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Predicting High-Circulating Titles for Public Libraries

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Street-Dance with Bells, Sticks and Hankies. The origin of Morris Dancing may be lost in the mists of history but this traditional folk dance of the British Isles is alive and well today.

http://www.morrisdancing.org/ — A major connection site to worldwide Morris Dancing.
http://www.ucolick.org/~sia/morris/morris.htm — A small page with history and a link to a great bibliography

Slam/Punk/Dance: Making the most of pain in the Mosh Pit. http://members.aol.com/rik002a/moshing/mosh.htm — This is a good introduction to the “Mosh Pit” world.

http://www.gothpunk.com/howtos/how-to-dance-punk.html — This site teaches the fundamentals of punk dancing. Ouch!

Square Dancing: Dosado to your Heart’s Content. Square Dancing evolved out of the structured Morris dances of the British Isles and France into its own distinctive dance style.

http://www.dosado.com/ — This extensive site is well-organized and will connect the patron with Square Dance Clubs worldwide and of every possible variation.

http://www.square-dancing.com/ — Another site with connections to local Square Dance clubs.


http://callertaborg/ — Square Dancing is dependent on a caller to instruct the dancers as to the sequence of moves. This site is an international Association of Square Dance Callers.

http://www.valleymailers.org/terminology.html — Part of a Los Angeles dance club site, this page is about square dance terminology.

http://squaredancing.com/ — This site links the patron to all manner of Square Dancing products and services.


http://www.brown.edu/Students/Student-Guidance/Swimmingclub/videos.html — A good source for online “learn to swim dance” lessons.


http://members.ping.at/alf-wien/tango/ — Another site with an incredible list of links related to Argentine Tango.

Tap Dancing. http://www.tapdance.org/ — A major site on the world of Tap Dance with every sort of link. Did you know there is an official tap dance day on May 25th?

http://www.usatap.org/ — The National Tap Ensemble’s comprehensive site which is highly recommended.

And finally:

Canine Freestyle Dancing: Tango with your Terrier. When a dear friend and colleague told me about freestyle dancing with her dog, I was amazed. Dog dancing is, however, recognized as a sport by the prestigious Westminster Kennel Club with demonstrations at their events. Beginning in the late 1980s, to date there are 17 official clubs all over the world and an estimated 7,500 human practitioners with at least an equal number of dogs.


http://www.musicaldogsport.org/index.htm — http://www.canine-freestyle.org/ — These are large organizational sites with the history, events and links to learning materials.

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Endnotes
Humboldt

Cook’s expeditions inspired many others, and among the most productive was the five-year expedition of Alexander von Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland to South America. Humboldt personally knew George Foster, a German naturalist who with his father, Johann Reinhold Foster, had accompanied Cook on the second expedition and who incorporated much of his father’s journal into an unauthorized, but valuable account of the natural history and cultures encountered. Humboldt was so deeply impressed that these accounts changed the course of his life.

Humboldt’s father prepared him for a career in government, and his earliest studies included economics, political science, and modern languages, knowledge that Humboldt later put to good use during his travels, but he was more interested in biology and travel. When 18, Humboldt decided he wanted to explore tropical regions of the world, and he began to prepare himself thoroughly. He studied all aspects of science, traveled widely in Europe, and worked as a professional mining engineer with the Prussian Mining Service from 1792-1796. At age 27, he became financially independent and he hoped to accompany a French expedition to the Pacific, but when the Napoleonic Wars prevented the expedition, he went to Spain and obtained permission to travel throughout South America and Central America. He was a baron whose father had been an official in the German court, and the King of Spain, Secretary of State, and Council of the Indies approved his plans and gave him passports to travel throughout Spanish possessions and instructed local officials to cooperate. He hoped eventually to join the planned French expedition when it reached South America, but when that expedition never materialized, he expanded his travels from northern South America to include Cuba, Mexico, and Peru and consequently extended his trip to a total of five years.

Humboldt was the first naturalist and the first and last foreigner to travel widely in Hispanic America shortly before it ceased to be a Spanish possession, and he made full use of the opportunity. His record of the ways of life, economics, and governments he encountered in many cases provides the best summaries ever made before Central and South America were divided into separate nations, and his travel account was widely published and read for what he recorded about the geography and economies of the Americas as well as natural history.

At his own expense, Humboldt financed his expedition and persuaded Aimé Bonpland, a professional botanist, to accompany him. He purchased about forty scientific instruments including a theodolite to measure heights, an excellent telescope to examine the southern sky, and microscopes. He carried with him a library of natural history books. To travel in interior areas with so much equipment, he hired numerous pack animals, guides, and interpreters for the Indian languages.

