



**Reimagining E-book Collection Development:
A North American Case Study**

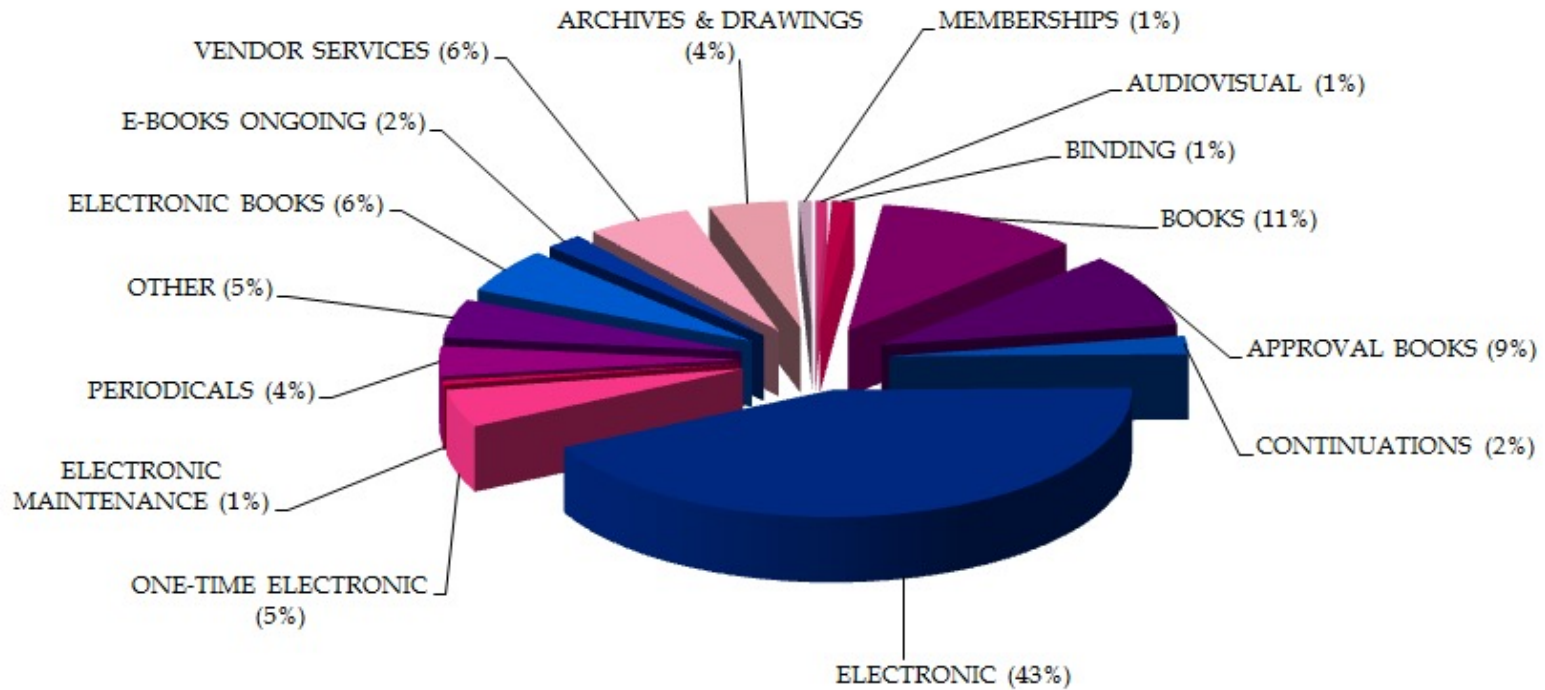
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Columbia University



