Chapter 1 : Part 3: Technology use at libraries | Pew Research Center

Provides factual and statistical information about libraries, covering such topics as the number of libraries in the United States, the number of people who work in libraries, the nation's largest libraries, and so on.

Please send the DLF Director your comments or suggestions. This exploration is envisioned as the first step in a larger initiative that includes conducting research and presenting the research results to library directors, their provosts, presidents and faculty. The ultimate goal is to facilitate understanding of how and why libraries are changing and better position the library to meet the needs and expectations of university and college administrators and library users. This paper and the published results of the research proposed here will be of interest to all academic librarians because they address significant issues and concerns that confront libraries being held accountable for the learning and research outcomes and cost-effectiveness of their efforts. The first section of this paper explains the problem in detail and describes what is at stake. The second section analyzes the intrinsic limitations of traditional measures and our understanding of the trends they reveal. The third section addresses some environmental factors that may help us understand why library use is changing. The paper concludes by proposing research designed to help fill the gaps in our understanding of changes in library use. Problem Statement What do we know about how and why libraries are changing? The purpose of all inputs and outputs is to achieve outcomes, but neither inputs nor outputs indicate how well user needs are being met, the quality of library collections and services, or whether the library is accomplishing its mission within the larger institution. Traditional measures do not cover the full scope of how libraries are changing or explain why these changes are occurring. The absence of reliable information that documents and explains shifting patterns in library operations and use is adversely affecting strategic planning and the cases that academic library directors must make to win or bolster support for the library and its changing directions. Academic libraries cannot effectively prepare for the future or position themselves on campus until they understand their changing roles in the current learning and research environment, which is radically different from the environment a decade ago. Understanding and evaluating library usage patterns and developmental paths are prerequisites to formulating a critical and appropriate response to widespread, rapid changes in higher education. Sources of library use data exist, but the data are incomplete and problematic. For example, the data that libraries gather are often not consistent across institutions or through time, so the value of peer-comparisons and time-series trends is dubious. Similarly, usage data from commercial vendors of electronic resources cannot be compared easily because they measure or define the data differently. Trend data indicate but do not explain why library use varies in relation to library size. Interpretation is confounded by different institutional goals and local library policies. Confronted with these difficulties and yet clamoring for some vision of what is happening, the tendency is to aggregate existing heterogeneous data to reveal trends, then interpret the normalized data cautiously because they may be misleading. Even if these complicated problems were solved, traditional library measures would still provide an incomplete picture of the information landscape because they focus strictly on information services provided by libraries, ignoring information services provided by other entities on or off campus. Academic libraries may be gathering data because they are easy to gather or because they have always been gathered, rather than gathering data that inform clearly articulated purposes or important decisions to be made. Traditional measures of library inputs, outputs, and calculated ratios serve to rank and compare libraries along lines well-entrenched in the profession, but the data are of little value in meeting the current strategic planning and case-building needs of library administrators. What does it mean, for example, to know that X number of books was added to the collection this year, or that Y materials were circulated or Z reference questions answered? Though ratios that relate traditional output measures to the size of the campus community facilitate comparison, what good is it to know the ratio of total volumes or library staff to the student population? Are we assuming that more is always better than less? Is it necessarily bad if market penetration of interlibrary loan or reference service reaches only a small percentage of students and faculty? Ratios and percentages may be interesting indicators of local trends or progress toward local goals, but what do they really mean for the future of libraries and

