

Forces Shaping MIT Libraries

Implications

<p>User Trends</p> <p>Users are becoming more digital, mobile, 7x24, international and disintermediated. Demand for digital increasing dramatically while demand for print is dropping.</p>	
<p>Search</p> <p>Amazon has rich metadata for 100m books, Google(s) index all full-text, Flickr etc., have non-text, and WorldcatLocal includes all libraries. Users are gravitating quickly to these systems.</p>	
<p>Content Provisioning</p> <p>Growing shift to digital books, journals, etc. and availability of related services, e.g. POD and custom teaching collections.</p>	
<p>Scholarly Communication</p> <p>Increased availability of research data, enhanced publications, and Open Access. Increased for datamining and knowledge management.</p>	

<p>Content Management</p> <p>More demand to digitize print, video, etc. More demand to curate (e.g. preserve) and disseminate born-digital and digitized collections.</p>	
<p>Interdisciplinarity</p> <p>Trend toward more interdisciplinary research, the distinct lines between the disciplines are fading.</p>	
<p>Pedagogy</p> <p>Increased demand for technology to deliver teaching and course material (e.g. course management systems, rich media)</p>	
<p>Space</p> <p>Growing user demand for technology-rich learning and multipurpose spaces.</p>	
<p>Collaboration</p> <p>Increased opportunity for external collaborations (e.g. other libraries, dotcoms, IS&T)</p>	