

Sustainability of Digital Information: New Challenges and Directions for iResearch

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Sustainability: what does it mean?

- Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/42/ares42-187.htm/>)
- Sustainability creates and maintains the conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, that permit fulfilling the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations (<http://www.epa.gov/sustainability/basicinfo.htm>.)
- A sustainable business is the one that works towards minimising environmental and social impacts while ensuring financial stability (<http://www.eubusiness.com/europe/uk/sustainable-business/>)

Characteristics of a digital society

- We use digital information for almost every activity
- Anyone can be a content producer and distributor
- Internet and mobile technologies are used extensively
- Numerous services for info discovery & access
- Numerous devices for info discovery & access
- Content is also created and annotated by crowd
- ICT infrastructure and services form the foundation

Challenges

- Changing technology – web, mobile social networking
- Numerous Information Service providers
 - Library is just one part of the information universe
 - Expectations are set by consumer net experiences
- Increasing dependence on ICT
- Social challenges: net skills, information skills
 - 15 million people in Britain do not have the basic net skills (BBC News, 8th Nov. 2012)
- Legal challenges: DRM, privacy, security

A Paradigm Shift

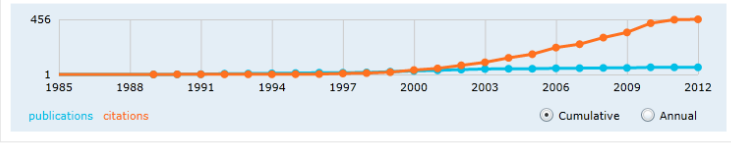
- Search engines: free discovery of information
- Open access: free discovery and access
- From document to information -- content and data
- From word to meaning
- From 'Access' to 'Connect'
 - Content-Content
 - Content-Data
 - Content-People
 - People-People

- Co-authors (41)
- Schubert Shou-boon Foo
 - Sudatta Chowdhury
 - Ying Ding
 - Narayanan Meyyappan
 - Crawford W. Revie

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Gobinda G. Chowdhury University of Strathclyde
 Publications: 74 | Citations: 580 | G-Index: 21 | H-Index: 13
 Interests: Library Science, Information Retrieval, World Wide Web
 Collaborated with 41 co-authors from 1989 to 2010; Cited by 826 authors



Conferences (4)

- ICADL
- ECDL
- RIAO
- ICCT

Journals (22)

- Journal of Information Science
- J DOC
- Online Information Review
- INT INF LIBR REV
- PROGRAM-ELECTRON LIBR INFORM

Keywords (169)

- Design Methodology
- Design and Development
- Digital Library
- Digital Work
- Environment
- Information Management
- Information Retrieval System
- Information Service
- Information System
- Informing Science
- Library and Information Science
- Reference Service
- Research and Development
- Social Sciences Citation Index
- World Wide Web

Publications (74) Export Order by: Year

From digital libraries to digital preservation research: the importance of users and context (Citations: 4)

Gobinda Chowdhury
 Journal: Journal of Documentation - J DOC, vol. 66, no. 2, pp. 207-223, 2010

[The Role of Digital Libraries in a Time of Global Change, 12th International Conference on Asia-Pacific Digital Libraries, ICADL 2010, Gold Coast, Australia, June 21-25, 2010, Proceedings](#)
Gobinda G. Chowdhury, Chris Koo, Jane Hunter
 Conference: International Conference on Asian Digital Libraries - ICADL, 2010

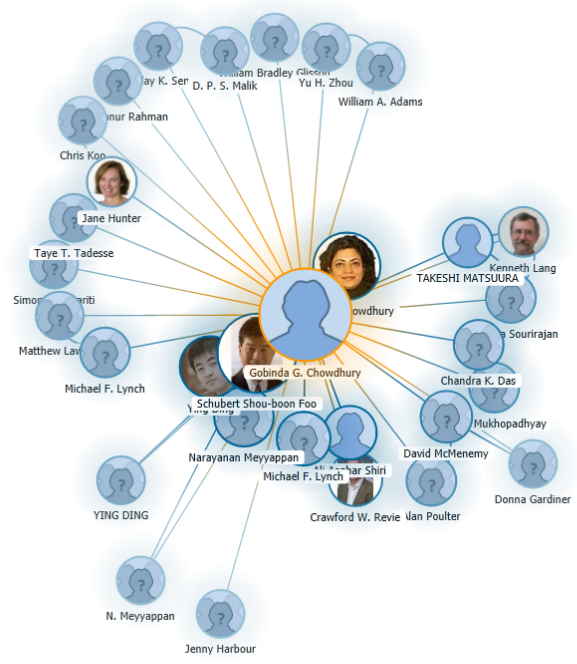
[The Role of Digital Libraries in a Time of Global Change](#)
Gobinda Chowdhury, Chris Koo, Jane Hunter
 Published in 2010.

