phenomenon of interest.

630: *Understanding the dynamic process and determinants of scientific papers' diffusion on social media*

Ma, Yaxue (1); Ba, Zhichao (2); Li, Gang (1) | 1: Center for Studies of Information Resources, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China; 2: School of Economics and Management, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, China

Social media have gained enormous impacts on the diffusion of scientific work and fare well in covering scientific papers. However, little is known about the general diffusion process from academia to social media and how various factors affect the diffusion of scientific papers at different stages. In this paper, we proposed a two-staged diffusion process to profile the diffusion of scientific papers from academia to social media. The simultaneous equation model (3SLS) was adopted to explore the influence of source-related and content-related factors. The analysis in the field of Oncology suggests that most factors related to the information source play critical roles in promoting the diffusion of scientific papers. The number of first-generation tweets has the most remarkable impact on subsequent diffusion. As for the content-related factors, tweets attached with more URLs can provide richer information for audiences, thereby increasing the retweet scale of scientific papers. Besides, different research topics have diverse impacts on diffusion. The significant moderating effect of source-related factors between the content-related factors and the diffusion effects has been observed. The findings of this study contribute to the literature on the diffusion of scientific papers beyond academia and provide practical implications for scholarly communication.

632: *The Characteristics of Highly Cited Researchers in China*

Wei, Yahui; He, Shanping | Wuhan University, China, People's Republic of

Highly cited researchers are a small group of scientists who have made outstanding contributions to pioneering the frontier, creating knowledge for society, and reform and innovation. To some extent, highly cited researchers reflect the commanding height of a country's talents. We analyze the characteristics of Chinese researchers who have been selected for at least three years in the list of highly cited researchers from 2014 to 2019. The study found that there are obvious gender differences among Chinese highly cited researchers 95% of them are male. About 80% of the highly cited researchers come from "985" project universities and the Chinese Academy of Sciences institute. Moreover, most Chinese HCRs are researchers with multidisciplinary backgrounds, and most of them come from the natural sciences. More than half of the top scientists (53.94%) were selected as highly cited researchers for the first time during the development period of their careers. The results also showed that Chinese highly cited researchers have produced the most academic papers in the mature period and the first six years of the recession period. When recruiting talents, institutions can focus on the people in the development or mature period, which can bring the maximum benefits to the institutions quickly.

633: "Internet Plus" Archives Management in China: Opportunities, Challenges and Countermeasures

CHEN, YI; YAO, JING | Renmin University School of Information Resource Management, People's Republic of China

[Background] "Internet Plus" archives management has been upgraded to a deeper integration, bringing unprecedented structural adjustment. [Method] Through the method of literature research and case analysis, this article sorts out the development progress of archives management under the background of "Internet Plus". [Results] To form a clear understanding of the opportunities for "Internet Plus" archives management, like ubiquitous and integration of archives, social division and coordination of labor, and intelligent management method. At the same time, it is also confronted with challenges such as over-generalization of archives, conflicts between subjects and privacy risks brought by new technologies. Finally put forward the countermeasures like changing of perception based on the theory of archives pluralism, constructing the system of archive governance, promoting the rule of law in archives and so on.

634: A Space for Stories: Libraries Serving Child and Young Adult Refugees

Vladoiu, Megan Jo | Indiana University, United States of America

Many public libraries have started to examine how they can serve refugee children and young adults. Language learning and cultural integration are both commonly cited needs, however libraries can also be central to creating a feeling of belonging. Importantly for children and young adults, libraries can provide entertainment and escape. This paper argues that libraries must work to create a safe space that welcomes child and young adult refugees, while also providing an escape from what is often a traumatic background. The Silent Books Project coming out of Lampedusa, Italy and the International Youth Library in Munich, Germany are used as examples of library programming targeted toward refugee children and young adults.

636: Public Library Response to COVID-19: Beyond Service Changes and the Role in Combating Misinformation

Hu, Zhan; Jiang, Jie; Zhang, Yishan | Simmons University, United States of America

Under COVID-19, Public libraries continued to provide much-needed services to their local communities, providing resources and references in adjusted ways while collaborating with local emergency response teams. Moreover, some public libraries leveraged their position as a community's trusted information source and took on a more proactive role in evaluating and providing high-quality information resources, in an attempt to stop the spread of and mitigate the damage from false facts and misinformation. This paper reviewed 51 cases of library websites to investigate their efforts in providing COVID-19 information and resources. Results indicate that 25 public libraries developed and maintained their own "COVID-19 information page", while other libraries took different approaches, such as linking to external resources." Topics of resources covered on these information pages were coded and analyzed. The performance of the public libraries varied; some have taken the lead to organize and explicitly highlight credible resources to fight misinformation, while others still have reservations.

