

Grey Foundations in Information Landscape

NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GREY LITERATURE

Conference Host



Department of Economy, Science and
Innovation, Flemish Government
Belgium

House of the Province, Antwerp, Belgium, 10 -11 December 2007



Conference Program and Abstracts

ISSN 1385-2308

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GL9 Conference Program and Abstracts

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December 2007. – 105 p. ; 30 cm. – Author Index. – (GL-conference series, ISSN 1385-2308 ; No. 9)

INIST-CNRS and NYAM are corporate authors and associate members of GreyNet. This program book contains the schedule for the conference sessions and poster presentations. The titles and abstracts of the papers as well as information on the authors are provided. When available, copies of the PowerPoints are also included in notepad format.

Foreword

"Grey Foundations in Information Landscape"

The Ninth International Conference on Grey Literature seeks to map the infrastructure in which grey literature is embedded. This concerted drill in the field of information also stands to further a framework for shared understanding. GL9 will survey the information landscape by exploiting newfound and existing grey resources, by utilizing tools developed in part or whole for processing grey literature, and by clearly demonstrating uses and applications for research and policy driven settings. The title of the conference "Grey Foundations in Information Landscape" encompasses five main themes:

- Tools for Publishing, Archiving, and Accessing Grey Literature
- Use and Impact of Grey Literature in Scholarly Communication
- Grey Literature in Central and Eastern Europe
- New Discoveries in Grey Literature for Research Communities
- Education and Grey Literature

The conference venue will provide information professionals with a variety of platforms for presenting and communicating results. Plenary sessions will be held in the Antwerp Provincial Council Hall. In the meeting area adjacent to the lobby, an 'Information Walk-Thru' will accommodate Product and Service Reviews as well as Poster presentations. On behalf of the Conference Host and Sponsors, the Program Committee and Chairpersons, I take this opportunity to welcome your content contribution to this Ninth International Conference on Grey Literature.

Dr. Dominic J. Farace
Grey Literature Network Service

Amsterdam,
December 2007

GL9 Conference Sponsors

EWI, Belgium

Department of Economy, Science and Innovation



EBSCO, USA

EBSCO Information Services



GESIS, Germany

German Social Science Infrastructure Services



INIST-CNRS, France

Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique;
Centre National de Recherche Scientifique



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GL9 Program Committee Members and Organizations



Dr. Geert Van Grootel (*Chair*)

Department of Economy, Science and Innovation, Belgium



Dr. Joachim Schöpfel

Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, France



Agnieszka Wenninger

GESIS Service Agency Eastern Europe;
Social Science Information Centre, Germany



Daniela Luzi

National Research Council, Italy



Dr. Dominic J. Farace

Grey Literature Network Service, Netherlands



Anne Asserson

euroCRIS, Current Research Information Systems, Norway



Deborah Cutler

Office of Scientific & Technical Information, Dept. of Energy, USA



Julia Gelfand

University of California, Irvine, USA

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DAY ONE

9:00-10:30 OPENING SESSION – 'GREY FOUNDATIONS IN INFORMATION LANDSCAPE'

- **Chair and Conference Welcome**
Dr. Geert Van Grootel, Department of Economy, Science & Innovation; Flemish Government, Belgium
- **Keynote Address**
Prof. Dr. Claudia Lux, President IFLA and Director General ZLB, Germany
- **Opening Paper: Greyscape**
Prof. Keith Jeffery, Science & Technology Facilities Council, UK and Anne Asserson, UiB, Norway

10:30-11:00 Morning Break

11:00-12:30 SESSION ONE – 'TOOLS FOR PUBLISHING, ARCHIVING, AND ACCESSING GL'

Chair: Julia Gelfand, University of California, Irvine Libraries, United States

- **Elly Dijk, Chris Baars, Arjan Hogenaar, and Marga van Meel, Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, KNAW, Netherlands**
Accessing grey literature in an integrated environment of scientific research information
- **Maximilian Stempfhuber, Philipp Schaer, and Wei Shen, GESIS / Social Science Information Centre, IZ, Germany**
Enhancing Visibility: Integrating Grey Literature in the SOWIPORT Information Cycle
- **Maria Castriotta, ISPEL – Dept. of Documentation, Information and Training, Daniela Luzi, CNR – National Institute of Population Research and Social Policies, Mariarosaria Manco, LINK s.r.l, Rome, Italy**
Assessment and improvement of a corporate research information system
- **Christiane Stock, INIST-CNRS, France**
Open access to full text and ETDs in Europe: improving accessibility through the choice of language?

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-15:00 SESSION TWO – 'USE AND IMPACT OF GL IN SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION'

Chair: Anne Asserson, University of Bergen, Norway

- **Rosa Di Cesare, Daniela Luzi, Roberta Ruggieri, Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali; CNR, Italy**
The impact of Grey Literature in the web environment : A citation analysis using Google Scholar
- **Joachim Schöpfel, INIST-CNRS, France**
Grey literature on bilingualism in Belgium
- **Cees de Blaaij, Public and Academic Library of Zeeland, Netherlands**
The use of GL in historical journals and historical research: A bibliometric and qualitative approach
- **Bharati Sen, SNTD Women's University, India**
Grey literature for development: Some case studies

15:00-15:30 Afternoon Break

INFORMATION WALK-THRU, POSTER PRESENTATIONS & PRODUCT and SERVICE REVIEWS

15:30 Opening Presentation, CORDIS and the EU Bookshop

Hilde van Loon, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, OPOCE, Luxembourg

16:00 Science Links Japan: Gateway to Japan's S&T Information and Grey Literature

Hiroshi Tsuda, Japan Science and Technology Agency; JST, Japan

16:15 Dissemination of JAEA R&D Reports via the Internet

Kiyoshi Ikeda and Takashi Nozawa, Japan Atomic Energy Agency; JAEA, Japan

16:30 New York Academy of Medicine's Resource Guide for Public Health Preparedness

Lea Myohanen, NYAM, United States

16:45 The Impact of Grey Literature in Advancing Global Karst Research:

An Information Needs Assessment for a Globally Distributed Interdisciplinary Community

Todd A. Chavez and Anna H. Perrault, University of South Florida; USF, United States

17:00-18:30 Conference Reception

Delegates welcomed by Mr. Koen Helsen, Council Member of the Province of Antwerp and Chairman of the Antwerp Convention Center

DAY TWO

09:00-10:30 SESSION THREE – 'GREY LITERATURE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE'

Chair, Agnieszka Wenninger, GESIS Service Agency Eastern Europe, Germany

- **Aleksandr V. Starovoitov, Centre of Information Technologies and Systems of Executive State Authorities, CITIS; Lev G. Titarev, International Centre for Informatics and Electronics; Yuri M. Bogdanov and Leonid P. Pavlov, VNTIC The Scientific and Technical Information Centre of Russia**

Digital Documents in Grey Literature: New Challenges

- **Marek Nahotko, Jagiellonian University, Poland**

Some types of Grey Literature – A Polish Context

- **Primoz Juznic, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia**

Grey Literature in Slovenia – Traditional is solved, what's next?

10:30-11:00 Morning Break

11:00-12:30 SESSION FOUR – 'NEW DISCOVERIES IN GL FOR RESEARCH COMMUNITIES'

Chair, Dr. Joachim Schöpfel, INIST-CNRS, France

- **Anne Gentil-Beccot, European Organization for Nuclear Research, CERN, Switzerland**

How do High-Energy Physics scholars discover scientific information?

- **Patricia Erwin, Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection/
Dartmouth College, United States**

The Researchers' Social Network and Grey Literature

- **Kristine Ferry, Julia Gelfand, Dana Peterman, and Holly Tomren,
University of California, Irvine, United States**

Virtual Reality and Establishing a Presence in Second Life: New Forms of Grey Literature?

- **Paul Sturges and Louise Cooke, Loughborough University, United Kingdom**

Finding the Grey in the Blue: Transparency and Disclosure in Policing

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-15:00 PANEL SESSION – 'EDUCATION AND GREY LITERATURE'

Chair, Daniela Luzi, CNR-IRPPS, Italy

- **Updating Grey Literature as Distance Education Matures**

Julia Gelfand, University of California, Irvine, United States

- **Grey Literature in Library and Information Science Education: A profile of faculty, students and courses in North American LIS departments: A scholarly communication perspective**

Debbie L. Rabina, Pratt Institute, United States

- **Grey Literature: A Pilot Course Program constructed and implemented via Distance Education**

Dominic J. Farace and Jerry Frantzen; GreyNet, Netherlands;

Joachim Schöpfel and Christiane Stock; INIST-CNRS, France

13:30-14:30 INFORMATION WALK-THRU, POSTER PRESENTATIONS, P&S REVIEWS (Continued)

13:30 CERIF: A format to enable interoperability of research information

Brigitte Jörg, euroCRIS, Germany

13:45 PUMA & MetaPub: Open Access to Italian CNR repositories in the perspective of the European Digital Repository Infrastructure

Stefania Biagioni, Carlo Carlesi, Giuseppe A. Romano, Silvia Giannini and Roberta Maggi,
CNR-ISTI Pisa and CNR Library Genoa, Italy

14:00 International Documentation and Grey Literature

M. Rosario Osuna Alarcón, University of Salamanca, Spain

15:00-15:45 CLOSING SESSION

Chair, Dr. Dominic J. Farace, Grey Literature Network Service, GreyNet, Netherlands

Reports from the Session Chairpersons, Conference Evaluation, Farewell

16:00-17:30 Post-Conference Tour of De Koninck Brewery

Why wasn't the iPod invented in Flanders?

Why doesn't Flanders boast many innovative products?
How can we best solve this lack of innovation?

The department of Economy, Science and Innovation (EWI) tries to find answers to this problem and to dozens of other questions like these.

Each day our staff works at forging a link between these three fields with the goal of making Flanders a durable, creative and enterprising region.



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Keynote Address

Prof. Dr. Claudia Lux

IFLA President and Director General ZLB (Germany)



Prof.Dr. Claudia Lux, Director General of the Central- and Regional Library of Berlin and President of IFLA, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions will give this year's Keynote Address during the Opening Session of the Ninth International Conference on Grey Literature (GL9) titled "Grey Foundations in Information Landscape". Professor Lux first addressed the GL forum in Washington D.C. (1995) as Director of the Senatsbibliothek Berlin. She is also currently Chair of the IFLA National Committee, Germany; a Board Member of CLIR, Council of Library and Information Research, Washington D.C.; and, an Honorary Professor at the Humboldt University Berlin, Institute of Library and Information Science. Her credentials as market researcher, academician, and top-level administrator coupled with her longstanding interest in the field of grey literature are guarantee for the GL9 Conference Program that will be hosted by the Flemish Government on 10-11 December 2007 in Antwerp, Belgium.



zentral- und Landesbibliothek Berlin

Greyscale

Keith G Jeffery

*Science and Technology Facilities Council
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (United Kingdom)*

Anne Asserson

University of Bergen (Norway)

This paper addresses the place of grey not only in the landscape of information, but also of knowledge, wealth creation and improvement of the quality of life. It builds on work by the authors published in previous GL conferences.

The very notion of grey is linked conceptually with dull and dismal. It refers to a concept between recognised states. It is also linked with age and distinction, even the magical (Gandalf the Grey). The hypothesis is that grey objects exhibit all these properties, and they can be used to advantage.

Typically Grey literature consists of technical research documentation (although many different kinds of material have been classified as grey). This – by its nature – tends to be dull. The material is usually not peer-reviewed as is white literature. Yet it is not usually the unstructured, unauthorised output from a single source; it may well be commercial in confidence and certainly is likely to contain IP (intellectual property) of value to the organisation. It is between states i.e. between 'an idea' and 'white'. Some grey literature has age and distinction, although this usually is neither recognised nor appreciated widely until it becomes white – analogously to the final step in the human ageing process. Finally some grey literature is indeed magical in providing an organisation with a wealth of knowledge for problem solving, strategy inspiration or know-how.

This paper attempts to demonstrate that grey is the very foundation of the knowledge base both for internal use of an individual organisation (where it may well remain grey) and of world knowledge (where it is transformed to white). The information landscape (which when applied becomes the knowledge landscape) has exposed uplands (white) and hidden valleys (grey).

The dynamics of the landscape concern the way in which an idea, concept or knowledge is generated and transformed: from grey to grey (internal discussion within an organisation with improvement), from grey to white (publication, public relations for an organisation, improved evaluation scores for an organisation), from grey to product or service (wealth creation or improvement in the quality of life within an organisation), from white to product or service (wealth creation or improvement in the quality of life by knowledge or technology transfer).

The prerequisites for these dynamics to work are (1) excellent metadata (to improve discovery and control usage), (2) an institutional document repository of grey, (3) an institutional CRIS for the contextual research information, (4) linkage between the document repository and the CRIS of an institution and thence (in a controlled manner with formal descriptive and restrictive metadata) to other institutions, (5) an e-research repository of research datasets and software, (6) linkage between the e-research repository and the CRIS of an institution and thence (in a controlled manner with formal descriptive and restrictive metadata) to other institutions, (7) an institutional policy to mandate deposition of the material with appropriate metadata.

From foundation to dynamics, grey is the key ingredient for the knowledge society.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Keith Jeffery is currently Director, IT and International Strategy of STFC (Science and Technology Facilities Council), based at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in UK. Previously he was Head of Business and Information Technology Department with a staff of 140 supporting over 360000 users, developing software for business and science and doing leading edge R&D. STFC hosts the UK and Ireland Office of W3C and develops and supports the largest OA (Open Access) institutional repository in UK. Keith is a Fellow of both the Geological Society of London and the British Computer Society. He is a Chartered Engineer. He is an Honorary Fellow of the Irish Computer Society. He is president of euroCRIS (www.eurocris.org) and of ERCIM (www.ercim.org) and holds three honorary professorships. He has extensive publications and has served on numerous programme committees and research grant review panels. He has particular interests in 'the research process' and the relationship of hypotheses, experiments, primary data and publications based on research in information systems, knowledge-based systems and metadata. Email: k.g.jeffery@rl.ac.uk

Anne Asserson holds a Cand. polit. with a Masters in Information Science from the University of Bergen, UiB. She has been working with Research Documentation, and has participated in substantial parts of CRIS developmental work, locally and nationally. Anne Asserson has been part of the establishing and implementing of a Research Documentation system, Fdok <http://www.ub.uib.no/fdok/sok/>, at the UiB. For several years she was the chairwoman of the Steering Group of the national CRIS system and project secretary of a National system for academic administration. Anne Asserson is presently representing UiB in the national group that is implementing a new national research documentation system, FRIDA. She has also participated in The CORDIS funded European-wide project on "Best Practice" 1996. She was a member of the working group set up 1997 that produced the report CERIF2000 Guidelines (1999) www.cordis.lu/cerif, coordinated by the DGXIII-D4. euroCRIS is now the custodian of the CERIF model www.eurocris.org. Anne Asserson is a member of the Best Practice Task Group. anne.asserson@fa.uib.no

GREYSCAPE

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Structure

- Background
- Hypothesis
- Notion, state, requirement
- Proposal
- Conclusion

WORLD WIDE WEB
CONSORTIUM
United Kingdom Office

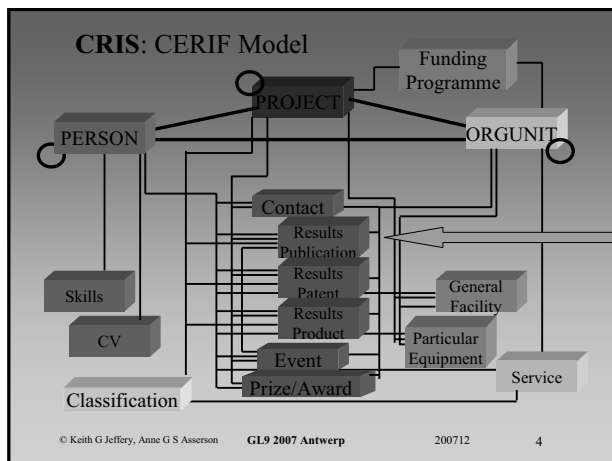
European Research Consortium
for Informatics and Mathematics
ERCIM

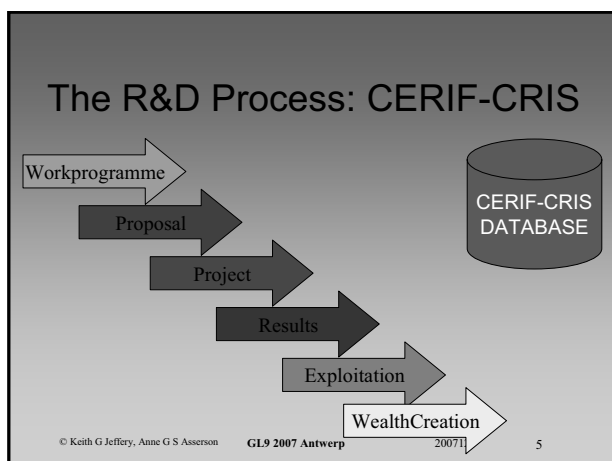
euroCRIS
Current Research Information Systems

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Formal Metadata

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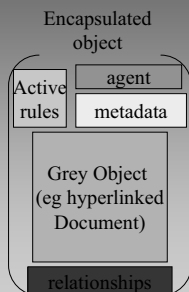
Background

- Previous papers on Grey literature by the authors (in the GL Conference Series) have described
 - the need for formal metadata to allow machine understanding and therefore scalable operations;
 - the enhancement of repositories of grey (and other) e-publications by linking with CRIS (Current Research Information Systems);
 - the use of the research process to collect metadata incrementally reducing the threshold barrier for end-users and improving quality in an ambient GRIDs environment.
 - intelligent, hyperactive grey objects

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Intelligent Hyperactive Objects

- Hyperactive combines both
 - hyperlinking
 - active properties of a (grey) object.
- Hyperlinking implies multimedia components linked to form the object and also external links to other resources.
- The term active implies that objects do not (only) lie passively in a repository to be retrieved by end-users. They 'get a life' and the object moves through the network knowing where it is going.

