# Survey to accompany Chapter 2: Evolution not Revolution: evolving trends in art and design libraries – Barbara Opar

The Handbook of Art and Design Librarianship, 2nd edition

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Literature searches and personal knowledge of the field are crucial elements when discussing professional topics like evolving trends in arts librarianship. However, a survey does not only validate information but adds context and provides further insight into specific views and situations. To that end, in preparing this chapter, a broad-based survey covering many aspects of arts librarianship was prepared and sent to relevant listservs (ARLIS-L, ARLIS-LINK, AASL-L, ACRL/ARTS). The survey remained open for over three months and proved highly useful to the writing of this chapter. I extend my thanks to those who participated, sharing their knowledge and opinions.

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Q1 - In what type of library are you working or have you worked? (choose all that apply)
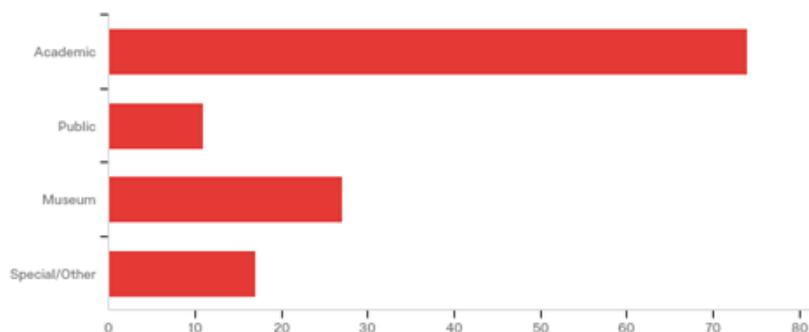
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Academic	87.06%	74
2	Public	12.94%	11
3	Museum	31.76%	27
4	Special/Other	20.00%	17
	Total	100%	85

Q2 - What duties do you have or did you have? (choose all that apply)
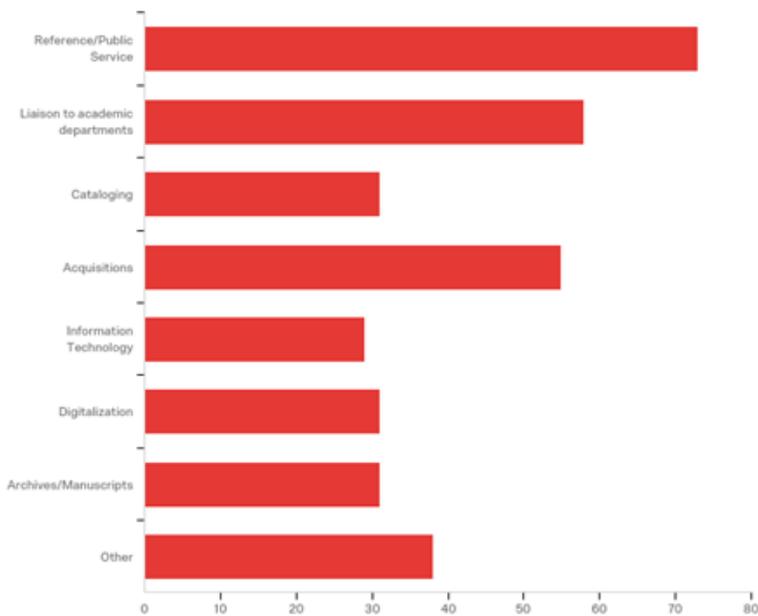
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Reference/Public Service	85.88%	73
2	Liaison to academic departments	68.24%	58
3	Cataloging	36.47%	31
4	Acquisitions	64.71%	55
5	Information Technology	34.12%	29
6	Digitalization	36.47%	31
7	Archives/Manuscripts	36.47%	31
8	Other	44.71%	38
	Total	100%	85

Q2_#8_TEXT: Other

Reference; Collection Management; Visual Resources; Project Management

Teaching

management

Research Repository

Senior Manager

Special Collections interpretation

Info lit

Information literacy, budgeting, website creation

information literacy sessions

Teaching

Liason for a shared public access catalog

administration

minor web updates, DAMS implementation and metadata working group, online collections exhibitions

all of the above, but in archives

management

collection development

Interlibrary loans

Collection Development

management

Administration

Teaching Art History

administration, instruction

Instruction

Digital Humanities, visual resources

ScholCom

metadata creation

Management; publications editing

supervisor

content development

Collection development

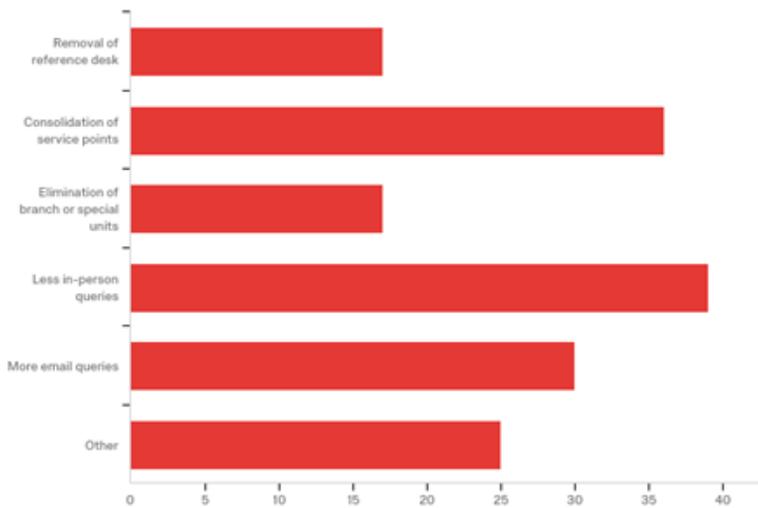Instruction; Administration

Branch library management

ILL

Special Collections/Rare Books

Reserves , Social Media

materials library

Q3 - What recent changes have you seen in reference? (choose all that apply)

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Removal of reference desk	22.97%	17
2	Consolidation of service points	48.65%	36
3	Elimination of branch or special units	22.97%	17
4	Less in-person queries	52.70%	39
5	More email queries	40.54%	30
6	Other	33.78%	25
	Total	100%	74

Q3_#6_TEXT: Other

More one-on-one and group consultations

Museum job: Fewer true enquiries overall both in-person and email. Questions about collection or use of catalogue. Academic job: I do not current staff the Desk

More use of our online chat service

Increase in one-on-one research consultations.

more in person queries

Greater reliance on online sources for answering reference enquiries.

no big change

More copyright questions

online chat and grad students are first responders and triage/referral to subject specialists

increase in archival use

more phone enquiries

Dramatic weeding of reference print collection

Reference extending outside the library, in studios, on field trips, etc.

