

DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHE BIBLIOTHEKENVERBUND  
UND SERVICE GMBH



obv sg

## COST SAVINGS WITH CONSORTIAL SERVICES

WOLFGANG HAMEDINGER  
(The Austrian Library Network and Services Ltd)

NATIONAL TECHNICAL LIBRARY  
PRAGUE, MAY 10th 2010

# Content

- Base of nearly everything: Long term cooperation
  - The Austrian Library Network
  - The Austrian Library Network and Services Ltd.
- Examples
  - A: Shared cataloguing with local flexibility
  - B: Provision of local services
  - C: ÖVK-NAH
  - D: Primo as a central service

## The Austrian Library Network: Fact sheet [1]

- Can be seen as a perfect example of cooperation between Austrian libraries within a homogenous environment
- Created more than 20 years ago when a special legal framework was given
  - Responsibility of a single department of one federal ministry for all federal libraries
    - Consultations for expertise with libraries but control and decision-making at one place
    - Central funding and planning of necessary resources
- Participants of the network (first software generation)
  - Austrian National Library
  - Most University Libraries
  - Most Libraries of Universities of arts
  - four additional institutions
- Serious deficiencies of this mainframe and terminal based software led to
  - A new tender for an integrated library solution
  - Decision for the system Aleph by Ex Libris
  - Switch to production after one year implementation work on January 12<sup>th</sup> 1999
  - Step-by-step integration of old software modules into the new environment
- The fundamental architecture is still in use today

## The Austrian Library Network: Fact sheet [2]

- Central responsibility and funding combined with the permanent lack of resources resulted in
  - Homogenous system environment within all participating institutions
  - Strong cooperation between participants and central office of the network
  - Well established cooperation was maybe temporarily weakened but never vanished after central control and funding was lost in 2002
- Attraction of well functioning infrastructure
  - Increasing interest of potential new participants
  - Demand for additional and adapted functionalities and services
- First attempts to serve small institutions using Aleph
- Increasing difficulties without clear legal and organisational framework
  - Potential participants from outside of the scope of the responsible ministry
  - Inflexible fiscal regulations within the governmental organisation
  - Inappropriate legal construction of the central office
- Political decision resulted in the creation of a clear structure for the central office

## OBVSG – The Austrian Library and Services Ltd.: The Central office

- Founded by federal law January 1<sup>st</sup> 2002
- Private legal form chosen:
  - “Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung”: ~ Ltd.
  - Outside of the federal administration and a single ministry
  - Free decisions within the given budget
  - Owned 100% by the Federal Republic of Austria
- Fixed funding for basic services for defined libraries
- Additional services have to be paid
- Neutral institution independent of ministries and all participants

## OBVSG – The Austrian Library and Services Ltd.: Duties

- Operating the central office and the central catalogue including all necessary databases
- Providing all central services
- Operational management of the Austrian Library Network including
  - Planning
  - Execution
  - Representation
- Operation of local library systems
- Contracting new members
- Data management, especially data conversion and correction
- ...
- Development of new services for academic libraries
- ...

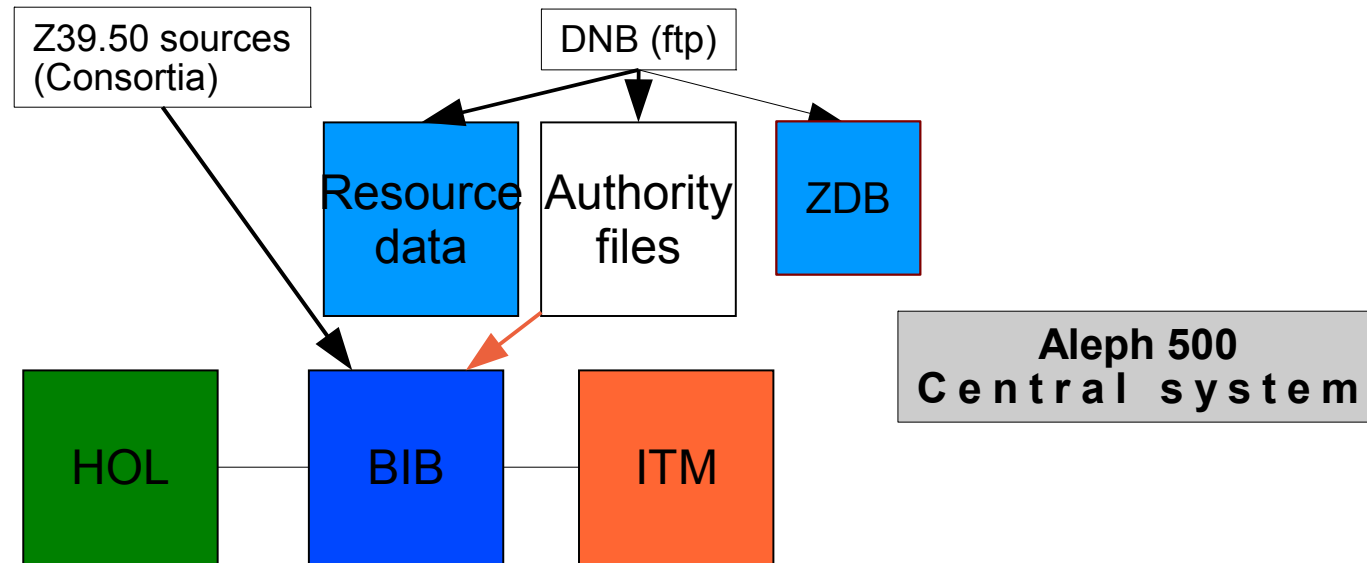
## Example A (Shared cataloguing with local flexibility): Fundamentals

