

Effects of Campus Closure on DDA: STL and ATO

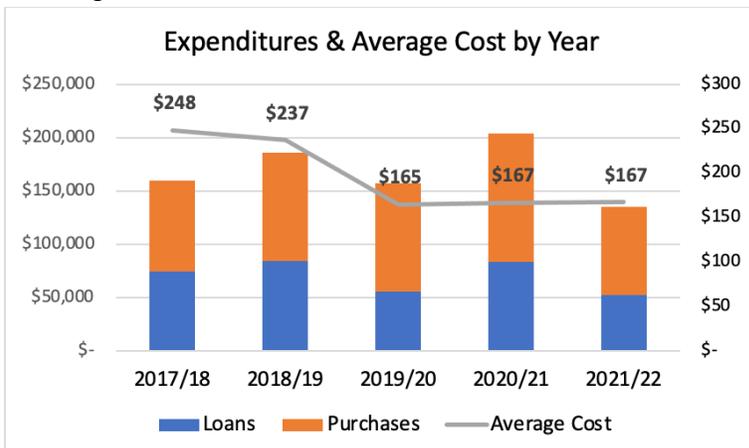
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Background

- California State University, Fullerton has an FTE of over 32,000.
- The Ebook Central DDA pool is populated by a GOBI DDA-preferred approval profile that is multi-disciplinary with over 100,000 titles.
- Pollak Library's DDA settings allow 4 short-term loans (STLs) to occur before purchase when eligible.
- The first DDA review was conducted due to increasing DDA expenditures in 2019/20, just before campus closure due to pandemic.
- While STL loan costs are determined by publisher, ATOs are fixed: 55% for front-list and 35% for backlist.

Method

- Downloaded list of titles with a purchase or loan expenditure as well as their expenditure reports and ATO eligibility.
- Determined front-list status by calculating number of days between publication and first expenditure.
- Determined impact on expenditure and ownership that ATO would have if it was employed for all eligible titles then for only the ones ineligible for STLs.

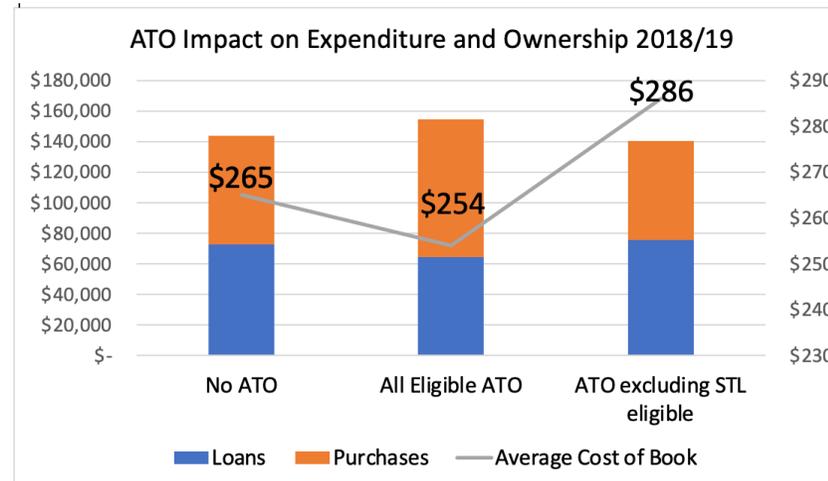


Initial Findings

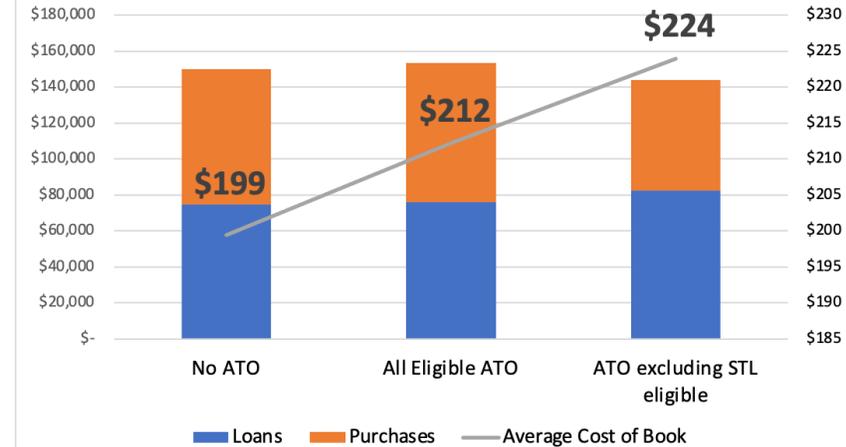
- 87% were eligible for STLs, 53% for ATO, and 46% for both.
- Of the ATO eligible titles, 36% would have been front-list at the time of first expenditure.
- If ATO was employed for all eligible:
 - Expenditure would have increased 7.2%
 - Number of books acquired would have increased 11.8%
- If ATO was employed only for STL ineligible titles:
 - Expenditure would have decreased 2.6%
 - Number of books acquired would have decreased 9.8%
- After the review, ATO was not employed but the preferred access model was changed from NL to 1U before campus closure.

Secondary Findings

- Campus closure from March 2020 through the end of 2020/21 caused an increase in DDA expenditures.
- The analysis was repeated with 2020/21 data to see if the correct decision had been made.



ATO Impact on Expenditure and Ownership 2020/21



- STL and ATO eligibility percentages remained virtually unchanged.
- Of the ATO eligible titles, 20% would have been front-list at time of first expenditure, significantly less than in the first review.
- If ATO was employed for all eligible:
 - Expenditure would have increased 2.6%
 - Number of books acquired would have decreased by 4%
- If ATO was employed only for STL ineligible titles:
 - Expenditure would have decreased 6.2%
 - Number of books acquired would have decreased 14.3%

Conclusions

- ATO for all eligible titles increases ownership and expenditures. When NL was the preferred model, it lowered average cost. However, switching to 1U lowered overall expenses and the average book cost which eliminated the benefits of ATO in second review.
- ATO on just the STL ineligible titles decreases ownership and expenditure since those would normally be purchased but increases average book cost overall.