

# Eighteenth International Conference on Grey Literature

## Leveraging Diversity in Grey Literature

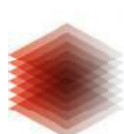
The New York Academy of Medicine, USA • November 28-29, 2016



## Program Book

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## CIP

### **GL18 Program Book**

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## *Foreword*

# LEVERAGING DIVERSITY IN GREY LITERATURE

Scientific information, much of which is published as grey literature, can play a pivotal role in the search for solutions to global problems. Diversity invigorates problem solving and science benefits from a community that approaches problems in a variety of creative ways. Despite their diversity, the hundreds of authors and researchers across the globe involved in grey literature can be seen as part of the same community contributing to the scientific enterprise in valuable ways.

Diversity speaks directly to the effectiveness of information professionals working together as a team and is an essential ingredient for innovation. People from different backgrounds bring with them new information. If you want to build teams, communities, and organizations capable of innovating, you need diversity. It enhances creativity and encourages the search for new information and nuanced perspectives, leading to better decision making and problem solving. Diversity can improve the bottom line of companies as well as organizations, because exposure to it changes the way one thinks. A diverse community of researchers anticipate differences and understand that they will have to work harder to achieve consensus, but their diligence can lead to better outcomes. Authors in the GL-Conference Series come from different societal cultures and geographic regions; however in their research, they are united by the culture of science, which is without borders. This diverse community has over the past two decades applied research methods and offered explanations that have helped this field of information through blind spots, shedding light on what were once seen only as inherent problems. Their evidence based approaches have opened up new areas of research in grey literature. Where in the early '90s the focus was primarily on the demand side of grey literature, equal emphasis today is directed to its supply side. Speed and scale of communication are significant factors that contribute to diversity. The proliferation of technologies has allowed for an exponential growth of knowledge in information science just as in other sciences. However, the diverseness of grey literature resources has become a major challenge to its exploitation. The availability of systems for collecting and aggregating data and its semantic analysis has now become a priority.

GL18 focusses on evidence and seeks to further raise awareness among the wider public to the strength of grey literature based on a shared commitment by a diverse community of authors and researchers responsible for its production, open access, and digital preservation.

*Dominic Farace*  
GREYNET INTERNATIONAL

*Amsterdam,*  
NOVEMBER 2016

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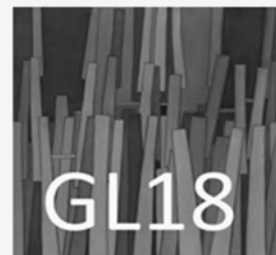
ISTI, Italy  
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## GL18 Program Committee



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United States



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Slovak Centre of Scientific  
and Technical Information  
CVTISR, Slovak Republic



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Library of Congress  
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GreyNet International  
Grey Literature Network  
Service, Netherlands



**Tomas A. Lipinski**  
University of Wisconsin,  
Milwaukee, UWM  
United States

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**Moderator Day One**

**Meg Tulloch**  
*Executive Director FEDLINK*

**Library of Congress**

Meg is Executive Director of the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), Library of Congress. She is the former Library Director of the National Defense University Libraries in Washington, D.C. and Norfolk, Virginia. Previously, she was the Europe Region Librarian for the U.S. Army and oversaw 26 libraries in four different countries. She has also worked as a librarian at Vanderbilt University's Walker Management Library and Kutztown University of Pennsylvania's Rohrbach Library. Much of her career has focused on how technology can assist the researcher through digital library tools, using digital materials. Additionally, Meg taught "Introduction to Poetry Writing" at the University of Virginia while a graduate student there. She holds a Masters in Library and Information Science, a Masters in Fine Arts in poetry writing, and a Bachelors in American Literature. She is currently pursuing a Doctorate of Liberal Studies from Georgetown University. Her dissertation will explore fragmented twenty-first century literature.

**Email: [mtulloch@loc.gov](mailto:mtulloch@loc.gov)**

**Program Chair**

**Danielle Aloia**  
*Special Projects Librarian*

**New York Academy of Medicine**

Daniella is Special Projects Librarian at The New York Academy of Medicine. She received her MSLS from Catholic University of America, in Washington, DC, in 2005 while working on the AgeLine Database at AARP. She has over 20 years of experience in a variety of library settings, including academic, non-profit and museum. She has been involved with collecting, evaluating, and cataloging grey literature since 2006, first at AARP and then at the United States Department of Transportation. For the past 4 years she has been managing the Grey Literature Report in Public Health, produced by NYAM.

**Email: [daloia@nyam.org](mailto:daloia@nyam.org)**

**Moderator Day Two**

**Davis Erin Anderson**  
*Community Engagement Manager*

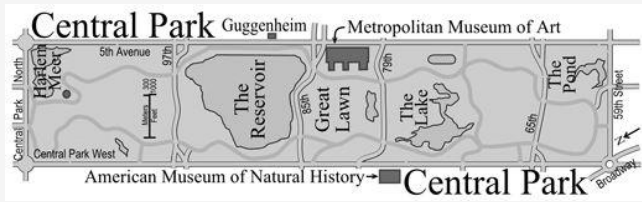
**Metropolitan NY Library Council**

Davis is Community Engagement Manager at the Metropolitan New York Library Council, where she helps make METRO a fun and friendly place to learn and try new things. Her work primarily focuses on bringing the library and tech communities together to find innovative ways to bring solid knowledge-building skills to the wider NYC citizenry. Davis received her Master of Science in Information and Library Science from Pratt Institute in 2013, a Master of Music from Western Michigan University in 2005, and a Bachelor of Music from The University of Wisconsin at Madison in 2003. Davis is super proud to have received SLA's Rising Star Award, and she is honored to have been included in Library Journal's Movers & Shakers Class of 2012.

**Email: [deanderson@metro.org](mailto:deanderson@metro.org)**



## Program Outline

<b>DAY 1 Monday</b>	<b>DAY 2 Tuesday</b>
<b>09:00</b> Registration Desk opens, coffee service	<b>09:00</b> Registration Desk opens, coffee service
<b>09:20</b> 🕒 <b>Opening Session</b> Welcome Address, Opening Address, Keynote Address	<b>09:00</b> 🕒 <b>Panel Session</b> Data: Its Use and Preservation
<b>10:30 Morning Break</b>	<b>10:00 Morning Break</b>
<b>11:00</b> 🕒 <b>Session One</b> Diversity in Publishing and Disseminating Grey Literature	<b>10:30</b> 🕒 <b>Poster Session and Sponsor Showcase</b> Multiple presentations exhibited in the President's Gallery
<b>12:30 Lunch</b>	<b>12:00 Lunch</b>
<b>1:30</b> 🕒 <b>Session Two</b> Open Access and Shared Grey Resources	<b>12:45</b> 🕒 <b>Session Three</b> Altmetrics, Aggregating Data, and Semantic Analysis
<b>3:00 Afternoon Break</b>	<b>2:15 Afternoon Break</b>
<b>3:30</b> 🕒 <b>Introduction to Posters</b> Briefings by Poster Presenters	<b>2:30</b> 🕒 <b>Session Four</b> Fueling Public Awareness to Grey Literature
<b>4:30</b> 🕒 <b>Tour of the Rare Book Room</b>	<b>Brief Pause</b>
 <p>The map shows Central Park with various landmarks labeled: Central Park North, Central Park West, The Reservoir, Great Lawn, The Lake, The Pond, and Central Park South. It also shows the American Museum of Natural History, Guggenheim Museum, and Metropolitan Museum of Art. A scale bar indicates 100 feet and 100 meters. A compass rose shows North, South, East, and West. The Rare Book Room is located near the American Museum of Natural History.</p>	<b>4:15</b> 🕒 <b>Closing Session</b> Moderators' Report, Best Poster, Conference Handoff, Farewell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Post-Conference Tour of the Rare Book Room</li> <li>● Post-Conference Tour of the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library</li> </ul>

## Day One

Moderator: Meg Tulloch, Executive Director FEDLINK, Library of Congress

9:20 – 10:30 am

### OPENING SESSION

**09:20 - Welcome Address,** Danielle Aloia, Program Committee Chair, The New York Academy of Medicine, USA

**09:30 - Opening Address,** Dr. Anthony Shih, Executive Vice President of The New York Academy of Medicine, USA

**09:45 - Keynote Address,** Taryn L. Rucinski, U.S. Courts Library, New York, USA

10.30 -11:00 am Morning Break

11:00 – 12:30 pm

### SESSION ONE – DIVERSITY IN PUBLISHING AND DISSEMINATING GREY LITERATURE

**Collecting, organizing, and preserving diverse publication sources for the good of one community archive: Legal challenges and recommendations**

Andrea Copeland, Indiana University at Indianapolis; Tomas Lipinski, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee; Kyle Jones, Indiana University at Indianapolis, USA

**The recent improvements on circulation of research results at the Japan Atomic Energy Agency**

Satomi Inagaki, Misa Hayakawa, Naomi Ebisawa, Mayuki Gonda, Takashi Nozawa, and Keizo Itabashi, JAEA, Japan

**Sexuality Leveraged Through Diversity: Recognizing LGBT+ Communities**

Anthony Lin, Irvine Valley College Library and Julia M. Gelfand, University of California, Irvine Libraries, USA

**Managing Diversity in the International Nuclear Information System**

Dobrica Savić, Nuclear Information Section, International Atomic Energy Agency, Austria

12:30 -1:30 pm Lunch

1:30 – 3:00 pm

### SESSION TWO: OPEN ACCESS AND SHARED GREY RESOURCES

**Looking for Information that is Not Easy to Find: An Inventory of LibGuides in Canadian Post-Secondary Institutions Devoted to Grey Literature**

Marcus Vaska, Alberta Health Services and Rosvita Vaska, University of Calgary, Canada

**Bridging the Knowledge Gaps: What Grey Literature does for the Library of Congress' Indigenous Law Portal**

Carla Davis-Castro, Library of Congress, USA

**Transition to Open Access and its implications on Grey Literature Resources**

Snježana Ćirković, Austrian Academic Library Consortium, Austria

**New trends in information both influence and challenge grey literature: An analysis of the evolution and development of a conference series**

Petra Pejšová, National Library of Technology, Czech Republic

3.00 - 3:30 pm Afternoon Break

3:30 – 4:30 pm

### INTRODUCTION TO CONFERENCE POSTERS AND SPONSOR SHOWCASE

On the afternoon of Day One, each person presenting a poster will have the opportunity to introduce their work in the Main Forum. The Poster Session and Sponsor Showcase will continue in the Presidents Gallery on the morning of Day Two, where the presenters will be able to meet with the conference delegates and participants in an informal setting.

4:30 pm

### CONFERENCE TOUR OF THE 'DRS. BARRY AND BOBBI COLLIER RARE BOOK ROOM'



## Day Two

Moderator: Davis Erin Anderson, Community Engagement Manager, Metropolitan NY Library Council

9:00 – 10:00 am

### PANEL SESSION – DATA: ITS USE AND PRESERVATION

**Norma A. Padrón**, Associate Director of the Center for Population Health Research; MLHS, USA

**Fred LaPolla**, Knowledge Management Librarian, New York University; School of Medicine, USA

**Plato L. Smith**, Data Management Librarian, University of Florida Libraries, USA

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Data is a key component of the grey literature universe. Most data is not being indexed, published or controlled in a manner that is easily accessible or findable. Panelists will talk about what big data is, how to find datasets, and discuss some of the projects that they are working on.

10:00 -10:30 am Morning Break

10:30 – 12:00 pm

### POSTER SESSION AND SPONSOR SHOWCASE

Conference posters are presented in an informal setting in the Presidents Gallery, Ground Floor

12:00 -12:45 pm Lunch

12:45 – 2:15 pm

### SESSION THREE – ALTMETRICS, AGGREGATING DATA, AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

#### Using the Literature in Astrophysics as a Filter for Research Data

Christopher Erdmann, NC State University Libraries, USA

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#### A terminological “journey” in the Grey Literature domain

Roberto Bartolini, Gabriella Pardelli, and Sara Goggi, ILC-CNR, and Silvia Giannini, Stefania Biagioni, ISTI-CNR, Italy

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#### Altmetrics and Grey Literature: Perspectives and Challenges

Joachim Schöpfel, GERiCO Laboratory, University of Lille and Hélène Prost, CNRS France

85

#### Applying discourse analytical methods to deepen understanding of user needs in an a-synchronous information environment

Debbie L. Rabina and Research Team Members: Emily Drabinski and Laurin Paradise, Pratt Institute, School of Information, USA

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2:15 -2:30 pm Afternoon Break

2:30 – 4:00 pm

### SESSION FOUR – FUELING PUBLIC AWARENESS TO GREY LITERATURE

#### The GreyLit Report: Understanding the Challenges of Finding Grey Literature

Robin Naughton and Danielle Aloia, The New York Academy of Medicine Library, USA

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#### Debate about Scientific Popularization in Russian Public Sphere based on Grey Literature Material

Yuliya B. Balashova, Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

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#### Introduction of a Social Network Service for National R&D Reports

YongJu Shin, Kiseok Choi, Cheol-Joo Chae, Kwang-Nam Choi, KISTI, Korea

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#### 'Grey crossroads' in cultural heritage preservation and resource management

Luisa De Biagi, CNR Central Library and Roberto Puccinelli, Telecommunications & Informative Systems Office, Italy

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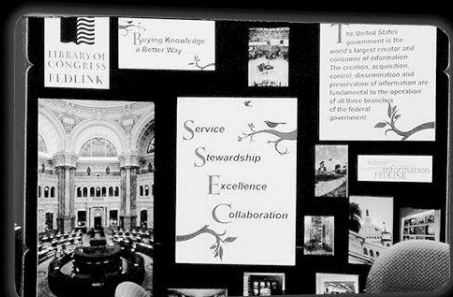
4:00 -4:15 pm Afternoon Break

4:15 pm

### CLOSING SESSION – REPORT MODERATORS, BEST POSTER, CONFERENCE HANDOFF, FAREWELL

- Post-Conference Tour of the Rare Book Room

- Post-Conference Tour of the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library



### Strategic Sourcing



Currently, more than 20 federal agencies, both military and civilian – including the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, the Department of the Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget, and the General Services Administration – participate in the Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative (FSSI). FSSI was created in 2005 by the Department of the Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget, and the General Services Administration to identify products and services that can be purchased more efficiently through strategic sourcing. FSSI agencies also provide centralized acquisition functions for a variety of products to streamline efficiency and reduce costs to the federal government.

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## Poster Session and Sponsor Showcase

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<b>Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources: An Assessment of the Pisa Declaration</b>	<b>55</b>
<i>Dobrica Savić, NIS-IAEA, Austria; Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen, GreyNet International, Netherlands; Stefania Biagioni and Carlo Carlesi, ISTI-CNR, Italy; Herbert Gruttemeier, Christiane Stock, Inist-CNRS, France</i>	
<b>Content Management System (CMS) Evaluation: Relevancy, precision, taxonomy and tag management</b>	<b>57</b>
<i>Lee Lipscomb, Andrew Kaplan, Matt Sarago, and Kristee Copley; Federal Judicial Center, United States</i>	
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<i>Jos Damen, African Studies Centre, Leiden University, Netherlands; Diane Shaw, Smithsonian Libraries, United States and Dominic Farace, GreyNet International, Netherlands</i>	
<b>Promoting Electronic Theses and Dissertations: The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations</b>	<b>61</b>
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<i>Dominic Farace, GreyNet International, Netherlands</i>	

## ***Opening Address***

### **Dr. Anthony Shih, Executive Vice President The New York Academy of Medicine, USA**



Anthony Shih, M.D., M.P.H., is Executive Vice President of The New York Academy of Medicine, which advances solutions that promote the health and well-being of people in cities world-wide. Immediately prior to joining the Academy, Dr. Shih served as The Commonwealth Fund's Executive Vice President for Programs, overseeing all program and research activities for this national foundation focused on improving the U.S. health system. Previously, Dr. Shih held several senior management roles, including Chief Quality Officer and Vice President of Strategy, at IPRO, where he developed and managed large-scale quality assessment and improvement projects for Medicare and Medicaid populations, as well as led IPRO's Health Care

Transparency Group, a pioneer in public reporting of health care performance information. Earlier in his career, Dr. Shih was Assistant Medical Director for a community-based mental health organization serving immigrant and refugee populations in Oakland, California. Dr. Shih is board-certified in Preventive Medicine and Public Health, and graduated from Amherst College, New York University School of Medicine, and Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health.

## ***Keynote Address***

**Taryn L. Rucinski,  
U.S. Courts Library, New York, USA**

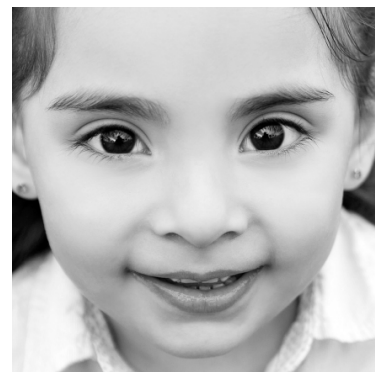
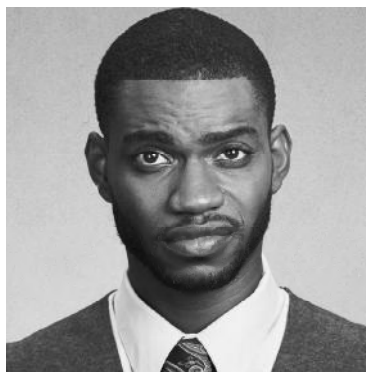


Professor Rucinski is the former Environmental Law Librarian for the Pace Law Library. She graduated cum laude with her B.A. in history from The College of New Jersey in 1999, cum laude from Pace with her J.D. and certificate in environmental law in 2010, and cum laude with her M.L.I.S. from St. John's University Division of Library and Information Science in 2012. During law school she was the editor in chief for the Pace Environmental Law Review and a semi-finalist for the Pace Moot Court Competition. As a law student she also interned with Magistrate Judge Lisa Margaret Smith, S.D.N.Y., the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, and the Pace Environmental Litigation Clinic. Prior to attending law school, she worked as a state investigator with New Jersey Attorney General's Office. Her recent article 'Towards a Definition of Grey Legal Literature' has been widely acclaimed.



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## Collecting, organizing, and preserving diverse publication sources for the good of one community archive: Legal challenges and recommendations

**Andrea Copeland**, Indiana University at Indianapolis  
**Tomas Lipinski**, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee  
**Kyle Jones**, Indiana University at Indianapolis, USA

Over the past several years, the bicycle movement in Indianapolis has gained a great deal of momentum. Seventy-four miles of bicycle lanes and trails have been designed and implemented to support travel by bike. Despite the extensive investment in fostering a culture of cycling in the city, there is not yet a significant formal mechanism for documenting and analyzing the effects of these changes. In the case of the city's bicycling community, records are being created in comments sections of blogs and online newspaper articles, and include personal snapshots and reflections published via social media platforms that are of a troublingly ephemeral nature. The residents of Indianapolis are divided in their estimations of the movement. There has been much debate and sides taken. Like parks, the streets of a community are shared public spaces whose use needs to be negotiated. The bicycle movement in Indianapolis presents an ideal issue around which to develop a digital community archive, as the geographic and mobile nature of the phenomenon will expose the challenges of capturing both place-bound and digital history as it is happening. Information regarding the movement is current and thus is mostly in a digital form. Much like changes to the physical landscape of a city, current digital information can be difficult to grasp all at once as it is widely-distributed. This paper will explore the legal issues related to the collection, organization, and preservation of relevant content that is available through the web, sometimes freely and sometimes behind pay walls. A comprehensive list of potential sources (e.g. newspapers, social media sites, blogs) needed to create an archive with the cycling community will be analyzed to identify the types of legal challenges (e.g. privacy, publicity rights, copyright licensing) would likely face. Recommendations for dealing with these challenges will be made.

### ***Bionote***

**Professor Tomas A. Lipinski** completed his Juris Doctor (J.D.) from Marquette University Law School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, received the Master of Laws (LL.M.) from The John Marshall Law School, Chicago, IL, and the Ph.D. from the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Dr. Lipinski has worked in a variety of legal settings including the private, public and non-profit sectors. He is the author of numerous articles and book chapters; his monographs include, *The Library's Legal Answer Book* co-authored with Mary Minow (2003); *The Copyright Law In The Distance Education Classroom* (2005), *The Complete Copyright Liability Handbook For Librarians And Educators* (2006), and *The Librarian's Legal Companion For Licensing Information Resources And Services* (2012). Recent articles and chapters include, *Click Here to Cloud: End User Issues in Cloud Computing Terms of Service Agreements*, in *Challenges Of Information Management Beyond The Cloud: 4th International Symposium On Information Management In A Changing World, Imcw 2013 (Revised Selected Papers.)*, with Kathrine Henderson, *Hate Speech: Legal and Philosophical Aspects*, in *The Handbook Of Intellectual Freedom Concepts* (2014), in 2013 with Andrea Copeland, *Look before you License: The Use of Public Sharing Websites in building Patron Initiated Public Library Repositories, Preservation, Digital Technology & Culture* and in 2012, *Law vs. Ethics, Conflict and Contrast in Laws Affecting the Role of Libraries, Schools and other Information Intermediaries*, *Journal Of Information Ethics*. He has been a visiting professor in summers at the University of Pretoria-School of Information Technology (Pretoria, South Africa) and at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Lipinski was the first named member of the Global Law Faculty, Faculty of Law, University of Leuven, Belgium, in 2006 where he continues to lecture annually at its Centers for Intellectual Property Rights and Interdisciplinary Center for Law and ICT. He is active in copyright education and policy-making, chairing the ACRL Copyright Discussion Group, a member of the ALA OITP Committee on Legislation Copyright Subcommittee, a member of the Copyright and Other Legal Matters Committee of IFLA and serves as an IFLA delegate to the World Intellectual Property Organization's Standing Committee on Copyright and Other Rights. In October of 2014 he returned to the University of Wisconsin to serve as Professor and Dean of its i-School, the School of Information Studies. Email: [tlipinsk@uwm.edu](mailto:tlipinsk@uwm.edu)



# COLLECTING, ORGANIZING, AND PRESERVING DIVERSE PUBLICATION SOURCES FOR THE GOOD OF ONE COMMUNITY ARCHIVE: LEGAL CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Andrea Copeland, Tomas Lipinski, and Kyle Jones  
GL18 November 28, 2016  
New York, NY



## Cycling Community of Indianapolis, est. circa 2000

- Supported by the mayor's office with 75 miles of bike lanes,
- \$60 billion in private funds for a cultural trail (for pedestrians too)
- Free-standing bike rental stations funded by the Indiana Pacers and numerous non-profits advocating for more tax dollars and public attention
- Several Cycling Advocacy Groups, a Mayor's Advisory Council and dozens of community ride events each year
- 18,000 Cyclists each week and GROWING everyday

## Cyclists: A Community within the Community

- Cyclists have created another community - "the anti-cyclists"
- Community archives are typically used by members of the community to advance that community's place in society and to achieve fair representation in the historic record
- Much of the information needed to build a community archive exists in social media sites and in other databases, e.g., census data, crime, weather, accidents



**A Novice Cycles to Work**  
 From the streets of London to a busy bike lane in New York City, a novice cyclist's journey.

Like · Reply · Apr 10, 2010 9:00am


**Mark Dore**  
 10 years from now there will be half as many cars on the streets and 50 times the bikes. The non-motorized variety. So... I would get ready for that.