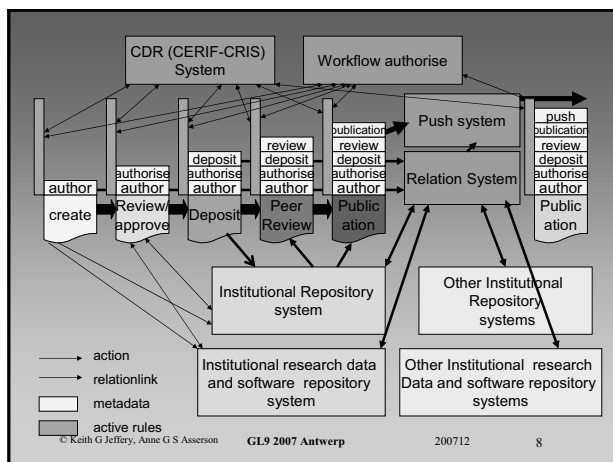


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Background

- This paper
 - Considers the importance of grey for the knowledge society
 - Takes an overview of the 'grey scene'
 - Proposes a way forward to achieve:

GREYSCAPE

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The Hypothesis

- Grey literature provides foundational material for knowledge transfer
 - leading to wealth creation and improvement of the quality of life, i.e. the 'knowledge economy'
- Currently the state of the art does not provide adequate ICT support
 - leading to a lack of documents in the repositories, lack of usage, lack of availability (interoperability)
- The Greyscape Architecture
 - solves the problems

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The Notion of Grey

- dull and dismal
 - obscured
 - between states
- 
- age and distinction
 - magical

These characterizations apply well to grey literature

The opportunity is to overcome the negative aspects, strengthen the positive and establish grey as the key to knowledge transfer for wealth creation and improvement in the quality of life

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State of the Art

- X limited digitization (i.e. much on paper);
- X various repositories of material with different characteristics;
- X different standards for metadata to describe or catalog the material;
- X different query languages and capabilities;
- X differing facilities to present the results.
- X lack of integration with repositories of white literature, research datasets and software
- X lack of integration with CRIS which provide contextual information.
- X the different grey literature repositories commonly do not interoperate (or do not interoperate effectively).

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Requirement: GL Object

- Easy to deposit
 - workflow, incremental metadata
- Easy to retrieve
 - metadata, interoperability
- Easy to transition
 - grey to grey, grey to white
- Easy to track provenance
 - versions and relationships
- Easy to relate to
 - Other objects in the OA IR
 - CRIS
 - Research repositories

e.g.
 Technical paper
 Instructions
 Thesis
 Newsletter
 Brochure
 Ephemera
 Management paper
 Strategy
 Photographs
 Audio-visual

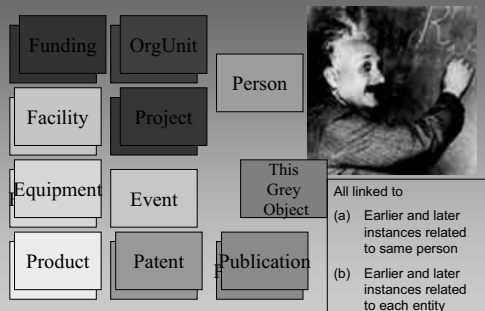
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Example: Albert Einstein Photo



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Architecture - Compromise

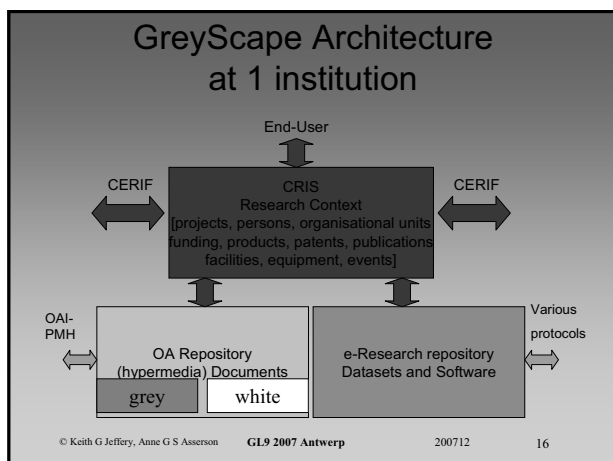
- At this stage we propose to reject the hyperactive object notion (GL6 2006)
 - It is still research technology
 - It requires an e-infrastructure not commonly available
- And suggest to use technology commonly available
 - CERIF-CRIS
 - Formal metadata hence interoperability
 - Contextual information from CRIS
 - OA repositories
 - Grey (and other) objects available
 - Workflow system
 - Reduce threshold effort by incremental update

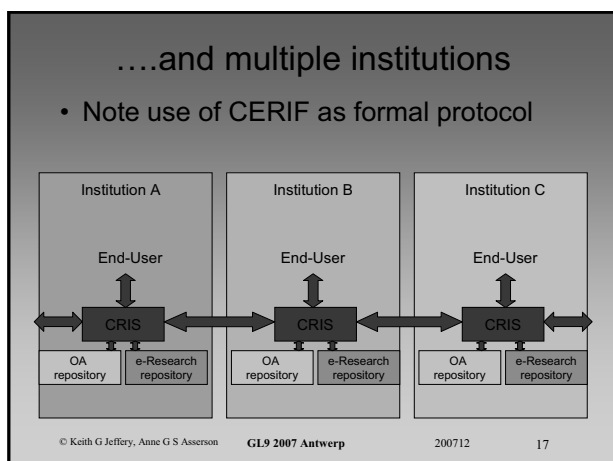
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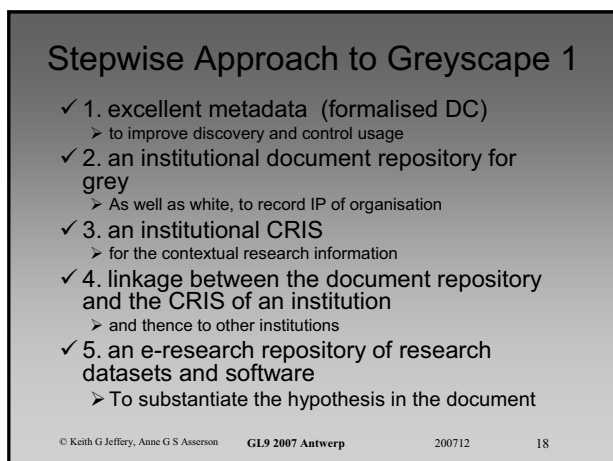
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Stepwise Approach to Greyscape 2

- ✓ 6. linkage between the e-research repository and the CRIS of an institution
 - and thence to other institutions
 - ✓ 7. an institutional policy to mandate deposition of the material with appropriate metadata
 - To manage the IP of the organisation
 - ✓ 8. Information management, analysis and prediction services
 - for the CRIS and repositories
 - ✓ 9. Workflow processes to connect services and users
 - To reduce effort for user with data re-use
- All in a GRIDs /ambient computing environment

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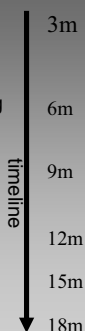
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Implementation of Greyscape

- Metadata definition agreed among Greynet participants, then wider
 - Formalised DC included with
 - CERIF
- Interface and services definition agreed among Greynet participants, then wider
 - Web/GRID services
- Prototype demonstrated
 - At each institution
 - interoperating
- Retro-interface
 - to existing systems
- Build interface
 - new systems
- Production System



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Conclusion

Now is the time for 'grey' to change its image from negative to positive and benefit wealth creation and improvement in the quality of life

A blueprint is proposed here to achieve:

GREYSCAPE

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Accessing grey literature in an integrated environment of scientific research information

Elly Dijk, Chris Baars, Arjan Hogenaar, and Marga van Meel,
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, KNAW (*Netherlands*)

The DARE programme was initiated in the Netherlands by the SURF Foundation, the Dutch universities, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), and the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO). The objective of the programme was to enable digital access to research results of all the Dutch scientific institutions. Since the DARE programme (2003 - 2006), all the institutes involved have had their own repositories.

The DAREnet portal website (www.darenet.nl/en) gives access to the content of all the repositories. As from 1 January 2007, KNAW Research Information has taken over responsibility for the DAREnet website, formerly maintained by the SURF Foundation. DAREnet currently contains three sections: DAREnet proper, Cream of Science, and Promise of Science. DAREnet provides access to some 130,000 digital publications at 19 institutions. Cream of Science showcases the most prominent research from the Netherlands. It lists over 200 top Dutch academics, providing worldwide access to more than 47,000 publications. About 60 percent of these can be accessed full-text (PDF). Promise of Science enables full-text search of over 15,000 e-theses. In all, some 40 percent of the objects can be listed as grey literature. These grey publications have always been hard to find but can now be easily accessed in DAREnet. They can also be found via Google and other search engines.

Another service run by KNAW Research Information is NARCIS, the National Academic Research and Collaborations Information System. NARCIS (www.narcis.info) is a portal website where users can find research information (programmes, projects, researchers and their expertise, research institutes) from the Current Research Information System (CRIS), full-text publications, and news items from research institutes' websites. Later this year datasets will also be included. Because there is some overlap in content and functionality between the DAREnet and NARCIS systems, KNAW Research Information has decided to integrate DAREnet into NARCIS. This involves the creation of one back-end system and centralised content updates in one location. All the functionalities for current users of both portals will remain, including the rss feed and advanced search options, and new ones will be added - for example, a newly developed spider. In the paper these developments, the problems faced, the lessons learned a description of the organisational aspects will be described in detail.

After the integration of DAREnet and NARCIS, the big challenge will be the interlinking of the three major research information types in NARCIS: programme and project descriptions, primary data, and research publications (articles, reports, books, patents, etc.).

This interlinking will be made possible by the development of an exchange format for the source systems. Unique digital author identifiers, a project in which each individual researcher in the Netherlands is given a unique number, are being used to create the links.

When completed this system will enable full-text grey literature and any underlying datasets to be searched in their context (research programme, institute, fields of expertise).

Finally, the European dimension, i.e. the DRIVER project - Digital Repository Infrastructure Vision for European Research (<http://www.driver-repository.eu>) will be described.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Elly Dijk is a graduate of the University of Amsterdam, where she studied Human Geography and Documentary Information Science. She is an editor at the Department of Research Information of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW). She has been involved in the development of the Dutch national research database, CRIS (Current Research Information System). She is also the coordinator of DAREnet, the portal developed as part of the Digital Academic REpositories (DARE) programme. This is a joint initiative by the Dutch universities to make their research results available in digital form. In addition, she is a member of the DARE & Co (Communication) working group of the DARE programme (2003-2006) and its follow-up programme SURFshare (2007-2010). Elly Dijk also is member of the project group for NARCIS, a portal which integrates the scientific information from CRIS, repositories and archives with datasets. She is a member of the programme committee of CRIS2008, to be held in Maribor, Slovenia, in June 2008.

Enhancing Visibility: Integrating Grey Literature in the SOWIPORT Information Cycle

Maximilian Stempfhuber, Philipp Schaer, and Wei Shen
GESIS / Social Science Information Centre, IZ (Germany)

Grey Literature (in the broadest possible sense, including Open Access publications and electronic publications directly made accessible by authors) in some disciplines suffers from being separated from the established information infrastructures: Publications at researchers' homepages are only accessible by general Internet search engines (not from reference databases); relevant institutional repositories might not be known to the public; metadata harvested from multiple repositories is too heterogeneous to be searched efficiently or can not be filtered by discipline; authors have no direct incentives in depositing their publications in repositories and provide metadata for them; users of scientific information might not be able to find these publications on the Web or might not trust the information because of missing quality control.

To better support authors from the social sciences in making their publications widely visible and recognized, the new social science portal SOWIPORT aims at integrating researchers in the information cycle in different roles, giving them benefits to share their results at a very early stage and letting them actively participate in information sharing. The key concepts are (1) to merge the place of publication with the place of information access, (2) to tightly integrate the currently distinct areas of reference databases and electronic publications, and (3) to allow researchers to actively participate through formal and informal communication.

In SOWIPORT, these concepts are realized by employing different strategies:

- Building a critical mass of information: To attract researchers to SOWIPORT, social science content (databases and journals) from different national and international content producers and providers is negotiated. Besides freely available information this also includes commercial content acquired under a national license funded by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. All of the content is available in an integrated search which automatically handles differences in indexing vocabularies and languages.
- Integrating reference databases and publications: Not only do the reference databases in SOWIPORT contain links to full text documents – also the full texts from Open Access journals and other electronic publications point back into the databases allowing literature searches by authors or topic.
- SOWIPORT as a publication platform: To allow researchers to publish their results within SOWIPORT, the portal will contain an Open Access repository. The repository will be managed by editors which are responsible for quality control and proper documentation. Metadata of deposited articles will directly go to the pool of reference databases to be instantly visible.
- Promoting expertise: Researchers will be able to use their deposited publications and the metadata of their publications to build their own homepage within SOWIPORT, to download metadata for use it in other repositories, or to link their publication list from other Web pages.
- Supporting scientific communication: The articles of the Open Access journals included in SOWIPORT allow in-context discussion at the paragraph level so that the current divide of formal communication (published article) and informal communication (discussion by mail or in dedicated discussion boards) is eliminated.

In summary, SOWIPORT aims at serving as a disciplinary communication platform where all relevant types of information (at a later stage also primary data) are tightly integrated and the process of publication (electronic documents, homepages and discussions) are interlinked with reference data. The incentive for the researcher will be increased visibility of his work at the international level and easier access to information for his own research.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Philipp Schaer works as a researcher at GESIS-IZ Social Science Information Centre in Bonn and holds a degree in computer science from the University of Koblenz-Landau. Since 2007 he is working on the project SSOAR, funded by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), which has the goal to build an international Social Science Open Access Repository. His research interests are in human-computer interaction and user-centered design.

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Wei Shen has a degree in computer science from Technical University Darmstadt and works since 2003 as a researcher at GESIS-IZ Social Science Information Centre in Bonn. She was involved in several projects funded by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) to enhance the technical infrastructure for scholarly publishing. In one of these projects she developed a module for in-context discussion in electronic publications. Her research interests include human-computer interaction information systems. Email: wei.shen@gesis.org

Maximilian Stempfhuber holds a degree in information science and business computing (M. A.) from the University of Regensburg and a PhD in computer science from the University of Koblenz-Landau. He works at GESIS-IZ Social Science Information Centre in Bonn since 1995, first as a researcher in the project ELVIRA, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi) where he developed an integrated information system for market research. Since 2000 he is Head of Research and Development and since 2004 Deputy Directors of GESIS-IZ. Since 2002 he is lecturing in human-computer interaction and computational visualistics at the University of Koblenz-Landau. He is board member of several national and international organizations aiming at improving the exchange of research information, supporting scholarly publishing and promoting Open Access. His research interests are in human-computer interaction, computational visualistics, information retrieval, and digital libraries.

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Assessment and improvement of a corporate research information system

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ISPESL – Department of Documentation, Information and Training, (Italy)

Daniela Luzi

CNR – National Institute of Population Research and Social Policies (Italy)

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LINK s.r.l. (Italy)

Background: In 2003 the Italian National Institute for Occupational Prevention and Safety (ISPESL) developed a Research Information System in the field of Occupational Safety and Health (RisOSH) through a project in collaboration with the Italian National Research Council (CNR). RisOSH became operational in 2004 and it is now embedded in the Institute webpage dedicated to Research Activities (<http://www.ispesl.it/ricercheOSH/ext/>). Its double-fold interface supplies information on conditions and modalities to participate in project calls, permits the electronic input of research results, and allows users to search for ongoing and finalized projects. It also constitutes an access point for internal users, through a reserved area, to directly contribute to the collection and validation of data within the project lifecycle.

Objectives: After about two years of maintenance and updating of RisOSH, some activities are being planned to evaluate strengths and weaknesses of the system, as well as of the internal communication flow, which is the basis of a comprehensive and consistent information content. In particular, the aim of the paper is to test how to increase the number and quality of project results collection, and to find out the best practice for the direct involvement of researchers in a qualitative data input.

Methods: A scheduled plan of contacts is taking place within the Institute scientific community, using the tools provided by RisOSH, such as the register of names and addresses linked to the different research departments, to make researchers more aware of the system usefulness and involve them in providing lacking information or in integrating or amending the available ones.

