

"The GreyForum is a series of onsite and online courses, seminars, and workshops where grey literature provides common ground for information professionals in the process of knowledge transfer"

Grey Literature and Information Ethics: Key Shared Concerns



Artwork by Jeroen Hoogstraten

GreyForum 1.1

Workshop



Grey Literature and Information Ethics: Key Shared Concerns

Date

Thursday, 31 January 2013

Time

10:00 – 17:00 hours

Place

St Hilda's College
Cowley Place, Oxford OX4 1DY
www.st-hildas.ox.ac.uk

Workshop Leaders

Jonathan Gordon-Till and
Sylvia Simmons, InfoEthics UK
Dominic Farace, GreyNet

Registration

£155 / €195 incl. Lunch, Taxes,
and Workbook ISSN 2213-5735
*Special rates available online

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Phone/Fax +31 (0) 20 331 2420

The first in this series is a workshop organized by InfoEthics UK in collaboration with GreyNet International and will be held in Oxford

Grey Literature and Information Ethics: Key Shared Concerns Driving organizational improvement in the digital information economy

Librarians and information professionals live and work in challenging economic times. Their organizations must be nimble, proactive and innovative as they emerge from the downturn. The knowledge worker's role is pivotal to ensure survival. Grey literature – viewed in the past by some as peripheral – is now ever more relevant. Now more than ever is the time to understand it.

GreyNet International and InfoEthics UK share key concerns facing the digital information community. A comparative analysis identifies: peer review • digital preservation • privacy • standardization • validation and • equitable pricing. Addressing these major issues with our Action Plan, you will be equipped to deal with emerging challenges in the digital information economy.

Jonathan Gordon-Till and Sylvia Simmons (InfoEthics UK) were founder members in 1992 of the Institute of Information Scientists Ethics Task Force, developing a pioneering Code of Professional Practice for information professionals. Dominic Farace founded the Grey Literature Network Service in 1992, which is dedicated to Research, Publication, Open Access, and Education in the field of Grey Literature.

Grey Literature and Information Ethics is aimed at information professionals, librarians, archivists, records and knowledge managers at all levels and in all sectors involved in the management of information resources.

Outcomes • *Effective identification and resolution of ethical dilemmas* • *Better decision-making and advisory skills* • *Better understanding of the role of professional Codes of Practice* • *Understanding risk management and compliance* • *Enhanced reputation for you and your organization* • *Improved due diligence and professional practice* •

Program Outline

09:30 Registration Desk Open	13:30 Case Studies
10:00 Introduction	14:45 Afternoon Tea
10:15 Ethical Decision Making	15:00 Drafting Consensus
11:30 Grey Literature Concerns	16:00 Review and Action Plan
12:45 Lunch	17:00 Close

* **Online Registration**, <http://www.greynet.org/greyforumseries.html>

GreyNet



CIP

GreyForum 1.1

Grey Literature and Information Ethics: Key Shared Concerns: A workshop on 31 January 2013 at St. Hilda's College, Oxford, UK / compiled and edited by Dominic Farace ; with the assistance of Jerry Frantzen ; GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service. - Amsterdam : TextRelease, 2013. – 42 p. – (The GreyForum Series, ISSN 2213-5735 ; No. 1)

CVTISR (Slovak Republic), EBSCO Publishing (USA), FEDLINK, Library of Congress (USA), INIST-CNRS (France), ISTI-CNR (Italy), NIS-IAEA (Austria), NTK (Czech Republic) and NYAM (USA) are corporate authors and associate members of GreyNet International. This workbook provides a concise review of nine selected studies in the field grey literature. A snapshot of each is visualized in this workbook through a series of excerpts, graphics, references, and biographical notes. Each study is further depicted by a mind map, accompanying explanatory text, and concludes with a Q&A exercise.

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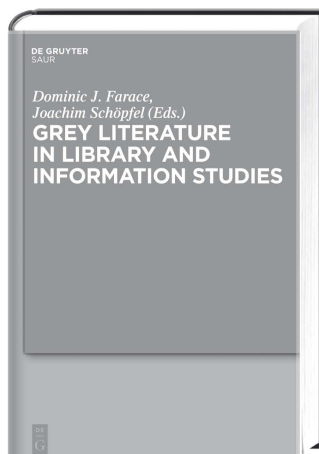
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FYI

Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies, De Gruyter|Saur, 2010 4

The Grey Audit: A Field Assessment of Grey Literature, December 2-3, 2013 41



Dominic J. Farace and Joachim Schöpfel (Eds.)

GREY LITERATURE IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

2010. vi, 282 pages

Hardcover RRP € 89.95 [D] / US\$ 126.00. ISBN 978-3-598-11793-0

eBook RRP € 89.95 / US\$ 126.00. ISBN 978-3-598-44149-3

The further rise of electronic publishing has come to change the scale and diversity of grey literature facing librarians and other information practitioners. This compiled work brings together research and authorship over the past decade dealing with both the supply and demand sides of grey literature. While this book is written with students and instructors of Colleges and Schools of Library and Information Science in mind, it likewise serves as a reader for information professionals working in any and all like knowledge-based communities.

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Chapter 2 How to assure the Quality of Grey Literature: The Case of Evaluation Reports (*Weber*)

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Chapter 5 Institutional Grey Literature in the University Environment (*Siegel*)

Chapter 6 Copyright Concerns Confronting Grey Literature (*Lipinski*)

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High-Energy Physics Community (HEP)

“HEP is a community driven by its needs”

Anne Gentil-Beccot, CERN, Switzerland

Anne Gentil-Beccot (*GreyNet Award Recipient 2008*) studied French literature before obtaining a master degree in Information Science. She is now serials librarian in the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Scientific Information Service and contributes to the CERN's Open Access actions.

Email: Anne.Gentil-Beccot@cern.ch

Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies – Chapter 10

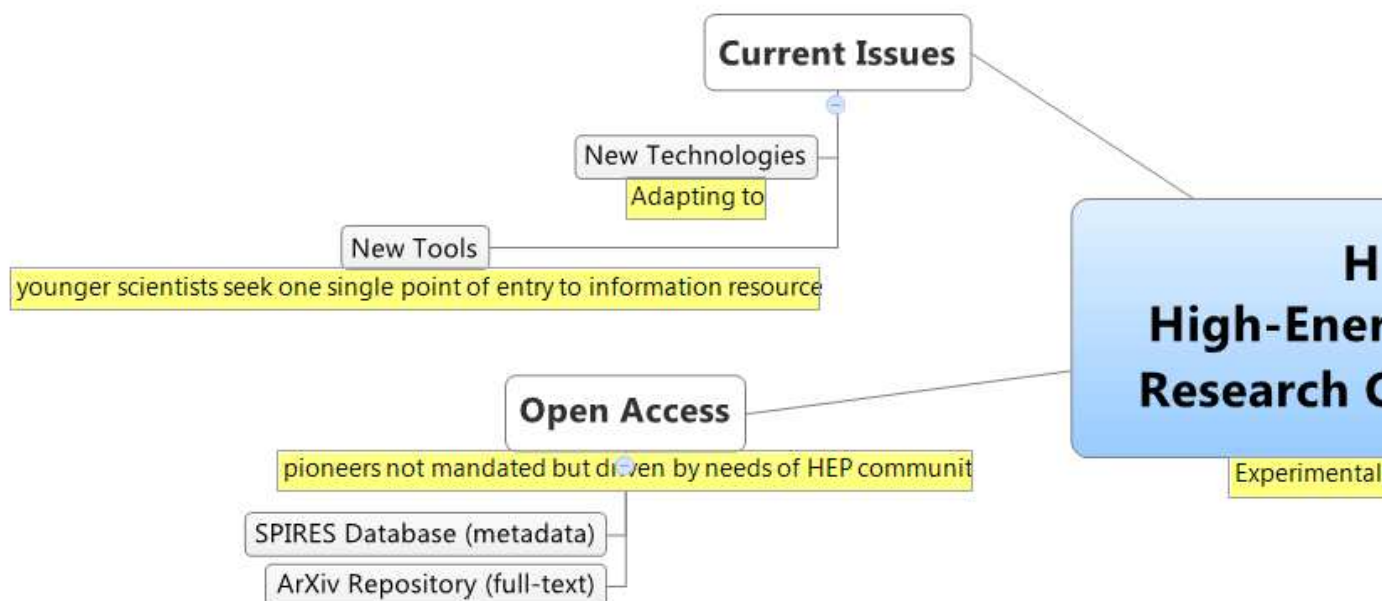
<http://www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/9783598441493.2.155>

10.1 Introduction

If grey literature (GL) is often seen as a marginal part of the scientific information landscape, this is absolutely not true for high-energy physicists (HEP) who developed, decades ago, their own scientific communication scheme using this allegedly “darker” fraction of the literature. Today, grey literature remains a living and indispensable resource for this discipline. What is more, grey literature has become a driving force, motivating many evolutions in the HEP information landscape.

At the same time, publication in journals continues to be essential for the scientific community, most of the preprints being eventually published. But new challenges in scientific publication, such as Open Access publishing, are under discussion nowadays. Furthermore, the information landscape is becoming increasingly complex. In addition to the tools developed by the community, scientists can use many information products such as commercial databases or search engines like Google or Google Scholar - users can now access, easily or not, huge amounts of varied information. In addition, needs are changing, new technologies appear every day and new ways of interacting with users evolve. In such a context, it is interesting to analyse the current role of grey literature in HEP, and try to understand what the future evolution might be.

After describing in detail the pervasive role GL has taken in HEP for several decades and how the community has developed dedicated tools adapted to these specific resources, we will show that HEP scholars continue to rely on this literature for accessing information because it meets their need for fast communication. Finally, we will show how the community is continuously adapting its information tools, evolving with the needs of the users and the fast-changing technologies. (*Excerpt page 155*)

