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Stronger Together: Increasing Connections between Academic and Public Libraries

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Abstract

Much has been written about collaborations between public and academic libraries. These collaborations generally take the form of joint libraries, special programs or consortia. They are motivated by the desire to do public outreach or community building or to provide better facilities, services or library resources to users from both library systems or, in the case of consortia, by economics.

Since the library website is now the most common entry point to an academic library, this paper explores the opportunities for building connections between an academic and public library's resources by hyperlinking to public library resources. Deepening these connections supports the mission of both types of organizations, namely to foster lifelong learning. It also suggests how such virtual collaborations, namely hyperlinking, can be used to set the stage for future collaborations.

Keywords: collaboration, increasing academic/public library connections

Introduction

This research grew out of an interest in growing, and in some cases establishing, a connection between college students and libraries. A common response from college freshmen queried on their primary method of conducting research is that they search the open web. Although a small fraction of these new college students might identify Google Scholar as one of their open web resources, most students, who are accustomed to having access to information 24/7, do not know about the hundreds of specialized databases that libraries only make available to their library cardholders. With this realization, it seemed appropriate to start thinking about ways to help college students make, or continue to cultivate, connections to their public library. For the overwhelming majority of college students, the public library will be their source for quality resources after graduation and for a lifetime of learning.

Alison Head, the Executive Director of Project Information Literacy, conducted a lifelong learning study in 2016 that demonstrated the important role public libraries play in serving the information needs of recent college graduates.¹ In her survey of over 1,600 recent graduates from ten U.S. colleges and universities, 73% of respondents said it was hard to find affordable resources to stay informed and 50% were unhappy that they no longer had access to college library databases. If academic libraries helped make college students more aware of public library resources, would these percentages change?

As a review of the literature demonstrates, there are many ways for academic and public libraries to connect. Adding hyperlinks to public library resources on an academic library website is one of those ways. This study examines opportunities for academic libraries to hyperlink to electronic resources at public libraries as a means of deepening their students' ties to public libraries



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and facilitating their journeys as lifelong learners.

This study examines two types of content: hyperlinks on academic library websites to a public library and the A to Z list of databases on academic and public library websites. The websites included in the study were websites from the twenty-one academic libraries that are part of the City University of New York (CUNY) and the New York Public Library (NYPL), two public institutions that are among the largest in their class. The author selected the CUNY libraries because all their patrons have the right to obtain a library card to gain access, both remotely and physically, to the resources of the NYPL.

Literature Review

Studies about hyperlinks on academic library websites to public library websites or vice versa are scant. Rong Tang and Mike Thelwell appear to have conducted the seminal study in 2008, which examined the websites of 50 academic and 50 public libraries.² They found some of the public library websites hyperlinked to academic websites but no hyperlinks on the websites of any of the 50 academic library websites to public library websites. Although the current study identifies a number of examples of hyperlinks on academic library websites to a public library website, the author did not find any other systematic efforts to study such hyperlinks.

Jan Loechell Turner, Diana Sweany, Melissa Stockton and Ivan Gaetz report on somewhat related research in their article about a web guide created by an academic library for its alumni.³ The purpose of this web guide was to help alumni connect to e-resources available remotely from their public libraries. Interestingly, the librarians created this guide as a response to recent college graduates who wanted access to quality resources after graduation. Similar to the alumni who participated in the Project Information Literacy research project mentioned

above,⁴ these recent college students did not realize their local public libraries might be a source for these quality resources.

Although hyperlinking practices between public and academic libraries have not been the focus of much research, the literature is replete with examples of collaborative efforts between academic and public libraries. These efforts have generally taken the form of joint use libraries, special programs, or consortia. Setting aside the behind the scenes consortia arrangements that provide economic efficiencies, these collaborations have typically been motivated by the desire to do public outreach or community building or to provide better facilities, services or library resources to library users.

Joint Use Libraries

Joint use libraries allow a library to save money and/or extend the reach of their resources. They do this by sharing space, staff and/or systems infrastructure. As explained by Michelle Desilets, Jennifer DeJonghe & Michelle Filkins, there is a very long history of joint use libraries involving public libraries that are housed in the same building as a public primary or secondary school.⁵ However, joint use libraries established between academic and public libraries are not as common, particularly in the United States. Such libraries typically involve public libraries and public universities that have been forced by tightening budgets made even tighter by the escalating costs of maintaining library systems and electronic resources, to combine their resources as a means of survival.

Claire B. Gunnels provides a comprehensive history of the few joint public and academic libraries in the United States and explains the important role of government funding.⁶ She begins this history in Florida, which she describes as an early pioneer, and follows it across the country to the joint use libraries in California, which she credits with having reshaped the whole concept



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of a joint use library. These joint use libraries adopted a variety of business models, mixing academic and public library facilities, resources and sometimes staffs, based on local needs and circumstances.

