Welcome

SSMA – Library Literacy Session

August 30 (Friday)       11am - 1pm

Victoria Caplan
lbicaplan@ust.hk
Outline of Session

1. **Academic integrity & success** (30 min)
   Plagiarism: what is it & how to avoid it
   - Citation - purpose & methods (APA)

2. **Copyright & Fair Dealing** (20 min)
   What is copyright, what is public domain, & what is "fair dealing for the purposes of education"
   Differences between plagiarism & possible copyright violation, and when it's possible to be both

   [ 5 min break ]

3. **Effective use of PowerSearch** (30 min)
   - How to efficiently go from citation in hand to article or book in hand (or downloaded)
   - Known Item search & search tips
   - Unknown item search tips (Facets, Browse, call number, use links)
   - Help-you-cite features of PowerSearch

4. **Literature Review & Ref Chaining**
   - Purpose & use
   - Finding "review articles"
   - What's the difference between a "review article" and a book review

5. **Databases for Citation chaining (find "most cited", search forwards & backwards from an article)** (30 min)
   - Web of Science
   - Scopus
   - GoogleScholar

6. Q&A
Scenario: Someone is writing on how “cultural capital” affects social mobility

1. They go to Google and type

"social mobility" "cultural capital"

2. They find:

https://www.jstor.org/stable/3559565

**Cultural Capital and Social Inequality in the Life Course**

Werner Georg

In many surveys, such as PISA, the German educational system shows a strong social inequality, particularly in the transition to higher education (“Gymnasium”) and to university. Above all, rational choice models and approaches from conflict theory are used as tools for the explanation of these findings. In this contribution, the capital theory of Pierre Bourdieu is tested on the basis of a follow-up survey, which refers to the age group between sixteen and thirty-five. As a result, it can be shown that there is a substantial reproduction effect by the transmission of cultural capital in the family.

**Theory**

According to the theory of social inequality, educational achievement plays a crucial role in the transmission of social status between generations and in status selection during the life course. Classical path models, for example Blau and Duncan (1967: 170), have demonstrated with respect to different cohorts and countries how parental background influences the level of education and occupational status. This kind of analysis provides information on the fluidity of mobility processes on the historical and intercultural levels. However, the question remains of what factors influence the different degrees of status transmission and social inequality on the level of families and in what extent these factors have an impact on subjects’ further life trajectories.

An important goal of the recent PISA study (Deutsches PISA-Konsortium, 2001) was to measure the degree of social inequality in the educational systems of different countries. The study distinguished among the social structures of the 32 participating countries depending on their position in the lowest and highest quartiles of the International Socio Economic Index (ISEI) (Ganzeboom et al., 1992) and compared the means of test scores for reading literacy for both quartiles. It showed that the differences for both groups were highest for Germany (111 score points) and lowest for Japan (127). In Europe, Finland (55) and Iceland (50) were the countries with the lowest inequality in this relation, whereas Belgium (106), Switzerland (106) and the United Kingdom (102) ranked highest (Deutsches PISA-Konsortium 2001: 364f). With a difference of 97 score points, the United States occupied rank 8. The correlation between reading literacy and ISEI was 0.51 for Germany and ranged between 0.28 for Iceland and Finland.

In the case of Germany, the country with the highest social inequality in this regard, the calculation of more complex models has made it possible to evaluate the causal structure of this process. With logistic regression, it was found that the probability of attending a “Gymnasium” was 4.3 times higher for children belonging to the upper service class (defined by the class model of Erikson et al., 1979) than it was for the children of skilled labourers. Even controlling for cognitive ability and reading literacy, this probability remained three times as high (Deutsches PISA-Konsortium, 2001: 357).

Other surveys support the findings of the PISA study. Allmendinger and Aisenfreysi (2002) describe the social selection of the educational system as a sequential process.
SSMA Library Session Guide

LibGuides @ HKUST Library

SSMA Program- Library Literacy: Pre-session activity

This guide is for SSMA students, to help them improve their information and library literacy in order to successfully pursue a taught master’s course in social sciences.