Results: RisOSH currently contains more than 500 descriptions of research projects funded by ISPESL and carried out in collaboration with different organisations. About one third of the projects contains the description of the results, while the remaining ones are either in progress or lacking information about final results. The evaluation will be based on a comparison between the data gathered before and after the activities which are being carried out in the present study. The resulting quality assessment will contribute to identify the system technological and organisational strengths that make RisOSH transferable and interoperable with new information systems planned within the Institute.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Maria Castriotta is a Documentalist Researcher at the National Italian Institute for Safety and Health at Work since 1995. She is involved in studies regarding information systems related to Occupational Safety and Health, with the use of various supports. She has promoted, among others, two projects for the construction of the ISPESL Grey Literature Databank and of the Research Databank. She participated in several workgroups within the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work in Bilbao and is involved in the Topic Centre Work and Health for the maintenance of the Agency Webpage on Research. She formerly worked for 14 years at the National Italian Institute of Health, using online systems for biomedical documentation retrieval. Email: m.castriotta@doc.ale.ispesl.it

Daniela Luzi is researcher of the National Research Council at the Institute of research on populations and social politics. Her interest in Grey Literature started at the Italian national reference centre for SIGLE at the beginning of her career and continued carrying out research on GL databases, electronic information and open archives. She has always attended the International GL conferences and in 2000 she obtained an award for outstanding achievement in the field of grey literature by the Literati Club. Email: d.luzi@irpps.cnr.it

Assessment and improvement of a corporate research information system

Maria Castriotta (✉), Daniela Luzi (✉),
Mariarosaria Manco (✉)

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(**) CNR – National Institute of Population
Research and Social Policies, Rome, Italy

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Index

- Objectives
- Methodology
- Brief overview of the Research Information System in Occupational Safety and Health (RisOSH)
 - ✓ System design and development
 - ✓ System components
- Analysis of RisOSH information content
- Results of assessment activities
- Discussion and conclusion

Objectives of the assessment

- Analysis of RisOSH information content
 - ✓ Qualitative as well as quantitative
 - Verifying the efficacy of the developed functionalities
- 
- Improving the communication flow of the information producers in order to increase the number and quality of project results collection
 - Identifying best practices for the direct involvement of researches as well as of the top management

Methodology

- Analysis of RisOSH data until February 2007
- Contacting ISPESL's scientific referees
- Analysis of the answers
- Analysis of the number of project descriptions and related project results
- Analysis of the content quality of project results, in particular:
 - Descriptions of Results (i.e. Grey information)
 - Availability of Deliverables (i.e. Grey Literature)
 - Descriptions of Products (i.e. Grey information)
 - Publications produced during the project

Major aim of RisOSH

- Developing a CRIS giving particular emphasis on the diffusion of research results
- Building part of the institutional repository focused on research activities funded to external organisations

Requirements

- Facilitate the collection of projects and project results
- Interoperability with other CRISs
- Interoperability with other ISs on Occupational Safety
- Promotion of the technological transfer
- Integration with in-house already developed systems

Solutions

- ➔ Distributed input by the identified information producers using workflow technology
- ➔ CERIF2000 database schema
- ➔ OSHA Thesaurus
- ➔ NACE Classification
- ➔ Direct link to GL Database

Actual updating of RisOSH

- Central input of project descriptions:
 - ✓Rationale
 - ✓Project aims
 - ✓Budget
 - ✓Project duration
 - ✓Project assignees
 - ✓Classification



Consultation of RisOSH

Search options:

- Browsing of NACE/ATECO and OSHA codes
- Simple textual search
- Guided search

How to participate

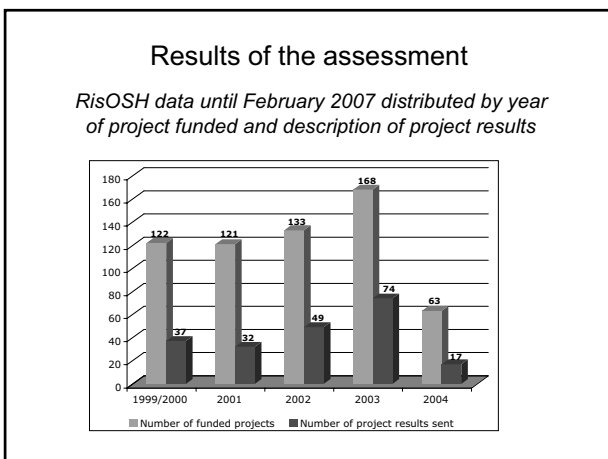
Access for internal users

Electronic template collecting project results

Electronic template collecting research results

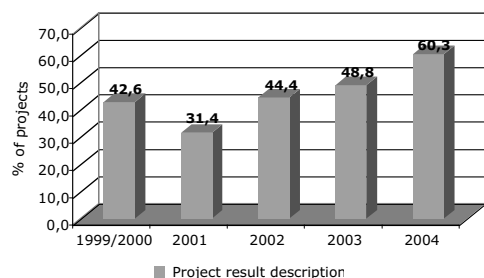
➤ The project assignees provide:

- ✓ Abstract in Italian and English of the project results
- ✓ Bibliographic information on the deliverable and possible full-text downloading
- ✓ Description of products
- ✓ Bibliographic description of publications

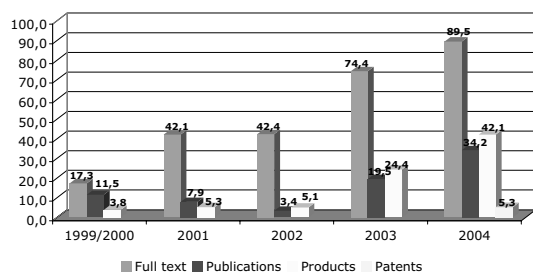


Project results descriptions today

*RisOSH project descriptions in November 2007
distributed by year of project funding*



Information on available full-text, publications, products and patents



Conclusions

- Communication flow with project assignees is improving quantitatively and qualitatively:
 - ✓ Autonomous sending of research results
 - ✓ Good quality of the project result descriptions
 - ✓ Increasing tendency to downloading the full text
 - ✓ Increasing number of descriptions of products
 - ✓ Reporting of bibliographic references of publications
- Improvements
 - ✓ Promotion of a more active participation of internal project referees
 - ✓ Foster a greater commitment of the top management
 - ✓ Integration of RisOSH with future information systems

Open access to full text and ETDs in Europe: improving accessibility through the choice of language?

Christiane Stock
INIST-CNRS (France)

Next to journal articles and eprints electronic theses and dissertations (ETD) are the most frequent document type found in open archives, for various reasons:

- ETD's are a well defined and well referenced document type. Rules for deposit and citation are generally established on a national level, and international standards exist for specific information and theses metadata, contrary to other grey documents.
- ETD's are administrative documents, and students can be "obliged" to deposit their work in an archive or repository for formal reasons.

The paper describes some tendencies concerning electronic theses and dissertations in Europe as observed during explorations of institutional and other repositories, with specific regard to the full text.

In the first part we examine the changing landscape in repositories where access to the complete full text of a thesis no longer is the unique offer, but where we also find partial access, temporary embargoes and bibliographic citations only. The increase of the number of items seems thus somewhat couterbalanced by a decrease in "quality".

In the second part, we take a closer look at the language issue of ETDs.

If the technical open access to the full text of ETDs is increasing, it doesn't necessarily imply an easier access (i.e. readability) for everyone, since the language barrier may still exist. Can the "accessibility" be increased by choosing the right language?

Today we observe a growing number of ETDs written in English, the vernacular language for scientific research. But who writes in English? In this paper we explore the phenomenon under different aspects.

- Are there differences between disciplines?
- Are foreign students more inclined to write in English?
- Does the participation in international projects influence the choice of language?
- Can legal aspects or national recommendations create obstacles?

The growing complexity of the ETD landscape calls for explicit policies to inform the user of a given repository as well as for tools such as directories providing detailed information on a general level.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Christiane Stock graduated from the University of Freiburg in 1984. She joined INIST-CNRS the French Institute of Scientific and Technical Information in 1989. Member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database since 1993, she also set up the national agency for the ISRN (International Standard Report Number). Today she is the head of the monographs and grey literature section at INIST.
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Open access to full text and ETDs in Europe:

improving accessibility through the choice of
language?

Christiane Stock INIST-CNRS (France)

Paper presented at the 9th International Conference on Grey
Literature, Antwerpen, 11th December 2007

GL9 Antwerpen - 11 December 2007

1

The context

- Repository / Archive = Deposit by author =
Full text = Online access on the Internet:

An equation which is no longer valid.

- This paper presents

- How formal access to theses and dissertations is «
improved » by making the landscape more
complicated
- How intellectual access to the contents of ETD is
facilitated by the choice of the English language

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2

ETDs in European repositories

- According to OpenDOAR
- 26 European countries have
registered
 - 476 repositories, of which
 - 272 sites declare to include theses
- = 57 % of the sites have ETDs



- But :
- How does it look like in reality ?

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3

ETD Repository= full text = open access ?

- Full text present – but not on the Internet
- Full text in parts only
 - Thesis based on published articles
 - Parts (chapters) are confidential or « under embargo »
- Record only
 - Use of the repository as a catalog of inhouse production (showcase for scientific output?)
 - Upload of metadata from other sources to facilitate deposit (workflow not yet completed)

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4

Information for the End-user

Parcourir toutes les thèses de BICTEL/e-ULg par Département

Announcement on the homepage	Département	Type d'accès			Total
		Public	Restreint	Mixte	
Droit - Département de droit		1	2		3

Page 10 of 10

Icon
in the
list of results

Information at the end of the record










URI	http://hdl.handle.net/1979/304
Type	Doctoral thesis Doctoraatsthesis
Accessibility	Only internally accessible from the K.U.Leuven intranet
Toegankelijkheid	Enkel intern toegankelijk via het K.U.Leuven-intranet

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5

Information for the End-user (2)

Theses with partial access in the Leiden repository

	Description	Size	Expiry
	Links to published articles	119b	
	Index	1119b	
	References	279b	
	Full text	150b	Under embargo until 10-Nov-2008
	Tableaux Contacts	1119b	
	Chapter 1 Introduction	19b	
	Chapter 2	19b	
	Chapter 3	1024b	
	Chapter 4	714b	Under embargo until 10-Nov-2008

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6

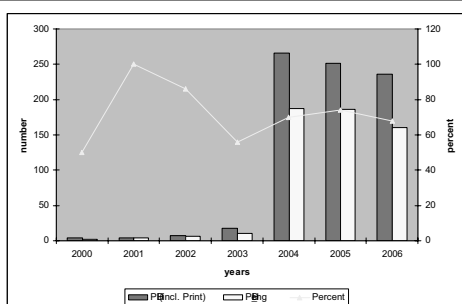
Improving access to the contents through the choice of language

- Observation : an increasing number of doctoral thesis is written in English
 - *Nothing new for Scandinavian universities*
- Methodology :
 - Repositories referenced in OpenDOAR
 - Search/browse/count by year and language
- Limits :
 - Impossibility to isolate the language and/or the year
 - Year not always reliable, some double entries

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7

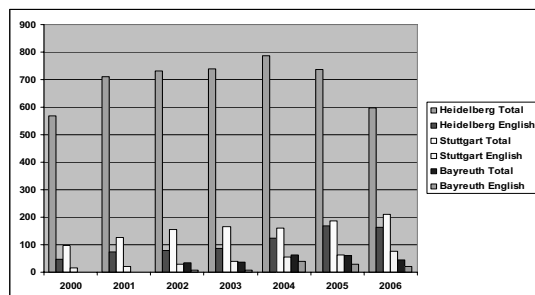
Data from Stockholm



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8

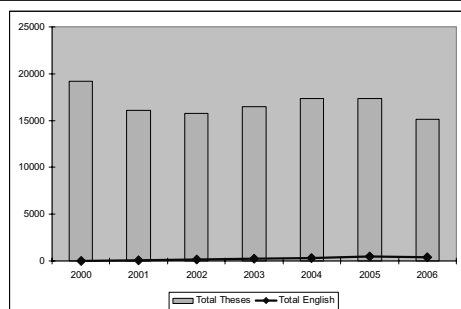
German universities online



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9

French theses (National Bibliography)



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10

Who writes in English and why?

- Sources : Introductions, Acknowledgements, title pages, Curriculum vitae
- Difficult language, e.g. Finnish
- Foreign student
 - Thesis submitted to 2 universities
 - readable in both countries
- Search conducted in a foreign country or participation in an international project
- Certain scientific domains : Physics, Biology, Medicine

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11

Conclusion

- The landscape of open access to thesis has changed a lot in the past years.
- The increasing number of ETDs "available" on the Internet comes with an increasing diversification as to
 - the type or level (PhD, Master thesis),
 - the kind of access with regards to the full text and to the contents.
- A precise information for the end-user is more than ever necessary.
- Thank you for your attention.

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The impact of Grey Literature in the web environment: A citation analysis using Google Scholar

Rosa Di Cesare, Daniela Luzi, and Roberta Ruggieri

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Istituto di Ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali

The use of Grey Literature (GL) has hitherto been studied on the basis of whether and to what extent GL documents had been cited in peer-reviewed conventional literature applying citation analysis techniques based on the multidisciplinary citation indexes produced by Thomson ISI, the Web of Science (WoS). More recently, other tracking citation systems have been developed, such as Scopus, Google Scholar, CiteSeer, and CrossRef. The novelty of some of these new systems is that they consider not only cited articles of peer-reviewed conventional journals, but also include the number of citations received by GL documents. This opens up new research perspectives in citation analysis, which permit a better measurement of GL use as well as of its impact on scholarly communication.

The paper presents the results of a citation analysis with the aim of evaluating the use of GL through a comparison of the number of citations received by both GL and conventional documents in a pre-defined scientific topic. Moreover, the paper aims to apply some bibliometric indicators, which allow us to identify different citation behaviours and verify whether they are related to the type of documents cited, to the disciplinary field and/or to the availability of the full text.

The analysis is carried out retrieving documents dealing with the topic population ageing reported in Google Scholar. In the first step of the study, 100 most cited documents are analysed selecting them from the approximately 2000 documents retrievable in Google Scholar. In particular, the analysis focuses on the identification of: a) GL and conventional literature, b) type of cited documents, c) authorship, d) year of publication.

In the second step of the study, a significant sub-set of the above cited documents are further analysed taking their citing documents into account. Bibliometric indicators, such as the immediacy index, the average citations per year and the cited half-life are used in order to identify differences in citing behaviours in both GL and conventional literature. Moreover, the topic population ageing has the advantage of being studied under various perspectives, such as demographic, socio-economical or medical aspects and this allows us to verify whether there are differences in the type of the citing documents related to the disciplinary field.

Another overall result of the study is the evaluation of Google Scholar, in terms of the consistency of retrievable information as well as of the additional tools, which may provide value added information to perform citation analysis for both GL and conventional documents.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Rosa Di Cesare was born in Civita d'Antino (AQ) in 1952 and graduated from "La Sapienza" University in Rome in 1982. She received her diploma in Librarianship from the Vatican Library in 1996. She worked in the Central Library of National research council (CNR), where she started to become involved in research activity in the field of Grey literature (GL). Member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database from 1995 to 2001, she is presently responsible for the Library at the Institute of research on population and social policies (IRPPS) of the National research council. Her studies have focused on citation analysis and on the use of GL in scientific publications. Email: biblio.irpps@irpps.cnr.it

Daniela Luzi is researcher of the National Research Council at the Institute of research on populations and social politics. Her interest in Grey Literature started at the Italian national reference centre for SIGLE at the beginning of her career and continued carrying out research on GL databases, electronic information and open archives. She has always attended the International GL conferences and in 2000 she obtained an award for outstanding achievement in the field of grey literature by the Literati Club. Email: d.luzi@irpps.cnr.it

The impact of Grey Literature in the web environment: A citation analysis using Google Scholar

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Background of the study

Citation analysis applied to GL:
• citation counts in bibliographic references of conventional journal articles
• citation counts using ISI Web of Science and its bibliometric indicators

2004 development of new citation tracking systems:

Google Scholar



"Index of peer-reviewed papers, theses, preprints,
and technical reports from all disciplines"

Objectives

Verify:

- Google Scholar (GS) is an efficient tool to:
 - *Identify core papers*
 - Tracking citations from different types of document
- GL documents receive citations
- The role of GL as citing documents



Is GS able to represent the scholarly
communication deriving from citations
considering both GL and conventional
literature?

Methodology

Cited documents

Step 1: Querying "population ageing" as exact phrase in the title.
Results: 1420 documents

Step 2: Selection of the documents with at least 10 citations.
Results: 99 documents

Step 3: Analysis of the most cited documents:

- publication type
- document type
- date of publication
- availability of full text
- subject coverage

Methodology 2)

Citing documents

Step 4: Selection of the cited documents with at least 50 citations.
Results: 15 documents

Step 5: Identification of citing documents through data validation to exclude duplicates, missing references and incomplete bibliographic elements.

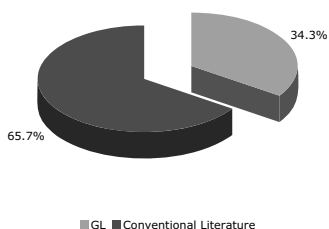
Full text retrieval essential to check bibliographic data

Results: 885 documents

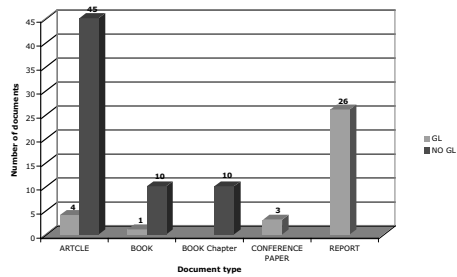
Step 6: Analysis of the citing documents:

- publication type
- document type
- date of publication
- availability of full text
- subject coverage
- self citation
- language

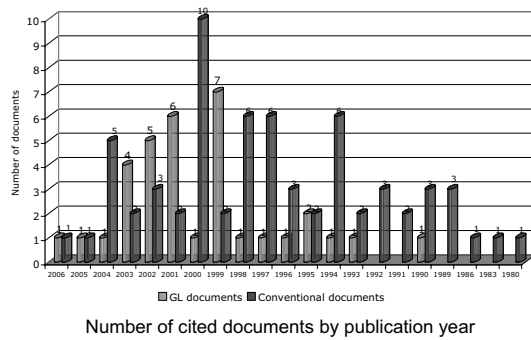
Are GL documents ever cited?
Does GS give visibility to GL documents?



Which types of documents are cited?

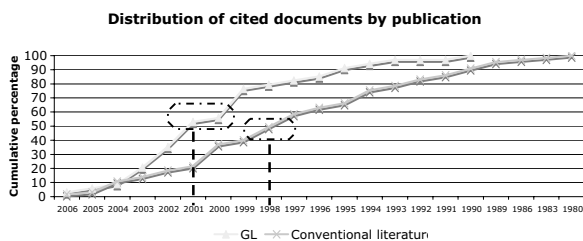


When are the cited documents published? Do they have different life-cycle?



Number of cited documents by publication year

Is citedness concentrated in a specific time interval?



