

The Disincentive of E-only



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Outline of presentation

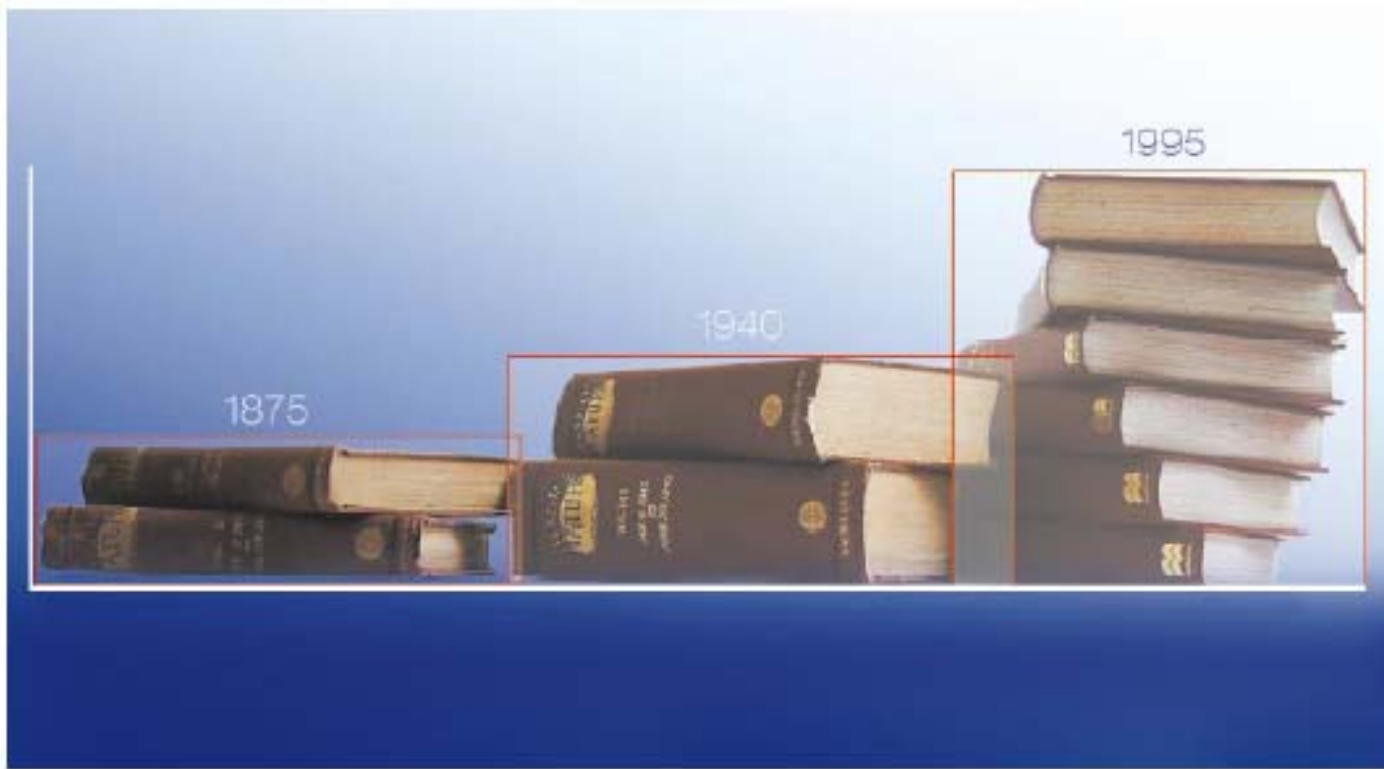
- Which problems we are trying to solve with e-only?
- Libraries and e-deals in Oxford
 - Serial de-duplication
 - Attitude towards e-only
- The paradigm shift to e-only

Which problems we are trying to solve with e-only?