Longer, deeper, more detailed reference interviews

More in-person queries

Fewer queries by email and phone

more in-person inquiries. but what time period are we talking about? last couple years they are up, overall they are down. this is a complicated question.

removal of librarians from desk

More Chat queries

less ready-reference queries, more research consultations
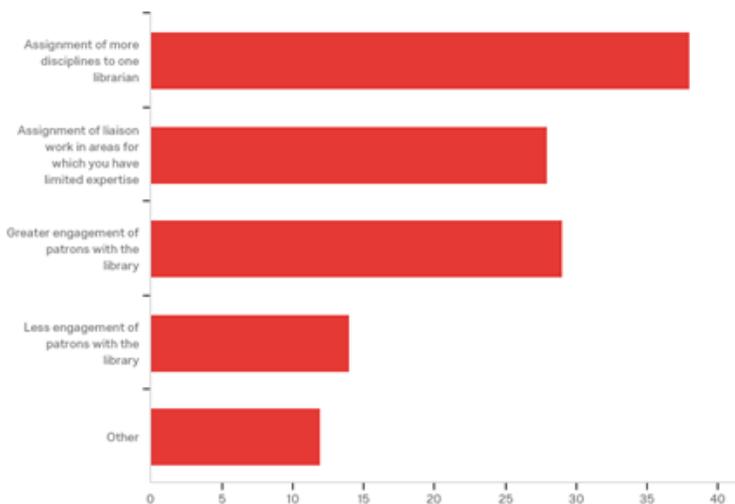
Increased effort of subject specialists

Reference desk at main library will probably be removed in spring '17

Less periodical use.

no changes

threatened severe space restriction

Q4 - What recent changes have you seen in your liaison work? (choose all that apply)

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Assignment of more disciplines to one librarian	56.72%	38
2	Assignment of liaison work in areas for which you have limited expertise	41.79%	28
3	Greater engagement of patrons with the library	43.28%	29
4	Less engagement of patrons with the library	20.90%	14
5	Other	17.91%	12
	Total	100%	67

Q4_#5_TEXT: Other

| |
|---|
| de-professionalization - laying off qualified librarians and in their place hiring new applicants at a lower pay grade. |
| This response is from observation. I am not a liaison librarian |
| I am unclear on the definition of liaison work. |
| well... it's that liaison work is not really what a library does. We build the learning environment and researchers' possibilities. |
| no big change |
| librarians hold office hours within other academic units |
| more complex discussions with donors of collections |
| Asked to co-teach with faculty |
| Stronger connections with other agencies and organizations. |
| only certain areas now have liaisons others are just left to generalists |
| More requests for workshops in conjunction with classes |
| more interest in remote access |

Q5 - What recent changes have you seen in the field of cataloging? (choose all that apply)
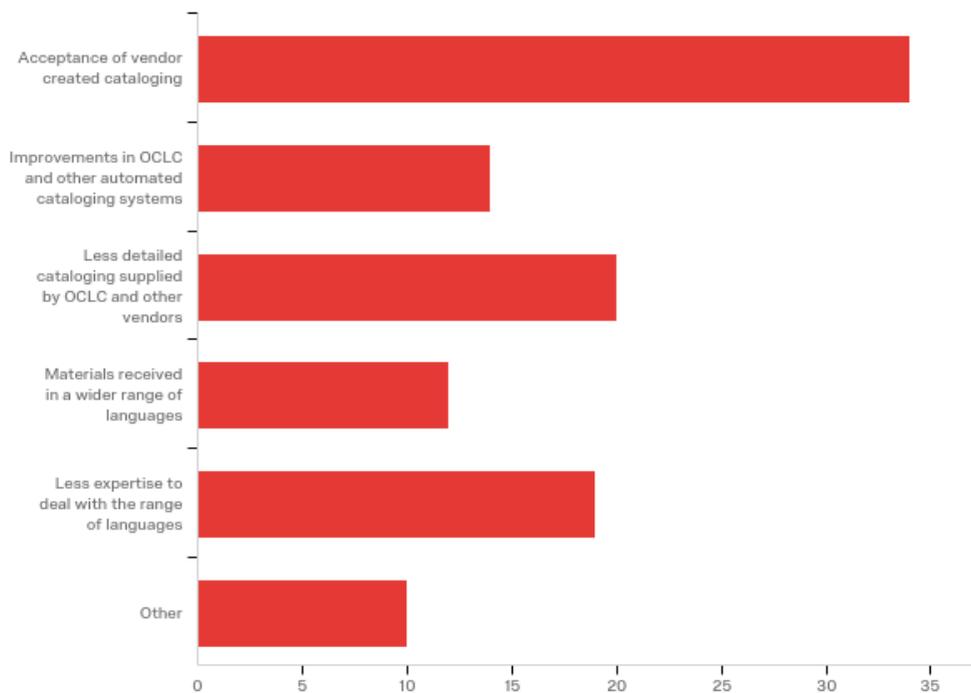
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Acceptance of vendor created cataloging	56.67%	34
2	Improvements in OCLC and other automated cataloging systems	23.33%	14
3	Less detailed cataloging supplied by OCLC and other vendors	33.33%	20
4	Materials received in a wider range of languages	20.00%	12

5	Less expertise to deal with the range of languages	31.67%	19
6	Other	16.67%	10
	Total	100%	60

Q5_#6_TEXT: Other

Management less interested in quality records and much more interested in throughput of "good enough" records from vendors (or non-cataloguing staff), which may not be good in any form

N/A

RDA

reduced staff thru attrition or re-deployed to other areas such as digitization efforts drastic reduction in customizing records for local situation