Like · Reply · Apr 10, 2010 9:00am

**Mike Mackinnon**  
 I am looking for your screen button. I think you forgot to hit it because I know you seriously cannot believe what you just typed. Indianapolis as a whole has no desire to give up their cars. Plus the many high mileage commuters. Many who work downtown live in the suburbs. Even when gas prices were through the roof there was not any noticeable decrease in the volume of cars. Good luck with that pipe dream.

Like · Reply · Apr 10, 2010 9:00am

Digital,  
Distributed,  
Ephemeral,  
Everywhere.



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CHIME: Community History in Motion Everywhere



■ <https://u.box.com/s/targafah3qu5izyns7zzrfqqr8of8rp>

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Formation: Legal Issues

- Formation: Ownership
- Acquisition
- Subsequent Use of Content

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## Additional Considerations: Case Study

- Licensing
- RTPM® Regulating Ghost Bikes
- Public Domain : State and Local Governments
- Privacy Rights

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## The Burdens of Documentation

- CHIME seeks to document the cycling infrastructure in perpetuity for longitudinal analysis
- Individual content aggregated from social media sites will be decontextualized, which risks breaking normative expectations with respect to privacy
- Unknowing participants in the project may not be able to express agency over how their data and information is used and by whom
- CHIME create mechanisms by which particular sets of public information (e.g., videos capturing public individuals) can be suppressed or expunged from the archive to relieve the burden of documentation

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## The Balance of Benefits

- CHIME must carefully consider if its benefits will be equitably distributed
- The principle of beneficence in research maintains that the welfare of the research participant should be a guiding goal
- CHIME's methods make it hard to identify who participants are and who will use their community data site
- To develop equitable benefits, CHIME must strategically develop objectives that map to specific research participant groups

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## Concerns About Data Ownership

- It is not clear if CHIME's action, such as aggregating social media into its databases, obligates researchers to respect TOS and EULAs users agreed to at social media sites
- Sometimes social media sites claim users are owners of their data; but other practices limit how to express ownership
- CHIME should create information policy
- Policy should discuss how it has gained access to social media content and why it has a right to do so
- Policy should also state what rights CHIME has to the data as the curator of the dataset; similarly, the policy should state what rights data subjects retain

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## Maintaining CHIME's Infrastructure

- CHIME is an advanced technological system that will undoubtedly require maintenance in order to maximize the informational and social goods it seeks to produce
- While CHIME may be sustainable in the near term with sufficient grant funding, its success in the future is still unknown
- CHIME researchers have a responsibility to plan for extending the infrastructure's life and establishing end-of-life circumstances
- Researchers should consider developing CHIME with sustainability in mind
- This may require the researchers to think about and subsequently design for a CHIME-lite version without the technical 'bells and whistles'

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS NOW OR LATER . . . **THANK YOU!**

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© Tomas A. Lipinski (2006, 2008 2009, 2014, 2015)

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## The recent improvements on circulation of research results at the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA)

Satomi Inagaki, Misa Hayakawa, Naomi Ebisawa, Mayuki Gonda,  
Takashi Nozawa, and Keizo Itabashi  
Japan Atomic Energy Agency, JAEA, Japan

Sharing information of scientific research results on the Internet have developed in the global advancement of the open science today, such as archiving and disseminating scientific papers on institutional repositories, facilitating access to and use of research data etc. Accessibility to those contents in large volumes of information on the Internet is very important issue. Those contents might be grey literature without solving this accessibility issue.

This presentation introduces the case study of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) Library as an example of efforts to improve circulation of research results in terms of grey literature. JAEA has disseminate information of our research results via the Internet over decade, but we have three main issues to solve aiming at improving the accessibility of grey literature in the open science era; (1) to ensure accessibility of our Internet contents, (2) to consider how our target users find our contents, (3) to improve user interface of contents.

To solve the first issue, we have assigned Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to JAEA Reports since 2014. JAEA Reports are technical reports published by JAEA and the full text of them and the data of some of them are provided from our institutional repository “the JAEA Originated Papers Searching System (JOPSS)” since 2006. DOI ensure permanent access to JAEA Reports on the Internet.

To solve the second issue, we have added access means to the metadata of contents of JOPSS. It is important that users find out easily and correctly what they want. To realize this aim, we assign additional links to contents of JOPSS to other databases. The Japanese Institutional Repositories Online (JAIRO) provides cross searching service of institutional repositories in Japan. We added links to contents of JOPSS to JAIRO using the Web-API. In addition, we provide direct access to contents of JOPSS from the other database or search engines by assigning URL to each metadata of JOPSS.

To solve the third issue, we improved the user-friendly interface of JOPSS. To disseminate JOPSS information effectively, their bibliographic information pages should be attractive and interested such as embedding the Altmetric budes, displaying cited times in the Web of Science etc. Through these improvement, a customer who visits for the first time could be a frequent user.

We will continue to improve the dissemination of our grey literature in the global advancement of open science.

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### ***Bionote***

**Satomi Inagaki** is a Librarian at the Central Library of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA).  
Email: [inagaki.satomi@jaea.go.jp](mailto:inagaki.satomi@jaea.go.jp)



## The recent improvements on circulation of research results at the Japan Atomic Energy Agency

**Satomi Inagaki**, Misa Hayakawa, Naomi Ebisawa,  
Mayuki Gonda, Takashi Nozawa and Keizo Itabashi  
Japan Atomic Energy Agency

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## Introduction

- This presentation introduces the case study of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) Library as an example of efforts to improve circulation of research results in terms of grey literature.

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## Main activities of JAEA Library

- One of the largest nuclear information centre in Japan
- INIS (International Nuclear Information System) national centre of Japan
- FNAA (Fukushima Nuclear Accident Archive)
- Editing and publishing technical report (JAEA Reports)
- **Dissemination of JAEA R&D results**



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## JOPSS, JAEA Reports & JAIRO

- JAEA Reports are technical reports published by JAEA and the full text of them and the data of some of them are provided from our institutional repository "the JAEA Originated Papers Searching System (JOPSS)" since 2006.
- The Japanese Institutional Repositories Online (JAIRO) provides cross searching service of institutional repositories in Japan.

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## JOPSS (JAEA Originated Paper Searching System)

- Institutional Repository of JAEA
- Provide JAEA R&D results



### Contents of JOPSS

JAEA Reports : technical reports of JAEA  
Full text (PDF format)  
Data of some of them



Bibliographic Information of  
journal papers and oral presentation by JAEA staff

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## Up to now

- JAEA has disseminate information of our research results via the Internet over decade, but we have three main issues to solve aiming at improving the accessibility of grey literature in the open science era

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## To improve accessibility

- to ensure accessibility of our Internet contents
- to consider how our target users find our contents
- to improve user interface of contents



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## To ensure accessibility

- Assigned DOI to JAEA Reports



- Used as a reference URL



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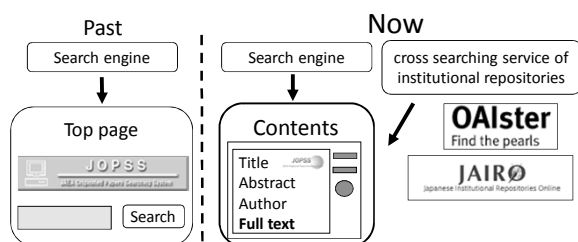
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## To consider how users find our contents

- Links to the JOPSS from other databases.
- Links to the JOPSS from JAIRO using the Web-API.
- Links to the JOPSS from search engines by assigning URL.



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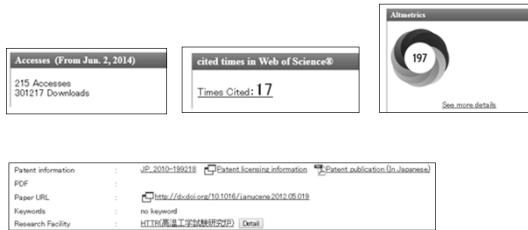
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## To improve the user interface (1)

- Embed the Altmetric badges, displaying cited times in the Web of Science etc.



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## To improve the user interface (2)

- Motion effects to the latest R&D on top page tab
- Ranking lists of the most Accessed and Downloaded on top page tab.



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## Conclusion

- Scientific research results on the Internet are playing an important role in the open science.
  - Disseminating **our R&D results** to people who are not an expert of nuclear science
  - Facilitating access to **research data**
- Those contents can be “grey” literature without solving this accessibility issue.

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## Sexuality Leveraged Through Diversity: Recognizing LGBT+ Communities

**Anthony (Tony) Lin**, Irvine Valley College, United States

**Julia Gelfand**, University of California, Irvine

Gender studies has embraced a wide band of issues related to sexual identity, belonging, community, self-perception, transitional status, perceptions by the media and the changing political landscape of acceptance of all queer members. Recent political events such as the AIDS crisis, ability to self-define one's sexual orientation, marry and establish domestic partnerships, create families through adoption, increase in workplace accommodations, and expansion of the military, are but some of the milestones that have redefined opportunities for a significant population. The expanding gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, intersex, asexual communities and their allies have documented more inclusive categories of acceptance in and by society at large. This path had many diversions in the literature, media and true life experiences, leading to a more open and visible lifestyle. Elements of greyness pepper the changes as the body politic emerges into rightful social acceptance. Social and religious undertones define and defy the status quo that protects all members with legal rights and opportunities. The spectrum of grey parallels the colorful rainbow symbolizing sexuality, life, healing, sunlight, nature, magic/art, serenity/harmony and spirit that has come to depict the range of inclusivity that transforms society. Political and religious sectors globally influence the social injustices that members of this diverse community experience. Social media, news, film, literature, and the arts each chronicles life and its nuances by promoting more discourse and sharing about experiences that were once taboo public issues. The campaign for public awareness for the LGBT+ community has changed social norms redefining gender in a more plural, less polarizing context. Grey literature was once the alternative source for earlier study of these issues which has transitioned to an increasingly open and interdisciplinary range of content. This paper explores how society leverages change by defining new social practices and etiquette that translates into advocacy, civility, acceptance and a new extended definition of community, family and self. The potential for more sophisticated social media to leverage diversity remains ongoing. The celebration and embrace of these LGBT+ communities reduces the grey tinge while leveraging more candor in treating sexuality. The role of social media, once considered very grey is also mainstreaming into more common and established venues for capturing, publishing and sharing of personal and community experiences. Gender and sexuality through storytelling and other avenues of social media contributes to new understandings of complex human nature with greater openness.

### ***Bionotes***

**Julia Gelfand** is the Applied Sciences, Engineering & Public Health Librarian at the University of California, Irvine Libraries where over the last 35 years she has performed many roles. She is active professionally and currently is a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL), a division of the American Library Association, a member of the Science & Technology Section of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and is Secretary of Section T of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). She writes and presents frequently on topics related to Scholarly Communication, Collection Management, Digital Scholarship, integration of multimedia in scientific literature, grey literature, social media, library as publisher. A graduate of Goucher College with graduate degrees from Case Western Reserve University, she is the recipient of many awards including the first GreyNet Award presented in 1999 and has been a Fulbright Fellow and a Thomas J. Watson Fellow. Email: [jgelfand@uci.edu](mailto:jgelfand@uci.edu)



**Anthony Lin** is the Head of Instruction and Collections at the Irvine Valley College Library. He holds a MSI from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, a BA in Spanish from California State University San Marcos, and a BS in Finance from San Diego State University. His interests are emerging technologies, effective bibliographic instruction, and collections management. Email: [alin@ivc.edu](mailto:alin@ivc.edu)



# International Nuclear Information System INIS

*organizing the world's information  
on nuclear science and technology  
and making it universally accessible  
for peaceful uses*

over 150 Member States and  
international organizations

millions of citations and  
abstracts published worldwide

hundreds of thousands of full text  
non-conventional 'grey' literature

multilingual thesaurus in Arabic,  
Chinese, English, French, German,  
Japanese, Russian, Spanish



[www.iaea.org/inis](http://www.iaea.org/inis)

**IAEA**  
International Atomic Energy Agency

## Managing Diversity in the International Nuclear Information System

**Dobrica Savić**

Nuclear Information Section, International Atomic Energy Agency, NIS-IAEA, Austria

Although diversity is defined as the state of having many different forms, types, ideas or properties, most often it is associated with cultural diversity or different ethnic backgrounds. Biology, religion, and political science researchers have their own view of diversity, such as biodiversity (i.e. variety of life on earth); religious pluralism (i.e. multi-confessionalism, multi-faith), or various shades of democracy (i.e. freedom of opinion or expression). Diversity is also applicable to information management, usually through the diversity of information resource formats and the variety of information users (i.e. customers or clientele).

This paper adopts a holistic approach to information management, in particular to the management of scientific and technical information (STI), as carried out by an international repository, and attempts to identify various intrinsic and extrinsic properties which include elements of apparent diversity. Besides the above mentioned diverse information formats and the variety of information users, intended and actual, this paper also examines the diversity of subject content, temporal distribution, geographic coverage, variety of distribution channels, search paths, and composition of the staff directly involved with the running and management of an information repository.

The data used in this research comes from the International Nuclear Information System (INIS), which has collected, processed and provided access to more than 3.8 million bibliographic references of publications, documents, technical reports, non-copyrighted materials, and other grey literature, as well as over a million full-texts. The INIS repository represents one of the world's largest collections of published information on the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology. The history of INIS throughout the last 46 years represents a wealth of information on the successful management of diversity, starting with 154 members who share and allow access to their valuable nuclear information resources while preserving them for future generations, offering a freely available nuclear information repository used annually by millions of scientists, researchers, engineers, technicians, students, managers, and government employees.

### ***Bionote***

**Dr. Dobrica Savić** is Head of the Nuclear Information Section (NIS) of the IAEA. He holds a PhD degree from Middlesex University in London, an MPhil degree in Library and Information Science from Loughborough University, UK, an MA in International Relations from the University of Belgrade, Serbia, as well as a Graduate Diploma in Public Administration, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada. He has extensive experience in the management and operations of web, library, information and knowledge management, as well as records management and archives services across various United Nations Agencies, including UNV, UNESCO, World Bank, ICAO, and the IAEA. His main interests are creativity, innovation and use of information technology in library and information services. Email: [d.savic@iaea.org](mailto:d.savic@iaea.org)



**Presentation at a glance**

**Conventional diversity**

- Concept
- Challenges
- Values and benefits

**Diversity in INIS**

- Diversity aspects
- Diversity-based results
- Managing diversity

- Conclusions

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**Diversity - Concept**

- What is diversity?
- Aspects of diversity
- Understanding diversity
- Managing diversity

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**Diversity - Challenges**

- Bias
- Generations
- Beliefs
- Resistance to change

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### Diversity – Values and benefits

- Ethical
- Personal
- Business
- Social

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### Diversity in INIS – Diversity aspects

- Subject content
- Information formats
- Temporal distribution
- Geographic coverage
- Variety of distribution channels
- Search paths
- Staff

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### Diversity in INIS – Diversity-based results

- International collaboration
- Collection
- History of progress
- Open access
- World coverage
- Open science

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Diversity in INIS – Managing diversity

- Strategic direction
- Performance (people and organization)
- Empowering and rewarding
- Training and mentoring
- Communication

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Conclusions

- Don't be afraid of diversity
- Know your customer's needs
- Promote use of GL
- Work on information literacy
- Leverage all possible resources available
- Increase GL visibility and accessibility

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***In diversity there is beauty and there is strength!***  
*Maya Angelou*

**Thank you!**

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## **Looking for Information that is not Easy to Find: An Inventory of LibGuides in Canadian Post-Secondary Institutions Devoted to Grey Literature**

**Marcus Vaska**, Knowledge Resource Service (KRS), Alberta Health Services (AHS)  
**Rosvita Vaska**, University of Calgary (retired), Canada

In today's academic society, one of the most popular web-publishing mediums is a university or college LibGuide. Succinctly defined as a content management and publishing system (Giustini, 2016), these sources of information promote knowledge and learning, and are often seen as the perfect solution for busy librarians and subject specialists. Founded in 2007 by Slaven Zivkovic (Springshare, 2013), an entrepreneur with several years' experience working in libraries, and currently hosted by Springshare, a library technology vendor, LibGuides are presently used by 65,000 librarians and subject specialists across more than 5,000 libraries in 78 countries (Springshare, 2016). A key feature of LibGuides is that anyone can create, use, and learn from them (Giustini, 2016); as a collaborative venture, these guides not only enrich one's knowledge, they also connect with information creators and seekers worldwide. Further, information produced and available on LibGuides is often material that may not be seen anywhere else; this unique content thus supplements any research pursuit.

Libraries use LibGuides to create curricula on a specific subject for a course, promote library collections, and share information within one's faculty, either locally, nationally, or internationally. As an information portal, content within LibGuides can be seen as a living document, constantly being updated, changed, or enriched. Via the use of a WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) content creation approach, users can select templates, copy from existing LibGuides or start from a blank page (Giustini, 2016). Due to its flexibility and adaptability, virtually any LibGuide available on the web can function as a template for a new or existing subject guide. Various pages are linked together via the creation of tabs, functioning in much the same way as the tabs present in an Internet browser. Further, due to the web 2.0 nature of LibGuides, users are able to integrate multimedia content, such as embedding YouTube videos, Twitter feeds, or Chat widgets directly into their pages (Hamilton, 2010). As a collaborative tool, LibGuides can be set up to allow co-owners, even multiple users, to edit content within a guide.

One cannot stress enough that grey literature is a vital source of unique information, often far more current than commercially published material, and circulating at a much faster pace than conventional academic journals. Further, due to its almost unrestricted character, grey literature helps to prevent bias, opening doors to new and emerging research. We believe that LibGuides are a type of grey literature and have a valid place among grey literature supporters, believers, and researchers. In our view, LibGuides should be considered for inclusion into the grey literature typology (GreyNet, 2016), as they are published online, easily accessible, provide up-to-date information, promote self-learning, and contain information that is often overlooked and neglected.

In our paper, we aim to investigate grey literature LibGuides within university and college communities across Canada, documenting categories of areas and disciplines, showcasing how grey literature LibGuides play a pivotal role in research pursuits at academic institutions.

**Bionotes**

**Marcus Vaska** is a librarian with the Knowledge Resource Service (KRS), Alberta Health Services (AHS), responsible for providing research and information support to staff affiliated with an Alberta Cancer Care research facility. A firm believer in embedded librarianship, Marcus engages himself in numerous activities, including instruction and research consultation, with numerous research teams. An advocate of the Open Access Movement, Marcus' current interests focus on showcasing and creating greater awareness of the LibGuides devoted to grey literature in post-secondary institutions across Canada. Email: [mmvaska@ucalgary.ca](mailto:mmvaska@ucalgary.ca)



**Rosvita Vaska** is a Subject Specialist (retired) with the University of Calgary, responsible for Germanic, Slavic, East Asian, and Arabic Languages and Literatures, as well as Linguistics and Holocaust Studies. Recipient of the 2009 Order of the University of Calgary, Rosvita has been heavily involved in curriculum development, instruction, and research within her subjects of responsibility throughout her career. A firm believer in the importance of grey literature and the Open Access Movement, Rosvita is presently investigating the use of LibGuides as a grey literature document type in instructional pursuits. Email: [vaska@ucalgary.ca](mailto:vaska@ucalgary.ca)



Knowledge Resource Service  
Knowledge Management

Alberta Health Services

**Looking for Information that is not Easy to Find: an Inventory of LibGuides in Canadian Post-Secondary Institutions Devoted to Grey Literature**

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 GL 18 New York Academy of Medicine  
 November 28, 2016

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

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**LibGuides: a Brief History**

- Pamphlets → Pathfinders → LibGuides
- LibGuides
  - Definition: cloud-based web-content management system
  - Purpose: connect users with library resources; increase information literacy
- 2007: Springshare & Slaven Zivkovic
- **400,000 LibGuides** exist in more than **5,000 libraries**, produced by more than **65,000 librarians** and information specialists, in **78 countries**

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**LibGuides as a Grey Literature Document Type**

Feature	Grey Literature	LibGuides
Innovative, Unique Content	√	√
Rapid Publication	√	√
Currency	√	√
Freely Available	√	√
Unconventional Formats (Blogs and Other Social Media)	√	√

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## How Libraries use LibGuides

- **Variety of disciplines:** health sciences, business, education, humanities, engineering, social sciences
- **Worldwide** current events, new technologies, research process, courses and e-book collections
- **Less is More** (best intentions vs. cognitive overload)
- **Nomenclature:** 77%=research guides, 23%=subject guides
- **Usability, feedback** regarding navigation experience
- Optimizing for mobile environment




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## The Investigation: Grey Literature LibGuides within Canadian Universities and Colleges

- **Environmental Scan:** 17 post-secondary Canadian institutions
- **Representative Sample:** 52 library staff (librarians and information specialists)
- **Purpose**
  - How do students and researchers use grey literature?
  - How are sections of existing LibGuides devoted to including grey literature in their on-seeking pursuits?




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## Use of Grey Literature in Post-Secondary LibGuides: Survey Questions

1. Is grey literature mentioned in subject guides/research guides/LibGuides within your institution?
2. If your response to question #1 is yes, please list the top 3 grey literature resources that are mentioned in the subject guide(s)/research guide(s)/LibGuide(s).
3. Do you encourage your students to consult grey literature resources in their research? (if not, please explain why not)
4. What is your discipline/area of study?




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## Survey Results

- **9 of 17** institutions polled participated in survey
- **52.9%** response rate
- **All respondents** confirmed inclusion of grey literature resources in their research guides/subject guides/LibGuides
- Grey literature comprises **27% (~6.5 hours searching time)** for systematic reviews (Salah et al., 2014)



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## Top 3 Grey Literature Resources Mentioned in LibGuides (selected list)

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
- Canadian Council on Learning
- Canadian Health Research Collection
- Canadian Public Policy Collection
- Columbia International Affairs Online
- **Grey Literature Report (NYAM)**
- **Grey Matters Checklist: CADTH**
- **GreyNet**
- Institute of Health Economics
- **OpenGrey**
- Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR)

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## Grey Literature Libguides: Various Disciplines

- Biosciences
- Education
- Health Administration
- Health Sciences
- International Affairs
- Medicine
- Neuroscience
- Nursing
- Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Political Science
- Population & Public Health



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## Ideas on Promoting Grey Literature in Libguides

- **Library-mediated** → **self-mediated**
- **Usability studies:** quantitative & qualitative measures
- **Collaborating with stakeholders:** the customer is always right!



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## Looking into the Future: LibGuides are...

- **unique entities;** currently no competition exists
- **rapidly** replacing static library webpages
- ease of use
- low learning curve
- sustainability
- Flexible (various formats of information dissemination)
- One-stop shopping approach



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## References (selected)

- Giustini, D. (2016). *LibGuides from Springshare*. Retrieved September 7, 2016 from [http://hlwki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php/LibGuides\\_from\\_Springshare](http://hlwki.slais.ubc.ca/index.php/LibGuides_from_Springshare)
- GreyNet. (2016). *Document types in grey literature*. Retrieved September 7, 2016 from <http://www.grey.net.org/greysource/index/documenttypes.html>
- Hamilton, B. (2010). *Top ten reasons I love LibGuides*. Retrieved September 7, 2016 from <https://theunquietlibrarian.wordpress.com/2010/04/16/top-ten-reasons-i-love-libguides>
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- SpringShare. (2013). *About us*. Retrieved September 7, 2016 from <http://www.springshare.com/about.html>
- Springshare. (2016). *LibGuides by Springshare*. Retrieved September 7, 2016 from <http://www.springshare.com/libguides/>

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## **Bridging the Knowledge Gaps: What Grey Literature does for the Library of Congress' Indigenous Law Portal**

**Carla Davis-Castro**, Library of Congress, USA

In 2014, the Library of Congress launched the Indigenous Law Portal, an open-access platform with digital resources about how indigenous peoples of the Americas govern themselves. A new classification schedule is being written, the Law of the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas (Class KIA-KIX), organizing resources by country and region, legal area, and tribal entities. The classification guides the structure of the online Portal, which includes Canada, the United States, and Mexico to date. The presentation will cover the creation of the Indigenous Law Portal, the current resources, and the ongoing research on indigenous groups of Central America. Grey literature has been vital to the creation of the name authority records, the classification schedule, and the Portal, whose open access resources serve a diverse global public.

