# Where is the evidence?

E

literature for public policy & practice Grey literature strategies



### Grey literature advocacy

Demonstrate the role and value of grey literature.

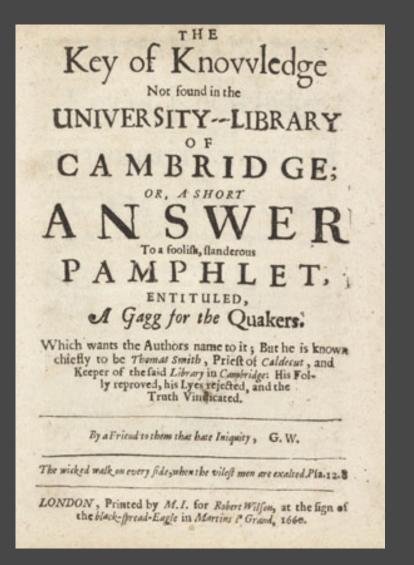
Understand and articulate the problems.

#### Explain the benefits and identify solutions.

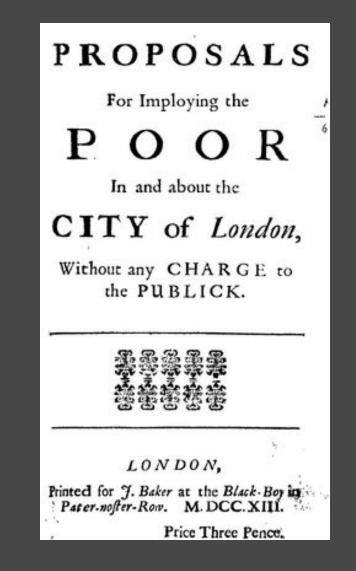
Work to achieve change – individually and collectively.



From political pamphlets to think tank reports -Grey literature's long history in public debate

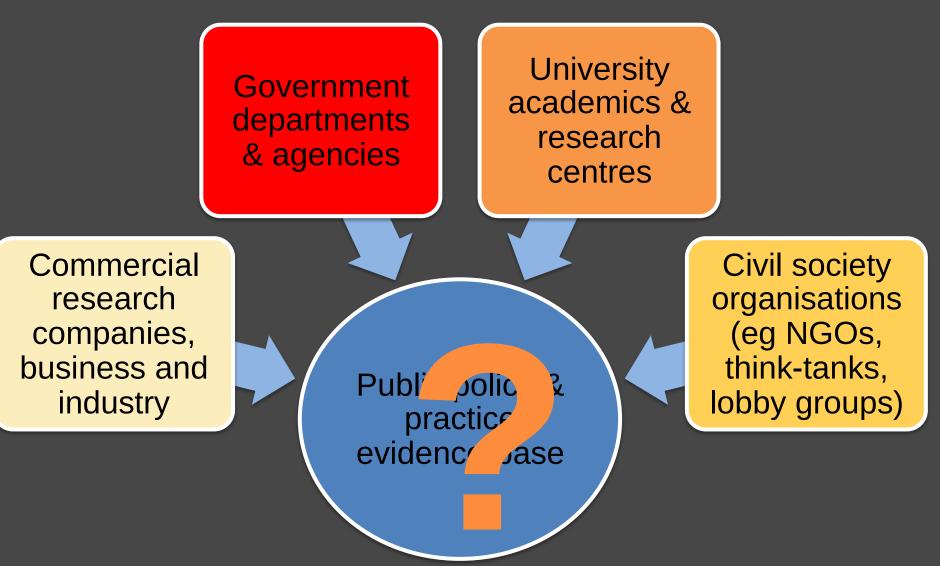


Source: George Whitehead (1637-1724), *The key of knowledge not found in the University Library of Cambridge…*, London, 1660 (Syn.7.66.136), Cambridge University Library, http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/exhibitions/all\_good\_friends/school\_and\_university.htm



Danial Defore, 1713, 'Proposal for imploying the poor' http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/011408504

collection of research & information for policy and practice



Three online surveys conducted in 2013

Research & Information for policy and practice: a survey of access and use (Users)

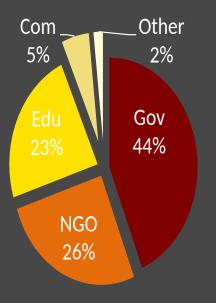
Research & Information for policy and practice: a survey of producing organisations (Producers)

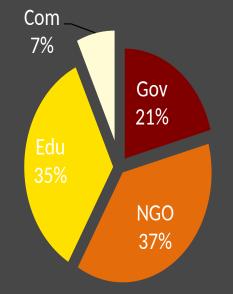
Research & Information for policy and practice: a survey of collecting organisations and services (Collectors)

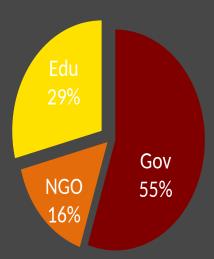
#### Survey respondents: Numbers and sectors

