

Library consortia and cooperation in this digital age

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Lecture Outline

- **Definitions**
- **commonalities and variations**
- **consortial goals**
- **consortial models**
- **obstacles and barriers**
- **how should libraries proceed?**
- **Recommendations/conclusion**

DEFINITIONS



Library Cooperation

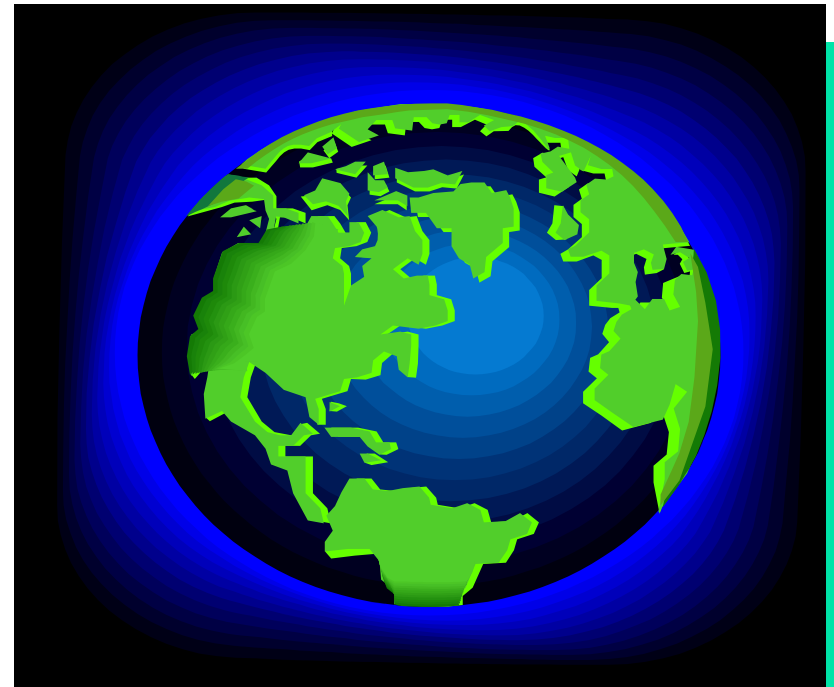
is a reciprocal
beneficial sharing of
resources;
developed or pre-
existing by two or
more libraries.



DEFINITIONS

Library Cooperation

is an umbrella term for a wide spectrum of cooperation processes and mechanisms.



Library Cooperation - types

- **Interchange,**
- **Exchange**
- **cooperative institutions like schools of librarianship, library associations, and private/state institutions.**





DEFINITIONS: Interchange

TWO OR MORE
INSTITUTIONS

TEMPORARY

EXCHANGE OF RESOURCES





DEFINITIONS: Exchange

- ALL KINDS OF MATERIALS
- INFORMATION (for staff)
- INFORMATION(for reader inquiries)
- USERS
- BIBLIOGRAPHIC
- PERSONNEL





OTHER TYPES OF COOPERATION

- LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS such as PAARLNET, MAHLAP, etc.



Interlibrary Lending projects of PRIVATE/STATE ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, such as IIC, IUC, CCAL, DOST-ESEP, etc.



MOST COMMON TYPE OF LIBRARY COOPERATION - RS

- bibliographic access - know what is available for sharing
- interlibrary lending - expedite ILLS and DDS
- cooperative collection development - build complementary collections of materials on which to draw



Library Consortium



**Brings together
librarians and
libraries for
activities and
objectives that
cannot be as effectively
undertaken individually.**

Commonalities and Variations

- Consortium
- Network
- Association
- Virtual Library



Commonalities and Variations

- **informal**
- **formal**
- **government - sponsored**





Consortium Continuum

Informal	Formal	Government-sponsored
Casual purpose	Defined purpose	Prescribed purpose
Local or regional coverage	Varies	Geographical coverage
No funding	Funding from fees/grants	Government funding
Contributed staff time	Staffed	Staffed
Informal governance	Formal governance	Government oversight



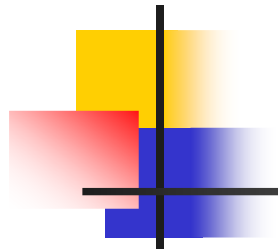
Consortial goals

- communications/networking
- cooperative programming
- economies of scale (when mass producing a good results in lower average cost)
- pooled purchasing
- Funding support
- Sharing risks



