

Libraries, Catalogs, and the Strange New Digital Landscape

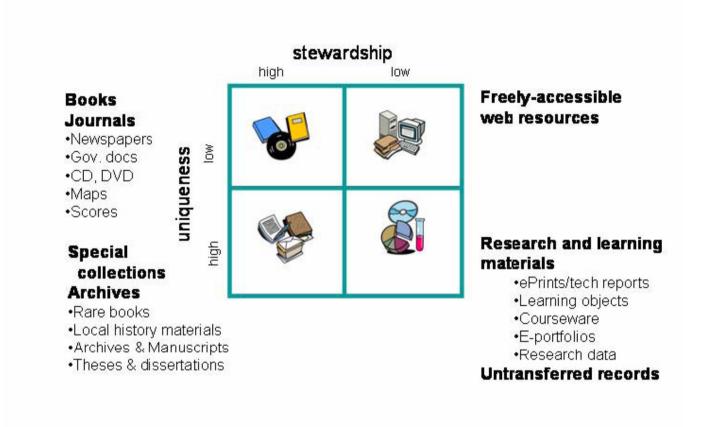
Karen Calhoun IGeLU, Stockholm, Sweden September 2006

Yellowstone Mud Pots



The Way We Worked

Books Journals Newspapers Gov docs Maps Scores AV Dissertations Library catalogs 11111 LIBRARY Special collections **Manuscripts** Papers Univ records Archives Journal articles Conference proceedings Etc. Sample print indexes in the Reference Area, 1st floor, Main Librar Abstracting & **Indexing services**



From Dempsey, Lorcan, Eric Childress et al. 2005. "Metadata switch." In *E-Scholarship: A LITA Guide* (Chicago: LITA).

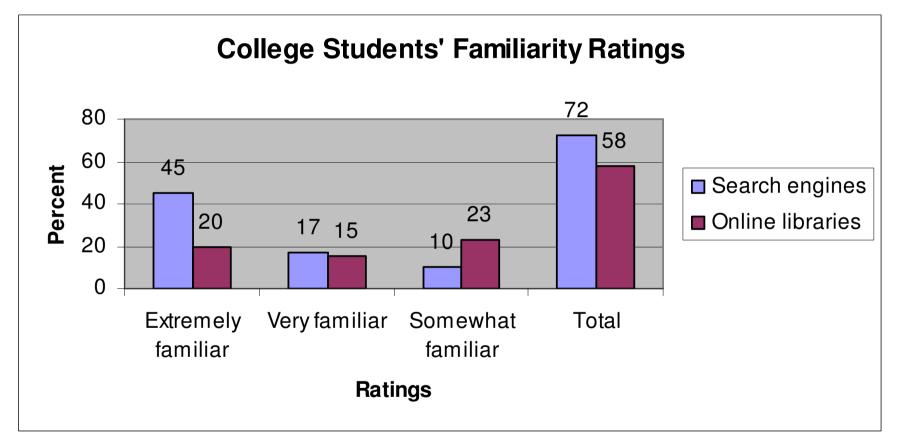
Unanswered Questions

- Who uses the online catalog?
- o Who uses library Web pages?
- o For what?
- o How much?
- Compared to what?
 - Compared to library e-resource discovery systems?
 - Compared to Amazoogle?

Fundamental Shift in Preferences/Landscape for Information Organization?

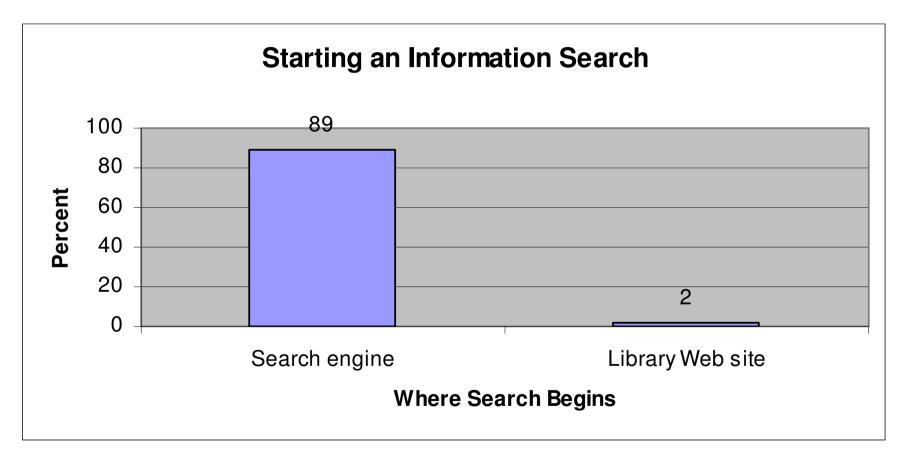
- Bibliographic tools vs. indexing and full text searching
- Are there generational differences?
- Differences based on discipline or profession?
- What about visual resources?
- What about digital data?