Rachel Sarjeant-Jenkins and Keith Walker, who studied public and academic joint use libraries in Canada, found that such libraries usually follow one of three operating models.⁷ The first involves providing college library services for a satellite campus within an existing public library. The second involves establishing joint use libraries in regional centers to improve literacy levels and to begin to connect underserved populations with institutions of higher learning. The third model involves the establishment of a public library mini-branch within a university library as a way of providing leisure reading to the university population. Interestingly, these joint use arrangements, often born of necessity due to budget constraints, provide opportunities for the general population to get closer to the academy but also for the academy to get closer to the community through its public library.

Collaborative Programs

A much more common arrangement between public and academic libraries, in the United States at least, are special programs. These programs have been motivated by the desire to extend the reach of the academic library (or college or university) into the community and sometimes, but less frequently, to extend the presence of the public library into the college. The following examples illustrate that the types of programs offered are as varied as the collections and communities of the libraries involved.

In Florida, librarians from St. Petersburg College teamed up with the local public library to host a two-day convention for anime and comics enthusiasts on the college campus to bring together and increase the visibility of both communities.⁸ In New York, a professor of history at

St. John's University teamed up with librarians at the public library to introduce students to the scholarly research process and bring attention to the research resources offered by the public library.⁹ In Minnesota, a map librarian from the University of Minnesota and a special collections librarian from the County library created a cross-repository, produced a written guide, and held free classes to introduce researchers from the University and the community to the resources about the history of houses, buildings, properties and neighborhoods in Minneapolis.¹⁰ In Indiana, Purdue University and the local public library collaborated on reaching out to the business community to make them aware of the electronic databases that were available to them, and everyone in the state, through the state consortium.¹¹ At the University of North Texas, academic librarians worked with the local public library to provide public library patrons with seamless access to the government documents that were part of the University library federal depository program, developed a cooperative one-book one-community program, and provided workshops on how to use government and other library resources at various public library branches.¹² In Maryland, librarians from the University of Maryland and Baltimore Public Library worked together to promote the use of a free government electronic database in the public library – Medline plus for health information – and customized it for use by the local community.¹³

The Setting

CUNY is the largest urban public university system in the United States serving both degree seeking and continuing education students at seven community colleges, eleven senior colleges and five graduate and professional schools.¹⁴ One of its main purposes is “sparking a commitment to lifelong learning.”¹⁵ Twenty-one academic libraries serve these CUNY institutions and provide access to hundreds of electronic databases through twenty-one separately



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managed library websites. The overwhelming majority of CUNY students are from New York City (NYC).¹⁶

NYC has three public library systems – the New York Public Library (NYPL), Brooklyn Public Library and Queens Public Library, collectively providing access to over 800 electronic databases. Anyone with a library card can remotely access almost 250 of these databases. All residents of NYC, as well as anyone who works, attends or pays New York State taxes, can get a library card for any of the three NYC public library systems.¹⁷

The NYPL, the public library used in this study, is the largest of the three NYC public library systems and is the largest public library system in the United States. In addition to operating library branches all over Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island, the NYPL also operates four library centers for scholarly research.¹⁸ The mission of the NYPL “is to inspire lifelong learning, advance knowledge, and strengthen [its] communities.”¹⁹

Methodology

This study focuses on two sets of data. To gather the first set of data the author examined the websites of the twenty-one CUNY libraries to look for any hyperlinks to content on the NYPL website. She noted the location of these NYPL hyperlinks on the academic library website. This involved direct searches on the CUNY library websites and open web searches.

Data collection occurred over the course of 2016 and the first few months of 2017. The author did not revisit the websites to determine whether the links continued to be available or to look for new links. The objective was to get a representative sample and not necessarily a comprehensive one of whether these academic libraries were linking to this public library website.

The second and main part of this study involved a comparison of NYPL databases only available remotely to NYPL library cardholders to the databases on the A to Z lists of the twenty-one CUNY academic library websites. The author focused on these NYPL databases because they were likely licensed or proprietary resources – only available for a license fee from a third party – and because CUNY library patrons could access them remotely. As such, they were likely similar to the types of databases made available to students and faculty through an academic library. In the Project Information Literacy report mentioned above, these were the type of resources that recent graduates wished they had access to after graduation.

The author collected data for this second part of the study over the course of the twelve-month period ending in March 2017. When comparing the lists for overlap, she did not attempt to determine whether any listed databases represented an aggregate of any of the other databases. With the exception of a few newspaper databases that the author knew to be part of a larger newspaper database collection, she did not attempt to determine whether any of the databases were a subset of another database. Again, the objective was to provide a snapshot study as a means of understanding the potential scope of the opportunity with hyperlinking.

Analysis

Studying website hyperlinks might be thought of as a fool’s errand. Website managers can add and delete hyperlinks from a webpage in an instant and on a whim, for good reason or by mistake. The linked-content shares these same ephemeral qualities. Despite these limitations, hyperlinks were the subject of this study for two reasons. First, to gain an understanding of the type of content a public library makes available through their proprietary databases as compared to the type of content an academic library



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makes available. Second, to assess the possibilities for hyperlinking by looking at current practices for hyperlinking on an academic library website to a public library website. Academic libraries could use this limited study to consider whether, and if so how and to what degree, they might hyperlink to a public library website.