- Serials crisis
 - Space problem
 - Price increase
 - Better availability



Space problems in libraries

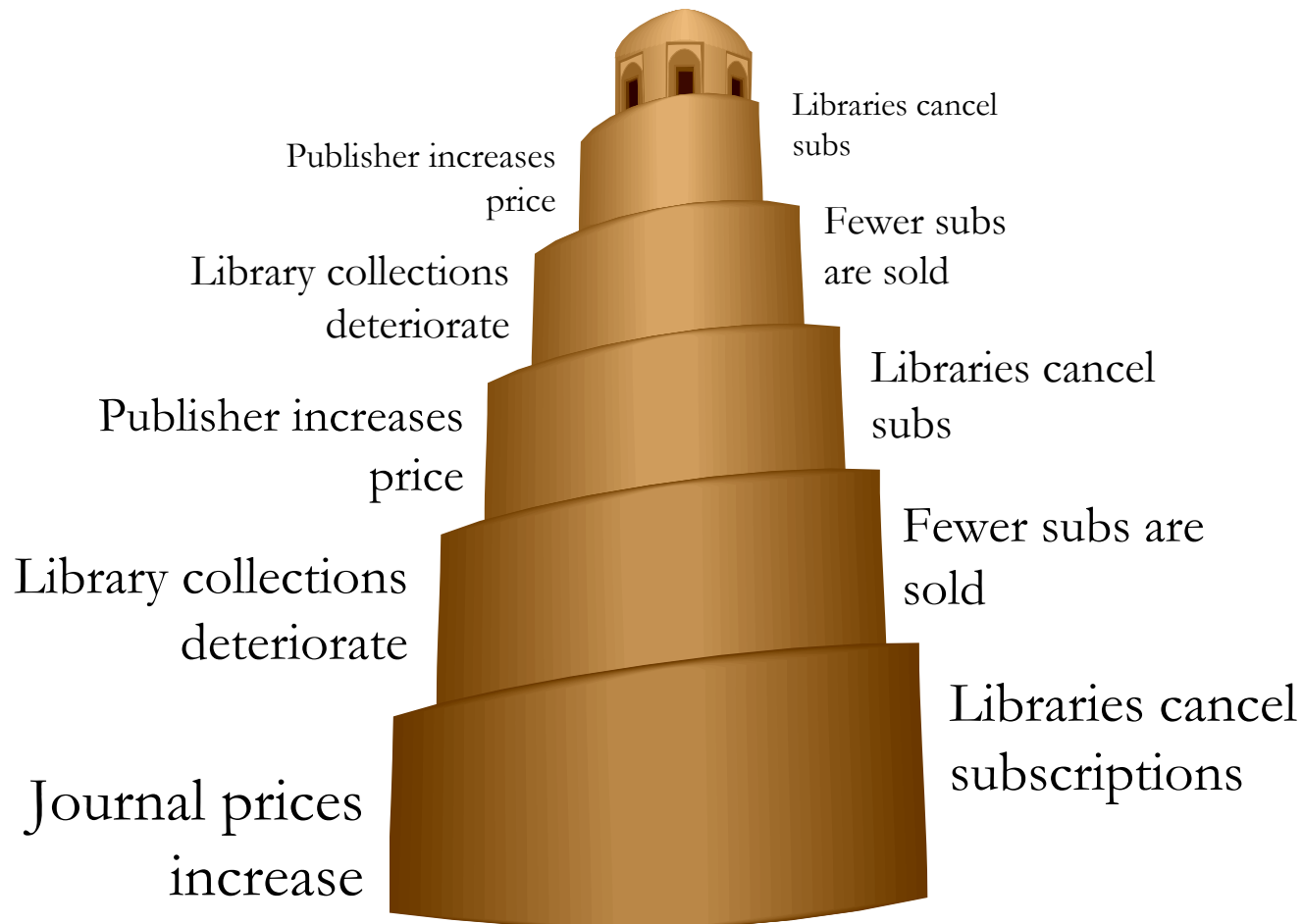


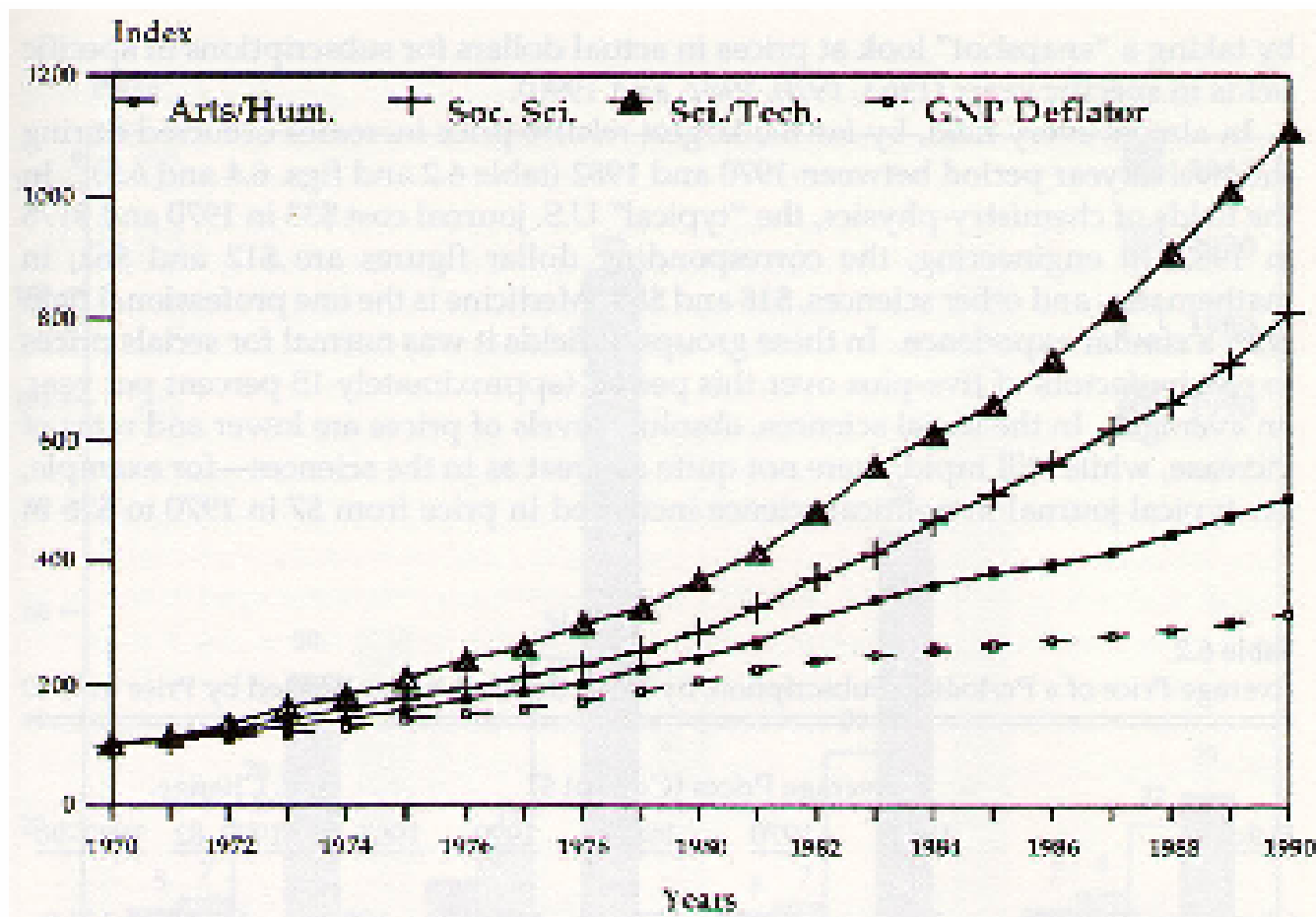
Bigger and better? The quantity of material published in *Nature* (not to mention its growing number of 'sister' journals) mirrors the exponential growth of all areas of science.