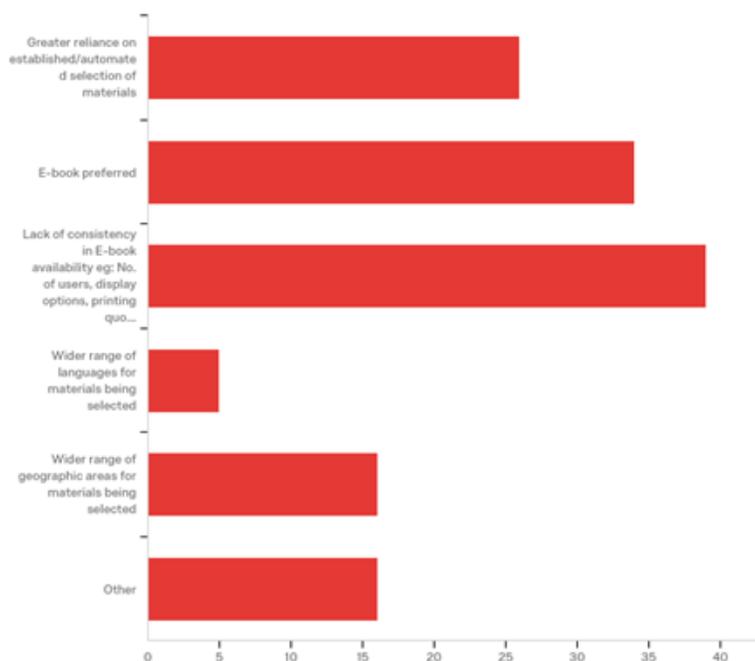provision of provenance notes for special collections

Harder to find records with Dewey Decimal numbers

Less accurate and descriptive cataloging in general

"zombie" PDA records

less expertise to handle special materials such as music.

Q6 - What recent changes have you seen in the field of acquisitions? (choose all that apply)

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Greater reliance on established/automated selection of materials	38.81%	26
2	E-book preferred	50.75%	34
3	Lack of consistency in E-book availability eg: No. of users, display options, printing quotas	58.21%	39
4	Wider range of languages for materials being selected	7.46%	5
5	Wider range of geographic areas for materials being selected	23.88%	16
6	Other	23.88%	16
	Total	100%	67

Q6_#6_TEXT: Other

Reduced budgets

only purchasing books requested by readers, rather than building collections

More independent publishers with non-conventional purchasing models e.g. via Etsy

N/A

Budget cut in half!

no big change

Using other sources than book jobber

pared down approval plan nearly all patron on demand model reduced staff and deployed to other tasks subject liaisons are spending less time and money selecting especially on monographs

Acquisitions in my Institution have halted altogether.

purchase on demand, reliance on approval plans; issues related to handling born digital archives

Art e-books not in-line with ebook programs or other disciplines - behind the times

Greater selection from multiple sources, small press selections, larger e-book collection, but focused on certain areas base on development goals

ebook preferred in non-humanities

DDA

Movement away from ordering from established library vendors toward Amazon.com

Print DDA

Q7 - What changes do you foresee in the role of librarians and their responsibilities in the next 5 years?

What changes do you foresee in the role of librarians and their responsibilities...

More data management; more digital preservation concerns; more collaborative web archiving projects; more difficulties with acquisitions of publications when not offered through library vendors

More teaching. Change of emphasize to Customer Service model.

Fewer jobs for librarians that have been professionally trained

As restructurings and cuts continue an ongoing demand for doing more for less (how much longer can that go on?) .

A lot more use of digital technology in their day-to-day tasks.

Collaborative research with faculty in the disciplines.

increasingly community service and instruction oriented, more proactive, crucial to ensuring information literacy and cultural literacy within more diverse populations

I wish I knew!

The librarians will be more of a embedded partner in the learning/teaching/research process. Proactive contact between patrons and librarians will become the norm.

Need to be more tech savvy. Need to understand different devices. Need to constantly spend time arguing for professional staff (as an alternative to Google)

I am not qualified to answer this and the following questions as I do not have a Library MA and do not catalogue or acquire books. In terms of my role there is a drive to digitize and get collections online in order to increase accessibility.

it appears that we will be centralizing institutional services and moving more low paid/skilled people into public work

with DSA demising, libraries will be expected to pick up some of this work. More Line management roles, more education managers- less librarian.

in the academic sphere increased teaching

Wider range of responsibilities, resulting in less expertise - Jack of all trades!

Providing more self service materials. More digitisation.

From personal experience, I presume that more librarians will move into teaching as their primary responsibility. As we have less direct contact with students, we will have more opportunities to create remote learning materials such as screencasts.

growing importance of OA, need to find tools to help patrons find and search OA resources

librarians are and will be assuming a greater range of responsibilities for collections in multiple formats, remote and in-person services, archival material, instruction and information/digital/visual literacy

Increased focus on front-line service, more evidence based planning and decision-making, more digital preservation responsibilities, more supports for faculty research

Dramatic redefinition of roles and responsibilities so as to demonstrate value of libraries to the larger academic community. Certainly no longer a repository. The idea of "environmental curation" (i. e., shaping space to nurture teaching and learning, especially peer-to-peer, in a neutral, non-judgmental setting) is increasingly important, as are, therefore, an understanding of facilities management and library design.

much more consolidation of duties, collections, and a focus on e-resources

Moving from in-house to technical aspects, social media, chat, digital and electronic environment

More emphasis on the digital realm for all aspects of work.

i see a shift in librarian approaches to more archival practices as they face preservation and access issues to non-traditional formats, focus on collecting scholarship produced inside the enterprise and big data sets, Digital curation is now fundamental.

community organizers, education on how to find the best information - not just the most easily accessible

In my library the library is valued for its programming, so I see that being phased into other museum areas

Keeping ahead of new technologies will be even more important.

Unfortunately, I imagine we'll continue to make do with less resources. I suppose that librarians will be increasingly in management positions where paraprofessionals will do more of the public service.

More outreach to promote services and collections

Becoming more supervisory and less hands on, less working directly with patrons.

