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ABSTRACT
                In November 1984, surveys were mailed to the 215
interlibrary loan coordinators of OHIONET institutions asking them to
participate in a study of interlibrary loan (ILL) photocopying
practices and procedures. Questionnaires were returned by 152
coordinators for a response rate of 71%. The study focused on the use
of various tools in the selection and ordering of ILL photocopies
(e.g., union lists, the OCLC ILL subsystem, and the OCLC Name-Address
Directory); the nature and amount of ILL activity of these
institutions; and the factor of cost in the ordering and the
supplying of ILL photocopies. The reactions of ILL personnel
concerning possible participation by their libraries in proposed
cooperative ILL photocopy cost containment programs were also
solicited, as well as their attitudes toward the role of the library
association in fostering ILL cost containment programs. Respondents
were given the opportunity to comment upon any of the topics covered
in the survey. A general summation of the study with recommendations
for future study are included in this detailed report.
(Author/THC)

INTERLIBRARY LOAN PHOTOCOPYING
AMONG CHIONET INSTITUTIONS:
A STUDY ENCOMPASSING ITS NATURE AND
VARIOUS PRACTICES, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS
UPON THE COST FACTOR IN ILL PHOTOCOPYING
AND REACTIONS TO PROPOSED
COOPERATIVE COST CONTAINMENT PROGRAMS

for

Peter A. Shocket, Ph.D.

by

Timothy J. McCabe

This Working Paper is in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirement for the Degree of
Masters of Public Administration

Xavier University

February 15, 1986

Abstract:

In November, 1984 the Interlibrary Loan
coordinators of OHIONET institutions were mailed
surveys and asked to participate in a study of
Interlibrary Loan (ILL) photocopying practices and
procedures. The study focused upon such aspects of the
interlibrary environment as the use of various "tools"
in the selection and ordering of ILL photocopies (e.g.,
union lists, the OCLC ILL subsystem, and the OCLC
Name-Address Directory), the nature and amount of ILL
activity of these institutions, and the factor of
"cost" in the ordering and the supplying of ILL
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possible participation by their libraries in proposed
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were given the opportunity to comment upon any of the
topics covered in the survey. A general summation with
recommendations for future study and action were
offered.

Acknowledgement

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

During the past five years I have served as the
Interlibrary Loan Coordinator at Xavier University
Library. The purpose of the Interlibrary Loan (ILL)
Service is to make available to library patrons
information not otherwise found at the Library. Books
needed for research purposes but not found at Xavier
University Library may be borrowed from other
libraries. Photocopies of articles from journals not
held by the Library may be purchased from other
libraries for Xavier patrons. Other libraries make
similar requests for books and photocopies from the
Interlibrary Loan Service at Xavier University Library.

Two factors regarding Interlibrary Loan as
practiced in libraries today have impressed me most.
First, the cost of maintaining such a service to both
libraries and to their patrons. For libraries,
substantial costs can be incurred in terms of staff
time necessary to process ILL requests, in terms of
communications costs (for many libraries, requests are
handled over a computerized interlibrary network, the
OCLC system), and in shipping costs. Patrons are often
responsible for paying any charges made by a supplying
library for the loan of a book or the purchase of a
photocopy.

In an effort to promote more student and faculty
use of the Library, Xavier University Library

underwrites at this time many of the "other library"
fees charged for Interlibrary Loan transactions. This
places an additional burden upon already limited
Library resources.

The second factor that has impressed me most
regarding Interlibrary Loan is the tremendous need for
coooperation between libraries engaging in Interlibrary
Loan. The majority of libraries make their materials
available on Interlibrary Loan. In order to make other
libraries aware of the presence of a certain book or
journal within an individual library, that library will
spend time and money in "publicizing" its presence
through entering the title into a paper or on-line
catalog or union list.

The willingness of libraries to cooperate is
reflected in the blossoming of library associations and
consortia throughout the country. At every
level--local, state, regional, and national--
librarians come together to share ideas, to confront
common problems, and to cooperate. Interlibrary Loan is
one form of that cooperation.

Xavier University Library is used as an
illustration of the above point. Xavier has ties at the
local level through the Greater Cincinnati Library
Consortium (GCLC), at the regional level through the
Southwestern Ohio Council for Higher Education (SOCHE),
at the state level through the Academic Library

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Association of Ohio (ALAO), and at the national level through OHIONET, the Ohio-based branch of OCLC (On-Line Catalog Center), and also the American Library Association (ALA). Interlibrary Loan is one form of cooperation·encouraged and facilitated at each of these levels.

How might libraries cooperate to reduce costs, especially the costs of Interlibrary Loan? That is the general focus of this paper. In particular, this study will address the following element of cost and its containment within the Interlibrary Loan service: the cost of fees for photocopies charged by a supplying library to a requesting library. The importance of such a study is founded on economic reality. Unless the cost of providing information for patrons can be curtailed or otherwise controlled, many patrons or subsidizing libraries will not be able in the future to afford, on a regular basis, information otherwise available through Interlibrary Loan photocopies.

This study takes one slice of the library community, i.e., OHIONET libraries, and attempts to do the following:

first, study the Interlibrary environment (e.g, the types of libraries, their use of such library "tools" as OCLC, union lists, and the Name-Address Directory, etc.);

second, study the volume of ILL activity in these libraries;

third, study the element of "cost" in the ordering and in the supplying of ILL photocopies;

fourth, present the reactions of OHIONET ILL personnel concerning participation in various proposed programs which would seek to reduce or eliminate the supplying libraries' ILL photocopying fees;

fifth, study the perceptions of OHIONET members regarding the role of the library association in Interlibrary Loan cost containment;

sixth, present various opinions expressed by respondents in the concluding portion of the survey;

seventh, offer a general summation with recommendations for future study/action.

CHAPTER II: METHODOLOGY

PART A: CHOICE OF SUBJECT

OHIONET libraries were chosen as the object of
this study.* The reasons for choosing OHIONET libraries
to study were:

first, since most of these institutions
had their own OCLC terminals, they had a common, usable
line of communication: the OCLC network. Some libraries
did not have their own OCLC terminal or use of the OCLC
ILL subsystem, but they were very few. With ease in
communication, the possibility of interest in
cooperative programs might be greater;

second, OHIONET has a variety of library
participants (Academic, Public, Medical, and Special
Libraries). It would be interesting to see how these
types of libraries interrelated in the area of
Interlibrary Loan;

third, all OHIONET libraries were in the
State of Ohio. It would be interesting to see whether
ILL activity was largely confined within the state;

fourth, since Xavier University Library
was an OHIONET member, it was likely that the return
rate to a survey sponsored by a fellow member would be
higher than otherwise.

* These institutions were listed in the OCLC Participating Institutions, Arranged by Network and Institution: 1984 July. Almost all entries listed under the OHIONET network were chosen for the survey. Those institutions which were listed as being "Inactive" members of OHIONET were not surveyed. Also, a handful of entries which in my judgment were really institutional non-entities, were omitted. (For a listing of institutions that responded or did not respond to the survey, see Appendixes F and G.)

PART B: THE INSTRUMENTATION

A questionnaire was prepared in September/October, 1984. This device was reviewed and critiqued by several members of the Xavier University Library staff as well as by others working at other libraries. (The survey is reproduced in Appendix C.)

In addition to the four-page questionnaire, a cover letter addressed to the "Interlibrary Loan Coordinator" was prepared and printed on Xavier University Library stationary. The purpose and the importance of the survey was explained. Each respondent was asked to return the questionnaire in the self-addressed, stamped envelope which accompanied the survey (See Appendix A).

Finally, each questionnaire included a form which asked for the name and job title of the respondent, whether the respondent wished to have the survey results mailed to him/her, and whether they could be contacted to clarify any of the answers given (See Appendix B). Each "personal information" form included a three-digit case identification number in the lower

left-hand corner. This number was also found on the

return envelope.

On November 19, 1984, 215 questionnaires were

mailed by first-class delivery. Of the 215 surveys

mailed, 152 were returned and used in the tabulation of

results, for a response rate of 71 percent.** Returned

surveys were accepted until March 16, 1985, the day the

results were tablulated.

Response to the survey was good, I believe, since:

first, this was apparently a topic of

interest. For the 152 used surveys, 134 respondents

indicated that they would like to have the survey

results sent to them;

second, I promised that the results

would be sent to "... the OHIONET Interlibrary Loan

Advisory Council, to appropriate library associations

within the State of Ohio, and to all interested survey

participants" (See cover letter, Appendix A);

and third, the survey was relatively easy

to complete and included postage for the return

mailing.

** Nine surveys besides the 152 counted
surveys were also returned: one was returned by the
Post Office (addressee unknown); five institutions did
not choose to participate in the survey since they felt
it did not apply to them; two returned the completed
survey too late to be included; and one returned the
survey, but from the given answers it was apparent that
this institution should not have participated, since
this library had no periodical holdings.

PART C: DESCRIPTION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

The survey was divided into three sections. (For a copy of the survey, see Appendix C.)

Section I briefly solicited information regarding the type of library being surveyed (Q.1) and also what personal or institutional professional memberships were held by those surveyed (Q.2 to Q.10).

Section II initially solicited information on whether the greater part of the surveyed library's periodicals were cataloged on the OCLC system (Q.11) and whether a greater part of their periodical holdings could be found on a union list (Q.12). Also, libraries were asked whether they had listed their Interlibrary Loan policies on the OCLC Name-Address Directory (NAD) (Q.13) and whether the Name-Address Directory had proven helpful to them (Q.14).

After this introductory questioning, Section II divided into two parts: Part A--questions concerning the surveyed institution's "ordering of photocopies from other libraries" and Part B, which dealt with the library's "supplying of photocopies to other libraries."

In Section II, Part A, libraries were asked how they ordered photocopies: what tool they used most often to locate a supplying library (Q.16); how their photocopy requests were transmitted to potential

suppliers (Q.18); what type of library supplied them with the greatest number of photocopies (Q.19); and in what locale were they generally able to find suppliers for their requests (Q.20).

In addition, there were four questions relating to cost in Part A. Respondents were asked to choose what criterion was most important to them in selecting a potential supplying library (e.g., convenience, cost, or speed) (Q.17). Respondents were also asked how often did they know at the time of ordering how much a photocopy would cost (Q.21); how concerned in general were they regarding the costs of their purchased photocopies (Q.22); and whether they passed on to their own patrons the full charges of photocopies ordered for them (Q.23).

In Section II, Part B, questions were asked about the respondent's supplying of photocopies to other libraries. For the most part these questions concerned cost factors: how much did they charge for a ten-exposure request (Q.26); how did they feel their fee structure compared to other libraries (Q.27); whether they had ever performed an in-house study to determine how much it cost them to supply photocopies (Q.28); how often did they revise their photocopy fee structure (Q.29). Besides these "cost" questions, respondents were asked to indicate total numbers of transactions, both incoming and outgoing, for

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photocopies and books (Q.30 to Q.34) and to describe where they stood as far as supplying photocopies in relation to their purchasing photocopies (Q.25).

Section III inquired concerning what interest responding libraries might have in participating in various proposed interlibrary photocopying programs within the OHIONET network. Such programs were described as voluntary in nature but that they "would assume that participating libraries would begin to enter their periodical titles into the OCLC system if not done so previously" (cf. Survey, Section III, Introduction).

Two general types of programs were offered: first, programs in which interlibrary photocopies would be sent free of charge and second, programs in which interlibrary photocopies would be sold at a reduced rate.***

Each type of proposed program was offered under various circumstances: Free or reduced rate photocopies for OHIONET libraries of the same type (Q.35 and Q.36)****; for all OHIONET Academic libraries (regardless of whether public or private) (Q.37 and Q.38)*****; for OHIONET libraries with similar levels of Interlibrary Loan activity (Q.39 and Q.40); and for all OHIONET libraries (Q.41 and Q. 42).

Section III concluded with inquiries as to whether the responding library had any type of reciprocal

agreement for free or reduced-rate photocopies (Q.43);

what role library associations should play in promoting

free or reduced-rate programs (Q.44); and what

self-perceived level of influence had the individual

respondent concerning the setting of the interlibrary

photocopy fee policy at his/her library (Q.45).******

The participants were encouraged to give comments

concerning any of the topics raised in the survey in

the space provided on page four of the questionnaire.

*** The meaning of "reduced rate" was kept
intentionally undefined, as this survey only wished to
gauge initial, general respondent reactions and not to
become enmeshed in detailed program proposals.

**** The "types" of libraries as detailed in
the survey were: Academic Library in a Private
Institution; Academic Library in a Public Institution;
Medical Library; Public Library; Special Library and
"Other."

***** Questions 37 and 38 were to be answered
by Academic Libraries only.

****** The survey included two questions (Q.
15 and Q. 24) which if answered "No" by the respondent,
resulted in the respondent being inappropriately
excluded from completing the survey. Twenty-nine
libraries answered "No" to one or both questions. These
libraries were sent back the unanswered portions of
their surveys (along with a self-addressed, stamped
envelope) so that they could complete the survey. Of
the twenty-nine, all but three returned the survey a
second time. (One of these three returned the completed
sections too late for those sections to be included in
the final tabulation.) Those not returning the
uncompleted parts were given "Missing" responses for
those parts at the time of tabulation. (For a
reproduction of the letter sent to the twenty-nine
libraries in which the problem was explained, see
Appendix D).

PART D: TABULATION OF RESULTS

The questionnaire was coded to allow for answers
to be easily entered and processed on SPSSX, a software
package especially suited for computation and
manipulation of information in the social sciences.
Besides merely providing frequency counts for answers,
SPSSX allowed for extensive use of crosstabulation of
chosen variables.

CHAPTER III: PRESENTATION OF DATA/BRIEF CRITICISM

PART A: INTERLIBRARY ENVIRONMENT: DESCRIPTION OF
RESPONDING LIBRARIES/ USE OF OCLC/ UNION LISTS, NAD,
LIBRARY LOCATION TOOLS/ METHODS OF ORDERING/ GEOGRAPHIC
AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS/GREATEST PHOTOCOPY SUPPLIERS

1. DESCRIPTION OF RESPONDING LIBRARIES

Each respondent was asked what type of library
best described his own: Publicly-supported Academic
Library; Privately-supported Academic Library; Public
Library; Special Library; Medical Library; or some
"Other" type of library.

a. Types of Libraries Represented

Of the 152 institutions answering the
questionnaire, the largest group of respondents were
from Privately-supported Academic Libraries (26.5% of
the total, or 40 cases). This was followed closely by
Public Libraries (24.5% of the total*, or 37 cases).
Publicly-supported Academic Libraries were the third
highest respondent group (19.9% of the total, or 30
cases). Special Libraries accounted for 16.6% of the
total response (25 cases) and Medical Libraries 9.3% of
the total response (14 cases). 3.3% of the respondents
classified themselves as some "Other" type of library
(5 cases).

(SEE CHART #1)

*   Unless otherwise stated, percentages described
throughout this study will be valid percentages, not
total percentages (i.e., missing cases are not figured
into percentages).

b. Location of Libraries within Ohio

Libraries were catagorized according to the area
within Ohio in which they were located. The three-digit
area code from the telephone number solicited on the
"personal information" form was used to roughly
catagorize libraries into these general area divisions:
Northeast Ohio (Area Code 216); Northwest Ohio (Area
Code 419); Southwest Ohio (Area Code 513); and
Southeast Ohio, including the Columbus, Ohio area (Area
Code 614). (See Appendix E)

30.9% of the respondents (47 cases) were from the
Southeast Ohio-Columbus,Ohio area; 29.6% of the
respondents (45 cases) were from Northeast Ohio.
Southwest Ohio accounted for 24.3% of the responding
institutions (37 cases), while Northwest Ohio
contributed 15.1% of the total response (23 cases).

(SEE CHART #2)

2.OCLC STATUS OF PERIODICALS IN OHIONET LIBRARIES: ARE
GREATER PART OF TITLES FOUND ON OCLC OR NOT?

Libraries were asked whether the greater part

(i.e., more than 50%) of their periodical titles were

cataloged on OCLC. The great majority, 69.3% (104

cases) said "No," while 30.7% (46 cases) said "Yes."

(SEE CHART #3)

a.Status: Greater Part of Periodical Titles on
OCLC or Not, Crosstabulated with Type of Library

When the above figures were broken down by Type of

Library, it was found that 62.1% (18 of 29 cases) of

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries did in fact have

the greater part of their periodical titles cataloged

on OCLC. This is compared to Privately-supported

Academic Libraries: only 25% having the greater part of

their periodical titles on OCLC (40 total cases). The

figures for Medical, Public, and Special Libraries are

similar to that of the Privately-supported Academic

Libraries: Medical Libraries with 21.4% "Yes" and 78.6%

"No" (14 total cases); Public Libraries with 22.2%

"Yes" and 77.8% "No" (36 total cases); Special

Libraries with 24% "Yes" and 76% "No" (25 total cases).

"Other" libraries had 100% "No" (5 total cases).

(SEE CHART #4)

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b.Status: Greater Part of Periodical Titles on OCLC or Not, Crosstabulated with Overall Level of Interlibrary Loan Activity

Responses ("Yes" and "No") to whether the greater part of the library's periodicals were cataloged on OCLC were broken down by overall levels of Interlibrary Loan activity (First Level Activity: the fewest transactions ; Fourth Level Activity : the most transactions).

The figures for Levels One to Three were about the same: First Level Activity, 21.9% "Yes" and 78.1% "No" (32 total cases); Second Level Activity, 31.3% "Yes" and 68.8% "No" (32 total cases); Third Level Activity, 24.2% "Yes" and 75.8% "No" (33 total cases). The Fourth Level Activity showed a different set of figures: 53.1% "Yes" and 46.9% "No" (32 total cases).

(SEE CHART #5)

CRITICISM: The periodical titles of the responding OHIONET libraries are for the most part not represented on the OCLC system. About 7 of 10 libraries do not have the greater part (i.e., more than 50%) of their periodical titles represented on the system.

This tendency is not true for Publicly-supported Academic Libraries where about 6 of 10 libraries do have the greater part of their periodical titles so represented. Why this great discrepency between

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries and the remaining
libraries? Perhaps it is a question of economics.

Libraries that do the heaviest traffic in
Interlibrary Loans are much more likely to have their
periodical titles represented on the OCLC system.

3. UNION LIST STATUS OF PERIODICALS IN OHIONET
LIBRARIES: ARE A GREATER PART OF THE PERIODICAL
HOLDINGS FOUND ON A UNION LIST OR NOT?

When asked whether their library had the greater

part of their periodical holdings (more than 50%)

listed on a local, regional, or national union list,

111 of the respondents said "Yes" (74%), while 39 said

"No" (26%).

(SEE CHART #6)

a. Status: Greater Part of Periodical Holdings on a
Union List or Not, Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When information on whether the greater part of a

library's periodical holdings were found on some type

of union list was crosstabulated by Type of Library,

the following statistics resulted:

Medical Libraries had 100% "Yes" (14 cases).

Privately-supported Academic Libraries had 85% "Yes"

(34 cases), 15% "No" (6 cases); Publicly-supported

Academic Libraries had 76.7% "Yes" (23 cases), 23.3%

"No" (7 cases); Public Libraries 71.4% "Yes" (25

cases), 28.6% "No" (10 cases); Special Libraries 48%

"Yes" (12 cases), 52% "No" (13 cases); "Other"

libraries had 40% "Yes" (2 cases), 60% "No" (3 cases).