Space problems in libraries



Serials crisis – annual price increases





University libraries and scholarly communication: study prepared for the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation / by Anthony M. Cummings ... [et al.], November 1992. (<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/subjects/mellon/>)

... and it is still a problem ...



“Serials War” in <http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6431958.html>

Availability of journal literature

- 24/7
- Accessibility to all titles needed for research
- Access from your desktop
- Missing issues

- Interlibrary loan

The problems we are trying to solve

Space	Not solved in hybrid environment, only with e-only model	
Cost	Not solved in hybrid environment, some cost savings with e-only model	
Availability	Solved in hybrid or e-only environment	

The problems we are trying to solve: From the readers' point of view

Space	Not solved in hybrid environment, only with e-only model	Not a problem to readers
Cost	Not solved in hybrid environment, some cost savings with e-only model	Not a problem to readers
Availability	Solved in hybrid or e-only environment	Readers are satisfied, particularly with hybrid model



From the readers' point of view, there is little incentive to move to e-only, hybrid is even better.

The problems we are trying to solve: From the library staff's point of view

Space	Not solved in hybrid environment, only with e-only model	Huge problem for library staff
Cost	Not solved in hybrid environment, some cost savings with e-only model	Not fully understood by library staff
Availability	Solved in hybrid or e-only environment	Library staff think hybrid model is safest



From the library staff's point of view, space is the main incentive to move to e-only.

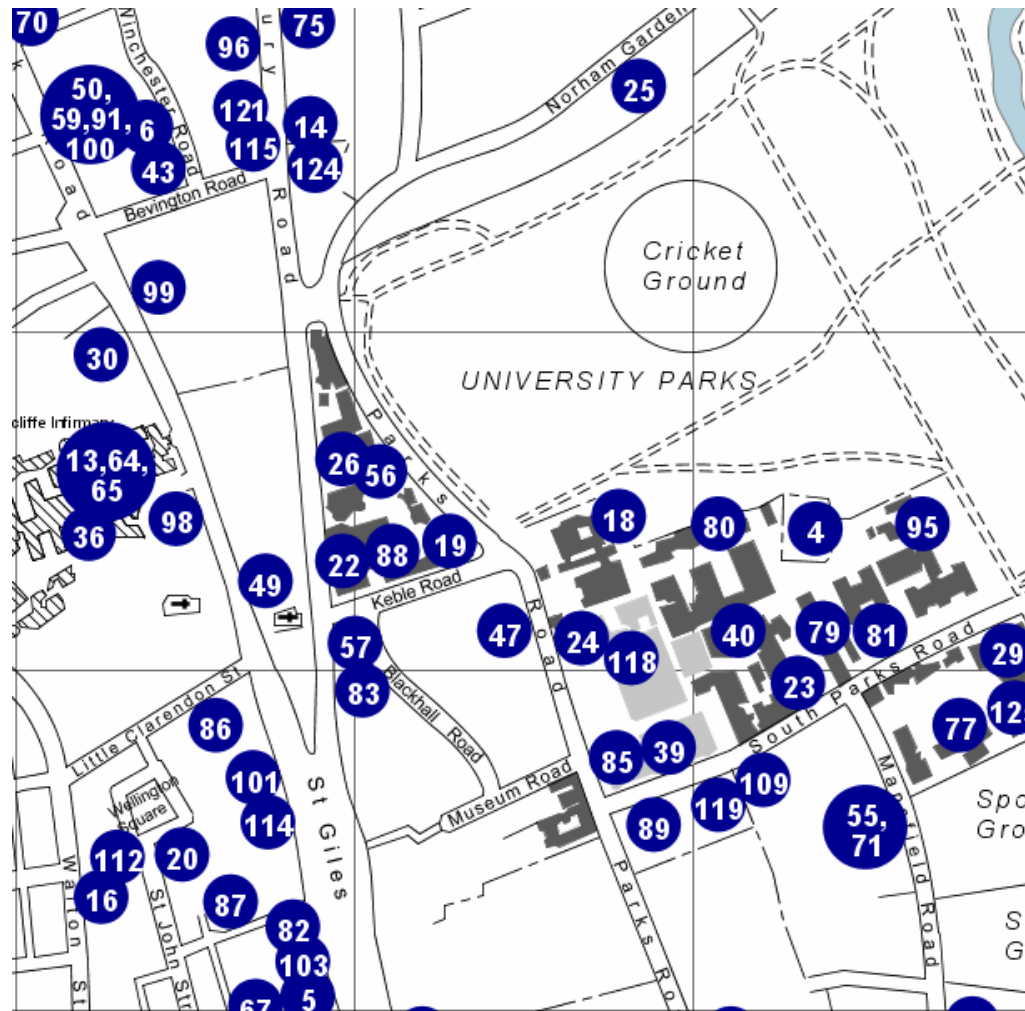
The problems we are trying to solve: From the library manager's point of view