librarianship? Web server statistics are another case in point. The data easily gathered by Web servers may be interesting, but their meaning and application are elusive. Is the number of hits on a Web page low because the page is unnecessary or because buried under too many links or a single, poorly labeled link the page is difficult to find? In what context are numbers about total database sessions, Web page hits, and bytes transferred meaningful or useful? New technologies have rendered traditional measures less effective in explaining what is happening in libraries because the scope of traditional measures is too narrow to encompass the field of change. For example, traditional measures do not capture sufficiently the readily apparent changes in the definition, preservation, and delivery of library collections. In the past a "collection" was what the library physically owned. Records in the library catalog referred to items in the collection. Libraries now license access to remote electronic collections that they do not own. The library catalog contains records with interactive URLs pointing to the licensed items and libraries frequently provide other points of access to these items on their Web site. If a print subscription is cancelled, the library retains ownership of the previous physical volumes. If an electronic subscription is cancelled, the library does not retain access to the previous digital volumes. In the past, multiple purchasing or subscribing libraries in effect archived and preserved print publications. In the digital arena of licensed access, libraries no longer play this role, but must look to publishers to provide this service for digital collections. Concerns about the stability and longevity of digital publications discourage many institutions from valuing publications "born digital" in promotion and tenure considerations, which is a strong deterrent for faculty, though such publications are the conspicuous solution to the economic crisis in scholarly publications. This crisis and efforts to better serve our constituencies are changing the relationship between libraries, publishers, authors, and artists. Libraries become publishers when they digitize collections, host journals that are "born digital," or assemble student or faculty works online. Traditional measures do not capture these new roles. As commercial publishers and aggregators usurp much of the work involved in collecting, organizing, and preserving digital information, the focus of librarians is shifting to teaching and research. Librarians are expected to facilitate skilled information retrieval not Web "surfing" , intervene between the user and the information to help users evaluate what they retrieve, and assume greater responsibility for learning and research outcomes. Knowing that usability affects usage, librarians are also expected to do more user-centered research employing a greater variety of research methods than in the past for example, focus groups, surveys, interviews, user protocols, card-sorting studies, and paper prototyping. Developing or providing access to digital collections and services requires librarians to collaborate with a wider range of people than in the past, including computer scientists, graphic designers, pedagogy experts, archivists, and museum curators. The core competencies required to perform these new tasks are different from those required of librarians in the traditional print environment. Again, traditional measures do not capture these new roles and responsibilities. New technologies are also changing the services that libraries provide, for example, online reference, instruction, document delivery, user-initiated library loan, direct borrowing and self-checkout. At least one librarian sees the shift to user-initiated services as analogous to fast food, a cheapening or devaluing of what libraries provide, hence the phrase "the mcdonaldization of libraries. The freely accessible information on the Web, in consort with the escalating cost of library materials, jeopardizes the traditional mission of libraries to create and sustain large self-sufficient collections for their users. Library philosophy and practice have shifted from purchasing materials and offering services "just in case" to "just in time. The widespread adoption of technology and reduced barriers to access account for these trends and the speculation that the digital divide is disappearing. What would this mean for the future of libraries and their assessments of cost-effectiveness and learning and research outcomes? Traditional library measures indicate some differences among libraries and changes over time within libraries but, in the absence of additional library measures, the consideration of contextual factors, and clearly articulated assumptions, offer nothing that will help us recognize which differences or changes are significant in terms of fulfilling our mission and serving our constituencies in higher education. The situation is critical. Without this knowledge, we cannot prove to university and college administrators that our efforts contribute substantially and cost-effectively to the learning and research outcomes of the institution. This fact should fuel reflection, discussion, the surfacing of assumptions, setting of strategic goals, and framing of a constellation of existing

and new measures that will provide the context necessary for interpreting change and planning the future trajectory of libraries. Admittedly, change sometimes occurs so quickly that by the time a research project is designed and implemented, and the results analyzed, the results are no longer applicable because the situation has changed. The future of academic libraries is at stake. We must begin now to understand how and why libraries and library use are changing if we want libraries to be positioned effectively in higher education a decade from now. Trends in Traditional Library Performance Measures What do we know about how and why libraries are changing? The points for discussion presented below were garnered from publicly available statistical data[8] and a telephone survey of librarians and staff being conducted by the Digital Library Federation as part of itsusage, usability, and user support initiative. All that we appear to know with confidence is what trends have emerged in traditional library inputs and outputs. The trend data are indicative but not explanatory of change. They are difficult to interpret because they lack context and are rife with hidden assumptions. Nevertheless, reasonable speculation abounds to account for the trends. Trends in Traditional Input Measures Budgets. With rare exception, libraries are experiencing slight increases in materials budgets, educational and general operating budgets, and staff salary lines. Operating expenditures have increased significantly to meet automation and electronic resource needs, which create shifts in staffing, resources, materials, space, and equipment. Another rule of thumb for a successful library operation is that the percentage of increase in library budgets each year should equal or exceed the percentage increase of tuition and fees, yet library budgets appear to seldom reflect such increases. In some cases, libraries are not informed when new degree programs, majors or research centers are instituted. Even when they are informed, more often than not they are expected to stretch existing budgets to support the new initiatives. Libraries have been unable to make a convincing case to university and college administrators to increase their budgets using traditional performance measures. Aside from these considerations, library expenditures do not provide administrators with a complete picture of the cost of information service provision in a networked environment. The cost of the campus network, software, and hardware in public computer clusters or laboratories; and the licensing, storage, and delivery costs of electronic information provided by other units on campus, along with the staff costs to manage these facilities, must also be considered. Libraries are competing for these campus dollars. Most libraries are canceling serial subscriptions, purchasing fewer monographs, and-to keep pace with user demands for more desktop delivery of materials-spending a growing percentage of their materials budget on licensing access to electronic resources. Libraries are operating with fewer volumes per student than in the past, but there is no context in which to determine if this is good or bad. Overall staff size is slowly declining, but many library systems departments are hiring more people to maintain the increasing array of library information technologies. Clerical positions are being eliminated throughout the library and positions are being created or reclassified at higher levels with higher salaries because more sophisticated technical or managerial skills are needed now than in the past. Typically, new or upgraded positions are accommodated by combining open positions because salary lines are insufficient to do otherwise. The need to retrain staff to keep pace with technological change adds the burden of finding increased funding for travel and training in an already strained budget. The era of microform equipment, photocopiers, and the card catalog has been replaced with a growing array of hardware, software, and systems. Libraries need budgets and articulated replacement cycles for all of this equipment. More often than not, the capital budget is insufficient to replace equipment before it becomes obsolete. Furthermore, libraries must find the financial resources to replace equipment purchased with one-time funding from grants. Aside from the budgetary concerns, traditional measures do not help libraries with equipment planning. For example, they provide no contextual information that would facilitate calculating how many computers the library should provide for public use based on the number of students who have their own desktop or laptop computer or the number of computers available in public clusters or laboratories on campus. Lacking this information, difficult and time-consuming queuing studies may be required to determine whether the number of public computers in the library is appropriate for the user population. Following years of reducing or eliminating user and staff spaces to accommodate growing physical collections, more and more libraries are looking to offsite storage to solve their space problems and wondering how to fund offsite storage from an already strained budget. Current library standards for user,

