University of Kentucky

July 12, 2009

Collecting for Digital Repositories: New Ways to Disseminate and Share Information

Susanne Clement, *Utah State University*
Adrian K. Ho, *The University of Western Ontario*
Feng Shan, *Indiana University South Bend*

Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS)
Collection Management and Development Section (CMDS)
Collection Development and Electronic Resources Committee (CDER)

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This bibliography was created for the CDER program at the 2009 American Library Association Annual Conference. It annotates selected articles published from Dec. 2007 through May 2009. It was compiled by:

Susanne Clement	Adrian K. Ho	Feng Shan
Director	Scholarly Communication Librarian	Head of Electronic Resources
Quinney Library	Western Libraries	Franklin D. Schurz Library
Utah State University	University of Western Ontario	Indiana University South Bend
susanne.clement@usu.edu	adrian.ho@uwo.ca	fshan@iusb.edu

Albanese, A. R. (2009). Institutional repositories: Thinking beyond the box. *Library Journal*, *134*(4), 26-28. Retrieved June 28, 2009, from http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6639327.html
> Albanese argues that institutional repositories (IRs) have remained largely empty and ineffective and will require reinvention and higher level of institutional commitment before they will be successful. He gives examples of successful IRs where libraries actively solicit and deposit faculty publications or create repositories with a special collection emphasis. He advocates that IRs be used toward publishing services as well as storage and preservation of data assets. The new focus on publishing and data curation might capture faculty interest or acceptance.

Choudhury, G. S. (2008). The Virtual Observatory meets the library. *The Journal of Electronic Publishing*, *11*(1). Retrieved June 28, 2009, from http://dx.doi.org/10.3998/3336451.0011.111
> Choudhury concisely describes the creation and accomplishments of the Virtual Observatory (VO) at Johns Hopkins University. He shares three insights generated in creating the VO: 1. Data releases themselves constitute a new form of publication; 2. Database queries are a form a scholarly communication and warrant preservation; 3. Libraries need to consider from the collection development perspective the implications of new forms of scholarly communication in the era of "data-driven science." Finally, Choudhury notes that "human interoperability is more complex than machine interoperability" in the stewardship of research data.

Green, A., Macdonald, S., & Rice, R. (2009). *Policy-making for Research Data in Repositories: A Guide*. N.l.: Data Information Specialists Committee–UK. Retrieved June 29, 2009, from http://www.disc-uk.org/docs/guide.pdf
> This guide outlines the practices for establishing a data repository and providing related services. The topics addressed include content coverage, metadata creation, data submission, access and reuse, preservation, withdrawal, and succession planning. Examples are available in different sections to illustrate the practices being discussed. This publication will come in handy for institutions and libraries that consider or plan to offer services in data management.

Heidorn, P. B. (2008). Shedding light on the dark data in the long tail of science. *Library Trends*, *57*, 280-299.
> This article provides an engaging overview of the current state of scientific data management. Heidorn points out that numerous research datasets form the long tail of science and have never been properly managed and preserved for reuse. Thus, they have become "dark data" because they are rarely available to the academic community and will eventually be lost. The article explains in detail the properties of dark data and the barriers to making it more accessible. It also discusses current initiatives of data management and potential solutions to harnessing and preserving dark data. Higher education institutions and libraries play a significant role in building the technical infrastructure to help "maximize our return on investment in scientific research" (p. 297).

Herb, U., & Müller, M. (2008). The long and winding road: Institutional and disciplinary repository at Saarland University and State Library. *The Grey Journal*, *4*, 67-72.
> The authors discuss the working experiences on the institutional and disciplinary repositories at Saarland University and State Library in Germany. They argue that quality control and standardization are the most important elements for the success and acceptance of repositories. Visibility and dissemination are crucial for disciplinary repositories. The authors also address other issues related to both institutional and disciplinary repositories.

Kingsley, D. (2008). Those who don't look don't find: Disciplinary considerations in repository advocacy. *OCLC Systems & Services*, *24*, 204-218.
> Based on in-depth interviews of scholars in three disciplines, Kingsley argues that there are significant differences between disciplines with regard to social norms, information-seeking behaviors, and speed of publication. Because of such differences, it is not likely that a one-size-fits-all approach to promoting a repository will work in an institutional setting. Instead, social norms and patterns of information-seeking behaviors in individual disciplines should be taken into consideration.

Maness, J. M., Miaskiewicz, T., & Sumner, T. (2008). Using personas to understand the needs and goals of institutional repository users. *D-Lib Magazine*, *14*(9/10). Retrieved June 28, 2009, from http://www.dlib.org/dlib/september08/maness/09maness.html
> Often there is a disconnect between what users want and what the systems people think users want. This excellent article describes a unique approach used by the University of Colorado to find out what their users would like in an institutional repository (IR). Using interviews of faculty and graduate students and a text analysis technique of the interview transcripts (Lament Semantic Analysis), four distinct personas were developed that personalized, summarized, and categorized what users would want in an IR. It was found that primary uses of an IR would be to share and access teaching and learning materials, identify campus collaborators, promote individual research labs, and deposit research data during different phases of the research process. The analysis is used to inform both systems design and administrative decision-making.

Salo, D. (2008). Innkeeper at the roach motel. *Library Trends*, *57*, 98-123.
> This is undoubtedly one of the most polemic articles that have recently appeared on the topic of institutional repositories (IRs). Salo unabashedly discusses the problems and challenges associated with IRs and advocates for broader and more systematic discussion of all issues – especially within the professional literature. Regardless of where a library is in the discussion of an IR, Salo's arguments are interesting, useful, and thought-provoking.

Witt, M. (2008). Institutional repositories and research data curation in a distributed environment. *Library Trends*, *57*, 191-201.
> Witt discusses the "Information Bottleneck" and how libraries can become active partners in capturing, organizing, preserving, and disseminating research findings and the data used to reach the findings. He describes the distributed institutional repository model at Purdue University that utilizes different platforms to manage and preserve a variety of scholarly content. Witt concludes that the creation of a data repository has led to "the inclusion of research datasets in library collections as well as a better understanding of the role that an institutional repository can play as one part of a data curation solution" (p. 200).

Xia, J. (2007). Disciplinary repositories in the social sciences. *Aslib Proceedings*, *59*, 528-538.
> The author makes the point that communication practices in Social Sciences may change in light of appropriate operational styles of digital repositories. The decentralization strategy, which has been adopted by successful disciplinary repositories, appeals to scholars in broad areas.

For other relevant articles, refer to Charles Bailey's Scholarly Electronic Publishing Bibliography (Section 9): http://www.digital-scholarship.org/sepb/techrep.htm