Hyperlinks to Public Library Content on Academic Library Websites

As noted above, Tang and Thelwall did not find any evidence of academic library websites linking to public library websites in their 2008 study.²⁰ Based on the findings in the current study, this no longer appears to be the case. All but one of the twenty-one CUNY academic library websites in this study contained at least one hyperlink to the NYPL.

Table 1 summarizes the types of public library content that these academic libraries linked to and their location. The most common hyperlinks were to general or informational content such as to the NYPL homepage, its collections, and its research divisions or about how to get an NYPL library card. In other words, most of the hyperlinks pointed to freely available content, not to the proprietary databases that are the subject of this study and only accessible to library cardholders.

One of the websites, the CUNY Graduate Center, which has a special relationship with the NYPL, created a comprehensive guide explaining its relationship and how to use the NYPL databases.²¹ This guide included a web page with direct hyperlinks to some of the NYPL proprietary databases available remotely to anyone with an NYPL library card. Two of the other academic library websites had direct links to proprietary NYPL databases but those links were within subject guides for a course or on a particular topic making them difficult to find. Only one library included on its A to Z list a link to

the list of all NYPL databases available remotely, both those that were freely available and proprietary resources. So although it was common to find hyperlinks to the public library, it was rare to find a direct link to any of the proprietary databases that students with an NYPL library card could access from anywhere with an Internet connection.

The locations of the hyperlinks to non-proprietary content varied widely. Some hyperlinks appeared on the academic library's homepage but most were in a guide on a particular subject or for a particular course. Only a few of the academic libraries placed these hyperlinks on their A to Z list of databases and when they did, it was most often to the NYPL digital collection.

Comparison of A to Z Lists on Public and Academic Library Websites

As of March 2017, the NYPL listed 820 databases on its website, of which 242 were available remotely to anyone with a library card. An additional 322 databases were available remotely to anyone – no library card was needed – and another 252 databases were only available on site. This study focuses on the 242 databases available remotely with a library card. These databases could be hyperlinked on an academic library website as a way of increasing the amount of content available to students from anywhere, including while working in an academic library. Such hyperlinks could also help make the academic community aware that such resources are available through the public library.

Some of these NYPL databases are multidisciplinary, some are subject-specific and some only contain a particular title or type of content such as news. For purposes of the analysis, the author classified each database using the following categories:

- News (which included magazine titles or collections)



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- Reference (which also included individual reference titles and collections)
- Periodicals (which primarily included multi-disciplinary or subject specific academic journals)
- Topical collections (usually meaning a collection of all types of resources on a particular topic or from a particular place such as the American Indian Experience or the NAACP archive)
- Children (including any type of resource targeted for a child of any age through high school)
- E-books (meaning e-book database collections like the ACLS Humanities collection, not individual titles)
- Skills/career databases (i.e., databases for building life or job skills)
- Music (for a lone database for downloading music)

All but nine of these databases were in the English language. The Appendix includes the complete list of these databases by category.

As shown in Figure 1, most of these NYPL databases contain news, and often the full archive of a particular historical newspaper. The next most common category was reference, including, among others, reference titles from Oxford University Press – titles frequently used for academic work. The next largest category was periodicals and topical collections – again, similar to the type of content academic libraries provide.

This list of 242 NYPL databases was compared to the list of databases appearing on the A to Z list of databases on each of the twenty-one CUNY academic library websites to find out whether any students were already getting access to them. As shown in Figure 2, CUNY li-

braries, when viewed as a group, provided access to 84 (35%) of these databases. These 84 databases are highlighted in the Appendix.

The area of overlap was greatest among databases classified as containing periodicals, reference resources, and e-books. The area of lowest overlap was in the news category. The NYPL provides access to more newspapers and often the full archive of a particular title. For research that requires access to historical newspapers or any newspaper content, the NYPL has both a broader and deeper collection than these academic libraries.

The data in Figure 2 also indicates that 158 (65%) of the databases available remotely through the NYPL to cardholders were not available through any of these twenty-one academic libraries. Table 2 lists examples of some of these databases, many of which are appropriate for and/or geared to an academic audience. As already mentioned, news databases are the single biggest category of these databases. Students would be well served to know that they could gain access to a wide range of current and historical news titles, often from the date of first publication, through their public library.

Table 2 provides examples of databases that might serve an academic audience but as the Appendix shows, the NYPL databases that are available remotely are not just about academics. Connecting students to these public library resources may remind or help students discover, that public libraries are places to find resources for a lifetime of learning. Some are the “quality” resources college graduates are looking to access after graduation but others include those that can help with skill development, jobs and careers, and the education of their children.

Weaknesses of the Study

Library database lists are subject to constant change based on collection decisions, licensing agreements and budgetary constraints. Since



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these lists are not static, this study was only able to capture a moment in time. The number and type of content that may now be available on any of the library websites referenced in this study may have changed. In some instances, a database listed on a library website can be an aggregate of several other databases or a subset of a database that is already listed. For this reason, the number of databases listed on a website should not be viewed as an indication of the amount of unique content being made available.