- Almost homogeneous structure
  - Started with pure Aleph-systems
  - In the meantime also Alephino-systems included
- Dispatch of features over one central and many local systems with the general guideline

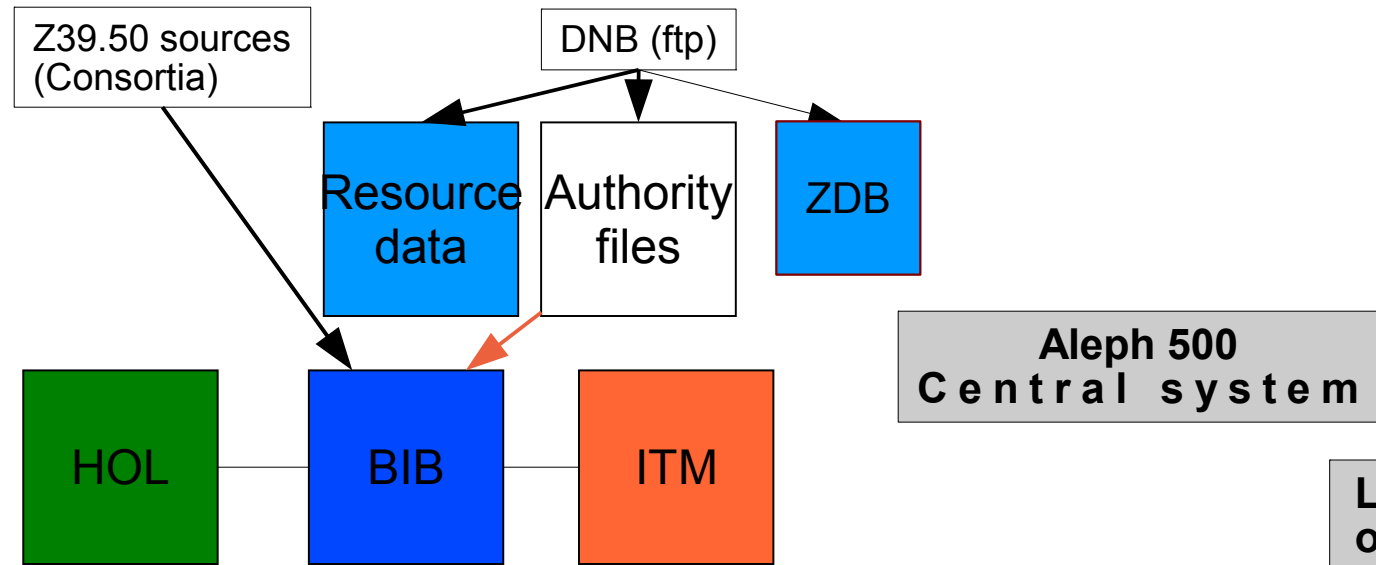
**„As much central as necessary, but as much local as possible“**

gives us
  - Flexibility
  - High degree of synergy
- Central database without duplicates as policy – not a union catalogue for lucky historical reasons
  - Specialised on cataloguing using all possibilities like authority data, resource databases, Z-sources
  - Catalogue enrichment
  - Other services of general use and interest
- Bidirectional data replication between central system and local system
  - Every user benefits from data improvement automatically

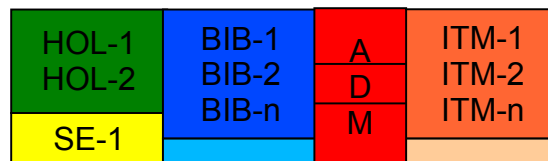
## Example A: Data source and data flow [1]



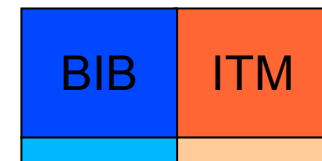
# Example A: Data source and data flow [2]