Librarians need to become more interdisciplinary, extend our role outside the library, and exert our expertise at the point of need

More IT responsibilities, Need to learn how to code

further technological advances/shifts; the library as place/space/community as more services go online

more responsibilities for associated academic services like tutoring, info-commons, maker-stations

Hybrid roles on the rise (e.g., subject specialization + access services) and increased number of subject areas covered.

focus on user groups/communities of practice, rather than subject areas

Increasingly diversified roles; more emphasis on instructional technology, digital humanities

More of a push and opportunities for collaboration with faculty and students on projects

increase in research requirements, more subjects to cover and liaise with, less emphasis on acquisitions

Fewer of us doing a little bit of everything.

consolidation of departments

More digitization. More promotion of materials using electronic, social media outlets, more use focused collection development goals

For small art libraries like mine, I don't foresee many changes. I do foresee libraries like mine becoming more important in collecting ephemeral material, especially printouts from websites that disappear.

more facilitation of knowledge creation, using digital tools in combination with rare materials

Knowledge of programming and data manipulation will become more desirable.

Greater focus on accountability for student "success" to university administration, greater expectation for entrepreneurial innovation, increased open access focus

Continued limited staffing. Increase in responsibilities as a result. More involvement with IT

Increased collaboration across institutions in order to serve local patrons

Additional skills sets required of librarians in job descriptions (e.g., Arts/Digital Humanities Librarian)

More emphasis on outreach.

Increased responsibility for management of digital content and virtual access.

More maintenance of digital resources. Class instruction.

More in-depth research help and such as literature reviews for students and faculty and helping faculty in finding the best journals to publish in for tenure

I hope to build on the direct interactions with the patrons, as well as library resources sessions in classes.

Handling distance students. Making more content available online.

librarians are becoming educators rather than simply curators or resources

opening the walls of the library by web publishing and digital archiving

Q8 - How do you see reference work evolving in the next 5 years?

How do you see reference work evolving in the next 5 years?

More models of embedded librarians (reference hours in the studios, etc.); distance options besides email & chat

Less time for this work and more time spent on front line delivery

More library assistants taking on this role

More or less disappearing, being continued to be replaced by provision of enabling skils

I have worked in academic libraries for 5 years and I am not sure what reference work is.

More embedded experiences, in classes and in departments.

probably more remote/online but also maybe more "embedded" or roving

more alignment with reference and instruction

Answering more remote enquiries by email or chat.

More emphasis on collaboration/embedding.

More requirement (due to students who are not tech savvy)

I do take part in reference work but cannot foresee how it will evolve in the next 5 years.

if it's around it'll be a secret service that librarians do quietly without much advertising

becoming less.

reducing to higher level researchers

less face-to-face, more online eg instant messaging, email

More self-service. More remote access.

see above

librarians will act more as coaches/teachers and also work to bridge the worlds of print and digital reference as the millennial generation has less and less knowledge of print resources

Increasing online reference provision, consolidated service points and collaborative service models

We can sit at the desk and wait for students to walk up, or we can embed ourselves in courses in a variety of ways (in-person visits, links from course management systems to library specialist, quick response times to e-mail and text).

Seems like face to face reference will be by appoint only; phone, email or chat will likely be primary

Moving to a consultant/liaison role, completely in the digital realm

I'm at a Special Collections library on a large university campus, we are trying to do a lot of outreach outside of the traditional fields that we usually reach.

most likely will need to be more mitigated due to preservation and access issues related to big data, and non-traditional formats

less in depth questions from users - less understanding that "all information" isn't available on Google

Fewer queries, fewer in-person visits

We staff the desk fewer hours, and may consolidate with circulation. More consultations, fewer drop-in questions

More one-on-one reference appointments. Our students respond to personalize research coaching, and we need to find a way to work that in to our service model more effectively.

More and more interactions through email or social media,

more individual consultations and DIY services like resource guides, tutorials, etc.

If we don't market personal services, then it will be hard to argue for a continued reference presence.

More consultations and less transactional reference interactions

More online chat situations, more remote reference work

in depth reference will stay; outreach becomes key

more in-depth consultations to a smaller, more motivated student,

More instruction, less reference - more emphasis on instruction about the research process, fair use, copyright, "data" management for the arts.

greater demand for e-reference

Bringing back the reference desk

Further increase in virtual reference and a pivoting of virtual reference toward teaching and consultations

shared at electronic service points by people without subject knowledge; elimination of ref collection; more online questions

More social media driven; more use of students (already happening)

Most work will be done electronically through email, chat, etc. Much will involve content creation for web sites.

Perhaps continuing to rely more on digital resources that are unknown to patrons or that are fee-based (although we can't afford expensive databases).

more in-depth consultations face to face and over email.

Fewer staffed reference desks.

More embedded work

Less question specific, more emphasis on research coaching

Increased reliance on remote (chat, email, LibGuides) and less in-person

More reliance on non-MLS staff for routine reference. Librarians' emphasis on outreach and projects.

Shift to more virtual and less traditional reference transactions.

Reference is becoming more informal and happens ad hoc rather than in scheduled meetings

reference hours only, no more reference desk at all. Online chat services used more

Still hanging on to the one on one direct interaction for reference work.

Making more services and content available online and maybe 24/7

wider range of topics

more via email

Q9 - What changes to services do you see in the next 5 years?

What changes to services do you see in the next 5 years?

More document delivery; more services from off-site storage; more shared collecting and shared print repositories

Reduction in budgets affecting all areas

reduction of staff available to help researchers

Integration of several different systems in the delivery of the library offering

More experiential learning, rather than passive readings and viewing.

more technology assistance, classes, creative spaces, maybe mental health & preventative medicine type visiting services

more digitization and archives

Finding technological solutions to improve online access to resources so that it's a much more seamless experience

Increased online access, more in-depth research assistance activity.

More services online and virtual

For Library users I foresee a greater emphasis on self-service, and in relation to this an increase in digital literacy training/awareness. There is also a move towards income generation from Library visits involving specific audiences. As well as developing non-paying audiences in the creative industries ('creative industries' includes University students) through targeted promotions of our collections and services.

self-use libraries i.e. no staff

More face to face questions, due to the nature of students

increase online/distance support

Students being encouraged to use self-help resources

More remote use.

more online support services

more integration of info provided by faculty and by library

more virtual services such as libguides, use of social media to communicate with users, librarians working to design discovery platforms that are vendor-neutral

Please see two previous answers

Faster retrieval of off-site items. More user-friendly e-text platforms, especially if we advocate for that.

More interest in archival resources as they become more accessible through traditional searches; however more problematic in using them as time for research on the quarter system is so short-maybe only grad student level-professor level

More on-demand services

More online access to collections.

more related to data management, digital curation, intellectual property, assisting those creating resources in house

more video tutorials rather than face to face instruction - convenience as the most important aspect of service

Will the library still exist?

