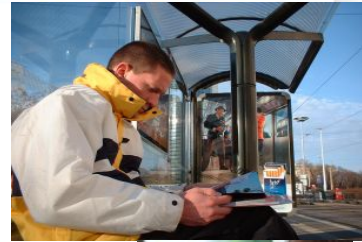


Just Because You Don't See Them, Doesn't Mean They Aren't There: Tracing Scholars and Their Use of Resources

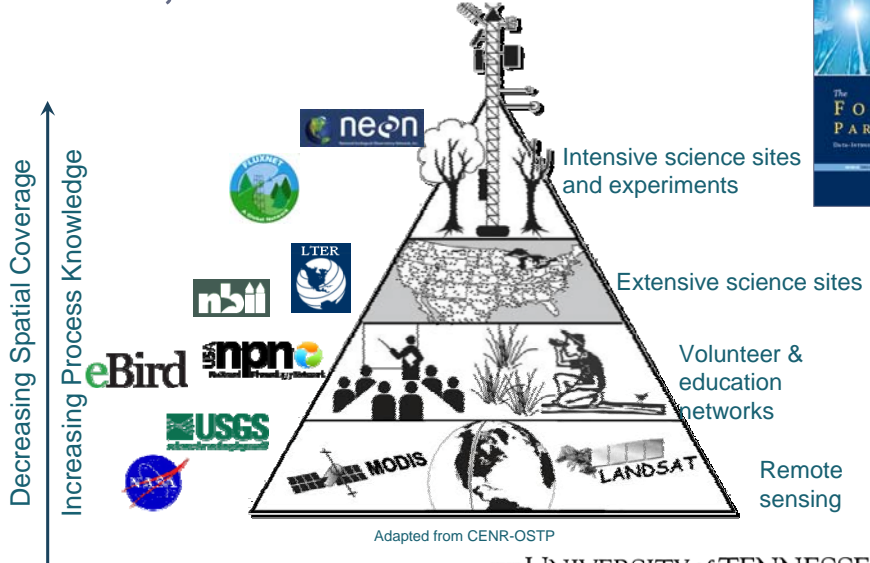
Carol Tenopir
University of Tennessee
ctenopir@utk.edu

Fiesole
April 12-14, 2012





And, add data to the mix

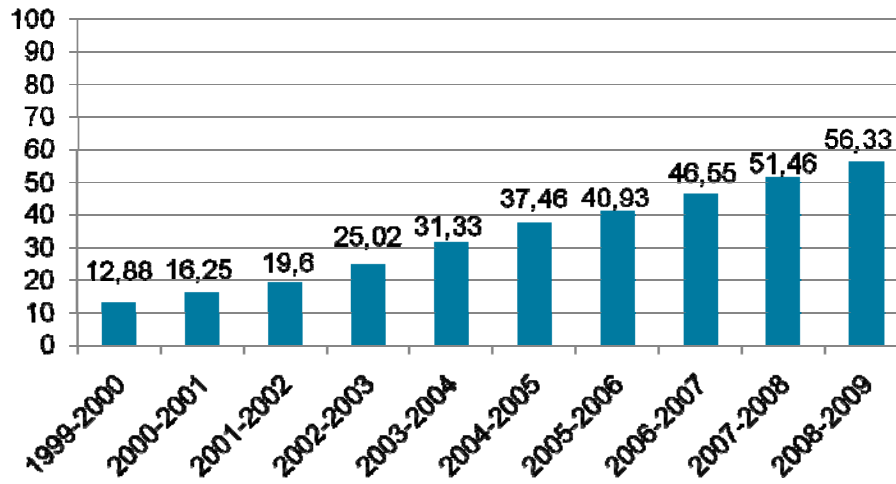


Adapted from CENR-OSTP



Relationship between virtual use and in-person use of library collections-- First some background

