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Capital Normal University Library



Effect of Open Access on the Document Delivery Services in Chinese University Libraries:

a Case Study in Capital Normal University Library

开放获取对图书馆文献传递服务的影响研究
——以首都师范大学图书馆为例

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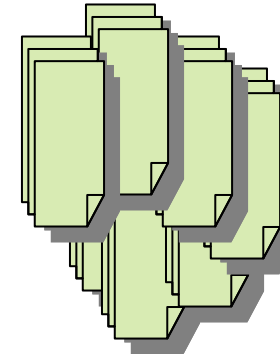




Introduction

Since 10 years

Open Access (OA) publications



DOAJ (by June 2013):

+ 9000 peer-viewed academic OA journals from 120 countries
9000多种来自全球120个国家经过同行评议的学术性开放获取期刊

OpenDOAR (by June 2013) :

+ 2200 OA repositories
2200多个存储库



From year 2000,

OA journals
OA期刊:

Yearly 18%



OA articles:
OA文章

Yearly 30%



Gold OA and Green OA
金色之路和绿色之路齐头并进

**How OA affects document delivery services
in Capital Normal University ?**
OA对首师大文献传递服务的影响?



◆ Development of OA in China OA在中国的发展

**December 2003: President of Chinese Academy of Sciences signed Berlin Declaration
2003 中科院院长签署柏林宣言**

OA journals in China: OA期刊

✓ **308 scientific OA journals owned or led by China Association for Science and Technology : 29.3% of its total publication (308/1050) 29.3% 科协主管期刊是OA期刊**

✓ **social sciences journals managed by Chinese Academy of Social Science: only Koreana is OA journal (1/93) 社科院只有一种是OA期刊（共出版93种期刊）**

Repositories in China: 存储库

- **Qiji.cn (temporary shutdown) 奇迹文库（暂时不能访问）**
- **Sciencepaper Online (<http://www.paper.edu.cn/en>) 中国科技论文在线 owned by the Ministry of Education**
- **By June 2013, there are 33 institutional repositories in OpenDOAR**



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◆ Document delivery service
in Capital Normal University Library 首师大的文献传递服务



Under the supervision of
Beijing
Municipal
Commission of
Education 市属

Majors专业：人文历史、物理、化学、数学、经济管理、教育、心理、语言
humanities and history, science and technology, economic management,
pedagogy, psychology, language, art, etc.

FTE 师生： 15,000 students, 2600 faculty members



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Capital Normal University Library (CNUL)

The screenshot shows the library's website interface. At the top, there is a green navigation bar with the library's name in Chinese and English, and links for '个人借阅信息', '借阅规则', '开馆时间', '馆藏布局', '短信服务', and '馆长信箱'. Below this is a large banner with the text '学习共享空间9月25日正式开放了!' (Learning and sharing space officially opened on September 25th!) and an image of a steaming cup of coffee. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- 咨询台 (Consultation Counter):** Includes links for '在线咨询', '联合咨询', '常见问题', and '读者留言'.
- 帮助 (Help):** Includes links for '新生手册', '服务设施', '学科馆员', '中图分类', and '网站地图'.
- 搜索 (Search):** A central search box with tabs for '馆藏书目', '电子期刊', '学位论文', '数据库', and '全文检索'. Below the search box are links for '读秀电子书', '新书通报', and '馆际互借: BALIS CALIS'.
- 资源概览 (Resource Overview):** A grid of links for '数字资源', '学术资源门户', '特色资源', '新书通报', and '资源推荐'.
- 读者服务 (Reader Services):** A grid of links for '读者指南', '馆际互借', '文献传递', '查收查引', and '读者培训'.
- 本馆概况 (Library Overview):** A grid of links for '本馆介绍', '规章制度', '馆藏布局', '学科分馆', and '图书馆与读者'.
- 服务公告 (Service Announcements):** A list of recent announcements, including '建设一个文明的图书馆?' and '图书馆关于2013年国庆节放假安排的通知'.
- 资源动态 (Resource Updates) and 新闻公告 (News Announcements):** Lists of updates and news items, such as '图书馆第二党支部举办“党的十八大..."'.



Document delivery service :文献传递服务

since 2006 ,China Academic Social Sciences and Humanities Library (CASHL) 2006年开通CASHL

Until May 31. 2013

Total users 注册用户:	342
Graduates 研究生 :	55%
Undergraduates 本科生:	24%
Faculties 教师:	21%.

1050 papers from other institutions for CNU users

为我校用户申请获得文献1050篇

CNUL Not qualified for delivering documents to users of other institutions.

