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SPEC Kit 304

Social Software in Libraries
July 2008

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University of Florida
SURVEY RESULTS

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SURVEY RESULTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction
Social software, software that enables people to connect with one another online, is a well-established phenomenon that has continued to grow and develop since the inception of the Internet. While Facebook and MySpace are relatively new types of communication venues,1 computer users have been chatting in online forums such as IRC2 or the WELL3 and communing in virtual worlds and using wikis4 since the 1980s. Social software has, however, become much more accessible to the casual computer user since the development of the World Wide Web in 1994. The Web enabled online communication to transition from a strictly textual format to the visual, facilitating the development of the user friendly media sharing sites, wikis, blogs and other types of social software that we are familiar with today. Related to social software is the idea of “Library 2.0,” or enhancing library resources and services using social software, to reach users outside the walls of the traditional library. While many libraries had been experimenting with social software prior to 2005, this philosophy of extending services and communication beyond traditional models became very prominent in the literature and practice after this date.

In the last few years the use of social software has grown enormously in society. MySpace.com attracted more than 114 million visitors in June 2007, a 72% increase in one year, while Facebook grew 270%, to 52.2 million visitors. While a growing number of libraries have adopted social software as a way to further interact with library patrons and library staff, many things are unclear about the use of social software in ARL member libraries. This survey was designed to discover how many libraries and library staff are using social software and for what purposes, how those activities are organized and managed, and the benefits and challenges of using social software, among other questions. For this study social software was broadly defined as software that enables people to connect with one another online. The survey asked about ten types of applications: 1) social networking sites; 2) media sharing sites; 3) social bookmarking or tagging sites; 4) Wikis; 5) blogs; 6) sites that use RSS (Really Simple Syndication) to syndicate and broadcast content; 7) chat or instant messaging (IM) services; 8) VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) services; 9) virtual worlds; and 10) widgets.

Background
This survey was distributed to the 123 ARL member libraries in February 2008. Sixty-four libraries completed the survey by the March 14 deadline for a response rate of 52%. All but three of the responding libraries report that their library staff uses social software (95%) and one of those three plans to begin using social software in the future. The other two completed the survey at this point. Fifty-nine libraries provide user assistance via chat or instant messenger (94%), 54 use wikis (86%), 53 employ RSS to disseminate information to users (84%), 52 blog (82%), 45 use widgets such as MeeboMe (71%), 44 participate in so-
cial networking sites such as Facebook (70%), 35 have implemented tagging (55%), and 39 libraries make use of media sharing sites such as Flickr or YouTube (62%). Survey results indicate that the most broadly adopted social software, chat or instant messaging, was also the earliest implemented social software. While one respondent was using instant messenger for reference and another was using chat for internal communication as early as 1998; the earliest use of this type of social software dates back to 1993.

While chat and instant messaging have been in use for several years, use of other types of social software in libraries is very recent. Beyond isolated cases, a steadily increasing number of ARL member libraries began implementing social software in 2005, with the largest rate of adoption being in 2007. For example, one of the responding libraries was blogging in 2001, but others adopted it much later; 13 institutions began using blogs in 2005, another 16 began blogs in 2006, and 17 others started in 2007. RSS was adopted by 19 libraries (30%) in 2006, though one was experimenting with RSS as early as 2004. Five libraries reported using wikis as early as 2004. Use of wikis has steadily grown; six respondents report using the software in 2005, 15 in 2006, and the largest number, 22, in 2007. While many libraries (13) were experimenting with social networking sites in 2006, the majority (20) began using Facebook and other sites in 2007. Other social software, such as media sharing sites, tagging or folksonomies, and virtual worlds, were largely adopted in 2007. The type of social software with the highest rate of adoption in this past year was widgets. In 2007, thirty of the responding libraries deployed software such as MeeboMe chat widget, catalog searching plug-ins and the LibGuides widget on their Web sites.

Social Software Beginnings
When asked about the impetus for implementing social software, 80% of the survey respondents said it was a grassroots effort by individual librarians or other staff. Slightly more than half said it grew out of a pilot project in a specific department (probably reference based on the IM, chat, and virtual reference software that was used first by many respondents.) Twelve (20%) said it was a recommendation from library administration and ten (16%) that the IT department recommended it. Only five (8%) said that library users requested it.

Overall, libraries hope that the use of social software will increase user awareness of library collections and services (56 or 92%), help deliver services to library users (53 or 87%), and establish rapport with users in online environments (48 or 79%). Nearly 60% hope to support faculty in teaching and learning, and 41% want to gain a better understanding of users’ online behavior. Several respondents also wanted to enhance staff communication.

Types of Social Software or Networking Used
At the time of the survey, all but a few of the 61 respondents (54 to 60) were using chat or IM, RSS, blogs, and wikis. The majority (43 to 48) were using widgets, social networking sites such as Facebook and MySpace, social bookmarking or tagging sites such as del.icio.us and LibraryThing, and media sharing sites such as YouTube and Flickr. Fewer libraries are using Voice over IP services (25 respondents) or have a presence in the virtual world Second Life (21 respondents). Twenty-three respondents reported the use of a variety of other applications, including the LibX toolbar in their Firefox browser, podcasting, Twitter, Google maps, SharePoint, and LibGuides, among others.

Examples of Social Software Used
For each of the ten types of social applications, respondents were asked to provide an example of the site, software, or service used, the year it was first used, a description of how it was being used, and the goal for using that particular tool. Following is a brief summary of each type of application.

Social Networking Sites
Thirty-three of 43 respondents (73%) currently have a Facebook page and four (9%) have one in develop-
ment. Two of these also have a MySpace presence. Most respondents implemented their site in either 2006 or 2007. Typical uses include promoting library resources and services, communicating with staff and users, and searching library catalogs and other online resources. For example, several libraries place ads promoting services and events in Facebook; one used an ad “to recruit for focus group participants.” Many are embedding applications in social networking sites that will search the catalog or databases, and widgets that connect to the local Ask A Librarian service. The main goals for using this tool are to connect staff with users, users with users, and staff with staff to share information, market library services and facilitate communication.

Media Sharing Sites
Thirty-nine respondents report using media sharing sites. Flickr and YouTube are the most popular (20 or 50% and 11 or 28%, respectively). Only two use iTunes University. Most began using these sites in 2007. Libraries are posting photo tours, promoting events and exhibits, showcasing digital collections, marketing services such as Ask A Librarian, streaming instructional videos, and providing updates on building or renovation projects. For example, one institution posts photos from the university archives on Flickr, “to provide access to them in a space where users might be more likely to find them and comment on them.” The main goal is to connect staff, users, alumni, and the general public to share information.

Social Bookmarking or Tagging Sites
Thirty-four respondents use bookmarking or tagging site, mostly del.icio.us (22 or 61%). Three report using LibraryThing. One or two mentioned Connotea, Digg, and tagging within the library catalog. Librarians are creating subject guides and webliographies, even using such software as a way to create course-specific instructional guides “on the fly” using course numbers as tags. Tagging is also used to promote new acquisitions, and track answers to difficult reference questions. The goal of tagging is most often to enable discovery of and share useful information with users.

Wikis
Fifty-three respondents report the use of Wikis in their libraries. One was implemented in 2002 and several more began in 2004 and 2005, but the majority of Wiki users (37 or 70%) started in either 2006 or 2007. Three began in early 2008. Most of the Wikis are used to support staff communication, training, and projects. A few libraries have turned the library FAQ into a Wiki. Others support chat reference or instruction. For example, one library uses a wiki to provide reference assistance to an undergraduate class of 7800 students in their research assignment, taking the “pressure off the Reference Desk.” The main goal for using Wikis is to share information, facilitate communication, and create content among library staff and to a lesser extent between staff and users and between staff at different institutions.

Blogs
Fifty-two of the responding libraries have implemented one or more blogs, mostly between 2005 and 2007. Many blogs are used to announce library news to the general user community; others are targeted to specific departments or user groups. One library blog features “research ideas ripped from the headlines” for undergraduates. Some blogs are for library teams or committee work. Not surprisingly, the main goal of blogs is to share information among staff and users.

RSS
Fifty-three respondents have enabled RSS on their library Web pages. Implementation began in 2003 and reached a peak in 2006 and 2007. RSS is used to alert users about new services, collections, events, and faculty publications; to report services outages; and to provide another connection to library blogs, subject guides and course pages. As with blogs, the main goal of RSS is to share information among staff and users.
Chat and Instant Messaging
All but a few of the respondents have implemented a chat or IM service. These services began as early as 1993 and have experienced fairly steady growth since then, reaching a peak in 2007. Commercial IM services include AOL Instant Messenger, Yahoo Messenger, GoogleTalk and Windows Messenger. Vendor-based chat services include QuestionPoint, LiveAssistance, Tutor.com, and LivePerson. Meebo was also frequently mentioned as an IM aggregator, enabling librarians to easily monitor multiple IM services simultaneously. The distinction between chat and IM is blurring and the terms are now often used interchangeably. These tools are primarily used to provide reference service and enable timely communication.

Voice over IP Services
Only 18 respondents reported using a Voice over Internet Protocol service. The earliest reported use of VoIP was for an intra-university service, “CU-See-Me” in about 1996. This was a point-to-point communication device for patrons to ask reference questions. Today, most respondents are using Skype. They use this service to communicate with international project partners, distant education students and faculty, and off-campus team members. The main goal for using this tool is to share information between staff at different institutions.

Virtual Worlds
Eighteen respondents have a presence in the virtual world Second Life. Eleven of these implemented the presence in 2007. Most respondents admit that they are still experimenting. Already librarians are providing reference service, access to the library catalog and Web site, virtual meeting and lounge space, and weekly brownbag sessions in this online environment. Their main goal for Second Life is to provide virtual training and meeting opportunities for staff and library users.

Widgets
Forty-six libraries report using widgets. Most are using chat widgets, primarily MeeboMe; a few are using search widgets such as iGoogle and browser toolbars. Meebo widgets are being integrated into Web pages, library guides, and course sites to enable easier communication between library users and staff. Facebook widgets have been developed that allow users to search the library catalog. iGoogle widgets allow users to embed a search box for library resources in their own Web page. For example, “many subject librarians are adding the Meebo widget to their online profile pages to allow users to communicate with and contact them more easily.” The main goal of these tools is to facilitate communication between library staff and users.

Organization and Management
Almost half of the respondents reported that social software initiatives and activities are not coordinated, rather individual staff are responsible for their own activities. Only ten libraries have a standing or ad hoc committee or other group that implements or manages these initiatives. Management falls under a specific department at four libraries. Sixteen respondents described another management structure. Most indicate that responsibility for these activities is spread across the library.

Staff participation in the use of almost every social software application is voluntary. When participation is required, it is most likely to be for chat and IM for reference librarians or Wikis for committee work. The survey asked whether voluntary use of these tools is encouraged and if so, how. Eighty-two percent of respondents said they do encourage staff to participate. Workshops and other presentations have been used most often to demonstrate the software and discuss how it can be used. Training programs, practice sessions, and one-on-one training have been effective. Several respondents mentioned the importance of strong administrative support, too.

The survey asked how many library staff (FTE) participate in each of the ten types of social software
It then asked what percentage of the total number of staff that FTE represents. The number of FTE ranged from as few as .10 to as many as 280, depending on the type of activity. The FTE averages indicate that more staff participate in Wikis, VoIP, chat or IM, blogs, and social networking sites. Similarly, the percentages of total staff ranged from .10% to 100%. These averages confirm that more staff are using VoIP, Wikis, chat or IM, blogs, and social networking sites. It was difficult for respondents to estimate how many hours per week individual staff members spend on social software activities. Estimates ranged from half an hour to 20 hours per week with a mean of 3.2 and a median of 2 hours.

Staff Training
All 59 respondents said that self-study is how library staff have learned about social software. Fifty-seven (97%) also report on-the-job experience as a training method. Other common methods include workshops taught by local librarians, professional development workshops, and webinars. Eleven report that the parent institution provides training.

Promoting Social Software to Users
All but a few of the respondents use links on the library Web page to promote social software participation to users. A majority also makes announcements during orientations and instruction sessions, send e-mail notices, and distribute flyers, handouts, and bookmarks. Just under half provide training for interested users and embed ads and links in social software sites. Slightly more than a third include links in courseware. Other promotional methods include newspaper articles, screen savers on public workstations and coffee shop screens, and “word of Web.”

Assessment
Just over half of the respondents have attempted to evaluate the use of social software. The 30 that have primarily rely on the volume of hits or level of participation to measure success. Other methods that have been used to assess the effectiveness of social software activities include surveys, analysis of chat and IM transcripts, and usability analysis.

Benefits and Challenges
Respondents were asked to list up to three benefits and three challenges of using social software in their libraries. The top three benefits, by number of responses, are enhanced visibility/presence/access, communication, and marketing/promotion/public relations. Other benefits include better collaboration, improved service, and resource discovery. The top two challenges are finding the time to learn and use the tools, and developing staff expertise/training staff. These are followed by the related challenges of competing priorities, getting staff buy-in, and keeping up with technology.

User Privacy
More than half of the respondents (33 or 57%) expressed some concern with the privacy implications of social software usage in their libraries. Most concerns are about the privacy of users’ personal information and how that information is tracked and stored. Few report that there have been any problems, so far, but some are looking at developing policies for social software use. Others are attempting to educate users about the implications of sharing personal information in online environments.

Conclusion
It is clear that the use of social software in ARL member libraries has rapidly increased—from two institutions in 1996 to 63 institutions in early 2008. The range of social software applications has also diversified in that time span—from chat and instant messaging in 1996 to ten, or more, types in 2008. Accompanying this diversification, social software has also been streamlined to some extent. A decade ago libraries implemented one, or perhaps two, applications. Today, libraries implement multiple applications as part of larger integrated tools, e.g., subject guides that are part wiki, part blog, part instant messaging, part social tagging, etc., and social networking sites that
are part widget, part media sharing applications, part instant messaging, etc. While the data in this survey offers a snapshot of the past, it also offers a glimpse of the future. Whatever the future holds, it is certain that ARL libraries will continue to offer and expand upon the social software offerings of today.

Notes
4 “Social Networking Timeline.” Searcher 15 no. 7 (July 2007): 38.
IN THE LAST FEW YEARS THE USE OF SOCIAL SOFTWARE HAS GROWN ENORMOUSLY. MYSPACE.COM ATTRACTION MORE THAN 114 MILLION VISITORS IN JUNE 2007, A 72% INCREASE IN ONE YEAR, WHILE FACEBOOK GREW 270%, TO 52.2 MILLION VISITORS. THE PEW INTERNET & AMERICAN LIFE PROJECT REPORTS 48% OF ADULTS HAVE VISITED VIDEO-SHARING SITES SUCH AS YOUTUBE. MANY AUTHORS WHO WRITE ABOUT ONLINE SOCIAL SOFTWARE EMPHASIZE THE COMMUNITY OF SUCH SITES, WHERE USERS MINGLE FOR SOCIAL, POLITICAL, OR RESEARCH PURPOSES, CREATING AND SHARING INFORMATION OR JUST HAVING FUN. SECKER AND PRICE (2007) IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS: 1) DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL NETWORKS; 2) CONTENT CREATED BY USERS; 3) USER PROFILES; AND 4) FOLKSONOMIES OR TAGGING. BOYD AND ELLISON (2007) DEFINE SOCIAL SOFTWARE AS, "WEB-BASED SERVICES THAT ALLOW INDIVIDUALS TO 1) CONSTRUCT A PUBLIC OR SEMI-PUBLIC PROFILE WITHIN A BOUNDED SYSTEM, 2) ARTICULATE A LIST OF OTHER USERS WITH WHOM THEY SHARE A CONNECTION, AND 3) VIEW AND TRaverse THEIR LIST OF CONNECTIONS AND THOSE MADE BY OTHERS WITHIN THE SYSTEM." THEY "ALLOW INDIVIDUALS TO PRESENT THEMSELVES, ARTICULATE THEIR SOCIAL NETWORKS, AND ESTABLISH OR MAINTAIN CONNECTIONS WITH OTHERS."

A 2007 OCLC REPORT SPLITS SOCIAL SOFTWARE INTO TWO CATEGORIES: SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES—THOSE PRIMARILY DESIGNED TO FACILITATE INTERACTION BETWEEN USERS WHO SHARE INTERESTS, ATTITUDES, AND ACTIVITIES— AND SOCIAL MEDIA SITES—THOSE THAT ALLOW INDIVIDUALS TO SHARE CONTENT THEY HAVE CREATED. WHILE THIS CATEGORIZATION IS LOGICAL, THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE CATEGORIES HAS ERODED SINCE OCLC DID THEIR STUDY. TODAY, MANY SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES INCLUDE APPLICATIONS THAT SUPPORT MEDIA SHARING AND SIMILARLY, MANY MEDIA SHARING SITES INCLUDE APPLICATIONS THAT SUPPORT SOCIAL NETWORKING.

FOR THIS STUDY SOCIAL SOFTWARE IS BROADLY DEFINED AS SOFTWARE THAT ENABLES PEOPLE TO CONNECT WITH ONE ANOTHER ONLINE. THIS INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, TEN TYPES OF APPLICATIONS: 1) SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES LIKE MYSPACE, AND FACEBOOK; 2) MEDIA SHARING SITES LIKE YOUTUBE, AND FLICKR; 3) SOCIAL BOOKMARKING OR SOCIAL TAGGING SITES LIKE DEL.ICO.US AND LIBRARYTHING; 4) Wikis like Wikipedia, and the Library Success: A Best Practices Wiki; 5) blogs like LiveJournal, and Blogger; 6) sites that use RSS (Really Simple Syndication) to syndicate and broadcast content including Web pages, blogs, podcasts, and Twitter; 7) chat and instant messenger services like AOL Instant Messenger, and Meebo; 8) VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol) services like Skype and Google Talk; 9) virtual worlds like Second Life; and 10) widgets developed by libraries like Facebook applications, Firefox
catalog search extensions, etc., and widgets implemented by libraries like MeeboMe, Firefox plugins, etc. Social software also includes applications that integrate combinations of the above types of social software.

While a growing number of libraries have adopted social software as a way to further interact with library patrons and library staff, many things are unclear about the use of social software in ARL member libraries. How many libraries have adopted social software? What, why, and how are they using social software? How many staff are using such software? How are activities organized and managed? What are the benefits and challenges to using social software in libraries? How are libraries evaluating participation and usefulness? This survey is designed to answer these and other questions regarding the use of social software in the ARL community. Much can be learned from sharing and examining current practices.

Note: In this section survey response data is presented. Responses were categorized by emergent themes. Response categories were created when there were two or more examples of a given theme. Responses that could be categorized into multiple categories, or those that would have fallen in categories with only one response were designated “Other.”

**BACKGROUND**

1. Is your library using social software as described in the introduction? N=64

   | Yes | 61 | 95% |
   | No  | 3  | 5%  |

2. If your library is not currently using social software does your library plan to do so in the future? N=3

   | Yes | 1  | 33% |
   | No  | 2  | 67% |

If yes, please answer as many of the following questions as possible.
3. Please enter the year in which your library first began using social software and the first type(s) of software/service used. N=61

**Year**

Range: 1996 to 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Responses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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**Software/Service**

<2000
- IM (interlibrary communications)
- CU-C Me (VOIP)
  - Inter-office chat communication, then chat reference

2000
- Home-grown chat

2001
- Chat/instant messenger
- LiveChat, Tutor.com, IM
- IM
- Wikipedia, IM, blogs
- LSSI virtual reference software
- AOL Instant Messenger
Instant Messenging/Chat

2002
Online chat software for reference
Ask a Librarian LIVE - online chat reference service
iChat
AskLive - IM reference using QuestionPoint
Live chat developed as part of QuestionPoint software

2003
Blog for eHelp (virtual reference service)
Blog
OCLC QuestionPoint, Movable Type, Media Wiki
QuestionPoint

2004
RSS Feeds, Blogs
IM, Blogs, RSS, Social Networking
Wiki
Blogs
IM

2005
QuestionPoint; Flickr; Blog; RSS
Reference Blog using Case’s Movable Type Service
Blogging
Wiki
Blog
Wiki and blog
Instant messenger service
Instant Messaging
Wiki
Internal Wiki
Internal blog
Blogger
Wordpress blog for our news
Blogs (Wordpress)
RSS and Blogs
RSS
Instant messaging service
Blog software locally developed/implemented by campus IT
Blogs
Meebo/IM chat
Blogs, Wikies, Facebook
Staff intranet based on Plone

2006
Blogs and Wikis
Blog
Wiki
Instant messaging/chat
IM reference, blog
Facebook; widgets; blogs

2007
Wiki
Facebook
Facebook
RSS and Wikis
Flickr
Social networking, virtual worlds, Wikis, blogs

2008
Blogs
Number of Libraries that Began Using Social Software Application Each Year

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chat or IM services</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blogs</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wikis</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Widgets</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social networking sites</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social bookmarking/ tagging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media sharing sites</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOIP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virtual worlds</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. What was the impetus for implementing this social software in your library? Check all that apply. N=61

- Grassroots efforts by individual librarians and staff 49 80%
- Pilot in a specific department 32 53%
- Recommendation from library administration 12 20%
- Recommendation from library IT department 10 16%
- Identified as an objective in the strategic plan 9 15%
- Requests from users 5 8%
- Recommendation from parent institution 1 2%
- Other 7 12%

Please describe other impetus.

"Desire to market resources to student community."

"Co-developed a Dspace plugin for ‘Comments’ in the institutional repository."

"Communications between the distributed team of librarians."
“Grassroots effort by reference librarian group within a consortium to which BU Libraries belong.”

“New cubicle work environment necessitated use of chat for day-to-day office communication. Began considering chat for reference service as a result.”

“Such software was discussed at a meeting as a possible management and training tool.”

“With Web site redesign, decided to use RSS and blog software to communicate effectively with students. This had arisen in focus groups.”

5. What objective(s) does the library hope to achieve through the use of social software? Check all that apply. N=61

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased user awareness of library collections and services</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery of services, such as reference assistance, to users</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish rapport with users in online environments</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for faculty in teaching and learning</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain better understanding of user online behavior</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please explain other objective.

Communication

“Better communication among staff (via Wikis).”

“Better internal communication.”

“Collaboration and communication among library staff.”


“The Wiki was originally for in-house communication and development. It was open to view through Google and several of our Wikis were well respected early on. The blogs were both discipline specific and topic specific (like Information Literacy).”

Other

“Enable the existing networks of trust on campus to operate in a more integrated way with library services. Also to encourage more interactivity with our user community.”

“Enhanced pedagogy.”

“Explore new methods for service delivery while these technologies are still in the formative stages.”

“Faculty involvement in the library.”

“Increased access to libraries search tools in a variety of online environments.”
“Increased convenience for users; provide students with tools not otherwise available on campus; improve presentation for digital collections.”

“Instruction.”

“Staff working together on projects.”

“Support subject liaison librarians; public relations; marketing services to users.”

“Use Wikis to track and document specific projects.”

**TYPES OF SOCIAL SOFTWARE OR NETWORKING USED**

6. Please indicate whether your library is participating in or plans to participate in any of the following types of social networking/sharing services. Check all that apply. N=61

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Software/Service</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chat or instant messenger services</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSS (Really Simple Syndication), e.g., libraries Web pages with RSS, podcasts, etc.</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blogs</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wikis, e.g., a Wiki used as a subject guide, a Wiki used as Intranet, etc.</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widgets, e.g., MeeboMe, Plugoo, etc.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social networking sites, e.g., MySpace, Facebook, Ning, etc.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social bookmarking or social tagging sites, e.g., del.icio.us, LibraryThing, user generated tags in the library catalog, etc.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media sharing sites, e.g., YouTube, Flickr, Photobucket, etc.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol) services</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual worlds, e.g., a library presence in Second Life, World of Warcraft, etc.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Questions 7 through 17 provide details about each social software application.

**EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL SOFTWARE USED**

For each type of software/service used, please indicate below an example of the specific site/software/service, a URL for the example, the year it was first used, a brief description of how it is being used by your library, and the main goal for using this particular tool. Please provide links to additional information about the site/software/service in the Call for Documentation at the end of the survey.
7. Social networking sites, e.g., MySpace, Facebook, Ning, etc. Specify an example of a social networking site used by your library. N=43

Facebook 33 73%
Facebook in development 4 9%
MySpace 4 9%
Science Library fan site 1 2%
Virtual Learning Commons 1 2%
Unspecified in development 2 4%

Year first implemented
Range: 2004 to 2008

Brief description of how the library is using the site.

Marketing, Publicity, and Promotion
“To publicize Learning Commons and the services therein.”

“To market library services and resources to Facebook users.”

“Site promoting science resources and services.”

“The Facebook profile is used to promote library services and reach out to library users. The Libraries has also purchased rotating banner ads for promotion purposes. Individual librarians use their personal accounts for outreach as well.”

“Used by individual librarians on their course pages to connect with students and promote library services. [Facebook and MySpace]”
“Library has an institutional profile; multiple librarians have profiles; promote the use of library-related applications such as the libguides application.”

“Mostly PR, but also IM a librarian. Post flyers and marketplace ads looking for usability survey participants. Applications for viewing library hours and searching our OPAC.”

“A unit library has established a presence in Facebook to assure official management of the library’s public image. Most unit libraries are still exploring potential applications, and few have used it for marketing and for recruiting focus group participants. Librarians have also established a library-wide group. Many librarians use Facebook as a professional networking tool.”

“Promote events and services.”

“Page developed by Rivera Library Reference Department to promote workshops and other services.”

“The Libraries use the site to communicate with and market to individuals interested in the Libraries. The site links to library tools, announces new services and resources, and is a link for Facebook members to contact a librarian. Many librarians also have personal accounts on Ning, MySpace, and Facebook and use them to communicate and connect with constituents.”

“Set up Facebook event page to promote library orientation activities; published Facebook flyers for same.”

Communication

“Staff use it as a communication tool and supervisors of student workers also use it as a tool to communicate with student workers.”

“Individual librarians and staff are using Facebook to communicate with each other and with users. In addition, we have established a Facebook page for all UCI Libraries employees and are experimenting with the development of a user oriented Facebook page.”

“Communication tool between reference staff and users. ‘This group is designed to connect students to the library. Find out where to get answers to questions, connect with librarians or chat about the library!’”

Searching

“Facebook application for searching library catalogue and other services. Subject Librarians use Facebook groups to connect to users, unit library Facebook groups.”

“Use the application to search library resources.”

“We wrote a Facebook app for searching our catalog and e-resources.”

“An application was created for Libraries users in Facebook. The application features the ability to search the catalog and ProQuest, in addition to central library information links (hours, course reserves, etc...) and access to ASK!, the Libraries’ online reference service. Over 1600 users have installed the Libraries’ Facebook application since its debut in September 2007. In addition to the Libraries Facebook application, Penn State Librarians have personal profiles in Facebook (a number of librarians connect with patrons and conduct reference transactions within Facebook) and have established Penn State Libraries-specific Pages, Groups, and Events.”

“There is a small catalogue search application. Three branch libraries have set up pages or groups for themselves.”
Facebook in Development

“To be determined.”

“Plan to create a Facebook application for students to connect with each other for group study. In development.”

“Not much at the moment.”

“Still experimental.”

Unspecified in Development

“This is something we are currently investigating.”

“We have not yet made anything. We are planning on it. We are thinking of creating a Facebook application. But first we have to come up with one that will actually be used. Is there a way to use Facebook to tie people together through the library resources they use and recommend? Is there a way to tie Facebook and Refworks together? We want to go beyond just giving patrons another way to search the catalog.”