#### Information USERS 943 individual respondents from Australia

Producing organisations 144 organisations from Australia Collecting organisations 114 organisations from Australia



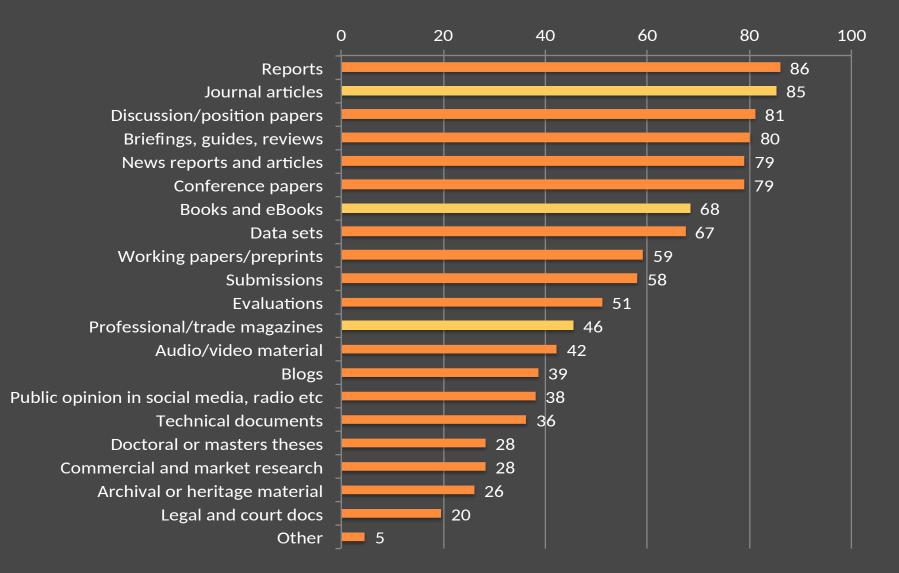




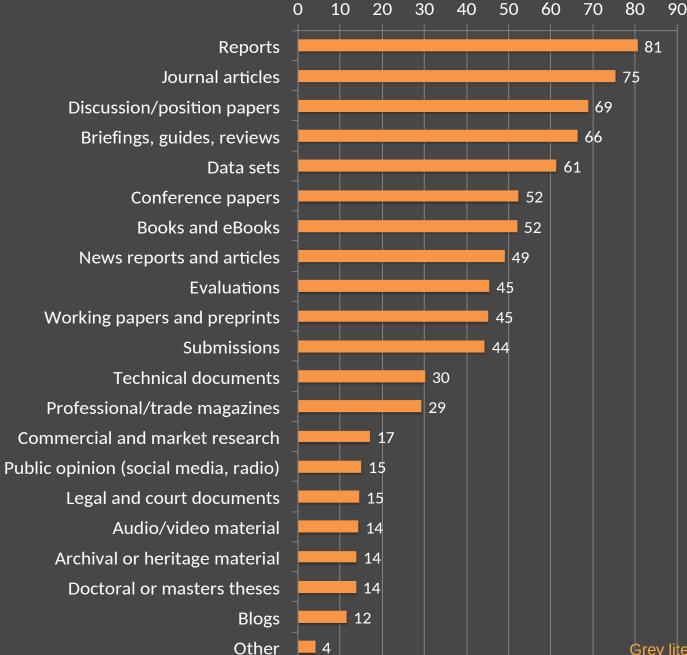
# Grey literature is heavily

# policy and practice work

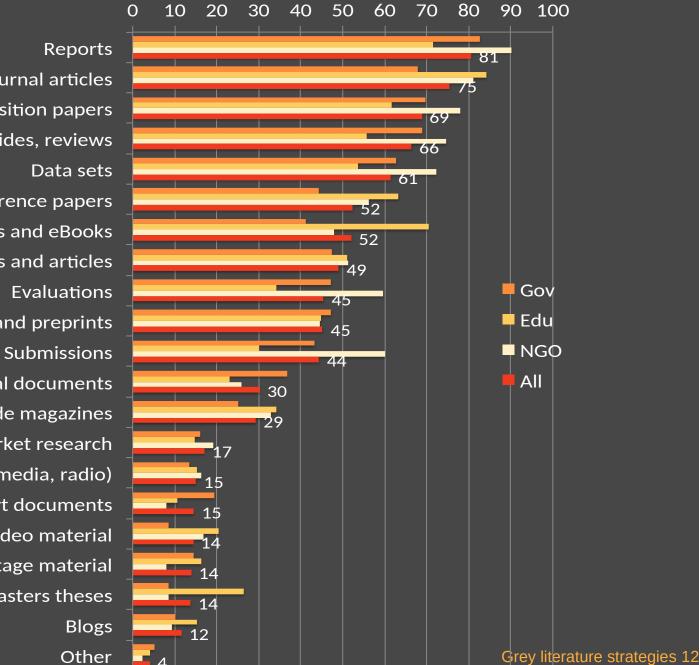
#### Material used occasionally or regularly for work