25 Aleph 500 (8: OBVSG)

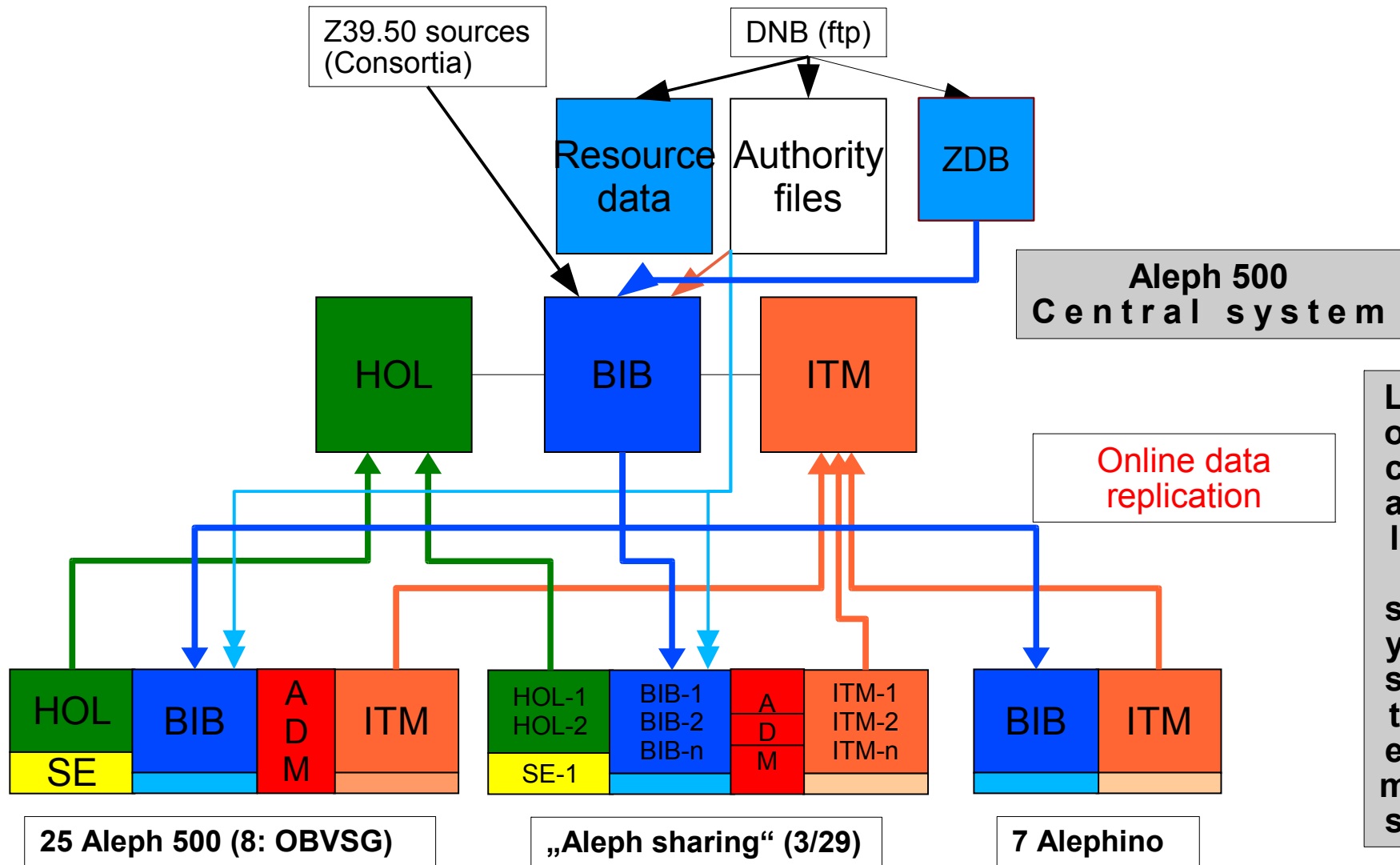


„Aleph sharing“ (3/29)



7 Alephino

# Example A: Data source and data flow [3]



## Example A: Participants

- Members
  - more than 80 (independent) institutions
  - represented by 63 governing bodies at the general assembly
  - 944 active sublibrary codes within Aleph
- historical core of the Austrian Library Network
  - Austrian National Library
  - Federal university libraries
  - Libraries of federal universities of arts
- additional members
  - Verbund für Bildung und Kultur
  - Academy of Sciences
  - State Libraries
  - Universities of Applied Sciences
  - Research institutes
  - Arbeiterkammer Wien
  - Federal Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs
  - Federal Ministry of Finance
  - Institutions of the Church
  - Museums
  - Archives

