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An International Journal on Grey Literature

Volume 18, Number 3, Autumn 2022

'DATA PAPERS, DIGITAL PUBLISHING, AND GREY LITERATURE'

www.textrelease.com Grey Literature Network Service www.greynet.org

The Grey Journal

An International Journal on Grey Literature

COLOPHON

About TGJ

The Grey Journal is a flagship journal for the international grey literature community. It crosses continents, disciplines, and sectors both public and private.
The Grey Journal not only deals with the topic of grey literature but is itself a document type classified as grey literature. It is akin to other grey serial publications, such as conference proceedings, reports, working papers, etc.

The Grey Journal is geared to Colleges and Schools of Library and Information Studies, as well as, information professionals, who produce, publish, process, manage, disseminate, and use grey literature e.g. researchers, editors, librarians, documentalists, archivists, journalists, intermediaries, etc.

CIP
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About GreyNet

The Grey Literature Network Services was established in order to facilitate dialog, research, and communication between persons and organizations in the field of grey literature. GreyNet further seeks to identify and distribute information on and about grey literature in networked environments. Its main activities include the International Conference Series on Grey Literature, the creation and maintenance of web-based resources, a Global Distribution List and Social Media, and The Grey Journal. GreyNet is also engaged in the development of distance learning courses for graduate and post-graduate students, as well as workshops and seminars for practitioners.

Full-Text License Agreement
In 2004, TextRelease entered into an electronic licensing relationship with EBSCO Publishing, the world's most prolific aggregator of full text journals, magazines and other sources. The full text of articles in The Grey Journal (TGJ) can be found in *Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts* (LISTA) full-text database.

Contents

'Data Papers, Digital Publishing, and Grey Literature'

EDITOR'S NOTE

This issue of The Grey Journal celebrates the fifth year in which data papers are included in this serial publication. Data papers mark for GreyNet a forward development in its Enhanced Publication Program. By linking published research data with a detailed technical description of the dataset, a valuable resource is created. The published data paper serves in a way as a tool in implementing FAIR data principles. It increases the findability of research data, making it more accessible. Via its rich metadata and actionable persistent identifiers, it improves interoperability. And, by way of its publication, it offers greater potential for reuse by way of citation and shared open data.

Since the publication of the first data paper in The Grey Journal, there have been two updated versions of GreyNet's data paper template. This is made available to authors and researchers to facilitate and standardize their work of compilation and text writing. In this issue of TGJ, GreyNet's current collection of data papers appears (re)published in accordance with the latest version of the template.

Statistics to date demonstrate that research datasets accompanied by a data paper can account for up to three times as many downloads than datasets not accompanied by a data paper. In fine, data papers have come to extend GreyNet's document trail and has been added to the accepted list of grey literature document types. The data paper, rich in linked metadata via its actionable persistent identifiers, demonstrates the value PIDS provide grey literature and likewise offer a unique resource for training and education in this field of information.

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Data from "Linking full-text grey literature to underlying research and post-publication data: An Enhanced Publications Project 2011-2012[1]"*

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Review & Editing

Abstract
The data collected is based on the responses of fifty authors/researchers, who have presented full-text papers published in the International Conference Series on Grey Literature. The dataset consists of ten questions, three of which are open-ended. The data contains the number and percentages of responses to questions dealing with the author's own empirical research data, its current availability, and the author's willingness to archive the data and make it openly accessible. The data in this study was collected and computer analyzed via Survey Monkey, where it remains stored along with a copy in Excel housed in the DANS Easy Archive. The data from the study was collected in 2011 within the framework of an enhanced publications project[2]. Since then, emphasis on data preservation, open access, and the reuse of data has increased exponentially. This data from six years ago offers a valuable baseline that would allow for a follow-up questionnaire in part or whole. Hereby, one would stand to gain insight into changing attitudes and practices within GreyNet's research community and renders potential (re)use by other professional research communities.

Keywords: Enhanced Publication; Linking Data; Attitude Change; Data Sharing

Subject Area: Information Science

Methods

● Steps
In producing the intended dataset a questionnaire was drawn-up and implemented using the freeware 'Survey Monkey'[3]. The questionnaire contains ten queries set off in pairs each of which is preceded by a subheading. These subheadings are considered relevant in achieving informed responses. The three open-ended questions allowed for specific and detailed responses that were later categorized in order to facilitate further analysis of the data. Responses to the open-ended questions contained the names and email addresses of the respondents. Seen as source data, this allowed for insight into the geographic region of the respondents, their most recent affiliation with the GL-Conference Series, and their gender.

● Sampling strategy
The population of the survey was selected from among the 286 authors and co-authors in the International Conference Series on Grey Literature. It was decided that only first authors would receive the questionnaire, which narrowed the potential population of the survey to 162 authors

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 13, Number 3, 2017 https://greynet.org/images/TGJV13N3_TOC_.pdf

of which only 95 were actually sent the online questionnaire. The reason the other 67 first authors were not included in the final survey population was due to a number of factors such as no current email address, retired, deceased, etc. The final results are based on the response of 50 of the 95 survey recipients, which amounts to roughly a 53% response rate.

● Quality Control
While there was no specified control on the data, one may assume that if a respondent is willing to provide his/her name and email address some level of guarantee of the data could be expected.

Dataset Description

File name:	Farace et al.xlsx
***Format name and version*:**	Excel 2010
Creation dates:	From 2011-06-22 to 2011-09-28
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2013-02-14
DOI:	10.17026/dans-zca-t9k5
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-bb0p-70

Potential Reuse

The data derived from this questionnaire allows for reuse not only by grey literature communities such as GreyNet but also by other diverse information communities exploring a coherent policy for the collection and sharing of research data. Even six years since the publication of the data and its original analysis, the data still allows for further use, other interpretation, and would serve well in a comparative study. Even though the data is openly accessible and bears a persistent identifier, its potential for reuse would increase with citations and references made possible by way of this data paper. The reuse of the data would further serve to validate its content by demonstrating its adherence to the FAIR-data Principles[4]. One specific reuse of the data will serve as part of a case study in a workshop on Data Papers demonstrating the value of this new document type of grey literature for researchers and data management librarians alike.

Nevertheless, as with long-tail research, limitations of this data can be its size. Fifty respondents do not actually allow for an accepted expression of results in percentages. There is also a potential barrier to the original data, which was compiled and stored via Survey Monkey. This could prove an obstacle, even though a copy of the dataset is openly accessible in the DANS EASY Archive[5], which provides a Data Seal of Approval, DSA[6].

Linked References

[1] Farace, D., [et al] 2012 Linking full-text grey literature to underlying research and post-publication data: An Enhanced Publications Project 2011-2012. https://doi.org/10.26069/greynet-2020-000.174-gg
[2] GreyNet's Enhanced Publications Project: Tracking and Backtracking Data, 2012 http://greyguide.isti.cnr.it/index.php/49-gl14/gl14-slide-share/416-gl14-farace-etal-2
[3] SurveyMonkey, A Survey Platform https://www.surveymonkey.com/home/
[4] FAIR-Data Principles https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples
[5] DANS EASY Archive https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/home
[6] DSA, Data Seal of Approval https://www.datasealofapproval.org/en/

Data from "The GreyLit Report: Understanding the Challenges of Finding Grey Literature[1]"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-2z8-x27y
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-ajka-83

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Review & Editing

Abstract
The data, in this case, consist of a bibliography of 297 full text papers analyzed for a literature review. The data was collected using PubMed and the full-text papers were analyzed using the search feature in Adobe PDF to count word hits. All papers were scanned manually for search strategy reporting methods. The full-text can provide a more robust analysis of search strategies and tools used in systematic review research than the abstract. This data can be helpful in the future when trying to understand the search strategies for finding grey literature for systematic reviews and how to report search results in a paper.

Keywords: Data analysis; Systematic reviews; Literature reviews; Data Sharing

Subject Area: Information Science

Methods

● Steps
PubMed search: (("grey literature" OR "gray literature") Limits: English, review, and within 5 years). This search yielded over 1500 results. These results were paired down to over 400. Approximately, 103 were excluded for various reasons:

- Fifty-seven focused on grey literature search strategies for systematic reviews,
- Twenty-one didn't report how or where they searched, so we were unable to determine the search methodology,
- Twelve didn't report how or where they searched,
- Twelve papers indicated they just searched the traditional databases PubMed, Web of Science to locate grey literature,
- Six we were unable to obtain the full text of the article,
- Five of the articles only reported on the selection bias of not including grey literature in the systematic review, and
- Three papers mentioned explicitly that they excluded including grey literature in their searches.

● Sampling strategy
The citation results were analyzed using the full-text article. It was found that the abstract wasn't robust enough to determine the search strategies reported in the paper.

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 13, Number 3, 2017 https://greynet.org/images/TGJV13N3__TOC_.pdf

● Quality Control
Full text peer-reviewed papers were chosen from one citation database, PubMed.

Dataset Description

File name:	GL18-S4P-Aloia and Naughton (Appendix).pdf
***Format name and version*:**	PDF file
Creation dates:	From 2016-08-01 to 2016-10-31
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver – no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2017-01-01
DOI:	10.17026/dans-2z8-x27y
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-ajka-83

Potential Reuse

The citations may be used to understand reporting procedures for systematic reviews, to find a model paper to use as a guideline for reporting procedures, or reproduce the study. As the data gets older, researchers can start with new data from 2016-2017 forward.

Linked References

[1] Aloia, D and Naughton R. 2016. The GreyLit Report: Understanding the Challenges of Finding Grey Literature. https://doi.org/10.26069/greynet-2019-000.014-gg

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

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Abstract
In order to obtain a representative sample of the use of grey literature in LibGuides across Canadian post-secondary institutions, an environmental scan was undertaken, identifying 17 colleges or universities where grey literature resources were directly mentioned and included alongside academic databases. After viewing the LibGuides within each post-secondary institution, 52 library staff (librarians and information specialists) were identified. A brief online survey was sent to each of the 52 library staff members, to uncover how students and researchers use grey literature, and perhaps, most importantly, to verify from the participant responses whether or not sections of existing LibGuides have been devoted to including the grey literature in information-seeking pursuits. Nine of the 17 institutions polled participated in the survey, yielding a response rate of 52.9%. All respondents confirmed that grey literature was mentioned in the research guides/subject guides/LibGuides used within their institution. This data set is affiliated with GL 18, the 18th International Grey Literature Conference, which was held at the New York Academy of Medicine from November 28-29, 2016.

Keywords: LibGuides; grey literature; post-secondary institutions; Canada

Subject Area: Life Sciences, medicine and health care; Health sciences; Humanities; Language and literature studies; Political science

Methods

● Steps
Following the environmental scan of Canadian post-secondary institutions that include and/or dedicate their LibGuides to the study and pursuit of grey literature, the following methodology was undertaken:

- 52 library staff (librarians and information specialists) from 17 institutions were identified,
- TooFast, https://www.toofast.ca, a free assessment summary tool was used to generate a brief online survey to each of the 52 library staff members
- The purpose of the survey was to:
  - Uncover how students and researchers use grey literature
  - To verify from participant responses whether or not sections of existing LibGuides have been devoted to including grey literature in information-seeking pursuits.

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 14, Number 1, 2018 https://greynet.org/images/TGJV14N1__TOC_.pdf

● Sampling strategy

Nine of the 17 institutions polled participated in the survey, yielding a response rate of 52.9%. In some instances, more than one respondent from the same institution replied, however, in such cases, only one respondent per institution was considered. Further, some respondents chose to reply to the survey via e-mail, while others submitted their responses anonymously. Thus the responses in the corresponding dataset (Excel spreadsheet) were aggregated to include both the online survey and/or e-mail correspondence.

● Quality Control

Not applicable due to small sample size.