#### Importance of materials used overall



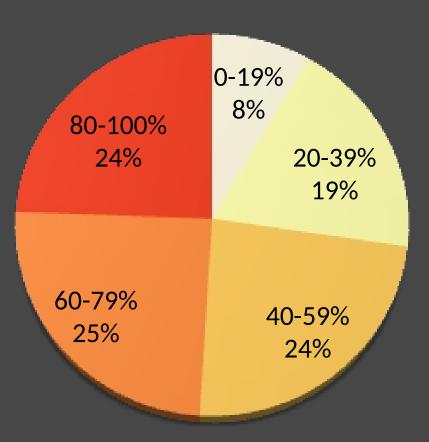
#### Importance of materials used: overall by sector



Journal articles **Discussion/position papers** Briefings, guides, reviews **Conference** papers **Books and eBooks** News reports and articles Working papers and preprints **Technical documents** Professional/trade magazines Commercial and market research Public opinion (social media, radio) Legal and court documents Audio/video material Archival or heritage material Doctoral or masters theses

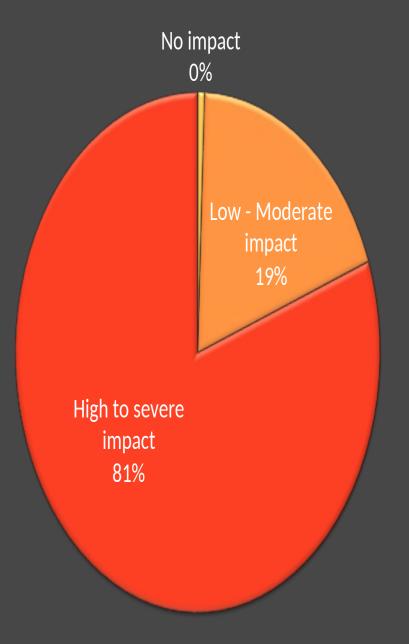
Around half of all users said that grey literature makes up 60% or more of the material they consult for their work.

A quarter report that it constitutes over 80% of their source material.



On average a third of users' work time is spent using grey literature

#### Users: Impact of not having access to grey literature



#### Why is grey literature important?

"Policy development, advisory work and program design within government requires a good grasp of

"Grey lit provides another part of the complete information picture and without it I wouldn't want to rely on only peer-reviewed material. Some of the most innovative and thought provoking material is grey lit and important in a changing world". Information user, government sector

ent sector

is greatly

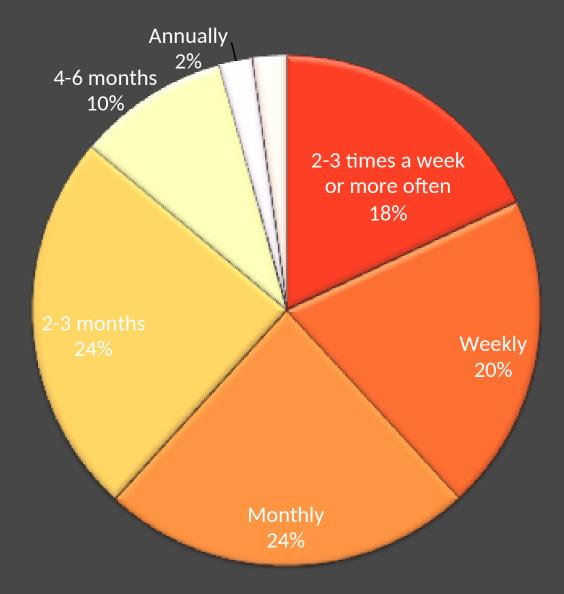
Economic value of grey literature

The national activity-based use value of grey literature is estimated at AU\$33 – 43 billion p.a. (US\$28 billion)



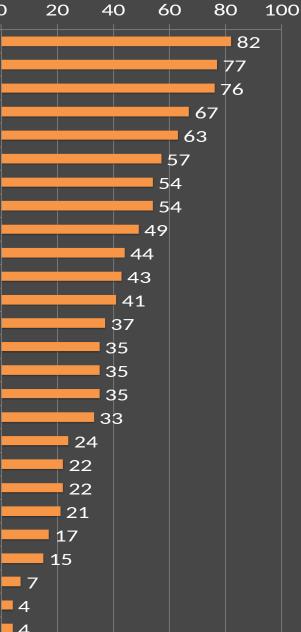
Grey literature is produced to influence public policy and inform practice

