



# Rethinking the search for research

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- \* Einführung
- \* Unterschiede zwischen einzelnen Disziplinen
- \* Die Bibliothek im sozialen Kontext
- \* Die Quellen für Forscher
- \* Methodik der Suche bei Forschern
- \* Möglichkeiten für Bibliotheken

# Introduction

“ In today’s world, the most common model appears to be **the researcher conducting all the work at his or her personal computer**, and then printing out some, but not all, content for reading, often keeping a personal electronic copy of the content. Visits to the physical library to retrieve information are decreasing.”

(Hemminger, et. al. , 2007)

# Introduction

“ ... the library has changed from being the place for researchers to visit for help with information searching and for picking up the actual information, **to being the “living room” for undergraduate students**, making the researchers who visit the library feel outnumbered, and sometimes unwelcome”  
(Haglund and Olson, 2008)

“... libraries are changing their physical presences by increasing their emphasis on **coffee shops, Internet access, meeting rooms, and quiet spaces.**”  
(Hemminger et. al., 2007)

„Die Fachbibliothek Medizin auf den Gelände der Uniklinik ist für eine Fakultät dieser Größe wirklich beschämend. **Zu wenige Bücher, zu alte Auflagen, zu wenige Zeitschriften-Abos, zu wenige Arbeitsplätze.** Das alles in einem muffigen Altbau mit ekelhaftem, allergieauslösendem Teppichboden. Andere (konkurrierende) Universitäten punkten meines Erachtens vor allem hier im direkten Vergleich zu Mainz.“

(Student 12. Fachsemester Humanmedizin, 2009)

# Introduction

“To be able to further develop the functions of the university libraries, it is necessary to be attentive to the **changing needs and methods of work of younger researchers**”

(Haglund and Olson, 2008)

“Today libraries tend to be one step behind its users ...”

(Haglund and Olson, 2008)

# Introduction

“If librarians ... keep on working like today, there is an evident risk that librarians will end up as providers of access to information ... with no role at all to play when it comes to, for example, reference services.”

(Haglund and Olson, 2008)

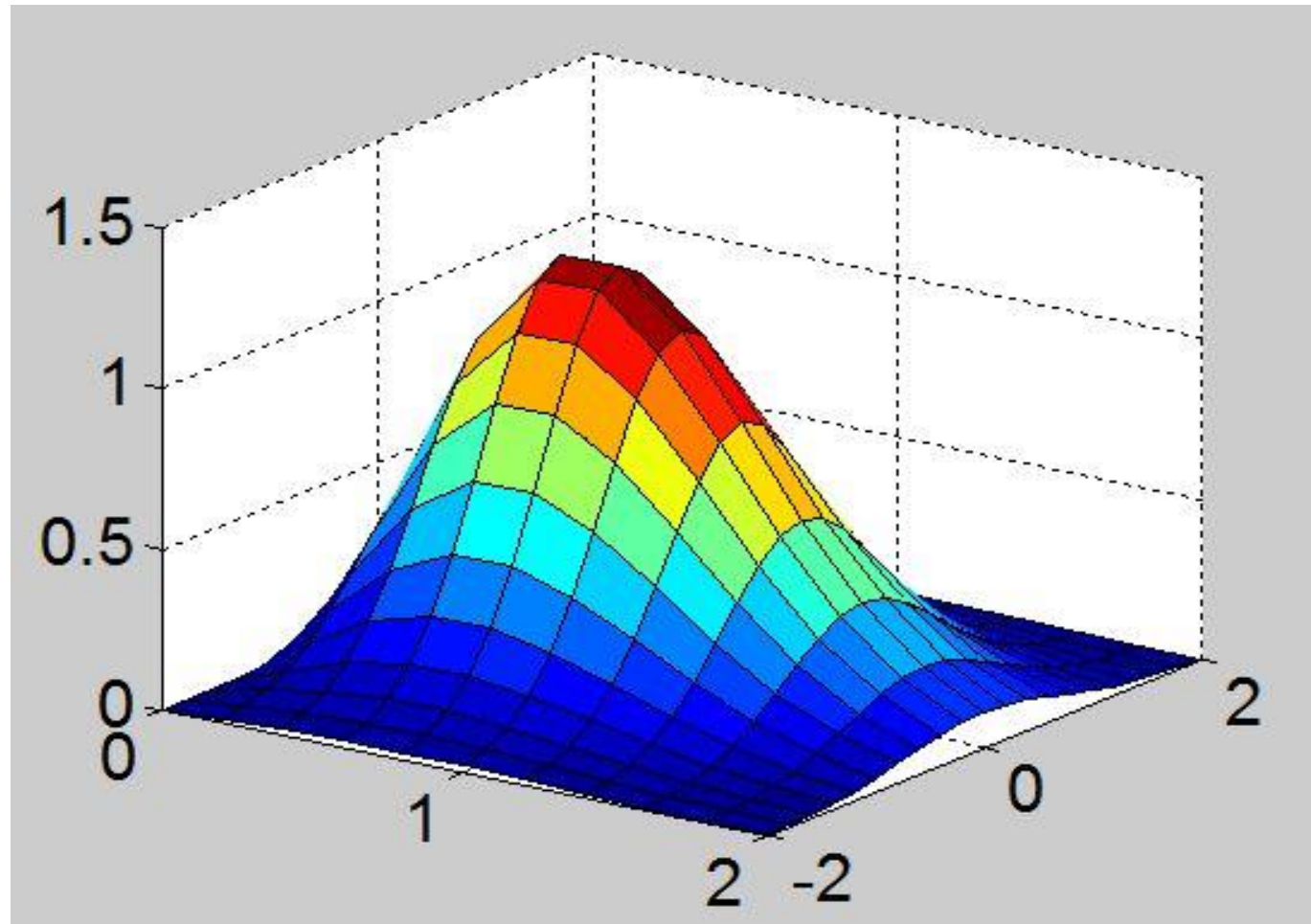
# Differences between the science disciplines