(SEE CHART #7)

b.Status: Greater Part of Periodical Holdings on a
Union List or Not, Crosstabulated by Level of Activity
for the Sending of Photocopies

When the above "Yes" and "No" responses to the

status of periodical holdings on a union list were

crosstabulated by the level of activity experienced by

individual libraries for sending interlibrary

photocopies, the following resulted: (Note: First Level

Activity: the fewest photocopies sent; Fourth Level

Activity: the most photocopies sent)

for First Level Activity: 19 "Yes" and 9 "No"
(67.9% to 32.1%);

fcr Second Level Activity: 19 "Yes" and 10 "No"
(65.5% to 34.5%)

for Third Level Activity: 24 "Yes" and 5 "No"
(82.8% to 17.2%)

for Fourth Level Activity: 23 "Yes" and 6 "No"
(79.3% to 20.7%).

(SEE CHART #8)

c.Status : Greater Part of Periodical Holdings on a Union List or Not, Crosstabulated by Location of Library within Ohio

When "Yes" and "No" answers to the above were crosstabulated by geographic zone within Ohio, the following resulted:

in Northeast Ohio 79.5% said "Yes" (35 cases), 20.5% said "No" (9 cases);

in Northwest Ohio 73.9% said "Yes" (17 cases), 26.1% said "No" (6 cases);

in Southwest Ohio 81.1% said "Yes" (30 cases), 18.9% said "No" (7 cases);

and in the Southeast Ohio/Columbus,Ohio region 63% said "Yes" (29 cases), 37% said "No" (17 cases).

(SEE CHART #9)

CRITICISM: In contrast to the response given to the previous question concerning the status of periodical titles on OCLC, most responding libraries do have the greater part (more than 50%) of their periodical holdings on some sort of union list (about every 3 of 4 libraries).

Special Libraries, with only 48% of them indicating that they have the greater part of their periodical holdings on a union list, were the exception to the overall tendency. The Medical Libraries' 100% "Yes" response seems to indicate a high degree of appreciation by those libraries for the need of

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information transfer. (Note: "Other" libraries are not included in any of the critiques of this study.)

Several libraries could not be included in the crosstabulation of "Union List Status" by "Level of Activity for the Sending of Photocopies." There were 37 missing observations. For those included in the crosstabulation, however, this tendency was seen: those libraries that sent out more ILL photocopies (Third or Fourth Level Activity libraries) also have a heavier involvement in participating in union lists than for those libraries that sent out less ILL photocopies (First and Second Level Activity libraries).

As far as whether geography might have some part to play in a library's level of participation in a union list, it can only be said that the Southeast Ohio/Columbus, Ohio libraries 63% "Yes" response did markedly contrast to the 81.1% "Yes" response given by Southwest Ohio libraries. Why there would be such a difference is not clear.

4. STATUS OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN POLICIES OF OHIONET LIBRARIES IN THE NAME-ADDRESS DIRECTORY

When asked whether their library had entered their Interlibrary Loan policies into the OCLC Name-Address Directory (NAD), 58.2% of the respondents said "Yes" (85 cases) while 41.8% said "No" (61 cases).

(SEE CHART #10)

a. Status: Interlibrary Loan Policies in the Name-Address Directory or Not, Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When "Yes" and "No" answers to the above were crosstabulated by the type of library of the respondents, the following resulted:

for Privately-supported Academic Libraries: 20 "Yes" and 18 "No" (52.6% to 47.4%);

for Publicly-supported Academic Libraries: 15 "Yes" and 15 "No" (50% to 50 %);

for Medical Libraries: 9 "Yes" and 5 "No" (64.3% to 35.7%);

for Public Libraries: 24 "Yes" and 11 "No" (68.6% to 31.4%);

for Special Libraries: 15 "Yes" and 8 "No" (65.2% to 34.8%);

for "other" libraries: 1 "Yes" and 4 "No" (20% to 80%).

(SEE CHART #11)

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CRITICISM: About 6 of 10 responding libraries

indicated that their ILL policies were listed on the

OCLC Name-Address Directory (NAD). Public Libraries,

Special Libraries, and Medical Libraries respectively

lead the way in this regard. Academic Libraries in

general showed somewhat less inclination to publicize

their policies through NAD.

5. ATTITUDE OF RESPONDENTS TOWARDS NAME-ADDRESS DIRECTORY: IS IT HELPFUL OR NOT?

Libraries were asked whether they considered the

OCLC Name-Address Directory helpful. 52.2% said that

they have found it helpful (71 cases), while 47.8% said

that they had not found it helpful (65 cases).

<center>(SEE CHART #12)</center>

a. Responses to Whether NAD Was Found Helpful or
Not, Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above answers were crosstabulated by type

of library, these results were seen:

for Privately-supported Academic

Libraries: 17 "Yes" and 19 "No" (47.2% to 52.8%);

for Publicly-supported Academic

Libraries: 16 "Yes" and 10 "No" (61.5% to 38.5%);

for Medical Libraries: 6 "Yes" and 7

"No" (46.2% to 53.8%);

for Public Libraries: 16 "Yes" and 18

"No" (47.1% to 52.9%);

for Special Libraries: 14 "Yes" and 7 "No" (66.7% to 33.3%);

and for "other" libraries: 1 "Yes" and 4 "No" (20% to 80%).

(SEE CHART #13)

CRITICISM: Overall response to the Name Address Directory (NAD) by those surveyed was lukewarm. Medical Libraries, Public Libraries, and Privately-supported Academic Libraries gave overall negative response to the NAD. In each case the negative response was a little over 50%. In contrast, Special Libraries liked NAD . Every 2 of 3 Special Libraries thought it was helpful. Every 6 of 10 Publicly-supported Academic Libraries also liked NAD. This was in contrast to Privately-supported Academic Libraries, more of which responded that NAD was not helpful.

It would be interesting to discover what about NAD was found helpful to Special Libraries and Publicly-supported Academic Libraries and how these two types of Libraries generally used NAD.

6. TOOL CHECKED FIRST IN FINDING POTENTIAL SUPPLYING LIBRARIES FOR INTERLIBRARY PHOTOCOPIES

Libraries were asked to indicate the "tool" they usually used first in their attempt to find a supplier for their photocopy requests.

51% (73 cases) said that they used some kind of local or regional union list first. Next came the OCLC system (35%, 50 cases). 10 cases said that they chose some "other" means (7%). 3.5% used New Serial Titles or the Union List of Serials first (5 cases). 2.8% used the telephone (4 cases). One library (.7%) said that it used a "subject-oriented union list."

(SEE CHART #14)

a. "Tool Checked First," Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the "tool checked first" answers where crosstabulated by Type of Library, the following statistics resulted:

for Privately-supported Academic Libraries: 48.7% (19 cases) checked a Local or Regional Union List first; 38.5% (15 cases) checked OCLC; 10.3% checked New Serial Titles or the Union List of Serials (4 cases); one library (2.6%) checked some "other" tool;

for Publicly-supported Academic Libraries: Local or Regional Union List, 53.6% (15 cases); OCLC, 42.9% (12 cases); the telephone, 3.6% (1 case);

for Medical Libraries: Local or Regional Union List, 92.9% (13 cases); a subject-oriented union list, 7.1% (1 case);

for Public Libraries: Local or Regional Union List, 47.1% (16 cases); OCLC, 32.4% (11 cases); some "other" means, 17.6% (6 cases), and the Telephone, 2.9% (1 case);

for Special Libraries: OCLC, 50% (11 cases); Local or Regional Union List, 31.8% (7 cases); Telephone, 9.1% (2 cases); some "other" means, 9.1% (2 cases);

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for those 5 libraries that classified
themselves in the "other" category: Local or Regional
Union List,40% (2 cases); New Serial Titles or ULS,
OCLC, and "Other" means---each 1 case (20% each).

b."Tool Checked First," Crosstabulated by the
Activity Level for Photocopy Orders Received

When "Tool Checked First" was crosstabulated by
the Activity Level for Photocopy Orders Recieved (First
Level Activity= the fewest photocopies received; Fourth
Level Activity= the greatest number of photocopies
received), these statistics resulted:

for the First Level of Activity:
Local-Regional Union List, 64% (16 cases); OCLC, 28% (7
cases); NST-ULS and "Other", 4% each (each 1 case);

for the Second Level of Activity:
Local-Regional Union List, 50% (14 cases); OCLC, 46.4%
(13 cases); "Other," 3.6% (1 case);

for the Third Level of Activity: Local
or Regional Union List, 44.4% (12 cases); OCLC, 33.3%
(9 cases); Telephone, 11.1% (3 cases); NST-ULS, 7.4% (2
cases); "Other," 3.7% (1 case);

for the Fourth Level of Activity: Local
or Regional Union List, 48.3% (14 cases); OCLC, 44.8%
(13 cases); "Other," 6.9% (2 cases).

Note: There were 43 Missing Observations
for this crosstabulation.

(SEE CHART #16)

CRITICISM: Local or Regional Union lists, probably
because of their capacity to explicitly state holdings
for individual periodical titles, were the preference

for locating potential supplying libraries over the OCLC record (which only supplies symbols of Holding Libraries, but no explicit holding statements). Between the two (e.g. union lists and OCLC) 86% of the responding libraries found their means of locating a supplying library. The traditional tools, New Serial titles and the Union List of Serials, were very seldom a first choice as a selection tool for these libraries.

Local or Regional Union Lists were the first selection tool choice for both types of Academic Libraries, for Medical Libraries, and for Public Libraries. Only Special Libraries chose OCLC as a first choice selection tool. Interestingly, not one Medical Library included OCLC as a first choice selection tool.

The volume of ILL photocopies received by a requesting library was seemingly not a factor in its approach in selecting potential supplying libraries for those photocopies. More libraries of each Activity Level (from those receiving the least amount of ILL photocopies to those receiving the greatest amount of ILL photocopies) chose a "Local-Regional Union List" as the first choice selection tool than OCLC or other possible selection tools.

7. THE MEANS BY WHICH PHOTOCOPIES ARE ORDERED MOST OFTEN

The survey included a question concerning what means was most often used to order photocopies from other libraries. The greatest number (46.3%, 69 cases) responded that photocopies were most often ordered over the OCLC ILL subsystem. The next most common means for ordering was through the U.S. Mail (31.5%, 47 cases). 23 libraries (or 15.4%) used the telephone most often. 9 libraries (6% of the response) said that they chose "other" means to order photocopies (e.g., such as working through other libraries). One library used an on-line vendor (.7%).

(SEE CHART #17)

a.Means Most Often Used for Ordering Photocopies, Crosstabulated by Activity Levels for Receiving ILL Photocopies

When the results above were crosstabulated with the four Levels of Activity for Receiving interlibrary photocopies (First Level Activity: the least amount of photocopies received ; Fourth Level Activity: the most photocopies received), these were the results:

for First Level Activity libraries: U.S. Mail, 40.7% (11 cases); OCLC Subsystem, 29.6% (8 cases); Telephone, 29.6% (8 cases);

for Second Level Activity libraries: OCLC Subsystem, 46.7% (14 cases); U.S. Mail, 40% (12 cases); "Other," 6.7% (2 cases); Telephone, 3.3% (1 case); On-line vendor, 3.3% (1 case);

for Third Level Activity libraries: OCLC Subsystem, 58.6% (17 cases); U.S. Mail,20.7% (6 cases); Telephone, 17.2% (5 cases); "Other," 3.4% (1 case);

for Fourth Level Activity libraries: OCLC Subsystem, 64.3% (18 cases); Telephone and U.S. Mail, each with 14.3% (4 cases each); "Other," 7.1% (2 cases).

Note: There were 38 "Missing Observations" in this crosstabulation.

(SEE CHART #18)

b.Means Most Often Used for Ordering Photocopies,
Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When answers concerning the means an individual
library most often used to order photocopies were
crosstabulated by Type of Library, the following was
seen:

for Privately-supported Academic
Libraries: OCLC ILL subsystem, 62.5% (25 cases); U.S.
Mail, 30% (12 cases); Telephone, 5% (2 cases); On-Line
Vendor, 2.5% (1 case);

for Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries: OCLC ILL subsystem, 58.6% (17 cases); U.S.
Mail, 24.1% (7 cases); Telephone, 13.8% (4 cases); and
"Other," 3.4% (1 case);

for Medical Libraries: U.S. Mail, 35.7%
(5 cases); "Other," 28.6% (4 cases); Telephone, 21.4%
(3 cases); OCLC ILL subsystem, 14.3% (2 cases);

for Public Libraries: U.S. Mail, 38.9%
(14 cases); OCLC ILL subsystem, 30.6% (11 cases);
Telephone, 22.2% (8 cases); "Other," 8.3% (3 cases);

for Special Libraries: OCLC ILL
subsystem, 50% (12 cases); Telephone, 25% (6 cases);
U.S. Mail, 20.8% (5 cases); "Other," 4.2% (1 case);

for libraries that were classified in
the "Other" category: U.S. Mail, 80% (4 cases); OCLC
ILL subsystem, 20% (1 case).

(SEE CHART #19)

CRITICISM: Although, overall, libraries tend to

locate potential supplying libraries through Local or

Regional Union Lists (and not through OCLC), these

libraries actually order their photocopies through the

OCLC ILL Subsystem. The mail, the traditional means of

conveying an ILL photocopy request, was not, overall,

the primary means for these OHIONET libraries. On-line

vendor ordering of photocopies has not become a primary

means as yet for almost all of the surveyed libraries.

When the volume of photocopies ordered by these

libraries was compared to the means of ordering these

photocopies, an interesting pattern was seen. Libraries

that seldom order photocopies (e.g. First Level

Activity Libraries) still rely most heavily upon the

U.S. Mail as the means to order photocopies, more so

than other libraries.

The more photocopies that are ordered, the greater

the tendency that these photocopies will be ordered

through the OCLC ILL Subsystem and not through the U.S.

Mail. This pattern is seen in the Second through Fourth

Levels of Activity for receiving ILL photocopies.

Different types of libraries tended to order their

photocopies through different means. Both types of

Academic Libraries and Special Libraries chose most

often the OCLC ILL Subsystem as the primary means of

query. Medical Libraries and Public Libraries chose the

U.S. Mail most often as the primary means of sending

ILL photocopy requests.

8. TYPE OF GEOGRAPHIC SEARCH GENERALLY NEEDED TO FILL
AN INTERLIBRARY LOAN PHOTOCOPY REQUEST

Respondents were asked to indicate what type of
search was most often needed to have their Interlibrary
Loan photocopy requests filled. 41% (59 cases) said a
local search was generally all that they needed. 31.3%
(45 cases) said an "In-state" search was needed. 22.2%
(32 cases) said a "Regional search." 4.2% (6 cases)
said a "National search." 1.4% (2 cases) said they "did
not know."

<p style="text-align:center">(SEE CHART # 20)</p>

    a.Type of Geographic Search Generally Needed to
Fill an Interlibrary Loan Photocopy Request,
Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above answers were crosstabulated by Type
of Library, the following were the results:

          for Privately-supported Academic
Libraries: In-State, 42.5% (17 cases); Local search,
37.5% (15 cases); Regional search, 15% (6 cases);
(with two libraries responding "Do not know");

          for Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries: In-State, 34.5% (10 cases); Local search,
34.5% (10 cases); Regional search, 27.6% (8 cases);
National search, 3.4% (1 case);

          for Medical Libraries: Local search,
46.2% (6 cases); Regional search, 38.5% (5 cases);
In-State search, 15.4% (2 cases);

<p style="text-align:center">35</p>

for Public Libraries: Local search,
51.4% (18 cases); In-State search, 28.6% (10 cases);
Regional search, 17.1% (6 cases); National search, 2.9%
(1 case);

for Special Libraries: Local search,
33.3% (7 cases); In-State search, 28.6% (6 cases);
Regional search, 23.8% (5 cases); National search,
14.3% (3 cases);

for "Other" libraries: Local search, 60%
(3 cases); Regional and National search, each 20% (1
case each).

(SEE CHART #21)

b.Type of Search Generally Needed to Fill an
Interlibrary Loan Photocopy Request, Crosstabulated by
the Responding Library's Location within Ohio

When answers regarding the type of search needed
to fill photocopy requests were crosstabulated with the
geographic zone within Ohio in which the respondent's
library lay, the following resulted:

for libraries in Northeast Ohio: Local
search, 52.4% (22 cases); In-State search, 28.6% (12
cases); Regional search, 16.7% (7 cases); National
search, 2.4% (1 case);

for libraries in Northwest Ohio:
In-State search, 52.4% (11 cases); Regional search,
28.6% (6 cases); Local search, 19% (4 cases);

for libraries in Southwest Ohio: Local
search, 44.4% (16 cases); In-State search, 27.8% (10
cases); Regional search, 25% (9 cases); National
search, 2.8% (1 case);

for libraries in Southeast
Ohio/Columbus,Ohio area: Local search, 37.8% (17
cases); In-State search, 26.7% (12 cases); Regional
search, 22.2% (10 cases); National search, 8.9% (4
cases); with 2 institutions responding "Do not know."

(SEE CHART #22)

CRITICISM: Most often OHIONET libraries' photocopy
requests are filled either locally or in-state. 72.3%
(or roughly 3 of 4) of the responding libraries said
that their requests could most often be filled either
locally or in-state. Another 26.4% (or roughly 1 or 4)
of the responding libraries said that they had to most
often do a regional or national search to have their
photocopy requests filled. Very few requests need to be
filled most often at the national level, with only 4.2%
of the libraries indicating this as a necessity most
often. With such a high rate of photocopies filled
either in-state or locally, some sort of additional
state-wide ILL cooperative program might be plausible
and appreciated.

The location of an OHIONET library within the
State might indirectly point to whether or not a
library goes outside the State in having an ILL

Privately-supported Academic Libraries and Public
Libraries were most apt to have their ILL photocopies
filled most often on the local or in-state levels
(every 8 of 10 libraries indicated this). Medical
Libraries and Special Libraries, possibly because of
the specialized nature of their organizations, were
less apt to have their ILL requests filled locally or
in-state (about every 4 of 10 libraries had to most
often go outside the state to have ILL photocopy
requests filled).

The location of an OHIONET library within the
State might indirectly point to whether or not a
library goes outside the State in having an ILL

photocopy request filled. Of the responding libraries
in the Northeast Ohio area, 81% indicated that their
ILL photocopies could be filled either locally or
in-state. This compares to the Southeast,Ohio /
Columbus, Ohio area libraries: only 64.5% of those
libraries indicated that their ILL photocopies were
most often filled by a local or in-state search.
Perhaps more specialized libraries were grouped in the
Columbus area, which libraries might have specialized
informational needs not found in-state or locally.

Northwest Ohio Libraries and Southwest Ohio
Libraries fell in between the 81% and the 64.5% scores
mentioned above (71.4% and 72.2% respectively). Since
differences appear in the capability to fill requests
locally or in-state among geographical groups of
libraries, perhaps special study needs to be given to
discern how to best fill local informational needs.