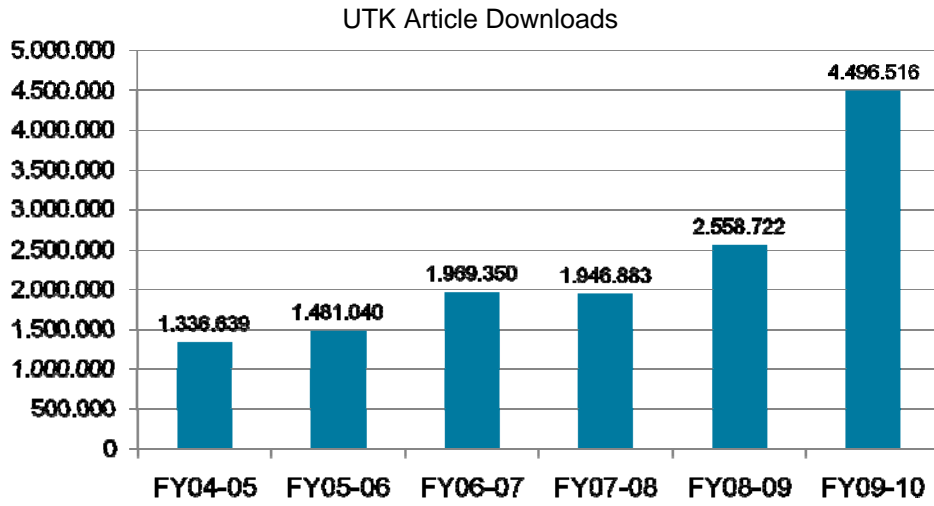
Electronic resources expenditures as a percent of total materials expenditures



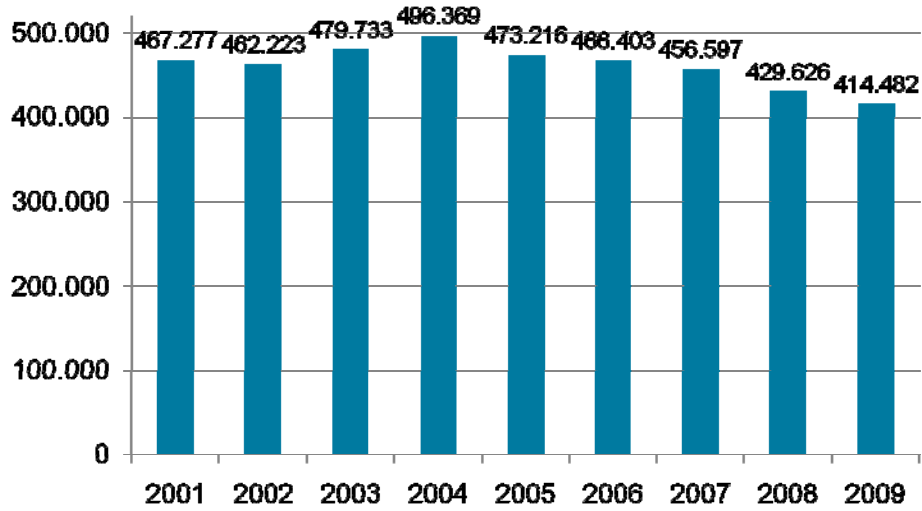
Kyrillidou, M. & Morris, S. (Editors). *ARL Statistics 2008-2009*. Association of Research Libraries: Washington D. C. 2011, p. 20-21.



University of Tennessee-Knoxville Downloads



Total circulation across libraries



Kyrillidou, M. & Morris, S. (Editors). *ARL Statistics*
2008-2009. Association of Research Libraries:
Washington D. C. 2011, p. 8.

Second, results of recent studies...



2



Highlights from studies of:

- Syracuse University (use of library)
 - Completed 2011
- 6 universities in the UK (scholarly reading)
 - Over 2000 academic staff responses
 - Report published February 2012
- University of Illinois (scholarly reading)
 - Preliminary data (As of 4/2012, ~400 responses)
 - New surveys at US and Australian universities
- ACRL libraries (data management services)
 - November 2011-January 2012
 - 221 libraries, 63% response rate to stratified sample of ACRL libraries

United Kingdom—University of Manchester, University of East Anglia, University of Dundee, Durham University, Imperial College, and Cranfield University.



Syracuse University faculty use of library

Activity	Average last 30 days	% of respondents
Physical Visits	2.9 visits	73%
Remote Visits	14.2 visits	88%





Syracuse University faculty use of library

Activity	Average last 30 days	% of respondents
Average Total Resources Used:		
in-person visit to the library	7.3 uses	80%
remotely online	14.9 uses	89%



Reading and Scholarship Surveys (Tenopir & King, 1977-present)