我校不是CASHL的服务馆，无法通过CASHL为外校用户提供文献。



CNUL became Beijing Academic Library and Information System (BALIS) member in 2008

2008年开通BALIS



BALIS document delivery service :

- ◇ 100% subsidized 免费
- ◇ Chinese and foreign languages 多语种
- ◇ all subject fields 综合学科
- ◇ May 2013, 1048 registered users
1048注册用户

Undergraduates 本科生	Graduates 研究生	faculties 教师
23%	62%	15%



Unlike CASHL, in BALIS : CNUL a provider

外校用户也可申请获得我校的馆藏文献

The numbers of document delivery service in CNUL

Year	Requests from CNU 我校用户提交申请	Requests satisfied for CNU 为我校用户获得文献数	Requests from other universities 外校用户提交申请数	Requests satisfied for other universities 为外校用户获得文献数
2008	168	66	41	2
2009	214	141	173	84
2010	432	319	241	172
2011	650	445	123	94
2012	466	385	165	148



No evidence to show that OA has a direct negative impact on document delivery service in CNUL. 没有证据表明，开放获取对文献传递服务的数量有直接的负面影响。

OA has become an extraordinary source for librarians to carry out document delivery service. 开放获取资源已成为文献传递的重要来源

the electronic resources purchased by CNUL 电子馆藏



free internet resources 网络免费资源



the print resources in the library 纸本馆藏

Before 2013, contribution of free internet resources (mainly OA) : relatively low
网络免费资源对传递服务满足率的贡献比例仍然相当低



2010-2012 document delivery through B A L I S

Total 总量	free internet resources 网络免费资源量
414	17

However, March 2013, CNUL joined in the CALIS document delivery system

New experiences, free internet resources (mainly OA): a contribution far more important than we experienced before

Speed !! 2013 开通CALIS文献传递 新体验!

Thanks to the collective searching power of colleagues from the entire CALIS system 集体的智慧 ☺

Free internet resources play a much more important role than before 2013



◆ A survey on the attitudes of users towards OA 问卷调查

April 2013, respondents 调查对象:

Undergraduate 本科生	67%
graduate students 研究生	32%
Faculties 教师	1%

Questions 1:

Which way is more suitable for meeting your document needs?

Document delivery service or free Internet resources?

文献传递和网络免费学术资源相比，哪个途径对您更能满足文献需求？

Responses:

document delivery service 文献传递服务: 28%

free Internet resources 网络免费资源: 72%

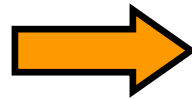


internet resources : easier and more convenient? 网络资源查找方便?

document delivery service :
文献传递服务相对繁琐



**Most CNU users didn't hear about the document delivery service,
but 90% considered this service useful 90%认为文献传递对教学、科研帮助大。**



Great potential 潜力挖掘



Questions 2: Do you know Open Access Publishing? 您知道Open Access (开放获取) 出版模式吗?

Responses:

didn't know 不知道	have heard of 听说过
87%	13%

However, 94% of the responders hoped to participate in the lecture held by the library about how to use OA resources. 94% 的调查对象希望参加CNU图书馆开设的免费学术资源讲座。

Conclusion 结论:

- ◇ **Effect of OA : positive 目前OA对文献传递的影响是积极的**
- ◇ **Users not aware of document delivery service or OA 普及度不够**
- ◇ **Possible important influences in the future**
用发展的眼光拓展和延伸图书馆文献传递服务。



Suggestions 发展策略

★ Taking advantage of OA resources to provide document delivery service

利用开放获取资源为读者传递文献

✓ Users need to learn more about how to find and use OA resources. 积极宣传开放获取资源

◇ new OA resources column in the library website 网站专栏

◇ integrating OA resources into OPAC 嵌入OPAC

◇ making special lecture 讲座

◇ giving out OA brochures 小册子

✓ Use OA resources to help document delivery service.

利用开放获取资源，为用户进行文献传递服务



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★ **Integrating document delivery service into other information services**
融合其他信息服务开展文献传递

- ◇ **into virtual learning environment** 嵌入到虚拟学习环境
- ◇ **into subject services** 融合到学科服务
- ◇ **into mobile service** 嵌入到移动服务



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★ **Optimizing the resources development 优化资源配置**

to adapt in two ways : 两条腿走路:

- ◇ **to organize and find OA resources 为用户查找OA**

- ◇ **to provide specialized collection for users outside
提供特色资源**



★ Extending the mode of document delivery

延伸文献传递服务，关注供应链管理

- ◇ **integrate and organize all OA resources**对开放获取资源的整合和挖掘
- ◇ **provide integrated platform with the function of a strong multi-database and deep-web retrieval.**提供较强的跨库检索及深层网络的检索功能
- ◇ **work hard on how to help users to get what they need or may need .**
图书馆需要考虑如何帮助用户获得所需要的信息内容

Our responsibility to access information needed by users and organize them in a good order before delivering to users. 从用户实际信息需求出发



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Thank you very much!

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Chinese Summary 中文小结 (1)

- 历年文献传递数据
- 读者问卷调查



- ◇ **OA**对文献传递的影响是积极的
- ◇ **OA**普及度不够
- ◇ 用发展的眼光看待文献传递服务



Chinese Summary 中文小结 (2)

- 利用开放获取资源为读者传递文献
- 融合其他信息服务开展文献传递
 - 虚拟学习环境、学科服务、移动服务
- 优化资源配置，增加资源在网络中的揭示度
- 延伸文献传递服务模式，关注文献供应链管理
 - 对资源的整合和挖掘
 - 从用户需求出发



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Thank you very much!
谢谢！ 敬请指正！

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