

The attitudes of a research community between open access publishing and quality assurance: A case study

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Abstract

The widespread diffusion of open access publishing is creating new challenges as well as new opportunities. Research communities are facing the dilemma of increasing the diffusion of research results preserving at the same time the quality of research publications. In fact, the number of online journals is rising together with the variety of publishing modes, so that researchers have to balance their needs of visibility and career with the requirements of a wide distribution of their publication. This is particularly important for researchers in a context of company restructuring, that occurred to the Italian National Institute for Occupational Safety and Prevention (ISPESL) suddenly closed in 2010. ISPESL was incorporated into the Italian Workers' Compensation Authority (INAIL), compelling research personnel to find new roles and new ways of visibility. Until 2010 ex ISPESL produced a variety of research publications on OSH (occupational safety and health) topics, including two journals and technical guidelines. Therefore, some questions have risen: Have researchers changed their way of publishing and/or diffusing their research results? How they make their research visible within their new Institutional setting? How the collaboration can be increased? Can they benefit from e-publishing services in terms of both scientific quality and visibility? A specific project was planned to answer these questions and to design a set of services and tools that might support the diffusion of ex ISPESL research results, considering past and future publications both grey and conventional. To reach this aim a questionnaire was developed to explore researchers' attitudes and behaviour in the publication and diffusion of their research results. The questionnaire is divided into two parts. The first one includes questions on current and past practices in choosing publishing modes (types of journals and editors, open access publication, in-house publication), eventual changes in the diffusion of research results connected with the new institutional environment. The second part focuses on the researcher views related to the types and features of tools to be developed to increase quality and visibility of their research results (types of technical and editorial support, willingness to participate in peer review process as a referee and/or refereed, preferences on the type of output, considering the evaluation process as well as access modes). The questionnaire is currently in a test phase and will be then submitted to about 300 researchers belonging in the past to ISPESL. The paper will present the results of this survey.

PATLIB Centre: why are we grey? Mária Harachová and Ľubomír Kucka, Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information CVTI SR, Slovakia

Abstract

Patent documentation historically belongs to the core of a library collection in the Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information. It started to be built in the 1950th and has never been stopped. Till 1993 there were collections of Czechoslovak, German, American, Polish, Austrian, Swedish and USSR patents and a large stock of secondary patent literature. In 1993 most of collections was moved to the newly established Slovak Patent Office but we continued in building and preservation of national patent documents obtained from the Office. At present, in our institution there are except of printed national patents also CDs/DVDs with full texts of European patents (EPO), American patent documents (USPTO) and annotations of Japanese patent applications (JPO). Other patent documentation is accessible through online patent databases. The abbreviation of PATLIB stands for „Patent Library“ and was used by the European Patent Organisation when it established a network of centres enabling an access to printed patent literature in its member states. The rapidly changing information technology and the availability of patent information via the Internet has changed the original role of PATLIB centres from providing copy and document delivery services to more sophisticated ones. By means of qualified search experts a vast number of information stored in patent literature is making available to professional and general public. In October 2010 the PATLIB Centre of the

SCSTI was involved in a co-operation program adopted by the European Patent Organisation. It was aimed at reorientating patent information centres to more professional ones. The program is implemented as a pilot project in seventeen centres from eleven participating member states. One of objectives of the project was to introduce intellectual property, embed its understanding and use in various business processes, research and commercialisation of inventions and in this way foster the meaningful use of the patent system. By means of making the information on intellectual property rights more available, scientists and other professional public are learnt about the possibilities how to protect their research results. This is a prerequisite for more extensive application of IP rights which might lead to a higher number of granted patents and wider scope of this kind of grey literature. Patent documentation as a kind of grey literature has enormous importance for scientists before starting their research to find out what in a relevant area was invented or protected. The presentation contains a summary and evaluation of achieved project results during three years of its implementation.

Contribution to the improvement of dissemination of grey literature - JAEA Library's efforts for collecting, organizing and disseminating information on nuclear accidents Kiyoshi Ikeda, Takeshi Ohshima, Mayuki Gonda, Shun Nagaya, Misa Hayakawa, Yukinobu Mineo, Minoru Yonezawa, and Keizo Itabashi, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, JAEA, Japan

