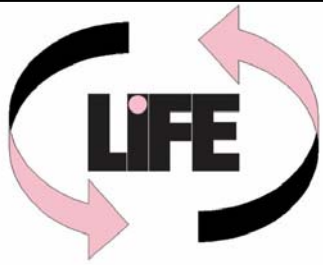


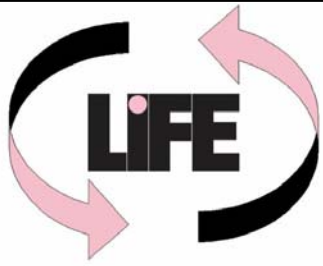
Life cycle information for e-literature

- DCC/DPC Workshop on Cost Models for preserving digital assets 26/7/2005
- Paul Ayris
 - Director of Library Services, UCL
- James Watson
 - Project manager LIFE



Contents

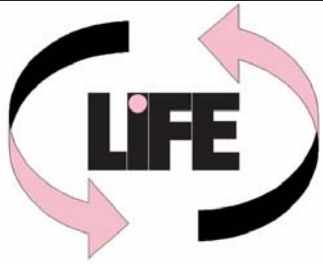
- Background
- Context
- The project
- Progress
- Models and methodology



Life cycle collection management



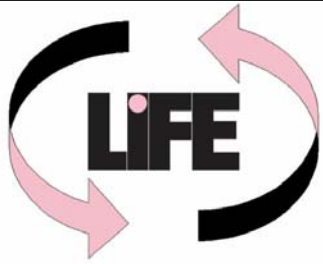
Life cycle collection management



A quote

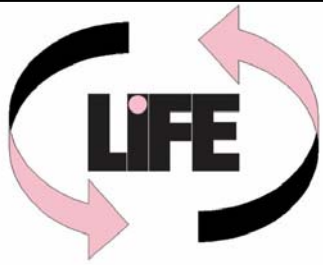
“Life cycle collection management is evidence-based stewardship that documents the relationship between all the stages in a collection item’s existence over time. Firstly, it defines the different stages in a collection item’s existence. Then it seeks to identify the costs of each stage, in order to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

Helen Shenton, “Life cycle collection management,”
LIBER quarterly, 63 (Sept. 2002): 388-404.



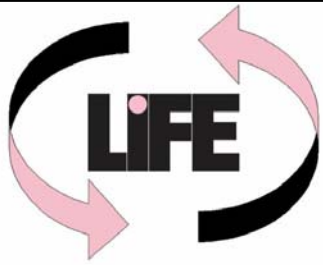
LCCM

- 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



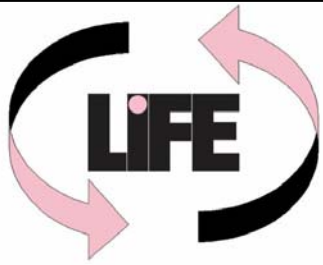
Context - general

- 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



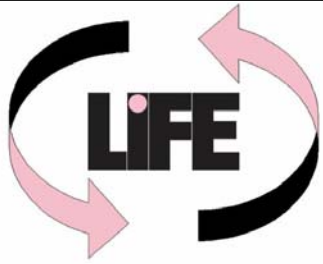
Context - specific

- British Library
- Undertook LCCM exercise between 2002/2003
- Costed stages, including long term preservation, of serials and monographs.



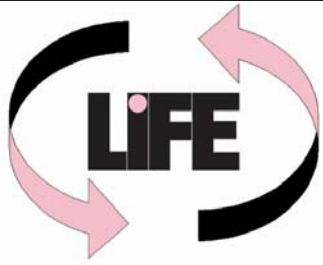
Context - specific

- 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



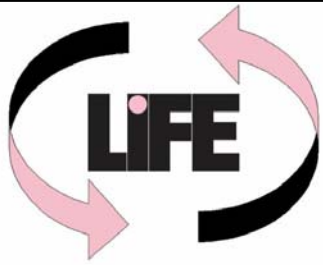
The project

- 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



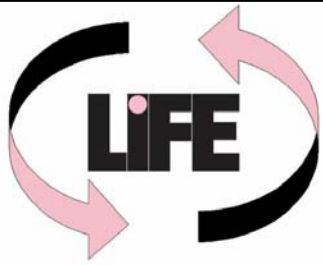
Objectives

- 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



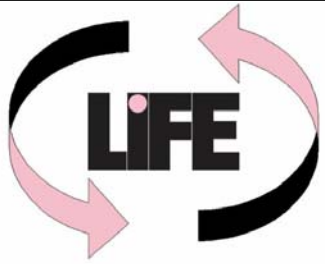
National library perspective

- 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

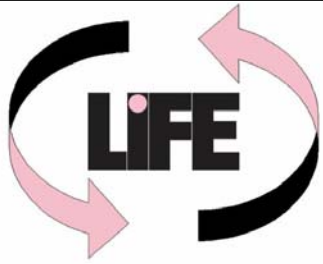
- Digital preservation in HE:

who?

what?