Dataset Description

File name:	Vaska&Vaska_GL18_SurveyResults.xlsx
***Format name and version*:**	Microsoft Excel file
Creation dates:	From 2016-06-07 to 2016-07-19
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver – no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2016-10-05
DOI:	10.17026/dans-zw8-8ksd
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-usys-9k

Potential Reuse

While the intent of this dataset is to provide a cursory analysis of the use of grey literature in Canadian post-secondary LibGuides, this study will be expanded into a poster presentation entitled, *Grey Literature LibGuides or LibGuides about Grey Literature: A 2-Continent Environmental Scan of Common Themes and Trends.* This poster, co-authored by Kathleen Carlson, Joachim Schöpfel and Marcus Vaska, is in partial fulfillment of a mandate set out by the GreyNet LIS Education and Training Committee, reflecting on the various informational pursuits being used in the grey literature community in order to enhance education and training in the field of grey literature. It will be unveiled at GL 19, the 19th International Conference on Grey Literature, October 23-24, at the National Research Council, Rome, Italy. It is believed that the analysis contained within the poster will provide the basis other educational institutions worldwide may consider when promoting the use of grey literature in scholarly research and teaching pursuits at their own institutions.

Linked References

Vaska, M., & Vaska, R. 2017. Looking for Information that is Not Easy to Find: An Inventory of LibGuides in Canadian Post-Secondary Institutions Devoted to Grey Literature. https://doi.org/10.26069/greynet-2019-000.005-gg

Ravelli, B. (2017). TooFast: Free Assessment Summary Tool. [cited 2016 Oct 5]. Available from https://www.toofast.ca/

Data from "An empirical study on databases and repositories"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-xwt-w73f
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-wjes-4r

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Abstract
The study explores grey communities outside the Grey Literature Network Service (GreyNet) and identifies potential members for GreyNet. GreyNet can be compared to a Learned Society specialized in grey literature as a particular field of library and information sciences (LIS). Its relevance is related to its capacity to enforce the terminology and definition of grey literature in LIS research and publications, and its impact and outreach can be assessed through the proportion of experts dealing with grey literature and connected with GreyNet. From five databases (Web of Science, Scopus, LISTA, Pascal and Francis) and from open repositories we selected 2,440 papers on grey literature published between 2000 and 2012 by 5,490 authors. Publishing features, preferred journals and the number of publications per author are described for the whole sample. For a subsample of 433 authors strongly committed to grey literature, we present data on geographic origins, place of work, scientific domain and profession. Researchers discuss the characteristics of grey communities in and outside of GreyNet and suggest strategies for the further development of the network.

Keywords: Grey literature, academic community, academic network, scientometrics

Subject Area: Library & information Science

Methods

● Steps
The first step was a search for publications on grey literature in selected scientific databases. The search was conducted in March and April 2012 in five databases (LISTA, SCOPUS, Web of Science, PASCAL, FRANCIS).
We then conducted the same research in different open access directories and search engines (DOAJ, OpenDOAR, ROAR, E-Lis, OAIster) but only the results from E-Lis were satisfying and relevant while the other tools were not specific enough (no limitation to the time period, to search on fields except full text and/or to published documents). Therefore, we only added the references from the E-Lis directory.
The references from all sources were uploaded to a unique database. The final database contains 2,440 references and allows for three analyses:
► Study on the publication patterns: the study was conducted in order to know more about these references on grey literature – document types, publication years, preferred journal titles.
► Study on authors: the study was conducted in order to describe this community publishing on grey literature outside of the GreyNet, in particular their institutional affiliation, geographical origin, preferred journals and other vectors of communication.

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 14, Number 1, 2018 https://greynet.org/images/TGJV14N1_TOC_.pdf

► Comparison with GreyNet community: The GreyNet community (inside) is defined based on the authors who usually publish in the GreyNet newsletter, in The Grey Journal, or in the proceedings of the annual conferences on grey literature partially available in the OpenGrey repository. The list was downloaded in April 2012 from the TextRelease web page called "WHOIS in Grey Literature 2012". Together, this corpus (i.e. the GreyNet community) accounts for 296 members, more or less involved, active and publishing. Our comparison was conducted in order to better understand the specificity of the grey community, its boundaries, outreach and potential.

● Sampling strategy

We applied three criteria for the sampling of publications on grey literature in bibliographic databases:

1. Document type: The search was limited to published papers, mainly journal articles.
2. Time period: We considered documents published between 2000 and 2012.
3. Content: We searched for references that contain "grey literature" or variants in the title, abstract or keyword fields. Subsequently, we added references on PhD theses or Master dissertations.

The same criteria were applied for the search in open access directories and search engines. Finally, cited publications and documents published by GreyNet (TextRelease) were discarded.

● Quality Control

The search results were controlled and if necessary corrected at two points, before and after the uploading of the references into our database. In particular, double entries were eliminated, references were cleaned and consolidated. Typical errors were: different versions of an author's name, incomplete bibliographic information like missing year or pagination etc.

Dataset Description

File name:	Prost and Schopfel GL14.xls
***Format name and version*:**	Excel 2013
Creation dates:	From 2012-08 to 2012-11
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver – no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2013-02-13
DOI:	10.17026/dans-xwt-w73f
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-wjes-4r

Potential Reuse

The dataset may be reused by scientists interested in grey literature and academic communities, especially in the history and the development of the international scientific and professional network dedicated to non-commercial academic publishing.

Linked References

Farace, D., J. Frantzen, C. Stock, N. Henrot, and J. Schöpfel (2008). OpenSIGLE, Home to GreyNet's Research Community and its Grey Literature Collections: Initial Results and a Project Proposal.
https://doi.org/10.26069/greynet-2020-000.239-gg

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Schöpfel, J., C. Stock, D. J. Farace, and J. Frantzen (2005). Citation analysis and grey literature: Stakeholders in the grey circuit.
https://doi.org/10.26069/greynet-2020-000.315-gg

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Available via EBSCO

Data from "Grey Literature citations in the age of Digital Repositories and Open Access"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-za8-89yb
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-swki-ga

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Review & Editing

Abstract

The data collected is based on a sample corpus built on: a) the bibliographical references of articles in four journals over the years 2012-2014; b) the proceedings of two international conferences held in 2012 and 2014. The full text paper, presented at the International Conference Series on Grey Literature, measures grey citations in the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 and describes the features of GL documents mentioned in the areas Computational Linguistics and Computer Science and Engineering. The data from the study was collected and arranged in 2016. The original information was extracted directly from the primary sources, i.e. the bibliographical references of the articles published in the selected journals and proceedings. The dataset consists of all the analyzed bibliographical references of the chosen journals and proceedings accompanied by some informative classes processed to perform calculations and provide statistical information. It contains the number of bibliographic references and the number and percentages of usage of "grey" references and "grey" document types in the considered timespan. The data derived from this sample are suitable for different types of reuse and functional for anyone interested in citation analysis.

Keywords: Bibliographic references, Citation analysis, Models of scientific communication

Subject Area: Information Science

Methods

- **Steps**

The dataset has been produced by merging the tables used for data analysis and the tables used for data processing into a single Excel file. It is composed by 11 spreadsheets: the first six (ACM_TOIS, EURASIP, CL, LR&E, EACL, JDCL) contain the bibliographical references accompanied by five informative classes: year, issue number, kind of document – Grey (G) or Published (P), document type and standardized document type. The remaining spreadsheets contain the tables with measurements of the frequency of GL citing, the frequency of GL use and the intensity of GL use accompanied by graphs (Frequency_Intensity). The spreadsheet called "DT_Tables" reports the overall distribution of GL by document type while the spreadsheet called "Journals_DT and Proceedings_DT" reports the distribution of GL documents for each journal and proceeding. The last one includes the graphs measuring the intensity of use of the individual types of document by each resource analyzed (DT_Graphs).

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 14, Number 1, 2018 https://greynet.org/images/TGJV14N1__TOC_.pdf

- **Sampling strategy**

The sample data was selected from journals with an Impact Factor (IF) over the last three years, indexed by Scopus Citation Database and ISI Web of Science, and from two proceedings of international conferences held in 2012 and 2014. The chosen journals are all indexed under the ISI-JCR subject category "Computer Science" (CS), except for the EURASIP Journal on Advanced in Signal Processing (EURASIP), which is under the subject category "Engineering, Electrical & Electronic" (E&E). ACM Transactions on Information Theory (ACM TOIS) is under the sub-category "Information systems"; Computational Linguistics (CL) is under the sub-categories "Artificial Intelligence" and "Interdisciplinary Applications"; Language Resources and Evaluation (LR&E) is under the sub-category "Interdisciplinary Applications". Scopus citation database places the journals CL and LR&E in areas related also to the Humanities and Social Sciences: "Language and Linguistics" for CL; "Language and Linguistics", "Education", and "Library and Information Sciences" for LR&E. Indeed, Computational Linguistics is a discipline that draws contributions from different fields of study, such as linguistics, psychology, mathematics and statistics, in addition to computer science. For all these reasons, we considered the selected journals and conference proceedings as belonging to two different scientific communities: "Computer science" and "Engineering and Computational Linguistics".

- **Quality Control**

The quality of source data is guaranteed by official publishers. When the bibliographic reference is unclear or lacking useful information for its identification, special indexes, catalogs and Google search are used.

Dataset Description

File name:	Data.xlsx
***Format name and version*:**	Excel 2013
Creation dates:	From 2016-03-30 to 2016-04-04
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2016-04-04
DOI:	10.17026/dans-za8-89yb
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-swki-ga

Potential Reuse

The original study measured the impact of Grey Literature (GL) on different areas of knowledge by selecting only "grey" citations and described the features of GL cited documents. A further study might suggest a different interpretation of the examined data or compare the results with those of other disciplinary fields. Another study might investigate the entire corpus of citations by identifying the most cited document types, their features, the time coverage as well as the nature of publishers: commercial publishers, associations, foundations. Moreover it may be interesting to analyze the amount of citations in open access journals. In the current digital era bibliographical citations have gained a strategic role within the mechanisms of scientific communication, especially due to the implementation of the citation indexing services. The Impact Factor is based on the count of citations and is the most well-known and used bibliometric indicator. The contents of this dataset are affected by this approach and are strongly oriented to traditional models of scientific communication.

The Open Science movement is extending the transmission of knowledge to new documentary typologies and is encouraging the use of alternative metrics. For these reasons, the dataset could also be used for comparative purposes with the future citation models.

The original bibliographical references are freely accessible from the publishers' sites and a copy of the dataset is openly accessible in the DANS EASY Archive.

Linked References

1. Giannini S., Biagioni S., Goggi S., Pardelli G. *Grey Literature citations in the age of Digital Repositories and Open Access.* In: GL17 - Seventeenth International Conference on Grey Literature : A New Wave of Textual and Non-Textual Grey literature (Amsterdam, NL, 1-2 December 2015). Proceedings, pp. 137 - 145. D. Farace and J. Frantzen (eds.). TextRelease, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2016.
2. DANS EASY Archive https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/home.
3. Data Papers Project http://www.greynet.org/greyforumseries/datapapers.html.

   GreyNet Data Paper Template – Version 1.0
   http://www.greynet.org/greyforumseries/datapapers.html.

Data from "Open Data engages Citation and Reuse: A Follow-up Study on Enhanced Publication[1]"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-zy8-fcjw
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-ax-cj7l

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Abstract
The data collected is based on the responses of forty-four authors/researchers, who have presented full-text papers published in the International Conference Series on Grey Literature[2]. The dataset consists of responses to ten questions, two of which are open-ended. Six of the questions are taken from a questionnaire carried out in 2011 within GreyNet's Enhanced Publications Project. The data contain the number of responses and percentages to each question. The questions deal with the author's own empirical research data, its availability, the formats in which it appears, and the author's willingness to archive it and make it openly accessible. Additional questions deal with the respondent's citation and reference to data, their use of data journals in carrying out search and retrieval, and whether they have (co)authored a data paper or data article.

The data was collected via SurveyMonkey[3], where it remains stored along with a copy in .ods format in the DANS EASY Archive[4]. The reuse of the questions and data collected from the study in 2011 is likewise based on the same selection used to define the population of the earlier study. The data collected allows for insight into the changing attitudes and practices within GreyNet's research community and renders a use case for other research communities.