Space	Not solved in hybrid environment, only with e-only model	Supported by library manager
Cost	Not solved in hybrid environment, some cost savings with e-only model	Supported by library manager
Availability	Solved in hybrid or e-only environment	Library manager does not deal directly with these problems

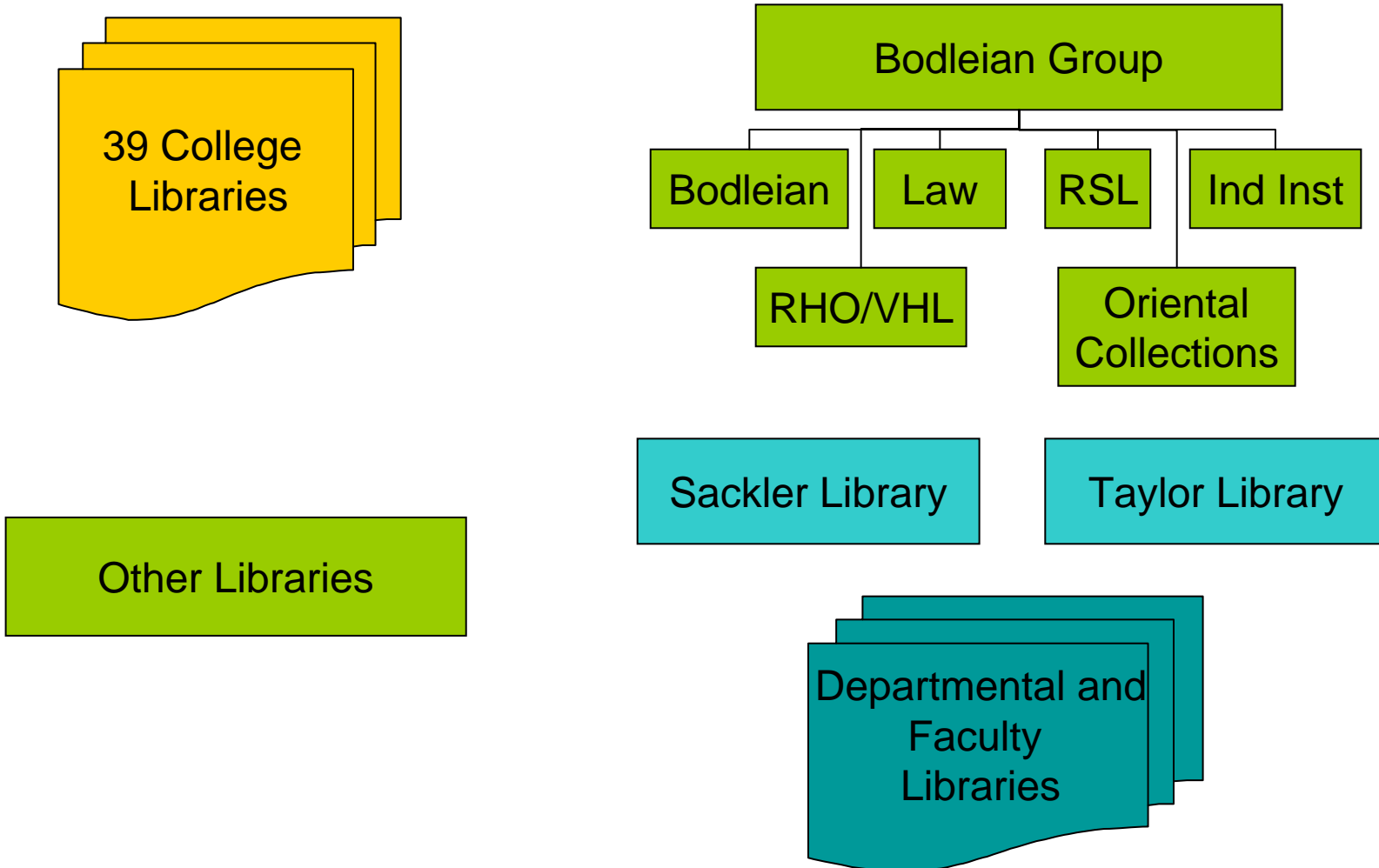


From the library manager's point of view, space and cost are the drivers to move to e-only.