#### Producers - How often do organisations produce material?

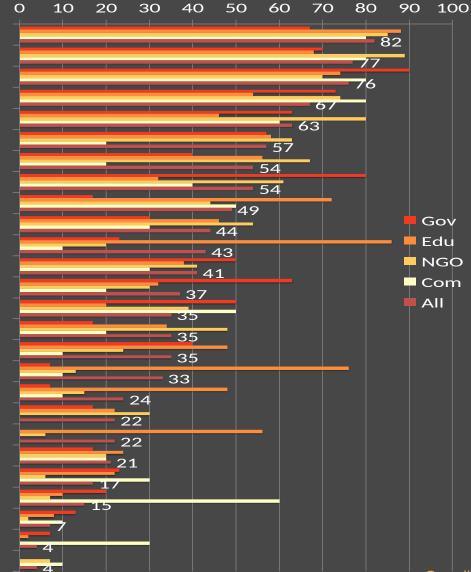


#### Materials produced by organisations – Top 18

**Conference** papers **Discussion** papers Reports Briefings, guides, reviews **Submissions** Web pages/websites News /media releases Information sheets **Essays and articles** Social media, talk back etc. Journal articles **Evaluations** Data sets Policies, procedures etc Audio/video material Working papers **Book chapters Books and eBooks** Blogs Theses **Professional mags/articles Technical documents** Market research Archival material 7 Legal documents 4 Other 4

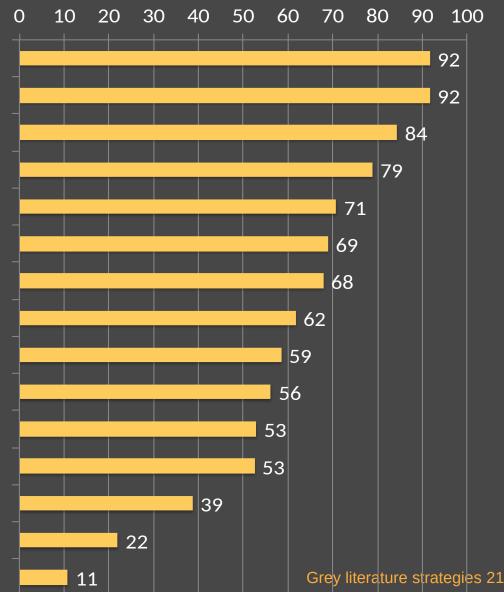


#### Materials produced – Top 18 – by sector



**Conference** papers **Discussion** papers **Reports** Briefings, guides, reviews Submissions Web pages/websites News /media releases Information sheets **Essays and articles** Social media, talk back etc. Journal articles **Evaluations** Data sets Policies, procedures etc Audio/video material Working papers **Book chapters Books and eBooks** Blogs Theses Professional mags/articles **Technical documents** Market research Archival material Legal documents Other

#### Producers - Why do organisations produce own research – % Important/very important by sector



Provide evidence-base for public policy or To inform public policy or practice Knowledge translation, ie making research Maximise public access to research and Share findings with peers Raise organisation or staff profile or position Media coverage and public debate of an issue Advocacy or lobbying tool Meet organisation or funder requirements Internal purposes or analysis Flexibility i.e. of formats, content etc. Control the timing of production and publication Other (N=31) Comply with regulations Sales and other financial benefits

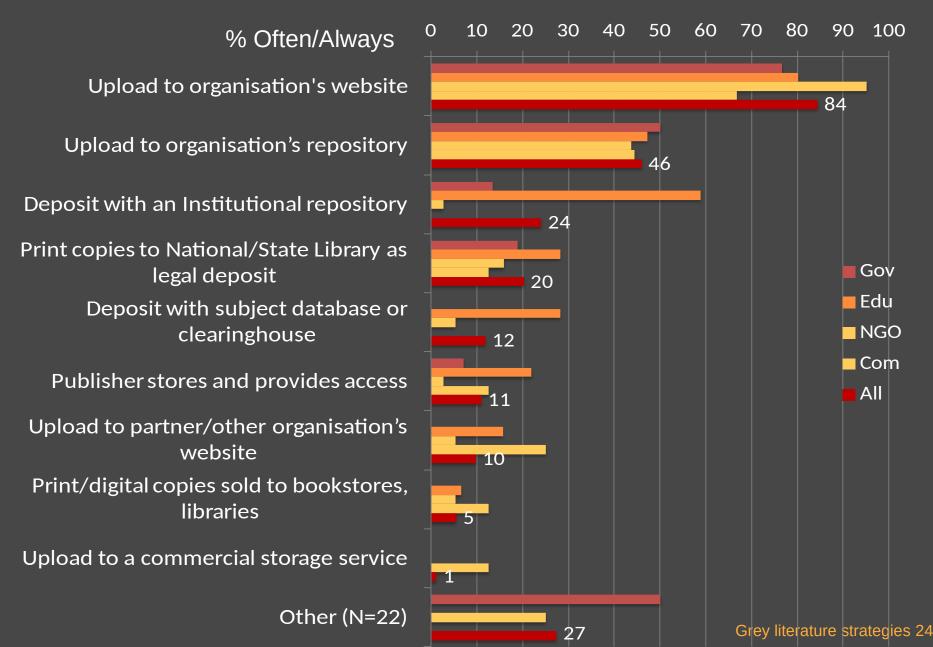
Role and value of grey literature production

National grey literature production costs are estimated to be AU\$30 billion (US\$25.5 billion) p.a.

