

Question 3 - Academic

| Electronic resources vary significantly in cost, and funds available for statewide licensing are limited. If the Committee had to choose, which of the following options would you prefer? | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Answer Options | Which type of library are you | Response Percent | Response Count |
| | Academic | | |
| More expensive database(s) in which your library may need to share in the cost. | 35 | 57.4% | 35 |
| Less expensive database(s) that would be available to all libraries for free. | 26 | 42.6% | 26 |
| Other (please specify) | | | 15 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | | 61 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | | 11 |

Comments

no opinion; depends on the resources in question

Perhaps we could do "more expensive" but have a free option for libraries

less able to pay

We want to make decisions based on content

Quality databases such as those provided by EBSCOhost

This question is worded less effectively than it could be. While price plays a role, ultimately the choice depends on how a resource fits the RFP criteria. Price is among the criteria but it's hard to believe we'd weight it the most heavily.

1st choice whould be one of the EBSCO Academic Search databases.

Pricing based on operating budget would help smaller libraries share in cost.

Without knowing the databases under consideration, I can't respond

Databases with significant content for academic libraries that are free

We were happy with the Ebsco package

I am thinking that with the contracts coming up for renewal every few years, it can really throw your library off if you are counting on getting database X from the state, and suddenly they change to database Y

Dependent on quality of resources and accurate popular/scholarly resource sorting. Gale Academic OneFile does a poor job of that. A third sort for trade publications would also be helpful.

no preference

Our students loved Academic Search Premier (when the statewide consortium subscribed to EBSCO). I'd love to see a database of that caliber again!

I would prefer value for my acquisitions funds but less expensive doesn't always mean best value

Question 3 - Public

Electronic resources vary significantly in cost, and funds available for statewide licensing are limited. If the Committee had to choose, which of the following options would you prefer?

| Answer Options | Which type of library are you | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Public | | |
| More expensive database(s) in which your library may need to share in the cost. | 43 | 38.1% | 43 |
| Less expensive database(s) that would be available to all libraries for free. | 70 | 61.9% | 70 |
| Other (please specify) | | | 18 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | | 113 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | | 17 |

Comments

My county cooperative is already purchasing databases to supplement what is offered for free. If there could be an optional tier of pay-to-participate shared databases, that would be preferable to individual libraries/library systems bearing the costs of these resources. For smaller libraries, however, freely accessible databases may be their only option.

Option? I don't like the idea of small libraries being unable to access anything, but the larger libraries might like to get better stuff.

Combination of options would be ok.

It's all a matter of value. If we really want it, we'll take the money from somewhere else.

NoveList, Chilton's, and genealogy are big topics
the cost would have to be low. the real key is the friendliness/ease of use of the database from the patron's perspective
basic databases available to all with option to opt in

Better quality content--if fewer--at no cost to all Oregon libraries, (following the ranking in the previous question until funds max is reached)

fewer databases that would be available to all libraries for free

But would be willing to share in cost of database our patrons would greatly benefit from which we could not afford on our own

Some basic databases free and then a selection a library could choose to cost share.

Both - it depends on what they are. Ease of use is more important than cost.

Quality of the database is most important. For example, Gale offers a lot of databases but there is tremendous overlap.

incorporate links to existing government databases, e.g., medlineplus, factfinder

I'd like to have databases that have been vetted for accuracy, validity, usefulness, etc. Cost should be secondary to other criteria. But I do want all libraries in the state to be able to participate.

No opinion

For all the basics I would like to have as inexpensively as possible. For auto repair and genealogy I'd love to pool together to get a better deal... but I would expect to pay.

I don't know! Depends on the resources, I guess. If we could get the Historic Oregonian, for example, then I think libraries could potentially share in the cost for this uber-valuable resource.

Question 3 - School

Electronic resources vary significantly in cost, and funds available for statewide licensing are limited. If the Committee had to

| Answer Options | Which type of library are you most associated with? | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|---|------------------|----------------|
| | School | | |
| More expensive database(s) in which your library may need to share in the cost. | 11 | 21.2% | 11 |
| Less expensive database(s) that would be available to all libraries for free. | 41 | 78.8% | 41 |
| Other (please specify) | | | 6 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | | 52 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | | 5 |

Comments

EBSCOHost has better material than Gale.

My budgets are getting cut again next year. I can't guarantee that I will be able to kick in for the services. In the past I purchased Opposing Viewpoints for my library to supplement.

funded by ESD's or school districts?

More expensive, but fewer; we buy databases as well.

Sadly, picked less expensive

All schools will not be able to pay creating an equity issue

Question 3 - Tribal/Other

Electronic resources vary significantly in cost, and funds available for statewide licensing are limited. If the Committee had to choose, which of the following options would you prefer?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| More expensive database(s) in which your library may need to share in the cost. | 25.0% | 1 |
| Less expensive database(s) that would be available to all libraries for free. | 75.0% | 3 |
| Other (please specify) | | 1 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 4 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 0 |

Comments

But not to simply get the inexpensive one because of price alone - if content is lacking significantly, better to go with more expensive/shared costs option(s)

Question 3 - Summary

| Electronic resources vary significantly in cost, and funds available for statewide licensing are limited. If the | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
| More expensive database(s) in which your library may need to share in the cost. | 39.1% | 90 |
| Less expensive database(s) that would be available to all libraries for free. | 60.9% | 140 |
| Other (please specify) | | 40 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 230 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 35 |