Familiarity with Search Engines vs. Online Libraries

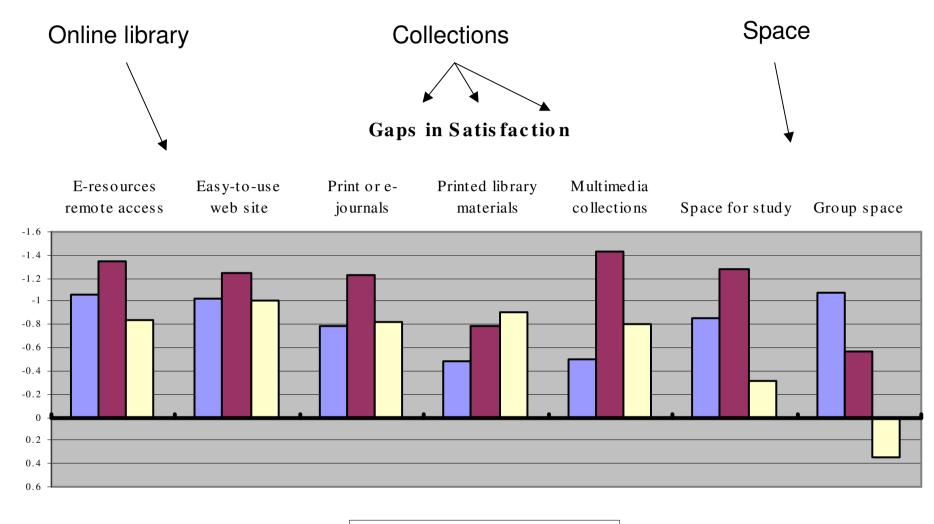


College Students' Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources: a Report to the OCLC Membership: <u>http://www.oclc.org/reports/perceptionscollege.htm</u>

Where Do You Begin a Search for Information on a Topic?



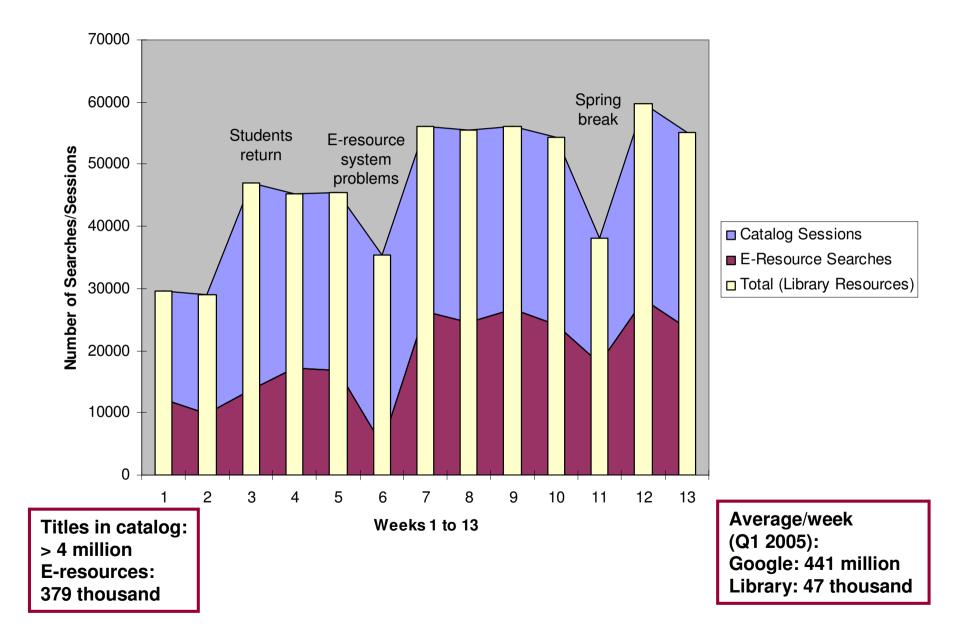
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■ Undergrad ■ Graduate ■ Faculty