staff, and collection spaces do not consider the space occupied by technology, for example, computers, printers, scanners, and fax machines. Traditional measures have been ineffective if not irrelevant in efforts to convince university and college administrators that the Internet and digitization are not a near-term solution to the library space shortage. Use of print resources is decreasing. Use of video and other media appears to be increasing.

Chapter 2 : 4 things every librarian should do with altmetrics - Impactstory blog

More and more, librarians apply their information management and research skills to arenas outside of librariesâ€"for example, database development, reference tool development, information systems, publishing, Internet coordination, marketing, Web content management and design, and training of database users.

Brian Burgess February 3, , 7: Today we take a look at how to access libraries, how to use them, and how to include network locations to the libraries as well. The libraries feature in Windows 7 provides a central place to manage files that are located in multiple locations throughout your computer. Instead of clicking through a bunch of directories to find the files you need, including them in a library makes for quicker access. Access Libraries To access the libraries in Windows 7, type libraries into the search box in the Start Menu and hit Enter. What if you have documents stored in a folder other than My Documents? You need to add it to the Documents Library. There are a couple of ways you can go about it. Right-click on a folder and select Include in library from the context menu, then choose the Documents Library. Or when you have the folder containing your documents open, select Include in library and choose the library to put them in from the dropdown. Here we take a look at the Documents library that contains files that are located in different places throughout the hard drive, including some on another partition. You can also remove items from libraries as well. The Documents Library Locations window opens up and from here you can add or remove locations. While in the libraries directory click on the New library button and give it a name. In this example we made a new library called Work Projects. Browse to the location with the files you want to add then click Include folder. Now the files included in that folder will show up in the new library. Not all folders can be added to libraries as Microsoft has stuck some rules on them. You can pretty much add anything from a local drive, including other volumes or partitions. Win7 Library Tool is small and straight forward to use. Just click on the Create a new library button. Then add the network location you want included in the library. Notice this tool will also allow you to easily change the library icon which is a neat additional feature. Conclusion This should help get you started using Libraries in Windows 7, which at first might take some getting used to. Do you use libraries in Windows 7?

Chapter 3 : Basics - Marketing to Libraries - LibGuides at American Library Association

What librarians do Borrowing books can and does help people transform their lives, but so do/does: ICT classes for people who don't know how to word process, search for jobs online, use the internet safely and securely, use online facilities such as paying council tax etc. online.

Toxic Stress in the Library: The Upstream Impact of Life Adversity on Children The impact of stress toxicity on the lifespan of children can be observed throughout educational and community settings, affecting families disproportionally over time. In this presentation, Dr. The presentation will offer a brief overview of the research, as well as clear, practical approaches for implementing solutions that support the critical role of libraries in diverse communities. Please note, due to technical difficulties the concluding five minutes of the presentation are not on the video recording. Resources in the Action section fall under categories including advocacy tools, action steps, awards, Day of Diversity materials, professional development, and more. Content in this section includes free webinars, links to useful articles and websites, ideas on how YOU can move the diversity needle forward, and so much more! Serving Diverse Communities Resources Since the election, families of diverse backgrounds are facing increased uncertainty and are turning to their public libraries as a resource for information on navigating issues in our changing times. ALSC has compiled a list of resources to help librarians support children and families through times of unrest and uncertainty. Therefore, when many are feeling vulnerable, disenfranchised, or wary of what the future holds, librarians and ALSC members stand resolute in their commitment to equality, diversity, and inclusion. This list, in no way exhaustive, provides some places to start. To check out the resources and learn more about contributing content, visit the Google document. If you are interested in having a version of this Google document available for distribution at your library, please print this PDF. Who is deciding which books stand out? How are some dismissed or made invisible? What are common assumptions and current discourse, and what it would look like if we truly considered all children as we evaluate books and single out titles for distinction both within and beyond ALSC? For this resource guide, the program panelists and moderator were each asked to share suggested critical readings and 5 to 7 must-have books for libraries. These education programs, led by respected professionals and experts in their field, and filled with practical information, strategies, and thought-provoking insights, are: The team employed research skills to locate relevant examples of cultural competency training, collaboration to develop training messages for individuals and groups engaged in ALSC committee work, and creativity to identify innovative media strategies to deliver an authentic and informative training video script that can be implemented by ALSC staff. Located in this final report is also the brochure distributed during their poster session at the ALA Annual Conference on What is a Microagression. Launched in August , the visually appealing posters deliver simple, effective rhymes, games and other ways for parents and caregivers to communicate with babies. A customizable book list provides suggestion of books that parents can request at their local library. Over the course of the year, ALSC will encourage librarians to get the word out to their community partners about these free resources to engage them in the effort to bridge the word gap. The group gathered research on the trends and needs that will impact the future of youth services. This research includes qualitative data gathered from a specialized survey created by the EL group, quantitative data from the survey, case studies gathered in literature reviews, and interviews with ALSC members and other stakeholders from around the country. Intellectual freedom Intellectual freedom is the right of all individuals to read, view, or listen to whatever materials they choose and to speak and write the beliefs and opinions they hold. Intellectual freedom is the basis of democracy and is the core concept upon which libraries are built. The American Library Association affirms that all libraries are forums for information and ideas, and that these basic policies should guide their services, as outlined in the Library Bill of Rights. Some frequently challeneged titles have received an ALSC award or honor, so what does that say to a caregiver, if anything? In this article, Sania discusses this point along with resources to help librarians and teacher have important conversations about challenged books. The Democratic Surround Written by Alan Bern, member of the ALSC Intellectual Freedom Committee, this think piece explores the realms of fake news and alternative facts, including quotes