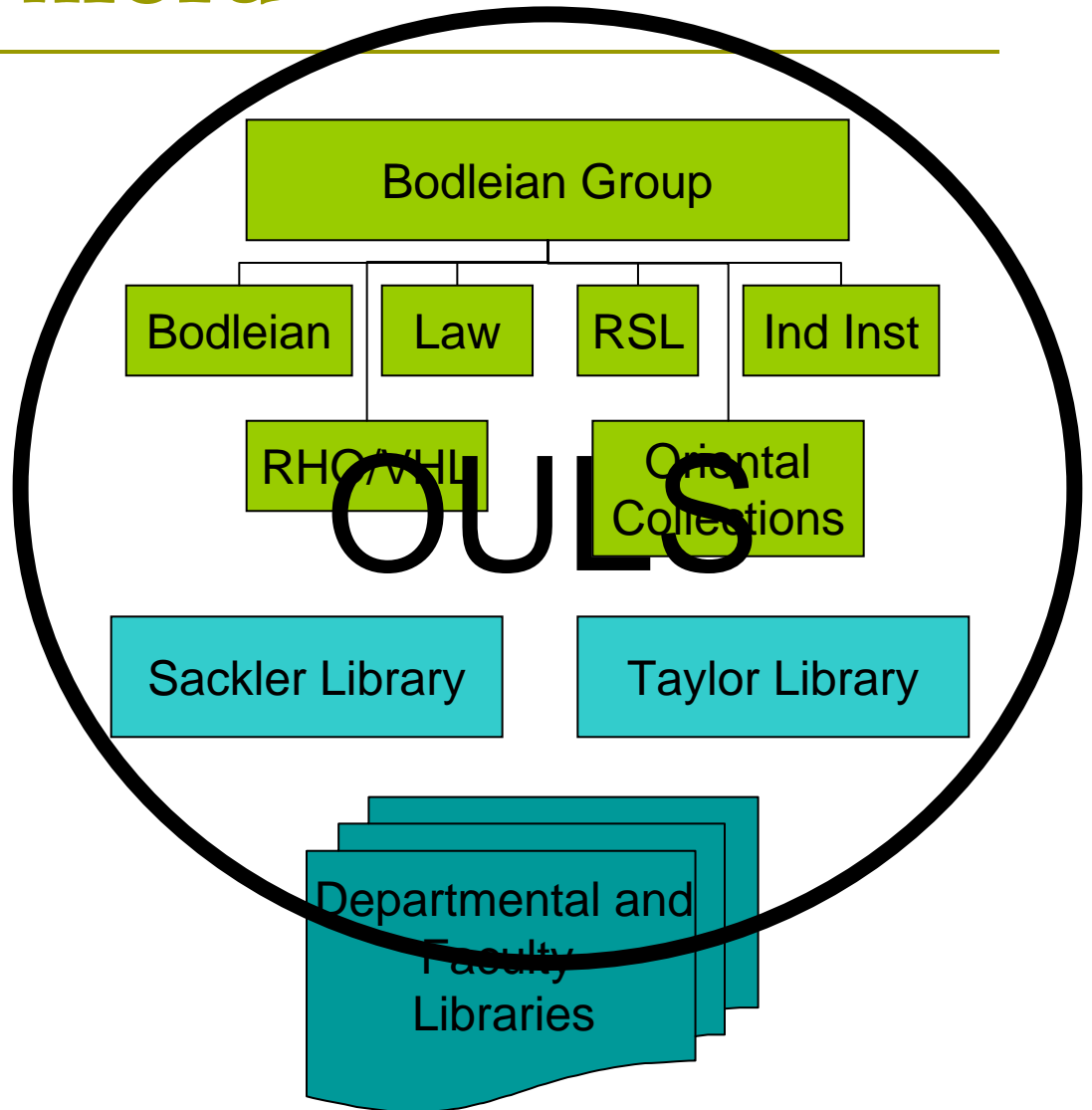
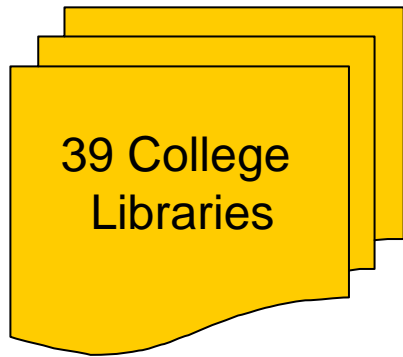
Libraries in Oxford



Libraries in Oxford



Libraries in Oxford



Serials de-duplication in OULS

- 2003: Integration of libraries into OULS should lead to de-duplication of collections.
- Cost savings to be achieved through de-duplication of serials.
- 2004: Launch of SCORPIO
 - Collect serials data
 - Assess duplication
 - Encourage de-duplication
- Reorganise of budgets around subjects not libraries.

