



AIB Lazio. Seminario di aggiornamento

Linee di sviluppo degli OPAC

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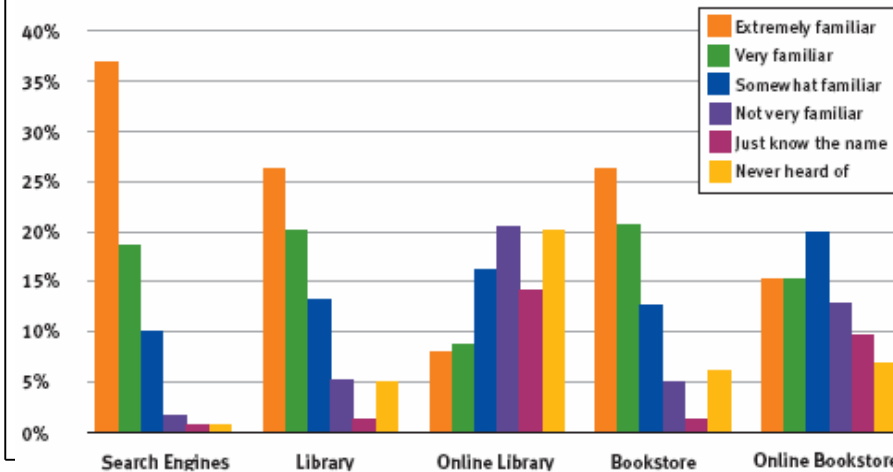
Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources

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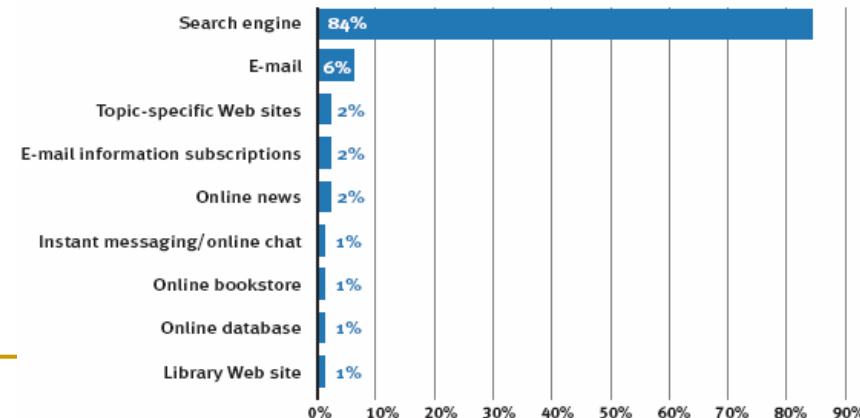
Familiarity Ratings for Information Sources—by Total Respondents

Please rate how familiar you are with the following sources/places where you can obtain information.



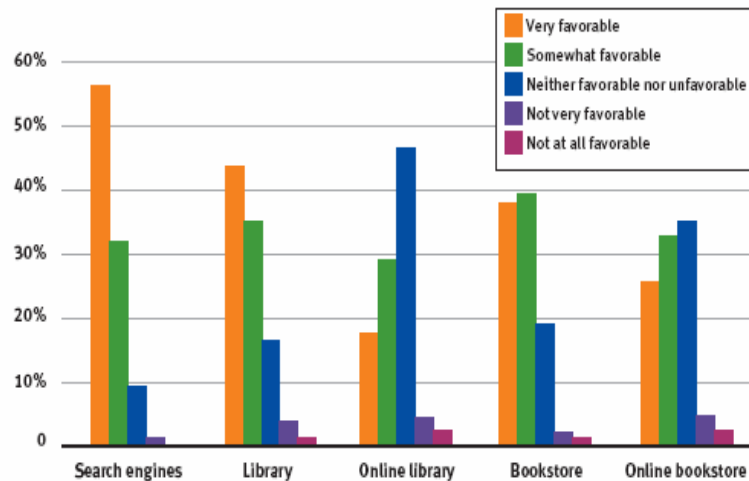
Where Electronic Information Searches Begin—by Total Respondents

Where do you typically begin your search for information on a particular topic?



