

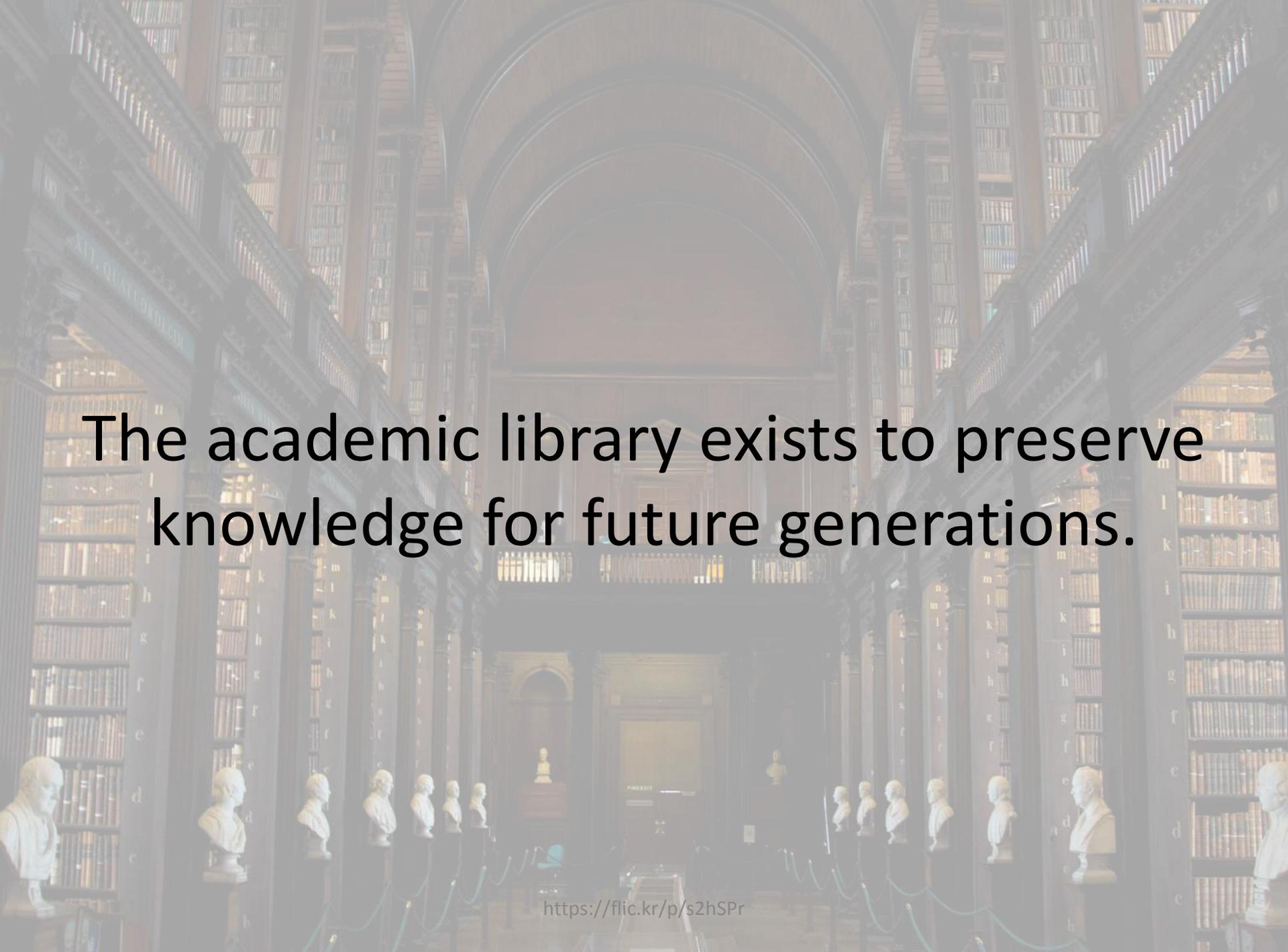
everything is ok

**Can We Have It All? Do We Want It  
All? The Evolution of Academic  
Library Collection Development**

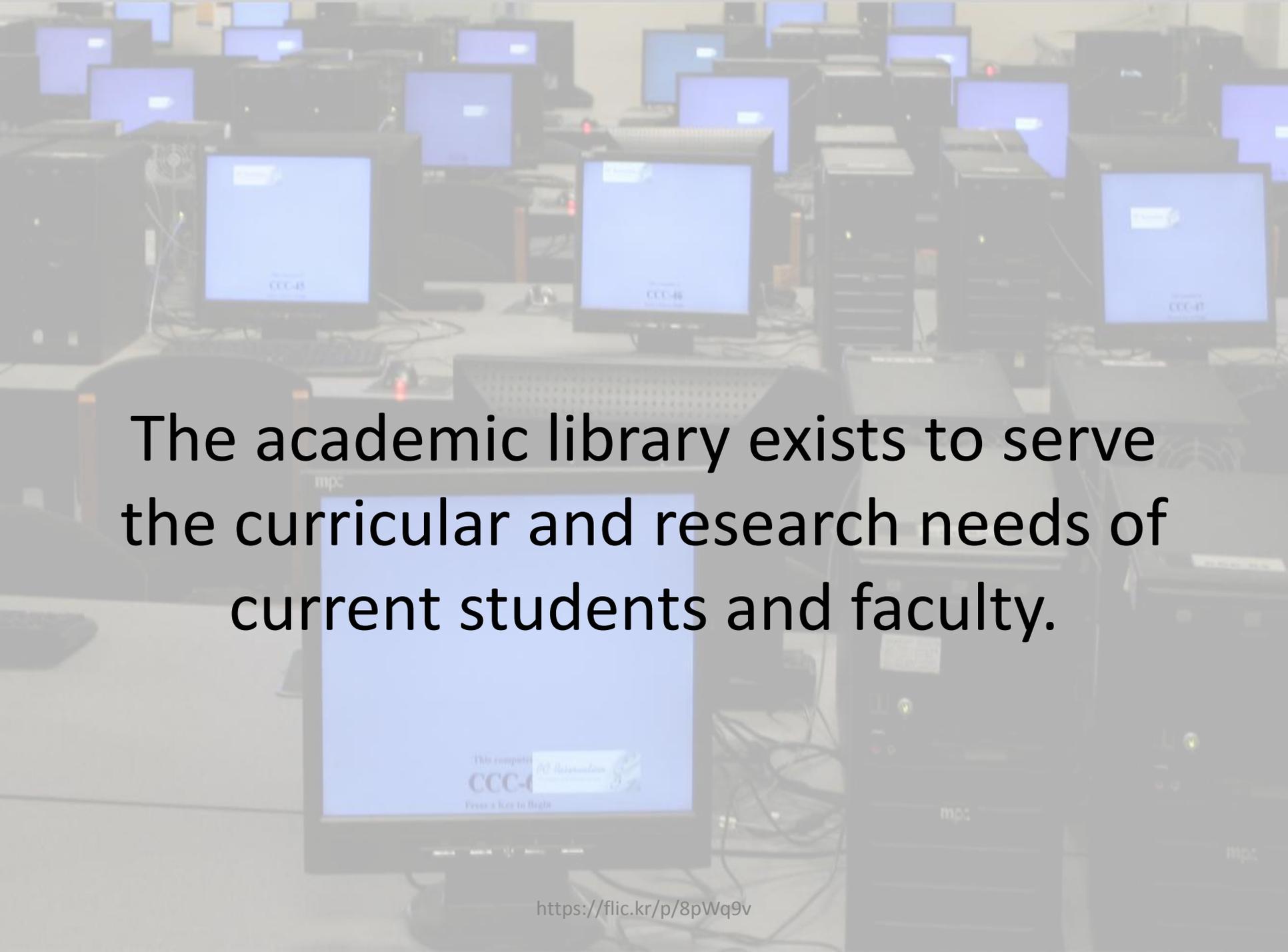
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<https://flic.kr/p/aDHfHc>



The academic library exists to preserve knowledge for future generations.

A photograph of a computer lab with many desktop computers. The screens display a blue background with the CCC logo and text. The text on the screens includes "CCC-45", "CCC-46", "CCC-47", and "CCC-48". The text on the foreground screen includes "This computer is reserved for CCC-48", "CCC-48", and "Press a key to begin".

The academic library exists to serve the curricular and research needs of current students and faculty.

# Coexisting Missions

Traditionally, access to resources for our students necessitated long-term preservation



# Conflicting Missions

## **Temporary Access**

- More resources available to current students and faculty
- Weakens stewardship mission

## **Permanent Access**

- More costly
- Fewer resources for current students and faculty

The library used to be the primary place to find information . . . but not anymore

#ICanHazPDF



WIKIPEDIA



A globe made of puzzle pieces, each with a different character or symbol from various alphabets, representing Wikipedia's multilingual nature.

