

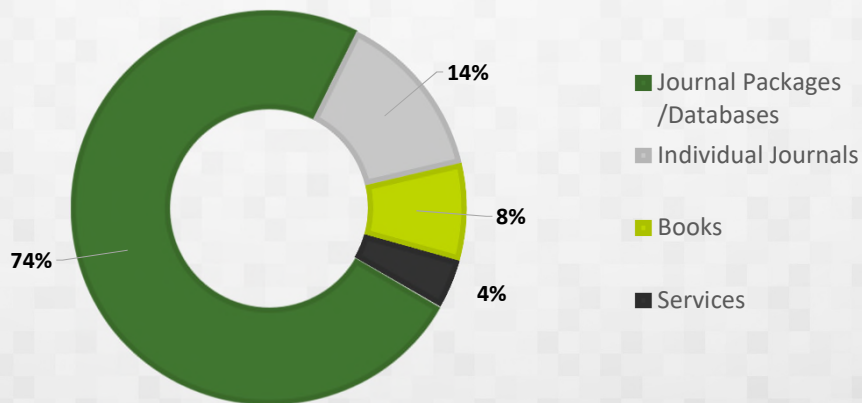
Balancing the Collections Budget

The impact of current academic
publishing models

Spring 2019

Collections Budget

~ \$14 Million / Year



18/19 and 19/20 Budgets

2018/2019

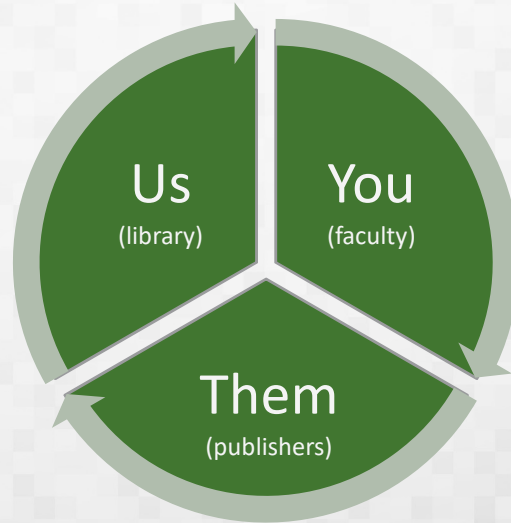
- Shortfall, but covered through financial reserves

2019/2020

- Projected shortfall of \$750,000 - \$1.3 Million, based on these assumptions
 - -2.2% budget allocation from university
 - Typical inflation from publishers (3-5%/year) for electronic resources
 - Stable Canadian dollar at current level (\$0.75)
 - Depleted reserves to draw on to cushion impact

How did we get here?

Current Academic Publishing Model



US Dollar vs Canadian Dollar



Source: Bank of Canada

Big Deals

- Method of subscribing to all journals a publisher has for a fixed rate
- Some are multi-disciplinary and cover a wide range of subjects, others are more focused
- Bundles highly used/cited journals and hundreds of other journals

Profit-Driven Scholarly Publishing

- Five commercial publishers control more than half of journal literature
- “Big Deals” (hundreds of journals sold as a bundle) provide steady and increasing revenue
- Annual increases in subscription prices are well over the rate of inflation

Company Name	Profit Margin (2017/18)
Elsevier ¹	31.3%
Sage ²	13.5%
Springer-Nature ³	22.9%
Taylor & Francis ⁴	29%
Wiley-Blackwell ⁵	19.8%
Pfizer ⁶	28%
Google ⁷	21%
Apple ⁸	26.6%
Facebook ⁸	49%

How are we addressing these budget challenges?

Continuing Strategies to Mitigate Cost Increases

- Consortial purchases of ejournal packages, ebook collections, databases
- Aggressive negotiating of non-consortial licenses
- Continuous review of existing resources as part of ongoing collection management
- Reduction of duplication

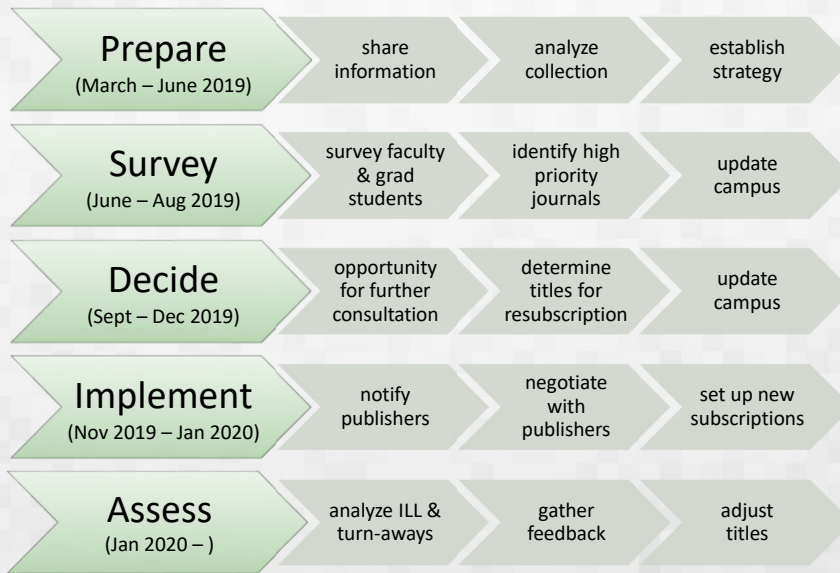
Strategies to Reduce 2019/2020 Expenditures

- Examples include:
 - Not renew license for 1 or 2 publisher's "big deal" all-inclusive journal packages
 - Instead subscribe to a small sub-set of titles from the packages
 - Not renew license for a large abstracting and indexing database
 - SCOPUS and Web of Science are examples

Principles

- Maintain core strategic resources for teaching, learning and research to minimize impact of cancellations
- Maintain appropriate balance among disciplines
- Maintain access to owned content for which we have perpetual access
- Focus reductions on ongoing subscription/licensing costs
- Use data to help inform decisions
- Consult with faculty, graduate students, and other stakeholders

Next Steps



More Information

<https://library.usask.ca/collectionsbudget>

Questions