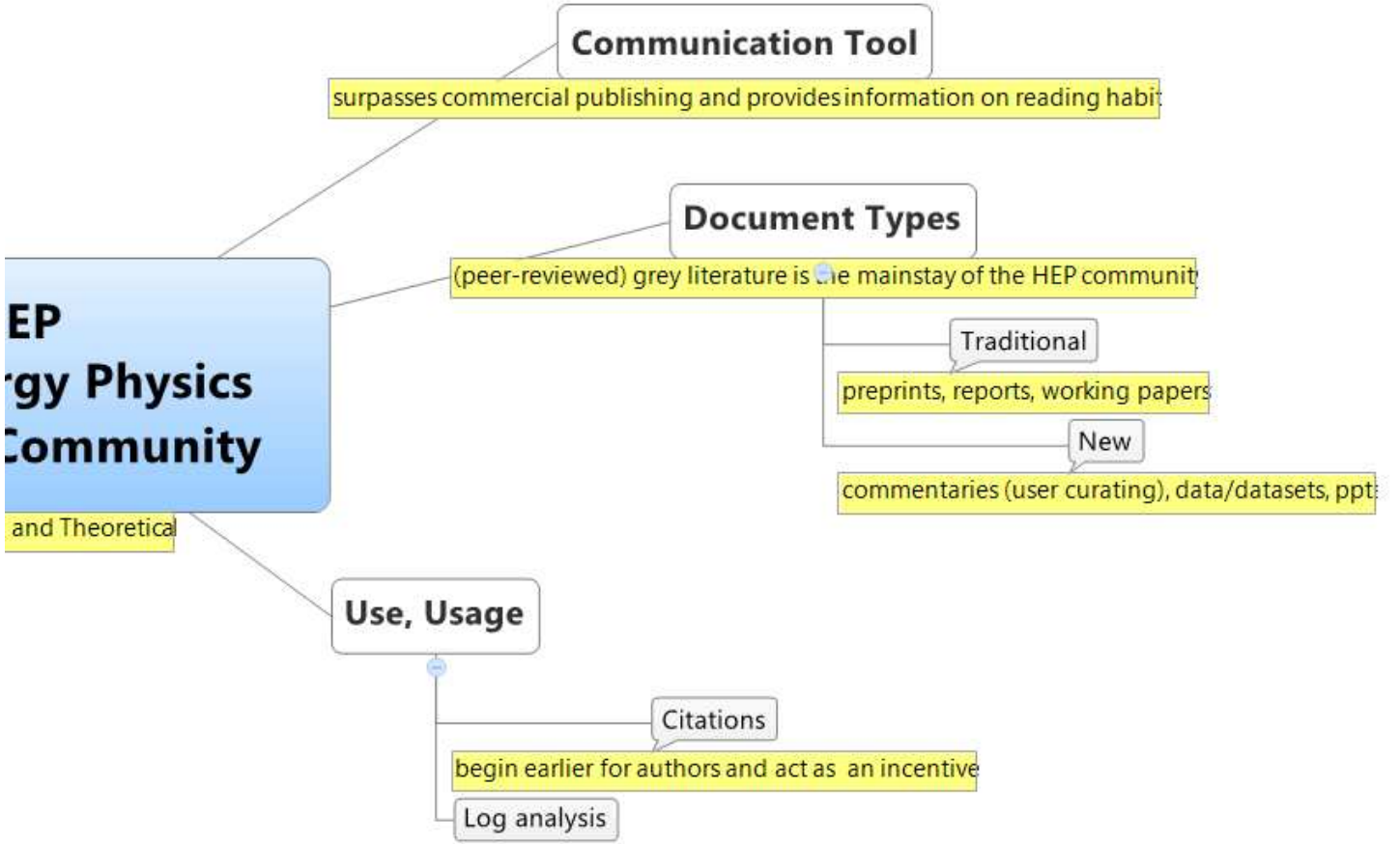


Walk-thru

The High Energy Physics (HEP) community is both geared to experimental as well as theoretical research. The HEP community is perhaps the top-end example of grey literature produced, used, and applied in research. For HEP, grey literature is a communication tool far more valuable than commercial publishing. Documents produced by the HEP community are considered peer-reviewed and the types of documents range from traditional working papers to post-publication data i.e. commentaries and reviews.

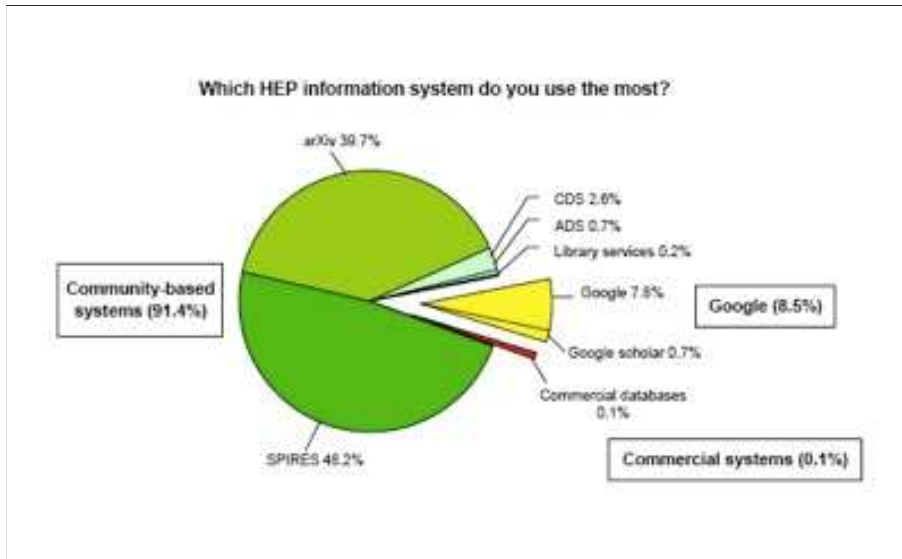
The HEP community's use of grey literature begins early on with citations, which serve as an incentive for authors and is further monitored through log analyses. The HEP community is a pioneer in open access movement. For HEP researchers, open access is not something mandated but is rather driven by the needs of the community. The SPIRES database contains their metadata and the ArXiv repository their corresponding full-text documents.

Current issues, which occupy HEP researchers, are how to adapt to new technologies as well as the development of new tools suited to a younger generation of scientists in the HEP community. The younger researchers would prefer a single point of entry for all HEP information resources.



Notes

Figure 3: Favourite information resources for HEP scholars (Page 161)



The graphic above shows that the HEP community uses grey literature resources in the Spires database and the ArXiv repository for over 90% of their search and research activities, while Google is used for 8.5% and other commercial systems for less than 1%.

Q & A: How does this ratio compare with your community of researchers? What other inferences might be drawn from this graphic with regard to grey literature?

Other Work by the Author in the OpenGrey Repository -

<http://www.opengrey.eu>

How do High Energy Physics scholars search their information?

Gentil-Beccot, Anne (CERN) ; 2007



Karst Information Research Community (KIP)

“KIP can serve as a model for similar studies of global interdisciplinary communities”

Todd A. Chavez, University of South Florida, USA

Todd Chavez (*GreyNet Award Recipient 2007*) is Director of Collection Analysis for the University of South Florida Libraries. His research agenda includes assessment of collections advancing interdisciplinary research and Internet-based subject/discipline knowledge portals. Current projects include the Karst Information Portal and a medieval studies portal connecting Florida's emerging community of medievalists. Email: tchavez@lib.usf.edu

Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies – Chapter 12

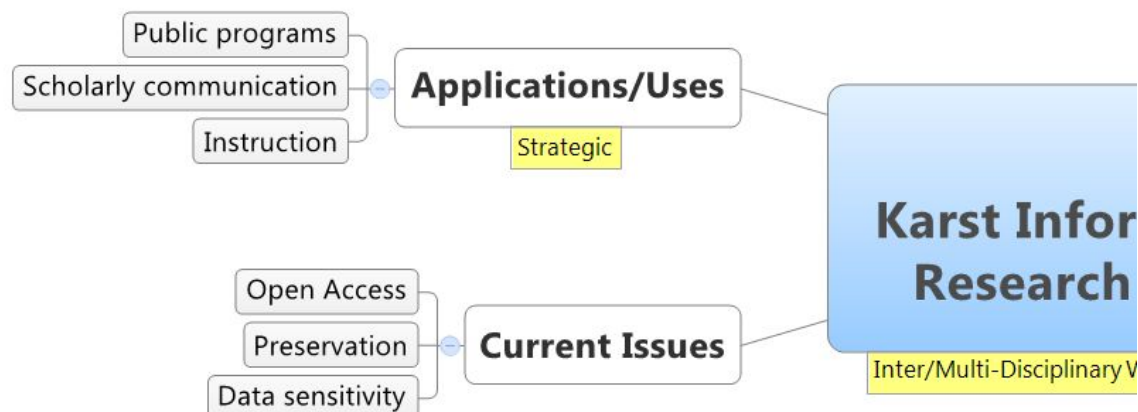
<http://www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/9783598441493.2.181>

12.1 Introduction

The Karst Information Portal (KIP) is a digital library linking scientists, resource managers, and explorers with quality information resources concerning karst. Beginning in 2006 as a partnership between the University of South Florida Libraries, the National Cave & Karst Research Institute, the University of New Mexico Library, and the Union Internationale de Spéléologie (UIS), the KIP initiative has expanded to include databases concerning cave minerals, speleothem dating, and coastal cave surveys. This chapter outlines the project's evolution and describes efforts to improve information access and preservation for karst researchers, a globally distributed research community characterized by a highly interdisciplinary knowledge base often drawn from and memorialized in grey literature.

12.1.1 What is Karst?

Karst is a globally distributed terrain resulting from the dissolution of soluble rocks, such as limestone and dolomite. This dissolution occurs when rain water infused with carbon dioxide passes through layers of soil and bedrock (see Figure 1). Karst regions contain aquifers and geological structures, such as sinkholes, springs, and caves, many rare and endangered species, as well as significant archaeological and paleontological resources (Culver et al. 2000; Culver et al. 2001; LaMoreaux 2005; Northup, et al. 2003; Straus 1979). (*Excerpt page 181*)



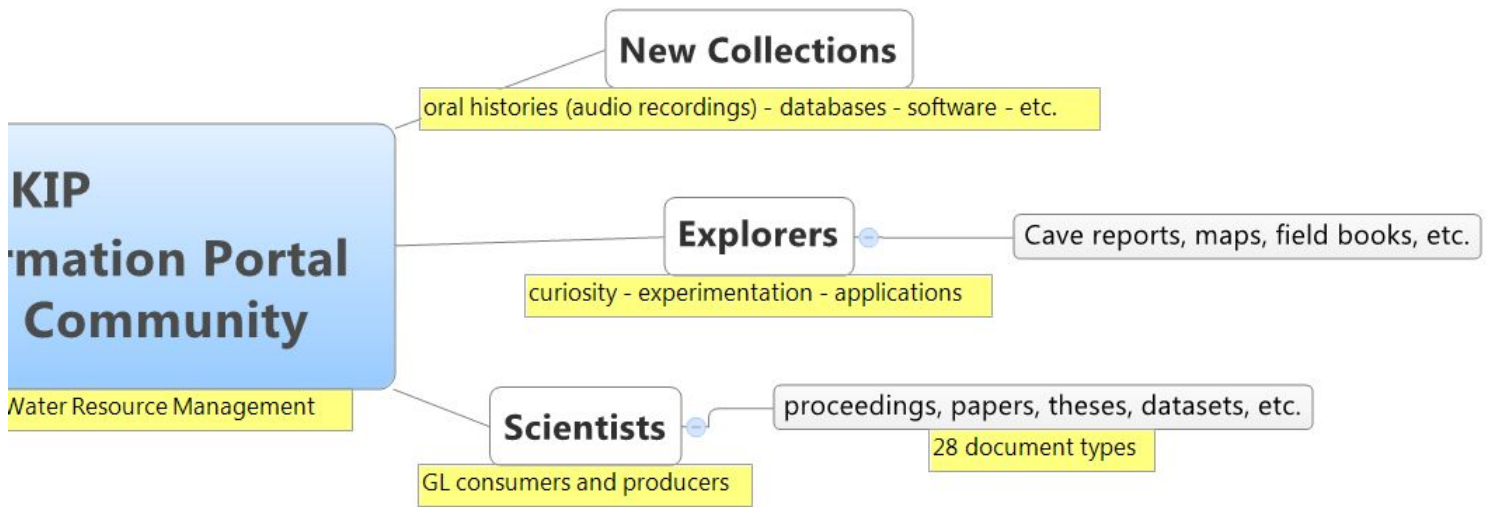
Walk-thru

The Karst community unlike the HEP community is multidisciplinary geared to water resource management. Karst and cave terrains are the result of the dissolution of soluble rocks i.e. limestone and dolomites, which accounts for healthy drink water to over 1.6 billion people worldwide.

The Karst research community relies on the work of scientists as well as explorers and this is reflected in the types of grey literature documents they produce and use. Karst scientists are known by their papers, proceedings, theses, etc. and Karst explorers (the practitioners) for their maps, cave reports, and field books. Arising also in the Karst community are newer types of GL documents and collections such as audio recordings, databases, datasets, and software tools.

The uses and applications of research results published in grey literature produced by the Karst community are geared to instruction and training within their own community, for scholarly communication within and among interrelated disciplines, as well as for public awareness programs, which brings science closer to broader audiences.