More virtual, to be where/when our patrons are.

More one-on-one research assistance, a greater presence in the classroom, a move to more 'for credit' information literacy course that can be taught by librarians

Interlibrary loan use decreases, for books in particular as people can buy what they need or access it online easily

We seem to be seen as a nice place to study and hang out, rather than an intellectual hub. This trend has already affected our physical space and will probably begin to affect our collections and staff.

questions too vague

see above

Libguides playing a stronger role, especially for one-shot instruction

"Data" services and open access issues in the arts - institutional repositories, data preservation. Service continuity across library units. Services not only local, but across consortia.

greater reliance on IT and library systems in all areas

More faculty/librarian research collaborations (especially through DH)

more instruction; more collaboration with instructors; more self-service circ, etc.

More integrated with other services on campus; more marketing of services

Increasing need to connect to users electronically, but stronger importance on interpersonal skills for direct interactions.

I don't foresee many changes to services for small libraries like mine.

more customized services, 1 form for all requests.

Fewer service points.

Following the maker space movement

Less service for the public in museum libraries

Within the museum, more emphasis on staff at the expense of public researchers

Library as programmable space - book talks, subject specific workshops, "data literacy"

New virtual reference services such as proactive chat and text reference. Self-check out for circulation.

More digital resources. Library space becomes important as a study area rather than a book collection.

data management - help in statistical analysis

More in class teaching, more straight to department delivery of books via hold requests.

Increase in patrons taking online classes.

more teaching

fewer public hours more by appointment or available to museum staff only

Q10 - What changes to spaces do you see in the next 5 years?

What changes to spaces do you see in the next 5 years?

More collaborative spaces; more reservable group & individual study spaces; less on campus stacks spaces, more seating; more space devoted to facilitate consultation of special collections materials; more space devoted to equipment that facilitates digital humanities projects (scanning, video editing, etc.)

More reading space next to areas for eating

Reduced space given to libraries even though students require study space

They will diversify and include more informal lounge and collaborative working areas as well as specialist studios

More dedicated space to interactive media.

more focus on student comfort

In the academic environment there is still high demand for study space but it needs to be more flexible. Print resources are likely to be squeezed out.

Separate reference desk disappear entirely. Single service points for all questions with automatic referrals to specialists when research or instruction is needed.

Reduction in space (due to more e-books and fewer print books)

Possible pressure by the Museum to utilize Library space for other purposes - display, exhibition, members room. We are also running out of space onsite as our collections continue to grow.

more bookable spaces; fewer plants or anything not technical that needs maintenance;

moved our library in 2014- extension to build has been suggested- with potential benefits for library.

still vital

not much...not in arts libraries where there is still so much emphasis on print

Decreased size given to storage and reading s[aces

more social and learning spaces; open longer hours

It would be great to have more flexible learning spaces in the library, as well as spaces for teaching groups of students. This isn't likely to happen where I work, but I have seen this in other universities.

users still value the library as place, but expect greater comfort, more versatile spaces for group and individual work, quiet/noisy areas, librarians who are partners in learning

Minimal physical collections, highly adaptable furniture and equipment, more hardware, software, and media support,

Nurturing and supporting group work in a variety of settings, along with the availability of technology (e. g., digital media lab, recording studio) will further establish libraries as destinations.

more emphasis on overall space rather than individual subject collections; ongoing consolidation due to limited space with no growth in sight

Battle for brick and mortar space, shift from stacks to collaborative, maker spaces, innovation labs

We're working to bring a small book collection out of a vault and into a space that patrons can browse.

off site storage of lower use items, on site promotion of collections of distinction and commons

more room for computers, more room for "maker spaces"

More spaces for students, at the expense of collections.

My hope is to see more collaborative spaces, work spaces, and study places.

micro satellite libraries (probably not accompanied by librarians),

less books and more study space

People just want to hang out and our space has already changed and will probably change in the future. We will probably end up with less room for collections and more room for community space.

Virtual workstations, less "computer lab" classroom configurations. More adaptable, flexible furniture and spaces

less space for materials, more space for patrons to spend time

current trend to communal work environments/open office layouts but will that last?

more competition for quiet study space

Greater emphasis on activating spaces with public programs. Spaces that highlight our more hidden (special) collections. The big question that faces us is: How many volumes does a library actually need on site, as a greater % of collections move to off-site storage? What metrics do we use to determine what stays on site?

rooms for group study, individual study, and instruction-- library more like a multipurpose, flexible classroom building

Renovations to update library technology and furniture

Less space devoted to collections

we will be downsized and our collections will be stored and weeded

More consolidation or collaboration with other programs within an institution.

I think we will evolve from a library building to a building with a library in it (in the traditional sense). We're already going in that direction, with yoga and pet therapy, student services moving in, etc.

incorporation of non-library departments within the library space

More sitting areas, less emphasis on programming, more emphasis on changing spaces to fit needs of library users.

As larger libraries emphasize digital materials over print and don't expand physically, my library is planning on more than doubling its space, if and when the museum moves to a larger space.

embedding expertise into spaces, and not relying on big open rooms that could easily be run by non-librarians

More student space is desired, with collections being moved off site.

Moving increasingly to collaborative (we are behind in this area)

Smaller spaces for museum libraries

Emphasis on offsite storage and shrinking library footprint

Greater emphasis on group study, technology enriched spaces, greater access to software (GIS, R, Stata, design)

Maker Spaces; More study/collaborative space.

Spaces will be used for collaborative projects and group work so there is a need for flexible spaces and furniture.

Removal of computers. Students have their own. Space is better served as room for laptops and reading.

more group study and open spaces but I am not sure if that is what the students actually want or if it is more university driven

We get requests for quiet study space. So more books will be moved to off-site storage to open up floor space.

consolidation of resources and more partnerships leading to less square footage in the library.

Space is more flexible

threatened severe reduction in space

Q11 - How do you see collections evolving in the next 5 years?

How do you see collections evolving in the next 5 years?

More digital, more streaming media, more attention to special collections & unique or scarce local information sources, more web archiving

Newer buildings, which look nice, but with smaller space for actual collection material

My current academic library has lost its book budget and is concentrating on e-resources .The University management is pleased with increased move to digital, even though liaison librarians report mixed feelings among students. This will have a knock on effect on space allocation to libraries.