Consortium Continuum

	Informal Consortia	Formal/Government Consortia
Communications & Networking	X	
Cooperative Programming	X	X
Economies of scale		X
Leverage of Resources		X
Funding Procurement		X
Risk Sharing		X



✓ **OCLC - Online Computer Library Center**

✓ **RLIN - Research Libraries Information Network**

✓ **JANET - Joint Academic Network (UK)**

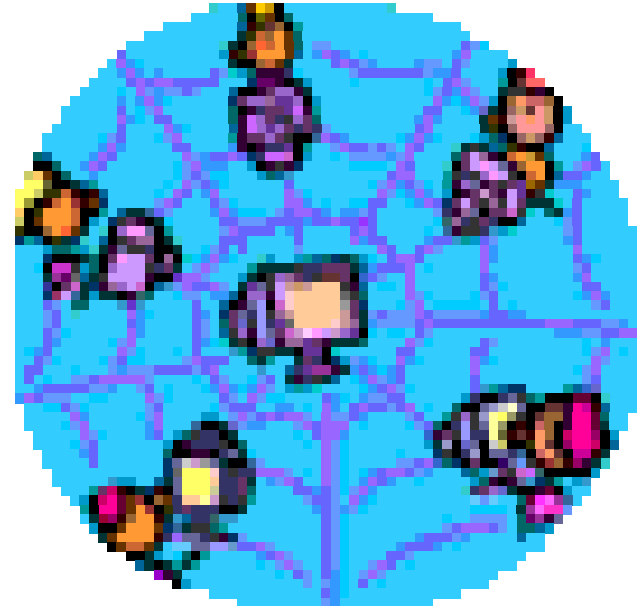
✓ **Project EARL - Electronic Access to Resources in Libraries (UK)**

✓ **ISTEC - Ibero-American Science and Technology Education Consortium**



Models for Library Consortia

ISTEC aims



to broaden electronic availability of materials
to upgrade the information system skills, and
to sharpen the skills and independence of user.



Models for Library Consortia

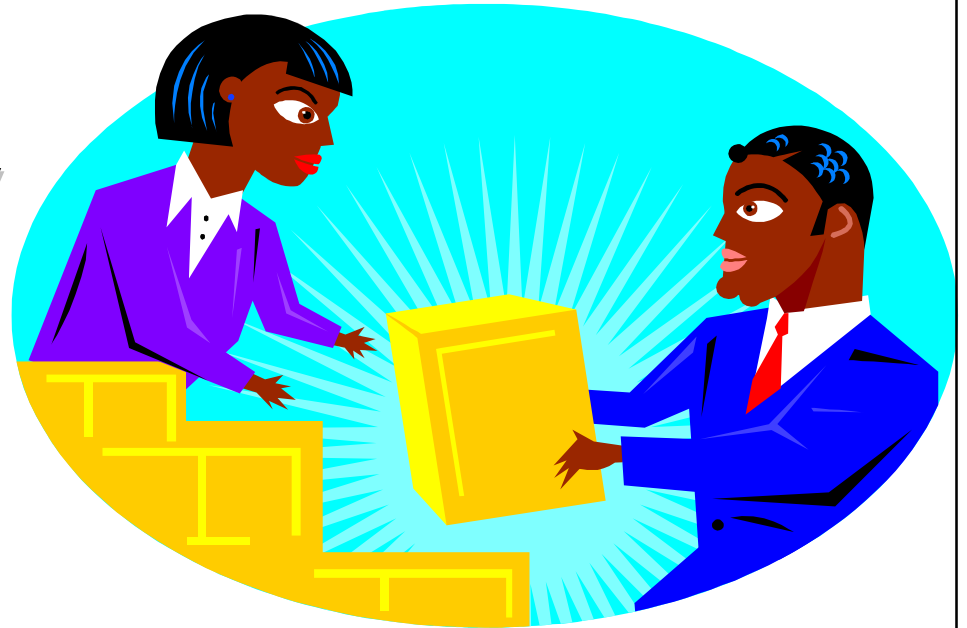
ISTEC has

- ✓ over 50 members and 4 regional Digital Libraries groups
- ✓ has facilitated installation of Internet based document transmission software
- ✓ has trained users to research databases
- ✓ has coordinated electronic requests and transmissions of documents for over 12 years.

