INTRODUCTION

“Those involved in the academic library profession are living in exciting times. It is not just the speed of change which provides the excitement, but the recognition that we can make a significant contribution to the progress of the academic community... We need to embrace innovation and learn how to learn, as the organisations we work for have to learn how to change”

Katsirikou and Sefertzi (2000: 705)
OVERVIEW

Collection development
University of California, Davis
Collaboration
California Digital Library
Data management and data curation
The future
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

“The planned purchase of materials in various formats to match the instructional and research needs of the campus within the current fiscal environment and resource sharing opportunities. The heart of a library is its collections: The buildings house them; the library personnel acquire and manage them and teach users how best to access and use them.”

University of Colorado at Boulder
MEASUREMENTS OF A COLLECTION

Range and depth of holdings
Currency and historic value
Sustainability
Level
Lengthy journal runs
Completeness of series
Extensive electronic archives

ALL supported by powerful discovery tools and effective document supply services
PROCESSES OF COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

- Selection and de-selection of current and retrospective materials
- Planning of coherent strategies for continuing acquisitions
- Input into preservation decisions
- Evaluation of collections to ascertain and support user needs
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICY

- Establishes priorities
- Supports efforts
- Facilitates decisions
- Communicates the Libraries’ intentions to the library users
- Aids in cooperative efforts with other libraries
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT TO SUPPORT RESEARCHERS

Researchers need to have access to all the information resources that support their information needs.

Collection management activities should recognise and accommodate diversity and change.

Need to consider the information universe from the perspective of our users.
SOME SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

Increasing volume of published material – decreased budgets – libraries finding it more difficult to maintain collections

Users want physical space

Shift from library holdings to access – still need to maintain holdings somewhere

Need to preserve non-print materials

Management and collection of grey literature

Special collections and archives
KEY DRIVERS FOR SERVICE INNOVATION

Insufficient resources – budgets and physical space
Need to promote and exploit the resources which are available, making them accessible to users
New methods: Patron driven acquisitions?
Potential offered by technology and collaboration
COLLECTION PROFILES

Biological & Agricultural Sciences
Humanities/Social Sciences
Physical Sciences & Engineering
Health Sciences & Veterinary Science
Government Information & Maps
Special Collections
Biological & Agricultural Sciences

Bibliographers

The following represent subject specializations rather than departments in the strict sense.

Axel Borg, (530) 752–6176 mailto:aeborg@ucdavis.edu

- Food Science & Technology
- Nutrition, Human
- Textiles & Clothing
- Viticulture & Enology

Ruth Gustafson, (530) 752–3052 ragustafson@ucdavis.edu

- Animal Science
- Aquaculture & Fisheries
- Avian Sciences
- Biotechnology
- Entomology
- Environmental Toxicology
- Evolution & Ecology
- Genetics
- Mathematics
- Microbiology
- Molecular & Cellular Biology
- Nematology
- Nutrition, Animal
- Neurobiology, Physiology & Behavior
- Statistics
- Wildlife & Fisheries Biology

The University Library - The University of California, Davis - 100 NW Quad - Davis, CA 95616 - (530) 752-6561
Copyright © 2003-2011, The University Library.
Suggestions — Contact the Web Team
COLLECTION MAINTENANCE

Assistance of access services staff, and the preservation unit

Criteria:
- availability of a more current edition
- condition of the item
- relevance to the scope and needs of UC Davis academic programs
THE COLLECTION BUDGET
GIFT ACCEPTANCE

A written policy for accepting gifts
Accepts all unsolicited gifts
Factors preventing the addition of donated materials:

- duplication
- absence of research support
- questionable durability
- other
PHYSICAL SPACE

Collection development - more about access than actual ownership
Shrinking physical collection
System-wide collaboration and resource sharing
Off site storage of books and other information sources
- Northern Regional Library Facility (NRLF)
- Library Annex
CRITERIA FOR SENDING ITEMS TO NRLF

- Discipline
- Age of the title
- Publishing country
- Number of copies on shelf
E-BOOKS

Packages

Single title purchases

Challenge:
- how to handle the variety of delivery options for e-books
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARIES

Comprise world-class collections and innovative services

10 campus libraries

Comprising world-class collections

that give a competitive edge to

UC research and instruction
CALIFORNIA DIGITAL LIBRARY (CDL)