from, and links to, a host of online resources on the topic. This site includes contact information for OIF staff. Also of interest in this section is basic information, publications, policies, statements and guidelines which can be found in Intellectual Freedom. Guidelines, policies, and other materials to help librarians and others deal with challenges can be found at:

Chapter 4 : Librarians' Toolbox - OCLC Support

Young Children, New Media & Libraries Survey Between August 1 and August 18, , children's librarians responded to a survey of 9 questions concerning the use of new media with young children in libraries.

The role of a librarian is continually evolving to meet social and technological needs. A modern librarian may deal with provision and maintenance of information in many formats, including: A librarian may also provide other information services, including: Appreciation for librarians is often included by authors and scholars in the acknowledgment sections of books. History[edit] The ancient world[edit] The Sumerians were the first to train clerks to keep records of accounts. The extent of their specific duties is unknown. Ashurbanipal was the first individual in history to introduce librarianship as a profession. Most notably, Callimachus created what is considered to be the first subject catalogue of the library holdings, called the pinakes. The pinakes contained scrolls arranged into ten subject classes; each class was then subdivided, listing authors alphabetically by titles. Many of these aristocrats, such as Cicero , kept the contents of their private libraries to themselves, only boasting of the enormity of his collection. Others, such as Lucullus , took on the role of lending librarian by sharing scrolls in their collection. A later librarian of the same library was Gaius Julius Hyginus , a grammarian. It is during this time that the first codex book as opposed to scroll enters popularity: Within the monasteries, the role of librarian was often filled by an overseer of the scriptorium where monks would copy out books cover to cover. A monk named Anastasias who took on the title of Bibliothecarius literally "librarian" following his successful translations of the Greek classicists. Later in the period, individuals known as librarius began more formal cataloguing, inventory, and classification. At the same time royalty, nobles and jurists began to establish libraries of their own as status symbols. King Charles V of France began his own library, and he kept his collection as a bibliophile, an attribute that is closely connected to librarians of this time. During this period, great private libraries were developed in Europe by figures such as Petrarch and Boccaccio. These libraries were sponsored by popes, royals, and nobility who sent agents throughout Western Europe to locate manuscripts in deteriorating monastic libraries. As a result, Renaissance libraries were filled with a wealth of texts. Librarians were needed to plan and organize libraries to meet public needs. He also contributed to the idea of organization and administration of libraries which led to the development of library collections. It was also in part thanks to Naude that some libraries began to lend books outside of the precincts of the library. He wrote two letters to Samuel Hartlib concerning the duties of a professional librarian, which were published in as "The Reformed Librarie-Keeper". He held that librarians should not only care for the books, but should also be well educated and accomplished to raise the standards of librarianship. Furthermore, he advocated that librarians deserve a living wage in order to use their energy to perform their duties to the fullest extent. He is credited as including science texts in addition to conventional literature within library collections. He is credited as creating the first functional library of modern times. With the approach of Bibliotheca Universalis, libraries changed; the content of libraries became less selective, to include literature of entertainment as well as academic value. At this time, libraries also became fully open to the public, with access no longer restricted to a small circle of readers. Out of this action came the implementation of the concept of modern library service: Positions and duties[edit] Specific duties vary depending on the size and type of library. Olivia Crosby described librarians as "Information experts in the information age". Archivists can be specialized librarians who deal with archival materials, such as manuscripts, documents and records, though this varies from country to country, and there are other routes to the archival profession. Collection development or acquisitions librarians monitor the selection of books and electronic resources. Librarians can then see those books when they arrive and decide if they will become part of the collection or not. Electronic resources librarians manage the databases that libraries license from third-party vendors. School librarians work in school libraries and perform duties as teachers, information technology specialists, and advocates for literacy. Instruction librarians teach information literacy skills in face-to-face classes or through the creation of online learning objects. They instruct library users on how to find, evaluate, and use information effectively. They are most common in academic libraries. Both library