637: Conceptualizing a Cyberinfrastructure Readiness Framework for Research Information Infrastructure

Lenhardt, William Christopher | The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, United States of America

This paper presents an initial version of an infrastructural readiness framework for cyberinfrastructure a term applied to scientific information infrastructure. Readiness is intended to represent infrastructural maturity of a cyberinfrastructure project. The current version of the framework synthesizes technology readiness concepts and sociotechnical concepts illustrated with representative examples. The goal is to use the framework to explore the trajectory of scientific cyberinfrastructure projects as information infrastructure. The number of cyberinfrastructure projects has grown steadily since the introduction of the concept. Identifying characteristics of cyberinfrastructure projects that show a higher degree of infrastructural maturity would be beneficial for sociotechnical researchers, for users and developers of cyberinfrastructure, and for funders. Further work on the framework can draw, in an iterative fashion, on the large pool of existing or completed projects for analysis. Relationships between the framework dimensions and infrastructural readiness are, in essence, preliminary hypotheses which may be evaluated against existing data. Future work related to this research will pursue that approach as well as developing an in-depth analysis of two to three representative cyberinfrastructure case studies.

AWARD FINALIST

638: Perspectives of Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Viewers on Live-TV Caption Quality

Amin, Akhter Al; Huenerfauth, Matt | Rochester Institute of Technology, United States of America

While the availability of captioned television programming has increased, the quality of captioning service is not always acceptable to Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DHH) viewers, especially for live or unscripted content, broadcast from local television stations. There is a need for formal metrics to evaluate captioning quality, to enable audits or quality assurance. Although some current caption-evaluation metrics focus on evaluating the textual accuracy (comparing the caption text and accurate transcription of what was spoken), there are other properties of captions that may influence the quality or usability judgments of DHH users. In this work-in-progress, we are conducting experiments with DHH participants to evaluate videos with various levels of caption quality, to learn which features correlate to user judgments. These studies will also yield a valuable dataset of videos with accompanying quality-judgments by DHH participants, which will be used to evaluate potential metrics we will design and evaluate.

AWARD FINALIST

640: Linguistic features and consumer credibility judgment of online health information

Liu, Jiaying (1); Song, Shijie (2); Zhang, Yan (3) | 1: Department of Information Management, Peking University, China; 2: School of Information Management, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China; 3: School of Information, The University of Texas at Austin, USA

General health consumers rely on different indicators to judge the credibility of online health information. However, it remains unclear how consumers perceive and interpret linguistic features regarding credibility on health-related webpages. To bridge the gap, this study investigated how consumers interpreted linguistic features and how these interpretations varied across different information sources by employing observation and interview methods with a sample consisted of 30 participants. The results suggested that consumers could perceive three main linguistics features: number of typos, use of jargons, and tone of speech. The linguistic features played significant roles in indicating different credibility levels during consumers' judgment of commercial webpages. However, consumers relied less on linguistics features to judge the credibility of government and forum webpages. We discussed these main findings and proposed several implications and future research directions.

641: A Comparative Research On The Practice Of "Integrating Archives Into Classroom" between China And America

LIU, KE | Renmin University of China

The present study compares the practice of "Integrating Archives Into Classroom" between China and American in terms of service objectives, service contents, participants and service technologies, based on the network research and literature research on 34 provincial archives in China, National Archives and 50 State Archives in the United States. Our study shows these two practice have their own characteristics. The former is mainly for thematic education and publicity of archival work, focusing on in-person activities, which service target covers all stages of education; the latter is mainly to coordinate the school curriculum and train students' thinking with multiple forces in the society, which conducts blended learning strategy. The practice of "integrating archives into classroom" in the US is worthy of reference in four aspects: precision of demand analysis, richness of activity content, diversity of the participants, and interactivity of technological environment.

642: Can early cited proportion in certain article section reflect future impact of the scientific articles?

Qian, Jiajia; Luo, Zhuoran; Cai, Le; Huang, Shengzhi; Lu, Wei | School of Information Management, Wuhan University

Citations in scientific publications are a vehicle for the dissemination of knowledge and can reflect the sources and bases of scientific research. The citation location study suggests that citations in different parts of the scientific literature have different functions and values. To some extent, the number of citations or the frequency of citations based on citation location better reflects the true impact of a paper. In this respect, our study aimed to explore whether

the early cited proportion in specific sections of scientific articles can reflect their impact in the future. Firstly, we obtained full-text data on Alzheimer's disease from the PubMed central open-access subset and extracted citation data. We then recognized the partitions of articles through a combination of rule matching and argumentative zoning recognition models. Finally, we conducted Spearman's test, and results show that the early proportion of citations in result and method section is positively correlated with total citations, whereas this pattern did not exist in sections such as the introduction. The results demonstrate that in Alzheimer's disease articles, the citations in the methods and results sections better reflect the impact of the article. Our findings could provide some new insights into citation function identification and paper impact prediction.