Watch videos & play game to hone your reference tracing skills

Watch
- Understanding Book & Journal Citation (3 min 2 sec)
  http://libcone.ust.hk/eobj/understand-citations
- Find Articles from Journals & Magazines (Part A: E-format) (1 min 30 sec)
  http://libcone.ust.hk/eobj/e-article=libcone.ust.hk/eobj-e-articles
- Articles from Journals & Magazines (Part B: Print Format) (1 min 29 sec)
  http://libcone.ust.hk/eobj/e-article=b

Play
- Citation Challenge
  http://libcone.ust.hk/eobj/citation-challenge

https://libguides.ust.hk/ssma/
Scenario: Someone is writing on how “cultural capital” affects social mobility (2)
Cultural capital is clearly a core concept in the transmission of social inequality between the generations in different countries, but there seems to be a tendency in modern school systems for it not to be participation in high-status cultural activities that is the crucial aspect of cultural capital for the transmission of social inequality, but rather the family's reading behaviour and culture.

• EASY!
• Or is it?
They write:

Cultural capital transmits social inequality from parents to children in many nations. But, in most educational settings, it is families encouraging and promoting reading that makes the important difference, not having their children join or participate in high-status cultural activities.

Is this OK? 1. Yes
2. No

PollEv.com/victoriacapl694
Discussion

Why did you choose your answer?
What does Victoria say?

錯！
How can it be made OK?
Georg (2004) points out that cultural capital transmits social inequality from parents to children in many nations; yet that in most educational settings, it is families encouraging and promoting reading that makes the important difference, not having their children join or participate in high-status cultural activities.

References

References


Author’s address

Universität Konstanz, Universitätsstraße 10, Fach D20 D-78457 Konstanz, Germany. Email: Werner.Georg@uni-konstanz.de

Manuscript submitted: September 2003
Why Cite?

1) Discuss with person beside you

2) Write down at least 2 reasons why we cite
   (2 min)
How to Cite APA Style

Different subject disciplines use different citation styles. This section will focus on how to make references in APA (American Psychological Association) style.

How to cite APA style? Watch this ~4 min 30 sec video and see!

More Examples on APA Style

HKUST Library Guide: How to Cite in APA Style - comprehensive guide on how to cite different sources in APA style.

Examples

Book


In-text reference = (Bjum, 2012)


In-text reference = (Wol, 2012)

Article or Chapter in a Book


In-text reference = (Netes & Pinheiro, 2012)

Journal Article - 1 author

Weissman, I. (2012). Stem cell therapies could change medicine...if they get the chance. Cell Stem Cell, 10(6), 662-685.

In-text reference = (Weissman, 2012)

E-Journal Article – more than 1 authors & d.o.i.

Integrating sources into your writing

https://libguides.ust.hk/referencing/sources

A Guide to Good Referencing Skills: Integrating Sources into My Paper

What is the best way to incorporate sources into your research paper?

Simply changing a few words from the original source is plagiarism.

If you would like to incorporate someone else's words or ideas into your own, you must do one of the following:

- Direct Quote
- Paraphrase
- Summary

If you quote, summarize or paraphrase someone else's words or ideas, you must indicate this to your reader. You can achieve this by providing clear in-text references.

In-text referencing also guides readers to your reference list, which contains more complete information. This allows the reader to find the source material easily.

The following are samples taken from student essays which require acknowledgment.

Note: Because there is no attempt to reference, the student risks the accusation of plagiarism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Reasons for Accusation of Plagiarism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student Assignment - ACCT</td>
<td>Inconsistent style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(mouseover to see detail explanation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Both wit and understanding are trifles without integrity. The ignorant peasant without fault is greater than the philosopher with many. What is genius or courage without a heart?

- Oliver Goldsmith


Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.

- Samuel Johnson

Academic Integrity for TPGs

The HKUST Academic Honor Code

Honesty and integrity are central to the academic work of HKUST. Students are expected to maintain the highest standards of academic integrity and honesty in all the work they undertake as students.

As members of the University community, students have the responsibility to uphold the reputation of HKUST in its academic endeavors.

Using another person’s ideas without acknowledging or citing IS an academic crime...