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### ***Bionote***

**Carla Davis-Castro** earned her Bachelor of Arts in Dramatic Art in 2008, Master of Public Administration and Master of Science in Library of Science in 2014 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She joined the Library of Congress in 2015.  
Email: [carlayasmin.daviscastro@gmail.com](mailto:carlayasmin.daviscastro@gmail.com)



## Bridging the Knowledge Gaps: What Grey Literature does for the Library of Congress' Indigenous Law Portal



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Carla Davis-Castro  
Librarian

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## History & Concept

- Name Authority Records—2005 LC moved tribal entities from corporate entities to jurisdictions
- Class E for all indigenous materials
- Dr. Jolande Goldberg wanted to create new legal schedule & website to connect to digital resources
- "Proof of concept" launched in 2014

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## Classification

- New schedule "Law of the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas" (Classes KIA-KIX)
- Material organized geographically:
  - Country
    - Region
  - Indigenous community
- North America (Canada, USA, Mexico) covered, Central America underway




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## Indigenous Law Portal

- Open access tool
- Navigation via maps
- Links to:
  - Legal documents
  - Tribal websites
  - Regional & national advocacy organizations
  - Digitized materials from Law Library of Congress



## Statistics

Indigenous Legal Bibliographies			
Country	Grey Lit	Total	% Grey Lit
Mexico	90	97	93%
Guatemala	175	177	99%
El Salvador	14	19	74%
Nicaragua	65	65	100%
<b>ALL</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>96%</b>

## Mexico



## Guatemala



Incidencia de la migración en la pérdida de la identidad cultural garífuna (tesis de la Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala) por Stacey Caron Castillo Lewis, 2005

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## Honduras



Diagnostico participativo en el pueblo indígena Pech Honduras C.A. por Movimiento Indígena Lenca de Honduras MILH & Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas FIMI

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## El Salvador



Atlas sociolingüístico de Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina Fichas nacionales tomo II por UNICEF, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo AECID, Fundación para la Educación en Contextos de Multilingüismo y Pluriculturalidad FUNPROEIB Andes

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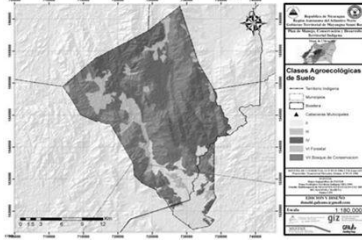
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## Nicaragua



Plan de Manejo, Conservación, y Desarrollo Territorial Indígena por Gobierno Territorial Mayangna Sauni Bas, Ministerio del Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Cooperación Técnica Alemana (GTZ), 2011

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## Impact

- 2,000+ name authority records created
- 400+ works digitized from Law Library of Congress
- June 2014-August 2016
  - 110, 218 page visits
  - 3,057 document downloads
  - Users from 171 countries




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## Questions

Carla Davis-Castro [cdavi@loc.gov](mailto:cdavi@loc.gov)




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## Transition to Open Access and its Implications on Grey Literature Resources

**Snježana Ćirković**, Austrian Academic Library Consortium, Austria

This paper describes the transition to Open Access and its implications on grey literature resources. Since the last couple of years there is a great tendency to embrace the open access in scholarly and academic publishing. Open Access refers to the principle and practice of providing free online access to scholarly publications. In line with the Berlin Declaration on Open Access of 22 October 2003, Science Europe defines Open Access as “unrestricted, online access to scholarly research publications (including books, monographs and non-traditional research materials) for reading and productive re-use, not impeded by any financial, organisational, legal or technical barriers”. Ideally, the only restriction on use is an obligation to attribute the work to its author. At the other hand, the biggest challenge in the transition process is a swift which is needed to be made, from the current subscription-based publication model to Open Access models. In order to support this transition, Science Europe adopted a set of ‘Common Principles on the Transition to Open Access to Research Publications’ in April 2013. It was the first time that the major European Public Research Funding and Performing Organisations collectively endorsed and committed to actionable principles that will contribute to a swift transition to Open Access. In this paper we will present current Open Access models, so called “offsetting deals”, which main tendency is to avoid “double dipping”, the role of library consortia in this process and current Open Access policies in Europe.

In second part of this paper we will conduct the role of grey literature in transition process to Open Access. Grey literature is an important source of original research and up to date information, although the lack of peer review and formal publication standards must be taken into account in evaluation process. Grey literature plays an important role in the rapid and timely distribution of in-depth, recent, scientific and technical information, and also provides access to a broad range of information and often contains new ideas. Research that is not published in journals but available in other formats (such as reports, theses or conference proceedings) is often much more detailed, is more recent and can be more rapidly disseminated. Due to the competitive and time consuming nature of publishing in peer-reviewed academic journals, some research may never make it into journals and would therefore be inaccessible to interested parties without the availability of grey literature. We will present possible ways of increasing the visibility of grey literature repositories, including them in open access databases, such as OAFindr ([www.1science.com](http://www.1science.com)), Sherpa ([www.sherpa.ac.uk](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk)), OAPEN ([www.oapen.org/home](http://www.oapen.org/home)), etc., and furthermore how could we connect these institutional grey literature repositories with current research information systems.

### ***Bionote***

**Snježana Ćirković** is Director of the Head Office of the Austrian Academic Library Consortium (Kooperation E-Medien Österreich). Her main responsibilities are organizing and coordinating the license agreements for electronic resources, centralized licensing for all consortia members, negotiating with suppliers, representing the consortium at international level. She holds a Master Degree in Library and Information Science from University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philology, with specialization in private libraries in the 18th century. She is currently writing PhD Dissertation with a specialization in European Cultural History during the 18th and 19th century (German-Serbian Cultural Relationships). From 2004 till 2015 she was working as a Senior Chief Librarian at the Institute for German Studies, Faculty of Philology, Belgrade University. She has developed and taught research courses of Information Literacy and Academic Writing for both M.A. and PhD students at the Faculty of Philology. Her main interests are electronic resources, open access, academic writing and scientific research.  
Email: [snjezana.cirkovic@gmail.com](mailto:snjezana.cirkovic@gmail.com)



# Transition to Open Access and its Implications on Grey Literature Resources

Snježana Ćirković,  
Austrian Academic Library Consortium

GL 18 Conference, Leveraging Diversity in Grey Literature  
November 28-29, 2016, The New York Academy of Medicine,  
New York, USA

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## Contents

- Open Access Definition
- Open Access Policies
- Transition to Open Access
- Role of Grey Literature
- Inclusion of Grey Literature Resources in Open Access Databases
- Conclusions

18th International Conference on Grey Literature  
28-29 November 2016, New York 2

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## Open Access Definition

- Open Access is "unrestricted, online access to scholarly research publications (including books, monographs and non-traditional research materials) for reading and productive re-use, not impeded by any financial, organisational, legal or technical barriers".

**open access**

18th International Conference on Grey Literature  
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## Open Access Policies

- Berlin Declaration on Open Access, October, 2003
- Policy Guidelines for the Development and Promotion of Open Access by Alma Swan, commissioned by UNESCO, 2012
- Science Europe Principles on Open Access to Research Publications, April, 2013
- ROARMAP (The Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies)



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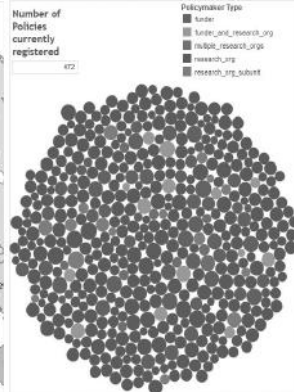
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## Alignment to the Horizon 2020 Open Access

Average alignment to H2020 by country



Alignment to H2020 by individual policy




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## Transition to Open Access

- Offsetting Deals and Read&Publish Deals
- Austrian experience
- Austrian Academic Library Consortium
- Austrian OA Policy



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### Austrian Academic Library Consortium (KEMÖ) in a nutshell

- Founded in 2005
- Coordinates the acquisition, licensing and administration of databases and electronic journals
- 58 Members: 18 Universities, 8 Private Universities, 18 Universities of Applied Studies and 14 Others
- Currently, more than 60 products are administrated through the consortium
- Since 2014 **Open Access** is one of the major objectives

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### Open Access Deals in Austria

- Royal Society for Chemistry: Gold for Gold (since 2013)
- Institute of Physics: Offsetting Deal (2014-2016)
- Taylor & Francis: Offsetting Deal (2014-2016)
- SCOAP3 (2014-2016)
- Springer Compact: Read and Publish (2016-2018)
- Sage: Reduction of APC (2016-2018)
- Wiley, Elsevier: tbn (2017-2019)

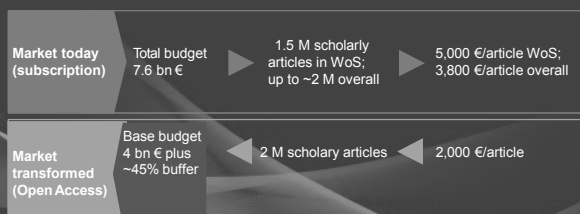
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#### Global level view

#### The global scholarly journal market and its financial dimensions

Scenario of transformation based on current global operating numbers per year

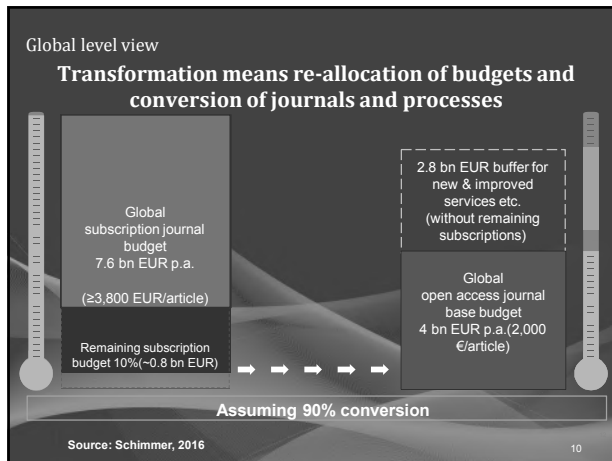


based on realistic APC expectations  
available for new & improved services, remaining subscriptions etc

**An OA transformation seems to be possible without financial risks**

Source: Schimmer, 2016

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**Role of Grey Literature**

Grey literature should not be thought of as strictly 'literature', but rather as grey 'resources' as it can encompass many different formats depending on the discipline (Bichteler, 1991; Tyndall, 2008)

Grey literature provides access to a broad range of information and often contains new ideas (Simkhada, 2004)

We, the signatories to this declaration, call for increased recognition of grey literature's role and value by governments, academics and all stakeholders, particularly its importance for **open access** to research, **open science**, innovation, evidence-based policy, and knowledge transfer (Pisa Declaration, 2014)

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**Inclusion of Grey Literature Resources into Open Access Databases**

DOAJ

Open DOAR

Sherpa Romeo

OAPEN

OAFindr

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# Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information **SCSTI**

Achieve  
your goals  
with us



## INFORMATION SUPPORT OF SLOVAK SCIENCE

### SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

- technology and selected areas of natural and economic sciences
- electronic information sources and remote access
- depository library of OECD, EBRD and WIPO

### SUPPORT IN MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION OF SCIENCE

- Central Registry of Publication Activities
- Central Registry of Art Works and Performance
- Central Registry of Theses and Dissertations and Antiplagiarism system
- Central information portal for research, development and innovation - CIP RDI >>>
- Slovak Current Research Information System

### SUPPORT OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

- Technology Transfer Centre at SCSTI
- PATLIB centre

### POPULARISATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- National Centre for Popularisation of Science and Technology in Society

### IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

- National Information System Promoting Research and Development in Slovakia - Access to electronic information resources - NISPEZ
- Infrastructure for Research and Development - the Data Centre for Research and Development - DC VaV
- National Infrastructure for Supporting Technology Transfer in Slovakia - NITT SK
- Fostering Continuous Research and Technology Application - FORT
- Boosting innovation through capacity building and networking of science centres in the SEE region - SEE Science

[www.cvtisr.sk](http://www.cvtisr.sk)  
Lamačská cesta 8/A, Bratislava

# National Repository of Grey Literature (NRGL)



**NRGL is**  
digital  
repository  
for grey  
literature

**Free**  
online  
access

## Features

### Provider:

**National Library of Technology  
Prague, Czech Republic**

### Records:

**over 400,000 records**

### Collection provenance:

**Czech Republic**

### Partners:

**over 130 organizations (Academy of Science,  
Public Research Institutions, Universities, State  
Offices, Libraries, NGOs etc.)**

### International Cooperation:

**OpenGrey, OpenAire, ROAR, OpenDOAR, BASE**

## Goals

- Central access to grey literature and the results of research and development in the Czech Republic
- Support of science, research and education
- Systematic collection of metadata and digital documents
- Long-term archiving and preservation
- Cooperation with foreign repositories

## What else?

**Conference on Grey Literature  
and Repositories**

<http://nrgl.techlib.cz/conference/>

**Informative Web pages**

<http://nrgl.techlib.cz>

[www.nusl.cz](http://www.nusl.cz)

**NTK**  
4x 2,5x 4,5x  
Národní technická knihovna  
National Library of Technology

**NU1  
SL**  
národní  
úložiště  
šedé  
literatury

## New trends in information both influence and challenge grey literature: An analysis of the evolution and development of a conference series

**Petra Pejšová,**

National Library of Technology, NTK, Czech Republic

The conference series on grey literature and repositories held in the Czech Republic started as part of project in 2008. The project was focused on building an open access repository of grey literature with its goal to support sharing grey literature in the Czech Republic. This analysis covers the nine years in which the conference series took place and the 100 plus papers that were presented, published, and are now housed in the National Repository of Grey Literature in Prague.

On the one hand, the analysis examines the influence of new trends in grey literature such as open data, enhanced publication, as well as other topics. While, on the other hand, it explores how conference topics reflect local challenges and how difficulties are addressed.

---

### ***Bionote***

**Petra Pejšová** graduated in Information science and librarianship at the Charles University in Prague. Currently she is a manager of the National repository of Grey Literature in the Czech Republic. Its goal is a systematic collection, long-term archival and provision of access to specialized grey literature, especially to do with research and development, civil service and education, as well as from the business sphere and "open access" at the national level. She works in the National Library of Technology as a head of the Digital National Technical Library. Through lectures and publications she provides information on grey literature in the Czech Republic. She is a member of Czech affiliate team for dissemination free licenses Creative Commons. Email: [petra.techlib@gmail.com](mailto:petra.techlib@gmail.com)



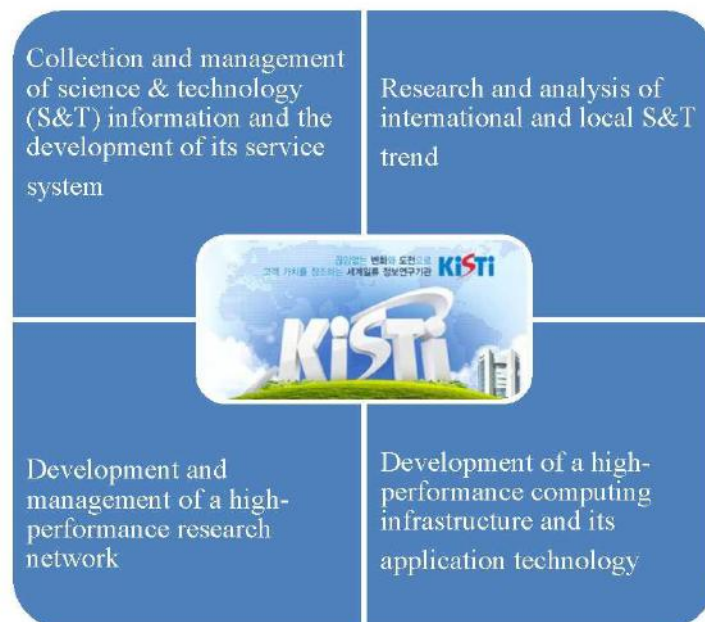
## Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI)

English version - <http://en.kisti.re.kr/>

### \* Vision

World-class information research institute creating values for customers

### \* Main functions



### \* Management and service of Korean R&D reports

KISTI exclusively manages, preserves, and serves Korean R&D reports for citizens and government officials. It provides Korean R&D reports and their information with National science & Technology Information Service (NTIS) and National Discovery for Science Leaders (NDSL).

### \*Contact information

KISTI email address: [hcpark@kisti.re.kr](mailto:hcpark@kisti.re.kr)

Headquarters: Tel : +82-42-869-1004, 1234 Fax: +82-42-869-0969

## Non-Textual Information in the Electronic Documents Extraction and Retrieval System

**Cheol-Joo Chae, YongJu Shin, Kwang-Nam Choi**

Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Korea

The amount of multimedia information has been increasing by the rapid growth of the Internet technology. Recently the need for the efficient image retrieval technology has been raised since an electronic document includes a significant amount of image information. Therefore, the research interest in the use and search of images in an electronic document is growing too. Currently search engines provides image search services on the web, however the accuracy and efficiency are not sufficient. The XML format becomes a standard format to exchange information and describe the data structure. Moreover, studies about the data-technology standard for the purpose of information storage and exchange are being conducted in a range of fields. Therefore, this paper proposed the image retrieval method by converting an electronic document to the XML format. We attempted to increase the accuracy of the image retrieval technique by using the XML format to extract and store an image, and search the location information of an image. Additionally we built the database for image search designed for a web-based image retrieval system. Therefore the system could be implemented conveniently using the commercial system supporting XML and increased the retrieval accuracy for images and tables.

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### ***Bionotes***

**Cheol-Joo Chae** received his Ph.D degree in computer engineering from Hannam University, Daejeon, Korea, in 2009. From 2009 to 2013 he was a senior member of the research staff in the ETRI, Daejeon, Korea, where he did research on network communication system. Since 2013 he has been with KISTI, where he is a senior member of the research staff. Email: [cjchae@kisti.re.kr](mailto:cjchae@kisti.re.kr)

**Kwang-Nam Choi** received his M.S degree in computer engineering from Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea, in 1994. Since 1994 he has been with KISTI, where he is a principal member of the research staff.

# Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources

## An Assessment of the Pisa Declaration



May 16, 2014  
Dobrica Savić  
NIS-IAEA  
Austria

Dominic Farace  
Jerry Frantzen  
GreyNet  
International  
Netherlands

Stefania Biagioni  
Carlo Carlesi  
ISTI-CNR  
Italy

Herbert Gruttemeier  
Christiane Stock  
Inst-CNRS  
France

In the spring of 2014, a workshop took place at the Italian National Council of Research in Pisa. The topic of this event dealt with policy development for grey literature resources. Seventy participants from nine countries took an active part in the workshop – the outcome of which produced what is today known as the Pisa Declaration.

This fifteen point document arising from the input of those who attended the workshop sought to provide a roadmap that would help to serve diverse communities involved in research, publication and the management of grey literature both in electronic and print formats.

140 information professionals representing 74 organizations from 30 countries have endorsed the Pisa Declaration

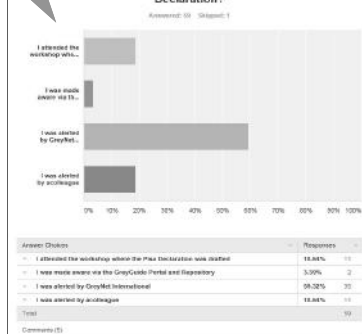
Translated and published in 21 languages

## What impact has this document had on library and information practice?

Initial contact

### Question 1

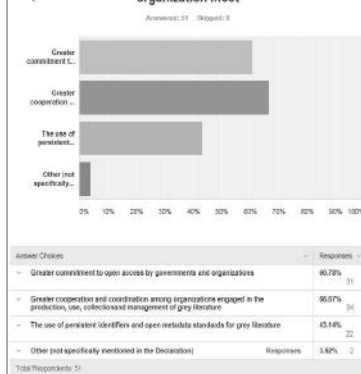
How did you first come to endorse the Pisa Declaration?



Primary concerns

### Question 2

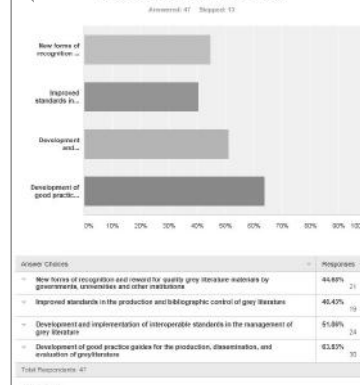
Indicate the Organizational point(s) stated in the Pisa Declaration that concern your organization most



Research & Education

### Question 3

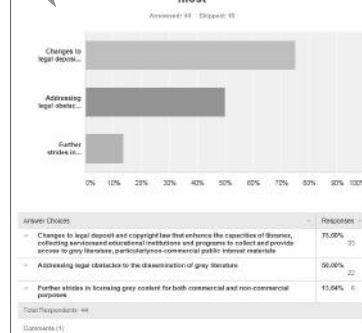
Indicate the Research and Educational point(s) stated in the Pisa Declaration that concern your organization most



Legal aspects

### Question 4

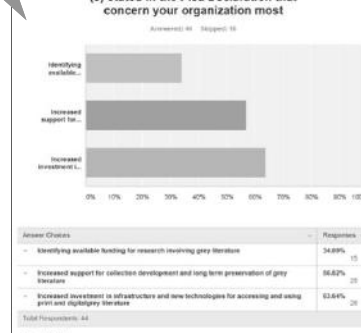
Indicate the Legal point(s) stated in the Pisa Declaration that concern your organization most



Financial issues

### Question 5

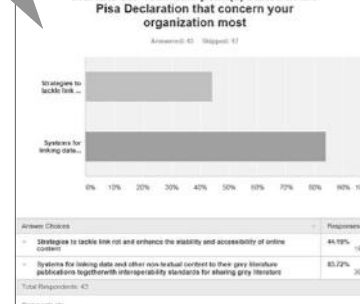
Indicate the Financial and Sustainable point(s) stated in the Pisa Declaration that concern your organization most



Technical points

### Question 6

Indicate the Technical point(s) stated in the Pisa Declaration that concern your organization most



New translations

### Question 7

Is there a language not listed above in which the Pisa Declaration should be translated and published?  
If so, please indicate here

Pisa Declaration on Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources

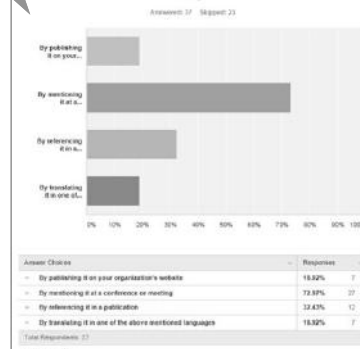
Now in 21 languages

Armenian	Bulgarian	Croatian	Czech
Dutch	English	French	German
Hebrew	Hungarian	Italian	Japanese
Korean	Latvian	Polish	Russian
Slovak	Slovenian	Spanish	Tamil
Turkish	Ukrainian	Vietnamese	

Public awareness

### Question 8

Have you had the opportunity to promote public awareness to the Pisa Declaration? If so,



## Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources: An Assessment of the Pisa Declaration

**Dobrica Savić**, NIS-IAEA, Austria;

**Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen**, GreyNet International, Netherlands;

**Stefania Biagioni and Carlo Carlesi**, ISTI-CNR, Italy;

**Herbert Gruttemeier and Christiane Stock**, Inist-CNRS, France

In the spring of 2014, a workshop took place at the Italian National Council of Research in Pisa<sup>1</sup>. The topic of this event dealt with policy development for grey literature resources. Some seventy participants from nine countries took an active part in the workshop – the outcome of which produced what is today known as the Pisa Declaration<sup>2</sup>. This fifteen point document arising from the input of those who attended the workshop sought to provide a roadmap that would help to serve diverse communities involved in research, publication and the management of grey literature both in electronic and print formats.