9. WHICH LIBRARIES SUPPLY THE GREATEST NUMBER OF INTERLIBRARY PHOTOCOPIES

Respondents were asked which type of library supplied them with the greatest number of photocopies. Publicly-supported Academic Libraries were listed as the greatest supplier the most number of times (80 cases; 54.4% of the total response), followed by Medical Libraries (19 cases; 12.9%), Public Libraries (16 cases, 10.9%), Privately-supported Academic Libraries (15 cases, 10.2%) and last of all Special Libraries (9 cases, 6.1%). 2 respondents said that they did not know which type was the greatest supplier to them (1.4%). 4.1% (6 cases) of the responses indicated the "Other" category.

<div align="center">(SEE CHART #23)</div>

a. Which Libraries Supply the Greatest Number of
Interlibrary Photocopies, Crosstabulated by the
Respondent's Type of Library

When the above responses were crosstabulated by
the Type of Library in which the respondent worked, the
following was seen:

Privately-supported Academic Libraries
listed Publicly-supported Academic Libraries as their
chief supplier of photocopies 61.5% of the time (24
cases); followed by other Privately-supported Academic
Libraries (30.8%, 12 cases), and Medical Libraries
(5.1%, 2 cases). One Privately-supported Academic
Library (2.6%) gave the "Other" response to this
question.

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries
listed other Publicly-Supported Academic Libraries as
their chief suppliers of Interlibrary photocopies 85.7%
of the time (24 cases), followed by Special Libraries
(7.1%, 2 cases) and Medical Libraries (3.6%, 1 case).
There was one "Do not know" response (3.6%).
Interestingly, no Publicly-supported Academic Library
listed Privately-supported Academic Libraries or Public
Libraries as their chief suppliers of Interlibrary
photocopies.

Medical Libraries listed other Medical
Libraries as their chief source of ILL photocopies 100%
of the time (14 cases).

Public Libraries relied evenly upon both other Public Libraries and Publicly-supported Academic Libraries for the greatest number of their photocopies (each 16 cases, 43.2% each). Privately-supported Academic Libraries were listed as the greatest supplier 5.4% of the time (2 cases). The "Other" category was the choice of two libraries (5.4%). Special Libraries were given one vote (2.7%).

Special Libraries also chose Publicly-supported Academic Libraries as their greatest photocopy supplier (52.2%, 12 cases). This was followed by other Special Libraries (26.1%, 6 cases), the "Other" category (13%, 3 cases) and Privately-supported Academic Libraries (4.3%, 1 case). One respondent answered "Do not know" to the question.

Of the five libraries which classified themselves in the "Other" category, 4 listed Publicly-supported Academic Libraries as their greatest suppliers, while one said that Medical Libraries supplied them the most Interlibrary photocopies.

(SEE CHART #24)

CRITICISM: According to this study, Publicly-supported Academic Libraries bear the brunt of supplying ILL photocopy requests to the responding OHIONET libraries much more so than all other types of libraries. Not only do other Publicly-supported Academic Libraries rely extensively upon the ILL

photocopy services of these libraries. but also they are the chief suppliers for the greater majority of Privately-supported Academic Libraries and for Special Libraries as well. Publicly-supported Academic Libraries share with Public Libraries the distinction of serving as the chief supplier of ILL photocopies to Public Libraries. Medical Libraries supply their own ILL photocopy needs most often.

PART B: INTERLIBRARY LOAN ACTIVITY OF THE RESPONDENTS:
NATURE AND AMOUNT

1. DESCRIPTION OF OVERALL INTERLIBRARY LOAN
TRANSACTIONS

Respondents were asked to give the total number of
Interlibrary Loan transactions (i.e., all transactions,
both incoming and outgoing, for photocopies and books)
for the last year for which they had available
statistics.*

For 131 of 152 respondents a total transaction
figure was available. Transaction totals ranged from
only 3 transactions per year to 49,700 transactions per
year. The median figure was 813 transactions per year.
25% of the total had 242 total transactions or less per
year (the lowest quartile). The upper quartile figure
was 2195 transactions per year.

* Questions 30 through 34 of the survey solicited
statistical information on transactions. The intent of
the survey was to ask for "filled" transactions and not
to include "unfilled" transactions. The figure I
accepted for "Total Number of Transactions" (Q.30) was
the summed total of figures entered for Questions 31
through 34 (e.g., the summed total of "Number of Books
Loaned," "Number of Books Borrowed," "Number of
Photocopy Orders Sent," and "Number of Photocopy Orders
Received.")

 If any of the figures for Q.31 through Q.34 were
missing, the value for Q.30 ("Total Number of
Transactions") became a missing value. If Q.30 ("Total
Number of Transactions") was completed but any or all
of Questions 31 to 34 remained incomplete, I accepted
the response to Question 30 as a valid response.

 When it was indicated by the respondent that figures
were not for a whole year, I weighted the figures
accordingly so that they might approximate a full
year's figures.

a. Description of Overall ILL Activity by Type of Library

Figures for overall ILL statistics (i.e., all ILL transactions) were broken down by quartile groups into overall Interlibrary Loan "Levels of Activity" categories. Levels of Activity ranged from the First Level (the fewest transactions) to the Fourth Level (the most transactions).

These overall "Levels of Activity" were crosstabulated with the various Types of Libraries represented the survey. For overall transactions, Medical Libraries (13 cases) had the greatest percentage of libraries in the highest level of activity , the Fourth Level (61.5%; 8 cases). 30.8% of Medical Libraries were also found in the Third Level of Activity (4 cases), and one Medical Library (7.7% of the Medical Libraries counted) was found in the Second Level of Activity. No Medical Libraries reported the lowest Level of Activity.

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries (30 cases) reported 30% (9 cases) at the Fourth Level of Activity, 3.3% (1 case) at the Third Level of Activity, 33.3% (10 cases) at the Second Level of Activity, and a similar percentage (33.3%;10 cases) at the First Level of Activity.

Public Libraries (28 cases) reported 25% of its members had total ILL activity at the Fourth (i.e.,

highest) Level (7 cases). 42.9% (12 cases) of Public

Libraries were found at the Third Level of Activity,

with 17.9% (5 cases) at the Second Level. 14.3% (4

cases) had First Level Activity.

Privately-supported Academic Libraries (36 cases)

had the following Activity Levels: 16.7% (6 cases) at

the Fourth Level; 33.3% (12 cases) at the Third Level;

25% (9 cases) at the Second Level; and 25% (9 cases)

also at the lowest Level of Activity, the First Level.

Special Libraries (21 cases) had one library or

4.8% of their total at the Fourth Level of Activity.

19% (4 cases) were at the Third Level of Activity.

38.1% (8 cases) were found in the Second Level of

Activity, with a similar percentage, 38.1% (8 cases)

found at the First or Lowest Level of Interlibrary Loan

Activity.

Those libraries classified in the "Other" category

reported 2 libraries at the lowest Level of Activity

(100% of the reporting "Other" libraries).

Note: There were 22 missing observations for this

crosstabulation.

<center>(SEE CHART #25)</center>

CRITICISM: For the libraries for which overall ILL

statistics were available, it appears that the Medical

Libraries proportionally have more libraries in the

upper quartile levels of total ILL activity (i.e.,

Fourth or Third Levels) than any other group (92.3%).

This is followed by Public Libraries (67.9%),
Privately-supported Academic Libraries (50%),
Publicly-supported Academic Libraries (33.3%), and
finally by Special Libraries (23.8%).

2. INTERLIBRARY TRANSACTIONS: BOOKS LOANED AND BORROWED

Respondents were asked to give figures for numbers
of books loaned and books borrowed. Figures for books
loaned on ILL ranged from zero transactions per year (9
cases) to 19661 transactions per year (1 case). The
median figure for books loaned was 114.5 with the lower
quartile figure at 21 and the upper quartile figure at
578.5. (126 valid cases; 26 missing cases)

For books borrowed, figures ranged from zero
transactions per year (4 cases) to 7736 books per year
(1 case). The median was 194 books borrowed per year.
The lower quartile figure was set at 40 books per year
and the upper quartile figure at 667 books per year.
(121 valid cases; 31 missing cases)

3. INTERLIBRARY TRANSACTIONS: PHOTOCOPY ORDERS SENT AND RECEIVED

Information on Interlibrary Photocopy orders sent and received was solicited.

Figures for ILL photocopy orders sent, ranged from zero transactions (2 cases) to 11,332 (1 case), with the median at 47 orders sent. The lower quartile figure was 12.25 photocopies sent, and the upper quartile figure was 232 photocopies sent.(116 valid cases; 36 missing cases)

The range of ILL photocopy orders received was zero (2 cases) to 12,000. The median figure was 82 orders received, with 18 being the lower quartile figure and 546.5 being the upper quartile figure. (117 valid cases; 35 missing cases)

a. Activity Levels for Photocopy Orders Sent and Photocopy Orders Received, Crosstabulated by Type of Library

The Activity Levels of the different Types of Libraries surveyed for "Photocopies Sent" and for "Photocopies Received" were separately calculated.

(SEE CHARTS #26 and #27)

Results from each of these charts were further grouped into a "Top Half" Activity Level category (composed of the Third and Fourth Activity Levels) and a "Bottom Half" Activity Level Category (composed of the First and Second Activity Levels). A description of

this more general Activity Level for Photocopy Orders
Sent and for Photocopy Orders Received for the
different Type of Libraries follows:

for Privately-supported Academic
Libraries:

46.6% (14 cases) were in the top half (Third or
Fourth Activity Level) for the sending of photocopies;
62.5% (20 cases) were in the top half for receiving
photocopies. 53.3% (16 cases) were in the bottom half
for the sending of photocopies; 37.6% (12 cases) were
in the bottom half for the receiving of photocopies.
(30 valid cases: Photocopy Orders Sent; 32 valid cases:
Photocopy Orders Received);

for Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries:

62.1% (18 cases) were in the top half (Third or
Fourth Activity Level) for the sending of photocopies;
53.5% (15 cases) were in the top half for receiving
photocopies. 37.9% (11 cases) were in the bottom half
for the sending of photocopies; 46.4% (13 cases) were
in the bottom half for the receiving of photocopies.
(29 valid cases: Photocopy Orders Sent; 28 valid cases:
Photocopy Orders Received);

for Medical Libraries:

100% (10 cases) were in the top half (Third or
Fourth Activity Level) for the sending of photocopies;

100% (9 cases) were in the top half for receiving photocopies. There were no Medical Libraries in the bottom half for the sending of photocopies, and no Medical Libraries in the bottom half for the receiving of photocopies;

for Public Libraries:

28% (7 cases) were in the top half (Third or Fourth Activity Level) for the sending of photocopies; 17.8% (5 cases) were in the top half for receiving photocopies. 72% (18 cases) were in the bottom half for the sending of photocopies; 82.2% (23 cases) were in the bottom half for the receiving of photocopies. (25 valid cases: Photocopy Orders Sent; 28 valid cases: Photocopy Orders Received);

for Special Libraries:

42.8% (9 cases) were in the top half (Third or Fourth Activity Level) for the sending of photocopies; 47.4% (9 cases) were in the top half for the receiving of photocopies. 57.1% (12 cases) were in the bottom half for the sending of photocopies; 52.6% (10 cases) were in the bottom half for the receiving of photocopies. (21 valid cases: Photocopy Orders Sent; 19 Valid Cases: Photocopy Orders Received);

for "Other" Libraries:

For the Sending of photocopies, only one case appeared. It was in the bottom half Level of Activity.

For the Receiving of Photocopy orders, again only one case appeared. It also was in the bottom half Activity Level.

CRITICISM: The purpose for grouping Types of Libraries into "Top Half" and "Bottom Half" Levels of Activity for ILL Photocopies Sent and Received was to discern where a Type of Library stood overall as far as incoming and outgoing ILL activity when compared to all the libraries for which statistics were available.

Privately-supported Academic Libraries, as a group, have a far greater percentage of libraries found in the "Top Half" (i.e. higher volume) Activity Level for Receiving Photocopies than for Sending Photocopies (62.5% to 46.6%).

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries showed an opposite tendency than their Privately-supported counterparts. A larger percentage of libraries appeared as "Top Half" (higher volume) senders than receivers of ILL photocopies (62.1% to 53.5%).

All Medical Libraries showed "Top Half" (higher volume) rankings in both directions.

Public Libraries showed most of their institutions in the "Bottom Half" (lower volume) ranking for both the sending and the receiving of ILL Photocopies.

Special Libraries tended as a group to have a few more than half of their institutions in the "Bottom

Half" (lower volume) ranking for both the sending and the receiving of ILL Photocopies.

4. RESPONDENTS SELF-PERCEPTION CONCERNING THEIR OWN LIBRARIES' PROPORTION OF "PHOTOCOPIES SENT" TO "PHOTOCOPIES RECEIVED"

Each respondent was asked to select one answer which best described his library's proportion of photocopies sent to photocopies received.

Of the 148 valid cases (4 cases were missing), 17.6% (26 cases) said that they sent out "many more" photocopies than they received. 10.8% (16 cases) said that they sent "more" photocopies than they received. 18.9% (28 cases) said that they "sent about as many" photocopies as they received. Another 18.9% (28 cases) said that they sent "fewer" photocopies than they received. 33.8% (50 cases) said that they sent out "far fewer" photocopies than they received.

<div align="center">(SEE CHART #28)</div>

CRITICISM: A little more than half of the respondents (52.7%) indicated that they sent out "fewer" or "far fewer" photocopies than they received. Only about one in five (18.9%) of the libraries indicated some balance between "photocopies se ·" and "photocopies received." About 3 in 10 libraries (28.4%) said that they were net suppliers of ILL Photocopies.

PART C: THE ELEMENT OF COST IN THE ORDERING AND
SUPPLYING OF INTERLIBRARY PHOTOCOPIES

SECTION ONE: COST IN THE ORDERING OF
INTERLIBRARY PHOTOCOPIES

1. DO MOST LIBRARIES REGULARLY ORDER INTERLIBRARY
PHOTOCOPIES?
Libraries were asked whether they regularly

ordered photocopies from other libraries (Q.15). All

152 respondents answered the question.

131 (86.2%) said "Yes." 21 (13.8%) said "No."

(SEE CHART #29)

a. Whether Interlibrary Photocopies are Regularly
Ordered or Not, Crosstabulated with Respondent's Type
of Library
When the above answers were crosstabulated by the

respondent's Type of Library, the following resulted:

Privately-supported Academic Libraries said "Yes"

92.5% of the time (37 cases), while 7.5% said "No" (3

cases).

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries said "Yes"

86.7% of the time (26 cases), while 13.3% said "No" (4

cases).

All 14 Medical Libraries responded "Yes" (100%).

Public Libraries said "Yes" 78.4% of the time (29

cases), while 21.6% (8 cases) said "No."

Special Libraries said "Yes" 84% of the time (21

cases), while 16% (4 cases) said "No."

"Other" libraries said 3 "Yes" (60%) and 2 "No"

(40%).

(SEE CHART #30)

2. WHICH CRITERION IN ORDERING INTERLIBRARY PHOTOCOPIES
IS MOST IMPORTANT TO THE REQUESTING LIBRARY:
CONVENIENCE, COST, OR SPEED?

Libraries were asked to choose between
"convenience," "cost," or "speed" as the most important
criterion used to select potential supplying libraries
for interlibrary photocopies (Q.17).

142 of 152 respondents answered this question. 43%
(61 cases) chose "cost" as the primary criterion,
followed by "speed" (33.8%; 48 cases) and "convenience"
(23.2%; 33 cases).

(SEE CHART #31)

a. Most Important Criterion in Ordering
Interlibrary Photocopies, Crosstabulated by Type of
Library

When response to choice of most important
criterion was crosstabulated by respondent's Type of
Library, the following was seen:

Privately-supported Academic Libraries
most often chose "cost" as the primary criterion (65%;
26 cases), followed by "speed" (25%; 10 cases) and
"convenience" (10%; 4 cases).

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries
most often chose "cost" and "speed" equally as the
primary criterion (34.6% each; 9 cases each), followed
by "convenience" (30.8%; 8 cases).

Medical Libraries chose "speed" as the
primary criterion most often (46.2%; 6 cases), followed

by "cost" (30.8%; 4 cases) and "convenience" (23.1%; 3 cases).

Public Libraries chose "cost" most often as the primary criterion (48.6%; 17 cases), followed by "convenience" (31.4%; 11 cases) and "speed" (20%; 7 cases).

Special Libraries chose "speed" most often as the primary criterion (60.9%; 14 cases), followed by "convenience" (21.7%; 5 cases) and "cost" (17.4%; 4 cases).

"Other" libraries chose "speed" most often as the primary criterion (50%; 2 cases), followed by "convenience" and "speed" (25% each, 1 case each).

(SEE CHART #32)

b.Most Important Criterion in Ordering
Interlibrary Photocopies, Crosstabulated by Responding
Library's Activity Level for Photocopies Received

When responses to the choice of most important

criterion were crosstabulated by the Activity Level of

the responding Library for Photocopy Orders Received

(First Level Activity= the fewest photocopy orders

received; Fourth Level Activity= the most photocopy

orders received) the following was seen:

for First Level Activity Libraries,

"cost" was chosen most often (45.8%; 11 cases),

followed by "convenience" (29.2%; 7 cases) and "speed"

(25%; 6 cases);

for Second Level Activity Libraries,

"cost" and "speed" were chosen the greatest number of

times (37.9% each; 11 cases each), followed by

"convenience" (24.1%; 7 cases);

for Third Level Activity Libraries,

"speed" was chosen most often (44.8%; 13 cases),

followed closely by "cost" (41.4%;12 cases) and

"convenience" (13.8%; 4 cases);

for Fourth Level Activity Libraries,

"speed" was chosen most often (44.4%; 12 cases),

followed by "cost" (37%; 10 cases) and "convenience"

(18.5%; 5 cases).

(SEE CHART #33)

CRITICISM: "Cost," although chosen by the largest
percentage of libraries as the most important criterion
in ordering ILL photocopies (43%), was still the
response of less than half of the libraries answering
this question. Together, the alternate factors of
"speed" and "convenience" accounted for 57% of the
total response.

The "Cost" consideration is most important to the
greatest percentage of Privately-supported Academic
Libraries, to Public Libraries, and, along with the
element of "Speed," to Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries.

"Speed" is the most important criterion to the
greatest percentage of Medical Libraries, to Special
Libraries, and , as noted above, to Publicly-supported
Academic Libraries.

"Convenience" was not the primary criterion for
the greatest number of any type of library. It was the
second largest response for Public Libraries (31.4%)
and Special Libraries (21.7%) , however, and did
receive a close third response from Publicly-supported
Academic Libraries (30.8%).

The element of "Cost" appears to be more important
to the majority of libraries that receive the least
amount of ILL photocopies.

"Speed" becomes more and more the primary
consideration for the greatest percentage of libraries

as the volume of "Photocopies Received" increases.
However, "Cost" still remains as a primary criterion
for many higher volume libraries.

3. AWARENESS OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN PERSONNEL CONCERNING THE PHOTOCOPY CHARGES OF OTHER LIBRARIES

Respondents were asked how often they had a good idea about how much a photocopy requested from another library would cost at the time of their ordering it (Q.21).

9.5% of the respondents (14 cases) reported that they knew the cost of their photocopy request "all of the time" at the time of ordering. 48.6% (72 cases) knew it "most of the time." 18.9% (28 cases) knew it "some of the time," and 14.9% (22 cases) knew it "infrequently." 8.1% (12 cases) did not know at all about the cost of their photocopy requests at the time of ordering.