Keywords: Enhanced Publication, Data Citation, Data Reuse, Attitude Change

Subject Area: Information Science

Methods Applied

● Steps
In producing the dataset, an online questionnaire was drawn-up and implemented using the freeware SurveyMonkey. The questionnaire contains ten queries, two of which are open-ended. Six of the questions are taken from a survey carried out in 2011. The open-ended questions allow for source data related to file formats in which the data is contained as well as the names of the respondents, their gender, email address, and number of times they published in the GL-Conference Series.

● Sampling Strategy
The population of the survey was selected from among 115 first authors in the International Conference Series on Grey Literature from 2012 (GL14) to 2017 (GL19). Also included were the first authors to the 2018 (GL20 Conference-in-spec) as well as

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 14, Number 3, 2018 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ.TOC.V14.N3.pdf

respondents to GreyNet's 2011 Survey on Enhanced Publications. Once the survey population was reduced, either because an author's email address was currently unavailable, the author had retired or had since moved to another field, the questionnaire was then sent to the remaining 94 authors/researchers via personalized emails. The final results of the study rest on the responses of 44 survey respondents, which accounts for a 46,8% response rate.

1st Authors 2012-2018	Survey Recipients	Survey Respondents	Survey Results %
115	**94**	**44**	**46,8%**

● Quality Control

While there was no specific control carried out on the data, the willingness of the respondents to provide their name and email address affords some level of guarantee. Even for those respondents, who chose to remain anonymous, the fact that the survey population was drawn from a designated research community is considered a quality indicator.

Dataset Description

File name:	Survey Results 2018.ods
***Format name and version*:**	ODS 2018
Creation dates:	*from* 2018-05-18 *to* 2018-06-15
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2018-09-06
DOI:	10.17026/dans-zy8-fcjw
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-ax-cj7l

Potential Reuse of the Data

While the data collected in this study is openly accessible and bears a persistent identifier, its potential for reuse depends in great part on citations and references made possible via this data paper. One specific reuse of the data serves as an integral part in GreyNet's workshops and seminars on Data Papers[5,6] providing comparative results, a tested module and template, as well as a use case that has the potential for implementation in other fields science and communities of practice.

Nevertheless, as with long tail research data[7] limitations may rest in its size and scale. Forty-four respondents do not actually allow for an accepted expression of results in percentages. Also, the original data remains on the server of SurveyMonkey for a limited time, while a copy is stored and preserved in the DANS EASY Archive. It is worth mentioning that this archive carries the CoreTrustSeal[8], which likewise signals that the data complies with the FAIR Principles[9].

To date, only the data and metadata are accessible in the DANS EASY Archive. However, the data specific to this survey as well as its comparison with data from the 2011 survey both stand to benefit from a forthcoming analysis. This will be deposited as a preprint under the same DOI and becomes a component in the enhanced publication.

Linked References

[1] Open Data engages Citation and Reuse: A Follow-up Study on Enhanced Publication http://greyguiderep.isti.cnr.it/linkdoc.php?idcode=2018-GL20-01&authority=GreyGuide&collection=GLA&langver=en

[2] Conference Proceedings on Grey Literature: GL Conference Series. ISSN 1386-2316 Print, ISSN 2211-7199 PDF http://greyguide.isti.cnr.it/gl-proceedings-2003/

[3] SurveyMonkey, A Survey Platform https://www.surveymonkey.com/home/

[4] DANS EASY Archive https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/home

[5] The GreyForum Series - Where grey literature provides common ground for information professionals and practitioners in the process of knowledge transfer. http://www.greynet.org/greyforumseries.html

[6] GreyWorks - Summer Workshop Series http://www.greynet.org/traininglab/greyworks.html

[7] Long tail of research data https://www.radar-projekt.org/display/RE/Glossar#Glossar-Longtailofresearchdata

[8] CoreTrustSeal - Core Trustworthy Data Repositories Requirements https://www.coretrustseal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/DANS-Electronic-Archiving-SYstem-EASY-.pdf

[9] FAIR-Data Principles https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples

Data from "Leveraging Grey Literature: Capitalizing on Value and the Return on Investment[1]"*

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urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-vkj7-sz

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Abstract
The data collected is based on the answers of 77 respondents to an online questionnaire carried out among the diverse population of stakeholders within the international Grey Literature Network Service, GreyNet.org[2]. The dataset consists of ten questions, the last of which is open ended and all of which allow for additional comments. The first question asks the respondents to identify in which capacity or capacities they see themselves as stakeholders in GreyNet. The following eight questions allow them to indicate their level of use or participation in the organization's sustained information resources. The data was collected and computer analyzed via SurveyMonkey, where it remains stored along with a copy in .ods format housed in the DANS Easy Archive. The data was collected in 2015 within a project on Leveraging Grey Literature. While the data was collected three years ago it offers a valuable baseline from which the organization can compare and reassess the degree to which its sustained resources are used by the stakeholders.

Keywords: Leveraging; Sustained Resources: Stakeholders; Use Case

Subject Area: Information Science

Methods Applied

● Steps
In producing the dataset an online questionnaire was drawn-up and implemented using the freeware 'SurveyMonkey'[3]. The questionnaire contains ten queries each preceded by a brief statement pertaining to one of the sustained resources in the study. This was intended to allow for more informed responses. The final, open-ended question allows the opportunity to contact the respondents for a follow-up interview as well as provide them firsthand with the results of the survey.

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 14, Number 3, 2018 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ.TOC.V14.N3.pdf

● Sampling strategy

The population of the survey was opened for 12 days to recipients of GreyNet's Distribution List, its LinkedIn members[4], and Twitter followers[5]. The population of the survey was not numerically determined prior to its implementation. Hence, the total number of respondents to the questionnaire was used to calculate the results of each survey question except for the tenth question, which was open-ended. The results ranged from 77 (100%) to 62 (80.5%).

● Quality Control

While there was no specific control carried out on the data acquired from the survey, it should be noted that none of the categories within a given response were grouped or otherwise normalized. And, while only 29 (37.7%) of the 77 survey respondents chose to provide their contact details, no apparent cause is given to question the validity of the responses.

Dataset Description

File name:	Survey Results Leveraging.ods
***Format name and version*:**	ODS 2018
Creation dates:	*from* 2015-06-19 *to* 2015-06-30
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2016-03-24
DOI:	10.17026/dans-zbf-kqwj
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-vkj7-sz

Potential Reuse of the Data

This data collected three years ago continues to provide a base of reference for reuse and further analysis. The seven types of stakeholders and nine sustained information resources selected for the survey in 2015 still remain the same. It is considered that the survey data would not only serve GreyNet.org in a follow-up study providing comparative results and enabling assessment, but it would also offer other communities of practice an applied method along with sample results. The method employed and the sample results have already been incorporated as a use case in two workshops[6] [7] on leveraging information resources.

On a more critical note, the data is limited by the number of respondents – 77 in total. This number does not allow for significant statistical results. In fact, the number itself does not formally allow for the expression of results in percentages. Also, the original data remains within the domain of SurveyMonkey, while only a copy is stored in the DANS EASY Archive[8]. However, it is worth mentioning that this archive carries the CoreTrustSeal[9], which likewise signals that the data complies with the FAIR-Principles[10].

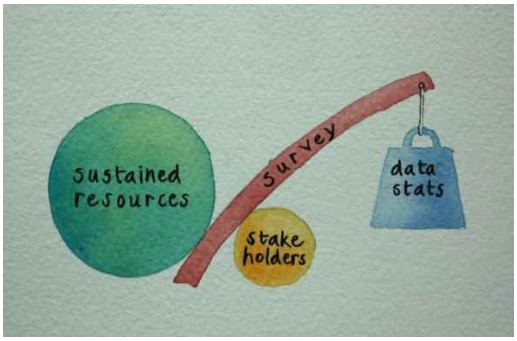

Illustration – Leveraging Sustained Resources

Linked References

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[2] GreyNet International http://www.greynet.org/

[3] SurveyMonkey, A Survey Platform https://www.surveymonkey.com/home/

[4] GreyNet LinkedIn https://www.linkedin.com/groups/3718857

[5] GreyNet Twitter https://twitter.com/GreyLitNet

[6] GreyWorks 2015 www.greynet.org/images/GreyWorks_2015_-_Leveraging_Grey_Literature.pdf

[7] GreyWorks 2016 http://www.greynet.org/images/GreyWorks_2016_Flyer_.pdf

[8] DANS EASY Archive https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/home

[9] CoreTrustSeal https://www.coretrustseal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/DANS-Electronic-Archiving-SYstem-EASY-.pdf

[10] FAIR-Data Principles https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples

Data from "AccessGrey, Securing Open Access to Grey Literature for Science and Society"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-zzf-cje3
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-fy-qs9i

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Abstract
The data collected is based on the answers of 56 respondents to an online questionnaire carried out among a diverse population of stakeholders within GreyNet International, the Grey Literature Network Service[1]. The dataset consists of responses to ten questions, the last of which is open ended and all of which allow for additional comments. The first nine questions deal with the uses, applications, and opinions related to persistent identifiers[2]. Eight of the questions deal with the DOI[3] and one pertains to the ORCiD[4] or other type of researcher ID. The data was collected in the second quarter of 2019 via SurveyMonkey, where it remains stored along with a copy housed in the DANS Easy Archive[5].

Keywords: Data Paper; Persistent Identifiers; DOI; ORCiD

Subject Area: Information Science; Grey Literature

Methods Applied

● Steps
In formulating the questions that would comprise the instrument used in this study that is geared to an understanding of persistent identifiers in the field of grey literature, a search was carried out in GLP, Collection of Conference Papers on Grey Literature housed in the GreyGuide Repository[6]. The search terms used were 'persistent identifier' and 'DOI'. The search retrieved 16 full-text metadata records and enabled drafting the questions for this survey. The final edited version of the online questionnaire was entered in SurveyMonkey[7] and the link generated was emailed to a defined population.

● Sampling strategy
The population of this stakeholder survey was drawn from GreyNet's Distribution List spanning entries from January 2014 to April 2019 i.e. when the link to the online survey

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 15, Number 3, 2019 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ_TOC_V15_N3.pdf

became operational. Only personal names with both surname and first name or initial were selected. The total population of survey recipients was 509. Reminder emails were sent out during the 5-week period in which the link to the survey was online accessible.

Survey Population 2014 - (April 2019)	**Survey Respondents**	**Survey Results %**
509	**56**	**11,0%**

● Quality Control

There was no specific control carried out on the data acquired from the survey. None of the categories of responses were grouped or otherwise normalized. The number of questions where responses were skipped was negligible. Over half of the respondents provided their contact details recorded in the final question of the stakeholder survey. And, there is no cause to question the validity of the responses given that the respondents belonged to a defined survey population.

Dataset Description

File name:	Survey Results (Anonymous)
***Format name and version*:**	PDF Standard
Creation dates:	*from* 2019-04-30 *to* 2019-06-04
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2019-08-12
DOI:	10.17026/dans-zzf-cje3
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-fy-qs9i

Potential Reuse of the Data

The data collected from this stakeholder survey allows for potential reuse and further analysis by way of a follow-up study. The survey data may also be of interest to other communities of practice pertaining to persistent identifiers both within the field of grey literature as well as other fields of information science. On a more critical note, the data is limited by the number of respondents to the survey – 56 in total. While the percentage of responses is within the acceptable range of 10%-15%, it was a stakeholder survey and the total response of 11% remains on the lower end. In fact, the number of respondents does not formally allow for the expression of results in percentages. The data however remains preserved in a national archive, which carries the CoreTrustSeal[8] and by way of this data paper demonstrates compliance with the FAIR principles[9].

