King Abdullah University of Science & Technology
Using print focused collections development policies (CDPs) in digitally born libraries.

Dilemmas:
Which dies first - the print or the print CDP?
What is KAUST?
International graduate research university dedicated to advancing science and technology through interdisciplinary research, education and innovation.

KAUST seeks to advance scientific research and collaboration, transcending disciplines and boundaries for the benefit of science.
Breakthrough research is conducted to address challenges of global significance, in the areas of water, food, energy and the environment.

KAUST is a private university committed to:

• the highest standards of research and academic excellence
• attracting and developing top global talents based on merit
• fostering a spirit of enterprise encompassing innovation and opportunity to catalyze the economic development of Saudi Arabia
Quick facts

as of Sept 2016

940 MS & PhD Students
150 Faculty
400 Post-Docs
310 Research Scientists & Staff
6,700 Community Members

1,200 Alumni
1,460 School Children
2,200 Workforce
100 Community
80 Workforce

Nationalities
Our students

as of 2016

17% MS
83% PhD

63% Male
37% Female

31% Saudi students

69% International students
Our impact

8300 Scholarly Publications
29 Incorporated Startups
375 Patent Applications

10:1 Ratio of Publications to Faculty
33 Industry Partners
38 Patents

547 Invention Disclosures
QS World university Rankings
Ranked number 1 in citations per faculty

Nature Index 2016
Rising Stars
Ranked #19 in high quality research output

Mohamed-Slim Alouini
Computer Science

Victor Calo
Computer Science

Carlos Duarte
Environment/Ecology

Mohamed Eddaoudi
Chemistry

Jean Frechet
Materials Science; and Chemistry

Iain McCulloch
Materials Science

Magnus Rueping
Chemistry

Raul Tempone
Mathematics
The campus is progressive and innovative educationally and socially. Women have equal rights, they don’t *have* to wear the abaya or burka although some choose to. They attend classes with men and can drive.

We also have a cinema!
This presentation explores issues in maintaining a joint print and ‘E’ CDP and how the maintenance of a CDP reflects attitudes to the ongoing value and status of the print collection.
KAUST University Library

• Born digital

• Approximately 2.5% of resources are print.
How do libraries get books?

I thought the publishers gave them to the libraries for nothing.

My sister, 2017
How did KAUST get its books?

Were we going to be purely a science library or would we use community needs as principle driver?

- Library catalogues (Frankfurt book fair)
- Core lists for college libraries (YBP library services)

- Initial plan (2009) to maintain collection of 10000 new print books per year.

- As ebook collection grew print stabilized while we committed to buying print when required by community but decided eresources were priority
Necessity of CDPs

• How many libraries have a CDP?
  • Only print
  • Only electronic
  • Print/electronic combined (e-dominant?)

• When was the last time you looked at it?

• Do you now where it is?
Necessity of CDPs?

• Do we need a CDP at all?

• How do we write a CDP which also accommodates our print collection when most CDPs ‘build’ an e-resource CDP from their existing print CDP and the accumulated knowledge and experience that has gone into it?

• Bewildering array of models/choices
Necessity of CDPs?

Written collection development policies in the academic library are unnecessary. Instead of writing policies that quickly become irrelevant and outdated, bibliographers should concentrate on selection and evaluation of their collections.

Unless continuously updated to reflect the changes at a college or university, the document retains only its archival value, becoming the occupant of the last folder in the bottom drawer of a filing cabinet (Snow, 1996)

To the degree that policy statements are static, they do inhibit the librarian’s response to such changes; and unfortunately many [policies] exist which, because of the time and effort involved in their preparation, have become inflexible codes. (Gorman and Howes, 1989)
Necessity of CDPs?

Libraries without collection development policies are like businesses without business plans. (Johnson, 2009)

The main argument for the existence of a print CDP is to prevent the library from being driven by events or by individual enthusiasms and from purchasing a random set of resources, which may not support the mission of the library. (Biblarz, 2001)
Necessity of CDPs

- CDP in the digital world.

*The e-resources dimension requires the library to continually rethink the collections strengths and future directions to accommodate the needs of the user community.* (Shaw, 2012)
Some CDPs compared

- University of Limerick 2011 18 pages
- Maynooth University 2014 15 pages
- Dublin City University 2003 6 pages
- University College Dublin 2013 13 pages
- Trinity College Dublin 2014 28 pages
- Cambridge University 2008 53 pages
- KAUST (print only) 2016 12 pages
Disagreement

Should there be one comprehensive statement?

Cornell University’s Mann Library’s comprehensive statement uses the term “mainstreaming” to describe the integration of “new forms of information transfer, as they emerge, into the existing collections, services, policies, and operation of the library”. (Demas, 1994)

or

Separate statements for different formats. (LaGuardia and Bentley, 1992).

Separate policy statements. (Hazen, 1995)
Situation in KAUST 2015

• No print or e CDP

• No CDP to build on and use as reference for e CDP.

• Do we put resources into print CDP?
  • Will the print collection be considered second rate if we don’t?
Without a CDP

• Every day we get library recommendations from users
• Ad hoc – personal opinion – do we buy? Conflict?
Issues and questions

The core, and vast majority, of library resources was acquired in electronic form and a smaller print collection, which complemented the wider collection, was acquired contemporaneously.