LibQUAL+ 2005 Survey: Cornell University Library. Association of Research Libraries. <u>http://www.libqual.org</u>

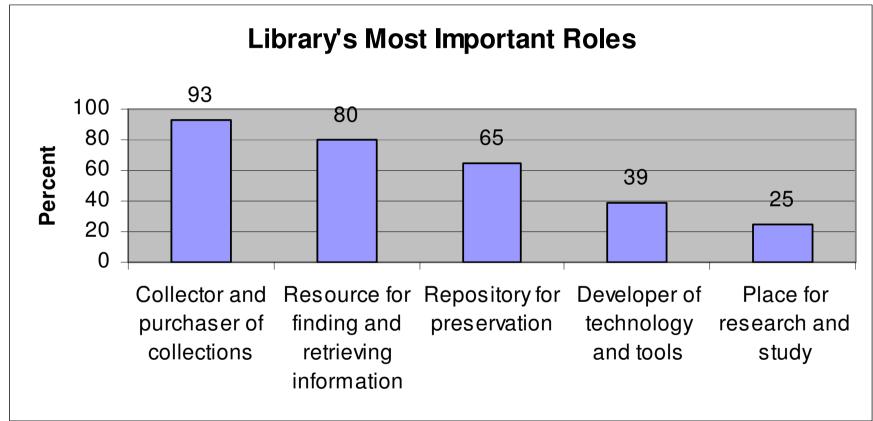
Cornell Catalog and E-Resource Searching, First Quarter 2005



Networked E-Resources at Cornell

- Less than 10% of the collection
- More than 25% of the materials budget
- About 50% of the use
- All searches from library pages = a tiny fraction of the use of search engines

University of Minnesota Libraries: Research Needs of Humanists and Social Scientists



Available from <u>http://www.lib.umn.edu/about/mellon/docs.phtml</u> Full report and a variety of presentations, e.g., Karen Williams, Charleston Conference. <u>"Lively Lunch: The Same...</u> <u>But Different: Varying User Behavior in the Humanities and Social Sciences"</u>

University of Minnesota Libraries Study: More Findings

- Humanities and social sciences faculty and grad students work primarily from home
- Library space remains more important to grad students than faculty members
- Employ a wide variety of research materials, esp. *primary source materials*, also including *data* and *multimedia*
- Faculty and grad students need help organizing and managing their research materials
- Library has the opportunity to play a more proactive role

Review of Unanswered Questions

• Who uses the online catalog?

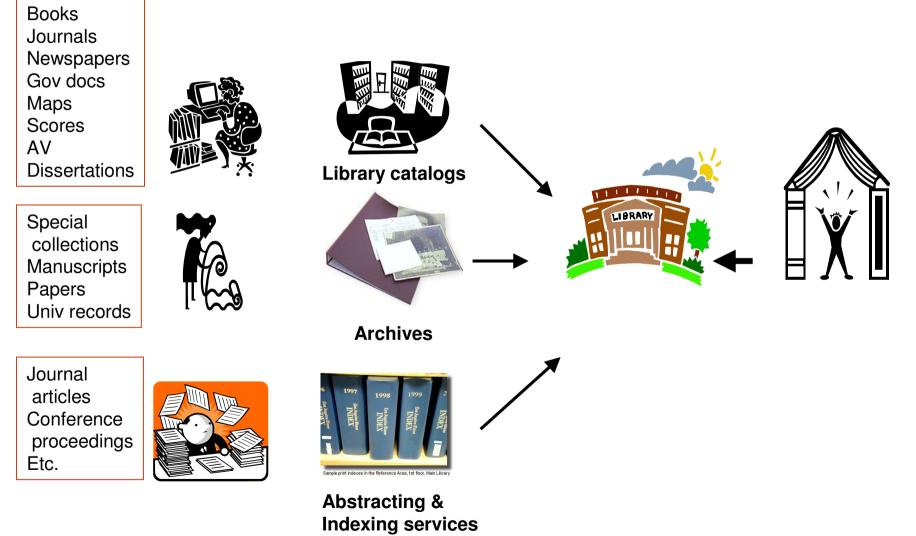
- Faculty and graduate students (comparatively more)
- Undergraduates (comparatively less)
- Who uses library Web pages? How much?
 - Strong preference for search engines
- o For what?
 - Published materials (mostly monographs?)
 - Keen interest in primary source materials, data, images, multimedia—all outside the catalog