Illustration – AccessGrey Project

Linked References

[1] GreyNet International http://www.greynet.org/

[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persistent_identifier

[3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_object_identifier

[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:ORCID

[5] DANS EASY Archive https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/home

[6] http://greyguiderep.isti.cnr.it/listtitoli.php?authority=GreyGuide&collection=GLP&langver=en&RighePag=100

[7] SurveyMonkey, A Survey Platform https://www.surveymonkey.com/home/

[8] https://www.coretrustseal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/DANS-Electronic-Archiving-SYstem-EASY-.pdf

[9] https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples

Data from "*Data Papers as a New Form of Knowledge Organization in the Field of Research Data*"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-zk3-jkyb
URN: urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-iy-02u8

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Abstract
Data papers have been defined as scholarly journal publications whose primary purpose is to describe research data. Our survey provides more insights about the environment of data papers, i.e. disciplines, publishers and business models, and about their structure, length, formats, metadata and licensing. Data papers are a product of the emerging ecosystem of data-driven open science. They contribute to the FAIR principles for research data management. However, the boundaries with other categories of academic publishing are partly blurred. Data papers are (can be) generated automatically and are potentially machine-readable. Data papers are essentially information, i.e. description of data, but also partly contribute to the generation of knowledge and data on its own. Part of the new ecosystem of open and data-driven science, data papers and data journals are an interesting and relevant object for the assessment and understanding of the transition of the former system of academic publishing.

Keywords: Data papers, research data, knowledge organization, open science, data journals, FAIR principles, academic publishing

Subject Area: Library & information Science

Methods Applied

● Steps
In order to analyze specific features of data papers, we established a representative sample of data journals, based on lists from the European FOSTER Plus project, the German wiki forschungsdaten.org hosted by the University of Konstanz and two French research organizations. The complete list consists of 82 data journals, i.e. journals which publish data papers. They represent less than 0,5% of academic and scholarly journals. For each of these 82 data journals, we gathered information about the discipline, the global business model, the publisher, peer reviewing etc. The analysis is partly based on data from ProQuest's Ulrichsweb database, enriched and completed by information available on the journals' home pages.

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 15, Number 3, 2019 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ_TOC_V15_N3.pdf

Results

One part of the data journals is presented as "pure" data journals *stricto sensu,* i.e. journals which publish exclusively or mainly data papers. We identified 28 journals of this category (34%). For each journal, we assessed through direct search on the journals' homepages (information about the journal, author's guidelines etc.) the use of identifiers and metadata, the mode of selection and the business model, and we assessed different parameters of the data papers themselves, such as length, structure, linking etc. The results of this analysis are compared with other research journals ("mixed" data journals) which publish data papers along with regular research articles, in order to identify possible differences between both journal categories, on the level of data papers as well as on the level of the regular research papers. Moreover, the results are discussed against concepts of knowledge organization.

● Sampling strategy

The sample was selected based on the data journal lists from the European FOSTER Plus project, the German forschungsdaten.org wiki hosted by the University of Konstanz and from two French research organizations. We compared the lists and selected pure and other data journals, trying to be exhaustive for the pure data journals and representative for the other journals with data papers.

● Quality Control

We checked and analyzed the information on the website of each data journal and compared with information from the cited lists and the Ulrichsweb database. In case of a problem with the data quality, the assessment was repeated and if necessary, corrected, by one or two other co-authors.

Dataset Description

File name:	ISKO 2019 all data journals.ods ISKO 2019 pure data journals.ods
***Format name and version*:**	ODS
Creation dates:	From 2019-04 to 2019-05
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver – no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2019-06-03
DOI:	10.17026/dans-zk3-jkyb
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-iy-02u8

Potential Reuse of the Data

The data set can be reused by scientists in library and information science and academic librarians interested in the development of data journals and data papers and, more generally, in the field of academic publishing, new forms of scientific communication and research data management.

Linked References

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Data from "Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources: An Assessment of the Pisa Declaration"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-xru-kbnd
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-f8u3-os

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Abstract

The data collected is based on the answers of 60 respondents to an online questionnaire. The respondents were among a controlled population of signatories, who endorsed the Pisa Declaration on Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources published in English on May 16, 2014[1]. Translations in 22 other languages have since appeared published[2] and the Declaration remains online, open for endorsement[3]. The dataset consists of responses to ten questions of which one allowed a single response, six allowed for multiple responses, and three were open-ended. All 10 questions invited additional comments. After two years from its initial publication, the survey sought to understand how important the organizational, educational, legal, financial, and technical points in the Pisa Declaration are to the respondent's organization, what additions and/or revisions deserve consideration, and did the respondent have an opportunity to promote public awareness to the Pisa Declaration. The data was collected over a 12-week period in 2016 via SurveyMonkey[4], where it remains stored along with a copy housed in the DANS Easy Archive[5]. It's potential for reuse resides in its full open access compliance and lends itself to comparison with other Declarations published in the field of information. The reuse of the data may also be considered of value in leveraging information resources.

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 16, Number 1, 2020 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ_TOC_V16_N1,_2020.pdf

Keywords: Data Paper; Policy Development; Data Resources; Assessment

Subject Area: Information Science; Grey Literature; Policy Studies

Methods Applied

● Steps

In formulating the questions that comprise the instrument used in this study, the five sections of the Pisa Declaration dealing with the organizational, educational, legal, financial, and technical aspects of policy development for grey literature resources were revisited. The fifteen points related to these sections provided the wording used in drafting the questionnaire. The final edited version of the online questionnaire was then entered in SurveyMonkey and the link generated was emailed to the defined population.

● Sampling strategy

The population of the survey was drawn from the signatories, who endorsed the Pisa Declaration as of the date on which the SurveyMonkey link became operational. The names of those who endorsed the Pisa Declaration and their email addresses are contained in an online directory housed on the GreyGuide Portal[6]. The strategy behind this controlled population allowed that the survey recipients would be familiar with the original contents of the Pisa Declaration. The survey was online accessible for a period of 12-weeks.

Survey Population	Survey Respondents	Survey Results %
133	**60**	**45,1%**

● Quality Control

There was no specific control carried out on the data acquired from the survey. None of the categories of responses were grouped or otherwise normalized. Based on the survey questions directly related to the five sections of the Pisa Declaration, little variation appeared among those who answered the questions – on average 46 and those who skipped questions – on average 14. Also marked is that 46 (76,6%) of the respondents provided their contact details solicited in the final question of the survey. This of itself allows one to assume that there is no cause to question the validity of the responses.

Dataset Description

File name:	Savic et al. - Survey Q1-Q8
***Format name and version*:**	.csv and .xlsx
Creation dates:	*from* 2016-04-25 *to* 2016-07-18
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2016-09-15
DOI:	10.17026/dans-xru-kbnd
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-f8u3-os

Potential Reuse of the Data

The data collected in this survey allows for potential reuse and further analysis not only because all rights have been waived and the data is publicly accessible, but also because of its interest to other communities of practice pertaining to long-tail research on policy development. In recent years other Declarations in the field of information such as the Lyon Declaration[7], the Glasgow Declaration[8], and the Santiago Declaration[9] have been drafted and published. At some point in time they may also be assessed. This then would not only allow for comparative results but would also demonstrate the value of such Declarations. On a more critical note, the data is limited by the number of respondents to the survey – 60 in total. While the percentage of responses to the survey (45,1%) is well above an accepted level, it remains a fact that the number of respondents does not formally allow for the expression of results in percentages. The data however remains preserved in a national archive, which carries the CoreTrustSeal[10] and by way of this data paper demonstrates compliance with the FAIR principles[11].

Linked References

[1] http://www.greynet.org/images/Pisa_Declaration,_May_2014.pdf

[2] http://greyguide.isti.cnr.it/index.php/greyguideportal/pisa-declaration/pisa-declaration-22-language

[3] http://greyguiderep.isti.cnr.it/pisadecla/iscrivi.php

[4] https://www.surveymonkey.com/

[5] https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/datasets/id/easy-dataset:68541

[6] http://greyguiderep.isti.cnr.it/pisadecla/listaiscritti.php?order=name

[7] https://www.lyondeclaration.org/

[8] https://www.ifla.org/publications/the-glasgow-declaration-on-libraries-information-services-and-intellectual-freedom

[9] https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/hq/topics/libraries-development/documents/ifla-febab-lac-declaration-en.pdf

[10] https://www.coretrustseal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/DANS-Electronic-Archiving-SYstem-EASY-.pdf

[11] https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples

Pisa Declaration

on

Policy Development for Grey Literature Resources

May 16, 2014

Data from "Grey Literature Resources generate and drive Awareness to the Circular Economy: An Explorative Research Project"

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-zhz-kg3z
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-j5-kq7z

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Reviewer

Abstract

The data collected is based on the answers of 72 respondents to an online questionnaire. This study sets out to gain insight into the opinions of GreyNet's community of practice with regard to the circular economy and to determine if there is consensus. The respondents are among the population of recipients on GreyNet's Distribution List as well as its Facebook[1] friends and LinkedIn[2] members. The survey link was also posted on the GreyGuide[3], GreyNet's web access portal. The dataset consists of responses to ten questions of which the first nine are close-ended, while the tenth is open-ended. All 10 questions allowed for additional comments. The questions dealt with the respondents' views on a number of topics in the field of grey literature such as open access, information loss and overload, persistent identifiers, reusability of research data, public awareness of grey literature, etc. The data was collected over a 4-week period via SurveyMonkey[4], where it remains stored along with a copy housed in the DANS Easy Archive[5]. It's potential for reuse resides not only in a further understanding of the relationship between grey literature and the circular economy[6], but also with a view to grey literature and other fields of science. The fact that the data is fully open access compliant allows for its optimal reuse.

Keywords: Data Paper; Circular Economy; Grey Literature Resources; Public Awareness

Subject Area: Information Science; Grey Literature; Economics

Methods Applied

● Steps

In formulating the questions that comprise the instrument used in this study, a short list of terms and concepts drawn from a Seminar on Grey Literature and the Circular Economy[7] was compiled. Each of the terms and concepts have a particular connotation in these two fields of study. From this list, nine were selected and further elaborated. This aided in formulating the nine close-ended survey questions. The final edited version of the online questionnaire was then entered in SurveyMonkey and the link generated was posted via GreyNet's email distribution List, the GreyGuide Portal, and GreyNet's social media.

● Sampling strategy

The population of the survey was not strictly controlled. However, all recipients via GreyNet's Distribution List, the GreyGuide Portal, and GreyNet's social media (Facebook and LinkedIn) are considered to have some affiliation with grey literature. The survey was online accessible for a period of 4-weeks.

Survey Population	Survey Respondents	% Questions Answered
Unknown N°. of Recipients	**72**	**93.75%**

● Quality Control

There was no specific control carried out on the data acquired from the survey. None of the categories of responses were grouped or otherwise normalized. It can be marked that 24 (33,3%) of the respondents provided their contact details solicited in the final question of the survey. Also, there were in total 65 recorded comments, all of which are in line with the questioning. These may allow one to assume that there is no cause to question the validity of the responses.

Dataset Description

File name:	Survey Results Circular Economy and Grey Literature (Anonymous)
***Format name and version*:**	.pdf
Creation dates:	*from* 2020-03-04 *to* 2020-03-31
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2020-04-06
DOI:	10.17026/dans-zhz-kg3z
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-j5-kq7z

Potential Reuse of the Data

The data collected in this survey allows for potential reuse and further analysis not only because all rights have been waived and the data is openly accessible, but also because of the interest for other fields of science in relation to grey literature. It is also important to mention that the term 'circular economy' does not appear in any of the survey questions; hence, the potential reuse of the data in relation to other areas and disciplines of science are manifold. On a more critical note, the data is limited by the number of respondents to the survey – 72 in total. It remains a fact that the number of respondents does not formally allow for the expression of results in percentages. The data however remains preserved in a national archive, which carries the CoreTrustSeal[8] and by way of this data paper demonstrates compliance with the FAIR principles[9].