Humboldt and Bonpland explored primarily in what is now four countries: Venezuela, Cuba, Peru, and Mexico. Everywhere they went, they recorded information about biology, geology, geography, anthropology, economics...continued on page 88

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through improved self-management and care. Dr. J. Edward Hill, President of the American Medical Association, made the presentation to Barbara Carlson and a delegation of the Coalition’s leadership at a reception following the 2006 Libraries and Health Information Forum at the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, MD. REACH 2010 was presented with a plaque and $20,000 for continuing and expanding its program. Congratulations, Bobbie! www.nclhs.gov/news.html

And, ta da! Saving the best for last! The inde-

fatigable, energetic, and awesome Jack Waisdorf will have a new book in the fall — On Collecting William Morris: A Memoir. I have seen the prospectus of this engaging account of Jack’s experiences of collecting William Morris again, and again, and again. The book will be published by The Printer, a private press founded by Kay Michael Kramer in 1970. The Printer produces works of historic and scholarly interest on a variety of topics. More soon!

In the meantime, happy SLA, MLA, and ALA and happy summer. And, be sure and register for the Charleston Conference November 8-11. http://www.katrina.info/conference

<http://www.against-the-grain.com> 87

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Re-use of published content is central to the life of colleges and universities, and until recently most people on campus relied on librarians to provide both the content and permission to reuse it. But Internet technologies have placed increasing power in the hands of faculty and staff to access and distribute published information. And just as information access has moved beyond the library staff to faculty and administrators, so too has the responsibility for securing copyright permissions.

So we’ve seen a two-step process in the development of information and library applications and Web services that succeed in the academic market. First, the new product is launched. Then, after its effectiveness and popularity have been proven, vendors integrate copyright permission capabilities within the product.

Most vendors and academic institutions realize that applications which make it easy to find, combine and share vast amounts of copyrighted information must also make it easy to respect the copyright of publishers and authors. That’s why many application vendors and Web services providers work hard to add copyright functionality that holds users within the product’s workflow that discourages them from moving to other applications to meet their needs. Delivering automated copyright capabilities supports at least two core objectives of product designers: promote customer product loyalty and enhance customer satisfaction.

The result: colleges can better ensure campus-wide copyright compliance, and fewer library staff resources are spent on the time-consuming and tedious task of securing permissions.

Let’s review several significant examples:

**Course Management Systems**

The Blackboard Academic Suite is used by more than 1,200 academic institutions, and last year the Copyright Permissions Building Block for the Blackboard Learning System was made available. It enables faculty and staff to quickly obtain licenses to post copyrighted text-based content within Blackboard when developing electronic course materials. This integration also allows permissions to be routed directly to the librarian, who can apply fair use guidelines or check for existing use-reuse rights held by the institution before securing the permission. Other course management system vendors are working on similar solutions.

**Coursepack Automation Systems**

Coursepack production software, such as Xerox FreeFlow and Alto Imaging’s ADP application, allow copy shops and print services to obtain permissions when assembling coursepacks for the printing. Copyright requests are submitted through the application. As the compiled document is assembled, the system displays permissions and royalty fees, and saves the bibliographical information, making it easier to re-secure permissions for subsequent reprints.

**Abstracting and Indexing Services**

Scopus is the largest abstracting and citation database of research literature. It recently added copyright licensing capability directly within the search results, so faculty and librarians can quickly get permissions upon finding the content they need.

In all of these ways, copyright permissioning has become ubiquitous within automated library and information delivery applications for the academic world. As Internet and technology solutions vendors make content acquisition easier, I expect the trend of placing copyright permissions at the point of content reuse to gain even greater momentum.

**Library Applications**

Electronic reserve systems, such as Docutek REs and Atlas Ares, and interlibrary loan systems, including OCLC ILLiad, have integrated copyright permissions that enable librarians to secure copyright licensing as they prepare content for e-reserve posting or, in the case of interlibrary loan borrowing, after the content has been received.

**Link Resolvers**

Major link resolvers — Ex Libris SFX, SirsiDynix Resolver and Innovative Interfaces WebBridge — offer librarians and staff the ability to get copyright permissions once they’ve located text they need in e-reserves and other course materials.