media teachers LMTs and young adult public librarians order books and other materials that will interest their young adult patrons. They also must help YAs find relevant and authoritative Internet resources. Helping this age group to become lifelong learners and readers is a main objective of professionals in this library specialty. Outreach librarians are charged with providing library and information services for underrepresented groups, such as people with disabilities, low income neighborhoods, home bound adults and seniors, incarcerated and ex-offenders, and homeless and rural communities. In academic libraries, outreach librarians might focus on high school students, transfer students, first-generation college students, and minorities. Public service librarians work with the public, frequently at the reference desk of lending libraries. Some specialize in serving adults or children. Reference or research librarians help people doing research to find the information they need, through a structured conversation called a reference interview. The help may take the form of research on a specific question, providing direction on the use of databases and other electronic information resources; obtaining specialized materials from other sources; or providing access to and care of delicate or expensive materials. These services are sometimes provided by other library staff that have been given a certain amount of special training; some have criticized this trend. Technical service librarians work "behind the scenes" ordering library materials and database subscriptions, computers and other equipment, and supervise the cataloging and physical processing of new materials. Their duties vary, from planning summer reading programs to weekly story hour programs. They are charged with the task of creating a safe and fun learning environment outside of school and the home. A young adult or YA librarian specifically serves patrons who are between 12 and 18 years old. Young adults are those patrons that look to library services to give them direction and guidance toward recreation, education, and emancipation. In smaller or specialized libraries, librarians typically perform a wide range of the different duties. Representative examples of librarian responsibilities: Researching topics of interest for their constituencies. Referring patrons to other community organizations and government offices. Reviewing books and journal databases Facilitating and promoting reading clubs. Developing programs for library users of all ages and backgrounds. Managing access to electronic information resources. Building collections to respond to changing community needs or demands Writing grants to gain funding for expanded program or collections Digitizing collections for online access Publishing articles in library science journals Answering incoming reference questions via telephone, postal mail, email, fax, and chat Making and enforcing computer appointments on the public access Internet computers. Some librarians will start and operate their own business. They often call themselves information brokers , research specialists, knowledge management , competitive intelligence , or independent information professionals. Below are the basic differences between the types of libraries. Public library[edit] Public libraries are created through legislation within the jurisdiction they serve. Accordingly, they are given certain benefits, such as taxpayer funding, but must adhere to service standards and meet a wide group of client needs. They are usually overseen by a board of directors or library commission from the community. Mission statements, service and collection policies are the fundamental administrative features of public libraries. Occasionally, private lending libraries serve the public in the manner of public libraries. In the United States, public librarians and public libraries are represented by the Public Library Association. Libraries bridge traditional divisions between technical and public services positions by adopting new technologies such as mobile library services and reconfigure organizations depending on the local situation. In the United States, the professional association for academic libraries and librarians is the Association of College and Research Libraries. Many different types, sizes, and collections are found in academic libraries and some academic librarians are specialists in these collections and archives. A university librarian , or chief librarian, is responsible for the library within the college structure, and may also be called the Dean of Libraries or Director of Libraries. Some post-secondary institutions treat librarians as faculty, and they may be called professor or other academic ranks, which may or may not increase their salary and benefits. Some universities make similar demands of academic librarians for research and professional service as are required of faculty. Academic librarians administer various levels of service and privilege to faculty, students, alumni, and the public. School library[edit] A school library exclusively serve the needs of a public or private school. The primary purpose is to support the students, teachers, and curriculum of the school or school district. In addition

to library administration, certificated teacher-librarians instruct individual students, groups and classes, and faculty in effective research methods, often referred to as information literacy skills. Special library[edit] Special libraries can be describe as libraries designed to perform some specific function to a particular set of people or an organization i. They can be highly specialized, serving a discrete user group with a restricted collection area. In an increasingly global and virtual workplace, many special librarians may not even work in a library at all but instead manage and facilitate the use of electronic collections. Funding for special libraries varies widely. Librarians in some types of special libraries may be required to have additional training, such as a law degree for a librarian in an academic law library or appropriate subject degrees for subject specialties such as chemistry, engineering, etc. Many belong to the Special Libraries Association. It is also possible to earn a doctorate in library science. The first doctoral degree in library science was offered by the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Those undertaking research at the doctoral level can pursue a very wide range of interests including information technology, government information policy, social research into information use among particular segments of society, information in organizations and corporate settings, and the history of books and printing. D degrees in subject fields. Other advanced degrees often taken in conjunction with a degree in librarianship are law , management , health administration , or public administration. Library technicians , library assistants , and library associates not to be confused with academic rank of Assistant Librarian or Associate Librarian may have diplomas but usually do not hold library-related degrees. Occasionally they also hold undergraduate or graduate degrees in other disciplines. These workers, sometimes referred to as para-professionals , perform duties such as database management, library cataloging , ready reference, and serials and monograph processing. There are three ways in which these requirements can be met:

Chapter 5 : What librarians do | Voices for the Library

Librarians need to make researchers aware of many tools they can use to evaluate the impact of scholarship, and of the relevant research-including benefits of and drawbacks to different altmetrics. So, what does altmetrics outreach look like on the ground?