Two years on, the Pisa Declaration has been translated and published in some twenty languages – all of which are online accessible via the GreyGuide Repository<sup>3</sup> and Portal<sup>4</sup>. Currently, 140 information professionals from renown organizations worldwide have endorsed this document<sup>5</sup>.

In an effort to assess the impact that the Pisa Declaration has had on the policy development for grey literature resources, an online survey among those who endorsed the document will be carried out and their responses will be analyzed.

Specific results of the survey should indicate those points in the document that in varying degrees have been implemented since its publication, as well as points that should now be added or which are in need of amendment. The results of the survey and its content analysis should further indicate the overall relevance of the Pisa Declaration and its impact on this field of library and information practice. There are no direct costs associated with this study. Each of the partners is committed to allocate human and material resources needed to carry out his/her related tasks.

### References

1. <http://eventi.isti.cnr.it/index.php/en/programme-grey>
2. [http://www.greynet.org/images/Pisa\\_Declaration\\_May\\_2014.pdf](http://www.greynet.org/images/Pisa_Declaration_May_2014.pdf)
3. <http://greyguiderep.isti.cnr.it/linkdoc.php?authority=GreySource&collection=GSI&langver=en&idcode=2014-G52-001>
4. <http://greyguide.isti.cnr.it/>
5. <http://greyguiderep.isti.cnr.it/pisadecla/listaiscritti.php?order=name>

### Bionotes

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**Bionotes** CONTINUED

**Dominic Farace** is Head of GreyNet International and Director of TextRelease, an independent information bureau specializing in grey literature and networked information. He holds degrees in sociology from Creighton University (BA) and the University of New Orleans (MA). His doctoral dissertation in social sciences is from the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, where he has lived and worked since 1976. After six years heading the Department of Documentary Information at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (SWIDOC/KNAW), Farace founded GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service in 1992. He has since been responsible for the International Conference Series on Grey Literature (1993-2013). In this capacity, he also serves as Program and Conference Director as well as managing editor of the Conference Proceedings. He is editor of The Grey Journal and provides workshops and training in the field of grey literature. Email: [info@greynet.org](mailto:info@greynet.org)



**Jerry Frantzen** graduated in 1999 from the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences/Hogeschool van Amsterdam (AUAS/HvA) in Library and Information Science. Frantzen is the technical editor of The Grey Journal (TGJ). And, since 1996, he is affiliated with GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, as a freelance technical consultant. Email: [info@greynet.org](mailto:info@greynet.org)



**Stefania Biagioni** graduated in Italian Language and Literature at the University of Pisa and specialized in Data Processing and DBMS. She is currently a member of the research staff at the Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione "A. Faedo" (ISTI), an institute of the Italian National Research Council (CNR) located in Pisa. She is head librarian of the Multidisciplinary Library of the CNR Campus in Pisa and member of the ISTI Networked Multimedia Information Systems Laboratory (NMIS). She has been the responsible of ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library (ETRDL) and currently of the PUMA (PUBlication MANagement) & MetaPub, a service oriented and user focused infrastructure for institutional and thematic Open Access repositories looking at the DRIVER/OpenAire vision, <http://puma.isti.cnr.it>. She has coauthored a number of publications dealing with digital libraries. Her activities include integration of grey literature into library collections and web access to the library's digital resources, including electronic journals and databases. She is a member of GreyNet since 2005. Since 2013 she is involved on the GreyGuide Project. Email: [stefania.biagioni@isti.cnr.it](mailto:stefania.biagioni@isti.cnr.it)



**Carlo Carlesi**, graduated in Computer Science, worked since 1970 at the IEI (now ISTI) of the Italian National Research Council in Pisa. His interest are focused in many software engineering field such as: Development of data base systems, Software quality and testing, Administration and UNIX system management, Digital library systems, Network security and management. In the year 2000-2010 he was head of the "Information Technology Security Service" of the Institute. He participated in many national and international projects, the last being: Italian Project for Research in the Antarctic - (South Pole project), the aim of the project was the creation of a Multidisciplinary Integrated Information System to manage and query the Set of Antarctic Data Bases; ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library - (ETRDL Project), The Digital Library service allows public access through Internet to the technical reports and other not published document produced by several organizations. It is currently a Research Associate of the Institute ISTI and he is involved in the following projects: PUMA - Publication Management. The Digital Library service allows public access (when permitted) through Internet to the published documents produced by CNR Organizations. GreyGuide - Guide to Good Practices and Resources in Grey Literature. An online forum and repository of good practice and resources in the field of grey literature. Email: [carlo.carlesi@isti.cnr.it](mailto:carlo.carlesi@isti.cnr.it)



**Christiane Stock** 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 OpenGrey. 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](mailto:christiane.stock@inist.fr)



## Content Management System (CMS) Evaluation: Relevancy, Precision, Taxonomy and Tag Management

Lee Lipscomb, Andrew Kaplan, Matt Sarago, and Kristee Copley  
Federal Judicial Center, United States

*Content Management System (CMS) Evaluation: relevancy, precision, taxonomy & tag management*, authored by Lee Lipscomb, details testing and results compiled by the Federal Judicial Center's Information Services Office (ISO). Demonstrating and quantifying the anticipated improvement of record findability in our CMS through greater weighting of subject taxonomy among semantic search factors was the goal.

ISO adapted CMS testing from the methodology developed by John Ferrera as published in *Testing Search for Relevancy and Precision*. Content managers need methods for qualitative testing of current subject-based information mapping as it contributes to searching. Assisting them is our purpose in sharing this experiment.

ISO selected the most frequently searched terms. The priority of formats in order of frequency requested by patrons determined the target result of each search.

Relevancy testing determined whether the target consistently appeared above of all other results. ISO searched terms in [www.newsearch.fjc.dcn](http://www.newsearch.fjc.dcn) (New) with greater subject weighting and [www.oldsearch.fjc.dcn](http://www.oldsearch.fjc.dcn) (Old) environments created by IT. ISO expected the target should return first, but no lower than fifth. ISO recorded actual ranking, title, and URL. ISO calculated mean and median rank along with frequency of target dropping below 1st, 5th, and 10th among results.

The precision testing basis was  $\text{Precision} = \text{Number of relevant results} / \text{Total number of results}$  with the expectation that all searches return on target or close results without any irrelevant ones. The closer the top results are to the target, the more precise the search. ISO ranked each result using a four letter scale: Relevant (R), Near (N), Misplaced (M), and Irrelevant (I). ISO then applied three formulas to the scaled results: Strict (Rs), Loose (Rs and Ns), and Permissive (Rs, Ns, and Ms). ISO expressed these results as inline percentages per search and then aggregated.

Subject Tag testing determined sufficiency in restrictiveness of search settings and universal result accuracy. ISO recorded number of tags containing search terms within their respective string and total number of tags. ISO reviewed and recorded search results to determine rank and position of last result returning the entire search string within all results. ISO exclusively developed this stage of testing.

ISO and IT performed all work in house. Widely available spreadsheet software recorded data and calculated results. Costs were nominal.


Research findings demonstrated New outperformed Old. However, New needs improvements to reach benchmarks upon implementation. Finally, absence of tools to locate the significant volume of untagged records also diminished New's effectiveness.

The role of various institutions in relation in grey literature and the tools they use.

### Bionote

**Lee Lipscomb** is the Assistant Librarian at the Federal Judicial Center (FJC) in Washington, D.C. She holds a MSLIS in Law Librarianship from Catholic University of America (Catholic) and a JD from the University of North Carolina Law School. Lee practiced law for 10 years before embarking on a career as a law librarian. During her coursework at Catholic University she worked at Catholic, Georgetown Law Library, the Office of the Librarian of Congress, and the FJC. She currently works with the FJC's Research Division on a variety of projects and on their web taxonomy project. Lee is also a presenter for the Grey Literature section of the Law Librarianship course at Catholic. Lee is excited about her decision to venture into Law Librarianship and looks forward to meeting colleagues and assisting researchers in locating salient information. She is hopeful that legal researcher awareness of FJC holdings will advance research about the US federal court system and educate lay people globally about the functioning of the courts. Email: [llipscomb@fjc.gov](mailto:llipscomb@fjc.gov)





## CONTENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CMS) EVALUATION:

RELEVANCY, PRECISION, TAXONOMY & TAG MANAGEMENT

LEE LIPSCOMB, ANDREW KAPLAN, MATT SARAGO & KRISTEE COPLEY

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## PROVENANCE

- Adapted from testing developed by John Ferrera as published in *Testing Search for Relevancy and Precision* (Ferrera, 2009)
- Relevancy, precision and tag evaluation focused on the short head will provide the most effective and efficient evaluation of overall user experience since the majority of that experience resides in the short head.
- Short head consisted of the top 80 search terms from the analytics dashboard
- Targets were determined based on patron request frequency and format
- Test performed in each of two test environments (old search, new search)




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## RELEVANCY

- Search top 80 terms
- Record target title, ranking, and URL, if located within the search term results
- Calculate the mean, median, and frequency of target rankings per range (below 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 10<sup>th</sup>)
- Compare results to benchmarks




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## PRECISION

- Search top 80 terms
- Record top 5 results with title, tags, and URL
- Determine if all terms in the search string were in each result's title and truncated description
- Rank results using a 4 measure R, N, M, I scale
- Calculate precision using 3 formulas for S, I, P applied to the 4 measure scale of 5 top results
- Compare results to benchmarks

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## TAXONOMY & TAG MANAGEMENT

- Review 5 top results' tags recording the
  - Total number of tags
  - Number of tags containing a search term
- Review top 80 searches to the determine rank of final occurrence of result containing the entire search string

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## RESULTS

- New Search performed better than Old Search
  - Exceptions
    - 3% improvement in Relevancy testing Times below 10%
    - 1 tag improvement in Search Relevant Tags Per Record in records with 3 or more Search Relevant Tags
  - New Search did not reach Benchmarks
    - Exception is the 1% improvement in Precision testing under the Strict calculation
- Tags were not present in a large number of the results returned
  - Most tagged results had fewer than three (3) tags overall
  - One-quarter to one-half of all results had no tags overall

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## Wikipedia for Grey Literature Resources – From the Sandbox to Public Domain

**Jos Damen**, African Studies Centre, Leiden University, Netherlands;

**Diane Shaw**, Smithsonian Libraries, United States

**Dominic Farace**, GreyNet International, Netherlands

At last year's GL-Conference, a presentation on Wikipedia was well received by the participants. Apparently, they could identify with the organizational model that powers Wikipedia. One that has an open and transparent structure, is non-commercial, managed online, staffed by a relative few with operations that cross geographic and languages borders. An organizational model that relies on the editorial and technical know-how of a community of information workers challenged in raising awareness and providing public access to knowledge resources.

In the spring of 2016, a workshop hosted at the Library of Congress for a group of predominately federal librarians will employ available tools and expertise that Wikipedia offers. Existing grey literature resources in Wikipedia will be examined and edited, new grey literature resources drafted in the proverbial sandbox will be published, and as part of the training, the participants will explore hands-on the potential that Wikipedia offers their own information resources.

The outcome of the workshop as well as the training module that was developed and implemented will be presented. Likewise, its further relevance for other diverse grey literature communities will be discussed.

# Wikipedia for Grey Resources

## From the Sandbox to Public Domain

**Wiki Success Factors**

- Free access / Easy interface
- Google ranking
- Understandable language
- 37M articles / Anyone can edit
- Clear structure / all edits visible
- Erasmus Prize 2015 - Credibility

**Wiki Criticism**

- Not written by experts
- Peer review by everyone
- Lack of accuracy
- Coherence & quality of writing
- Coverage of topics
- Vandalism

**Wikipedian in Residence**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Wikipedian in Residence, 2010
- 100+ Wikipedians in Residence 2016
- Greater awareness
- More uploads
- Much more usage (x1000)

**The Wiki – Grey Link**

Similar organizational model, open, transparent, non-commercial, managed online, staffed by a few, operations cross geographic and languages borders. Relies on know-how from its community.

**Grey Literature**


[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grey\\_Literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grey_Literature)

1. Definitions, 2. Publication types, 3. Impact, 4. Problems, 5 Databases, 6. Resources and advocacy, 7. See also, 8. References, 9. Further reading, 10. External links

**Grey Literature Network Service**

[en.wiki/Grey\\_Literature\\_Network\\_Service](http://en.wiki/Grey_Literature_Network_Service)

1. Int. Conference Series, 2. Other publications, 3. GreyNet and OpenGrey, 4. GreyNet and DANS, 5. Web-based Resources, 6. Edu and Curriculum Development, 7 GreyNet management, 8. TextRelease and GreyNet, 9. See also, ...



Jos Damen, African Studies Centre Leiden, Netherlands - JDamen@ascleiden.nl  
 Diane Shaw, Smithsonian Libraries, United States - shawd@si.edu  
 Dominic Farace, GreyNet International - info@greyNet.org

### Bionote

**Jos Damen** is Head of the Library and ICT Department at the African Studies Centre and is in charge of policy, planning and operations. He is also responsible for ICT support services, including the website. He is a member of the ASC's Executive Board. Damen is an ardent Wikipedian and was one of the organizers of the project Wikipedians in Special Residence in which twelve Dutch cultural heritage organizations participated. Email: [jdamen@ascleiden.nl](mailto:jdamen@ascleiden.nl)



## Promoting Electronic Theses and Dissertations: The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations

**Joachim Schöpfel,**  
GERiiCO laboratory at University of Lille, France

The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) is an international organization dedicated to promoting the adoption, creation, use, dissemination, and preservation of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs). NDLTD supports electronic publishing and open access to scholarship in order to enhance the sharing of knowledge worldwide. Its goals are:

- To be the leading international organization for promotion of ETDs worldwide.
- To provide useful and innovative resources, standards, and technology for development of ETD programs.
- To encourage institutions of higher education to use NDLTD resources and participate in NDLTD activities.

Through the above activities, NDLTD supports institutions of higher education to develop their own ETD programs by adopting the submission, collection, and archiving of electronic theses and dissertations into their own repositories and into international digital libraries and repositories. It supports the Open Access movement and raises the awareness at institutions of higher education of the benefits of ETDs, including:

- the facilitation of the writing process for students, encouraging innovation,
- the increased speed of sharing research methods and results,
- the improved distribution of research methods and results (including related data and multimedia forms) through electronic publication and archiving, leading to improved graduate education and scholarship, and
- the reduced costs of printing, processing, storage, and access.

The poster will present the main characteristics and activities of NDLTD, including the community, the conference series, the awards, and the Global ETD Search portal. The poster will also present a timeline covering the major events of the NDLTD history since 1987, showing the key role of ETDs since the early days of grey literature.

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### ***Bionote***

**Joachim Schöpfel** is senior lecturer at the Department of Information and Library Sciences at the Charles de Gaulle University of Lille 3 and Researcher at the GERiiCO laboratory. He is interested in scientific information, academic publishing, open access, grey literature and eScience. He is a member of GreyNet and euroCRIS. He is also the Director of the National Digitization Centre for PhD Theses (ANRT) in Lille, France.

Email: [joachim.schopfel@univ-lille3.fr](mailto:joachim.schopfel@univ-lille3.fr)

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/schopfel>



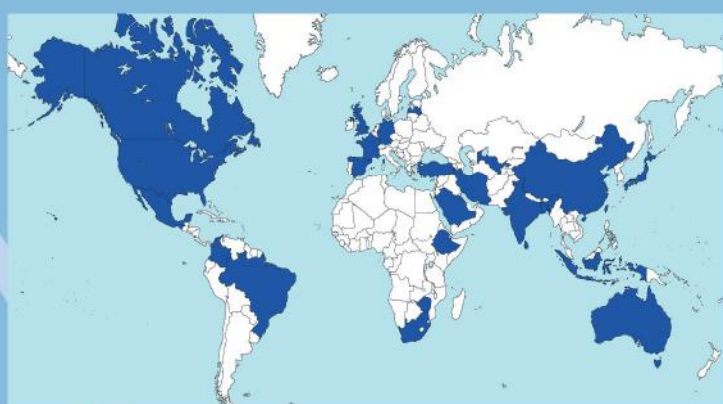
# Promoting Electronic Theses and Dissertations

## The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations

### Missions

NDLTD is an international organization dedicated to promoting the adoption, creation, use, dissemination, and preservation of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs).

NDLTD supports electronic publishing and open access to scholarship in order to enhance the sharing of knowledge worldwide. Topics include how to find, create, and preserve ETDs; how to set up an ETD program; legal and technical questions; and the latest news and research in the ETD community.



### Membership

NDLTD is present in 24 countries, with

- 119 institutional members
- 22 consortium members
- 31 individual members

### Conference series and awards

19 international conferences in Memphis, Blacksburg, St Petersburg (FL), Pasadena, Provo, Berlin, Lexington, Sydney, Quebec, Uppsala, Aberdeen, Pittsburgh, Austin, Cape Town, Lima, Hong Kong, Leicester, New Delhi and Lille.

48 Innovative ETD Awards for PhD students from Yale, Caltech, Melbourne, Pretoria, West Virginia, Antioch, Robert Gordon, Waterloo, British Columbia, PUC Rio de Janeiro, Kansas State, Texas, Rochester RIT, Ohio, Saskatchewan, Witwatersrand and Manitoba.

23 ETD Leadership Awards for Monique Joly, Peter Murray-Rust, Shu-Hsien Tseng, Linda Goodfellow, David T. Palmer, Felix N. Ubogu, Laura Hammons, Monica Hammes, Nancy Stuart, Tim Brace, John H. Hagen, Thomas Dowling, Susan Copeland, Gail McMillan, Peter Schirmbacher, Angela McCutcheon, Sharon Reeves, Jose Mutt, Maggie Dougherty, Marian E. Bate, Ana Pavani, Edward A. Fox and Shalini Urs.

### Social media

On Twitter @NDLTD Account  
On LinkedIn NDLTD Group  
On Facebook NDLTD Page  
On Google+ NDLTD Group and List

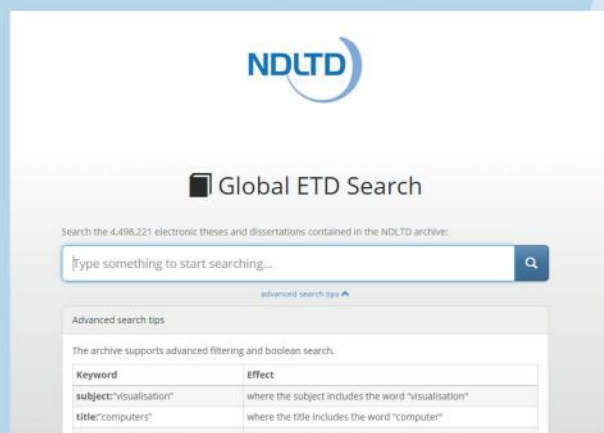
### Goals

- To be the leading international organization for promotion of ETDs worldwide.
- To provide useful and innovative resources, standards, and technology for development of ETD programs.
- To encourage institutions of higher education to use NDLTD resources and participate in NDLTD activities.

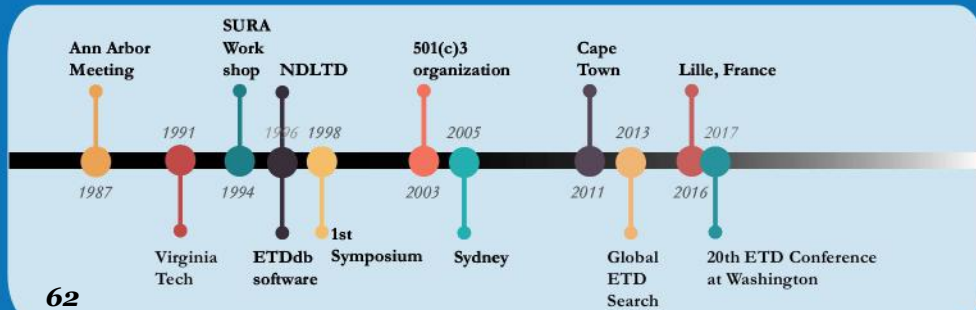
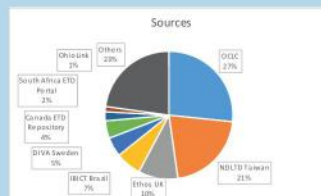
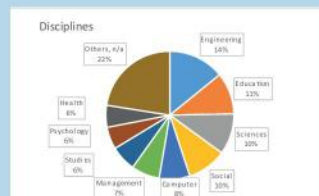
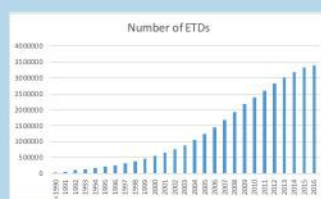
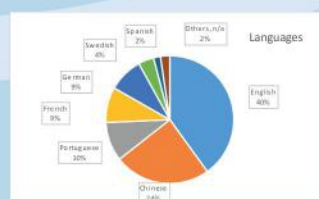
### Activities

- Support of institutions of higher education to develop their own ETD programs by adopting the submission, collection, and archiving of electronic theses and dissertations to their own repositories and to international digital libraries and repositories.
- Support of the Open Access movement.
- Awareness raising at institutions of higher education of the benefits of ETDs, including:
  - the facilitation of the writing process for students,
  - the increased speed of sharing research methods and results,
  - the improved distribution of research methods and results through electronic publication and archiving, leading to improved graduate education and scholarship, and
  - the reduced costs of printing, processing, and storage.