Linked References

[1] https://www.facebook.com/greynetinternational
[2] https://www.linkedin.com/groups/3718857/
[3] http://greyguide.isti.cnr.it/
[4] https://www.surveymonkey.com/
[5] https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/datasets/id/easy-dataset:68541
[6] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular_economy
[7] http://www.greynet.org/greyforumseries/circulareconomy.html
[8] https://www.coretrustseal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/DANS-Electronic-Archiving-SYstem-EASY-.pdf
[9] https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples

Data from "E-LIS between old and new forms of Grey Literature encompasses new forms of relationship between librarians in the different countries"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-xg3-ty57
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-6t-pfqu

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Visualization

Abstract

E-LIS is an international digital repository for Library and Information Science (LIS), including Communication. Created in 2003 and hosted by Università di Napoli Federico II in Italy, in a few years has been indeed as the largest international open repository in the field of library and information science. The strength of our archive is that all the work is completely based on voluntary work. It has grown thanks to a team of 80 volunteer editors, LIS professionals as technicians, librarians and information specialists. The editorial team is formed by 67 editors coming by different countries plus a team of technicians and the Administrative Board which decides policies and rules. Data are divided into general categories, according to the way they have been collected or elaborated, and these are the most common types. One of the 23 typology of metadata concerns "dataset" which can be described and deposited as a item itself inside the repository. After 16 years from its take-off, the disciplinary repository contains 22.000 open access contents in 27 different languages. The set contains statistical data about E-LIS. Over 20,000 papers have been deposited rigorously as full text open access, with a media of 110 deposits per months. Mainly are constituted by journal articles. The geographical distribution of E-LIS deposits by Countries is subdivided by countries. The possibility to get statistics give us the dimension of the real interest by users coming by all the world. There are over a million annual download requested by users all over the world, numerous from the United States but also from China and South America. This data means that the repository is live and well knowing not only by LIS communities, also it is a referral point for research of papers published and Grey Literature.

Keywords: International Open Archive; Library and information science; Repository; Open Access; Data Paper; Policy Development; Grey Literature

Subject Area: Library Information Science; Grey Literature

Methods Applied:

• Steps
In order to extract statistical data we used the internal statistical system of e-LIS. Data documented the vitality of the international repository. We extracted four data sets:

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 16, Number 2, 2020 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ_TOC_V16_N2.pdf

1. Papers deposited per months since 2002 – Format .Json
2. Papers download by users in the world – Format .Json
3. Geografic distribution of deposited papers present into e_LIS – Format .PDF
4. Image of e-LIS map refers to countries of e-LIS team – format JPG

• Sampling strategy

All of the continents of the world are represented with submissions from 120 countries of which 60 have a dedicated editor. On average 110 deposited publications are validated each month.

Dataset Description

File name(s):	1. E-LIS_Deposit_per-Months.json 2. E-LIS_Download_data.json 3. E-LIS_GeograficDistributionPapersDeposited.pdf *4. E-LIS_TeamWWW.JPG*
***Format name and version*:**	.JSON; .PDF; JPG
Creation dates:	from 2002 to 2019
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2020-04-10
DOI:	10.17026/dans-xg3-ty57
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-6t-pfqu

Potential Reuse of the Data

E-LIS indexes intellectual works in the field of librarianship and information science. All bibliographic data, produced by the two main participating entities in this indexing processes, namely the submitters and the editors, are open according to the Open Data Commons Open Database License. In support of this practice, e-LIS endorses the OpenBiblio Principles as published in January 17, 2011. Third parties may collect bibliographic data from e-LIS via automated mechanisms and facilitate end-user services to support the dissemination and retrieval of the archive's content. E-LIS general policy is to allow the harvesting of bibliographic data, but explicitly prohibits the automated harvesting of the full content of the intellectual works. The data collected in this survey are statistical data about e-LIS and it permits potential reuse and further analysis not only because all rights have been waived and the data is publicly accessible, but also because of its interest to other communities of practice pertaining to long-tail research on policy development. This data paper demonstrates compliance with the FAIR principles: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable. The same applies for policies, tools, and infrastructure of e-LIS that interoperate in fulfilling these principles.

Linked References

http://eprints.rclis.org/information.html
http://eprints.rclis.org/cgi/stats/report/deposits?range=_ALL_&from=&to=
http://eprints.rclis.org/cgi/stats/report/requests?range=_ALL_&from=&to=
http://eprints.rclis.org/cgi/stats/report/compare_years?range=_ALL_&from=&to=

Data from "Grey literature as Valuable Resources in National Library of Iran: From Organizing to Digitization"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-zhp-ncke
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-cp-ffmj

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Abstract

The National Library of Iran (NLI) was founded in 1937. The main goal of this organization is collecting, preserving, organizing and disseminating information about printed and non-printed works in Iran. This dataset is based on the grey literature available in the National Library of Iran until April 4, 2020. There are 1,120,999 grey literature documents in the National Library of Iran of which 524,162 are digitized. The dataset consists of six questions, the last of which is open- ended and all of which allow for additional comments. The first two questions deal with cataloging. The third question refers to the digitalization of these resources. The following three questions indicate the accessibility to grey literature. In this study, the process of collecting, organizing and disseminating information about these resources in NLI prove to be a successful practical experience. The problems that NLI encountered are also addressed.

Keywords: Grey literatures, Collection Development, Organization, Digitizing, Dissemination of information, National Library of Iran

Subject Area: Information Science

Methods Applied

● Steps

There are more than 4,500,000 titles of information resources in the National Library of Iran of which more than one million titles (about 28% of the total resources) are classified under grey literature shown in the Table below[1]. These resources include theses, research outputs, standards, pamphlets, posters, leaflets, etc. used by a large number of researchers daily. The dataset is based on resources available in the National Library of Iran until April 4, 2020. There are 1,120,999 grey literature documents in the National Library of Iran, of which 524,162 are digitized. The questionnaire contains six queries, the last of which is open ended and all of which allow for additional comments.

● Sampling strategy

To compile this dataset, a list of grey literature in the National Library of Iran was extracted, and then the questionnaire that contains six queries was designed and the survey was carried

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 16, Number 2, 2020 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ_TOC_V16_N2.pdf

out using RASA[2] software – comprehensive NLI software. The following table lists Frequency distribution of different types of grey literature in National Library of Iran.

NO.	TYPES OF GREY RESOURCES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Announcement	14609	1.3
2	Brochure	16086	1.43
3	Bulletin	1630	0.14
4	Directory	6	~0.005
5	Dissertation and thesis	311149	27.75
6	Document	671806	59.92
7	Newsletter	1235	0.14
8	Pamphlet	13302	1.18
9	Poster	20473	1.82
10	Report	27231	2.42
11	Research plan	11402	1.05
12	Resume	3310	0.29
13	Standard	28760	2.56
	SUM	1120999	100

Dataset Description

File name:	Dataset-NLI-Iran
***Format name and version*:**	PDF
Creation dates:	2020-04-04
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2020-04-19
DOI:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-cp-ffmj
URN:	10.17026/dans-zhp-ncke

Potential Reuse of the Data

According to its legal duties, the National Library of Iran is responsible for acquiring and preserving the following resources through deposit, exchange, donation and purchase[3]. Grey literature is collected and organized in the National Library of Iran through the depository law, purchase, exchange and donation. The depository law of non-book resources was approved in 1999. According to the law, all governmental and non-governmental producers of non-book resources are required to deliver two copies of their work to the National Library of Iran. One of the most important of these resources is dissertations and theses that students and researchers use in the NLI. Approximately 150 graduate and postgraduate researchers come to the National Library for their academic research and use these resources daily. In recent years, a digitization project has begun to facilitate user access to these resources. Theses and documents are one of the most important grey literature types in the NLI that have been digitized and housed in digital library of National Library of Iran[4].

It is necessary to develop a long-term and continuous program providing all grey for literature in the NLI. Not all grey literature is organized in the same way. For example,

organizing theses and standards are done comprehensively, but the others types are not. The information content, the lack of formal publication, and the lack of formal distribution channels can be regarded as the causes.

This dataset paper helps to periodically survey grey literature in the NLI. This review includes the amount of resources received, cataloging and information processing, digitalization, etc. Finally, the following proposals are suggested:

- ✓ preparing an instruction for the collection, organization, and dissemination of grey literature;
- ✓ Establishment of a grey literature selection committee;
- ✓ preparing the union catalogs of grey literature;
- ✓ collecting different types of grey literature from other organizations;
- ✓ holding organizing grey literature training courses for librarians.

Linked References

[1] . Statistics of increasing available resources in the National Library of Iran: http://www.nlai.ir/statistics-2

[2] . Bibliographic search via National Library of Iran's official website: http://opac.nlai.ir

[3] . Statute of the National Library and Archives of Iran: http://www.nlai.ir/asasnameh

[4] . Digital library of National Library of Iran official website: http://dl.nlai.ir

22° International Conference on Grey Literature. Applications of Grey Literature for Science and Society. November 19, 2020 (online Conference)

GreyGuide: an example of Open Access Publishing in GL

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GreyGuide

Repository and Portal to Good Practices and Resources in Grey Literature

Welcome to the GreyGuide: point of access to Grey Literature and Open Access Resources http://greyguide.isti.cnr.it/

PARTNERS

GreyNet
http://www.greynet.org/

CNR ISTI
NeMis Lab
http://www.isti.cnr.it

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CNR-ISTI
NeMIS Lab
Italy

TECHNICAL DEVELOPER

Carlo Carlesi
CNR-ISTI
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COLLECTIONS

BIO: Who is in Grey Literature

GLA: Conference Proposals

GLP: Conference Papers

RGL: Resources in Grey Literature

The GreyGuide is steered by GreyNet's Resource Policy Committee (RPC)

Remember to endorse The Pisa Declaration

The poster shows the goals achieved in the last 5 years, the progress, new features and new resources made available by GreyGuide in support of Open Access Publishing.
In 2015, GreyNet International carried out an online survey among its stakeholders in order to determine their use of its sustained information resources.

Now five years on, having benefited from technical developments, the migration of hundreds of metadata full-text records, and the addition of enriched fields and functionality, the GreyGuide offers GreyNet a testbed from which to map and measure its capacity in open access publishing.
The population of this study is drawn from digital resources accessible via both the GreyGuide Portal and Repository.

Scenario

GreyNet's web-access portal and repository is the GreyGuide – an internet resource that is fully open access compliant, launched in 2013 as a collaborative effort between GreyNet International and CNR-ISTI, NeMIS Lab,Pisa, Italy.
GreyGuideRep is a platform supporting document submission, curation, preservation and sharing.

Objective

Pays particular attention to Open Access Publishing .
Shares Research and Knowledge in the field of Grey Literature via the GreyGuide Portal and Repository.
Meets the needs of different levels of users and increases the visibility and reuse of documents and research data.

What's on

- **New resources** in Document Share enabling wider public access to Grey Literature;
- **DOIs** for GL-Conference Papers and diverse types of RGL documents;
- **More accreditated Identifiers**: OpenDoar, DOI, ORCiD, CC BY;
- **Open access to the largest Collection** of GL Conference Posters and Slides.
- **We are Joining OpenAire**

The way in which the digital resources are openly accessible

Web Access Portal (Document Share)

Conference Posters	Conference Slides	Program Books	Conference Proceedings	GreyNet Newsletters	GL Advertorials	Grey Forum Series	GL Conference Videos

Portal Jump Page

Conference Preprints	OpenAIRE GreyNet Publications	Research Datasets	GreySource Index	GL Guides	GL TIB-AV Videos

Web Access Repository

GLA Conference Abstracts	GLP Conference Papers	BIO Biographical Notes	RGL Resources of GL

GreyGuide Repository Accredited Identifiers

OpenDOAR		doi	ORCID
Registry of Open Access Repositories	Open Access Compliance	Unique Digital Object Identifiers	Connecting Research and Researchers

GreyGuide is a point of access to other Grey Literature Resources

- WorldWideScience.org Gateway
- INIS, International Nuclear Information System Repository
- NUSL, National Repository of Grey Literature
- TIB AV-Portal, A web-based platform for quality-tested scientific videos
- e-LiS Repository
- APO, Analysis & Policy Observatory

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Data from "GreyNet's Capacity in Open Access Publishing: Mapping and Measuring its Digital Trail via the GreyGuide Portal and Repository"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-x7y-wmyc
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-qt-rpuo

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System Technician/Reviewer

Abstract
GreyNet's web-access portal and repository is the GreyGuide – an internet resource that is fully open access compliant. Having benefited from technical developments, the migration of hundreds of metadata full-text records, and the addition of enriched fields and functionality since its launch, the GreyGuide now offers GreyNet[1] a testbed from which to map and measure its capacity in open access publishing. The population of this study is drawn from digital resources accessible via the GreyGuide Portal[2] and Repository[3]. The selection is based on the criteria that GreyNet is the content provider, that they are open access compliant, that they are sustained information resources, and that there are available use statistics from which to draw upon. This study focusses on the open access to GreyNet's range of publications, where attention is drawn to the specific document types that meet the sampling criteria.