## Example A: Statistical indicators [1]

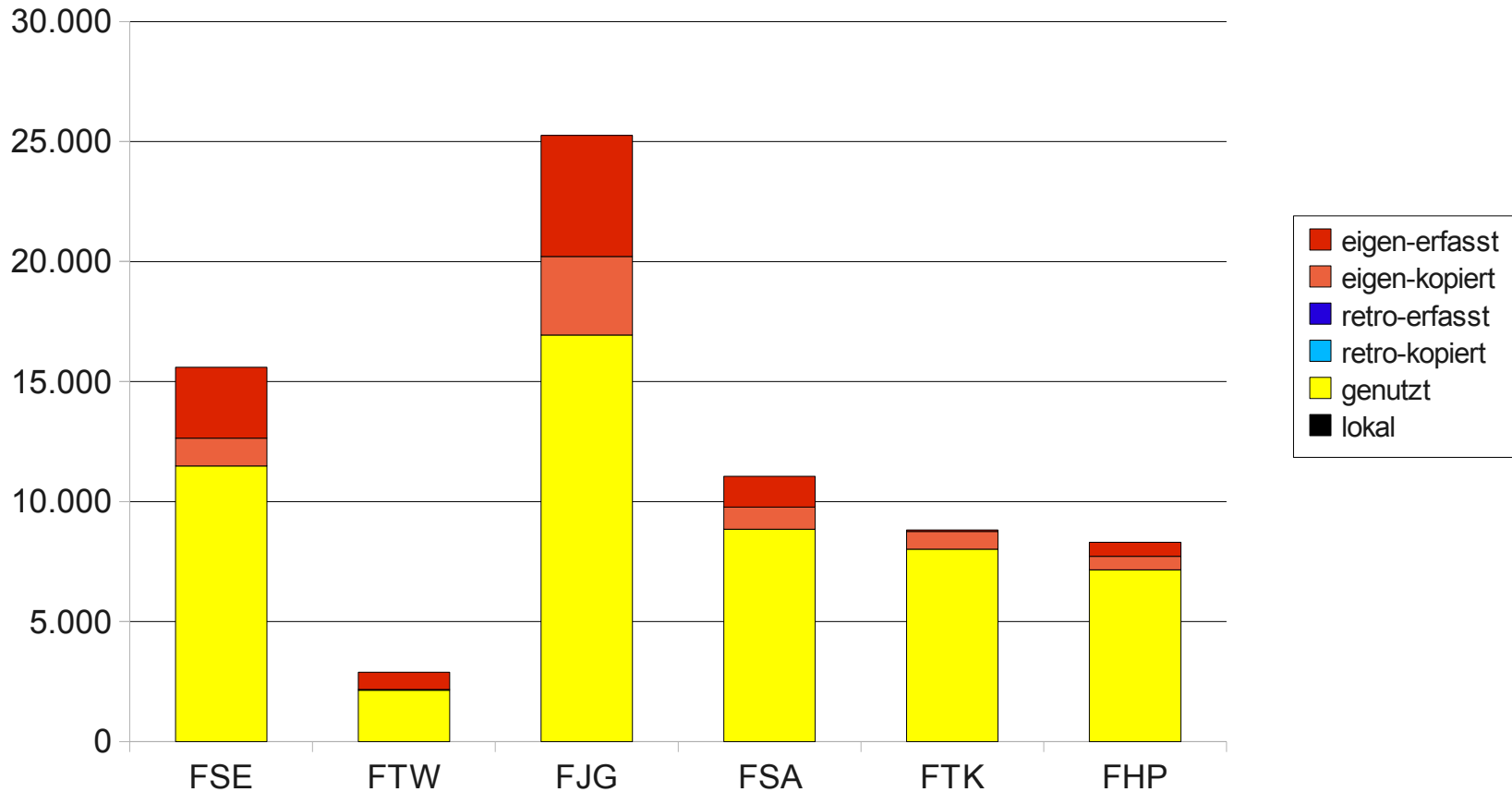
Statistical indicators (April 2009)

	<b>April 2009</b>	<b>Oktober 2007</b>	<b>September 2006</b>
Bibliographic records	6.982.038	6.024.742	5.260.000
Journal holdings	718.321	694.608	642.600
Items	~12.300.000	11.309.333	~10,000.000
Deutsche Nationalbibliographie DNB	2.519.137	2.151.674	1.867.400
British National Bibliography BNB	1.515.680	1.225.058	980.200
Casalini Libri	185.170	152.247	131.500
Authority file Authors PND	3.389.226	3.015.622	2.841.900
Authority file Corporate bodies GKD	1.272.616	1.141.364	1.088.300
Subject headings SWD	879.810	814.997	773.900
Zeitschriftendatenbank ZDB	1.455.899	1.359.663	
Notationsdatabase (MSC/AMS-Classification, BK)	8.061	8.058	8.400

