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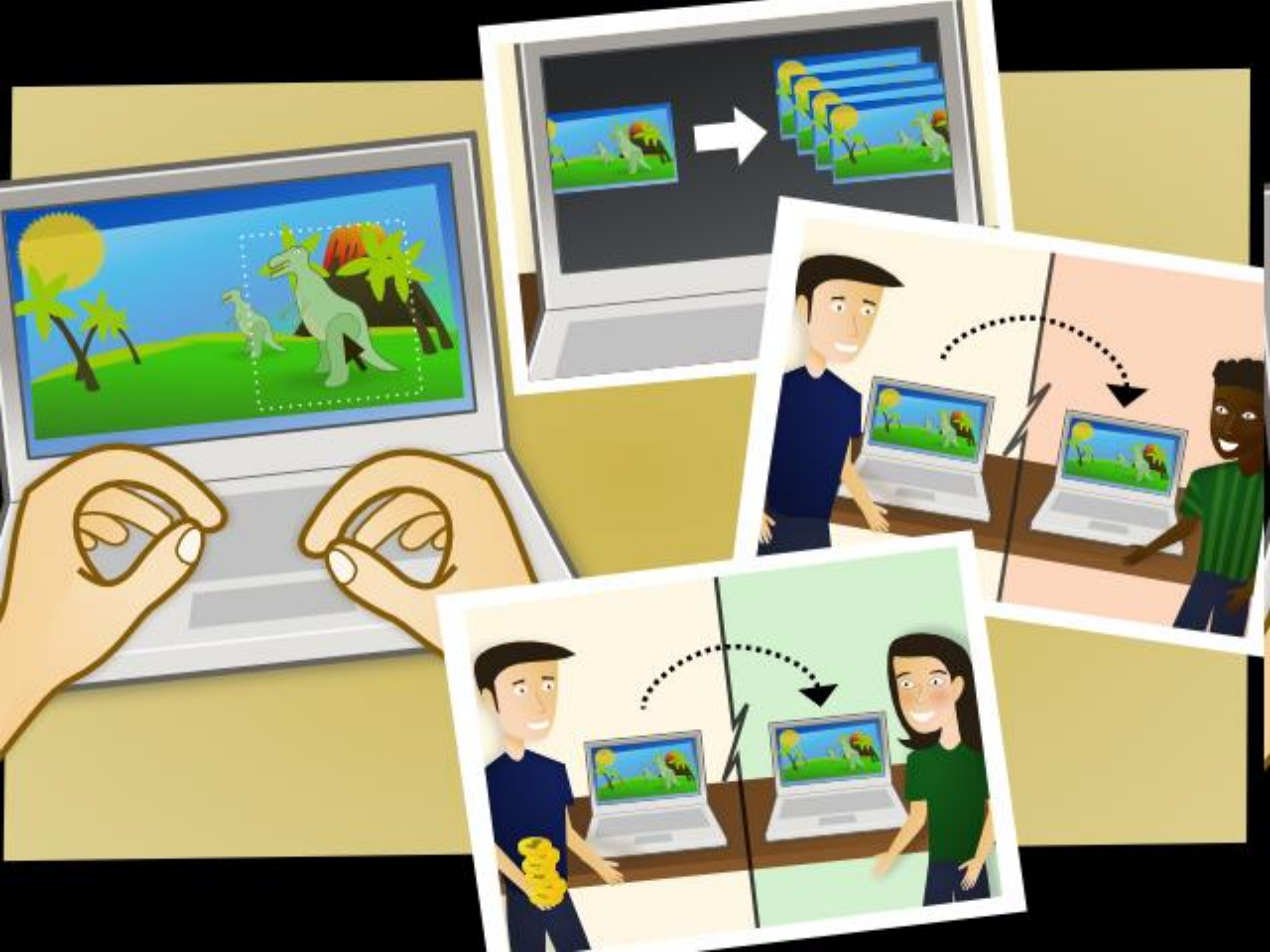


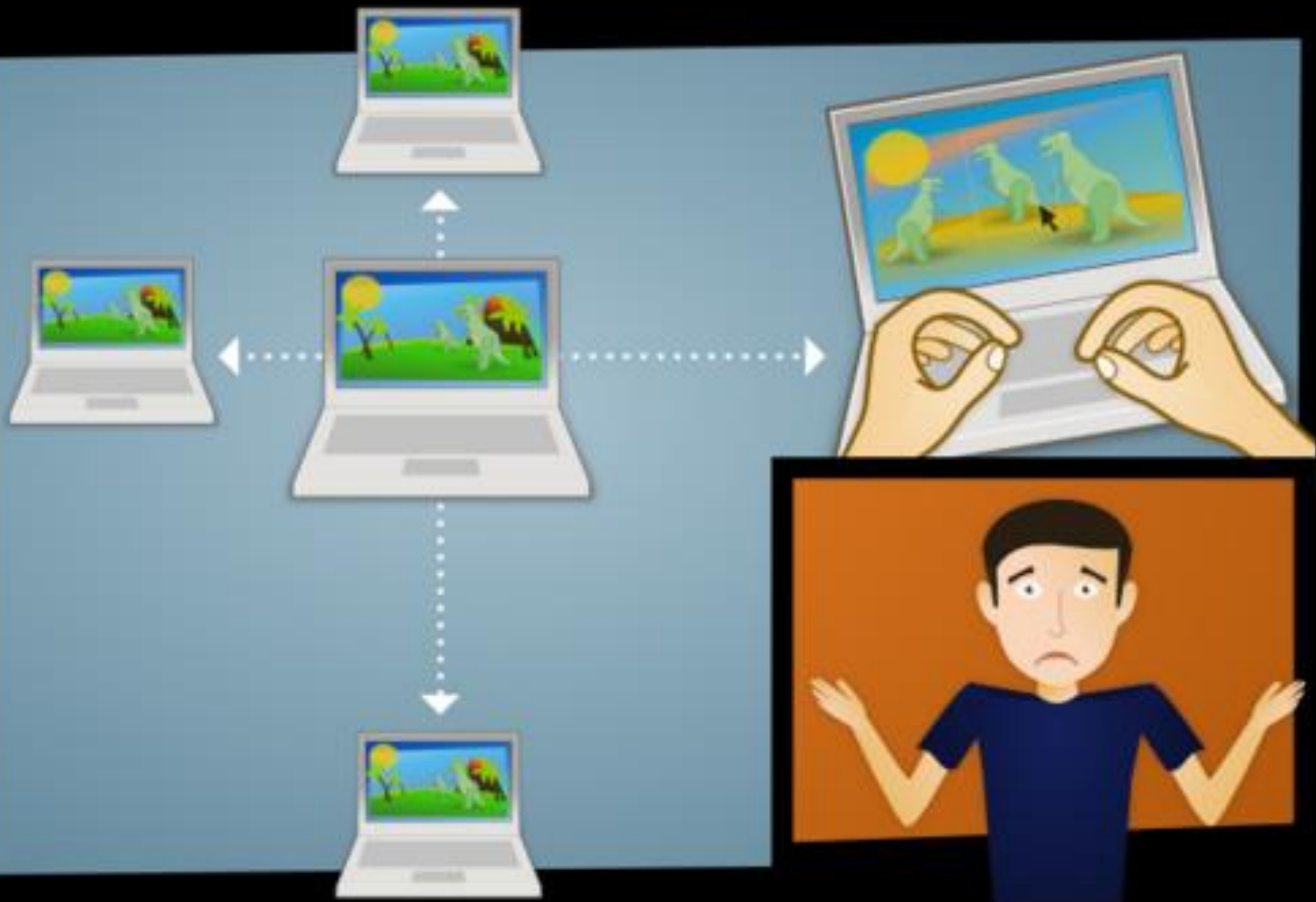
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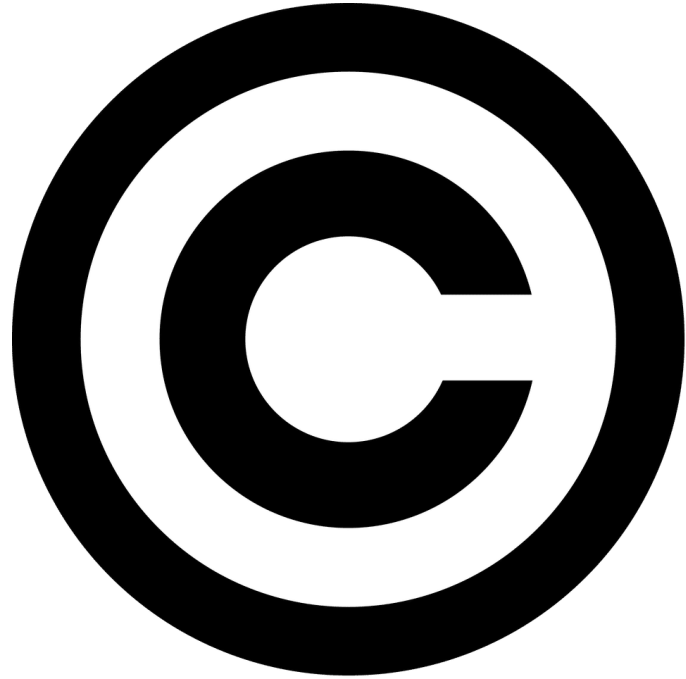