Favorable Ratings for Information Sources— by Total Respondents

Based on your overall impressions, please indicate how you would rate each source/place with respect to the information available. Even if you haven't used one or more of the sources/places, rate each one based on what you have seen, read or heard about them.



Source: *Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources*, OCLC, 2005, question 1315.

Information Sources Considered and First Choice— by Total Respondents

Next time you need a source/place for information, which source or sources would you consider? Select all that apply.

And, which source/place would be your first choice?

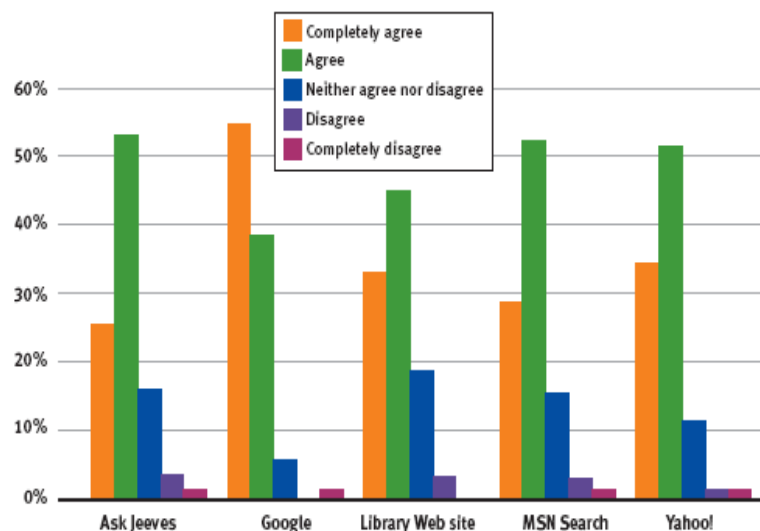
| Sources Considered | % | First Choice... | % |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Search engines | 91% | Search engines | 80% |
| Library (physical) | 55% | Library (physical) | 11% |
| Online library | 42% | Online library | 6% |
| Bookstore (physical) | 37% | Bookstore (physical) | 2% |
| Online bookstore | 30% | Online bookstore | 2% |

Source: *Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources*, OCLC, 2005, questions 1325 and 1335.

Five Highest-Rated Information Brands with Worthwhile Information—by Total Respondents

Please rate the degree to which you agree or disagree that each electronic information source provides worthwhile information.

Base: Respondents who indicated usage of any of the list of 21 information brands.



Source: *Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources*, OCLC, 2005, question 670.

Worthwhile Information from the Library's Resources—by Region of Respondent

Please rate the degree to which you agree or disagree that each electronic information source available through your primary library provides worthwhile information.