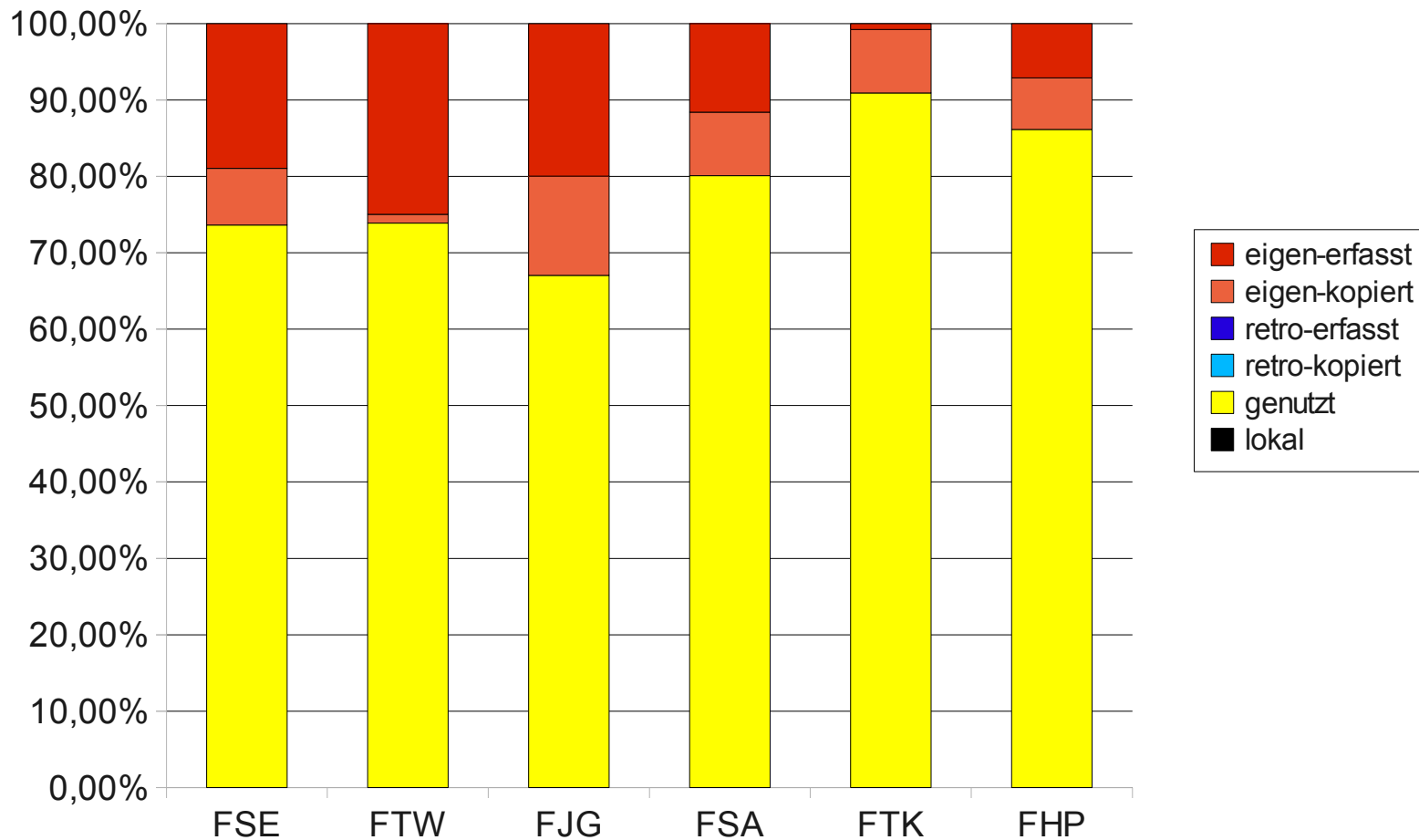
## Example A: Partial production statistics - values

Code	Name	used	copy catalogued	catalogued	usage total %	usage without retro %	copy % of creation
FSE	FH Burgenland	11.484	1.159	2.957	73,62	73,62	28,16
FTW	FH Technikum Wien	2.137	33	723	73,87	73,87	4,37
FJG	FH Joanneum Graz	16.934	3.279	5.041	67,05	67,05	39,41
FSA	FH Salzburg	8.851	920	1.283	80,07	80,07	41,76
FTK	FH Kärnten	8.018	733	68	90,92	90,92	91,51
FHP	FH St. Pölten	7.156	560	591	86,14	86,14	48,65

## Example A: Partial production statistics – absolute values



## Example A: Partial production statistics - relative%



## Example A: Conclusion

- Cataloguing efforts for smaller institutions
  - reduction up to 90%
- Cataloguing efforts for the “big” players
  - reduction between 40% and 60%
  - even at specialised universities reduction of 30%

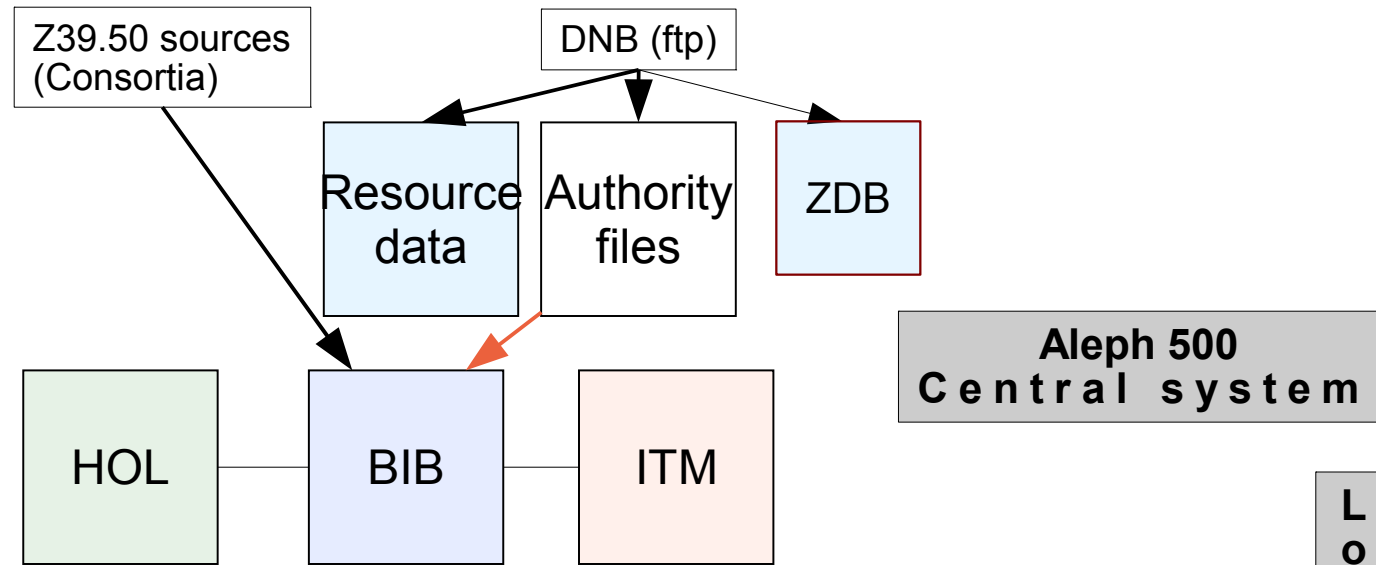
## Example B (Provision of local services): Overview