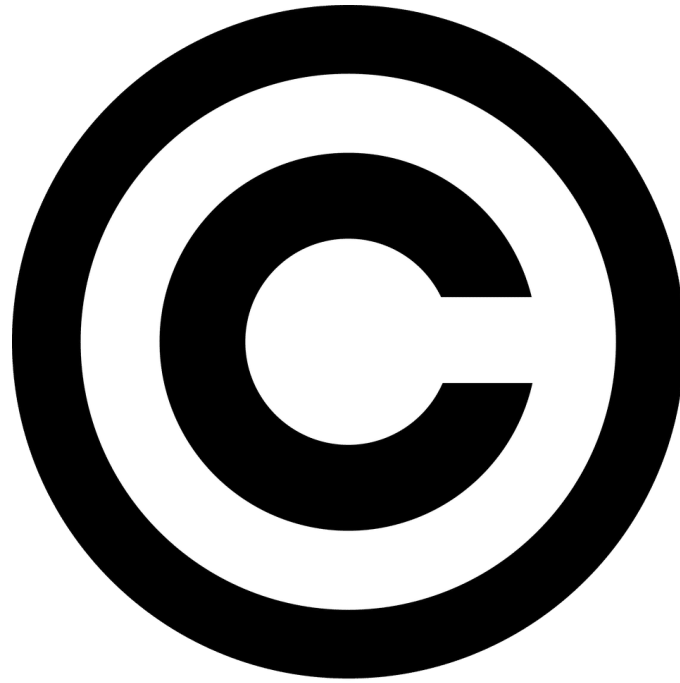


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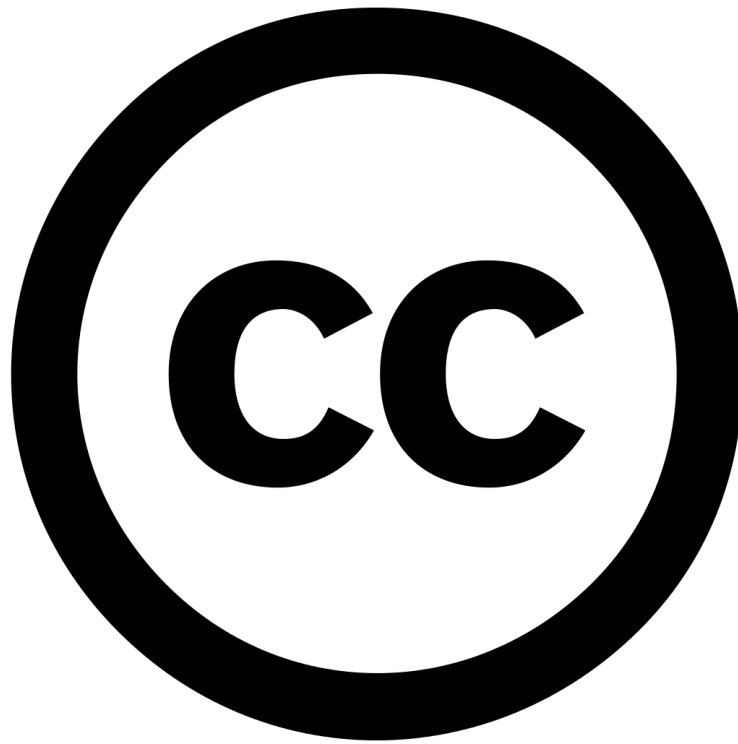
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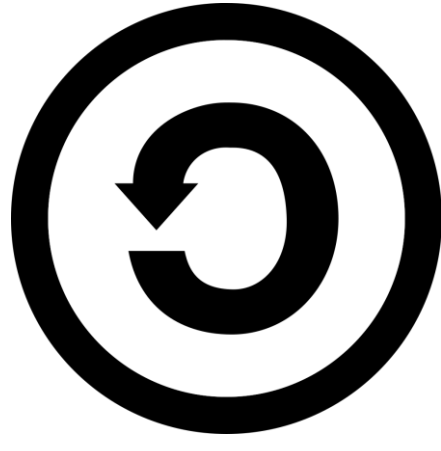
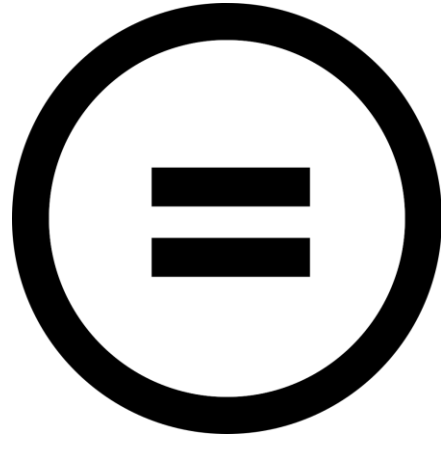


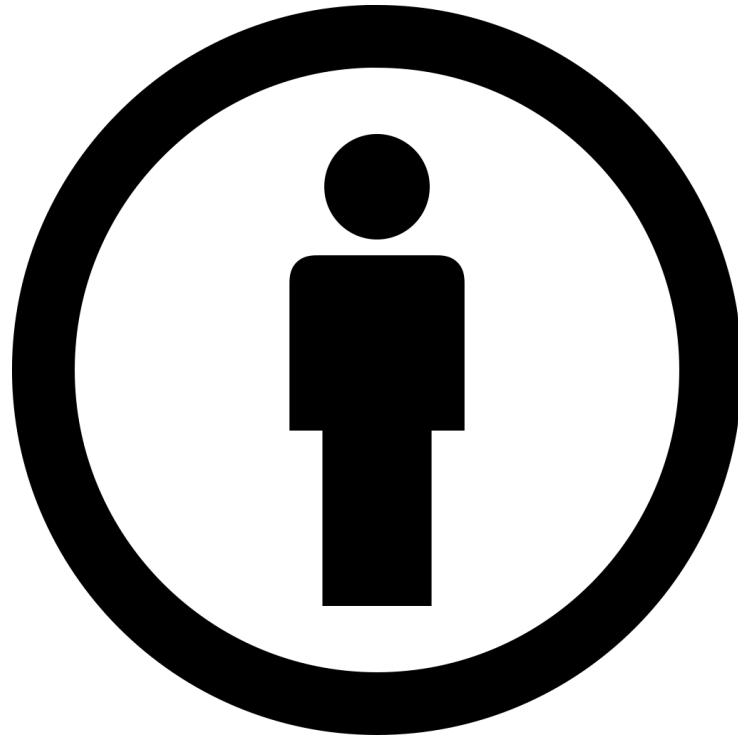
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Guide to Creative Commons for Scholarly Publications and Educational Resources

Pascal Braak; Hans de Jonge; Giulia Trentacosti; Irene Verhagen; Saskia Woutersen-Windhouwer

This guide wants to inform researchers about the Creative Commons (CC) licence system. What licence to choose when publishing a paper or book or sharing an article through a repository? And what licence to apply when sharing your teaching materials? The guide wants to help choose the right licence by addressing several frequently asked questions and common concerns expressed by researchers about the use of CC licences.