Language	Name	Articles
English	The Free Encyclopedia	4 853 000+
Spanish	La enciclopedia libre	1 172 000+
German	Die freie Enzyklopädie	1 806 000+
Japanese	フリー百科事典	962 000+
Chinese	自由的百科全书	814 000+
Polish	Wolna encyklopedia	1 106 000+
Portuguese	A enciclopédia livre	871 000+
Russian	Свободная энциклопедия	1 213 000+
French	L'encyclopédie libre	1 614 000+
Italian	L'enciclopedia libera	1 193 000+

Google

# Student Expectations

- Immediate access to almost everything
- If you can't get it right away, move on to the next thing



**amazon**



# Traditional Collection Development

- Purchase books
  - At point of publication
  - At close to list price
  - Made easier by approval plans
  - Rational
  - Predictable
- Subscribe to journals
  - As they are issued
  - At list price, then at a discount as part of the Big Deal

*Buy until the budget is spent*

# Drawbacks of the traditional model

- Hard to acquire books retroactively
- Difficult to access journal articles without initial subscription
- Lots of low or no-use material
- A somewhat static collection, augmented by interlibrary loan
- Heavy duplication of common materials across libraries

# Beginnings of a new model

## *Started with journals*

- Shift to *access* through journal packages
  - But with perpetual access rights to some titles
- Reliance on aggregator packages
  - With no perpetual access rights

*We now accept as a given that most of the journals in our collections have only temporary access rights.*

# New approaches for books

- Demand-driven acquisition of monographs
  - Mostly ebooks
- Subscription packages of ebooks
- Possible because of print-on-demand, decreased chance of books going out of print, better used book market

*Libraries treat these as supplementary models to traditional book buying*

*What if we became more aggressive?*

# A (mostly) demand-driven collection?

- Load records into catalog
  - Any book with potential relevance to curricular and research focus of university
- Subscribe to some titles
- Purchase the right format for the moment
  - POD
  - eBook

*At the moment, Most books not available for local POD or as ebook on DDA*

# What would be necessary to expand DDA?

- All books available as POD, ebook
- No book ever goes out of print
- ***Guaranteed access to not-yet-purchased titles***

# Ensuring Future Access

- Portico, LOCKSS/CLOCKSS protect what we've already licensed
- We need a solution to protect what we have not yet licensed

# Just imagine . . .

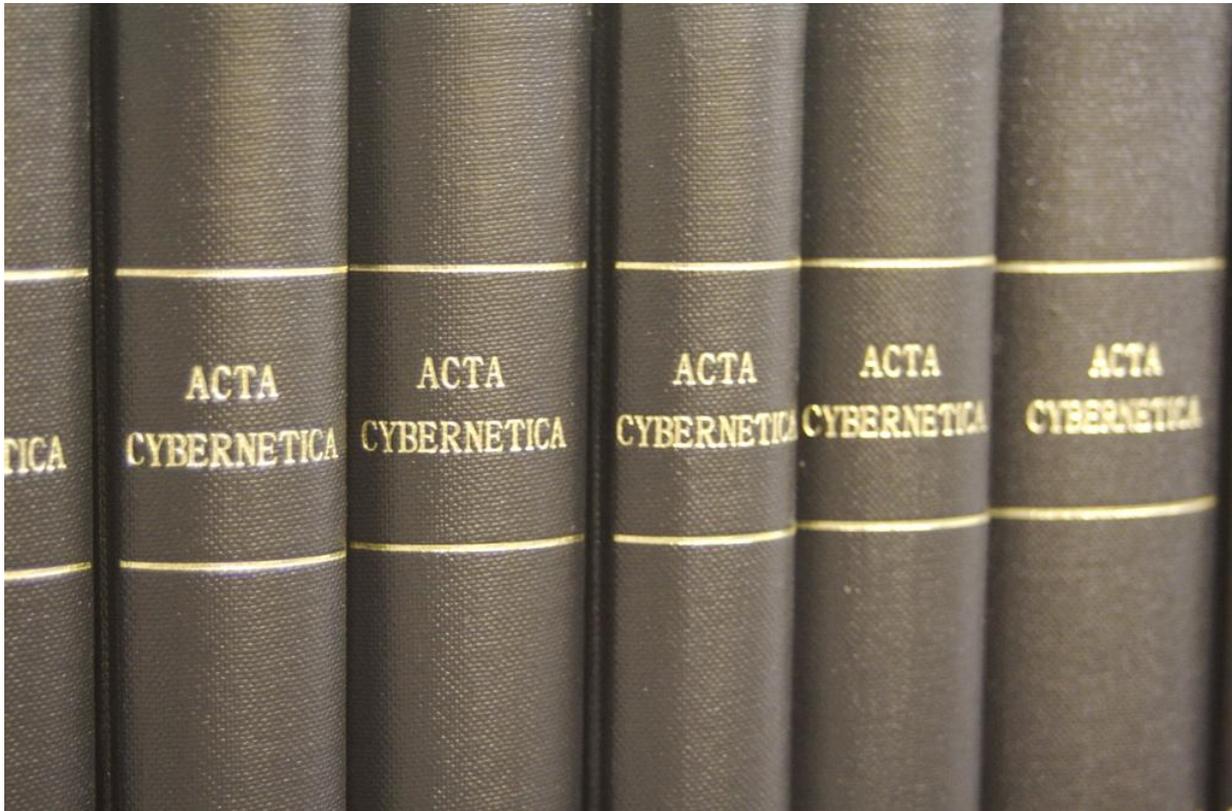


- ALL relevant titles available to our students
- Purchase based on use

# A demand-driven collection

- Confidence that a title will *always* be available for *potential* purchase
- Demand-drive collection size bounded
  - At the lower end by limitations in academic quality, curricular match
  - At the upper end by budget

# What about journals?



A better question:  
What about *articles*?