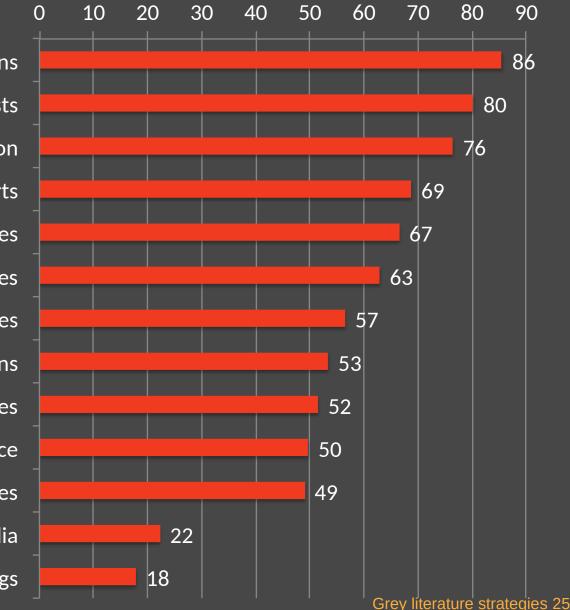


Publishing and access occur directly online, often by-passing libraries and collecting services.

## Producers: Methods used often/always to store and provide access to publications

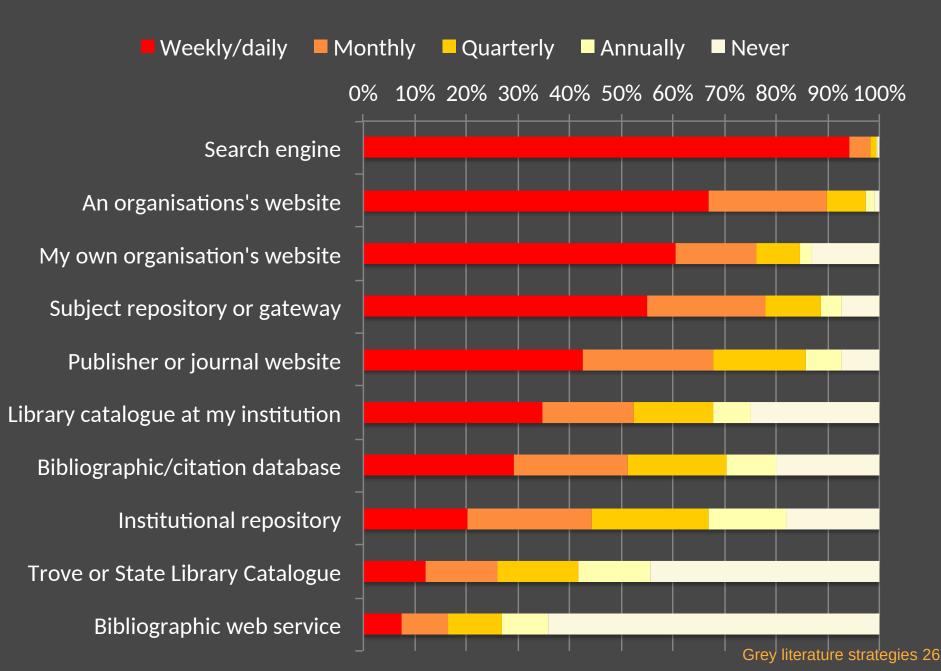


#### How do users find out about new information?



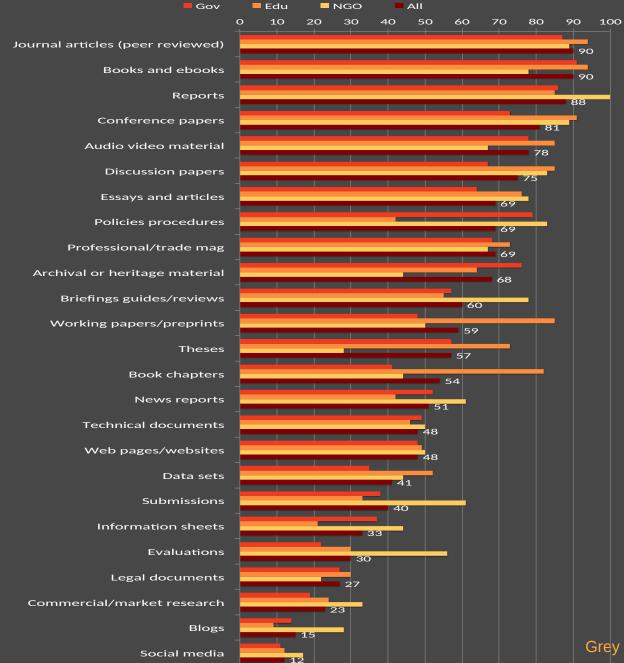
Websites of key organisations Email newsletters/lists Colleagues sharing information Asking colleagues or experts Alerts/RSS from information services News reports and articles Libraries Journal subscriptions Subject databases and clearing houses Workplace intranet or information service Institutional repositories Social media Blogs