CC licences have been developed to provide a clear legal framework to underpin the open online sharing and reuse of creative works. For researchers this often means scholarly papers, books or chapters. When you publish 'open access' most publishers will ask you to choose a CC licence for your work. Increasingly, also funders have requirements as to which CC licence has to be applied, because they want to make sure that the research they fund is reused as widely as possible.

This guide is a derivative of Ellen Collins, Caren Milloy and Graham Stone, Guide to Creative Commons for Humanities and Social Science Monograph Authors, ed. James Baker, Martin Paul Eve and Ernesto Priego (London: Jisc Collections, 2013). Available at: <http://open-uk.jiscbooks.org/ccguide/>. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License. We have updated it such that we hope it will be useful for researchers in the Netherlands. Whenever useful we refer specifically to the Dutch context.

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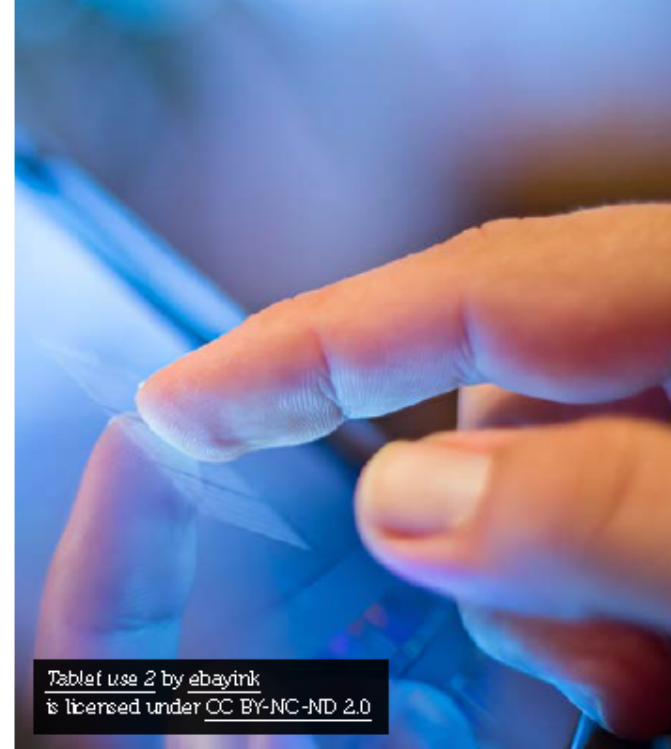
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3.2

Why is CC BY encouraged by open access proponents?

Open access publishing aims to make research publications available for anyone to read and reuse. The Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002) – a key driver of open access developments in Europe – has recommended CC BY as the preferred licence for open access publication. CC licences are used because they offer an internationally established legal structure that is aligned with the aims of open access. As shown in the table, CC BY is the most permissive CC licence, allowing sharing, commercial reuse and modification as long as the original author is credited and it is clearly indicated if

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Open access monographs are establishing themselves as a publication model in the humanities and social sciences and researchers are increasingly aware of this option. In addition, funders are beginning to introduce open access requirements for books in their policies. CC licences are also used in the domain of books. This section answers some of the common questions regarding books and Creative Commons.

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Questions about commercial use

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There is considerable debate about whether 'non-commercial' coincides with 'not-for-profit'. A study commissioned by Creative Commons into the interpretation of 'commercial' and 'non-commercial' by creators and users indicated that uses for charitable purposes are considered 'less commercial' but not 'decidedly non-commercial'.⁴⁰ Therefore, applying a NC licence to your work could prohibit all types of organisations that generate revenue from redistributing your work. Permitting all commercial reuse removes this problem, and allows people to reuse the work without

worrying about whether they may (unintentionally) make money from it.

Apart from the mentioned interpretation issue – and for some more importantly – is the principle that 'research that is publicly financed should be available for reuse for all purposes' because it may help generate products and services that benefit society and because organisations involved in commercial endeavours also pay taxes that the research is funded by.

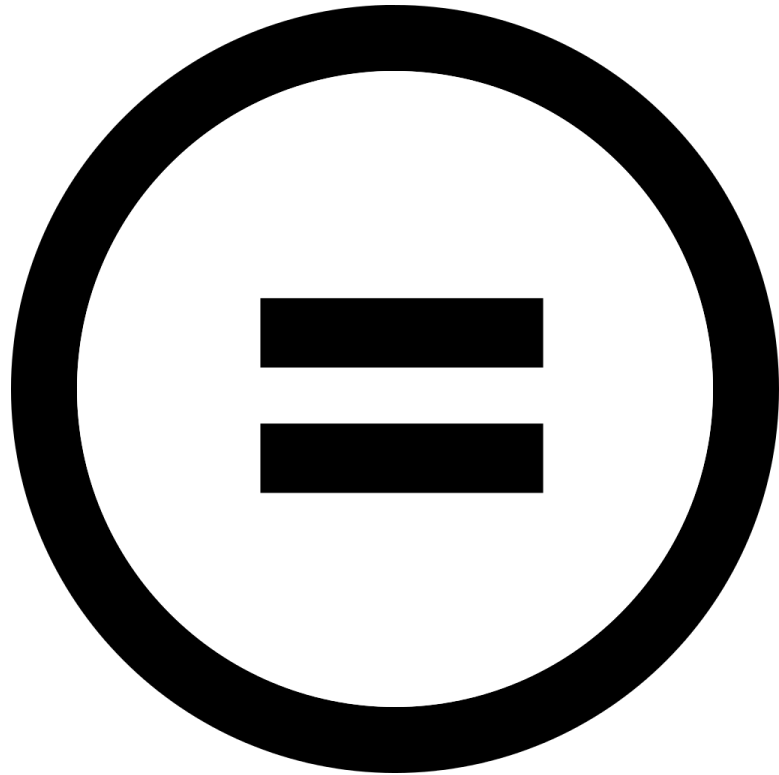
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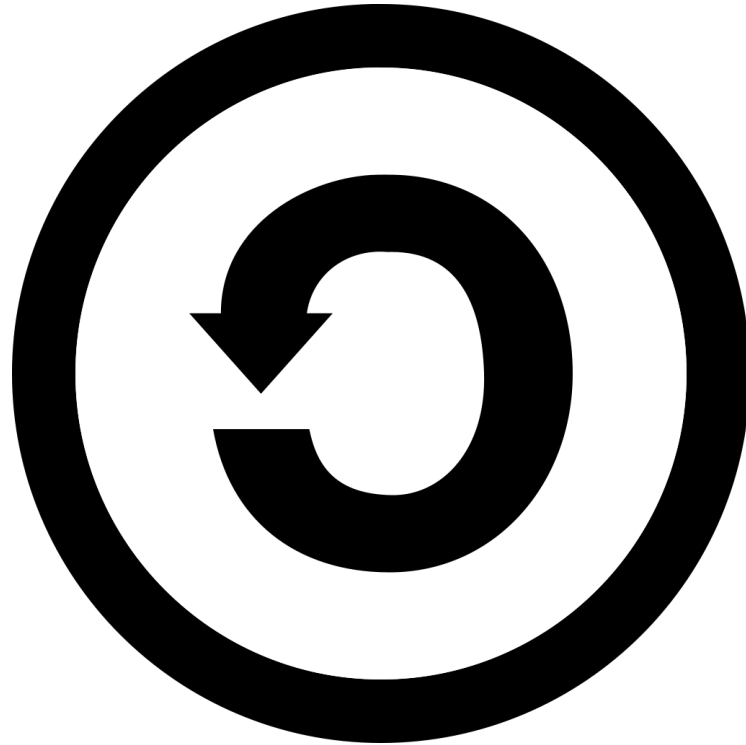