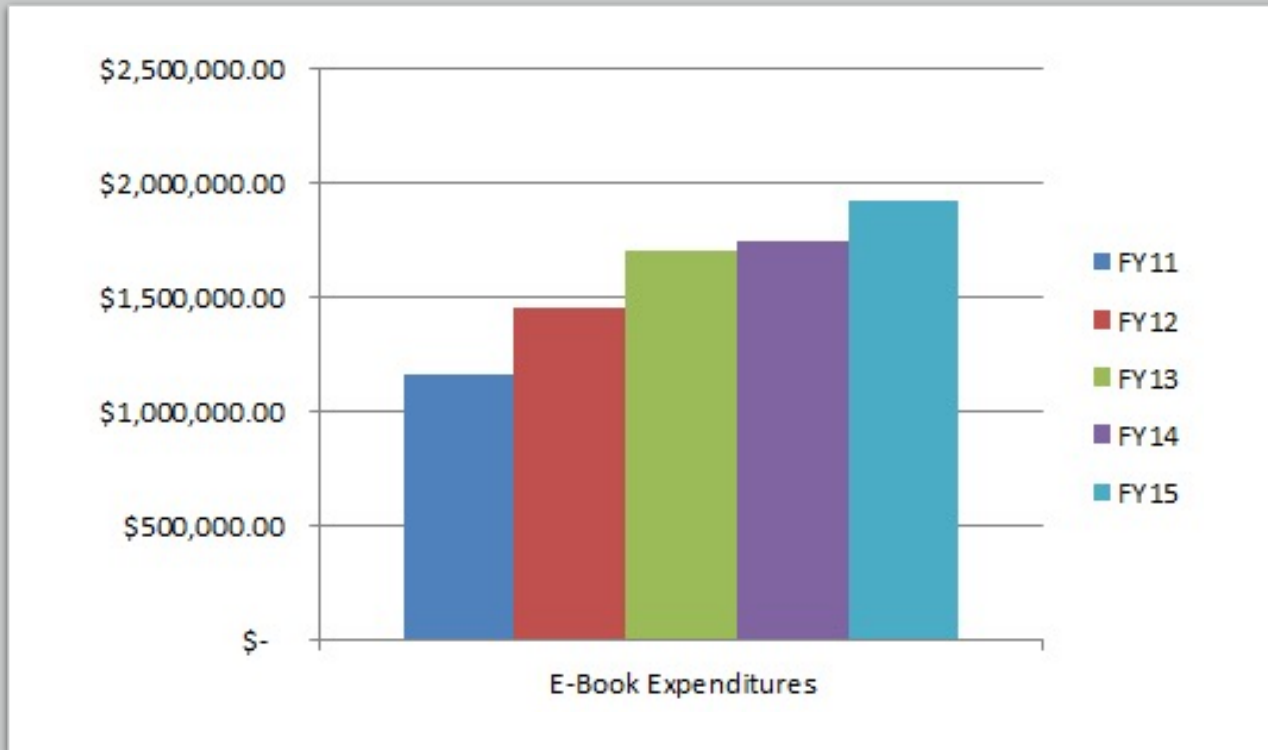
Mission of the Library

To deliver high-quality content and responsive services in support of research, teaching, and learning at Columbia University and the wider scholarly community.

14/15 Expenditures by Format



- AUDIOVISUAL (1%)
- BOOKS (11%)
- CONTINUATIONS (2%)
- ONE-TIME ELECTRONIC (5%)
- PERIODICALS (4%)
- ELECTRONIC BOOKS (6%)
- VENDOR SERVICES (6%)
- BINDING (1%)
- APPROVAL BOOKS (9%)
- ELECTRONIC (43%)
- ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE (1%)
- OTHER (5%)
- E-BOOKS ONGOING (2%)
- ARCHIVES & DRAWINGS (4%)



NUMBER OF E-BOOK RECORDS

- 2014: 2,367,593
- 2015: 2,541,346

E-Book Program Development Study

Central Objective:

Develop a strategy and vision for e-book collections



Document

Document the e-book landscape at Columbia University.

Develop

Develop innovative and sustainable assessment methodologies.