(SEE CHART #34)

a. Level of Awareness, Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above responses were crosstabulated by the Type of Library of the respondent, the following occurred:

50% of Privately-supported Academic Libraries reported that they knew the cost of their photocopy orders "most of the time" (20 cases). The remaining 50% answered either "some of the time," "infrequently," or "not at all" (20 total cases);

72.4% of Publicly-supported Academic Libraries reported that they knew the cost of their

photocopy orders either "all of the time" or "most of the time" (21 cases total). The remaining 27.5% of the respondents answered "some of the time," "infrequently," or "not at all" (8 total cases);

All 14 Medical Libraries (100%) reported that they knew the cost of their photocopy orders either "all of the time" cr "most of the time."

52.8% of the Public Libraries said that they knew the cost of their photocopy orders either "all of the time" or "most of the time" (19 cases total). 47.2% (17 cases total) answered "some of the time," "infrequently," or "not at all."

39.1% of the Special Libraries said that they knew the cost of their photocopies either "all of the time" or "most of the time" (9 cases total). 60.8% (14 cases total) answered "some of the time," "infrequently," or "not at all."

Two "Other" libraries responded that they knew the cost of their photocopy requests "all of the time" (40%), while the rest reported that they knew the cost of their requests "some of the time" or "infrequently" (3 total cases, 60%).

(SEE CHART #35)

b.Level of Awareness Crosstabulated by the
Activity Level of the Responding Library for Photocopy
Orders Received

Answers to Question 21 were crosstabulated by the

Activity Level of the responding libraries for

photocopy orders received (First Level Activity= the

fewest photocopy orders received; Fourth Level

Activity= the greatest number of photocopy orders

received).

For First Level Activity libraries: 50% said

either "all of the time" or "most of the time" (13

total cases); 50% said either "some of the time,"

"infrequently," or "not at all" (13 total cases).

For Second Level Activity libraries: 36.6% said

either "all of the time" or "most of the time" (11

total cases); 63.3% said either "some of the time,"

"infrequently," or "not at all" (19 total cases).

For Third Level Activity libraries: 50% said

either "all of the time" or "most of the time" (14

total cases); 50% said either "some of the time,"

"infrequently," or "not at all" (14 total cases).

For Fourth Level Activity libraries: 93.1% said

either "all of the time" or "most of the time" (27

total cases); 6.9% (2 cases) responded "infrequently."

(SEE CHART #36)

CRITICISM: Overall, about 6 of 10 (58.1%) of the
responding libraries said that they generally knew the
photocopy charges of potential supplying libraries "all
of the time" or "most of the time."

The Medical Libraries surveyed had the most
comprehension of such policies. The Special Libraries,
as a group, had the least awareness.
Privately-supported Academic Libraries and Public
Libraries were split about evenly between those knowing
policies "all of the time" or "most of the time" and
those knowing policies "some of the time,"
"infrequently," or "not at all." About 3 of 4 (72.4%)
Publicly-supported Academic Libraries had good
comprehension of such policies.

Those libraries receiving the greatest number of
ILL photocopies (i.e. Fourth Level Activity Libraries)
knew other libraries' ILL photocopy charges an
exceptionally high number of times. Libraries doing
less volume (i.e. First Level to Third Level Activity
Libraries) showed much less awareness generally.

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4.PHOTOCOPY CHARGES: ARE INTERLIBRARY PHOTOCOPY
CHARGES OF THE SUPPLYING LIBRARY PASSED ON TO THE
PATRON OR NOT?

Question 23 asked respondents whether they
generally passed on to their patrons the "full cost of
photocopies ordered for them (i.e., the charges of the
supplying libraries)."

56.9% (82 cases) said "Yes," they did pass on the
full cost of the photocopies to their patrons. 43.1%
(62 cases) said "No," they did not. (One respondent
said the question wasn't applicable. This response was
counted among the 8 "Missing" cases.

(SEE CHART #37)

a. Whether Photocopy Charges of Supplying
Libraries are Passed on to Patrons or Not,
Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above "Yes" and "No" responses were

crosstabulated with the respondent's Type of Library

(Q.1), the following resulted:

for Privately-supported Academic

Libraries: 61.5% "Yes" (24 cases); 38.5% "No" (15

cases;

for Publicly-supported Academic

Libraries: 58.6% "Yes" (17 cases); 41.4% "No" (12

cases);

for Medical Libraries: 14.3% "Yes" (2

cases); 85.7% "No" (12 cases);

for Public Libraries: 80% "Yes" (28

cases); 20% "No" (7 cases);

for Special Libraries: 38.1% "Yes" (8

cases); 61.9% "No" (13 cases);

and for "Other" libraries: 60% "Yes" (3

cases); 40% "No" (2 cases).

(SEE CHART #38)

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b.Whether Photocopy Charges of Supplying Libraries
are Passed on to Patrons or Not, Crosstabulated by the
Activity Level for Photocopy Orders Received

Last of all, "Yes" and "No" answers to Question

23 were crosstabulated by the Activity Level for

Photocopy Orders Received for the responding libraries

(First Level Activity: the fewest number of photocopy

orders received; Fourth Level Activity: the greatest

number of photocopy orders received):

for First-Level Activity libraries: 91.3%
"Yes" (21 cases) and 8.7% "No" (2 cases);

for Second-Level Activity libraries:
73.3% "Yes" (22 cases) and 26.7% "No" (8 cases);

for Third-Level Activity libraries: 37.9%
"Yes" (11 cases) and 62.1% "No" (18 cases);

for Fourth-Level Activity libraries:
32.1% "Yes" (9 cases) and 67.9% "No" (19 cases).

(SEE CHART #39)

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CRITICISM: Public Libraries, followed distantly by

Privately-supported Academic Libraries and

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries, were the most

apt to pass on the "full cost of the photocopies" to

their patrons. Medical Libraries generally did not.

About 6 of 10 Special Libraries did not pass on the

"full cost" to their patrons.

The heavier a library's incoming ILL photocopy

volume, the less chance there was that that library

would pass on to its patrons "the full cost of

photocopies."

5. HOW CONCERNED ARE INTERLIBRARY LOAN PERSONNEL CONCERNING INTERLIBRARY PHOTOCOPY COSTS?

Respondents were asked to "indicate the degree to which the average cost of photocopies" they received from other places was "of general concern" to them (Q.22).

148 of 152 possible responses were received. (Of the 4 "Missing" cases, 3 respondents failed to answer the question. One respondent indicated the question was "not applicable.")

8.1% (12 cases) indicated they were "extremely concerned." 25% (37 cases) said "very concerned." 44.6% (66 cases) said "concerned." 13.5% (20 cases) said "a little concerned." 8.8% (13 cases) said they were "not at all concerned."

(SEE CHART #40)

a. Degree of Concern, Crosstabulated by Respondent's Type of Library

The above responses were crosstabulated by the respondent's Type of Library.

For Privately-supported Academic Libraries: 42.5% were either "extremely concerned" or "very concerned" (17 total cases). 40% were "concerned" (16 cases). 17.5% were either "a little concerned" or "not at all concerned" (7 total cases).

For Publicly-supported Academic Libraries: 41.3% were either "extremely concerned" or "very concerned"

(12 total cases). 48.3% were "concerned" (14 cases).
10.3% (3 cases) were "a little concerned."

For Medical Libraries: 42.9% (6 cases) were "very
concerned." 50% (7 cases) were "concerned." One Medical
Library staff member (7.1%) indicated that he was "a
little concerned."

For Public Libraries: 27.8% were either "extremely
concerned" or "very concerned" (10 total cases). 41.7%
(15 cases) were "concerned." 30.6% were either "a
little concerned" or "not at all concerned" (11 total
cases).

For Special Libraries: 13% were "very concerned"
(3 cases). 43.5% (10 cases) were "concerned." 43.5%
were either "a little concerned" or "not at all
concerned" (10 total cases).

For "Other" libraries: 20% (1 case) was "extremely
concerned." 60% (3 cases) were "concerned." 20% (1
case) was "a little concerned."

<div align="center">(SEE CHART #41)</div>

b. Degree of Concern, Crosstabulated by the Responding Library's Activity Level for Photocopy Orders Received

Answers to Question 22 were also crosstabulated with tne Level of Activity for Photocopy Orders Received of the responding libraries (First Level Activity= the fewest number of photocopy orders received; Fourth Level Activity= the greatest number of photocopy orders received).

For First-Level Activity libraries: 38.4% answered either "extremely concerned" or "very concerned" (10 total cases). 30.8% (8 cases) answered "concerned." 30.8% answered either "a little concerned" or "not at all concerned" (8 total cases).

For Second-Level Activity libraries: 24.1% answered either "extremely concerned" or "very concerned" (7 total cases). 51.7% (15 cases) answered "concerned." 24.1% answered either "a little concerned" or "not at all concerned" (7 total cases).

For Third-Level Activity libraries: 34.5% answered either "extremely concerned" or "very concerned" (10 total cases). 44.8% (13 cases) answered "concerned." 20.6% answered either "a little concerned" or "not at all concerned" (6 total cases).

For Fourth-Level Activity libraries: 31% answered either "extremely concerned" or "very concerned" (9 total cases). 51.7% (15 cases) answered "concerned."

17.2% answered either "a little concerned" or "not at all concerned" (5 total cases).

c. Degree of Concern, Crosstabulated with Answers to Whether the Responding Library Passes on the Full Cost of Interlibrary Photocopy Charges to its Patrons or Not

Last of all, answers to Question 22 were crosstabulated with the answers given for Question 23 ("In general, do you pass on to your patrons the full cost of photocopies ordered for them (i.e., the charges of the supplying libraries)?").

For those libraries that indicated that they did pass on to their patrons the full cost of photocopies ordered for them: 40.7% answered either "extremely concerned" or "very concerned" (33 total cases). 40.7% (33 cases) answered "concerned." 18.5% answered either "a little concerned" or "not at all concerned" (15 total cases).

For those libraries that indicated that they did not pass on to their patrons the full cost of photocopies ordered for them: 25.8% answered either "extremely concerned" or "very concerned" (16 total cases). 48.4% (30 cases) answered "concerned." 25.8% answered either "a little concerned" or "not at all concerned" (16 total cases).

CRITICISM: Privately-supported Academic Libraries,

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries, and Medical

Libraries showed about the same overall degree of

concern about ILL photocopy costs. These libraries

generally were concerned about costs. Public Libraries

showed lesser concern: 30.6% indicated they were only

"a little concerned" or "not at all concerned." Special

Libraries seemingly are least concerned about ILL

photocopy costs: 43.5% said they were only "a little

concerned" or "not at all concerned."

The higher the volume of photocopy orders

received, the greater the tendency for concern

regarding ILL photocopy costs by the requesting

library.

Those libraries that did not pass on to their

patrons the full cost of photocopies ordered for them

tended to be less concerned as a group than those

libraries that did pass on such costs.

SECTION TWO: COST IN THE SUPPLYING OF
INTERLIBRARY PHOTOCOPIES

1. DO MOST LIBRARIES REGULARLY SUPPLY INTERLIBRARY
PHOTOCOPIES?

Libraries were asked whether they "regularly

supplied" photocopies to other institutions (Q.24). 151

of 152 respondents answered the question.

85.4% (129 cases) said "Yes," they did regularly

supply photocopies, while 14.6% (22 cases) said "No,"

they did not.

(SEE CHART #44)

a. Whether Interlibrary Photocopies are Regularly
Supplied or Not, Crosstabulated by Respondent's Type of
Library

When the above "Yes" and "No" responses were

crosstabulated by the respondent's Type of Library

(Q.1), the following resulted:

for Privately-supported Academic

Libraries: 92.5% said "Yes" (37 cases); 7.5% said "No"

(3 cases);

for Publicly-supported Academic

Libraries: 93.3% said "Yes" (28 cases); 6.7% said "No"

(2 cases);

for Medical Libraries: all 14 cases said

"Yes" (100%);

for Public Libraries: 72.2% said "Yes"

(26 cases); 27.8% said "No" (10 cases);

for Special Libraries: 80% said "Yes"
(20 cases); 20% said "No" (5 cases);

for "Other" libraries: 60% said "Yes" (3
cases); 40% said "No" (2 cases).

(SEE CHART #45)

CRITICISM: Medical Libraries and Academic Libraries
(both Public and Private) tend to be involved in
supplying ILL photocopies on a regular basis more so
than Special Libraries and much more so than Public
Libraries. The majority of all types of libraries,
however, do regularly supply ILL photocopy requests.

2. RANGE OF INTERLIBRARY PHOTOCOPY CHARGES

Respondents were asked to indicate their regular charge for a ten-exposure photocopy to be shipped to another library. This was to be the total charge and would include any handling or postage costs if they so charged for such. Respondents were told to assume that there was no prior agreement between themselves and the requesting library for free or reduced rate photocopies (Q.26).

Of the 152 possible responses, 140 were valid responses (12 were "Missing".) 39 of the 140 valid responses (27.9%) indicated that they always gave out free photocopies. Of those that did charge, the costs ranged from $1.00 to $15.00 for a ten-exposure request. The most frequent charge was $1.00 (22 cases), followed by $2.00 and $3.00 (each with 10 cases), $2.50 (9 cases), $1.50 and $4.00 (each with 8 cases). The two institutions charging $15.00 were both Special Libraries that probably viewed interlibrary photocopy service as a segment of their business.

The average charge was $2.09. When the institutions that did not charge and the two institutions that charged $15.00 were excluded from the calculation, the average price for a ten-exposure request rose to $2.65.

The median charge was $1.50. The figure for the upper quartile was $3.00, at the lower quartile "no

charge." The mode was "no charge." 30% of the responding institutions charged $3.00 or more for a ten-exposure photocopy request.

<div align="center">(SEE CHART #46)</div>

a. Interlibrary Photocopy Charges, Crosstabulated with the Activity Level for Sending Photocopies

Stated charges for a ten-exposure photocopy request were crosstabulated by the Activity Level for the Sending of Photocopy Orders of the institutions (First Level Activity: up to 12 photocopy orders sent per year; Second Level Activity: from 13 to 47 photocopy orders sent per year; Third Level Activity: from 48 to 232 photocopy orders sent per year; Fourth Level Activity: from 233 to 11332 photocopy orders sent per year). 108 of 152 cases could be included in this analysis. 44 cases were "Missing."

For First Level Activity libraries: 8 of 26 had "no charge" for their photocopy orders (30.8%). For the remaining 18 cases, 16 of 18 charged $1.50 or less (88.6% of the remaining total). The average charge for those remaining 18 cases was $1.45.

For Second Level Activity libraries: 8 of 27 had "no charge" for their photocopy orders (29.6%). For the remaining 19 cases, 8 of 19 charged $1.50 or less (42.1% of the remaining total). The average charge for those remaining 19 cases was $2.70. (This analysis is skewed by one $15.00 charge among these Second Level

Activity libraries. If the $15.00 case is not included in the calculation, the average charge would drop to $2.02 for the 18 remaining cases.)

For Third Level Activity libraries: 9 of 27 had "no charge" for their photocopy orders (33.3%). For the remaining 18 cases, 5 of 18 charged $1.50 or less (27.7% of the remaining total). The average charge for those remaining ¯ ¯ cases was $2.37.

For Fourth Level Activity libraries: 4 of 28 had "no charge" for their photocopies (14.2%). For the remaining 24 cases no libraries charged $1.50 or less. The average charge for those remaining 24 cases was $4.25.

CRITICISM: The percent of libraries that gave out "no charge" photocopies varied from 30.8% to 33.3% for the first three Activity Levels. In the Fourth Level, this percent dropped to 14.2%. Apparently, high volume libraries cannot afford the luxury of giving out "no charge" photocopies.

For libraries that did charge, the percentage of libraries that charged less than the $1.50 average steadily fell (from 88.6% to 14.2%) as the Activity Level for Sending Photocopies became higher. The average costs for those libraries that did charge rose from $1.45 for First Level Activity libraries to $4.25 for Fourth Level Activity Libraries.

3.HOW FREQUENTLY DO SUPPLYING LIBRARIES REVIEW THEIR
PHOTOCOPY FEE STRUCTURES?

Respondents were asked how often the interlibrary
photocopy fee structure was revised at their
institutions (Q.29).

56.6% of the respondents answering this question
indicated that their fee structure was revised "less
than once a year" (82 cases). The next largest group
(41 cases, 28.3% of the total) indicated that the
question did not apply to them since they send their
photocopies free of charge. 10.3% of the group said
they didn't know how often it was revised (15 cases).
Only in 6 cases (4.1%) was it found that a yearly
revision took place. In only one instance (.7%) was a
"more than once a year" response given.

(SEE CHART #47)

4.HAVE SUPPLYING LIBRARIES EVER CONDUCTED AN IN-HOUSE
PHOTOCOPY COST STUDY?

Institutions were asked whether their Interlibrary
Loan Service "ever performed an in-house study to
determine how much it cost" them on average to provide
other libraries with photocopies.

147 of a possible 152 libraries answered this
question. 87.1% said "No," they had never performed
such a study (128 cases). 12.9% said "Yes," they had
done such a study (19 cases).

(SEE CHART #48)

a.Whether an In-house Cost Study had been
Performed or Not, Crosstabulated by Respondent's Type
of Library

When the above "Yes" and "No" answers were

crosstabulated by the respondent's Type of Library

(Q.1), the following was seen:

for Privately-supported Academic

Libraries: 92.3% said "No" (36 cases), 7.7% said "Yes"

(3 cases);

for Publicly-supported Academic

Libraries: 90% said "No" (27 cases), 10% said "Yes" (3

cases);

for Medical Libraries: 64.3% said "No"

(9 cases), 35.7% said "Yes" (5 cases);

for Public Libraries: 94.3% said "No"

(33 cases), 5.7% said "Yes" (2 cases);

for Special Libraries: 78.3% said "No"

(18 cases), 21.7% said "Yes" (5 cases);

for "Other" libraries: all indicated

"No" (100%,5 cases).

(SEE CHART #49)

CRITICISM: Most libraries have never done an

in-house study to determine ILL photocopy supplying

costs. About 1 of 3 Medical Libraries have done so, and

about 1 of 5 Special Libraries.

5.HOW DO SUPPLYING LIBRARIES COMPARE THEIR INTERLIBRARY
PHOTOCOPY FEE STRUCTURE TO THOSE OF OTHER LIBRARIES?

Respondents were asked to compare their own
interlibrary photocopy fee structure to the fee
structures of "other libraries in general" (Q.27).

33.1% (48 cases) indicated their fees were "less
expensive" than others. 24.1% (35 cases) said that
their fees were "about the same as others." 22.8% (33
cases) said that the question didn't apply to them
since they sent their photocopies free of charge. 13.1%
(19 cases) said their photocopies were "far less
expensive" than others. 5.5% (8 cases) said they "did
not know" how their library stood in this regard. Only
1.4% (2 cases) indicated their charges were "more
expensive" than others. No respondent felt their
charges were "much more expensive than average."

(SEE CHART #50)

6.HOW INVOLVED WERE THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENTS IN THE
SETTING OF THE ILL FEE STRUCTURE AT THEIR LIBRARIES?

Respondents were asked to indicate the degree to
which they were personally involved in the setting of
their library's interlibrary photocopy fee structure
(Q.45). 142 of 152 respondents answered this question.