- “The most obvious differences were between researchers in the **humanities/social sciences**, and those in the **pure sciences** ...” (Haglund and Olson, 2008)
- “Differences concern the use of sources ..., the age of the information ... and also use of the library building, where for example, **researchers in medicine almost never visit the library**, having neither the wish nor the need to do so...” (Haglund and Olson, 2008)
- “The only major difference between **basic and medical scientists** was that the former made more frequently use of preprints than the latter.” (Hemminger, et. al. , 2007)

# One of one hundred reasons NOT to go to the library: the life cycle ?

<1  
Maybe PhD

>1  
Maybe  
Post-Doc



# The Library in a Social Context

“For many [researchers], the university library and its service to the university is taken for granted, as something researchers cannot live without.”

(Haglund and Olson, 2008)

“The researchers understand that it is the responsibility of libraries to **organize access to information**, but it is not something they reflect on. Neither is it something that generates contact with the libraries with questions concerning provision of information.”

(Haglund and Olson, 2008)

# The Sources for Researchers

- “For many researchers, especially in the sciences, **Google is the first choice** for information-all kinds of information.” (Haglund and Olson, 2008)
- “Some [researchers] **even state having moved from subject specific databases to Google.**” (Haglund and Olson, 2008)
- “There is growing evidence that both novice and experienced searchers are increasingly using **simple single text box search interfaces** such as those provided by search engines like Google.” (Hemminger et. al., 2007)

# The Sources for Researchers

- “... the survey indicated a **strong preference for a single “meta” search tool** where the user enter a single search string that would result in all content in all resource collections being searched ...” (Hemminger, 2007)
- “The researchers use a relative limited amount of sources, a few subject specific databases (in medicine; PubMed) **recommended by colleagues or supervisors** ...” (Haglund and Olson, 2008)
- “All of the researchers use **e-journals**, but few of them are familiar with e-books. Only one researcher used an alert service ...” (Haglund and Olson, 2008)

# The Sources for Researchers

“The type of resources most frequently used by researchers were

journals,  
Web pages,  
databases, and  
personal communications,

in that order.”