Electronic resources in Oxford

- ❑ 2002: ERC (Electronic Resources Committee)
- ❑ Central funding of selected electronic resources
- ❑ Accessible to all students and staff, including Colleges
- ❑ 'Big Deals' cover College and dept holdings
- ❑ 2005: Dedicated E-Resources Team in OULS
- ❑ 2006: E-Resources are paid from regular subject budgets
- ❑ 2006: Colleges agree to contribute to cost of electronic resources

SCORPIO Duplication report

Title	List price in GBP	TDNet	Details on TDNet access	Big Deal	Legal Deposit	LAW	CED	EDU	RSC	SBS	SSL	VHL	BODF	EFL	HFL	LAC	MUS	PHI	SAC	TABS (BODS)	TABS (TAS)	TAY / MLF	THE	BJL	BODO (Chin.)	BODO (Oth.)	CSL	EAL	IND	OIL	RHO		
T L S: the Times literary supplement	£72.90				1		1					1		1				00				1											
Times Higher Education Supplement	62.11				1		1	1		1												1											
American Historical Review	£135.00	Yes	1895-									1	1																				
Anglo-Saxon England	£81.00	Yes	2001-	Yes	1									1	1					1													
Ars Decorativa																				EX	EX						EX						
Byzantinische Zeitschrift	£155.04												1							1	EX	1											
Current Archaeology: Britain's favorite archaeology magazine	£21.60				1															3													
Jahrbuch der Oesterreichischen Byzantinistik	£71.40												1							1		1											
Journal of Biblical Literature	£18.90	Yes	1890-										1										1							1			
Neuphilologischer Verein in Helsinki. Mitteilungen	£43.20												1	1								1											
New Statesman	£186.30	Yes	1988-		1		1			1	1																						
New York Review of Books	£46.44						1						1	1																			
Old English Newsletter	£10.80												1	1						1													
P M L A	£81.00	Yes	1889-										1	1								1											
P S: Political Science & Politics	£342.90	Yes	1988-	Yes	1						1	1											1									1	
Speculum: a journal of Medieval studies	£54.00	Yes	1926-2001										1	1	1																		
Turk Tarih Kurumu. Belleten	£32.40												1							1						1							
Vetus Testamentum	£166.86	Yes	1951-	Yes									1										1								1		
Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Comptes-Rendus des Seances de l'Annee (Year)	£82.96												1							1													

SCORPIO = Serials Coordination Project in Oxford

3 Phases of SCORPIO

		Definition of 'duplicate':	Aim:
Phase 1	Launched in Aug 2004; still ongoing	DUPLICATE = PAID + PAID Duplicate is defined as more than 1 purchased, gift or exchange copy.	Reduce holdings to 1 purchased, gift or exchange copy. Maintain e-access where available.
Phase 2	Launched in Jan 2007	DUPLICATE = LD + PAID Duplicate is defined as 1 or more purchased, gift or exchange copies, where a legal deposit copy is also held.	Reduce holdings to LD copy in most appropriate location. Maintain e-access where available.
Phase 3	To become effective in Jan 2008 in STM	DUPL = ONLINE + PAID Duplicate is defined as 1 or more purchased, gift or exchange copies, where e-access exists via TDNet.	Reduce access to electronic only. (Maintain print copy only where LD)

Reasons quoted to retain print duplicates

- ❑ **Heavy usage:** Additional working copies for undergraduates.
- ❑ **Irreducible core** required at more than one location (e.g. English, Philosophy).
- ❑ **Multi- or interdisciplinary periodicals** required in more than one location.
- ❑ **Quality and reliability of electronic versions.**
- ❑ **Source of funding:** Where periodicals are funded through external grants, there is less incentive to cancel.
- ❑ **Incurrence of content (penalty) fees** where periodicals are part of bundle or 'big deals'. Incentive to cancel is low.

The long journey to e-only in Oxford

- Curators Meeting, May 2006
- E-only Day for library staff, December 06
- Curators Meeting, May 2007
- STM to go e-only from January 2008

The long journey to e-only in Oxford

- **Curators May 2006, Re: Acceptability of a gradual move to e-only.**
 - (i) Reassurance on the following would be critical to any decision: security of the archive, alternative access during downtime; security of supply, postcancellation access.
 - (ii) Different modes of study and scholarship would result in different attitudes toward e-provision (STM *vs* Humanities).
 - (iii) Ultimately, the move to e-only would largely be driven by changes in the market rather than by individual subject preferences.
 - (iv) Prefer case-by-case approach. Clear guidelines for making decisions on a case-by-case basis would therefore be needed.
 - (v) The proposed National Research Reserve (NRR) could provide a national safety net.
 - (vi) E-only would reduce processing and storage costs.
 - (vii) Junior member Curators said that their constituencies were broadly in favour, provided that account was taken of concerns regarding access to computing facilities for all students, and for affordable printing.

- OULS to hold discussions with divisions and dept about a gradual move where appropriate to e-only and to report back to Curators with recommendations, particularly on the issue of security and safeguards.

The long journey to e-only in Oxford

“E-Only Day” Dec 06; concerns of library staff:

- ❑ Cost allocation model for electronic resources is complex and lacks transparency.
- ❑ Advantages of e-only deals may be offset by a loss of local control over budgets and resource planning.
- ❑ Penalty fees in ‘Big Deals’ mean there is very little financial incentive.
- ❑ Migration towards e-only provision will put increasing strain on the very small IT budgets of the college libraries.
- ❑ VAT charges undo the potential cost advantages of e-only models.

Also:

- ❑ Academics think we are crazy to pay for penalty fees.
- ❑ OULS cannot afford to cover full e-only cost for whole of university and all Colleges.
- ❑ Legal deposit will continue to bring print copies into libraries.

Current situation (June 07)

- STM will move to e-only from Jan 08 for key publishers.
 - Agreed by Curator and Divisions.
- E-only is not acceptable to either Social Sciences or Humanities.
 - I expect that Social Sciences will follow next, possibly in 2009 or 2010.
- Colleges are considering to make significant cancellations despite of the librarians' reservations about security of e-only.