Keywords: Data Paper; Grey Literature; Open Access; Publishing; Document Types

Subject Area: Information Science; Publishing

Methods Applied

● Steps
The method of approach began with a selection of GreyNet's sustained digital resources that are openly accessible via the GreyGuide Portal and Repository. It is noted that the GreyGuide also serves as GreyNet's web access portal and repository. Each of the 16 digital resources selected for the study were at least two years online accessible and each represented a different document type. A standardized tracking sheet was then developed in order to capture the multiple variables used to describe each of the digital resources.

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 16, Number 3, 2020 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ_TOC_V16_N3.pdf

GreyNet's Capacity in Open Access Publishing

Tracking Sheet Template

GreyGuide – GreyNet's Web Access Portal and Repository

Track A: Web Access Portal

Conference Posters	Conference Slides	Program Books	Conference Proceedings	GreyNet Newsletters	GL Advertorials

Track B: Portal Jump Page

Conference Videos	Research Datasets	Conference Preprints	Grey Forum Programs	GreySource Index	GL Guides

Track C: Web Access Repository

GLA Conference Abstracts	GLP Conference Papers	BIO Biographical Notes	RGL Database

The tracking sheet shown above, contains three separate tracks labelled A, B, and C. These correspond to the publications that are openly accessible via the GreyGuide Portal, the GreyGuide Portal as Jump Page, or the GreyGuide Repository. Among the variables used to describe each of the digital resources include the date of origin, number of digital publications, assigned persistent and unique identifiers, discovery, gateway and other aggregator services, as well as source, type, and available use statistics. The nine tracking sheets were entered in an Excel file and each appears as labelled accordingly. Together, these provide an indication of GreyNet's current capacity in open access publishing.

● Sampling strategy

The population of this study is drawn from digital resources accessible via the GreyGuide Portal and Repository. The selection is based on the criteria that GreyNet is the content provider, that they are open access compliant, that they are sustained information resources, and that there are available use statistics from which to draw upon. The study focusses on the open access to GreyNet's range of publications, where attention is drawn to the specific document types that meet the sampling criteria. The study was carried out in May 2020 and its findings are drawn from data compiled from April 2020.

● Quality Control

There was no specific control carried out on the data, otherwise then that they were compiled from empirical sources that can be verified.

Dataset Description

File name:	GreyNet Tracking Sheets - May 2020
***Format name and version*:**	Excel (Enhanced Metafile)
Creation dates:	*from* 2020-04-01 *to* 2020-04-30
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2020-05-27
DOI:	10.17026/dans-x7y-wmyc
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-qt-rpuo

Potential Reuse of the Data

The data collected provides a snapshot of GreyNet's current capacity in open access publishing. It opens the way for periodic updates, which would serve as a gauge in mapping and measuring its ongoing capacity in open access publishing. While this initial exercise and the data which it has produced is specific to GreyNet, it invites other such communities of

practice in the field of grey literature to compare this data with that of their own. Such data across the board would provide further evidence as to why sustaining and developing grey literature in its diverse and multiple document types is of quantitative value. The limitations of this initial set of data deal primarily with the source, type, and available use statistics. The sources and types of the current statistics are presented in different formats and detail. And, the available use statistics do not include citations and references, which are important in gauging the impact of a publication. The data however remains preserved in a national archive, which carries the CoreTrustSeal[4] and by way of this data paper demonstrates compliance with the FAIR principles[5].

Linked References

[1] http://www.greynet.org/
[2] http://greyguide.isti.cnr.it/
[3] http://greyguiderep.isti.cnr.it/
[4] https://www.coretrustseal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/DANS-Electronic-Archiving-SYstem-EASY-.pdf
[5] https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples

Data from "Identifying, discovering and marketing grey literature in Science in the English-speaking Caribbean: A Case Study of Jamaica's Scientific Information Units"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-zw5-f5mn
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-m0-jbji

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Reviewer

Abstract

The collected data represent responses from fourteen (14) participants to an online questionnaire, whose responses facilitated the production of a research paper: "Identifying, discovering and marketing grey literature in Science in the English-speaking Caribbean: A Case Study of Jamaica's Scientific Information Units" published in IFLA Library in October 2019[1]. The participants were the total population of the 21 active former members of the Scientific and Technical Information Network (STIN), after it was ascertained via telephone calls that 5 of the 28 units listed in the available Directory were defunct, and that 2 had no librarians. STIN is now incorporated along with other broad subject networks such as the Social & Economic Information Network (SECIN) into a single entity called *Government Libraries Information Network & Associates*. The dataset comprises answers to twenty-one (21) questions of which 17 allowed for single responses; 2 multiple responses which solicited additional responses; and 2 open ended responses. Of the total single response questions, 10 solicited additional responses. Question 7 is a unique single response question which facilitates the checking of the box of "Other" and/ or supplying additional Information. The survey consisted of 4 main sections: demographics and awareness [comprising 9 questions]; challenges and strategies with organization [comprising 6 questions]; and the advocacy and marketing of grey literature [comprising 5 questions]; and a single free range question requiring the respondents to give their personal experiences in identifying, discovering and marketing grey literature. The data was collected from May 2019 to June 2019 via survey monkey, where it remains stored along with a copy housed in the DANS Easy Archive. Its creative commons status facilitates its reuse and there is potential for comparison with similar subjects.

Keywords: Data Paper; Data Resources; Advocacy.

Subject Area: Information Science; Grey literature; English-speaking Caribbean, Jamaica, Marketing.

Methods Applied

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 16, Number 3, 2020 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ_TOC_V16_N3.pdf

- **Steps**

The main areas mentioned above namely, demographics and awareness; challenges and strategies with organization; advocacy and marketing of grey literature; and a single free-range question on personal experiences, were used as the base. Intelligent questions were then formulated under the first 3 areas with the expectation of getting the desired information from the respondents. The final edited product of the online questionnaire was then inputted in SurveyMonkey and the link generated was transmitted to the designated population.

- **Sampling strategy**

The population of the survey was taken from an electronic copy of the useful directory of the institutions that comprised the former Scientific and Technical Information Units (STIN), now incorporated in the Government Libraries Information Network & Associates. The printed/and e- directory contain the names, telephone numbers, and email addresses of the Science librarians. Telephone calls were first made to the librarians to explain what was being done, followed by survey via Survey Monkey. Telephone calls were made and email sent thanking those who had completed the survey, and to encourage those who had not yet complied. The survey was accessible online from May to June 2019.

Survey Population	Survey Respondents	Survey Results %
21	14	66.7%

- **Quality Control**

No specific control was undertaken with the data received from the survey. Participants were sensitized broadly as to what the survey entailed prior to participation. All Librarians (100%) surveyed were knowledgeable about grey literature and could define it using definitions cited by Corlett (2011)[2]. All participants responded to all 21 questions surveyed except, one participant skipping questions 10, 11 and 15; whilst 3 participants skipped question 21. The names of the librarians and the institutions were not included on the final questionnaire. This was expected to encourage participants to be straightforward in their responses.

Dataset description

File name:	Robinson, Kerr-Campbell, and Patrickson-Stewart (Survey Data)
Format name and version:	PDF
Creation dates:	From 2019-05 to 2019-06
Language:	English
License:	CCO Waiver – no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2020-06-23
DOI:	10.17026/dans-zw5-f5mn
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-m0-jbji

Potential Reuse of the Data

The data collected in this survey augurs well for potential reuse and further analysis and reference due to its creative commons' status, and the rarity or paucity of information on grey literature emanating from the English-speaking Caribbean, including Jamaica. Several recommendations made in the research paper can be undertaken by other researchers and institutions for development, such as the creation of a formal course on grey literature by the Department of Library and Information Studies, at the Mona Campus, The University of the West Indies. A response rate of 66.7% is a credible rate of response. Nevertheless, as with long-tail research, limitation of this data is its size. Fourteen respondents do not actually allow for an accepted expression of results in percentages.

Linked References

[1] http://library.ifla.org/id/eprint/2750

[2] Corlett, Richard T. 2011 Trouble with the Gray Literature. BIOTROPICA 43(1): 3-5 https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.1744-7429.2010.00714.x?casa_token=KvgvAy4JV9IAAAAA:9KIPslrezFdm4x5eqvRDxKOSwiOHsVvv6PHiN63yteZvBZnAHyBkOr45Blxm4zmFK0s75TsoWREAlKeq

Acknowledgement
The authors thank Ms. Jessica Lewis for her assistance with Survey Monkey

Data from "OpenGrey, System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe"*

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urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-i3-x6uc

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Abstract
OpenGrey, System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe, is your open access to 1 014 872 bibliographic references of grey literature produced in Europe and allows you to export records and locate the documents. Examples of grey (gray) literature include technical and research reports, doctoral dissertations, conference papers, official publications, and other types of grey literature. In 1980, this information resource first began as a bibliographic database under the name SIGLE. In 2006, the records migrated to OpenSIGLE - an open access database. In 2010 its name was changed to the OpenGrey Repository given that full-texts documents began to be ingested and preserved. And in 2020, Inist-CNRS (service provider) gave notice that OpenGrey will be discontinued. In order to guarantee open access to this resource, it is now archived as a database in DANS EASY – a data archive certified with the Nestor and CoreTrustSeal.

Keywords: Data Paper; SIGLE; OpenSIGLE; OpenGrey; EAGLE; Grey Literature; Gray Literature

Subject Area: Science, Technology, Biomedical Science, Economics, Social Science, Humanities

Methods Applied

● Steps

Each participating European organization used a standard record template (form) with the aid of manuals (e.g., Subject Category List and associated key terms as well as a Corporate Register with preferred Names/spellings). Each participating organization made a selection of their acquisitions for submission to the SIGLE database. If a document title was not in English, then an English translation was provided. As such, each SIGLE record contained informative titles in English and/or in the original language, the author's name, academic degree, and the research organization or educational institution, the document's date of publication and type, number of pages, report numbers, and language, as well as subject classifications. Many records include keywords and abstracts. Each national structure submitted records in their own language. A search through the entire database was made

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 17, Number 1, 2021 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ_TOC_V17_N1.pdf

possible by providing an English translation of the title or English keywords. One of these fields was mandatory. Moreover, each record contained a clear mention of availability.

● Sampling strategy

The selection of records entered in the SIGLE database was made by several institutions representing the EAGLE member countries. The following list is not exhaustive.

Country	Institution
Belgium	Université Catholique de Louvain
Czech Republic	National Library of Technology
Germany	Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe
Germany	German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB)
Spain	Centro de Informaciòn y Documentaciòn Cientìfica
France	Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique-CNRS
United Kingdom	British Library Document Supply Service
Italy	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
Luxembourg	Bibliothèque Nationale de Luxembourg
Latvia	Latvian Academic Library
Portugal	Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia
Russian Federation	VNTIC Scientific & Technical Information Centre of Russia
Slovakia	Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information

The sampling strategy of the former SIGLE records was decided by the EAGLE association, coordinated by the SIGLE technical committee, and carried out by the member institutions following agreed and explicit rules. Later input in the OpenSIGLE/OpenGrey repository that originated from the International Conference Series on Grey Literature was provided by GreyNet International, the Grey Literature Network Service. Regarding the property of the records and the database, all usage rights of the SIGLE database lapsed upon the complete liquidation of the association while the copyright on input remained with each member organization that supplied the records. EAGLE's last General Assembly asked the operating agent, FIZ Karlsruhe, for the interim preservation of the SIGLE records in XML format beyond the liquidation of SIGLE. This was for the purpose of archiving and integration into a new European non-profit project i.e., OpenSIGLE hosted and managed by INIST-CNRS. Nearly all of the former EAGLE members signed a declaration of intention regarding the future use of their existing input in the SIGLE database. The complete liquidation of EAGLE was formally published by the Luxemburg Register of Commerce and Societies on August 23, 2006 (Schöpfel et al., 2006).

