USING CITATION DATA FOR PURCHASE DECISIONS

analysing citing patterns and journal holdings at The Royal Institute of Technology

IATUL 2014 – Helsinki – 2nd of June – Cecilia Heyman Widmark
OUTLINE

- The role of the academic library
- Thoughts on “demand driven acquisitions”
- Policy for acquisitions at KTH
- Specific project – method, analysis, results
KTH – THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

1 FACULTY
10 SCHOOLS
13 400 STUDENTS
1 900 PhD
4 900 STAFF

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CHEMICAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
ARCHITECTURE
BIOTECHNOLOGY
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
TECHNOLOGY & HEALTH
ENGINEERING SCIENCES
EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION IN ENGINEERING SCIENCES

SCILIFELAB
This is our main library.
It was built 2000-2002 and has partly a modern structure combined with old laboratory buildings from the 19th century.
Planned in the 90:s with focus on storing printed material – in the times when the researcher was expected to visit the library and look up the article in the physical issue.
The role of the library was definitely changing rapidly at that time but the planning had been done with a different focus on the role of the library. It was still seen (by librarians at least) to be the collector of printed information and offer searching and browsing and photocopying.
Thousands of meters of journals
At the same time KTH was purchasing digitised journal archives
And the physical library became the home of students.

But this was in the transition to digital collections – especially on the journal side.

The library is part of one of the ten schools – Education & communication in engineering sciences and as a school we are to conduct research like the other schools. This is “under uppbyggnad/uppbypgnadsskede” mainly within education and not really within library and information science but there are ambitions to build up research within bibliometrics as we do own thomson reuter data and have recently completed the bibliometric database for internal analysis.
KTH – THE MAIN LIBRARY
KTH – THE MAIN LIBRARY

a lot of focus on the students and the physical library…

but how about the researchers?
In a new study from the Swedish National Library, just released, they have studied how the e-resources have effected university libraries during the years 1988 – 2012.

Free translation
But it is true and of course this must effect the ways we are organised and how we work, what competencies are needed.

The central message is that the transition of the scientific academic journal from print to electronic is the basis/foundation for the development of the academic library and the change of the researchers way of work and publishing.
the transition to e has made possible the effective way the libraries today can deliver.

Den utveckling som biblioteken genomgått har sin grund i förändringen inom den vetenskapliga publiceringen och det handlar helt och hållet om den vetenskapliga tidskriftens övergång från tryckt till elektronisk.
DELIVERY of scientific information

As I see it there are two main purposes for the academic library today:
To deliver relevant scientific information to support research and education
DELIVERY of scientific information
SUPPORTING scientific publishing
Acquisitions of media

- Printed materials
- Electronic materials
- Total acquisitions


- €

500,000 € 1,000,000 € 1,500,000 € 2,000,000 € 2,500,000 € 3,000,000 € 3,500,000 € 4,000,000 €
How can we support all subjects?
For instance the Life sciences?
New media plan and policy 2013

- The library has focus on Demand Driven Acquisition
- Printed material is no longer collected
- E-version is always purchased ahead of print
- Printed material is weeded if the library owns the e-version
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Demand Driven Acquisition

- How do we identify the demands?
- Cover information needs for all departments/subjects
- E-books vs E-journals
- Ongoing projects e-books
- New methods necessary
METHODOLOGY

- Citation data WoS 3 yrs
- E-journal holdings - CKB
- Supplementary data (JCR, Ulrich's, DOAJ)
- Analysing result
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The table appears to be a list of entries, possibly related to scientific or academic works, with columns designated as A to F. Each row contains entries with numbers 1 to 36, and additional columns or details are not clearly visible due to the resolution of the image.
THANK YOU!
Questions?

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Thanks to Peter Sjögårde and Nils Jansson, KTH Library.