I love these smackdown sessions because they are the ultimate crowdsourced PD. Everybody grabs a slide or two or ten and when their time comes, takes the mic to share something they love. They are fun, fast paced and the cream always seems to rise to the top. That said, for my few minutes with the mic, I decided to focus my attention on formative assessment. As much I love tech toys, and I do. I really, really do , I grow weary of gadgets for the sake of gadgets. But technology is but one vehicle by which we can deliver our content and pedagogy. Which brings me back to formative assessment. When incorporated into a lesson, formative assessment provides the teacher librarian with a snapshot of the teaching and learning while it is still happening. This is valuable for so many reasons. First, the activity itself can provide the students with extra practice. Secondly, when done effectively, formative assessment offers a quick and more reliable check for understanding than the old "raise your hand if you have a question" technique. Third, and probably most importantly, formative assessment provides the teacher librarian with instant data that can be used to adjust instruction "on the fly" in order to better meet student needs. And, finally, formative assessment can help guide future lessons. All all good stuff. Obviously, this is not rocket science. Great teachers have been using formative assessment since the first prehistoric student blamed a hungry T-Rex for his missing homework. Of the digital tools available for this type of formative assessment, Linoit is my favorite. I use it all of the time. I also like the APPs iBrainstorm and Perfect Caption as well as the webtools Stixy and Wallwisher - although, increasingly, there seems to always be a glitch in the Wallwisher matrix. Graphic organizers are another great formative assessment tool. The standout in this category, for me, is Popplet. With both a web based and APP version that allow kids to collaborate, adjust the map as their thoughts evolve and save their popplets for later use, I am a fan. My favorite tool for this purpose is Socrative. I simply could not believe how powerful having them write the answer to a question on their own board and hold that answer up for me to see could be. I thought, this is going to revolution my teaching - and in some ways it did. They can record and play back! Show Me and Whiteboard Pro offer similar products, but Jot! My favorite tech tool right now is an APP called Reflection. Either way, you can see it all, in real time. This resource provides some stories from the trenches - that is to say examples from librarians currently using using formative assessment as an instructional strategy. My favorite part of the article though is when Kristen says: For me, formative assessment acts as a reality check. So, whether delivered through a pack of post it notes or a cart full of tablets, formative assessment remains a crucial part of the instructional process - and one that belongs as much in the library and lab as it does in the traditional classroom.

Chapter 6 : The Researching Librarian: Useful Tools

ALA Library Fact Sheet which contains information from both recent studies that document public library use by patrons as well as reports the opinions that patrons have about public libraries.

Library Services in the Digital Age Part 3: Younger Americans, particularly year-olds, are significantly more likely to have used free internet and computers in their communities than older adults. Americans living in households in the highest income bracket are more likely than those living in the lowest income bracket to have used free internet and computers. Americans with higher levels of education, especially college graduates, are also more likely than those with lower levels of education to have done this. Use of computers and the internet at libraries We asked those who had visited libraries in the past 12 months if they used the computers and the internet at the library. Our question was designed to include people who used the wired computers at the library and people who had used the library WiFi connection, too. There are some notable demographic differences in the answers to this question. Hispanics, rural residents, and people ages are especially likely to say they did this activity. African-Americans and Hispanics are more likely than whites to report this internet use, as are those ages Women are more likely than men to say this, as are those ages African-Americans are the most likely to report this activity. Those ages are especially likely to report this use. Suburban residents are more likely than others to report this. How important is free computer and internet access at libraries? We did not ask a question about whether library internet users depend on that connection as their primary internet connection. But we asked respondents to this survey how important they think it is to have free access to computers and the internet at the library in their community. Again, there are some noteworthy demographic differences in the answers: African-Americans and Hispanics are more likely than whites to feel free access was very important. Women and those with some college experience are also especially likely to feel this way. This topic is discussed further in Part 4 of this report.

Chapter 7 : Equipment available for use in the libraries | Stanford Libraries

How do we help you to decide which content is the most valuable to your library? At Springer Nature, we are dedicated to helping you make the most of your online content. Whether you are a new or existing customer, we offer various promotion tools and services to support each step of your library activities - from product implementation to.