Due to budget cuts I hope collections become more focused with stricter selection criteria being applied. Also I see small publishers who are unaware how libraries work, will slowly go out of business as they offer unsustainable acquisitions and access models which put extreme overhead on the resources purchased from them.

A wider range of formats of works to be housed, stored, archived, especially born-digital works. More emphasis on one-of-a-kind works.

hopefully more diverse in terms of cultural representation, more digital archives, definitely more variety in other material types (tools, job interview ties, etc.)

continued print

More online resources in most subject areas. In art and design there are already signs of publishers making books more 'beautiful' so that we still want to purchase them in a physical format.

STEM publications will continue to expand into electronic format. Humanities publications will still lag behind but demand for e-books will still increase here as well.

Far more e-resources purchased - however they are not available in some disciplines

More online

I imagine that we will continue to follow the Library's collecting policy, which is informed by the Museum's policy.

patron-driven over hand selected

the collection, will stay to the core teaching subjects.

budgets slashed, difficult to create innovative collections outside core material

Not sure

More e-books

more e-collection

Less money available, so need to concentrate more on core texts. Higher proportion of budget spent on e-books.

print collections stable, digital collections growing

users in the arts and humanities still favour print, while many science libraries are largely virtual. Advocating for print will be important as will planning for space to house print materials. More open access material will require decisions about collecting physical equivalents or not.

Increased breadth of language support, more collecting in entrepreneurship and business regardless of curricular focus, more generalized/basic/how-to content for lifelong learners, increasing digital content (including and especially media) to support online learning, greater number of university/college and university/public institution resource sharing

Certainly more digital content, with physical content reserved for rare and unique materials.

much more reliance on e-sources, but please tell me how can one compare images from one source with another online? Maybe traditional ways of research will also have to change.

Depends on the collection itself -- art collections are still dependent upon quality of images

More digital/digitized items.

a move from collecting outside in, to an inside out approach (collecting the output of our faculty and students); reformatting of at risk formats; move to understanding how collections fit into the digital continuum

growing smaller

More digital content journals and monographs will be taken over.

More online, perhaps weeding the stacks.

For our art and design students, I think there will remain a heavy emphasis on print, but I'd like to see a move to more digital collections in our ephemera and thesis collections

museum libraries continue to meld collections with university libraries, more focus both on online sources/e-books and on small press publications that aren't widely available, renewed interest in vertical files and ephemera, increases in archives collections

more digital

Although we have found that artists seem to like print materials, I expect this will change and we will move towards more digital materials.

Gradual emphasis on collaborative collection development

more digital collections, fewer generalized resources

print and digital will continue to dovetail; especially in the arts

more off site storage, less browsing

Collective collecting and sharing of collections. I recently heard someone say "No one library can be a collection of record, but as a group of libraries we can be a collection of record." At some point, there will be a tipping point and more e-books will flood the art and design publishing market.

More digital collections and archives (not necessarily e-books, which are not well-received)

subject liaisons advocating for large collection purchases, text and visual mining. Collection development becoming more centralized.

more patron driven, more in storage, and hopefully more e-books available

Regional and consortium collection development; patron-driven (as much as possible - as reasonable); reflecting the diversity of the culture

less print, more online resources

More variety in collections as far as material formats, but more need to maintain increasingly valuable sections of physical collections.

My library will not be able to collect as many print items, because of budget, but only a slight increase in digital materials.

more refined criteria for when to select print vs electronic

More reliance on e-books and DDA, but mostly for areas other than art.

More weeding and offsite storage, fewer print purchases because of space limitations

Decreasing book purchases due to higher subscription costs

Smaller and more focused collections for libraries

Curators increasingly are demanding point of access material rather than waiting for access to print collections

Increased reliance on approval plans; less emphasis on librarian-mediated collection -- greater emphasis on unique items (artists books) than rare archival manuscripts

More emphasis on the electronic. Purchasing patterns more just-in-time, instead of just=in-case.

Increased online holdings.

More online content. Reduced shelving.

smaller and tighter because of budget constraints

Collections will continue to represent current thought - the books of the past will be reassigned to the Internet Archive

Moving to more online content.

balance between print and digital

more reliance on electronic

Q12 - What new collections do you see on the horizon?

What new collections do you see on the horizon?

More back-files of important serials available full-text; more primary resources available in digital format and packaged by vendors

Don't see new collections expanding

object-based learning collections and interactive digital collections

Mobile device apps and games, augmented and virtual reality equipment and software.

as an archivist, I expect more community-created collections, post-custodial archives, digital & social media collections, more languages and multi-culturalism

ephemera

Books as art objects? Also a small collection of print materials for those who can't or won't read online - the return of the offprint?

Digital repositories become as important as print or database collections.

More digital material and digital archives

I have a feeling that in our Library E-books have not taken off in the way that was anticipated a few years ago. This may be because of the access problems created by publishers.

hopefully more kit; probably more leased content

the development of the archive, and the library will follow the academic courses of the college. Resources will be either online or physical.

streaming of videos/documentaries etc.

Growth in African art

more archive collections

More relevant, contemporary image-based online collections would be useful in my subject area (art and design). We are also building up our special collections in terms of unique items such as zines and artists' books.

in art, less emphasis on western art

New film media (e.g., 4K files, streaming services), an expansion of graphic publishing (zines, graphic novels, comic books, etc.), more e-book publishing of exhibition catalogues

In addition to answer above, tool collections, and collaborative collection stewardship with community groups

Archival material that has been digitized. If we're entrepreneurial as a community, we'll make sure these materials remain open-source, rather than acquired by commercial publishers who will levy costly fees for licensing and subscriptions.

more emphasis on archive collections - unique or rare materials; we have a collection, for instance, of mail art

For us, street/outsider art, artists' books, self-published by local artists (zines)

more post custodial ventures

materials libraries

More interdisciplinary subjects

More materials collections, certainly more electronic resources

Because we are a school, we have considered collections that are specific to our patrons and curriculum, ie. pop up books, board games, or materials.

Born digital collections (including artist ephemera) and emulation services

Born digital archival material

unique collections will remain bread and butter

deluxe artist publications and photo books

Web archives, open access publications and digital stuff like apps - particularly those by art museums that are not currently part of our acquisitions streams

streaming video; more pocket collections (green building, etc); more electronic books

Cultural (including religious diversity) is a priority on our campus and the collection development reflects that.