Data validation

Papers	Type of document cited	GS citing documents	Duplicates		Missing reference		Incomplete bibliographic elements		Citations analysed
		No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
P1	ARTICLE	158	6	3.8	--	--	5	3.2	147
P2	REPORT	105	11	10.5	2	1.9	6	5.7	86
P3	REPORT	101	7	6.9	3	3.0	8	7.9	83
P4	ARTICLE	78	5	6.4	--	--	8	10.3	65
P5	ARTICLE	72	6	8.3	--	--	3	4.2	63
P6	REPORT	65	11	16.9	--	--	6	9.2	48
P7	REPORT	63	7	11.1	--	--	6	9.5	50
P8	ARTICLE	62	2	3.2	2	3.2	5	8.1	53
P9	ARTICLE	61	8	13.1	4	6.6	5	8.2	44
P10	ARTICLE	55	7	12.7	2	3.6	7	12.7	39
P11	REPORT	54	11	20.4	3	5.6	--	--	40
P12	REPORT	55	7	12.7	2	3.6	7	12.7	39
P13	ARTICLE	53	4	7.5	5	9.4	3	5.7	41
P14	REPORT	53	2	3.8	2	3.8	4	7.5	45
P15	REPORT	53	3	5.7	6	11.3	2	3.8	42
Total		1088	97	8.9	31	2.8	75	6.9	885

81.3% of valid data
18.7% discarded

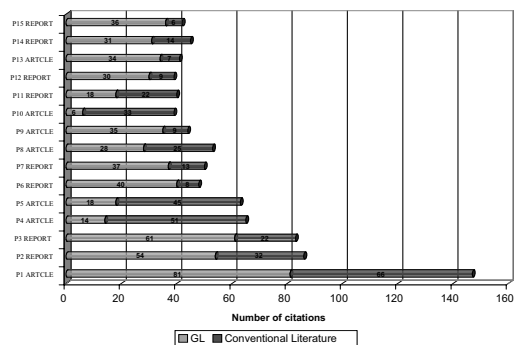
Profile of the highly cited documents

Highly cited documents	Reports		Journal articles		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Citation range						
>80	2	13.3	1	6.7	3	20.0
79-50	1	6.7	3	20.0	4	26.7
<49	5	33.3	3	20.0	8	53.3
total	8	--	7	46.7	15	100.0
Date of publication						
1990-1994	2	13.3	3	20.0	5	33.3
1995-1999	3	20.0	2	13.3	5	33.3
2000-2003	3	20.0	2	13.3	5	33.3
Citation impact						
In the same year of publication	5	33.3	3	20.0	8	53.3
In other years	3	20.0	4	26.7	7	46.7
Cited in 2007	5	33.3	5	33.3	10	66.7
Cited in other years	3	20.0	2	13.3	5	33.3
Full text						
Available	6	40.0	2	13.3	8	53.3
Not available	2	13.3	5	33.3	7	46.7
Topic						
Health aspects	2	13.3	3	20.0	5	33.3
Economic aspects	5	33.3	2	13.3	7	46.7
Demo-social aspects	1	6.7	2	13.3	3	20.0

Profile of the citing documents

Characteristics of citing documents	All items citing		Publication type			
	No.	%	Grey literature	%	Conventional literature	%
Document type						
Journal article	416	47.0	72	13.8	344	95.0
Reports	302	34.1	302	57.7	--	--
Conference paper	85	9.6	85	16.3	5	1.4
Thesis	33	3.7	33	6.3	--	--
Draft	21	2.4	21	4.0	--	--
Book and book chapter	28	3.2	10	1.9	13	3.6
Age						
Less than 6 years	544	61.5	310	59.3	234	64.6
6 years - 10 years	285	32.2	186	35.6	116	32.0
More than 10 years	31	3.5	8	1.5	6	1.7
Not available	25	2.8	19	3.6	6	1.7
Citation rate						
Self-citation	60	6.8	33	6.3	27	7.5
Citation by other	825	93.2	490	93.7	335	92.5
Language						
English	762	86.1	426	81.5	336	92.8
French	123	13.9	97	18.5	26	7.2
Full text						
Available	577	65.2	499	95.4	78	21.5
Not available	308	34.8	24	4.6	284	78.5
Subject						
Health aspects	367	41.5	154	29.4	213	58.8
Economic aspects	362	40.9	272	52.0	90	24.9
Demo-social aspects	156	17.6	97	18.5	59	16.3

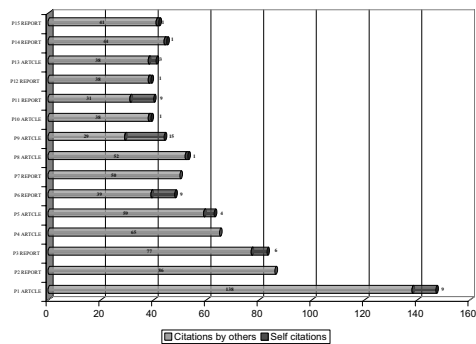
Number of citations given to the highly cited documents by publication type



What type of publication cites what?

Cited documents	Citing documents					
	Conventional literature		Grey Literature		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Conventional literature	236	52.2	216	47.8	452	51.1
Grey Literature	126	29.1	307	70.9	433	48.9
Total	362	40.9	523	59.1	885	100.0

Number of citations by self-citations and citations by others



Important figures of citations received by the highly cited documents

Papers	Document type	Publication year	Total citations	FCY	LCY	TCY	Citat Average/year	Peak
P1	ARTICLE	1999	147	1999	2007	9	16.3	32 (2006)
P2	REPORT	2001	86	2002	2007	6	14.3	24 (2006)
P3	REPORT	1999	83	1999	2007	9	9.2	17 (2004)
P4	ARTICLE	2000	65	2000	2007	8	8.1	14 (2003)
P5	ARTICLE	1992	63	1995	2007	13	0.4	8 (2004)
P6	REPORT	1995	48	1997	2006	10	4.8	7 (2000)
P7	REPORT	1994	50	1994	2006	13	3.8	6 (2006)
P8	ARTICLE	1994	53	1994	2006	13	4.0	11 (2006)
P9	ARTICLE	1992	44	1998	2006	10	4.4	7 (2003)
P10	ARTICLE	1999	39	2000	2007	8	4.8	12 (2003)
P11	REPORT	2001	40	2001	2007	7	5.7	11 (2002)
P12	REPORT	1998	39	1998	2007	10	3.9	10 (2005)
P13	ARTICLE	2001	41	2002	2007	6	6.8	11 (2005)
P14	REPORT	1990	45	1991	2005	12	3.7	8 (2004)
P15	REPORT	2003	42	2003	2007	7	6.0	13 (2006)

FCY=First citation year; LCY= Last citation year; TCY=Total citation year

Conclusions

Google Scholar

New features:

- visibility to GL both as cited and citing documents
- GL is evidently part of core papers
- possibility of reconstructing the document life-cycle: from LG to conventional literature

- No explicit statement of information sources considered

- Errors in the automatic capturing of bibliographic elements

Research evaluation becomes more complete including both GL cited documents and GL citing documents

Actually can be only a complementary tool for citation analysis

Conclusion 2)

- Presence of GL both as cited and citing documents
- Visibility of GL among the highly cited documents
- Prevalence of reports

Cited documents (= 99)

Citing documents (=885)

Amount
GL is cited less (35%) than Conventional Literature (65%) and receives fewer citations

GL is citing more (59%) than Conventional Literature (41%)

Age
GL documents are younger than conventional, but get older before Conventional Literature

No evident difference related to youth and ageing

Relationship
GL receives more citations by GL documents

Grey literature on bilingualism in Belgium

Joachim Schöpfel
INIST-CNRS (France)

Abstract: Bilingualism, the learning and use of two or more languages, is a linguistic, social, educational and psychological reality for many people and most countries. In the heart of Europe, Belgium, a country with two cultural and linguistic populations, with immigration, international business and institutions, is particularly confronted with this reality. Reaction to and part of its multicultural society, Belgium developed since many years a significant interdisciplinary research activity in the field of bilingualism.

Because of the town Antwerp host of the GL9 conference and because of our own former scientific experience we selected the field of bilingualism for a study on the importance of grey literature in social sciences and humanities. The study is meant to be an additional contribution to comparable scientometric analyses on the distribution of types of publications in different scientific domains.

The particularity of our study is twofold: First, the research on bilingualism is interdisciplinary, on the crossroad of linguistics, sociology, psychology and educational sciences, each domain presenting its own vectors of publication and communication. Second, while most of the previous studies on the importance of grey literature are citation analyses, our study is based on search results from databases, catalogues, open archives and search engines.


Limited to publications between 2000 and 2007, our communication tries to provide at least partial answers to three questions:

- (1) What is the scientific production on bilingualism in Belgium? Who publishes in the field of bilingualism, where are the main academic and research structures in this field, which are the dominating topics and approaches?
- (2) How important is grey literature for this scientific activity? What is the part of theses, reports and conference proceedings compared to the overall production of results of the research on bilingualism in Belgium?
- (3) More specifically, what are the particular features of grey literature in this field? Special attention is paid to the importance of digital information available on the Web, on academic or personal pages or in institutional repositories and other open archives.

AUTHOR INFORMATION


Joachim Schöpfel obtained his Ph.D. in psychology from the Hamburg University in 1992. During his studies in psychology, he participated in research on bilingual children of Turkish immigrants in Hamburg, of the German minority in Denmark, and in a French-German High School in Versailles, France. At present he is head of the e-publishing and document supply department at INIST-CNRS and lecturer at the Nancy University. He published on grey literature, document delivery, digital libraries and usage statistics.

E-Mail: schopfel@inist.fr



Grey literature on bilingualism in Belgium

J. Schöpfel INIST - CNRS
« Document Numérique & Usages » (Paris 8)



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Part of grey literature in citations

Field	Grey literature citations
Soil science	14%
Biology	5-13%
Veterinary medicine	6%
Psychiatry (addiction)	1%
Psychology	3%
Engineering Sciences	39-42%
Economics	9-17%
Sociology	7-9%
Education Science	14-19%
Information Science	20%

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Questions

1. What is the scientific production on bilingualism in Belgium?
2. How important is grey literature for this scientific activity?
3. What are the particular features of grey literature in this field?

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Methodology

SCI Science Citation Index (ISI Web of Knowledge)

SSCI Social Science Citation Index (ISI Web of Knowledge)

A&HCI Arts and Humanities Citation Index (ISI Web of Knowledge)

Scopus (Elsevier)

IBSS International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (CSA)

ERIC (CSA)

PAIS International (CSA)

Social Services Abstracts (CSA)

Dissertation Abstracts (ProQuest)

PsycARTICLES (Ovid)

PASCAL (INIST)

FRANCIS (INIST)

ISD (INIST)

OPAC Libris

IMPALA

Library catalogues

OpenDOAR

Academic repositories

Scirus (Elsevier)

Google Scholar

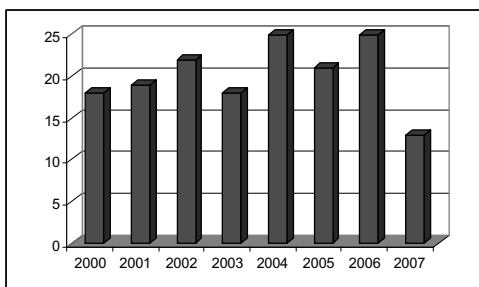
Google

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Publications per year

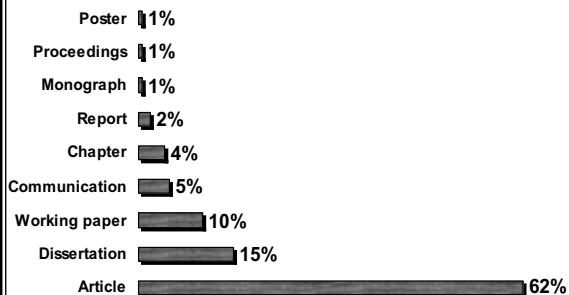


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Categories of publications



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Institutions

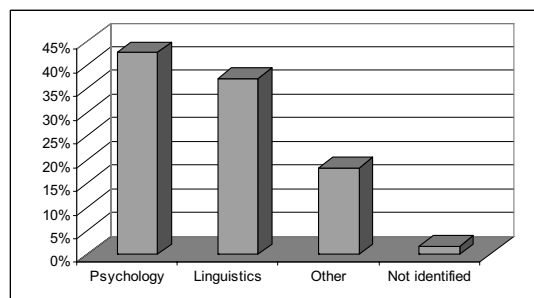
Affiliation of first author	Number of publications
Gent University	75
Leuven Katholieke Universiteit (KUL)	13
Antwerp University	11
Brussels Free University (ULB)	10
Lessius Hogeschool Antwerp	5
Kempen Hogeschool	4
Lige University	4
Brussels Research Center for Multilingualism	2
Leuven Catholic University (UCL)	2
Hasselt University	2
Brussels Royal Academy of Science and Arts	1
Namur University	1
Not identified or non Belgian	34

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Scientific domains

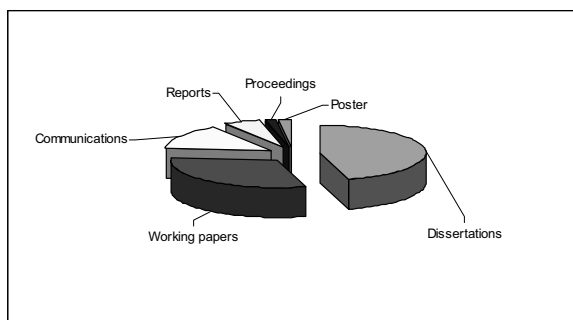


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Types of grey literature

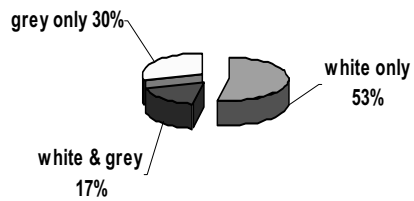


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1st authors of grey and white

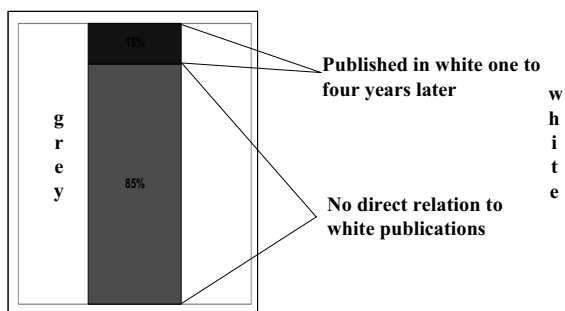


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Grey to white

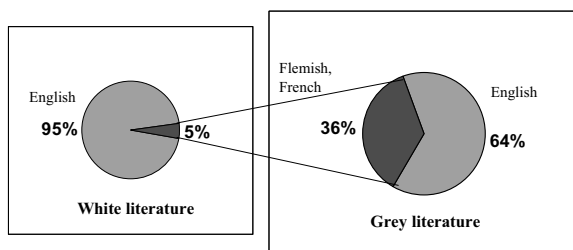


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Language of white and grey

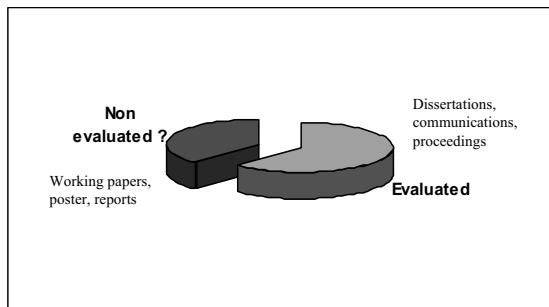


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Quality of grey

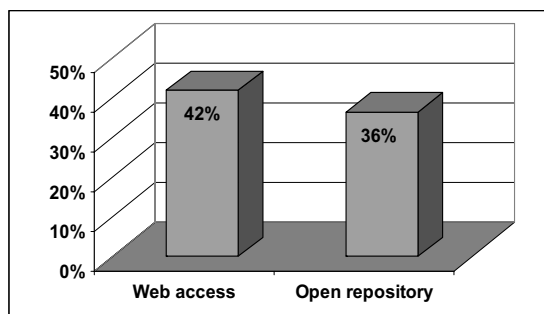


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Web access to grey literature



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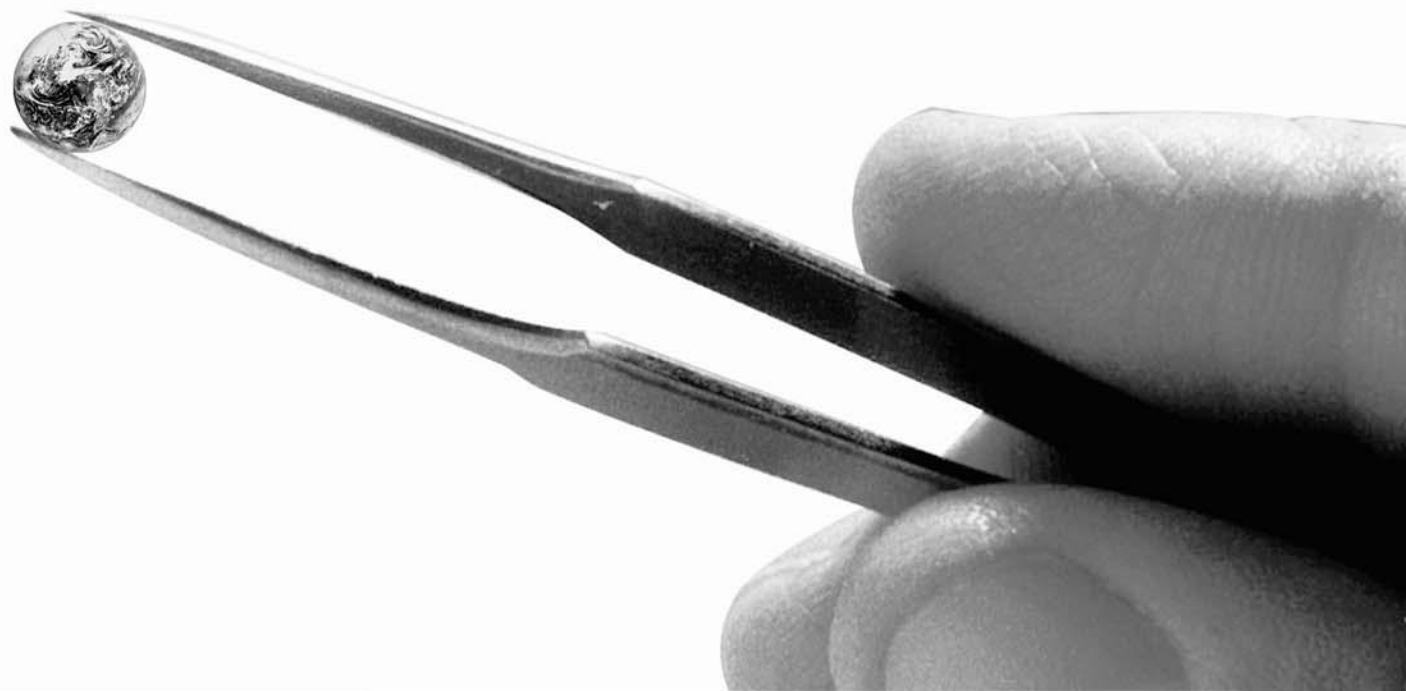
Features of grey literature

- **Timeliness:** Up to 4 years before white publication
- **Uniqueness:** Up to 85% not published in white
- **Community:** One third in Flemish or French
- **Quality:** More than 60% evaluated before publishing
- **Open repositories:** Need future development

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The use of grey literature in historical journals and historical research A bibliometric and qualitative approach

Cees de Blaaij

Library of Zeeland, Academic Department (Netherlands)

Grey literature in general is accepted as an important means of scholarly communication especially in the sciences and medicine. Since little is known about the use and nature of grey literature in the humanities and more in particular in the historical sciences, an systematic analysis was done to characterize the bibliographic citations appearing in ten core history journals.