In addition, relying only on the name of the database as a proxy for its content can be misleading. A database with the same name on different library websites may not necessarily contain the same content. It was beyond the scope of this study to look at a database title list to determine whether databases using the same names had identical content. It was also beyond the scope of this study to determine whether databases with different names had essentially the same content.

The NYPL is unique in that it is among the largest in the world and includes four research libraries. Its resources are likely not representative of typical public library resources. Accordingly, the number of opportunities to hyperlink to such a rich and varied amount of databases may not be representative of the opportunities available to most academic libraries.

CUNY academic libraries also share a geographic proximity with their public library. All CUNY students have the right to an NYPL library card and the opportunity to remotely and/or physically access all library resources. Some other academic libraries, particularly those in large metropolitan areas that serve overlapping populations, may share some of these same advantages, but many may not. For those academic libraries hyperlinking to the online library databases offered by the various State libraries might be the only viable opportunity.²²

Future Research

This study did not address the increasing number of open databases with quality resources that are available freely to anyone with an Internet connection. Many of these resources are freely available because of the gains made in the open access and open data in government movements. The NYPL website today provides links to over 300 of these open resources and many academic libraries do the same. An opportunity for future research might relate to the number of databases that are increasingly being added to library database lists, both at public and academic libraries, to these freely available databases. As the amount of online information grows exponentially, libraries are playing an important role in identifying the best of this content for its users, whether free or proprietary. We should increase student awareness that finding quality information is one of the many advantages of using all types of libraries.

Conclusion

Academic libraries clearly have opportunities to use hyperlinks to promote and connect their users to public library resources—particularly those that are available remotely. Doing so will promote public libraries as centers for lifelong learning and may expand the amount of quality content available to academic library patrons. It may also teach users that public libraries, like academic libraries, provide 24/7 access to quality online resources.

The decision to hyperlink is not a one-step solution. Each library needs to decide what to link to and where, maintaining its role as curator and not merely as a provider of more content. The library must also commit to monitor these hyperlinks since they are subject to change. Ideally, the academic librarian should establish communication channels with her public librarian coun-



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terpart to minimize surprises as links and content change, and set the stage for future collaborations.

For college students, especially those with limited library experience, a compelling case can be made that their starting point should be to learn how to effectively use and access their college library resources. However, if the ultimate goal is to create lifelong learners, more thought and effort needs to be given to finding ways to intro-

duce public library resources in an academic library setting. As noted by Margaret Landesman,

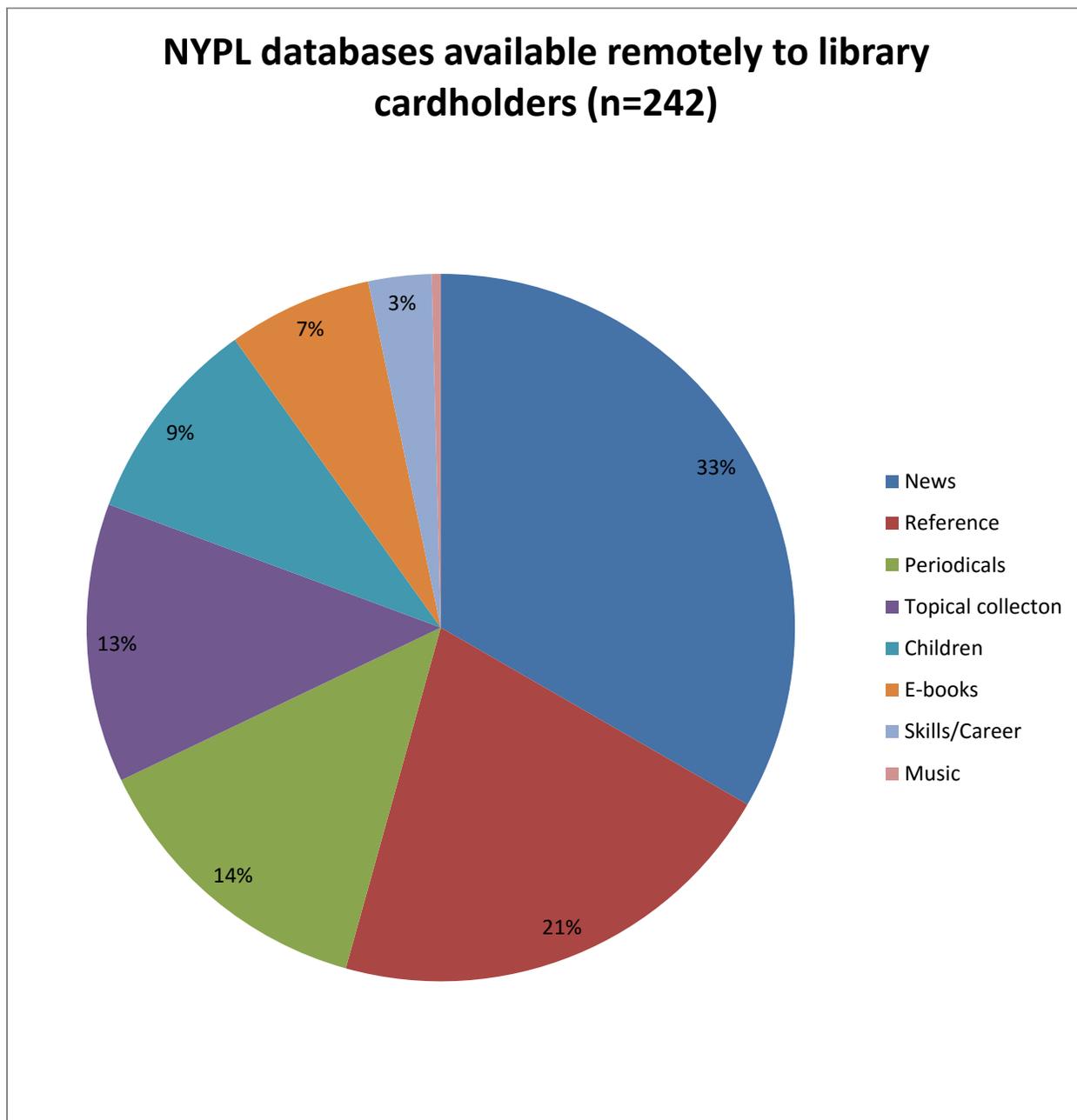
Academic and public libraries share core-values and goals. We share users. We can get closest to filling our mission if we work at this together and both sets of librarians work at telling both sets of users about both sets of libraries.²³