Models for Library Consortia

ISTEC - current efforts

- ✓ enhancement of Library and Information skills
- ✓ ongoing Consortial Acquisition negotiations with major providers
- ✓ participation in major international Electronic Thesis/Dissertations projects





Models of local Library Consortia

- range from simple to the more complex
- shaped by varying needs and interests
- many are still informal and voluntary in nature
- borne from institutional linkages of academic institutions within a geographical location
- formed mainly for interlending activities and bibliographic access
- few are focused on cooperative acquisitions



Models of Early Library Consortia

- Inter-Institutional Consortium - 1972
- Academic Libraries Book Acquisitions Systems Association (ALBASA) - 1973
- Philippine Library Materials Project - late 70s
- Cagayan de Oro Cooperating Academic Libraries (CCAL) - 1988
- DOST-ESEP Library Network - 1989
- Mendiola Consortium (FAPE's Aralin Project)

Other Library Consortia in '90s

- **European Studies Program Philippines Consortium**
- **LibraryLink Project (Ayala Foundation/FHL)**
- **Ortigas Consortium**
- **ALINET**
- **DACUN**
- **Intramuros Consortium**
- **PAARLNET**





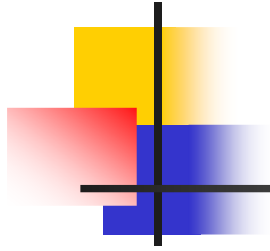
Inter-Institutional Consortium

- Established in 1972 by five institutions: DLSU, SSC, SPC, PCU, and PNU
- Governed by a Board of Responsibles
- With permanent Secretariat
- Funded by United Board for Higher Ed
- Members contribute annual fees
- Meet monthly and plan annually
- Report annually on all activities
- Still active as South Manila Consortium with Adamson as sixth member
- a multiple consortia and the library consortium is only one area



Manila South Consortium (IIC) - Achievements

- Cooperative cataloging
- Cooperative indexing
- Union lists
- Theses databases
- Digitization of rare Filipiniana
- Standardization of Library handbooks
- Shared access to OCLC Firstsearch
- Library skills development training programs



ALBASA

- Established in 1973 by 13 institutions as Academic Libraries Book Acquisitions Systems Association
- Initially funded by Ford Foundation and Asia Foundation
- Governed by a Board of Directors
- With permanent secretariat
- Engaged primarily in cooperative acquisitions



ALBASA - Achievements

- membership
- book purchases
- discounts
- book fairs
- continuing professional development
- staff continuity

Cagayan de Oro Cooperating Academic Libraries (CCAL)



- Established in 1988 by 5 schools
- Engaged primarily in interlibrary lending services & bib. access
- Formally estab as ALINet in 1999 with 41 members now
- Engages in cooperative cataloging
- and database-sharing on theses and Filipiniana



ALINet - Achievements

- Access to information
- Bibliographic Center / Cooperative Cataloging
- Computerized database for theses and Filipiniana collections
- Training programs, workshops, etc.
- Consulting services
- Cooperative materials development
- Assistance in computerization of member-libraries



DOST-ESEP CONSORTIUM

- Established in 1989 by 8 institutions
- Sponsored by DOST
- Funded by World Bank
- With permanent secretariat in Taguig
- Focused on science education and engineering infrastructure development
- a multiple consortia and the library consortium is only one area



DOST-ESEP CONSORTIUM

■ OBJECTIVES

1. Collection Development

-
-
-
-

2. Library Automation

-
-
-
-
-
-

programs

-

STRATEGIES

1. Evaluation of status of collection in ESEP areas of concentration

- 2. Improvement of areas of specialization (graduate level)**
- 3. Re-Survey of wants and needs**
- 4. Matching of teaching and research requirements**
- 5. Substitution of unsupplied materials**
- 6. Conversion of data files into digital images**

1. Full operationalization of TINLIB

- 2. Expansion of PHNET backbone**
- 3. Upgrading of hardware/software**
- 4. Expansion of CD - networking**
- 5. Full use of INTERNET**
- 6. Access to international bibliographic networks**
- 7. Full implementation of DDS and ILLS**
- 8. Post-implementation evaluation of integrated**
- 9. Linkages with other academic institutions here and abroad**