Current issues confronting the Karst community is open access compliance, while at the same time guarding that sensitive information is not compromised e.g. the location of cave entrances. The preservation of grey literature is a further concern to this community of researchers and explorers.



Notes

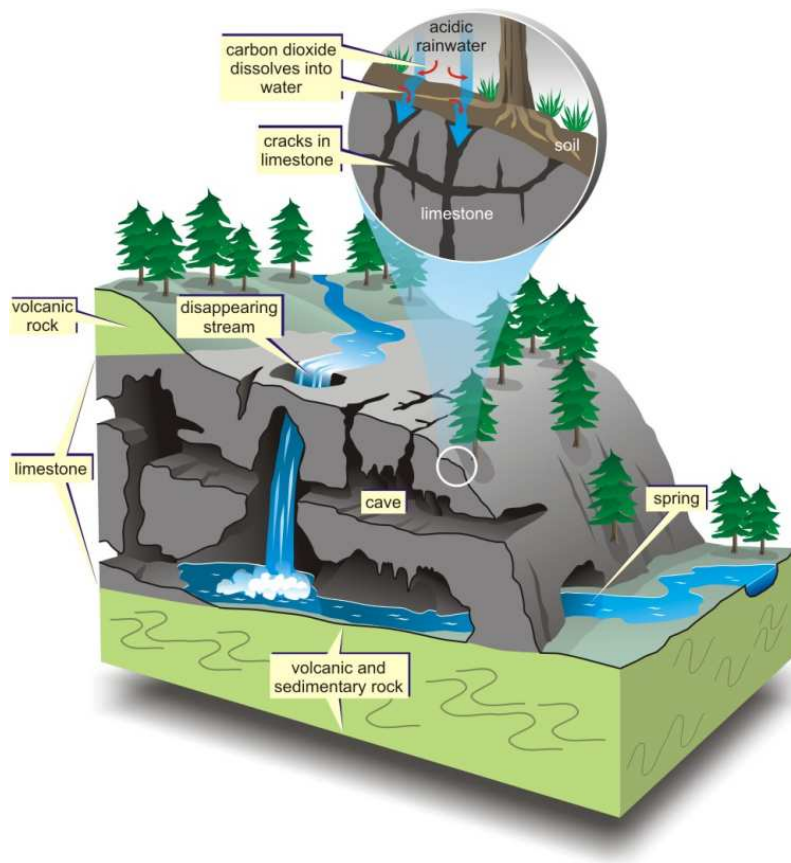


Figure 1: Karst Terrain
(Natural Resources Canada)

Page 182

Q & A: Does open access compliance sufficiently allow for withholding sensitive information? Are publications that are classified or under embargo considered grey literature?

Other Work by the Author in the OpenGrey Repository -

<http://www.opengrey.eu>

The Impact of Grey Literature in Advancing Global Karst ...

Chavez, Todd A. (USF) ; Perrault, Anna (USF) ; Reehling, Pete (USF) ; Crummett, Courtney (NLM) ; 2006



Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD)

“The growing complexity of the ETD landscape calls for explicit policies to inform the user”

Christiane Stock, INIST-CNRS, France

Christiane Stock (*GreyNet Award Recipient 2010*) is the Head of the Monographs and Grey Literature service at INIST, in charge of the repositories LARA (reports), mémSIC (master’s theses in information sciences) and OpenSIGLE. Member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database from 1993 to 2005, she also set up the national agency for ISRN (International Standard Report Number). She is member of the AFNOR expert group who prepared the recommended metadata scheme for French electronic theses (TEF). Email: christiane.stock@inist.fr

Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies – Chapter 7

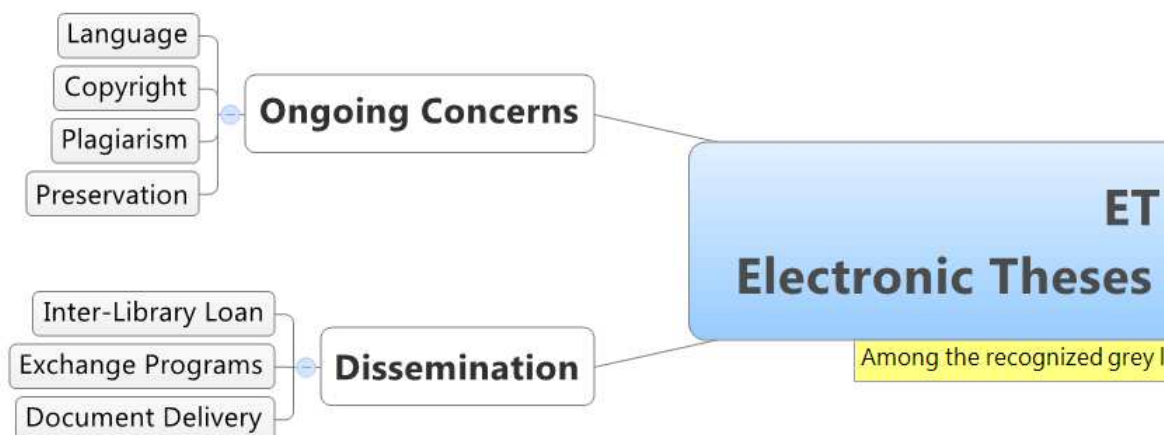
<http://www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/9783598441493.1.115>

7.5 Outlook

The landscape of online access to theses has changed in many ways over the past years. Digitizing paper copies was re-placed by workflows covering every stage of the production and dissemination of a thesis, including metadata and quality issues. Access through a list of titles on a webpage gave way to portals regrouping multiple repositories. One of the major actors in this process is NDLTD.

Technical developments have greatly facilitated the dissemination of ETDs, increasing their visibility to a worldwide level. However, legal issues especially copyrighted parts of third authors used in the thesis became an obstacle. Different solutions have been found and adopted so far. Indeed the growing number of theses "available" on the internet comes with an increasing diversification as to the kind of access available to the full text and to its contents. Repositories mix full text entries with records without documents or theses with only partial access. Institutions alert users about these differences, but not in a consistent way. And, this diversification extends to other students works.

In an earlier study (Stock 2008) we observed important differences between countries with regards to the number of theses available online, as well as to the percentage written in English. (*Excerpt page 123-124*)



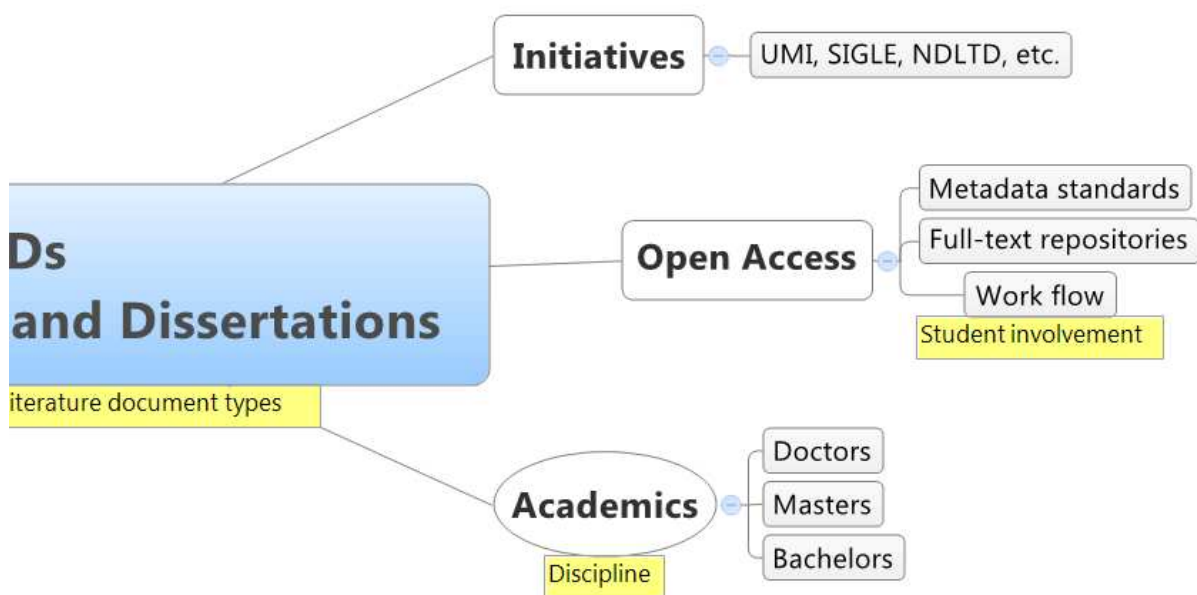
Walk-thru

Christiane Stock in her state of the art chapter on ETDs (Electronic Theses and Dissertations) testifies to the growing complexity of this landscape and call for explicit policies to inform users. INIST (France), BL (United Kingdom), and the KB (Netherlands) are known document supply centers for electronic theses and dissertations in Europe. Early initiatives in the collection and distribution of these traditional types of grey literature in print form call to mind UMI (now ProQuest) and SIGLE (now OpenGrey). Today, NDLTD (Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations) sets the standard for access to ETDs.

Open access to ETDs is a priority and depends on metadata standards, dedicated full-text repositories, and a creative workflow in which some form of crowd sourcing is implemented. In the case of ETDs graduate students are to a degree mandated in that their input is linked to accreditation.

ETDs are academic grey literature covering a wide range of disciplines and scholastic levels – from masters to doctorates. And current initiatives even include bachelor theses processed and managed by institutional repositories. Where once the dissemination of these grey literature document types relied heavily on interlibrary loan, exchange programs, and postal document delivery systems, the open access initiative has superseded such programs and as a result requires drastic changes in business models. BL, INIST, and other major centers are now faced with coming to grips with this change.

Other ongoing issues for ETDs remain with the language of the documents, limitations of embargo, copyright, plagiarism, as well as the preservations of these grey documents and collections.



Notes

Lined area for taking notes, containing 15 horizontal lines.

Table 1: Source: OpenDOAR* data collected July 24 2009 (Page 118)

Continent	Repositories registered	Repositories with theses	%
Europe	686	372	54 %
North America	404	160	39 %
Australasia	77	54	70 %
Asia	167	81	48 %
South America	68	32	47 %
Africa	24	17	70 %
Total	1,426	716	50 %

Alongside journal articles and eprints, ETDs are the most frequent type of document found in open archives. Reasons being that their metadata is more standardized than other grey literature document types. 50% of registered repositories contain ETDs.

Q & A: Should bachelor theses be included alongside masters and PhD theses and dissertations?
 What other grey literature document types would benefit from crowd sourcing?

Other Works by the Author in the OpenGrey Repository -

<http://www.opengrey.eu>

Grey literature in an open context: From certainty to new ...

Stock, Christiane (INIST-CNRS) ; Schopfel, Joachim (INIST-CNRS) ; 2003

How to get a French doctoral thesis, especially when you aren't ...

Paillassard, P. (INIST-CNRS) ; Schopfel, J. (INIST-CNRS) ; Stock, C. (INIST-CNRS) ; 2004

LARA - Open access to scientific and technical reports

Stock, Christiane (INIST-CNRS) ; Rocklin, Emmanuelle (INIST-CNRS) ; Cordier, Aurelie (Loria-Site) ; 2005

From SIGLE to OpenSIGLE: An in-depth look on resource migration ...

Schopfel, Joachim (INIST-CNRS) ; Stock, Christiane (INIST-CNRS) ; Henrot, Nathalie (INIST-CNRS) ; 2006

Open access to full text and ETDs in Europe: improving ...