Digital collections - books, photographs, art works

If we get more space, I see collecting more special collections material, such as artist papers.

what does this question mean?

Video art digital collections.

More archival material about local collections will be digitized

Increasing emphasis on global collecting

Increased desire for digital collections

More multi-media collections and streaming services.

Libraries will probably begin to specialize in certain areas so they have a real focus they can celebrate and champion.

digital collections

More cross-disciplinary subjects. More international architecture, more inclusive in architects and architecture.

Urban Planning or a PHD program.

Q13 - What kinds of materials do you see no longer being collected?

What kinds of materials do you see no longer being collected?

obsolete media, except by Special Collection s& archival repositories; newsletters

Quick reference all but gone.

microfilm

dictionaries and reference books, possibly conference proceedings

Physical newspapers and magazines.

Textbooks. Print journals. DVDs.

Handbooks, instruction manuals, who's who materials.

CDs/DVDs

DVDs

Some hard copies of periodicals

Goodness, I hope those critical appraisals of Victorian literature and Joycian texts and Kantian theories just dissolve into the ether...

ILL

historical material once digitised

printed ephemera

Traditional broad ranging hard copy reference books

print journals

print journals

print journals that are also online/open access, slides already obsolete), ephemera (due to high cost of cataloguing and housing)

Fewer reference materials in print, titles with technology bound accompanying materials

Reference material, periodical literature (if available electronically).

books; however it does seem that publishers in art are going strong

DVDs, print periodicals

n/a

government docs, very dry reference materials, physical journals

Archival from newspaper cuttings.

Directories

Our visual resources in the form of our slide library is certainly on the way out, and has been for some time.

auction catalogs, perhaps?

CDs and DVDs

We have already backed off of very expensive special collection materials that are made inaccessible to patrons, either by locking them away or restricting their use.

generalized reference resources

generic reference works

print reference

scholarly print journals replaced with e-journals

print journals

Less and less print journals

low use, high cost, highly academic, popular photo works

Sometimes it's not the subject matter so much as it's the approach to the subject matter. There are new subjects in the curriculum, so that's obvious, but you have to be mindful of new approaches as well and work with faculty to make sure we're addressing those needs.

periodicals and journals

Less paper based collections.

Fewer audio CDs and DVDs, but they will probably still be collected.

widely held books. we need coordinated print preservation

foreign language materials will decrease

Print reference books.

Print indexes to periodicals and auction records

Some foreign language materials

My institution has cut special collections funds every year for the past 3 years; during this same time we have cut print serials in favor of digital access only

"Rare" archival manuscripts

print journal backfiles, for the most part.   Auction catalogs/Sales records. Directories.

Videos/dvds

Text books

items that need original cataloging

slides

Periodicals.

Q14 - In what formats will these materials be available?

In what formats will these materials be available?

online through e-library

commercial databases

I think electronic books will become more modular, allowing users to assemble chapters from various books into their collection.

Online, through mobile devices.

Online. DVDs will probably be replaced by institutional subscriptions to streaming services.

Electronic, many already are.

Via streaming servers

online

let's hope mobile-friendly e-books are available

Online content or purchased books

in art and design print will always be valuable to students, but digital opens doors of accessibility and increased research capacity

online/digital

Online

print and digital

online

digital

Digital, untethered from aggregated collections and publishers' websites

Electronically.

hopefully in multiple formats, but that does beg the question 'which is the copy of record' and what does that mean now. I see print journal articles with b/w images that note that online the image is in color ....

Streaming

undetermined

online

Digitally if at all

Websites

Digital. The housing choices will be interesting, however, due to needed expertise and resources to make the digital environment viable and useful to the students.

streaming, single user options (no academic licensing)

Sometimes these items have digital copies available or cheaper versions.

online
electronic
print
More databases and online archives (e.g. Art & Architecture Archive and Vogue Archive)
as much digital as possible, even if i don't personally support going in that direction and our faculty don't either
Probably electronic, but you have to be aware of your client base - print art books are still popular and still circulate.
as e-resources
Electronic format.
We will probably not collect these in digital formats.
which materials?
Electronic books or databases
They have long been available in online databases.
Digital and print
Streaming video online
Student will be required to rent them - probably in ebook format
digital
digital images are what we have now.
digital

Q15 - Do you think libraries will be stronger or marginalized in the next decade?

Do you think libraries will be stronger or marginalized in the next decade?
academic libraries will continue to be central to the academic institution's mission but will have a larger portfolio (data management; institutional repositories, part of scholarly information cycle)
For art and design, stronger.
marginalised
More marginalized
I think that, like before, libraries will be marginalized but will manage to make advances and serve people's information needs in a welcoming environment, in contrast to web searching.
Stronger. We are still the experts to finding information in a sea of options.
hopefully stronger, certainly more crucial and necessary
Academic libraries are becoming stronger by evolving into different kinds of learning spaces e.g. technology rich, inspiring, collaborative spaces.
I would say that there will be some strengthening in certain libraries, others will still be working hard to remain relevant.
I think there is a real risk of being marginalised and we need to fight our corner to ensure high quality resources for our users - not just Google and Wikipedia
Stronger, but not as many libraries
I always believe that progressives will pull our acts together and establish a movement that puts gaia and culture (libraries are culture) at the forefront of our everyday lives

Depending on the setting- academic then stronger- Public diversify.

stronger if we show our worth

much the same in academic contexts

Just different! Providing access to either unique hard copy material or helping users gain access to digitised material.

stronger but different from traditional libraries. We still have a strong desire for silent study space, as well as a growing need for social space.

I still see the future as being bright for HE / university libraries, but other types of libraries (including FE colleges) will be more marginalised.

stronger if can demonstrate ability to help patrons navigate through changing information landscape

Libraries need to be their own advocates. Literacy is still a key social issue and librarians need to position themselves as central to access to information, lifelong learning, literacy for adults, children and new citizens. Libraries are fundamental civic institutions, but they will be marginalized if librarians don't adopt an activist strategy.

That largely depends on how well they are able to demonstrate their value to their community and engage with their community.

I think we'll see further marginalization--or at minimum a disruptive transformation--of how libraries function.