Table 1. Location of Academic Library Website Hyperlinks to Public Library Content

Location of hyperlink on academic library website	Content linked to on public library website
Library homepage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NYPL homepage ○ NYPL catalog
A to Z list of databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NYPL homepage ○ NYPL databases (all) ○ NYPL database guide ○ NYPL digital collection ○ NYPL databases available from home
Subject, research, course or “how to” guides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NYPL catalog ○ NYPL e-book collections ○ How to get an NYPL library card or manage your account ○ NYPL research libraries ○ NYPL maps ○ NYPL dance collections ○ How to find and use NYPL historical newspaper collections ○ Various links to specific NYPL content such as the Wall Street Journal, political cartoons, and NYPL created guides such as those on Women’s Studies

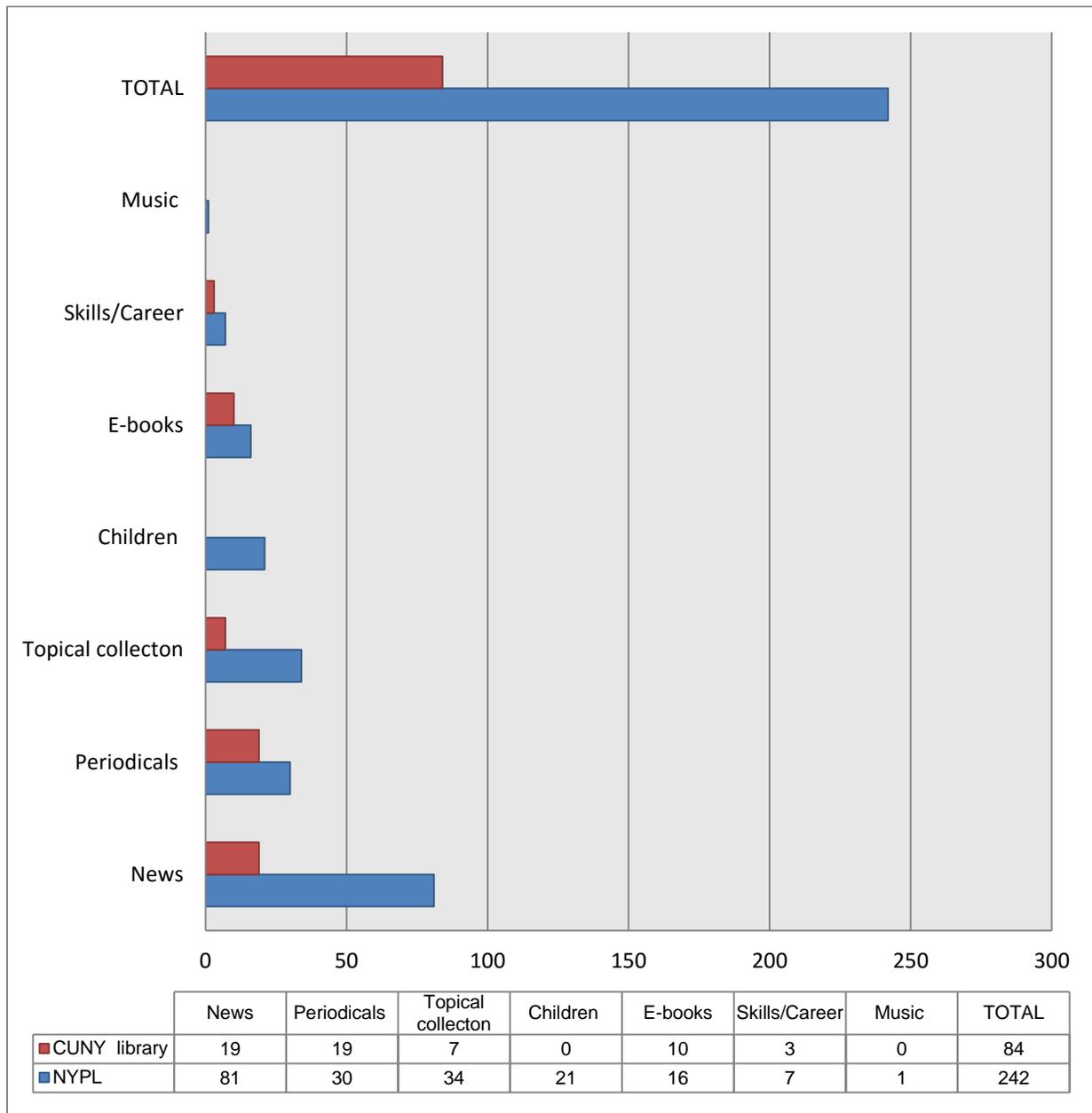


Figure 1. NYPL Databases Available from Home to Library Card Holders



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Figure 2. Overlap of Public and Academic Proprietary Databases



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Table 2. Proprietary Public Library Databases Not Currently Available to Students through Academic Library Websites

Database by content type	Currently provided by public library	Access currently not provided by all academic libraries	Examples (See Appendix for complete list)
News/Magazines	81	73	Archives of historical titles including <i>Boston Globe</i> ; <i>Chicago Tribune</i> ; <i>New York Tribune</i> ; <i>Times of London</i> ; <i>Washington Post</i> and the <i>New Yorker</i>
Reference	52	40	Oxford Classical Dictionary; Oxford Bibliographies Online; Europa World Plus; Gale Virtual Reference Library (unique titles) and Sage Knowledge (unique titles)
Periodicals	29	17	Academic Search Premier; Periodicals Index Online; Sociological Abstracts
Topical collections	34	32	African American Experience; Daily Life through History; World at War; Understanding Conflict and Society
E-book collections	16	13	Twayne's Author Series; Very Short Introductions (Oxford); University Press Scholarship Online