#### What services are used most frequently to access information?

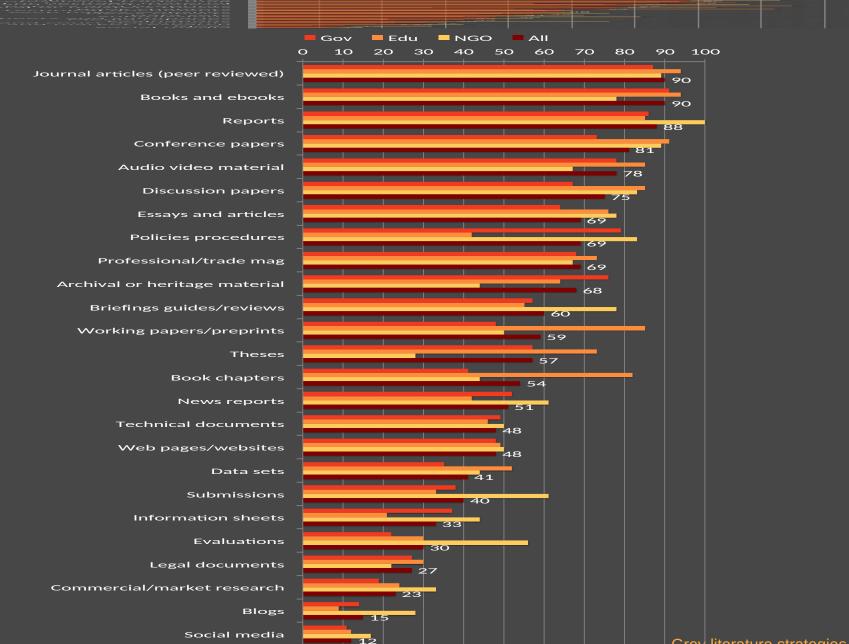


# Digital collecting is not keeping up with production

#### Collector survey: Material collected the most



#### Collector survey: Material collected by 50% or less services

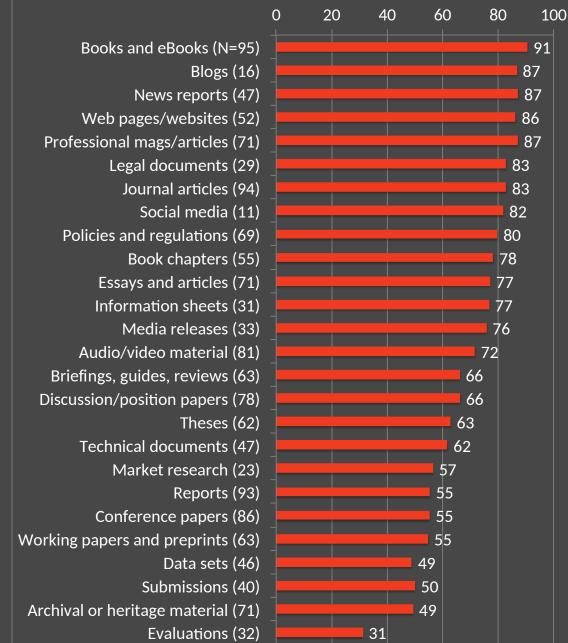


#### Collector survey: Estimated size of digital and print collections

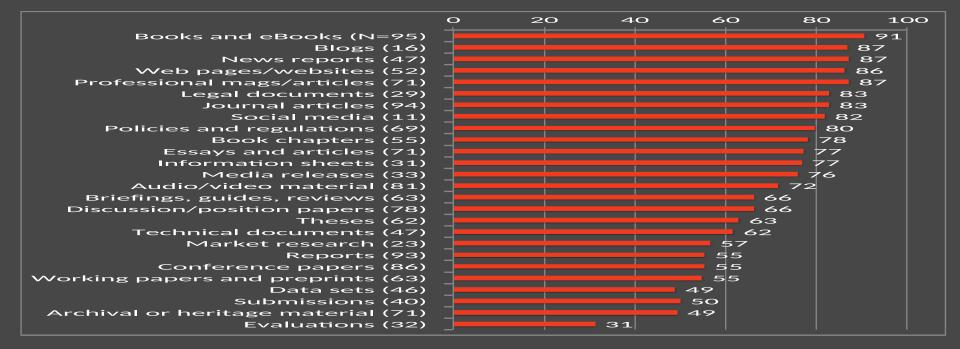
% print (N=76) % digital (N=85)



#### Collector survey: Of the materials you collect how easy is it to acquire them? -% Easy/Very responses



#### Collector survey: Of the materials you collect how easy is it to acquire them? -% Easy/Very responses



# Collection costs for grey literature are estimated to be AU\$265 million (US\$225 million) p.a.



Without managed digital resources and full text collections policy information users are struggling What issues do users have finding and accessing information they need for policy and practice?