● Quality Control

The SIGLE descriptive cataloguing rules were based on those of the International Nuclear Information System (INIS), and the subject classification scheme was a modified version of that endorsed by the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) of the US Federal Council for Science and Technology. Each member institution was responsible for the quality of their national records. The operating agent (technical processing center) played a key role in the quality control, rejecting non-compliant input. The SIGLE technical committee supervised the compliance with the agreed rules. However, "in operating SIGLE, no attempt has been made to be rigid in formulating rules of membership (...) considerable flexibility has enabled a number of countries to participate to a greater or lesser extent depending on their capabilities" (Wood & Smith, 1993, p.21). Furthermore, the last operating SIGLE agent and the host of the OpenSIGLE/OpenGrey repository, FIZ Karlsruhe and INIST-CNRS, executed complementary quality controls at different moments during the transfer, launch, and update of the metadata records (Schöpfel et al., 2006).

Dataset Description

File name:	OpenGrey
Format:	MySQL
Size:	360,358,816 bytes
***Path*:**	mysql.sql.gz
Creation dates:	*from* 1980-01-01 *to* 2018-07-27
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2021-02-06
DOI:	10.17026/dans-xtf-47w5
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-i3-x6uc

Potential Reuse of the Data

In 1980, this information resource first began as a bibliographic database under the name SIGLE. In 2006, the records migrated to OpenSIGLE - an open access database. In 2010 its name was changed to the OpenGrey Repository given that full-texts documents began to be ingested and preserved. And in 2020, Inist-CNRS (service provider) gave notice that OpenGrey will be discontinued. In order to guarantee open access to this resource, it is now archived as a database in DANS EASY – a data archive certified with the Nestor and CoreTrustSeal. The database file can be downloaded in XML and CSV format. It is accompanied by a ReadMe text file and a document on MySQL. The ReadMe file contains information about the eight tables of the database. The bibliographic metadata data can be useful to enrich scientific bibliographic databases or other academic discovery tools. The data can also be useful for scientometric studies on academic output in the European research area between 1980 and 2005. Also, because of the records' harmonized multidisciplinary and multilingual characteristics, the data can be used for research and development in the field of scientific terminology. Furthermore, the data are published on the DANS EASY platform under a Creative Commons public domain license.

Linked References:

Farace D., Frantzen J., Stock C., Henrot N., & Schöpfel J, (2009). OpenSIGLE, Home to GreyNet's Research Community and its Grey Literature Collections: Initial Results and a Project Proposal. In: Tenth International Conference on Grey Literature - Designing the Grey Grid for Information Society, Science Park Amsterdam, NL. December 8-9, 2008 vol. 10 (1), pp. 118-122. https://doi.org/10.26069/greynet-2020-000.239-gg

Farace D., Frantzen J., Stock C., Henrot N., & Schöpfel J, (2010). OpenSIGLE - Crossroads for Libraries, Research and Educational Institutions in the field of Grey Literature. In: The Grey Journal: An International Journal on Grey Literature, Library of Congress, Washington D.C., USA 14-15 December 2009 vol. 11 (1), pp. 122-128. https://doi.org/10.26069/greynet-2020-000.212-gg

Schöpfel, J. (2005). MetaGrey Europe, a Proposal in the aftermath of EAGLE-SIGLE. *GL7 Seventh International Conference on Grey Literature*, 5-6 December 2005, Nancy. http://archivesic.ccsd.cnrs.fr/sic_00001722/en/

Schöpfel, J., Stock, C., & Henrot, N. (2006). From SIGLE to OpenSIGLE and beyond: An in-depth look at Resource migration in European context. *GL8 Eighth International Conference on Grey Literature,* 4-5 December 2006, New Orleans. https://archivesic.ccsd.cnrs.fr/sic_00181592/

Wessels R. H, (1998). An Eagle's eye-view of grey literature research. In: Third International Conference on Grey Literature: Perspectives on the Design and Transfer of Scientific and Technical Information, Luxembourg 13-14 November 1997 vol. 3 (1), pp. 212-213. https://doi.org/10.26069/greynet-2021-000.398-gg

Wood, D. N., & Smith, A. W. (1993). SIGLE: A Model for International Co-operation. *Interlending & Document Supply*, 21(1), 18–22. https://doi.org/10.1108/02641619310154331

Data Archiving and Networked Services

DANS

Your 7 steps to sustainable data

1. **Prepare your data**
   Select the relevant data files. Check them for privacy aspects and file format against the guidelines issued by DANS.

2. **Go to EASY**
   Log in at https://easy.dans.knaw.nl. If you are new to EASY, you will have to register for an account first.

3. **Start the deposit procedure**
   Go to 'deposit your data', select your discipline and click 'start deposit'.

4. **Documentation and access level**
   Describe the dataset and indicate whether it is open access or whether access restrictions apply.

5. **Upload your data files**
   Select your data files and click 'upload dataset'.

6. **Submit your data files**
   Accept the licence agreement and send your dataset to DANS by clicking the 'submit' button.

7. **Publication by DANS**
   DANS will verify the dataset and publish the description you made. Your data have now been sustainably archived and will be accessible to others on a permanent basis under the conditions you specified.

Data from "Grey Literature Archiving Pattern in BRICS Open Access Repositories"*

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urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-hq-7cmw

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to examine the grey literature archiving pattern in OA repositories of BRICS. The data for this study was retrieved from the Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE) by conducting an advanced search on different document types archived by OA repositories of the world and BRICS. Findings of the study indicated that reviewed literature is the major document type archived in open-access repositories around the world. European and Asian repositories archived the highest number of grey literature document types. Among BRICS, Brazil has dominated over the other four nations by contributing the majority of grey content, reviewed literature, and non-textual documents.

Keywords: BRICS, Grey Literature, Open Access, Repositories, Archiving, Data Paper

Subject Area: Information Science

Methods Applied

- Steps

  The Bielefeld Academic Search Engine[i] was accessed during April 11-14, 2020 to collect data for this study. An advanced[ii] search was conducted by continent (Africa, Asia, Australia/Oceania, Europe, North America, South America) to retrieve the documents types archived in these repositories. Further, an advanced search was again conducted to retrieve the document types archived by BRICS[iii-vii] repositories. The data thus retrieved is entered in MS-Excel for further analysis.

- Sampling Strategy

  Reports, lectures, course materials, doctoral theses, master's and bachelor's theses, datasets and patents are identified as grey literature document types. Document types such as journals, conference objects, manuscripts, books and reviews are termed as reviewed (white) literature and rest of the documents such as maps, images, audio, video, musical notations and software are classified as non-textual. Documents indexed under document type unknown and text are categorized as unclassified.

Classification - Document Types

Country	Document Types			
	Grey Literature	Reviewed (White) Literature	Non-Textual Content	Unknown, Unclassified
Brazil	695418	1609083	45685	722707
Russia	78184	616738	263	1720285
India	61899	402842	761	169096
China	341800	112029	691	488166
South Africa	152347	310686	19002	52055

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 16, Number 3, 2020 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ_TOC_V16_N3.pdf

Dataset Description

File name:	Bansal Data.xlsx+Graphs
Format names and versions: Excel	
Creation dates:	from 2020-04-11 to 2020-04-14
Language(s):	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Repository/Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2020-05-14
DOI:	10.17026/dans-29j-6wbw
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-hq-7cmw

Potential Reuse of the Data

This study provides an insight into the volume of grey literature archived in the BRICS open access repositories indexed at the BASE. Findings of the study can be used by various stakeholders and policymakers to examine the causes for low concentration of GL in these repositories. But the limitation of this study is that data is limited to BRICS nations only. Researchers interested in conducting a detailed study of GL archiving pattern in the BASE can start with new data as this index is continuously enriched by integrating further sources.

Linked References

I. https://www.base-search.net/

II. https://www.base-search.net/Search/Advanced

III. https://www.base-search.net/Search/Results?lookfor=country%3Abr&l=en&oaboost=1&ling=0&newsearch=1&refid=dcadven&name=

IV. https://www.base-search.net/Search/Results?lookfor=country%3Aru&l=en&oaboost=1&ling=0&newsearch=1&refid=dcadven&name=

V. https://www.base-search.net/Search/Results?lookfor=country%3Ain&l=en&oaboost=1&ling=0&newsearch=1&refid=dcadven&name=

VI. https://www.base-search.net/Search/Results?lookfor=country%3Acn&l=en&oaboost=1&ling=0&newsearch=1&refid=dcadven&name=

Data from "Exploring Next Generation Grey"*

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-xrg-2gf6
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-f3-av5w

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Questionnaire

Abstract
The GL2021 Conference[1] offered the many and diverse communities of practice in the field of grey literature a unique opportunity to collaborate in addressing and defining the next phase in the digital transformation of grey literature. In preparation for this conference, a panel session on the future of grey literature was planned on the program; and, in advance, an online survey was carried out among GreyNet's own community of practice in the field of grey literature.

Keywords
Grey literature; scientific and technical information; libraries; archives; museums; advocacy

* First published in The Grey Journal, Volume 18, Number 1, 2022 https://greynet.org/images/TGJ_TOC_V18_N1.pdf

Subject Area
Library and information sciences

Methods Applied

● Steps

A selection of five panel members was made among the GreyNet's community of practice representing difference subject areas and fields of interest. Each of the five invited panelists were asked to provide a topic they consider of significant importance for grey literature. The Panel Moderator checked that there were no duplications among the five topics. Once the topics had been decided, each of the five panelists were then asked to submit two questions pertaining to their topic. This then accounted for the 10 questions in the survey. In order to standardize responses to the 10 questions, the choices of response were limited to: ❑ Strongly Agree ❑ Agree ❑ Uncertain ❑ Disagree ❑ Strongly Disagree
Each response to a question allowed for further comment. The online questionnaire was then launched on the SurveyMonkey platform[2].

● Sampling strategy

The link to the online survey was made openly accessible via GreyNet's Distribution List (890 recipients) and social media: Facebook[3] (158 friends), LinkedIn[4] (672 members), and Twitter[5] (1201 followers). While the population of the survey was not controlled, it is considered that all of the potential respondents have some level of affiliation with grey literature. Two reminders were sent out before the close of the survey.

Survey Population	Number of Survey Respondents	Percentage of Questions Answered	Average Number of Comments made per Question
Uncontrolled	**40**	**99.97%**	**8.2**

● Quality Control

The survey questions were double-checked by the panel members and the panel moderator. There was no specific control carried out on the data acquired from the survey. None of the categories of responses were grouped or otherwise normalized. All of the recorded comments were in line with the questioning, which may allow one to assume that there is no cause to question the validity of the responses.

Dataset Description

File name:	GL2021 Survey Results
Format:	PDF
Size:	308 KB
Creation dates:	*from 2021-06-20 to 2021-09-14*
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2021-11-22
DOI:	10.17026/dans-xrg-2gf6
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-f3-av5w

Potential Reuse of the Data

The results of the survey could be used in a Position Paper, which may include the formal statements presented by the five panellists[6]. The data can also be useful for other researchers and information professionals interested in the development of scientific and technical information in general and grey literature in particular. Its reuse could be helpful in addressing issues dealing with documentary and cultural heritage, digital preservation, citizen science, peer review, as well as legal and policy matters. On a more critical note, the data is limited by the number of respondents to the survey – 40 in total. It remains a fact that the number of respondents does not formally allow for the expression of results in percentages. The data however remains preserved in a national archive[7], which carries the CoreTrustSeal[8] and by way of this data paper demonstrates compliance with FAIR data principles[9].