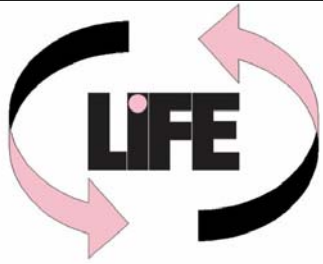
how much?

when?



Key issues

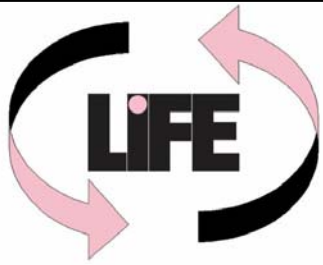
- Information about dependable e-journals archive is important for institutional HE learning strategies
- When can institutions stop collecting print and electronic formats



Another quote:

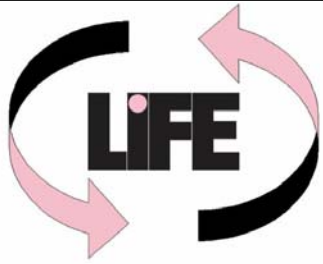
“Generally, the breakdown of the various cost factors corresponds to the life cycle stages of the data”

Shelby Sanett, "Toward Developing a Framework of Cost Elements for Preserving Authentic Electronic Records into Perpetuity," *College & Research Libraries*, 63 (Sept. 2002): 388-404.



What's happened?

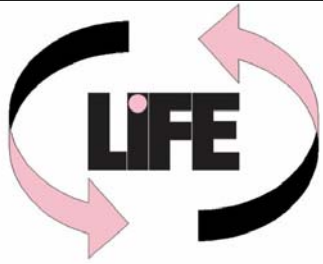
- The development of a generic life cycle model applicable to all digital collections...
- By reviewing the existing knowledge...
- Life cycle management
- Life cycle costing
- A reason for using both...



Life cycle management

- Information
- Product development
- Records management

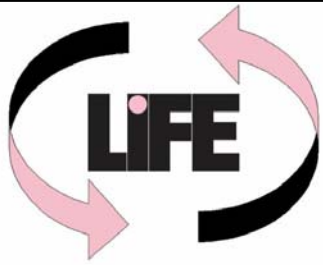
- Digital preservation



Life cycle costing

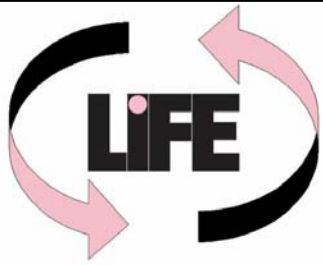
- Defence equipment
- Buildings
- Machinery

- Libraries (LCCM)



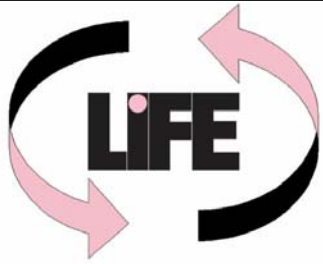
Amalgamation

- Traditional library (costing model)
 - Helen Shenton / Andy Stephens
- Digital preservation
 - Tony Hendley / Comparison of methods & costs of digital preservation.



Amalgamation

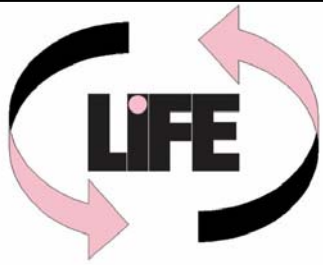
- =
- LIFE model
 - Library model
 - Digital preservation sections



What else does model do?

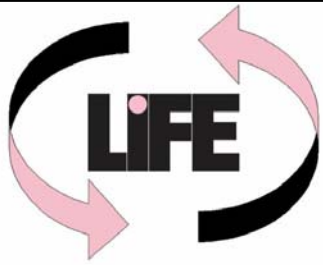
- Decision points
 - What, where, when, how

- Cost reductions or efficiencies



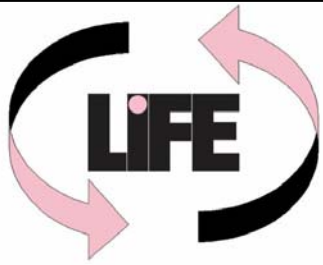
What will we do with the model?

- 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?