Yes if we continue to insist on antiquated cataloging systems - I just looked at tracings for an Australian tree and although one heading had the tree's name, there was no entry for trees-Australia, meta-data would allow more access points; fewer catalogers would be driven crazy.

Libraries are aware of latest technologies and as long as they do that they will continue to evolve so should stay relevant

Stronger

We are working really hard to be stronger! Hopefully that will pay off.

depends upon how well libraries interface with their direct users and liaise with those producing the resources. really, our users don't know what they don't know.

I hope stronger but it is hard to determine that

they will be weakened

I'm afraid marginalized.

Stronger, as long as we stay relevant!

stronger, but also more lean and efficient. There's no other choice!

Hopefully stronger, but I think that depends on leadership, innovation, and marketing.

Stronger if we are able to build cross-institutional partnerships

I think they will become stronger as a public institution

depends on the librarians! i think being authentic community members is key; adapting and staying service oriented instead of demanding users meet us where we are at

smaller but stronger

stronger

libraries will have to demonstrate results

Stronger

about the same

They have to adapt and change - if they can do that, they'll come out all right in the end, and possibly even thrive.

Stronger. While materials change, the same constants at the foundation of librarianship remain the same: clear organization of materials, understanding of those using the collection and their needs, collection maintenance, etc. The sheer variety of available formats makes the need to care for, organize, and maintain collections, as well as

inform users of availability, educate users on how to find materials, etc., that much more complex.

Somewhat stronger. Art books don't seem to be moving very fast to digitization, so we will be a good source for those, as well as older and ephemeral materials that won't be digitized.

stronger if we step up and aren't afraid to advocate for our constituents needs. we need to be less self-efacing as a profession

Stronger, if we can do a good job of proving our worth to administrators. It's obvious to us that libraries are as important as ever, but the corporate, bottom-line-driven, short-sighted mindset of many administrators makes it difficult to maintain adequate budgets and support for libraries.

Stronger

I think it depends on the kind of library. I fear museum and some other specialized libraries will become marginalized.

Libraries overall seem strong; museum libraries look like they are in a period of marginalization right now.

If we adapt to changing research paradigms, stronger.

Stronger if integrated into patron communities.

Users will need more technical support for trouble shooting online sources but the physical collection will be marginalized.

In education I don't see libraries going away but they may switch from libraries to Resource Centers and move away from book repositories

marginalized but I hope I am wrong

Libraries will continue to be a source of information. I am going with stronger.

Stronger.

marginalized

Q16 - Other thoughts

There is a disconnect between academics and librarians. They themselves are not fully aware of resources so don't encourage their use.

Lean times are going to continue for the rest of the decade. Hopefully there will be a prosperous cycle that starts again. For example things were lean in the 1980s but got better in the 1990s.

In terms of academic art and design libraries, I think they will slowly start to amass large digital collections of students work.

In many subject areas there is still a lot of love for books but it will be interesting to see whether this gradually declines. It does feel like art and design is 'different' when it comes to print material because technology can't provide the same experience e.g. the feel of the paper (at the moment).

We are already seeing a requirement to reduce staff in favour of technology - however, when your users do not know how to access the technology you still need humans to help them!

don't know what you're trying to find out but feel free to email me l.redlinski@brighton.ac.uk

libraries and librarians more vital than ever in the digital age but that needs to be broadcast, our search facilities need to be as good and user friendly as Google etc

We need to break down the divide between academic, museum and public libraries and encourage more cross-library knowledge sharing and collaboration.

We must advocate more energetically. The most egregious example of overpricing--and by a non-profit organization, no less- was Artstor. Art librarians were passive, and what started as a promising service with enormous limitations, instead of being free or low-cost (as it certainly could have been), was among the largest single expenses for many art and design libraries.

more shared cataloging - on a more in-depth level; I'd love to see Contents or indices included in catalogs - could be scanned-ocr'd for sense

My Role now holds responsibility for all access, public and internal, to my unique organisation's art information resources including a collection of contemporary objects, paper-based archival materials, an extensive, undigitized slide library, and a specialized craft subject library consisting of some 7500 volumes and serials, which I am sad to say has fallen out of use for the organisation's ceasing to employ a librarian prior to my appointment. I am seeing that select audiences do still seek out our resources, and I respond to their requests on an as-received basis. My role has been consolidated to be the organisation's 'informationist', a first point of contact for access requests to all manners and media of information and visual materials to do with art and craft, acquired through the Council-cum-charity's diverse endeavors since the 1970's. Besides being completely unfeasible and overwhelming on a daily basis, I believe this is overall an exciting direction in terms of the all-encompassing understanding of what constitutes as an art information resource. Regarding the scale of enabling acces, I have come to believe that only until the rewards of streamlining and simplifying access to resources in this all-inclusive way, referring to all collected media as resources including books, archival material, digital documentary files such as interviews, the support from Organisations themselves for today's keepers of information resources will continue to be undercut. As a recent arts & LIS graduate, I believe the format-specific boundaries imposed on art resources will continue to be illuminated as less-than-black and white as users continue to desire, and indeed expect, access to art information resources regardless of the format of that information. I look forward to engaging them, digitally and every other way. Thank you!

I'm a fairly new employee and recent LIS grad, so I know less about some of the longitudinal changes that have occurred at my institution.

one last thought re: libraries moving towards more archival practices- with the quantity and odd types of sources, consideration should be made for less 1:1 item level cataloging to more of a series approach. Ex. materials collections by material type and not for each item in the collection. thanks!

I see that libraries will phase out as a place where people come to study and increasingly become a place where people come to use computers and other digital equipment

Glad to have this survey of the profession updated!

I think that the more we talk about libraries as outdated institutions, the more we define ourselves that way and become that. Sometimes all it takes is talking about our libraries with enthusiasm to turn someone into a patron.

forward march

With the emphasis on e-books and DDA for many other subject areas, art materials may be in the unexpected position of taking over much of the physical real estate in library stacks.

Use of traditional services such as reference and circulation have declined over the years.

Information will take on new formats. It is the responsibility of information professionals to keep up with them.

Libraries will need to forge new partnerships for the future. One library just can't collect it all. We will need to share.

Hi Barbara, great idea i would be interested in other people's answers. thank you for taking on this assignment. best, maya