DOST-ESEP CONSORTIUM

- | OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 3. Human Resources Development | |
| Faculty | 1. Licensing of library faculty/asst. librarians |
| | 2. Completion of masteral studies |
| | 3. Postgraduate studies/overseas training in areas of specialization |
| Staff | 4. Participation in job enrichment program |
| | 5. Team development / leadership |
| | 6. Involvement in skills training-workshops |
| | 7. Job review and reclassification |
| | 8. Hiring additional personnel |
| Administrators | 9. IT training of administrators |
| | 10. Management training of supervisors |
| | 11. Exposure to international conferences |
| | 12. Evaluation of existing organizational structure, & policies & procedures |
| | 13. Evaluation of library leadership |
| | 14. Development, implementation and evaluation of programs |



DOST-ESEP CONSORTIUM

OBJECTIVES

4. Physical Resources

STRATEGIES

1. Expansion & upgrading

- a. Internet facilities**
- b. Multimedia equipment**
- c. Storage facilities (compact/remote)**
- d. CD network facilities**

2. New acquisitions

- a. Flat-bed scanner; computer laptops, Pentium computers (or higher)**
- b. Modern/world-class library furnitures**
- c. OHPs in all classrooms**
- d. generator for lib. building**
- e. additional telephone lines**

3. Renovation of key areas according to master plan

- a. Circulation - work area, graduate corners**
- b. Reference - Cd workstations**

4. Acquisition of electronic security system/devices



LibraryLink Project



- Established in 1997 by Filipinas Heritage
- Funded by Ayala Foundation Inc.
- With permanent secretariat
- With 78 participating libraries
- Focused on building an electronic library of Filipiniana materials, with 185,000 bib. records to date

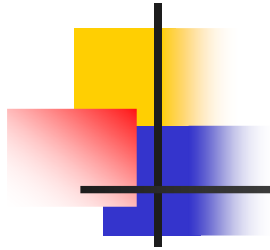


Other library consortia

- Mendiola Consortium
- European Studies Program Phils (ESPP)
- Ortigas Consortium
- Intramuros Consortium
- PAARLNET
- DACUN



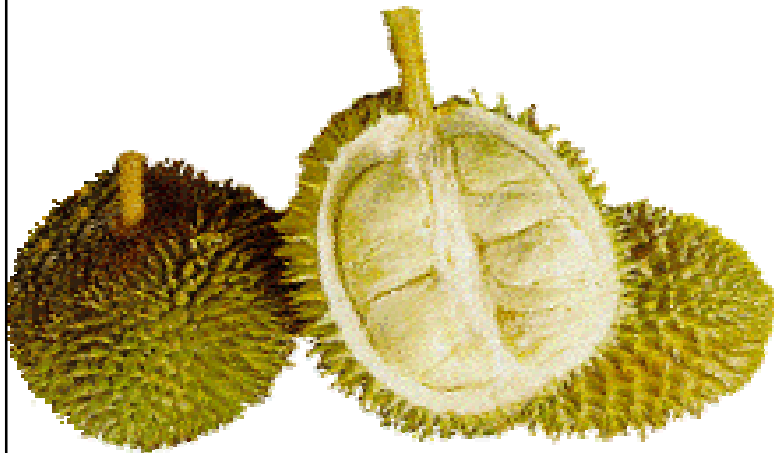
DACUN (Davao Colleges and Universities Network)



1. Unification of library standards
2. Collection development enhancement
3. IT infrastructure
4. Publication

a. Monographs – LC and with other committees

b. **DACUN** Master's Theses



1. Social Sciences
2. Humanities
3. Natural Science
4. Nursing and Allied Medical Fields



Philippine eLib Project

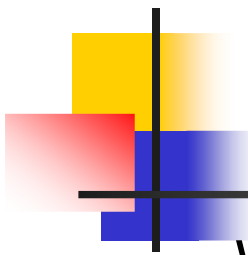
- A govt-sponsored collaborative project
- Involving core collections from TNL, DOST, DA, and UP Library System
- aims to make Philippine materials available in digital format (24M images)
- to provide cooperative acquisition and sharing of expensive online databases
- to house data center at TNL, with data recovery site at UP Diliman
- uses open source/standard tools, which can be replicated



How should libraries proceed?

- **mission and purpose?**
- **most effective model?**
- **consortium membership?**
- **consortium in place?**
- **resources needed?**
- **complementary consortia**

How should libraries proceed?

