

**Definitions, Caveats, and Sources Used When Compiling Data for the Scholarly Communications Web Site at Stanford  
(Public Version of Expensive Journals Profile)**

| Type of Data                                   | Comments  |
|--|---|
| Title  | Journals purchased by the Stanford University Libraries that have a list price for the print version of at least \$1,000 in 2004 are included on the "public" view of SUL's Expensive Journals List. Note: print journals purchased by the Coordinate Libraries (Business, Law, Medical, Hoover, and SLAC) were excluded. Journals cancelled, effective January 2005, were also omitted. Other types of serials such as newspapers, abstracts & indexes, and monographic series were also omitted. Sources: Titles were identified using reports from serials vendors (Swets and HARRASOWITZ), internal management reports, and locally compiled data by Subject Specialists in the Stanford Libraries. |
| Publisher Name                                 | Name of publisher for a journal in 2004. Some imprints owned by a publisher were compiled under the name of the owning publisher. Sources: vendor reports and publishers catalogs/web sites.  |
| 2005 List Print Price                          | 2005 published or "list" price for subscribing to the print version of a journal. Note that this is frequently not the price that Stanford paid to purchase a title as we may pay vendor surcharges, get consortial discounts, and/or pay surcharges to purchase both the print and electronic versions of a title. Stanford's price is usually -10% to +25% from the list price of the print version but in a few cases can be significantly higher/lower in cost (usually higher). Sources: serials vendor data, publishers catalogs/web sites, and in print copy of journals.  |
| 2004 List Print Price                          | 2004 published or "list" price for subscribing to the print version of a journal. Note that this is frequently not the price that Stanford paid to purchase a title as we may pay vendor surcharges, get consortial discounts, and/or pay surcharges to purchase both the print and electronic versions of a title. Stanford's price is usually -10% to +25% from the list price of the print version but in a few cases can be significantly higher/lower in cost (usually higher). Sources: serials vendor data, publishers catalogs/web sites, and in print copy of journals.  |
| 2003 List Print Price                          | 2003 published or "list" price for subscribing to the print version of a journal. Note that this is frequently not the price that Stanford paid to purchase a title as we may pay vendor surcharges, get consortial discounts, and/or pay surcharges to purchase both the print and electronic versions of a title. Stanford's price is usually -10% to +25% from the list price of the print version but in a few cases can be significantly higher/lower in cost (usually higher). Sources: serials vendor data, publishers catalogs/web sites, and in print copy of journals.  |
| Percent Increase 2003-2005 in List Print Price | Value derived from this formula: $(2005 \text{ List Print Price} - 2003 \text{ List Print Price}) / 2003 \text{ List Print Price}$ . Answer listed as a percent.  |

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| Type of Data   | Comments   |
|--|--|
| 2003 Print Use of This Copy +<br>2003 Online Use at Stanford   | 2003 Print Use: number of times THIS copy of the title was reshelfed or checked out in 2003. 2003 Online Use: Number of full-text views/displays/downloads (PDF and HTML) for the online version of a title at Stanford in 2003. Notes: Some libraries (e.g. Green Library) did not compile use of unbound journals so their print usage figures are low. In a few cases, use data for the online version was only available for part of a year. "N/A" or "not available" was used when no data was available. A cell was left blank in cases when we did not collect use data. Zero e-use was recorded if we only get a title in print and the publisher provided no free online full-text access. If either the print or online use data was N/A, then N/A was recorded as the total amount of use. Separate use figures for the print and online versions are available in the confidential version of this spreadsheet. Sources: Unicorn circulation data and publisher/journal supplier usage reports.  |
| Pages in 2003  | Total number of pages published in the print copy of a journal in 2003. Sources: compiled data manually using publishers web sites and print copies of journals.   |
| 2003 List Print Price / Pages in 2003                          | Value derived from this formula: 2003 List Print Price / Pages in 2003   |
| 2003 Impact Factor in JCR<br>(Journal Citation Reports by ISI) | The journal impact factor is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The impact factor helps you evaluate a journal's relative importance, especially when you compare it to others in the same field. The impact factor is calculated by dividing the number of citations in the current year to articles published in the two previous years by the total number of articles published in the two previous years. Source for definition: <a href="http://jcr01.isiknowledge.com/JCR/help/hjcrcls2.htm#Impact_Factor_def">http://jcr01.isiknowledge.com/JCR/help/hjcrcls2.htm#Impact_Factor_def</a><br>If a journal was not included in JCR, the value listed was N/A in this column. If no value is present in this column, it either means the title is not included in JCR or it was not looked up in JCR. Sources: JCR Science Edition 2003 and JCR Social Sciences Edition 2003. JCR is available as a subscription to Stanford users via ISI's Web of Knowledge. See: <a href="http://isi01.isiknowledge.com/portal.cgi?DestApp=JCR&amp;Func=Frame">http://isi01.isiknowledge.com/portal.cgi?DestApp=JCR&amp;Func=Frame</a> |
| Subject Fund   | In nearly all cases, the subject assigned is based on the library materials fund that was used to purchase a journal title. Rarely, a journal is purchased by one fund but housed in a library commonly associated with other funds/subjects. For the most expensive titles, several funds may help purchase a title but only the primary subject area or first fund listed in the payment data is listed in this column. Sources: Serials vendor reports, internal management reports, and Subject Specialists in the Stanford Libraries.   |