- The triggers of development
  - Many smaller institutions were highly interested to participate
  - Such institutions are mostly weak with resources and money
  - Aleph is a big system, normally too big for such institutions
  - Using other systems troubles the network architecture and raises permanent additional efforts
  - Even demand of universities for support in system administration for different reasons
- Actual solution (probably final for this software generation)
  - Use of full Aleph systems to serve also small institutions
    - Licence agreement with Ex Libris about ASP services (first in 2003, adapted as necessary)
    - Development of fine granulated offers of functionalities
    - Effort dependent cost models
  - Bridging the gap between very basic functionalities cataloguing and also needed local services

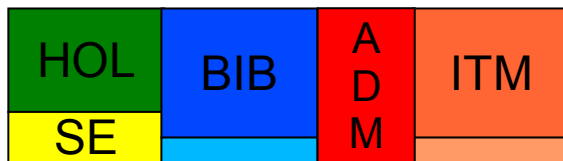
## Example B: Current Aleph-services provided by OBVSG

- Hosting
  - IT system operation
  - System administration
- Application service providing (ASP)
  - Turn key solutions
  - „Aleph sharing“
    - with ADM
    - without ADM
- Services
  - System librarians
  - Local authority files
  - Data corrections
  - Strong Aleph coupled repository (and workflow) “eDOC”

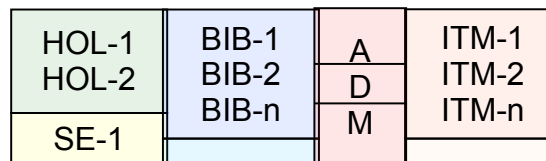
# Example B: Hosting and ASP model “Turn key” Visualisation



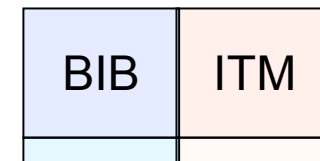
Local systems



25 Aleph 500 (8: OBVSG)



„Aleph sharing“ (3/29)



7 Alephino

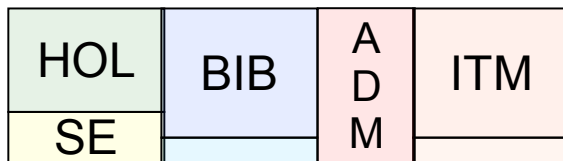
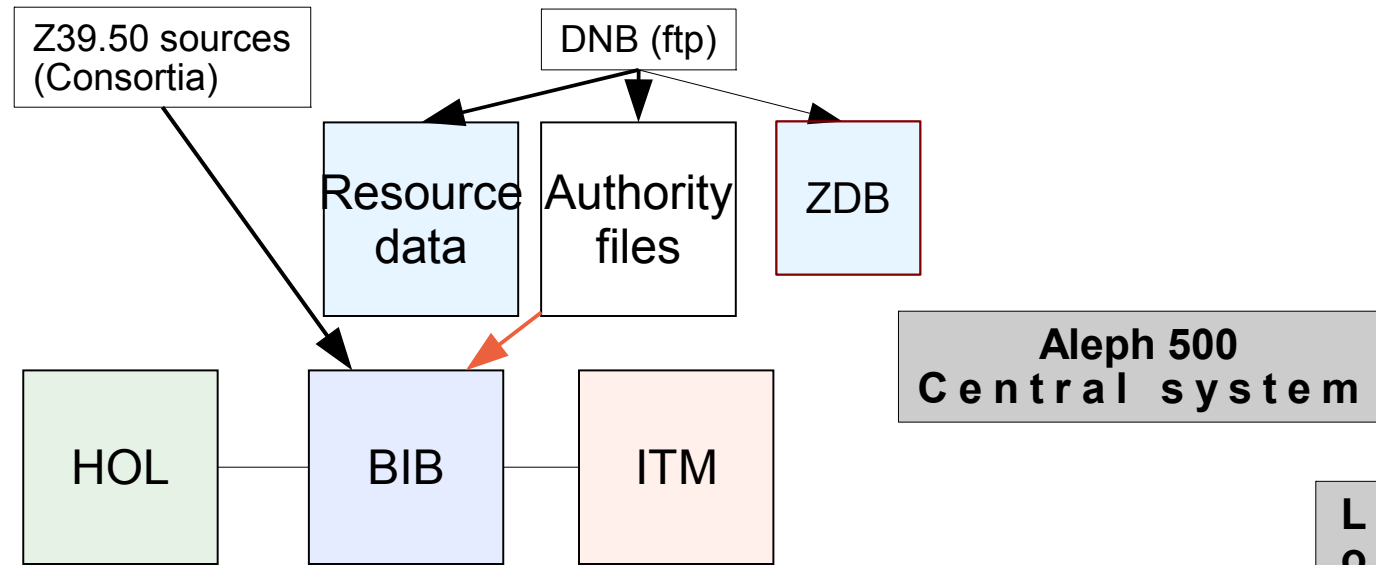
## Example B: Hosting