Methods: Citations from all articles published in ten core history journals in 2005 are analyzed to determine the portion of citations from grey literature. Those citations were further analyzed and categorized according to the type of publication. The use of grey literature in printed and open access (electronically published) history journals will be compared.

It will be shown that grey literature as a primary source of information will be less important in the historical journals than the STM journals. Analysis will show how great the "gap" is. One point of interest is the format of grey literature as aggregated historical data available electronically. In this format grey literature has a considerable influence on the quality of historical research. Especially the research areas of economic history and historical demography benefit from the availability of electronic datasets. As an example Dutch developments on the Netherlands Historical Data Archive are evaluated.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Cees de Blaaij studied Social and Economic History at the University of Nijmegen and Library Science at the University of Amsterdam. He worked for Ernst & Young, management consultants, and the Institute for Information Law (University Amsterdam) as information professional. At the moment he is working as an academic librarian and coordinator digital services for the Public and Academic Library of Zeeland, Netherlands. He took part in several GL conferences. He published several articles on issues concerning copyright in the digital environment and accessibility of grey literature on the Internet.
Email: cdbl@zebi.nl

GL'9 The Use of Grey Literature in Historical Journals and Historical Research

Cees de Blaaij

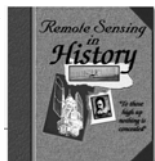
The position of history

- History as an academic discipline has undergone a big change

- New methodologies
- Innovation

New situation:

History functions as a humanities or as a social science discipline depending on themes and theory used



Nature of historical sources

Resources

- Primary
Artifacts (paintings, music etc.)
Archival records
- Secondary

Literature:

"Monograph culture"
Books >>>55-60%
Serials >>30-35%

What about grey ??



Citation analysis History Journals

Conclusions

- Number of History journals is very limited in Thomson ISI
- No Open Access journals present
- Presence of grey literature is relatively low in traditional history journals
- Stronger presence in Open Access history journals
- Also stronger presence in journals researching contemporary political history themes and journals using social science methods



References to GL in the articles in selected historical journals from 2005

American Historical Review	Journal of Modern History	Comparative Studies in Society and History	Journal of Interdisciplinary History	Social Science History	African Studies Quarterly	49th Parallel	Journal of Intellectual Culture	Medical History	ERAS
Impact	1.623	0.568	0.516	0.312	0.286	none	none	none	none
Num. Ref									
4027	2339	4595	2856	1182	349	256	211	2158	395
References to GL									
67	54	169	114	142	169	43	11	170	53
4.14%	2.31%	3.68%	3.99%	12.03%	48.42%	16.80%	5.21%	7.88%	13.41%

Grey literature for development Some case studies

Dr. Bharati Sen

SHPT School of Library Science, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai (India)

Grey Literature refers to publications issued by government, academia, business, and industry, in both print and electronic formats, but not controlled by commercial publishing interests, and where publishing is not the primary business activity of the organization. Newsletters, reports, working papers, theses, government documents, bulletins, fact sheets, conference proceedings and other publications distributed free, available by subscription, or for sale comprises grey literature. Non-profit organizations and interest groups keep their members informed via a myriad of newsletters and special publications that help shape public opinion.

The present study is an outcome of the researcher's participation in number of projects that very clearly showed the importance of grey literature in development and the need to organize and create access for future researchers, grass root workers and activists.

Being a member of a documentation team that worked in Kutch, in the state of Gujarat, India after the devastating earthquake of 2001 the researcher found a number of NGOs working to collect and disseminate information to the stakeholders – information regarding health, housing, education - stakeholders being government, NGOs and the local community.

Gendwaar doorway to gender information in South Asia (<http://www.gendwaar.gen.in/>) was created to increase the visibility and enhance access to gender studies information and research in the South Asian Region. Making available catalogues, indexes, bibliographies and directories developed by libraries in the region which have a special focus on gender studies, the website gave links to a growing collection of electronic full text resources from the region. The site had a special section for unpublished literature such as speeches, reports readings etc. Academic resources and activist materials were both included.

The National Knowledge Commission of India in its report of the focus group for libraries recognizes that there are other centres of knowledge in a geographical area and that there is a need to capture knowledge about the local community. Be it a village or a town, libraries need to expand their role to include community information. Libraries should integrate with all other knowledge-based activities in the local area to develop a community-based information system. It is expected that Libraries will be involved in creation and dissemination of area-specific content and relevant information. In subsequent discussions by the researcher regarding transformation of libraries into community/knowledge centres and in an effort to develop model/s of knowledge centres it has become evident that grey literature will be an important component of the collection for information - of the local community, for the local community and by the local community.

This paper has been written from the experiences gathered over the last six years. Each of the projects has followed different research methodology as each project has had distinct objectives and outcomes. The common thread has been the importance of grey literature in all cases.

Grey literature for development: Some case studies

by

Dr. Bharati Sen

SHPT School of Library Science

SNDT Women's University, Mumbai

- World War II had the greatest impact on report literature, transforming it into "a major means of communication"
- The hallmark of that war was the development of technologically-advanced weaponry
- These breakthroughs in science made accurate and speedy communications a necessity
- The technical report was widely used to disseminate information

- Grey literature has been a major source of information for scientific and technical research and studies
- It is recently that the importance of grey literature in social sciences and their role in national development is being recognized
- The rise of evidence based policy making in social fields has led to growing 'what works' from existing documented knowledge
- Evidence based policy making (EBP), is a relatively new term

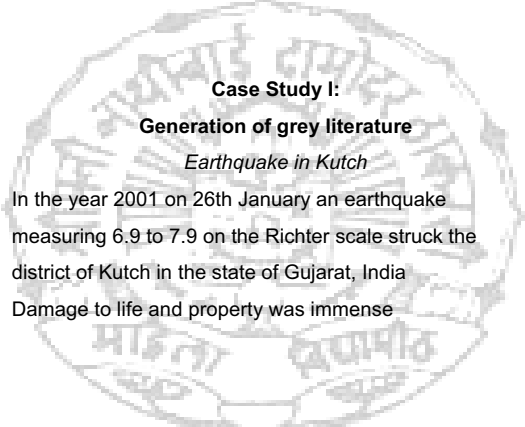
In the policy arena the evidence informed approach embodies several strands of activity
For example the piloting of initiatives, combined with *ex post* or real time evaluation to test their value and effectiveness
Increased emphasis on the review of documented past experience, generally as a guide to 'what works'

Rationale for amassing/assessing evidence is:

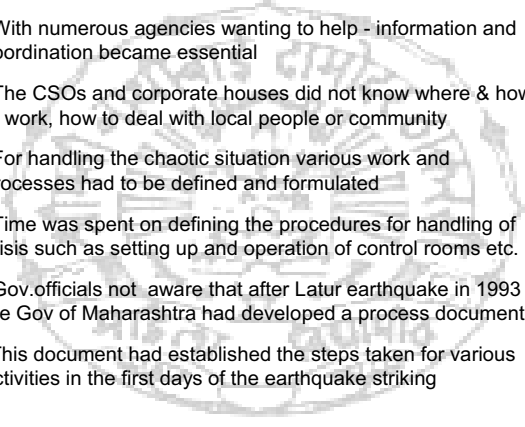
1. There is little that is truly new in this world, either problems or solutions
2. Time/effort is wasted on reinventing wheels
3. Too little is invested in making full use of research findings
4. They are not placed in context with other similar studies
5. Messages are not identified for replication
6. Advantage of past experience & knowledge is not taken, not just for lessons about 'what works' and 'what doesn't work', but 'why & in what contexts'

As primary sources:

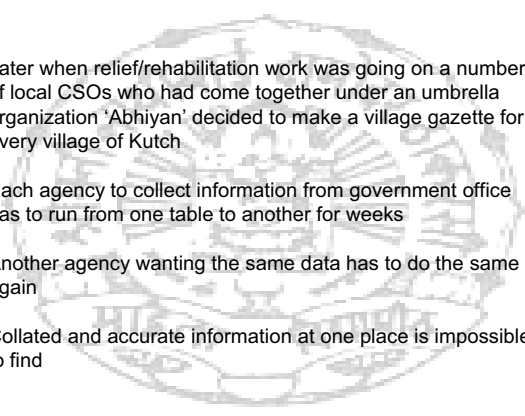
1. Grey literature provides un-interpreted, first hand accounts or evidence of an event or experience
2. These sources contain information or data and are usually written at the time of the event or research
3. They are usually the original source of information and allow the researcher to analyze a topic without another person's interpretation



Case Study I:
Generation of grey literature
Earthquake in Kutch
 In the year 2001 on 26th January an earthquake measuring 6.9 to 7.9 on the Richter scale struck the district of Kutch in the state of Gujarat, India
 Damage to life and property was immense



- With numerous agencies wanting to help - information and coordination became essential
- The CSOs and corporate houses did not know where & how to work, how to deal with local people or community
- For handling the chaotic situation various work and processes had to be defined and formulated
- Time was spent on defining the procedures for handling of crisis such as setting up and operation of control rooms etc.
- Gov.officials not aware that after Latur earthquake in 1993 the Gov of Maharashtra had developed a process document
- This document had established the steps taken for various activities in the first days of the earthquake striking



Later when relief/rehabilitation work was going on a number of local CSOs who had come together under an umbrella organization 'Abhiyan' decided to make a village gazette for every village of Kutch

Each agency to collect information from government office has to run from one table to another for weeks

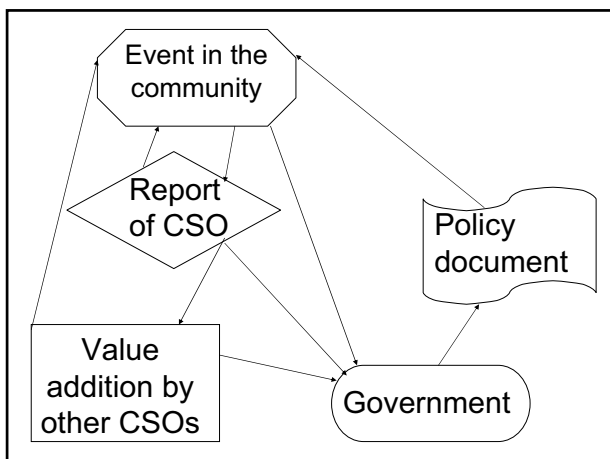
Another agency wanting the same data has to do the same again

Collated and accurate information at one place is impossible to find

As presentation to the P.M. a newsletter *Coming Together* started with brief information about each CSO, the sectors in which they worked, concerns, recommendations

Second issue had more information:

1. Photographs, maps, showing the extent of damage and work done
2. How the policies were framed
3. Problems in adopting the villages
4. Reasons for delay
5. Policy change recommendations



Case Study II: Need for organization and access of grey literature

Gendwaar

**Case Study III: Acquisition storage
and access to grey literature**

*Recommendations of the National
Knowledge Commission, India*

The National Knowledge Commission
of India recognizes:

1. That there are other centres of
knowledge in a geographical area
2. There is a need to capture
knowledge about the local
community

3. Libraries need to expand their role to
include community information
4. Integrate with all other knowledge-
based activities in the local area to
develop a community-based
information system



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Science Links Japan: Gateway to Japan's S & T Information and Grey Literature

Hiroshi Tsuda

Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST).

JST(Japan Science and Technology Agency), a Japanese independent governmental agency, provides [Science Links Japan], a portal site which presents categorized online Japanese science and technology information resources in English. Over 550 links are included.

URL : <http://sciencelinks.jp>

Contents

- √ Science and technology news
- √ Opinions - an insight into current scientific issues from journalists or researchers
- √ Blogs by non-Japanese who have first hand experiences of life, research, and any other important aspects about Japan
- √ Databases / portal sites
- √ Online journals
- √ Study and research in Japan
- √ White papers / science and technology statistics
- √ Laws and regulations / codes and standards
- √ Policy making organizations and policy research institutes
- √ Academic societies
- √ Intellectual property

We welcome your comments and suggestions via <mailto:scilinks@jst.go.jp>

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Hiroshi Tsuda is Director of Paris office of Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST). He joined Research Development Corporation of Japan (JRDC), the forerunner of JST, in 1992. Since then, he has been involved with a variety of JST activities such as basic research programs, technology transfer programs and research exchange programs. He also temporarily worked for the Science and Technology Agency, Prime Minister's Office as a special staff to coordinate APEC activities and to manage international collaborative research programs as well as fellowship programs. Since 2005, he has been working in Paris to promote international collaboration between JST and counterpart organizations in Europe. He holds a bachelor of law (Japan) and diploma in business administration (US).

GL 9, Antwerp

Science Links Japan

-Gateway to Japan's S&T Information and Grey Literature-

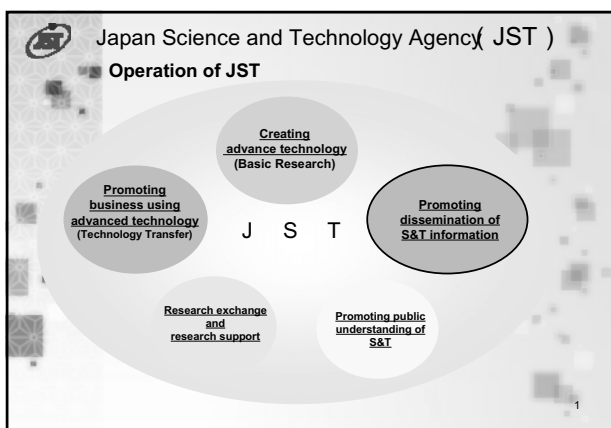
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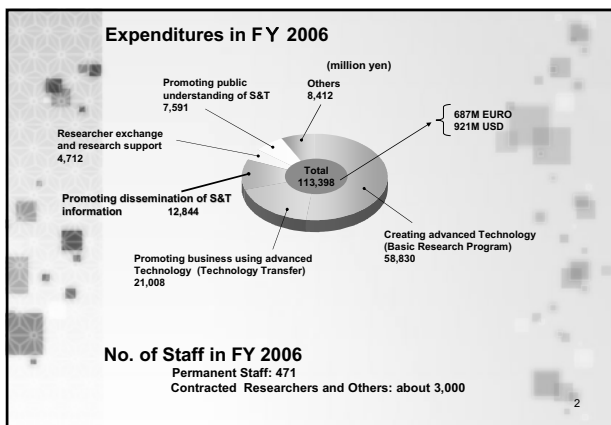
 **J S T (Japan Science and Technology Agency)**

<http://www.jst.go.jp/EN/index.html>

Hiroshi TSUDA
Director, JST Paris office
E-mail: jstparis@club-internet.fr

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Promoting dissemination of S&T information

JST is the major S&T information dissemination center of Japan

JST activities:

1. To build and maintain bibliographic and factual databases to construct the foundation of S&T activities.
2. To make and disseminate databases of resources on researchers, research institutions and research resources.
3. To aid the digitization and publication of electronic journals of Japanese academic societies.

Commercial databases

JDream-It: Document retrieval system of academic papers from throughout the world (in Japanese)

Free-of-charge databases

Factual databases of researchers, research institutes, patents, job information for researchers, etc.

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4

Why Science Links Japan ?

Difficulties for Non-Japanese in Searching Japanese Scientific and Technical Information (STI)

1. Language difficulties
2. STI in English available in limited quantity
3. Information scattered
4. Lack of timeliness

5

What is Science Links Japan ?

Free of charge !!

No registration !

Aim : Provide ease of access to Japan's S&T Information for non-Japanese people

Outline


- Launched in June 2006
- Collects and categorizes Japan's S&T information scattered across or isolated on the Internet.

Target Users

- Scientists, Engineers, Technicians, Policy Makers, Students, STI professionals, Librarians, Journalists and General Public

6

Top Page of SLJ **Number of URLs (including duplicates) Total: approx. 550**




7

SLJ guides you to.....