Stock, Christiane (INIST-CNRS) ; 2007

Grey literature in French digital repositories: a survey

Schopfel, Joachim (University of Lille 3) ; Stock, Christiane (INIST-CNRS) ; 2008

From OpenSIGLE to OpenGrey : Changes and Continuity

Stock, Christiane (INIST-CNRS) ; Henrot, Nathalie (INIST-CNRS) ; 2010

Blogs and Tweets (Web 2.0)

“Preservation of Web 2.0 content should be a main focus of the grey literature community”

Marcus A. Banks, Samuel Merritt University, USA

Marcus Banks (*GreyNet Award Recipient 2006*) is the director of Samuel Merritt University’s division of Library/Academic & Instructional Innovation. He was previously the Manager of Education and Reference Services at the University of California San Francisco. Marcus is also the recipient of the GreyNet Award 2006. He remains interested in how the concept of grey literature will evolve in the digital age. Email: mbanks@samuelmerritt.edu

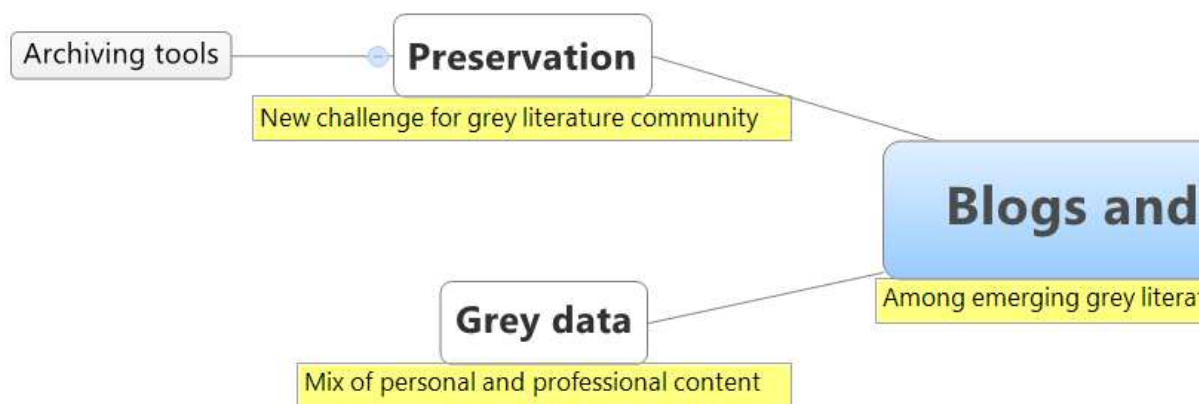
Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies – Chapter 14

<http://www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/9783598441493.2.217>

14.1 Introduction

My interest in grey literature began as an Associate Fellow of the US National Library of Medicine (NLM) from 2002-2004. Many colleagues at NLM and throughout the country work to improve information access for people in the public health workforce. In comparison to resources available for practicing clinical medicine, the information needs for public health are more diffuse and often require access to grey literature [1]. In response to these needs NLM has developed the Partners in Information Access for the Public Health Workforce portal, which includes some avenues to grey literature but mostly useful links and validated search strategies for PubMed [2]. In addition to NLM’s Partners page, staff of the New York Academy of Medicine Library has maintained the Grey Literature Report for several years [3]. This is a portal to documents produced by reputable organizations in public health and health policy.

During my NLM fellowship years, debate about open access publishing - specifically, how to secure access to publicly funded research - was heating up. An open access publication is generally a type of white literature, and is available for free online and stored in a digital repository [4]. Debate over the proper balance between open and subscription access will continue for years, as library associations and publishers continue to hire lobbyists and issue strongly worded statements. In 2004 I was certain that pure open access would prevail, but now think a hybrid subscription-OA model is much more likely to endure. (*Excerpt page 217*)

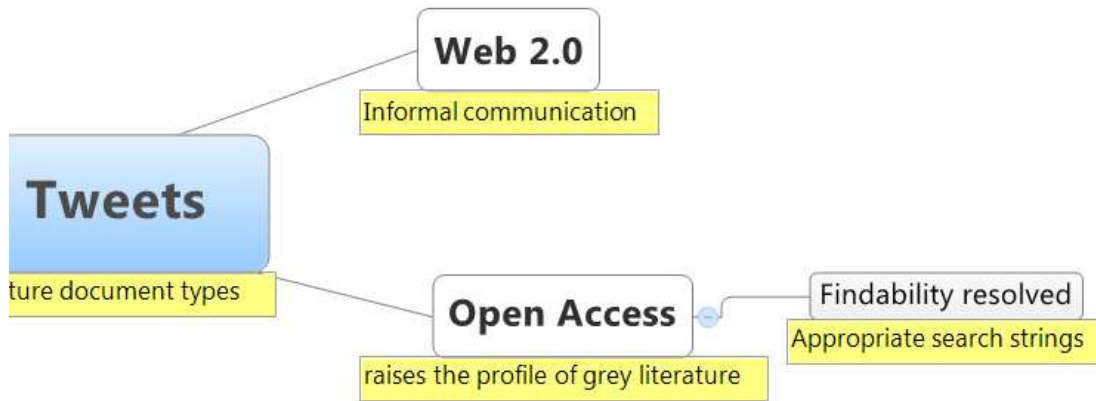


Walk-thru

Marcus Banks is one of the early advocates of the open access initiative within the grey literature community. In his chapter on the next frontier of grey literature, he directs his attention to Web 2.0, where informal communication, social networking, and the ever broadening channels of social media tie into the grey circuit.

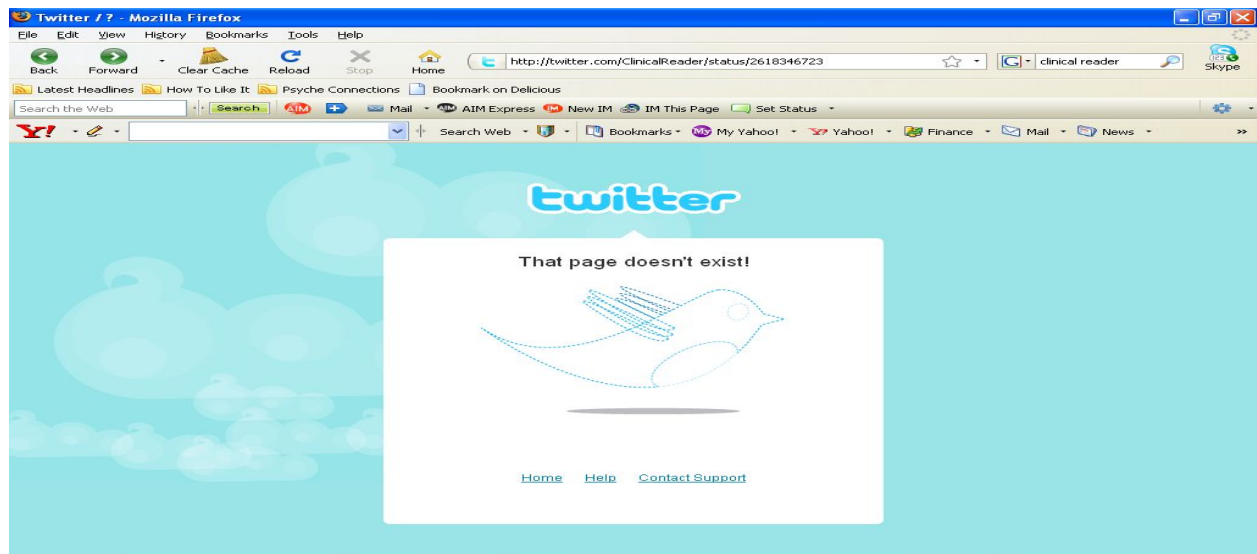
For Banks, blogs and tweets are examples of emerging types of grey literature and require our attention. Where open access succeeded in raising the profile of grey literature, attention now has to be directed to adequate search techniques for discovering these new types of grey literature. Due to the ephemeral nature of blogs and tweets, Banks refers at times to the term grey data instead of grey literature and is keen to mention that such texts are a mix of personal as well as professional content. For Banks, the producing body is responsible for the preservation of their blogs and tweets, which is a new challenge for the grey literature community.

While Banks does not explicitly distance grey literature from vanity press, his concerns with preservation and the responsibility of the producing bodies or organizations is itself implicit.



Notes

Figure 3: [Screen shot of content deliberately deleted] (Page 221)



The screen shot refers to an actual case in which a librarian placed on her blog a criticism of the Clinical Reader website, which implied that leading librarians endorsed the use of copyright materials. Clinical Reader via a tweet asked the librarian to remove the criticism or face legal action. In the end Clinical Reader apologized and removed the implication from their website. During the course of exchange, Clinical Reader deleted their original tweet and re-emerged with a new twitter account. The librarian however utilized screenshots to preserve the original tweet. Banks sees this as an example of why tweets seen as Web 2.0 grey literature should be preserved in order to understand how people communicate online today.

Q & A: If documents are not indexed, catalogued, or even included in short title listings are they considered grey literature? If documents cannot be found, located, or accessed do they belong to the grey circuit?

Other Works by the Author in the OpenGrey Repository -

<http://www.opengrey.eu>

Towards a Continuum of Scholarship: The Eventual Collapse of the ...

Banks, Marcus A. (NYU School of Medicine) ; 2005

Implications of Copyright Evolution for the Future of Scholarly ...

Banks, Marcus A. (NYU School of Medicine) ; Blaaij, Cees de (Library of Zealand) ; 2006

Grey Documents in Open Archives

“Grey literature specialists make a substantial contribution to scholarly communication”

Daniela Luzi, National Research Council, Italy

Daniela Luzi (*GreyNet Award Recipient 2000*) is a researcher at the Italian National Research Council's Institute of Research on Populations and Social Politics. Her interest in Grey Literature started at the Italian national reference centre for SIGLE early on in her career and continues throughout her research on GL databases, electronic information and open archives. She has always attended the International GL Conferences and in 2000 she obtained an award for outstanding achievement in the field of grey literature by the Literati Club. Email: d.luzi@irpps.cnr.it

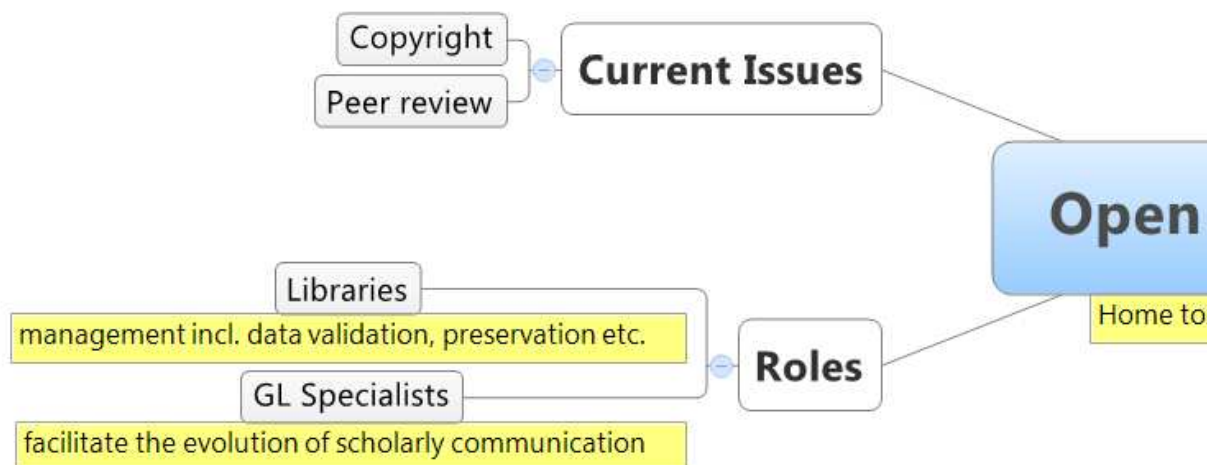
Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies – Chapter 8

<http://www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/9783598441493.1.127>

8.1 Introduction

Science is a social activity [Merton, 1973] based on a cumulative process of knowledge building and sharing. This process relies on the efficacy of an information infrastructure defined as “the technological, social, and political framework that encompasses the people, technology, tools, and services used to facilitate the distributed, collaborative use of content over time and distance” [Borgman, 2007]. The use of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies), and of Internet in particular, is radically changing the way in which scientific research is carried out and consequently the way in which information is shared and exchanged. This has called into question the roles and functions of the principal actors that, in the so called ‘print era’, contributed to adding value to the process of scientific communication and, at the same time, solicit new petitions for the free circulation of knowledge proposed by the Open Access movement.