643: Developing a Serious Game for Information Ethics Literacy

Wang, Jui-Ying (1,2); Lin*, Weijane (2); Yueh, Hsiu-Ping (3) | 1: Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Japan; 2: Dept. of Library and Information Science, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan; 3: Dept. of Psychology; Dept. of Bio-Communication and Development, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

Information ethics has become more important with the rapid development of information communication technology within the digital society. However, the training and educational resources remained unilateral and scarce, which could not meet the broad needs of information ethical problem-solving. Motivated by the above issues, this study designed and developed a situated serious game as an authentic and autonomous learning environment compounded with ethical model, codes and theories to facilitate proper ethical decision-making. 20 college students majored in library and information science volunteered to join the study. The results showed that participants' average scores of Information Professional Ethics Test were significantly improved after they played the game ($p < .05$). In addition to the growth of scores, participants' satisfaction toward their learning experiences through the game was also high. Based on the preliminary findings of the study, suggestions of information ethical learning and future studies were provided accordingly.

644: The Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Reading Promotion in Chinese University Libraries

Feng, Wei | School of Information Management, Wuhan University, China, People's Republic of

Since artificial intelligence (AI) plays an increasingly significant role in reading promotion in Chinese university libraries, it is necessary to analyze its applications and summarize experience. This paper conducted the model of how AI is used in reading promotion of Chinese university libraries from internal and external aspects by inductive literature analysis and network survey. And the applications of construction of reading scenes and intelligent reading recommendation are emphatically analyzed. Besides, a case study on Wuhan University Library is carried out to specifically reflect the situation of these applications. In addition, some discussions about advantages and disadvantages brought by AI are going to be conducted. Finally, this paper will look into the future of the applications of AI in university libraries. The

purpose of this study is to provide some references for reading promotion with AI in both Chinese university libraries and foreign academic libraries in the future.

646: *How Bibliographic Features Contribute to Scientific Topic Prediction*

Huo, Chaoguang (1); Liu, Xiaozhong (2); Ma, Shutian (3) | 1: Renmin University of China; 2: Indiana University Bloomington; 3: Nanjing University of Science and Technology

Scientific topic prediction has become an important research topic for innovation forecasting and knowledge discovery. This study proposes the use of heat as an indicator of scientific topic prediction and a tool to mine topics' features from a dynamic bibliographic knowledge graph (BKG) to improve prediction accuracy. Using 4.5 million PubMed Central papers and the knowledge graph Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) as examples, a dynamic novel BKG is constructed via time slices, and the heat of all bibliographic entities at each time slice is computed by utilizing modified PageRank algorithms (TopicRank, PaperRank, AuthorRank, and VenueRank). Then, node2vec is used to embed the graphs and mine features for each topic at each time slice to derive the heat time series of a topic and its features, which transform the scientific topic prediction problem into multivariate time series forecasting. The experimental results show that the dynamic BKG can significantly improve the accuracy of scientific topic prediction. Two type features in particular, paper features and author features, largely affect the predictions of topic. The duration of 10 years can be used as a basis to analyze the evolution of bibliographic entities.

649: *What Can Digital Libraries Learn from Old Technology? Lessons from Greenstone*

Kovalyova, Natalia | UT AUSTIN, United States of America

This study examines Greenstone -- a digital library infrastructure -- and reflects on valuable lessons that the "old" technologies teach us about access, user needs, metadata, and interoperability. Borrowing an analytical lens from Carolyn Marvin's "When Old Technologies were New," it applies it to the Greenstone environment and addresses the image of a user built-in in various features of Greenstone as well as the figure of an expert. The discussion reads the dimensions of these persona against the current rise for technical expertise among librarians, the new practices of forming communities of readers, and the issues of space, time and cultural difference. The study concludes with some practical suggestions for con-temporary digital libraries.

650: *Managing Anxiety During the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Autoethnographic Case Study*

Korshakova, Elena | Pratt Institute, School of Information,

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated mental health issues for many people, and anxiety has become the most common disorder associated with a constant feeling of worry. As a response to unexpected uncertainty, people have been getting an overwhelming amount of information from everywhere and everyone, which has made us more restless. Can we manage our emotional wellbeing by limiting this endless information flow and changing our information consumption behavior? To answer this question, a diary study of researcher's personal

behavior was used to record all interactions with information during seven weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic (April 23 – June 11, 2020). The following recommendations for people who often experience anxiety were developed as the result of the study: (1) identification of anxiety triggers and finding the right balance in information behavior between avoidance and seeking; (2) categorization of non-informational triggers and dealing with things that are under personal control vs. out of control separately; and (3) application of stress-coping non-information behavior techniques.