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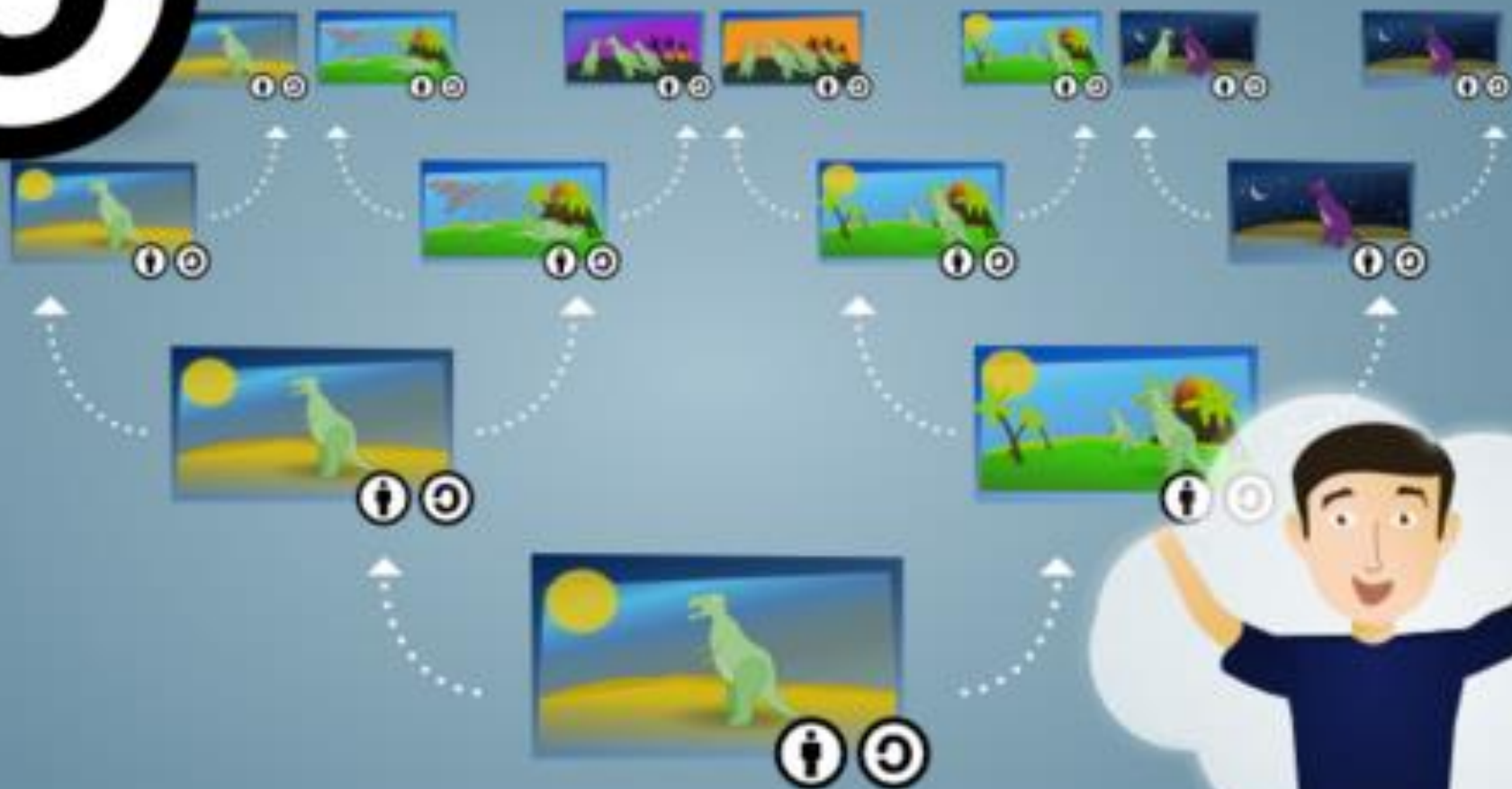
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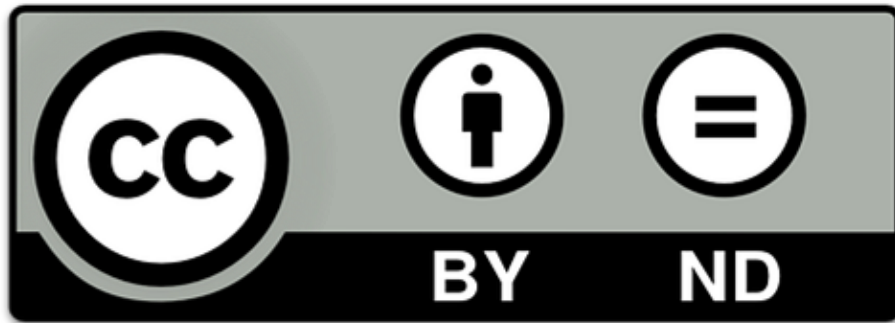
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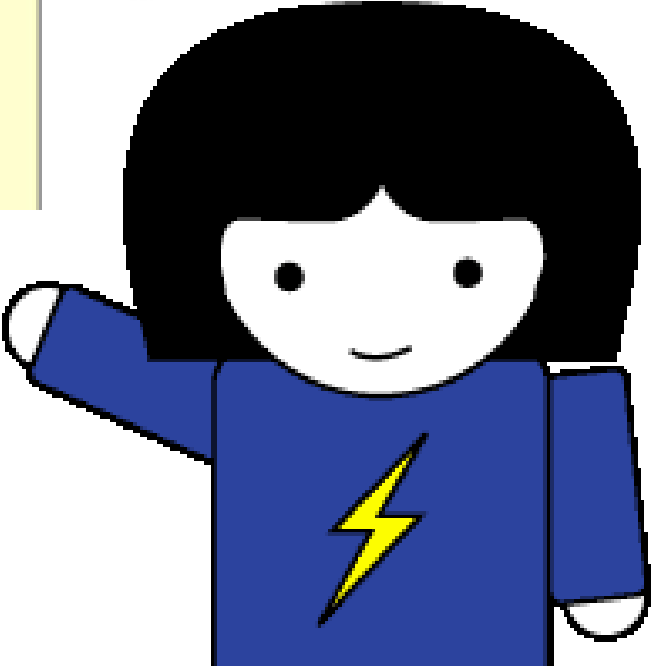
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At the Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital in Accra, for instance, road traffic accidents accounted for 62% of deaths at the casualty unit of the emergency department. Interestingly, among the deaths caused by road crashes, 50% occurred in pedestrians, 31% in passengers and 18.7% occurred in motorists. It is worthy of note that among persons injured from road traffic crashes in this same study, 26% were related to motor-bike accidents.⁴ Road safety education is also a crucial element in the prevention strategies for road traffic accidents. At one local maxillofacial centre, majority of the injuries encountered (55%) were from road traffic accidents.⁵ Management of these cases, often with limited resources, brings to the fore another dimension of concern for many healthcare professionals- the burden on the healthcare system and the families of the patients.

Despite the disease burden, there seem to be a relative dearth of research on road crashes in Ghana. In this issue of the Ghana Medical Journal, Poku et al report some instructive findings on factors associated with road crashes from drivers' perspective in the Kintampo

131

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Section 1 – Definitions.

- a. **Adapted Material** means material subject to Copyright and Similar Rights that is derived from or based upon the Licensed Material and in which the Licensed Material is translated, altered, arranged, transformed, or otherwise modified in a manner requiring permission under the Copyright and Similar Rights held by the Licensor. For purposes of this Public License, where the Licensed Material is a musical work, performance, or sound recording, Adapted Material is always produced where the Licensed Material is synched in timed relation with a moving image.
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- d. **Effective Technological Measures** means those measures that, in the absence of



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Open educational resources and Creative Commons licences

Belonging to the umbrella of Open Science, Open Educational Resources (OER) are "learning, teaching and research materials in any format and medium that reside in the public domain or are under copyright that have been released under an open licence, that permit no-cost access, reuse, re-purpose, adaptation and redistribution by others" (2019 UNESCO Recommendation on OER). OER include textbooks, syllabi, articles, lecture notes, videos, images, simulations, exercises, whole courses and many other types of educational contents.

