Life cycle information for e-literature

• DCC/DPC Workshop on Cost Models for preserving digital assets 26/7/2005
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Contents

• Background
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Life cycle collection management
“Life cycle collection management is evidence-based stewardship that documents the relationship between all the stages in a collection item’s existence over time. Firstly, it defines the different stages in a collection item’s existence. Then it seeks to identify the costs of each stage, in order to show the economic interdependencies between the stages”

LCCM

- LCCM enables you to evaluate all the financial commitments, including downstream costs, for an item in a collection
- Important for digital collections, where costs, other than acquisition costs, are largely unknown
• LIFE project sits within the context of other life cycle work
• Most costing work has been done on print collections, especially with regard to preservation
• Digital life cycles are broadly advocated
Context - specific

• British Library
• Undertook LCCM exercise between 2002/2003
• Costed stages, including long term preservation, of serials and monographs.
Life cycle costing exercise undertaken at UCL in 2002/2003

Compared handling and processing charges of journals and e-journals

Established stages in cycle of both. Isolated staff time, including enquiry desk etc, for each
The project

• Supporting **institutional digital preservation and asset management**, by:

• Developing the life cycle approach for digital material, with an emphasis on long term archiving

• To assess life cycle costings for digitally preserved e-journals and to identify costs to an individual HEI for digitally preserving, or having access to, that material
Objectives

• Aid digital collection management across collecting institutions

• Provide UCL and the BL with specifics about their digital assets

• Provide a model and costings for life cycle collection management applicable across the sector
National library perspective

• What will the British Library get out of it?
• Multiple digital collections
• Retained for perpetuity
• Costing obviously very important
Higher education perspective

- What will HE get out of it?

- Key questions on management of e-journals...
Key questions

- Digital preservation in HE:
  - who?
  - what?
  - how much?
  - when?
Key issues

• Information about dependable e-journals archive is important for institutional HE learning strategies

• When can institutions stop collecting print and electronic formats
“Generally, the breakdown of the various cost factors corresponds to the life cycle stages of the data”

What’s happened?

• The development of a generic life cycle model applicable to all digital collections…
• By reviewing the existing knowledge…
• Life cycle management
• Life cycle costing
• A reason for using both…
Life cycle management

- Information
- Product development
- Records management
- Digital preservation
Life cycle costing

- Defence equipment
- Buildings
- Machinery
- Libraries (LCCM)
Amalgamation

• Traditional library (costing model)
  – Helen Shenton / Andy Stephens

• Digital preservation
  – Tony Hendley / Comparison of methods & costs of digital preservation.
Amalgamation

- LIFE model
  - Library model
  - Digital preservation sections
What else does model do?

- Decision points
  - What, where, when, how

- Cost reductions or efficiencies
What will we do with the model?

- Mine financial and management information for each stage
- Apply cost to each stage and whole process
- Preservation
  - Some sort of cost
What collections are we using?

- **UCL:**
  - e-journals
    - Including local archiving

- **BL:**
  - VDEP (Voluntary deposit of electronic materials)
  - UKWAC (UK Web Archiving Consortium)
What collections are we using?

- Equivalencies
- Differences
- Comparatives

metadata

file formats

acquisitions

management processes
Outputs

- Life cycle costing
- Real figures
- Analysis of results
Outputs

• Life cycle costing model applicable across the sector

• Who, where, what, how much?
Cost model

“the breakdown of the various cost factors corresponds to the life cycle stages of the data”

• LIFE costs these stages to provide information on the implications of digital preservation
To come

- Data mining
- Reports
- Papers

- Conference! (12/12/2005)
Sustainability

- Further application of model
- Re-evaluation and testing of models
- Further information on digital preservation strategies (migration/emulation)

- After LIFE??
Bring it all together and what do you get?
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