Summary

• What are journals and why are they important?
• Finance
• Annual Renewals
• Collection Development
• Day-to-day management of journals
• Promotion and delivery
• Archiving and preservation
• Electronic Resource Management Systems
• Open Access
What are journals?

Periodical literature … is a published work that appears in a new edition on a regular schedule. The most familiar examples are the newspaper, often published daily, or weekly; or the magazine, typically published weekly, monthly or as a quarterly…

The scholarly periodicals are found in libraries…Trade/Professional journals are also examples of periodicals. They are written for an audience of professionals in the field.

These examples are typically published and referenced by volume and issue. "Volume" typically refers to the number of years the publication has been circulated, and "Issue" refers to how many times that periodical has been published during that year.

Wikipedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Periodical_publication
Why are journals important?

• Up-to-date information in discipline
• Frequently published – fast dissemination of information
• Primary method of finding out about new research
• Peer reviewed
• Sharing results of new research
• Collaborative working
Why is e-access important?

- Allow remote access – anywhere, anyplace, at point of need
- Can be used simultaneously by more than one user
- Distance Learners – access to more resources
- Links to related articles
- Integrated, seamless, access via link resolvers and federated search engines
- Mobile technologies
- Space considerations
Background

At Salford we have over 30,000 electronic journals, 18,000 e-Books

Electronic  Print  Combined print & electronic  e-Books

Plus many more electronic holdings via full-text journal databases

Collections team
deal with purchase & access for all resources
print & electronic books & journals, databases, standing orders

Library Systems
Talis, SFX/Metalib, Primo, E-Resources Management System
Finance

Budget bid

Financial year
August – July

Estimate costs at start of financial year and add to LMS

Budget split

• Non-recurrent: one-off purchase, print books, e-Books, DVDs, CDs,
• Recurrent: Databases, Journals, E-book packages
• Topslice: e.g. trial of patron-driven purchase of e-Books

Majority of budget: Journals/Databases

Monitor budget throughout the year
Types of content

Journals
- Individual subscriptions – Print, e-only, Combined print plus electronic
- Part of ‘Big deal’ – e.g. JISC deal
- Part of database
- Backfiles
- Open access or free
- Access models – institutional access

Books
- Individual title or part of package
- Outright purchase or subscription
- Access models – single or multi-user, total accesses
- Part of a big deal
- Part of a database
- Digital Rights Management (DRM)
Collection Development

Information Resources Content & Budget Group
  • Review budget
  • Review databases, packages, ‘big deals’ due for renewal in next few months
  • Approves new purchases, trials
  • Reviews resources with large price increases, new deals
  • Remaining budget – identify titles for purchase from ‘wish-lists’ of resources

Collection Strategy & Subject Collection Policies
  • Print holdings
  • E-only
Annual Renewals

Databases / e-Journal packages

- multi-year with agreed pricing for all years or price-cap
- national opt-in deal, regional, agent specific
- opt-out clauses
- Negotiation
- Tied in to historical print spend
- Subscribed titles and access fee for unsubscribed content
- Cheaper than subscribing to individual titles
- renewed automatically if mid-year

‘Big deals’

Licensing

- Multi-site
- Walk-in users
- Partner colleges
- Authentication
- Embargoes

- Moving archives
- Post-cancellation access
- Technical set-up
- On/off campus user
Annual Renewals

Individual subscriptions
Subscription agent - deadline for journal renewals

Collections Team
- Download renewal list from agent and add in usage statistics for the previous year and course information
- Titles in packages with non-cancellation clauses are flagged
- Contact agent for details of any titles we currently have as print or combined and can move to e-only or combined
- Multi-site
- Access after cancellation
- Flag titles we are moving to e-only or combined subscription
- List sent to Academic Support team for renewal decision

Academic Support team
- Review journals
  - Is the journal still required, course still being taught?
  - Usage statistics
  - Reading List?
  - Value for money?
  - New courses?
  - Wish lists

Collections Team
- Update LMS and inform agent of our decision
- Identify remaining budget
Annual Renewals

Challenges

- Inflation on journals above average
- Exchange rates
- Non-cancellation clauses
- VAT on electronic subscriptions/packages
- VAT on combined print & electronic subscriptions
- E-access issues – loss of access, trigger event
- Titles changing publisher – new access set up and access for old editions still required
- Publisher policies and pricing models
- Communication
- Access to partner colleges
- Various publisher platforms
Day-to-day management of journals

Print:
- Check-in
- Claiming – once on agent site
- Title/Publisher changes – creating new record on LMS / amend price if necessary
- Ceased title/request credit
- Format changes
- Invoices
- If secure electronic content, discard print

Electronic:
- Set up access
- Invoices
- Title/Publisher changes – creating new record on LMS / ensure still have access
- Ceased title/request credit
- Usage statistics
- Add to Electronic Resource Management System, including scanned licence
- Promotion
- Respond to access queries
Archiving and preservation

Print
- Libraries no longer have space to house long back runs of journal titles
- UK Research Reserve (UKRR)

Digital Preservation Services
- Collaborative archives - LOCKSS / CLOCKSS / Portico
- Access after cancellation
- Loss of access to e-content licensed directly from publishers
- Format preservation

Who has responsibility in the future?
- Print collection model – purchase, add to stock, store or discard?
- Electronic collection model – long-term access?
Electronic Resource Management Systems

ERMs may be integrated into other library system modules or may be a standalone system and can:

- Support acquisition and management of licensed e-resources
- Track electronic resources from point of order through licensing and final access & link license documents to resource records
- Provide descriptions of resources at the package (database) level and relate package contents (e.g. e-journals) to the package record
- Provide information about the data providers, consortial arrangements, access platform & contact information for all content providers
- Log problems with resources and providers
- Provide customizable e-mail alerting systems (e.g. notices to managers when actions are expected or required)
- Supports retrieval of usage statistics

Knowledge Base +
Open Access

Open Access is the immediate, free-to-use access to peer-reviewed research literature. By definition, it applies to journal articles and peer-reviewed conference papers, though in practice it is extending to book chapters, monographs and research data.

Types of Open Access

**Gold**

journals that make their content freely available online

**Green**

the digital text of research before and after refereeing is made openly available. This can be the ‘preprint’ - before refereeing and publication, or the ‘postprint’ - the refereed, accepted final draft.

**Open Access repositories**

digital archives that are maintained in institutions or elsewhere for the collection of research articles. The repositories make these freely available online.
Benefits vs Challenges

**Benefits**

- High visibility of research
- Increased citations
- Increased access for everyone
- Single location
- Active promotion of research
- Save time & money

**Challenges**

- Publisher policies & embargoes
- Awareness/education of researchers
- Copyright
- Researcher journal perceptions
- Budgets – funding open access
Thank You!

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