Collect

Collect quantitative and qualitative data to provide benchmarks for future evaluation.

	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15
E-Book Program Development Librarian Work Plan																								
Literature Search																								
Initial Overview (Depts)																								
Review Strategic Plan																								
Data Gathering																								
Internal Review																								
Collection Development Policy Review																								
Iterative Process for E-Book Package Offers																								
Collaborative Collection Development																								
External Review																								
Discoverability (In CLIO, MARC Record quality, etc.)																								
Review Order Workflow																								
Material that cannot be purchased by libraries																								
Analyze Subscription vs. Purchase																								
Evaluate PDA/DDA																								
Functionality																								
Focus Groups																								
Usability Studies																								
User Experience																								
Archive/Preservation																								
Standards Review																								
Publisher Review																								
Setting Policy																								
Summary and Recommendations																								
Wrap up																								

E-Book Program Development Work Plan

Research Questions

devices file formats 2CUL back-files BorrowDirect
standardization publishers usage trends technology
vendors **What are the issues?** discovery
Subscription bundles collection PDA/DDA purchases download
electronic **Where are we going?** Access
copyright DRM E-book management copyright MARC
delivery methods interlibrary loans reserves

Assessment Strategy

Key Consideration:

The e-book landscape is evolving at a rapid pace

- Use a low-overhead data collection technique that allows for the systematic collection of information
- Understand the current needs of the user community
- Anticipate future information needs





Part 1: Cost Analysis Project

Data Collection



Voyager queries were run for all library funds in the “EB” category.



Identified two categories:

E-book front lists (35 items)

E-book firm orders (701 items)



A base cost list was created for each category.

Items in each category were sorted by highest to lowest cost.

The top 5 items in each category were selected for usage analysis.

Data Collection & Analysis

Calculations were made to identify the top 70% (bulk) and bottom 30% (tail) of purchases within each budget.

EB Fund	# of Titles	Amount
Entire EB Budget	736	\$1,100,342.03
EB Fund (Packages)	35	\$1,002,031.98
Bulk (~68%) of Package Budget	6	\$739,833.62
Tail (~32%) of Package Budget	29	\$262,198.36
EB Fund (Firm Orders)	701	\$98,310.05
Bulk (~70%) of Purchase Budget	195	\$57,248.45
Tail (~30%) of Purchase Budget	506	\$41,061.60

Data Collection & Analysis

Question:

Does the cost of front lists align with the value of content to the user community?

- Pulled BR2 COUNTER usage data into the analysis
- Filtered data to match the 2014 titles lists with COUNTER reports
- Data was filtered for a second time to remove titles published prior to 2014
- Experimented with front list data sets in order to determine how to accurately measure usage trends over time

EB Fund Cost Analysis	Package A	Package B	Package C	Package D	Package E	Package F
2013 Cost	\$59,681.40	\$62,515.00	\$113,377.81	\$216,888.00	\$114,950.00	\$66,907.63
No. of titles	704	446	408	5,988	1,553	1,945
No. of titles loaned	153	79	111	4,509	294	686
No. of loans	2,937	486	2,143	119,085	8,620	11,360
% of titles without use after purchase	78.27%	82.29%	72.79%	24.70%	81.07%	64.73%
Average cost of e-book	\$84.77	\$140.17	\$277.88	\$36.22	\$74.02	\$34.40
Cost per use	\$20.32	\$123.63	\$52.91	\$1.82	\$13.34	\$5.89