### NDLTD archive - gateway to 4.5m ETDs



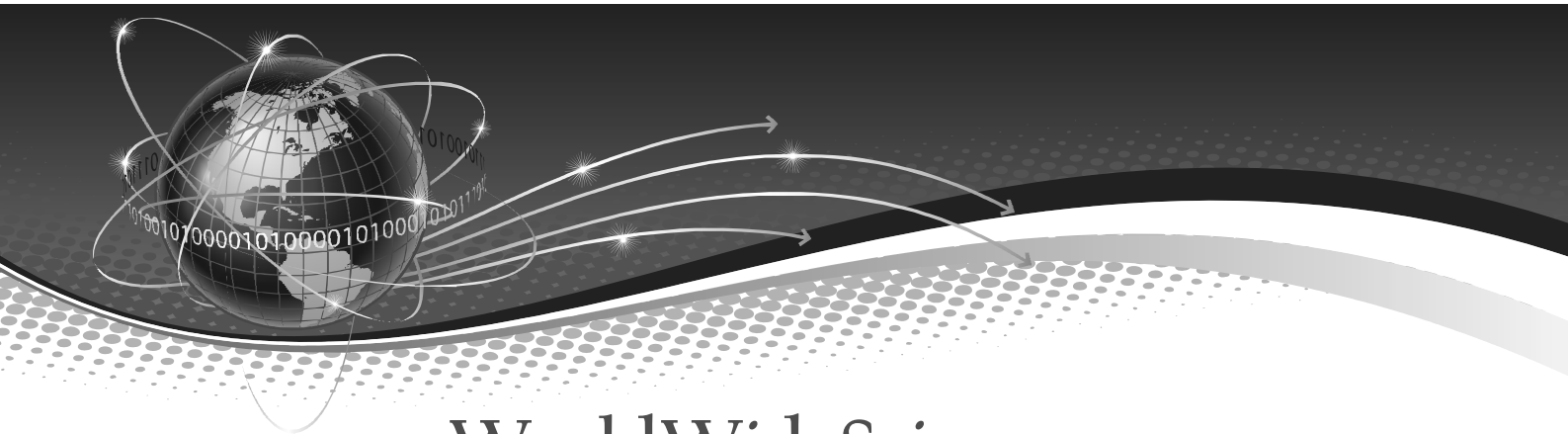
Global ETD Search at <http://search.ndltd.org/>



Contact: <http://www.ndltd.org>

Poster by: Joachim Schöpfel  
Layout by: Aurélie Halipré





# WorldWideScience.org

*An International Partnership to Improve Access to Scientific and Technical Information and Research Data*

## A Global Science Gateway

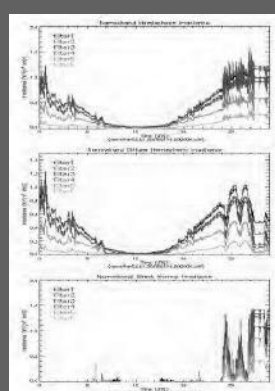
- Over 100 national and international scientific databases and portals
- More than 70 countries are represented
- Searches information in textual, multimedia, and scientific data formats



Arabic	العربية
Chinese	中文
German	Deutsch
English	
Spanish	Español
French	Français
Japanese	日本語
Korean	한국어
Portuguese	Português
Russian	Русский

## Scientific research data can be difficult to find and hard to navigate.

TTT F Phe TTC F Phe TTA L Leu TTG L Leu i TCT S Ser TCC S Ser TCA  
S Ser TCG S Ser TAT Y Tyr TAC Y Tyr TAA \* Ter TAG \* Ter TGT C Cys  
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CAC H His CAA Q Gln CAG Q Gln CGT R Arg CGC R Arg CGA R



Data tab identifies results from scientific research data collections



Data can be viewed or downloaded



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ScienceAlliance**

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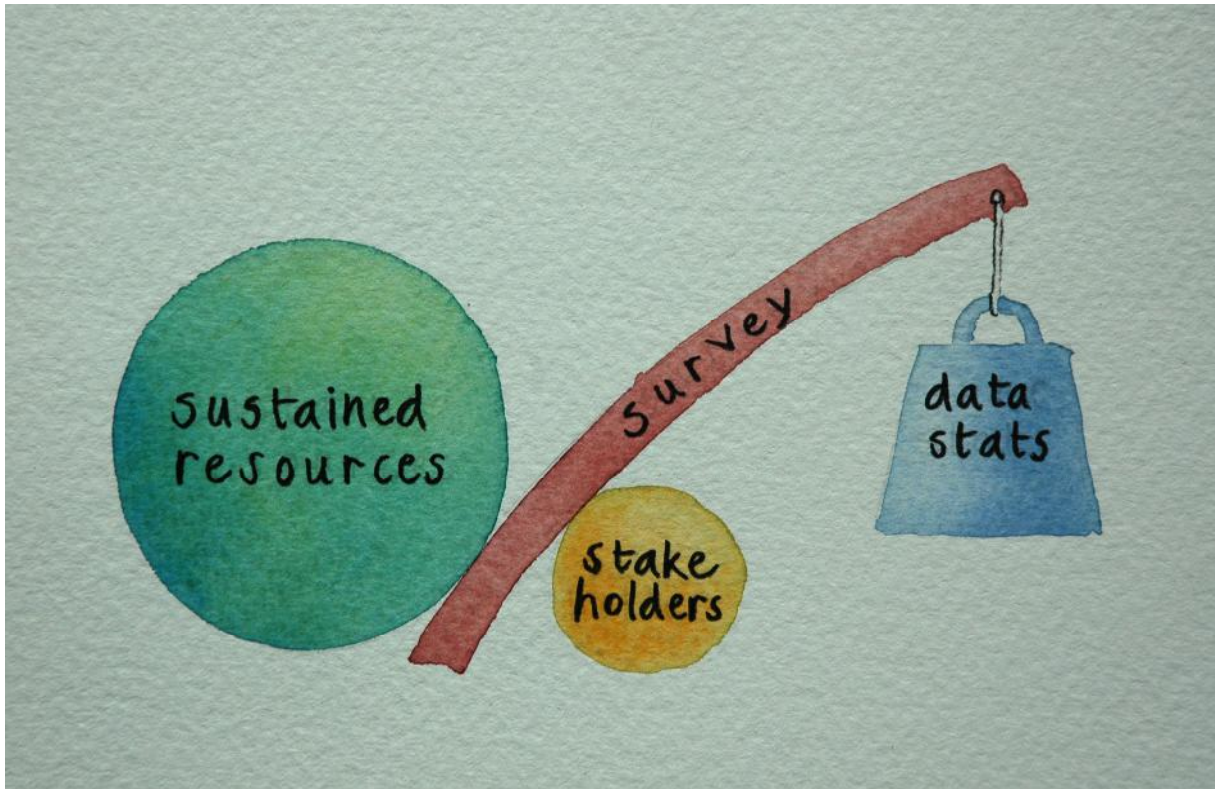


**WorldWideScience.org Operating Agent**

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or Lorrie Johnson, [JohnsonL@osti.gov](mailto:JohnsonL@osti.gov)

# Leveraging Grey Resources

## A Training Module for Intelligent Resource Assessment



[www.greynet.org/researchandeducation/workshops.html](http://www.greynet.org/researchandeducation/workshops.html)



Don't wait to assess your information resources, don't rush your assessment, and don't stop the assessment process.



You're competing on an ever changing information landscape and the use of the cognitive tool of leveraging resources enables you to act effectively on behalf of your organization.



Understanding the needs of your stakeholders is important, no less important is to know how and if they use the resources developed, enhanced, and sustained by your organization.

[info@greynet.org](mailto:info@greynet.org)

*GreyNet*

Grey Literature Network Service



## Leveraging Grey Resources: A Training Module for Intelligent Resource Assessment

Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen  
GreyNet International, Netherlands

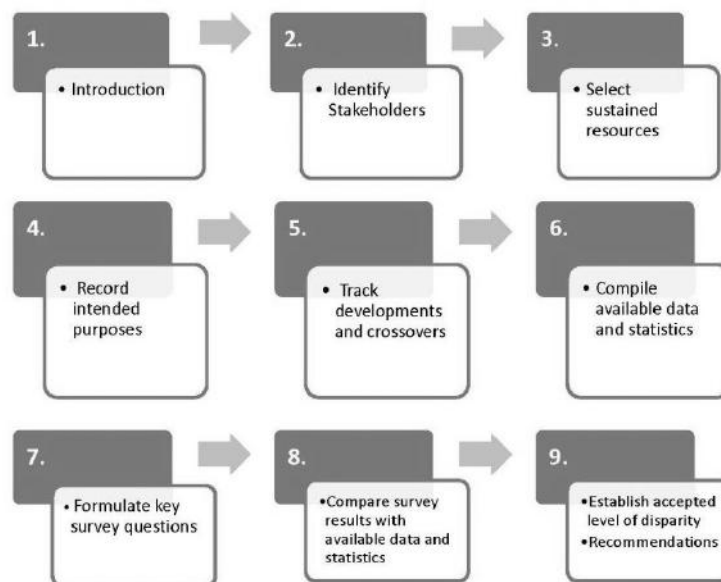
This poster presentation describes a training module that was developed and implemented for two groups of information professionals in 2015-2016<sup>1</sup>. Its aim is to provide an intelligent assessment of an organization's sustained information resources. The intended outcome is to identify and leverage those resources that require improvement. Hence, enabling an organization to better serve its stakeholders.

Before proceeding further with the stepwise approach used in the training, let's briefly agree for the sake of definition on two terms found in the title: 'Leveraging' and 'Intelligent'.

**Leveraging** implies here the effective use of a cognitive tool applied in order to improve and/or enhance an organization's positional advantage. It is the power to act effectively on behalf of ones (an organizations) stakeholders by using its key resources to their maximum advantage. For a business this may help to highlight inefficiencies and reveal new prospective revenue streams. For a non-profit organization it may rather imply meeting costs, matching funds, and/or increased use and application of its products and services.

**Intelligent** implies here a term linked to the level of openness applied in this case study. It is a demonstration of transparency. It is an exercise in evidence based practice, where the outcome allows for change and where corporate memory is involved in the decision making applied in the deployment of human and material resources as well as revenues available in one's organization.

### Implementing the Training Module



By way of example, each of the nine steps in the module is preceded by a case in point, then followed by an exercise geared to the participants own organization.

Participants stand to gain a clearer understanding of the stakeholders whom they serve; what constitutes sustained information resources; the importance of tracking developments with regard to these resources and their user statistics; recognizing the value of survey research

and the analysis of its results; as well as the preparedness to offer recommendations in the assessment of information resources within one's organization – whereby the outcome can influence decision making and allow for needed change.

<sup>1</sup>. <http://www.greynet.org/researchandeducation/workshops.html>

## Grey Literature in Transfer Pricing: Japan and Korea

Maji Rhee, Waseda University, Japan

This study addresses how grey literature in transfer pricing can be served as a foundation for the arm's length price. This study analyzes three examples from cases in Japan and in Korea. Any data that relate to transfer pricing are deemed grey literature. Transfer pricing court documents are grey in the sense that redacted data predominates. Such unclear nature of transfer pricing data becomes more problematic when courts apply secret comparables for computation of the Arm's Length Price. Another contributing element that creates a nebulous situation is the civil law based burden of proof system. Japan and Korea are under the civil law jurisdiction. Tax litigations are governed by the presumptive taxation principle that the tax authority has the burden of proof. When the court is challenged by the taxpayer, the court has burden to submit documentation. Both Japan and Korea adopt secret comparables which are undisclosed documents acquired from third parties. In Japan, The standard of proof in Japanese tax litigation is based on the high probability principle. The opinion of the judge is based on the "psychological truth" that equipoise on balance. The psychological truth is deemed to be what is "highly probable" because it is based on a subjective decision. In order to be "closer" to the truth, the scope of probability was to be measured over a "range of probabilities" rather than at a "point" in the process of fact finding. Uncertainty embedded in the probability can be minimized in the procedural process by requesting that the court submit relevant documents.

In the process of determining the burden of proof, the parties that demand strict proof must provide evidence to prove the claim and refute all counterarguments. In the Adobe Japan case, the tax authority had the burden of strict proof related to comparables on functions and risk elements in the "resale price method." The tax authority used secret comparables and the tax authority did not respond to the taxpayer's claim. Counter-arguing against a proof means that the party making the counterargument must provide counterevidence that contradicts the evidence. The Adobe Japan case made a counterargument that the secret comparables had different functions and risk elements. When the burden of proof was shifted to the tax authority, the secret comparable issues remained unresolved. The court held in favor of the taxpayer in the Adobe Japan case, which suggested that the data or source of risk analysis in transfer pricing issues related to intangible property was in question.

A Korean case with regard to the computation of a bank loan amount can be compared. Issues related to hypothetical comparables can be a contrast. Hypothetical comparables can be comparables from unrelated parties. The foreign-related transactions and the conditions of transactions were comparables that are analyzed by each conditional element for each taxable year. When requirements for similarities between the hypothetical comparable transactions and foreign-related transactions were met, the court can be held for the tax authority.

However, the existence or absence of difference must be proved for an arm's length comparable. The document submission is usually under a presumptive taxation structure in which the burden of proof is on the tax authority. In the presumptive taxation structure, even if the burden is shifted to the taxpayer, the taxpayer would have to confront an "imbalance of information", especially in cases in which the tax authority uses undisclosed comparables. In the Loan case, the court stated that "if the ordinary or recurring profit is influenced and caused the existence of difference, unless the transactions are revealed in an objective method, the taxpayer is in a position to persuade the court. From the taxpayer's point of view, due to the "imbalanced access to information," document submission will be limited or impossible. Both parties are dealing with grey literature: The taxpayer has its own information, whereas the tax authority has comparable transaction information unknown to the taxpayer.

## A Geographical Visualization of GL Communities: A Snapshot

**Gabriella Pardelli, Sara Goggi, Roberto Bartolini, Irene Russo, and Monica Monachini,**

Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale "A. Zampolli", CNR Pisa, Italy

*"Today, in the spirit of science, grey literature communities are called to demonstrate their know-how and merit to wider audiences" [D. Farace, 2011].* This quotation stresses the important role of the several international organizations in producing and disseminating knowledge in the field of Grey Literature (GL): the paper aims to provide a first snapshot of the geographical distribution of GL organizations and their participation to the annual International Conference on Grey Literature over the time (in the period from 2003 to 2015). Nowadays a visual representation of data is often associated with the traditional statistical graphs, in particular for representing complex phenomena by means of maps and diagrams, which allow a deeper and more focused analysis of the data. In our case the geographical representation of stakeholders in government, academics, business and industry aims at visualizing the GL community across the globe: it concerns 675 organizations which over the years have contributed to the development of a common vision on the most pressing issues of the field by using new paradigms such as Open Access and the social networks.

Given this scenario the GL Community is visualized by name and country of the organization and by year, as documented by the GL List of Participating Organizations published in the thirteen GL Program Books which can be found on the GreyGuide site. The results are presented in the form of visual graphs, which confirm the international flavor of this field.

The terms have been processed and then further normalized and compared, especially for what concerns the names of participating organizations (as well as the names of the countries): the normalization process was also performed on languages, for example: Nederlands Instituut voor Wetenschappelijke Informatiediensten – NIWI > Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services, NIWI; Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche – CNR > National Research Council, CNR; Istituto di Ricerche Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali, IRPPS > Institute of Research on Population and Social Policies, IRPPS. The most remarkable figure to be reported is the substantial participation of US organizations to the GL conferences: not surprisingly the country stands at the top of the list with 216 organizations. This is the chronological distribution of the North American presence to the conference: 2004>32; 2005>10; 2006>25; 2007>10 2008>18; 2009>34; 2010>11; 2011>23; 2012>9; 2013>6; 2014>18; 13; 2015>13. The participation of European institutions of the field is large; but over the years the community has also taken advantage of contributions from institutions coming from countries such as Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Iceland, Iran, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, West Indies, Zimbabwe. The idea of visualizing the tendency of national participation to international conferences over the years – and in our case to the GL series – could be applied to similar research in grey literature thus stimulating further visual surveys from researchers in the field.

### Bionotes

**Sara Goggi** is a technologist at the Institute of Computational Linguistics "Antonio Zampolli" of the Italian National Research Council(CNR-ILC) in Pisa. She started working at ILC in 1996 working on the EC project LE-PAROLE for creating the Italian reference corpus; afterwards she began dealing with the management of several European projects and nowadays she is involved with organisational and managerial activities mainly concerning international relationships and dissemination as well as organization of events (e.g. LREC conference series). Currently one of her prominent activities is the editorial work for the international ISI Journal Language Resources and Evaluation, being its Assistant Editor. Since many years (from 2004) she also carries on research on terminology and since 2011 - her first publication at GL13 - she is working on topics related with Grey Literature. Email: [sara.goggi@ilc.cnr.it](mailto:sara.goggi@ilc.cnr.it)



**Monica Monachini** is a Senior Researcher at CNR-ILC. Field of expertise: computational linguistics, computational lexicography, semantics, lexical semantics, language resources, ontologies, lexicon, terminologies, metadata, validation, methods for retrieving information in different areas (biology, environment, civil protection, oceanography, social media, humanities and social sciences, ...), infrastructural issues related to language resources. Active in many standardisation activities for harmonising lexical information. Involved and responsible of the Pisa team in many international projects for language engineering. Over the last years, she has published articles in the field of lexical resources and information extraction in different areas. Currently, she focused her activities on digital humanities. Member of various Scientific Committees; UNI delegate for ISO/TC37/SC4. Email: [Monica.Monachini@ilc.cnr.it](mailto:Monica.Monachini@ilc.cnr.it)



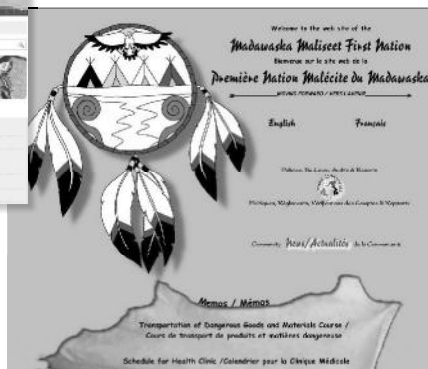


## Includes:

- Free, open access tool from Law Library of Congress website
- New schedule “Law of the Indigenous Peoples in the Americas” (Classes KIA-KIX) covers North America (Canada, USA, Mexico)
- Material organized geographically with countries subdivided regionally



Tribal websites – Mexico & Canada

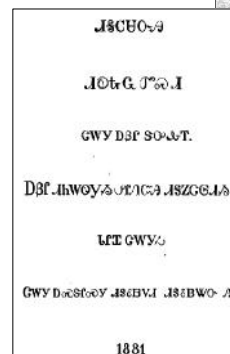


## Links to:

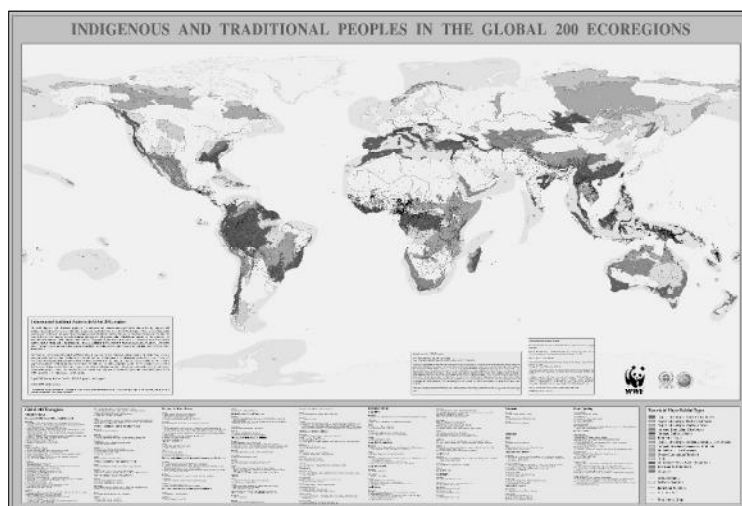
- Legal documents
- Tribal websites
- Regional & national advocacy organizations
- Digitized materials from Law Library of Congress

## Accomplishments:

- 2,000+ name authority records created
- 400+ works digitized from Law Library of Congress
- ALA Choice Reviews' 2015 Outstanding Academic Title (Internet resource)
- Part of FEDLINK's American Indian Library Initiative
- Central America schedule in progress



Digitized Cherokee & Hawaiian materials



Contact:  
Dr. Jolande Golberg  
Law Classification Specialist  
[jgol@loc.gov](mailto:jgol@loc.gov)

## Teaching and Learning about Grey Literature

Lynne M. Rudasill,  
Center for Global Studies,  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, United States

What can we do to improve understanding of the creation, access and preservation of grey literature in I-Schools and in general? How can we expand the audience and participation for these? What are both general and specific learning objectives that we can work on? Is Coursera or a similar MOOC an option for disseminating the information? The purpose of this poster is to begin a discussion of these matters and to look at what has already been accomplished in this area.

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### ***Bionote***

**Lynne Rudasill** holds the unique post of Global Studies Librarian and Associate Professor, University Library. Professor Rudasill's publications include edited books and book chapters as well as journal articles that focus on dissemination and use of non-governmental organization information and the resulting changes in scholarly communication, as well as user experience with library websites. She is a frequent participant in international conferences in library and information science. Lynne is a member of the Library Executive Committee, former Dean of the Military Education Council, Area Studies Division Chair and Chair of the Professional Committee of the IFLA Governing Board. She was recognized for her service to Association of College and Research Libraries with the Marta Lange/CQ Press Award.  
Email: [rudasill@illinois.edu](mailto:rudasill@illinois.edu)



# Grey Literature on a Level Playing Field

*Dominic Farace, GreyNet International*

## Flip the switch, identify grey in a new light



It may not be alarming that the general public is unaware of what constitutes grey literature. What is alarming is when information professionals well into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century remain in the dark confusing grey literature with ephemera, echoing half-truths that it's hard to find, that it's unpublished, that it's not peer reviewed and of inferior quality to commercial publications. Even inserting personal bias *e.g.* that they don't like the term 'grey literature'. Let's take a few minutes to shed light on significant developments in this field of library and information science over the last couple of decades.

## Grey Literature on the changing information landscape



One should not be surprised by changes in grey literature given the rapid pace of change on the information landscape brought on by advancements in technology and its impact on the production, processing, access, and preservation of grey as well as commercial publications. It could be said that the driving force behind these technological advancements were to a great degree focused on resolving the fundamental problems of information overload and its concomitant loss of information. Two problems seen as interconnected with the supply and demand sides of grey literature.

## Examples of Grey Research Communities



Grey Literature is highly diverse bridging sectors of government, academics, business and industry. Even within one of these sectors diversity becomes further accentuated. Take for example academics, where research leading to published grey literature extends to disciplines and subject areas in the natural sciences, social sciences and humanities. As a result, numerous grey literature communities have developed over the years in a concerted effort to facilitate both the supply and demand sides for their grey literature. Let's look at some examples of the work done by these communities.

## Welcome to challenges on the Grey Horizon



In the spring of 2014, a workshop held in Pisa, Italy addressed challenges to policy development of grey literature resources. A 15 point document that has come to be known as the Pisa Declaration was drawn-up and has since been signed by over 140 signatories from some 70 organizations in 30 countries worldwide. The Pisa Declaration has since been translated and published in 20 languages. GreyNet being one of the signatories to the Pisa Declaration carried out a study to assess and further leverage its own information resources. This presentation concludes with a brief review of the outcome of that study.

## **Panel Session**

### ***Data: Its Use and Preservation***

Data is a key component of the grey literature universe. Most data is not being indexed, published or controlled in a manner that is easily accessible or findable. Panelists will talk about what big data is, how to find datasets, and discuss some of the projects that they are working on.



**Norma A. Padrón PhD**

**Associate Director of the Center for Population Health Research; MLHS**

*“What people mean by big data and why it is important to know what it is and how data can be used to improve health”*

Norma Padrón, is Associate Director of the Center for Population Health Research at Lankenau Institute for Medical Research. Previously she was Research Scientist at the Center for Health Innovation, The New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Padrón has a doctoral degree from Yale University in Health Policy and Management, a Master’s in Economics (Duke University), and a Master’s in Public Health (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain). She has collaborated with interdisciplinary teams on topics related to health insurance coverage and access among minorities, adherence to recommended care among individuals with diabetes, teenage childbearing and long-term economic and health consequences, and parental unemployment and children’s mental health.

