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Increasing Access to Journal Literature Through Free Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery: A Case Study with WorldCat Discovery

Jacob L. Nash

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OBJECTIVE

To identify the effect of a new catalog and linking system, Worldcat Discovery, on usage and adoption of free Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery for patrons of a Health Sciences Library as well as the effect on use of the bound journal collection.

METHODS

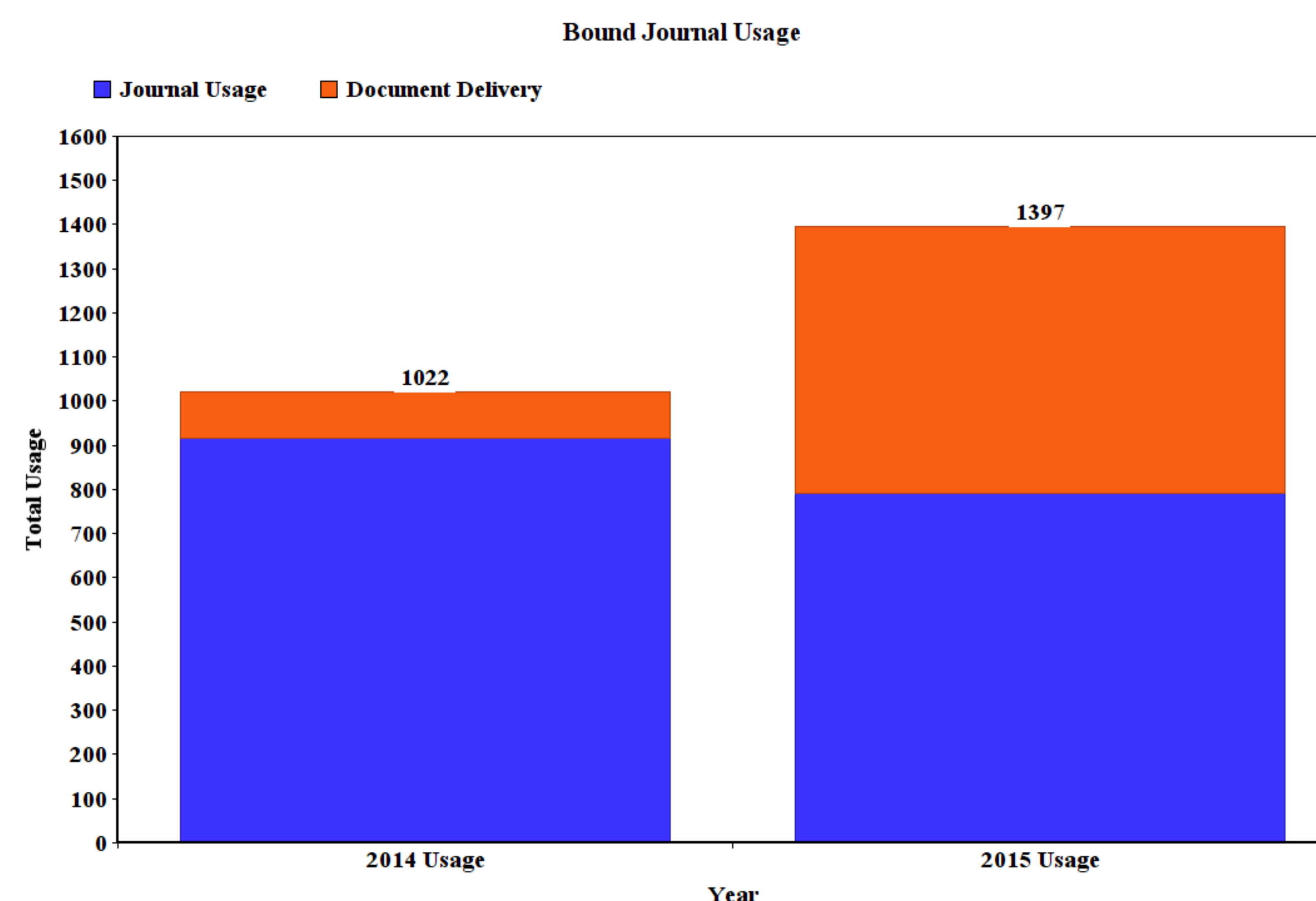
Interlibrary Loan (ILL) and Document Delivery (DD) requests filled during the two periods of January - June 2014 and January - June 2015 were gathered and compared with each other. Bound journal usage was gathered for the same periods and compared to test if free DD increased use of the bound journal collection.

Fills	2014	2015	%increase
ILL	694	1500	116%
DD	226	1290	471%

Document Delivery and Interlibrary Loan Fills for the two periods of Jan-June 2014 and 2015

RESULTS

We observed a 116% increase in filled ILL requests (n=1500) and a 471% increase in filled DD requests (n=1290) by patrons during the first half of 2015 compared with the same time period during 2014. Bound journal usage measured by in-house use and checkouts decreased by 14% from 2014 to 2015, likely due to patrons requesting items through DD instead. Incorporating print DD fills into bound journal usage for the two periods, we observed a 37% increase (n=375) in the usage of the bound journal collection.



Total Bound Journal Usage for Jan-June 2014 and 2015

DISCUSSION

ILLiad and Atlas Systems work seamlessly with Worldcat Discovery to make requesting items simple by auto-populating the request form. Worldcat Discovery places "Request" links on print journal records to facilitate requesting bound journal articles. Because Worldcat is an 'open system' our users can search for and identify books, journals, and articles that HSLIC does not own and request them. The spike in DD/ILL increased Copyright Clearance fees but not to a problematic level. These costs will be monitored going forward to ensure this program is sustainable.

CONCLUSIONS

Making ILL/DD a free, easy to use process has increased usage of the service while increasing usage of the bound journal collection at HSLIC. Worldcat Discovery has made requesting items via DD/ILL a seamless, few-click process for patrons. These findings have implications for Health Sciences Libraries that would like to increase adoption of ILL and potentially increase access to the bound journal collection.

Abstract
Stat Med. 2015 May 10;34(10):1621-33. doi: 10.1002/sim.6414. Epub 2015 Jan 23.
On model selections for repeated measurement data in clinical studies.
Zou B¹, Jin B, Kech GG, Zhou H, Borst SE, Menton S, Smaizer JJ.
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Abstract
Repeated measurement designs have been widely used in various randomized controlled trials for evaluating long-term intervention efficacies. For some clinical trials, the primary research question is how to compare two treatments at a fixed time, using a t-test. Although simple, robust, and convenient, this type of analysis fails to utilize a large amount of collected information. Alternatively, the mixed-effects model is commonly used for repeated measurement data. It models all available data jointly and allows explicit assessment of the overall treatment effects across the entire time spectrum. In this paper, we propose an analytic strategy for longitudinal clinical trial data where the mixed-effects model is coupled with a model selection scheme. The proposed test statistics not only make full use of all available data but also utilize the information from the optimal model deemed for the data. The performance of the proposed method under various setups, including different data missing mechanisms, is evaluated via extensive Monte Carlo simulations. Our numerical results demonstrate that the proposed analytic procedure is more powerful than the t-test when the primary interest is to test for the treatment effect at the last time point. Simulations also reveal that the proposed method outperforms the usual mixed-effects model for testing the overall treatment effects across time. In addition, the proposed framework is more robust and flexible in dealing with missing data compared with several competing methods. The utility of the proposed method is demonstrated by analyzing a clinical trial on the cognitive effect of testosterone in geriatric men with low baseline testosterone levels.
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KEYWORDS: bootstrap; missing data; mixed-effects model; model selection; repeated measurement; t-test

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