

Scholarly Communication Issues

Faculty Council

Jan. 18, 2011

General Fund Budgeted Expenditures

By Percent of Total

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
Mission	61%	58%	57%	57%
Instruction	50%	45%	45%	42%
Research	2%	5%	4%	4%
Public Services	1%	1%	1%	1%
Student Affairs	4%	3%	3%	2%
Scholarships	3%	4%	4%	8%
Support	27%	26%	28%	27%
Academic Support	7%	7%	10%	9%
Institutional Support	8%	8%	7%	6%
Plant Operations	12%	11%	11%	12%
Fringes	12%	16%	15%	16%

Library Budget History

Within Academic Support

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
Acquisitions	N/A	\$4,025,000	\$6,424,680	\$11,634,571
Avg Annual Growth		N/A	4.8%	6.1%
Library Operations	\$5,318,541	\$6,473,127	\$8,734,823	\$11,855,992
Avg Annual Growth		2.0%	3.0%	3.1%
Library Total	<u>\$5,318,541</u>	<u>\$10,498,127</u>	<u>\$15,159,503</u>	<u>\$23,490,563</u>
Avg Annual Growth		7.0%	3.7%	4.5%

Scholarly Communication Issues

- Explosion of published scholarly knowledge
- Increase in journal prices in excess of the CPI or the ability of universities to fund libraries
- Increase in the absolute number of journals