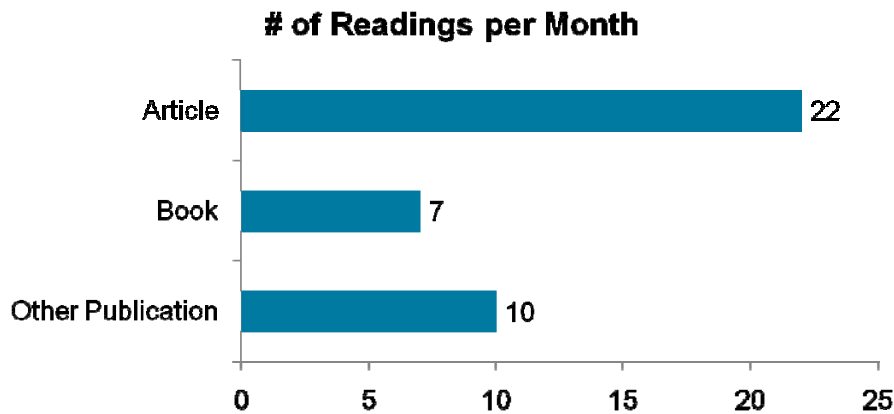
- Measure purpose, outcome, and value from scholarly reading by focusing on **critical incident** of last reading
- Include all reading (from library and not)
- Details on how and where readings are discovered and obtained
- Details on format and location of reading

Tenopir & King scholarly reading studies, 4 types of questions:

1. Demographic
2. Recollection
3. Critical Incident
4. Comments

Therefore, insights into
both READERS and
READINGS

Academics read a lot of material



n=2117, 6 UK institutions, June 2011
n=390 UIUC, April 4, 2012

Articles: 22/month; Book: 7/month (6 in UIUC); Other: 10/month

Annual totals:

Articles: 264

Books: 84

Other Publications: 120

(Total scholarly reading per year is 468)

Varies by discipline (UK, UIUC)

Sciences

27

33

Engineering/Technology

28

21

Medical Science/Health

31

44

Humanities

28

22

Social Sciences

21

20

Comments from UIUC

I need fast and unfettered access to electronic copies of peer-reviewed journal articles.

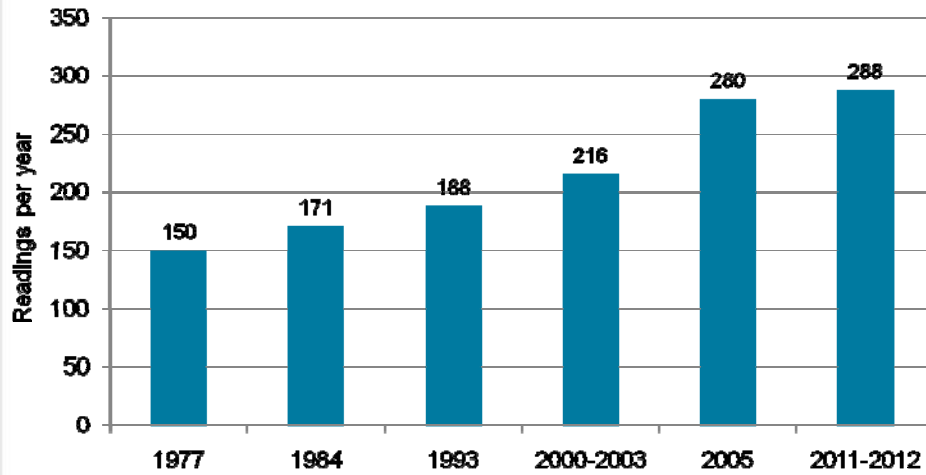


More and more journal articles are available online, an enormous source of time efficiency.

I use the pdf book resources available through the library. This has helped not only my work but has increased my ability to pursue other scientific interest or enrich class content.