43.7% (62 cases) said that they were "heavily
involved" or had "major influence" in setting fees.
22.5% (32 cases) said that they were "involved" or "had
influence." 21.8% (31 cases) said that they had "much
involvement" or had "much influence." Only a total of
11.9% of the respondents (17 total cases) said that
they had only "some involvement " or "a little
influence," "no involvement or influence," or said
that the question did not apply.

(SEE CHART #51)

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Part D: RESPONSES TO PROPOSED INTERLIBRARY LOAN
PHOTOCOPY COST CONTAINMENT PROGRAMS FOR OHIONET
LIBRARIES

Respondents were asked to answer "Yes," "No," or

"Maybe" to indicate whether their library might be

interested in participating in any of various proposed

programs involving OHIONET libraries. The voluntary

nature of any participation was stressed, but an

assumption was made that interested libraries would

begin to enter their periodical titles into the OCLC

system if they were not doing so already. The

possibility of direct or indirect participation by the

OHIONET office itself in these programs was left open.

1.PROGRAM NUMBER ONE: FREE PHOTOCOPIES WOULD BE
EXCHANGED BETWEEN OHIONET LIBRARIES OF THE SAME TYPE
(e.g., Publicly-supported Academic Libraries would
exchange free interlibrary photocopies with other
Publicly-supported Academic Libraries)

142 of 152 libraries answered this question. Of

the 142 responses, 46.5% (66 cases) said "Yes," 25.4%

(36 cases) said "No," and 28.2% (40 cases) said

"Maybe."

(SEE CHART #52)

a. Response Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above responses were crosstabulated by "Type of Library" of the respondent, the following resulted:

Privately-supported Academic Libraries supported the "Same Type Library---Free Photocopy Exchange" idea by a clear majority: 60.5% "Yes" (23 cases); 15.8% "No" (6 cases); 23.7% "Maybe" (9 cases);

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries also seemed to like the idea: 60% "Yes" (18 cases); 6.7% "No" (2 cases); and 33.3% "Maybe" (10 cases);

for Medical Libraries: 42.9% "Yes" (6 cases); 42.9% "No" (6 cases); 14.3% "Maybe" (2 cases);

for Public Libraries: 34.4% "Yes" (11 cases); 37.5% "No" (12 cases); 28.1% "Maybe" (9 cases);

for Special Libraries: 31.8% "Yes" (7 cases); 27.3% "No" (6 cases); 40.9% "Maybe" (9 cases);

for "Other" libraries: 80% "No" (4 cases) and 20% "Maybe" (1 case).

(SEE CHART #53)

b. Response Crosstabulated by the Total
Interlibrary Loan Activity Level of the Responding
Library

When "Yes," "No," and "Maybe" responses to the
"Same Type Library: Free Photocopies" program were
crosstabulated by the Total Transaction Activity Level
(for all Interlibrary Loan transactions: books and
photocopies, incoming and outgoing) the following
resulted:

(Note: First-Level Activity: the fewest number of ILL
transactions performed; Fourth-Level Activity: the
greatest number of ILL transactions performed)

for First Level Activity Libraries:
32.3% "Yes" (10 cases); 25.8% "No" (8 cases); 41.9%
"Maybe" (13 cases);

for Second Level Activity Libraries:
58.1% "Yes" (18 cases); 16.1% "No" (5 cases); 25.8%
"Maybe" (8 cases);

for Third Level Activity Libraries: 60%
"Yes" (18 cases); 23.3% "No" (7 cases); 16.7% "Maybe"
(5 cases);

for Fourth Level Activity Libraries: 50%
"Yes" (16 cases); 21.9% "No" (7 cases); 28.1% "Maybe"
(9 cases).

(SEE CHART #54)

c. Response Crosstabulated by the Respondent's Perception of own Library's Proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received"

"Yes," "No," and "Maybe" responses to the "Same Type Library: Free Photocopies" program were crosstabulated by respondents' answers to Question 25 which asked for the proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received" at their libraries:

for libraries answering "Send out many more photocopies than it receives": 30.8% "Yes" (8 cases); 38.5% "No" (10 cases); 30.8% "Maybe" (8 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out more photopies than it receives": 33.3% "Yes" (5 cases); 40% "No" (6 cases); 26.7% "Maybe" (4 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out about as many photocopies as it receives": 50% "Yes" (14 cases); 21.4% "No" (6 cases); 28.6% "Maybe" (8 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out fewer photocopies than it receives": 65.4% "Yes" (17 cases); 15.4% "No" (4 cases); 19.2% "Maybe" (5 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out far fewer photocopies than it receives" : 48.9% "Yes" (22 cases); 20% "No" (9 cases); 31.1% "Maybe" (14 cases).

(SEE CHART #55)

2. PROGRAM NUMBER TWO: OHIONET LIBRARIES OF THE SAME
TYPE WOULD EXCHANGE PHOTOCOPIES AT A REDUCED RATE

137 of 152 respondents made an answer to this
question. 32.8% said "Yes" (45 cases); 26.3% said "No"
(36 cases); 40.9% said "Maybe" (56 cases).

(SEE CHART #56)

a. Response Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above responses were crosstabulated
according to the respondents' "Type of Library":

Privately-supported Academic Libraries
supported the idea. 57.1% said "Yes" (20 cases); 5.7%
said "No" (2 cases); 37.1% said "Maybe" (13 cases);

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries
responded differently: 23.3% "Yes" (7 cases); 30% "No"
(9 cases); 46.7% "Maybe" (14 cases);

for Medical Libraries: 28.6% "Yes" (4
cases); 42.9% "No" (6 cases); 28.6% "Maybe" (4 cases);

for Public Libraries: 20.7% "Yes" (6
cases); 27.6% "No" (8 cases); and 51.7% "Maybe" (15
cases);

for Special Libraries: 30.4% "Yes" (7
cases); 26.1% "No" (6 cases); and 43.5% "Maybe" (10
cases);

for "Other" libraries: 100% "No" (5
cases).

(SEE CHART # 57)

b. Response Crosstabulated by the Total
Interlibrary Loan Activity Level of the Responding
Library

When "Yes," "No," and "Maybe" responses to the

"Same Type Library: Reduced Rate Photocopies" program

were crosstabulated by the Total Transaction Activity

Level (for all Interlibrary Loan transactions: books

and photocopies, incoming and outgoing), the following

resulted:

(Note: First Level Activity: the fewest number of ILL

transactions performed: Fourth-Level Activity: the

greatest number of ILL transactions performed)

for First Level Activity Libraries:
26.7% "Yes" (8 cases); 20% "No" (6 cases); 53.3%
"Maybe" (16 cases);

for Second Level Activity Libraries:
38.7% "Yes" (12 cases);22.6% "No" (7 cases); 38.7%
"Maybe" (12 cases);

for Third Level Activity Libraries:
39.3% "Yes" (11 cases); 21.4% "No" (6 cases); 39.3%
"Maybe" (11 cases);

for Fourth Level Activity Libraries:
38.7% "Yes" (12 cases); 32.3% "No" (10 cases); 29%
"Maybe" (9 cases).

(SEE CHART #58)

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c. Response Crosstabulated by the Respondent's Perception of own Library's Proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received"

"Yes," "No," and "Maybe" responses to the "Same Type Library: Reduced Rate Photocopies" program were crosstabulated by respondents' answers to Question 25 which asked for the proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received" at their libraries:

for libraries answering "Send out many more photocopies than it receives": 24% "Yes" (6 cases); 40% "No" (10 cases); and 36% "Maybe" (9 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out more photocopies than it receives": 38.5% "Yes" (5 cases); 38.5% "No" (5 cases); and 23.1% "Maybe" (3 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out about as many photocopies as it receives": 32.1% "Yes" (9 cases); 25% "No" (7 cases); and 42.9% "Maybe" (12 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out fewer photocopies than it receives": 42.3% "Yes" (11 cases); 11.5% "No" (3 cases); and 46.2% "Maybe" (12 cases);

for libraries answering "Send far out fewer photocopies than it receives": 32.6% "Yes" (14 cases); 23.3% "No" (10 cases); and 44.2% "Maybe" (19 cases).

(SEE CHART # 59)

3. PROGRAM NUMBER THREE: ALL OHIONET ACADEMIC LIBRARIES WOULD EXCHANGE FREE PHOTOCOPIES

Academic libraries (both Privately and Publicly-supported Academic Libraries) were asked whether they might be interested in exchanging free photocopies among each other. (Note: Other types of libraries were excluded from answering this question.)

54.7% of the responding Academic Libraries said "Yes" (35 cases) while 18.8% said "No" (12 cases). Another 26.6% said "Maybe" (17 cases).

(SEE CHART #60)

a. Response Crosstabulated by Type of Library

The above answers were crosstabulated by the respondent's Type of Library (either a Privately-supported Academic Library or a Publicly-supported Academic Library):

for Privately-supported Academic Libraries: 60% "Yes" (21 cases); 20% "No" (7 cases); 20% "Maybe" (7 cases);

for Publicly-supported Academic Libraries: 48.3% "Yes" (14 cases); 17.2% "No" (5 cases); and 34.5% "Maybe" (10 cases).

(SEE CHART #61)

b.Response Crosstabulated by the Total
Interlibrary Loan Activity Level of the Responding
Library

Next, "Yes," "No," and "Maybe" responses to the
"OHIONET Academic Libraries: Free Photocopies" program
were crosstabulated by the Total Transaction Level of
Activity of these libraries (for all Interlibrary Loan
transactions, book and photocopies, incoming and
outgoing):

(Note: First Level Activity: the fewest number of ILL
transactions performed; Fourth Level Activity: the
greatest number of ILL transactions performed)

for First Level Activity libraries:
41.2% "Yes" (7 cases); 17.6% "No" (3 cases); 41.2%
"Maybe" (7 cases);

for Second Level Activity libraries:
55.6% "Yes" (10 cases); 16.7% "No" (3 cases); 27.8%
"Maybe" (5 cases);

for Third Level Activity libraries:
76.9% "Yes" (10 cases); 15.4% "No" (2 cases); 7.7%
"Maybe" (1 case);

for Fourth Level Activity Libraries: 50%
"Yes" (6 cases); 16.7% "No" (2 cases); 33.3% "Maybe" (4
cases).

(SEE CHART #62)

c. Response Crosstabulated by the Respondent's Perception of own Library's Proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received"

"Yes," "No," and "Maybe" responses to the "OHIONET Academic Libraries: Free Photocopies" program were crosstabulated by respondents' answers to Question 25 which asked for the proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received" at their libraries:

for libraries answering "Send out many more photocopies than it receives": 30.8% "Yes" (4 cases); 38.5% "No" (5 cases); 30.8% "Maybe" (4 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out more photocopies than it receives": 57.1% "Yes" (4 cases); 28.6% "No" (2 cases); 14.3% "Maybe" (1 case);

for libraries answering "Send out about as many photocopies as it receives": 43.8% "Yes" (7 cases); 18.8% "No" (3 cases); 37.5% "Maybe" (6 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out fewer photocopies than it receives": 66.7% "Yes" (8 cases); 8.3% "No" (1 case); 25% "Maybe" (3 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out far fewer photocopies than it receives": 75% "Yes" (12 cases); 6.3% "No" (1 case); 18.8% "Maybe" (3 cases).

(SEE CHART #63)

4. PROGRAM NUMBER FOUR: ALL OHIONET ACADEMIC LIBRARIES
WOULD PROVIDE PHOTOCOPIES TO EACH OTHER AT A REDUCED
RATE

This program excluded non-academic libraries.
65 Academic Libraries responded to Question 38 which
covered this particular program. 23 libraries responded
"Yes" (35.4%), 12 responded "No" (18.5%), while 30 said
"Maybe" (46.2%).

(SEE CHART #64)

a. Response Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above responses were crosstabulated
according to the respondent's "Type of Library," the
following was seen:

for Privately-supported Academic
Libraries: 47.2% "Yes" (17 cases); 8.3% "No" (3 cases);
44.4% "Maybe" (16 cases);

for Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries: 20.7% "Yes" (6 cases); 31% "No" (9 cases);
48.3% "Maybe" (14 cases).

(SEE CHART #65)

b. Response Crosstabulated by the Total
Interlibrary Loan Activity Level of the Responding
Library

When "Yes," "No," and "Maybe" responses to the

"OHIONET Academic Libraries: Reduced Rate Photocopies"

program were crosstabulated by the Total Transaction

Level of Activity of these libraries (for all

Interlibrary Loan transactions, both books and

photocopies, incoming and outgoing), the following

resulted:

(Note: First Level Activity: the fewest number of ILL

transactions performed: Fourth Level Activity: the

greatest number of ILL transactions performed)

       for First Level Activity libraries:
23.5% "Yes" (4 cases); 11.8% "No" (2 cases); 64.7%
"Maybe" (11 cases);

       for Second Level Activity libraries:
33.3% "Yes" (6 cases); 27.8% "No" (5 cases); 38.9%
"Maybe" (7 cases);

       for Third Level Activity libraries:
53.8% "Yes" (7 cases); 46.2% "Maybe" (6 cases);

       for Fourth Level Activity libraries:
46.2% "Yes" (6 cases); 30.8% "No" (4 cases); 23.1%
"Maybe" (3 cases).

       (SEE CHART #66)

c.Response Crosstabulated by the Respondent's Perception of own Library's Proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received"

Responses to the "OHIONET Academic Libraries: Reduced Rate Photocopies" program were crosstabulated by respondents' answers to Question 25 which asked for the proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received" at their libraries:

for libraries answering "Send out many more photocopies than it receives": 25% "Yes" (3 cases); 33.3% "No" (4 cases); 41.7% "Maybe" (5 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out more photocopies than it receives": 37.5% "Yes" (3 cases); 50% "No" (4 cases); 12.5% "Maybe" (1 case);

for libraries answering "Send out about as many photocopies as it receives": 25% "Yes" (4 cases); 12.5% "No" (2 cases); 62.5% "Maybe" (10 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out fewer photocopies than it receives": 46.2% "Yes" (6 cases); 7.7% "No" (1 case); 46.2% "Maybe" (6 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out far fewer photocopies than it receives": 43.8% "Yes" (7 cases); 6.3% "No" (1 case); 50% "Maybe" (8 cases).

5. PROGRAM NUMBER FIVE: OHIONET LIBRARIES WITH SIMILAR
LEVELS OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN ACTIVITY WOULD PROVIDE FREE
PHOTOCOPIES TO EACH OTHER

137 of 152 possible responses were received. 35%
(48 cases) said "Yes," while 25.5% (35 cases) said
"No." 39.4% (54 cases) said "Maybe."

(SEE CHART #68)

a. Response Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above responses were crosstabulated by
"Type of Library" of the respondent, the following was
seen:

for Privately-supported Academic
Libraries: 42.9% "Yes" (15 cases); 22.9% "No" (8
cases); and 34.3% "Maybe" (12 cases);

for Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries: 36.7% "Yes" (11 cases); 20% "No" (6 cases);
and 43.3% "Maybe" (13 cases);

for Medical Libraries: 23.1% "Yes" (3
cases); 30.8% "No" (4 cases); and 46.2% "Maybe" (6
cases);

for Public Libraries: 34.5% "Yes" (10
cases); 17.2% "No" (5 cases); and 48.3% "Maybe" (14
cases);

for Special Libraries: 33.3% "Yes" (8
cases); 29.2% "No" (7 cases); and 37.5% "Maybe" (9
cases);

for "Other" libraries: 100% "No" (5
cases).

<div align="center">(SEE CHART #69)</div>

b. Response Crosstabulated by the Total
Interlibrary Loan Activity Level of the Responding
Library
When "Yes," "No," and "Maybe" responses to the

"Similar ILL Level of Activity: Free Photocopies"

program were crosstabulated by the Total Transaction

Level of Activity of these libraries (for all

Interlibrary Loan transactions, both books and

photocopies, incoming and outgoing), the following

resulted:

(Note: First Level Activity: the fewest number of ILL

transactions performed: Fourth Level Activity: the

greatest number of ILL transactions performed)

for First Level Activity libraries:
26.7% "Yes" (8 cases); 33.3% "No" (10 cases); and 40%
"Maybe" (12 cases);

for Second Level Activity libraries:
31.3% "Yes" (10 cases); 18.8% "No" (6 cases); and 50%
"Maybe" (16 cases);

for Third Level Activity libraries:
46.4% "Yes" (13 cases); 10.7% "No" (3 cases); and 42.9%
"Maybe" (12 cases);

for Fourth Level Activity libraries: 40%
"Yes" (12 cases); 26.7% "No" (8 cases); and 33.3%
"Maybe" (10 cases).

<div align="center">(SEE CHART #70)</div>

c. Response Crosstabulated by the Respondent's Perception of own Library's Proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received"

Responses to the "Similar ILL Level of Activity: Free Photocopies" program were crosstabulated by respondents' answers to Question 25 which asked for the proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received" at their libraries:

for libraries answering "Send out many more photocopies than it receives": 26.9% "Yes" (7 cases); 42.3% "No" (11 cases); and 30.8% "Maybe" (8 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out more photocopies than it receives": 23.1% "Yes" (3 cases); 38.5% "No" (5 cases); and 38.5% "Maybe" (5 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out about as many photocopies as it receives": 40.7% "Yes" (11 cases); 25.9% "No" (7 cases); and 33.3% "Maybe" (9 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out fewer photocopies than it receives": 44.4% "Yes" (12 cases); 7.4% "No" (2 cases); and 48.1% "Maybe" (13 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out far fewer photocopies than it receives": 34.9% "Yes" (15 cases); 20.9% "No" (9 cases); and 44.2% "Maybe" (19 cases).

(SEE CHART #71)

6. PROGRAM NUMBER SIX: OHIONET LIBRARIES WITH SIMILAR
LEVELS OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN ACTIVITY WOULD PROVIDE
PHOTOCOPIES TO EACH OTHER AT A REDUCED RATE

131 of the 152 respondents gave answers. 22.1%
said "Yes" (29 cases) and 27.5% said "No" (36 cases).
50.4% (66 cases) said "Maybe."

(SEE CHART #72)

a. Response Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above responses were crosstabulated by
"Type of Library" of the respondent, these results were
seen:

for Privately-supported Academic
Libraries: 32.4% "Yes" (11 cases); 11.8% "No" (4
cases); and 55.9% "Maybe" (19 cases);

for Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries: 23.3% "Yes" (7 cases); 36.7% "No" (11
cases); and 40% "Maybe" (12 cases);

for Medical Libraries: 25% "Yes" (3
cases); 33.3% "No" (4 cases); and 41.7% "Maybe" (5
cases);

for Public Libraries: 11.5% "Yes" (3
cases); 19.2% "No" (5 cases); and 69.2% "Maybe" (18
cases);

for Special Libraries: 17.4% "Yes" (4
cases); 30.4% "No" (7 cases); and 52.2% "Maybe" (12
cases);

for "Other" libraries: 100% "No" (5
cases).

