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Best Practices For Budget Management and Financial Modeling of Content Budgets - Baselining









Budget Deconstruction/Construction

Levels of perspective

- Macro-level understanding sources of funding
 - Assessing external fund structure University has 2 fund lines (fees & University allocation).
 - Assessing internal fund structure (within ILS) Library has 475 funds broken up by subject or material types.
 - How does this intersect with the external funding structure?
 - Is there utility in the intersection?
 - · Are all costs being tracked via this system?
- Micro-level understanding
 - Assessing internal fund structure.
 - History of the fund structure why was it created?
 - Is it still relevant to the current situation (new leadership)?
 - Audit fund structure to determine what is being used.
 - Can the funds be simplified without corrupting the prior history?
 - Reduce the number of funds?
 - Result: 256 fund codes used in FY2011 vs. 170 fund codes used IN FY2015

Budget Deconstruction/Construction

Levels of perspective

- Assessing spending
 - Establishing percentage of spending at material type level.
 - Challenges
 - Found bib records for materials type not consistent on items.
 - » Example: ReferenceUSA material type = Monograph vs. Hoover's Company Records material type = Journal/Periodical
 - Order records when closed had their notes deleted (i.e. canceled or change of publisher).
 - Did not open new order records when changed payment funds or vendors (lost history).
 - One-time acquisitions not always recorded in ILS (paid other funds).
 - Result: Dumped 3 years of transactional data and traced by funds/titles/vendor.
 - Guessed that looking at 3 years of spending would provide all subscription costs and a reasonable sample to look at spending patterns.
 - Questions/Best Practices
 - Is the spending historically consistent?
 - Are the records consistent? If not, how can you make them consistent?
 - Who is responsible for the records?

Reconstructing The Budget

Understanding variables that influence modeling/forecasting

- Uncontrolled variables/uncapped costs or expenses
 - Approval plans
 - Demand Driven Acquisitions
 - Maintenance fees
 - ILL costs
 - High inflation materials typically publisher/vendor based (RSC)
- Controlling the variables (minimizing the unknowns)
 - Multi-year agreements
 - Paying in advance for subscription(s)
 - Core subscription with predictable inflation rates
 - Allocated funds for materials (monographs, etc.)

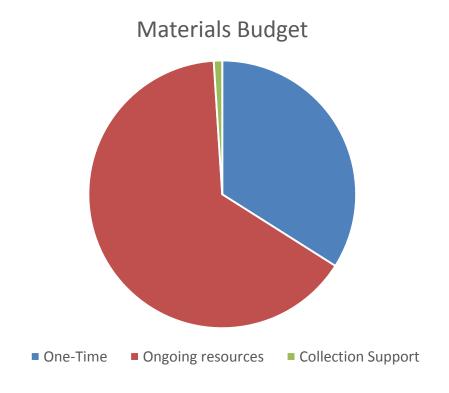
Results/Revelations

Actionable findings

- Able to spot vendors/publishers with high inflation rates and negotiate blanket reduced inflation rates.
- Predictive modeling by vendor/publisher or material type.
 - Allows you to leverage conversation with company reps holistically (i.e. "we spend X and the overall inflation rate is X").
 - Can determine when materials type will be unsustainable or determine reallocation of funds.
- Banding all content spending by LC classification can be useful for conversations with academic departments (i.e. "we spend X on your subject area")

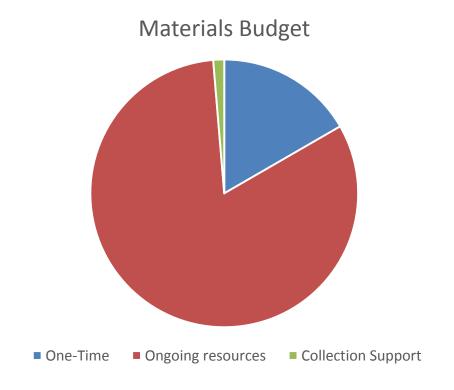
Application and Impact – Pre-application

ACRL FY 2013 – Reported 3.1 million dollars



Application and Impact – Applied

ACRL FY 2014 – Reported 3.3 million dollars



Impacts at the Fiscal Level

FY13 – Pre-application

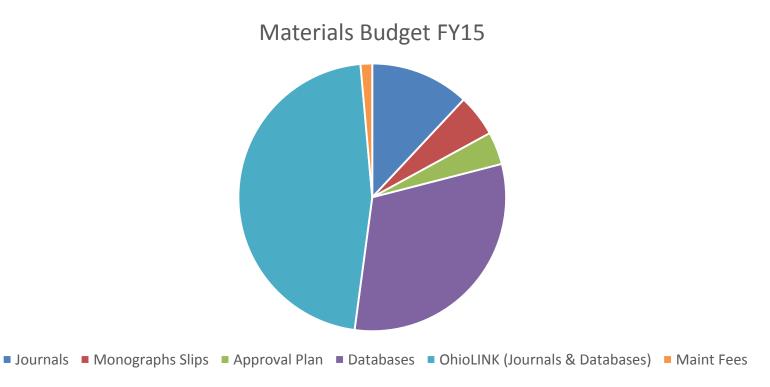
- Was calculating one-time purchases based on material type on the bib record.
- Had classified database subscriptions and some serial monographs as one-time purchases.
- Approximately 700k a year was being reported in the one-time purchases.

FY14 –Application

- Reclassified databases and serial monographs as ongoing resources.
- Approximately 700k to ongoing resources line.
- One-time content purchases being paid for by non-materials lines were reported in Sierra and added to the ACRL report.
- Approximately 200k allocated to one-time purchases (backfiles).

Make Up of Budget in FY15

Where we landed on a percentage basis



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