**Email: [PadronN@MLHS.ORG](mailto:PadronN@MLHS.ORG)**



**Fred LaPolla M.L.S.**

**Knowledge Management Librarian  
NYU School of Medicine**

*“Availability of shareable datasets and what NYU Health Sciences Library has done to make them discoverable”*

Fred LaPolla is a member of the Health Sciences Library’s Data Services team and the liaison to the Radiology Department. His main area of work is in data visualization services and he is available for classes, workshops, and one-on-one consults on design best practices. He is also interested in publishing metrics, as well as assisting members of the NYULMC community with literature searching and citation management. Fred LaPolla earned his B.A. in Chinese language and literature from George Washington University and his M.L.S. from CUNY Queens College.

**Email: [Fred.Lapolla@med.nyu.edu](mailto:Fred.Lapolla@med.nyu.edu)**



**Plato L. Smith PhD**

**Data Management Librarian  
University of Florida Libraries**

*“How stakeholders are involved in the data management planning and data lifecycle processes. Developing a dataset collection using Zenodo.”*

Plato Smith is the Data Management Librarian at the University of Florida with experience in academic research libraries, digital libraries, and data management. He received his doctorate in the field of Information Science from the School of Information within the College of Communication and Information at Florida State University, Florida’s iSchool, Summer 2014. From 2005 to 2012, he was Department Head for the FSU Libraries’ Digital Library where he developed, populated, and managed digital collections in the FSU Libraries’ digital content management system, DigiNole Repository, and electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) institutional repository.

**Email: [plato.smith@ufl.edu](mailto:plato.smith@ufl.edu)**

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## Using the Literature in Astrophysics as a Filter for Research Data

**Christopher Erdmann**

NCSU, North Carolina State University Libraries, USA


The NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS) is a bibliographic database containing more than 12 million records. Use of ADS is almost universal among astronomers worldwide, where the community can search almost the entirety of the astronomical literature in one place. One of the advantages of using the ADS is the rich network of links connecting the literature with research data, software, and other material. Much of the work involved with interlinking these resources is done behind the scenes via a combination of automated and semi-automated approaches. From these curatorial workflows, the future of librarianship can be derived.

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### ***Bionote***

**Christopher Erdmann** is an author, developer and experimenter in the areas of digital libraries, social networking, library UX, interactive technologies, bibliometrics and data services in libraries. He is currently the Chief Strategist for Research Collaboration at the NCSU Libraries and has previously worked for organizations such as the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, European Southern Observatory, Supreme Court of the US, United Nations, University of Washington, Smithsonian (NMAH) and CNET. Chris holds an MLIS from the University of Washington iSchool and a BA from the University of California, Davis. Email: [christopher\\_erdmann@ncsu.edu](mailto:christopher_erdmann@ncsu.edu)





## Using the Literature in Astrophysics as a Filter for Research Data

C. Erdmann | NCSU Libraries | @libcce

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The NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS) is the lifeblood of astronomical research.

- Disciplinary repository w/ +10M bibliographic records (in 2013)
- Used by all astronomers (10m users total)
- Search literature, citations, related datasets & metrics
- +3M full-text docs (arXiv, publishers, etc)
- Indexed by Google, ORCID integration...

If it isn't in the ADS, it doesn't exist!

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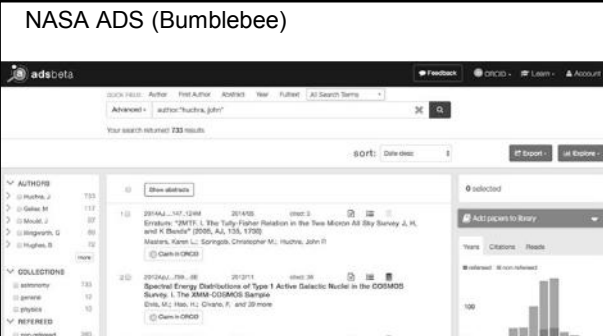
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### NASA ADS (Bumblebee)



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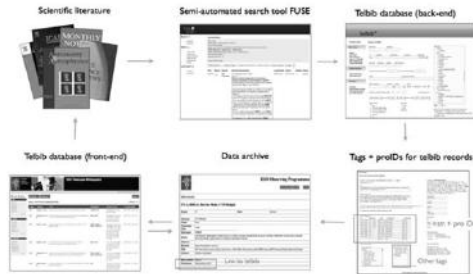
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## ESO Library's telbib Methodology




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## telbib Statistics




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## Exoplanet Papers in the ADS Filtered by ESO Data Links




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Astrophysics Source Code Library (ASCL)


[Access/Python Archive Code Library](#)

[Home](#)
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[Browse](#)
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## Welcome to the ASCL

The Astrophysics Source Code Library (ASCL) is a free online repository for source codes of interest to astronomers and astrophysicists and lists codes that have been cited in research that has appeared in or been submitted to peer-reviewed publications. The ASCL is indexed by the [Software Citation Index](#) (SCISearch) and is accessible by using the archive and ASCL assigned to each code. The ASCL can be used to link to the code entry by prefixing the number with ascl.net/ e.g. [ascl.net/1203.0085](#)

### Most Recently Added Codes

1206.0173

[\[ascl:1210.016\] PyMC3: Python probabilistic programming framework](#)

Salvatore John Winkler, Thomas V. Fornberg, Christopher

PyMC3 performs Bayesian statistical modeling and model fitting following an advanced Markov chain Monte Carlo and variational fitting algorithms. It offers powerful sampling algorithms, such as the No-U-Turn sampler, allowing complex models with thousands of parameters with little specification of fitting algorithms, flexible model specification syntax, and optimization for finding the maximum a posteriori (MAP) point. PyMC3 uses Theano to compile gradients via automatic differentiation as well as compile probabilistic programs on-the-fly to C for increased speed.

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## ASCL in ADS

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## Linking to Other Research Objects



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#### DST4L @ Designing Libraries IV by Chris Erdmann

Slides: <https://goo.gl/EA5HZr>

Video: <https://goo.gl/jMLRWT>

Data Scientist Training for Librarians – re-skilling libraries for the future by Christian Lauenstein

Blog Post: <https://goo.gl/PSXe9E>

Data Scientist Training for Librarians: A course and a community by Jeremy Guille, James Damon

Blog Post: <https://goo.gl/72pHfi>

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#### IMLS Workshop on Data Science in Libraries

- Data Scientist Training for Librarians
- Library Carpentry
- Data Science & Visualization Institute for Librarians
- ...

Follow:

<http://datascienceinlibraries.org/>

RE-43-16-0149-16:

<https://www.imls.gov/grants/awarded/re-43-16-0149-16>

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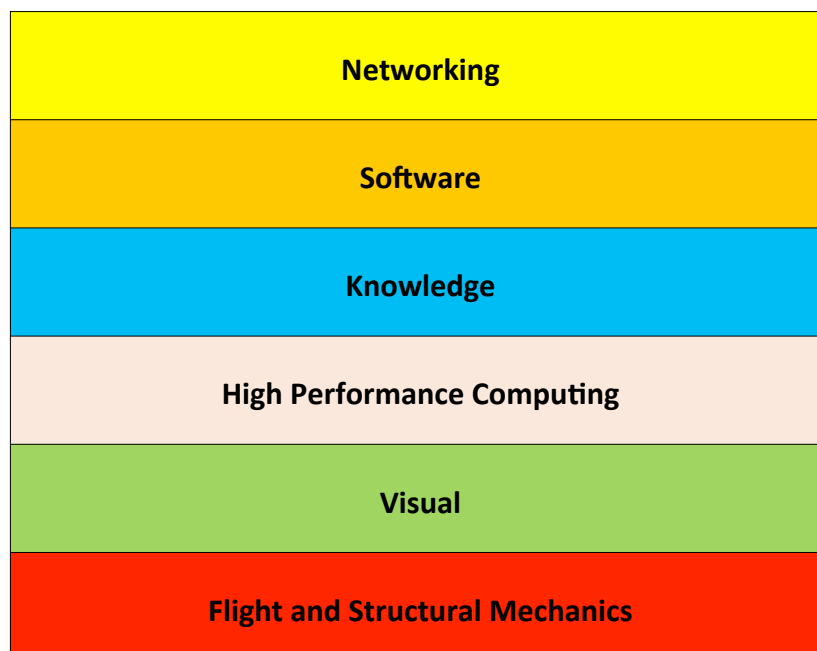
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<http://www.isti.cnr.it>**

## A terminological “journey” in the Grey Literature domain

**Roberto Bartolini, Gabriella Pardelli, Sara Goggi,**

CNR, Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale, “Antonio Zampolli”

**Silvia Giannini and Stefania Biagioni,**

CNR, Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell’Informazione “A. Faedo”, Italy

“When we read the articles or papers of a particular domain, we can recognize some lexical items in the texts as technical terms. In a domain where new knowledge is generated, new terms are constantly created to fulfil the needs of the domain, while others become obsolete. In addition, existing terms may undergo changes of meaning...” (Kageura K., 1998/1999). According to Kaugera, our aim with this work is to make a “journey” in the Grey Literature (GL) domain in order to offer an overall vision on the terms used and the links between them. Moreover, by performing a terminological comparison over a given period of time it could be possible to trace the presence of obsolete words as well as of neologisms in the most recent research fields.

Within this scenario, the work analyzes a corpus constituted of the entire amount of full research papers published in the GL conference series over a time span of more than one decade (2003-2014) with the aim of creating a terminological map of relevant words. “... corpora used to extract terminological units can be further investigated to find semantic and conceptual information on terms or to represent conceptual relationships between terms. (Bourigault D. et al., 2001). Another interesting inquiry is the terminology used in the GL conferences for describing the types of documents (Pejšová P. et al., 2012).

The work is split up in four sections: creation of the corpus by acquiring the digital papers of GL conference proceedings (GL5 – GL16)<sup>1</sup>; data cleaning; data processing; terminological analysis and comparison.

The corpus - made up of 231 research papers (for a total amount of 785.042 tokens) - was processed using a Natural Language Processing (NLP) tool for term extraction developed at the Institute of Computational Linguistics “Antonio Zampolli” of CNR (Goggi et al. 2015; 2016). This tool is what is called a “pipeline” (that is, a sequence of different tools) which extracts lexical knowledge from texts: in short, this is a rule system tool for knowledge extraction and document indexing that combines NLP technologies for term extraction and techniques to measure the associative strength of multi-words. This tool extracts a list of single (monograms) and multi-word terms (bigrams and trigrams) ordered by frequency with respect to the context. The pipeline - used as semantic engine within the MAPS project - has been customized for the extraction of terms from our corpus.

This survey on the results of the information extraction process performed by the described NLP tool has been a sort of linguistic path in the past and present of terminology used in GL proceedings. By means of samplings, it has been possible to obtain the terminological flow in GL domain and to determine if and how the lexicon was evolving over these twelve years and investigate on its dynamic nature.

<sup>1</sup> Kindly provided by GreyNet International, <http://www.greynet.org/>.

<sup>2</sup> CNR stands for National Research Council, Italy, <https://www.cnr.it/>

### Bionotes

**Roberto Bartolini** - Expertise on design and development of compilers of finite state grammars for functional analysis (macro-textual and syntactic) of Italian texts. Expertise on design and implementation of compilers of finite state grammars for analysis of natural language texts producing not recursive syntactic constituents (chunking) with specialization for Italian and English languages. Skills on acquiring and extracting domain terminology from unstructured text. Skills on semi-automatic acquisition of ontologies from texts to support advanced document management for the dynamic creation of ontologies starting from the linguistic analysis of documents. Email: [roberto.bartolini@ilc.cnr.it](mailto:roberto.bartolini@ilc.cnr.it)



**Gabriella Pardelli** was born at Pisa, graduated in Arts in 1980 at the Pisa University, submitting a thesis on the History of Science. Since 1984, researcher at the National Research Council, Institute of Computational Linguistics "Antonio Zampolli" ILC, in Pisa. Head of the Library of the ILC Institute since 1990. Her interests and activity range from studies in grey literature and terminology, with particular regard to the Computational Linguistics and its related disciplines, to the creation of documentary resources for digital libraries in the Humanities. She has participated in many national and international projects including the recent projects:- BIBLOS: Historical, Philosophical and Philological Digital Library of the Italian National Research Council, (funded by CNR); - For digital edition of manuscripts of Ferdinand de Saussure (Research Programs of Relevant National Interest, PRIN - funded by the Ministry of Education, University and Research, MIUR). Email: [gabriella.pardelli@ilc.cnr.it](mailto:gabriella.pardelli@ilc.cnr.it)



**Sara Goggi** is a technologist at the Institute of Computational Linguistics "Antonio Zampolli" of the Italian National Research Council (CNR-ILC) in Pisa. She started working at ILC in 1996 working on the EC project LE-PAROLE for creating the Italian reference corpus; afterwards she began dealing with the management of several European projects and nowadays she is involved with organisational and managerial activities mainly concerning international relationships and dissemination as well as organization of events (e.g. LREC conference series). Currently one of her prominent activities is the editorial work for the international ISI Journal Language Resources and Evaluation, being its Assistant Editor. Since many years (from 2004) she also carries on research on terminology and since 2011 - her first publication at GL13 - she is working on topics related with Grey Literature. Email: [sara.goggi@ilc.cnr.it](mailto:sara.goggi@ilc.cnr.it)



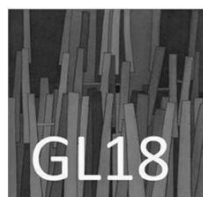
**Silvia Giannini** graduated and specialized in library sciences. Since 1987 she has been working in Pisa at the Institute for the Science and Technologies of Information "A. Faedo" of the Italian National Council of Research (ISTI-CNR) as a librarian. She is a member of the ISTI Networked Multimedia Information Systems Laboratory (NMIS). She is responsible of the library automation software "Libero" in use at the CNR Research Area in Pisa and coordinates the bibliographic and managing activities of the ISTI library team. She cooperates in the design and development of the PUMA (Publication Management) & MetaPub, an infrastructure software for institutional and thematic Open Access repositories of published and grey literature produced by CNR. Email: [silvia.giannini@isti.cnr.it](mailto:silvia.giannini@isti.cnr.it)



**Stefania Biagioni** graduated in Italian Language and Literature at the University of Pisa and specialized in Data Processing and DBMS. She is currently a member of the research staff at the Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione "A. Faedo" (ISTI), an institute of the Italian National Research Council (CNR) located in Pisa. She is head librarian of the Multidisciplinary Library of the CNR Campus in Pisa and member of the ISTI Networked Multimedia Information Systems Laboratory (NMIS). She has been the responsible of ERCIM Technical Reference Digital Library (ETRD) and currently of the PUMA (Publication Management) & MetaPub, a service oriented and user focused infrastructure for institutional and thematic Open Access repositories looking at the DRIVER/OpenAire vision, <http://puma.isti.cnr.it>. She has coauthored a number of publications dealing with digital libraries. Her activities include integration of grey literature into library collections and web access to the library's digital resources, including electronic journals and databases. She is a member of GreyNet since 2005. Since 2013 she is involved on the GreyGuide Project. Email: [stefania.biagioni@isti.cnr.it](mailto:stefania.biagioni@isti.cnr.it)







### A TERMINOLOGICAL "JOURNEY" IN THE GREY LITERATURE DOMAIN

Roberto Bartolini, Gabriella Pardelli, Sara Goggi, CNR-ILC, Pisa Italy  
Silvia Giannini, Stefania Biagioni, CNR-ISTI, Pisa Italy

November 28-29, 2016 - The New York Academy of Medicine, New York, USA

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#### SUMMARY

- Scenario & Objectives
- GL Corpus and Method
- Terminological Analysis - GL Topics
- Types of documents - Conclusions



A TERMINOLOGICAL "JOURNEY" IN THE GREY LITERATURE DOMAIN

#### SCENARIO & OBJECTIVES

*"When we read the articles or papers of a particular domain, we can recognize some lexical items in the texts as technical terms. In a domain where new knowledge is generated, new terms are constantly created to fulfill the needs of the domain, while others become obsolete. In addition, existing terms may undergo changes of meaning." (Kageura K., 1998/1999).*

This work analyzes a corpus constituted of the entire amount of full research papers published in the GL conference series over a time span of more than one decade (2003-2014) with the aim of

- making a "journey" in the Grey Literature (GL) domain in order to offer an overall vision on the terms used and the links between them;
- creating a terminological map of relevant words;
- tracing the presence of obsolete words as well as of neologisms in the most recent research fields;
- analyzing the terminology used in the GL conferences for describing the various types of documents.

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#### GL CORPUS AND METHOD

##### The work is split up in four sections:

- creation of the corpus by acquiring the digital papers of GL conference proceedings (GL5 – GL16);
- data cleaning;
- data processing using the NLP "pipeline" tool;
- terminological analysis and comparison.

##### ➤ GL Corpus:

made of 231 research papers (for a total amount of 785.042 tokens: monograms, bigrams and trigrams);

##### ➤ Natural Language Processing (NLP):

data was processed using a tool for term extraction, a sort of "pipeline" (that is, a sequence of different tools) which extracts lexical knowledge from texts. This tool extracts a list of single (monograms) and multi-word terms (bigrams and trigrams) ordered by frequency with respect to the context.

GL CORPUS & METHOD

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## TERMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

1. Identification of the monograms of *high, medium and low frequency* within the glossaries provided by the extraction overview of the single terms used in the papers;

The study of the terms grouped according to their decreasing frequency allowed us to:

- select some of the most frequently used terms;
- examine the co-occurrences bigrams and trigrams;
- determine the variations between them.

2. Analysis of taxonomic chains in order to shed light on the usage of specific terms within the topics of the various GL conferences.

## HIGH, MEDIUM and LOW FREQUENCY

In Tables 1 and 2 are grouped – respectively – the terms of the highest and medium segment of each GL Corpus.

For frequency segment of vocabularies we mean the organization of the words for decreasing frequencies, starting from the word with highest and coming to those with lowest, usually with only one occurrence (hapax).

The results is that the highest percentage of terms is to be found in the lowest frequency segment: this applies to all GLs.

The GL16 and GL5 glossaries stand out for the substantial amount of terms in the highest segment while the medium segment can be allocated to GL05 followed by GL14. Table 2. Medium segment

Table 1. High segment

HIGH, MEDIUM AND LOW FREQUENCY

## MAPPING

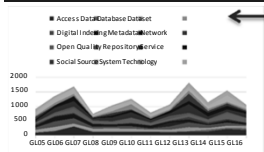
The mapping starts from the observation of the term that occurs most frequently in the entire corpus, which is "information", and from the two terms more closely related to the context, "grey" and "literature".

Graph 1 shows that the terms "grey" and "literature" have the highest frequency in GL5 (2008) and the lowest in GL15 (2013), while the term "information" has the highest in GL15 (2013) and the lowest in GL12 (2010).

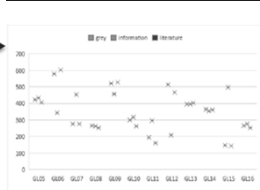
The bigram "grey literature" is the most used (2816 occurrences in the corpus) while the bigrams "grey material" (66 occurrences) and "grey document" (58 occurrences) are not present in all GL proceedings and their frequencies are much lower...

The most common bigrams with the term "information" are in GL15: "information object" is the top term (39 occurrences) while the bottom is "information retrieval" (17 occurrences in GL14). As trigrams: we have "Open Source Information" as top term with 228 occurrences and "Heterogeneous Information Object" as bottom term with 56 occurrences...

## Graph 2. – Selected terms - Trend over the years



## Graph 1. – grey, information, literature – Trend over the years



Given the size of the corpus and its chronological extension, the terms have been selected according to their technical nature and mainly with respect to a very dynamic and cross field: ICT (Information and Communication Technology).

Graph 2 shows the trend of the selected terms over the years: it is clear that – with the exemption of "indexing" and "dataset" – all the terms are occurring in each GL glossary.

Generally, there are monograms which seem to be constantly used and therefore their trend over the time is stable (e.g. come "access", "database" and "digital") while the vast majority of terms alternate high and low frequency peaks.

MAPPING

## MAPPING

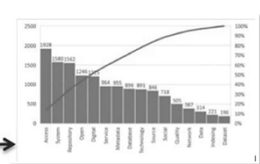
Graph 3. shows the total amount of occurrences for each selected monogram.

Highest number of occurrences: "access" (1928)

Lowest number of occurrences: "dataset" (196)

Amongst the highest, also "system", "repository", "open" and "digital" can be spotted.

## Graph 3. – Total occurrences



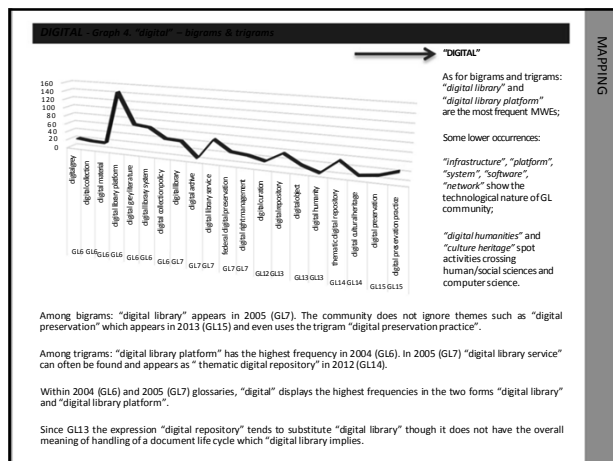
## MAPPING - Examples

The analysis starts from one of the most versatile adjectives of the corpus: "DIGITAL"

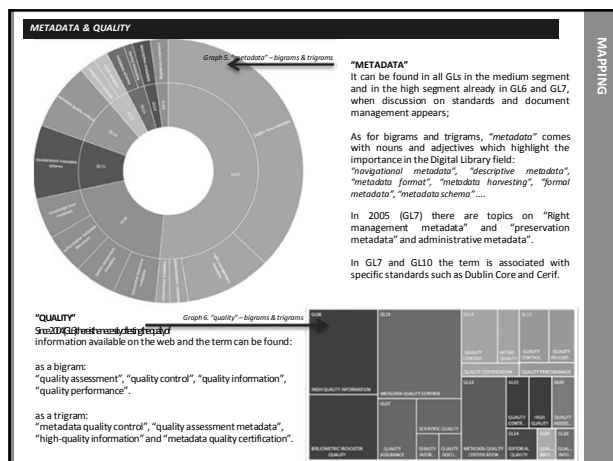
The nouns, verbs and multi-word expressions (MWEs) combined with the term "digital" immediately disclose the technological nature of GL community: **infrastructure, platform, system, software, network**.

The occurrences "digital humanities" and "culture heritage" characterize the fields of knowledge which usually require an expertise crossing between computer science and human and social sciences.