Review of Unanswered Questions, 2

• Compared to what?

- Strong use of e-resource discovery systems outside the catalog
- Strong preference for search engines
- Some are familiar with bibliographic data/tools, many are not (and find what they want anyway?)
- Graduate students may be the least satisfied with how libraries are serving them

The Way We Worked



The Decline of the Catalog

Users bypassing the catalog

- 89% of college students say they begin with search engines vs 2% with library Web pages
- One piece of a fragmented library information landscape (and hard to use!)
 - Principle of Least Effort
 - Metasearch in trouble

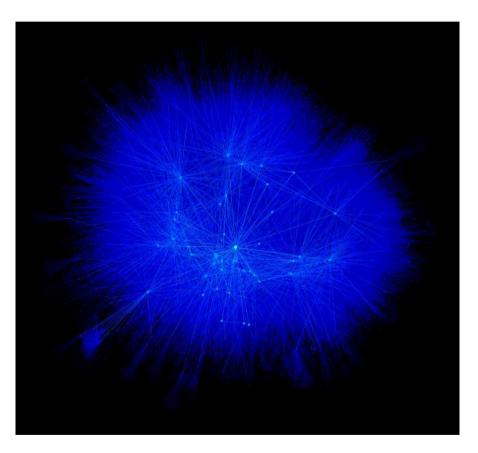
• Cataloging tradition unsustainable

 "Just how much do we need to continue to spend on carefully constructed catalogs?"—Deanna Marcum, LC Associate Librarian

Calhoun, Karen. <u>The Changing Nature of the Catalog and Its Integration</u> <u>with Other Discovery Tools.</u> Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 17 March 2006. <u>http://www.loc.gov/catdir/calhoun-report-final.pdf</u>

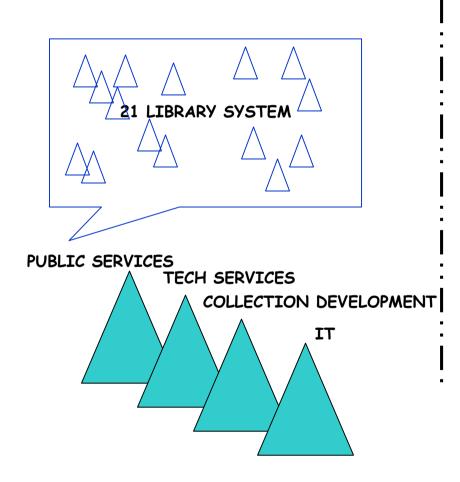
A New Kind of Library

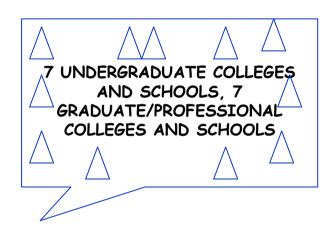
- Build a vision of a new kind of library
- Be more involved with research and learning materials and systems
- Be more engaged with campus communities
- Make library collections and librarians more visible
- Move to next generation systems and services



An online social network

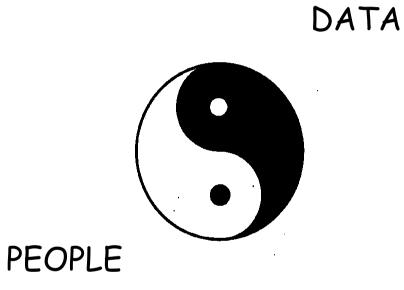
Information Silos





"INFORMATION NETWORK" PROCESSES

Outreach: A BOTH/AND World



Next Generation Integrated Library System? --Modularity

- "ILSes should think in terms of linking rather than building"
- Decoupling discovery and inventory management functions
- Standards