Other

“The library has a group page, a ‘fan’ page, and a search application in Facebook. We use them to provide library searches and service to students in an environment where they spend lots of time, and to provide a more human face on the institution.”

“We began with a Facebook profile in summer 2006. When Facebook started shutting down profiles, we switched to a Facebook group. We then moved to a Facebook page the day that service was launched. We use Facebook as just one more way to promote the library. Students can chat with a librarian, search the catalog, or post a comment about the library.”

“Account was created to allow users of Facebook to be a fan of the library.”

“Journal club discussion in health sciences disciplines. [MySpace]”

“Connect users via a medium they already use frequently. Embedded MeeboMe widget to enable reference access within MySpace. Embedded library catalog search box.”

“The Libraries are using a university-based social networking site to provide basic information, tutorials, research guides to different communities of users.”

“For professional networking and for internal community enhancement.”

“Individual librarians have profiles and communicate/collaborate online; Facebook groups are being used for libraries, subject resources, committee groups, publicity for Libraries-related events/contests...”

“Used to recruit for focus group participants (advertisement, also used by individual library staff members.)”

“Several units within the UVa Library have created Facebook profiles, including Brown SEL, Scholar’s Lab, Digital Humanities, and Digital Media Lab. Alderman Library plans to create a profile in 2008. The Scholars’ Lab, for example, seeks to inform its patrons of upcoming events, to increase knowledge of our services among students, and generally identify and connect with its user community.”

“Use varies depending on the primary user group. Our Bothell campus library uses Facebook to keep users updated on library news and events. Library staff use Facebook as a way to keep in touch with one another.”
and to broaden our professional social network. Some groups/committees on campus also use Facebook as a way to communicate. MySpace is used by our media center to promote a radio show."

“Used to share information about Rutgers Libraries on Facebook.”

“Outreach to students to share information and links to useful sources.”

“Librarians have individual profiles and use Facebook (and to a lesser extent MySpace) as a component part of liaison and outreach activities. Our presence is primarily through the individual liaison librarians. We also provide links for our Admissions office to include in their admitted students Facebook group.”

Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>To develop tools</th>
<th>To enable discovery</th>
<th>To share information</th>
<th>To create content</th>
<th>To market library services</th>
<th>To establish rapport</th>
<th>To facilitate communication</th>
<th>Other type of experience</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecting library staff with library users</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecting library users with library users</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecting library staff within your library/institution</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecting staff at different library institutions</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecting other groups</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please describe the “other groups.”

“Alumni.”

“Alumni, previous coworkers, others in the community.”

“May look at alumni.”

“Connecting IT staff with Libraries staff: University IT staff worked with Libraries faculty and staff to collaboratively develop the Libraries’ Facebook application. Informal interaction between IT and Libraries staff on Facebook has helped build rapport and enhance communication between these two groups.”

“Database and information providers, other libraries, professional associations, library-related issues, etc.”

“University Lecturers for English I classes.”

Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“One of the particular uses of this page is to reach out to the English Lecturers, who are generally part-time,
contact faculty. This site helps to connect them and their students with librarians and library services and content.”

“Connecting library users with library users to collaborate on class assignments.”

“Facebook utilized for communication with students in ‘for credit’ classes. General undergraduate outreach and rapport building. Staff social groups (library softball team communication).”

“For library staff, using Facebook is a way to better familiarize ourselves with the tools and communication modes used by many of our students.”

“Officially only used to recruit (see above); informally used to learn more about the social networking environment and to keep in touch (within library staff).”

8. Media sharing sites, e.g., YouTube, Flickr, Photobucket, etc. Specify an example of a media sharing site used by your library. N=39

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Count</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flickr</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YouTube</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iTunes University</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ContentDM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SlideShare</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructional video</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In development</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Year first implemented**

Range: 2005 to 2008
Brief description of how the library is using the site.

Photo Sharing

“For pics on Learning Commons blog.”

“Photo sharing.”

“MSU Libraries online photo tour. Also highlight library services that are available to the users.”

“The Libraries established a photo pool on Flickr to enable photo posting and sharing from different Libraries’ related events.”

“Using for building renovation photos.”

“To store, organize, and share photographs of the library and its activities.”

“University Archives has posted photos from its collections on Flickr to provide access to them in a space where users might be more likely to find them and comment on them. Other departments have also used Flickr for informal sharing of photos from library events, etc.”

“We launched a Flickr page with the opening of our new Information Commons, the Hub. We began posting photos during the renovation process, and continued to post photos through our dedication and grand opening. We continue to post photos of events and happenings in the Hub nearly every day.”

“We’ve uploaded photos of our library spaces and some library events to make them more widely available.”

“Collect photos of the Graduate Library for PR. Highlight special exhibits and events. Special projects for Outreach.”

“To share photos of new Learning Commons and to manage this content as it appears on library’s Web site. To post photos from Special Collections photo archive.”

“To share photos of library events with community; future use would include inviting users to add their photos.”

“Flickr: We created a collection of images about skiing in Flickr; the images were drawn from our digital collections. This pilot project did not yield a great many more hits and thus was ended. YouTube: Used to house promotional videos about the library.”

“Host photos.”

“As part of a pilot project, 1) to share photographs from the Library’s collections with people who enjoy images but might not visit the Library’s own Web site; 2) to gain a better understanding of how social tagging and community input could benefit both the Library and users of the collections; 3) to gain experience participating in Web communities that are interested in the kinds of materials in the Library’s collections.”

Video Sharing

“Output instructional video.”

“Subject-based pod/videocasts (music, architecture), events broadcasting.”

“University Archives used YouTube to deliver information about history of the university to alumni, students and friends of the University — really the world.”
“The Libraries runs the streaming media service for the campus. The University has enhanced channel status
on YouTube.”

“The Ask a Librarian ad was created to market library reference and research consultation services to
students. YouTube provides the easiest vehicle for delivering the content and encouraging people to use it.”

“Library held a contest for students to create a YouTube video on Yale Links —Yale’s implementation of SFX.”
“Using it to share archival videos.”

“We just had a workshop on Web 2.0 and began posting some short videos made by staff.”

**Photo and Video Sharing**

“Casual staff use for sharing both professional and entertainment information. Photos from conferences, clips
from YouTube show in classes.”

“Using YouTube, Slideshare, and Flickr for instruction, cultural programming. Library also offers workshops to
patrons on using these sites.”

**In Development**

“Flickr and YouTube may come in play when the Facebook site is started.”

“Not using currently but plan to use. Example: delivering instruction to the community.”

“The plan is to use in marketing local digitized photographs. It is not yet implemented.”

“We’d like to begin using Flickr to promote special collections, or highlight library events. I’d also like to
explore using YouTube (or like services) to give context sensitive instruction on how to use library tools.”

**Orientation**

“To familiarize students with our graduate library: staff, facilities, tour.”

“An introduction to the Science & Engineering Library, an overview of our services, resources, including
pictures of the staff.”

**Other**

“Librarians share presentations with each other (to embed presentations in training materials and subject
pages, etc.)”

“Multiple projects and reasons. In this case, to publicize library resources and services.”

“The National Library of Medicine is encouraging Latinos to use MedlinePlus to learn about health and
wellness for their families and themselves. The campaign materials are available to anyone.”

“To promote the usage of digital images derived from Special Collections.”

“To provide wider access to collections.”

“Metadata is created to describe the content and then we link out to the media files. This is a cooperative
venture between the libraries and other departments at the University.”
Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>To develop tools</th>
<th>To enable discovery</th>
<th>To share information</th>
<th>To create content</th>
<th>To market library services</th>
<th>To establish rapport</th>
<th>To facilitate communication</th>
<th>Other type of experience</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecting library staff with library users</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting library staff within your library/institution</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecting staff at different library institutions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting library users with library users</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting other groups</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please describe the "other groups."

“Alumni.”

“Alumni, Friends of the Library.”

“Alumni, previous coworkers, others in the community.”

“Anyone on the Internet can use many of the media.”

“General public.”

“Members of the public that are not necessarily Library patrons or users of the Library’s Web site but that are interested in photographs.”

“Other educational institutions and the general public.”

“Students, faculty, and users beyond the library.”

“End users (not library staff).”

“Other University Archives.”

Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“Creates opportunity to acquire information from the general public about the photographs from the Special Collections archive.”

“As noted above, to gain a better understanding of how social tagging and community input could benefit both the Library and users of the collections.”
“Allows for publicity about the university and attracts users who are interested in the content of the videos produced on campus.”

“Connecting library staff within your library/institution: host training materials.”

“To connect library users to library resources.”

“We’d like to possibly use YouTube as a means to distribute instruction.”

9. Social bookmarking or social tagging sites, e.g., del.icio.us, LibraryThing, user generated tags in the library catalog, etc. Specify an example of a social bookmarking or social tagging site used by your library. N=34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primo</td>
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<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholar (as part of Blackboard)</td>
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<td>3%</td>
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Library Catalog Tags

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encore</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTagger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within catalog</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Year first implemented

Range: 2006 to 2008

***Brief description of how the library is using the site.***

**Subject Guides**

“Del.icio.us tags in libguides.”

“Library staff are using Connotea both as a place to store and share citations from their own research and to create the base of dynamic subject guides. Some librarians put resources in their Connotea account, and then embed an RSS feed from their Connotea library (or particular tags from their Connotea library) into subject guides, blog sidebars, course management sites, etc. We are also experimenting with using LibraryThing to create feeds of new and noteworthy books in the library collection.”

“To collect resources in different areas and use RSS to display in subject guides.”

“The Health Sciences Library uses del.icio.us as a way to create course-specific instructional guides ‘on the fly’ using course numbers as tags. Other health sciences libraries are also in the network, facilitating communication among librarians.”

“Displaying tag cloud on subject page in library website. To share information, resources with other librarians.”

“Several subject libraries and collections (Social Sciences Library, Business Library, Leisure Reading Collection) use LibraryThing to promote and easily connect users with new books received in specific areas.”

“Generate the tags based on the subject headings. Users cannot add their own tags yet. This feature would be available in the next software release.”

**Courseware**

“As part of Yale’s Sakai course site, a suite of Web. 2.0 tools including a blog and a del.icio.us webliography.”

“Scholar is a social bookmarking site that is integrated into our Blackboard software; we teach workshops to faculty; we are integrating bookmarks for library resources so faculty and students can discover them and add them to their bookmark sites.”
Internal Link Sharing

“For internal communication. The Online Instruction Working Group is using it to track useful Web sites. We have also used it at the reference desk for staff who are working on difficult reference questions. As desk staff change it’s easy to see what other sites have been used to answer reference questions.”

“We use del.icio.us mainly as an internal means to share links among library staff (although I love what MIT has done with del.icio.us and their reference links). We use LibraryThing to promote our popular reading collections at our two main libraries.”

In Development

“We will be implementing tagging for our WebPac soon.”

“LibraryThing is in the proposal stage.”

“Still in preliminary planning stages.”

“The site was created as part of our ‘23 things’ learning program, Blue 2.0. We are just beginning to explore this technology.”

“Tagging module to be implemented summer 2008. This will allow users to add their own tags and annotations to our catalog records.”

“Again it was brought up at a Web 2.0 class for staff.”

Other

“Tag library content.”

“This is still being tested, but it’s in use by a number of librarians and we will likely collate our bookmarks into a unified set soon. Many of the library faculty and staff also use other tools and we are currently developing our own internal tagging system (LibraryThing requires ISBNs and that limits our use of it, although we do have many individual accounts).”

“Collect useful links.”

“The Business/SPEA Information Commons have installed a widget that allows users to bookmark their pages.”

“User education librarian collects and tags citations of interest for the information literacy course he is teaching.”

“The del.icio.us tags are part of a blog directed to nursing students. The tags link to all sorts of information from pandemic planning to Florence Nightingale and to other nursing blogs.”

“We provide links to these (and other) bookmarking sites at the bottom of our Library News pages.”

“Several individual librarians are using del.icio.us as a resource for library instruction and at the reference desk.”

“Provide bookmarks to sites for student health services advocates. Students can add their own sites, too.”

“Individual librarians use del.icio.us to feed content to sites. Others in unit libraries use del.icio.us internally to share interesting links. Unit libraries also offer workshops to patrons on using del.icio.us. Marketing
department uses del.icio.us to market library cultural programming."

“Some of us are using del.icio.us tags to try and connect users with information they may not find otherwise. For example, there is a widget that will post your del.icio.us tags on your Facebook page.”

“To integrate our resources with the social bookmarking system del.icio.us, we have recreated our Virtual Reference site there. Del.icio.us users can easily add us to their network to keep up with new resources being added to the site. An RSS feed is provided for for users who wish to subscribe. The Virtual Reference Collection page on our site is being enhanced as well: We are using a tool called ‘FeedDigest’ to send the links from our del.icio.us account via RSS into our Web page. This makes it easier for the librarians authoring the page to keep it up to date. They simply enter new links into the del.icio.us account, and FeedDigest provides the glue that makes them also appear on our Web page.”

“People in the Emerging Technology Interest Group tag things on del.icio.us as a way of pointing out interesting things to other people in the group and the library system. Some librarians have their own del.icio.us accounts.”

“Kelvin Smith Library has leisure materials provided by Cleveland Public Library that are not listed in our formal catalog. We use LibraryThing to provide an online catalog for these materials.”

“Tagging available through Primo.”

“Social Bookmarking Integration within catalogue and Web site. We created short cuts within our library Web site pages and full records within the catalogue to allow users to bookmark that resource inside of their favorite social bookmarking tool.”

“MTagger: This is a homegrown tagging tool.”

Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>To develop tools</th>
<th>To enable discovery</th>
<th>To share information</th>
<th>To create content</th>
<th>To market library services</th>
<th>To establish rapport</th>
<th>To facilitate communication</th>
<th>Other type of experience</th>
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<td>Connecting library staff within your library/institution</td>
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<td>Connecting library users with library users</td>
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<td>Connecting staff at different library institutions</td>
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<td>Connecting other groups</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Please describe the “other groups.”

“Anyone using our site.”

“Anyone who wants to access and collate items from library holdings.”

“Members of the public that are not necessarily Library patrons or users of the Library’s Web site but that are interested in photographs.”

Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“To gain a better understanding of how social tagging and community input could benefit both the Library and users of the collection.”

“To connect faculty with their own students; to help establish librarians as technology leaders on campus.”

“To bring in supplementary information from other online services to add ‘extras’ to the user’s experience of picking materials from this collection.”

“We’re still in the testing phase with this.”

10. Wikis, e.g., a Wiki used as a subject guide, a Wiki used as Intranet, etc. Specify an example of a Wiki at your library. N=53

See below for descriptions of Wikis.

Year first implemented

Range: 2002 to 2008
Brief description of how the library is using the site.

Intranet/Staff Wiki

Confluence

The library is currently testing Confluence to be used as an intranet portal for library personnel.

Intranet

Intranet - sharing information and planning in groups/committees/departments, staff communication, student training.

Library Staff Wiki

The library uses the Wiki as a communication tool for all library staff. Each unit within the library has its own Wiki.

Library Staff Wikis

Several departments at the University of Virginia Library employ internal Wikis that serve as places for announcements and knowledge bases. These Wikis are often used to train students or as a “fall back” information source when no full-time staff are present. In addition, the new collaboration suite “UVa Collab,” based on the Sakai toolset, includes broad use of Wikis. To create content related to the work of communities, committees, task forces both within and outside the library. To share news and information that might otherwise be shared via email. It cuts down on email and also stores the information in a way that is more easily retrieved. Topics included in the blog include library-specific news, University news, higher education news, technology tidbits and more. Everyone on our library staff is able to contribute posts and comments to the blog.

TWiki (used as an Intranet)

Internal documentation for the Information Technology Services unit. Some other units within the organization also used the Wiki, but the syntax was difficult to learn, and thus the Wiki did not gain widespread use.

University of Connecticut Libraries' Staff Wiki

Training and communication within the library. Google searchable so it is a model for other libraries to see.

WolfWikis

WolfWikis is a Wiki service for the NCSU community to create their own Wikis (i.e., for classes, student organizations). The staff intranet also has a Wiki used by numerous groups of library staff working on committees, task forces, and project teams. Groups use it to collaborate, share notes, etc.

Zope/Plone

The IT departments began using Wikis in 2002 for planning and internal communication. We set up a library-wide intranet in 2005, where all library staff have access to Wiki tools. The university supports a campus-wide Wiki functionality, but it is not used much by library staff because we have our own internal system that predates it.

Frequently Asked Questions

Provides responses to recurring questions about library services. There are also many staff Wikis for policies and procedures.
How Do I...
   Using Wiki as an online FAQ system.

Library FAQ
   We have turned our Library FAQ into a Wiki using the MediaWiki Software.

Reference Support

IM Chat Reference Wiki
   International information sharing for library staff doing IM chat reference.

Internal Reference Portal
   The Wiki is used to share information between Library service desks on policies, staffing, reference questions/ assignments and problems.

Reference Staff Wiki
   A communication tool for all Reference Librarians to keep up with databases, journals, printers, etc.

Reference Wiki
   Internal communication within the Reference Department Knowledge base for reference information.

MMW Library Research Tool
   Support undergraduate research assignment; large class (7800 students); take “pressure” off the Reference Desk.

Information Literacy Support

Information Literacy Committee Wiki
   The Wiki is designed to allow us to continually update and develop our information literacy manifesto and implementation plan. They also use it as an easy way of managing information and making it available to the rest of the staff.

Information Literacy Wiki
   The Wiki is used to share information amongst group members.

Course-related Wiki
   To support an information literacy course.

Group Project, Team, Committee Support

Capstone
   Internal Wiki used to coordinate library committee activities in support of annual College of General Studies Capstone project in which teams of seven second-year students write fifty-page research reports choosing one topic among twenty centered around one theme. Passworded, have removed password on last year’s Wiki.

Cornell University Library Labs
   Wikis are used extensively (on a more or less obligatory basis) for documenting and managing internal projects and programs. Wikis used in faculty collaboration projects. Staff members add links to library content in Wikipedia entries.
Digital Projects Construction Site Wiki
Wikis at the Library are used as an internal communication tool on the staff intranet and very selectively for closed community communication with Library partners. The Library does not support any Wikis that are open and available to the public.

Disaster Information Management Resource Center Wiki
This Wiki is a repository of ideas, presentations, meeting minutes, contacts, etc. related to the work being done to develop this new NLM Center. The content can be edited by anybody collaborating in this NLM effort.

Focusing on Undergraduates Self-Study Team Used a Wiki
Used to facilitate communication, organize documents, etc. by self-study team.

Internal Use for Library Committees
Use of Wikis is for internal use among staff to facilitate library committee work.

iVia/IMLS Grant Working Documentation
This is an internal Wiki used for grant staff to develop grant project documentation and to communicate programming changes.

Knowledge Commons Planning Group
The Libraries have begun using Penn State's Wiki software to develop planning Wikis for specific groups and committees. Wikis are used as an environment for collaborative work, including posting links to relevant information and group editing of specific documents. Additionally, the Wikis are available as a record of work for other University users to explore.

MLibrary 2.0 Special Interest Group
To share information about Library 2.0 applications and ideas.

New Vera Metalib Project Wiki (using Confluence)
(This Wiki is viewable only by MIT Libraries staff). We are using quite a few Wikis for staff communication and tracking of various projects and committees. We store our minutes, to-do lists, and documentation on these Wikis. They are supported by our IS&T department of MIT for the whole campus. We use Confluence for these Wikis.

PBWiki
We are in the process of starting our first media Wiki implementation hosted on campus. Currently, we are using free commercial products for various staff planning activities and project based work.

Project Wikis for Staff Use
Wiki to charge project progress. Internal staff use.

Staff Committee Minutes
We primarily use our Wikis for internal communications.

Document Sharing

Internal Wiki - Confluence
Used as a file-sharing and note-sharing internal Wiki for university-affiliated library staff.

Partners Wiki (Internal)
This is one of many internal Wikis that the Libraries has developed to share information and develop documentation with departments and across departments. The Partners Wiki is a place for the Columbia University Libraries to collaborate with the Columbia Center for New Media Teaching and Learning.

**Tech Services Wiki**
Share information and documents with staff.

**We are using Wiki for documentation used by staff. We are looking into public applications.**

**Other**

**Collection Development Wiki; IT Department Wiki**
Connecting library staff within library: share info; facilitate communication. Reporting progress on task force projects.

**Conference Wiki and Student Technology Worker Wiki**
We use Wikis for internal information sharing, such as our conference attendee Wiki so everyone knows who is at what conference and our other applications include a student technology worker Wiki, a reference department Wiki, and an engineering library Wiki for the policy manual.

**Current Public Presence: Subject and Course Guides**
Earliest implementation was for internal documentation and collaboration for library staff. Recently, we moved our subject and course guides to a Wiki environment.

**Dspace Wiki**
Staff training, documentation, communication. We also have other Wiki’s, e.g., for the Library Call Center, and for a fire collection replacement project.

**Evidence-Based Practice: Searching the Literature**
The Wiki is used as a resource for medical rehabilitation students.

**Global Health Wiki**
To promote collaboration between McGill Departments, but also to attract a global audience.

**Health Sciences Library Wikis**
We have many examples of Wikis used to market library materials and services, and deliver content for library courses/workshops and also deliver library guides.

**http://lib.colostate.edu/publicWiki/index.php?title=CO150_Instruction**
Use of Wiki started in the Serials Unit for a procedures manual. A proposal was then made to implement the Wiki more broadly in the Libraries. There is a Public and Staff Wiki. These began implementation in 2006. There are a variety of uses of the public Wiki including instruction, marketing, sharing information, etc. There are 45 Staff Wikis at last count.

**Library Training Guide**
To supplement training of new librarians and staff.

**MediaWiki**
We plan to use it for documentation, online help resources, tutorials, and more. We are still waiting for approval from Systems.
PM Wiki
Library faculty research, committees, etc.

Public Wiki for Campus
Collaboration with faculty and student to create content.

RefWorks Wiki
This Wiki is a training and knowledge management tool created by Science and Technology Librarians at Syracuse University Library to promote the use of RefWorks among the Syracuse University (SU) community.

Staff Wiki
We use Wiki software to maintain our staff intranet. It has been a very successful project. Our staff web site is now full of rich and ever changing content, and it has given our staff a non-threatening way to try out an important Web 2.0 technology.

Too many to choose just one
Depends on the Wiki. About 80% are targeted towards communication with library users, but the rest are mostly private Wikis used for internal communication and organization.

TOTS at UBC Library
Support site for library workshop series: TOTS (Tools for Outreach & Teaching Series) at UBC Library. Purpose:
- learn about upcoming sessions -visit the session classrooms -read more about the different tools -visit/use SandboxUBC Wiki.

UK Second Life Users Wiki
We began using Wikis in 2004 in conjunction with a conference hosted at our university. Our example Wiki above was created in 2007 to share information about Second Life across campus and beyond.

Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=53

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connecting library staff within your library/institution</th>
<th>To develop tools</th>
<th>To enable discovery</th>
<th>To share information</th>
<th>To create content</th>
<th>To market library services</th>
<th>To establish rapport</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42 · Survey Results: Survey Questions and Responses
Please describe the “other groups.”

“Closed community groups include partner institutions working on joint projects with the Library."

“Faculty, staff.”

“Library supervisors and student workers.”

“Non-technical library staff.”

“To provide information that would be of use to community patrons.”

“University administration.”

“University IT staff work collaboratively with Libraries faculty and staff on a variety of projects utilizing Penn State’s Wikispace. The Wikispace enables group communication and also provides an environment for viewing and gaining greater understanding of University-wide projects and collaborative groups.”

“University’s non-library Web developers and other IT staff members.”

Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“Become familiar with Wiki technology to support wider use of Wikis by non-technical library staff.”

“Collaborate on the creation/editing of documents.”

“Library staff with library users: other examples include: Wiki’s used as course guides; Wiki’s for internal documents; Wiki’s for collaborating with health sciences librarians (and others) worldwide.”

“Planning new initiatives.”

“Project Management.”

“We see it as an opportunity for discovery by other libraries and librarians as well. Each library prepares these tools based on their users and staff so content can vary greatly.”
11. Blogs. Specify an example of a blog at your library. N=52

See below for descriptions of Blogs.

Year first implemented.
Range: 2003 to 2008

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<tr>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brief description of how the library is using the site.

News and Current Awareness

NCSU Libraries News
To announce and promote new services and important events to the library’s user community; the blog functions as an effective content management tool. blogs.lib.ncsu.edu. WolfBlogs is a blog service for the NCSU community to create their own blogs (i.e., for classes, student organizations).

UCSD Science & Engineering Library News & Events Blog
To communicate with faculty and students about library news and events, new resources, hot science topics, new technology tools, UCSD faculty news, database downtime alerts, etc. To make other library staff aware of same things for our Science & Engineering Library.

KSL News Blog
Source of news, announcements, and opportunity to promote communication.

MIT Libraries News
We have about 25 staff members contributing stories to this central blog which is featured from our home page (http://libraries.mit.edu). It’s powered by Wordpress and we are using the categories and RSS feeds for these categories. We are using a tool called “FeedDigest” to syndicate the content of some of these categories to other Web sites. For example, our Scholarly Communication Web site has a “news” section which is powered by the “Scholarly Communication” feed of our main news.

Library blog
To communicate news and information to the user community and general public.
Library News

MSU Library News
Inform users and visitors on news about the library: new features, events, new collections, etc.

News and Events
Announce new resources and events at the Library and gather user comment.

CET Blackboard News
This blog is to provide information for faculty about blackboard services and resources.

Government Information News from Fondren Library, Rice University
Communicate with users re local, state, federal and international governmental information resources.

News blog
Communicating news, what’s new, subject blogs for resources, internal blogs for communication.

Libraries’ News Blog
The blog is used to provide library announcements and to facilitate communication with users. RSS feeds are also used to deliver content. The Health Sciences Library also uses blogs to communicate with departments and schools. The answers below refer to the News Blog. The Student Services Blog is also very popular and is fed into Facebook.

Library News
Provide news of library, events and new resources.

History Happenings at the UW Library
To keep the history department and other interested users informed about news, new applications, resources, etc. in that subject area. Many of our liaisons have blogs.

News From The University of Alberta Engineering Librarians
We have been making heavy use of blogging software going back to around 2004 including many internal and external library related blogs.

UC Irvine Education Resources
The Libraries have experimented with an official public blog, but currently do not have an active public blog. Individual librarians are using blogs to keep faculty and students “current.”

Subject/Discipline Support

Google Scholar Blog
Searching in health sciences subjects.

Biological Sciences blog
Keep faculty updated on information specific to the department.

Integrated Science and Engineering Library Blog
News and discussion about information sources and services of interest to the science and engineering community.
The Librarian is BLOGGING
This blog will serve as a repository for useful research tips and other information relevant to the Columbia Journalism community. We also use blogs for internal staff communication.

Notes from the UCR Engineering Librarian
Blog to connect the Engineering Librarian with engineering students and faculty.

BANR
Blogs are uses by subject librarians to communication with their target user groups. They also have use in instruction and library news on the public side. On the staff side, the “sticky wicket” is used for sharing current research questions.

Swain Hall Library Blog
The Swain Hall Library uses the blog to provide information about the library as well as promote awareness/discussion about science issues and literature.

Science Librarian’s blog
Science librarian uses to communicate library and liaison specific items to Chemistry and Biochemistry, Electrical and Computer Engineering, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering and Energy Processes, Physics.