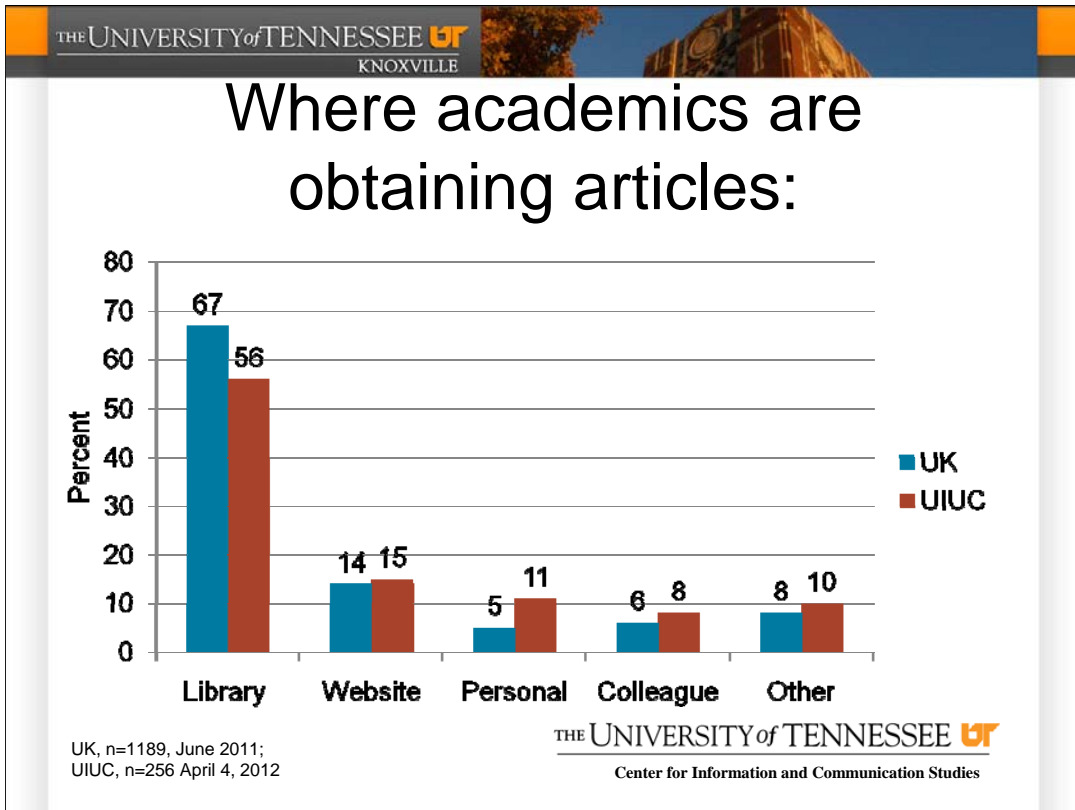


Article Readings 1977 to Present by Scientists and Social Scientists



*2011-2012 (UIUC) n=206, (UK),n=1013;
2005,n=932; 2000-03, n=397; 1993, n=70;
1984, n=865; 1977, n=2350

Excludes outliers and humanities. 298 in the UK, 283 in the UIUC to date

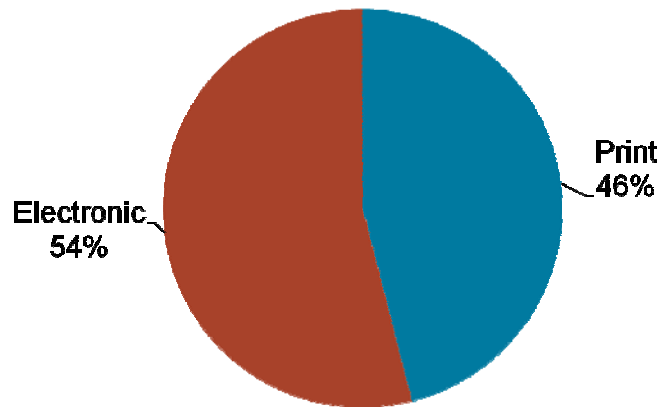


We defined repository as “institutional repository” in the US surveys and “subject or institutional repository” in the UK.

UK:Other—4.5%-Dept/school subscription; 2.2% repository; 2.4% other (email, conference, publisher, office)

UIUC:--8.6% dept/school subscription (included with library); 2.7% repository; 5.9% other (email, conference, publisher, office)

Use of electronic sources: 2005

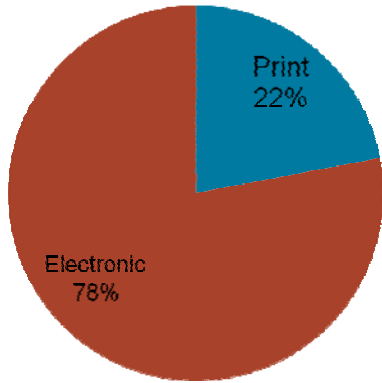


n=1105, 5 US
universities 2005

This pie is for all sources, but 72% of library articles are electronic and 28% are print library articles.

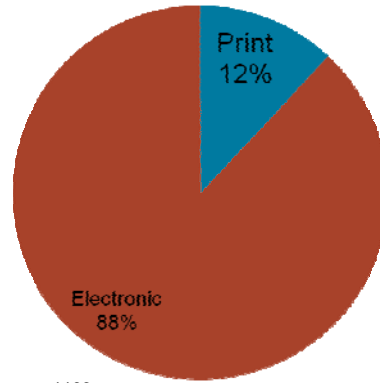
Did you obtain the article from a print or electronic source?