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All of these travelers produced classic travel accounts, and all of them wrote extensively about the indigenous peoples they encountered as part of the natural histories of the areas they explored. In most cases, the cultures they recorded were changing so rapidly that no better records could later be made. The challenge now is to interpret the best available information without preconceptions.

Gene Waddell is College Archivist at the College of Charleston and author of Charleston Architecture, 1670-1860 (Wyrick & Co., 2003). This is the third of a series of three articles about travel accounts and their value for anthropology and as works of literature. The first was "American Life in the 19th Century: Unabridged Travel Accounts by Audubon, Olmsted, and Tawney" (ATG, Jun. 2005) and the second "In Indian Territory" (ATG, Nov. 2005). All three articles were based on a lecture given at the Charleston Library Society on 17 Feb. 2005. He has written two earlier articles about architecture for ATG. All five articles have emphasized the neglected potential of primary sources for research and teaching and the need to make the best possible versions more widely available.

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However, it may be that by using one of these pieces of software, we could discover even more attributes of high-circulating titles and then begin to build a sophisticated model that could examine new titles as they came out — and predict which will circulate at what kind of library.

**Version 3?**

Stephen Abram is leading the SirsiDynix study of library users in his Persons project. Persons, as he defines them in the talk he gave at Computers in Libraries this year, "... are hypothetical representations of a natural group..."
Version 1

Right now, using the NDP, we can do a good job of predicting a set of titles that will circulate. Demographics of the library’s community affect how the library is used. We can match the demographics of a target library with those from the set of contributing libraries based on default market areas around each of the 17,000 public libraries (that is, systems and branches) in the United States. This comparison will identify a set of libraries similar to the target library and reveal what has circulated at those libraries and produce a bibliography of titles and formats that will be sought and tailored to that library’s users. We can do this comparison by any of the many dimensions of the data, whether format, type of borrower, Dewey class, and so on.

Although this capability is an advance over other methods, there are currently two key limitations to this approach.

One is that a public library will have materials that do not circulate a great deal either because they are reference or because the titles are important for other reasons. For instance, a public library will own Hamlet, in spite of the title’s circulation patterns.

In these cases, we would need to analyze holdings information on the contributing libraries like the target library to discover which titles are in the non-circulating collection and which titles are in the low-circulating collection that still would be important to own. From the holdings at similar libraries, we could build a virtual “core collection” of such items that is based on what is owned at like libraries and not from bibliographies of what libraries should own. It is hard to say what such core collections will look like. It is reasonable to speculate that most public libraries will own Hamlet but only the larger ones will own Shakespeare’s lesser play, Cymbeline. It would seem that the size of the library’s population served is an important variable for these both reference and low-circulating titles.

The other limitation concerns the time it takes to compile the NDP data because that delay affects the titles that are available. If the NDP is three months behind the current titles, any new title from Stephen King or J.K. Rowling since the NDP’s latest compilation will not appear in a list of high-circulating titles although, clearly, such items will circulate. So, such a collection would always miss the latest titles as, of course, would occur with published lists.

Version 2

This latter limitation forced a rethinking of the whole matter, and it is clear that the problem as presented in Charleston — predicting titles that will circulate — is incorrect as stated. The correct way to state the problem is that we should predict the attributes of the titles that will circulate. Authors would be such an attribute in some cases — as the two cited above make clear.

Another probable attribute is the user population’s demographic characteristics, which we can estimate in the NDP. For instance, one NDP user discovered in a set of libraries he examined (where the population had a relatively low percentage of high school graduates) that titles about completing a high-school equivalency were high-circulating items — but these kinds of materials did not turn up in lists of high-circulation items where the population had a high percentage of college graduates. It is scarcely headline making news that a population where many have not completed high school would want more books on high-school equivalency from their library than another library’s population where all have completed high school. It is another thing, though, to demonstrate such a relationship with data. That demonstration is evidence that demographics will provide a useful set of attributes in a predictive model.

We might imagine other such attributes, but there would be those we would miss if we set out to list them and, in any case, data mining provides us a method to discover attributes that are both obvious and those that are not obvious. Essentially anything we know about the demographics, past circulation patterns, and the types of books that have circulated may be useful in telling us which attributes of titles will be useful to predict high-circulating titles.

The NDP runs on Microsoft SQL Server. The new version, SQL Server 2005, will have a “predictive analytics” capability based on SPSS’s Clementine and allow us to test whether this approach will be useful.

If this “predictive analytic” capability yields useful information, then the next decision would be whether to order the full-blown version of Clementine or a similar piece of software from another vendor. These applications are expensive and such a step will not be taken lightly.