...Plagiarism

http://tpghandbook.ust.hk/student-conduct-and-academic-integrity
Copyright & Plagiarism = Different

Plagiarism (to do with 禮)

• I put my name on the novel Deer and Cauldron and pretend I wrote it

• I quote a lot from the Freakanomics without attributing the quotes

Copyright violation (to do with 法)

• I photocopy 鹿鼎記 without permission and sell the copies

• I scan 鹿鼎記 and make it available on the web for free without permission
Copyright

Requires written or concrete expression of an idea

Examples:

– Poem, play or drama
– Music (the composer's rights)
– Paintings, photos, sculptures
– Computer programs & software
– Sound recordings
– Films & TV broadcasts

Example: I know how to cook fried rice. If I write down my own special recipe for fried rice, it is copyrighted to me.
Copyright - History

The Statute of Anne
First modern copyright law
(April 10, 1710).

Original terms = 21 years
– Author has legal rights to work
– Needed to renew
– After expires, enters “public domain” (free for all)

Hong Kong 1st Copyright Law = July 1, 1912
Copyright Length (Years)

In Hong Kong
- Life of creator + 50 years, Or Publication date + 50 years

In Australia
- Pre-2005 - Life + 50 years
- Post-2005 – Life + 70 years

In USA
- Life of creator + 75 years OR
- 95 years from publication or 120 years from creation whichever is shorter
- Works before 1923 = public domain

In the UK
- Life + 70 years

Copyright terms table
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries%27_copyright_length
Public Domain

After a copyright term expires - Anyone can re-publish it or translate it or make a new version

But….Translation or new version may be copyrighted

People are free to use 羅貫中’s works without finding & paying $$$ to his descendants
Exercise

• I think ______ is copyrighted
  Title (book, or movie, or painting, or photo, or song)

• I think ______ is in the public domain
  Title (book, or movie, or painting, or photo, or song)

Be prepared to be called on
Public Domain vs. Open Access

**Public Domain** – OK to:
- Download
- Copy
- Distribute
- Modify
- Free
- Sell

**Open Access** - OK to:
- Link and read

**Not OK to:**
- Copy
- Distribute (even for free)
- Modify

UNLESS it **explicitly** says so
“Educational use” does NOT mean “anything goes”
Pay special attention to the extent of copying (how much)
BREAK

5 min
Intro: Known Item Searches

• When you write
  – You need to make citations to other people’s work
• When you read other people’s work
  – Use the citations they made
    • It will help you find good things to read.
"Known" item search

- You know the author(s)
- You know the title(s)
- You know the date it was published (出版)

How do you usually do it?

• **Where?**
  – Google?
  – Baidu?
  – GoogleScholar?
  – Library website?

• **How – what method?**
  – Title or article?
  – Author name?
  – Title of journal, volume, & page number
Discuss

5 Min
Activity 3 – Known Item Search
From Citation to item in hand or disk (5 min)

Why?
• It’s a common & useful method of doing research is to use the list of references in your readings & books and articles you find.

• You want to build speed & skill at this – like an athlete.

1. Divide into teams (2 or 3 people each)
2. Find the call no. or the link to the e-resources via PowerSearch (5 min)
3. Be prepared to explain how you got them
**Activity 3 - Citation Location Exercise** — In different citation styles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Activity 3 Reflection Problem
(3 min)

1. Write down a problem you have had when you try to find a referenced item. (2 min)

2. Swap w/ your partner (1 min)

3. If you have a suggestion on how to solve, give it

   Be Prepared to share with larger group
Activity 3 - Sharing

- Get ready to give call numbers or location
- Get ready to say how you got it
Known Item Search Tips (Example a)

1. Use Advanced Search

2. Use dropdown menu
Known Item Search Tips (Example b)

1. Use Advanced Search
2. Use dropdown menu
Known Item Search Tips

1. Library Catalog for books

2. PrimoCentral for articles
Search example: China gender inequality

From library home page

From search box in SSMA guide
Unknown Item Search Tips

Use **Refine Results** to filter 43,000+ results.
Unknown Item PowerSearch Tips (3)