U.S (2012)



n=219

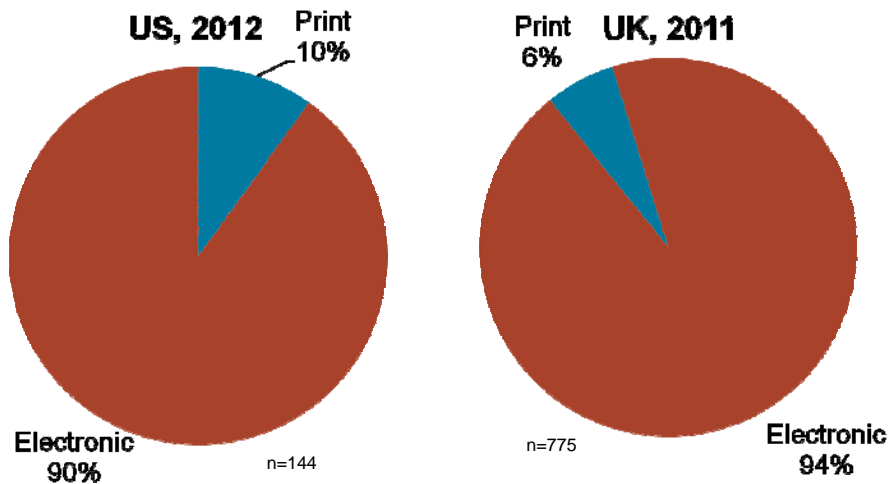
U.K (2011)



n=1163

UIUC: April 4, 2012,
UK: June 2011

Use of library collections for articles



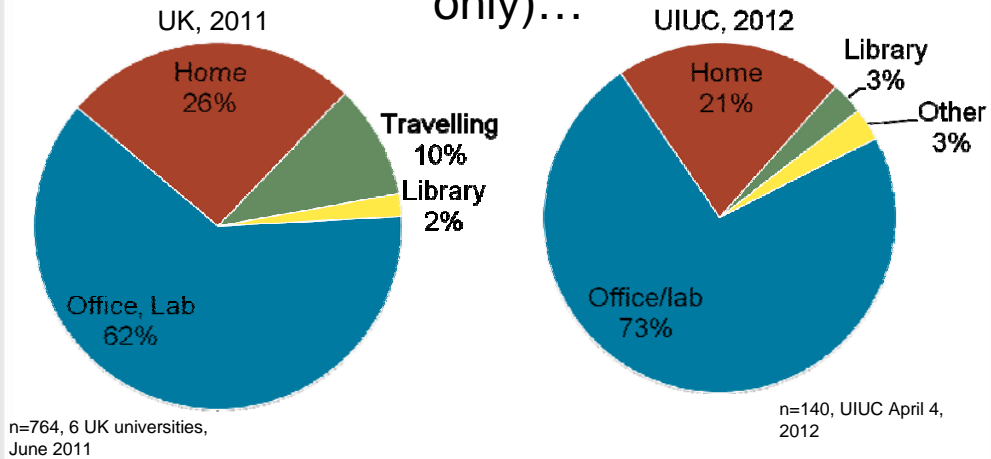
UK: UK universities June 6 2011
UIUC: April 4, 2012

Question: Did you obtain your article through a print or electronic source?

UK: 94% electronic; 6% print (n=775)

UIUC, March 15, 2012: 91% electronic, 9% print (9 of 106)

Just because they read *from* library collections (library collections only)...



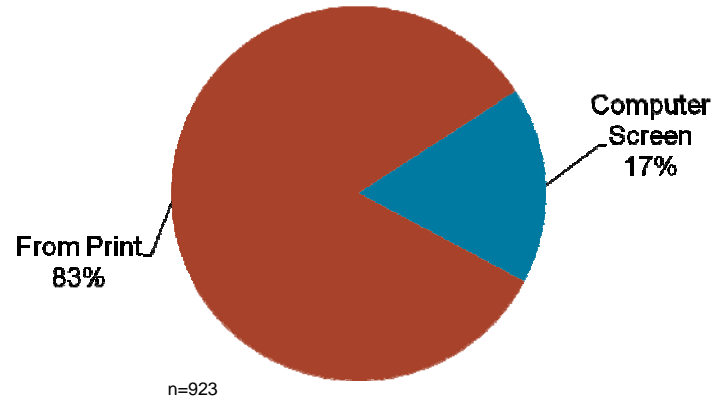
JISC collections
delivering resources online

THE UNIVERSITY of TENNESSEE **UT**
Center for Information and Communication Studies

Library-provided material only.