<p style="text-align:center">(SEE CHART #73)</p>

b. Response Crosstabulated by the Total
Interlibrary Loan Activity Level of the Responding
Library

When "Yes,""No," and "Maybe" responses to the

"Similar ILL Level of Activity: Reduced Rate Photocopy"

program were crosstabulated by the Total Transaction

Level of Activity of these libraries (for all

Interlibrary Loan transactions, both books and

photocopies, incoming and outgoing), the following

resulted:

(Note: First Level Activity: the fewest number of ILL

transactions performed: Fourth Level Activity: the

greatest number of ILL transactions performed)

for First Level Activity libraries:

17.2% "Yes" (5 cases); 24.1% "No" (7 cases); and 58.6%

"Maybe" (17 cases);

for Second Level Activity libraries:

19.4% "Yes" (6 cases); 25.8% "No" (8 cases); and 54.8%

"Maybe" (17 cases);

for Third Level Activity libraries: 25%

"Yes" (6 cases); 20.8% "No" (5 cases); and 54.2%

"Maybe" (13 cases);

<p style="text-align:center">99</p>

for Fourth Level Activity libraries:

26.7% "Yes" (8 cases); 30% "No" (9 cases); and 43.3%

"Maybe" (13 cases).

(SEE CHART #74)

c. Response Crosstabulated by the Respondent's Perception of own Library's Proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received"

Responses to the "Similar ILL Level of Activity: Reduced Rate Photocopies" program were crosstabulated by respondents' answers to Question 25 which asked for the proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received" at their libraries:

for libraries answering "Send out many more photocopies than it receives": 19.2% "Yes" (5 cases); 38.5% "No" (10 cases); and 42.3% "Maybe" (11 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out more photocopies than it receives": 16.7% "Yes" (2 cases); 41.7% "No" (5 cases); and 41.7% "Maybe" (5 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out about as many photocopies as it receives": 23.1% "Yes" (6 cases); 15.4% "No" (4 cases); and 61.5% "Maybe" (16 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out fewer photocopies than it receives": 36% "Yes" (9 cases); 16% "No" (4 cases); and 48% "Maybe" (12 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out far fewer photocopies than it receives: 17.1% "Yes" (7 cases); 29.3% "No" (12 cases); and 53.7% "Maybe" (22 cases).

<div align="center">(SEE CHART #75)</div>

7. PROGRAM NUMBER SEVEN: ALL OHIONET LIBRARIES WOULD
PROVIDE FREE PHOTOCOPIES TO EACH OTHER

137 of the 152 respondents gave answers. 35.8%
said "Yes" (49 cases), and 34.3% said "No" (47 cases).
29.9% said "Maybe" (41 cases).

(SEE CHART #76)

a. Response Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above responses were crosstabulated by
"Type of Library" of the respondents, these results
occurred:

for Privately-supported Academic
Libraries: 48.6% "Yes" (18 cases); 29.7% "No" (11
cases); and 21.6% "Maybe" (8 cases);

for Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries: 41.4% "Yes" (12 cases); 24.1% "No" (7
cases); and 34.5% "Maybe" (10 cases);

for Medical Libraries: 23.1% "Yes" (3
cases); 53.8% "No" (7 cases); and 23.1% "Maybe" (3
cases);

for Public Libraries: 32.1% "Yes" (9
cases); 28.6% "No" (8 cases); and 39.3% "Maybe" (11
cases);

for Special Libraries: 25% "Yes" (6
cases); 41.7% "No" (10 cases); and 33.3% "Maybe" (8
cases);

for "Other" libraries: 20% "Yes" (1
case); 60% "No" (3 cases); and 20% "Maybe" (1 case).

(SEE CHART #77)

b. Response Crosstabulated by the Total
Interlibrary Loan Activity Level of the Responding
Library

When "Yes," "No," and "Maybe" responses to the

"All OHIONET libraries: Free Photocopies" program were

crosstabulated by the Total Transaction Level of

Activity of these libraries (for all transactions,

books and photocopies, incoming and outgoing), the

following was seen:

(Note: First Level Activity: the fewest number of ILL

transactions performed; Fourth Level Activity: the

greatest number of ILL transactions performed)

for First Level Activity libraries:

22.6% "Yes" (7 cases); 32.3% "No" (10 cases); and 45.2%

"Maybe" (14 cases);

for Second Level Activity libraries:

41.9% "Yes" (13 cases); 29% "No" (9 cases); and 29%

"Maybe" (9 cases);

for Third Level Activity libraries:

58.6% "Yes" (17 cases); 20.7% "No" (6 cases); and 20.7%

"Maybe" (6 cases);

for Fourth Level Activity libraries:

27.6% "Yes" (8 cases); 48.3% "No" (14 cases); and 24.1%

"Maybe" (7 cases).

(SEE CHART #78)

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c. Response Crosstabulated by the Respondent's Perception of own Library's Proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received"

Responses to the "All OHIONET libraries: Free Photocopies" program were crosstabulated by respondents' answers to Question 25 which asked for the proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received" at their libraries:

for libraries answering "Send out many more photocopies than it receives": 8% "Yes" (2 cases); 68% "No" (17 cases); and 24% "Maybe" (6 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out more photocopies than it receives": 23.1% "Yes" (3 cases); 30.8% "No" (4 cases); and 46.2% "Maybe" (6 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out about as many photocopies as it receives": 28.6% "Yes" (8 cases); 32.1% "No" (9 cases); and 39.3% "Maybe" (11 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out fewer photocopies than it receives": 55.6% "Yes" (15 cases); 14.8% "No" (4 cases); and 29.6% "Maybe" (8 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out far fewer photocopies than it receives": 48.8% "Yes" (21 cases); 30.2% "No" (13 cases); and 20.9% "Maybe" (9 cases).

(SEE CHART #79)

8.PROGRAM NUMBER EIGHT: ALL OHIONET LIBRARIES WOULD
PROVIDE EACH OTHER PHOTOCOPIES AT A REDUCED RATE

135 of 152 possible responses were given. 23% said
"Yes" (31 cases), and 23.7% said "No" (32 cases). 53.3%
said "Maybe" (72 cases).

(SEE CHART #80)

a. Response Crosstabulated by Type of Library

When the above responses were crosstabulated by
"Type of Library" of the respondents, these results
occured:

for Privately-supported Academic
Libraries: 37.8% "Yes" (14 cases); 10.8% "No" (4
cases); and 51.4% "Maybe" (19 cases);

for Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries: 13.8% "Yes" (4 cases); 31% "No" (9 cases);
and 55.2% "Maybe" (16 cases);

for Medical Libraries: 23.1% "Yes" (3
cases); 30.8% "No" (4 cases); and 46.2% "Maybe" (6
cases);

for Public Libraries: 14.8% "Yes" (4
cases); 14.8% "No" (4 cases); and 70.4% "Maybe" (19
cases);

for Special Libraries: 26.1% "Yes" (6
cases); 30.4% "No" (7 cases); and 43.5% "Maybe" (10
cases);

for "Other" libraries: 60% "No" (3
cases) and 40% "Maybe" (2 cases).

(SEE CHART #81)

b.Response Crosstabulated by the Total
Interlibrary Loan Activity Level of the Responding
Library

When "Yes," "No," and "Maybe" responses to the

"All OHIONET Libraries: Reduced Rate Photocopies"

program were crosstabulated by the Total Transaction

Level of Activity of these libraries (for all

Interlibrary Loan transactions, both books and

photocopies, incoming and outgoing), the following

resulted:

(Note: First Level Activity: the fewest number of ILL

transactions performed; Fourth Level Activity: the

greatest number of ILL transactions performed)

for First Level Activity libraries:

16.7% "Yes" (5 cases); 13.3% "No" (4 cases); and 70%

"Maybe" (21 cases);

for Second Level Activity libraries:

25.8% "Yes" (8 cases); 25.8% "No" (8 cases); and 48.4%

"Maybe" (15 cases);

for Third Level Activity libraries:

35.7% "Yes" (10 cases); 14.3% "No" (4 cases); and 50%

"Maybe" (14 cases);

for Fourth Level Activity libraries:

17.2% "Yes" (5 cases); 34.5% "No" (10 cases); and 48.3%

"Maybe" (14 cases).

(SEE CHART #82)

c. Response Crosstabulated by the Respondents' Perception of own Library's Proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received"

Responses to the "All OHIONET Libraries: Reduced Rate Photocopies" program were crosstabulated by respondents' answers to Question 25 which asked for the proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received" at their libraries:

for libraries answering "Send out many more photocopies than it receives": 4% "Yes" (1 case); 44% "No" (11 cases); and 52% "Maybe" (13 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out more photocopies than it receives": 15.4% "Yes" (2 cases); 30.8% "No" (4 cases); and 53.8% "Maybe" (7 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out about as many photocopies as it receives": 17.9% "Yes" (5 cases); 17.9% "No" (5 cases); and 64.3% "Maybe" (18 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out fewer photocopies than it receives": 46.2% "Yes" (12 cases); 15.4% "No" (4 cases); and 38.5% "Maybe" (10 cases);

for libraries answering "Send out far fewer photocopies than it receives": 26.2% "Yes" (11 cases); 19% "No" (8 cases); and 54.8% "Maybe" (23 cases).

(SEE CHART #83)

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CRITICISM OF RESPONSE TO PROGRAM OFFERINGS

a. Overall Response to Individual Programs

Overall responses to proposed OHIONET Interlibrary
Photocopying programs were compared to see which
programs received greatest acceptance. In this analysis
"Maybe" responses were considered as indecisive, with
faintly negative overtones.

Those six proposed programs offered for OHIONET
libraries in general will be considered first. The two
programs offered solely for the OHIONET Academic
Libraries will be considered seperately.

Of the "Free Photocopy" programs, the "Same Type
Library-- Free Photocopy" program received the
strongest support, with 46.5% of the respondents in
favor of this program. Next came the "All OHIONET
Libraries-- Free Photocopy" program with 35.8% in
favor, and the "Similar ILL Transaction Level--Free
Photocopy" program with 35% in favor. For each of these
above mentioned programs, however, there was no clear
majority support present, as "No" responses and "Maybe"
responses together accounted for the majority of the
responses given. With these three programs there were
more "Yes" responses than "No" responses, however.

Support for the "Reduced Rate" programs was less
in evidence. The "Maybe" response received the highest
percentage of tallies for the "Same Type Library--
Reduced Rate Photocopy" program (40.9%), for the

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"Similar ILL Transaction Level-- Reduced Rate
Photocopy" program (50.4%), and for the "All OHIONET
Libraries-- Reduced Rate Photocopy" program (53.3%).
Only in the "Same Type Library-- Reduced Rate
Photocopy" program was there a higher percentage of
"Yes" responses than "No" responses: 32.8% "Yes"; 26.3%
"No."

The response to the "All OHIONET Academic
Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program was positive. A
majority of Academic Libraries (54.7%) liked the "All
OHIONET Academic Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program.
Positive support slipped for the "All OHIONET Academic
Libraries-- Reduced Rate Photocopy" program in which
only 35.4% gave "Yes" responses. For both programs
involving specifically OHIONET Academic libraries,
"Yes" responses were more numerous than "No" responses.
The "Reduced Rate" program for OHIONET Academic
Libraries received many indecisive votes however
(46.2%).

This survey seems to indicate that of the programs
proposed, the "Same Type Library-- Free Photocopy"
program and the "All OHIONET Academic Libraries-- Free
Photocopy" program appear to have the greatest overall
initial support from those surveyed.

b. Response to Individual Programs by Type of
Library
Individual Types of Libraries were analyzed
according to the responses they gave for the different

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OHIONET Interlibrary Photocopying programs. In this analysis "Maybe" responses were seen as indecisive, with faintly negative overtones. Major impressions from these responses follow.

Privately-supported Academic Libraries as a group are very much interested in supporting the "Same Type Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program (60.5% "Yes"), the "All OHIONET Academic Libraries--Free Photocopies" program (60% "Yes"), and the "Same Type Libraries--Reduced Rate" program (57.1% "Yes"). They also showed fair support for the "All OHIONET Academic Libraries-- Reduced Rate Photocopy" program (47.2% "Yes"), the "Similar ILL Activity Level-- Free Photocopy Program (42.9% "Yes"), and the "All OHIONET Libraries-- Free Photocopy" program (48.6% "Yes").

Publicly-supported Academic Libraries are also interested in the "Same Type Libraries-- Free Photocopy" program (60% "Yes"). Their response to the questions concerning "All OHIONET Academic Libraries", however, gives the impression that they would, as a group, prefer to be not as involved with Privately-supported Academic Libraries as is the case vice versa. They gave fair response to the "All OHIONET Academic Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program (48.3% "Yes") in contrast to the 60% "Yes" response registered by Privately-supported Academic Libraries. They are not interested in the "Reduced Rate" program involving

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OHIONET Academic libraries. For all other programs, the Publicly-supported Academic Libraries show very little interest, except for the "All OHIONET Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program in which they showed fair response (41.4% "Yes").

Medical Libraries showed fair response (42.9% "Yes") to the "Same Type Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program. Other than this, they showed very low interest generally in other programs.

Public Libraries scored the highest percentage of "Yes" responses for the "Similiar ILL Activity Levels-- Free Photocopies" program: 34.5% "Yes." Public Libraries as a group showed little interest in any of the programs.

Special Libraries , as with Public Libraries, showed little interest as a group in any of the programs. Their highest "Yes" response was, like Public Libraries, for the "Similar ILL Activity Levels-- Free Photocopies" program (33.3%).

c. Response to Individual Programs by Total Interlibrary Loan Level of Activity

The "Same Type Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program received very good response from those libraries, Second Activity Level through Fourth Activity Level (58.1%, 60%, and 50% "Yes" responses respectively). Heavy volume libraries backed the program. Response to the "Same Type Libraries-- Reduced Rate Photocopy" program was across the board mediocre.

The "All OHIONET Academic Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program also received good response by Academic libraries at all levels of ILL activity, from First Level (Lowest Activity: 41.2% "Yes" response) to Fourth Level (Highest Actitity: 50% "Yes" response). Over 3 of 4 Third Level Activity Libraries liked this program (76.9% "Yes" response).

The "All OHIONET Academic Libraries-- Reduced Rate Photocopies" program received more support from the higher activity libraries than the lower activity libraries (53.8% and 46.2% "Yes" response respectively for Third and Fourth Level Activity Libraries compared to 23.5% and 33.3% "Yes" response respectively for First and Second Level Activity Libraries). Overall response was for that reason considered fair.

The "Similar ILL Activity Level-- Free Photocopies" program received fair response. First and Second Level Activity Libraries generally did not support the idea. Third and Fourth Level Activity Libraries scored 46.4% and 40% "Yes" responses respectively-- a fair response.

The "Similar ILL Activity Level-- Reduced Rate Photocopies" program received poor response from each Activity Level library group.

The "All OHIONET Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program was poorly supported by the First and Fourth Activity Level Libraries, but received fair support

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from Second Level Libraries (41.9% "Yes" response) and good support (58.6% "Yes" response) from Third Level libraries.

The "All OHIONET Libraries-- Reduced Rate Photocopies" program faired rather poorly with all ILL Activity Level libraries.

d. Response to Individual Programs by Libraries' Proportion of "Photocopies Sent" to "Photocopies Received"

Those libraries that send out many more photocopies than they receive were generally not receptive to any of the programs. The highest "yes" percentage (30.8%) was for the "Same Type Library-- Free Photocopy" program, which score (30.8%) was matched in the response to the "All OHIONET Academic Libraries-- Free Photocopy" program.

Those libraries that indicated that they sent out more photocopies than they received, were also generally not receptive. Their highest "Yes" score (38.5%) was for the "Same Type Library-- Reduced Rate" program. Interestingly, however, was the 57.1% "Yes" response given by the Academic Libraries subgroup for the "All OHIONET Academic Libraries-- Free Photocopy" program.

Libraries that send out about as many photocopies as they receive were more receptive to some of the programs. There was a good response (50% "Yes") to the "Same Type of Library-- Free Photocopy" program. There

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was fair response to the "All OHIONET Academic
Libraries-- Free Photocopy" program (43.8% "Yes") and
to the "Similiar ILL Activity Level Libraries-- Free
Photocopy" program (40.7% "Yes").

Libraries that indicated they sent out _fewer_
photocopies than they received gave fair to excellent
response to 7 of 8 programs. The only program not
achieving at least a 40% "Yes" response was the
"Similar ILL Activity Level Libraries-- Reduced Rate"
program (a 36% "Yes" response).

Libraries that said they sent out _far fewer_
photocopies than they received gave fair to excellent
response to 4 of 8 programs. Why there should be a
drop-off in support by the "far fewer" libraries for
some of the programs (as compared to the "fewer"
libraries) is not known.

In general it might be said that libraries which
indicated that they were net receiving libraries showed
better response to the program proposals than those
which indicated that they were net supplying libraries.

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9. DO LIBRARIES HAVE ANY TYPE OF RECIPROCAL
AGREEMENT(S) ALREADY?

Respondents were asked whether their library
already had any sort of reciprocal agreement with
another library or libraries for free or reduced rate
photocopies (Q.43).

143 of a possible 152 respondents answered this
question. 72.7% said that they did have some reciprocal
agreement already (104 cases), while 27.3% said that
they had no reciprocal agreements at present (39
cases).

(SEE CHART #84)

a. Response Crosstabulated by Type of Library

The above responses were crosstabulated according
to the respondent's "Type of Library":

for Privately-supported Academic
Libraries: 82.1% "Yes" (32 cases) and 17.9% "No" (7
cases);

for Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries: 83.3% "Yes" (25 cases) and 16.7% "No" (5
cases);

for Medical Libraries: 100% "Yes" (14
cases);

for Public Libraries: 63.3% "Yes" (19
cases) and 36.7% "No" (11 cases);

for Special Libraries: 50% "Yes" (12
cases, and 50% "No" (12 cases);

for "Other" libraries: 20% "Yes" (1 case) and 80% "No" (4 cases).

(SEE CHART #85)

b. Response Crosstabulated by the Total Interlibrary Loan Activity Level of the Responding Library

When "Yes" and "No" answers to whether libraries had some sort of reciprocal agreement already were crosstabulated by the Total Transaction Level of Activity of these libraries (for all Interlibrary Loan transactions, both books and photocopies, incoming and outgoing), the following was seen:

(Note: First Level Activity: the fewest number of ILL transactions performed; Fourth Level Activity: the greatest number of ILL transactions performed)

for First Level Activity libraries: 53.1% "Yes" (17 cases) and 46.9% "No" (15 cases);

for Second Level Activity libraries: 71.9% "Yes" (23 cases) and 28.1% "No" (9 cases);

for Third Level Activity libraries: 83.9% "Yes" (26 cases) and 16.1% "No" (5 cases);

for Fourth Level Activity libraries: 90.3% "Yes" (28 cases) and 9.7% "No" (3 cases).

(SEE CHART #86)

CRITICISM:

The majority of libraries surveyed did have some
type of reciprocal ILL photocopy agreement already
(about 7 of 10 libraries). Medical Libraries showed the
highest reciprocity. Special Libraries showed least
reciprocity.

For individual libraries, reciprocity tended to
increase as the amount of overall ILL activity
increased.

PART E: ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIPS OF THE RESPONDING
LIBRARIES AND PERCEPTIONS OF ASSOCIATIONS' ROLE IN
FOSTERING COST CONTAINMENT PROGRAMS

1. WHAT TYPE OF MEMBERSHIPS TO LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS
ARE HELD BY RESPONDENTS?

Respondents were asked to indicate whether their
library or anyone in their Interlibrary Loan Service
had a membership in any of nine library associations.
Many respondents did not mark either a "Yes" or "No"
answer to questions about membership in particular
associations. This would seem to indicate uncertainty
about what memberships were in fact held by the library
or by the ILL staff members. Since so many respondents
failed to give information about their participation in
organizations, both the Valid Percentage (which
excludes Missing Values) and the Total Percentage
(which includes Missing Values) will be given in the
brief summary below.