- The latest news on Japanese S&T
- S&T research results and databases
- S&T policies and statistics
- Study and research in Japan
- Researchers and research institutes

etc...

8



DB "J-EAST"

contains documents from about 3,000 sources

- including academic publications, proceedings and technical reports of universities and enterprises published in Japan
- publications in Japanese are translated to English

9

The number of Access

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10

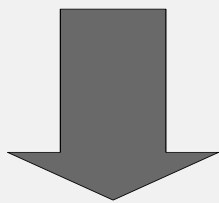


Thank you for your attention

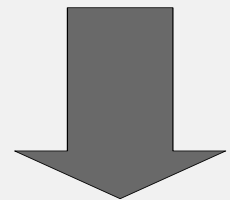
11

gesis

Social Science Information Centre



Services on Grey Literature

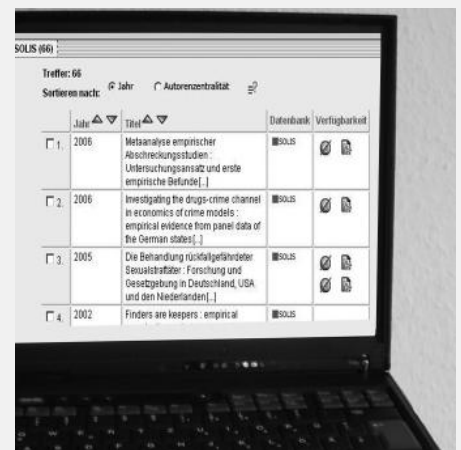


... in Eastern Europe

The **gesis Service Agency Eastern Europe** supports East-West cooperation in social sciences and contributes to the networking activities in the European research area. Among other services, the agency offers consultancy on access to grey literature from Eastern Europe.

Access via: www.gesis.org/eastern_europe

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Our database **SOLIS** contains more than 300.000 citations – including about 50.000 citations with abstracts to grey literature in the social sciences in German speaking countries.

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Digital Documents in Grey Literature: New Challenges

Aleksandr V. Starovoitov

Centre of Information Technologies and Systems of Executive State Authorities (Russia)

Lev G. Titarev

International Centre for Informatics and Electronics (Russia)

Yuri M. Bogdanov and Leonid P. Pavlov

The Scientific and Technical Information Centre of Russia (Russia)

Several factors result in an increasing importance of grey literature in scientific communications nowadays. A fascinating success of computer networks creating new virtual environment, advanced application software packages for integrating text with complicated mathematical or chemical formulae and illustrative material favour the widespread development of digitally-born documents self-archived by the authors of scientific and technical papers and therefore being related to grey literature. If during several latest hundred years scientific information exchange was founded on printed matter then grey literature becomes the information basis of today's knowledge society. Publication is no longer synonymous to printing but rather may mean presentation on an open Internet site.

New digital environment in document preparation, demand and supply shifts accents but presents new challenges to grey literature libraries and information centres. There is a federal information centre for grey literature in Moscow – the Scientific and Technical Information Centre of Russia (VNTIC) collecting Russian scientific and technical reports and dissertations and disseminating information on them. Traditionally VNTIC dealt with documents arriving on paper. On arrival the bibliographic documents were scanned to be digitally entered into the database and the full-text documents were microfilmed to be stored on microfiches. Since the late nineties practically all the research reports and dissertations have originally been prepared on personal computers. It seemed evident that the scientific community in Russia was ready to present the obligatory documents in digital form. VNTIC had to meet this challenge and started to work out the new technology for digital document collecting, processing, storing and disseminating.

The process of transition from paper to digital technology proves to be complicated, expensive and of long duration. Several problems of different nature and scale but equally important – not only technological and technical but also organizational, legal, economic, ethical – have to be solved. Moreover, the problems cannot be solved on corporative level only since they have much to do with the information standard of the scientific community as a whole. The problems of digital document turnover in grey literature are considered in the paper. Among them the need to revise the relevant standards and instructive documents, ensuring the financial support of the digital technologies development, the limited nature of the commercial paradigm in the sphere of scientific and technical information, the problems of copyright and scientific ethics.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Leonid P. Pavlov graduated from Moscow Physical-Engineering Institute, Dipl. Eng. in computer systems. He is a Candidate of Sciences in informatics; and since 1976 is employed with the Scientific and Technical Information Centre of Russia (VNTIC) as Deputy Director. Main works in information systems, scientific and technical information, and grey literature.
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Some types of grey literature: A Polish Context

Marek Nahotko

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Grey literature consists documents of very different types. There are some types typical for grey literature, like scientific and technical reports, and also some types what evokes different opinions and can be included into grey literature only because of specific point of view, like e.g. so call DŹS (documents pertaining to society, ephemera) or standards and patents. There are also some specific types of grey literature mentioned especially by polish authors and collected by polish libraries. It results from different reasons: historical, economical or social. The discussion of their difference from other grey literature begins from definition of grey literature, as for discussion of types of grey literature it is important to have an exact definition of the group of literature. A well-known definition was adopted, talking that its are publications "produced at all levels by government, academia, business and industry, both in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishing interests, and where publishing is not the primary business activity of the organization". Based on the definition different types of documents are described, like: prohibited (underground) literature, especially originated from period of German occupation 1939-45 and communist period (historical specificity); materials useful for small business allowing a quick technology transfer (economic specificity); unpublished translations into polish (language specificity); articles published in a small journals of little edition and local importance, inaccessible outside of a small area of the country - town or even smaller area (social specificity). Every distinguished type of document description involves: its origin, its role for users, level of 'greyiness', its organization and accessibility. Different information systems, both traditional as well computerized concerned types of grey literature mentioned, are explored.

The main goal of the paper is to describe different and rarely mentioned types of grey literature and to describe it from several points of view: adequacy to grey literature definition, reasons for production and use, reasons for local importance.

As a conclusion it can be told that described research shows a difference in grey literature types, resulted from different, local needs of non-official communication. Some of the types are stabile and doesn't tend to disappear. There are usually documents used for technical and economic development. Other documents, resulting from abnormal situation of lack possibility to legal publish social and political (sometimes also philosophical, historical...) literature stop to be developed after the overall situation is changed.

Some Types of Grey Literature: a Polish Context

Dr Marek Nahotko

Jagiellonian University, Cracow,
Poland



GL9

GL9, Antwerp, Dec. 10-11, 2007

What is GL?

- ◆ Different terms used to define GL
- ◆ Low uniformity of GL as a group
- ◆ Some features possible to enumerate to describe GL as a group: difficult to identify, to access, to locate; limited editions; inaccessible in bookstores; no bibliographic registration; absent in library and publisher's catalogues; unpublished; fast distribution.

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GL in Poland by OPI

1. Reports: scientific, technical, economic, social etc.
2. Conference materials (unpublished)
3. Standards and technical recommendations
4. **Unpublished translations**
5. **Small edition, local journals**
6. Official documents
7. Technical, promotion and advertising documentation
8. Documents in an electronic form
9. **Materials for MSP enterprises**
10. **Underground (prohibited) literature**

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GL in Poland: chosen types

- ◆ Prohibited (underground) literature, especially 1939-1945 and 1946-1989;
- ◆ Materials for small business for technology transfer;
- ◆ Unpublished translations into Polish;
- ◆ Small journals of local importance.

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Criteria for description

- ◆ The adequacy of the definition mentioned;
- ◆ Origin;
- ◆ Role for users;
- ◆ Local importance;
- ◆ Level of 'greyness';
- ◆ Organization and accessibility.

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Prohibited (underground) literature 2

- ◆ Origin:
 - German occupation (1939-1945): underground Polish state.
 - Output of about 1500 books and brochures
 - Communist period (1946-1989): full state control of paper and equipment distribution; registers of prohibited authors; definition of content and edition by censors

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Prohibited (underground) literature 4

◆ Local importance

- Bibliophile character
- Circulation for scientific and editorial purposes
- Stored in a specially protected collections (deteriorating state)

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Prohibited (underground) literature 6

◆ Organization and accessibility

- Biggest collections in Warsaw National Library and Cracow Jagiellonian Library;
- No complete collection;
- Bibliography for 1939-1945 period published by NL Warsaw;
- Database of „second circulation” publications in JL Cracow.

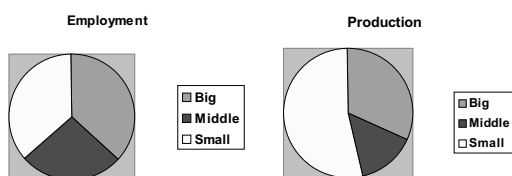
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Small business 4

◆ Local importance

- Special role of MSP in Poland:



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Unpublished translations 1

◆ The adequacy of the definition

- Our interest narrowed to areas of technology, economics, organization, government activity;
- Translations are not published by owing institutions.

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Unpublished translations 6

◆ Organization and accessibility

- System about unpublished translations in CINTE till end of 1980s
- Actually no information system in existence
- Now produced by specialized firms on order
- Bigger possibilities for automatic translation

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Small local journals 1

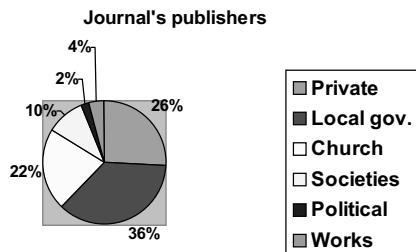
◆ The adequacy of the definition

- Publishers are very diverse group: schools, churches, social societies, inhabitants, political parties, industrial plants, minorities; in practice non-commercial, not financially self-sufficient (donations) or based on advertisements;
- Subject matter as different as publishers: usually local information (social).

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Small local journals 1



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Small local journals 4

- ◆ Local importance – tasks:
 - Support of versatile, actual information;
 - Supervising local authorities;
 - Promote of local initiatives;
 - Expressing local social opinions;
 - Integration of local environment;
 - Helping to form local opinion;
 - Support local culture;
 - Promotion of small homelands;
 - Forum for advertisements and announcements;
 - Entertainment.

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Conclusions

- ◆ Particular importance of displayed types of GL in Poland, because of different reasons;
- ◆ Level of 'greyiness' is different;
- ◆ Need for information system(s) for the types of grey literature (and some other).

GL9

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Grey Literature in Slovenia – Traditional is solved, what's next?

Primoz Juznic

University of Ljubljana,

Faculty of Arts, Department of Library and Information Science and Book Studies (Slovenia)

Traditional grey (or gray) literature is concerned with physical objects, publications produced and distributed by the individuals or organisations that create them. They were not published commercially and usually not indexed by major database vendors. Librarians and other information specialists have invested lot of time and expertise to make these publications available to their clients and other users.

Grey literature is produced mostly by government agencies, professional organizations, research institutions, universities and other public institutions whose goal is to disseminate current information to a wide audience. Most of them have also some sort of library or information services. The development and operation of the COBISS system and services (Co-operative Online Bibliographic System and Services), which represents the core of the library information system in Slovenia for last two decades, has made the collection and dissemination of information about grey literature possible. All libraries and information services within public institutions are part of the COBISS system and their materials, their internal publications, part of the database. COBISS serves as a specialised bibliographic instrument to facilitate the identification and retrieval of grey literature in Slovenia and in Slovenian language.

THz system has served well in traditional environment, i.e. pre-Web times. It is well-known definition that key difference between other sorts of publishing and grey literature is that the latter is not produced as a commercial undertaking, but as part of a communications process. Trends in communication are changing the notion of grey literature to include also home pages, e-mails, blog postings, wikis etc. The notion of quality has become even more important as grey literature is usually not a subject to the peer review, and must be understood and used accordingly.

This paper attempts to show the consequences of using national online bibliographic system for collecting and making available the information about grey literature and consequently publications itself to the general public. The research will be done on the positions of institutions that are the biggest producers of grey literature in Slovenia. The producers of grey literature are defined as the one that do not belong to the formal 'information industry' The producers of grey literature are defined as the ones that do not belong to the formal 'information industry', organisations (or individuals working for them) in universities and research institutes, and governmental organisations.

The results of the research will show how the long-term use and collaboration to the National union bibliographic system prepared librarians and other information specialists for grey literature handling and dissemination.

Grey Literature in Slovenia – Traditional is solved, what's next?

Paper presented at
Ninth International Conference on Grey Literature
'Grey Foundations in Information Landscape'
Antwerpen, 2007

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Differences among nations

Although the grey literature is a worldwide phenomena, each environment, nationla included, has its' specific situation and peculiarities. The theme of this paper is to show this as case study in one country and in specific type of institutions, **special libraries**.

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Special libraries in Slovenia

1970 147 special libraries (two thirds in industry),

Reasons for fast growing:

Mainly socio-political. Libraries, later often renamed as INDOK centres, were seen as the main vehicles toward important goal. The goal was better information of citizens, self-managers, so they can fully fulfill their political role - socialist self-management.

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Development

1985 First professional conference (organized each second year, until today),

- **1993** 186 special libraries (lot of them non-active),
- **2006** 166 special libraries (official figure).

Most of special libraries in industry are either closed or non-active. New were mostly established in governmental bodies.

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Present situation

Mostly small libraries with solo librarian.

- Close cooperation between special and academic libraries.

- Huge differences in:
services, equipment, organization and staff.

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COBISS

The development and operation of the COBISS system and services (Co-operative Online Bibliographic System and Services), which represents the core of the library information system in Slovenia for last three decades. Almost all libraries and information services within public institutions are part of the COBISS system and their materials, their internal publications, part of the database.

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Methodology

24 special libraries have been chosen and data about grey literature handling within them, collected. A short questionnaire were prepared and the representative (usually the head of the library) were asked to fill it and also to give their opinion about the subject. Different types of special libraries were chosen to give the overall pictures.

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Question 1

➤ Do you have any estimation how many documents, that could be labeled as grey literature originated in your institution?

➤ _____

➤ How much are archived in your library?

➤ Yearly _____ .

➤

➤ Together _____

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and Information Science and Book

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Results

Eight libraries have over 1000 grey literature documents. All of them are libraries within research institutions, with one industry and health medicine libraries, that both also have strong research units. Others stated between 10 and 200 grey literature documents.

Cataloguing Grey literature?

Eighteen libraries (two third), among them all libraries in research institutions, use COBISS for cataloguing system and submit the data about their grey literature in the Union catalogue of Slovenian libraries.

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Making the Grey literature available

- ✦ *5 libraries limited the access of the grey literature only to their users. 4 more stated that for the part of their grey literature) industry and some research).*
- ✦ *Majority, 14 libraries, give access to grey literature (or part of it all) only in the library premises.*
- ✦ *Only four libraries said that they lend grey literature without any limitations.*
- ✦ *Availability on the WWW was the case, in only one governmental library.*

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Discussion

Results show a rather conservative picture about the special libraries in Slovenia. Their treatment of grey literature is all together, with same exceptions, looks rather classical. This would be a rather superficial conclusion. They are some explanation, which can be derived from the deeper understanding of special libraries work and organization in Slovenia.

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Conclusions 1

One is the fact that some of them are rather small one (wo)men libraries also working in rather small institutions. Some of them (government), may also lack tradition. In historical part of the introduction we have already pointed this.

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Conclusions 2

The other reason is COBISS cataloguing system, so well rooted in the everyday work and services of the most of the Slovenian libraries and also basis of SICRIS, the system that is the the main database used to evaluate the quality of the scientific research work due to their results, publications, where also grey literature is included.

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Conclusions 3

Third reason is our sample. We have decided to choose libraries that would give us representative sample. On the other side having special libraries in industry and in the research institutes that are doing projects for the industry has to have a certain effect on the answers.

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How do High-Energy Physics scholars discover scientific information?

Anne Gentil-Beccot

CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research (Switzerland)

Grey literature has always been the main mean of scholarly communication for High-Energy Physics (HEP) researchers and an efficient way of searching and accessing this information is a central part of their working practices. In 2007, a survey was conducted to understand which information resources scientists of the HEP community use to find the information they need. We will present the results of this survey. Over 2000 answers, representing about one tenth of the active HEP community, were collected and show that community-driven resources largely dominate the landscape, with commercial services serving only a small proportion of the users. In addition, HEP scholars appear to use different tools for different information needs, which are clearly prioritized. Finally, the results of the survey shed light on the future information needs of HEP scientists over the next five years.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Anne Gentil-Beccot studied French literature before obtaining a master degree in Information Science. She is now serials librarian in the CERN Scientific Information Service and contributes to the CERN Open Access actions.

The Researchers' Social Network and Grey Literature

Patricia Erwin

Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection/Dartmouth College (United States)

The focus of my paper is on the tension between the slow acceptance of grey literature as a legitimate and valued contribution to the cyber security body of knowledge, and the tendency in that discipline for researchers to use their social network to access early research finding and related grey literature. The paper is being submitted under the theme of newfound grey resources for several reasons. First, the title of the theme - this implies that resources have been lost and newly discovered. One might ask, particularly in cyber security-a relatively young discipline, why were they lost to begin with? Secondly, there is an argument that the informal network of researchers swapping data and early findings works well, so why do more. We know, however, that in some areas of research the communities who find grey literature most useful¹ are not always in the correct social or academic network. Is this true in the area of cyber security? We also know that trust is a barrier to cyber security experts valuing grey literature. Is there anything we who work with grey literature can do to increase trust?

The field of cyber security, for all its use of informal language-think worm, phishing, and honeypots- has been slow to accept the value of grey literature, and of a formal process for collecting and making the information accessible. This observation is based on my work with researchers associated with the Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection (I3P), a consortium that includes academic institutions, federally-funded labs and non-profit organizations who devote significant resources to the field of cyber security.

When queried about the value of grey literature two themes emerged

1. "it has not gone through peer-review and is therefore useless"
2. "why have a formal system for managing this information, I just call my colleague at ___ and he sends me the data."

