Born digital news collections

Other libraries approaches

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Current situation

- News has turned digital → Different content from print / Only digital.
- Most of the libraries face challenges collecting, preserving ‘born digital’ news and newspapers → BIG GAP

Significant Loss of News Content

Fig.: Presented at IFLA News media Conference (Hamburg 2016) in Edward McCain’s presentation The New Missouri Method.

- Part of this news content is already lost or in its way to disappear (not archived, constant changing, broken links).
- Important part of our cultural heritage.
- Survey students / staff Missouri school of Journalism.
Born Digital

- Originated as a digital product since its beginnings.
- Born digital content is distinct from digital content, which is created through the digitization of analog content.
- Examples of born digital content include word processing documents, spreadsheets, and original images produced with digital cameras. (http://www.digitisationguidelines.gov/term.php?term=borndigital)
- Different lifecycle
- Library’s need a different model to preserve news-content.

- Repetitive, redundant.. It is vital to understand thoroughly with which type of content we are dealing.
- Different production system, different approach, this new model will consider new and more decisions when developing the collection.
SAME base: Editorial system. MAIN DIFFERENCE: Diversity of outputs / Constant evolution
So... new and more aspects to take into account

Bigger scope for the selection criteria. More choices, more complex. Example: Which output, version, frequency??
### SELECTION

Format: What should we prioritize?
Layout v/s content? Quantity v/s quality?
Frequency: Capture
Accuracy: According to the original
Completeness: intended scope

### TECHNICAL

Collecting procedures and preservation technologies.
Level of metadata (search).
Technical obsolescence (future access).

### RELATIONSHIP WITH PUBLISHERS

Because of the different outputs and their different flows, there would be necessary to set new type of agreements with publishers.

Also, every publisher has a different procedure: difficulties to set a standard model.
Research

What is the approach other libraries or cultural heritage institutions took (or are taking) during the creation of their born digital news collection?

• Report which illustrates which could be the best practices, main challenges, issues, etc. per institution consulted.

• Main purpose: Use this as a starting point in order to think in standards for a possible model in the KB.

SO... these aspects would work as a base for developing our research approach.
Methodology

Institutions consulted:

National Library of Denmark
Swiss National Library
National Library of South Africa
National Library of Luxembourg
British Library
Library of Congress
National Library of Australia
National Library of Croatia

National Library of Sweden
Biblioteque nationale de France
National Library of Germany
University Library Kentucky
University Library of Texas
The results showed us that these are the main approaches for BDNC.

WEB ARCHIVING
Completeness: France web and print.
ISSN British Library
Paywalls: Croatia do not collect web sites behind pay walls because of the technical issues.
Flash, videos: BL and Bnf.
Accuracy: Impossible to reproduce web sites exactly.

PDF
Germany experience

OTHERS
Sweden
Best practices

• Collecting databases (e.g.: articles rather than entire web sites).
• PDFs (access, longterm preservation).
• RSS feeds (constant updates).
• Closer relations with publishers (dialogue, direct transfer of content).
• Third party mediator (intermediator, distributor).
Conclusions

• Importance of partnership with publishers (workflow/standards).
• Understanding that collecting born digital has to be through a different model (new formats, new lifecycle, new actors). Libraries have to make more and complex decisions in order to think in new policies.
Questions?  Comments?

Thanks!