Finding the latest and most relevant research to my topic can be timeconsuming at best, a nightmare at worst." Information user, education sector

"With regard to grey literature, it is very hard to know what exists and how to find it...reports produced are generally held on individual websites and there is no way to search for particular subjects across separate websites other than search engines like Google but they also pick up a lot of chaff as well making it frustrating." Information user, NGO sector

#### Access

"Issues around subscriptions to peer reviewed academic journals. They are too expensive for NGO's to maintain comprehensive subscriptions, and most researchers I know rely on their personal university enrolments to access them." Information user, NGO sector

#### **Production issues**

"Accessing older policy literature (understanding policy cycle can be useful context). Having to spend significant time searching and assessing quality. Lack of publication information (e.g. dates, authors) on documents." Information user, NGO sector

### Link rot or deadlink issues



#### Server not found

Firefox can't find the server at www.australia2020.gov.au.

- Check the address for typing errors such as ww.example.com instead of www.example.com
- If you are unable to load any pages, check your computer's network connection.
- If your computer or network is protected by a firewall or proxy, make sure that Firefox is permitted to access the Web.

Try Again

Image: MdeVicente

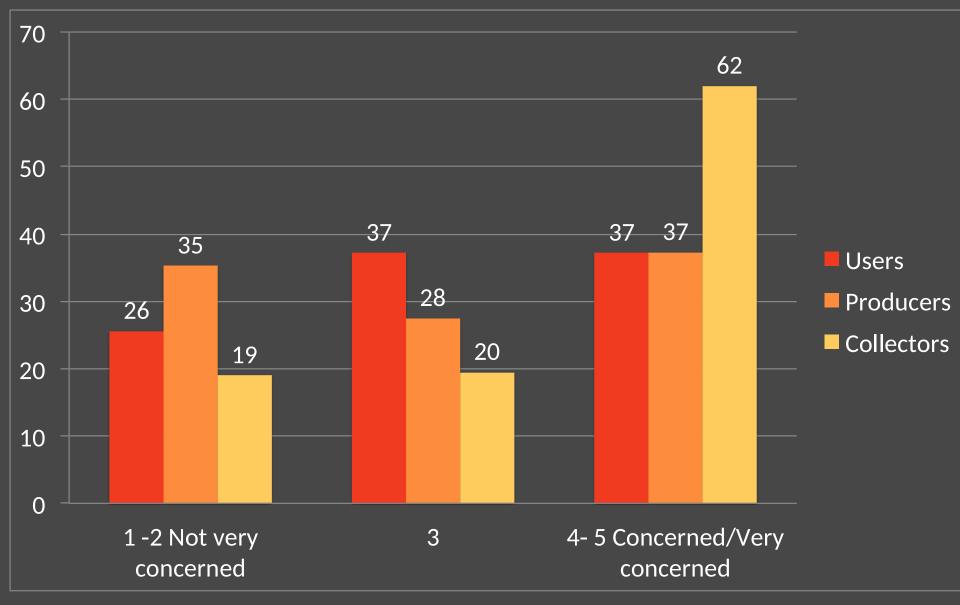
Information users: How often do you come across a deadlink?

Around half of the surveyed information users report being unable to access an online resource due to deadlinks on a weekly basis.

50% continue searching for an item after they come across a deadlink on a weekly basis.