Abstract

The Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station accident ("the 3.11 accident") occurred in March 2011. Since then, the Japanese government, research institutions, TEPCO, etc., have published various materials on the incident. This has included books, papers, technical reports, and conference proceedings as well as data obtained from monitoring activities and from various websites. Such information has been distributed as grey literature in many cases. In such instances, it has necessitated the collecting, organizing, and archiving of grey literature on the website. However, information on the 3.11 accident is not sufficient for users, because it covers a wide variety of very different types of data on the website; moreover, websites are not permanent and changes in URLs are frequent. In addition, it is difficult to get information from oral presentation of the latest research results at the local meetings called to discuss the 3.11 accident, especially those held in Japan. This is because oral presentation is not always published in print and electronic formats, and only participants of the meetings have access to the information. The Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) Library has collected information on the 3.11 accident from various sources and websites and then disseminated it over the Internet. However, there are some unresolved issues in terms of permanent accessibility to information and the lack of bibliographical control. We contribute to the improvement of the dissemination of grey literature by creating the metadata and organizing it with classification. We target various items such as photographs, video clips, press releases, and raw data from monitoring activities as well as literature regarding the 3.11 accident. Our work is divided into two parts. The first organizes the 3.11 accident website information and its dissemination. We make up the metadata schema classification system by referring to the schema of the National Diet Library of Japan. Based on the consideration of metadata schema and classification system, we have already created more than 4,000 metadata of the website's information concerning TEPCO's "photo and video collection," and more than 3,000 metadata of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan's "press release" In the second part, we have analyzed 41 meetings, which include presentations related to the 3.11 accident held in Japan from April 2012 to March 2013. We have also created metadata of the meetings of the Atomic Energy Society of Japan (AESJ), held in September 2012 and March 2013.

Guiding the Grey: The Implementation and Evaluation of a Journal Club amongst a Librarian and Clinical Practice Guideline Developers – A Cancer Care Case Study Marcus Vaska, Knowledge Resource Service (KRS), University of Calgary; Xanthoula Kostaras, Elysa Meek, Emily MacLeod, Inderjeet Sahota, Melissa Shea Budgell, Brae Surgeoner, Guideline Utilization Resource Unit, Alberta Health Services, Cancer Care, Canada

Abstract

As a research-intensive facility located within a cancer care environment, library services provided at the Holy Cross Site closely adhere to an embedded librarian mandate, one where the librarian “actively engages in activities, possesses extensive knowledge of the researcher’s work, and offers assistance above and beyond common library service expectations” (Strain, 2011). The Guideline Utilization Resource Unit (GURU) is composed of knowledge management specialists (KMS) and nurse facilitators (NF) who support multidisciplinary teams in developing, implementing, and evaluating provincial clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) for the diagnosis, staging, treatment and follow-up of cancer. These CPGs are evidence-based documents with consensus recommendations; they are freely available on a public website for access by practitioners and patients, and are a form of grey literature. Team members at GURU consult regularly with the librarian to ensure that the most accurate and comprehensive search strategy is used to develop CPGs. The goal of this paper is to describe the process of organizing and evaluating a journal club involving a unique collaboration between guideline developers and a librarian. The journal club is comprised of three KMSs, two NFs, the GURU Manager and an embedded librarian. The group has been meeting once per month since April 2012. Each member takes turns selecting two articles related to CPG development or implementation, and is responsible for leading an informal discussion. To evaluate the usefulness of the journal club and the impact of grey literature on CPG development in Alberta, all members of the journal club (n=7) will be interviewed in a focus group setting or a semi-structured interview. Transcripts of audio-recorded interviews will be qualitatively analyzed for repeated themes related to knowledge gained from, and perceived benefits of journal club meetings. First, we hypothesize that monthly participation in the journal club will increase members’ knowledge of development, evaluation, and implementation of guidelines. Second, we believe that participants will have acquired a better understanding of the research process and how to critique current guideline research. Finally, we expect that members will report that the journal club provided the opportunity to facilitate discussions around topics that are less familiar to them. It is anticipated that this collaborative venture will further enhance the importance of grey literature and its usefulness for cancer care clinical practice guidelines.

GreyGuide - Guide to Good Practice in Grey Literature: A Community Driven Open Resource Project Stefania Biagioni and Carlo Carlesi, ISTI-CNR, Italy; Joachim Schöpfel, University of Lille, France; Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen, GreyNet International, Netherlands

Abstract

The goal of this project is to develop an open source repository of good practices in the field of grey literature. That which originated in monographic form will now open and expand to include content from the global grey literature community. Such practices will range from the production and processing of grey literature through to its distribution, uses, and preservation. The repository will contain guidelines such as those in handling theses and dissertations, how to write research reports, metadata required for working papers as well as good practices in the subject areas of agriculture, health, education, energy, environment, et cetera. The purpose of an online repository of good practice in grey literature will provide the many stakeholders in government, academics, business and industry with the benefits of experience, sustained management, and proven results. The procedure initially applied in this project deals with the design and development of a template that will capture data and information about published as well as proposed good practices within a standard format. While the metadata captured in the template are indeed standardized, their accompanying full-text documents need not be. Furthermore, the template seeks to identify intended users of a good practice, as well as

metadata that will facilitate the search and retrieval of records in the repository. Technical developments related to the design and construction of the repository, its eventual platform as well as its maintenance are other related issues addressed in the project. While there are no direct costs associated with the project, each partner is committed to allocate human and material resources needed to carry out their related tasks. It is expected that the initial phase in acquiring records for the repository will rely on channels available through the Grey Literature Network Service. Populating the repository will be somewhat time-consuming and the first harvest will not produce an abundance of records. The project is long term; however it is all the more worthwhile. The GreyGuide will provide a unique resource in the field of grey literature that is long awaited and which responds to the information needs of a diverse, international grey literature community.

Session TWO