

2017

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Recommended Citation

Richards, Maureen (2017) "Stronger Together: Increasing Connections Between Academic and Public Libraries," Collaborative Librarianship: Vol. 9 : Iss. 2 , Article 10. Available at: <http://digitalcommons.du.edu/collaborativelibrarianship/vol9/iss2/10>

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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



Richards: Stronger Together

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



Richards: Stronger Together

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



Richards: Stronger Together

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



Richards: Stronger Together

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)



Richards: Stronger Together

- 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



Richards: Stronger Together

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-



Richards: Stronger Together

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,

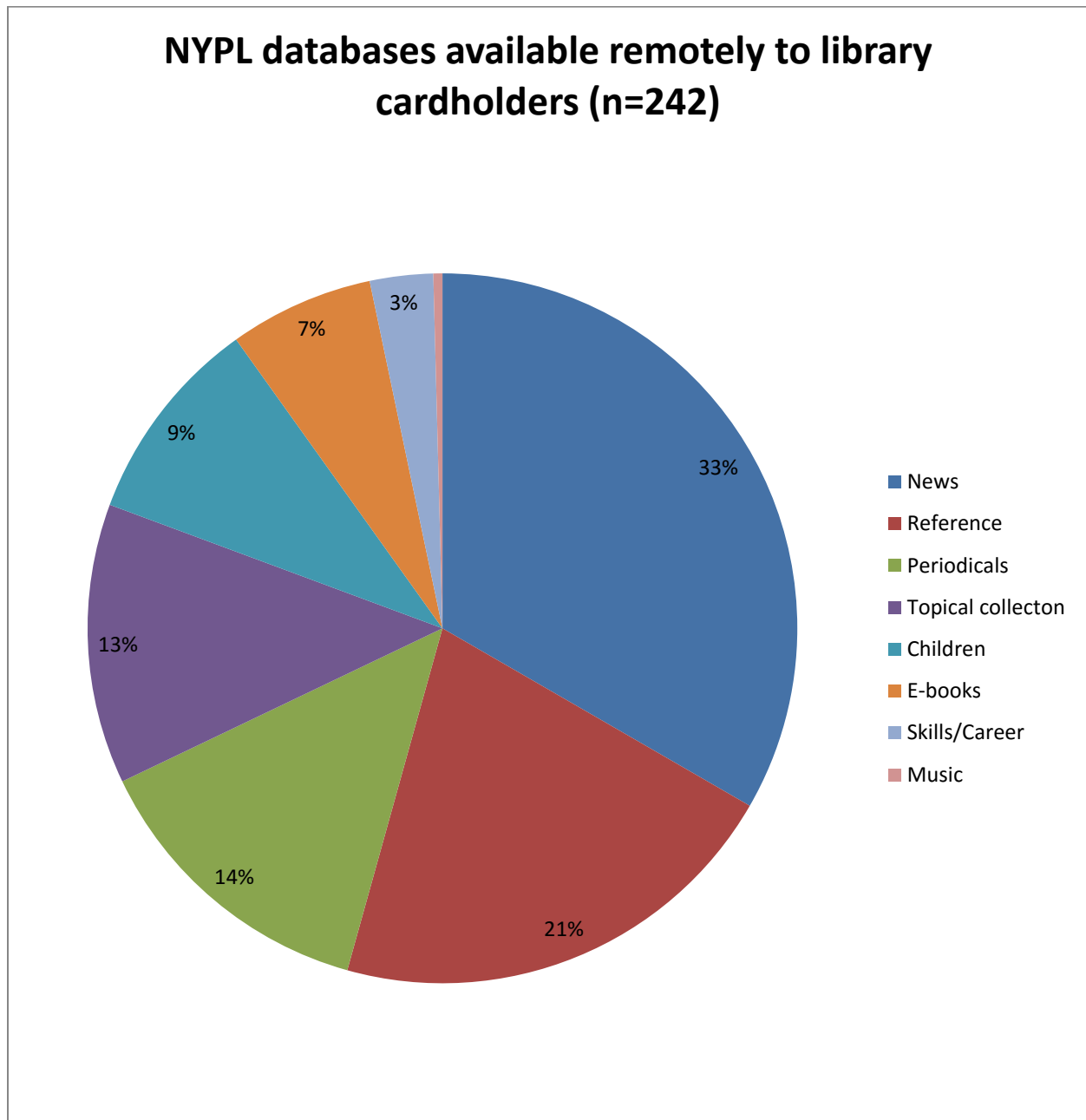
Academic and public libraries share core-values and goals. We share users. We can get closest to filling our mission if we work at this together and both sets of librarians work at telling both sets of users about both sets of libraries.²³