Part 2: Search and Discovery

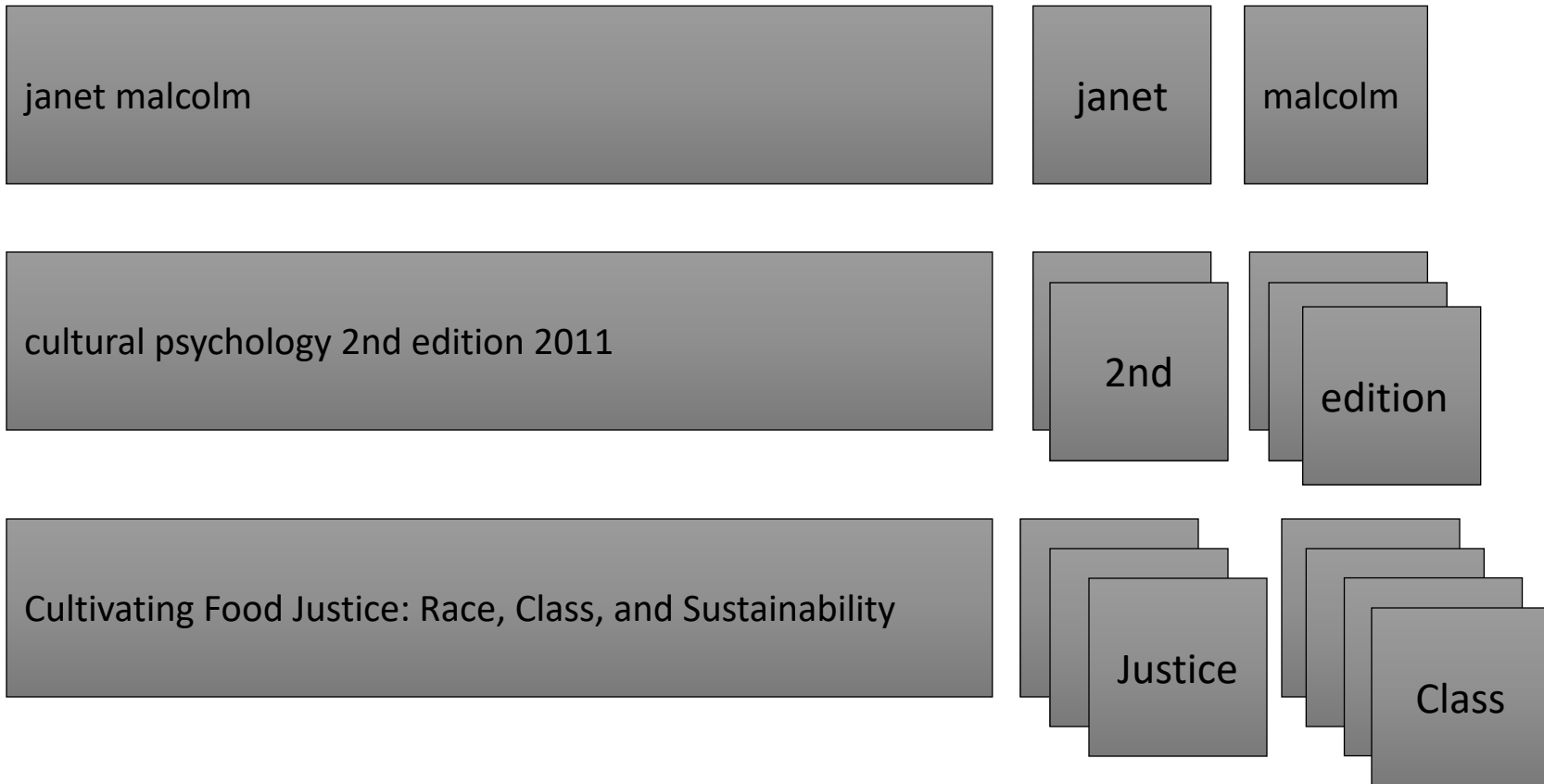
Research Design

- Identifying and quantifying words from two sources:
 - E-book search queries
 - Requested e-book titles provided by the COUNTER e-book usage reports
- Data collection period:
Jan. 1, 2014 - Dec. 31, 2014



Examining Search Queries

Search queries	Search terms	Unique terms
53,963	152,637	26,045 (excluding stop words)





Part 3: Access and Usability

Participant Recruitment

- Email invitations
- Screening survey
- Incentive prizes



Image credit: www.rightstepconsulting.com



Pre-Determined Questions

Popular discovery tools

Frequency and purpose of e-book use

Desired functionalities

Experience using e-books for academic purposes

Results: Reading Technique

Continuous vs. Discontinuous Reading

“E-books are used for checking quotes, looking at a chapter, or determining if it’s a reading I want to find out more about that that I can assign it. It’s a preliminary approach but rarely the final way I read.”