Skills/Career	7	7	Learning Express Library; Lynda.com, Mango Languages

Endnotes

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Appendix

NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY	Category
Amazing Animals of the World	CHILDREN
eLibrary Elementary	CHILDREN
FreedomFlix	CHILDREN
Kids InfoBits	CHILDREN
Kids Search	CHILDREN
Lands & Peoples	CHILDREN
ScienceFlix	CHILDREN
Searchasaurus [grades 1-3]	CHILDREN
Bookflix	CHILDREN. Ebooks
TumbleBookCloud	CHILDREN. Ebooks
TumbleBookCloud Junior	CHILDREN. Ebooks
TumbleBooks Library	CHILDREN. Ebooks
Biblioteca TumbleBooks	CHILDREN. Ebooks. Spanish
Explora High School	CHILDREN. High School
Middle Search Plus	CHILDREN. Middle School
Explora Middle School	CHILDREN. Middle School
Explora Elementary	CHILDREN. Reference
Funk & Wagnalls New World Encyclopedia EBSCO [grades 5-8]	CHILDREN. Reference
Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia	CHILDREN. Reference
New Book of Popular Science	CHILDREN. Reference
La Nueva Enciclopedia Cumbre	CHILDREN. Reference. Spanish
ACLS Humanities E-Book Project	E-books

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NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY	Category
Eighteenth Century Collections Online (ECCO)	E-books
AudioBookCloud	E-books
Biblioboard	E-books
Nineteenth Century Collections Online (NCCO)	E-books
Twayne's Authors Series	E-books
University Press Scholarship Online (UPSO)	E-books
Very Short Introductions	E-books
Early English Books Online (EEBO)	E-books
Artemis Literary Sources	E-books and periodicals
Artemis Primary Sources	E-books and periodicals
Brill Online Books and journals	E-books and periodicals
Columbia Granger's World of Poetry	E-books and periodicals
Literature Online	E-books and periodicals
Cairn.Info	E-books and periodicals. French.
Digitalia	E-books and periodicals. Spanish.
Freegal Music	Music
Atlanta Constitution (1868-1945)	Newspaper
Atlanta Daily World (1931-2003)	Newspaper
Boston Globe (1872-1981)	Newspaper
Boston Globe (1980-present)	Newspaper
British Library Newspapers	Newspaper
Chicago Defender (1905-1975)	Newspaper
Chicago Tribune (1849-1990)	Newspaper
Chicago Tribune (1989-present)	Newspaper