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a research article on the ReadCube platform. The article title is "RESEARCH ARTICLE". A modal window is overlaid on the article content, offering three purchase options:

Rent	Buy	Download
\$3	\$9	\$32
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Print <input type="checkbox"/> Save	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Print <input type="checkbox"/> Save	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Print <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Save

Below the purchase options, a message states: "Complementary access is not available at this time. Contact your librarian for more information." The background article text is partially visible, showing scientific data and graphs.



## ProQuest Acquires SIPX

April 9, 2015

By **Carl Straumsheim**

 Print This



ProQuest's investments in the discovery stage of research continued this week as the company acquired the Silicon Valley-based start-up SIPX.

To what extent can article-level rental  
replace subscriptions and the big deal?

# The Big Deal

- Often a very good deal
- Often unaffordable

... a *medium* or *small* deal supplemented by *article rental*?



Back to that ***Stewardship*** idea

# A Broader Definition of Special Collections

- Rare books
- Manuscripts
- Archives
- ***But also*** resources important to the institution



# Other Collections

To the extent possible, all material not included in this more expansive definition of Special Collections will be provided temporarily

- On demand
- Via subscription with no post-cancellation rights

# Shared Print Archiving

- Libraries will more aggressively decrease legacy print holdings
- Regional, national last copy policies and procedures
- Collaborative prospective collection building

*This is one way that libraries will fulfill the stewardship mission*

# Expanding the scope of collections

- Research support and analysis
- Citation management
- Primary sources



# Expanding Even Further

We concentrate our efforts on a very small portion of a huge potential collection

*The Universe  
of Information*

*Scholarly  
Resources*

*Traditional  
Collection*

A Venn diagram consisting of three overlapping circles. The largest circle is light green and labeled 'The Universe of Information'. Inside it is a medium-sized circle labeled 'Scholarly Resources'. Inside that is a small white circle labeled 'Traditional Collection'. The circles overlap in a way that shows the 'Traditional Collection' is a subset of 'Scholarly Resources', which is a subset of 'The Universe of Information'.

# Stewardship/scarcity

**Low-High**  
**Books & Journals**  
Newspapers  
Gov Documents  
CD & DVD  
Maps  
Scores

**Uniqueness**

low

high

low

In many collections



**Low-Low**  
**Freely-accessible web resources**  
Open source software  
Newsgroup archives

High Stewardship

Low Stewardship

**High-High**  
**Special Collections**  
Rare books  
Local/Historical Newspapers  
Local History Materials  
Archives & Manuscripts  
Theses & dissertations

high

In few collections

**High-Low**  
**Research & Learning Materials**  
**Institutional records**  
ePrints/tech reports  
Learning objects  
Courseware  
E-portfolios  
Research data  
Prospectus  
Institutional website

## COLLECTIONS GRID

(Lorcan Dempsey and Eric Childress, OCLC Research)

# The Value of Discovery

- The collection is
  - Both owned and unowned
  - Physical and digital
  - Locally, regionally, nationally, globally dispersed
- Discovery is crucial



# Delivery is Key

Discovery only matters if access is immediate

- Local POD
- Unmediated ebook, article delivery replaces ILL
- Ordering physical copies from other libraries a last resort, but delivery will be fast



# For more on this topic

Levine-Clark, Michael, “Access to Everything: Building the Future Academic Library Collection,” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 14, no. 3 (2014): 425-437.

[http://www.press.jhu.edu/journals/portal\\_libraries\\_and\\_the\\_academy/portal\\_preprint/articles/14.3clark.pdf](http://www.press.jhu.edu/journals/portal_libraries_and_the_academy/portal_preprint/articles/14.3clark.pdf)

Dempsey, Lorcan, Constance Malpas, and Brian Lavoie, “Collection Directions: The Evolution of Library Collections and Collecting,” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 14, no. 3 (2014): 393-423.

<http://www.oclc.org/content/dam/research/publications/library/2014/oclcresearch-collection-directions-preprint-2014.pdf>



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<https://flic.kr/p/8vT9yB>