CC licences are essential to understanding and using the abovementioned five permissions of OER, or the '5R activities',¹¹ namely the right to retain, revise, remix, reuse and redistribute specific materials. These rights are granted to the user by the copyright holder through licensing the original content with a combination of different CC licences – BY, SA, NC – or through dedicating the material to the public domain (CC0). Thus, CC-licensing conditions provide a clear indication of what is and is not allowed when creating, reusing or revising OER content.

9.1

How do OER differ from open access publications?

Both OER and open access (OA) publications – scholarly books and journal articles – are openly licensed materials that imply free unrestricted access. Unlike OA publications that may encompass the whole range of CC licences, OER are always available under a licence that allows adaptations (CC BY, SA, NC or their combinations). Thus, CC ND-licensed materials fall out of the scope of OER. Generally speaking, OER are usually associated with teaching, while OA publications belong to research practices. However, OA publications can be used for teaching purposes and may also qualify as OER, if released under an appropriate CC licence.¹²

9.2

How do Creative Commons licences allow me to incorporate OER in my teaching?

Using CC licences is an easy way to keep your copyright and at the same time enable legal sharing of educational resources with teachers and learners worldwide. Due to the permissive nature of CC licences used for the creation and publication of OER, such materials can be integrated into most courses and enable educators to use or develop innovative and learner-centered resources.

CC licences allow a teacher to be both a user and a creator of OER at the same time. Teachers can (re)use CC-licensed presentations, books, simulations, mind maps and images and embed them into their courses as part of the core or auxiliary materials. Teachers can also become co-creators of OER by revising and remixing contents and adapting them to specific educational needs: translating them, enriching them with locally relevant examples or updating them according to recent developments in the field. For instance, openly licensed works can be used to create open textbooks, which help reduce the daunting cost of textbooks and therefore make educational material more accessible.

9.3

How will Creative Commons content affect my teaching?

One of the biggest hurdles to those wishing to use OER is the content from third parties and the lack of agreed pricing structure from publishers of such content to use the material for open access purposes.

By licensing your work under CC licences, you ensure that you and others can teach using your scholarly outputs. As previously indicated, certain forms of existing copyright transfer can interfere with this practice.

Licensing academic content under CC licences implies awareness that the web facilitates sharing and reuse. Books and other materials made available online and licensed with CC licences pose fewer restrictions for their distribution and access, therefore potentially increasing the likelihood of an impact outside higher education.

Unlocking Knowledge

To help realize the potential of sharing knowledge and creativity to solve some of our most pressing challenges, CC has been removing legal and technical obstacles to sharing both online and offline since 2001, creating the keys used to unlock works around the world. In 2019, this work continued through two primary areas: CC License Suite and Public Domain Tools, and Guidance and Translations.

➤ CC License Suite and Public Domain Tools

The CC License Suite gives individuals and organizations a simple, standardized way to grant copyright permissions for creative and academic works; ensure proper attribution; and allow others to copy, distribute, and make use of those works. Our public domain tools enable copyright owners to dedicate their works to the worldwide public domain and facilitate the labeling and discovery of works that are already free of known copyright restrictions. So far, there are nearly 2 billion CC-licensed works online—all of them are available to anyone in the world to use, or adapt and build upon.

**“There are nearly 2 billion
CC-licensed works online...”**



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Go to the [old CC Search portal](#)

Plan S & Rights Retention

*Helping researchers retain their rights
and share their work Open Access*



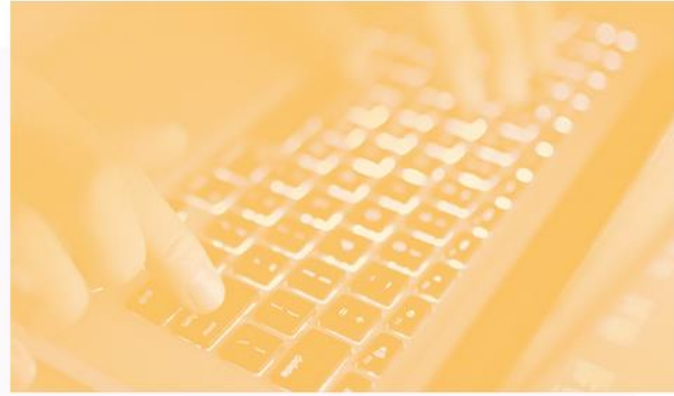


<https://www.coalition-s.org/>

About Plan S

Plan S is an initiative for Open Access publishing that was launched in September 2018. The plan is supported by cOAlition S, an international consortium of research funding and performing organisations. Plan S requires that, from 2021, scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants must be published in compliant Open Access journals or platforms.

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cOAlition S: Rights Retention Strategy

Helping researchers retain rights and share their work Open Access

What is the cOAlition S Rights Retention Strategy?

- The *Rights Retention Strategy* enables researchers to continue publishing in journals of their choice while fulfilling the cOAlition S mandate to publish with immediate Open Access.
- cOAlition S Organisations now require that **at least the AAM** of all peer reviewed scholarly publications reporting on original research supported in whole or in part by their funding **are published with a CC BY licence and with no embargo**.
- **Publishers have been notified** of the strategy and invited to amend their policies to expressly allow immediate Open Access to accepted manuscripts under a CC BY licence. This notice, and the researcher's instruction to the publisher in (1) below, take legal precedence over any later copyright or licensing agreement that researchers may sign with a publisher. It helps researchers keep sufficient intellectual ownership and the rights to share their work and allows them to comply with their funder's policies.

Why has cOAlition S developed the Rights Retention Strategy?

- To ensure that cOAlition S funded researchers continue to have the freedom to publish in as wide a variety of journals as possible, including subscription journals.
- To ensure that at least the AAM of cOAlition S funded research articles is immediately available Open Access in a repository at the moment of publication, with zero embargo under a CC BY licence.
- To enable researchers to comply with their funder's Open Access requirements when seeking to publish in subscription journals that fail to provide a Plan S compliant route to make the Version of Record (VoR) available in Open Access.

cOAlition S: Rights Retention Strategy

Helping researchers retain rights and share their work Open Access

What should researchers do?

Funded researchers – and especially those who wish to publish in subscription or ‘hybrid’ mixed Open Access journals – should do the following two things:

- 1. Inform the publisher:** Researchers funded by cOAlition S Organisations must inform the publisher of their journal of choice that the AAM (or the VoR) resulting from their submission carries a CC BY public copyright licence. This can best be achieved by using (a variant of) the following language in either the submission letter or the acknowledgements section, or both:

“This research was funded, in whole or in part, by [Organisation Name, Grant #]. A CC BY or equivalent licence is applied to [the AAM / the VoR] arising from this submission, in accordance with the grant’s open access conditions”.

- 2. Deposit your AAM in a repository:** On publication, all funded researchers will immediately make a copy of the Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) – or, if possible, the Version of Record (VoR) – available in any Open Access repository of their choice. Many universities and funders already offer such repository services.

In case of any disagreement with a publisher, researchers should contact their cOAlition S Organisation.



cOAlition S: Rights Retention Strategy

Helping researchers retain rights and share their work Open Access

*How will the Rights Retention Strategy
benefit cOAlition S funded researchers?*

Researchers can:

- **Publish in their journal of choice**, including subscription journals, and continue to meet their cOAlition S Organisation's Open Access requirements.
- **Retain their right to use their Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) as they please**, including sharing within academic networks, and with whomever they choose under CC BY conditions.
- **Deposit the AAM in a repository** allowing cOAlition S funded publications to reach a much wider audience more quickly.



