

Summaries

Anna Lundh og Olof Sundin: Lärare och informationskompetens: från utbildningspraktik till yrkespraktik (Teachers and information literacy: from educational to occupational practice)

Pages: 5-14

The main purpose of this article is to create a greater understanding of high school teachers' experiences of their information seeking activities, both in educational practice and in occupational practice and of the relation between those practices. The theoretical framework encompasses symbolic interactionism, which is related to Patrick Wilson's concept of cognitive authority. The empirical material has been collected through in-depth interviews with six recently qualified high school teachers. The findings reveal the context-based character of information literacy; the information seeking activities engaged in within academic practice do not seem to be very useful in occupational practice. The use of scientific material was rewarded in university study settings where the participants focused on their own information needs, while pupils' information needs come to the fore in occupational practice. The teachers found themselves to be unprepared for this shift in focus. Thus the findings problemize the content of user education at academic libraries.

Brian Kirkegaard og Pia Borlund: Brugen af tv-udsendelser i Statens Mediesamling: med særlig henblik på brugere fra akademiske institutioner (The use of television programmes from the State Media Archive: with special reference to users from academic institutions)

Pages: 15-27

This article reports on a study of 340 users' requests of programmes made to the Danish national collection of TV programmes. The objective of the study is to verify who the users of the collection are. The reported study forms part of a research project, which aims at uncover the underlying reasons, preferred search entries and relevance criteria of users requesting TV programmes. This knowledge is essential for the upgrade of the future access to and use of the collection. In order to get that knowledge we need to know who the actual and potential users of the collection are.

The present study is based on 1.688 information requests, as well as interviews with four scholars about their professional use of moving images. The requisition forms show that the main group of users is affiliated to academic institutions concerning media studies. The interviews reveal that scholars apply other sources than the national collection when getting hold on TV programmes for research. The statements from the scholars support the overall importance of the research project.

Claus Poulsen: Kan et citationsindeks bidrage til evaluering af et forskningsmiljø? (Is a citation index suitable for evaluation of a specific research activity?)

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Research evaluation in terms of quantitative methods has increased considerably, and especially citation analyses have been more and more popular. Unfortunately research policy authorities have often missed to take in to account the limitations of such analyses. The legitimacy of the citation analysis is strongly dependent on the citation index in use and the publication and citation culture of the actual research subject. The most evident condition for using the index on a research subject is that the index covers the specific subject. This coverage can easily be calculated either by the local research managers or by the library. The method is described and used on the research subjects "Communication Studies" and "Computer Science" as practised in the University of Roskilde in Denmark, showing that only 1 of 3 quality publications are covered by the ISI Citation Index for both subjects. This is compared to the subjects "Chemistry" and "Oncology" where 9 of 10 quality publications are covered by the index. Consequently the results of citation analyses using the ISI citation index are not appropriate for a research evaluation of the first two research subjects.

Tord Høivik: Statistikk og styring i norske folkebibliotek: KOSTRA-systemets rolle i kommunal planlegging (Management statistics in Norwegian public libraries: the role of KOSTRA in municipal planning)

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Commercial actors must constantly adapt to changing market conditions. The public sector has, on the contrary, been marked by stability. During the last twenty years, the contrast between private and public sectors has diminished, and even public institutions have to adapt. In 2002 Norway introduced a comprehensive statistical system (KOSTRA) to measure public services at the local level. KOSTRA encourages systematic comparisons between local units. The current version of KOSTRA provides, however, a misleading image of public library activities. A lively debate, in which the author participated, culminated in a major proposal for revision in June 2006. We use this as a case for investigating the interplay between statistical systems and political decision-making.