People Profile: Constance Rinaldo

Editor

Follow this and additional works at: https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/atg

Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Recommended Citation
DOI: https://doi.org/10.7771/2380-176X.5021

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.
result searches can represent a negative user micro-interaction with a resource, and it would be encouraging to that user to have a system that is responsive to the need described in the search. We recognize that it may not be possible or desirable to eliminate zero result searches, and that was not the goal of the project.

One reason that null searches may have remained steady in spite of the growth of the digital resources in DLESE might be that during the time of this study, collection development changed from adding one record at a time to batch loading of collection, and in one example during this time, DLESE added over 1000 records with the same metadata. In that case, the numbers increased by 1000 but the variety did not. The kind of collection assessment described here focused on the need to add breadth to the collection rather than depth. Other factors in the steady state of the null search percents are the interaction of the user and the search system. It is possible that there is some sort of expected percent of zero result searches across time in this type of digital library.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Part of this work was funded by NSF grants DUE02-26233, DUE02-26292 and DUE02-85939. We thank John Weatherly and his staff at the DLESE Program Center for supplying the filtered data, and Kim Kastens and Neil Holzman of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory at Columbia University for their work on creating graphs and charts (Neil) and for many productive and interesting discussions about trends in the data and what they mean for collection development (Kim).

REFERENCES CITED


Changing the way Libraries and Faculty Assess Periodical Collections in the Electronic Age

by Jenica Rogers (Collection Development Coordinator and Technical Services Librarian, SUNY Potsdam) <rogersjp@potsdam.edu>

Background

Libraries have been struggling with a period of transition for the past ten years. It became clear in the mid 1990s that the emergence of the Internet as an information stream would reshape and reframe our professional values and practices, but for the most part libraries simply had to wait and see exactly how that would happen. As librarians have struggled to predict the future and act accordingly, we’ve had ample time to observe what has come to pass. We now know that the Internet had a profound effect on the production and distribution of scholarly information, and changed the user’s expectation of information delivery equally dramatically. At the same time, library budgets were strained by depressed economies in higher education, and the emergence of online information resources, coupled with the rising costs of periodicals, increased that constraint. As user expectations have changed, and purchasing power has shrunk, libraries have struggled to balance traditional collecting habits with emerging patterns in our information culture.

Speaking practically, as budgets remained flat and the need for online content increased, libraries curtailed monograph purchasing, and have been forced to cut their periodicals subscriptions. Each year, as prices rise, and acknowledging the overlap of most online resources with traditional print periodicals, libraries have turned to their print subscriptions to create budget flexibility, cutting the least used titles and the lower-demand niche titles from the collection.

Today many libraries have reached the point at which they can no longer comfortably or responsibly reduce their print periodical holdings.