Multipurpose/Large Scale

UThink: Blogs at the University of Minnesota
We host blogs for the entire University of Minnesota community: faculty, staff, students, everyone. UThink is now the largest academic blog site in America. In the library UThink is used by subject librarians to reach constituents, as well as to promote and highlight library news and events. UThink has also given us a chance to change perceptions on what libraries can offer, it gives us a tangible example of the library as traditional defender of academic freedom, and it gives us another means to capture and maintain the cultural memory of the institution.

Ask a Librarian Blog
Blogs used in a variety of ways at unit libraries; several blogs are managed by library-wide committees. Blogs used to archive content offered to faculty. Blogs also used to market library services and highlight collections, especially new acquisitions and electronic resources. Cornell University Library (CUL) and Cornell Information Technologies (CIT) are co-sponsoring a blog pilot as a first step in developing a centrally-supported blog service. The pilot will enable CUL and CIT to evaluate the feasibility of supporting blogs for teaching, research, and communication. Currently using blog software to market “Ask a Librarian” reference service.

Liblogs
This is our blog program. We currently have about 20 active blogs.

Planet YUL
This is an aggregator that brings together all public blogs run by the Library or by librarians here.

Group Project, Team, Committee Support

Card Sort Project
Internal library communication to share ideas for a card sorting project used in the redesign of the library homepage.
Julia Royall’s Blog
A journal and news source about an International project.

Library Technology Services Blog
Announce and store reference information to support teamwork and joint projects of Library Technology Services staff.

Other
http://uiucwebtech.pbWiki.com/Blogs
Depends on which blog. However, almost all of them are aimed at communication with our users to publicize library services, events (and sometimes, sadly, service interruptions.)

Library blog
This is used to record user comments as well as library responses.

Instruction Department Blog
Intranet blog (Drupal) for internal service desk communication use of blogger for various unit and departmental blogs Technology tips blog.

beTech for the Scholars’ Lab
Scholars’ Lab uses beTech to facilitate communication among programmers on grounds. BeTech acts as a social center for programmers and other techies throughout the library and IT groups at UVa. Sharing information on cool new tools, programming techniques, and upcoming events, the beTech blog has spawned several “beCamp” events and the ever-popular “beerTech” social outings.

Blue 2.0: Twelve Weeks to a Connected Library
Our Engineering Library launched a blog in 2006. The blog in the example above was created for our ‘23 things’-style learning program for library staff in 2008.

Used for Calendar Information
We have a staff site for entering information on training opportunities. Some faculty have individual blogs.

Leisure Reading Collection
We use it for our leisure reading collection, but also for our library news service for faculty and students (RSS).

I have a blog that I use as a communication tool for student workers.
The blog is used as a communication tool within units and among units in the library.

Theology Library Director Blog
One of four blogs in support of the Theology Library’s online Web presence. Two internal staff blogs have been instituted at Mugar, main research library in 2008. One for reference staff to share among themselves and one for staff to report on meetings and conferences attended.

Create a two-way transparent communication between library and users.

Women’s Studies Liblog
Information blog pertaining to Women’s Studies: UConn events, new Web resources for research and assignments, new book lists, updates on library services and new products. Open to alumni as well as current
faculty, staff, and students.

**Library Hacks, Scholarly Communications, etc.**
We’ve had internal staff blogs since 2002, but only launched public ones in 2007. We’re using them to communicate with users and to invite feedback and comments.

**Sheridan Libraries Blog**
Our blog is an outreach and promotional tool with news, tips, and tricks for library users. It also incorporates an online suggestion box.

**Health Sciences Libraries Staff Blog**
The Libraries are using the blog as a communication tool between library reference staff.

**MLibrary Web Team**
This blog is used to communicate with library staff and the general public about our Web redesign process.

**Copyright Blog**

**Eiche Blogs**
Presents “research ideas ripped from the headlines” to an undergraduate audience.

**University Librarian’s blog**
The University Librarian is using the blog to promote the library and show users that the library is using new tools. The blog also highlights Yale Collections.

**The Library of Congress Blog**
To support the Library’s mission, increase public awareness of Library events and the rich materials in the Library’s collections, and to provide a channel for two-way communications with the American public.

**SIL Blog**
Experimental still.

**WordPress**
Same as for Wikis, but more for communication and marketing and less for documentation, but there will be a good deal of cross over.
Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=52

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connecting library staff with library users</th>
<th>To develop tools</th>
<th>To enable discovery</th>
<th>To share information</th>
<th>To create content</th>
<th>To market library services</th>
<th>To establish rapport</th>
<th>To facilitate communication</th>
<th>Other type of experience</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecting library staff within your library/institution</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Connecting staff at different library institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecting other groups</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please describe the “other groups.”

“AAUW local chapter, Women’s Center, Women’s Studies Program.”

“Faculty.”

“Non-technical library staff.”

“The American People and the U.S. Congress.”

Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“Allows library users to leave feedback.”

“Become familiar with Blog technology, to support wider use of Blogs by non-technical library staff.”

“Connecting library staff with library users: to enhance pedagogy.”

“We also use Renovation blogs on a per-project basis. One is for staff, to keep them informed of renovation developments, and a public one is set up to provide updates to faculty and staff.”
12. RSS (Really Simple Syndication), e.g., libraries Web pages with RSS, podcasts, etc. Specify an example of RSS use at your library. N=53

See below for descriptions of RSS uses.

**Year first implemented.**
Range: 2003 to 2008

![Bar chart showing the year of implementation for RSS use at the library.]

**Brief description of how the library is using the site.**

**News and Current Awareness**

**Library News**
We use RSS to distribute library news from Library webpage, and from selected subject pages, such as INFOMINE.

**Many**
New books, news, events, site updates, etc.

**Instructional News Update**
To subscribe to instructional news and updates.

**RSS for Events at the Library**
Communicate with users: system down time, events, new resources, etc.

**Announcements, New Books, New Databases**
We have used RSS for several years to alert users of library news, new databases, and new books.

**Library News**
Library news and Library trials Web pages are RSS enabled to share new info about Library services and collections.
Delivery of updated information on new videos

Library News

News and Events
Used to promote events in this special collection.

UK Libraries News
The library uses RSS to share information about library news and events. This information was formerly only distributed in a listserv (and likely as a paper newsletter prior to that).

News Feed
An RSS news feed about the University of Texas Libraries.

News and Events at the UW Libraries
Embedded within a Web page. For users who want to keep up with libraries news and events, this is a great way to do this without having to visit the Web site.

Zoo Library Page
Get news on zoos.

Library News & Announcements
Using RSS to provide feed of library news and announcements to those who elect to subscribe to it. Have also instituted RSS in catalog with ILS product.

Your Library Newsletter
Faculty and staff can elect to receive the monthly library newsletter through RSS.

To Publicize News
We use to publicize news about what is going on in the libraries and university.

Library News
At present it is used to provide Library news, provide information to blogs and Web pages.

Library News (main home page)
Library news events.

Collection Updates

New Books Listings
We have since approximately 2004 had RSS feeds for library news and all our new book listings have been RSS enabled for both library and subject based RSS feeds since 2004.

New Books RSS
Showcasing new books by subject, holding library, format, language.

New Collection Update
Update users with new collections.

Lists of New Books by Library and Subject
To provided lists of new books to users.
RSS Feeds for New Items Added to Our Collections
In this case we are providing RSS feeds for specific subjects in the library catalog. When new titles arrive they are automatically attached to these feeds which are based on call number ranges. Users can subscribe to the feeds or just view Web pages that are powered by those feeds.

NLM Technical Bulletin
To send immediate notification of published articles from our Web-based searching newsletter, the NLM Technical Bulletin.

Feed of Catalog Information
Enables users to establish feeds of newly acquired materials.

Recent Faculty Publications
Scopus (database) has enabled a live RSS feed based on a stored query. These queries here display recent publications in general on Women’s Studies (from UConn researchers) and also pull out titles by individual author (faculty).

Recent Pitt Faculty Publications
Display a feed of new faculty publications on the library homepage.

From the Catalog
To inform patrons of new books and to populate Web pages.

Catalog Feeds
Set up search feeds from catalog; news alerts for libraries.

Recently Added Electronic Resources
Feed of recently added electronic resources.

We provide RSS feeds from one of our digital collections housed on LUNA Insight
As new digital content is added to this collection, people signed up, can receive an RSS feed about new maps.

The Library Front Page
The RSS feed pushes out library announcements to users (i.e., new items).

Other

Push Headlines and Content of the Blog to the Science & Engineering Library’s Homepage
We use ‘the RSS to Javascript’ function to push the headlines and content of the Science & Engineering Library News & Events blog to the S&E Library’s homepage. Using this method, we also feature/promote several services and resources per month on the homepage. These services and resources are buried deep in the library’s website and may not be discovered by users otherwise. This method is used to encourage all S&E staff members to participate in promoting library services and resources because they are all blog authors.

Two Major Uses
One is RSS aggregation into library Web pages (and even other Web 2.0 social software platforms). A good deal of the is to publicize events and services, but some are aggregating RSS into their Web platforms to hook into A&I services/updates as well as news services targeted at their subject area. The other use is of
course syndication, and although many of our platforms support this, I am uncertain how many people opt to subscribe to any of the feeds we are generating.

**RSS is used quite extensively at the U of M Libraries.**

RSS is used to promote library news and events, highlight new additions to our collections (print and electronic), and to provide another means of access to our resources. We provide RSS feeds for all our subject guides and course pages. We are in the midst of implementing RSS feeds for items people have checked out, and searches people perform in the catalog (Primo). These are the examples I can think of off the top of my head. Even with all this RSS activity, I still think we aren’t using it to its full potential. And of course, all our UThink blogs also provide RSS feeds. The way that users are making use of these RSS feeds is an essay unto itself.

**Blogs, Digital Repository, CaseLearns, New Purchases**

We use them to syndicate our blog entries, new content in our digital repository, promoting instructional classes and promoting all new items added to the collection by subject category.

**Blog Feeds, Library News Feeds, Citation Feeds**

We provide RSS feeds from all our blogs, from the library news service, from our online exhibits, for job postings, and for certain events. We also provide and consume RSS feeds for certain functionality in our online catalog and other citation systems like Connotea and LibraryThing.

**Branch Library**

Display relevant content on relevant Web pages. Provide links to the RSS feed for anybody to subscribe to blogs.

**Library RSS News Feed Information**

Provides a feed of news stories as they are added to the library’s Web site.

**New Book Acquisition Lists**

RSS feeds offered for new book acquisitions lists in user-designated subject areas. RSS feeds offered for podcasts & vodcasts. Feeds offered for access to library-created news services.

**RSS of blog used to record digital services alerts (online catalog, commercial resources, etc.)**

Communicate re service outages, known problems, resolution of access issues, etc.

**Feeds for Blogs and Subject Guides**

Users can subscribe to the feed for the blog; users can subscribe to feeds for libguides to be updated when guides change; library staff can subscribe to a feed for a journal table of contents awareness update.

**We have RSS feeds in Outlook staff e-mail.**

**Library of Congress News Feed**

The Library uses RSS to syndicate “What’s new” items, events, and announcements, and to disseminate information on specific topics of interest such as subject headings, classification, education, poetry, and science reference.

**Library Workshop Calendar**

To pull information for the University workshop calendar to present to users on the library homepage.
Sheridan Libraries Podcasts
Several of our services are offered through RSS distribution: A podcast feed; Our blog, and specific blog category feeds; Pulling the above into the university portal.

Used in Libguides
Used to enliven and update library subject research and course guides.

Interlibrary Loan RSS feeds
Individualized RSS feeds are generated for users’ interlibrary loan alerts and notifications. Provides personalized access to interlibrary loan information in a timely manner, and outside of the Libraries’ Web site.

User Education Podcasts
These podcasts, distributed via RSS in a blog, present library tours in a handful of languages.

Student Services Blog
RSS feeds from the Student Services blog are available, as are RSS feeds from other library blogs (Library News, Library Alerts). Other blogs on Libraries’ pages also use RSS feeds.

RSS Feeds
Provide news of new titles in specific subject areas as well as news of library events.

Divinity Library Lectionary project
Our divinity library uses RSS to publish links to its lectionary project. We also use the RSS features of our blog to publish library news for faculty and students.

Library Hours Feeds in Facebook
Provide users with updated information on library hours.

Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=52

| Connecting library staff with library users | 29 | 43 | 42 | 38 | 30 | — | 47 |
| Connecting library staff within your library/institution | 16 | 32 | 29 | 18 | 14 | — | 32 |
| Connecting library users with library users | 12 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 14 |
| Connecting staff at different library institutions | 9 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 7 | — | 13 |
| Connecting other groups | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | — | 8 |
Please describe the “other groups.”

“Any community user and scholars interested in the Center for Digital Research in the Humanities.”

“Campus IT end-user support who often receive reports of ‘problems.’”

“Legal researchers not affiliated with the university.”

“RCS is not really a ‘connecting’ application; it’s a more flexible way for users to get library resources, information.”

“The American public.”

“Users of INFOMINE.”

Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“Using library collections more effectively.”

13. Chat or instant messenger services. Specify an example of a chat/instant messenger service used at your library. N=59

See below for examples of chat/instant messenger service uses.

Year first implemented.

Range: 1993 to 2008

Brief description of how the library is using the site.

Responses are broken down into three categories: 1) Chat and IM; 2) IM Only; and 3) Chat Only. IM refers to commercial Instant Messeging services like AOL IM, Yahoo Messenger,
and Windows Messenger. Chat refers to vendor-based chat services like QuestionPoint, LiveAssistance, Tutor.com, and LivePerson. The distinctions between chat and IM are blurring. New products like MeeboMe serve as IM aggregators where communication can take place using a variety of IM accounts or none at all. As a result, the words Chat and IM are often used interchangeably. With this in mind, the responses were coded by what respondents said at face value.

Chat and IM

Ask-a-Librarian
We began using chat in 1998 for inter-office communication. In 2003 we launched QuestionPoint for library reference chat. We have now moved to AIM and Yahoo! and are looking at implementing Crafty Syntax in Fall 2008.

Virtual Reference and IM
There is a virtual reference chat and librarians use IM on a variety of resource pages.

Ask a Librarian: Chat 24/7
Began using library-wide online chat in 2000, Question Point software. Using Meebo and QuestionPoint’s ‘Qwidget’ for patrons to connect with librarians. Some unit libraries have embedded Meebo widgets in desktops of public computers. Also individual librarians have chosen to embed Meebo widgets into course guides.

Ask Us Now Chat Service
The Libraries used Live Assistance chat service from 2001 through 2006, when we started using Meebo and commercial IM services exclusively. Live Assistance software supported a centralized, general chat service that was available to Columbia University affiliates. Over the past few years, individual branch libraries have started their own subject-related IM services using commercial software, like MSN, AIM or Google Talk. Our Business Libraries’ chat service has been very successful.

Chat and IM
Used to provide reference services electronically.

Ask A Librarian (Chat and IM)
The service answers questions of library users during library hours.

We Use Chat and IM.
We use chat in our online reference service. Many librarians also have IM accounts that they promote to their departments. For example, our Science and Engineering Library staff put it on their profiles.

Ask a UC Librarian (3 responses)
Ask a UC Librarian is the 10-campus collaborative chat reference service for the University of California Libraries. It uses OCLC QuestionPoint. UCR Libraries subject specialist librarians also use IM as a way to connect with students and faculty in their subject areas. Library staff use a variety of IM technologies (IM, Skype, GoogleTalk, etc.) for inter-departmental and cross-campus communication.

BML Instant Message/UC-wide Chat
Answer user questions. Each UCSD library has their own IM account. UCSD also participates in a UC-wide
A chat service for users at all campuses.

Various
LivePerson has been used for years. In 2007, it was supplemented with Spark, AIM, MSN, Yahoo!, and MeeboMe-like applications.

AskLive - IM Reference Service
Chat reference for users. Initially, QuestionPoint was used. Meebo implemented in 2007.

QuestionPoint (external use), Various (internal use)
For external communication with users, we use the QuestionPoint service that provides a chat client. They have just released the Qwidget, a MeeboMe-like widget that we will be embedding in various Web pages. A few librarians have added the MeeboMe widget into their subject pages, and those will also be moving to Qwidget. For internal purposes, library staff use various popular IM applications/services to communicate with one another. We also have IM running at the reference desks, so if a staff person needs clarification/information from an “expert” not on the desk, it’s a quick way to get a question answered. Since many librarians have laptops and roam with them, being in an office isn’t always a given.

Chat Assistance
The Libraries is part of 24/7 Chat Assistance for research offered by AskColorado since 2004. Twitter has also been used by some staff to communicate with one another.

Ask Us
We answer questions and help patrons via IM or anonymous chat; reference service is available through all major instant messaging platforms.

askaway
Consortium: virtual reference services to college and university students in BC. 67 hours per week; 27 participating academic libraries (plus public libraries). Service was preceded by UBC Library service called eHelp (2003–2005). Also, individual subject librarians use instant messaging for liaison services.

IM Reference
We currently support both IM and embedded Chat called Live Help. We also use MeeboMe widgets with the IM. Staff also use IM to communicate with other staff although this is not an enterprise effort and is up to each staff member to set up. Some staff have also set up IM accounts for users to contact them directly and have embedded MeeboMe widgets on their subject pages.

Used for Internal Communication and Reference
We use QuestionPoint (OCLC) and Instant messaging for reference services. We are also using IM for internal communication between staff members.

Between Librarians on Reference Desks, on Call Center Duty, etc.
IM went through different iterations for all reference work, a student test, etc. Currently we are redeveloping a comprehensive Service Center that will include a chat option for patrons.

Online Reference
Using Meebo to provide the alternative of online chat reference during scheduled hours.
Instant Librarian

Instant Librarian is available when classes are in session, and is open later than reference desks in the Libraries. The service began using AOL Instant Messenger, and now uses Meebo. Use of the service continues to grow. Some units also use chat tools to facilitate communication among staff members whose offices are scattered throughout buildings and locations.

MSN and AOL

To communicate with NLM’s hearing impaired and other staff in our daily work. Especially useful for facilitating communication when staff are located in other physical locations in the library and/or when working flexiplace.

Provide Reference Service to Library Users (AOL Instant Messenger)

We have been using instant messenger services as a means of providing reference services for several years now.

http://uiucwebtech.pbWiki.com/Instant+Messenger+Services

A good mix of internal and external use for communication. There is no library wide IM, but there is a de facto adoption of many AIM and Google Talk for staff communication on a voluntary basis.

AIM, Meebo, Jabber

Reference services are provided through various IM/chat services, including some collaborative reference with other libraries.

Meebo

For communication, questions, reference.

Instant Messaging

Two of the branches have set up IM accounts and put Meebo boxes on their Web pages as a supplement to the YUL virtual reference system. “IM a business librarian directly: We’re bizyork on AIM, MSN, and Google Talk, and bronfmanlibrary on Yahoo!”

IM (AOL & Yahoo! Instant Messenger)

Libraries'-wide IM reference service is provided for users. Subject libraries, campus libraries, and individual librarians also provide reference service via Instant Messenger. Additionally, several subject libraries are using IM widgets to provide instant, easy access to IM reference.

Trillian Aggregator for Reference Service and AOL wimzi

Reference IM services. Use of wimzi widget for those who do not have IM logins.

Trillian to Monitor: ICQ, Yahoo!, MSN, & AOL; Local Crafty Server for Chat

We began using IM in 2006; in 2007 we added our own “Live Help” server - this allows us to place a widget on any Web page, so that students can contact us at just about any point they need help, whether they have an IM account or not.
SU Library’s Instant Messaging Service
The goal of our IM reference service is to provide SU users with an easily accessible, customer friendly, off site option for basic research assistance. Our IM reference service is one of several ways our patrons can contact us for help.

Ask a Librarian
Using Meebo/IM to answer user questions about collections, services, and provide research assistance. This service is also included on our Facebook widget and Google gadget.

Spark through Jabber
Online reference service.

Individual Liaison IM Reference
Individual liaisons opt-in to use IM or chat in their liaison reference activities. Some have embedded chat widgets on their subject pages.

Meebo
Provide virtual reference service

IM for Reference Service
A few of our librarians (on a volunteer basis) have agreed to publish their IM screen names in various services on our staff directory pages (such as the example page given above). Not all librarians are doing this “officially” yet. We are also experimenting with using MEEBO to embed chat inside of certain Web pages.

Meebo
Meebo is currently implemented in test, 7–10 p.m., Sunday through Thursday.

Meebo
Using Meebo for online reference. We have accounts with AIM, MSN, ICQ, GoogleTalk, and Yahoo! through our Meebo account. Some staff also have personal accounts for internal staff use.

MeeboMe for Chat Reference
To provide reference services to library patrons.

Peabody Library Ask George service
We have tested chat/IM a couple of times. Currently, we have a pilot project working at our Peabody library which seems to have gotten some attention from patrons. We also host a dedicated IM server used by library staff to communicate with each other.

Instant Messaging
The library’s IM service is focused on students and faculty to allow them to get real time assistance even if they are not physically in the library.

Reference IM - Ask a Librarian
IM reference is available 10 am to 3 pm M–F. Librarians monitor account and interact with patrons.

Meebo
We have just recently implemented an IM reference service and consider it still in beta.
Ask Us (Ask a Librarian)
Used for live reference service, currently using Meebo.

Chat Only

AskRef Live!
Allows University of Delaware faculty, staff and students to ask reference questions online in real time.

Participate in 24/7 QuestionPoint Online Chat thru Boston Library Consortium
Online chat reference questions from BU community. Six librarians cover five hours each week for the local and national academic queues. In exchange other consortium librarians and librarians in a national academic queue provide 24/7 coverage for any BU inquiries.

Ask a Librarian
Reference service from Main and branch library.

Chat with a Librarian
Library of Congress live chat (provided as part of the cooperative QuestionPoint service (OCLC) in which LC participates) is available to provide live assistance to patrons and available from Monday through Friday 2:00-4:00 PM Eastern Time.

PHP Live
Virtual reference services are offered generally between 9:00a.m. – 7:00p.m., Monday to Friday. All reference staff contribute 1 to 2 hours per week.

Reference Chat
Pilot project for reference chat, not continued, not found to be effective. We are using QuestionPoint instead.

Research Help Now
Michigan’s Virtual Reference service staffed by librarians as MSU and across Michigan. Allows for access to research help no matter where in the world you are.

Chat with a Reference Librarian
Alternative way for students to ask questions about library services and resources. Also used among staff members to get quick response.

libraryh3lp
Chat reference, chat with subject librarian.

QuestionPoint 24/7 Chat reference
Supplement to basic reference.

Using OCLC online chat.

Other
Staff use it for communication with other library staff and patrons.
It is used for communication between staff members and staff members and patrons.
Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=59

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To enable discovery</th>
<th>To share information</th>
<th>To enable timely communication</th>
<th>To market library services</th>
<th>To establish rapport</th>
<th>Other type of experience</th>
<th>N</th>
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<tr>
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<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecting other groups</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please describe the “other groups.”

“Community users can use the service.”

“Potential new users.”

Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“Provide reference to distant users.”

“Reference assistance.”

“Support off-hours chat service.”

“Supporting this service is a shared effort with neighboring ARL libraries (UNC, Duke).”

“To provide reference services.”
14. VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol) services. Specify an example of a VOIP service used. N=18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skype</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoIP phones</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adobe Acrobat Connect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elluminate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizon live classroom</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizon Wimba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Life voice chat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Year first implemented.

Range: 1996 to 2008

![Bar chart showing responses by year](chart)

Brief description of how the library is using the site.

**Skype**

“Earliest use of VOIP was for intra-university VOIP service, “CU-See-Me” ca. 1996, which was a point-to-point communication device for patrons to ask reference questions. Now using Skype instead of phone services for podcast interviews, connecting with clients for enterprise units’ business operations, connecting with international project partners.”

“We use Skype to talk with librarians and other people around the world. We have not started to use it with patrons. Although, to tell you the truth, I am not 100% sure of that.”

“Internal communication between staff, and external communication between staff and collaborators/team members outside campus.”
“Professional Activities support. Library staff have used Skype for collaborating with colleagues outside of UCR Libraries.”

“One librarian uses Skype to communicate with colleagues at other institutions and conduct business for professional associations.”

“To provide service to remote users. When we have geographically remote users for whom a telephone call would be expensive, we talk/chat via Skype.”

“Skype is used for teleconferencing: to connect staff between Keele and Glendon campuses, to participate in online professional development, to connect YUL researchers and staff to researchers from other institutions.”

“Not widely implemented. Contact between people in library information technology work group. Some individuals with international partnerships have Skype also.”

“We are experimenting with Skype. We have started a study to evaluate the effectiveness of using Skype for references and to support distance education.

**Phone Service**

**All phone systems at the Smithsonian**

All Smithsonian phones went VOIP in 2005/06.

**Telephone Service**

All our phones have been converted to VoIP phones.

**Horizon Wimba**

Use Horizon Wimba to conduct meetings with representatives from libraries from around the state.

**Teaching, Learning, Training Support**

**Adobe Connect**

To communicate with teleworking staff or staff at other libraries. To communicate with users for training and instructional purposes.

**Adobe Acrobat Connect Professional**

Seminars have been presented for Libraries faculty and staff located throughout 24 Penn State campuses via Adobe Acrobat Connect Professional. Examples of seminars presented include blogs and Wikis; podcasting and Google Docs.

**Elluminate for Distance Education Library Instruction**

Elluminate is an online synchronous classroom that uses VOIP, chat, co-browsing, and application sharing. Librarians use it to hold library instruction sessions for Distance Education students. Also in development at the campus level.

**Horizon Live Classroom**

Rarely used but provides the capacity to use VOIP to talk with students who are in distance ed courses; primarily to conduct remote user instruction sessions. The Horizon live classroom is integrated into our Blackboard system.
Cisco VOIP Phones, Skype, Second Life Voice Chat

We got VOIP phones in 2007, but Skype has been in use for years on a decentralized basis, Second Life voice chat came up this year or last year, and similar products have been used based on individual need.

Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>To enable discovery</th>
<th>To share information</th>
<th>To enable timely communication</th>
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<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please describe the “other groups.”

“Community users can use the service.”

“Faculty and staff of the institution, vendors, service providers, general public, etc.”

“Interviewees, clients, project partners at other institutions.”

“Other people besides librarians.”

Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“Create content for podcasts using Skype (with recording program, ‘Pamela’).”

“To save money.”

“As above, Web seminars and online meetings.”

“Institution mandated move to VOIP.”

“Provide targeted library instruction for groups of students. This tool enables students to connect with each other as well as with librarians.”

“This is mainly used for national committee conference calls, calls to grant partners, and the like.”
15. Virtual worlds, e.g., a library presence in Second Life, World of Warcraft, etc. Specify an example of virtual world use at your library. N=18

All respondents answered Second Life.

**Year first implemented.**

Range: 2005 to 2008

![Bar chart showing years of implementation for virtual worlds](chart.png)

**Brief description of how the library is using the site.**

**Virtual Library Services**

“The Undergraduate Library and Central Reference Services jointly maintain 4 hours of service on Info Island (staffed by GAs as greeters) and maintain a building on Cybrary City Island.”

“Penn State Librarians participate in Second Life, including providing reference service and user interactions in this online environment. Alexia Hudson, Librarian at Penn State Great Valley, has established partnerships with other academic librarians active in Second Life, and explores the future of library services in this online environment.”

“Some library staff have experimented with Second Life and discussed how it might be used for library services, but we do not currently have any programs in place that use it.”

“Several librarians were involved independently in Second Life. Recently we have become instrumental in launching the University of Kentucky island on Second Life which includes a virtual library building and beginning library services.”