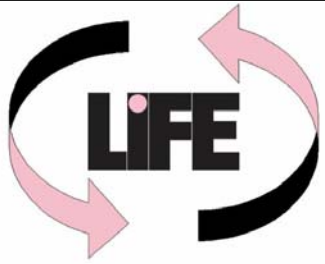
- Equivalencies
- Differences
- Comparatives

metadata

file formats

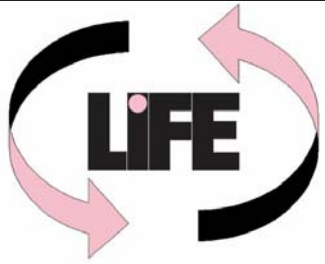
acquisitions

management processes



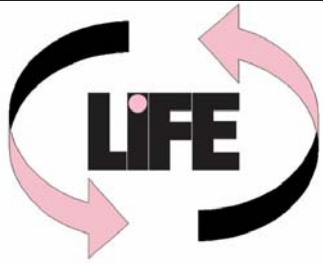
Outputs

- Life cycle costing
- Real figures
- Analysis of results



Outputs

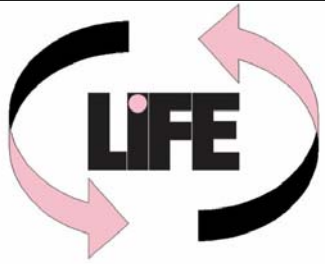
- Life cycle costing model applicable across the sector
- Who, where, what, how much?



Cost model

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

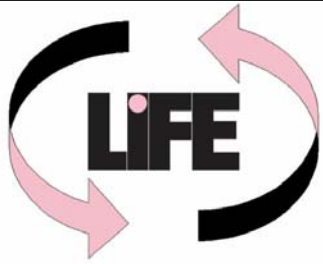
- LIFE costs these stages to provide information on the implications of digital preservation



To come

- Data mining
- Reports
- Papers

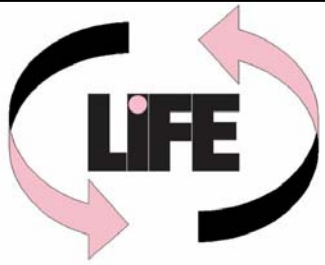
- Conference! (12/12/2005)



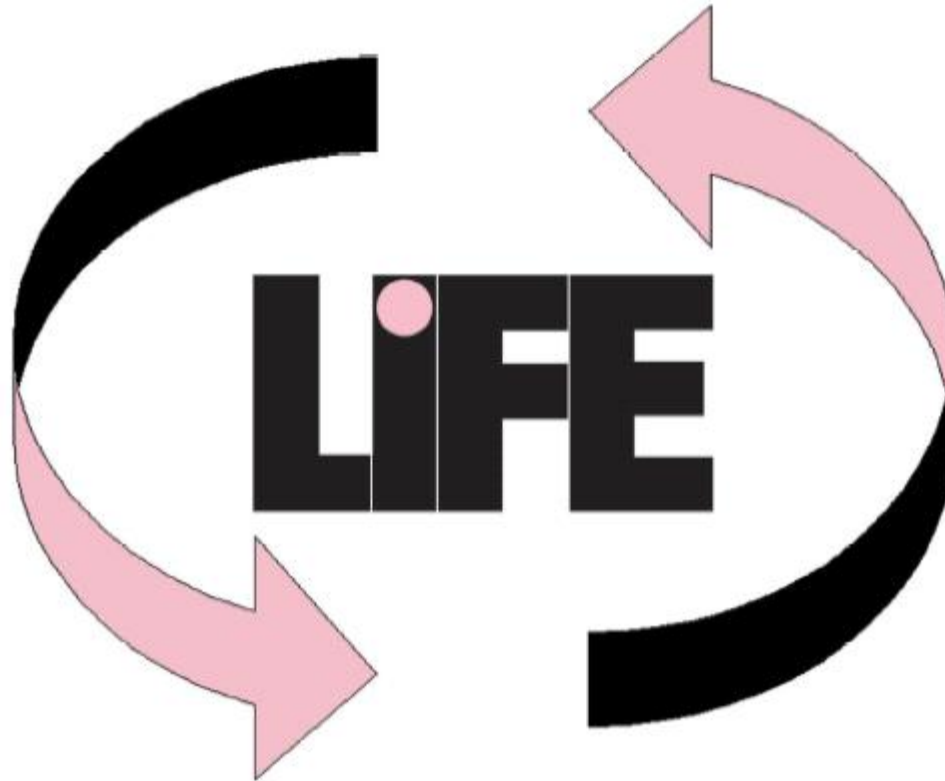
Sustainability

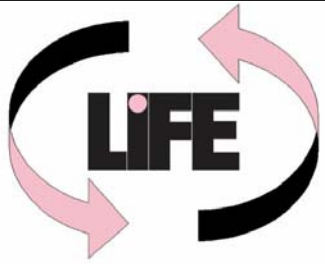
- Further application of model
- Re-evaluation and testing of models
- Further information on digital preservation strategies (migration/emulation)

- After LIFE??



Bring it all together
and what do you get?





Contact

- life@bl.uk
- <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/lis/lifeproject/>