
Lou Duggan (Saint Mary’s University)
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PDA: Background

- No cost for books not accessed or only browsed
- Rentals: Short-term loans at % of list price
- Purchases: 325, 24-hour loan days per year (NLL)
- Result: Records for thousands of books in catalogues
Traditional Roles of Consortia In Buying Monographs

• Use the buying power of the many to obtain significant discount
• Buy a larger part of the universe of available books than individual libraries could afford
• Avoid needless duplication
Consortia and PDA

- Goal: Make books available to all members as antidote to ILL restrictions
- Willing to pay more than list price to buy a book
- Offer a much smaller universe of publishers than an individual library
- Fewer titles than any individual library could offer on its own.
Consortial PDA Models

1. Multiplier = **The Orbis Model**: Historical data to create rough equivalent to print sales

2. Limited Use = **The Novanet Model**: Takes into account one unique element of the EBL approach—loan days

3. Multiplier/Limited Use = [**The Carli Model**]: Combines the two above.

4. Distributed PDA = **CTW Model**: Each library in a consortium creates its own settings, all share the same un-owned collection

4. Consortial STL/Library Purchase = **Untried (invented driving through the Columbia Icefields)**: Evens disparities in overall use. No need to gain publisher permission.
Publishers and Consortial PDA

- Individual approval for each consortium
- Belief that multipliers limit sales
Consortia and PDA

• Use based becomes speculative purchase
• Use dominated by some institutions
PDA by the Numbers

- Ants = Short-term loans
- Bunnies = List Price
- Grizzly Bears = Multiplier
Why the Novanet, Limited Use Model?
Why a Consortia PDA?

1. License restrictions on resource sharing
2. System-wide logistics of managing large eBook packages in the ILS
3. Members purchasing largely identical packages
4. Appetite to change from ‘Just-in-case’ Collection Development
Resource Sharing

“One of the biggest problems with Ebooks is an inability to share them ... Ebooks felt like a step back ... This shared PDA might help fix that and get us back on track ... in the spirit of Novanet”
Logistics of Managing Record Loads

Over 300,000 new bibliographic records for Ebooks in April, 2013

- Preparation
- Load time
- Indexing time
Collections Rationalization
Print Circulation in ‘Just-in-case’ Model
# Print Circulation in ‘Just-in-case’ Model


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Print Circulation in ‘Just-in-case’ Model

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
Inspiring Minds

Print Circulation in ‘Just-in-case’ Model

2010

2011

2012
Print Circulation in ‘Just-in-case’ Model

Overall 57% have not yet circulated.

0 = 51%

0 = 60%

0 = 67%
Print Circulation in ‘Just-in-case’ Model

HarperCollins sets checkout limits on library e-books

As of March 7, HarperCollins e-book titles licensed to Canadian schools and public libraries come with a new restriction: after 26 checkouts, they self-destruct.

The e-books simply won't work anymore. If a library wants to keep lending that book, it'll have to buy a new license, potentially buying the same book over and over again.

Right now, I can borrow electronic books from my local public library and download them to my computer, e-reader or other portable device. But here's the thing: when I download an e-book, I'm not actually downloading it from my library. In many cases, I'm downloading it from a
Administration of the PDA

• Administration handled by Novanet office
  • Members each contributed their portion of $100,000 to central pot managed by consortium office
  • eBooks bought with this fund owned by Novanet not home library of patron triggering purchase
The Novanet Pilot Model

Discovery Records Loaded

Pay % of List
10-20% depending on publisher

Pay 1X List
Copy Cataloguer checks MaRC Record

14 uses in one year
Pay 1X List

Statistics and Report Writing
Statistics Jan 1 – Apr 25, 2013

• 16,000 discovery records
• Average list price $70.78 (total $951,285.84)
• 1,385 were borrowed at least once
• STL and purchase fees of $18,640
• 16 items purchased
User groups

Students 82%

Faculty and Staff 18%
Subjects
PDA Pilot Circulation
Plusses and minuses of the model

- Resource sharing and collections rationalization
- Single load for all libraries
- Addresses the issue of paying for things that never get used
- Need a bigger set of records – more publishers required

Lou Duggan (Saint Mary’s University)
David Swords (Ebook Library)
These are things we may or may not want to talk about.

- David ... Why pricing varies so drastically from one publisher to the next
- Lou ... What the academic libraries are thinking
- David ... What the publishers are thinking
- We are learning a lot and hope that we can continue to work together to evolve the model so that it works for everyone.
References


References


References