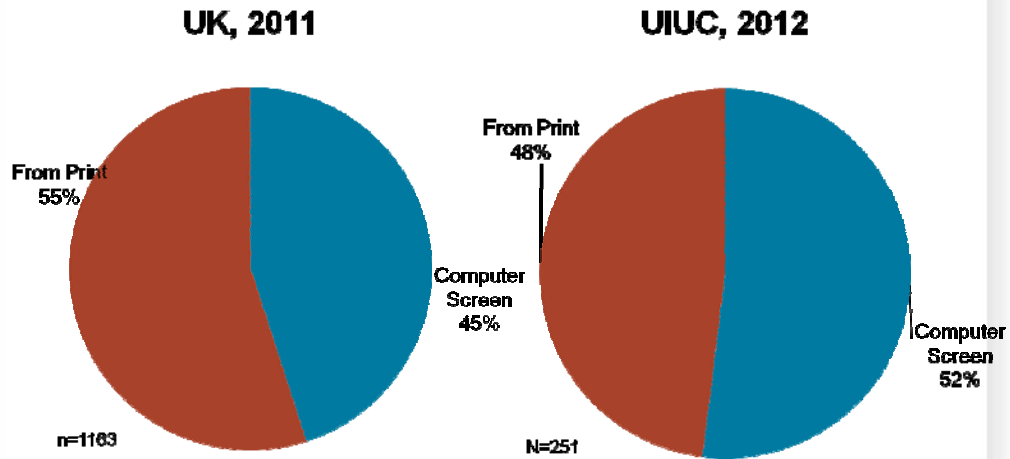
Format of last article reading

US, 2005



US, 2005: 40.5% from print journal/photocopy

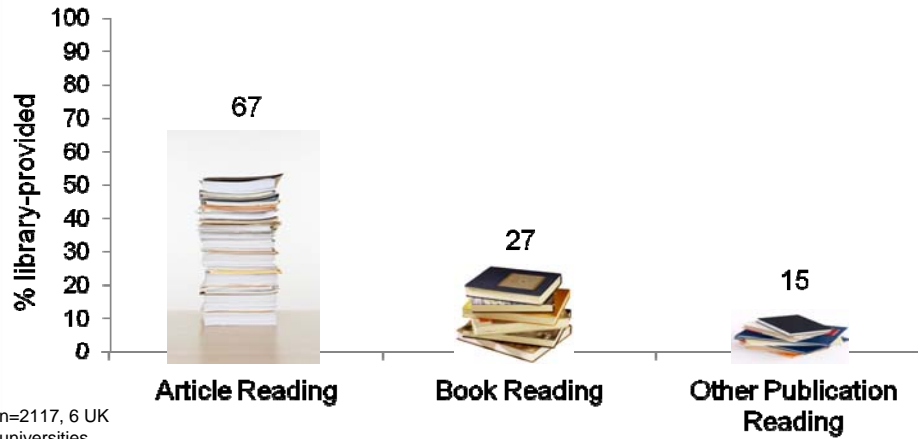
Format of last article reading



UIUC, April 4, 2012: 14% print journal/photocopy, 51% computer screen; 30% downloaded and printed. .8% on e-reader. (n=251)

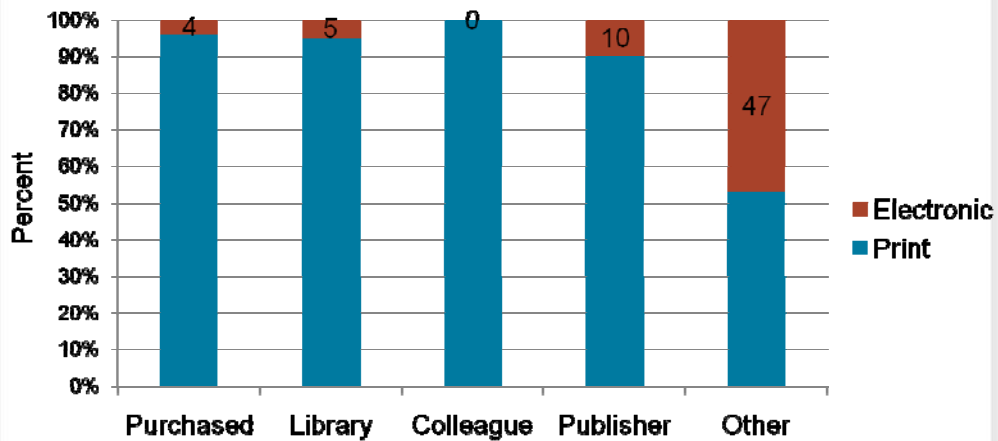
UK: 13% print journal/photocopy

The library is the source of scholarly articles, not books



n=2117, 6 UK universities, June 2011

Percent of readings from e-books



n=202, UIUC, April 4,
2012

Of the purchased books, 3% were e-books, 5% of library books were e-books, etc.

