



# Library Needs Discussion

By Library Council constituency

Originally Presented March 07, 2016



# Academic Libraries – Two Year

## Jane Blume

- Digital access and collection development—the cost, quantity, digital access that comes and goes, OER (plus students don't like to read online)
- Action research into assessment (scaled for small libraries with limited staff)
- Leadership and succession planning
- Cooperative collection development, licensing for digital resources that allow it, & courier service
- Design thinking into strategic planning

# Academic Libraries – Four Year

## Lorena O’English

- My constituency has some frustration around the fact that academic libraries are not eligible for [primary] LSTA funding; excepting support for professional development opportunities.
- Libraries at all types of institutions for higher education are keenly interested in the burgeoning Open Education Resources movement.

Also the concern for state funding the need to be prepared for increasing issues related to accessibility



# Library Education

Liz Mills

- Our students need opportunities to connect with practitioners, both in terms of mentorship and jobs. That connection provides the practical application of the theory and research they've been learning in the MLIS program.
- Students need to understand how the state library fits with and supports the library system/branch they will eventually be working for so that they can understand how to connect with their state library in a future position.

# Cultural Diversity

## Patricia Cutright

- The library should provide collections in all forms i.e. Electronic and paper that include diverse perspectives that address issues that impact the diverse communities. Tribal libraries need print collections because many tribal members have little or no access to internet. Also, materials/resources are needed that reflect LGBT people of color and LGBT immigrants — written by and for those communities and resources for parents
- Professional development and workshops for training, grant research and writing, and strategic planning. The library should focus on lifelong learning through public programs that foster cultural/linguistic diversity.

# Underserved

## Elizabeth Partridge

### 1. Digital skills training/education.

- Many people are still without the skills needed in today's world to access information or improve employability. As the economic environment changes, becoming even more digital and technology-based, the underserved are being left behind due to a need for knowledge in this area.
- Many of the individuals are not able to fill out job applications or access services due to this lack of skill.
- Many are intimidated by the ever-changing technology and do not know where to go for help or training.
- Many seniors find themselves left alone, isolated at times, due to their inability to understand computers.
- Many of their children have switched to social media for communication, leaving the older, less computer-able generation to either figure out how to communicate in this new way, or go without this needed social communication.
- Community outreach to provide training and education is needed to not only teach individuals, but to encourage them to take advantage of the library's services.

### 2. Access to free (and safe) computers and information.

- In many homes in our Underserved populations, there are no computers.
- Many individuals do not know the Public Library provides access to both of these needs.
- Many kids need to complete homework on a computer. The parents do not know how to use a computer or that the library can provide this access – and help navigating the search for information.
- Many families cannot afford a connection to the internet.

# Technology

Susan Whitford

- More outlets for people to plug in devices. (More facility related than technology related.)
- Mobile technology for librarians to be out in the community. This would include small hardware devices such as a tablet, ILS software and Internet access. (LSTA 2,3,4,5 & 6)
- Integrating STEM into all library programming at every level. (LSTA 1, 3 and 5)
- Technology for patrons to check out including hotspots and tablets loaded with software. (LSTA 1, 5, 6 and 7)



# Technology

Ann Lally

- My constituency has some frustration around the fact that academic libraries are not eligible for LSTA funding; excepting support for professional development opportunities.
- Libraries at all types of institutions for higher education are keenly interested in the burgeoning Open Education Resources movement.

# Public Libraries – Over 100,000

Kyle Cox

Funding pilot projects and/or using the funding to replicate successful programs already being done by the larger public libraries throughout the rest of the State for

- targeting library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, disabilities, and limited functional literacy or information skills;
- targeting library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities

# Public Libraries – Under 100,000

Pam Nyberg Kiesner

LSTA Priority #1 resonates with my constituents the most.

- There is a high demand for lifelong learning classes in all formats, and for a variety of purposes
- Along with this, interest in state-negotiated affordable contracts such as with Gale Courses or Lynda.com



# Rural Libraries

Christine Peck

- Expanding library services to people in the community through partnerships with schools and other organizations.
- Enhancing access to local historical collections and newspapers through expanded digitization projects.

Everyone spoke to the continuation of such important services as Overdrive, OneClick, database sharing (even though in many cases the databases are used rarely), and professional development opportunities.



# School Libraries -

Marci Howells

Four (4) Primary Needs:

- Staffing equity
- Continued Database access availability
- Curriculum alignment across the state/technology availability
- Adequate funding to obtain up-to-date/current non-fiction and fiction books.



# School Libraries -

## Trish Henry

- I basically agree with Marci on the needs identified.



# Special Libraries - Laura Dushkes

I'm not sure how to serve this constituency!

Special Libraries don't know what the Washington State Library is, and when told, don't think it has anything to do with Special Libraries.

Special libraries are very diverse – they work in architectural firms, consulting firms, in aerospace and healthcare. There is very little in common except being under the broad category “special libraries.”

The big initiatives of the organization – digital literacy, rural heritage, Microsoft IT Academy – aren't useful to most special librarians.



# Special Libraries - Valerie McBeth

Professional development and space.

I would suggest that we need to do a better job of promoting what the State Library already does in the way of professional development grants, perhaps other things as well.