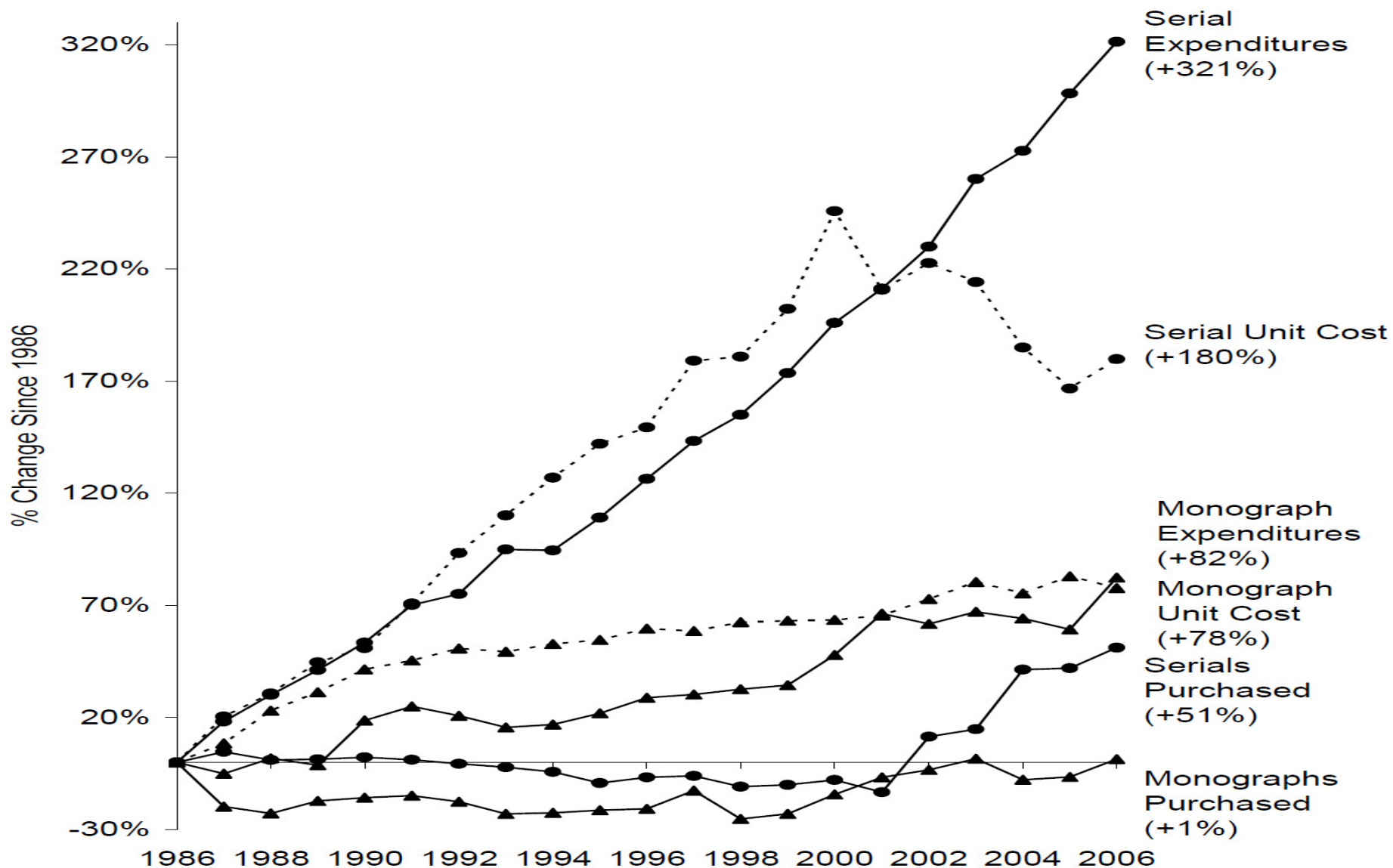
Scholarly Communication Issues

- New publishing costs associated with digitization (even Open Access journals have costs)
- Reduced funds to buy scholarly monographs
- Reduced publication opportunities for authors from disciplines that primarily publish through monographs

National Trends

- Serial expenditures rise by over 320% from 1986-2006 (the CPI increase was about 84%)
- Monograph unit costs remain close to the CPI
- The number of monographs purchased is flat
- National historical trend: acquisition budgets expended on a 70%/30% basis for monographs and serials – trend now inverted

Graph 2
**Monograph and Serial Expenditures
 in ARL Libraries, 1986-2006***



Source: ARL Statistics 2005-06, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.
 *Includes electronic resources from 1999-2000 onward.

Spending at MSU Libraries

Historical dollar levels	<u>Total</u>	<u>Serials</u>	<u>Monographs</u>
1979-1980	\$1,739,402	\$996,223	\$743,000
		57.30%	42.70%
1989-1990	\$3,842,967	\$2,289,075	\$1,482,597
1999-2000	\$6,936,030	\$4,713,912	\$2,092,961
2009-2010	\$12,307,165	\$8,403,953	\$3,781,391
		68.30%	31.70%

New Competitors for Dollars

- Library appropriation for traditional books and monographs competes not only with journals, but increasingly with “new options” such as digitized archives, data sets, streaming video and music; and with cross-disciplinary tools such as advanced reference resources.
- Support function costs such as binding, interlibrary loan, and memberships are flat.

Traditional Needs vs New Options

	<u>Total appropriation</u>	<u>Traditional: journals</u>	<u>Traditional: books</u>	<u>Cross-disciplinary</u>	<u>Support functions</u>	<u>New options</u>
1995-96	\$5,482,142	\$2,975,270	\$1,313,040	\$768,652	\$375,180	\$50,000
1998-99	\$6,488,345	\$3,500,441	\$1,438,127	\$1,072,595	\$394,702	\$82,480
2002-03	\$7,837,106	\$4,531,492	\$1,546,538	\$1,029,668	\$485,908	\$243,500
2006-07	\$9,498,106	\$6,008,275	\$1,619,302	\$1,302,237	\$427,215	\$141,077
2010-11	\$12,681,682	\$7,433,528	\$2,123,040	\$1,857,128	\$426,021	\$841,965

Issues

- Continuing growth in demand for augmentation of acquisitions budget
- Unacceptable profit drivers for serials
- Linkage between cost of publication and professional organization support
- Work to sustain opportunities to publish for fields traditionally publishing through monographs
- Strategies to maintain and add to traditional collections while expanding digital options
- Owned resources versus electronic leasing