Making the Most of JUSP
Cardiff, 13th February 2013

The fourth Making the Most of JUSP event took place on a cold winter’s day in Cardiff.

Welcome and introduction

Members of the JUSP team (Jo Lambert, Pete Dalton, Angela Conyers, Victoria Legge, Anne Reed) introduced themselves and welcomed all the delegates.

Some ideas for using JUSP

Angela Conyers, from Evidence Base at Birmingham City University, ran through the basic reports available in JUSP and how they can help libraries. She covered:

- JR1
- JR1 including gateways and host intermediaries
- JR1 excluding backfile usage
- Individual journal search and usage
- Annual summary reports
- Titles with the highest use
- Numbers of titles and requests in various usage ranges
- Trends over time

She also referred participants to the guides to each report available on the JUSP website (http://jusp.mimas.ac.uk/support).

How libraries are using JUSP

Over the course of the day, participants from four libraries spoke about their use of JUSP.

Jeanette Bufton, Cardiff University, spoke about their use of JUSP to assist subject librarians in making decisions about renewing or cancelling subscriptions. She summarised how JUSP has helped in this process and her concluding slide was “Cardiff says thank you JUSP”!

Tom Francis, Aberystwyth University, spoke about how they measured usage at Aberystwyth. Pre-JUSP the work was very labour intensive; post-JUSP it was much easier.
The main report they use is the JR1 including gateways. They seek to determine value for money for the main deals that they take. Tom showed us two particularly interesting graphs that they produce showing year-on-year comparisons by publisher.

**David Rowe, University of the West of England**, a relatively new user of JUSP, described their annual exercise to examine the value of the NESLi2 deals taken and how he envisaged JUSP would be able to help with this in the future.

**Lizz Jennings, University of Bath**, compared the time and work involved in analysing statistics and managing core titles pre- and post-JUSP. She outlined their plans to use JUSP for additional tasks in 2013.

**Practical workshops**

Attendees participated in two practical workshops. The first gave them the opportunity to explore a number of different reports available within JUSP. The second focused more on the new features made available as part of the enhancements work (core titles, and titles and deals).

The exercises and answers are available on the JUSP website.

**JUSP and interoperability**

**RAPTOR-JUse**

**Phil Smart, RAPTOR**, introduced the Raptor and Raptor-JUSE projects. Raptor is a free tool which collects events-based information about authentication, typically for Shibboleth or EZproxy. However it doesn’t know the detail of what a user does when it accesses a resource. JUSP has the detail of what is accessed but not the detail of who accessed it. Raptor-JUSE aims to combine the two to a certain extent; initially by providing a single place to access both sets of data and subsequently looking at ways to map or combine them. Phil outlined the Raptor-JUSE project plan and immediate future work plans.

**JUSP integration with other systems**

**Jo Lambert, Mimas at The University of Manchester**, gave an overview of JUSP interoperability work, including working with users to integrate JUSP into their workflows, developing our own SUSHI server and developing interoperability with UStat and Innovative Interfaces ERM (Millennium).
JUSP will be developing more in-depth support materials in these areas.

Jo also outlined the next steps in interoperability:

- Raptor-JUSE
- Developing a JUSP API to share data with other projects
- Working with other projects such as Knowledge Base+ (KB+) to avoid duplication of effort
- Including JUSP headline statistics in KB+

She requested feedback on future actions we should take to increase interoperability.

In conclusion

It was really good to meet everyone and many helpful comments, queries and requests were raised. These are being collated and will be used to compile a wish list. Some things may be implemented immediately; others will be used to inform future development.