- Tasks of OBVSG
  - Providing the IT infrastructure
  - System operation
  - System administration
- Tasks of the institution
  - Contracting with Ex Libris
  - System librarian: parametrisation etc.
- Hosted Aleph systems
  - Montanuniversität Leoben
  - Universität für Bodenkultur
  - Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien
  - Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften
  - Oberösterreichische Landeskultureinrichtungen (5 ADM)
  - Bibliothekenverbund für Bildung und Kultur (14 ADM)

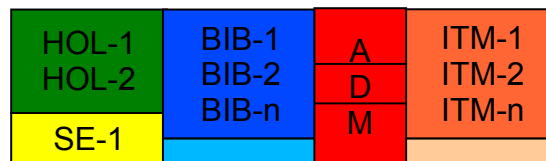
## Example B: ASP model „Turn key”

- Tasks of OBVSG
  - Standard contracting with Ex Libris based on frame contract
  - General contractor of the institution
  - Providing the IT infrastructure
  - System operation
  - System administration
  - System librarian: parametrisation etc.
  - Data migration
  - First level support
- Tasks of the institution
  - Nomination of a person, who is able to articulate the demands of the institution
- Turn key systems
  - Bundesministerium für Finanzen
  - Arbeiterkammer Wien

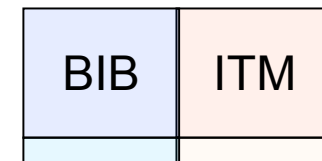
## Example B: ASP model „Aleph sharing“ Visualisation



25 Aleph 500 (8: OBVSG)



„Aleph sharing“ (3/29)



7 Alephino

Local systems

## Example B: ASP model „Aleph sharing“ [1]

- Tasks of OBVSG
  - Increase licences of the own Aleph systems according to the frame contract with Ex Libris
  - General contractor of the institution
  - Providing the IT infrastructure
  - Providing an Aleph system
  - System operation
  - System administration
  - System librarian: parametrisation etc.
  - Data migration
  - First level support
- Tasks of the institution
  - Nomination of a person, who is able to articulate the demands of the institution
- Remarks
  - Many institutions share a local bibliographic database (but still catalogue in the central database)
  - Functionalities can be tailored to the needs of the institution
    - full possibilities of Aleph may be used
  - Leasing model, the institution is not owner of the Aleph licences

## Example B: ASP model „Aleph sharing“ [2]

Type of participants in “Aleph sharing” (distributed between three Aleph systems)

- 5 research institutes
- 1 federal ministry
- 6 organisations of churches
- 1 state library
- 4 museums
- 8 universities of applied sciences
- 2 private universities
- 1 archive
- 1 other institution

## Example B: Conclusion “Aleph sharing”

- Sharing of resources is rather cost efficient
  - Possibility of membership for small institutions with low budget
  - Functionalities can be tailored to demands and financial possibilities
  - Functionalities can be expanded during time if necessary
  - Participants fully enjoy all benefits of the library network
- Cost situation
  - FTE 1: fulltime equivalent of qualified IT staff
  - FTE 2: fulltime equivalent of high qualified library staff

	<b>FTE 1</b>	<b>FTE 2</b>
Tiny Aleph sharing participant (cataloguing only)	3%	4%
Medium Aleph sharing participant	8%	10%
Big Aleph sharing participant	19%	23%
Very big Aleph sharing participant	29%	37%