Change Sort by
1. Default sort = relevance” . Change default sort to “Newest”
2. Compare the results based on sorting
PowerSearch Tips (4)

Refine results by Journal title
1. Choose Advanced Search

Choose fields” to search”
Add other search terms
Example: adding the word “income” in title
Results = 1,611
Help You Cite features (a)
Help You Cite features (b)
Help You Cite features (c)
GENDER PATTERNS AND VALUE OF UNPAID CARE WORK: FINDINGS FROM CHINA'S FIRST LARGE-SCALE TIME USE SURVEY

BY XIAO-YUAN DONG*  
University of Winnipeg

AND

XINLI AN  
National Bureau of Statistics of China

Using data from the 2008 China Time Use Survey, this paper examines the gender patterns of time allocation over paid work, unpaid care work, and non-work activity and estimates the monetary value of unpaid care work. A seemingly unrelated regression (SUR) technique is applied to explore the tradeoff between the three types of activity. The estimates show that, holding constant individual characteristics and regional effects, the total work time of women is higher than that of men by 7 hours per week in the rural sector and by 10.5 hours per week in the urban sector. The monetary value of unpaid care work is estimated by five methods. Depending on the method used, the value assigned to unpaid care work varies from 25 to 32 percent of China's GDP, from 32 to 66 percent of final consumption, and from 63 to 80 percent of the gross products of tertiary industry.

JEL Codes: D13, E01, J16

Keywords: China, gender inequality, time use, unpaid care work
Get full text (b)

1. Choose “Full text available”
2. Choose a publisher
3. Choose pdf icon
• What’s a literature review?
  – Critical Evaluation of Research on a topic
  – Appear in theses, articles, books, etc.

• What’s a “review article”
  – Article (published)
  – Summarizes current state of knowledge in the area

• What’s a “review” (book review, movie review)
  – Evaluates a particular book, movie, etc.
Warning!

In PowerSearch

Resource type: Reviews = book reviews
Find Literature Reviews via title search
In this article, I see this reference:
Reference Chaining: Scopus (2)

Scopus – citation database

Search for the article
“View at publisher” – links to full-text

Cited by” - shows published articles since 2001 cited this
Reference Chaining: Scopus

19 documents have cited:

- Free and unfree labor in Qing China emigration and escape among the bannermen of northeast China, 1789-1909
  Campbell C., Lee J.

Sort by times cited
Reference Chaining – Google Scholar (1)

Google Scholar

Search for: free unfree labor qing

Options: Articles, Case law

Stand on the shoulders of giants
Reference Chaining – Google Scholar (2)
Reference Chaining – Google Scholar

Free and unfree labor in Qing China: Emigration and escape among the bannermen of northeast...

Past, present and future of historical information science
O. Boonstra, L. Breure, P. Doorn - Historical Social Research/Historische Sozialforschung, 2004 - JSTOR
This report evaluates the impact of two decades of research within the framework of history and computing, and sets out a research paradigm and research infrastructure for future historical information science. It is good to see that there has been done a lot of historical …

The history of migration as a chapter in the history of the European rural family: An overview
M. Ortis - The History of the Family, 2003 - Taylor & Francis
For a long time, migration has been neglected both in population and family history. This article briefly explains this absence and shows how, for the past 20–25 years, the concepts of migration and family systems have been elaborated and partly linked. At present, most …

Similarity in difference: Marriage in Europe and Asia, 1700-1900
C. Lundh, S. Kuosu - 2014 - MIT Press

From mobility transition to comparative global migration history*
Some fifteen years ago, Nancy Green concluded that migration history (and social history in general) was in need of ‘poststructural structuralism’. Thus, the fruits of structural and broad comparisons could still be enjoyed, provided that they paid attention to and were embedded …

The family factor in migration decisions
J. Kok - Migration History in World History, 2010 - brill.com
Until recently, migration history was focused largely on European and trans-Atlantic migration streams. Also, economic differentials between regions were generally translated into the decision-making of individual actors, who were supposed to weigh the costs and …
Questions & Answers

Q&A
Session Feedback

• Go to http://library.ust.hk/feedback

• Choose this session’s feedback

• Sign-in