[Social Information Retrieval Systems: Emerging Technologies and Applications for Searching the Web Effectively](#)
Gobinda Chowdhury
 Journal: Journal of The American Society for Information Science and Technology - JASIS, vol. 61, no. 12, pp. 2587-2588, 2010

[Carbon footprint of the knowledge sector: what's the future?](#)
Gobinda Chowdhury
 Journal: Journal of Documentation - J DOC, vol. 66, no. 6, pp. 934-946, 2010

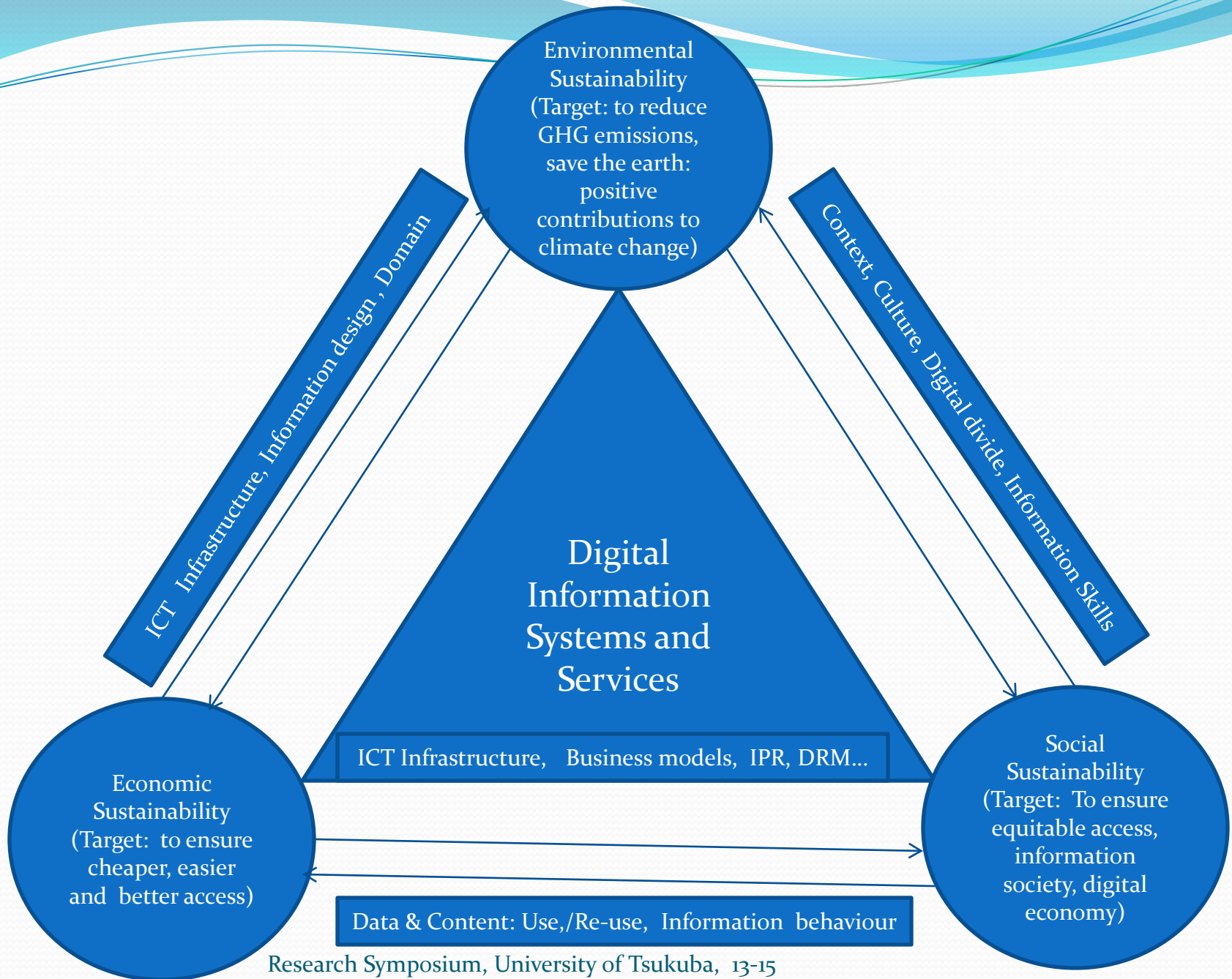
[Citations](#) Order by: Year

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Some key questions

- How Sustainable are digital information systems and services?
- How can we build specific indicators of sustainable information systems and services?
- What are the emerging challenges for iResearch and iProfession?