9% of all book readings are from e-books.

% of book readings from sources: 40% of books are purchased; 27% are library provided; 8% are from colleague; 15% are from publisher, and 9% are other: these include were free on the web, and the print 'other' books include community library and from training, part of a project, or a seminar)

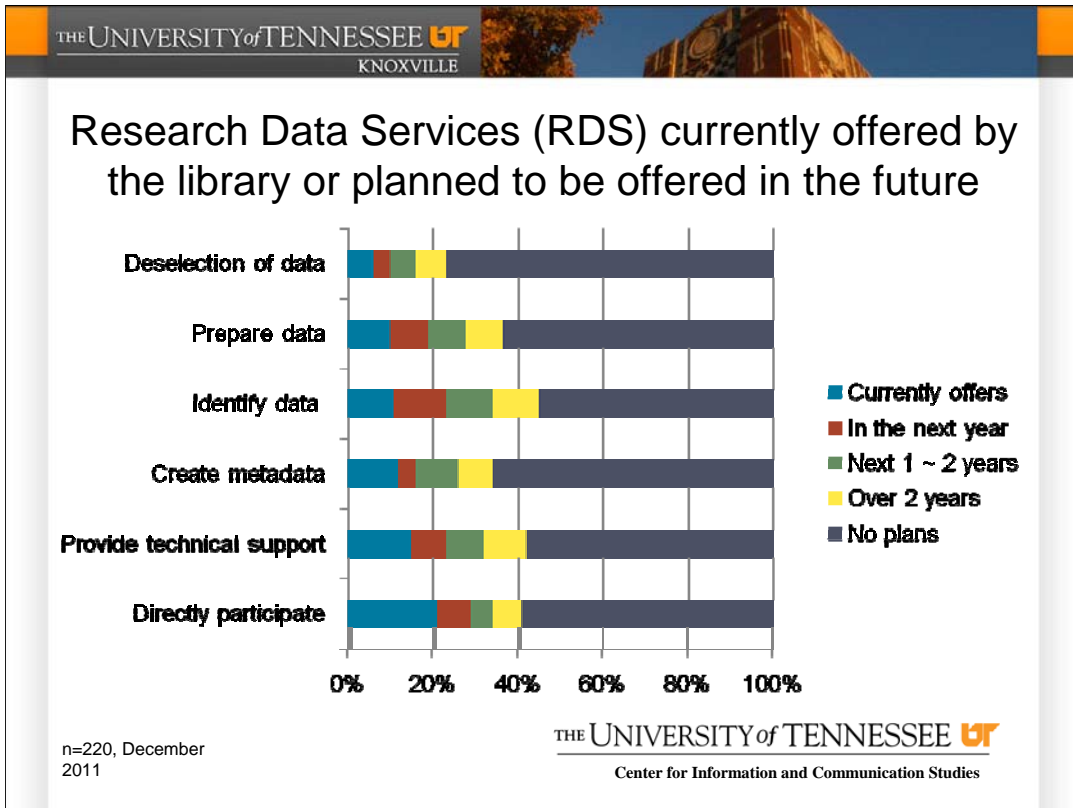
Comments from the UK:



As someone who travels around the country with my job, it's the wide range of e-journals that are amazing. Putting those together with search facilities such as Embase and Science Direct opens up a library wherever I am.

Never visit the library these days. I do all my searching on-line. Time to divert library resources.





Directly participating with researchers on a project (as a team member): 21% have, 8% within 12 months (1 year), 5% within 1-2 years, 7% over 2 years, and 59% no plans.