651: "Does Vinegar Kill Coronavirus?" - Using Search Log Analysis to Estimate the Extent of COVID-19-Related Misinformation Searching Behaviour in the United States

Windfeld, Andreas; Meier, Florian | Aalborg University Copenhagen, Denmark

Health experts and government authorities' actions to combat the coronavirus outbreak are strongly compromised by the misinformation infodemic that evolved in parallel to the COVID-19 pandemic. When people get misled by unscientific and unsubstantiated claims regarding the origin or cures for COVID-19, public health response efforts get undermined and people might be less likely to observe official guidance and thus spread the virus or even harm themselves. To prevent this from happening, a first step is to reveal the prevalence of misinformation ideas in the public. In this study, we use search log analysis to investigate the extent and characteristics of misinformation seeking behaviour in the US using the Bing Search Data-set for Coronavirus Intent. We train a machine learning model to distinguish between regular and misinformation queries and find that only around 1% of queries are related to misinformation myths or conspiracy theories. The query term qanon - connecting the conspiracy theory to many different origin myths of COVID-19 - is the most frequent and steadily increasing misinformation-related query in the data-set.

652: A Preliminary Research on Term Function aware Knowledge Unit Citation Network

Wang, Jiamin; Cheng, Qikai; Lu, Wei | School of Information Management, Wuhan University, China, People's Republic of

Considering that the semantic roles of terms are not distinguished in the current knowledge unit citation network, we introduce term function to enhance it and propose a novel knowledge network called term function-aware knowledge unit citation network. A seq2seq model is utilized to identify question and method terms for scientific literature. Then, network structure analysis and knowledge community analysis are conducted on the constructed question-method terms citation network. A total of 156,805 articles with 109,951 question terms and 112,173 method terms, as well as 467,050 citation links collected from the Association for Computing Machinery digital library are used for empirical study. Results show that the proposed network possesses some unique structural characteristics and outperforms in knowledge community analysis. Findings from this study contribute to a new perspective for domain intellectual structure study.

655: What Publications Tend to be Referred in Policy Making? From the Perspective of Policy Documents Altmetrics

Wang, Feifei; Yi, Xinyue | College of Economics and Management, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing, China

Academic publications play an increasingly significant role in policy documents. Various institutions use publications as policy supporting materials to make them more scientific. In recent years, policy altmetric measurement has gradually become an important measurement index. This paper collects the information on Altmetric.com from 2012 to 2017. From the perspectives of publication, country of publication and policy-making country, this paper analyzes its different performance in the time of policy mention, citations of publication, Altmetric Attention Score, subjects and other indicators. The results show that the situation of publications mentioned by policy is highly related to its own quality. Taking the country as a unit, the total times of publication mentioned by policy is significantly related to the national scientific research strength. From the perspective of policy-making countries, publications mentioned by different countries show slightly different in different indicators. From the perspective of policy-making country-literature subject-country of publication, the subjects are mainly focused on health, economy, science and technology, etc., mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom.

657: Evidence of Public Agenda-Setting on Twitter: A Comparative Analysis of the Government Agenda vs. the Public Agenda on the National Security Policy

Chong, Miyoung | University of Virginia, United States of America

Recent agenda-setting research has focused on the agenda-setting in the digital environment. However, the possibility of the public as agenda setters and the public's ability to set their own agenda have not fully investigated. The Hong Kong national security law became a focal issue for the Hong Kong public who has been deeply concerned by the consequences of the law. This study examined the government agenda and the public agenda regarding Hong Kong's national security law and compared them through framing analysis to identify any similarities and differences between those two agendas. The findings of the study suggested that the Hong Kong government and the Hong Kong public set the opposing agendas regarding the national security law. To enhance socio-political stability in Hong Kong, this study suggests that the HKG should make efforts to persuade the Hong Kong public to make them understood the legitimacy of the law instead of antagonizing the public's resistance and defying their concerns about the law.

674: The Discourse of Classified Information Policy

Young, Sarah | Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands, The

The US government's Executive Order 13526 outlines how information can and should be institutionally obscured through classification schemes. This paper sets out to analyze this policy and see what the order can tell us about how and why information is classified in

America and provide insight into what additional research should be done to address factors that might encourage both less classification and more declassification of classified information.