Do we, in conjunction with our specific print collections development policy, need a complementary e-resources policy.

The writing of such a policy utilizes valuable resources (both staff and time) and involves itself with the sometimes vaguely defined and complex concept of collection evaluation.

Issues in e-resources are constantly changing and updates will be necessary to reflect this.

How, and how often, do we update our E-Resources CDP?
Where do we start?

- **CDP in digital age:**
  - Concepts and practices
  - Form and location of material has changed principles of selection material remains same

- **Trends**
  - CDP now about copyright, licensing, CPU, authentication
  - PDA, demand, book machine, just in time, pay per view, ILLDD

- **Trends in Library Supply**

- **Keeping collection effective**
  (Fieldhouse & Marshall, 2012)
Introduction to KAUST print CDP

This report outlines a print management policy for KAUST library. It does not cover the overall library collection policy and, while it may used to inform the overall policy, it is to be regarded as a subsection of that policy. Crucially the parameters of this report are confined to the management of the print collection when it is on site. Therefore, acquisitions/selection criteria and donations policies are not included in this document.
• Case study discusses our print and E-collections in the context of the vision and mission of the university.

• Research on crossover between print and E-Resource CDPs is scarce

• Other university library CDPs indicate that the print CDP, which was formerly a main driver of library policy, is now overwhelmingly no more than a minor subsection of the overall CDPs of many libraries.

• Comparison of two IFLA documents in approaches to dealing with print and ‘E’ CDPs.

• Key Issues for E-Resource Collection Development (IFLA, 2012) focuses on key aspects of the e-resource process in libraries. Crucially it is stated that the current document is simply a snapshot of best practices at this point in time. The 2001 IFLA Guidelines for a Collection Development Policy Using the Conspectus Model. Biblarz (2001) explains the rationale behind a CDP with an emphasis on print.
IFLA Print – 2001

- Selection
- Planning
- Public Relations
- Wider context
IFLA e-resources - 2012

• Collection Development
• Selection & Evaluation
• Licensing
• Review/renewals.

Doesn’t cover: acquisition, delivery and access management, promotion of resources, reading device, user training and support.

Traditional criteria, subject, level, target audience still apply.

Complex and necessary to develop supplementary policy.
IFLA e-resources supplementary policy 2012

- Technical feasibility
- Functionality & reliability
- Vendor support
- Supply
- Licensing  (SERU - Shared E resource Understanding)
How do we decide on format preference?

- Currency
- Value for money
- Accuracy and completeness
- Duplication
Issues arising

• Separate print budget is legacy from print
• Collections disciplines divided
• Interdisciplinary in KAUST. Fluid policy.

• Users
• Budget
Review and renewal process

- Usage data
- Changes to information provider
- Operating platform
- Access provision
- Pricing
- Access to backfiles
- License
- ILLDD
- Packaging/content available
Kaust vision and mission

Vision

• KAUST aspires to be a destination for scientific and technological education and research. By inspiring discoveries to address global challenges, we strive to serve as a beacon of knowledge that bridges people and cultures for the betterment of humanity.

Mission

• KAUST advances science and technology through distinctive and collaborative research integrated with graduate education. We are a catalyst for innovation, economic development and social prosperity in Saudi Arabia and the world.
KAUST Library Mission

Mission

• The University Library builds on foundational research in information management to lead the development of methods and services to support the KAUST scientific community’s advancement of knowledge. We provide services to share our scientific knowledge broadly to support its benevolent application. We preserve our knowledge to serve as a beacon for future generations.
KAUST Library Vision

Vision & Values

The University Library aspires to be one of the world’s great libraries in the field of scientific research and to provide access to outstanding scientific accomplishments. We intend to create an enduring model for scientific libraries and to bridge peoples and cultures for the welfare of all. We act according to KAUST’s values: to advance science for the public good; to create an environment where inquiry can take place with purpose, passion, and respect; and to uphold academic and professional best practices that support transparency, meritocracy, and which embrace global benchmarks. However, given our vision for excellence and our role in the community as a service provider, we believe that the above values do not suffice. We think that, given where we are currently, achieving our mission will rely on the following particular approaches:
KAUST Library Vision

Vision & Values

Creating a culture of excellence and leadership which supports achievement, passion, inspiration, diversity, integrity, and citizenship

Benchmarking our collections and services against global peers to assure adherence to the highest standards of our profession to exemplify the best in our domain

Supporting openness by having as much transparency around decisions and priorities as possible and

by becoming comfortable giving feedback and sharing ideas
Outcomes

• It is not possible to ‘adapt’ a print CPD to an E-resource collection. An e-resource CDP is a highly complex legal and technical document which has to evolve and be updated.

• While our forthcoming CPD policy document will focus in detail on our e-resource collections it cannot be overemphasized that the print collection policy is still of significant importance.
Outcomes

The library is committed to the retention and maintenance of a significant and relatively substantial print collection.

Ongoing gathering of usage statistics which can, among other things, inform weeding policies will ensure that this collection retains currency, usefulness and value to our user community in line with our library vision, mission and values, and the overall vision and mission of KAUST.
References

• Biblarz, D et al. (2001) Guidelines for a Collection Development Policy Using the Conspectus Model. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Section on Acquisition and Collection Development. IFLA.


Thank you.

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KAUST University Library