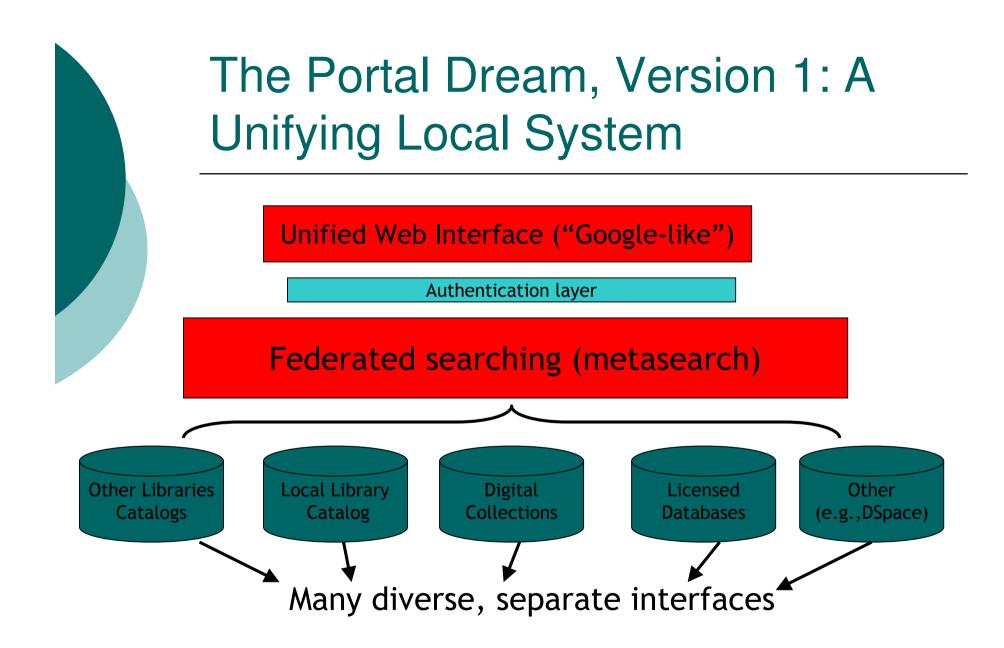
Toward a New Library Information Space

Emerging Objectives

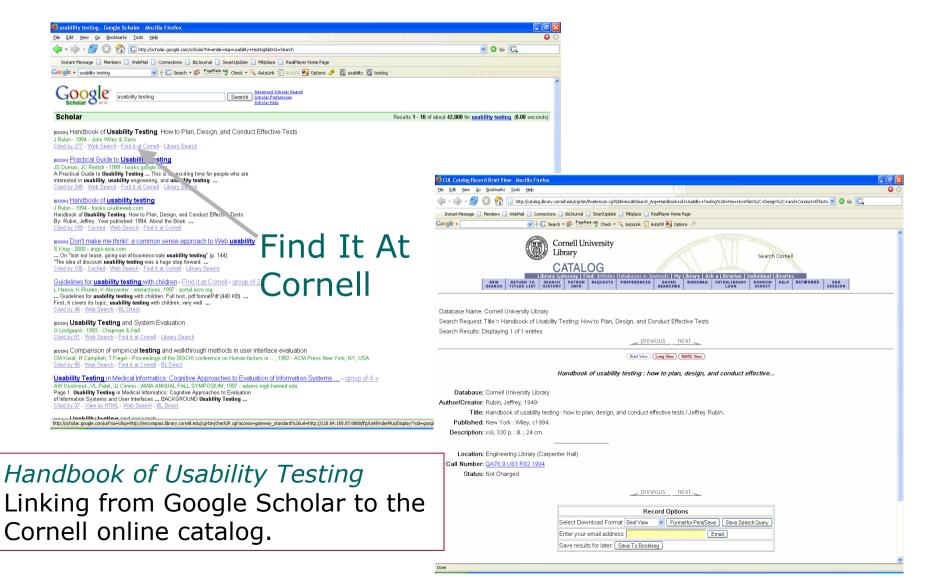
- Integrate access to all library resources (print, archives, digital, e-)
- Simplify digital and eresource management (lower costs AND improve service)
- Become visible in the user's environment (i.e., <u>on open</u>
 <u>Web, on course pages</u>, <u>etc.</u>)