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NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY	Category
Christian Science Monitor (September, 1988-present)	Newspaper
Daily Mail Historical Archive, 1896-2004	Newspaper
White Detroit Free Press, 1831-1922	Newspaper
Financial Times Historical Archive, 1888-2010	Newspaper
Global Newstream	Newspaper
Guardian and Observer (1791-2003)	Newspaper
Hartford Courant (1764-1988)	Newspaper
Illustrated London News Historical Archive, 1842-2003	Newspaper
Independent Digital Archive, 1986-2012	Newspaper
Irish Times (1851-2011) & Weekly Irish Times (1876-1958)	Newspaper
Japan Times Archive (1897-2015)	Newspaper
Jerusalem Post, 1932-2008	Newspaper
Los Angeles Sentinel (1934-2005)	Newspaper
Los Angeles Times	Newspaper
Los Angeles Times (1881-1988)	Newspaper
Louisville Courier Journal (1830-1922)	Newspaper
New York Amsterdam News (1922-1993)	Newspaper
New York Daily News (1997 - present)	Newspaper
New York Herald (1840-1865)	Newspaper
New York Tribune / Herald Tribune (1841-1962)	Newspaper
San Francisco Chronicle (1865-1922)	Newspaper
South China Morning Post (1903-1996)	Newspaper



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NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY	Category
St. Louis Post-Dispatch (1874-1922)	Newspaper
Telegraph Historical Archive, 1855-2000	Newspaper
The American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger (1857-1922)	Newspaper
The American Israelite	Newspaper
The Austin American Statesman (1871-1975)	Newspaper
The Baltimore Afro-American (1893-1988)	Newspaper
The Baltimore Sun (1837-1988)	Newspaper
The Christian Science Monitor (1908-1999)	Newspaper
The Cincinnati Enquirer (1841-1922)	Newspaper
The Cleveland Call & Post (1934-1991)	Newspaper
The Economist Historical Archive, 1843-2012	Newspaper
The Globe and Mail (1844-2011)	Newspaper
The Jewish Advocate, 1905-1990	Newspaper
The Jewish Exponent	Newspaper
The Nashville Tennessean (1812-1922)	Newspaper
The Norfolk Journal and Guide, 1921-2003	Newspaper
The Sunday Times, 1822-2006	Newspaper
Times of India, 1838-2003	Newspaper
Times of London Digital Archive (1785-2010)	Newspaper
Washington Post (1877-1997)	Newspaper
Washington Post (1988-present)	Newspaper
New York Times (1980-present)	Newspaper
Philadelphia Tribune (1912-2001)	Newspaper



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Pittsburgh Courier (1911-2002)	Newspaper
Sabin Americana Digital Archive (1500-1926)	Newspaper
Chinese Newspapers Collection (1832-1953)	Newspaper database
Latin American Newstand	Newspaper database
17th-18th Century Burney Collection Newspaper	Newspaper database
19th Century British Newspaper	Newspaper database
Ethnic NewsWatch (1959-present)	Newspaper database. Spanish
Gannett Newsstand	Newspaper database
Infotrac Newsstand	Newspaper database
National Newspaper Index (1977-present)	Newspaper database
New York State Newspapers	Newspaper database
Newspaper Source (EBSCO)	Newspaper database
NewsVault	Newspaper database
Nineteenth Century U.S. Newspapers	Newspaper database
Pravda Digital Archive (1912-2015)	Newspaper database
PressReader	Newspaper database
ProQuest Historical African American Newspapers	Newspaper database
ProQuest Historical Jewish Newspapers	Newspaper database
Regional Business News (formerly Business News Wire)	Newspaper database
Harper's Bazaar Archive	Newspaper or Magazine
Liberty Magazine	Newspaper or Magazine
New Yorker Digital Archive (1925 - present)	Newspaper or Magazine
Popular Magazines	Newspaper or Magazine Database



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NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY	Category
Flipster	Newspaper or magazine database
National Geographic Virtual Library	Newspaper or Magazine Database
AP Images	Newspapers Images database
Prompt (see Business Collection)	Newspapers/ Magazines database
Independent Voices	Newspapers/magazines database
19th Century UK Periodicals, Series, I &II	Periodicals
Academic OneFile	Periodicals
Academic Search Premier	Periodicals
Agriculture Collection	Periodicals
American Periodicals (1740-1940)	Periodicals
ARTbibliographies Modern	Periodicals
Business Collection	Periodicals
Business Insights: Essentials	Periodicals
Business Source Premier EBSCO	Periodicals
Chinese E-Journal Collection (Qikan)	Periodicals
Design and Applied Arts Index	Periodicals
ERIC (EBSCO)	Periodicals
ERIC (ProQuest)	Periodicals
General One File	Periodicals
GreenFILE	Periodicals
Health Reference Center Academic	Periodicals
MasterFILE Premier (EBSCO)	Periodicals
MEDLINE	Periodicals
Nursing and Allied Health Collection	Periodicals