“Virtual library used to provide reference, virtual meeting and lounge space, showcase for digital collection. Offer access to Library catalogue & Web site.”

“Weekly brownbag sessions, collections, classes, exhibits, events, community building, community support, outreach.”
Course Support

“Several courses on campus are using Second Life. We are developing a presence on the Second Life campus to connect users with our collections and services. Development involves partnerships with others in learning technologies on campus.”

“We have purchased an island in Second Life which we named Anteater Island. The goals of this investment are to foster and support creative design through course-related instruction and faculty research. In previous quarters courses such as Computer Games as Art, Culture and Technology and Reasoning and Modeling with Graphical Models made using Anteater Island an integral part of the syllabus. Student teams in these classes not only used Second Life as a platform to build computer games, they also used it as a collaborative work environment. UCI Libraries wants to partner with creative faculty who are interested in this new technology.”

In Development

“We’re testing, but mainly for training and connecting to researchers.”

“The Libraries are beginning to experiment with creating an island in Second Life where staff can interact and also learn to use the tool. The participation is in a very early stage, and we do not yet have a specific URL available. As this exploration continues, we expect that applications for users will be developed.”

“Our institution doesn’t have any programs yet; we don’t have a library building; just one of our librarians is currently experimenting in Second Life so we’ll be ready to participate when our institution starts programs there.”

“Not using at this time but to intend to explore, at least initially, with providing instruction.”

“We are only experimenting with this at the present time.”

“The Health Sciences Center Library is currently experimenting together with the University’s New Media group on learning and library functions on the Second Life island purchased by the University.”

Other

“The Libraries are collaborating with the Office of Instructional and Research Technology, a department within the Office of Information Technology, to develop and implement Rutgers Island. RI is currently in development. The Libraries are paying half the year one costs for the Island and developing one module for RI.”

“The National Library of Medicine (NLM) chose to re-create their online Web resource Tox Town in a virtual world to experiment with expanding the concept of Tox Town from a 2-D environment to a 3-D experience. The Web-based version of Tox Town allows for limited interactivity with chemicals and locations. By using a virtual world such as Second Life, the NLM is able to give a 3-D interaction that could be similar to a real life experience. Virtual worlds also offer the opportunity for several avatars to interact with each other and the environment to create shared learning experiences. The NLM plans to offer trainings, meeting areas, education displays for Tox Town and other NLM resources.”

“We have been a little dubious about the positive effect of creating a virtual presence in sites like Second Life. What is the ROI? My impression so far is that it is very low. Do our students, faculty, and staff really expect to do library research or get library assistance within Second Life? Even if we promoted it heavily my impression is that it would not get utilized enough to justify the work put into it. In this age of decreasing library staff and library staff time, we have to be more circumspect regarding the tools we choose to invest in.”
“Librarians are using Second Life to host professional meetings/workshops. Additionally, a small group of librarians is exploring the idea of establishing a UCR Libraries presence in Second Life.”

Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connecting library staff with library users</th>
<th>To develop tools</th>
<th>To enable discovery</th>
<th>To share information</th>
<th>To create content</th>
<th>To provide virtual learning opportunities</th>
<th>To provide virtual meeting opportunities</th>
<th>To market library services</th>
<th>To establish rapport</th>
<th>To facilitate communication</th>
<th>Other type of experience</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecting staff at different library institutions</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please describe the “other groups.”

“Faculty.”

“Tox Town in Second Life will be available to all Second Life subscribers. We are likely to encounter individuals who do not use the NLM or know what it is. Virtual Tox Town has not been launched so we do not know the ‘other group’ yet.”

Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“Supporting classroom use of Second Life by UCI faculty.”

“Development on this project is not completed. Public launch is expected in April 2008.”

“RUL’s experimentation in Second Life is intended to provide library faculty and staff with experience in virtual worlds, to begin thinking about the role virtual environments might play in reference and information literacy in the future. Currently, library efforts involve bibliographic instruction and assessment of virtual worlds in a library school course and the development of an experiential module on peer review.”
16. Widgets, e.g., MeeboMe, Plugoo, etc. Specify an example of widget use at your library. N=46

Chat Widgets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Widget</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MeeboMe</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QuestionPoint Qwidget</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wimzi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chat widget</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crafty “Live Help”</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Search Widgets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Widget</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iGoogle</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalog search plug-in</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook widget</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LibX toolbar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MedlinePlus search link</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Widget</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luminis integration</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research JumpStart</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Year first implemented.

Range: 2002 to 2009
Brief description of how the library is using the site.

Chat Widgets

Crafty “Live Help”
We use Crafty “Live Help” widget for chat on our Web pages. Widgets are extremely handy, students don’t have to have or use their commercial IM account to get help.

MeeboMe
“A way for users to anonymously contact a librarian via IM. Widgets also embedded in Facebook pages, department pages, college pages (e.g., College Academic Advising).”

“To provide reference services to all.”

“We use MeeboMe or similar applications in several locations on the library Web site or blogs to give users an opportunity to ask questions of librarians.”

“This widget is placed on our “Ask a Librarian” page to add an IM service to our chat reference service to allow anyone who wants to ask us a question to just type it into the webpage without having to identify themselves or even have an IM account.”

“Live chat reference.”

“Meebo widgets are used for IM as stated earlier in the survey.”

“Meebo widgets are integrated into libguides and blackboard course sites; we have created a library toolbar using libX.”

“We use the Meebome widget to provide our centralized, general IM reference service. It is open 1–5 Monday–Friday and is staffed by reference and access services librarians. We are using MeeboMe as we transition to a new chat software, that has yet to be identified.”

“To answer questions of library users. The MeeboMe widget is placed on multiple pages, including other social software sites.”

“MeeboMe widgets are embedded on liaison contact pages as well as subject guides for those liaisons who have chosen to offer reference and communication through chat or IM.”

“To provide support by an instructor to the student in her information literacy class.”

“Many subject librarians are adding the Meebo widget to their online profile pages to allow users to communicate with and contact them more easily. The link above is only one of many examples of librarians who use it. The widget is also useful for facilitating communication among staff in different locations.”

“IM Reference.”

“MeeboMe Chat Widget.”

“We have started to embed MeeboMe Widgets into our Web site and plan to do the same within our catalogue.”

“Provide online reference at multiple service points.”
“MeeboMe, Plugoo chat with subject librarians.”

“The library moved from a commercial chat product to a widget-based IM in 2007. We embed the widget in our Reference page, Facebook, and MySpace page.”

“Meebo is being used to provide IM services.”

“This Meebo widget is used by the Center for Educational Technologies (CET), which provides assistance to faculty who want to integrate technology into their teaching.”

“The toolbar is for user ease, other widgets have been on webpages since 2005, also as a way to improve ease.”

“Under consideration for local online reference.”

“MeeboMe, Qwidget.”

“Some college liaisons use MeeboMe for their contact pages and subject guides.”

**OCLC’s QuestionPoint Qwidget**

UCR and other UC campuses are evaluating the recently released Meebo-like widget within QuestionPoint (chat reference).

**QuestionPoint**

Chat reference.

**Use in Libguides and IM Ref**

Widgets are placed on research guides created with Libguides and used in Ask a Librarian for IM.

**Used in the chat service**

Widget is used to accept communications from AIM, Google Talk, MSN, and Yahoo!.

**wimzi**

Although a variety of widgets are used on the library Web site and our other Web platforms, by far the most popular right now is use of the wimzi widget to provide IM service to patrons.

**Search Widgets**

**MedlinePlus Search Link**

Provides graphics and text to link to MedlinePlus and any of its 750 health topic pages.

**Catalog Search Application in Facebook**

Developed a Facebook application that allows Facebook users to search the UCI Libraries’ catalog.

**Created a library catalog application for Facebook users**

**iGoogle**

iGoogle gadget for searching our catalog and e-resources. We offer this widget so that people can embed a search box for library resources in their iGoogle page, or any Web page.

**LibX Toolbar**

We provide a LibX toolbar for our users. We provide browser toolbars for searching our OPAC.
Search Plug-in for Online Catalog
   Not much.

iGoogle
   To add search functionality to iGoogle.

Other

Meebo, etc.
   We are developing widgets heavily — Meebo, catalog, metasearch, Amazon/Catalog, toolbars, etc. It is my hope to widgetize our entire library home page and enable users to take these widgets into the environments that they choose to be in the most (like iGoogle or myYahoo!). We have already begun this effort through the main MyU portal and a library-side implementation called ‘myLibrary.’ It has proven to be popular.

Catalog Search Plugin, Meebo
   Plug-in that enables a catalog search box in the browser’s search bar. Also use Meebo widget as another way to provide reference services for users via IM.

Facebook Widget for University of Texas Libraries
   We’ve created a series of widgets for Facebook, iGoogle, etc. We’ve also created search plug-ins for the browser for IE and Firefox. Our goal is to move library services into our users everyday activities.

iGoogle, wimzi
   We have just begun developing iGoogle gadgets for iGoogle page customization. These will allow searching of our resources from iGoogle. We are also implementing the AOL wimzi tool.

Meebo, etc.
   Using Meebo widget for Web-based IM services. We have also created a Google gadget, a LibX edition, and a Facebook app that users can install as widgets in the spaces they use.

Qwidget
   Using Meebo extensively, LibGuides widget for embedding in course guides and on other sites, QuestionPoint’s Qwidget. Also using Facebook, Flickr and del.icio.us badges to embed on LibGuides course guides and other instructional pages.

Research JumpStart widgets
   The Libraries’ Research JumpStart is a fully functional search interface almost entirely comprised of widgets available for use in other online environments, such as iGoogle, Netvibes, and Facebook. Users may utilize the tools on the Research JumpStart page, or using Widgetbox, take the tools elsewhere for easy future access.

Women’s Studies blogs
   In this instance, to aggregate several Feminists/News/Women’s Studies blogs onto one page. These widgets appear toward the end of the page under Feminist Blogs.

Luminis Integration
   We will be developing library “channels” for the campus implementation of a Luminis student portal.
Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=43

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Description</th>
<th>Develop tool</th>
<th>Share information</th>
<th>Create content</th>
<th>Market Library services</th>
<th>Establish rapport</th>
<th>Facilitate Communication</th>
<th>Other Type of Experience</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please describe the “other groups.”

“Potential new users.”

Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“Connecting library users with collections for resource discovery.”

“Create perception that library is ‘cool’ and ‘modern.’”

“Research assistance.”

“To provide reference services.”

17. Other Social Software/Service. Specify an example of another social software/service used at your library and the year it was first implemented. Briefly describe how the library is using this other social software/service. N=23

Search Applications

LibX Firefox Extension

2006

Users can install the LibX toolbar in their Firefox browser. It does many things in addition to offering searching, it enable off-campus access to e-resources via our proxy server, it enables easy linking from Amazon (and other book sites) to the same record in our OPAC, it autolinks ISBNs and ISSN for searching in our catalog, etc.
LibX Extension
2006

Some library webpages are embedding coins so that LibX can read the metadata and link directly to the resource online. The extension also allows patrons to link to our OPAC from outside sources.

LibX Toolbar
2007

The LibX toolbar is currently under development and will be rolled out in the spring.

Podcasting

Podcasts — Physiotherapy and Science & Engineering
2006

To provide content of physiotherapy (and other subjects) workshops/seminars to Internet users.

Podcasts
2007

We launch weekly pod- or vodcasts (while school is in session) that highlight library resources and services.

Podcasts and Videocasts
2007

We record library events for podcasts and videocasts in our iTunes University site; we are exploring involving more users in these programs.

Podcasting miscellaneous
“Podcasting; Web meetings (via Adobe Connect).”

“Podcasts available on iTunesU; library tools available via iGoogle (personalized Web portal tool).”

Social Networking

Hosted Social Networking Site
2007

We established a “virtual workspace” environment for student use in 2007 using the ELGG software. We have since made the decision to discontinue this service.

Facebook Experiment
One Library faculty member has established a Facebook page for Library to interact with students.

Social Bookmarking/Tagging

AddThis.com
2007

Added easy social bookmarking capabilities to our various blogs for user convenience.
AddThis.com
2008

We are exploring various options such as Addthis.com and based on that exploration may decide to participate in several others. This widget creates a button on our Web pages. Users can click on this button to add our Web pages to their own bookmark sites such as Digg, Del.icio.us, Facebook, Reddit, etc.

Text Messaging

Twitter
2007

The Science Library is using it to announce news items and library workshops.

Other

Google Maps - Environmental Health Resources for the California Wildfires
2007

Environmental Health Resources for the California Wildfires in Google Maps was created as an experiment to see how we could develop “just in time” information using publicly available software. After seeing two Google Maps created by two news organizations in San Diego and Los Angeles, we decided to create an “overlay” for those maps that contained information on health. We included in our map links to videos and news articles about health issues with the wildfires, TRI and Superfund locations, and links to ToxMap and locations of hospitals and health centers. The map was never made public. Google Maps are currently used on ToxMap for navigation, not as social software.

SharePoint
2005

The libraries use SharePoint for document sharing, shared calendars, shared bookmarking, and other collaboration.

RefShare
2006

Using JIRA, an issue-tracker, for internal documentation of project development. Also occasionally using Blackboard (CMS) for encouraging student collaboration with librarians. Worldcat Selection tool for networking within the library. Refshare for encouraging patrons to share citations.

Online Welcomes and Tutorials
2006

This is not a specific example of social software, but is another way to reach out to users in the virtual world. We have a number of librarians who use Camtasia and WebCams to create online welcomes and tutorials. Use of these tools is very popular, and have helped librarians reach out very effectively to users they might
never see in person. They also have the added benefit of linking a face to a name, which facilitates in-person communication and approachability.

**LibGuides**
*2007*

We are experimenting with LibGuides, a social software platform for developing Subject Guides.

**Various Social Networking Tools in Our Worldcat Local Catalog**
*2007*

These services are embedded within the WorldCat Local catalog. In addition to tools within WCL, we also have Facebook and Google desktop widgets for searching WCL.

**Other miscellaneous**

“Casual discussions about Flickr and YouTube, plus some of us have used if for specific projects. May come into play as we add Facebook page.”

“Mobile and hand-held device services.”

“Video game nights in the library, occasional parties/social nights in library spaces.”

**Please indicate the main goals for using this particular tool. Check all that apply. N=16**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connecting library staff with library users</th>
<th>To develop tools</th>
<th>To share information</th>
<th>To create content</th>
<th>To market library services</th>
<th>To establish rapport</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Please describe the “other groups.”**

“Potential new user.”

“The creation of the California Wildfires Google Maps goes beyond the library community, it was created for all those that are interested in environmental health information pertaining to the Wildfires.”
Please describe the other type(s) of experience(s) and the corresponding group.

“If the map was publicly released, we anticipate that it would be used as a ‘layer’ to another map created by a Google Maps user.”

**ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT**

18. Who has primary responsibility for coordinating, managing, and/or planning your library’s social software initiatives and activities? N=59

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Count</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not coordinated, individuals are responsible for their own activities</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A standing committee(s)/team(s) is charged with managing social software</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A department/unit is charged with managing social software initiatives and activities</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An ad hoc committee is charged with managing social software initiatives and activities</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A single individual who works full-time as a “social software coordinator”</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A single individual who devotes part of their time as a “social software coordinator”</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
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</table>
19. Please provide the following information about the social software standing committee/team:
Name of standing committee/team; Position title of standing committee/team leader; Year standing committee/team was created; Number of standing committee/team members; Position to which the standing committee/team leader reports. N=8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee Name</th>
<th>Committee Leader</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Reports to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Access Committee</td>
<td>Co-Director, Science Libraries, and Assoc. Law Librarian (2 people)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Library Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Communications Committee</td>
<td>Science Reference Librarian</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Head, Reference Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Interface Group</td>
<td>Web Manager &amp; Usability Specialist</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Associate Director for Public Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Services Steering Committee</td>
<td>Web Services Coordinator; Director of Academic Programs, Physical Sciences and Engineering</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Associate University Librarian for Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Steering Committee</td>
<td>Associate Dean of Public Services</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dean of University Libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Services Council</td>
<td>Associate University Librarian for Research and Instructional Services</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>AUL for Research and Instructional Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Library Group</td>
<td>Web Development Librarian</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Manager, Instructional Support Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging Technology Interest Group</td>
<td>Rotating chair chosen from membership</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Web Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

“Several units, including Integrated Library System and the Digital Library Development Center would participate in actual planning and implementation of specific tools.”

“Ideas originate with the Electronic Communications Committee and are managed by the committee.”

“Was formerly called Web Advisory Group from 1998-2006. We have created a ‘betas’ page as a way to experiment with some of these technologies and get user feedback before deciding to make them permanent.”

“It has been pretty grass-roots for a while. We are now trying to formalize the process more through the Web Services Steering Committee. We have produced a lot of documentation on this committee if you would like to learn more about it.”

“We tend to consider social software initiatives within the broader context of Web services and Web site development. We will likely continue to implement new social software initiatives as it fits into our mission.”
“The libraries’ standing committee, Public Services Council, has primary responsibility. The Web Services team in the Technical and Automated Services (TAS) department provides primary technological support for the development of social software initiatives selected by PSC. The Web Services Unit reports to the Director of Integrated Information Systems, who reports to the Associate University Librarian for Digital Library Systems.”

“Most activities are managed by the Virtual Library Group Committee and Web Development Librarian. Virtual Reference is coordinated by a single person, Virtual Reference Coordinator.”

20. Please provide the following information about the social software department/unit: Name of department/unit; Position title of department head; Year department/unit was created; Number of staff in the department/unit; Position to which the department/unit head reports. N=4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department Name</th>
<th>Department Head</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Reports to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digital Library Services and Reference</td>
<td>Head, Digital Initiatives and Head, Reference Dept.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Assoc. Dean of Libraries for Collection &amp; Technology Services and Associate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
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<td>Dean of Libraries for Research &amp; Instruction Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference and Instructional Services</td>
<td>Head of reference and Instructional services</td>
<td>Many years ago</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Associate University Librarian for Research and Instructional Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technology Integration Services</td>
<td>Head Librarian</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Associate Director for User Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Media Office</td>
<td>Head, New Media Office</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Director of Libraries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

“We do have a digital technologies librarian in the RIS who coordinates some of these activities and develops Web 2.0 technology tools.”

“We have active participation in social software initiatives across the organization. Library Instruction Services, Reference and Information Services, and other units are very active with our Technology Integration Services team, pushing these initiatives forward. Our library catalog interface team is also very active. Most ideas bubble up from staff. The administration is very supportive of these efforts.”

“Still primarily in an experimental stage; staff in the New Media Office are working to identify the tools to use and encouraging all library staff to explore and start working with new tools that can be brought into the fold of potential tools.”
21. Please provide the following information about the ad hoc social software committee/team:
Name of ad hoc committee/team; Position title of ad hoc committee/team leader; Year ad hoc committee/team was created; Number of ad hoc committee/team members; Position to which the ad hoc committee/team leader reports. N=2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee Name</th>
<th>Committee Leader</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Reports to</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task Force on Extending the Web Presence (Web 2.0)</td>
<td>Ancient &amp; Medieval Studies Librarian</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Director of the History &amp; Humanities Reference Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library 2.0 Working Group</td>
<td>Digital Projects Librarian</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Digital Library Center Chair, Support Services Director, Technical Services Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment

“It’s largely been exploration and then coordination through the Library 2.0 group. It’s not yet organized.”

22. Please briefly describe the organization and management of social software initiatives and activities in your library. N=16

Decentralized

“Individual librarians and staff are responsible for many of these initiatives. However, several standing and ad hoc committees are working on some social software applications, and virtual reference services are fully integrated into the Reference department. In addition, exploration of social software by library employees has been encouraged through the UCI Libraries Learning 2.0 Program, which was organized by the Libraries 2.0 Learning Team.”

“Ideas, proposals, experiments, and pilot projects are generally developed by individuals, departments or teams, in collaboration with the Libraries’ IT division. Recommendations for moving forward with projects for library-wide implementation are brought to the Libraries’ management team and the University Librarian.”

“Both blogs and Wikis had their beginnings in experimentation in departments. In the case of Wikis a proposal was made regarding an implementation strategy and a task force appointed for this role. In the case of blogs, a task force met and made recommendations for approach and software. It has been followed by individual implementations. There is currently coordination of implementation approach for blogs and Wikis. A technology staff member provides training. For chat, a college liaison librarian represented the Libraries in the formation of AskColorado. Management falls with that state group. The proposal for LibraryThing is coming from a standing online catalog committee. A staff member is currently experimenting with Flickr. RSS has been coordinated by the Web master. There is expansion of RSS use on the horizon through the ExLibris XServer according to a plan from a task group. In summary, the usual process is that staff experiment first then the software can involve other organizational management. A draft guide has been created on
implementation of technology that should improve our approach.”

“Normally, social software initiatives are managed on a project-by-project basis, but occasionally, ad hoc committees are formed.”

“An ad hoc blog coordinating working group is chaired by the Instructional Services Coordinator. Podcasts are developed and coordinated by the Instructional Services Coordinator. All other initiatives are self-managed by those individuals who choose to participate.”

“The organization and management of social software initiatives and activities vary depending on the activity. Virtual reference service is coordinated by a standing committee; some blogs and RSS feeds are managed by specific individuals in the relevant unit; several individuals in departmental libraries manage their own blogs, and Wikis.”

“Each library unit has its own specific use of the social software initiatives. For example, the Library Instruction unit manage the content of the Flickr account, Public Services manage the chat software, and Web Services manage the blog and Wiki software.”

“The organization and management of social software initiatives is a combination of individual efforts with efforts coordinated and assisted by the administration of individual units, the Public Services Committee of the Libraries and the Office of Web Development and Services.”

“Activities are generally initiated and implemented at the departmental level.”

“We are in the beginning stages of testing some social networking software with library staff and users. Because this work is being done by individual librarians to meet particular needs, there is no coordination at this point, and we really cannot complete the survey. However, individuals are experimenting with blogs for both staff and users, YouTube, Facebook, del.icio.us. RSS feeds, etc. A new Web site is in the design phase and once that is rolled out, we will be in a better position to take advantage of social networking software in a more coordinated effort.”

“Some overseen by library technology services section, some oversight by other library staff.”

**Unit, Team, Committee**

“Digital Services and Technology Planning provide infrastructure support. Research and Instruction Department and related departments provide service.”

“Several departments and working groups work in this area: Reference and Instruction services as well as Web Services/Editors groups.”

“Community Tools Product Team (under the Information Technology Advisory Committee); 7 members. Otherwise, many initiatives are department based, with individuals responsible for their own activities.”

“Several committees and groups in the library work on these social software initiatives including a group focused on Next Gen OPACS, a Course Management System Task Force, and the reference group.”

“The Library’s Chief Information Officer (CIO) in the Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI) created in 2001, is responsible for the development, maintenance, oversight, and enforcement of policies, standards, and systems and approves all new Web initiatives. Within OSI, Web Services Division and the Information Technology
Services (ITS) Division have responsibilities that relate to social software initiatives. ITS provides the full range of technical support and technical infrastructure for the Library. Web Services Division (WSD) is charged with developing strategies, plans, standards, and policies to guide the Web initiatives of the Library. ITS and Web Services are staffed by a mixture of FTEs, NTEs, and contractors (as needed). The Head of Web Services and Director of ITS report to the CIO.

23. Please indicate whether staff participation in/use of social software is required or voluntary. Check all that apply. N=59

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<td>RSS (Really Simple Syndication)</td>
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<td>Widgets</td>
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<td>43</td>
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<td>Blogs</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>58</td>
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<td>VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Media sharing sites</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>51</td>
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<td>Social networking sites</td>
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<td>Social bookmarking or social tagging sites</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual worlds</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

Required

“Online chat required of Reference Librarians.”

“Chat & IM is required for those working the Reference Desk nights and weekends and Digital Library Services employees.”

“Required only for those staff delivering instruction or reference services utilizing those tools.”

“Some Libraries Committees use a Wiki, in effect mandating use of that software in order to effectively participate in and complete committee work.”

“Certain staff are required to use certain internal Wikis in cases where the Wikis house departmental documentation, policies, and procedures.”

“I assume that you mean that staff are required to monitor these services, such as having the Meebo widget online when the office is staffed, or contributing content, such as to YouTube.”
“Participation in Wikis, blogs, chat and VOIP are also required for some departments.”

“Required participation is limited to staff engaged in reference activities.”

“Some sections/projects in the library require the use of Wikis for recording meeting minutes.”

“Wikis is a grey area. We don’t ‘require’ anyone to use any of the Wikis we have in place, but choosing not too leaves most people so far out of the loop (particularly for internal committee Wikis, etc.) that they must really use them, at least to consult (even if not to contribute) despite the lack of a mandate. RSS is similar, since many of the committee Web sites and internal staff pages ‘must be checked regularly by members of this department.’ They may not realize that what they are reading is an aggregation and injection of departmental RSS feeds into their staff home page.”

“The intended interpretation of ‘required’ is not clear. For example, if staff are using a Wiki for their work it is a requirement of those involved, but not necessarily all staff.”

“All the social networking we are currently doing is under development or in test, so that participation is voluntary. After a service is tested and approved by PSC, it becomes a normal part of work assignments and thus no longer voluntary.”

“Once a service is implemented we support it fully. During the experimental phase participation is voluntary.”

**Voluntary**

“Although staff are encouraged to participate with incorporating social software into their jobs, it is still a voluntary exercise.”

“Staff use of and participation in Library initiatives employing these technologies varies depending on the job description of the employee, and are guided by the Library’s IT security policies and Internet use policies.”

“There is no library policy on the use of this software. A few such as virtual reference and RSS feeds for new books have been formalized; however, the use of other social software is based on interest by individual librarians or libraries.”

“Other = Facebook (voluntary).”

“Each of the blogs have formal authors/coordinators and others participate voluntarily.”

“VOIP and Virtual worlds may be used personally or for professional development, but have not been implemented for library work.”

“There is no central organization or management of social software initiatives in the UCSD Libraries. Grass-root, whoever wants to participate/create tools does so and if someone doesn’t want to, they don’t. We are starting to take a look at systematically implementing use through library-wide committee, and the campus is as well. Many librarians use tools voluntarily. Participation in UC-wide chat service is required by all libraries, though not all librarians.”
24. If library staff use of social software is voluntary, have there been any efforts to encourage staff to participate? N=56

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If yes, please briefly describe what has been done.

- Workshops: 22 (31%)
- Presentations: 12 (17%)
- 2.0 training program: 7 (10%)
- Marketing: 7 (10%)
- One-on-one training: 6 (8%)
- Administrative mandate: 5 (7%)
- Brown bag: 5 (7%)
- Committee work: 5 (7%)
- Tutorials: 2 (3%)

Comments

"A ‘soft’ approach—exposure to tools and discussions about their possible uses; exposure through various committees that use the tools to conduct their work."

"A brown bag session was offered on using the Wiki. Brief workshops have been offered on up-and-coming technological tools such as Second Life and Skype. A recruitment workflow for the blog has been developed that includes informational meetings for those who might be potential blog contributors, one-on-one training sessions on how to post, and a print guide for contributors."

"A multi-week exploration course distributed via our staff intranet, with (optional) hands-on training weekly. A party is scheduled for those completing the course."

"Brown bag presentations about social software have been given."

"Committee on Professional Development has sponsored a series of hands-on workshops for staff on use of social software; ongoing workshops on use of Wikis."

"Committees discuss how librarians are using the tools on a regular basis. These discussions encourage others to participate."

"Directors encourage their staff to explore new technologies."
“Efforts are made to encourage staff to use these tools through demos, training, library guides. We have a ‘Not for Geeks Only’ program that gives a brief overview of a tool and encourages individual experimentation and ‘playing’ with it. We also provide support for installing and using software and encourage in its use.”