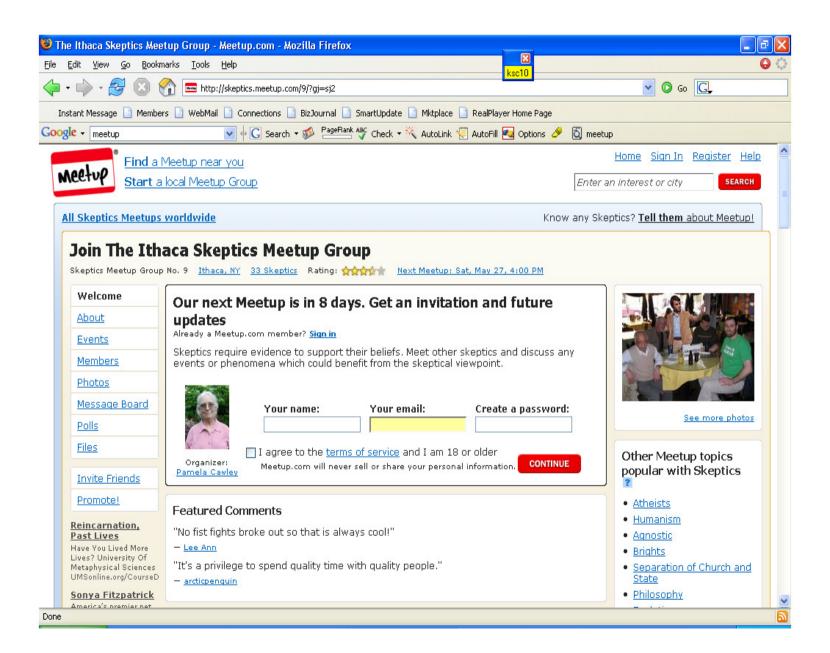
Today's Methods and Tools

- Web-accessible lists + catalogs
- Federated searching
- Reference linking (OpenURL)
- Portals
- E-resource management systems
- Digital asset management systems



Extending the Local Portal Dream





Outward Integration

"Integration should be outward rather than inward, with libraries seeking to use their components in new ways"

--Interviewee for LC report on future of the catalog

From a Distance!



Longer Term Vision

- Switch users from where they find things to librarymanaged collections of all kinds
- Local catalog one link in a chain of services, one repository managed by the library
- More coherent and comprehensive scholarly information systems, perhaps by discipline
- Infrastructure to permit global discovery and delivery of information among open, loosely-coupled systems
- Critical mass of digitized publications and special collections online
- Many starting points on the Web leading to many types of scholarly information objects

Find It on Google,* Get It from My Library

- Open WorldCat
- o RedLight Green
- o Google Scholar
- Google Book Search
- Google Library Project
- Million Book Project
- o Open Content Alliance
- E-books
- Print on demand



*The word "google" was first used in the 1927 Little Rascals silent film "Dog Heaven", used to refer to a having a drink of water. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google (verb)

Intermediate Vision

- Better library interface > better user experience "fun, fast, and focused" (e.g., Primo)
- Draw on the local catalog's strongest suit: support for inventory control and delivery
- Shared online catalogs: begin to aggregate discovery function for books, serials, and their e-counterparts
- Larger scale collaboration on collection development/resource sharing, storage, preservation

Intermediate Vision, 2

 Start to build bigger scholarly information environments—with libraries playing a role—to aggregate more of the expanding universe of scholarly digital assets

 Metadata and outreach skills = strategic assets

Intermediate Vision, 3

- Beginning of the era of special collections
- Aggregate discovery of digital collections
- More emphasis on visual resources

Teaching, Learning, and Research, the Next Generation



Thank You! Karen Calhoun, Cornell University ksc10@cornell.edu