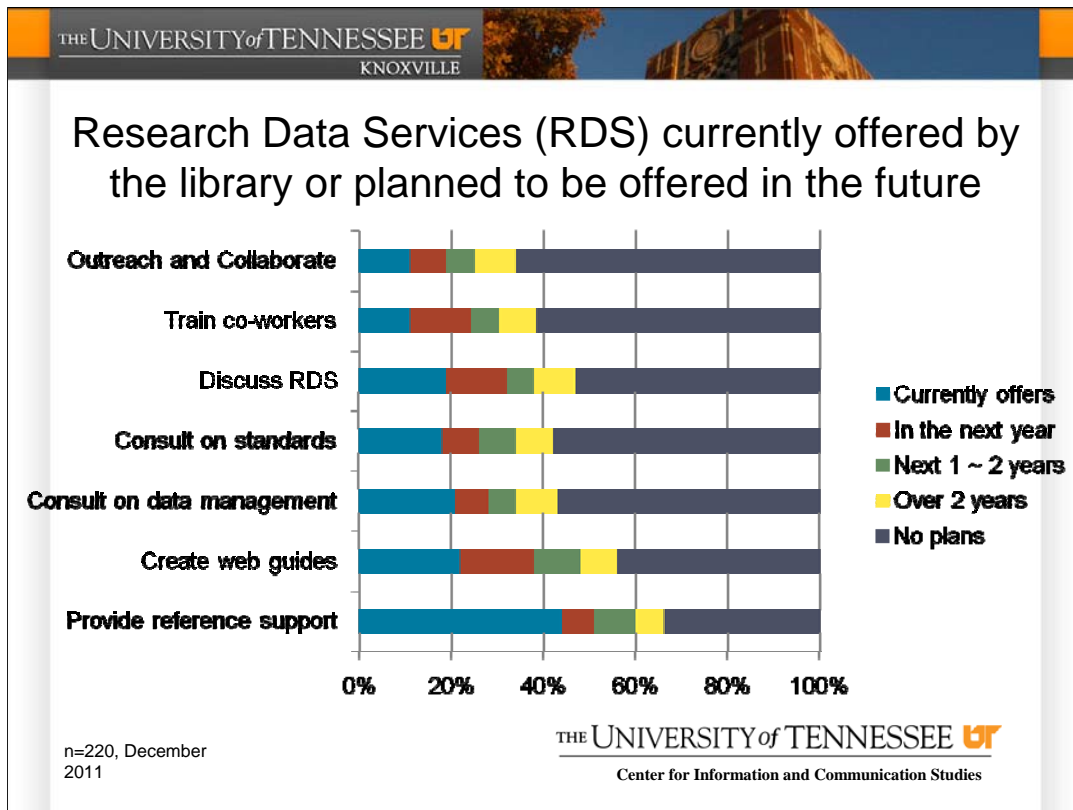
Providing technical support for RDS: 15% have, 8% within 1 year, 9% within 1-2 years, 10% over 2 years, 58% no plans

Creating or transforming metadata for data or data sets: 12% have, 4% next year, 10% next 1-2 years, 8% over 2 years, and 66% no plans

Identifying data/data sets that could be candidates for repositories on or off campus: 11% have, 12% next year, 11% next 1-2 years, 11% over 2 years, and 56% no plans.

Preparing data for deposit into repository: 10% have, 9% within 1 year, 9% within 1-2 years, 9% over 2 years, and 64% no plans.

Deaccessioning/deselection of data for removal from repository: 6% have, 4% within 1 year, 6% within 1-2 years, 7% over 2 years, and 77% no plans.



Providing reference support for finding and citing data: 44% have, 7% within 12 months (1 year), 9% within 1-2 years, 6% over 2 years, and 34% no plans.

Creating web guides and finding aids for data: 22% have, 16% within 1 year, 10% within 1-2 years, 8% over 2 years, and 44% no plans.

Consulting with faculty, staff, students on data management plans: 21% currently have, 7% in next year (12months); 6% in next 13-24 months; 9% over 2 years; and 57% no plans

Consulting with faculty, staff, students on data/metadata standards: 18% have, 8% in next year; 8% in next 1-2 years; 8% over 2 years; and 58% no plans

Discussing research data services with other librarians or other people on campus or RDS professionals on a semi-regular frequency: 19% have, 13% within 1 year, 6% within 1-2 years, 9% over 2 years, and 53% no plans.

Training co-workers in your library, or across campus on RDS: 11% have, 13% within 1 year, 6% within 1-2 years, 8% over 2 years, and 61% no plans.

Outreach and collaboration with other RDS providers on or off campus: 11% have, 8% next year, 6% next 1-2 years, 9% over 2 years; 66% no plans

Moving forward...

- Scholarly e-books, will reading patterns change?
- Research data services, how will the library and publishers be involved?
- More scholarly materials designed for more mobile devices



Carol Tenopir
ctenopir@utk.edu
<http://libvalue.cci.utk.edu>



THE UNIVERSITY of TENNESSEE **UT**
Center for Information and Communication Studies