The paradigm shift to e-only

Why are we moving so slowly?

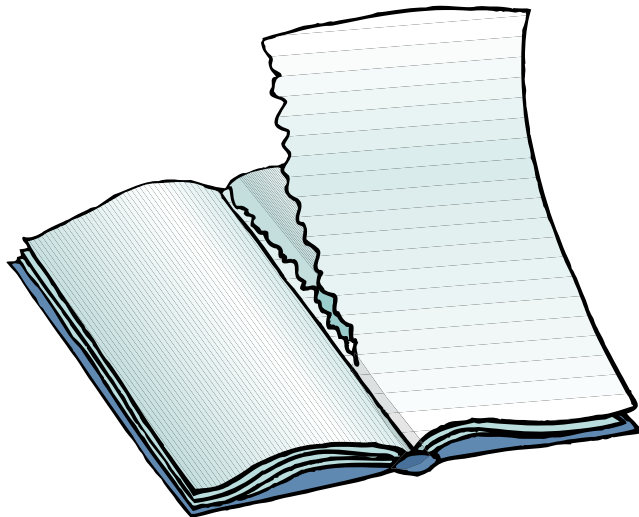


Paradigm shifts from analogue to digital

- ✓ typewriter to laptop computer
- ✓ film to digital cameras
- ✓ LPs to CDs
- ✓ timetables online
- ✓ bibliographies and directories online
- ✗ books
- ✗ newspapers
- ✗ magazines
- ? scholarly journals



“The paradigm change is that we are moving from two-sided to one-sided printing”.

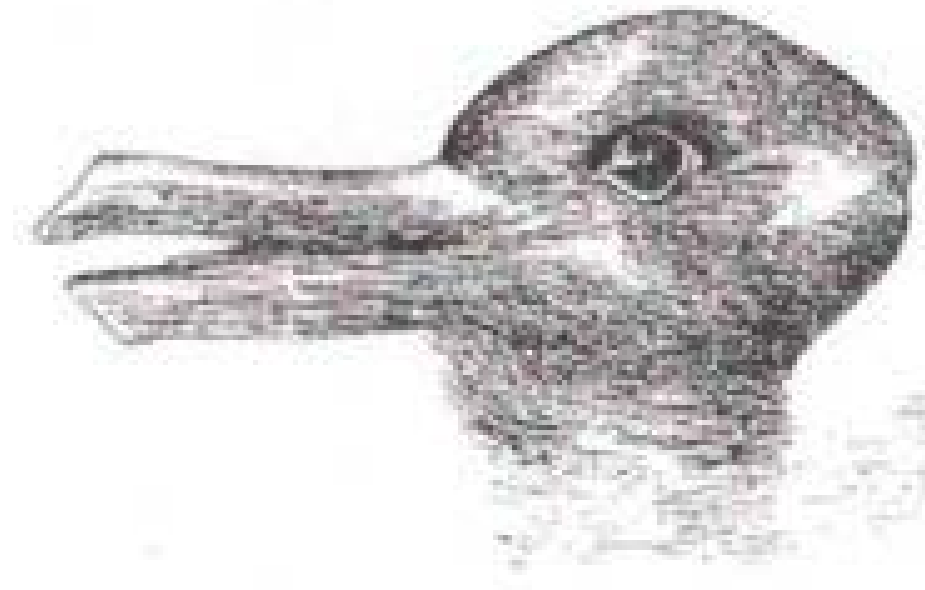


Arnoud de Kemp (1994)

Paradigm shift

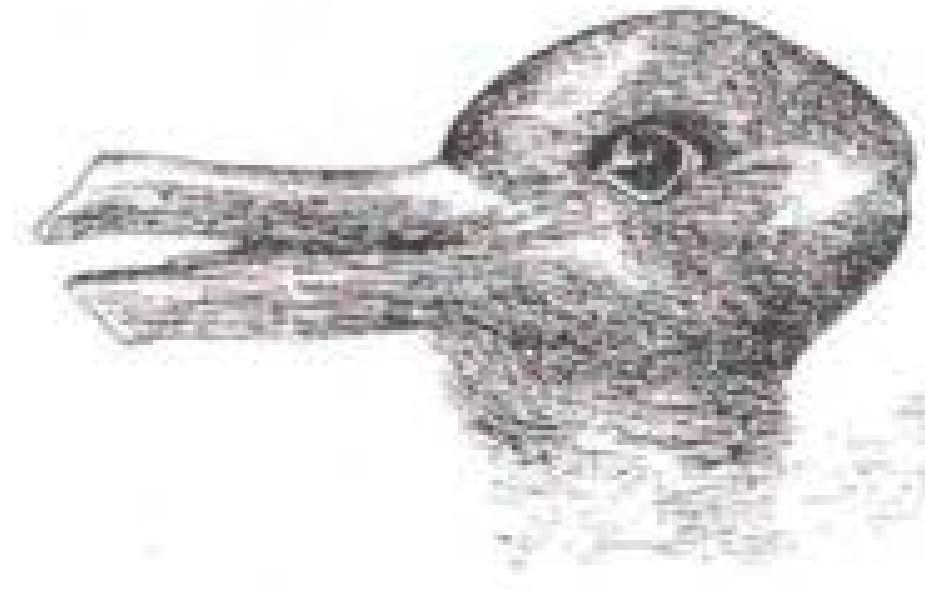
- ❑ Kuhn formulated his theory of 'paradigm shifts' to show that new scientific ideas were not widely adopted by the scientific community until there was a crisis. This occurred when the old answers gradually became more and more unsuitable for solving new puzzles. When the amount of unsolved puzzles became too great a sense of crisis developed, and the scientific community was forced to search for new answers
- ❑ At this point, during the so-called paradigm shift, several new ideas will be tried out to see which ones are most suitable, and there will be some confusion as various ideas are tried out in parallel.
- ❑ Eventually the most suitable new answers will be found and these will constitute the new paradigm.
- ❑ Applied to the scholarly communication, this theory indicates that new publication formats are most likely to develop at a time of crisis, when librarians or readers for some reason feel that the traditional communication channels are no longer adequate for solving the problem at hand.
- ❑ The new paradigm is always better, *not* just different