Economic sustainability of DI

- Target: to ensure cheaper, easier and better access
- Measures
 - Less costs in production and distribution of information
 - Less costs in access and use in terms of user time and efforts
 - More value-added information
- Challenges
 - Sustainable funding models
 - Long term access (preservation): will information become more expensive over time?
 - Can information be ever discarded/destroyed?
 - Can information be vintage?

Social Sustainability of DI

- Target: to ensure equitable access in order to build a better (well informed) and healthy society
- Measures: in terms of use and impact of information:
 - Education and research, decision making, etc.
 - Healthy living, informed citizenship, etc.
- Challenges
 - Can we build systems & services suitable for everyone?
 - Different communities, culture, language, skills....?
 - Should every information be accessible to everyone?

Environmental Sustainability of DI

- Target: to reduce environmental impact of DI
- Measures: by reduction in the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions throughout the lifecycle of DI
- Requires new research for:
 - Development of tools and techniques for measuring carbon footprint of DI systems & services
 - Making environmentally sustainable DI systems & services
- Challenges:
 - How to reduce the overall environmental impact of a **growing organism** (DI systems and services)?

OA: a shift in the economic model

- Open Access is becoming increasingly common
 - Information and data should be free at the point of use
 - A change in culture is needed in all sectors
 - Alternative economic models
 - Institutional supports/Voluntary contributions
 - From 'user pays' to 'author pays' model (see the recently released Finch report (<http://www.researchinfonet.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Finch-Group-report-FINAL-VERSION.pdf>))
 - Author deposits: Institutional repositories see OpenDOAR, CORE, DRIVER, etc.

The content industry

- Global value of the publishing industry = €80 billion
- Second largest creative industry in the world, after TV
- Bigger than the music publishing; video games and entertainment software; and audiovisuals (DVDs and downloads) industries combined
- In Britain the publishing industry has a turnover of over £18.4 billion; 8000 plus companies employ around 164,000 people; contributes to over 8% of GDP
- Major STEM publishers make an annual profit of 35-45%

Impact of Open Access?

- Will it affect the information industry?
- Is there a power shift?
- Will it affect the knowledge creation process?
- Question: Will knowledge creation be dependent on whether you can afford to pay to publish it?
- Will it affect the information services sector?

Economic Sustainability Issues

- Shared content acquisition and shared access
- Free digital libraries and information services
- New models for open access: Author-pays model
- Institutional and subject repositories
- Crowdsourcing
- User-generated content
- Digital Rights Management

Social sustainability

- Numerous studies and HIB/IS&R models
- Changing contexts in the web environment: work, education, research, politics, health, daily living...
- Emerging culture & practices in the production of knowledge
 - Social networks and user-generated content
- Emerging user behaviour models in the net age
- Access, use and value judgement/impact of information
- New Initiatives and Models to support digital economy
 - e.g. the Hargreaves Review in the UK: Digital Copyright Exchange, Digital Copyright Hub