“E-mail announcements.”

“E-mails sent to staff asking for volunteers.”

“Encouragement by Director.”

“Encouraging library staff to use IM for reference services in addition to several public forums on Web 2.0 tools. There are also efforts in the area of staff training on these tools.”

“Have had presentations on various social software in different settings to encourage participation by highlighting the possibilities offered by them.”

“Informal spreading the word between colleagues, workshops, demos.”

“In-service training.”

“Intro tutorials, e-mails, info sessions.”

“Library presentation, training.”

“Library sponsored Web 2.0 training.”

“Marketing of and praise for units who have implemented these services through various internal library communication channels. Various funding sources that can be (and have been) applied for to develop social software pilot projects. BTW, the next section is really populated by best guesses, since all our participation is voluntary, and some of it happens off the clock. The last question, in particular, “On average, about how many hours per week do individual library staff members spend on social software activities?” is going to give a skewed picture, since most staff _do not_ currently spend any time using social software (officially). I would say, of those that are doing it, they spend 3-5 hours/week. But factor in the masses that don’t, and the library average is the more pitiful <1 hour. Also, I am assuming for this next question you are asking how many do this as part of their job so I’m basing my estimate on that (as many choose to participate in these activities for their own amusement and edification).”

“Offering staff development and one-on-one assistance to encourage participation.”

“Participation in pilots and in departmental Wikis is required of some.”

“Presentations, training, information available via Web pages.”

“Promotional staff training programs which demonstrate the usefulness of application.”

“Reference staff has regularly been invited or had training sessions on various tools. Early in 2008 we are going to have a training program based on the ‘Learning 2.0’ model for all KSL staff. In late 2008, it will be rolled out to the entire Case community.”

“Requests for participation are issued and a certain amount of gentle arm twisting is done. If there is a strong probability that the service will be adopted, e.g., Meebo, many librarians and staff tend to volunteer so that they can participate in the evaluation.”
“Seminars on the use of a variety of social software, including RSS, del.icio.us, LibraryThing, Wikis, blogs, podcasting, and more.”

“Sessions have been offered to raise awareness and provide basic training.”

“Several brown bag presentations and discussions.”

“Some brown bag lunches have been given to provide basic understanding of these tools.”

“Staff are given time to experiment. IT staff have procedures to quickly respond to requests to install social software, following a basic review process. Early adopters share their experiences with colleagues and offer training and assistance.”

“Staff e-mails and workshops to promote and instruct staff on use of social software technologies.”

“Staff presentations and training sessions.”

“The Instruction and Information Literacy Working Group has provided workshops in various Web 2.0 tools.”

“The Public Services department held a series of brown bag discussions on social software and developed a voluntary tutorial program to help librarians and staff explore various types of social software.”

“There are brown bag lunches, training sessions, presentations at meetings. Staff are welcome to join the ETIG to explore technologies they are interested in. Staff are also provided training on the use of social software on a request basis by the Web Librarian.”

“There is lots of focus and energy behind ‘2.0’ technologies, and strong administrative support.”

“Training and briefing sessions are held on the applications.”

“Training series: TOTS Series (open to all); Hands-on practice opportunities (open to all); Committees support through working groups/planning: Reference & Instruction Committee; eLibrary Committee.”

“We have an Advanced Library Technology group dedicated to exploring Web 2.0 technologies.”

“We have offered programs and workshops where staff share their knowledge and encourage others to become more involved.”

“We have practice sessions as needed and requested.”

“We have run several sessions on social software and certainly staff are encouraged to participate.”

“We launched our ‘23 things’-style training program, Blue 2.0, to encourage staff to use social software.”

“We’ve had several classes and training sessions for staff all about these new technologies and how to use them.”

“Workshops.”

“Workshops have been held on RSS, Second Life, Flickr and Facebook.”
25. Please estimate the number library staff members (FTE) who are engaged in the following types of social software initiatives. N=46

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTE</th>
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<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
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<tr>
<td>Blogs</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>20.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSS (Really Simple Syndication)</td>
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<td>Chat or instant messenger services</td>
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<td>20.51</td>
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<th>Media sharing sites</th>
<th>Social bookmarking or social tagging sites</th>
<th>Wikis</th>
<th>Blogs</th>
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27. On average, about how many hours per week do individual library staff members spend on social software activities? N=31

### Hours per Week

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### STAFF TRAINING

28. How have library staff received training to use social software? Check all that apply. N=59

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- Self-study: 59 (100%)
- On-the-job experience: 57 (97%)
- Local workshops taught by local librarians: 44 (75%)
- Professional development conference programs and workshops: 40 (68%)
- Webinars: 38 (64%)
- Training is provided by our parent institution: 11 (19%)
- Other: 6 (10%)

Please explain other training.

“*In-house library presentations.*”

“*One-on-one training with a library colleague.*”

“*Training by in-house IT staff.*”

“*Web Librarian by request.*”

“*Workshops led by Technology Learning group on campus.*”
PROMOTING LIBRARY SOCIAL SOFTWARE TO USERS

29. Please indicate which of the following your library has used to promote participation in library social software activities to library users. Check all that apply. N=59

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Links on library Web site</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announcements in orientations, bibliographic instruction</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail notices</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flyers, handouts, bookmarks, etc.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training for interested participants</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ads and links in social software sites</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Links in courseware</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please explain other promotional method.

“Announcements at staff meetings.”

“Articles in library publications; instruction in online Help documentation and online training resources.”

“General publicity talks.”

“Links in personalized campus Web portal.”

“Newspaper articles, press releases, orientation events.”

“Not actively promoted at this point; relying on ‘word of Web.’”

“Posts on the Library’s blog detailing initiatives.”

“PowerPoint slides on library lobby screens and on student-run coffee shop screen. We are just getting started with the IM service and also the publicity.”

“School newspaper.”

“Screen savers on public workstations.”

“We promote the IM service in brochures and on LCD panels throughout the Libraries.”
ASSESSMENT

30. Has your library attempted to evaluate the use of social software? N=59

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30</th>
<th>51%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If yes, what metrics are used to assess social software activities? Check all that apply. N=30

- Volume of hits, level of participation: 29 (97%)
- Links to library project(s) by users: 7 (23%)
- Change of users attitude toward the library (As seen through surveys, LibQUAL+, etc.): 7 (23%)
- Increased library publicity: 5 (17%)
- Other: 11 (37%)

Please describe other metrics.

**Surveys**

“BANR Blog creators have surveyed users. Subscribers are another measure for blogs.”

“Self-designed online survey.”

“Surveys to access level of instruction in online reference.”

**Text/Transcript Analysis**

“Analysis of instant messenger transcripts.”

“Informal qualitative analysis of blog comments and suggestion box comments as well as the utility of the blog to generate volunteers for projects and input has been used to gauge general interest and reach of the blog.”

“We have done an analysis of our chat transactions over the first five years of the service. We looked at demographics, subject areas, and volume. We are currently developing the second phase of this assessment which will measure user satisfaction and user expectations.”

“We save and review chat transcripts.”

**Usability Analysis**

“Usability testing and User Needs studies.”

“We are in the process of assessing the data received a part of our Flickr pilot which will include an evaluation of the utility and type of tags received, verifiability of the historical data provided, etc.”
Other

“Blog pilot project will be doing a preliminary evaluation of the service and its impact on teaching, research and communication by level of participation and uptake and other quantitative and qualitative methods.”

“We provide virtual reference users with the opportunity to provide feedback on the service.”

**BENEFITS**

31. List up to three benefits of using social software in your library. N=55

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit Category</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Number of Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visibility/Presence/Access</td>
<td>VPA</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Com</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing/Promotion/Public Relations</td>
<td>PR</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaboration</td>
<td>Col</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Service</td>
<td>IS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Discovery</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Skills</td>
<td>SS</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharing of Information</td>
<td>SI</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility/Customizability</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content Creation</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Awareness</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimentation</td>
<td>EX</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to Use</td>
<td>EZ</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Feedback</td>
<td>UF</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fun</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit 1</td>
<td>Benefit 2</td>
<td>Benefit 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allows users to tailor the library resources to their individual needs. FC</td>
<td>Allows the library to provide services in a new way and potentially reach a different audience. VPA</td>
<td>Social software has allowed selected subject guides to transform into communication tools, creating integrated and more immediate access to specialized help. Com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An increase in library-patron contact through informal social networking mechanisms (blog, FaceBook) has led to a more natural rapport between public services staff and library users. PR</td>
<td>Social software has allowed for frequently updated information to showcase the varied expertise of our staff and reach of our collections through a lightweight and open staff workflow. VPA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becoming more visible where our users spend time, and gaining a better understanding of them in the process. VPA</td>
<td>Efficiency of communication. Com</td>
<td>Gaining a better understanding of emerging technologies, and learning how to experiment. EX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being part of a 24/7 chat consortium provides ref assistance to patrons when ref desks are closed. VPA</td>
<td>Other benefits are not yet on the radar. O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better communication with millennial generation. Com</td>
<td>Keep library staff informed about new technologies. CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better connection to users, e.g., blog pushes information to users. VPA</td>
<td>Provide ability to contribute and connect for users. VPA, Col</td>
<td>Improves staff skills and productivity. SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better internal communication by using Web 2.0 applications for staff. Com</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By engaging in the use of social software we are reaching out to our users in an area they are already participating in and allowing them to learn about us and use our resources in a way they understand and appreciate. VPA</td>
<td>Blogging allows for larger participation in community knowledge from the ‘expert.’ VPA</td>
<td>RSS allows for information to be disseminated to those that want to learn more about our resources and services with one post to a blog, we reach many in the way they want to be reached depending on how they set up their reader. SI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes perceptions of what the library can offer. PR</td>
<td>Provides us mechanisms to deliver library content and resources in new ways. RD</td>
<td>Helps libraries “get in the flow” of our users. The library is no longer a primary destination. We need to get our resources into the tools that library patrons use the most. VPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaboration. Col</td>
<td>Communication; great way to find new applications as recommended by others. Com</td>
<td>Being where the users are, promotion of library services in different venues. VPA, PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication. Com</td>
<td>Marketing. PR</td>
<td>Staff skill development. SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications. Com</td>
<td>Marketing. PR</td>
<td>Establishing a “with it” image. PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting with students to provide our services where they are-online. VPA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current awareness. CA</td>
<td>Connect with users. VPA</td>
<td>New initiatives in improving services. IS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease of use. EZ</td>
<td>Remote users can learn about services efficiently. VPA</td>
<td>Enables feedback from users. UF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easily connecting library users and library staff. VPA</td>
<td>Most of the third party software we adopted is easy to use and has a high ROI (Return on Investment). Even though the investment of our time and resources are kept to a minimum, we are able to enrich our users’ Web experience. EZ</td>
<td>Blogs create an environment in which staff of various technical skill levels can participate in contributing content to our website. With RSS feeds we are able to push content of the blogs to strategic locations of our website and potentially to Web spaces of our users, including academic department websites and course websites. Both help us with marketing the library. VPA, PR, CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage students. O</td>
<td>Improve discoverability of library resources. RD</td>
<td>Promote library services. PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experiment with new ways of relating to patrons. EX</td>
<td>Enhancing information by tagging in natural language. RD</td>
<td>Documenting dynamic activities. O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extend the reach of reference service. VPA</td>
<td>Learn a new mode of communication which our users are also using. Com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitating communication with users in the ways they prefer and in the locations (physical and virtual) they use. Com</td>
<td>Marketing library services; keeping library resources and services visible and accessible. VPA, PR</td>
<td>The benefits to staff of learning new tools and developing new applications; learning new skills is invigorating and interesting. SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For staff - project management and tracking. Col</td>
<td>Social tagging lets users directly interact with our catalog records and to share that information with other users. RD, SI</td>
<td>RSS feeds give targeted new book lists. RD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassroots nature -- individual librarians can use social software tools as needed and as appropriate. Because we are a large, decentralized system there is no “one size fits all” approach. FC</td>
<td>Presence in the user’s space, if they choose to add us (e.g., Facebook/Google widgets). VPA</td>
<td>With QuestionPoint we have 24/7 chat service, something we could not easily staff ourselves or manage in a physical environment. VPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helps keep library staff up-to-date with emerging technologies. SS</td>
<td>Improved information sharing among staff. Fewer meetings. SI</td>
<td>Provides online presence of library to user community beyond Web site. VPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helps us put our services “where users are”... such as the integration between Amazon and our catalog via the LibX extension. VPA</td>
<td>Helps market library services and increase awareness. PR</td>
<td>Helps us leverage the contributions of our user community. CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve virtual library services; Increase discovery of library resources and services outside the library’s Web site or physical space (catalog feed, news feed, IM reference). RD</td>
<td>Fill service gap on campus and meet student demand (blogs, Wikis); Facilitate student-to-student collaboration. Col</td>
<td>Advance skill knowledge of digital library development tools, leading to ideas for new services, better integration with users’ online spaces. VPA, IS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved services for library users — higher level of interaction, ability to provide better, faster, and more relevant services. IS</td>
<td>Increased collaboration among faculty and staff — more information-sharing, better communication. Com, Col, SI</td>
<td>Increased feedback and measurement opportunities in order to improve services. IS, UF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased 2-way communication with users or between staff members. Com</td>
<td>Increased PR and marketing on a budget. PR</td>
<td>Feedback, suggestions, and communication with other libraries and professionals as they read or see our content, which results in improvements for our users. Com, UF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased communication with students and faculty. Com</td>
<td>Promotion of library services. PR</td>
<td>Making it easier and convenient for students to use library services and resources from home. VPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased communication. Com</td>
<td>Improved user satisfaction with, and awareness of, library services and resources as well as positive improvement of the library’s image among students. PR, IS, RD</td>
<td>Increased development of Web resources (because the social software tools have significantly reduced the technical expertise previously necessary for publishing content on the Web). EZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased visibility for the Libraries. VPA</td>
<td>Integrating library services in the spaces where our users are. VPA</td>
<td>Just in time service, provides critical services at point of need. IS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased visibility for the Library’s collections and events with people who might not normally visit the Library’s Web site. <strong>VPA</strong></td>
<td>Increasing transparency and providing an avenue for 2-way communication and a means of interaction with the members of the public that are using these technologies and who want to feel they have a relationship with a person, rather than an institution. <strong>VPA, Com</strong></td>
<td>Facilitating collaboration amongst staff. <strong>Col</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased visibility to library users. <strong>VPA</strong></td>
<td>Being where the students are (e.g., Facebook). <strong>VPA</strong></td>
<td>Increased presence for reference during library renovation. <strong>VPA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal communication &amp; documentation. <strong>Com</strong></td>
<td>Facilitates communication internally. <strong>Com</strong></td>
<td>Keeps librarians current on new technologies. <strong>SS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library promotion. <strong>PR</strong></td>
<td>Outreach. <strong>VPA</strong></td>
<td>Market library services. <strong>PR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More bottom up creation of content. <strong>CC</strong></td>
<td>Promotion of library and library services to a wider community. <strong>PR</strong></td>
<td>Building a wider community for library staff to work with. <strong>VPA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moves library resources and services into our users’ everyday online activities. <strong>VPA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote resources and services. <strong>PR</strong></td>
<td>Collaborate with colleagues/faculty. <strong>Col</strong></td>
<td>Educate users (educate ourselves, learning from other colleagues). <strong>O</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote the library to users within services that they themselves are using. <strong>PR</strong></td>
<td>Greater collaboration within the library. <strong>Col</strong></td>
<td>Fun! <strong>F</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides an additional outlet to promote library services. <strong>PR</strong></td>
<td>Improves communication within the libraries and between library users and libraries. <strong>VPA, Com</strong></td>
<td>Allows staff to experiment with new ways to deliver library services. <strong>EX</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides users with another means of interacting with library staff. <strong>VPA</strong></td>
<td>Allows the library to interact with users in ways that the users have come to expect. <strong>VPA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides visibility and “discoverability” of library services and collections. <strong>VPA, RD</strong></td>
<td>Increases patron satisfaction with the library. <strong>IS</strong></td>
<td>Patrons can help evaluate and design new library services. <strong>P</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putting our services and collections into the user flow. <strong>VPA</strong></td>
<td>Communication—both internal and external. <strong>Com</strong></td>
<td>Adding functionality to our services and collections. <strong>IS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Benefit</td>
<td>Advantage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quicker and simpler connections/communication with library users.</td>
<td>Improved communication among staff.</td>
<td>Places library within reach of new and convenient tools commonly used by library patrons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com</td>
<td>Com</td>
<td>VPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference services more readily available to users. VPA</td>
<td>Sharing of professional information among library staff. SI</td>
<td>Ease of updating news information on library's Web site. CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service to users at point of need. VPA</td>
<td>Integration with user’s tools. O</td>
<td>Increased awareness of new technologies for library staff. SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports communication with user community and helps to market library events. Com, PR</td>
<td>Support communication between staff and helps staff be aware of new developments. Com</td>
<td>Helps to establish the librarians as technology leaders on campus. SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ability to personalize services and target specialized groups. FC</td>
<td>Provides more points of access to the library and its services. VPA</td>
<td>Provides access to more and different information (people's opinions, etc. that are not easily found in traditional modes). P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These tools are portable and students can use them even after they graduate from the University. O</td>
<td>It connects libraries’ faculty and staff who are geographically dispersed at different campuses of the University. O</td>
<td>Students may be more comfortable with using social software and therefore may be more likely to use these channels to contact librarians for help. VPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To develop effective additional communication channels with users. Com</td>
<td>To share information. SI</td>
<td>Another means of delivering services VPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To facilitate communication. Com</td>
<td>To facilitate communication and “push” content/current awareness to users. Instead of creating Web sites and portals which are expensive and require lots of planning, we can create “just in time information” in minutes and hours and have it available to a community who is responsive to news feeds and constant information interaction. Com, RD, CA</td>
<td>To serve as a record of library services and activities. O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To reach younger audience using tools with which they are familiar. VPA</td>
<td>Provides multiple ways to provide service. FC</td>
<td>Allows us to reach remote users using more cost effective methods. VPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use of tools that patrons are comfortable with and that make up their information environment. VPA

We can put our services and collections where the users already are and use the tools they already use, making us more accessible and friendly to them. Users have less need to learn to do things our way, since we’re learning to do things their way. VPA

Working across departments — cooperation. Col

Flexibility in the presentation and distribution of library resources and services. FC

The library has a more human face to it. We’re not just an institution interacting with library users as patrons or clients, we’re also people who interact with library users as people. We’re collaborators in the research and learning mission of the university, not just faceless service providers. PR, Col

Reaching users in a new way. VPA

It’s fun. F

**CHALLENGES**

32. List up to three challenges of using social software in your library. N=55

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge Category</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Number of Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Expertise/Training</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competing Priorities</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Buy-in</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping Up with Technology</td>
<td>KU</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Buy-in</td>
<td>UB</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment/Evaluation</td>
<td>AE</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technological Challenges</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security/Privacy</td>
<td>SP</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffing capacity</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content Maintenance</td>
<td>CM</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning &amp; Coordination</td>
<td>PC</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenge 1</td>
<td>Challenge 2</td>
<td>Challenge 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blogs can take time to monitor and keep current. T, MC</td>
<td>Encountering coordination difficulties getting podcasts mounted on campus iTunes server. TC</td>
<td>Staff resistance to new ways to doing things. SB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bringing them to patrons’ attention. A</td>
<td>Patrons are busy, they need low barrier ways to participate. UB</td>
<td>Proliferation of authentication credentials, need for a single sign on solution for these types of services. TC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy-in of staff to try new applications and tools (lack of comfort). SB</td>
<td>Time spent in training staff/offering technical support so that they are able to utilize the software applications. ST</td>
<td>Finding how the applications and tools can be integrated with the Library’s Web presence and services. Ensuring blogs and other applications are relevant and vital. What is the purpose of the social software, to engage the library users to convey information? CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer security issues. SP</td>
<td>Measuring effectiveness of using these technologies. AE</td>
<td>Providing ongoing support and staffing (for training, time, and number of staff needed to support a new service in an already busy portfolio of activities). T, ST, CP, SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing new Web presences that include social software in meaningful ways. O</td>
<td>Acceptance by most staff. SB</td>
<td>Capturing the value of particular software, e.g., capitalizing on tagging to make information more findable. O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult to keep up with the latest technologies. KU</td>
<td>Finding suitable applications that will return a good return on investment of time. T</td>
<td>Creating awareness among library administrators about how the technologies are being used by librarians. A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finding staff time to monitor and support a distributed series of services. T</td>
<td>Marketing—getting users to know about these services. M</td>
<td>Privacy issues with using commercial social software. SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finding time to develop skills in new areas. T</td>
<td>Keeping content updated on all sites. MC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPEC Kit 304: Social Software in Libraries • 101
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding.</th>
<th>Support (when unfunded, people as resources for it).</th>
<th>Usability/legality. Facebook and other sites harvest information we don’t want them to have on their users if those users are our patrons. We have limited resources, so we need to make sure anything we support meets the majority of our users needs, so ADA compliance is another issue. SP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grassroots effort — because there is no centralized approach, it’s difficult to get buy-in and understanding of the benefits by all library staff. SB</td>
<td>We still don’t know whether students connect research with their social spaces. Do they want us there? O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How personal should you get?? O</td>
<td>Time. T</td>
<td>How effective is it really? AE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing student and faculty participation. UB</td>
<td>Training staff to use the services. ST</td>
<td>Continued marketing and promotion of the services. M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual voluntary participation in some elements of social software can lead to imbalances in the breadth of services offered to our patrons across subject areas. PC</td>
<td>Assessment and gathering accurate statistics is challenging due to the voluntary nature of staff participation and lack of systematized reporting, as well as to difficulties inherent in technologies such as RSS. AE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integration of these new services with existing (archaic) library Web platforms. O</td>
<td>Finding ways to ensure that the technologies used can be made (more) accessible. A sad fact is accessibility seems to always come last in the Web 2.0 world. O</td>
<td>Finding enough time and resources to fully test the various technologies, and establish an ROI for their use (I am looking over at Second Life right now...;) so that the library can begin providing more support and funding for those services that prove to be successful. T, AE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was challenging to get the right type of staff in place who could capitalize on what social software can add to the user experience. We hired an Instructional Technologist. ST</td>
<td>It is still challenging to make users aware that we are offering these new social software-based services. A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping content current, fresh and maintained. MC</td>
<td>Convincing staff and/or users to participate. SB, UB</td>
<td>Adding responsibilities to other duties that already exist. T, CR, SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping current with the latest developments. <strong>KU</strong></td>
<td>Keeping our staff trained and aware. <strong>ST, KU</strong></td>
<td>Dealing with legacy library systems that are not easily connected with modern technologies. <strong>TC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping up with the quickly changing world of these tools and how they are used. <strong>KU</strong></td>
<td>Building an audience or finding an audience (just because we’re putting it out there, doesn’t mean there’s a need for it). <strong>UB</strong></td>
<td>Keeping services, information, etc. up to date. <strong>MC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of authority — difficult for patrons/researchers to tell authority/knowledge of participants. Flattening of information (is all information equal? Do the masses become the authority?); also circularity and insularity of information — people keep linking or referring to the same things. And all types of information seem to become equal because it is so easy to post. <strong>O</strong></td>
<td>Large amount of time and effort to launch new projects. <strong>T</strong></td>
<td>Uncertain adoption by librarians. <strong>SB</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of comprehensive strategy for incorporating social software; lack of prioritization and support. <strong>CP</strong></td>
<td>Time constraints on learning and using new software. <strong>T, ST</strong></td>
<td>Coordinating activity among staff. <strong>PC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning about the existence of these tools and becoming familiar with them in the ways they are commonly used. <strong>ST</strong></td>
<td>Scheduling staff to respond. <strong>O</strong></td>
<td>Equipment availability/capacity for supporting the development, delivery, and receiving of the service. <strong>TC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning the application software and handling software bugs. <strong>ST</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarians afraid of new technology. <strong>SB</strong></td>
<td>Librarians consider it frivolous and not research-related. <strong>SB</strong></td>
<td>Old hardware &amp; software and no funding. <strong>TC, F</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library has no plan to implement these new software options so implementations are random. <strong>PC</strong></td>
<td>Lack of time. <strong>T</strong></td>
<td>Leadership does not view this as a priority. <strong>CP</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library staff resources to provide and expand use of social software. <strong>SC</strong></td>
<td>Sufficient technical knowledge of library staff. <strong>ST</strong></td>
<td>Sufficient bandwidth. <strong>TC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance/security upkeep of many open source tools. <strong>SP</strong></td>
<td>Risk: is time invested in some of these (Second Life, Facebook) worth it? Are they passing trends? Will they be used? <strong>T</strong></td>
<td>Must resolve issues of privacy, security, archiving, FERPA. <strong>SP</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making decisions about who should have access to more informal social networking Web tools like blogs, giving up some control over what is posted.</td>
<td>Keeping up with high user expectations when library's staffing and technical resources are limited.</td>
<td>Determining which social software users think are appropriate for communicating with librarians and getting research assistance.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many librarians are rooted in traditional modes of communication and refuse to explore or recognize the benefits of new tools. We still have many people who think users should come to us, rather than us going to them.</td>
<td>The time to learn and keep up with the new tools is challenging. Training opportunities exist, but the real learning takes place when people actually use the tools — which takes a great deal of time. Fortunately, we have a number of librarians (both new and experienced) who actively use the new technologies in their lives and have been quick to jump onboard and create new initiatives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need the appropriate technology.</td>
<td>Need adequate human resources to extend services.</td>
<td>Policy considerations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough time to learn and do.</td>
<td>IT support.</td>
<td>Continuing learning curve — need to keep up to date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other initiatives are more pressing at this time (competing for staff time).</td>
<td>Integration with “traditional” services.</td>
<td>Speed of product life cycle: Blogs -&gt; Expired Facebook -&gt; Tired Twitter -&gt; Wired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception of “difficulty,” “irrelevance,” and/or “lack of time” by staff.</td>
<td>Policies: Providing conduits for content created outside of the agency requires the ability to ensure compliance with agency/government policies, procedure, laws, executive orders, etc.; allowing access to non-agency created material must comply with the strictures of what can and can not be done on a dot gov domain. The pre-publication moderation required is a resource issue for engaging in publication of user-generated content.</td>
<td>Terms of Service Agreements: The typical terms of service agreements for social software vendors and Web sites were written for individuals rather than government agencies. Federal government agencies may not be able to agree to the indemnity clauses that these TOS agreements usually contain. Modifying the agreements takes time and resources, and a willingness on the part of the vendor/Web site to agree to special terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstacle</td>
<td>Challenge</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively low adoption rates among users.</td>
<td>Setting priorities.</td>
<td>Some people still feel overwhelmed by the technology and figuring out which technology fits their needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UB</td>
<td>CP</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance from a small number of staff to change and technology. SB</td>
<td>Getting students to recognize the library as a 2.0 participant. UB</td>
<td>Re-assuring our Systems Department that “it’s OK!” O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources required, e.g., software, set-up and training, support, troubleshoot, upgrades. ST, TC</td>
<td>Reluctance to expose the library to a public dialogue and commit to the work that such a continuing dialogue would require. O</td>
<td>Security is an issue. If you use free software you may be exposed to outside threats such as viruses and worms. Allowing outside users to access our servers to log into a software where they can deposit information is also a risk. SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of these technologies are difficult to learn, especially for older librarians. SP</td>
<td>Many of this activity is tacked on to existing job responsibilities. Using social software can sometimes double the work you do since you still do it the old way, too. T, CP</td>
<td>Maintaining the content in these new sites and ways can be very time consuming. For example, to create a blog that library patrons actually find valuable takes time and diligence. These tools aren’t magical. They need good content and constant upkeep. MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some users may be put off by the libraries’ faculty and staff having a presence in these spaces, especially social networking sites—they may view it as “their turf.” O</td>
<td>Faculty and staff may see use of social software as “one more thing” to learn. T, CP</td>
<td>This may be another area/item that the Libraries have to maintain. If employees are already very busy, it may seem burdensome to up keep. T, CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff participation. With each new technology there must be training and while many are interested in learning new things it does get taxing to some to have to learn the new version of the new software knowing that next year it will be something else. ST, SSB</td>
<td>Getting the word out. With so many resources and services and user groups promoting social software such as our blogs or our Facebook page has not been a priority for the library which may have affected use of these technologies. UB</td>
<td>Determining effectiveness of the social software. AE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff slow to adopt new technologies; resistance to change. SB</td>
<td>If there is little use, it is hard to know if the service just isn’t desired or if it merely needs to be marketed better. AE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff time for development and implementation and maintenance. T</td>
<td>Staff buy-in.</td>
<td>Need for staff expertise in programming. ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time. T</td>
<td>Training. ST</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time. T</td>
<td>Time. T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time and effort. We have so many competing needs for staff resources. T, CP</td>
<td>Assessment. We need to assess not only the absolute value of a new service, but its comparative value, so we know what service we can reduce or eliminate to incorporate a new service, e.g., Meebo vs. standard reference. CP, AE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time commitment to develop and maintain applications. T</td>
<td>Lack of staff familiarity with social software. ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time commitments to learn new environments such as Second Life, and to maintain a presence in these. T, ST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to investigate, innovate, and implement with competing demands and limited resources. T, CP</td>
<td>Staff training and local expertise. ST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are adding these tools to our workflow but not getting rid of any of the old modes of doing things. CP</td>
<td>Significant time is needed to try new things, do R&amp;D, understand the trends, figure out how to provide services in new ways, how to sustain them over time, etc. Hard to find time to do all this when we're pressed by other traditional roles. T, CP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It can be time consuming to keep up with all the new technology. T, KU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey Results: Survey Questions and Responses
Time to learn and implement software. T, ST
Marketing service. M
Uneven implementation within a service. O

Time. T
Interest. SB, UB
Difficulty keeping up. KU

Training. ST
Promotion. M
Coordination with existing services. CP

Training. ST
Leadership. O
Coordination. PC

Training. ST
Online reference scheduling: highest local use occurs when local librarians are not readily available — late evenings. SC
More work for IT staff. SC

Wikis are awkward, need to use something more sophisticated like Basecamp. O
We expect some resistance to social tagging. SB, UB
Time in the day to deploy all this new stuff. T

**USER PRIVACY**

33. Do you have concerns about the privacy implications of social software usage in your library? N=58

| Yes | 33 | 57% |
| No | 25 | 43% |

If yes, please describe your concerns and how you are addressing them. N=32

**User Information**

“Although no threat to privacy is immediately apparent, it is always possible that there are ways of tracking the users of social software and thus infringing their privacy. For example, the reading patterns of library patrons could presumably be tracked through RSS feeds; or the personal information of library ‘friends’ could be tracked through Facebook. The library has an attorney on staff who monitors these issues. As yet unaddressed: 3rd party commercial concerns, gathering information about users for their own reasons.”