- Faculty Member, Humanities



Results:

A Definition of Convenience

Convenience = Availability + Accessibility + Usability

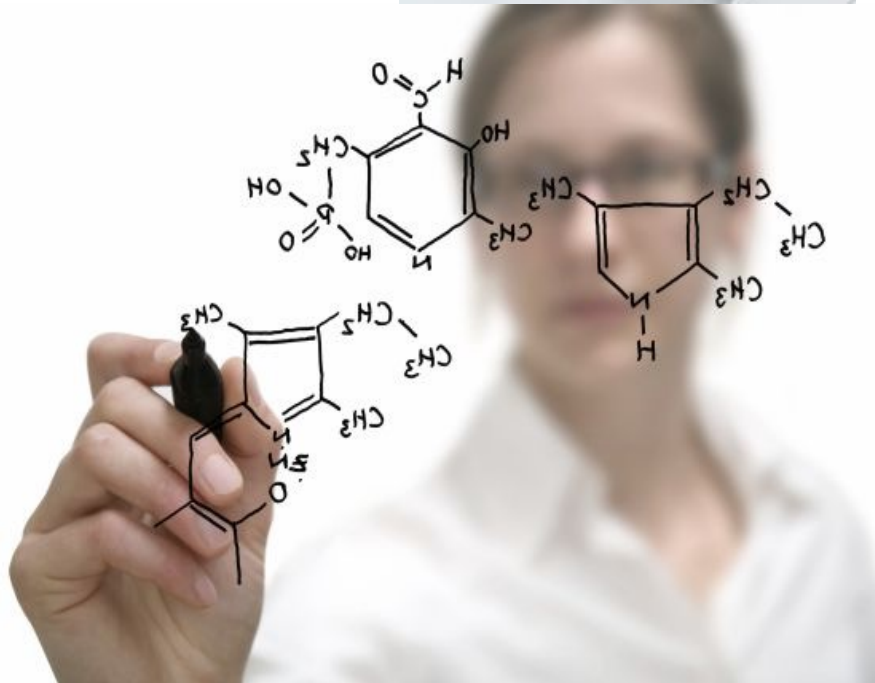
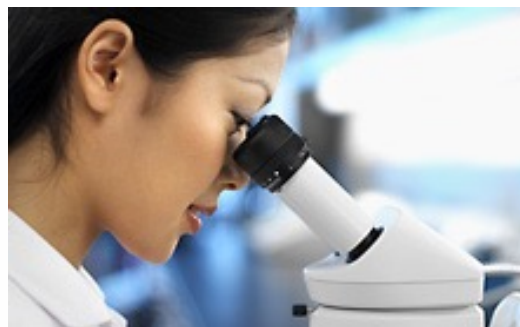
“Sometimes I want to project content in a classroom...but then at other times, what I really want is portability...to have snitches of time to read, and if I’m doing that, then it’s nice to have a portable device I can take with me.”

- Graduate Student, Social Sciences



Collection Development Strategies

Intent of Use





Challenges to Consider

- Separation of *current use* and *future use*
- Initiatives that balance *just in case* and *just in time* strategies
- Consider when to purchase high use materials for current users or low use materials that add long-term value

Successes

- Documented the e-book landscape on campus and how it relates to the larger academic community
- Developed a methodology to examine how front list packages support research, teaching, and learning activities
- Established relationships with internal and external stakeholders
- Provided the community with a voice and provided opportunities for feedback

Thank You