The average time spent looking for an item due to a deadlink is 17 minutes

#### Level of concern about deadlinks across all surveys



## Producers: Does your organisation have strategies to prevent deadlinks?



## Deadlinks are costing Australia up to AU\$5 billion (US\$4 billion) p.a.

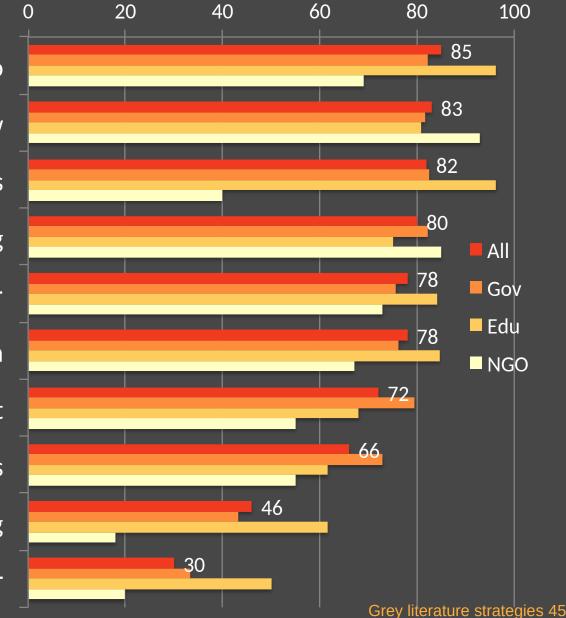


Grey literature strategies 43

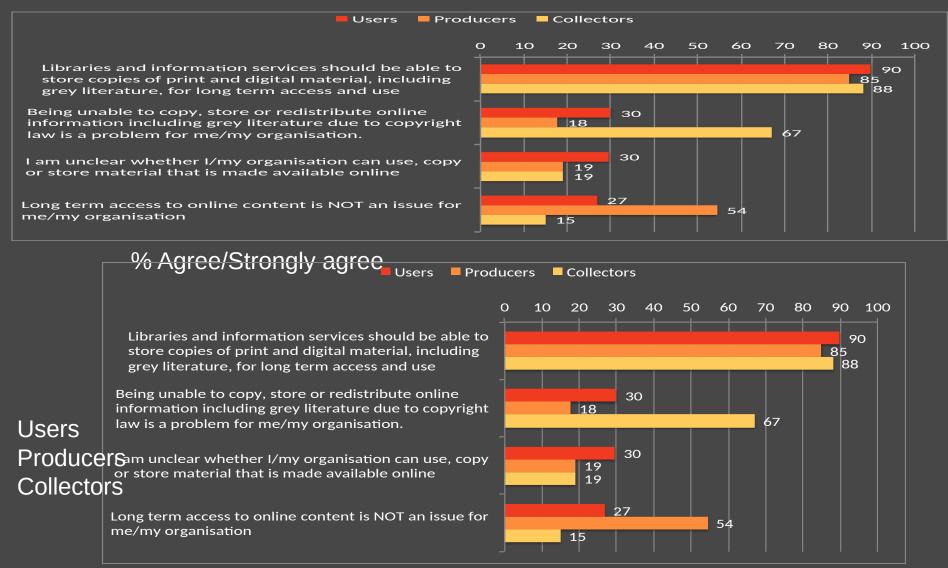
There is support for change and efficiency gains to be made

### Collectors: Most important strategies for improving collections

Standard bibliographic info Fair use copyright law Agreed metadata standards Collaborative collecting Improved software or Shared metadata Legal deposit for digital content Interoperable systems **OAI** harvesting Other



## We have a mandate... as the politicians say



### Managing and collecting grey literature more could mean a national efficiency dividend of AU\$17 billion (US\$14 billion) p.a.



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## What is to be done? Educate Curate Collaborate Automate Regulate Legislate

#### 5 Recommendations suggested

- Improve production standards and transparency
- Ensure greater discovery and access
- Recognise the value of grey literature for scholarly communication
- Improve collection and curation of policy resources
- Reform copyright and legal deposit legislation

Recommendation: Improve production standards and transparency

Encourage producing organisations to include standard bibliographic details on all online publications.

Explore the development of standard typologies of quality review processes.

## Educate: introducing the TAP DANCE guide to digital publishing

Title/Subtitle Author(s) (if applicable) Producing organisation(s)

Date

Abstract/Brief description Numbers & title on each page Copyright/Creative commons statement E-Location ie URL, DOI, Handle etc



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A proposal for a set of 5 standard review codes for research and policy resources

Independent peer review

Expert panel review

Internal review

Other review process

Post publication peer review

## Recommendation: Ensure greater discovery and access

Encourage funding and commissioning bodies to consider the removal of default privacy clauses in research contracts.

Encourage funding and commissioning bodies to enable the use of creative commons licences by default.

Develop effective training programs for all those engaged in online publishing, on why and how to effectively produce and publish online, including required bibliographic information and the use and application of creative commons licences.

# Recommendation: Recognise the value of grey literature for scholarly communication

Further encourage the publication of academic research in open access journals or open access digital collections.

Encourage researchers to make work available in formats and styles applicable to policy and practitioner audience

Integrate grey literature into future assessments of research impact and quality

Recommendation. Improve collection and curation of policy resources

Increase the amount and type of digital and print grey literature catalogued and collected.

Develop national and international digital collection strategies for policy and practice resources.

Increase investment in collecting services and infrastructure for digital resources.

Improve auditing capabilities of collections and collect data on what is being collected

Establish systems for collaborative collection of digital and print grey literature.

Recommendation. Improve collection and curation of policy resources

Adopt common standards of metadata based on international best practice.

Develop and adopt common standards of usage metrics and citations for users and producers.

Work with existing or new aggregating services such as Trove, WorldCat, Internet Archive and Google on global access to diverse collections.

Develop sustainability strategies for publicly funded digital collections to ensure provisions are in place for sustainability or exit.

What if we collaborated, not just with libraries, but with producing organisations and users to build an international collection of digital policy resources...?

### What else could we do?

### What if we do nothing?

### Big deal...

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A journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step. Lao Tzu

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### Let us know your thoughts...

Where is the evidence: realising the value of grey literature for policy and practice - Discussion paper now online

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