These themes seem in contradiction until one begins to consider the underlying issue which is trust, trust in the system and trust in colleagues. Peer-reviewed literature has the stamp of academic approval; my colleagues do good work, so what they informally send me is information I can trust. This issue of trust is an enormous obstacle for the grey literature community to overcome.

The I3P has collected a large body of cyber security grey literature due in part to a very aggressive collection campaign. The information is cataloged and made available to the I3P community. This community includes researchers, government sponsors, and selected industry partners. Through a process of reverse-engineering we are going back and tracing who is using the information, how often it is used, asking questions about users' prior knowledge of the existence of the information, and how they found it. We will use this information to both craft an argument for continuation of the collection activities, and to generate more discussion on building trust among our users.

¹ AcademyHealth (2006). *Health services research and health policy grey literature project: summary report*. Retrieved May 1, 2007 from http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nichsr/greylitreport_06.html#_Toc124061659

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Virtual Reality and Establishing a Presence in Second Life: New Forms of Grey Literature?

Kristine Ferry, Julia Gelfand, Dana Peterman, and Holly Tomren
Librarians, University of California, Irvine (United States)

Virtual Reality has established an important new presence in education and entertainment environments with a growing diversity of players. Second Life (<http://www.secondlife.com>), in particular, with more than 3 million registered users has captured the multi-dimensional space now best described as information visualization. This new emphasis on collaborative virtual environments (CVEs) pose new challenges as participants, visitors, and/or lurkers want to engage in or investigate the experience. The methods of interactions that take place in these 3D virtual worlds is what is most interesting. This distributed, persistent, democratic virtual space is controlled, yet open to new ways to do things, stressing collaboration. One of many challenges is now to chronicle who is engaged in these activities, what is transpiring in Second Life, how is it sustained, what kind of tools and objects are used to achieve the increasing permanence of these environments. By assessing the range of activities taking place in library settings on Second Life, an analysis evolves that examines social learning, networking, other communication channels, physical environments, proposing that content associated with virtual worlds is indeed among the newest examples of grey literature, difficult to find, identify, replicate and preserve. The challenges to categorize, index and retrieve suggest how metadata tagging can simplify the process and make virtual worlds more adaptable to description and sharing, introducing the avatars and all their embodiment, sense of purpose, achievement and environment as valuable forms of "greyness."

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Julia Gelfand has been a librarian with the University of California, Irvine Libraries since 1981. She has been tracking the grey literature movement since the late 1980s and has participated in all of the previous GL conferences and has published and presented widely on different topics in grey literature. Her particular interests are in scholarly communications, electronic publishing, collection development, bibliography of science and technology, and she thinks that with more emphasis on networking and digital libraries, Grey Literature has a very interesting future. She is currently the chair of the IFLA Science & Technology Section and vice-chair/chair-elect of the ALA ACRL Science & Technology Section. Email: jgelfand@uci.edu

Finding the Grey in the Blue: Transparency and Disclosure in Policing

Paul Sturges and Louise Cooke

*Dept of Information Science
Loughborough University (United Kingdom)*

Police services have traditionally valued the ability to work without ongoing public scrutiny of their investigations and operations. They can very reasonably cite the need to avoid alerting criminals to police activities that might result in their arrest and charging with offences, the need to protect police and witness safety, and the frequent need to act swiftly and decisively without obtaining special approval from relevant authorities or endorsement from public opinion. This necessary lack of disclosure concerning many police operations has often extended into a general lack of transparency regarding police activities and expenditures, to the extent that, in many countries, the police services are regarded as unaccountable and unconcerned with how public opinion perceives them. Police corruption and arbitrary exercise of police power flourishes in such a climate. This paper addresses the creation of a policing environment radically different from this through the introduction of transparency into policing in the UK and the consequent revelation of layers of grey documentation and data. The paper makes use of official documentation and case studies of selected British police forces to show how the culture of policing is being changed. The principles of open government, scrutiny and disclosure with a view to establishing accountability are in the process of becoming institutionalised in the UK right across government, local government, other 'public authorities' and the business and non-governmental organisation (NGO) sectors. The UK Human Rights Act 1998 sets the context, and a legal framework for this transparency is provided by the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and, to some extent, the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998. The press and civil society are consistently using these mechanisms to call those with political and economic power to account. It has become apparent, even in sectors formerly as concerned with avoiding openness as the police service, that pro-active disclosure is the best way to meet public expectations. Police services now respond as a matter of course to freedom of information requests, organise a range of meetings to provide information and answer questions (from local officers' meetings with community groups through to major budget consultative meetings with citizens' panels), and participate in public and semi-public enquiries into aspects of the success or failure of police programmes and operations. The case studies in this paper will explore the opinions of key players in this process and draw attention to the grey information that is becoming available as a consequence.

FINDING THE GREY IN THE BLUE: TRANSPARENCY AND DISCLOSURE IN POLICING

Paul Sturges and Louise Cooke
Department of Information Science
Loughborough University, UK

The Police and Communication

- The UK's Police Forces communicate with the public highly effectively
- This is a comparatively new situation, based on:
 - Government policies on police transparency and accountability
 - Senior Officers who accept openness
 - Police who are able and willing to communicate
 - The Freedom of Information Act 2000
- Police forces use a variety of techniques and systems to deliver grey content to the public.



Case studies

- This study is based on two case studies from the English Midlands:
 - Derbyshire
 - Leicestershire
- It describes how police forces communicate with the public and offers some initial analysis based on:
 - Interviews
 - Participant observation
 - Examination of police publications and web resources.

Structures for communication

- UK police forces now employ professional communications staff with a range of specialisations
- They use a mixture of technologies
 - Print
 - Telecommunications
 - Internet
- But first they recognise that face to face contact between the police and public is the foundation of good communication.

Police and Public, Face to Face.

- 'Neighbourhood Policing' requires local teams to meet the public informally
 - Street briefings
 - Visits to schools, local councils, etc.
- There are also special events
 - Consultation meetings on the budget
 - Other consultations e.g. 'Have your say'
 - Campaigns dealing with certain types of crime
- All backed by grey literature and electronic communication.

Print communication

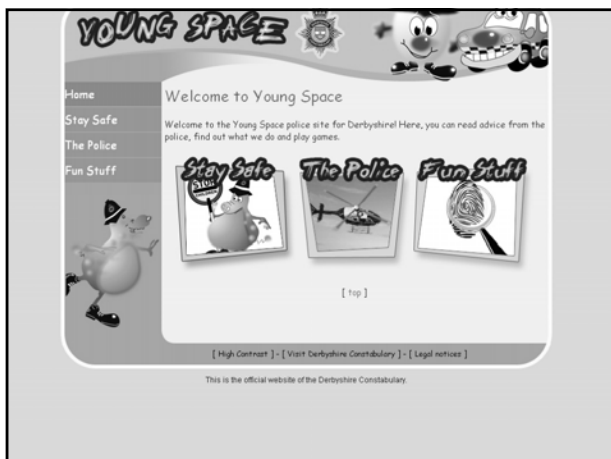
- Print materials are integrated with the whole communication strategy
- In the recent past little more than an Annual Report was available
- Glossy, illustrated newsletters written by professional journalists are now aimed at the whole area, or specific local communities
- In addition to hard information about services, contacts, successes, there is much material featuring individual officers.

Examples of grey publications



Electronic media

- Police websites present high quality grey content to high professional standards:
 - Reports, newsletters, minutes
 - Features on aspects of the work and personalities
 - Freedom of Information services including 'Publication Schemes'
 - Access to databases and message services
 - Young people's content.



Freedom of Information

- Mandatory FOI publication schemes provide an inventory of grey content
- Police work requires well-organised records and this should permit retrieval in response to enquiries from the public
- FOI enquiries received are in addition to high volumes of press enquiries
- FOI enquiries have produced some 'unwilling' revelations from police, but also some information that is less revealing.

Conclusions

- Police transparency and disclosure is a good basis for enhanced relations with the public
- High quality communication to the public is now a norm in UK policing
- There is a high financial cost
 - Providing an FOI system
 - Professional standards in print and electronic communication
- The costs of communication call for additional budget allocation so as not to limit policing budgets.

Grey Literature in Library and Information Science Education: A profiles of faculty, students and courses in North American LIS departments: A Scholarly Communication Perspective

Debbie L. Rabina

Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science (United States)

Purpose:

The purpose of the study is to examine what students currently enrolled in library and information science programs in the United States are learning about grey literature during their coursework towards a master's degree.

Background, hypothesis, justification:

This study examines the relationship between grey literature and the traditional gatekeepers of mainstream scholarship – library and information science professionals, particularly those working in academic libraries and special libraries.

Grey literature is a growing part of scholarly output in many disciplines. While a few libraries are actively engaged in collecting, archiving and providing access to grey literature, it seems that library and information departments in the United States, are for the most part, ignoring the grey phenomena. A review of course descriptions of library and information science department in the metropolitan New York area, does not reveal any departments that addresses grey literature in courses offered to students.

Graduating students, who will have jobs providing access, archiving and handling information sources will consequently have no knowledge of grey literature and will not be in a position to promote it in libraries and information institutions.

Library and information professionals are instrumental in making resources known to users. To this end information professionals employ a range of methods, from the very narrowly focused personal research assistance, through group instruction in formal bibliographic instruction classes, and with research guides and pathfinders places on library and course websites.

The hypothesis leading this study is that if librarians do not know about grey literature, they can not pass this knowledge on to others. One of the places librarians learn about information sources is through their formal education in library and information science departments. Therefore the research set out to examine to what extent and in which manner library and information science students are exposed to grey literature in their courses.

Methodology:

Using a sample of five library and information science departments, the prevalence of grey literature was examined via several methodologies: content analysis of syllabi, questionnaires and interviews with LIS faculty and students

Findings: While the study is still ongoing, preliminary results from a pilot study conducted at one library and information science department in the U.S. indicate that it is very possible for library school students graduating from master's programs today have little of no knowledge of what grey literature is and how it is used by the scholarly community.

Goals, recommendations:

The goal of the study is to first describe the extent to which grey literature is part of current library and information science, and then make recommendations on how to increase awareness to grey literature by integrating it across the curriculum, particularly in courses relating to collection development, information sources, and knowledge organization.

Grey literature in library and information science education:

A profile of faculty, students and courses in North American LIS departments

A Scholarly communication perspective

Debbie Rabina
Pratt School of Information and Library Science

Rationale

Realistically

- Most frequently, librarians that assume responsibility for various areas of scholarly communication in the library are collection developers, libraries involved with serial managements, copyright specialists or a combination of such roles. The Association for Research Libraries **Scholarly Communication Education Initiatives, SPEC Kit 299** indicated that in most libraries scholarly communications is not the major role of the librarian.

Strategically

- While serials librarians and collection developers are likely to assume responsibilities for managing grey literature, courses that offer training in these area are few. Data collected by the SERALST about serials courses taken in library school indicate that 75% of individuals who identify as Serials librarians responded that they were never offered a course devoted solely to serials during library school.

Inquisitively

- One may therefore conclude that these librarians are getting their serials knowledge in other courses. What might those be and what are they learning there about grey literature, is the question of this study.

Methodology and data collection

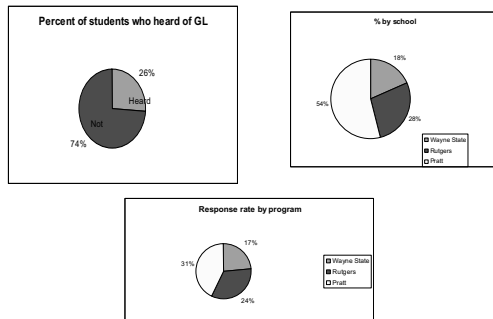
Purpose of study: exploratory

- Survey [online questionnaire] – best method for collecting data from a relatively large and geographically disperse population.
- First population: Library and information science master's students in 3 LIS programs in the United States
- Second population: Syllabi from LIS programs in the United States
- Third population: focus group interview with graduate students and personal interview with LIS faculty

Details

- Nearly 300 LIS students at Wayne State University, Rutgers University, Pratt Institute, selected as representing programs with differing perspectives on LIS education
- Main instrument, survey, conducted during Oct. 2007, with earlier pilot studies in June 2007.
- Survey were identical in questions but customized to each program's particulars.

Findings: Have you ever heard the term Grey Literature? (online questionnaire results)



Finding: Have you heard of Grey Literature (Focus group results)

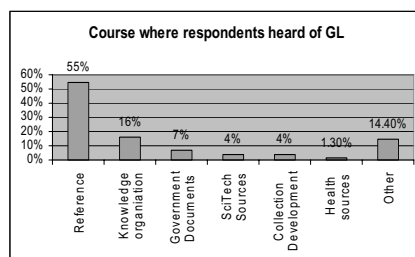
Student responses

- I've heard of the issues it describes but I think I heard other terms used for it.
- I only heard it because of your class
- I came across the term in one of the listserv I subscribe to but never bothered to find out what it means

What do you think it means?

- Everyplace I read about it says something different?
- It's very confusing
- I understand reports and dissertation and conference proceedings, but are blogs and e-mails also grey literature?
- Why is it spelled with an E?
- It sounds like what Prof. X described as ephemeral sources
- I didn't even register that's an English spelling, it seemed normal to me.
- When I heard the terms for the first time, I thought it was literature for retired people

Findings: Did you hear about GL in any of your courses?



Finding: Did you hear about GL in any of your courses?

Student responses

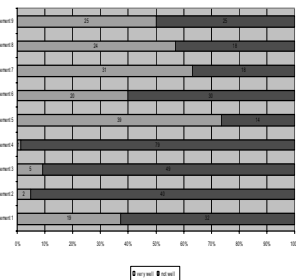
- I think its one of those phrases that gets mentioned in a lot of courses but never explained
- I heard about it in reference
- Reference. Reference. Yeah, reference
- I think it was in the 652 textbook (*it wasn't*)
- Maybe it was called something else
- Never heard of it before.
- Nope, never, I don't think so.
- I am graduating in Dec. and if I hadn't joined this group I would never have heard of it.

Where do you think it best fits in the curriculum?

- Knowledge organization
- Collection development
- It fits in many places but it matters most to people who will do ILL
- Or to catalogers
- It matters least to reference but most of us know it from reference

How well do the following statements describe Grey Literature

- 9ine: GL describes materials not picked up by commercial search engines (such as Google and Yahoo)
- 8ight: GL describes materials not available in OPACS
- 7even: GL describes materials published by non-commercial publishers
- 6ix: GL is government information that is not available in the Catalog of Government Publications
- 5ive: GL are materials not indexed by commercial indexers
- 4our: GL refers to materials stored in dark archives that are intended for long term preservation
- 3hree: GL refers to materials guarded by institutional gatekeepers who deny access to them
- 2wo: GL is similar to open access journals
- 1ne: GL describes materials of unknown origin (where the author or publisher can't be identified)

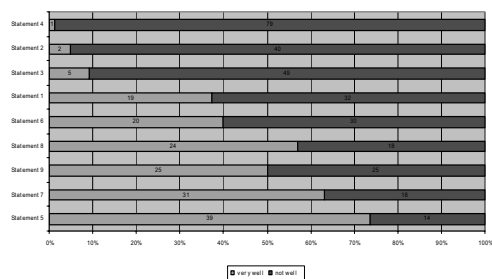


Very well:

GL are materials not indexed by commercial indexers
GL describes materials published by non-commercial publishers

Not well:

GL refers to materials stored in dark archives that are intended for long term preservation
GL is similar to open access journals



Statistical significance

Statistically significant difference between *very well* and *Not well* were found for the following statements

- 1ne: GL describes materials of unknown origin (where the author or publisher can't be identified)
- 4our: GL refers to materials stored in dark archives that are intended for long term preservation
- 5ive: GL are materials not indexed by commercial indexers
- 7even: GL describes materials published by non-commercial publishers
- 8ight: GL describes materials not available in OPACs

Other findings

- Incoming students (Fall 2007) are less likely to have heard of GL
- Course listing had no discernable impact on hearing of or identifying GL
- Difference between LIS program occurred only with regard to Statement 2
- The student who answered YES to hearing about GL, identified the more accurate description statements at a statistically significant higher rate.

Is GL treated in LIS syllabi?

- Dedicated
 - New Orleans
- Reference
 - Louisiana Knowledge Organization
- Records management
- Health sources
 - Texas A&M
 - Chapel Hill
- SciTech
 - Clarion
 - University of Texas
- Collection development
 - Kentucky
 - Simmons
 - Hawaii

Recommendations and Further research

Limitations

Online questionnaire and self reporting
Barriers from systematically review course syllabi (LMS)
Difficulty in coding data

Further research

Problem: integrating grey literature in the curriculum
Creating a research agenda for grey lit
Researching faculty

Questions?

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Grey Literature: A Pilot Course Program constructed and implemented via Distance Education

Dominic J. Farace and Jerry Frantzen
GreyNet (Netherlands)

Joachim Schöpfel and Christiane Stock
INIST-CNRS (France)

Over the past years, training courses, guest lectures, seminars and workshops have been organized by information professionals on the topic of grey literature. Most of these endeavours have undoubtedly had some impact on this field of information, however difficult it would be to measure. Many of these course lectures were given within existing programs and may have only been one-time offerings.

At the last international conference on grey literature, two of the authors in this pilot study participated in a roundtable on curriculum development and grey literature. For their part, it was more important to find a proper structure within which to further construct an accredited course than to simply provide an inventory of ad hoc training courses or workshops, which deal/dealt with grey literature. The intended structure would have to incorporate the expertise of a number of stakeholders in order to guarantee potential students course credit, access to courseware and resources, qualified instruction, etc. Early on, it became evident that these stakeholders need not be physically present within one particular academic institution, but could rather be brought together in a joint venture by way of distance education.