“As a Canadian library we do have some concerns regarding data storage as it relates to the Patriot Act. This has not stopped us from using Social Software. We are careful to respect user privacy and make conscious decisions about usage based on that consideration.”

“As a federal government agency, people are concerned about what information we collect, how we store it, and who has access to it. NLM avoids technologies that store personal information and minimize the use of cookies and other tracking mechanisms to only those absolutely necessary for the experience. We do provide
a privacy statement that tells users what we are collecting and what we do with it.”

“Ensuring the privacy of our users. Within Facebook, some librarians are concerned about maintaining personal information in a site that end users can access.”

“It makes us uncomfortable that our users are sharing so much of their personal information that can be used by advertisers.”

“Library patrons are demanding/expecting more and more in based on the types of services they are getting through tools such as Amazon or Google. To provide these tools requires that libraries stretch our traditional defense of privacy. We are finding, though, that library patrons are more than willing to make these sacrifices. This is worrisome.”

“Patron privacy is a major issue for us generally and this is something we will watch closely in the social tagging environment.”

“Privacy of library data and communication; on academic side, FERPA regulations. We have made specific attempts to acquire patron permission to publish reference questions on our reference blog, even when we’ve stripped away all user identifiers because patrons ‘own’ the content of their questions.”

“QuestionPoint database addresses concerns for reference transactions. Have not fully assessed Meebo, were we to implement it, for example. Have password protected two staff blogs and Wikis. There has not been a systematic attempt to address concerns, but library staff more concerned than public at large as indicated by OCLC study and other reports read and meetings attended by staff.”

“Some staff have shown concern about privacy issues, though we have not yet addressed them as an organization. The Task Force may do so.”

“Transcripts of chat sessions are available to staff for evaluation purposes. We do make users aware that the transcripts may saved for a period of time and reviewed.”

“We’re using a number of third-party services (Flickr, Google gadgets, Facebook apps, Meebo widget) where patron use of the services is probably being tracked by these third-parties. We have provided disclaimers to users to alert them that while the library protects their privacy, these third-parties may not. Where practical, we’ve used locally installed versions of social software tools (like WordPress) where we can control the privacy practices, but in other cases use of the third-party service is essential.”

“When we use non-university, commercial servers and software systems to support interactions between librarians and users, we: a) lose the ability to guarantee privacy to the individual in terms of confidentiality of issues discussed, and b) everyone’s interactions and data are ultimately managed by a corporate entity which sponsors the site/software rather than an educational institution which would not exploit this information commercially.”

**Policies**

“Campus developed a policy for using social networking sites.”

“Generally not greatly concerned, but will need to set general policy statements once these services become permanent features of our website and other offerings.”

“The Library ensures that the social software it hosts complies with the privacy policies posted on the Web
site, which includes compliance with the provisions of the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act. The Library is exploring the use of social software through its pilot projects; best practices related to privacy policy when communicating on non-Library-hosted sites will evolve as the Library learns more.”

“Until now, most social software usage has been on an individual/ad hoc basis or used internally.”

“Users can post comments to blogs anonymously; all applications are opt-in (not required).”

“We are evaluating each application for security weakness, and we post information on our site about use of information.”

“We are still thinking about this and have not yet implemented anything that involves reduced privacy for users, but I’m sure we’ll be discussing it when we do more in this area.”

“We haven’t experienced problems. However, we share in the campus concern regarding regulated information and its sharing.”

“We treat our chat/IM logs like our circulation records; we are storing them locally and they are private. We use them only for statistics and training.”

User Awareness

“Making sure that users are informed of issues and making sure that they can opt out.”

“Many users are not comfortable with listing details about themselves, e.g., birthdays. Students are especially fearful that faculty will see their information on social networking sites and make judgments based on photos, comments, etc., listed there. We are attempting to educate users about privacy issues, e.g., how to limit their profiles to display only the information they want to show.”

“Teaching users on what the ramifications are of sharing personal information in online environments.”

“To some degree, our younger patrons do not always understand the implications of posting information to publicly available locations.”

“Various levels of concern among the units each implementing their own services. Some have posted information (or linked to others) information about social software and best privacy practices.”

“Young people clearly have little thought of the permanency and applications of the information they place out for general access. Libraries, conversely, have a long tradition of protecting the personal and intellectual privacy of our users. As the software we are using at this point poses little erosion of the users’ privacy, we’re not yet having to take measures.”

Not a Problem

“For the most part, we have introduced social software on a trial/experimental basis and are moderating usage.”

“Generally we are concerned (of course), but we haven’t had any specific instances where we thought user privacy was compromised.”

“Library staff adhere to the privacy policy of the library. Blog comments are allowed to be anonymous.”

“Yes, there are some concerns and these are discussed but so far the general feeling is that people are being careful about how much private information they divulge on social sites.”
"At the Libraries, most social software usage has been on an individual/ad hoc basis or used internally. The Libraries has been slow to adopt social software in a centralized/organized manner, although our parent university is quite advanced, using Google Apps, etc. We are planning to put greater emphasis on social software. Our Advanced Library Technology group, created last year, is currently evaluating LibGuides, for instance. We recently launched reference chat."

"Because we are a large, decentralized library and work on social software initiatives is carried out as needed by library staff, there is no way to calculate how much time is spent on those sites. Similarly, some library staff might be working on be noteworthy initiatives that the survey compiler didn’t know about."

"I find that it’s more helpful to call these kinds of services ‘participatory’ rather than ‘social’ since it has a different set of implications and allows for a broader set of goals. I think we’re in a phase with these kinds of tools now that similar to where we were with Internet tools generally in the mid 1990s. Right now only a few staff are making effective use of them and they’re seen as a kind of add-on to more traditional services, but pretty soon participatory elements will be part of all the online services we provide, just as Web and e-mail have become part of everything we do in libraries."

"It was difficult to answer the question on staff participation in social networking. Many of our staff are involved personally in social networking (Facebook, MySpace, LibraryThing, etc. and personal blogs) It would be impossible to estimate the number, but I believe it is large."

"Our ‘project SimpLR’ was developed as a result of what we learned in our User Needs Study."

"Please see the working group Wiki. It’s hard to answer many of these questions because we do much of this as part of our normal work and not as something special or different, so all of the little pieces are hard to tabulate for FTE time and training. It’s been very organically and grass-roots development and use."

"The Director of the Law Library has had an active and popular ‘Check this Out’ PodCast since 2005."

"The FTE and percentages I gave you are probably wildly inaccurate. That would take a long time to really get perfect. I did my best!"

"The library is exploring new applications related to social software. For example, we are considering replacing our current subject guide template with Springshare’s LibGuides, a commercial product, but one which enables connections with many social software products—like Facebook and YouTube—and also relies on the insights of the social software products for its own design. The library also implements a series of informal training sessions, called ‘Not for Geeks Only,’ that are intended to demonstrate social software products and encourage their use and application to solving library problems."

"The library is in the midst of a total website redesign. In updating and overhauling the Web site, we hope to be able to take advantage of more social networking tools. In addition, the version of the library catalog in Encore will allow us to use some social networking tools in the catalog."
“The sections of question 23 that asked to estimate the number of staff and percentage of staff time related to social software was difficult, if not impossible, to quantify. Library staff throughout the library are involved with social software to varying degrees, depending upon job requirements.”

“The Student Success Center at Sinclair Library is most likely to initiate and use social software in a significant way in the coming years.”

“The total number of staff that are engaged with social software at the Library is a very small percentage of Library overall staff. The question on how many hours on average are spent by staff on social software does not appear to be limited to staff involved with social software but appears to be requesting an institution-wide average. When averaged with all staff of the Library, that amount would be very small; under one hour.”

“This is a space that has generated considerable staff conversation even in areas where the library has not implemented activity. Most conversation in areas of instruction and by library Web committee.”

“This was a good stab at gathering together this disparate information. I look forward to seeing the results, as well as a revised version that might address some of the questions/issues I encountered trying to complete this survey. BTW, those ‘estimate how many hours/what percentage of your work is’ questions are hard enough to accurately answer for an individual; asking for that information on a library-wide scale (especially for a large library) would really require them to run their own separate survey to get an accurate answer on that, and there wasn’t enough lead time with this survey to run one here. Sorry. A more generic scale might have been better (Out of all your staff, many staff do x: None, A Few, A Good Amount, Many, Most, All). I realize that this is less exact, and open to subjective interpretation, but something tells me it might have painted a more accurate picture than asking for exact numbers/percentages.”

“Use of social software at UBC Library is somewhat ad hoc; no staff dedicated to leading or coordinating. The service/learning/practice/doing is not rewarded explicitly. Some very talented librarians and paraprofessional staff take individual initiative in developing training sessions and providing services. This is a growth area; it is catching on.”

“We love social software and see it as the future for promoting our services to users and look forward to seeing further library use of these tools.”
### RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS

- University at Albany, SUNY
- University of Alberta
- Boston University
- Brigham Young University
- University of British Columbia
- University at Buffalo, SUNY
- University of California, Irvine
- University of California, Los Angeles
- University of California, Riverside
- University of California, San Diego
- University of California, Santa Barbara
- Case Western Reserve University
- University of Chicago
- Colorado State University
- Columbia University
- University of Connecticut
- Cornell University
- University of Delaware
- Duke University
- University of Florida
- Georgetown University
- University of Georgia
- University of Hawaii at Manoa
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- Indiana University Bloomington
- Iowa State University
- Johns Hopkins University
- University of Kansas
- University of Kentucky
- Library of Congress
- Louisiana State University
- University of Louisville
- McGill University
- University of Manitoba
- University of Massachusetts, Amherst
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- University of Michigan
- Michigan State University
- University of Minnesota
- National Library of Medicine
- University of Nebraska–Lincoln
- University of New Mexico
- North Carolina State University
- Northwestern University
- University of Oklahoma
- Oklahoma State University
- University of Oregon
- Pennsylvania State University
- University of Pittsburgh
- Rice University
- Rutgers University
- Smithsonian Institution
- University of Southern California
- Southern Illinois University Carbondale
- Syracuse University
- Temple University
- University of Texas at Austin
- Vanderbilt University
- University of Virginia
- University of Washington
- Washington University in St. Louis
- University of Western Ontario
- Yale University
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UGA Student Learning Center

Location: 48 Baxter Street University of Georgia
            Athens, GA, 30602
Phone: (706) 542-7000

Mon - Thurs: 12:00 am - 12:00 am
Fri: 12:00 am - 7:00 pm
Sat: 10:00 am - 7:00 pm
Sun: 11:00 am - 12:00 am

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Fri. 7:30am - 5pm
Sat. 1pm - 6pm
Sun. 1pm - 1am

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https://www.umanitoba.ca/virtuallearningcommons/index.php?

Undergraduate Community

Search the VLC

Search

Recently Added discussions

- View discussions as: Random Cloud Activity List Top 20 Alphabetical List By Category

- Need advice on Introduction to Psychology? World Religion??
- Need advice on which classes to take in September?
- Secret: how to pass your exams??
- Do you know anyone else that is taking Computer Usage 1??
- TEXTBOOKS FOR SALE!!!
- Hey guys, I was just wondering who here was interested in learning German. I'm going to be taking a course in the summer but I am already looking to learn a bit on my own.
- Great question! I've been working on it and now I'm ready to share my journey.
- I think it's a good idea to take ENG510.
- Did anybody take ENG510 before?
- I know a good (being quite complimentary) place to stay in the city of M? get runing to work for once.
- Add something you want to discuss...

Add It!

About the Virtual Learning Commons

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Click here to IM a librarian!
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Morris Library in your extended network

MySpace name: Morris Library

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Send Message
Forward to Friend
Add to Friends
Community

Morris Library Details:

Status: In a new library
Here for: The Writing Center
Hometown: Carbondale, IL
Body type: Woman
Zodiac Sign: Scorpio
Education: Library Science
Occupation: Librarian

Southern Illinois University
Carbondale Community Library

Librarian name: Alex A. Librarian

About me:

My name is Alex A. Librarian and I am the head of the Morris Library. I am a graduate of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign with a degree in Library Science. I have been working at the Morris Library for the past five years and I have always been passionate about helping students and faculty with their research. I am here to help you with any questions you may have about the resources available in the library. I enjoy reading books in my free time and I love to travel. If you need any help, feel free to stop by the reference desk or email me at alex.library@siuc.edu.

Librarian's photo: Picture of Alex A. Librarian

MySpace Profile:

http://www.myspace.com/morrislibrarysiuc

Social Networking:

- MySpace
- Facebook
- Twitter
- LinkedIn
- Pinterest
- Instagram

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Hours:

Monday - Thursday: 8:00 AM - 9:00 PM
Friday: 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Saturday: 10:00 AM - 5:00 PM
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- Twitter: @MorrisLibrary
- Instagram: Morris Library

Visit us on MySpace: Morris Library

Like us on Facebook: Morris Library

Follow us on Twitter: @MorrisLibrary

Follow us on Instagram: MorrisLibrary

Check our events on our website: http://www.morrislibrarysiuc.com/events

About the Morris Library:

The Morris Library is the central library for Southern Illinois University Carbondale. It houses over 1 million books, journals, and other materials. The library is open from 8 AM to 9 PM on weekdays and from 10 AM to 5 PM on Saturdays. The library is closed on Sundays and major holidays.

The library has a variety of resources available, including online databases, e-books, and reference materials. The library also offers research assistance, writing center services, and other academic support services.

The library is located on the campus of Southern Illinois University Carbondale, which is located in Carbondale, Illinois. The library is a vital resource for students, faculty, and staff at the university.

- Library Hours
- Library Services
- Library Resources
- Library Events
- Library Policies
- Library Contact Information

For more information, please visit our website at http://www.morrislibrarysiuc.com.

Like us on Facebook: Morris Library
Follow us on Twitter: @MorrisLibrary
Check us out on Instagram: MorrisLibrary

Visit us on MySpace: Morris Library

Like us on Facebook: Morris Library
Follow us on Twitter: @MorrisLibrary
Follow us on Instagram: MorrisLibrary
Media Sharing
UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY: Flickr: Dewey Graduate Library photostream

http://www.flickr.com/photos/ualibraries/
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO: YouTube: UCSD Science & Engineering Library

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhyCirdgbeY
University of Hawai'i on iTunesU

University of Hawai'i on iTunes U is a collaboration between UH Information Technology Services and Apple Inc. that allows faculty and staff to manage, distribute, and control access to educational audio and video content for students within a college or university using Apple's iTunes Music Store infrastructure.

To access University of Hawai'i on iTunes U:

login - with your UH username and password

Much of content the University of Hawai'i on iTunes U is private requiring enrollment in courses (which requires a UH login)

browse - the University of Hawai'i on iTunes U public space

Public related documents and links

- iTunes
  Download the latest version of iTunes
- Apple's iTunes U page
- Special info for Firefox users

Faculty/Staff related documents and links

- New Manage iTunesU course access/Request iTunesU account (UH Username required)
- Uploading Content? Get the iTunes U Copyright Overview (PDF)
- Public domain, fair use, TEACH Act, and copyright licensing info
- Creating Content for iPod + iTunes (PDF)
  Learn content creation, file formats, and metadata best practices
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN: YouTube: UIUC Undergraduate Library Commercial

http://youtube.com/watch?v=jmNJYiG45Yo
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: Flickr: The Library of Congress' photostream

Professor Sadoway demonstrates in his 3.091 class how to find a chemistry paper using the MIT Libraries' resources and tools. He demos Véro, Inspec, SFX and also comments on the importance of primary sources and peer review. October 5, 2007

Comments:
It looks like no one has posted a comment yet. You can be the first!
Comments RSS Feed

Post a comment
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE: YouTube: Preguntas a su pediatra

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t4qPN54X_ac
Social Bookmarking/Tagging
DUKE UNIVERSITY: Connotea: Bookmarks by group DukeUniversityLibraries

## Representative Documents: Social Bookmarking/Tagging

**UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY:** del.icio.us / connectedlibrary/

http://del.icio.us/connectedlibrary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tags</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23Things</td>
<td>7 applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blog</td>
<td>2 del.icio.us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>del.icio.us/libraries</td>
<td>2 digital_collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>education</td>
<td>2 education2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govdocs</td>
<td>1 information_literacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>library</td>
<td>8 library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library2.0</td>
<td>8 library_association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reference</td>
<td>3 reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technology</td>
<td>2 technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>1 Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UKBlue2.0</td>
<td>80 UKBlue2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>video</td>
<td>2 video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web2.0</td>
<td>9 Web2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tag Options:**
- view as cloud | list
- sort by alpha | freq
- use minimum: 1, 2, 5
- show | hide bundles
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN: MTagger: All Tags

http://lib.umich.edu/mtagger
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY: LibraryThing: socsclib > library

http://www.librarything.com/catalog/socsclib

136 · Representative Documents: Social Bookmarking/Tagging
Wikis
Capstone 2007 – Mugar Memorial Library

U.S. Foreign Policy in an Era of Danger: 2007 and Beyond

This year's Capstone syllabus has been written by faculty in the Division of Social Science, coordinated by Professor William Tilchin.

Social Science Bibliographers
- Anthropology, General Social Science, and Sociology Bibliographer: Chris Smith
- Geography, International Relations, and Political Science Bibliographer: Susan Wilsbinsky
- Gerontology, Psychology, and Social Work Bibliographer: Meredith Kirkpatrick
- Head of Reference: Tom Casserly
- Reference Librarian: Barbara Maratos
- Science & Engineering Library Coordinator (2 questions): Mary Foppiani
- Astronomy, Earth Sciences, Geology, and Physics Bibliographer: Mary Foppiani
- African Studies Library Coordinator (2 questions): Gretchen Walsh
- Head, African Studies Library and African Studies Selector

Planning
- capstone-syllabus.doc
- Step One: Capstone Topics - and Librarians Covering
- Step Two: Procedures for Selecting Material to be Put on Reserve
  - Books requested to be put on Reserve
  - Send Susan titles of recent (2000+) titles that should be rush ordered for the collection.
- Step Three: Electronic resources - let Susan know about resources that should be considered for highlighting.
- Step Four: Prepare bookmarks to handout on Friday, March 30 using the rubber stamp.
- Step Five: Capstone Launch Day Schedule
  - What to Cover in 5 minutes at Capstone Launch
- Step Six: Schedule of Research Orientations
- Step Seven: Capstone Committee Meeting and Reference & Instructional Services (RIS) Staff Meeting
  - Agenda for Capstone Committee Meeting on Tuesday, March 27 at 1pm
  - Prepare for 5 minute launch presentations on Friday, March 30
  - Review Launch schedule
  - Review Library Research Orientations schedule
  - Review Capstone Research Guide

Some wiki resources:
- An example of a wiki created by students in a library science course that Lauren Maggie, Coordinator of Library Education & Information Management at the IU Medical Library, knew about and that the Instruction Advisory Committee looked at: USC Health Li-s Wik: A Knowledge Base for health librarians (2006)
- A presentation about using wikis in libraries I found quite readable: Wiking In Your Library: A Practical Overview

Stuff from the PBwiki folks (this wiki that we are using) to look at:
- What can you do with a wiki? Take a tour and use pre-made templates
- How do you create a new page? 2 easy ways
- Learn how to use bold, italics, tables, and more: The wiki style page
- Share this wiki with others. It's easy

Page Information
- 1 year ago (February 4)
- View page history
- View page source
- You're not logged in
- Recent contributors

Wiki Information
- A link to the wiki
- A link to help
- A link to contact

Recent PBwiki Blog Posts
- Congratulations to our 500,000 wikis contest winners!
- PBwiki helps University of Kansas & Duke rebuild post-Katrina
- We're looking for beta testers
- See PBwiki's newest features (Webinar 5/12, 3pm Pacific)

138 · Representative Documents: Wikis
CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY: Kelvin Smith Library. Subject Guides

http://library.case.edu/wiki/doku.php?id=subjectguide
Welcome to the University of Connecticut Libraries' Staff Wiki

The University of Connecticut Libraries' Staff Wiki is a project to create a complete, up-to-date and reliable source for various ITS Documents. Check out the links below to see how you can edit any page right now. There are currently 1,153 documents in the database.

What is a Wiki?
A Wiki enables documents to be authored collectively using a web browser. This Wiki was created to help maintain the ITS area's large amount of documentation. The Wiki makes all of our documentation searchable, and allows easy access for anyone in the library to edit the information when necessary.

A few tips to get you started:
- Please register first if you haven't already. It's quick and easy.
- Most information in a Wiki is found via the search. For example, try to search for the word, 'password' (without quotes).
- Once you've found a document, if you see that it is missing information or has an error, you can edit it (as long as you're logged in). Keep in mind that the Wiki doesn't have to use HTML. You can type things free form, or use the Guide to Markup Text to format.

Creating a new document is easy. Just type this address in your browser:
http://wiki.lib.uconn.edu/wiki/
and then add the title of your document at the end of the link. Please consult Page Naming Conventions before choosing a name for your article. So if I wanted to create a new document that contained ITS Staff Phone Numbers, I might type in this URL:
http://wiki.lib.uconn.edu/wiki/ITSKB::Staff_Phone_Numbers

When you visit the new page you created, you'll need to login and edit it, and then save it for the URL to be created.

You'll find that ITS's documents all start with ITSKB. This allows anyone to view an index of all ITS documents by searching for 'ITSKB' (without the quotes).

A good way to experiment with editing is to visit the Official Sandbox.

More information:
This site is using MediaWiki, also used by Wikipedia.
- General info about Wikis
- MediaWiki User Guide

Feel free to add questions or comments below. --lony 10:02, 18 Jun 2004 (EDT)
The McGill Library Global Health Resource Guide

The McGill Global Health Resource Guide was created as a wiki to promote collaboration between all McGill people working in the field of global health. All McGill faculty, clinicians, researchers and students are encouraged to use and add to these resources.

We hope this resource guide will attract a global audience, and promote collaboration between professionals within, and beyond, the McGill Community.

If you would like to contribute to this resource, but are not a member of the McGill community, we would like to hear from you.

For more information, comments, or suggestions for content, please contact Deborah Meent at the McGill Macdonald Campus Library (deborah.meent@mcgill.ca)

Sign up for the McGill Library Global Health Workshop

Where in the world...? Online Sources for Global Health Information: A Hands-On Workshop

Date for next session is June 17, 2008. It will be from 1-3pm in the Macdonald Campus Library eZone.

Registration: http://www.health-library.mcgill.ca/services/instruct/shop/registration.html

15th Canadian Conference on International Health Call for Abstracts Deadline

Extended to June 15, 2008. The 15th Canadian Conference on International Health is fast approaching and is being held on October 26 - 29, 2008 at the Ottawa Marriott, 100 Kent St., Ottawa, ON, Canada. The theme this year, “Checking In: Health for All or Health for Some?” promises to provide an opportunity to reflect the thirty years that have passed since the World Health Organization endorsed the vision of Alma Ata. “Health for All”, and to collectively question whether and how Health for All remains our vision today. The deadline for the Call for Abstracts is June 15 and we encourage all those who would like to present a paper, poster, workshop or symposia to submit their abstract as soon as possible. Abstracts can be submitted in English, French or Spanish.

Against the Odds: Making a Difference in Global Health? An exhibition opening at the US National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD, April 17, 2008

How to use this wiki

The McGill Global Health Resource Guide is an application of the widely used software, MediaWiki. Help on editing pages using this software is available here: MediaWiki help pages on basic editing. More advanced capabilities are explained on pages linked from here: MediaWiki help contents page.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Editorial Board if you have questions or comments - contact information at Contact Us.
UMass Amherst Libraries
Focusing on Undergraduates: Library Collections, Services and Facilities

PDF of report incorporating staff feedback (May 23, 2007)
PDF of initial report (February 22, 2007)

Executive summary of report

Undergraduate students represent the largest user population for the UMass Amherst Libraries. Over 19,000 in number, undergraduate students are diverse in their discipline of study, their ethnic and social background, and their understanding of and use of information technologies, and their familiarity with the collections and services offered by a large research library. A dynamic relationship between the library, these students, and the faculty that teach them is essential for a successful undergraduate educational and social experience.

The library's Focusing on Undergraduates Self-Study Team was asked to consider the following questions:

Where are we today?

