

Trends in Research Libraries 2015

Academic & Research Library Standing Committee members were asked in advance of the 2015 conference to submit lists of key areas of interest or concern in their country of residence. Those lists are below. The lists were discussed at the committee's first planning session, and served to inform program development for the 2016 conference.

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Australia

Vicki McDonald and Janet Fletcher

- Copyright: Awaiting response on law reform. In the meantime successful campaign by FAIR re copyright on unpublished materials, eg manuscripts
- Digitisation and digital preservation – role of academic libraries different to national/state libraries. Important to identify who is doing what nationally and internationally.
- Research support, particularly in developing services and infrastructure around data management and storage. Data visualisation important too
- Building subject and faculty based repositories
- Open Access (publications and data) – we do not encourage gold open access nor do the mandate requirements from funding bodies
- Government funding continues to decrease, international students remain important
- Managing legacy print collections
- “Industrialising” MOOCs
- The digital humanities

Botswana

Orabile Rakgamanyane

- Digitisation of theses – embark on e-theses project to build digital collection and provide online access to the content
- Institutional repositories – captures research output of the institution
- E-resources – the library continues to augment the university research base through acquisition in particular of electronic resources (e-books, e-journals and databases) as part of the digital scholarship initiatives

Canada

Gerald Beasley

For Canada, I believe the following bullet points indicate what are the main "hot" topics:

- Research Data Management
- Copyright
- New competencies for new roles
- Sharing print and digital archives

Personally, I would find the first and fourth of these most interesting as contributions to a Columbus theme - but will be interested in other views!

Deena Yanofsky

- Open Access. A new policy came into effect earlier this year for the Canadian Tri-Agencies (i.e., Canadian Institutes of Health Research, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada). Grant recipients are required to ensure that any peer-reviewed journal publications arising from tri-agency-supported research are freely accessible within 12 months of publication.
- Data management/Repositories. In March 2015, the Canadian Association of Research Libraries announced it will launch the Portage initiative, a library-based research data management network in Canada. The aim of Portage is two-fold: 1) to provide a distributed network of expertise for research data management, and 2) to create a national research data preservation and discovery system.
- Digital Humanities. There has been a growing number of conferences, workshops, and online courses related to DH research and the ways in which academic librarians can develop services (partnerships, skills, etc.) to support humanities faculty in their research.

China

Xiaolin Zhang

- Research informatics services, using computational and analytic methods to research on research, to track and detect the development of R&D, to support evaluation and planning of research, and to support bridging research and innovation and development.
- Semantic information infrastructure development, using semantic and ontological means and computational tools, to support "meaningful", intelligent, and application-supportive organization of big data (in its widest definition), and eventually to support semantic sciences.
- New normal of information literacy where a wide spectrum of new skills are required for the future scientists (even the everyday citizens) to make sense analytically of the field based on big data, to explore computationally roadmaps and design paths for research, to manage research process and research data digitally through the whole research lifecycle, to communicate and share effectively via multiple and emerging means of social media and scholarly communications, and to safeguard research integrity and intellectual property with information tools and analytic means.

Finland

Jarmo Saarti

- Open access and open science including the evaluation (all kinds of metrics) is the main topic here at the present
- Scientometrics
- What is the library's role in the on-going economic downturn & how to manage the cutbacks
- Scientific publishing/writing and the library's role in it

Germany

Prof. Dr. Andreas Degkwitz

- Digital Humanities - meaning computer based work in the humanities in archeology, arts, linguistics, editorial science, lexicography etc. With funds from the European commission infrastructures and tools will be developed and established. Is that a new field for research libraries?
- Collection management in digital times: What does collection management mean facing the licensing practice of e-books and e-journals? Are there any approaches to keep scholarly communication available on the long term? Which responsibilities and tasks have to be picked up and be done by the academic and research libraries from that background?
- Next generation library systems: The new challenge is the "cloud". But to work more on an international level is the big challenge for Germany and many countries of continental Europe. Are we able to work immediately with the World-Cat? What about our cataloging procedures, which we are used to work with since many years? Do we get completely depending upon the few companies, which provide the new library systems' clouds?

Hong Kong

Leo Ma

Here are the library trends for Hong Kong:

- Research Data Management: Issue related to research data infrastructure such as data management planning tool, metadata specification, subject classification, data repository, and institutional repository.
- Next generation ILS: Emerging technologies such as linked data technology, adoption of cloud computing, virtualization and data centers to be included in the next generation ILS in Hong Kong.
- Collaborative Information Literacy Project: Collaborative information literacy

project for all academic libraries of government funded universities in Hong Kong is underway.

- Demand Driven Acquisitions: The general goal is to create a common ebook collection among the academic libraries in Hong Kong.
- Digital Humanities: More DH projects are being launched by academic libraries. Professional positions and departments related to DH are being set up.
- Digital Media Services: Media production studio is becoming more popular in academic libraries in Hong Kong.

Norway

Ane Landoy

- The library's role as curator and provider of research data
- Open Access, and the access to (research) information
- We are all implementing a new library management system – Alma from ExLibris – after 20 years of Bibsys.

