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Editor

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BORN & LIVED: Lincolnton, NC — Lived in North Carolina most of my life except eight years in Newberry SC.
EARLY LIFE: Grew up in a small town in North Carolina where I was the “eye doctor’s daughter.” Couldn’t get away with anything because everyone knew my parents! Played in the drumline in the high school marching band. But mostly enjoyed water skiing and hanging out at Lake Norman in the summer.

FAMILY: I have one daughter who is 16 and will graduate in 2007. My husband and I just celebrated our 20th anniversary in 2006.

EDUCATION: BA, UNC Chapel Hill; MLIS, University of South Carolina.

FIRST JOB: Making sandwiches at a independently owned sandwich shop at Lake Norman, NC. I really hated chopping up the onions!

PROFESSIONAL CAREER AND ACTIVITIES: Program Director for the Charleston Conference, active in ALCTS, Chair of the Technology and Trends Roundtable for NCLA, NASIG, Submissions editor for three years.

IN MY SPARE TIME I LIKE TO: Watch sports especially college basketball (women and men), college football and professional football. I also enjoy going to wineries and wine festivals with my husband and friends. My other hobbies are playing the flute and piano.

FAVORITE BOOKS: I love a good murder mystery.

PET PEEVES/WHAT MAKES ME MAD: The rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer.

PHILOSOPHY: Live life to the fullest, because you never know what tomorrow will bring.

MOST MEANINGFUL CAREER ACHIEVEMENT: To work with a dynamic team at UNC Greensboro to create a home grown journal management system called Journal Finder. Being granted permanent tenure at UNC Greensboro and working with Katrina on the Charleston Conference.

GOAL I HOPE TO ACHIEVE FIVE YEARS FROM NOW: To travel in Europe after my child goes to college!

HOW WHERE DO I SEE THE INDUSTRY IN FIVE YEARS: The demand for knowledgeable electronic resources librarians will continue to grow so much that they will be the norm. Then there will be a specialized group of librarians called print librarians.

Making an informed decision about purchasing a group of titles is very different from bundling once a commitment to a journal has been made. Price increases at renewal can be significant if there is a mix of what is included, although a cap may be in place to hold the percentage increase to an amount that can be accommodated. As sometimes happens, an association or publisher may move a title to a package arrangement, and selectors then are faced with an increase in the subscription rate as well as unwanted additional titles. A side benefit may be discovered by reviewing usage data, as it is possible that libraries will find that resources initially considered to be peripheral are in fact used by patrons. The availability of the materials leads to discovery.

Pricing Models

A use-based model can incorporate other factors but is essentially an effort to tie use activity statistics when determining the price an individual library pays for an electronic resource. That model assumes a publisher maintains reliable, accurate statistics that can be consistently described. Standards for use statistics, such as those developed by COUNTER (Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic Resources), give backbone to such a model. But it doesn’t follow that such pricing is affordable. Regardless of the size of an institution, funding is not boundless.

Pricing for databases commonly uses the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students (and occasionally faculty) with fees being based upon those FTE numbers. So, for example, a particular yearly fee would be charged for the Gallup Brain if the FTE level was in the 10,000-20,000 range. The price would vary if the enrollment numbers were above or below that price band. Other deals discard the concept of FTE bands and instead charge per student FTE.

Purchasing based on the number of simultaneous users allows for cost control. Divisions in the number of simultaneous users will differ according to publishers. Choosing the unlimited option can become the most practical choice when anticipated benefit outweighs the discouragement by patrons who find it difficult to access the product if that simultaneous user level is too low in actuality. The number of simultaneous users may only be one component in a pricing model as with H. W. Wilson which allows customers to combine the one-time purchase of an archival database with a simultaneous user model for the current database.

Tiered pricing is common with databases and has been employed by publishers of e-journals. In some cases tiers may define service levels that offer differing options from the basic to the premium, as determined by the publisher. More so today, tiered pricing models are linked to the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education. Typically there are four or

<http://www.against-the-grain.com>