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NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY	Category
Opposing Viewpoints Research Center	Periodicals
Periodicals Index Online	Periodicals
Project Muse	Periodicals
ProQuest Research Library	Periodicals
Social Services Abstracts	Periodicals
Sociological Abstracts	Periodicals
Torrossa	Periodicals - Italian
World History in Context	Periodicals
Worldwide Political Science Abstracts	Periodicals
Literature Criticism Online	Periodicals and e-books
Literature Resource Center	Periodicals and e-books
Biography and Genealogy Master Index	Reference
Biography in Context	Reference
Book Review Index Online	Reference
Books & Authors	Reference
Books in Print	Reference
Brill Online Bibliographies	Reference
Chicago Manual of Style	Reference
Columbia Gazetteer of the World	Reference
Contemporary Authors	Reference
Credo Reference	Reference
Dictionary of Literary Biography	Reference
Directories in Print (see Gale Directory Library)	Reference



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NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY	Category
Directory of Special Libraries and Information Centers (see Gale Directory)	Reference
Enciclopedia Estudiantil Hallazgos	Reference - Spanish
Encyclopaedia of Islam Online	Reference
Encyclopedia Americana	Reference
Encyclopedia Judaica	Reference
Encyclopedia of American Religions (see Gale Directory)	Reference
Encyclopedia of Associations (see Gale Directory)	Reference
Encyclopedia of Governmental Advisory Organizations (see Gale Directory)	Reference
Europa World of Learning	Reference
Europa World Plus	Reference
Gale Directory Library	Reference
Gale Directory of Databases (see Gale Directory Library)	Reference
Gale Directory of Publications and Broadcast Media (see Gale Directory Library)	Reference
Government Research Centers Directory (see Gale Directory Library)	Reference
Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia	Reference
Grolier Online	Reference
New Book of Knowledge	Reference
Newsletters in Print (see Gale Directory Library)	Reference
Oxford Dictionaries Online	Reference
Oxford English Dictionary (OED)	Reference

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NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY	Category
Oxford Handbooks Online	Reference
Oxford Music Online	Reference
Oxford Reference Online	Reference
Oxford Scholarly Editions Online (OSEO)	Reference
PowerSearch (Gale)	Reference
Publishers Directory	Reference
Research Centers Directory (see Gale Library Directory)	Reference
World Book Online Reference Center	Reference
WorldCat -- OCLC	Reference
Oxford Classical Dictionary	Reference
Oxford Dictionary of National Biography	Reference
Literati (see Credo Reference)	Reference Database
Morningstar Investment Research Center	Reference Database
Oxford Art Online	Reference Database
Oxford Bibliographies Online	Reference. Bibliographies
Something About the Author	Reference. Biography.
World's Who's Who	Reference. Biography.
Gale Virtual Reference Library (GVRL)	Reference. E-books
Sage Knowledge	Reference. E-books
Brill Online Reference Works	Reference
Career Cruising	Skills/Career -Spanish
Explora for Educators	Skills
Learning Express Library	Skills



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NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY	Category
Lynda.com	Skills
Mango Languages	Skills
TrueFlix	Skills
Small Business Resource Center	Skills/Career
African America, Communists, and the National Negro Congress, 1933-1947	Topic-Specific Database
African American Experience	Topic-Specific Database
American Founding Era Papers	Topic-Specific Database
American Government	Topic-Specific Database
American History	Topic-Specific Database
American Indian Experience	Topic-Specific Database
Archives of Human Sexuality and Identity	Topic-Specific Database
Daily Life Through History	Topic-Specific Database
Dead Sea Scrolls Electronic Library	Topic-Specific Database
Electronic Enlightenment	Topic-Specific Database
Fight for Racial Justice and the Civil Rights Congress	Topic-Specific Database
French Royal Acts (Actes royaux français), 1256-1794	Topic-Specific Database
Indigenous Peoples: North America	Topic-Specific Database
Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees: The West's Response to Jewish Emigration	Topic-Specific Database
Issues: Understanding Controversy and Society	Topic-Specific Database
Latino American Experience	Topic-Specific Database - Spanish
Modern Genocide: Understanding Causes and Consequences	Topic-Specific Database
NAACP Papers	Topic-Specific Database

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NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY	Category
People of the Founding Era	Topic-Specific Database
Pop Culture Universe: Icons, Idols, Ideas	Topic-Specific Database
ProQuest Civil War Era (1840-1865)	Topic-Specific Database
Slavery and Anti-Slavery: A Transnational Archive	Topic-Specific Database
Slavery in America and the World: History, Culture & Law	Topic-Specific Database
Smithsonian Collections Online	Topic-Specific Database
Testaments to the Holocaust: Documents and Rare Printed Materials from the Wiener Library	Topic-Specific Database
Times Literary Supplement Historical Archive	Topic-Specific Database
U.S. History in Context	Topic-Specific Database
U.S. Relations with the Vatican and the Holocaust, 1940-1950	Topic-Specific Database
United States Geography	Topic-Specific Database
World History: Ancient and Medieval Eras	Topic-Specific Database
World History: The Modern Era	Topic-Specific Database
World Religions: Belief, Culture, and Controversy	Topic-Specific Database
World at War: Understanding Conflict and Society	Topic-Specific Database
World Geography: Understanding a Changing World	Topic-Specific Database

