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6-22-2018

Defining a Comprehensive E-book Acquisition Strategy

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Recommended Citation

 $Savova, Maria, "Defining\ a\ Comprehensive\ E-book\ Acquisition\ Strategy"\ (2018).\ \textit{Library\ Staff\ Publications\ and\ Research.\ 62.}$ $https://scholarship.claremont.edu/library_staff/62$

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Defining a Comprehensive E-book Acquisition Strategy

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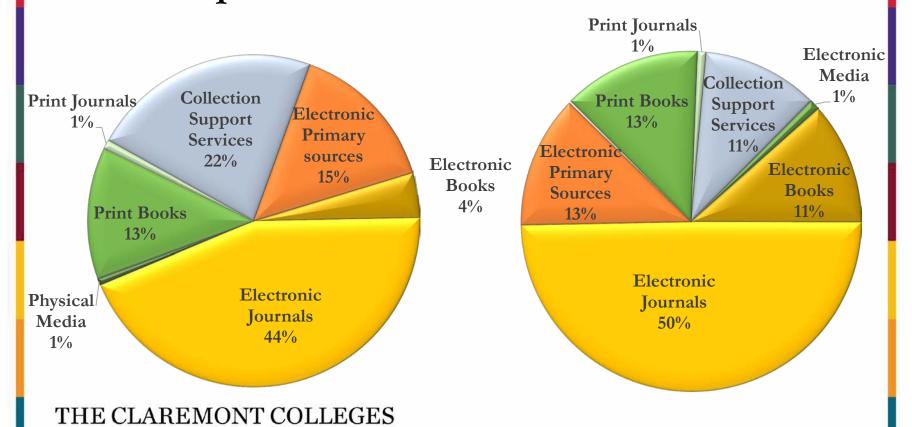
Overview

- E-books' share within the library collections budget
- Review current acquisition modes used to acquire ebooks and position them on a scale using valuebased criteria
- (Data from TCCL 2015 e-book study, budget and usage reports)
- Comprehensive e-book acquisition strategy

E-books' share in the acq budget

TCCL Expenditures - FY14 vs. FY18

LIBRARY • VIT@L



E-books' share in the acq budget

TCCL E-book expenditures – FY14 vs. FY18



E-book acquisition modes

- Subscription packages
- Standing orders
- Approval plan
- Unmediated DDA/PDA
- Mediated DDA/PDA
- ■EBA/EBS
- Package purchase
- Title-by-title purchase

Criteria for determining value

- Content quality and match to library needs
- Ownership vs. access / stability and perpetuity of access
- •Flexibility in content selection
- Ease of use / extend of access (DRM, interface)

Criteria for determining value

- ■Cost
 - ➤ List price
 - Spending commitment over time and predictability of cost
 - ➤ Purchase price as percentage of list price / cost per accessible title
 - ➤ Overall affordability
 - Staff time investment
- Cost per use

Ownership vs. access

TEMPORARY

PERPETUAL*

SUBSCRIPTIONS

DDA / EBA TITLE POOL

STL

ALL PURCHASES:

TITLE-BY-TITLE

PACKAGE

APPROVAL

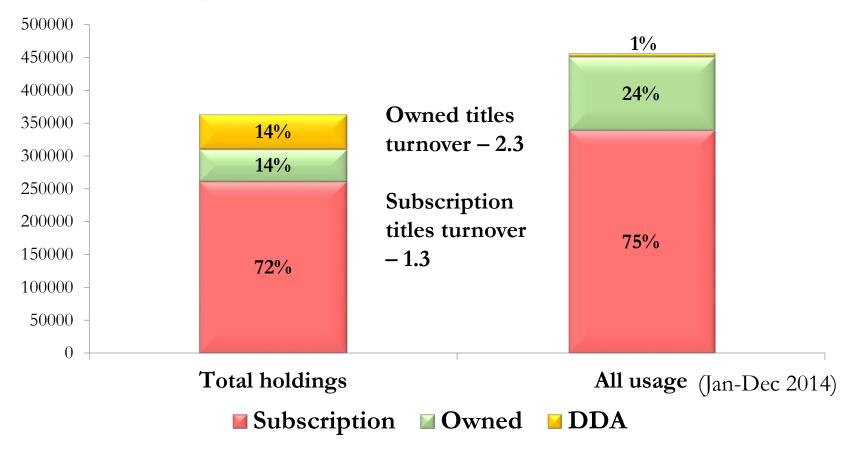
STANDING ORDERS

DDA AUTOPURCHASE

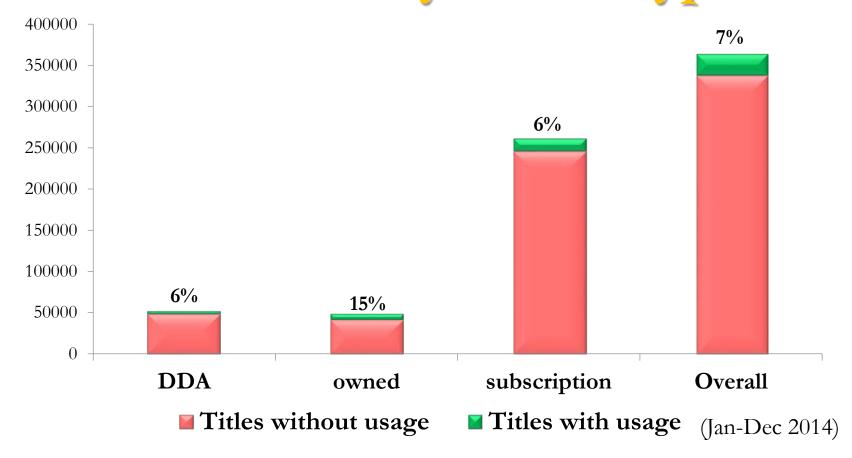
EBA FINAL SELECTIONS

* Where is the content hosted?
Who is responsible for maintaining access?

E-book *holdings* vs. usage per access type



Proportion of used ebook *titles* by access type



Flexibility in selection

NO FLEXIBILITY

FULL FLEXIBILITY

SUBSCRIPTIONS

MEDIATED DDA

TITLE-BY-TITLE

PACKAGE PURCHASE

EBA FINAL SELECTIONS

APPROVAL AUTOSHIP

STANDING ORDERS

DDA STL

DDA AUTOPURCHASE

Ease of access

DRM

NO RESTRICTIONS

MOST SUBSCRIPTIONS

SOME PURCHASES

MOST AGGREGATORS'

EBA TITLE POOL

DDA TITLE POOL

SOME PURCHASES

Depends more on the provider, than the acquisition mode! Could vary with age of content.

There's DRM and DRM

- Number of simultaneous users (ex: 1, 3, unlimited)
- Downloading, printing, and copying restrictions
- Duration of access / Number of views (ex: 325 days for non-linear/concurrent access)
- Type and number of devices allowed to display the work (ex: Adobe vs. Kindle)
- Extent of content (HathiTrust)
- Modification/altering capabilities



Some interesting observations

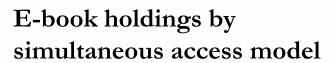
- ■DRM on subscribed/temporary content is more often lighter than on some purchased/owned content!
- ■DRM overall seems to be dying SLOWLY, but (hopefully) surely ex: some aggregator DDA programs with no DRM and increased offerings of non-DRM content for sale