This paper will focus on the stakeholders in the pilot program and the specialization of each, as well as the students who are profiled and the knowledge and skills from which they would benefit. Built into the pilot is the maintenance of an ongoing log that would capture the pilot courses' development and progress, facilitate a SWOT analysis, enable comparison with other distance education courses in the LIS (Library and Information Studies) sector, and ultimately substantiate this course offering beyond a pilot phase to academic institutions with degree programs in information and other related fields on undergraduate and graduate levels.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Dominic J. Farace is Director of TextRelease, an Amsterdam based information bureau specializing in grey literature and networked information. He is a native Louisianan and holds two 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 for the past twenty-seven years. After six years heading the Department of Documentary Information at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (Swidoc/KNAW), he founded GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service, in 1993 and has since been responsible for the international GL-Conference Series. In this capacity, he serves as Program and Conference Director as well as managing editor of the conference proceedings. Since 2004, he is a Guest Lecturer on Grey Literature in the Masters Program at the University of Amsterdam; Guest Editor for PRQ, Publishing Research Quarterly and Editor of TGJ, The Grey Journal. Email: dominic.farace@textrelease.com

Jerry Frantzen graduated in 1999 from the College of Amsterdam in Library and Information Science. He is presently employed with Boer & Croon, Strategy and Management Group in Amsterdam. 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

Joachim Schöpfel graduated from the University of Hamburg in 1984. A research assistant and lecturer at the University of Hamburg, Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, from 1985 to 1990, he obtained his Ph.D. from the same university in 1992. He is presently head of the library department at the French Institute of Scientific and Technical Information and teaches Culture and Society (1992-2001) and Documentation (from 2001 on) at the University of Nancy. He is member of the UK Serials Group and of EAGLE. Email: schopfel@inist.fr


Christiane Stock graduated from the University of Freiburg in 1984. She joined INIST-CNRS the French Institute of Scientific and Technical Information in 1989. Member of the Technical Committee for the SIGLE database since 1993, she also set up the national agency for the ISRN (International Standard Report Number). Today she is the head of the monographs and grey literature section at INIST. Email: christiane.stock@inist.fr

SESSION: EDUCATION AND GREY LITERATURE


Grey Literature:


A Pilot Course Program constructed and implemented
via Distance Education

Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen
GreyNet, Netherlands



Joachim Schöpfel and Christiane Stock
INIST-CNRS, France





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Antwerp, Belgium
10-11 December 2007

Grey Foundations in Information Landscape

PANEL SESSION: EDUCATION AND GREY LITERATURE


Background Information:

- Results from the Survey on Grey Literature 2004
- Gelfand's paper on Grey Literature related to Distance Education, 1999
- Roundtable on Curriculum Development and Grey Literature, 2006

Premise and Goal:

If Grey Literature constitutes a field in Library and Information Studies, then it must be offered to LIS students as an accredited college course.

Given the state of the art in grey literature, Distance Education now offers a viable means of implementing an accredited course on Grey Literature

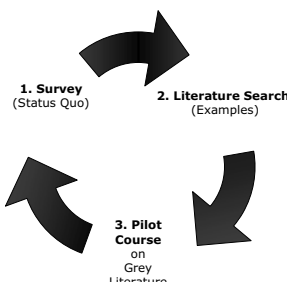



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Method of Approach





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Survey

Survey Procedure:

- Construct a questionnaire in both English and French
- Mount the 8-item online questionnaire to GreyNet's Website
- Duration – September 10th thru October 10th 2007
- Use GreyNet's and INIST's channels for distribution purposes
- Use of Excel to process responses

Questionnaire Items:

- Your email address?
- Are you a Student/former Student or an Instructor?
- On what level (s) of education are/were you engaged (e.g. BA, MA, PhD, etc.)?
- What is the name of your academic institution?
- What is the title of the course in which grey literature is/was covered?
- Can you briefly describe the content dealt with on grey literature?
- Did you complete a thesis or research project on a subject dealing with GL?
- Other Comments?

Control:

- Further examples of findings from the Literature Search



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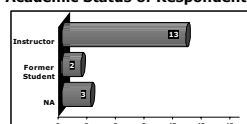
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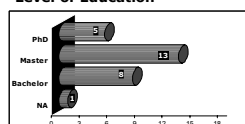
Survey Results

- 19 Responses (18 valid, 1 invalid)
- Item 1: 10 Countries**
(CA=1, FR=5, ES=2, IT=1, MA=1, NL=2; PL=1, PT=1, SI=1, US=3)
- Item 4: Respondents Organization**
(University=14, LIS Schools=2, Research Center=2)

Item 2: Academic Status of Respondent



Item 3: Level of Education



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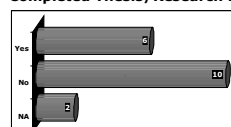
PANEL SESSION: EDUCATION AND GREY LITERATURE

Survey Results (continued)

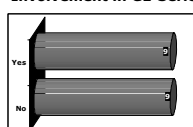
Item 5: Title and Content of the Course on Grey Literature
Scientific writing, documentary information, information retrieval, information management, special libraries, librarianship, information services, reference sources and resources, scientific and technical information

Item 6: Content of the Course on Grey Literature
Definition, types of documents, history, users, research plan, dissemination, collection development, access, producers, production, problems and challenges

Item 7: Completed Thesis/Research Project





Respondent's Involvement in GL-Series



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Pilot Course on Grey Literature: Stakeholders



UNO , Distance Education Program	*Accreditation
GreyNet , Grey Literature Network Service	*Qualified Instruction
EBSCO , LISTA-FT Database	*Access to Course Content
Students , Upper-level Undergraduate/Graduate	*Student Enrolment



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PANEL SESSION: EDUCATION AND GREY LITERATURE

Pilot Course on Grey Literature: System and Courseware



- **Blackboard, Bb**
System Software providing functionalities such as email connectivity, dedicated announcement board and document archive, student enrolment and grade book, etc.
- **Course Syllabus**
Course title and description, about the instructor, assignments and assessment, semester outline and due dates
- **e-Reader**
Required Reading List divided into five sections each dealing with a particular aspect of grey literature. Each section includes five assigned articles and an Appendix provides links to other resources in grey literature
- **Test and Assignments**
Open-ended test on the Assigned Readings, A Case Study, and the Design of a Research Proposal on Grey Literature



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Pilot Course on Grey Literature: Student Results


Student Profile:

- 14 Students enrolled in the Fall 2007 Semester Course on Grey Literature, EDLS 4990
- The students came from UNOs General Education and LIS Departments
- 9 Students completed the course, while 6 dropped within the grace period
- The 9 who completed the course were upper-level undergraduate students
- 5 seniors and 4 juniors; 7 female and 2 male students

Student Performance:

The semester was divided into 3 equal parts and each closed with a written assignment:



- Aug.20th-Sep.20th 2007, Test Assigned Readings, Grades A+ to D+ (Average = 76.4%)
- Sep.21st-Oct.26th 2007, Case Study, Grades A to C- (Average = 81.3%)
- Oct.27th-Nov.30th 2007, Research Proposal (*Forthcoming*)



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Pilot Course on Grey Literature: Course Results

- The Syllabus and 16 Week Planner was approved, posted, and remained unchanged during the Fall 2007 Semester (August 20 to December 7);
- 3 hours of Course Accreditation for 9 students;
- 35.7% withdrawal rate compared with a 20% average for Distance Education Courses;
- Those who signed-up for the Course were all previously enrolled at UNO; 3 students outside UNO inquired about possible enrolment
- Instructor emails: (ca.125 with students; ca.80 with administrators)
- Blackboard (Bp) postings: 9 permanent and 5 temporary
- Meetings between Course Instructor and other Course Stakeholders: New Orleans (USA), Oct. 18, 2007 and Nancy (FR), Oct. 24, 2007
- Evaluation of the Course by Students and UNO Faculty (*forthcoming*)




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Comments, Remarks, Questions

- LIS Colleges and Schools should be counted among the Grey Foundations in Information Landscape;
- The survey and literature search affirm that no prior course-for-credit had been either given or taken on grey literature;
- Based on the results that are available, the pilot met with some measure of success for all of the stakeholders;
- Final results are as yet incomplete. Results from the UNO student evaluation forms, the post-semester assessment with UNO Faculty members, and the comments and recommendations from this GL9 Panel Session have still to be incorporated;
- During the course of the pilot, further issues/questions arose: (1.) Should the course be available to General Ed as well as LIS majors/minors? (2.) Should a student who completes the course be allowed to carry out his/her research proposal for further academic credit? (3.) How can the course be marketed to other LIS Colleges and Schools? (4.) Is the content and structure of the course viable beyond a Distance Education Program?




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Summary Statement

Distance Education provides an adequate structure for a college level course on Grey Literature. The results of this pilot warrant that serious consideration be given by other Colleges and Schools of Library and Information Science. To this end, a marketing strategy should be drafted by the existing and potential stakeholders in the pilot. Emphasis should be placed on securing and capitalizing on investments that have already been made, as well as the quality of the course content and instruction.

Thank You!



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CERIF: A format to enable interoperability of research information

Brigitte Jörg
euroCRIS (Germany)

Current Research Information Systems (CRISs) are intended for the management of research related information. CRISs are in operation across organisations that are involved in research activities to capture important metadata and to ensure for the performance of research related processes. In practise, research related organisations often run CRISs that do not interoperate with other CRISs, applications or repositories. Such a lack of communication not only results in islands of information that are difficult to access but also results in a loss of information quality due to redundancy on the one hand and incompleteness on the other. To overcome the information islands and to connect them towards a valuable knowledge infrastructure, we propose for a standard layer, CERIF: Common European Research Information Format. The European Commission recommended CERIF to member states as a standard for recording research information and handed over the responsibility for CERIF to euroCRIS (<http://www.eurocris.org/>). CERIF has been developed and extended since first implemented in 1991. CERIF captures research actors like people and organisations, their core research activities in projects, publications and a wider research environment such as funding programme, events, patents, products, equipment, service, etc. Not only research entities as such are represented, but CERIF also allows for a flexible and scalable capturing of the relations between those entities. With the latest CERIF2006 release major improvements have been implemented for the management and for the application of these interrelations as a so called Semantic Layer. The semantic layer allows for a simple definition of multiple role and type schemes and supports the integration of terminologies, ontologies or other classification schemes and a mapping between them. Additionally, CERIF2006 provides an XML based data exchange specification and validation schemes. CERIF-based systems are running in various organisations and in a wide range of research environments across European member states and beyond. We consider CERIF to be well suited not only for building quality CRISs but also for enabling communication between CRISs, applications and repositories in a European research infrastructure. Existing repositories, including those of grey literature usually lack quality metadata. CRISs provide the data that can be used as metadata to describe objects in a grey literature repository including their full research context, and their provenance. Furthermore, CERIF provides the ability to link objects in a grey literature repository to – for example – repositories of research datasets.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Brigitte Jörg studied information science, information systems and business administration at Saarland University, where she graduated by receiving a Magister (M.A.). She works as a researcher in the Language Technology Lab at the German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI). Since 2001 Brigitte was involved with several development cycles of the LT World portal (<http://www.lt-world.org/>), architecture and system as well as with the maintenance and updates of content in the wider range of Language Technology. Since early 2005 Brigitte is manager of the European IST World project (<http://www.ist-world.org/>), with partners from 15 European countries, to integrate and analyze European research information in IST. Since 2004 she has been a member of the CERIF task group at euroCRIS and was appointed CERIF task group leader in early 2007. Email: brigitte.joerg@dfki.de

Nancy STYLE

a tool to improve the production of Grey Literature

What is Nancy Style?

It is the informal name given to the

Guidelines for the production of scientific and technical reports: How to write and distribute Grey Literature

formally presented by the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Rome, Italy) during the 7th International Conference on Grey Literature held in Nancy (France) in December 2005.

Who can use this tool?

Authors and GL producers
in their mutual task of creating and distributing
accurate, clear, easily accessible reports in different fields.



Which goal?

Permit an independent and correct
production of institutional reports
in the respect of the basic editorial principles.

Which language?

The original version is in English. Its translations are in:

- Italian (by Istituto Superiore di Sanità)
- French (by Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique)
- German (by Technische Informationsbibliothek/Universitätsbibliothek)
- Spanish (by Universidad de Salamanca, *in preparation*)

Where can you get it?

All the versions are available
from the official site of the GLISC:
www.glisc.info.

What is GLISC?

The group approving these Guidelines is formally
defined as Grey Literature International Steering Committee,
composed of:



Istituto Superiore di Sanità
(ISS), Italy

Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique
(INIST-CNRS), France



Grey Literature Network Service
(GreyNet), The Netherlands

What is it about?

- Ethical principles related to the process of evaluating, improving, and making available reports, and the relationships between GL producers and authors.
- Technical aspects of preparing and submitting reports.

For information:
www.glisc.info
secretariat@glisc.info

PUMA & MetaPub: Open Access to Italian CNR repositories in the Perspective of the European Digital Repository Infrastructure

Stefania Biagioni, Carlo Carlesi, Giuseppe A. Romano, and Silvia Giannini
CNR-ISTI (Italy)

Roberta Maggi
CNR Library Genoa (Italy)

The DRIVER project is realizing an infrastructure through which any form of scientific-content resource, including scientific/technical reports, research articles, experimental or observational data, rich media and other digital objects will be freely accessible, thus responding to the Open Archive Initiative vision. The project is funded by the European Commission under the auspices of the "Research Infrastructure" unit and it is building upon existing institutional repositories and networks www.driver-repository.eu.

The Publication Management System (PUMA) <<http://puma.isti.cnr.it>> we are presenting here is the first step towards creating an Italian network of institutional repositories, looking at the DRIVER vision. PUMA is a software infrastructure, user focussed and service oriented, developed by the Institute of Information Science and Technologies (ISTI-CNR). It presently manages 22 CNR institutional repositories that contain about 5200 documents covering different disciplines. Repositories and collections are growing daily.

The system functionalities are oriented to meet the requirements of CNR researchers by facilitating their self-archiving, ensuring the preservation of their documents, providing world wide easy web access to their papers and by permitting them to manipulate the stored content to fulfill scientific and administrative issues.

PUMA offers a common user interface, both in English and in Italian, to Search, Browse and Self-archiving. Authors can submit document metadata (qualified DC + administrative metadata) and document full text; they are also enabled to associate access rights to the text of their documents and are responsible for their dissemination. PUMA let administrators and librarians and/or reviewers to perform technical, documentary and quality control before documents are included into the repository. The access to the various administration services is controlled, at the different levels, by LDAP server or IP address and by user name and password.

Special functions are provided by the additional software module MetaPub that uses repository content to deliver different bibliographic and administrative services. MetaPub also opens PUMA repositories to the OAI world by implementing the OAI-PMH protocol (harvesting is allowed under authorization).

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Stefania Biagioni is a member of the technical staff at the Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione "Alessandro Faedo" (ISTI), an institute within the Italian National Research Council (CNR) located in Pisa. Her affiliations are within the Library (BIB) and Networked Multimedia Information Systems (NMIS). She has coauthored a number of publications dealing with digital libraries and is a member of GreyNet since 2005.
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International Documentation and the Grey Literature

M. Rosario Osuna Alarcón

*Department of Library Science and Documentation
Universidad de Salamanca (Spain)*

Access to the information generated by Intergovernmental Organizations is -in today's globalized world- a necessity for many user groups, ranging from the communications media, governments, the sphere of science and, naturally, those who need to know their rights and duties, which are increasingly emerging from an international framework. In this article, we study the documentation of International Information Systems, which has been defined by Information specialists as International Documentation.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Maria Rosario Osuna Alarcón is Professor in the Faculty of Library and Information Science at the University of Salamanca in Spain. Since 1994 she is working at the dept. of Information Science at the same university.

She obtained her Ph.D. from the University of Salamanca in 2000 with a comparative study on International Information Systems: United Nations and European Union. She is a visiting professor at the University of Paris VII

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Publication Order Form

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Antwerp, Belgium, 10-11 December 2007

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(November 29, 2007)

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Belgium Belgian Health Care Knowledge Centre, KCE	Belgium
British Library, BL	United Kingdom
Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, CNRS	France
Centre of Information Technologies and Systems, CITIS	Russia
Community Research & Development Information Service, CORDIS	Luxembourg
Dartmouth College; I3P	United States
Department of Economy, Science and Innovation, EWI	Belgium
Department of Foreign Affairs	South Africa
Flemish Government	Belgium
EBSCO Information Services	United States
EU Bookshop	Luxembourg
euroCRIS, Current Research Information Systems	Netherlands
European Organization for Nuclear Research, CERN	Switzerland
German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence, DFKI	Germany
GESIS Service Agency Eastern Europe	Germany
Grey Literature Network Service, GreyNet	Netherlands
Information International Associates, IIA	United States
Information Today, Inc.	United States
Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique, INIST	France
Institute of Information Science and Technologies, ISTI	Italy
Institute of Research on Population and Social Policies, IRPPS	Italy
International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA	Austria
International Centre for Informatics and Electronics	Russia
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, IFLA	Netherlands

List of Participating Organizations

(continued)

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Japan Science and Technology Agency, JST	Japan
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National Research Council, CNR	Italy
New York Academy of Medicine, NYAM	United States
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Osrodek Przetwarzania Informacji, OPI	Poland
Pratt Institute, School of Information and Library Science	United States
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, KNAW	Netherlands
Science and Technology Facilities Council, STFC	United Kingdom
Scientific and Technical Information Center, VNTIC	Russia
SNDT Women's University	India
Social Science Information Centre, IZ	Germany
University of Bergen,	Norway
University of California, Irvine Libraries, UCI	United States
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University of Salamanca	Spain
University of South Florida, USF	United States
U.S. Department of Energy, DOE	United States
Zentral- und Landesbibliothek Berlin, ZLB	Germany

TextRelease

www.textrelease.com

GreyNet

Grey Literature Network Service

www.greynet.org

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