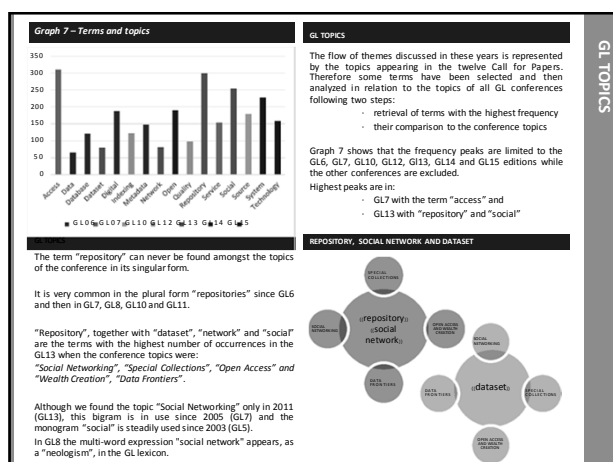
MAPPING



MAPPING



MAPPING



GL TOPICS

**GL TOPICS**

The highest number of occurrences of the terms "digital", "database" and "metadata" is in GL6 (2004) which had the following topics:

*"Institutional Repositories", "Use Analysis", "IT & Research Initiative", "Knowledge Management and Dissemination", "Collection Development and Resource Discovery".*

It is interesting to notice that the monogram "database" never appears among the conference topics and "metadata" is to be found only once, in 2006 (GL6).

**DATABASE AND METADATA**

**GL TOPICS**

The bigram "open access" is a constant feature in the grey literature lexicon. It is used since the far GL5 (2003) in the two graphic variations "open access" and "open-access" that live together in some GLs'.

We found three topics dedicated to "open access" in GL conferences:

*"Open Access to Grey Resources", "Open Access and Wealth Creation" and "Open Access to Research Data".*

The peak of the highest frequency is reached with *"Open Access to Research Data"* in 2014 (GL16).

**OPEN ACCESS**

It is though important to take into account the possibility that the terms extracted from the corpus do not necessarily describe the type of GL documents because it was not possible to automatically verify the actual correspondence between the term and its context.

The last step started by comparing the terms extracted from the Vocabulary of the types of Grey Literature (2011) with those extracted from our corpus.

A few outstanding examples:

- ✓ the monogram "journal" is present every year with a total of 1121 occurrences;
- ✓ the monogram "report", one of the most widely used GL document type, is also present every year with 1893 occurrences;
- ✓ the monogram "thesis" appears in every edition as well with 659 occurrences, although only a specific topic is devoted to this document type: "Theses and Dissertation" in GL7 (2005).

TYPES OF DOCUMENTS

**CONCLUSIONS**

This survey has been a sort of linguistic path in the past and present of the terminology used in GL proceedings with the goal of drawing a picture of the lexicon used by the GL community and thus contributing to get a deeper knowledge of the GL domain.

Many of the terms encountered cannot have synonyms because they reflect specific concepts devoid of the ambiguities peculiar to the common language. Some expressions such as "grey resources" and "open access" or nouns as "library" and "repository" refer straight and univocally to the "documentary science", that is they belong to a specific semantic field. Examples could be endless but the size of the corpus makes the analysis of data rather a difficult challenge in terms of defining the subset of the lexicon and the taxonomies to take into account.

By adopting a diachronic point of view, a significant terminological stability can be noticed. However some terms have been pointed out as obsolete while others emerged as very up-to-date, the latter are those chosen for assembling studies in the same domain or even for labeling emerging fields of knowledge. This is the case, for example, of the bigram "electronic dataset" retrieved in 2004 and 2007 glossaries and then substituted by the bigram "digital dataset" in 2010 and 2014.

In these last twelve years we have witnessed the establishment of new paradigms of scientific communication, the stunning development of information technology and the creation of new infrastructures for storing, preserving and disseminating scientific information.

A fact clearly comes to light from this analysis: the GL community is sensible to technological innovation and proves to be able of keeping pace with the changes. The lexicon adopted in the GLs' scientific papers has confirmed that the "grey" community paid soon specific attention to topics like "open access", "repository", "digital objects" and "preservation", just to cite a few.

At the same time the almost stable use of a technical and specialized terminology over the time indicates the interest and the willingness to deepen the knowledge of some themes by reporting updates and novelties.

**A TERMINOLOGICAL "JOURNEY" IN THE GREY LITERATURE DOMAIN**

## Altmetrics and Grey Literature: Perspectives and Challenges

Joachim Schöpfel, GERiCO Laboratory, University of Lille  
Hélène Prost, CNRS France

*Problem/goal:* The paper provides an overview on altmetrics, non-traditional metrics proposed as an alternative to more traditional citation impact metrics, and asks how they can apply to grey literature.

*Research method/procedure:* Altmetrics have been introduced in 2010 as “new, online scholarly tools (that allow) us to make new filters” (Altmetrics Manifesto). We will present a short review of relevant literature on altmetrics, in particular of those studies mentioning grey literature, dissertations, reports etc. We will also show some examples of new metrics applied to grey literature; in particular we will analyse usage statistics from the JISC-funded national aggregation service IRUS-UK (Institutional Repository Usage Statistics UK). If possible, we will also assess experiences with altmetrics and opinions towards them in the GreyNet community, thru a short online survey.

*Anticipated results:* Eight years ago we started to work on usage assessment of grey literature, especially in open repositories. Usage statistics of grey items remains an issue but since 2010, the context has changed. Today, usage assessment has to be questioned in the light of altmetrics, i.e. new forms of impact measures, including views and downloads, mentions in social media, links and referrals. The NISO Alternative Assessment Metrics Initiative defines altmetrics as a “broad term that encapsulates the digital collection, creation, and use of multiple forms of assessment that are derived from activity and engagement among diverse stakeholders and scholarly outputs in the research ecosystem” (NISO 2016). Even if altmetrics still focus primarily on practices relating to research articles as “central research output that informs research assessment (they) can and should be extended by recognizing additional products, such as datasets (...)” (San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment 2012). Therefore, their potential for grey literature is twofold:

1. In contrast to traditional metrics which usually exclude “documents such as technical reports or professional papers which some label as ‘grey literature’ (...) due to lack of indexing” (Moed & Halevi 2014), altmetrics are not limited to scientometric databases, also their impact assessment based on citations, links and referrals can take account of a broader range of scientific information, including use in dissertations, reports, white papers etc.
2. Impact assessment on article level such as download counts also applies to grey literature. Are there any special requirements or particular characteristics, especially regarding institutional repositories, natural home for grey literature?

“Institutional repositories are already embracing altmetrics as a means of both tracking and encouraging engagement with the resources, and the ability to track and measure engagement with grey literature can be a good source of evidence of the role these outputs play in the research and publication life-cycle” (Priego 2014). Our paper addresses both issues, with a focus on special conditions and prerequisites, such as identifiers, accessibility and long-term preservation.

*Practical implications:* Altmetrics contribute to the valorisation of scientific information. Most often, they are limited to peer-reviewed articles published in scientific journals. Our paper explores how altmetrics could add value to grey literature.


### Bionotes

Joachim Schöpfel, see page 61.

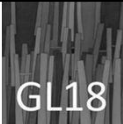
**Hélène Prost** is information professional at the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (CNRS) and associate member of the GERiCO research laboratory (University of Lille 3). She is interested in empirical library and information sciences and statistical data analysis. She participates in research projects on evaluation of collections, document delivery, usage analysis, grey literature and open access, and she is author of several publications.

Email: [helene.prost@inist.fr](mailto:helene.prost@inist.fr)





**Université  
de Lille**  
3 SCIENCES HUMAINES  
ET SOCIALES



## Altmetrics and Grey Literature Perspectives and Challenges

**Joachim Schöpfel**  
**Hélène Prost**  
(GERiICO laboratory)

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## Altmetrics?



See more details

- Twitted by 3838
- Blogged by 24
- On 8985 Facebook pages
- Mentioned in 54 Google+ posts
- Picked up by 28 news outlets
- Redditd by 15
- 5 readers on Mendeley
- 0 readers on CiteULike

- Social web metrics for academic publications.
- Interesting for measuring societal impact, beyond the academic community.
- Count of views, downloads, clicks, likes, tags, posts (blogging) and tweets (micro-blogging), shares, discussions etc.
- The term “usually describes metrics that are alternative to the established citation counts and usage stats—and/or metrics about alternative research outputs, as opposed to journal articles.” (NISO 2014)

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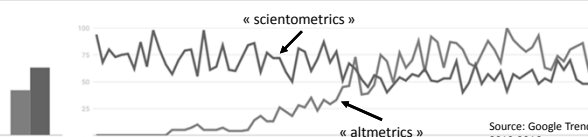
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## The future of (not only) metrics

- Alternative or enhancement?
- Relevant for research evaluation
- Emergence of altmetrics part of the transition to a more accountable and transparent research system
- Levers in support of open science
- Decisions on grants, hiring and tenure





Source: Google Trends 2010-2016

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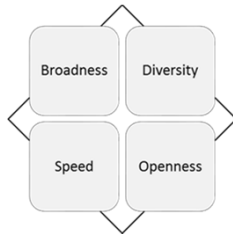
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## Benefits



### Altmetrics

- measure impact beyond science
- can include scholarly products other than papers (articles)
- allow impact to be measured shortly after the output
- as a rule, it is easy to obtain altmetric data

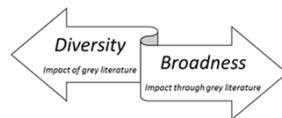
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## What about grey literature?

### Diversity

- Impact assessment on article level such as download counts also applies to grey literature.
- "Altmetrics (...) allow for evaluation of a greater diversity of products, i.e., not just publications (...). These products might be datasets, software, copyrights, algorithms, grey literature, and slides (...)." (Bornmann 2014)



### Broadness

- Altmetrics are not limited to scientometric databases
- Their impact assessment based on citations, links and referrals can take account of a broader range of scientific information, including citations in dissertations, reports, white papers etc.
- Thus, grey literature can serve as material to measure impact of scientific output

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## Altmetrics of grey literature

- Repositories
  - (HAL, figshare, IRUS-UK, CORE)
- Social networks
  - (ResearchGate, Academia)
- Reference managers
  - (Mendeley, CiteULike)
- Academic search engines
  - (Microsoft Academic Search, Google Scholar)
- Altmetric tools
  - (Altmetric.com, PlumX, ImpactStory, ArnetMiner)

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**HAL**

Report in HAL

**CiteULike**

Proceedings in CiteULike

- views,
- downloads,
- bookmarks,
- citations

**Workshop paper in Google Scholar**

How consistent are altmetrics providers? Study of 1000 PLOS ONE publications using the PLOS ALM, Mendeley and Altmetric.com APIs

Zahedi, M, Fenner, R, Costas - altmetrics 14, ..., 2014 - ndownloader.figshare.com

Altmetrics track the impact of scholarly works on the social web. The term was introduced in 2010 (Priem et al.) as an alternative way of measuring the broader research impact of scholarly outputs using the social web, aimed at enhancing and complementing the more ...

Cité 12 fois Autres articles Citer Enregistrer Plus

**Helene Prost**

Author on ImpactStory

Altmetrics offer a unique opportunity to exhibit the real impact of conference papers, dissertations, working papers etc. and to contribute to improved visibility.

**Yes, but...**

- This work remains more or less exceptional. Most studies include only journal articles.
- The main reason is that altmetrics tools need **unique identifiers, standard metadata and good availability**.
- "One of the critical issues is that these aggregators concentrate on documents that have a unique object identifier, which inevitably neglects certain document types (...) For example, Altmetric.com (...) focuses its data collection on DOIs, which has led to a de facto reduction of altmetrics studies to journal articles, excluding many types of documents and journals." (Sugimoto et al. 2016)

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## Altmetrics through grey literature?

- Grey literature "presents great opportunities for alternative metrics, providing data and indicators that cannot be found anywhere else." (Euan Adie)
- But - do altmetrics tools make use of grey literature? And if so, how?



## Two examples

- **Web-based grey literature can serve as source to increase impact of other grey literature.** Wilkinson et al. (2014) conducted their study on WIRE with a small sample of 20 research reports. Their results showed that most of them (17) had been cited by other reports, conference papers, white papers, MA and PhD theses and speeches and/or dissertations available on the web. But without standard or automated procedures, including grey literature involves a lot of human work.
- **New content mining tools improve the efficiency and broadness of data aggregators.** Thus, Altmetric has developed a text-mining solution (Altmetric Policy Miner) to discover mentions of publications in policy documents on selected websites. Due to this APM-software, Bornmann et al. (2016) were able to assess the societal impact of climate change publications mainly through grey literature from governmental agencies, international organizations and NGOs.

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## Yes, but...

- Grey literature as source for altmetric impact assessment produce significant and complementary results based on citations, links and referrals from a broader range of scientific information, including dissertations, reports, white papers etc.
- This approach is more complicated and time-consuming than the usual WoS or Scopus-based work.
- In contrast to traditional metrics which usually exclude grey literature, altmetrics are not limited to scientometric databases. But when it comes to larger empirical studies, this exploitation of grey literature remains an exception and is sometimes limited to science blogs, while proceedings, dissertations etc. are dismissed.

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## So what?

Getting grey literature into the heart of the coming mainstream adoption of altmetrics is essential for the future of grey literature in open science. Some suggestions:

- Contribute to research on altmetrics for or with grey literature, for instance in the fields of economics (working papers) or computer science (conference papers).
- Cooperate with altmetrics companies and teams for the development of appropriate tools that fit with grey literature.
- Accelerate the allocation of unique identifiers for grey literature and their authors and why not their institutions, above all this means partnership with DOI, ORCID and CASRAI, in particular for electronic theses and dissertations and for scientific reports.
- Contribute to further standardization of grey literature metadata.
- Contribute to increasing availability of grey literature in institutional repositories.

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## Applying discourse analytical methods to deepen understanding of user needs in an a-synchronous information environment

**Debbie L. Rabina and Research Team Members: Emily Drabinski and Laurin Paradise,**  
Pratt Institute, School of Information, USA

This is part of an ongoing long-term study aimed at identifying the information needs of incarcerated people.

There are inherent barriers to studying this unique user community, barriers that stem primarily from limited access. Incarcerated people have no access to online information sources and researchers have no or limited access to incarcerated people. Incarcerated people express their information needs in hand written letters send to the New York Public Library, which in turn makes this unique dataset available to the researchers. This results in an a-synchronous and indirect form of communication between researcher and subject.

In earlier studies the researchers identified the information needs of incarcerated people<sup>1</sup> and the benefits to student volunteers who assisted in meeting these information requests<sup>2</sup>.

In this phase of the research we focus on discourse analysis as research method that can compensate for lack of visual cues and immediacy in the information interaction.

Methodology and methods:

Our research uses a discourse analytic approach to library and information science as described by Talja<sup>3</sup> and Wildemuth and Perryman<sup>4</sup>.

We found discourse analysis particularly suitable for the a-synchronous nature of our communication with incarcerated people. The absence of direct dialog with the users and our inability to conduct reference interviews for the question-negotiation phase<sup>5</sup> meant that in order the understand the reference request beyond the literal meaning expressed in the letter, we needed to resort to interpretive modes from the repertoires available to us from our ongoing experience in answering prior reference requests from the same user group.

Our understanding of our users needs is based on the analysis and interpretation of a dataset of total of 290 reference letters answered during Sept. 2013 to May 2015<sup>6</sup>. These letters are grey in origin and treatment by the library and fall under some conflicting privacy controls.

We transcribed all the letters and uploaded them to Atlas.ti, a content analysis program. We assigned each question between 1-5 codes describing their content. Since a single letter often includes multiples questions, the number of questions exceeds the number of letters.

We used natural language to assign codes. After establishing inter-coder reliability, we proceeded to group codes into larger thematically grouped families.

At the time of writing we completed the quantitative analysis of the data, have done some quantitative analysis (mostly term co-occurrences) and are about to begin the interpretive analysis.

The presentation will focus on the interpretive methods portion of this study, explaining the rationale of our methods and their applicability to the dataset.

<sup>1</sup> Rabina D., Drabinski, E. (2015). Reference services to incarcerated people, Part I: Themes emerging from answering inmates' reference questions. *Reference and User Services Quarterly [RUSQ]* 55:1, 42-48.

<sup>2</sup> Rabina D., Drabinski, E. (2015). Reference services to incarcerated people, Part II: Sources and learning outcomes. *Reference and User Services Quarterly [RUSQ]* 55:2, 123-131.

<sup>3</sup> Talja, Sanna (1999). Analyzing qualitative interview data: The discourse analytic method. *Library and Information Science Research* 21 (4): 459-477.

<sup>4</sup> Wildemuth, Barbara M., Perryman, Calrol L. (2009). Discourse analysis. In *Applications of social research methods to questions in information and library science*. Edited by Barbara Wildemuth, 320-328(Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited).

<sup>5</sup> Taylor, Robert S. (1968). Question-negotiation and information seeking in libraries. *College and Research Libraries* 29, 178-194.

<sup>6</sup> There are two additional datasets that comprise the overall study, but this proposal focuses only on the dataset described here



### ***Bionotes***

**Debbie Rabina** is associate professor at Pratt Institute School of information and library Science and coordinator of the Information Policy and Society concentration. Her areas of specialization include reference resources (general, legal, government), information law and policy, and international and comparative librarianship. Email: [drabina@pratt.edu](mailto:drabina@pratt.edu)



**Laurin Paradise** is a recent graduate of Pratt's School of Information, with experience and interest in the use of technology tools to search, process and analyze information.

Email: [ldparadise@gmail.com](mailto:ldparadise@gmail.com)





## Introduction



- Original dataset from earlier studies: NYPL Correctional Services Program & Pratt Institute School of Information, Information Services & Resources service-learning project
- Initial studies provided **quantitative snapshot** of the information needs of incarcerated people
- The present study utilizes a larger dataset drawn from classroom engagement with the NYPL prison letter service.
- The researchers deployed the method of **discourse analysis** to analyze the information needs of people in prisons and jails in the context of information worlds.

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## Methodology & Theoretical Approach to Information Needs in Prisons & Jails

- **Discourse analytic** approach to library & information science research
- Enabled extension of earlier work that relied on **quantitative methodology**
- Information requests received were counted and sorted to produce a set of information topics. This data was used to point to areas of **information poverty** experienced by people in prisons and jails.

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## Methodology & Theoretical Approach to Information Needs in Prisons & Jails

The discourse analytic approach enabled us to:

- Analyze the information requests as **discursive units** and modes of interpretation
- Understand reported information needs as simultaneously **descriptive of information worlds**
- Understand the letter writers as agents in the production of their **information environments**.
- Build an analysis of prisons and jails as environments that produce **certain kinds of questions**
  - These questions tell us as much about the conditions of confinement as they do about the individuals seeking answers to particular questions.

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### Discourse Analysis

- Assumes that the **role of speech** is to construct the speakers' (and listeners') social world.
- Regards speech as an act in itself and is focused on **analyzing the functions and outcomes** of speech acts.
- Makes visible "**ongoing conversations**," important debates, and interpretative conflicts existing in the society, and the genuine ambivalence of many social questions and issues.
- Discourses **produce and transform reality**, making it possible to evaluate the practical consequences of different ways of approaching a particular phenomenon.

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### Discourse Analysis: Process

1. Construct your research question
2. Select a sample of discourse to study
3. Collect the records of documents you will analyze
4. Code the data & Identify themes
5. Analyze your data
6. Validate your findings

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### Method

- 290 reference letters answered during September 2013 to May 2015
- Two phases to preparing the dataset for analysis using a spreadsheet created with each letter as a unit of analysis
  - Identified demographic elements:
    - Sentence term, time to release
    - Name of Facility
    - Race & Year of Birth
    - Time lapse between Q & A
  - Transcribed and uploaded all letters to **Atlas.ti**




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### • Reference Letters

- indicate the kinds of collections carceral libraries might build
- reveal the kinds of information needs produced and circulated inside the small worlds of these institutions



### • Three general categories emerged

- **Self-help:** Rights to medical services, Opportunities to study while in prison, Legal information
- **Re-entry:** Employment, half-way houses, social security benefits, other practical matters.
- **General Reference:** All other reference questions

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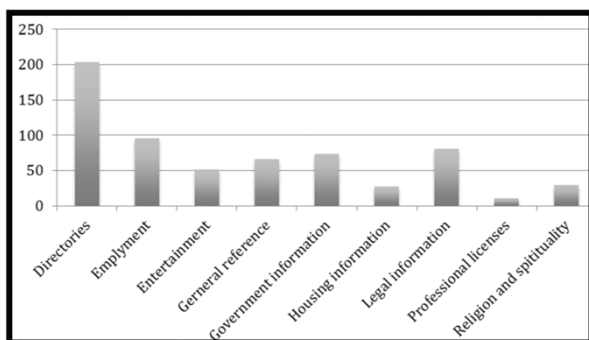
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### Breaking of families by # of quotes




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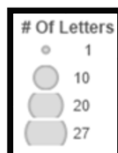
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Letters Received from facilities in NY State

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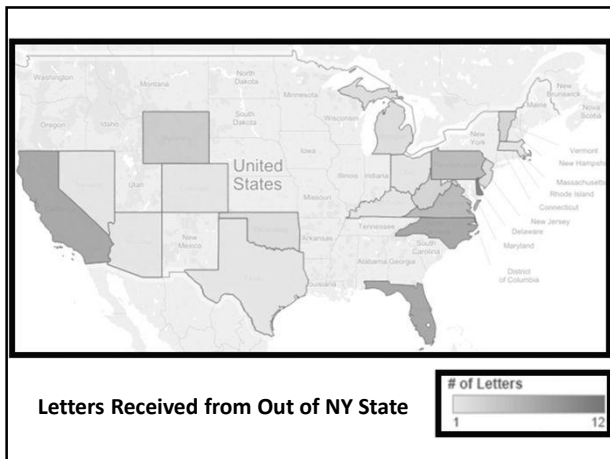
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### Findings & Future

- Continuing **relevance of reference sources**
- Prison **produces anxiety** about employment/reentry
- Information-needs of the users often are often **created by the prison itself**
- Development of **mode of discourse** through letter service

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Question	Responses
Is this your first time using this service	Skipped answer 46%
	Yes 30%
	No 24%
Did we understand your question	4 85%
	3 5%
	2 --
	1 4%
	Skipped answer 6%
Did you find our answer helpful?	4 89%
	3 --
	2 2%
	1 2%
	Skipped answer 7%
Did you find our answer complete?	4 78%
	3 7%
	2 6%
	1 2%
	Skipped answer 7%
Comments	Comments included 99%
	Comments not included 1%

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## The GreyLit Report: Understanding the Challenges of Finding Grey Literature

**Robin Naughton and Danielle Aloia,**  
The New York Academy of Medicine Library, USA

Searching for and finding grey literature (greyLit) can be difficult. GreyLit, by its nature, is not commercially published and as a result, it requires multiple search strategies to identify and curate quality literature on a subject. Our study into how researchers share greyLit (Aloia and Naughton, 2015) found that researchers speak with colleagues, subscribe to listservs/newsletters, and go to organization websites to find current greyLit. The GreyLit Report, developed in 1999 by the New York Academy of Medicine, is a centralized location that makes it easier for health researchers to find grey literature in their field. In order to better understand the needs of the health sciences research community, we interviewed GreyLit Report users about their challenges, tools and methods for finding grey literature. Speaking directly to librarians and researchers about their needs helped us to better understanding how the GreyLit Report website can be enhanced to respond to those needs. Over the course of a week, we conducted online interviews with national and international users of the GreyLit Report. Based on this research, the GreyLit Report will be enhanced to better serve the grey literature community and add to the growing need for a centralized location to find grey literature.

