

everything is ok

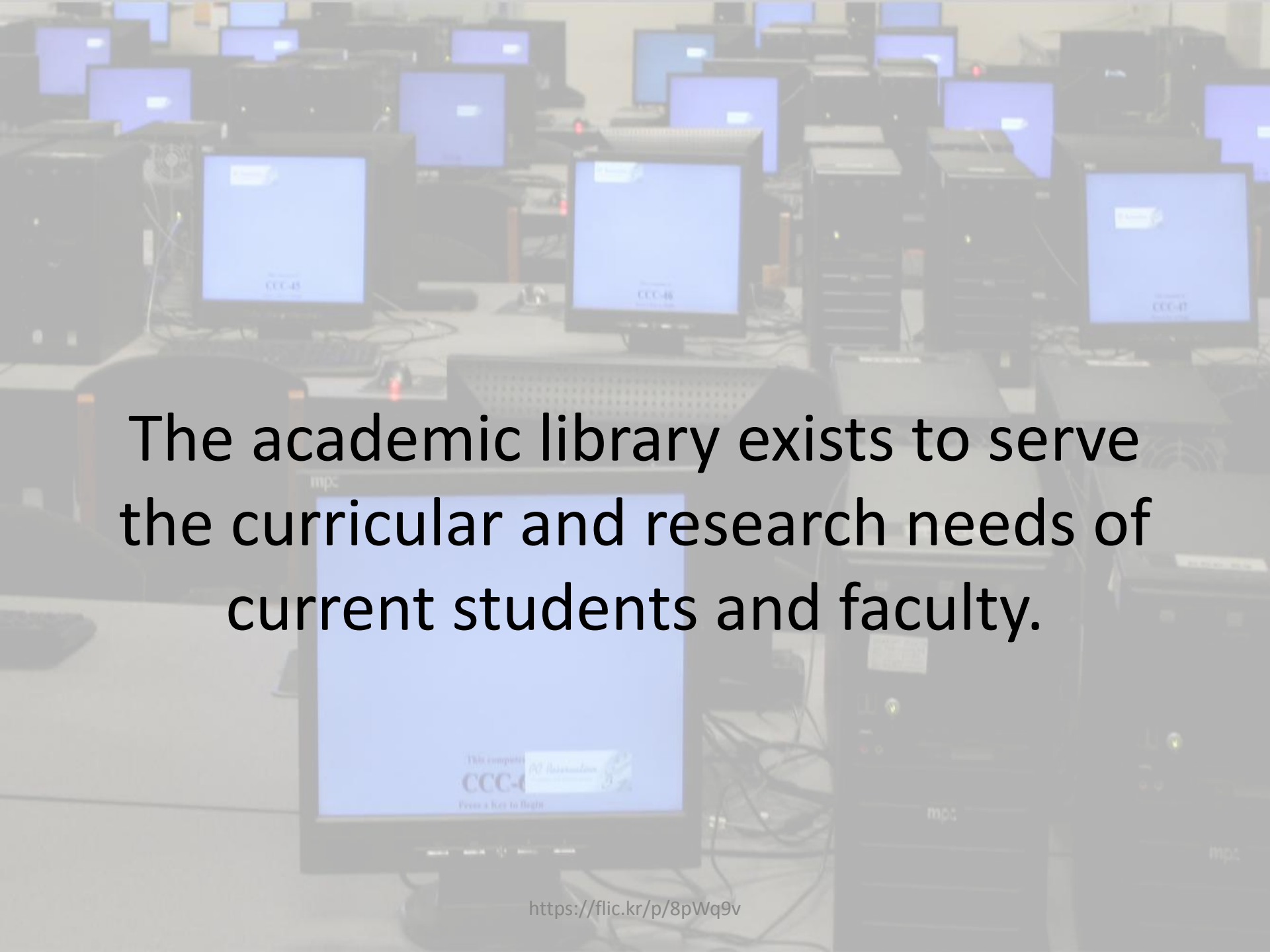
**Can We Have It All? Do We Want It
All? The Evolution of Academic
Library Collection Development**

INFORUM Conference
Prague
May 26, 2015

Michael Levine-Clark
Associate Dean for Scholarly Communication and Collections Services
University of Denver



The academic library exists to preserve knowledge for future generations.



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. One piece is missing, and a hand is shown placing a new piece into the gap.

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

The multi-colored Google logo.

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

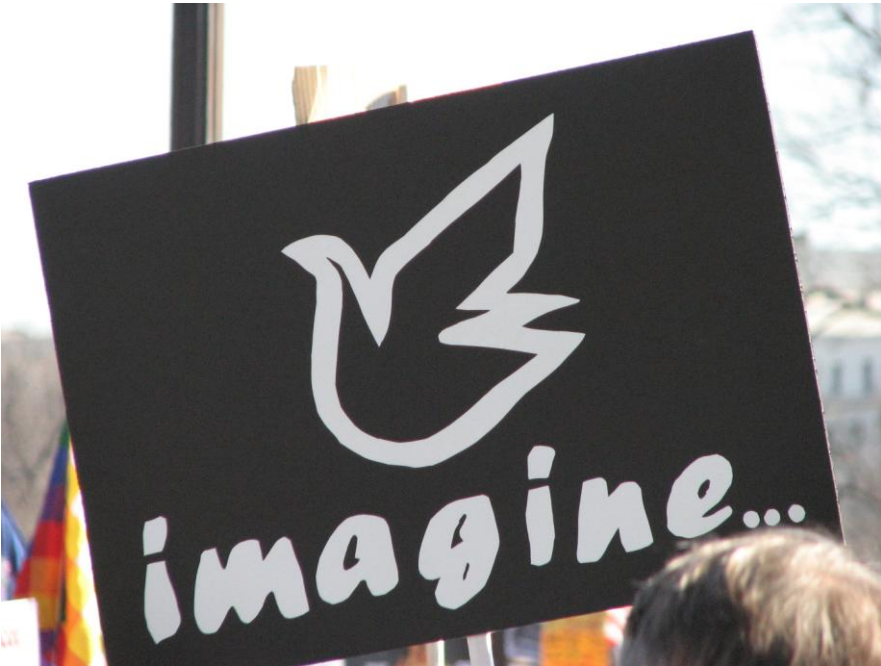
What would be necessary to expand DDA?