| | Total Respondents | Australia Singapore India | Canada | United Kingdom | United States |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|--------|----------------|---------------|
| Online library catalog | | | | | |
| Completely agree | 39% | 32% | 39% | 31% | 43% |
| Agree | 43% | 50% | 44% | 50% | 40% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 14% | 15% | 12% | 16% | 14% |
| Disagree | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| Completely disagree | 2% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 2% |
| Online reference materials | | | | | |
| Completely agree | 34% | 28% | 40% | 21% | 36% |
| Agree | 45% | 55% | 43% | 53% | 42% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 19% | 17% | 14% | 22% | 21% |
| Disagree | 1% | 0% | 3% | 2% | 1% |
| Completely disagree | 1% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 1% |
| Online librarian question service | | | | | |
| Completely agree | 32% | 29% | 31% | 22% | 35% |
| Agree | 39% | 41% | 36% | 42% | 39% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 26% | 29% | 25% | 32% | 24% |
| Disagree | 2% | 1% | 6% | 1% | 1% |
| Completely disagree | 2% | 1% | 3% | 3% | 1% |
| Library Web site | | | | | |
| Completely agree | 31% | 23% | 30% | 25% | 34% |
| Agree | 46% | 52% | 50% | 52% | 43% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 19% | 21% | 16% | 20% | 19% |
| Disagree | 1% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 1% |
| Completely disagree | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| Online databases | | | | | |
| Completely agree | 28% | 26% | 24% | 15% | 31% |
| Agree | 43% | 48% | 47% | 55% | 39% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 27% | 25% | 22% | 27% | 28% |
| Disagree | 2% | 0% | 6% | 3% | 1% |
| Completely disagree | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Audiobooks (downloadable/digital) | | | | | |
| Completely agree | 22% | 13% | 23% | 18% | 26% |
| Agree | 43% | 52% | 38% | 40% | 41% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 33% | 32% | 34% | 40% | 31% |
| Disagree | 2% | 2% | 4% | 0% | 1% |
| Completely disagree | 1% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 1% |
| Electronic magazines/journals | | | | | |
| Completely agree | 28% | 27% | 32% | 33% | 26% |
| Agree | 48% | 55% | 50% | 45% | 46% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 22% | 16% | 13% | 21% | 26% |
| Disagree | 1% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 0% |
| Completely disagree | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| Electronic books (digital) | | | | | |
| Completely agree | 20% | 18% | 26% | 21% | 18% |
| Agree | 47% | 53% | 37% | 44% | 49% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 29% | 26% | 26% | 34% | 30% |
| Disagree | 2% | 1% | 9% | 0% | 1% |
| Completely disagree | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% |

Source: *Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources*, OCLC, 2005, question 870.

I seldom have to buy books anymore—almost anything I want is at the Library!

Being able to reserve books online is the greatest!!

42-year-old from Canada

Get a website so that I can see what materials are available in the library.

51-year-old from the United States

Make a way to search through all of the databases with one search engine, instead of having to search each database individually.

21-year-old from the United States

Happiness...

I love the library!

All that knowledge in one place.

27-year-old from the United States

I despise searching the library for books and other sources.

It takes a long time

and rarely can you find sources needed. This difficult process is the first thing I think of when I think of using the library.

18-year-old from Canada

Make access to the online search engines much easier.

Much of the information I look for does not have enough of a description to really decide whether it is good information, especially if I have to do an interlibrary loan.

Mostly the descriptions are too vague.

I do research for History, and I find it hard to find 'primary' resources—I usually have to go online for these.

46-year-old from Canada

The catalog is in decline, its processes and structures are unsustainable, and change needs to be swift. At the same time, books and serials are not dead, and they are not yet digital.

New

New users,
Existing uses

Examples:
-Programs for freshmen
-"Push" to course
Web pages

New users,
New uses

Examples:
-Mass digitization
-Large scale integration with
other systems
-Universal access

Existing users,
Existing uses

Examples:
-minor enhancement to
existing catalogs

Existing users,
New uses

Examples:
-E-journal discovery
-Subject pathfinders
-Export to bibliographic
management software

Existing

USES

objects, ubiquitous e-journals, and
of catalog records in discovery
ly to continue for at least a

OPACs still have a necessary role in preserving access to library collections, maintaining a **consistent and authoritative form of bibliographic control**, and providing a targeted information environment for specific client groups

information technology communities?