Plan S & Rights Retention

#RetainYourRights

www.coalition-s.org/rights-retention-strategy

Helping researchers retain their rights and share their work
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Funder agreement

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Plan S

Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

How to license repositories

Making your repository Open

a Open Science checklist on how to license repositories

<https://www.openaire.eu/making-your-repository-open>



This guide, is a companion Open Science (OS) checklist for Content Providers, about how to license repositories, meant to offer a state of the art, legally advanced, but still manageable set of rules, guidelines, and resources to enable the full potential of OS in the EU research field with a view to addressing copyright and related rights issues.

1. APPLY THE
RIGHT LICENCE
TO YOUR
REPOSITORY

1. Apply the right licence to your repository

1.1. One of the best licenses you can use for your repository is a CC BY 4.0 license, specifying that “unless otherwise noted, this repository is under a CC BY 4.0 license”.

We recommend using a CC BY 4.0 license as a repository license for the following reasons:

- Creative Commons licenses are internationally recognised, well-established, and both human-readable and machine-readable;
- CC BY 4.0 licenses meet the definition of “open access” as defined in the Budapest, Bethesda, and Berlin declarations on open access;
- CC BY 4.0 is one of the most compatible licenses for interoperability purposes.

2. DON'T FORGET
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SHOULD ALSO
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Universities Research Journal 2011, Vol. 4, No. 4

Computer-Based Resistance, Capacitance and Inductance Measuring and Monitoring System

Zin Mar Lay¹, Htun Hlaing² and Htay Ling Maung³

Abstract

A computer-based resistance, capacitance and inductance measuring and monitoring system is developed. The variation of the resistance, capacitance and inductance values within a specified period are graphically displayed on the monitor continuously and saved in a file. The stored data from the file can be retrieved and seen as the text document. The Colpitts LC feedback oscillator, SN 74 LS 123 monostable multivibrator and 555 timer astable multivibrator are used in this circuit.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name / File	License	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Computer-Based Resistance, Capacitance and Inductance Measuring.pdf (11.3 MB) sha256: fe4d20c1be286c110b91f88a182ae8e0bba-0-10040-10075-1-0-700	 Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)	Download Information Preview

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<https://meral.edu.mm/about>



De-bunking Open Access Myths

De-bunking the myths around open access.

https://libguides.ucd.ie/ld.php?content_id=31369336

"Gold Open Access journals are of a lower quality than traditional subscription-based journals"

- » High quality and reputable OA journals that go through the traditional peer-review process and editorial quality controls are listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ.org).
- » Major indexing databases, such as Scopus, have also accepted numerous Open Access journals for inclusion.

"Uploading to Research Repository UCD breaks copyright"

- » The vast majority of journals and publishers allow you to upload your final, peer-reviewed draft to Research Repository UCD.
- » As a core service of the Repository every item uploaded is checked by Library staff to ensure that your journal or publisher's copyright policy is never infringed.

"Open Access publishing will cost

"Open Access publishing will reduce the number of citations my paper will receive"

- » The opposite is the case with studies showing that being openly accessible results in a positive citation impact.

"Can't I just upload my papers to ResearchGate or Academia.edu?"

- » You can but these are not "repositories" as they do not provide a long-term environment for your papers.
- » Uploading PDFs of publications may also infringe publishers' copyright policies.
- » We recommend uploading the final peer-reviewed draft to Research Repository UCD and linking to this from third-party services such as ResearchGate.

"It's more difficult to protect the rights of my work if it's accessible to everyone"

» Your work is always protected by copyright law.

"An Open Access journal does not have the same visibility as a non-OA journal"

- » Open Access publishing increases the visibility of your research as there are no pay-walls.

(citation), but only for non-commercial purposes.

LIBRARY INFORMATION SHEET

"Articles made available on Research Repository UCD are not the final version"

- » While it is not the "published" version, it is the final version in that it is final post peer-reviewed version of your paper.

"Embargoes undermine the benefits of making papers Open Access"

- » Many publishers do not impose any embargo on uploading papers to a repository or have embargoes that are in line with funders' embargoes.
- » Even with an embargo, OA papers have an 'indisputable citation advantage'.

"I need to wait to upload my paper because there's an embargo"

- » The Library will manage embargo periods for you, no need to wait to upload to



- “Open access” is the practice of granting free web access to research articles, papers, book chapters, etc.
- “Green” open access means that uploading to an institutional repository is free for authors. It is sometimes referred to as “self-archiving”. Research Repository UCD is UCD’s “green” open access repository:
[@ucd_oa](http://researchrepository.ucd.ie)
- “Gold” open access is a channel provided by some publishers whereby authors pay a fee (known as an “article processing charge” or APC) to be published in their open access or hybrid access journal. The APC is typically in the range of €500 - €5,000.

Uploading to Research Repository UCD

- As part of the process of updating your author profile in the Research Management System (RMS) you can upload your article, paper, chapter etc. See the short video here:

Citation Advantage

RESEARCH IMPACT OF PAYWALLED VERSUS OPEN ACCESS PAPERS

This research presents data from the 1science oaIdx on the average of relative citations (ARC) for 3.3 million papers published from 2007 to 2009 and indexed in the Web of Science (WoS). These data show a decidedly large citation advantage for open access (OA) papers, despite them suffering from a lag in availability compared to paywalled papers.

FINDINGS:

- Publishing in paywalled journals without green archiving is never an effective impact maximization strategy
- In total, and for all these fields, publishing in paywalled journals with no additional green archiving always yields below average citedness (the average being 1.0).
- Publishing in paywalled journals is the least impactful strategy overall, and the least impactful in 16 out of 22 fields.
- On average, open access papers produce a 50% higher research impact than strictly paywalled papers.
- In all these fields, fostering open access (without distinguishing between gold and green) is always a better research impact maximization strategy than relying on strictly paywalled papers.
- Having a green copy of a paper is the most impactful research communication strategy overall and the best strategy in 19 fields out of 22.
- Green is nearly always more effective than relying strictly on gold (20 out of 22 fields).
- Gold is the best strategy in biology and biomedical research and very close to green in clinical medicine (likely a reflection of the NIH and Wellcome Trust OA mandates).
- Gold has the least impact in six fields.

The full article is available from the 1Science site (<http://www.1science.com/oaumbr.html>):

- [1Science](#)

Publishers

Most publishers are very happy to co-exist with green access repositories and do not place embargoes in the way of immediate access. More information on this is available in our outline of the policies of the most common publishers of UCD publications:

- [Publishers' Copyright & Embargo Policies](#) of the most common publishers of UCD publications

More Information

- For more information contact Joseph Greene, Repository Librarian:
joseph.greene@ucd.ie
- Click on the link below for a PDF version of this Start Guide:
- [Research Repository UCD - Brief Outline](#)
A short guide to the key benefits and mechanics of uploading to Research Repository UCD.
- [Research Repository UCD \(flyer\)](#)
Research Repository UCD
Publicity Flyer

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Research Repository UCD

Publishers' Copyright and Embargo Policies

Definition: Author's "post-print" or author's "final version" is the article after the refereeing process has taken place.

The text of the article therefore may be exactly the same as in the published PDF version. However, this version should not contain the publisher's copy editing or formatting such as logos, typesetting or page numbers and should not be a publisher's proof.

Occasionally, however, there may be indications of a publisher's style through the use of a template or through the use of a galley (which could include numbered lines). The Repository accepts these.

For visual examples of correct and incorrect versions please see our short guide:

<http://www.ucd.ie/t4cms/Guide29.pdf>

A comprehensive listing of the copyright and self-archiving policies of publishers is available on the Sherpa Romeo site: <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

The listing below includes in more detail the policies of the most common publishers of UCD items (journal articles and book chapter) including embargoes. All embargoes are managed by Library staff; where one exists only the details of the paper will be made available in the Research Repository until the embargo period is reached, at which point it will automatically be made live in the Repository.

Journal Articles

Publisher: AAAI

Version: Author's final version

Notes: Only post on repository when formally published with AAAI.



Which Version of the Article Do you Require?

In order to comply with the copyright policies of the publishers, the version we require is the author's "post-print" or author's final version of the article after the refereeing process has taken place.