Example of a paradigm shift



Duck

Example of a paradigm shift



Rabbit

The problems we are trying to solve

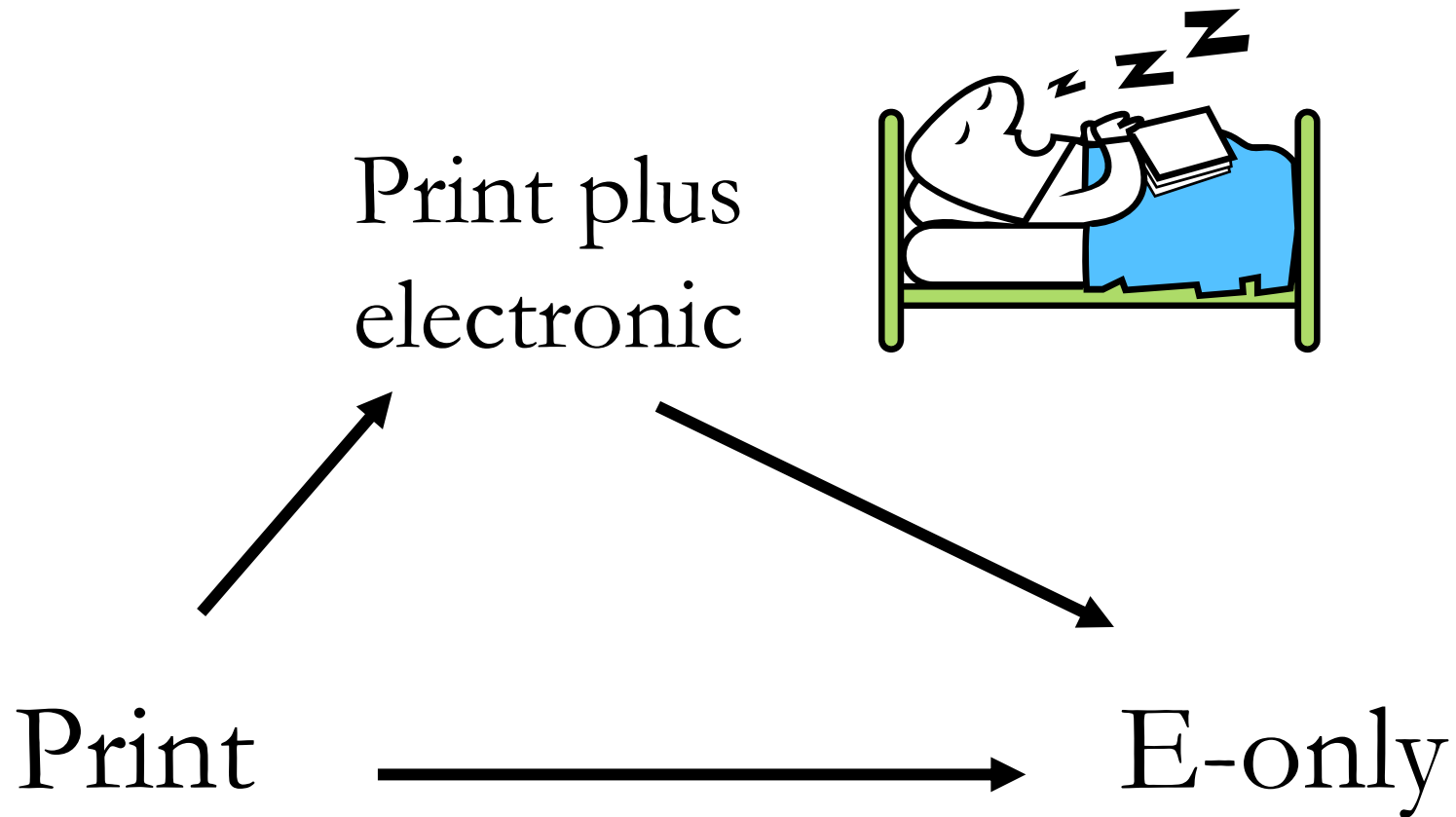
What does e-only offer?

Space	Solved by e-only.	✓
Cost	Cost savings by reducing processing and space costs; but not cheaper subscriptions.	✓ ☹️
Availability	24/7 solved by e-only; concerns about long term security.	✓ 💣



In order to make the paradigm change complete, there would have to be better solutions for 'cost' and 'availability'.

Transition process





The End

Many thanks for your attention.

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