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On the record

- [Report](#) of The Library of Congress Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control
 - January 9, 2008
 - Gruppo di lavoro istituito da Deanna Marcum, Associate Librarian for Library Services at the Library of Congress
 - “Present findings on how bibliographic control and other descriptive practices can effectively support management of and access to library materials in the evolving information and technology environment;
 - • Recommend ways in which the library community can collectively move toward achieving this vision;
 - • Advise the Library of Congress on its role and priorities.”
-

Questioni affrontate

- Utilizzatori e usi dei dati bibliografici
 - Strutture e standard finalizzati al controllo bibliografico
 - Fattori economici ed organizzativi implicati nel controllo bibliografico
-

Prospettive future

- “The Working Group envisions a future for bibliographic control that will be collaborative, decentralized, international in scope, and Web-based. The realization of this future will occur in cooperation with the private sector and with the active collaboration of library users. Data will be gathered from multiple sources; change will happen quickly; and bibliographic control will be dynamic, not static”
-

Principi guida dello studio

- **Controllo bibliografico**
 - è un concetto che va oltre la semplice catalogazione, riguarda tutti i materiali (risorse) resi accessibili dalle biblioteche, comunità variegata di utilizzatori (anche programmi e servizi), ambiti differenziati nei quali l'informazione viene ricercata
 - **Universo bibliografico**
 - oltre a biblioteche, editori, produttori di banche dati, comprende creatori, fornitori, distributori, gestori, comunità utenziali, tutti caratterizzati da trasversalità circa i settori disciplinari e i confini nazionali
 - **Ruolo della Library of Congress**
-

Raccomandazioni (1)

- Incrementare l'efficienza nella produzione bibliografica per tutte le biblioteche
 - massima cooperazione e condivisione dei record bibliografici, ottimizzando l'uso di dati generati in qualunque fase della catena produttiva di risorse informative
 - Garantire il massimo sforzo nelle procedure ad alto valore aggiunto
 - maggiore visibilità al materiale meno conosciuto e consultato, anche mediante l'applicazione di tecniche di ricerca innovative e non convenzionali
 - Individuare le tecnologie del futuro
 - il Web è la tecnologia che supporta i sistemi di mediazione e assicura la circolazione degli standard; gli utilizzatori dei dati non sono solo persone fisiche ma anche applicativi che interagiscono in vario modo con i dati
-

Raccomandazioni (2)

- Definire e ampliare la comunità del futuro
 - agevolare l'inserimento nelle descrizioni delle risorse di informazioni valutative e di altro tipo prodotte direttamente dagli utenti
 - sviluppare il potenziale insito nella struttura FRBR per valorizzare le relazioni esistenti tra le risorse informative
 - Rafforzare la professione bibliotecaria
 - formazione e sviluppo di tecniche di valutazione che agevolino i processi decisionali
-

L'OPAC

- agisce come un **database bibliografico**, la versione elettronica del catalogo cartaceo, fungendo da indice per il lettore alla ricerca di una specifica pubblicazione (anche nel caso – sempre più frequente – di *e-books*, *e-texts*)
 - agisce da **portale** – non diversamente dal sito web della biblioteca – fornendo collegamenti a dati non bibliografici, relativi al lettore stesso (libri in prestito, prenotazioni ecc.) o alla biblioteca (orario di apertura, richiesta di servizi ecc.)
 - agisce da **dispositivo promozionale autorevole** nei confronti della biblioteca, dei servizi che essa eroga, delle pubblicazioni che ospita
 - in seguito alla convergenza tra archivi digitali testuali ed OPAC, quest'ultimo agisce da **gestore della ricerca testuale**, più che da semplice strumento referenziale
-

Alcuni esempi...

Authority file

- [Library of Congress](#)
- [Bibliothèque nationale de France](#)

Classificazione

- [Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Firenze](#)
 - [Biblioteche della montagna pordenonese](#)
-

Percorsi di lettura

- [Biblioteca dei ragazzi di Rozzano](#)
- [Salt Lake City Public Library](#)

Segnalazioni

- [Sistema bibliotecario della Provincia di Verona](#)
 - [Bournemouth Libraries](#)
-

Visualizzazione dei risultati e altri dispositivi di ricerca

- [Waterford Institute of Technology Library](#)
 - [E41ST – Library Way](#)
 - [Istituto e Museo di Storia della scienza](#)
 - [North Carolina State University](#)
 - [Relvyl](#)
 - [Binghamton University Libraries](#)
-