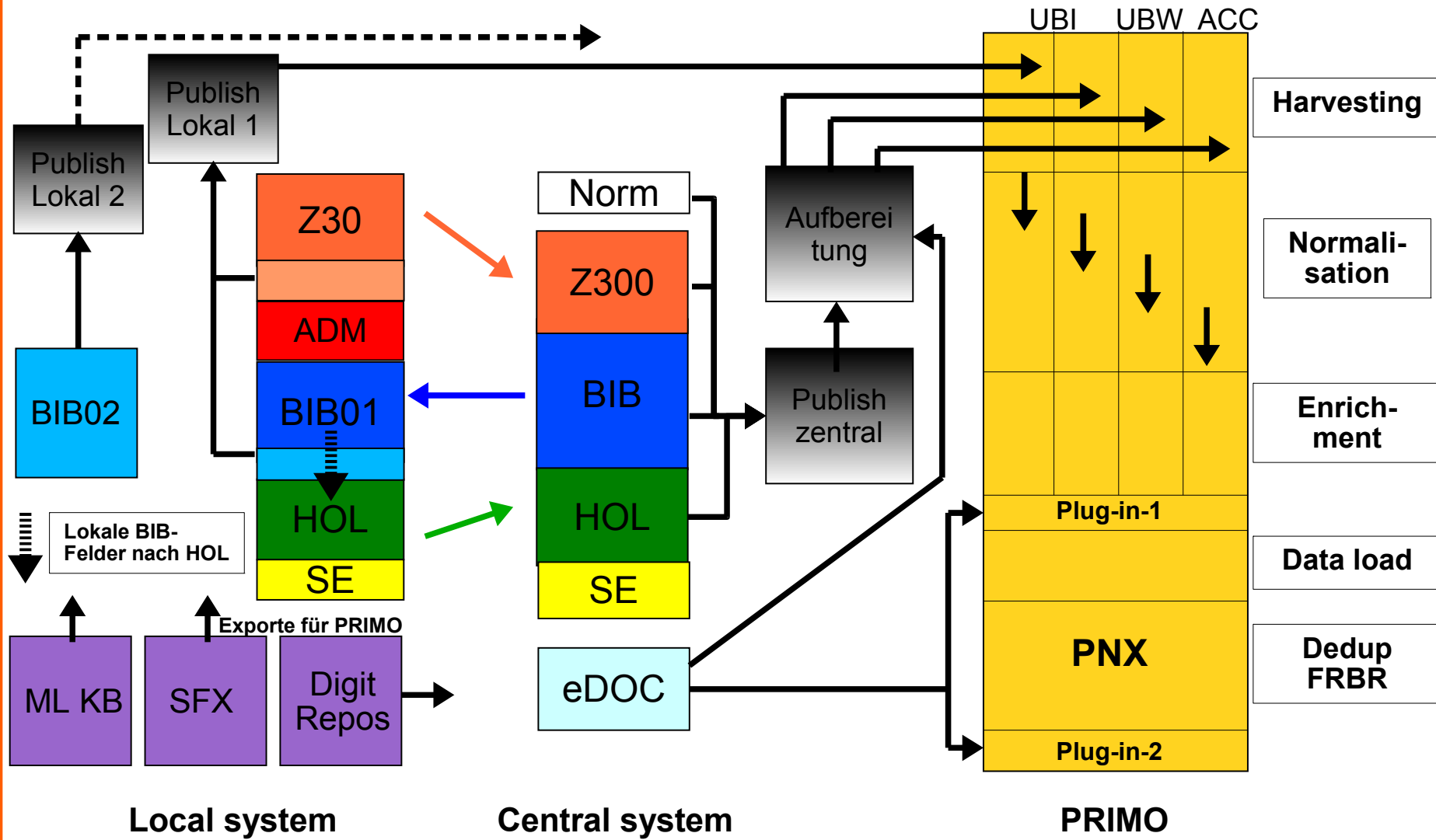
## Example C (ÖVK-NAH): Overview and conclusion

- The “Österreichische Verbundkatalog für Nachlässe, Autographen und Handschriften: ÖVK-NAH“ is a central catalogue of literary bequests, autographs and manuscripts, where seven members of the Austrian Library Network include their materials.
  - Realised within the Aleph central infrastructure
  - Combined with the long time experience of the OBVSG
  - Driven by enthusiastic specialists under the leadership of the Austrian National Library
- Project shall be expanded to an “Austrian Catalogue of Literary Bequests”
- Costs are splitted between the participating members of the Austrian Library Network
  - for seven using institutions: < 1.6% FTE 2

## Example D (Primo as a central service): Overview

- Demand for a Primo like solution within some libraries
- Very sophisticated features asked
  - Integration of many sources
  - Includes catalogue enrichments
  - Should include defined full text indexing
  - Minimisation of efforts
- General lack of money
  - No central funding by the ministry
  - Funding by the member universities/institutions necessary
- Only chances of realisation, if using almost all existing synergies
  - Based on consortia architecture
  - Unified data preparation
  - Realisation as a central service using one common Primo instance
- Status
  - Reached important functionalities, especially full text indexing
  - Switch to production between October 2009 and April 2010
  - Two universities and the consortia are live
  - Probably the most complex Primo installation worldwide

# Example D: Data model and data flow



## Example D: Conclusion “Primo”

- Complex system of high quality needs an appropriate amount of resources
  - Developing of standard procedures and homogeneous data situation makes the situation manageable
  - Start efforts can be split about the implementers
  - Newly entering institutions can strongly benefit from the work done
- Cost situation
  - FTE 1: fulltime equivalent of qualified IT staff
  - FTE 2: fulltime equivalent of high qualified library staff
  - No licences considered
  - Hardware, IT infrastructure, system operation and data preparation included

	<b>FTE 1</b>	<b>FTE 2</b>
Small institution	23%	29%
Medium institution	61%	77%
Big institution	98%	123%
Very big institution	117%	146%