Many of these changes are still on-going. They involve both the use of the new technologies and a cultural shift in the information production and dissemination practices among different scientific communities. A slow and still to be fully negotiated reappraisal of the roles of the different actors in the value chain of scholarly communication is emerging, starting from that of the commercial publishers who propose hybrid models (author pay, institution pay, pay per view) in search of alternatives that do not weaken their income position. (*Excerpt page 127*)

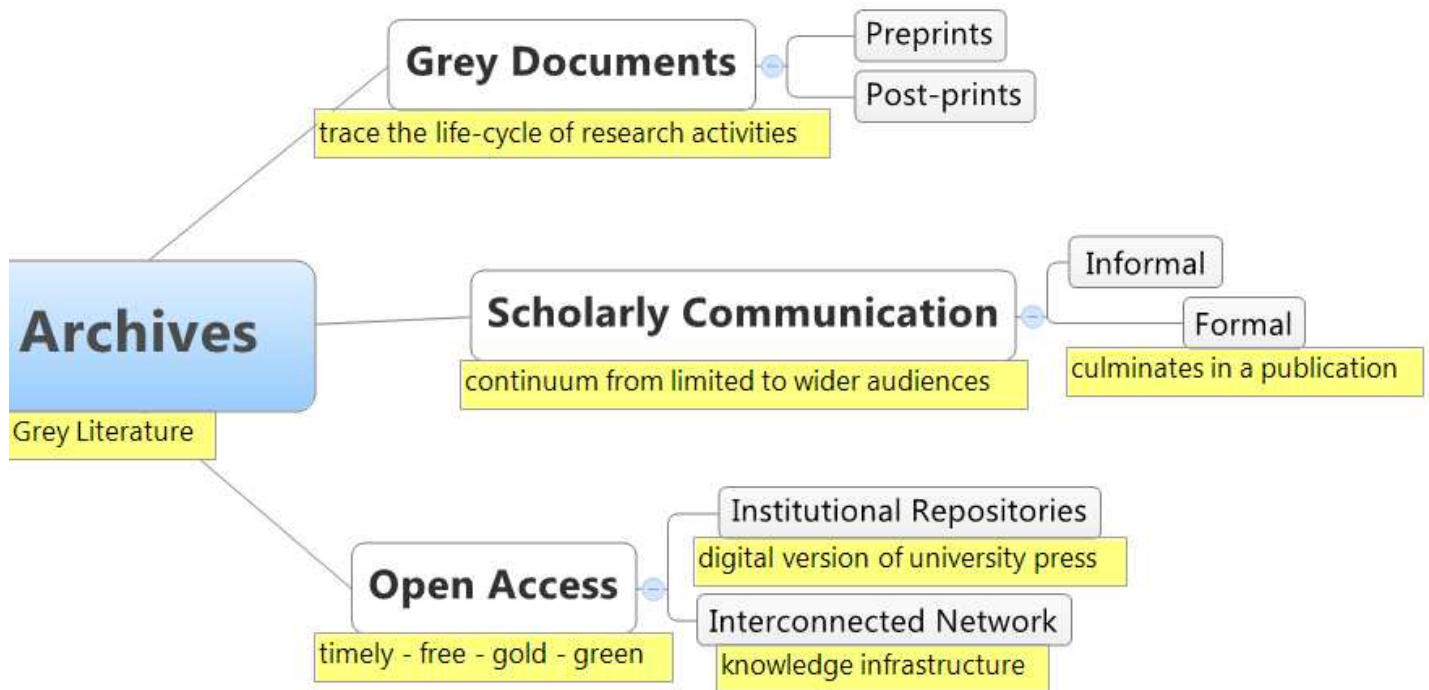


Walk-thru

For Daniela Luzi of the Italian National Research Council, open archives are the home to grey literature. In her longstanding career in this field of information science, Luzi contends that the research life cycle can be traced via the various and diverse types of grey literature documents produced – from research proposals, to preprints through to post-publications.

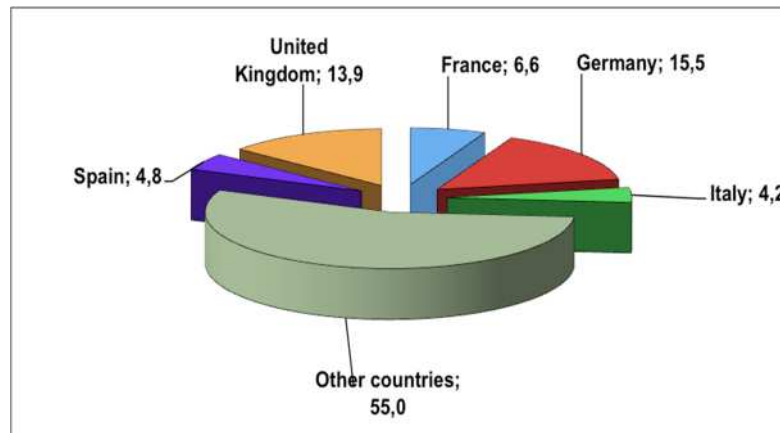
Grey Literature is the continuum of scholarly communication, which begins rather informal and culminates with formal publications. While these publications may originate in professional communities, their access should not be limited, and thus are openly available to wider audiences. Luzi is an advocate of open access be it the green or gold road. However, her concern is more that institutional repositories do not end-up becoming the digital version of university presses. For Luzi, open archives should lend themselves to an interconnected network representing a knowledge based infrastructure.

Open archives require the skills of librarians as well as grey literature specialists. Librarians are responsible for the management of grey documents including their data validation and preservation, while grey literature specialists focus on exploring further ways in facilitating scholarly communication. The current issues facing grey literature in open archives deal with copyright and peer-review.



Notes

Figure 1: Working Papers of 5 European countries in RePEc (%) In: GL12 Conference Proceedings, Page 75



More than 80 countries worldwide make their working papers accessible via RePEc. More than 70% of the Italian input is from university departments and the remainder from research centres, foundations, associations, and government agencies.

Q & A: Is non-published or unpublished literature rightly considered grey literature? Is non-peered reviewed literature rightly considered grey literature?

Other Works by the Author in the OpenGrey Repository -

<http://www.opengrey.eu>

Internet as a new distribution channel of scientific grey ...

Luzi, Daniela (CNR) ; 1996

E-print archives: a new communication pattern of GL documents

Luzi, Daniela (CNR) ; 1998

The incidence of Grey Literature in online databases ...

Luzi, Daniela (CNR-ISRDS) ; 1994

The communication flow of research projects results

Luzi, Daniela ; Di Cesare, Rosa (CNR-IRPPS) ; Libutti, Luciana (CNR) ; Castriotta, M. (ISPESL) ; Manco, M. (LINK) ; 2003

The integration of GL documents with a research information ...

Luzi, D. (CNR-IRPPS) ; Castriotta, M. (ISPESL) ; Manco, M. (LINK) ; Mazzucco, R. (LINK) ; 2004

Metadata-based analysis to improve clinical trial exchange

Luzi, Daniela ; Ricci, Fabrizio L. (CNR-IRPPS) ; Serbanati, Luca D. (Politehnica University) ; 2006

Towards an Institutional Repository of the Italian National ...

Luzi, Daniela ; Di Cesare, Rosa ; Ruggieri, Roberta ; Cerbara, Loredana (IRPPS-CNR) ; 2008

Scientific Data and Datasets

“Data belongs to the publication not just to the scientific object”

Bonnie C. Carroll and June Crowe, Ila Inc., USA

Bonnie Carroll (*GreyNet Award Co-Recipient 2011*) is President of Information International Associates, which supports government and industry in managing information as a strategic resource. She is Secretariat Director of CENDI, the federal scientific and technical information managers' group and is currently the US National Representation to International CODATA. Carroll has been active in grey literature research and management since the early 1990s. Email: bcarroll@iiaweb.com

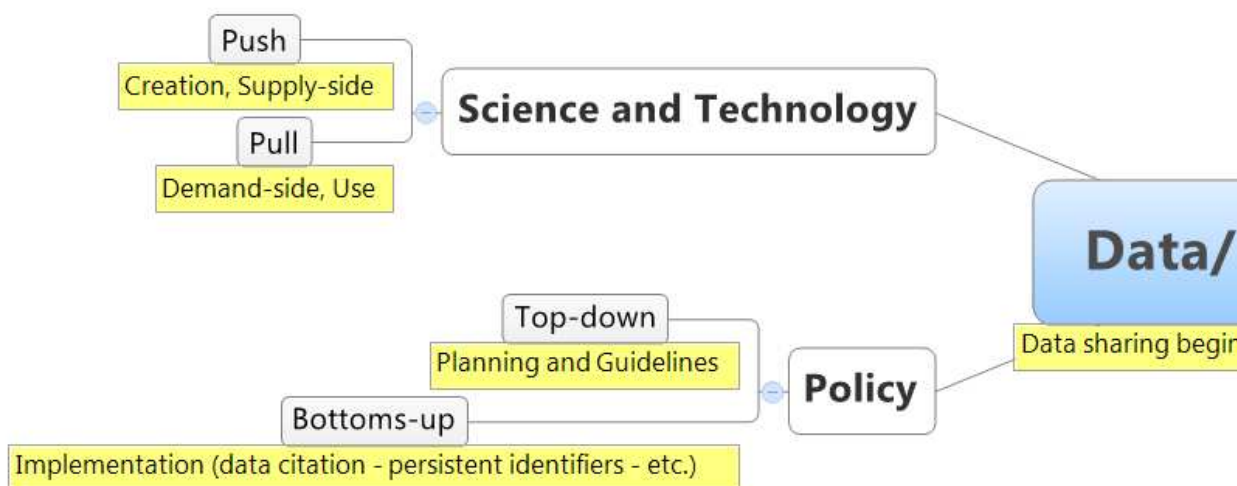
June Crowe (*GreyNet Award Co-Recipient 2011*) is the Senior Researcher and Group Manager, Open Source Research Division at Information International Associates, Inc. (Ila). She received her AMLS from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor and her M.Ed. in geographic education from the University of Georgia, Athens. Her primary interests are open source information in Grey Literature, digital repositories, and open source intelligence tools. Email: jcrowe@iiaweb.com

The Grey Journal – Volume 7, Number 1, 2011
<http://www.opengrey.eu/item/display/10068/700004>

Introduction

Science in the 21st century will be conducted in a fully digital world. The results of research and development are born digital and have digital life cycles. From numbers to text to images and audio, all knowledge is reduced to bits. New ways of accessing these bits and new concepts of returning investment on their generation had generated an increased emphasis on scientific datasets which are often the elementary particles of science. In today's world, collaborative science demands the sharing of data. Advances in computing technologies allow for the collection of and analysis of data on a previously unimagined scale. Researchers and scientists are finding new ways to use old data (re-purpose) in which the original creator may not have even considered, and the idea that datasets be made available for the benefit of all science has gained significant momentum in recent years. A dynamic push-pull relationship drives the need for scientific data. The technology that enables data creation is the “push” while demand for data intensive science is the “pull”. More and more, researchers and policy makers alike adhere to the notion that “data are not consumed by the ideas and innovation they spark but are an endless fuel for creativity.”