The text of the article therefore may be exactly the same as in the published PDF version. However, this version should not contain the publisher's copy editing or formatting such as logos, typesetting or page numbers and should not be a publisher's proof.

Occasionally, however, there may be indications of a publisher's style through the use of a template or through the use of a galley (which could include numbered lines). The Repository accepts these.

NB: Generally the publisher's PDF cannot be accepted. Authors should therefore seek to keep copies of suitable versions of all articles as part of their workflow.

To help end users find the published version we create a link to this in the record and also provide a suggested form of citation to the article/paper. In addition we add a cover sheet to each PDF where all the citation details are brought together, plus a link to the published version.

Going forward, you will need to ensure that you have the correct version saved for uploading to the Repository and that you factor this into your workflow.

For visual examples of the versions we can and cannot accept, please see our Versions Guide:

- [Research Repository UCD - Versions](#)
 These examples illustrate visually the versions of items that we can and cannot accept into Research repository UCD.

What Version of the Book/Chapter Do You Require?

Correct Version

<https://libguides.ucd.ie/RRU/correct-version>

Residential Preferences of the 'Creative Class'?

Philip Lawton; Enda Murphy; Declan Redmond

School of Geography, Planning and Environmental Policy
University College Dublin, Ireland

Abstract. The desire for 'vibrant', 'bohemian' neighbourhoods forms a focal point of the amenity preferences of Richard Florida's 'creative class' thesis. Here, a vibrant street culture, which includes cafes and restaurants spilling on to the pavement, is implied as being of key importance in the selection of a residential area for creative and knowledge workers. Drawing on quantitative and qualitative data, this paper examines the residential preferences of the 'creative class' in Dublin, Ireland. The results illustrate the continued importance of classic factors in residential decision-making, including housing cost, accessibility and travel-time to place of employment. Moreover, the results also illustrate how changes in the life-cycle, including the decision to have a family, have a direct influence on their residential location choice. While there is a tendency for younger workers to select the city centre, older workers predominantly opt to live in suburban areas with good transport connections to the city centre or their place of employment.

Key Words: 'Creative Class', Residential Preferences, life-cycle, classic location factors

Introduction

Over the past decade, Richard Florida's 'creative class' thesis (2002; 2005) has become a focal point of academic debate and urban policy formation (Scott, 2006; Evans, 2009). Florida (2002, 2005) sees the economic success of cities as being directly connected to their ability to attract and retain 'creative people'. Urban economic growth is therefore perceived as something relatively unrelated to 'classical' (or 'hard') conditions, such as the availability of job opportunities for

Incorrect Version



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Cities

Volume 31, April 2013, Pages 47-56



Residential preferences of the 'creative class'? ☆

CORRECT: THE AUTHOR'S "POST-PRINT" OR AUTHOR'S FINAL VERSION OF THE ARTICLE AFTER THE REFEREEING PROCESS HAS TAKEN PLACE

The following is what we are looking for: it is the unformatted author's version of the submitted or accepted paper:

Published in *Studies* 92 (2003), pp. 113-121

Equality and Other Values

John Baker

Equality is one of the central ideas in contemporary politics. But how does it relate to other human values, and particularly with the progressive values of the political left? I will argue that there is a close connection between one particular conception of equality, which I call 'equality of condition', and such values as human rights, diversity, liberation, freedom, solidarity and environmentalism. Overall, my argument is intended to support the claim that equality should be at the centre of our thinking about existing social institutions and how they should be changed.¹

'Equality of condition' is one of several possible conceptions of equality. It is, broadly speaking, the belief that people should be as equal as possible in relation to the central conditions of their lives. Equality of condition is not about trying to make inequalities fairer, or giving people a more equal opportunity to become unequal, but about ensuring that everyone has roughly equal prospects for a good life, that they are equally *enabled and empowered* in living their lives. To make this a little more specific, it helps to focus on five key 'dimensions' in which people can be equal or unequal in societies like ours. These five dimensions represent five major determinants of how well a person's life goes, in relation to a wide range of conceptions of what a good life looks

¹ This article is part of continuing collaborative research in the Equality Studies Centre at UCD and in particular collaboration with Kathleen Lynch, Sara Cantillon and Judy Walsh. Because the ideas in this article rely on so many sources, I refer readers to our more academic publications for elaborations, acknowledgements and references and in particular to our forthcoming book, *Equality from Theory to Action*.

Title:

Metallurgical traditions and metal exchange networks in late prehistoric central Myanmar, c. 1000 BC to c. 500 AD

Authors: Thomas Oliver Pryce^{1,2}, Kalayar Myat Myat Htwe³, Myrto Georgakopoulou⁴, Tiffany Martin⁴, Enrique Vega², Thilo Rehren^{4,5}, Tin Tin Win⁶, Thu Thu Win⁶, Peter Petchey⁷, Jitlada Innanchai⁸, Baptiste Pradier¹

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3. Department of Archaeology, Dagon University, Yangon, MYANMAR
4. UCL Qatar and College for Humanities and Social Sciences, HBKU, Education City, QATAR
5. College for Humanities and Social Sciences, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Doha, Qatar
6. Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture, Mandalay, Myanmar
7. Department of Anthropology & Archaeology, University of Otago, New Zealand
8. Independent scholar, Lampang, THAILAND

Abstract:

CORRECT: "CAMERA-READY"

The following is an example of a "camera-ready" paper where the publisher template is used, but the page numbering starts at 1 and there is no reference to the publication title:

Tracking the Evolution of Communities in Dynamic Social Networks

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University College Dublin
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Idiro Technologies
Dublin, Ireland
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Pádraig Cunningham
School of Computer Science & Informatics
University College Dublin
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Abstract

Real-world social networks from a variety of domains can naturally be modelled as dynamic graphs. However, approaches to detecting communities have largely focused on identifying communities in static graphs. Recently, researchers have begun to consider the problem of tracking the evolution of groups of users in dynamic scenarios. Here we describe a model for tracking the progress of communities over time in a dynamic network, where each community is characterised by a series of significant evolutionary events. This model is used to motivate a community-matching strategy for efficiently identifying and tracking dynamic communities. Evaluations on synthetic graphs containing embedded events demonstrate that this strategy can successfully track communities over time in volatile networks. In addition, we describe experiments exploring the dynamic communities detected in a real mobile operator network containing millions of users.

1 Introduction

Social network analysis methods have traditionally focused on the representation of graphs as static networks. This has been the case for the task of community detection, where the goal is to identify meaningful group structures in the network. However, by representing a dynamic source of data as a static network, group structures present over shorter periods of time can be difficult to identify or may be completely ablated. In addition, by discarding temporal information, the detail of the evolutionary behaviour of these groups is lost.

Modelling structural changes in networks is important in a wide range of real-world social network analysis problems, where the data naturally has a temporal aspect. The evolving nature of social media makes it a candidate for this type of analysis. Researchers may be interested in examining the formation and change in communities – such as clusters of frequently interacting authors in the blogosphere [13], or the formation of circles of friends in online networks such as Facebook and

CORRECT: NUMBERED LINES

Some articles contain line numbers but no other markings. Line numbers by themselves do not disqualify a paper as it is unclear whether they were created by the author's or the publisher's software. This version is therefore acceptable:

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Background

The peak unit shaft resistance (τ_t) mobilised by a pile in sand can be estimated using earth pressure theory as:

$$[1] \quad \tau_t = K \sigma'_v \tan \delta'_p$$

where K is the earth pressure coefficient, σ'_v is the in-situ vertical effective stress and δ'_p is the soil-pile interface friction angle. A common difficulty with the application of Equation 1 is the choice of an appropriate K value for design. Paikowsky (2004) notes that design methods proposed by Reese and O'Neill (1999) are in widespread use. They suggest K/K_0 (where K_0 is the coefficient of earth pressure at rest), varies with the pile construction method, varying from 0.67 when the pile is excavated using slurry, to 1.0 in a dry excavation. K_0 is notoriously difficult to measure but can be estimated using the method proposed by Mayne and Kulhawy (1982):

$$[2] \quad \begin{aligned} K_0 &= (1 - \sin \phi'_p) \quad \text{for normally consolidated soil} \\ K_0 &= (1 - \sin \phi'_p) OCR^{\sin \phi'_p} \quad \text{for overconsolidated soil} \end{aligned}$$

where ϕ'_p is the peak friction angle and OCR is the Over-Consolidation Ratio.