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 |

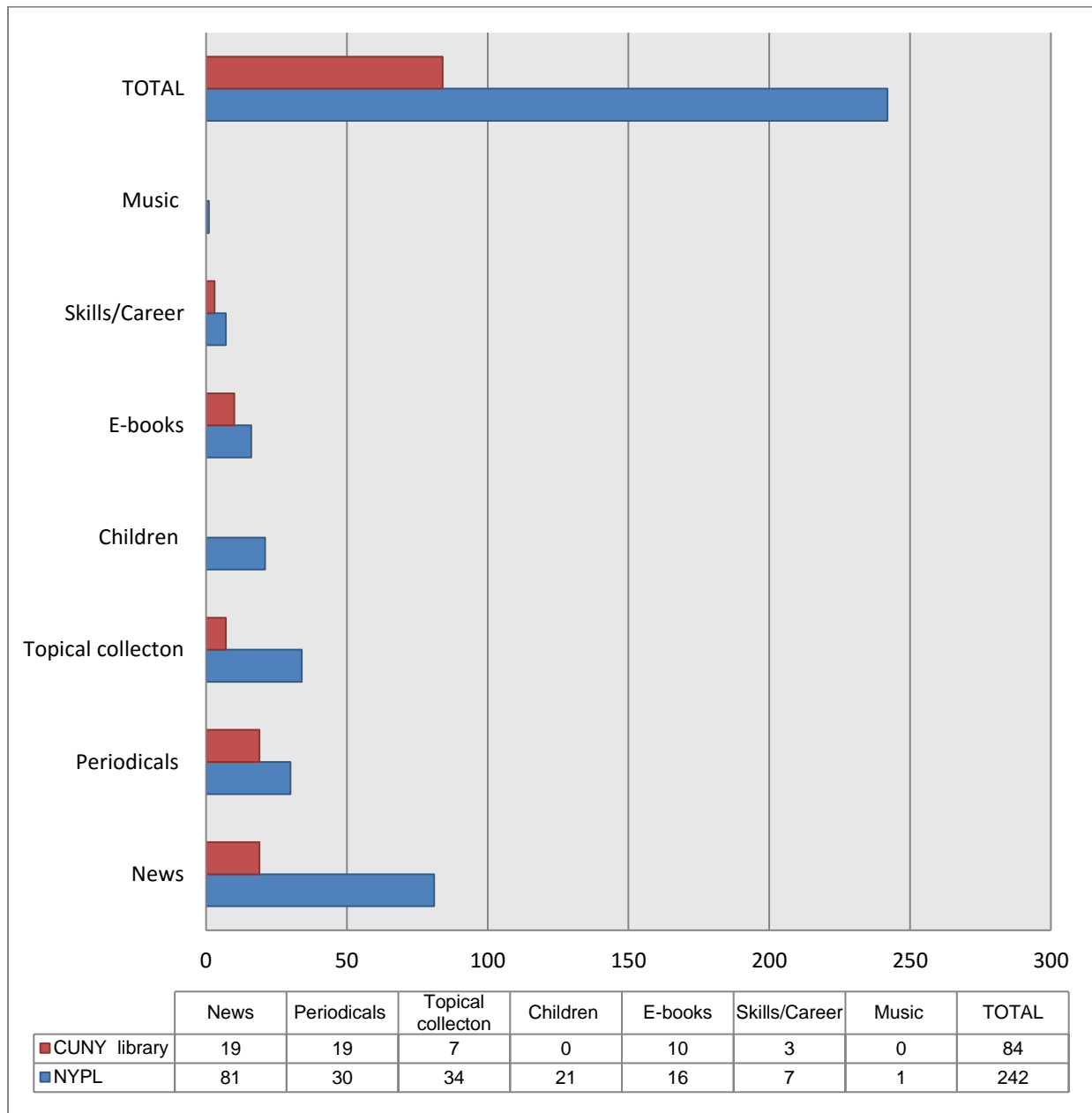


Figure 1. NYPL Databases Available from Home to Library Card Holders



Richards: Stronger Together

Figure 2. Overlap of Public and Academic Proprietary Databases



Richards: Stronger Together

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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¹³ P.G. Raimondo, A. Tatro and A. Mayo, "Health Information Outreach to Underserved Populations in Baltimore, Maryland" in *Academic Library Outreach: Beyond the Campus Walls*, ed. Nancy D. Courtney (ABC-CLIO, 2008).

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¹⁵ The City University of New York, "Frequently Asked Questions," accessed March 30, 2017,



Richards: Stronger Together

<http://www2.cuny.edu/about/administration/offices/undergraduate-studies/pathways/faqs/>.

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¹⁸ New York Public Library, "About," accessed March 30, 2017, <http://www.nypl.org/help/about-nypl/>.

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²⁰ Tang, "A hyperlink analysis".

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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 |

Richards: Stronger Together

| 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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| NYPL Database Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY | Category |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 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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| <p>NYPL Database</p> <p>Highlighted if available from at least one CUNY</p> | <p>Category</p> |
|---|-------------------------|
| 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 |