(Excerpt page 33)



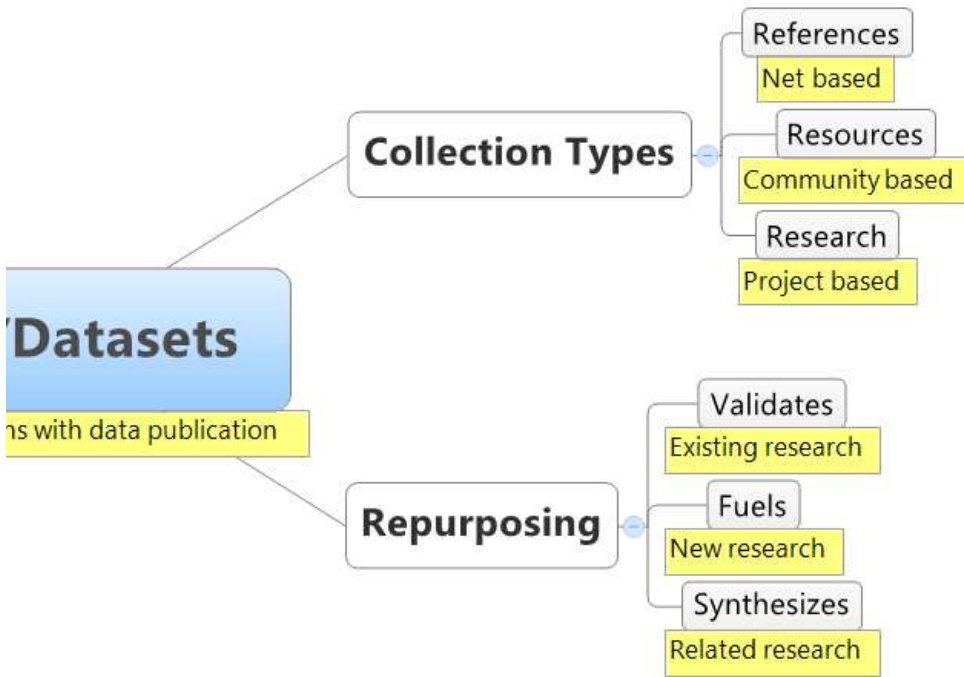
Walk-thru

Data and datasets are the new frontier for grey literature. Bonnie Carroll and June Crowe are researchers in a private information consultancy located in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. They contend that data sharing begins with data publication in open archives.

Data linked to full-text grey literature documents and collections constitute a challenge not only because of their heterogeneity but also because they require different approaches to proper management. Carroll and Crowe demonstrate that data collections are tiered, where their production is on one of three levels corresponding to ① research projects carried out by an individual researcher or team of researchers, ② by a research community such is the case at CERN, or ③ by a whole sector of researchers in academics, government, business or industry.

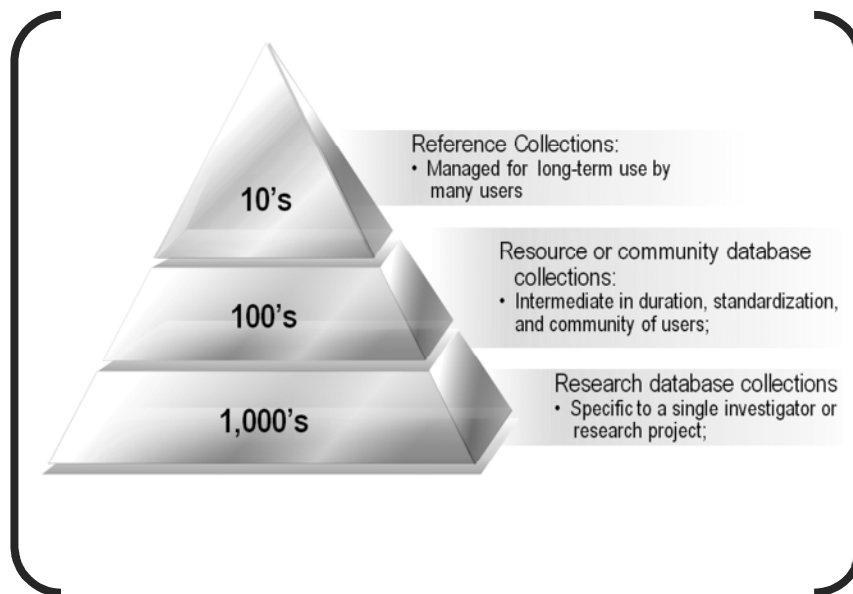
Data and datasets that are shared i.e. openly accessible allow for the repurposing of research results. This enables the validation of existing research, the fueling of new research, and the synthesis of related research. Data and datasets that are published and linked to their full-texts satisfy the push-pull requirements of science and technology corresponding to supply-side production and demand-side access, use, and further application.

This new frontier in grey literature requires an information policy backed by funding. A top-down as well as bottoms-up policy in which long term planning and guidelines are drafted and further implemented through data citation, persistent identifiers, and enhanced publications.



Notes

Figure 2: The types of data collections. (Page 34)



Q & A: Given the current financial climate, can you envision that a data policy would be drawn-up and funded within your organization? What main points should be included in such a policy statement?

Other Works by the Authors in the OpenGrey Repository -

<http://www.opengrey.eu>

A new generation of Grey Literature : the impact of advanced ...

Carroll, Bonnie C. (IIa) ; Cotter, G.A. (NASA) ; 1994

Grey Lit Repositories: Tools for NGOs Involved in Public Health ...

Crowe, June (IIa) ; Hodge, Gail (IIa) ; 2005

The 'Grey' Intersection of Open Source information and ...

Crowe, June (IIa) ; Davidson, Thomas S. (Open Source Research Group) ; 2008

The Integration of Grey Literature and Primary Research Data in ...

Crowe, June (IIa) ; Carroll, Bonnie C. (IIa) ; 2009



Use and Influence of Grey Literature

“There is often the false assumption that grey literature is never or rarely impartially refereed”

Bertrum H. MacDonald, Dalhousie University, Canada

Bertrum H. MacDonald (*GreyNet Award Recipient 2004*) is a Professor of Information Management in the School of Information Management at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. With a background in science (BSc, Biology), history of science (MA), and information science (MLS, PhD). He is the recipient of the Marie Tremaine Medal, the highest award of the Bibliographical Society of Canada, and he was awarded a Dibner Research Fellowship at the Smithsonian Institution in 2001. Email: bertrum.macdonald@dal.ca

Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies – Chapter 11

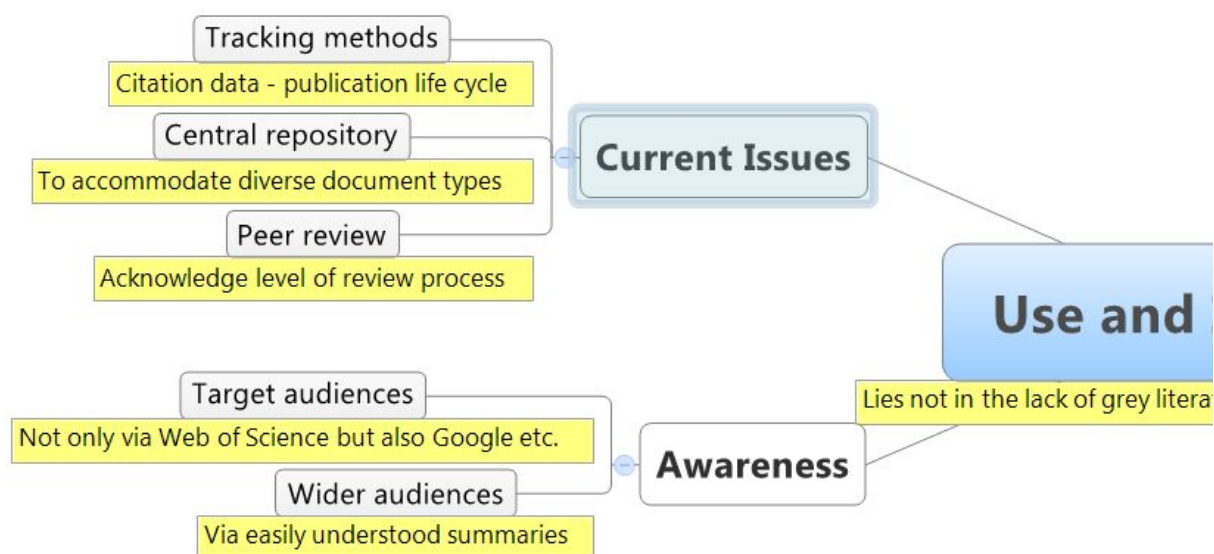
<http://www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/9783598441493.2.167>

11.1 Introduction

The great abundance of data and information in most fields of enquiry is a dominant characteristic of our time (circa 2009). One estimate suggests that 988 billion gigabytes of information of all kinds will be generated in 2010, compared to five billion gigabytes created only six years earlier (Palfrey and Glasser, 2008). The increased rate of producing new information is by itself astonishing but the ease by which publication can now occur, especially as “grey literature” in all of its forms, including open access, is a matter of growing interest.

An emerging view from the marine environmental field is that the large storehouse of available information, much of it in the grey literature, needs to be more effectively used to solve urgent global issues (Thatje, Laudien, Heilmayer and Nauen, 2007; Wells, 2003). For example, problems of awareness persist, even though most of the new information is now digitally produced and arguably easier to access. It is now recognized that the diffusion, use, and influence of such information are complex and variable processes (de Alwis, Majid, and Chaudhry, 2006; Evans and Reimer, 2009; Healy and Ascher, 1995; Holmes and Clark, 2008; McNie, 2007), and given the problems to resolve, they are a priority for investigation.

Governmental and intergovernmental bodies, long known as prolific writers and frequent publishers, contribute to the growing body of information. (*Excerpt page 167*)



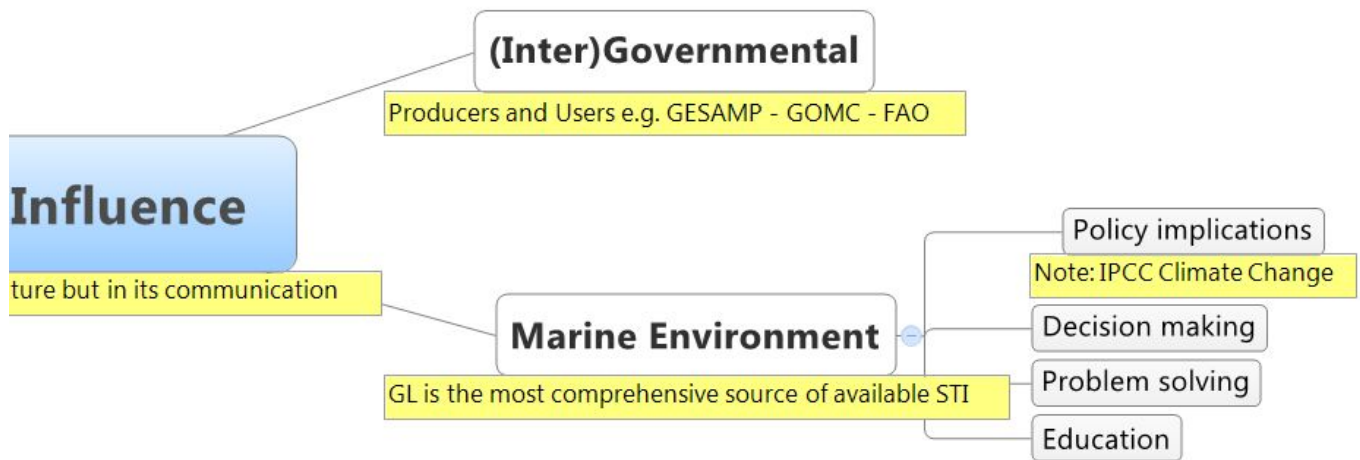
Walk-thru

For Bertrum MacDonald and his co-researchers at Dalhousie University in Canada, marine science requires that the results of research be used and applied. This field of science relies heavily upon grey literature. MacDonald contends that in marine science there is no shortage of grey literature but rather a lack of awareness of its existence. Government is a major funder of marine research and in his geographic location – the east coast of North America – much of the funding was intergovernmental from Canadian and U.S. tax payers.