- 
- What is the consortium's mission and purpose?
Is the mission and purpose best met with a formal or informal consortium?
 - Who is the consortium designed to serve: by library type, size or geography?
 - Is there a consortium in place that serves or could be developed to serve that mission or purpose?
 - What resources, financial or other, are needed to support the consortium's mission and progress?
 - What other consortia have complementary missions and resources which could enhance the consortium's value to members?



Traditional Areas of Cooperation

Reciprocal Borrowing

Controlled user access to member libraries

Communications

**Sharing ideas and information among member
*libraries***

Continuing Education

**Providing opportunities for education for staff
and
library users**

Staff Development

**Low cost training for professional and non-
professional staff**



Non-Traditional Areas

- Technical Expertise

Assistance in planning and managing library automation projects

- Cooperative acquisitions of electronic materials

Collective licensing agreements

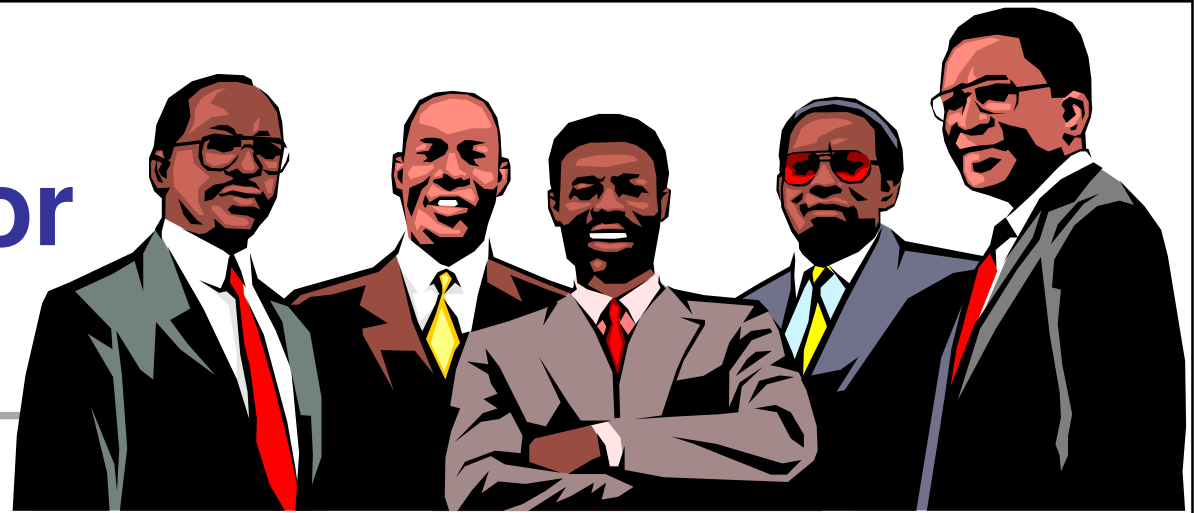
- Electronic networking

sharing of digitized materials online
in addition to sharing of online catalogs

- Open Access to journals

publishing online journals of scholarly

Obstacles or Barriers



- Inadequate funding
- Limited personnel
- Outdated technology
- Lack of standards
- Insufficient knowledge
- Fear of loss
- Copyright issues
- Negative attitudes
- No tradition of cooperation or Reluctance to participate
- Other challenges



Needed changes

- Availability of publications
- Bibliographic control
- Online Union catalogs and union lists
- Increased use of technology
- Better delivery of services
- Better understanding of copyright laws
- Uniform collection of statistics
- Regular training
- Positive attitude

Conclusion

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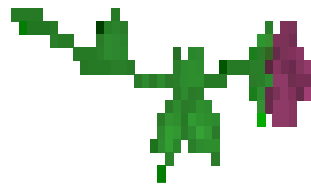
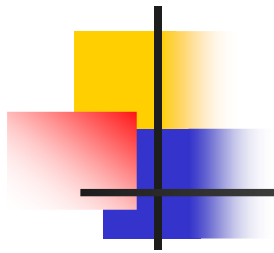
Digital technology

- transforming institutional libraries, library profession, and librarians
- building technology, standards and infrastructures
- sharing knowledge and resources for networked info and communication



Recommendations

- **Provide free ILL services and formalize reciprocal agreements**
- **Promote standards, guidelines and procedures**
- **Keep pace with change. Be innovative, flexible, and determined**
- **Reduce the information gap**
- **Remove barriers for success**
- **Focus on team effort**
- **Be ready to take risks**





**Thank
you!**