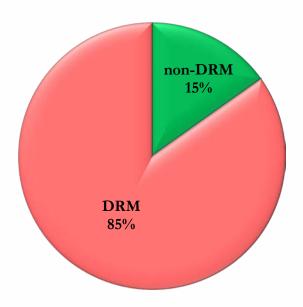
Ease of access

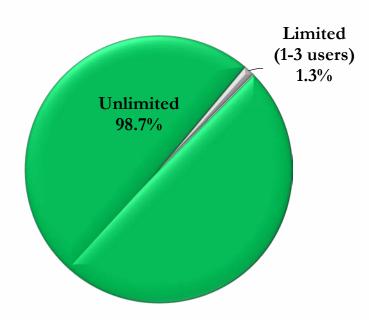


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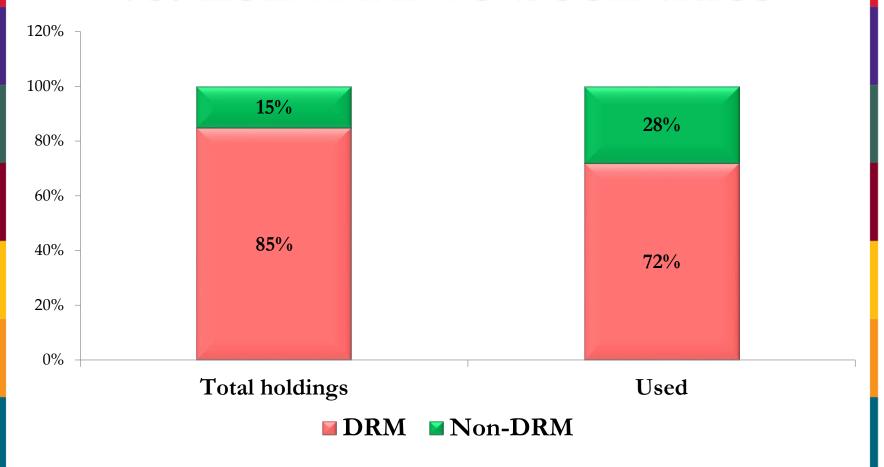
E-book holdings by access rights







Proportion of used DRM vs. non-DRM e-book titles



Cost

- List price (publisher, subject area, age of content)
- Spending commitment over time and predictability of cost
- How it is prepackaged overall affordability
- Purchase price as percentage of list price
- Staff time investment

Spending commitment and predictability of cost

Long term commitment

No commitment

SUBSCRIPTIONS STANDING ORDERS TITLE-BY-TITLE

DDA POOL APPROVAL AUTOSHIP PACKAGE PURCHASE

EBA POOL

Low predictability

High predictability

TITLE-BY-TITLE

DDA STL SUBSCRIPTIONS

DDA AUTOPURCHASE ADDROMAL AUTOSHID DACKACE DUDCI

APPROVAL AUTOSHIP PACKAGE PURCHASES

STANDING ORDERS EBA SELECTIONS

Cost as percentage of list price

More than list price

List price

Less than list price

DDA AUTOPURCHASE

(105-150% or more of list price)

TITLE-BY-TITLE

APPROVAL AUTOSHIP

STANDING ORDERS

EBA (typically 80-100%)

SUBSCRIPTIONS (as

low as 0.3% of list price)

PACKAGE PURCHASE

(10-90% of list price)

DDA STL (25-85% of

list price)

DDA AUTOPURCHASE

(Backlist - 55%)

Staff time investment

High labor intensity

Low labor intensity

TITLE-BY-TITLE

APPROVAL PROFILE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

MEDIATED DDA

DDA PROFILE

STANDING ORDERS

EBA FINAL SELECTIONS

PACKAGE PURCHASE

Cost Per Use

- To assess the value of the content to our users in conjunction to the budget expense
- To compare the value of the content between different acquisition modes

Cost Per Use on Subscriptions

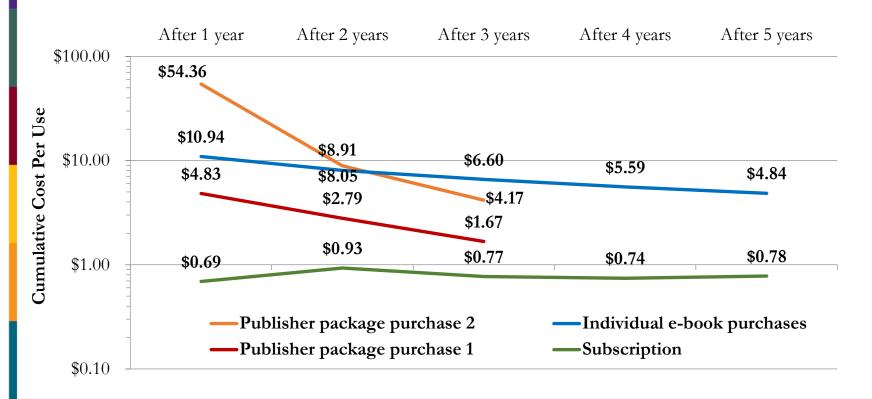
- In comparison to journal content annual cost of subscription package /all usage = could be as low as \$0.05 per chapter (typically \$0.50 \$5.00)
- Cost per *available* title (in comparison with package purchase) annual cost of subscription package/number of titles in the package as low as \$0.15-\$0.20 per title
- Cost per use of *used* titles only (comparison with DDA):
 - Total subscription amount = less than 10% of list price of *used* titles only
 - Total amount saved by borrowing the whole collection vs. purchasing on demand only the used titles close to \$150,000