Memberships in the American Library Association
(ALA) (Valid: 78.6%; Total: 57.9%; 88 memberships) and
the Ohio Library Association (OLA) (Valid: 75%; Total:
57.2%; 87 memberships) were most common. Next came the
Academic Library Association of Ohio (ALAO) (Valid:
56.7%; Total: 33.6%; 51 memberships) and the
Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL)
(Valid: 47.1%; Total: 27%; 41 memberships). These were
followed by the Special Libraries Association (SLA)
(Valid: 39.5%; Total: 22.4%; 34 memberships), American

Society for Information Science (ASIS) (Valid: 27.5%;

Total: 14%; 22 memberships), the Medical Library

Association (MLA) (Valid: 20.8%; Total: 10.5%; 16

memberships), the Ohio Health Information Organization

(OHIO) (Valid: 17.3%; Total: 8.6%; 13 memberships), and

the Catholic Library Association (CLA) (Valid: 5.8%;

Total: 2.6%; 4 memberships).

(SEE CHART #87)

2. WHAT IS THE PERCEIVED ROLE OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN
FOSTERING PHOTOCOPY COST CONTAINMENT PROGRAMS?

Respondents were asked what part they felt library

associations have to play in fostering cost containment

programs such as those offered in this survey. 20.9% (29

cases) said that associations have a "very important part" to

play. 46.8% (65 cases) said that associations have an

"important part." 20.9% (29 cases) said "some part." 6.5% (9

cases) said a "minor part." 5% (7 cases) said "no part."

(SEE CHART #88)

a. Response Crosstabulated by Library Association
Memberships

When the above responses were crosstabulated with the

memberships held in individual library associations, the

following resulted:

for those with membership in the Academic

Library Association of Ohio (ALAO): 70% (35 total cases) said

"Very Important Part" or "Important Part;" 30% (15 total

cases) said "Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No Part."

for those with membership in the American

Library Association (ALA): 72.1% (57 total cases) said "Very

Important Part" or "Important Part;" 27.9% (22 total cases)

said "Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No Part."

for those with membership in the American

Society for Information Sciences (ASIS): 70% (14 total cases)

said "Very Important Part" or "Important Part;" 30% (6 total

cases) said "Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No Part."

for those with membership in the Association of

College and Research Libraries (ACRL): 74.3% (29 total cases)

said "Very Important Part" or "Important Part;" 25.7% (10

total cases) said "Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No Part."

for those with membership in the Catholic

Library Association (CLA): 75% (3 total cases) said "Very

Important Part" or "Important Part;" 25% (1 case) said "Some

Part," "Minor Part," or "No Part."

for those with membership in the Medical

Library Association (MLA): 60% (9 total cases) said "Very

Important Part" or "Important Part;" 40% (6 total cases) said
"Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No Part."

for those with membership in the Ohio Health
Information Organization (OHIO): 66.7% (8 total cases) said
"Very Important Part" or "Important Part;" 33.4% (4 total
cases) said "Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No Part."

for those with membership in the Ohio Library
Association (OLA): 67.1% (51 total cases) said "Very Important
Part" or "Important Part;" 32.9% (25 total cases) said "Some
Part," "Minor Part," or "No Part."

for those with membership in the Special
Libraries Association (SLA): 58.6% (17 total cases) said "Very
Important Part" or "Important Part;" 41.3% (12 total cases)
said "Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No Part."

(SEE CHART #89)

b.Response Crosstabulated by Total Interlibrary Loan
Activity Level

When responses to the question concerning the part
library associations should play in fostering cost containment
programs were crosstabulated with Levels of Activity for All
Interlibrary Loan transactions (i.e., the Level of Activity
for all transactions--both incoming and outgoing, for books
and photocopies), the following resulted:
(Note: First Level Activity: the least amount of ILL activity;
Fourth Level Activity: the greatest amount of ILL activity)

for First Level Activity Libraries: 62.5% (20
total cases) said "Very Important Part" or "Important Part;"
37.6% (12 total cases) said "Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No
Part."

for Second Level Activity Libraries: 74.2% (23
total cases) said "Very Important Part" or "Important Part;"
25.8% (8 total cases) said "Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No
Part."

for Third Level Activity Libraries: 67.9% (19
total cases) said "Very Important Part" or "Important Part;"
32.2% (9 total cases) said "Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No
Part."

for Fourth Level Activity Libraries: 64.5% (20
total cases) said "Very Important Part" or "Important Part;"
35.5% (11 total cases) said "Some Part," "Minor Part," or "No
Part."

(SEE CHART #90)

COMMENTS: A little more than 2 of 3 (67.6%) of the respondents said that library associations had either an "important part" or a "very important part" to play in fostering cost containment programs.

The answers were crosstabulated according to library association membership so that there might be some indication what are the thoughts of at least a certain portion of the membership of these associations concerning this question. From those surveyed, it appears that those indicating membership in ALAO, ALA, ASIS, ACRL, and CLA, roughly 7 of 10 favor library associations' taking an "important part" or a "very important part" in fostering cost-containment programs.

Those indicating membership in SLA were least likely to favor a major role for library associations in cost containment programs.

PART F: COMMENTS OF RESPONDENTS

Respondents were asked to comment upon any topic raised by the survey. Various ideas were presented, some of which are here represented.

There was a comment that equity and ease in administration are two characteristics which would have to be part of any successful Interlibrary Photocopy Cost Containment program.

There were some comments that large libraries would be taken advantage of by smaller libraries unless safeguards were established in an ILL cost containment program.

The State should give financial assistance to supplement costs incurred by libraries that supply more photocopies than they receive in any cooperative program.

Perhaps a standardized fee should be established for ILL photocopy charges. Such a fee might be kept intentionally low, with the State picking up any difference.

Several examples were mentioned of current ILL cooperation (e.g., among various law libraries, among a group of 15 two-year colleges in Ohio, and by regional networks such as OVAL and CAMLS).

There were comments about the need to simplify billing procedures for ILL. For example, perhaps a uniform quarterly billing system among Ohio libraries

could be established, instead of the "pay as you go" basis that now often exists. This would lower processing costs.

There were comments concerning library patron concerns over costs.

The multitude of ILL policies was mentioned as a source of frustration. The need to standardize ILL policies was expressed.

At least two of the libraries sent ILL cost charts. These charts were used to keep track of how much various libraries charged for ILL transactions.

The need for a statewide or regionwide union list for periodicals was expressed.

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CHAPTER IV: GENERAL SUMMARY WITH
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY/ACTION

PART A: SUMMMARY OF FINDINGS

Most of the responding OHIONET libraries (about 7
of 10) do not have the majority (i.e., more than 50%)
of their periodical titles on the OCLC system. Among
types of libraries, the Publicly-supported Academic
Libraries alone have more libraries than not with the
majority of their periodical titles on OCLC. Those
libraries that do the greatest overall ILL traffic are
most apt to have the majority of their periodical
titles on the OCLC system.

However, about 3 of 4 libraries do have the
greater part (i.e., more than 50%) of their periodical
holdings on some sort of a union list. The heavier the
involvement of a library in sending out Interlibrary
Loan photocopies, the greater the likelihood that more
than 50% of that library's holdings are listed on a
union list. When groups of libraries from different
areas within Ohio were compared to see if there might
be some noticable difference in the percentage of
libraries that had the majority of their periodical
titles on a union list, a contrast was discovered. What
influence, if any, geography might play in union list
participation is not clear, however.

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About 6 of 10 responding libraries said that they had their ILL policies in the OCLC Name-Address Directory. A little over half of the responding libraries said that they had found the NAD helpful to them. Types of libraries showed varying group response concerning satisfaction with NAD. The Special Libraries and the Publicly-supported Academic Libraries were the groups which showed by far the greatest satisfaction with NAD.

Local or Regional Union Lists were most often listed as the "first choice" selection tool for locating potential supplying libraries for ILL photocopies. This was followed by OCLC as the second most popular "first choice" selection tool. New Serial Titles or the Union List of Serials was seldom given as a "first choice" selection tool. Local or Regional Union Lists were given as the "first choice" tool for the majority of all types of libraries except for Special Libraries. More libraries from each Activity Level for Photocopy Orders Received (i.e., from those receiving the least amount of ILL photocopies to those receiving the greatest amount of ILL photocopies) chose "Local or Regional Union Lists" as a "first choice" selection tool than any other tool (including OCLC).

A little less than half of the responding libraries use the OCLC ILL Subsystem to most often order their ILL photocopies. A little more than 3 of 10

libraries rely principally on the U.S. Mail to most
often convey their ILL photocopy requests. As the
volume of ILL photocopy ordering increases by an
individual library, the greater becomes the likelihood
that the library will use OCLC as the principal
requesting device.

Types of libraries showed differences in their
primary method of ordering ILL photocopies: Public
Libraries and Medical Libraries chose the U.S. Mail
most often as the primary means of conveying an ILL
photocopy request, while Academic Libraries (both
Publicly and Privately-supported) and Special Libraries
showed a preference towards OCLC most often.

About 3 of 4 libraries indicated that their ILL
photocopy requests could be filled most often either
locally or in-state. Medical Libraries and Special
Libraries were the most likely to have to go outside
the state to have their photocopy requests filled.
Privately-supported Academic Libraries and Public
Libraries were most likely to have their ILL
photocopies filled on the local or in-state levels.
There was some indication that a library's geography
might play some part in determining whether the library
has to most often go out of state to have its photocopy
requests filled.

Over half of the respondents indicated that
Publicly-supported Academic Libraries supplied them

with the greatest number of ILL photocopies. More libraries from each type of library rely most heavily upon Publicly-supported Academic Libraries than any other kind of library, except for Medical Libraries which supply their own needs most often.

Medical Libraries as a group proportionately tend to have more libraries at the highest levels of Total ILL activity (i.e., total ILL transactions, for both books and photocopies, both incoming and outgoing) than any other type of library represented in the survey. Special Libraries as a group proportionately have the fewest libraries at the highest levels of Total ILL activity.

When taken as a group, Privately-supported Academic Libraries tend to be more active as photocopy receivers than as photocopy suppliers. The opposite can be said of the Publicly-supported Academic Libraries. Medical Libraries do heavy volumes both in ordering and receiving ILL photocopies. Both Public Libraries and Special Libraries tend as groups to do less traffic in both ordering and receiving ILL photocopies than the other types of libraries represented in the survey.

Over half of the respondents indicated that they were net receivers of ILL photocopies. About 1 in 5 respondents said that they sent out about as many photocopies as they received. About 3 in 10 respondents said that they were net suppliers of ILL photocopies.

The greater majority of libraries regularly order ILL photocopies. This clear majority is reflected in the responses of each type of library surveyed.

Of the three criteria-- cost, convenience, or speed, "cost" was the criterion chosen most often as the most important criterion in the ordering of ILL photocopies. This was still a minority response overall ,however, as the alternate criteria of "speed" and "convenience" accounted for 57% of the total response to this question. The criterion of "cost" appears to be more important to the majority of libraries that receive the least amount of ILL photocopies. "Speed" becomes more and more the primary criterion for the greatest percentage of libraries as their volume of "photocopies received" increases.

About 6 of 10 respondents know the photocopy charges of potential supplying libraries "all of the time" or "most of the time." Respondents from libraries receiving the greatest amount of ILL photocopies (i.e., Fourth Level Activity Libraries) had very high awareness of other libraries' charges, while those from libraries doing lesser amounts of ordering had much less awareness generally.

Overall, about 6 of 10 libraries passed the full charges of the supplying library onto their own patrons. The greater the volume of incoming ILL photocopies, the less likelihood that the individual

library would pass the full cost of ILL photocopies onto its patrons.

Most respondents indicated concern over the costs of ILL photocopies received. Special Libraries as a group showed the least concern. Libraries with greater amounts of ILL photocopy orders received generally showed more concern as a group than libraries with a lesser incoming volume. Libraries that passed the full ILL photocopy charge of the supplying library onto their patrons tended as a group to be more concerned with costs than those libraries that did not pass on such charges fully.

Most libraries regularly supply interlibrary photocopies. Although a good portion of the surveyed libraries do not charge at all for photocopies, these tended to be the libraries that were not in the highest Level of Activity for Sending Photocopies. The libraries that sent out the most photocopy orders also averaged the most expensive in ILL photocopy charges.

Photocopy fee charges are for the most part never reviewed on an annual basis. Likewise, in-house cost studies of ILL within these libraries has only been done by a little more than 1 in 10 libraries.

Almost no respondents thought that their own photocopy fee structure was more expensive than other libraries. Almost all believed they were either comparable to others or less expensive than others.

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Almost 9 of 10 respondents felt they had an impact on
the setting of ILL photocopy fee structures at their
libraries.

Response to the various proposed cost containment
programs for OHIONET institutions varied from program
to program. Of the six programs offered for all OHIONET
libraries, the "Same Type Library-- Free Photocopy"
program drew the strongest support (46.5% "Yes"
response). Of the two programs offered strictly for
OHIONET Academic Libraries (one a "Free Photocopy," the
other a "Reduced Rate" program), the "Free Photocopy"
program received very good support (54.7% "Yes"
response).

Responses to proposed programs were analysed by
Type of Library. Medical Libraries, Public Libraries,
and Special Libraries did not show much interest in the
programs offered. Privately-supported Academic
Libraries gave good support to the "Same Type
Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program (60.5% "Yes"
response), the "Same Type Libraries-- Reduced Rate"
program (57.1% "Yes" response), and the "All OHIONET
Academic Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program (60%
"Yes" response). Publicly-supported Academic Libraries
gave good support to the "Same Type Libraries-- Free
Photocopy" program (60% "Yes" response).
Publicly-supported Academic Libraries showed much less
inclination to be involved in a cooperative program

with Privately-supported Academic Libraries than was the case vice versa.

Responses to programs were also arranged by Total ILL Activity Level of the responding library. The "Same Type Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program and the "All OHIONET Academic Libraries-- Free Photocopies" program received the best response overall when analysed in this manner.

Responses to programs were last of all analysed by the responding library's status as a ILL photocopy supplier: whether they were net suppliers, net receivers, or whether they sent out about as many photocopies as they received. Net receiving libraries showed much better response to the program proposals than net supplying libraries.

About 7 of 10 libraries did have some sort of reciprocal ILL photocopy agreement already with one or more libraries. Types of libraries showed varying degrees of reciprocity. Reciprocity tended to increase as the amount of overall ILL Level of Activity increased.

About 2 of 3 respondents said that library associations had either an "important part" or a "very important part" to play in fostering cost containment programs. Respondents' answers crosstabulated by association membership revealed some differences in the amount of support for this idea.

Respondents were asked to comment on any topic raised by the survey. Frustration over the multitude of ILL policies among libraries, the need for a statewide or region-wide union list, and the possibility of a standardized ILL fee rate among libraries were some of the ideas expressed.

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PART B: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STUDY/ACTION

1.ENCOURAGE CATALOGING OF PERIODICALS NOT IN OCLC
THROUGH SHARING OCLC PERIODICAL CATALOGING COSTS AMONG
OHIONET MEMBERS

Information _availability_ is a prerequisite for
information _exchange_. Union lists are a
commonly-accepted means for providing an awareness of
the availability of information found in periodicals.
The OCLC record, while not including specific holdings,
does indicate the general availability of holdings for
periodical titles.

A means must be found to prompt more OHIONET
libraries to include their periodical titles in the
OCLC system. Since the inclusion of such titles
benefits _all_ of the OHIONET (and OCLC) members, the
costs of such a project should be borne by the OHIONET
membership collectively. How such work might be
realistically carried out must be explored. The OHIONET
Interlibrary Loan Advisory Council, among others,
should address this issue.

2.ESTABLISH SAME-TYPE LIBRARY UNION LISTS

The possibility of OCLC-generated union lists
contributed by similiar types of libraries within
OHIONET should be explored. These lists could be used
as foundations for statewide inter-type ILL photocopy

cost containment and cooperation. The OHIONET

membership should be polled to determine its interest

in such union lists.

3.ANALYSE TOTAL COST IMPLICATIONS OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN PHOTOCOPYING

Without a clear picture of the total cost

components of ILL photocopying, there cannot be

sufficient motivation for cooperative action aimed at

cost control. This study covered one aspect of the cost

of OHIONET ILL photocopying: the photocopy fee of the

supplying library. In order to address the feasibility

of any possible future ILL photocopy cost containment

program among OHIONET institutions, more information

should be gathered on the total costs of ILL

photocopying. The total costs would include costs to

the supplying library (e.g., salaries, supplies, and

postage) and the costs to the receiving library (e.g.,

supplying library charges, salaries, OCLC costs).

An adjunct of the above study would be a study of

the part played by the ILL photocopying fees charged by

the supplying library. What part do such fees play in

the overall cost picture? Do such fees sufficiently

recover costs? Do they aid or impair the fundamental

purpose of the Interlibrary Loan service-- the transfer

of information?

4. EXCHANGE IDEAS AMONG REPRESENTATIVES OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND CONSORTIA WITHIN OHIO

Representatives of library associations and consortia within the State of Ohio should discuss and explore the potential for large-scale interlibrary cooperation, including the interlibrary cost containment programs suggested by this survey. To coordinate such an exchange of ideas, I recommend an agency already linked to different elements within the library community, such as the State Library of Ohio, or the Ohio Library Association.

Different types of libraries, through their respective library associations (e.g., the Academic Library Association of Ohio, or the Special Libraries Association), should explore the potential for state-wide cooperation, especially within their group. Such inter-type cooperation would not exclude but would complement overall efforts for cost containment by the broader library community.

5. PROMOTE EQUITY IN INTERLIBRARY ARRANGEMENTS

Lasting interlibrary cooperation is equitable to all concerned parties. Those libraries which supply a great volume of ILL photocopies bear ILL in-house costs greater than those libraries which supply fewer ILL photocopies. Whether photocopy fees charged by these "high-supply" libraries cover the actual costs of

supplying these services is largely unknown, since in-house cost studies have, in most cases, never been performed. Such studies are the first step toward an understanding of overall ILL costs and the establishment of equitable ILL relationships.

How should "high-supply" libraries be recompensed for their valuable service to other, smaller libraries? To date, their reimbursement has been through the assessment of higher fees. Within a broader framework of statewide cooperation, however, other ways in which they can by repaid, in whole or part, should be found.

For example, why not link the costs of ILL photocopying to the costs of acquisition and maintenance of periodical holdings? Why not credit the expense for the maintenance of periodical collections, publicly listed on OCLC and available to other libraries, to these "high-supply" libraries?