The selection was strictly on innovativeness and thus did not contain recent tools if they where not innovative compared to older ones with the same functionality, even if the more recent ones were more popular or well-known. The database shared here has dropped that strict innovativeness criterion and thus contains multiple tools offering bassically the same functionality. The masterfile that this database is derived from is still being worked on. Additional fields may become available here in a later stage. Specifically it is intended as an aid to Rank and Tenure committees, library administrators, librarian job applicants, and others interested in issues related to professional status in the library science field. Annual Library Budget Survey http: This new SPARC primer is designed to give campus leaders and other interested parties an overview of what ALMs are, why they matter, how they complement established utilities and metrics, and how they might be considered for use in the tenure and promotion process. However, because it is in my opinion among the most significant literary contributions to the web community, I am adding it. A Brief Guide to the History of the Internet Includes an internet timeline as well as links to variety of histories of the internet. It is an online survey with questions designed to understand the impact perceptions have on service quality in a library setting. DataFerrett allows you to select a databasket full of variables and then recode those variables as you need. You can then develop and customize tables. Selecting your results in your table you can create a chart or graph for a visual presentation into an html page. Save your data in the databasket and save your table for continued reuse. Thus a very large journal such as the Journal of Biological Chemistry which publishes more than 6, articles annually, will have extremely high Eigenfactor scores simply based upon its size. In , the journal Nature has the highest Eigenfactor score, with a score of 1. The top thousand journals, as ranked by Eigenfactor score, all have Eigenfactor scores above 0. It offers free searching and delivers digital objects - some free, some priced. A Management Tool for Preservation and Access "An easy-to-use primer on managing digital conversion projects for libraries, museums, archives, and other collection-holding institutions. It is the global voice of the library and information profession. It is through the efforts of these students and volunteers that the ipl2 continues to thrive to this day. Library of Congress Research Tools http: From supporting writers and authors in the public library setting to hosting open access journals and books, this collection examines opportunities for libraries to leverage their position and resources to create and provide access to content. Includes academic, public, national, state, regional, special, and school libraries. It is not intended to replace or detract from the Wikipedia library and information science articles or those in the printed LIS encyclopedias for that matter , but exist as a niche encyclopedia covering library-related issues. The collection is particularly strong in the subject areas of education, psychology, American history, sociology, religion, and science and technology. Mendeley "Organize, share and discover research papers. Like iTunesTM for research papers. Mendeley is a free research management tool for desktop and web. Included in the curriculum is a collection of actual research cases that provides a discipline specific context to the content of the instructional modules. These cases come from a range of research settings such as clinical research, biomedical labs, an engineering project, and a qualitative behavioral health study. Additional research cases will be added to the collection on an ongoing basis. Each of the modules can be taught as a stand-alone class or as part of a series of classes. Instructors are welcome to customize the content of the instructional modules to meet the learning needs of their students and the policies and resources at their institutions. News, information and guides to independent bookstores, independent publishers, literary periodicals, alternative periodicals, independent record labels, alternative newsweeklies and more. Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science http: The primary criterion for including a new term is whether a librarian or other information professional might reasonably be expected to encounter it at some point in his or her career. All links have been tested for correctness and appropriateness. Research Methods Knowledge

Base "The Research Methods Knowledge Base is a comprehensive web-based textbook that addresses all of the topics in a typical introductory undergraduate or graduate course in social research methods. Research Randomizer can be used in a wide variety of situations, including psychological experimentation, medical trials, and survey research. The focus is on "how-to" do evaluation research and the methods used: Most of these links are to resources that can be read over the web. A few, like the GAO books, are for books that can be sent away for, for free if you live in the US , as well as read over the web. The bibliography covers a wide range of topics, such as digital copyright, digital libraries, digital preservation, digital repositories, e-books, e-journals, license agreements, metadata, and open access. State Library Web Sites A listing of state library agency web sites. Termination of Transfer Tool https: This tool enables authors to learn about termination of transfer provisions, which allow authors to terminate licensing arrangements they have made with publishers that have prevented them from sharing openly or otherwise re-releasing their works. Anyone, including artists, photographers, scholars, and scientists, can use this new tool to discover more about eligibility and timing requirements for the right to take back rights previously assigned away. While this tool is currently U. PCG conducted a number of in-depth interviews with institutional librarians to understand different approaches to successfully promoting eBooks and library resources in general. Publishers can use this information and the strategic suggestions provided as a starting point for considering the impact of such research on their strategy. United States Copyright Office http: Now that most articles are free, why subscribe? Click here to submit suggestions and comments.

Chapter 8 : How Do Librarians Help Students?

Teacher librarians need a wide range of tools to make selection decisions. The following websites listed on this page will be of interest to school library media specialists.