(Hemminger et. Al., 2007)

# The 10 most important Medical Science Information Sources

**Science**  
**Nature**  
**JAMA**  
**UpToDate**  
**New England Journal of Medicine**  
**Journal of Immunology**  
**American Journal of Epidemiology**  
**Cell**  
**Lexi-Comp**  
**Journal of Biological Chemistry**  
(Hemminger et.al., 2007)

# The 15 most Popular Medical Current Awareness Services

**PubMed**  
**Medscape**  
**Nature**  
**Faculty of 1000**  
**PubCrawler**  
**ISI**  
**ePocrates**  
**ASHP**  
**NEJM**  
**MDLink**  
**Science**  
**ScienceDirect**  
**ADA Daily Knowledge**  
**JAMA**  
**Kaiser listserv**

(Source: Hemminger et.al., 2007)

## Most often used search tools

Bibliographic/citation **database (47%)**

**General Web search engine (30%)**

Full text digital *library (7%)*

Personal search tool (5%)

Knowledgebase Web portal (4%)

Others (3%)

Online or local database (2%)

*Library collection (1%)*

(Hemminger et.al., 2007)

# Monthly number of articles retrieved to read

Library subscribed journal article	20.03
Open Access journal article	8.57
Printed library subscribed journal	4.05
Article from (author's) website	3.89
Personally subscribed print journal article	3.73
Article copied from colleague*	3
Total	54.57

(Hemminger et.al., 2007)

\*Medical science researchers are more likely to exchange print copies of journal articles with colleagues

# Use of the Sources by Researchers

- “Several of the researchers describe themselves as “lazy”, alluding to the fact that **they do not bother to get a journal article if it is unavailable in electronic form.** This is because they have become so used to information being just “a click away, ...” (Haglund and Olson, 2008)
- “Researchers indicate a strong preference for **obtaining information in the most convenient way possible,** which generally means for **free and via electronic access.**” (Hemminger, 2007)
- “Some researchers claim that they avoid interlibrary [loan] requests of journal articles from “obscure” journals...” (Haglund and Olson, 2008)

# Search Methodology of Researchers

- “The search **methodology** of the researchers can be characterized by “**trial and error.**” They have no planned search strategy, but start at random, experimenting both with the actual words and sources to use.
- ... they never use manuals, etc., for instructions. The idea of contacting the library for help does not occur to them. They have little or no knowledge of the finer points of many information sources.
- ... researchers **seldom use the library Web page as starting point** ... , and instead use bookmarks/shortcuts added by themselves ...
- ... researchers have difficulties in identifying correct search terms. **Searches are often unsuccessful.**”  
(Haglund and Olson, 2008)

# Search Methodology of Researchers

“... many researchers **feel they have no need for instruction ...**”

(Haglund and Olson, 2008)

“... **colleagues and supervisors are their most important support** regarding information searching, especially about recommendations about relevant databases, journals, journal articles, etc.”

(Haglund and Olson, 2008)

# Search Methodology of Researchers

“Many studies have reported that researchers are **overwhelmed by the amount of material to review** and feel that they do not find all the information on the topic for which they are searching ... with one study finding that a third of physicians “felt they could not cope with the information flow” ... **only 10% of the researchers responding that they are very confident they are finding everything.**”

(Hemminger, 2007)



# Einer von 100 Gründen, NICHT in die Bibliothek zu gehen: das Setting?



# Einer von 100 Gründen, NICHT in die Bibliothek zu gehen: der Boss/der Bibliothekar?



## Möglichkeiten für Bibliotheken:

- “... librarians need to be present in the research environment for them to be engaged by the researchers. **The researchers have no understanding of the librarian competences.**”
- “The researchers had very few ideas about complementary IT-support the library might be able to offer. Some state the need for support with software (Word, Excel, EndNote), as well as tools to organize pdf files on the personal computer.”
- “Many researchers in the study **used the Web of their own department as a starting point**, and this is where the library should establish a presence ...”
- “An important aim for libraries should be **to change the perception that libraries and library services are complicated ...**”

(Haglund and Olson, 2008)

# “Wir haben einen Traum ... wie eine Bibliothek aussehen könnte!”



# Aus Sicht des Konsumenten

## *Einige der 100 Gründe, die Bibliothek NICHT zu besuchen:*

„Lebenszyklus“: zu alt, zu jung?

„Tageszyklus“: Zeit? Bibliothekszeit heißt Auszeit – körperlich und mental

Gibt es irgendeinen Grund, Kollegen zu erzählen, dass Sie in die B. gehen? Danach von der B. zu erzählen?