- 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 . . .

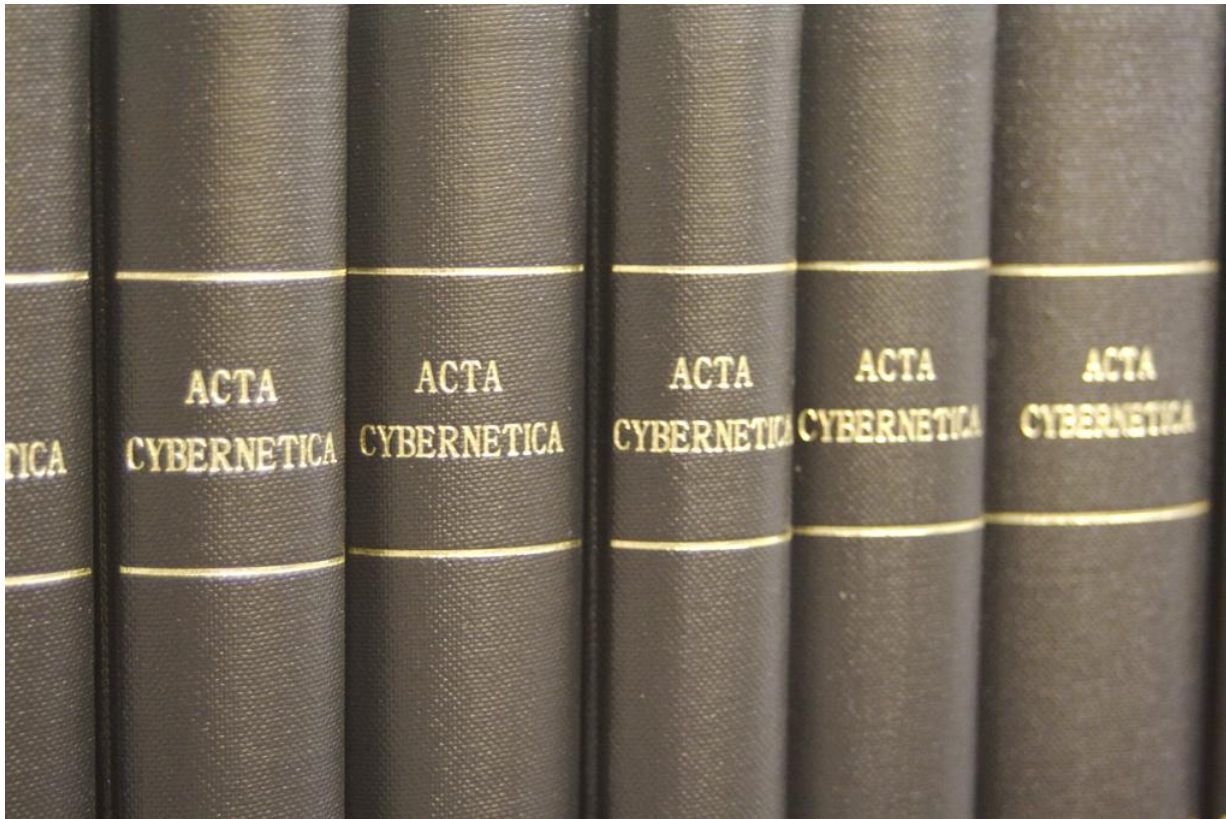


- ALL relevant titles available to our students
- Purchase based on use

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 the ReadCube interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options like 'Article Information', 'References', and 'Download PDF'. The main content area displays a research article with several pie charts and line graphs. A central modal window titled 'readcube access' offers three options: 'Rent' for \$3, 'Buy' for \$9, and 'Download' for \$32. Each option includes icons for 'Read', 'Print', and 'Save'. Below the modal, a message states: 'Complementary access is not available at this time. Contact your librarian for more information.' The page number 'Page 1 of 5' is visible at the bottom left.



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*



Stewardship/scarcity

high

low

In many collections

low



Uniqueness

High Stewardship

Low Stewardship

high



In few collections

Low-High

Books & Journals

- Newspapers
- Gov Documents
- CD & DVD
- Maps
- Scores

Low-Low

Freely-accessible web resources

- Open source software
- Newsgroup archives

High-High

Special Collections

- Rare books
- Local/Historical Newspapers
- Local History Materials
- Archives & Manuscripts
- Theses & dissertations

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

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>



Michael Levine-Clark
michael.levine-clark@du.edu

<http://www.slideshare.net/MichaelLevineClark/>

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