- Document accomplishments, especially in the context of the Libraries’ Three Year Plan and Self-Study/External Review Process
- Analyze relevant statistics and assessment data
- Examine our impact on campus, faculty, and undergraduate students

What are other libraries doing now?

- Initiate an environmental scan of library activities at comparable institutions including benchmarks and best practices for undergraduate student services
- Investigate how other university libraries are evolving services to undergraduate students

How do we envision the future?

Undergraduate services and undergraduate education
Undergraduate collections
Undergraduate spaces and facilities
Staffing
Budget
Assessment
Outreach

- Define a realistic vision of collections, services, and facilities required to meet the demands of undergraduate education in the next five to seven years
- Suggest innovations in terms of staffing (organization, training, workflow), collections, facilities and technology
- Recommend areas where current efforts can be curtailed or eliminated
- Provide broad-based expectations regarding the cost of this vision in terms of staffing, collections, facilities and technology

Process

The Focusing on Undergraduates Self-Study Team:

- Discussed and organized a work plan addressing the questions asked above
- Solicited input from staff, faculty, students, and appropriate community members regarding these questions
- Drafted an initial five/seven page report addressing these questions
- Will provide a variety of opportunities for comment, discussion and input from staff, faculty, and students regarding initial draft
- Will draft an interim five/seven page report to include comments made on the initial report.
- Will provide a variety of opportunities for comment, discussion and input from staff, faculty, and students regarding interim draft
- Will draft a final report

Timeline

The Initial draft report is due to be circulated for comment beginning February 16, 2007.

Members

Emily Alling, Coordinator, Learning Commons & Undergraduate Library Services
Theresa Billet, Tiered Reference Assistant
J. Michael Davis, Business Reference Services Librarian
Isabel Espinal, Information Literacy Specialist
Janet Hughes, Coordinator of Reserves
Ivanna Lucey, Senior Cataloging Assistant
Linda Matson, Electronic Resources and Systems Librarian
Anne C. Moore, Associate Director for User Services, Chair
Maxine Schmidt, Science and Engineering Reference Services Librarian
Kelcy Shepherd, Project Director, Five College Funding Aids
Tania Sutherland, Research Library Resident
Annette Vadnais, Information Desk Supervisor

http://fuss.pbwiki.com/
Welcome to the University of Minnesota Libraries Staff Website

Vision

The University Libraries are a strategic asset of the University, providing intellectual leadership and extraordinary information experiences toward the advancement of knowledge.

Mission

The University Libraries inspire learning and discovery through information resources, collaboration, and expertise.


Our Planning & Budget page has more details about our annual planning.

How we operate

The University Librarian's Cabinet (Cabinet) and Libraries Leadership Council (LLC) work with the University Librarian to set priorities, analyze systems-wide issues, and review policies. Other important committees exist around the Libraries, including those related to our governance and oversight.

Our Councils include those for divisions and program areas of the Libraries:

- Access Services Council
- Information Technology Council
- Collections Council
- Undergraduate Initiatives Council

Planning

Planning & Budget
Project Charters
Welcome to RefWorks - Syracuse University

This wiki is a training and knowledge management tool created by Science and Technology Librarians at Syracuse University Library to promote the use of RefWorks among the Syracuse University (SU) community.

Why should I be interested in RefWorks?

RefWorks is a service that allows you to save and store citations, and generate bibliographies in different styles (e.g. APA, MLA, Chicago). Also when using Write-N-Cite utility program you may add references to a paper and format the reference list. References may be easily imported from many online databases, the SUMMIT catalog, the Internet and other bibliographic management tools, or you can manually enter the information into RefWorks.

Can I use RefWorks at home?

RefWorks is accessible from off-campus to members of the SU community. More information involving off-campus access and SU's policy on access to licensed web resources is available.

Do you offer training on using RefWorks?

Instructional Training sessions will be available during the Fall and Spring semesters. They will be located at Bird Library in the lower level, room 046. Registration is not required and all SU and SUNY ESF students, faculty and staff are welcome to take part. You may also request a training session for a group of students or class through the Instructional Services page. During the summer, take advantage of the free webinars.

Want to join our wiki?

You are invited to join this site and be part of the growing community of RefWorks users who share ideas as well as problems or solutions that they have encountered while navigating or using the software.

For optimal viewing, we recommend using the Mozilla Firefox browser.
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY: The Sheridan Libraries Blog

http://blogs.library.jhu.edu/wordpress/

Reflections on the HUT

Thursday, May 15, 2008 was an historic day at the HUT, closed for the next two academic years. The Library staff has known for years of its rise in popularity: the HUT was known to be the "mother ship" of NELLI, but I thought I'd provide some hard evidence of that trend with these numbers. I'd like you to know that the HUT monitors and rerouting of readers at various times of day from our patron counts at 903-54 to 2007-08: 295.82% sessions used the HUT for the same period of time. 14,110 magazines were relocated. If you find yourself missing the copies of Popular Science or Rolling Stone that you used to read at the HUT, don't despair! We're moving the popular magazine collection down to the sixth floor along with some comfortable seating.

Have a special memory of the HUT? Feel free to share it as a comment. And, for those who want to burn the midnight oil, the MRL will be open 24/7 following the academic calendar starting in fall 2008.

Welcome, Research Experience for Undergraduates Students!

The Sheridan Libraries welcome Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) students to campus this summer. While on campus this summer, REU students will be doing research in nanoscale robotics, nanotechnology, and other fascinating areas of engineering and science.

REU students, please call upon your librarians ("Wow, we have librarians!") if you need help finding papers, DVDs, or anything else. You can make individual appointments with us and work on a project of your choosing, or just stop by the Special Collections Desk for a chat about your research.

I've got started with the best bet sources for engineering research, start with the WSE Library of Course.

Wandering when the WSE Library is open? See this summer's library hours.

Wiley InterScience Downtime

Wiley InterScience, the web site that hosts online Wiley journals and books, will be down for maintenance starting at 7 a.m. Saturday, May 17th. We've had some technical issues with our servers, and this will help us rectify those issues. We'll keep you posted on the status of the site.

Please schedule your work accordingly. Hopefully, you'll be at the conference.
MSU Library News

05/28/08

09:30:44 am, Categories: General

What are some of the services the library provides to faculty?

Here are just a few of the services the library provides to faculty:

- **Angel Help**: We'll help you troubleshoot, add content, create stable links, and more.
- **Library Instruction**: Have an assignment where students need to use the library. Work with a library subject specialist to do a session to help your students learn how to best use library resources.
- **Copyright Advice**
- **EndNote Instruction**
- **Keeping up with the literature**: A guide to help you search, set up alert searches, and more.

For more information on other services see the faculty services page or contact your subject specialist!

05/21/08

09:32:21 am, Categories: General

**Prepping for a Grad School Entrance Exam?**

Take an online practice test for the GRE, MCAT, or LSAT through our database Learn-A-Test.

Or use our test collection located in Reference 1-East to find practice and preparation books for tests to help you prepare for your exam.

05/14/08

08:11:45 am, Categories: General

**Proxy Server Changes Coming!**

The end of the Spring semester will bring about changes when accessing libraries' electronic resources from off campus locations. As of May 29, 2008 the old proxy server will no longer be available. Off campus access to library electronic resources is now made easier through the EZ Proxy which has been in place and working well for the last two years. For more information on using this service see the EZ proxy website available from Distance Learning Services through the MSU Libraries - Off Campus Access.

05/01/08

09:12:39 am, Categories: General

**Take a class at the library this summer!**

Link: [http://classes.lib.msu.edu/index.cfm?register](http://classes.lib.msu.edu/index.cfm?register)

Sign up for one of our classes this summer. Improve your research skills in Fast Track to Library Research, Learn about key funding sources in Finding Academic Funding Electronically and Finding Nonprofit Funding Electronically, or learn how to manage your citations with ease with EndNote or EndNote Web.

We hope to see you there!

04/21/08

10:07:23 am, Categories: General

**Getting Ready for Finals? Let us help!**

**Need Articles?**

Check out our find articles page, article quicksearch, or online tutorials for tips on finding articles for your final paper!

**Need Books?**

Use the library catalog to find books. Try our new Keyword-Beta Catalog!
Friday May 30, 2008

New Assoc. Director of William Rand Kenan, Jr. Library of Veterinary Medicine

The NCSU Libraries has reassigned Carol E. Vreeland to the position of Associate Director of the William Rand Kenan, Jr. Library of Veterinary Medicine. Vreeland has been serving on an interim basis as Reference Librarian for Veterinary Medicine for the past year.

Carol Vreeland joined the NCSU Libraries in 1999 as Life Sciences Reference Librarian. In addition to the Master of Library Science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Vreeland holds the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from the University of Illinois and the Bachelor of Arts in Biology from Knox College.

Tuesday May 20, 2008

Last Day of Book Sale: Fill a Bag, Pay $5

Today is the last day of the Friends of the Library’s Book Sale on the Brickyard outside the D. H. Hill Library.

The bag sale has begun, and will continue until the Book Sale closes at 3pm. Fill an entire bag with books, and pay only $5!

Select from an impressive array of books ranging from best-selling novels and fiction classics to engineering, natural sciences, and social sciences texts -- all donated by friends, faculty, students, and other members of the community.

Driving directions to the D. H. Hill Library.

Parking options for visitors.

Monday May 19, 2008
Poet Laureates

When questioned by a reporter, John McCain recently had to admit he didn’t know who the poet laureate of the United States or of Arizona is. It would be interesting to see how many members of the general public know that Charles Simic, an immigrant from Yugoslavia who didn’t speak English until he was 15, is the current U.S. Poet Laureate. While Arizona does not have a poet laureate, Larry D. Thomas of Houston is the 2008 Texas Poet Laureate. A list of Texas Poet Laureates from 1932 onward is available from The Handbook of Texas Online. Information about U.S. Poet Laureates from 1937 onward is available from the Library of Congress.

Posted by govhelp at 4:49 PM

2008 Education Statistics

According to "The Condition of Education 2008," an annual report published by the National Center for Education Statistics, the nation’s student body is becoming more diverse while school enrollment is at an all-time high. At the college level, the largest growth area for enrollment was from women and minority students. However, Hispanic students were underrepresented among the minorities. The report indicates that only 34 percent of Hispanics aged 25 to 29 completed some college as of 2007 compared to 50 percent of black and 66 percent of white U.S. residents. Hispanics born outside the United States are three times more likely to lack a high-school diploma than those from families who have lived in the United States a generation or more.

More college and advanced degrees are being awarded as of 2005-2006 compared with ten years earlier including 28 percent more bachelor’s and associate degrees, 46 percent more master’s degrees, and 26 percent more doctorates. The most popular undergraduate majors included business, social sciences and history, and education. At the master’s level the greatest number of degrees were conferred for the fields of education and business while at the doctoral level education, engineering, health professions and related clinical sciences, biological and biomedical sciences, and psychology were the most popular.

Earnings of young adults with degrees are still greater than their peers
Smithsonian Libraries

June 05, 2008

**General and Stamp Design Files of the 3rd. Assist. Postmaster General**

The National Postal Museum Library is one of the largest and most important research facilities for the study of philately and the history of postal services in the world. Supplementing the collection of publications on philately and postal history are major document collections including:

- General files of the Third Assistant Postmaster General - contain documentation on the stamp design and production process, covering issues such as paper, inks, engraving and printing methods, production numbers, and public reaction to the stamp designs.
- Stamp design files of the Third Assistant Postmaster General - especially strong from 1920 to 1970, the files are arranged by Scott number and type, including regular issue, commemorative, and airmail stamps.

Please take a look at the finding aids - [http://www.sil.si.edu/collections/NPM/](http://www.sil.si.edu/collections/NPM/) and let us know your reaction in the comment box below.

Posted by Paul McCutcheon on June 5, 2008 in National Postal Museum | Permalink | Comments (0) | TrackBack (0)

June 04, 2008

**Hard Hat Tour of Pennsy Drive facility**

Smithsonian Libraries’ staff visited the new Pennsy Drive facility near Landover, Maryland on May 29.

The Pennsy Drive facility will house the Book Conservation Lab, the SIL Imaging Center, binding operations and also provide a reading room and shelf space for over 500,000 volumes.

The Libraries will begin moving into the new space sometime in the fall.

Pictured above: (left to right) Dave Bartlett, Lu Rosenberg, Marcia Adams, Martin Kalfatovic, Nancy G wors, Laudine Craythorn, David Holbert, and Eliza Gilligan

Posted by Smithsonian Digital Library on June 1, 2008 in News | Permalink | Comments (0) | TrackBack (0)

May 30, 2008

**Botanica Magnifica images at Smithsonian Libraries**

In his large-format images, photographer Jonathan Singer captures the essence of plant form, color, and texture, thereby enhancing the viewer’s appreciation of the complexity of the botanical world. Collaborating with scientists in the Smithsonian’s Department of Botany, the large-format photographs focus on the Smithsonian’s living plant collections. Each photo was taken with a high-resolution digital camera and printed on hand-made paper with special inks. Jonathan Singer donated the first set of this monumental five-volume work to the Smithsonian Institution’s Department of Botany and the Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

Images from Botanica Magnifica will be on display in the Smithsonian Libraries exhibition case located in the National Museum of Natural History (10th St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC), ground floor lobby, thru October 2008.

Posted by Smithsonian Digital Library on May 30, 2008 in Exhibitions, From the Cullman Library | Permalink | Comments (0) | TrackBack (0)
Jakobsen Lecture Available on iTunes U
By Wickle Restaino on June 4, 2008 9:19 AM | Permalink | Comments (0)
Distinguished professor of women's studies, Janet Jakobsen of Barnard College, lectured at Paley on April 7.
Dr. Jakobsen is the Director of the Center for Research on Women at Barnard. Her research interests include: feminist and queer ethics, religion, gender, and sexuality in American public life; social movements and feminist alliance politics; and global issues of economics.
Jakobsen’s research truly crosses disciplinary boundaries, and her engagement with a number of issues crosses the traditional lines established between the academy and activism.
This lecture was part of a series presented by the Libraries and the General Education Program, which aims to bring interdisciplinary scholars in a variety of fields to Temple. The departments of Religion and Jewish Studies also played a significant role in sponsoring Dr. Jakobsen’s visit.
Dr. Jakobsen’s lecture at Paley Library can be downloaded from iTunes U. When you see the Temple University page, click Paley Library at the bottom, then Janet Jakobsen, then click 'Get' and wait for the download to complete.
After the lecture, Dr. Jakobsen was interviewed by Professor of History, David Watt, and Professor of Religion, Women’s Studies, and Jewish Studies, Laura Levitt.

See the News with PressDisplay
By Beril Badman on June 3, 2008 12:01 PM | Permalink | Comments (0)
TU Libraries is pleased to announce the addition of LibraryPressDisplay to its suite of online resources!

Visually stunning, PressDisplay provides online access to today's leading newspapers and magazines from around the world, presented in their traditional format and layout. With more than 650 print publications from 76 countries and in 38 languages, PressDisplay is an indispensable news source for anyone who wants not only multiple perspectives on the news, but also to see the original print layout/format, including color, images, editorial content, classifieds, and advertisements.

Readers can browse or search for the last 60 days worth of newspapers by country, language, or title and also perform keyword searches for individual articles. Once inside a newspaper, readers can turn the pages as if holding the actual paper, zooming into individual images and articles.

Articles may be printed, saved, or emailed for later use. Some articles also have accompanying audio files which can be played in Windows Media Player. And, articles from many foreign language publications can be instantly translated into one of several major languages.

While ideal for scholars associated with international studies, media studies, and foreign language studies, PressDisplay promises to hold appeal for all interested in current events.

Please feel free to contact me directly for further information about the resource.

Kristina De Voe
Reference Librarian - English and Communications
Email: devoe@temple.edu
Blog: http://blog.library.temple.edu/devoe
What's New? History Happenings at the UW Library

Library news and information for the faculty and students of the Department of History at the University of Washington.

MONDAY, JUNE 02, 2008

New History Databases

The Libraries has acquired two new history-related fulltext databases of primary sources:

- Burney Collection of Newspapers
  17th and 18th century English newspapers including colonial papers
- House of Commons Parliamentary Papers
  Now includes the fulltext of 19th and 20th century British Parliamentary Papers.

Links to these databases can be found on the History Subject Page under the Newspapers and Government Documents sections.

Posted by Theresa Mudrock at 9:07 AM

Labels: Databases

SUNDAY, JUNE 01, 2008

May New Books

The May new book list is available for browsing. More than 100 history-related books were acquired for Odegaard and Suzzallo Libraries this past month.

If you would like to suggest that the library purchase a history-related book, please email me at mudrock@u.washington.edu. Provide as much of the following information as possible: author, title, publisher, year, ISBN and price.

Posted by Theresa Mudrock at 11:03 AM

Labels: Books

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 2008

Websites: British History

Three collections of primary sources for British history:
June 05, 2008

New Books at Steacie Science and Engineering Library

Mathematics June 01-10

Numerical Approximation Methods for Elliptic Boundary Value Problems
Available online through Springer E-books

Special Functions for Applied Scientists
Available online through Springer E-books

Topology-based Methods in Visualization
Available online through Springer E-books

Nonlinear Dimensionality Reduction
Available online through Springer E-books

Number Story: From Counting to Cryptography
Available online through Springer E-books

Algebraic Cycles, Sheaves, Shtukas, and Moduli
Available online through Springer E-books

The Rise and Development of the Theory of Series up to the Early 1820s
Available online through Springer E-books

Advances in Dynamic Game Theory
Available online through Springer E-books

Kinesiology June 01-10

Cancer Care for the Whole Patient: ...

Planet YUL collects all of the blogs run by York University Libraries at York University. York librarians who want their blog added to the Planet should e-mail William Denton.

Planet York

Planet York University collects most of the library blogs included here, plus all of the other blogs around York University.

New books, CDs, DVDs

The new titles list tells you what’s new in York libraries each week. RSS feeds for each subdivision of the Library of Congress classification scheme. The lists are too long to include here but you can follow them separately.

Subscriptions

☐ Between 4’33” and 4 3/4 in.
☐ Bib Blog, The
☐ Bronfman Business Library Blog
☐ Confessions of a Science Librarian
☐ EREPORT
☐ Emerging Technology Interest Group
☐ FRBR Blog, The
☐ First Floor Renovation Central
☐ New Books at Steacie Science and Engineering Library
☐ New Electronic Resources
☐ Osgoode Law Library
☐ Pages of the Past
☐ Recently Added Electronic Resources
☐ Scholarly Communications Initiative
☐ Steacie Health Science and Math Blog
☐ Steacie News
☐ York Computer Science and Engineering
☐ York University Libraries News

Other library planets

Planet Code4Lib
Planet Cataloguing

Last updated:
June 05, 2008 08:10 PM
All times are UTC.

Powered by:
Planet
YORK UNIVERSITY: planet yul

http://planetyul.yorku.ca

**Full Book | PDF Summary**

by Rajiv Nariani at June 05, 2008 06:43 PM

**York Computer Science and Engineering**

**NATS 1760 Science, Technology and Society Research Session**

FREE Citation Management Software RefWorks site (Login) can help you manage your footnotes & bibliography on the web. Easy to use, interfaces directly with MS Word to create footnotes & bibliographies For off campus use, get the York group code here. FAQ and Instructions for various databases RefWorks Tutorial Logging in from Home Need to use Passport York or [...] by jdupuis at June 05, 2008 06:24 PM

**New Books at Steacie Science and Engineering Library**

**Geology May 21-31**

The legacy of the Mastodon: the golden age of fossils in America QE 882 P8 T46 2008 by mratoz at June 05, 2008 03:38 PM

**FRBR Blog, The**

**Johnston, FRBR and Time-Based Media, 3 and 4**

First there was FRBR & “Time-Based” Media, Part 1, and then there was Part 2: Clips/Segments. Following a strict arithmetic progression, Pete Johnston posted Part 3: Stills and Part 4: Alternate Forms & Supplementary Materials.

One commenter posted about Part 3: “Makes my head spin.”
New materials at UBC Library

(Last updated on Saturday, 07 June 2008)

Please select a subject area

- All subjects
- Anthropology
- Applied Science
- Dentistry
- Education
- Fine Arts
- Forestry & Agriculture
- General Works
- Geography
- History (Aux. Sciences)
- History (General & Old World)
- History (The Americas)
- Human Kinetics
- Language
- Law
- Library Science & Bibliography
- Literature
- Mathematics
- Medicine
- Military Science
- Music
- Naval Science
- Philosophy
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Religion
- Science
- Social Sciences

Show items in

- All branches

Sort the results by

- Call number
- "< no sort >"
- "< no sort >"

Limit to items which are

- "< any format >"

Limit to items which are in

- "< any language >"

Show items received in the past

- 120 days

© The University of British Columbia Library, 2005-2007
CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY: Kelvin Smith Library. RSS Feeds

http://library.case.edu/ksl/rss.html
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Example URL</th>
<th>Initially Implemented</th>
<th>Primary Use</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biotechnology Information Center</td>
<td><a href="http://www.library.uic.edu/biotech/1GBPubs.htm">http://www.library.uic.edu/biotech/1GBPubs.htm</a></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>patrons/external</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biotechnology Information Center</td>
<td><a href="http://www.library.uic.edu/biotech/#BiologyNewsFeed">http://www.library.uic.edu/biotech/#BiologyNewsFeed</a></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>patrons/external</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEALS</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ideals.uic.edu/">http://www.ideals.uic.edu/</a></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>external</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Laboratory High School Library</td>
<td><a href="http://unihighlibrary.pbwiki.com/Science+News+Feeds">http://unihighlibrary.pbwiki.com/Science+News+Feeds</a></td>
<td>2008 (?)</td>
<td>external</td>
<td>RSS aggregation <em>within</em> a wiki!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Technologies &amp; Content Coordination</td>
<td><a href="https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/rslette/www/">https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/rslette/www/</a></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>internal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Library</td>
<td><a href="http://www.library.uic.edu/ugl/">http://www.library.uic.edu/ugl/</a></td>
<td>2004 (?)</td>
<td>external</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT/ISO</td>
<td><a href="http://www.library.uic.edu/newsletters/">http://www.library.uic.edu/newsletters/</a></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>internal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT/ISO</td>
<td><a href="http://www.library.uic.edu/irn/recent.php/">http://www.library.uic.edu/irn/recent.php/</a></td>
<td>?</td>
<td>internal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Reference</td>
<td><a href="http://www.library.uic.edu/learn/">http://www.library.uic.edu/learn/</a></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>external</td>
<td>Learn More RSS feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various units, within Libguides guides.</td>
<td><a href="http://uiuc.libguides.com/">http://uiuc.libguides.com/</a></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>external</td>
<td>RSS feature used within some Libguides. Libguides was made possible through the generous support of the User Education Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Content Creation</td>
<td><a href="http://webtools.uiuc.edu/rssManager/961/htdocs.xml">http://webtools.uiuc.edu/rssManager/961/htdocs.xml</a></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>external &amp; internal</td>
<td>UTUC Library Digitization Status Updates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: University Libraries RSS Feeds

http://libraries.ou.edu/rss/
Chat/Instant Messaging
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY: Reference Services. Ask Us!

http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/services/reference/

Ask Us!
In the library? Ask for help at a service desk!
Options available to members of the Columbia community with a current University Network ID and password:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walk-in or Telephone</th>
<th>Hours vary by library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Anytime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Response guaranteed within two working days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IM</td>
<td>No instant messaging account required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monday - Friday, 10am - 4pm (Summer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By appointment</td>
<td>Hours vary by library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops</td>
<td>Sign up for short classes on research tips and useful software</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*We welcome questions relating to Columbia's collections and services from those not currently affiliated with Columbia: email reference@columbia.edu or contact the appropriate library.

Help Yourself

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject guides</th>
<th>Tips for finding information by subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library essentials</td>
<td>Tutorials to help you with your research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business 24/7 help</td>
<td>Answers to frequently asked business &amp; economics questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using the Libraries FAQ</td>
<td>Answers to frequently asked questions about library services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The University of Delaware Library

Ask a Librarian

Chat & Browse

AskRef Live! is a reference service that allows University of Delaware faculty, staff, and students to chat and search web pages with librarians.

The chat service is provided through your web browser and no account or special software is required. Following a session, you will receive a transcript of the online discussion via email.

Email

Please choose one of the following links, based on the content of your question:

- AskRef: get answers to brief, factual questions
- AskCirc: get information on the status of a library account, information on obtaining a library card, or the Library’s lost and found
- AskSMDC: get answers to your questions about the Student Multimedia Design Center
- AskSpec: get answers to brief factual questions concerning holdings in the Special Collections Department

Hours

Reference librarians are available in person, by phone, and online during the following hours:

Monday – Thursday: 8:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Saturday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sunday: 1:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Instant Messaging (IM)

University of Delaware faculty, staff, and students can send an instant message and ask a librarian for help with their questions.

Add a Library screen name to your buddy list:

- AIM: AskRefIM
- Google Talk: AskRefIM@gmail.com (not monitored for email)
- MSN: AskRefIM@hotmail.com (not monitored for email)
- Yahoo: AskRefIM

In Person

Drop by the Reference Desk for immediate help from a librarian.

Phone

Call the Reference Desk with your research questions:
(302) 831-2965.

Suggest a Purchase

To suggest the purchase of library materials contact a subject librarian.

This page is maintained by Erin Daix, Reference Department.
Questions or comments? Last modified: 05/15/08
Instant Messaging

IM or Instant Messaging is a means of using either software or a web page to type conversations in real time with another person. To contact the University of Oregon Libraries via instant messaging, send a message from your IM account to one of our screen names. We have screen names on AOL, Yahoo Messenger, and MSN Messenger.

For information and research assistance from the Knight Reference Desk, use the following screen names:
- uoreference (AOL)
- uoreference (Yahoo Messenger)
- uoreference@hotmail.com (MSN Messenger)

For information and research assistance from the Science Library, use the following screen names:
- uosscience (AOL)
- uosscience (Yahoo Messenger)
- uosscience@hotmail.com (MSN Messenger)

For information and research assistance from the Law Library, use the following screen names:
- uolawref (AIM)
- uolawref (Yahoo Messenger)
- uolawref@hotmail.com (MSN Messenger)

For hours of availability, see the Law Library's Reference page.

The IM service of the UO Libraries is intended primarily for UO students, faculty, and staff. Non-UO patrons are encouraged to use L-net, an online reference service provided by Oregon's libraries.

Hours of service: the IM service is typically offered at the Knight Reference Desk whenever a staff member is present at the desk. During the regular term, those hours are: Monday-Thursday 9 am-midnight; Friday 9 am - 7 pm; Saturday 11 am - 7 pm; and Sunday 11 am - midnight. For service outside of these hours, try the L-net virtual reference service.

If you are using a shared computer in a library or lab, or do not wish to download and install Instant Messenger software on your computer, you may use web-based chat services at AIM Express or MSN Web Messenger. These allow you to create a screen name and to chat, without downloading any software.

Maintained by: Bethay Kelly, bhwawrf@uoregon.edu

http://libweb.uoregon.edu/general/im.html
University of Pittsburgh

ULS Digital Library

Ask-A-Librarian

Send an Instant Message (IM) to the reference librarians. If you need to know how to establish an IM account, click here.

About Ask-a-Librarian via IM

MaPITTLibrarian is our IM version of Ask-a-Librarian of the reference service offered by the University Library System at the University of Pittsburgh. This service is open to Pitt affiliates and to others with questions regarding services and resources unique to the University of Pittsburgh.