## *Einige der 100 Möglichkeiten für Bibliotheken:*

Sind die Arbeitsplätze „lebenszyklus-gerecht“? Haben Studenten und „alte Professoren“ gute Gründe, die B. zu besuchen?

Öffnungszeiten !!! (Nachtdienste, Laborzeiten, Meetings...)

„Events“ – Autoresenlesungen, Workshops, Diskussionen unterschiedlicher Ansichten, Streitgespräche ... (+ Essen)

# Aus Sicht des Konsumenten ....

*Einige der 100 Gründe, die  
Bibliothek NICHT zu  
besuchen...*

Kennen Sie dort jemanden?

Es ist alles SEHR kompliziert ...  
Wenn man in die B. geht

Um Hilfe zu bitten heißt sich  
als Idiot zu outen

*Einige der 100 Möglichkeiten für  
Bibliotheken ...*

Stellen Sie sich vor (Ja! Ihr Name,  
Ihr Gesicht, Ihre Kenntnisse und  
wie Sie helfen können)

Machen Sie es EINFACH (und  
erzählen Sie das jedem!) –  
einfach, in Kontakt zu treten,  
einfach herauszufinden, was  
sie/er brauchen könnte

Bringen Sie die Hilfe zum Forscher:  
Senden Sie KURZE Service-  
Verzeichnisse aus inkl.  
Mailadressen, KURZE „Best-of“  
Listen Ihrer besten Journals

# Aus Sicht des Konsumenten ...

Gute Wissenschaftler haben zwei „Hintergrund-Helfer“: den Statistiker und den Bibliothekar ... Und beide werden zu Beginn und am Ende des Projektes gebraucht: Get involved !

Bieten Sie KURZE Infos an über die QUALITÄT gewisser Papers oder Journals

Stellen Sie ein „How-to“ BOOKLET zusammen: How to search for research

Bieten Sie eine SICHERE Denk-Umgebung an (und sprechen Sie nicht mit anderen darüber)

# So viele gute Gründe, in die Bibliothek zu gehen 😊 ... Zitate-Sammlung

Sie haben auch Tages-/Wochen-Zeitschriften  
Ich kann dort einen Kaffee trinken  
Man kann gratis kopieren (als Uni-Angehöriger)  
Es ist wie in einer Flughafen-Lounge, entspannend,  
freundlich ...  
Vielleicht sogar ein Platz um Leute zu treffen  
Sie geben mir mehr Info als das Internet: Sie  
kennen die Key Journals  
Sie sprechen nicht nur Latein  
Sie schicken mir das Buch/die Arbeit, wenn sie es  
nicht gerade lagernd haben  
Die Atmosphäre ist so, dass ich gerne dorthin gehe,  
und das ist der beste Grund !

# So viele gute Gründe, in die Bibliothek zu gehen 😊 ... Zitate-Sammlung

Es gibt unterschiedliche **Arbeitsbereiche**: Tische für Studenten, Sessel für die Zeitungsleser und die, die mit Kollegen etwas diskutieren wollen

Warum ist die B. nie **offen**, wenn ich im Dienst bin /am Wochenende / kann ich meine Kinder mitnehmen (gibt es Kinderbücher, eine Spielecke)?

Ich habe noch nie ein **Mail** von „meinem“ Bibliothekar erhalten, in dem er mir verrät, wie einfach ich gewisse Informationen jenseits von „Trial und Error“ bekommen könnte

# Wenn Sie einen Wissenschaftler in die Bibliothek bringen ...

Sagen Sie ihm/ihr nicht, dass Google nur für Affen ist – zeigen Sie ihm Alternativen

Teilen Sie Ihre Kenntnisse über die Beurteilung der Qualität von Schlüsselarbeiten

Bieten Sie Hirnfutter für eine gute Zeit in Ihrem Wohnzimmer: es sollte es wert sein, Sie zu besuchen

Mailen Sie ihm/ihr, wer Sie sind ... Immer wieder !

Mailen Sie ihm/ihr die gesuchten Artikel

Machen Sie es einfach

Sprechen Sie nicht Latein

Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit !



Th30/Qual  
B46  
Mi  
\$  
4D Rea



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