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### ***Bionotes***

**Danielle Aloia** is Special Projects Librarian at The New York Academy of Medicine. She received her MLS from Catholic University of America, in Washington, DC, in 2005 while working on the AgeLine Database at AARP. She has over 20 years of experience in a variety of library settings, including academic, non-profit and museum. She has been involved with collecting, evaluating, and cataloging grey literature since 2006, first at AARP and then at the United States. Dept. of Transportation. For the past 4 years she has been managing the Grey Literature Report in Public Health, produced by NYAM. Email: [daloia@nyam.org](mailto:daloia@nyam.org)



**Robin Naughton, PhD** is the Digital Systems Manager for the New York Academy of Medicine. Prior to joining the Academy, Dr. Naughton was a Digital Consultant with LearningExpress, an EBSCO company, and Oxford University Press, English Language Teaching. She received an Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) fellowship for digital librarianship, and completed her PhD in Information Science from Drexel's College of Computing and Informatics in 2012. Dr. Naughton is a user-centered researcher focused on human-computer interaction (HCI) and mental models, specifically how to design and build interactive systems that are useful, easy to use and enjoyable.  
Twitter: @robinnaughton






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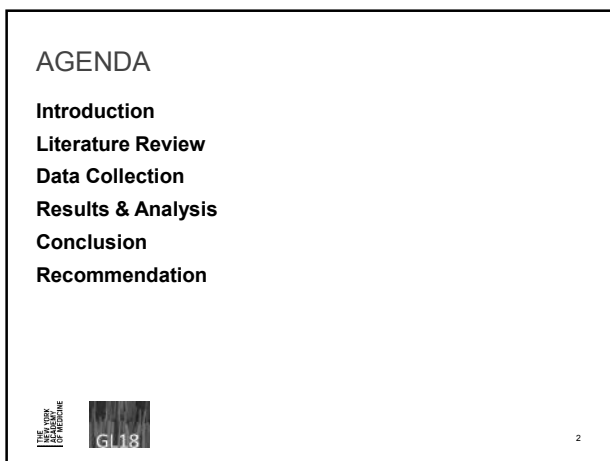
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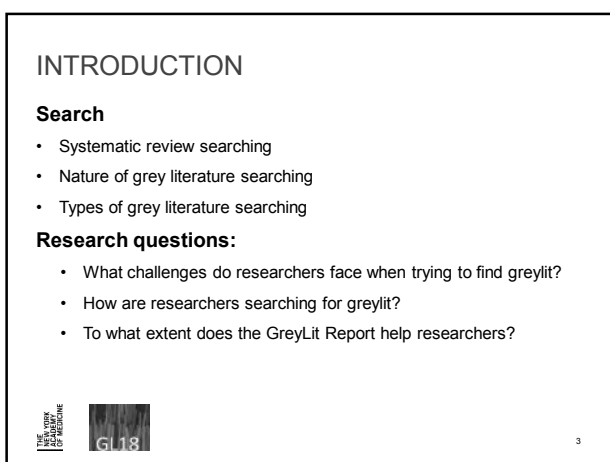
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## LITERATURE REVIEW

- Current state of grey literature searching
  - Searches for grey literature are reported in a variety of ways
- Most common methods for search
  - Google, Experts, Websites
- Guidance on search strategies
  - Example of a formulated search

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## DATA COLLECTION

**Participants:** 12 interviews; 14 participants (11 Females 3 Male); Librarians, Information Professionals, Researchers

**Data Collection:** Remote interviews (phone & Skype)

### Some Interview Questions

- How do you search for grey literature?
- What topical searches would be of interest?
- What is your experience with the grey literature report?

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## RESULTS & ANALYSIS

### How do you search for grey literature?

- All participants mentioned Google and websites
- Majority prefer: databases or repositories

### Topical searches of interest?

- Participants had concrete answers for topics of interest in their fields. (Health IT, Policy, Zika, Exercise, etc.)

### Experience with the GreyLit Report?

- A few participants had a good experience using the Report

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## CONCLUSION

- Researchers have to use a variety of resources and ways to find greylit.
- Researchers are searching Google and contacting experts as the number one way to find greylit.
- The GreyLit Report is seen mainly as an alert or current awareness resource.

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## QUESTIONS?

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## Debate about Scientific Popularization in Russian Public Sphere based on Grey Literature Material

**Yuliya B. Balashova**

Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

In modern Russia, as well as throughout the world, common interest to the scientific popularization is increasing. The number of different events devoted to this subject (conferences, public discussions) increases. Russian media are paying more and more attention to the theme of science popularization. Materials of media, conferences, discussion of this topic in the blogosphere make up the range of sources that require reflection. Meanwhile, the scientific study of the nature, content, specific aspects of the science popularization in modern Russia practically not involved.

The objective of the report is to identify the main problems of public debates about the science popularization in Russia on gray literature materials.

They are following in brief:

- 1) Is journalist able to popularize science? A positive answer to this question has long been known. However, here there is the polarization of points of view. Russian scientists believe that science journalists and writers are only make harm. Representatives of the communicative sphere are confident that Russian scientists themselves at the moment are not able to explain to the public the essence of their work.
- 2) Is it necessary to popularize humanities? In this sense, a logical continuation should be implicit question: "Is humanities research?". Russian gray literature paradoxically convinced that only natural and technical knowledge is a true science. So, here is a characteristic split in modern Russia between humanitarian and natural science.
- 3) The main body of the Russian gray literature related to the topic of pseudoscience and the fight against pseudoscience. Passion for combating pseudoscience appears to be the legacy of the Soviet exposing companies. The latest trend of struggle against pseudoscience, in our view, does not introduce new meanings in a conversation about science popularization, as calls for a system of prohibitive measures and is based on the rhetoric of annihilation.

Materials of the Russian gray literature, operating in the public sphere, suggest that constructive debate about science popularization is not actually conducted.

The study is supported by the Russian Humanitarian Foundation (grant 16-03-50128). The author specializes in theoretical understanding and practical implementation issues relating to the interaction of science and society. As a result of the report is planned to prepare the scientific article.

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### ***Bionote***

**Yuliya B. Balashova**, is Doctor of Philology, journalist, Associate Professor at St Petersburg State University, Russia.

Email: [j.balashova@spbu.ru](mailto:j.balashova@spbu.ru)





Saint Petersburg  
State University  
www.spbu.ru

**Debate about Scientific Popularization  
in Russian Public Sphere  
(Based on Gray Literature Material)**

**Prof. Julia Balashova  
St. Petersburg State University,  
Russia**

j.balashova@spbu.ru  
ubalash@gmail.com

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State University  
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In the past few years, the idea of science popularization has revived in Russia. Her promotion is accompanied by large debates. Evidences of this discussion are primarily accumulated in the gray literature. This is the main reason that this discussion is centered around the same issues forming a hermeneutic circle

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The speaker is engaged into the process of science popularization in the aspects of education, research, as well as in the public activities. The speaker was the organizer and participant in a number of scientific conferences, discussions, seminars, devoted to science communications and promoting. These materials are mainly reflected in the conference programs and post-releases. Accordingly, they are available to a relatively small circle of interested parties.

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## The Main Discussion Topics

### Is journalist able to popularize science?

A positive answer to this question has long been known. However, here is the polarization of the points of view. Russian scientists believe that science journalists and writers are only make harm. Representatives of the communicative sphere are confident that Russian scientists themselves at the moment are not able to explain to the public the essence of their work

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## The Main Discussion Topics

### Is it necessary to popularize humanities?

In this sense, a logical continuation should be implicit question: "Is humanities research?". Russian gray literature paradoxically convinced that only natural and technical knowledge is a true science. So, here is a characteristic split in modern Russia between humanitarian and natural science

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## The main body of the Russian gray literature related to the topic of pseudoscience and the fight against pseudoscience

Passion for combating pseudoscience appears to be the legacy of the Soviet exposing companies. The latest trend of struggle against pseudoscience, in our view, does not introduce new meanings in a conversation about science popularization, as calls for a system of prohibitive measures and is based on the rhetoric of annihilation

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In those cases when discussion proceeds to the media, it not becomes more meaningful because it does not base on the previous experience, reflected in gray literature. As an example, we give a representative event, which was held on June 28, 2016 in the upper house of the Russian parliament – the Federation Council

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#### СОВЕТ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО СОБРАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

На мероприятии были озвучены инициативы создания ассоциации научных журналистов и научно-популярных изданий, а также организации и реализации проектов «Золотой фонд Российской науки» и «Научный Олимп», которые вошли в рекомендации круглого стола.



В работе круглого стола приняли участие представители академического, научного и журналистского сообщества, такие, как: профессор МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова Л.А. Коханова, вице-президент Российской инженерной академии М.Р. Либерзон, известный российский научный журналист В.С. Губарев, ректор Московского Государственного технического Университета гражданской авиации Б.П. Елисеев, доцент СПбГУ, руководитель магистерской программы «Научно-популярная журналистика» Ю.Б. Балашова, главный редактор научного-популярного журнала «Кот Шрёдингера» Г.В. Тарасевич и многие другие.

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#### **Discussion "The role of science journalism in the development of scientific and technological development of the country"**

It had potential of a large conference and represented a constructive attempt to combine different participants of the objectively difficult process of scientific popularization. Among them were representatives of the university and academic community, science journalists. During this debate it was able to overcome the estimated range of conflicting judgments accompanying discussion around the problem field: science – journalism

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During the speeches sounded the idea that society needs a popular science again. The authority of the Russian science remains the highest in the world, but it lacks the publicity. Therefore, the Russian scientific sphere in particular, needs a mediator between knowledge and society. In the developed in science promotion countries and especially the United States the ability to external communications is competence of the modern scientist, and any academic institution is accompanied any serious research by information campaign

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Despite the constructive nature of the discussions, this event caused a negative response in the press. The author of the negative response in the leading popular science Russian newspaper "Troitsky variant" (under the name of Moscow suburb) was a student (or may be – graduate student). In accordance with her position, the government is not able to organize this kind of events, as, indeed, to engage science popularization. This position, in principle, contrary to all history and practice of science popularization in Russia. In addition, this view completely ignores the experience of similar events, reflected in gray literature

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From my side, I acted in the same newspaper with an alternative evaluation. And this position received support in the other media

If the discussion on the issues about science popularization takes into account a variety of materials published in gray literature, it would be much more constructive

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## Introduction of a Social Network Service for National R&D Reports

**YongJu Shin, Kiseok Choi, Cheol-Joo Chae, Kwang-Nam Choi,**  
KISTI, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Korea

Grey literature refers to research reports and other documents that have been produced by organizations but not officially published. National R&D reports fall under grey literature as they are documents prepared to report the process and results of national R&D projects.

National R&D reports contain extensive information on national R&D projects, including project titles, names of principal investigators, research funds, research period, research background and objectives, scope and methodology, and implementation. Due to the extensive nature of these reports, it is difficult for researchers to access the desired information in a quick and convenient manner.

Against this backdrop, this study introduces the development of a social network visualization service that enables researchers to quickly grasp the content of national R&D reports and access the desired sections. The social network visualization service for national R&D reports provides various functions such as document analysis file retrieval, document analysis information visualization, social network generation and visualization, and document reverse search.

Through this service, researchers can quickly acquire a general understanding of extensive national R&D reports. When combined with the existing search system, the service is expected to create a turning point in document search and summarization of reports.

### ***Bionotes***

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**Kiseok Choi** is a principal researcher of NTIS Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI), Korea. He received the B.S. degree from the school of Computer Science and Statistics at Seoul National University, in 1988, and , M.S. degree from the school of Information and Communication Engineering at Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, in 1997, PH.D. degree from the school of Computer Engineering at Chungnam National University 2013, respectively. His research interests include information retrieval, database and distributed data interoperability. Email: [choi@kisti.re.kr](mailto:choi@kisti.re.kr)



**Cheol-Joo Chae** received his Ph.D degree in computer engineering from Hannam University, Daejeon, Korea, in 2009. From 2009 to 2013 he was a senior member of the research staff in the ETRI, Daejeon, Korea, where he did research on network communication system. Since 2013 he has been with KISTI, where he is a senior member of the research staff. Email: [cjchae@kisti.re.kr](mailto:cjchae@kisti.re.kr)

**Kwang-Nam Choi** received his M.S degree in computer engineering from Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea, in 1994. Since 1994 he has been with KISTI, where he is a principal member of the research staff.

## 'Grey crossroads' in cultural heritage preservation and resource management

**Luisa De Biagi**, CNR Central Library

**Roberto Puccinelli**, Telecommunications and Informative Systems Office, Italy

Among the assets that make up the cultural heritage of a country, a special place is occupied by the internal documents produced by organs and entities belonging to the Public Administration. In the public sector, for example, the minutes of meetings of the Boards of Directors are considered historical documents and as such are preserved in the long run. Actually from them it is possible to gain insight about the genesis of important decisions which affected the lives of many people. In some countries there is a legal obligation to deposit those documents in long term digital preservation systems, which adhere to ad hoc defined standards. In our opinion, many of those documents can be reckoned as grey literature assets and, beyond “plain and simple” preservation, some additional measures may be deployed in order to extract information and insights from them.

In this paper we illustrate a process to collect those assets, cleanse and enrich their metadata and then store them in ad hoc defined data marts, upon which Business Intelligence tools can be used for data navigation and analysis. We finally show some examples of insights that may be acquired from such analyzes.

### ***Bionotes***

**Luisa De Biagi** got her Laurea Degree in Literature and Philosophy at 'La Sapienza' Univ. of Rome (Art history and Cultural heritage). With a Specialization in 'Archivist-Palaeographer' (Vatican School of Palaeography, Diplomatics and Archivistics at the Vatican Secret Archive) as well as a Specialization Degree in Archivistics, Palaeography and Diplomatics (Archivio di Stato, Rome) and a Degree from the Vatican School of Library Sciences. De Biagi further holds a Master in 'Business Publishing' (LUISS Management – Rome). She's been working for the SIGLE Network (System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe) since 2002. Since 2010 she's is responsible for the Italian National Referring Centre of Grey Literature at CNR Central Library 'G. Marconi' as representative of the European Network and Openarchive OpenGrey. She's taken part in 3 editions of GreyNet's GL Conference Series (GL5 Amsterdam, GL13 Washington DC, GL14 Rome and GL15 Bratislava). She's is also a member of the CNR Working Group for Cedefop-Refernet Project (Consortium for Professional Education and Training coordinated by ISFOL), the Committee for Legal Deposit Acquisition at CNR Central Library, and a member of the European Association of Health Information and Libraries (EAHIL). She's also responsible for the Library Functional Units 'Education and Training' and 'Cultural Activities Management', organizing didactics laboratories for students, professional training courses and teaching in professional trainings for librarians, students and users. Email: [luisa.debiagi@cnr.it](mailto:luisa.debiagi@cnr.it)

**Roberto Puccinelli** is currently head of Section I at CNR's "Information System Office" and he's been working for CNR since 2001. He has previously worked in the private sector as system and network engineer. As adjunct professor, he has held courses for the First University of Rome "La Sapienza" ("Operating Systems II") and for the Third University of Rome ("Programming and Computing Laboratory"). He graduated in Electronic Engineering at the University of Rome "La Sapienza" and holds a master cum laude in Enterprise Engineering from the University of Rome "Tor Vergata". In the past he has worked in several research projects in the field of Grid technologies both at the national and international level (executive manager of Work Package 11 within the DataGrid project – V Framework Programme, et al.). He's currently involved in the design and development of CNR's information system. In particular, he coordinates projects for the development of application systems and is responsible for the design and implementation of CNR's data warehouse. He is also responsible for CNR's Local Registration Authority management. He's currently involved in projects regarding the design and development of research product open archives and persistent identifier registers/resolvers. He is author of several articles in the fields of Grid technologies, Autonomic Computing, Software Engineering, Open Archives and Persistent Identifiers. Email: [roberto.puccinelli@cnr.it](mailto:roberto.puccinelli@cnr.it)



National Research Council of Italy

**'Grey crossroads' in  
cultural heritage preservation and  
resource management**

By Luisa De Biagi\* and Roberto Puccinelli\*\*  
National Research Council of Italy - CNR - . Central Library 'G.Marconi'  
National Research Council of Italy - CNR - . Networks and Informative Systems

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**Grey Literature, Cultural Heritage, Digital  
Preservation and Management/1**

- Cultural heritage fields: art and architecture, archaeology, preservation and restoration, archive keeping, codicology and librarianship, applied sciences and engineering, tourism, management, etc.
- Solving problems through scientific inquiry: one of the main focus of cultural heritage preservation
- Providing access to a huge number of unpublished fieldwork reports and all GL produced in occasion of assessments, surveys and fieldwork → Grey Literature Digital libraries, e-resources and archives are crucial for professionals working on multiform branches of cultural heritage
- The 'ideal' GL digital archive, especially for arts, architecture and archeology, might be a 'living' archive making reports available both to researchers and to the civil wider community, allowing grey literature even to feed future research.

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**Grey Literature, Cultural Heritage,  
Digital Preservation and Management/2**

- It's crucial to preserve internal technical reports, maps, graphs and digital images for future generations: citizens, technicians and professional users (e.g. in cultural heritage restoration and preservation campaigns)
- Main requirements to grant:
  - long-term preservation
  - access and copyright disclosures
  - new scientific outcomes

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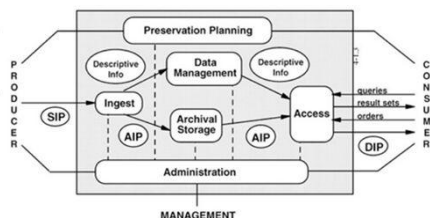
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## Analysis framework: OAIS Model



## Main workflow

The **Content Producer**:

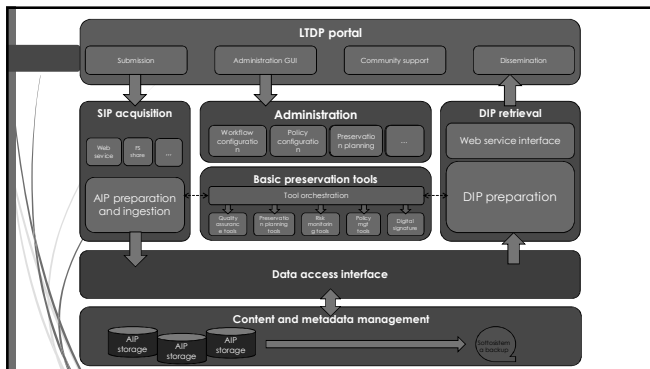
- Identifies preservation needs
- Selects contents for preservation
- Generates and submits SIP for preservation

The **Preservation Manager**:

- Receives and takes SIP in charge
- Verifies the compliance of SIP formats and contents to rules and policies agreed with content producer
- Sends acceptance or refusal notification to content producer
- Creates Submission Report
- Creates AIP(s)
- Digitally signs AIP(s)
- Submits AIP(s) to repository

## Other workflows

- Dissemination
- Periodical checks about AIP integrity, format obsolescence
- Format migration
- Preservation System Monitoring




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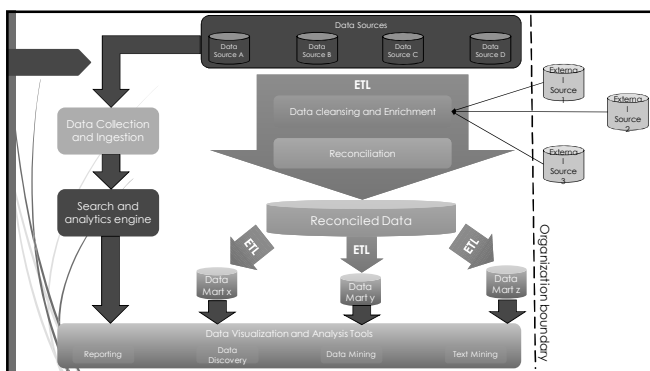
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## Platforms

- ▀ **Preservation:** Fedora
- ▀ **ETL:** Talend
- ▀ **Data base:** Postgres
- ▀ **Business Intelligence:**
  - ▀ **Reporting:** Jasper
  - ▀ **Data Discovery:** Qlikview
  - ▀ **Data Mining:** Knime
- ▀ **Text search and analytics:** Elastic Stack

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## Importance of metadata

The Board of Directors meeting minutes case. Useful information:

- Discussion points
- Decisions by type
- Yearly budgets approved
- Budget variation amounts
- Other

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## Possible Insights

- Correlation between BoD decisions and organization's performance
- Discussion topics frequency
- Other

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# **GreyNet International Business Report**

November 2016

**TextRelease/*GreyNet***  
**Grey Literature Network Service**

Print  
**ISSN 2542-4572**

PDF/Online  
**ISSN 2542-4599**

This business report is intended to provide a comprehensive, up to date overview of the workings of TextRelease and the International Grey Literature Network Service. TextRelease is an independent program and conference bureau specializing in the field of grey literature and networked information.

GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, was founded in 1992 and re-launched in 2003 under the leadership and direction of TextRelease. Since its re-launch, it has developed into an international network capable of serving various sectors of government, academics, business and industry as well as subject based communities producing, processing, distributing, and preserving grey literature. GreyNet's mission is dedicated to research, publication, open access, education, and public awareness to grey literature, which requires now more than ever an infrastructure commensurate to its real potential.

In order to further expand and develop future capabilities for the international Grey Literature Network Service, an infrastructure other than that of a sole proprietorship is recommended. While TextRelease provided a basis for GreyNet's re-launch, it alone cannot render the needed capital and investment for GreyNet's potential to develop and expand on the global information landscape. The ideal organization would be focused internationally and have genuine interest in the field of grey literature both in digital and print formats.

GreyNet might do well to model upon an infrastructure of that of an international association or to merge with a major partner seeking to enhance its position on the information landscape. In either case, TextRelease will strive to cooperate with leading organizations in the further development of GreyNet International. More on this and other developments are found in this Business Report, [http://www.greynet.org/images/GreyNet\\_Business\\_Report\\_2016.pdf](http://www.greynet.org/images/GreyNet_Business_Report_2016.pdf).



[www.textrelease.com](http://www.textrelease.com)

Grey Literature Network Service

[www.greynet.org](http://www.greynet.org)



## ***List of Participating Organizations***

*As of November 7, 2016*

African Studies Centre Leiden, ASC	Netherlands
Alberta Health Services	Canada
American Geosciences Institute	United States
Austrian Academic Library Consortium	Austria
Biblioteca Centrale, G. Marconi; CNR	Italy
Center for Health Innovation; New York Academy of Medicine	United States
Center for Population Health Research; Lankenau Institute for Medical Research	United States
Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, CNRS	France
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, CPSO	Canada
Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit	United States
Data Archiving and Networked Services, DANS-KNAW	Netherlands
discoverygarden inc.	Canada
EBSCO	United States
East Carolina University; Health Sciences Library	United States
Federal Judicial Center, FJC	United States
Federal Library Information Network, FEDLINK	United States
Georgetown University	United States
GERiiCO laboratory	France
German National Library of Science and Technology, TIB	Germany
Grey Literature Network Service, GreyNet International	Netherlands
Indiana University, School of Informatics and Computing, IUPUI	United States
Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, Inist-CNRS	France
Institute of Computational Linguistics, ILC-CNR	Italy
Institute of Information Science and Technologies, ISTI-CNR	Italy
Irvine Valley College	United States
Japan Atomic Energy Agency, JAEA	Japan
Korea Institute of Science & Technology Information, KISTI	Korea
Library of Congress, LoC	United States
McMaster University, Health Sciences Library	Canada
Metropolitan New York Library Council, METRO	United States
National Library of Technology, NTK	Czech Republic
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