Singapore

Gulcin Cribb

- Staffing, upskilling and organisational development - Re-strategising staff deployment, progression and development to build capacity in new skills and skills required for future services; Re-scoping and re-evaluating librarians' skills to stay relevant; Re-tooling and developing librarians' skills, knowledge and expertise to meet new research and learning developments; redeploy staff in new areas of responsibilities; Developing strategies in library organization, particularly staffing, in respond to changes in information environment; Realigning library organisation structure, reviewing staff career paths / learning activities to adapt to changing trends
- Research support - Increasing involvement in the researchers' workflow, research support for research assessment and to create visibility; Library's support and services in research data management, development of policies and activities; ranging from helping researchers find data-sets (by negotiating licenses for data mining and buying of data sets), handling and managing data (requests from faculty about programming for manipulation of data), preservation and storage of data (Faculty asking if we have servers to host data) and of course making such data discover-able and citable.
- Information Literacy, learning, curriculum, new pedagogies - Expanded integration of information literacy programmes with curriculum and assessment; experimenting with a Flipped Classroom pedagogy; Using online videos via the mVideo App developed collaboratively with eLearning Units for participants to

view before attending the workshops; technologies like Gamification, Badges/Microcredit and Augmented reality (e.g. the library tour app using wikitude app) getting slowly deployed in academic libraries as the mobile technology matures; Building collaborative platforms with faculty for teaching and learning using new media; Greater emphasis and involvement in Postgraduate/Graduate programs.

- Operational Excellence - Continual adoption and adaptation of best practices to improve processes for optimal management of resources; Change management; use of methodologies such as Lean Six Sigma for process improvement and demonstration and creation of value for stakeholders; reorganisation of library processes and creating more efficient and seamless workflows;
- Collaboration and communication - Planning and channelling resources to collaborate with departments to prepare and equip graduates with future-ready skills; Collaboration with other units and Schools on campus, joint projects with student groups using business improvement methodologies to help solve operational/customer service problems; increased engagement with the stakeholders using more effective communication and marketing strategies.
- Increased collaboration with local academic libraries to leverage on each other's strengths to work on projects with similar objectives
- Collections, access and discovery - Re-strategising access to collections; new approaches to planning, implementing and evaluating LMS and discovery services: use of more sophisticated analytics and dashboards; Increasing the visibility and use of e-books; Emphasis more on purchase of e-books;
- Library's physical and virtual presences as 'Learning Space, Community Space and Research Space' - Implementation of one-stop service point to provide seamless services, and setting up of Makerspaces to promote collaborative creation, experimentation and innovation; Creating and renovating new types of library spaces; Collaborative use of spaces.

South Africa

Judy Henning

Trends are similar to international trends and include

- Alternate Higher Education / educational models
- Transition to Openness
- Digital Education
- Accessibility / equal access to services and resources
- Library Space / future library spaces
- Ebooks
- Leadership

Spain

Adelaida Ferrer Torrens

I present the general objectives of work during 2015:

- **Data research management**, continue work on the contents of the repositories, policies , visibility and transparency. And the data management as an element of innovation in the work of repositories such as content that can provide a great resource to researchers and of special interest to the universities themselves.
- **Social responsibility**, In this area, the objective arises facilitate the integration of content relating to sustainability librarian. Activities User Education carried out a university libraries. It is about forming a responsible users thanks to its awareness of the negative impacts of the use made of the library on sustainability in general and of the university and the library in particular.
- **National Licenses**. Continue in the project to achieve national licenses allowing widespread access to these resources by all academic libraries as a way to boost research . The existence of a single national license would allow a more affordable price to all universities. Currently it is negotiated with Elsevier, to get a good deal.
- **Open access and copyright** , continue with open access policies and negotiations with various publishers to allow work on different hybrid models . Enhance data management in open as an important element of research support from libraries.

Switzerland

Rafael Ball

- **Copy Right**: the Swiss Copy Right is to be modernized. A corresponding draft will be submitted by the end of 2015 -> of course this might have massive impact on Swiss (academic/scientific) libraries. i.e. a compensation for authors is claimed (which doesn't exist in Swiss libraries up to now)
- **Research Data Management** in general and legal issues regarding collection and reuse of research data
- **Innovation Management**: technical innovation, trends and the changed user behavior of Generation Y need to be anticipated by libraries (topics like mobile content (especially for platforms), accessibility, Internet of Things, semantic concepts like LoD etc.)

United Kingdom

Mike Berrington

- Development of vision/understanding in relation to **national digital library services** (beginning to be called 'above campus' in the UK), including shared services, content purchasing, partnerships etc.
- Campaigns and strategies to reduce the **cost of digital content**; impact of OA, new contractual/purchasing models, work with publishers and lobby funders, including government
- Defining generic **value propositions for academic libraries**, developing tools and strategies to better demonstrate value and impact

Uganda

Liz State

- Flipped Learning/Learner-centred training/Pedagogy for Librarians
- Open Access Repositories/Open data

USA

Mimi Calter

- Linked Data – The growing use of linked data is changing the way we think about cataloging and managing materials
- Data Management – continued development of programs to archive data
- Digital Collections Management – As a growing percentage of collections are digital, the library must continue to build new discovery and access services to ensure that collections are used effectively. Ingest of digital collections also presents new and different challenges
- Shared Collections – There are a number of emerging efforts in relation to shared collection management and shared collection development
- Inter-institution cooperation – Libraries are collaborating more and more, not only on shared collections issues (see above) but on technology development efforts