Where accurate estimates of K_0 are unavailable, Reese and O'Neill suggest an empirical correlation based on a conservative estimate of the shaft resistance (in kPa) measured from a series of field tests:

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RESEARCH



BEYOND THE HEDGE

Uncertain times mean significant movements in asset prices from oil to equities. Current research by the Centre for Financial Markets, UCD School of Business may offer help to businesses in formulating more effective hedging strategies, says the Centre's Director, Professor John Coffer.

It is the nature of world markets that high levels of uncertainty can cause major fluctuations in asset prices, from fixed income to equities, options to derivatives. The recent slump in equity markets triggered by uncertainty in China is a prominent example, and the fluctuations in oil prices over the past year is just another reminder of the difficulty in predicting future trends. This is where hedging strategies come into their own.

Despite the shift towards renewable and alternative energies, our dependence on oil as a raw material remains a constant. Market volatility in oil prices at approximately 90¢ per barrel has led to uncertainty in pricing going forward, and most of this volatility has been on the upside, with prices increasing consistently over a short period of time. Spot market oil prices for December delivery had approximately doubled in just two years before falling back from their peak in mid-2014. Traders in energy contracts on futures are currently forecasting that oil prices will increase heavily and trend upwards in the future, and hedgers in the Middle East would seem to support such predictions, but the fact remains that spot prices are virtually impossible to predict.

This is likely to be repeated over the year when environmental concerns need state markets and when the petroleum market is jump on the bandwagon. Slightly more prudent policy may be to invest in renewable energy production and usage. However, history suggests that it could take some time to remove our dependence on oil. Oil prices have recently forecast that we have not yet reached peak production for oil and associated consequences of oil.

Dealing with uncertainty
The result, of course, is that hedgers and investors need to look at strategies in dealing with such uncertainty in both oil and equities. Research being undertaken here at the Centre for Financial Markets, UCD School of Business may offer some help. We are examining the role of futures contracts – where there are done today but delivery takes place at a predetermined future date. In particular, we are looking at their potential for affecting price risk, especially oil and energy risk, while still keeping the research relevant to other market risks such as currencies.

As a practical example, take a typical airline. Its financial needs are likely clear, but it is faced with the problem of not knowing how much that oil will cost it in the future. The volume it requires might be around 4.5m gallons, but this could have risen to 4.7m gallons or 4.3m gallons in six months. On the other hand, while hedging it might cost just 4.3m gallons. The airline has to look at a variety of strategies to consider the uncertainty.

The lesson right below is a hedging strategy, whereby it takes an article and hopes that oil prices fall or remain constant. It might buy the oil today and later on the

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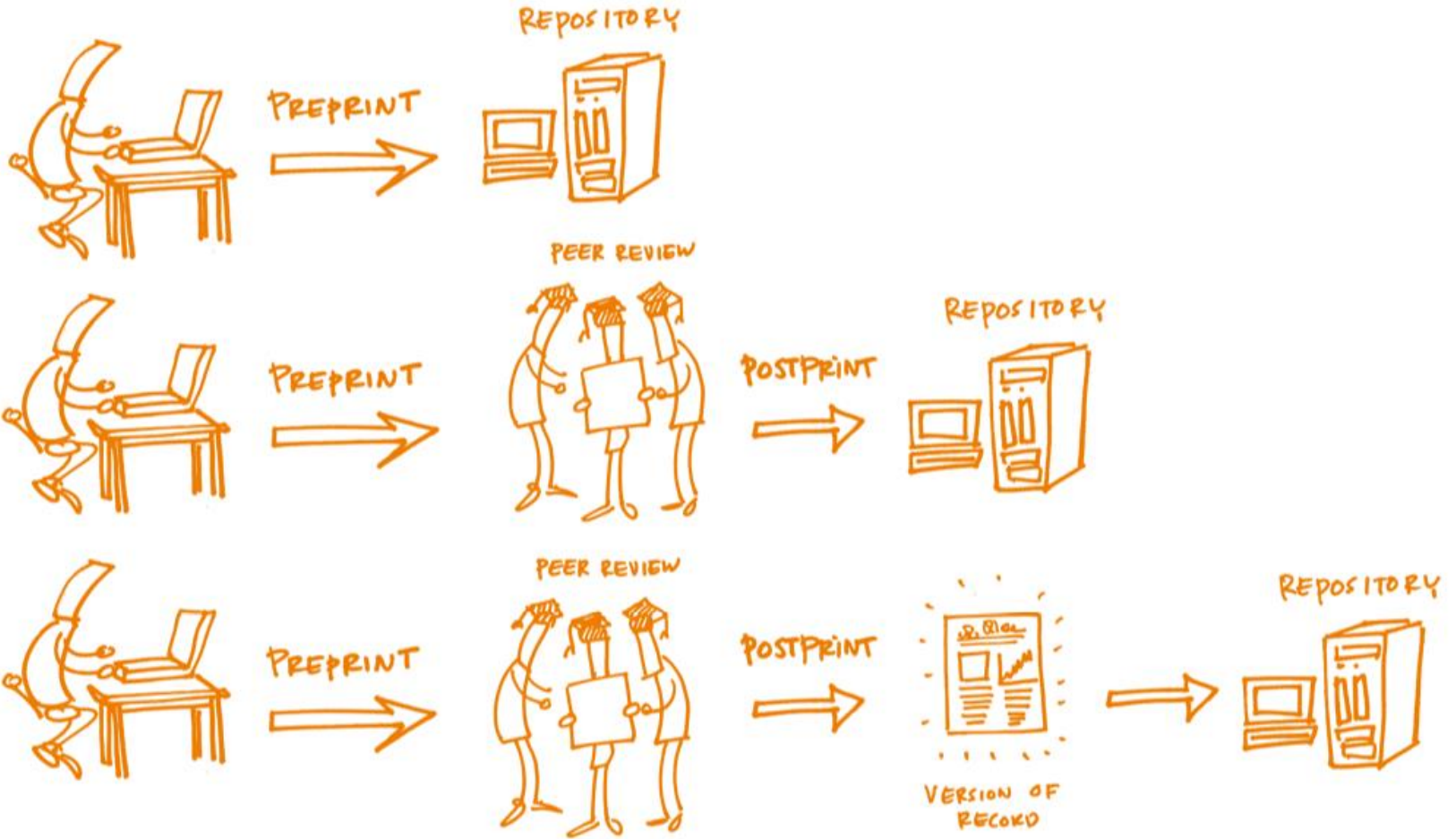
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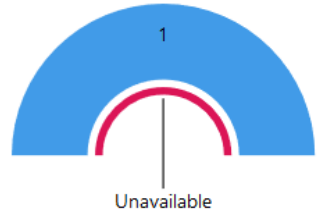
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Preparation and Characterization of Chickpea Protein Concentrate



Many protein concentrates have been developed for providing different functional or physical properties to meet the requirement of various food systems. The main purpose of this research work was to isolate the most refined form of protein from chickpea and to combat the problem of malnutrition. In this research work, Chickpea (*Cicer arietum* L.) was collected from Monywa Township, Sagaing Region and nutritional values of chickpea flour like moisture content, ash content, protein content, crude fiber content, fat content and carbohydrate content were determined. The fat from chickpea flour was removed by soaking in ethanol and also by soxhlet extraction using ethanol as solvent before isolating the protein. The fat removal efficiency of these two methods were investigated. Moreover, combined effect of these two methods on the removal percentage of fat from chickpea was studied. $46.15 \pm 0.01\%$ protein content (defatted chickpea) was obtained by soaking in ethanol solution for 20 hr and followed by soxhlet extraction (meal to solvent ratio were 1:6).

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