Ask MaPITTLibrarian

You can send an instant message (IM) to one of our reference librarians by adding one of the IM addresses listed below to your buddy (or friends) list. We are still testing this service and cannot guarantee help at any specific hour, but please send a question if you see us online. Questions are taken on a first-come first-serve basis. If we are not available, try our other Ask-a-Librarian services listed here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IM Client</th>
<th>IM Address</th>
<th>Web Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOL Messenger</td>
<td>PITT12345</td>
<td>AOL Messenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Open the AIM icon</td>
<td>and click the start button.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter your AOL screen name and password and click sign on.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Use “send an Instant Message” option and write “PITT Ask-A-Librarian”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSN Messenger</td>
<td><a href="mailto:MaPITTLibrarian@hotmail.com">MaPITTLibrarian@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>MSN Web Messenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Open the MSN icon and click on “Start MSN Web Messenger”.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter your MSN email address and password to sign on.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Once connected, add “PITT Ask-A-Librarian” to your contact list.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. You can send a message after the librarian accepts you as a contact.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yahoo! Messenger</td>
<td><a href="mailto:MaPITTLibrarian@yahoo.com">MaPITTLibrarian@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>Yahoo! Web Messenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Open the Yahoo! Messenger icon.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enter your Yahoo! ID and password and sign on.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Privacy policy

Use of this service is your agreement to our Privacy Policy Statement. The Library respects the privacy of our users. This policy is intended to let users know how information collected by the Ask-a-Librarian service is used. At the completion of an IM all identifying information is saved to a folder on the reference librarian's desktop, but it is removed on a periodic basis. Transcripts, questions, or information gathered during reference sessions, may be used by authorized library staff for training and research purposes. If used for research purposes, all identifying information will be removed.
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY: Introducing Ask George!

http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/peabody/research/askgeorge.html

Introducing Ask George!

Now you can send Instant Messages to Peabody Library's librarians and staff!

Look for the Ask George boxes on our Web site pages. If a librarian or staff member is available, the chat window will indicate that she is online. Simply type your question in the "Type here..." section and hit Enter to chat. If the librarian or staff member is not available, you can send an offline message, but messages sent this way are only stored for 12 hours. It would be better to send an e-mail during weekend and evening hours.

Availability

Our staff are generally in their offices between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm Monday through Friday. When they are available between these hours, they will be logged in. Please be aware that if a librarian or staff member is assisting a student in her office, or on the phone, she may not be able to respond to your IM immediately. Feel free to send an e-mail if the person you are trying to reach is offline, or unable to respond immediately.

Where do I find the Ask George boxes? And who can I chat with?

The Ask George boxes are located on Web pages where questions might come up.

Leslie Fouch is available at:
- the Human & Organizational Development resources page
- the Psychology and Human Development resources page

Lee Ann Lannom is available at:
- the Leadership, Policy, & Organizations resources page
- the Special Education resources page
- the Teaching and Learning resources page

Karen Swopes is available from the Room Reservations page.

Stacy Owens is available from the About the Library page.

Joel is available from the Learning Commons page.

More Ask George boxes and staffers will be added in the weeks to come—keep an eye out for George!

If you have questions about Ask George, or about other technical issues such as library computers, printers, or laptops, or about software such as Microsoft Office applications or EndNote, Ask Joel!!!

Ask George FAQ

1. Who can use the Ask George service?

Ask George is intended for Peabody College students, faculty, and staff. Questions from other users will be responded to if resources permit.

2. What type of questions can I submit using Ask George?

IM chat is best for quick reference questions. We will attempt to answer any questions, but some requests might require direct e-mail communication with a librarian or a scheduled research consultation.

3. Will I need to wait to chat with the person I need?

Patrons in the librarians' or staffers' offices have priority over IM patrons. IM patrons are taken on a first-come-first-served basis. Alternatively, you may always send an e-mail or visit the reference desk for assistance.

Think of IMing as similar to phoning—when someone is available, she will respond quickly, but if she is busy or out of the office, you'll need to leave a message, and she will respond as soon as she is available.

4. I'm having trouble getting through!

Here are a few things to try if the chat box doesn't seem to be working for you:
- Disable the chat box by clicking the green button in the top right corner, then re-connect by clicking anywhere in the box.
- Refresh the Web page.
- Try opening the page in a different browser. The application seems to work best in Firefox.
Virtual Worlds
SECOND LIFE

Second Life is a virtual environment where its over 7.5 million residents can build, socialize, and have fun with each other. UCI Libraries has purchased an island in Second Life which we named Anteater Island found at the URL http://slurl.com/secondlife/Anteater%20Island/182/188/26/. The purchase of this island is to foster and support creative design through course-related instruction and faculty research. In previous quarters courses such as Computer Games as Art, Culture and Technology (UC 12) and Reasoning and Modeling with Geometric Models (CE 395) have used Anteater Island as a collaborative work environment. UC Libraries wants to partner with creative faculty who are interested in this new technology. Participation could be limited to holding a single class session in Second Life to using a parcel of the island for an entire quarter.

SECOND LIFE LINKS

- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) for the Academic Community
- Memorandum of Understanding for Participation in Second Life
- Copyright Policy
- Second Life Resources

For more information, contact Julia Goldblatt at jgoldbl@uci.edu.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE: UCI Libraries Second Life
http://slurl.com/secondlife/Anteater%20Island/152/188/26/
Games & the Libraries

Bioactive
Games in the Libraries

Search

This site

Games & the Libraries

The University of Florida’s George A. Smathers Libraries are currently investigating games for outreach, instruction, research, and professional communication. See upcoming events on the Games in the Libraries page.

This investigation includes both in person and virtual gaming:

- **Games in the Library**: events, including playing Guitar Hero in Library West.
- **Bioactive**: Bioactive is an interactive fiction game about bioterrorism. Players must use key UF library resources in order to save themselves and the school.
- **Second Life**: The Libraries are currently investigating and testing Second Life, an internet-based virtual world for social and professional interaction, for internal use and for patron services. To visit the virtual UF Library in Second Life, go to Cybrary City, coordinates 97.15.24. Use the Second Life URL: http://slurl.com/secondlife/cybrary%20city/97/15/24/. Please contact Laura Jordan with any questions or suggestions.
University of KY Island

Are you interested in Second Life or other virtual worlds and how experiences in virtual worlds can transform teaching and learning? The opening celebration was held on March 21. Visit University of KY Island for more details.

Check back on this page for more information as the island develops, but for now here are some links for exploring:

- Visit the UKisland blog at http://ukisland.wordpress.com/
- Second Life - http://secondlife.com/
- University of KY - http://slurl.com/secondlife/University of KY/177/148/30
- UK SLED (Second Life Education) SharePoint site - https://sharepoint.uky.edu/UserGroups/SLED

Need help? In Second Life, instant message the island administrator, Wildcat Thursday. In real life, Wildcat Thursday masquerades as Patsy Carruthers in the Teaching & Academic Support Center. You can email her for more information at pcarr3@email.uky.edu.
Second Life @ the University of Michigan
News and updates for the Wolverines Island community in Second Life

June 06, 2008
SL Grid Down - May Reschedule Tintern Abbey

The grid is currently down.

I'll keep trying, and if we can get in, we'll go ahead with the event, but otherwise will try to reschedule.

Posted by pfa at 12:31 PM | Comments (0)

June 02, 2008
Chatlog available for Working with Students in Second Life Discussion

The chatlog from the May 30, 2008 Brown Bag is now available on the Second Life @ the University of Michigan wiki.

SLUM: Brown Bags: 2008-05-30 Working with Students in Second Life

Posted by amepz at 03:24 PM | Comments (0)

June 01, 2008
Upcoming Events - Tintern Abbey, June 6

Friday June 6
9am SLT / 12 noon EDT
http://sluri.com/sounds/badrfc2194/6r7z7z/
Lady Pipsqueak Fiddlesticks will be our guide to Tintern Abbey, one of the most carefully researched & crafted literary immersion experiences in Second Life. The Tintern Abbey build carefully researched not only the original literary work but also writings and letters from Wordsworth about the experiences which lead to the writing of the poem. The build is multimedia (make sure you have audio enabled!), with a variety of embedded student learning & enrichment activities.


Lady Pipsqueak Fiddlesticks: 

Tintern Abbey: Entrance:

Tintern Abbey: View from Overhead:
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY: Educational Gaming Commons
http://ets.tlt.psu.edu/gaming/VirtualWorlds

Virtual Worlds
Welcome to the Virtual Worlds section of this community!
- Penn State Initial Virtual Worlds Project
- Penn State Current Engagement Project in Virtual Worlds
- Links to Various Virtual Worlds
- Accessibility in Virtual Worlds
- Virtual Worlds Showcase

Second Life Information
- Getting Started in Second Life in Four Easy Steps
- Getting Started in Second Life - Detailed Information
- 7 Things You Should Know About Second Life at Penn State
- Educational Possibilities of Second Life
- Penn State Second Life Etiquette
- Second Life on a Flash Drive
- Second Life Crashes and a Possible Fix
- Second Life Links
- Second Life Educational Events

Recent blog posts
- Sid Meier on Learning
- Disney Merging Internet and Games Groups
- 5th Annual Games for Change Festival
- New Editor Added to EGC Hub
- Console Development - For the Rest of Us
- Language Learning via Virtual Worlds
- 6/26 - Virtual Worlds/Gaming Lunch
- PSU World Campus & Second Life
- Can World of Warcraft Help Build a Better Workforce?
- Video on the EGO

Recent comments
- Just like sports?
- 1 week 5 hours ago
- Folding@home on the PlayStation 3
- 3 weeks 3 hours ago
- very interesting
- 3 weeks 16 hours ago
- Flying Horses, Flying Pigs, Flying Pyramids, Flying...
- 6 weeks 5 days ago
- Just Be Glad They Weren't Riding Pigs!
- 7 weeks 2 days ago
- Reality in Virtual Worlds
- 9 weeks 10 hours ago
Library Implemented Widgets
Business Blog

The Business and Economics Blog from CSU Libraries

Research tips, resources, and library news of interest to business and economics researchers

MAY 13, 2008

2008 Horizon Report - Emerging technologies and higher ed

Recently, EDUCAUSE and the New Media Consortium published the 2008 version of The Horizon Report. The 2008 report focuses on six areas of emerging technologies that will have an impact on higher education including grassroots video, collaboration webs, mobile broadband, data mashups, collective intelligence, and social operating systems. Examples are given of institutions and organizations that are using these tools as well as links to further reading. This is an excellent summer read as we all consider ways to use these fabulous tools in learning.

www.educause.edu/rlibrary/pdf/EL080107.pdf

Enjoy the summer!

MAY 02, 2008

Advertising Age Supplements of possible interest

The following two publications were recently brought to my attention. These are particularly useful (and free) supplements from Advertising Age that contain advertising information that would be difficult to find elsewhere. For example, the Digital Marketing & Media Fact Pack contains consumer internet usage, blog user stats, search engine market share, mobile device user stats, and social networking demographics amongst other stats and info. The Search Marketing Fact Pack has info on topics such as “driving traffic to Wikipedia and YouTube” and search site statistics.

Digital Marketing & Media Fact Pack

Search Marketing Fact Pack

APRIL 15, 2008

UNdata - single entry point for UN statistics

The UN Statistical division has recently launched a new database, UNdata, that searches across all their statistical databases, over 55 million records, making it obviously much easier to search for global statistics. The interface is fairly intuitive and results pages provide information as to what database the statistics are pulled from. The database is available at:

http://data.un.org/
Cornell University: Library Guides with QuestionPoint Ask a Librarian Qwidget

http://guides.library.cornell.edu/content.php?pid=5703
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY: Instant Message with GU Library Staff with Meebo Me Widget

http://www.library.georgetown.edu/resource/lau_IM.htm
**Widgets**

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<td><a href="https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/ralter/www/">https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/ralter/www/</a></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>external &amp; internal</td>
<td>IM service through Plugoo widget.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Various</td>
<td><a href="http://uiuc.libguides.com/content.php?pid=2644">http://uiuc.libguides.com/content.php?pid=2644</a></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>external</td>
<td>WIMZI and similar IM widgets within some libguides</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Page Information**
- 2 months ago [Privacy]
- View page source
- You're not logged in
- No tags yet [learn more]

**Wiki Information**
- Show all pages
- Navigation system
- Contact edulibinfo

**Recent PBwiki Blog Posts**
- Growing in a Down Market with PBwiki (recording and transcript)
- Congratulations to our $50,000 wiki contest winners!
- PBwiki helps University of Kansas & Tulane rebuild post-Katrina
- [Links] looking for beta tester(s)

- [Create your own educational wiki] · [Support Community] · Public, not yet premium · Privacy Policy · RSS
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS: KU Libraries. ask a librarian with AOL Wimzi Widget

http://www.lib.ku.edu/askalibrarian/
Library Developed Widgets
New Google and Facebook gadgets bring the MIT Libraries to you!

Posted September 7th, 2007 by Ronnie Green

Two new beta gadgets make searching resources of the MIT Libraries even easier! A new Facebook application and Google gadget will allow you to search the Libraries directly from your personal pages.

Facebook Application:
The Facebook application contains search boxes for the Barton web catalog and for Vera, the collection of online journals and databases, along with links to Your Account and Ask Us for research help.

If you already have a Facebook account, you’re only a few clicks away from adding the MIT Libraries application.

Google Gadget:
Did you know that you can personalize your Google homepage? Now, you can add a gadget to your Google page to search the collections of the MIT Libraries!

To add this gadget to your Google homepage, click this button: 

You can also embed the gadget on any other webpage that you’ve created.

Thanks to Amy Staut, Nicole Hennig, Rob Wolfe, and Todd Rautenberg for developing these applications.

News Home
MIT Libraries News is powered by WordPress.
RSS Subscribe to our RSS feed
Tools and Widgets

The University of Minnesota Libraries offers many different tools and widgets that may be used directly or incorporated into other applications such as Google, Amazon, or your browser. We hope to develop more so stay tuned!

Direct use tools

- Refworks: Citation manager — Manage your bibliography online
- UThink: Blogs at the University of Minnesota — Create a University of Minnesota blog
- CitationLinker: Find full text — Find out if the libraries has the full text of a known article citation
- Assignment Calculator — Easily map out the steps needed to complete an assignment
- RSS URL Converter — Have licensed RSS content that you can't get to from off campus? Convert the RSS URL to a U of M recognized RSS feed and get access from both on campus and off!

Incorporate these widgets and feeds into existing applications

- Libraries News Feed (RSS, XML, Atom) — The library offers many different feeds to add to an aggregator or another web site
- Install the U of M Libraries browser toolbar — Search library resources from this handy browser toolbar
- Install MNCAT search in Firefox and Internet Explorer 7 — Search MNCAT from your browsers built in search box
- Add MNCAT Lookup to Amazon Searches — Determine if a book found in Amazon is at the U of M Libraries
- Add the Libraries Search tool to MyU and Google — The search box on the home page can be added to MyU and Google
- Add MNCAT (Catalog only) to Google — Add a MNCAT search box to Google that stays within the Google interface

http://www.lib.umn.edu/site/widgets.phtml
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY: NCSU Libraries Catalog Search Plugins

http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/catalog/plugins.html

NCSU LIBRARIES CATALOG SEARCH PLUGINS

- Firefox users
- Internet Explorer v.7 users

Firefox users:
- Install the NCSU Libraries Catalog search plugin.
  
  Clicking above will ask you to confirm installation, which will add an NCSU Libraries Catalog Search to the list of available engines.

  What is this used for?
  You may already be using this box to search with Google or other engines.

  Our plugin allows you to search the Catalog quickly, right from your browser. Quickly find out if the Libraries have something you need.

  Once you've installed the plugin, you should see the NCSU Libraries Catalog icon as a search option. Entering search terms conducts a keyword search, takes you directly to the Catalog, and displays your search results. From here you can refine your search as necessary.

IE 7 users:
Internet Explorer version 7 allows users to add custom search engines. You can create one to search the Catalog yourself in only a few steps:

1. Open the search box in the upper right corner of the browser, click the down arrow and select 'Find More Providers'... from the list of options.
2. You'll come to a Microsoft site where you can select several other search engines. On the right, there is a form that walks you through the creation process.
3. Paste http://www2.lib.ncsu.edu/catalog/3 Ngh=1&N=OR&NT=TEST&Nlk=Keyword into the box in step 3 of that form.
5. Click the Install button.
6. Click the Add Provider button on the pop-up confirmation.

A Catalog search should now be among your options for the search box.

Entering search terms conducts a keyword search, takes you directly to the Catalog, and displays your search results. From here you can refine your search as necessary.
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN: LIBwidgets

http://www.lib.utexas.edu/tools/

LIBwidgets

This section of the University of Texas Libraries Web site lists a variety of widgets that you may find useful while conducting research.

What is a widget?

Widgets bring the libraries that services to you. They include Web applications, simple add-ons for your Web browser, and other shortcuts that make researching a little easier. If you would like to learn more about widgets, watch our video demonstration or read this Newsweek article on the topic.

How do I get started?

Each of the widgets we’ve listed on our site includes a description and installation instructions. Click on a widget below to learn more.

Search widgets

CD/DVD Search Plug-in for the University of Texas Libraries
A Web browser add-on that allows you to search for CDs and DVDs at the libraries of Texas libraries.

Facebook App for the University of Texas Libraries
An application you add to your Facebook account that allows you to search the University of Texas Libraries resources from within Facebook.

Google Gadget for the University of Texas Libraries
An application you can add to your Driveway Google homepages, browser toolbar, or any other Web page.

Google Toolbar Button for the University of Texas Libraries
Add a button to your Google Toolbar for an easy way to search on the University of Texas Libraries catalog.

Law Library Search Plug-in
A Web browser add-on that allows you to search the University of Texas Law Library's catalog.

Library Catalog Search Plug-in
A Web browser add-on that allows you to search the University of Texas Libraries.

Information organizing widgets

LIB Firefox Add-on for the University of Texas Libraries
A Web browser add-on that gives you easy access to the University of Texas Libraries resources with tools to organize, highlight, bookmark, and more.

OpenURL Referrer
If you are searching for resources on Google News, Reuters, or Google Scholar, the browser add-on will automatically create a “view full text” link that will take you directly to the resource in your library.

Del.icio.us Web Browser Add-on
Bookmark and organize Web sites with http://del.icio.us using these Web browser add-ons.

Flickr Uploader
Cutting photos from the Web for a report or project? Use the Flickr uploader to keep your photos organized on the Web.

Google Notebook
A tool that allows you to copy text, images, and links from Web pages and store them in your browser.

Google Send to Phone
Are you in the library and want to send something to your phone? This tool lets you send important notes, text, and images directly from your computer to your phone as a text message.

NoodleBib
A powerful tool that helps you create MLA or APA-formatted research notes. Save as a Word document to turn in with your paper.

TextMarker
A Firefox toolbar add-on that highlights text online within your browser window. Drag, copy, and print as you work.

Zoho Notebook
A tool that helps you aggregate content from multiple sources or applications.

Zotero
A Firefox browser add-on that helps you collect, manage, and cite your research sources.

Collaboration widgets

ClipMarks
A Firefox browser add-on that lets you highlight, resize, and zoom images and videos from Web pages then save, share, email and print to share your “clips” with others.

PBWiki
A free wiki tool that is useful for everyone (even computer beginners).
Social Software Committees
Library 2.0 Working Group, August 2007-8

Next Meeting, after ALA on:
- Fall LiTech Expo (will be the first week of school, coordinated with HSC Library and Law, on first and third floor, guitar hero, fliers, booths, speakers perhaps, geowall, MRA for food)
- Working on getting the Libraries’ work added to pages like this one so that we can better serve patrons.
- LibGuides policy discussion, a potential draft policy is on the LibGuides wiki page.
- Survey (Elizabeth, Marilyn, and Jason have notes from the expo and are planning; Matt and Jason have other notes from the expo that they’ll compile and share.
- Other:
  - Laurie will have sent another blog announcement (on June 3), and Stephen or Amy may have held trainings to report on
  - Wikis
  - Val, Sara, and Winston go to Ithaca June 1-4th for a VIVO training session, and will present at the July 10th Cross-divisional meeting (and maybe others after that as needed)

Past Meetings, Agendas, Activities, and notes:

Recent PBwiki Blog Posts
- Congratulations to our 500,000 wiki contest winners!
- PBwiki helps University of Kansas & Tulane retain student interest
- “It’s time doing for pets now!”
- See PBwiki’s newest features [Webinar 5/22, 10 AM Pacific]
User Interface Group

Charge

The User Interface Group serves as the decision-making team for design of the Libraries’ public user interfaces. This includes the following:

- Libraries public web site
- Libraries staff web site (for staff communication, but also is viewed by the public)
- Barton catalog
- Vera
- SFX
- Iliad web pages
- Any new system we implement that has an interface for use by our public users that can be modified

The group works in an advisory role with the DSpace Product Manager on interface design issues of DSpace at MIT.

The group also looks for opportunities to make our information accessible via web services for use in other interfaces at MIT (such as RSS feeds, XML web services, etc.) This means that the writing style of our content needs to be considered for contexts other than the web site that it originally appeared in. This group will be positioned to consider how our content might best be presented for those various contexts.

Chairied by the Web Manager/Usability Specialist, the group is responsible for initiating and coordinating user interface design of our web-based services. Its members may lead subgroups, act in a liaison role, or coordinate discussions among groups and individuals responsible for various systems we implement for our public.

The User Interface Group will replace the Web Advisory Group beginning in July 2006.

– July 2006
PSUL Social Networking Group

Home

The Penn State Libraries Social Networking Group explores various new technologies (some that may even fall outside of the social networking designation) and how best to implement them at the Libraries. Because of the ubiquitous nature of technology, our efforts often involve various departments in the Libraries and outside.

Members:

- Ellysa Cahoy
- Andrew "Richard" Calvin
- Mike Halm
- Jim Leous - Current Moderator
- Binky Lush
- John "Radio Voice" Meier
- Sylvia Mackinnon
- Emily Rimland
- Kevin Clair
- Anne Behler

Agenda for Podcast Recording: Friday, Feb. 29, 2008

eScience and the Libraries (Please contribute content!)

- Peter Norvig, Google Director of Research
- LSST
- Kreider's Law vs. Moore's Law
- Storage Grids
- COManage and collaborative computing
- Social Bookmarking for Science

To read:

- Penn State Business faculty study scientist collaboration

To do: Dunkin Donuts has a coupon for $.29 donuts (I have an extra), also I have a free hot cocoa coupon for someone
SELECTED RESOURCES
### Books and Journal Articles


Note: All URLs accessed June 16, 2008.
SPEC Kit Title List

SP252 Support Staff Classification Studies
SP251 Electronic Reference Service
SP250 TL10: Educating Faculty
SP249 Cataloging of Rare Books Digitized
SP248 Licensing of Electronic Products
SP247 Management of Lib Security
SP246 Web Page Devel & Management
SP245 Electronic Reserves Operations
SP244 TL9: Renovation & Reconfiguration
SP243 TL8: Users with Disabilities
SP242 Library Storage Facilities
SP241 Gifts and Exchange Function
SP240 Marketing and PR Activities
SP239 Mentoring Programs in ARL
SP238 ARL GIS Literacy Project
SP237 Managing Food and Drink
SP236 TL7: E-Theses/Dissertations
SP235 Collaborative Coll Management
SP234 TL6: Distance Learning
SP233 ARL in Extension/Outreach
SP232 Use of Teams in ARL
SP231 Cust Service Programs in ARL
SP230 Affirmative Action in ARL
SP229 Evaluating Acad Libr Dir
SP228 TL5: Preserving Digital Info
SP227 Org of Doc Coll & Svcs
SP226 TL4: After the User Survey
SP225 Partnerships Program
SP224 Staff Training & Development
SP223 TL3: Electronic Scholarly Pubn
SP222 Electronic Resource Sharing
SP221 Evol & Status of Approval Plans
SP220 Internet Training
SP219 TL2: Geographic Info Systems
SP218 Info Technology Policies
SP217 TL1: Electronic Reserves
SP216 Role of Libs in Distance Ed
SP215 Reorg & Restructuring
SP214 Digit Tech for Preservation
SP213 Tech Libs Workstations
SP212 Non-Librarian Professionals
SP211 Library Systems Office Org
SP210 Strategic Planning
SP209 Library Photocopy Operations
SP208 Effective Library Signage
SP207 Org of Collection Develop
SP206 Faculty Organizations
SP205 User Surveys in ARL Libs
SP204 Uses of Doc Delivery Svcs
SP203 Reference Svcs Policies
SP202 E-journals/Issues & Trends
SP201 E-journals/Pol & Proc
SP200 2001: A Space Reality
SP199 Video Collect & Multimedia
SP198 Automating Preserv Mgmt
SP197 Benefits/Professional Staff
SP196 Quality Improve Programs
SP195 Co-op Strategies in Foreign Acqs
SP194 Librarian Job Descriptions
SP193 Lib Develop & Fundraising
SP192 Unpub Mats/Libs, Fair Use
SP191 Prov Pub Svcs Remote User
SP190 Chang Role of Book Repair
SP189 Liaison Svcs in ARL Libs
SP188 Intern, Residency & Fellow
SP187 ILL Trends/Staff & Organ
SP186 Virtual Library
SP185 System Migration
SP184 ILL Trends/Access
SP183 Provision of Comp Print Cap
SP182 Academic Status for Libns
SP181 Perf Appr of Collect Dev Libn
SP180 Flexible Work Arrangements
SP179 Access Services Org & Mgt
SP178 Insuring Lib Colls & Bdls
SP177 Salary Setting Policies
SP176 Svcs for Persons w/Disabilities
SP175 Scholarly Info Centers
SP174 Expert Systems
SP173 Staff Recognition Awards
SP172 Information Desks
SP171 Training of Tech Svc Staff
SP170 Organization Charts
SP169 Mgt of CD-ROM
SP168 Student Employment
SP167 Minority Recruitment
SP166 Materials Budgets
SP165 Cultural Diversity
SP164 Remote Storage
SP163 Affirmative Action
SP162 Audiovisual Policies
SP161 Travel Policies
SP160 Preservation Org & Staff
SP159 Admin of Lib Computer Files
SP158 Strategic Plans
SP157 Fee-based Services
SP156 Automating Authority Control
SP155 Visitng Scholars/Access
SP154 Online Biblio Search
SP153 Use of Mgt Statistics
SP152 Brittle Books Program
SP151 Qualitative Collect Analysis
SP150 Bldg Security & Personal Safety
SP149 Electronic Mail
SP148 User Surveys
SP147 Serials Control/Deselection
SP146 Lib Dev Fund Raising Capabilit
SP145 Lib Publications Programs
SP144 Building Use Policies
SP143 Search Proc LibAdmin
SP142 Remote Access Online Cats
SP141 Approval Plans
SP140 Performance Appraisal
SP139 Performance Eval: Ref Svcs
SP138 University Copyright
SP137 Preservation Guidelines
SP136 Managing Copy Cataloging
SP135 Job Analysis
SPEC Kit Price Information

Individual Kits: $35 ARL members/$45 nonmembers, plus shipping and handling.

Individual issues of the Transforming Libraries (TL) subseries: $28, plus shipping and handling.

Shipping & Handling

U.S.: UPS Ground delivery, $10 per publication. Canada: UPS Ground delivery, $15 per publication

International and rush orders: Call or e-mail for quote.

Payment Information

Make check or money order payable in U.S. funds to the Association of Research Libraries, Federal ID #52-0784198-N. MasterCard and Visa accepted.

Send orders to: ARL Publications Distribution Center, P.O. Box 531, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701-0531
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