Cost Per Use on Purchases

- CPU on individual purchases goes down over time
- Cumulative CPU for (standing order) packages

Year 1: Year 1 cost / Year 1 usage

Year 2: Year $1 + 2 \cos t / Year 1 + 2 usage, etc.$



NO **ACQUISITION** MODE IS PERFECT

Tradeoffs

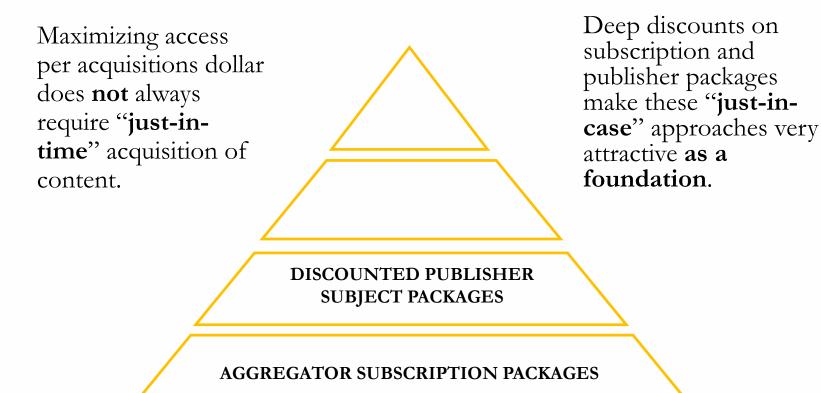
- High selection flexibility = High cost in both \$\$\$ and staff time
- Good deals often come prepackaged
- Perpetual access is more often DRM free (though not always), and it tends to come at the highest cost and the highest short-term (and even mid-term) CPU
- Low cost typically means (some) DRM and low flexibility

Acquisition strategy decisions

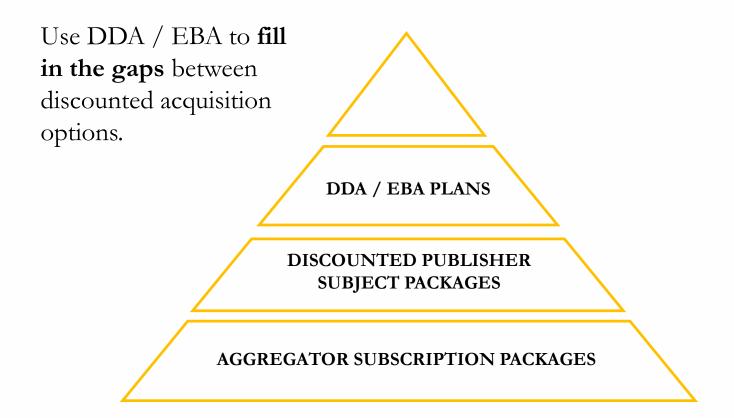
- Which e-book acquisition modes to adopt?
 - > What are my libraries values in order of priority?
- •How much budget to dedicate to each acquisition mode?

A comprehensive eBook acquisition strategy employs a combination of acquisition modes that maximizes access while ensuring that users are served as effectively as possible over time at a sustainable cost.

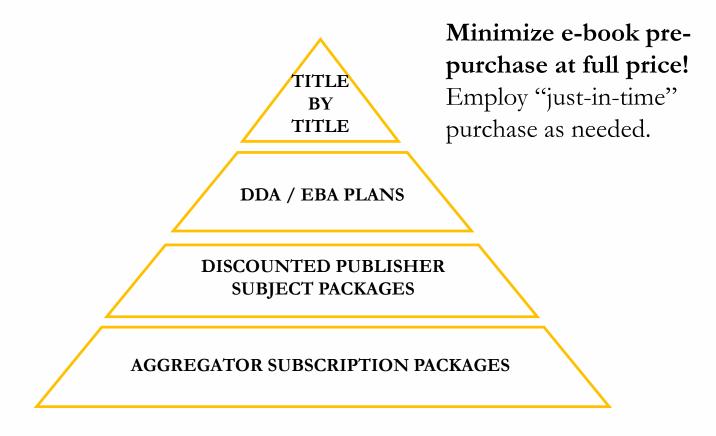
Recommended strategy



Recommended strategy



Recommended strategy



References

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THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?

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