With grey literature being the most comprehensive source of available STI in marine science, it should be expected that research results in this field support and enable policy, decision making, problem solving, as well as education and training initiatives.

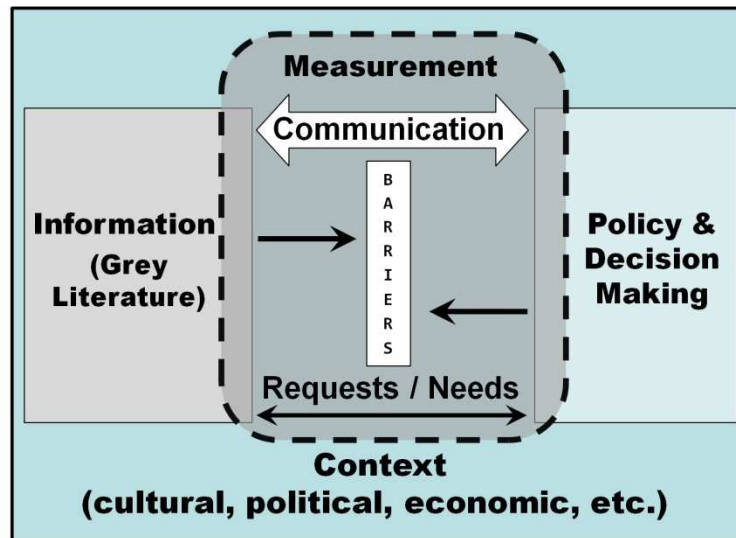
In order to confront the greatest obstacle to grey literature, that being its lack of awareness, MacDonald and his team seek to target audiences and readership via the web of science as well as Google, Google Scholar, and the like. Further efforts extend to even wider audiences by making abstracts and summaries of research results contained in the full-text grey literature available.

Current issues facing researchers in marine science relate to tracking methods throughout the publication life cycle, a central repository to accommodate diverse types of grey documents, and the peer-review of grey literature. All of these issues have been mentioned by previous authors in this workshop; however, it is MacDonald who seeks to further clarify the position on peer review and grey literature. He states that it is a false assumption that grey literature is never or rarely impartially refereed. And in doing so, he chooses not to back down in the face of the recent IPCC affair.



Notes

Figure 1: Study Framework: Use and Influence of Grey Literature (Page 169)



Determining the paths of publications and understanding the use and influence of their content is non-linear. The above figure illustrates the interface between the production of scientific grey literature and its use primarily in policy and decision making. The framework is intended to help measure use and influence, while identifying and mitigating communication barriers.

Q & A: If grey literature is the primary source of available information in a given field of science, can it be passed over because it did not undergo the formal peer review double blind process? Can a researcher assume that all commercial publishers maintain the same standard of peer review? Would a post publication review process be acceptable for scientific research?

Other Works by the Author in the OpenGrey Repository -

<http://www.opengrey.eu>

Grey Literature in the Life of GESAMP, an International Marine ...

MacDonald, Bertrum H. ; Cordes, Ruth E. ; Wells, Peter G. (Dalhousie University) ; 2003

Assessing the Diffusion and Impact of Grey Literature Published ...

MacDonald, Bertrum H. ; Cordes, Ruth E. ; Wells, Peter G. (Dalhousie University) ; 2006



Grey Literature in LIS Education

“A cross-curricular approach to grey literature education is best offered in several courses”

Debbie L. Rabina, Pratt Institute, USA

Debbie Rabina (*GreyNet Award Recipient 2009*) is an Assistant Professor at Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science. Her areas of teaching and research include scholarly communication, LIS education, government and NGO information sources, and information policy. Email: drabina@pratt.edu

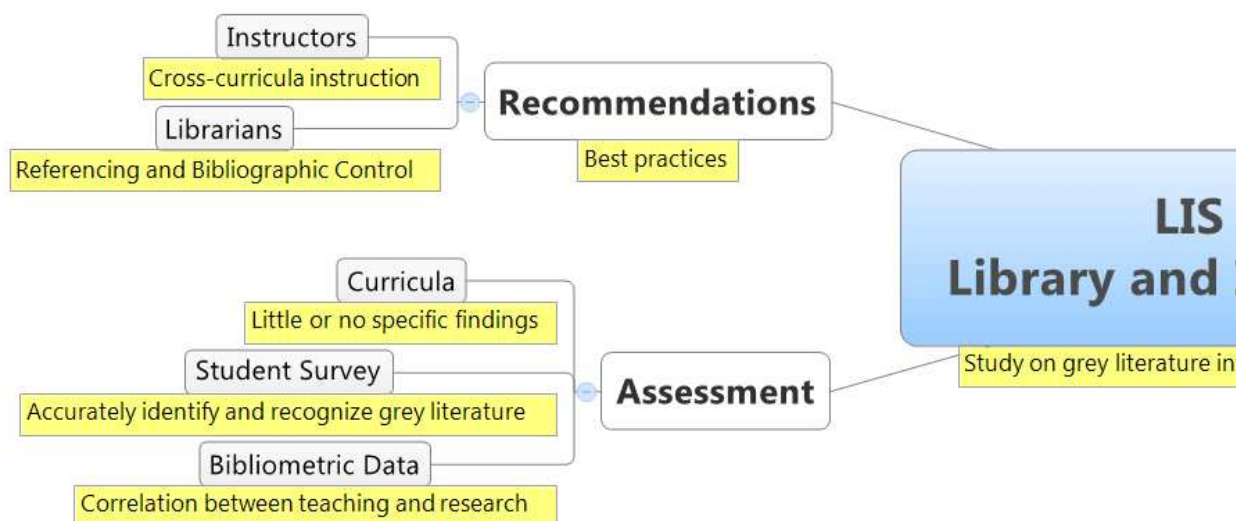
Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies – Chapter 17

<http://www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/9783598441493.2.249>

17.1 Introduction

A study of grey literature in the context of scholarly communication is intrinsically related to the role of grey literature in the knowledge chain and as part of the changing landscape of knowledge dissemination. The established role of libraries as agents of dissemination of scholarly content was, until the advent of digital libraries, guided by commercial vendors who perceived libraries as a venue to promote their business models. Commercial vendors encourage and promote the dependence of libraries on vendors for subscription content (Allardice, 1997). In recent years, increase in subscription costs and low usage by library patrons (University of California), have librarians looking elsewhere for high quality content, paving the way for grey literature to play a more prominent role in collection development. While the role of libraries in the dissemination of scholarly content has been addressed in the literature (Mackenzie Owen 2002) the responsibility of library and information science (LIS) schools in the knowledge chain with regard to grey literature, has not received much attention. In order to better understand how LIS schools are preparing future information professionals to work with grey literature, a preliminary survey was conducted in 2007 (Rabina, 2008). This research updates results from the 2007 study and further situates grey literature in the landscape of scholarly communication. More specifically, this study asks the following research questions: RQ1: Is education for grey literature in LIS education in North America non-specific and embedded within larger topic themes or does it receive unique treatment in the curriculum?

RQ2: Are LIS students aware of grey literature and can accurately describe it? RQ3: Within the grey literature community, who are the most likely disseminators of education for grey literature among LIS students? (*Excerpt page 249*)

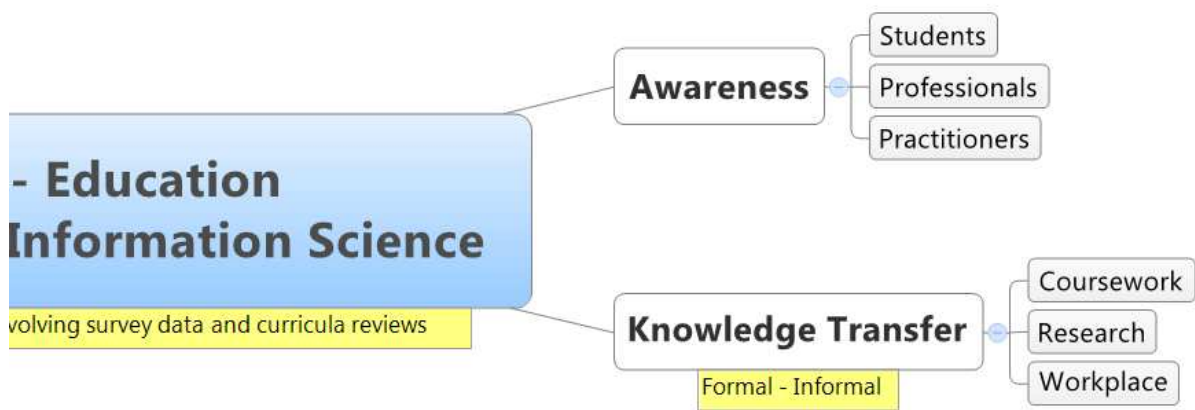


Walk-thru

For Debbie Rabina at Pratt’s School of Library and Information Science, a cross-curricular approach to teaching grey literature within established accredited courses would be most suited for master’s programs. The lack of awareness of grey literature by researchers discussed by MacDonald is to some extent the same for students as well as faculty at LIS institutions. The difference however is that while the latter are more familiar with the term itself, their misunderstandings of what grey literature is and is not leaves much to be desired.

For Rabina research and education go hand in hand as demonstrated in her study full-time teachers are shown to be far more often involved in research than their part-time counterparts. Raising the awareness of grey literature at LIS schools and colleges is not only a task for instructors and students but also for practitioners in the field, who coordinate student placements. For Rabina the teaching and training of grey literature begins with knowledge transfer received in formal course instruction, is carried on in research projects and activities, and on through to exposure in fieldwork – the future workplace for LIS graduates.

In order to enhance education and training in the field of grey literature, Rabina recommends instruction throughout the LIS curriculum program. This can further be accomplished by compiling and developing guidelines for good practice based on the results of student-faculty research into the production, processing, access and distribution of grey literature.



Notes

Table 2: Correlation between teaching and research productivity (N=99; shaded area=correlation) Page 255

	Non teachers	Part-time teachers	Full-time teachers
Low research activity	78.7%	50%	7.1%
Medium research activity	13.1%	29.2%	0%
High research activity	8.2%	20.8%	92.9%

Q & A: Instead of spreading the instruction of grey literature over various other LIS courses, would it not be more advantageous to provide a separate course on grey literature that would stand as an accredited course offering? What areas in grey literature would most justify a set of guidelines for good practice?

Other Works by the Author in the OpenGrey Repository -

<http://www.opengrey.eu>

Grey Literature in Library and Information Science Education: A ...

Rabina, Debbie L. (Pratt Institute) ; 2007

Copyright licenses and legal deposit practices of grey ...