Oversees and coordinates shared library collections on behalf of the ten University of California (UC) campuses

Acquires scholarly content

Digital Special Collections

Manages UC's mass digitization efforts

Organizes and supports shared physical library collections

Responsible for the system-wide negotiation and licensing of shared digital materials for the UC libraries
BENEFITS OF LIBRARY COLLABORATION

Shared facilities (NRLF and SRLF)
Integrated services (Melvyl Catalog)
Shared licensed collections
Digital collections
Data management
Scholarly communication
Applied research and expertise
"...if librarians are going to be relevant in the age of Google and Google Scholar, they need to move beyond the document and facilitate access to the increasing amounts of data being made available on the web." (Stuart, 2010)
eSCIENCE AND RESEARCH DATA

“eScience” - envisioning how scientific research will be conducted in a (possibly very near) future... It will evolve around several aspects among which are:

An explosion of data, which will reside online.

It will need to be stored, preserved, managed and accessed as needed from any place, at any time, by anyone

- New communication possibilities through powerful grid networks
- Interconnectedness and collaboration among researchers (ACRL, 2011)

Research data is often defined as the information (e.g. data sets, microarray, numerical data, clinical trial information, textual records, images, sound, etc.) generated or used as quantitative evidence in primary biomedical research. This research data is distinguished by the fact that it is accepted by the research community as a means to validate research findings, observations and hypotheses
DATA MANAGEMENT AND CURATION

Data management is a process of ensuring the accuracy, accessibility, security and storage of data and digital files; its archival aspect is often called data curation. In fulfilling their curatorial and preservation responsibilities, academic libraries can take more responsibility for coordinating data management and be part of making this data available for analysis and study.

“...data curation is the active and on-going management of data through its lifecycle of interest and usefulness to scholarship, science, and education; curation activities enable data discovery and retrieval, maintain quality, add value, and provide for re-use over time...”

(Choudury, 2010)
DATA MANAGEMENT AND CREATION

Scott Brandt (Purdue)
Three years of investigating data management
No solutions to handle the data yet
Toolkit to gather data through interviews
(http://www.DataCurationProfiles.org)
PURDUE’S 3 STEPS TO DATA MANAGEMENT

Understand the stages researchers are going through with data

• Negotiation (data curation)
  - Lifecycle
  - Sharing
  - Dissemination
  - IP/copyright
  - Repository requirements

Ingest the data

• Institutional Repositories
• Part of a research article
• Data supplement

Raw data ➔ Process ➔ Analyze ➔ Experimental data for publication ➔ Present at conference ➔ Send in for publication ➔ Publish ➔ Abstract in database
THE FUTURE...
(POSSIBLY VERY NEAR?)
IMPACT ON INFORMATION SPECIALISTS

Collaboration, communication and partnerships
- Different departments and units
- Faculty
- Profession
- Industry
- Other libraries / institutes
- International

Providers of Access
ALL formats of material
Non-traditional collections: grey literature, special collections and university archives, preservation of objects (in collections)
Data curation and data management
IMPACT ON TECHNICAL SERVICES

Changing cataloguing profession
Impact of shelve-ready purchases
New roles, skills, partnerships
Impact of technology
IMPACT ON INTER LIBRARY LOANS

ILL and acquisitions
Skills to discover all kinds of information
– from everywhere
Time
"Cheshire, would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"
"That depends a good deal on where you want to get to," said the Cat.
"I don't much care where----" said Alice.
"Then it doesn't matter which way you go," said the Cat.
"---so long as I get somewhere," Alice added as an explanation.
"Oh, you're sure to do that," said the Cat, "if you only walk long enough."
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

Thank you
DISCUSSION IN GROUPS

1. The impact of trends in collection development for:
   - Information specialists
   - Cataloguers / acquisitions
   - Inter library loans
   - Other

2. Do you think collaboration and resource sharing is a possible solution for South Africa?
   - How can this be implemented?
   or
   - Why will it never work?

3. How can we support user needs / demands for physical space in the library for learning and studying?
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Giustini, Dean. 2010. Academic librarians can be part of ‘open data’,

Stuart, David. 2010. Programming skills could transform librarians' roles,