Linked References

[1] https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVaYIdfpwZoQwAK2Dsqu-wQ

[2] https://www.surveymonkey.com/

[3] https://www.facebook.com/greynetinternational

[4] https://www.linkedin.com/groups/3718857/

[5] https://twitter.com/GreyLitNet

[6] https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL38n__kpNAudqSttKuvNOPU6MAH7IYWMS

[7] https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/datasets/id/easy-dataset:68541

[8] https://www.coretrustseal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/DANS-Electronic-Archiving-SYstem-EASY-.pdf

[9] https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples

Data from "Burning grey: the worldwide influence of a locally published grey literature[1]"

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-zzh-du42
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-fr-qoow

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Abstract
A total of 155 citings of literature that cited the work of Alexis T. Belonio[2] were gathered using the Harzing's Publish or Perish software[3] and were then analysed. The datasets reflect information regarding the citing works, such as the authors' affiliation and nationality, publication type, and the disciplines where the grey literature was used and defused. The dataset can be utilized for further cross-citation analysis research or to conduct similar studies.

Keywords:
Grey literature; Citation analysis; Renewable biomass; Rice husks

Subject Area:
Library Science, Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Engineering

Methods Applied

Steps
The work of engineer Belonio entitled "Rice Husk Gas Stove Handbook[4]" was identified as grey literature. Through citation analysis, the nationality of the authors, publishers, publication type, number of citations, and the disciplines where the grey literature was being used and defused were identified.

Sampling Strategy

The citing literature were gathered through the Harzing's Publish or Perish software using the grey literature's complete title, 'Rice Husk Gas Stove Handbook', as the search string. After running the Harzing software, 194 literature citations were identified and extracted.

To verify that the extracted literature cited engineer Belonio's 'Rice Husk Gas Stove Handbook', manual checking and confirmation through in-text citations and reference lists were conducted. This confirmed only 156 cited works. In fine, the analysis and determination were conducted on only 155 confirmed literature citations.

Quality control

Only literature that cited engineer Alexis Belonio's work entitled "Rice Husk Gas Stove Handbook" were chosen to be the data for the citation analysis.

Dataset Description

File names:	Burning Grey Tables; Burning Grey Raw as of Oct2021
***Format name and version*:**	.xlsx
Creation dates:	*From* 2021-05 *to* 2021-10
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver – no rights reserved
Archive name:	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date:	2022-03-06
DOI:	10.17026/dans-zzh-du42
URN:	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-fr-qoow

Potential Reuse of the Data

The data can be used for further research and analysis such as cross-reference citation. However, the data does not include who further cited the literature in this study. As such, the data can be used as base data for further search and retrieval of related citations.

Linked References

[1] https://doi.org/10.26069/greynet-2022-000.479-gg

[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexis_Belonio

[3] https://harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish/windows

[4] http://bioenergylists.org/stovesdoc/Belonio/Belonio_gasifier.pdf

Rice Husk Gas Stove

Data from "Digital Publishing and Grey Literature: On the War in Ukraine 2022 as a Use Case"

https://doi.org/10.17026/dans-zhs-fewk
urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-0e-ecj9

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Reviewer

Abstract
The purpose of the online survey seeks to arrive at a better understanding of digital publishing and grey literature, whereby the War in Ukraine 2022 serves as a use case. Survey respondents within GreyNet's community of practice were asked to respond to ten questions. Five of the questions allowed for Yes/No responses and the other five were open-ended. The open-ended questions further allowed for the capture and/or point of access to both linked and persistent digital identifiers. In so doing, this identifies their role in publishing digital grey literature. The preliminary outcome of the survey shows that the 35 survey respondents were from 15 countries worldwide, that more than 15 grey literature document types were recorded, and that while 35% of the document types contained audio-visual material, only 13% contained research data. Formal analysis of the survey data including respondents' comments will later appear published in full-text[1].

Keywords
Grey literature; Digital Publishing; Survey Data; War in Ukraine 2022

Subject Area
Library and Information Science (LIS); Publishing; Ukraine

Methods Applied

● **Steps**
A ten-question online survey was constructed and implemented via SurveyMonkey[2]. Five of the questions were open-ended. The other five questions allowed for Yes/No responses – four of which included comment fields. The first question on the survey required a Yes response. This confirmed that the survey respondent agreed to the Participant Consent Form stated at the start of the questionnaire that dealt with aspects of confidentiality, the risks and benefits, as well as the voluntary nature of the survey including a withdrawal clause. Responses to the ten survey questions were transferred to an Excel spreadsheet, whereby a

record was created for each of the 35 respondents. Six fields were added to each record derived from information and open data accessible and/or assigned by GreyNet. These included the record ID, the organization's acronym, country of residence, sector of information, ROR ID, and whether it was included or not in the 2022 edition of the International Directory of Organizations in Grey Literature (IDGL)[3].

● **Sampling strategy**

The link to the online survey was made openly accessible via GreyNet's Distribution List and social media (Facebook[4], LinkedIn[5], and Twitter[6]). While the population of the survey was not controlled, it is considered that all of the potential respondents have some level of affiliation with grey literature. A final reminder was sent out before the close of the survey.

Survey Population	Number of Survey Respondents	Percentage of Questions Answered	Average Number of Comments related to Yes/No Questions
Uncontrolled	**35**	**88,3%**	**9.5**

● **Quality Control**

Due to the transfer of survey data from SurveyMonkey to an Excel spreadsheet, which included the addition of six fields, the enhanced and combined survey data was cross-checked and further reviewed. All of the recorded comments were considered in line with the questioning.

Dataset Description

File name:	Digital Publishing and Grey Literature
Formats:	Excel; CSV; PDF
Creation dates:	*from* 2022-03-22 *to* 2022-05-19
Language:	English
License:	CC0 Waiver - no rights reserved
Archive Name :	DANS EASY Archive
Publication date :	2022-08-18
DOI :	10.17026/dans-zhs-fewk
URN :	urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-0e-ecj9

Potential Reuse of the Data

Because of the abundance of linked and persistent identifiers contained in the metadata – on average 4 per record – the survey data allows for multiple ways of reuse in research and publication. This is demonstrated by way of the visual graphic on 'How Survey Data Impacts Digital Publishing in relation to Linked and Open Data'[7]. The data schema, while applicable to GreyNet's community of practice, also provides an example for other fields of information. On a more critical note, the data is limited by the number of respondents to the survey – 35 in total. It remains a fact that the number of respondents does not formally allow for the expression of results in percentages. The data however remains preserved in a national archive[8], which carries the CoreTrustSeal[9] and by way of this data paper demonstrates compliance with FAIR data principles[10].

Linked References

[1] http://greyguiderep.isti.cnr.it/dfdownloadnew.php?ident=GreyGuide/GLA/2022-GL2022-003&langver=en&scelta=Metadata

[2] https://nl.surveymonkey.com/

[3] https://greynet.org/internationaldirectory.html

[4] https://www.facebook.com/greynetinternational

[5] https://www.linkedin.com/groups/3718857/

[6] https://twitter.com/GreyLitNet

[7] https://greynet.org/images/Data_Schema_rev.pdf

[8] https://easy.dans.knaw.nl/ui/datasets/id/easy-dataset:68541

[9] https://www.coretrustseal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/DANS-Electronic-Archiving-SYstem-EASY-.pdf

[10] https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples

1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "OPEN SCIENCE AND INNOVATION IN UKRAINE"

2022

#OSICU2022

27-28.10.2022

ONLINE

OSICU2022 is a platform for the exchange of experience for scientists, representatives of scientific libraries, repositories, research projects, employees in the field of IT, publishers of scientific journals, developers of scientific information platforms and systems, graduate students and young scientists, project managers, start-ups co-organizers, library associations, scientists working on the development of artificial intelligence.

OPEN SCIENTIFIC FUTURE: LEADERS OF CHANGE

THIS YEAR THEME OF THE CONFERENCE

OSICU2022 is an international scientific conference on open science and innovation in Ukraine (timed to the international week of open access), which is held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and with the support of international organizations. Leading experts from around the world will share their experience and discuss the ways of implementing the best practices of open science and innovation in Ukraine. The event includes presentations of top international specialists and experts. The conference is timed to the international Week of Open Access. https://conference.dntb.gov.ua/eng.html

Twenty-Fourth International Conference on Grey Literature

Publishing Grey Literature in the Digital Century

December 5, 2022

Conference Sponsors

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Author Name(s):	**Phone:**
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Postal Address:	**URL:**
Postal Code – City – Country:	

Guidelines

Persons who seek to present a poster during GL2022 are invited to submit an English abstract between 200-250 words. The abstract should describe the project, activity, information product or service. The abstract should likewise include a title, name(s) of the creator(s) and their full address information. Abstracts are an important source of information available prior to the conference that is accessible to conference delegates and the international grey literature community.

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Your digital conference poster, its abstract and metadata along with your MP4 pre-recorded poster presentation will be published and openly accessible on December 5th 2022 via the TIB AV-Portal. Your poster (.jpg or.pdf) along with the accompanying MP4 video recording (max. 5 min.) should be submitted no later than **November 15th 2022** to conference@textrelease.com.

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Those presenting conference posters are also eligible for the Poster Prize 2022. The winning poster will be publicly announced on December 12, 2022 via GreyNet's distribution list and social media. Posters will be judged by a panel of jurors based on their innovative content, relevance to the conference topics, graphic design, and accompanying abstract.

TextRelease
GL2022 Program and Conference Bureau

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Manuscripts should not exceed 15 double-spaced typed pages. The size of the page can be either A-4 or 8½x11 inches. Allow 4cm or 1½ inch from the top of each page. Provide the title, author(s) and affiliation(s) followed by your abstract, suggested keywords, and a brief biographical note.
A printout or PDF of the full text of your manuscript should be forwarded to the office of TextRelease. A corresponding MS Word file should either accompany the printed copy or be sent as an attachment by email. Both text and graphics are required in black and white.

REFERENCE GUIDELINES

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i. All manuscripts should contain references
ii. Standardization should be maintained among the references provided
iii. The more complete and accurate a reference, the more guarantee of an article's content and subsequent review.

Specific

iv. Endnotes are preferred and should be numbered
v. Hyperlinks need the accompanying name of resource; a simple URL is not acceptable
vi. If the citation is to a corporate author, the acronym takes precedence
vii. If the document type is known, it should be stated at the close of a citation.
viii. If a citation is revised and refers to an edited and/or abridged work, the original source should also be mentioned.

Examples

Youngen, G.W. (1998), Citation patterns to traditional and electronic preprints in the published literature. - In: College & Research Libraries, 59 (5) Sep 1998, pp. 448-456. - ISSN 0010-0870

Crowe, J., G. Hodge, and D. Redmond (2010), Grey Literature Repositories: Tools for NGOs involved in public health activities in developing countries. – In: Grey Literature in Library and Information Studies, Chapter 13, pp. 199-214. – ISBN 978-3-598-11793-0

DCMI, Dublin Core Metadata Initiative Home Page http://purl.oclc.org/metadata/dublin_core/

Review Process

The Journal Editor first reviews each manuscript submitted. If the content is suited for publication and the submission requirements and guidelines complete, then the manuscript is sent to one or more Associate Editors for further review and comment. If the manuscript was previously published and there is no copyright infringement, then the Journal Editor could direct the manuscript straight away to the Technical Editor.

Journal Publication and Article Deposit

Once the journal article has completed the review process, it is scheduled for publication in The Grey Journal. If the Author indicated on the signed Rights Agreement that a preprint of the article be made available in GreyNet's Archive, then browsing and document delivery are immediately provided. Otherwise, this functionality is only available after the article's formal publication in the journal.

Contents

'Data Papers, Digital Publishing, and Grey Literature'