This new resource puts IMLS dataâ€"comprising agency data such as grants administration and data about museums, libraries, and related organizationsâ€"at the fingertips of researchers, developers, and interested members of the public who want to dig deeper. Library Card Holders As mentioned above, the most current federal statistics report on public libraries is Public Libraries in the United States Survey: Fiscal Year December , conducted by the Institute of Museum and Library Services IMLS , which gives the most recent usage statistics as reported by libraries, with numbers from each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. There were ,, registered borrowers, according to Table 8. Number of public library services and library services per capita, by type of service and state: Fiscal year , on pages of this page PDF of the Supplemental Tables formerly formed the bulk of the reports; now separated out and labeled "supplemental" of the Public Libraries in the United States Survey: Over this time, we have seen libraries in a constant evolution in tandem with advances in technology. Just as libraries offered word processing software before personal computers were commonplace in homes and offered many people their first chance to try the Internet, public libraries now enable many patrons to explore e-readers, tablets and maker spaces. Many challenges remain, such as the scant capacity faced by many small and rural libraries and a persistent digital divide that continues to strongly impact Americans with the lowest incomes. Public libraries, whose services have innovatively adapted to the shifting economic and social landscape of the past two decades, are well positioned to act as a national network supporting communities in an age of digital disruption. Sixty-five percent of those polled said they had visited the library in the past year; women are significantly more likely than men 72 percent vs. Overall, 58 percent of those surveyed said they had a library card, and the largest group was, again, women, especially working women and working mothers. Thirty-one percent of adults rank the library at the top of their list of tax-supported services. The survey was conducted October , Data are collected from a sample of 50, to 60, households through personal and telephone interviews. An excerpt from the Overview: But this finding masks a large difference among Latinos. This gap in use between foreign-born Hispanics and U. This greater use of computers at public libraries by minorities than by whites may reflect the greater availability of computers in White and Asian households. National Center for Education Statistics. What Makes a Difference? The following table is taken from that article. Library Usage by Ethnicity.

Chapter 9 : Public Library Use | Tools, Publications & Resources

A librarian is a person who works professionally in a library, providing access to information and sometimes social or technical programming to blog.quintoapp.com addition, librarians provide instruction on information literacy.

Home 4 things every librarian should do with altmetrics Researchers are starting to use altmetrics to understand and promote their academic contributions. In light of these changes, how can you, as a librarian, stay relevant by supporting their fast-changing altmetrics needs? Altmetrics can help researchers, funders, and administrators optimize for the mix of flavors that best fits their particular goals. Some have shown that selected altmetrics sources Mendeley in particular are significantly correlated with citations 1 , 2 , 3 , while other sources, like Facebook bookmarks, have only slight correlations with citations. These studies show that different types of altmetrics are capturing different types of impact, beyond just scholarly impact. But these are far from only studies to be aware of! Know the tools There are now several tools that allow scholars to collect and share the broad impact of their research portfolios. Familiarity will enable you to do easy demonstrations, discuss strengths and weaknesses, contribute to product development, and serve as a resource for campus scholars and administration. Here are some of the most popular altmetrics tools: Sloan Foundation and NSF. Impactstory then gathers and reports altmetrics and traditional citations for each product. As shown above, metrics are displayed as percentiles relative to similar products. Profile data can be exported for further analysis, and users can receive alerts about new impacts. Impactstory is built on open-source code, offers open data, and is free to use. PlumX PlumX is another web application that displays metrics for a wide range of scholarly outputs. The metrics can be viewed and analyzed at any user-defined level, including at the researcher, department, institution, journal, grant, and research topic levels. PlumX reports some metrics that are unique from other altmetrics services, like WorldCat holdings and downloads and pageviews from some publishers, institutional repositories, and EBSCO databases. The service is available via a subscription. Individuals who are curious can experiment with the free demo version. Altmetric The third tool that librarians should know about is Altmetric. Originally developed to provide altmetrics for publishers, the tool primarily tracks journal articles and ArXiv. In recent years, the service has expanded to include a subscription-based institutional edition , aimed at university administrators. Sources tracked for mentions of articles include social and traditional media outlets from around the world, post-publication peer-review sites, reference managers like Mendeley, and public policy documents. You can also request trial access to Altmetric for Institutions. Integrate altmetrics into library outreach and education Librarians are often asked to describe Open Access publishing choices to both faculty and students and teach how to gather evidence of impact for hiring, promotion, and tenure. These opportunitiesâ€"whether one on one or in group settings like faculty meetingsâ€"can allow librarians to introduce altmetrics. Altmetrics, like download counts that appear in PLOS journals and institutional repositories, can highlight the benefits of open access publishing. Integrating altmetrics into these instruction sessions is akin to providing researchers with additional primary resource choices on a research project. Librarians need to make researchers aware of many tools they can use to evaluate the impact of scholarship, and of the relevant researchâ€"including benefits of and drawbacks to different altmetrics. So, what does altmetrics outreach look like on the ground? To start, check out these great presentations that librarians around the world have given on the benefits of using altmetrics and particular altmetrics tools in research and promotion. Another great way to stay relevant on this subject is to find and recommend to your grad students and faculty readings on ways they can use altmetrics in their career, like this one from our blog on the benefits of including altmetrics on your CV. Discover the benefits that altmetrics offer librarians There are reasons to learn about altmetrics beyond serving faculty and students. A major one is that many librarians are scholars themselves, and can use altmetrics to better understand the diverse impact of their articles, presentations, and white papers. Consider putting altmetrics on your own CV, and advocating the use of altmetrics among library faculty who are assembling tenure and promotion packages. What is useful to a computational biologist may not be useful for a librarian and vice versa. Get to know the research and tools and figure out ways to use them to your own ends. Share your experiences in the comments below!