

Potential models for regular WPLC buying pool increase

During their 2018 discussions, the Collection Development Workgroup decided to gather information about potential models for a regular WPLC buying pool increase to use in their discussions in 2019. Based on conversations with the Board, Steering Committee, and Collection Development Workgroup, the following potential models have been created for discussion purposes. Please note that increase percentages, ranges, targets for wait times, etc. have been selected for the purpose of illustration. If any of these models are proposed in 2019 by the Collection Development Workgroup, they would be discussing and sharing recommendations for these variables that would be further discussed and decided by the Steering Committee and Board.

#1: Annual percentage increase

In this model, the annual budget would increase by a set percentage each year.

Example 1: This budget example shows a 1% increase for 2020, 2021, and 2022 by system based on 2019 buying pool share divisions. {Note: The increase percentage was selected simply for the purpose of illustration}

#2: Increase based on circulation

In this model, the increase would correlate to the percentage increase in circulation of the collection. The collection budget would not decrease, however, if circulation decreased. The model could take different forms:

- a) Percentage increase of circulation equals the exact percentage increase for the collection. A cap would be established so that the percentage increase would not exceed X%.
- b) Percentage increase for the collection is based on ranges of increase in circulation.

Examples:

2a). From 2016 to 2017, our circulation increased 7%, so the budget would increase 7%. The budget example shows a 7% increase for 2020. {NOTE: In reality, we would use the numbers from the previous year compared to two years ago. We cannot do that for this example because 2018 is not done yet.}

2b). From 2016 to 2017, our circulation increased 7%. We are working under the following chart for increases based on circulation:

<i>If circulation increases....</i>	<i>Budget increases...</i>
<i><0 to 0%</i>	<i>0%</i>
<i>1% to 5%</i>	<i>2%</i>
<i>6% to 10%</i>	<i>4%</i>
<i>>10%</i>	<i>6%</i>

The budget example shows a 4% increase based on this chart. {Note: The budget increases percentages in this chart were selected simply for the purpose of illustration}

#3: Increase based on circulation (with a wait-time trigger)

This model is the same as #2 except that the increase would be applied only if average wait-times increased from the previous year in one of two ways:

- a) By a certain percentage or;
- b) If average wait-times exceeded a certain threshold of days. This number of days could be based on history of wait times for WPLC and comparisons with peers. Below is a chart that lists the WPLC average wait times and average wait times from three peers from 2016-2017:

	WPLC	Peers
2016	57.3	35.4
2017	54.2	37.3
Jan-June 2018	43.3	36.2

Examples:

3a). From 2016 to 2017, our average wait-times declined from 57.3 to 54.2 days, so the increases illustrated in Example 2 would not be triggered.

3b). The threshold for average wait time is 40 days. Because our wait time exceeded 40 days, the increases in Example 2 would be triggered. {Note: The threshold for average wait time was selected simply for the purpose of illustration}

#4: Increase based on average wait-time

This model would rely on average wait-times to determine the percentage increase. The model could take many forms including:

- a) Percentage increase directly correlated to the percentage increase in wait times. For example, if wait times went up 5%, then the increase for the collection would be 5%. There would be a cap established so the increase would not exceed X%. The amount would not go down if wait times decreased.
- b) Standard percentage increase until a wait time threshold was met. In this model, a wait-time threshold would be set (40 days, for example) and until the collection met that wait time, the budget would go up by a set percentage each year.
- c) Percentage increase based on the percentage average wait-time is above a threshold: In this model, a threshold would be established (40 days, for example). If the average wait-time is above the set threshold, the collection budget would increase by the same percentage.
- d) Percentage increase based on ranges of time above the threshold. In this model, a threshold would be established (40 days, for example). If the average wait-time is above the set threshold, the collection budget would increase by a percentage based on a range of amount of time above the threshold.

Examples:

4a). From 2016 to 2017, our average wait-times declined from 57.3 to 54.2 days, so there would be no increase.

4b). Because the wait-time threshold of 40 days was not met, the budget would increase by 2%. {Note: The threshold for average wait time and the increase percentage were selected simply for the purpose of illustration}

4c). In 2017, the average wait time was 54.2 days. If our threshold is 40 days, the 2017 average wait time is 35.5% above the threshold, so the budget would increase by 35.5%. {Note: The threshold for average wait time was selected for the purpose of illustration.}

4d). Our threshold for average wait time is 40 days. We are working under the following chart for increases based on wait time:

If hold times are X days above 40 days...	Budget increases...
0	0%
1 to 5	2%
6 to 10	4%
>10%	6%

The budget example shows a 6% increase based on this chart. {Note: The budget increases percentages and threshold in this chart were selected simply for the purpose of illustration}

#5: Increase for special project

This model would allow the Collection Development Workgroup to identify a problem area of the collection each year and request an increase to work on resolving that particular problem. A “do not exceed” amount for the annual request could be established.

Examples:

5a). The one copy hold problem: While patrons are used to waiting for best sellers, waiting long periods of time for mid-list titles where WPLC owns only one copy may be more frustrating to them and inflate the perception of wait times for the WPLC collection. Adding just one copy of these mid-list titles could significantly impact average wait times. Based on data from October 8, 2018, purchasing an additional copy of all of the titles that appear to be available for purchase would cost \$32,397.

5b). The demand for audiobooks problem: Audiobooks continue to grow in popularity in the WPLC collection. Because of the price of audiobooks, we do not currently meet our stated 20 holds to 1 copy holds ratio. Based on data from October 8, 2018, purchasing enough copies to bring all audiobook holds of one copy one user titles that appear to be available for purchase to a 20:1 ratio would cost \$19,194.