Rabina, Debbie L. (Pratt Institute) ; 2008

Assessing Return on Investments (ROI)

“The ROI approach with its cost-benefit-analytical tools contributes to this new theory of grey literature”

Joachim Schöpfel, Charles de Gaulle University Lille 3, France

Joachim Schöpfel (*GreyNet Award Recipient 2010*) obtained his Ph.D. in psychology from the Hamburg University. From 1991 to 2008, he worked at the French Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (INIST-CNRS) in database production and library management, and was Head of the E-publishing and Document Supply Department and part-time lecturer at the University of Nancy. Presently, he is senior lecturer in information and communication sciences at the Charles de Gaulle University of Lille and publishes on GL, document delivery, digital libraries, scientific publishing, usage statistics and professional development. Email: joachim.schopfel@univ-lille3.fr

Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies – Chapter 15

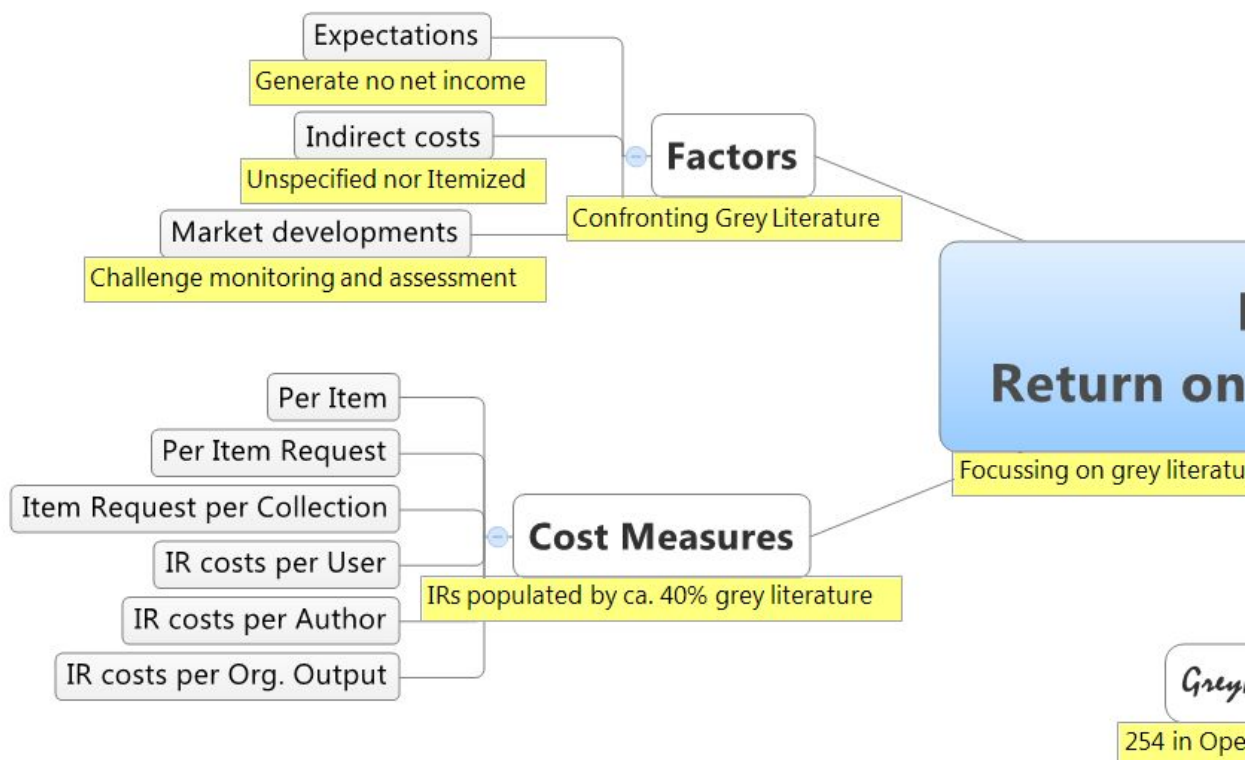
<http://www.reference-global.com/doi/abs/10.1515/9783598441493.2.227>

15.1 Good (and bad) reasons for assessment

A main feature of usage statistics is their benefits for an evaluation of return on investment, especially in the era of big deals between academic libraries, consortia and publishers. Libraries and funding organisations invest heavily and increasingly significant amounts of money in e-journals, e-books, databases and other online resources, and they need to know what they get in return – not (only) in terms of content, but in terms of value for end users.

The evaluation of value for money in the use of public spending is on the agenda of academic and research organisations. The new public research policy requires funding to be linked to performance and commitment of results. Library and information science (LIS) professionals have to justify their investment choices, and they need to show return on investment (ROI) to their resource allocators. In other terms, they must merge elements of cost analysis and usage assessment.

One explanation is that the importance of the role of the library as a gateway for locating and accessing information has fallen over time (Housewright & Schonfeld, 2008). As Lauridsen (2009) observed recently, while library expenditures keep going up, growth in usage statistics slows down. Nobody can reasonably expect academic libraries to generate net income. But this value gap (Tenopir, 2009) asks for monitoring. (*Excerpt page 227*)

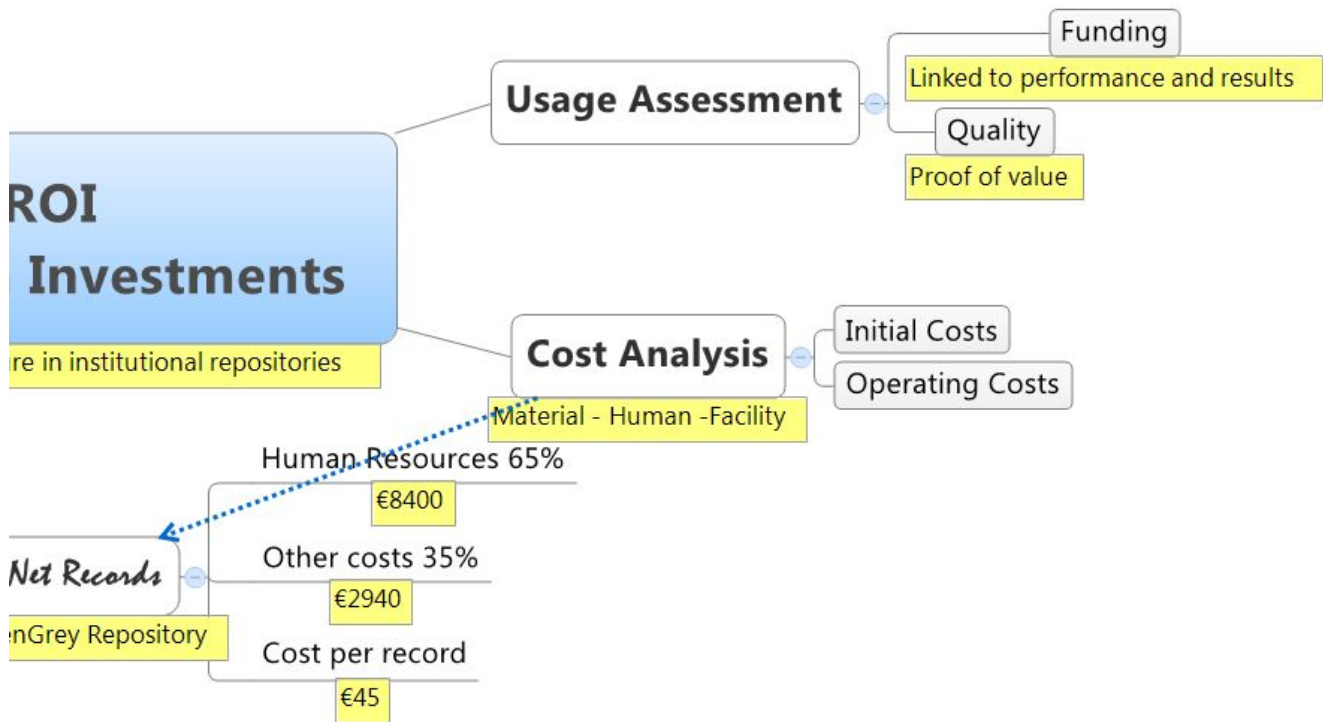


Walk-thru

Joachim Schöpfel at the University of Lille seeks to explore the return on investments (ROI) in grey literature by focusing on institutional repositories that house these document types and their corresponding metadata. Schöpfel examines usage assessment where the amount of funding received is linked to performance and results. In this way, one arrives at the proof of value of grey literature.

To proceed with the assessment, one has to decide on which cost-measure will be applied and Schöpfel enumerates six as shown in the mind map. Once the cost-measure is decided the cost analysis can be carried out. In an effort to assess GreyNet's collection of conference preprints in the OpenGrey repository, I tried my hand with the 'per item' cost-measure and arrived at a €45 per record entry.

However having this figure, I realize as Schöpfel pointed out that I had not considered beforehand any expectations to generate net income. My intention rather was to make the research results of GreyNet's author base accessible to a wider audience, which was accomplished based on statistics supplied by the service provider. No doubt my exercise demonstrates Schöpfel's contention that generating net income is in most cases not the primary intention of repositories. If it were, then to further assess the return on investment, one must also take into consideration indirect costs that are not always specified and itemized. In GreyNet's case, the development costs incurred by INIST (service provider) as well as the costs to upload, index, and maintain GreyNet's collection in the OpenGrey repository remain as yet non-accountable.



Notes

Table 3: Cost elements of an open repository (Page 232)

Initial costs	Hardware	<i>Purchase of server</i>
	Software	<i>Uploading</i>
		<i>Configuration</i>
Operating costs	Staff	<i>Project management</i>
	System	<i>Maintenance</i>
	Staff	<i>Metadata production</i>
		<i>Item selection/validation</i>
		<i>Publicising/promotion</i>
		<i>Attendance at forums etc.</i>
		<i>Negotiating IP rights</i>
	Facilities	<i>Power</i>
		<i>Equipment</i>
		<i>Staff floor space</i>

Q & A: Return on investments in grey literature cannot be based only on financial gain; other factors must be taken into consideration? What would be among the non-cost related factors that might be considered?

Other Works by the Author in the OpenGrey Repository -

<http://www.opengrey.eu>

INIST : Tracking Grey Literature in a Changing Environment / Schopfel, Joachim (INIST) ; 2000

Citation Analysis and Grey Literature: Stakeholders in the Grey ...

Schopfel, Joachim ; Stock, Christiane (INIST-CNRS) ; Farace, Dominic J. ; Frantzen, Jerry (GreyNet) ; 2004

Access and document supply: a comparative study of grey ...

Boukacem-Zeghmouri, Cherifa (University of Lyon) ; Schopfel, Joachim (INIST-CNRS) ; 2005

MetaGrey Europe, A Proposal in the aftermath of EAGLE-SIGLE / Schopfel, Joachim (INIST-CNRS) ; 2005

From SIGLE to OpenSIGLE: An in-depth look on resource migration ...

Schopfel, Joachim (INIST-CNRS) ; Stock, Christiane (INIST-CNRS) ; Henrot, Nathalie (INIST-CNRS) ; 2006

Grey literature on bilingualism in Belgium / Schopfel, Joachim (INIST-CNRS) ; 2007

Grey literature in French digital repositories: a survey

Schopfel, Joachim (University of Lille 3) ; Stock, Christiane (INIST-CNRS) ; 2008

Usage of grey literature in open archives: state of the art and ...

Schopfel, Joachim (University of Lille) ; Prost, Helene (INIST-CNRS) ; 2009

Towards a Prague Definition of Grey Literature / Schopfel, Joachim (University of Lille) ; 2010

Pre-Conference Announcement
GL Conference Series 1993-2013

Fifteenth International Conference on Grey Literature **The Grey Audit: A Field Assessment of Grey Literature**

Bratislava, Slovak Republic 2-3 December 2013



Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information



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