Environmental sustainability: Carbon footprint of ICT

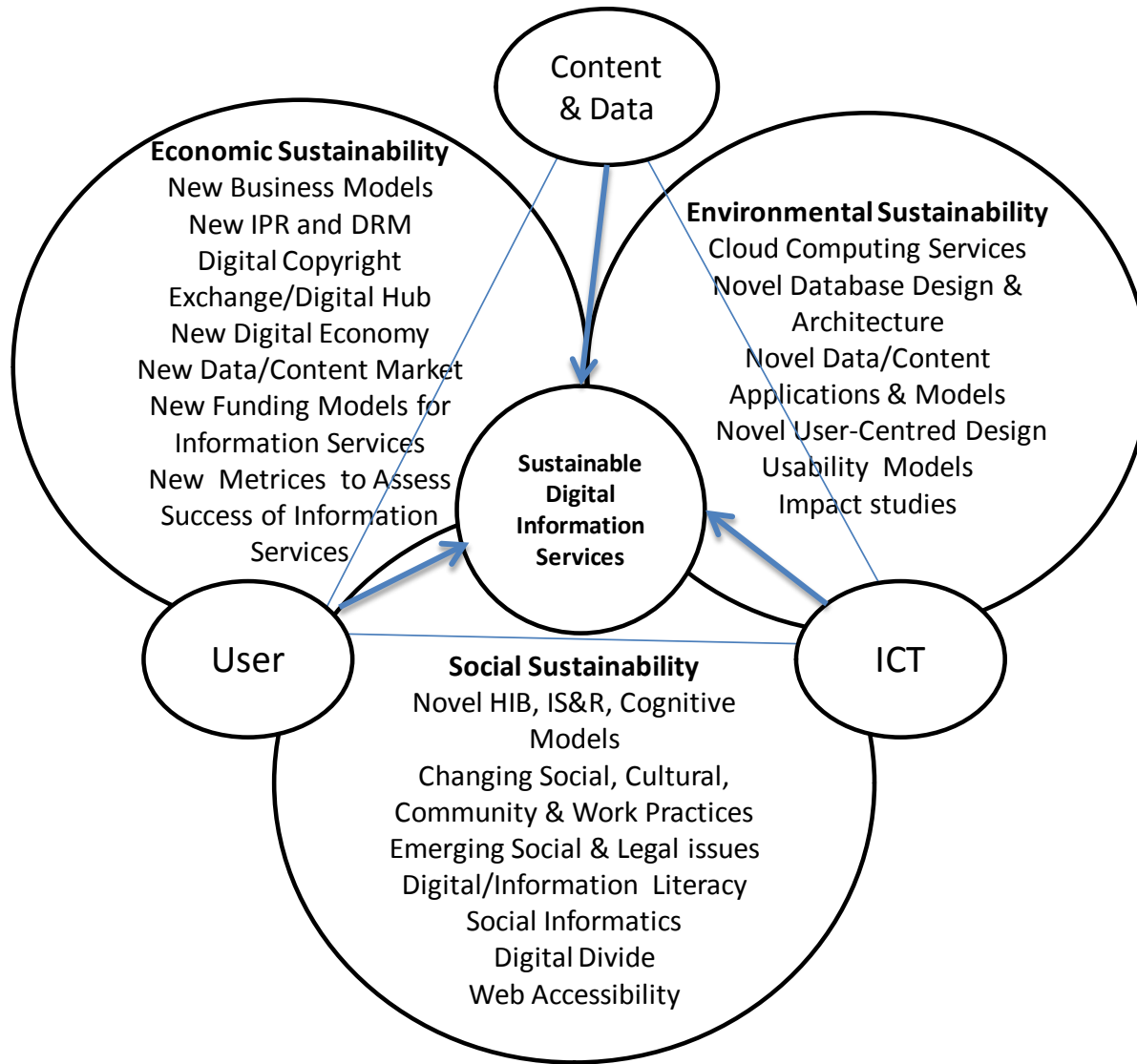
- ICT's own sector footprint stands at 2% of global emissions and it will almost double by 2020
- HE institutions in the US produce 121 million tonnes of CO₂ in a year = nearly 2% of total annual GHG emissions in the US = a quarter of the entire State of California's annual emissions
- In 2008-2009, HEIs in the UK used nearly 1,470,000 computers, 250,000 printers and 240,000 servers; about 500,000 tonnes of CO₂ emissions from this electricity use

Carbon footprint of Digital Information

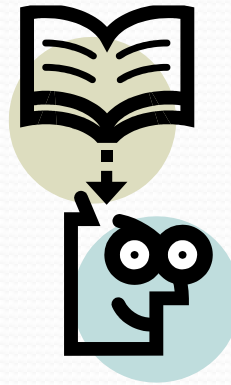
- Internet consumes between 170 and 307 GW (GigaWatt) of electricity = 1.1–1.9% of global energy consumption (= 16 TW (terra watt))
- In 2010 Google's electricity consumption was 2.26 million MWh = emissions from 11 power stations
- Approx. 1 billion Google search is conducted every day, producing (at a very conservative estimate) 1,000 tonnes of CO₂

New directions for iResearch

- Sustainable models for information systems & services
- Integrated data and content management
 - Linked content
 - Linked data
 - Linked people
- Needs an integrated approach to research
- New skills for iProfessionals



Thank You



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