Other ideas for consideration include:

a) the establishment of a cooperative periodical acquisition system for OHIONET libraries. In such a system, each library with a lower volume of ILL outgoing photocopies would agree to acquire and maintain an additional periodical title each year. Photocopies from these titles would be sent free of charge to all OHIONET libraries. In this way the range of periodicals available to high-volume OHIONET libraries (as well as to other libraries) would be

extended. All OHIONET participants would benefit from a group approach to periodical title acquisition.

b) the giving of priority service to the ILL photocopy requests of "high-supply" institutions. According the the present study, speed of service was more important than cost for the majority of those libraries that ordered the highest number of ILL photocopies. It is assumed that these "high -receive" libraries are generally "high-supply" libraries as well.

c) the establishment of a cooperative periodical deselection program, in which "high-supply" libraries are given special consideration. For example, a "high-supply" library might withdraw a little-used periodical title, provided that another library within the OHIONET network agrees to keep the title in perpetuity. The "high-supply" library frees valuable shelf space, while maintaining access to the title.

The rationale for the above proposals is the establishment of a more equitable arrangement for those OHIONET libraries that supply the bulk of ILL photocopies, without placing an undue burden on the lower volume ILL participants. The OHIONET ILL Advisory Council should initiate discussion of these and similar ideas.

XAVIER
UNIVERSITY

McDonald Memorial Library

November 16, 1984

Dear Interlibrary Loan Coordinator:

For the past four years I have served as the Interlibrary Loan Librarian at
Xavier University Library. During this time I have noticed how increasingly
expensive it has become for us to buy photocopies from other libraries for
our patrons. The costs for photocopies purchased from libraries outside our
local consortium are becoming ever more expensive and unpredictable with no
apparent limit in sight. I would like to know what other Interlibrary Loan
people think about the present environment in which we all operate.

The enclosed survey is being sent to the chief Interlibrary Loan person at
each OHIONET library. This survey is intended to gather two types of infor-
mation: first, information on interlibrary photocopying practices and proce-
dures, and second, information on what interest there may be on the part of
those involved in Interlibrary Loan operations in cooperative programs dealing
with Interlibrary Loan photocopying among OHIONET libraries.

This survey can be completed in a few minutes. Results of the survey will be
sent to the OHIONET Interlibrary Loan Advisory Council, to appropriate library
associations within the State of Ohio, and to all interested survey partici-
pants. Survey results may form the basis for greater discussion and cooperative
activity among OHIONET libraries in the Interlibrary Loan field.

Your participation in this survey will be both _useful_ and _important_. Please
complete and return this survey by DECEMBER 19, 1984. A self-addressed,
stamped envelope is provided.

Thank you for taking a few minutes to give me your ideas.

Sincerely yours,

Tim McCabe

Tim McCabe
Interlibrary Loan
Librarian

Cincinnati's Jesuit University

3800 Victory Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45207-1096
513/745-3881

Appendix B: Personal Information Sheet Accompanying Questionnaire

PHOTOCOPYING IN THE INTERLIBRARY LOAN SERVICE
OF THE OHIONET LIBRARY : A SURVEY

NAME AND ADDRESS OF LIBRARY:

PERSON COMPLETING SURVEY:

JOB TITLE:

***Would you like a summary of the survey results?

Yes_____   No_____

(Results will be mailed in July, 1985.)

***May I contact you by telephone, if necessary, to clarify any responses?

Yes_____   No_____

Telephone Number: (   )   -

Appendix C: Questionnaire
(4 pages)

SECTION I: INFORMATION ON YOUR LIBRARY// PERSONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Q.1 Please indicate which description characterizes your library the best: (5)
(Circle one response)

   1. Academic Library in a private institution (includes theological or seminary libraries)
   2. Academic Library in a public institution
   3. Medical Library (in a hospital, a medical or nursing school, or medical organization)
   4. Public Library
   5. Special Library (in a law firm or law school, government, industry, research firm,
         business or corporation).
   6. Other: Please specify_____

Does your library or anyone in your Interlibrary Loan service have memberships in the
following? (Circle as appropriate)

Q.2 Academic Library Association of Ohio (ALAO)..........	1. Yes	2. No	(6)
Q.3 American Library Association (ALA)...................	1. Yes	2. No	(7)
Q.4 American Society for Information Science (ASIS)......	1. Yes	2. No	(8)
Q.5 Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL)....	1. Yes	2. No	(9)
Q.6 Catholic Library Association (CLA)...................	1. Yes	2. No	(10)
Q.7 Medical Library Association (MLA)....................	1. Yes	2. No	(11)
Q.8 Ohio Health Information Organization (OHIO)..........	1. Yes	2. No	(12)
Q.9 Ohio Library Association (OLA).......................	1. Yes	2. No	(13)
Q.10 Special Libraries Association (SLA).................	1. Yes	2. No	(14)

SECTION II: INFORMATION ON PERIODICAL HOLDINGS, ORDERING PROCEDURES, LEVEL OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN ACTIVITY, AND COSTS

Q.11 Are the greater part of your <u>periodical titles</u> (i.e., more than 50 percent) cataloged
on the OCLC system? (Circle one response)   (15)

   1. Yes   2. No

Q.12 Are the greater part of your <u>periodical holdings</u> (i.e., more than 50 percent) found
on any local, regional, or national <u>union list</u>? (Circle one response)   (16)

   1. Yes   2. No

Q.13 Does your library currently have its Interlibrary Loan policies listed in the OCLC
Name-Address Directory? (Circle one response)   (17)

   1. Yes   2. No

Q.14 Have you found the OCLC Name-Address Directory to be helpful to you?
(Circle one response)   (18)

   1. Yes   2. No

II-A: The following questions are about <u>your ordering of photocopies from other libraries</u>:

Q.15 Does your library regularly order photocopies from other libraries?   (19)
(Circle one response)

   1. Yes   2. No

If you responded "no" to the above question, <u>do not</u> complete the remaining part of
Section II-A. Go instead to Section II-B and continue there. Otherwise, please continue.

Q.16 Which tool do you usually check <u>first</u> in your selection of potential supplying
libraries for your photocopy requests? (Circle one response)   (20)

   1. Local or regional union lists
   2. <u>New Serial Titles</u> and/or the <u>Union List of Serials</u>
   3. OCLC
   4. Special subject-oriented union lists
   5. Telephone
   6. Other: Please specify_____
   7. Do not know

Q.17 Which of the following three criteria is <u>most</u> important to you in your selection of
potential supplying libraries for your photocopies? (Circle one response)   (21)

   1. Convenience
   2. Cost
   3. Speed

     (PAGE 1)

SECTION II, CONTINUED

Q.18 What means do you **most often** use to order your photocopies? (Circle one response)   (22)

    1. OCLC Interlibrary Loan Subsystem
    2. On-line vendor service through BRS, DIALOG, SDC, etc.
    3. Telephone
    4. U.S. Mail
    5. Other: Please specify_____

Q.19 Which type of library supplies the **greatest number** of your photocopies?
    (Circle one response)   (23)

    1. Academic Library in a private institution (includes theological or seminary libraries)
    2. Academic Library in a public institution
    3. Medical Library (in a hospital, a medical or nursing school, or medical organization)
    4. Public Library
    5. Special Library (in a law firm or law school, government, industry, research firm,
        business or corporation)
    6. Other: Please specify_____
    7. Do not know

Q.20 Most of your photocopy requests are filled: (Circle one response)   (24)

    1. After a local search
    2. After searching in-state
    3. After searching regionally (IN,KY,MI,OH,PA,WV)
    4. After searching nationally
    7. Do not know

Q.21 How often do you have a good idea about how much a photocopy requested from another
library will cost **at the time of your ordering**? (Circle one response)   (25)

    1. All of the time
    2. Most of the time
    3. Some of the time
    4. Infrequently
    5. Not at all

Q.22 Indicate the degree to which the average cost of photocopies you receive from other
libraries is of general concern to you: (Circle one response)   (26)

    1. Extremely concerned
    2. Very concerned
    3. Concerned
    4. A little concerned
    5. Not at all concerned

Q.23 **In general**, do you pass on to your patrons the full cost of photocopies ordered for
them (i.e., the charges of the supplying libraries)? (Circle one response)   (27)

    1. Yes   2. No

II-B: The following questions are about **your supplying of photocopies to other libraries**:

Q.24 Does your library regularly supply photocopies to other libraries?   (28)
    (Circle one response)

    1. Yes   2. No

    If you responded "no" to the above question, **do not** complete the remaining parts of
    the survey. Thank you for your participation.

    If you responded "yes" to the above question, please continue.

Q.25 Your Interlibrary Loan service tends to: (Circle one response)   (29)
    1. Send out many more photocopies than it receives
    2. Send out more photocopies than it receives
    3. Send out about as many photocopies as it receives
    4. Send out fewer photocopies than it receives
    5. Send out far fewer photocopies than it receives

Q.26 How much do you regularly charge another library for a ten-exposure photocopy request? This figure should be the total charge which would include handling and/or postage fees, if you charge for such. (Assume that there is no prior agreement between your library and the requesting library on reduced rates of any kind.)

_____   (30-37)

Q.27 How do you think your photocopy fee structure compares to the photocopy fee structures of other libraries in general?   (Circle one response)   (38)

1. Much more expensive than average
2. More expensive than average
3. About the same as other libraries
4. Less expensive than average
5. Far less expensive than average
7. Do not know
8. Question does not apply: all photocopies are sent free of charge

Q.28 Has your Interlibrary Loan service ever performed an in-house study to determine   (39)
how much it actually costs you, on average, to supply photocopies to other libraries?
(Circle one response)

1. Yes   2. No

Q.29 How often do you revise your photocopy fee structure?   (Circle one response)   (40)

1. More often than once a year
2. Once a year
3. Less often than once a year
7. Do not know
8. Question does not apply: all photocopies are sent free of charg

In the last year for which you have statistics, what was the:

Q.30   Total number of transactions processed by your Interlibrary Loan service?
        (All transactions, both incoming and outgoing, for photocopies and books)
            Total number of transactions   _____   (41-47)

Q.31   Number of books loaned by your Interlibrary Loan service?
            Number of books loaned_____
                                                                               (48-54)

Q.32   Number of books borrowed by your Interlibrary Loan service?
            Number of books borrowed_____   (55-61)

Q.33   Number of photocopy orders sent by your Interlibrary Loan service?
            Number of photocopy orders sent_____   (62-68)

Q.34   Number of photocopy orders received by your Interlibrary Loan service?
            Number of photocopy orders received_____   (69-75)

SECTION III: ASSESSMENT OF INTEREST IN POSSIBLE INTERLIBRARY PHOTOCOPYING PROGRAMS AMONG OHIONET LIBRARIES

Please circle "yes," "no," or "maybe" to indicate whether your library might be interested in participating in any of the interlibrary photocopying programs proposed below. Each proposed program would entail voluntary participation only, but would assume that participating libraries would begin to enter their periodical titles into the OCLC system if not done so previously. Such programs are envisioned as informal in nature and might or might not involve the direct or indirect partici- pation of the OHIONET office itself.

Q.35 OHIONET libraries of the same type (i.e., Academic Library in a private institution, Academic Library in a public institution, Medical Library, Public Library, Special Library) would provide free photocopies to each other.

1. Yes   2. No   3. Maybe   (5)

(PAGE 3)

Q.36 OHIONET libraries of the same type (i.e., Academic Library in a private institution, Academic Library in a public institution, Medical Library, Public Library, Special Library) would provide photocopies to each other at a reduced rate.

1. Yes   2. No   3. Maybe   (6)

The following two questions are intended to be answered by Academic Library respondents only. All other respondents please continue at question #3S.

Q.37 All OHIONET Academic Libraries would provide free photocopies to each other.

1. Yes   2. No   3. Maybe   (7)

Q.38 All OHIONET Academic Libraries would provide photocopies to each other at a reduced rate.

1. Yes   2. No   3. Maybe   (8)

Q.39 OHIONET libraries with similar levels of Interlibrary Loan activity would provide free photocopies to each other.

1. Yes   2. No   3. Maybe   (9)

Q.40 OHIONET libraries with similar levels of Interlibrary Loan activity would provide photocopies to each other at a reduced rate.

1. Yes   2. No   3. Maybe   (10)

Q.41 All OHIONET libraries would provide free photocopies to each other.

1. Yes   2. No   3. Maybe   (11)

Q.42 All OHIONET libraries would provide photocopies to each other at a reduced rate.

1. Yes   2. No   3. Maybe   (12)

Q.43 At present, does your library have any sort of reciprocal agreement with another library or libraries for free or reduced-rate photocopies?

1. Yes   2. No   (13)

Q.44 What part do you think library associations should play in fostering programs as those proposed above?   (14)

1. Very important part
2. Important part
3. Some part
4. Minor part
5. No part

Q.45 Please describe the level to which you yourself participate or have influence in the setting of the Interlibrary Loan photocopy fee policy at your library: (15)

1. Heavily involved or have major influence
2. Much involved or have much influence
3. Involved, or have influence
4. Somewhat involved, or have a little influence
5. No involvement, or have no influence
8. Question does not apply

COMMENTS: Please write any comments you may have about the topics covered within this survey. If you need additional space, use the back of this page.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY.   (PAGE 4)

XAVIER
UNIVERSITY

McDonald Memorial Library

February 6, 1985

Dear Interlibrary Loan Coordinator:

I have received and reviewed over 150 responses to the survey in which you participated in November, 1984. In reviewing the responses, I have found that I included two questions on that survey which, if answered "No" by the responding library, resulted in that library's being inappropriately excluded from completing the survey. You are among 29 libraries that had been excluded in this way.

Would you please answer and return the enclosed unanswered portion of the survey (highlighted in red) by February 26th so that your answers can be included in the final tally of results? An addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

Thank you for your patience in responding to my request. A summary of the results will be sent to the OHIONET Interlibrary Loan Advisory Council. You will also receive a summary of the results in July, 1985.

Thanks again,

Tim McCabe
Tim McCabe
Interlibrary Loan
  Librarian

Appendix E: Map of Ohio Divided Up by Telephone Area Code Numbers
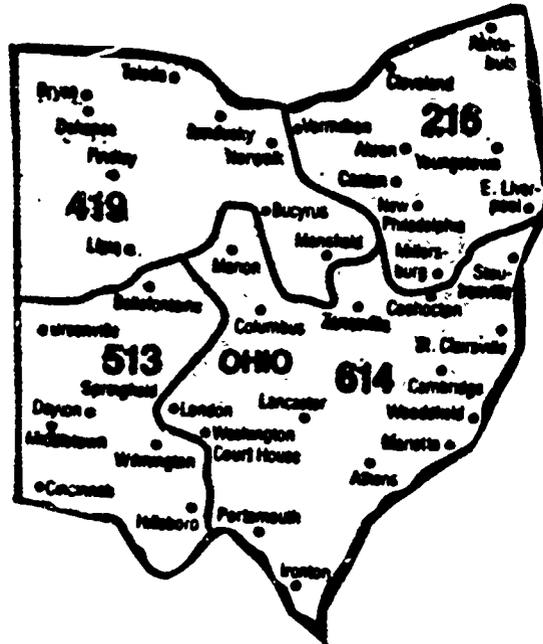
Appendix F

OHIONET Libraries Participating in the Survey

Anderson, Maumee, OH
Olive Kettering Memorial Library, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, OH
Ashland Chemical Company Technical Information Center, Columbus, OH
Athenaeum of Ohio, Eugene H. Maly Memorial Library, Cincinnati, OH
Armco Inc. Technical Information Services, Middletown, OH
ATE Management Service Co. Library, Cincinnati, OH
B.F. Goodrich Co., Charles Cross Goodrich Library, Brecksville, OH
Baldwin-Wallace College, Ritter Library, Berea, OH
Battelle Columbus Laboratories Library, Columbus, OH
Bluffton College, Musselman Library, Bluffton, OH
Bowling Green State University Libraries, Bowling Green, OH
Bowling Green State University, Fireland College Library,
    Huron, OH
Brentwood Hospital Library, Warrensville Heights, OH
Butler County Law Library Association, Hamilton, OH
Capital University Library, Columbus, OH
Capital University Law School Library, Columbus, OH
Career Development Center Library, Shaker Heights, OH
Case Western Reserve University, Freiberger Library, Cleveland, OH
Cedarville College Library, Cedarville, OH
Kettering College of Medical Arts, Learning Resource Center,
    Kettering, OH
Chemical Abstracts Service Library, Columbus, OH
Children's Hospital, Research Foundation Library, Cincinnati, OH
Chillicothe & Ross County Public Library, Chillicothe, OH
Cincinnati Historical Society Library, Cincinnati, OH
Cincinnati Milacron, Inc Corporate Information Center,
    Cincinnati, OH
Cincinnati Technical College Learning Resource Center,
    Cincinnati, OH
Clark Technical College Learning Resource Center,
    Springfield, OH
Cleveland Health Science Library, Cleveland, OH
Cleveland Heights-University Heights Public Library,
    Cleveland Heights, OH
Cleveland Institute of Art, Jessica Gund Memorial Library,
    Cleveland, OH
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, OH
Cleveland Marshall College of Law, Joseph W. Bartunek III Law
    Library, Cleveland, OH
College of Mt. St. Jospeh on the Ohio, Archbishop Alter Library,
    Mt. St. Joseph, OH
College of Wooster, Andrews Library, Wooster, OH
Columbus Law Library Association, Columbus, OH
Cuyahoga Community College Learning Resources Center,
    Parma, OH
Dalton-Dalton-Newport Library, Cleveland, OH
Dayton & Montgomery County Public Library, Dayton, OH
Denison University Libraries, Granville, OH
Dow Chemical USA, Granville Research Center, Granville, OH

Edison State Community College Library, Piqua, OH
Elyria Public Library, Elyria, OH
Ernst & Whinney, National Office Library, Cleveland, OH
Fairfield County District Library, Lancaster, OH
Findlay-Hancock County Public Library, Findlay, OH
Franklin University Library, Columbus, OH
Geauga County Public Library, Chardon, OH
Gould Inc., Ocean Systems Information Center, Cleveland, OH
Greene County District Library, Xenia, OH
Mt. Carmel Medical Center Library, Columbus, OH
Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion Library,
    Cincinnati, OH
Heidelberg College, Beeghly Library, Tiffin, OH
Hiram College, Teachout-Price Memorial Library, Hiram, OH
Hocking Technical College Library, Nelsonville, OH
Imperial Clevite Inc. Library, Cleveland, OH
Jackson City Library, Jackson, OH
John Carroll University, Grasselli Library, University Heights, OH
John McIntire Public Library, Zanesville, OH
Kent State University Libraries, Kent, OH
Kent State University, Stark Campus Learning Resource Center,
    Canton, OH
Kent State University, Trumbull Campus Library, Warren, OH
Kenyon College, Gordon Keith Chambers Memorial Library,
    Gambier, OH
Lake Erie College, J.F. Lincoln Learning Resource Center,
    Painesville, OH
Lakeland Community College Library, Mentor, OH
Lakewood Public Library, Lakewood, OH
Lane Public Library, Hamilton, OH
Lima Public Library, Lima, OH
Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, OH
Lorain Public Library, Lorain, OH
Mansfield General Hospital Library, Mansfield, OH
Mansfield-Richland County Public Library, Mansfield, OH
Marietta College, Dawes Memorial Library, Marietta, OH
Marion Public Library, Marion, OH
Marion Technical College Library, Marion, OH
Medical College of Ohio at Toledo, R.H. Mulford Library,
    Toledo, OH
Medina County District Library, Medina, OH
Meigs County Public Library, Pomeroy, OH
Mercy Hospital, Edward L. Burns Health Sciences Library,
    Toledo, OH
Methodist Theological School in Ohio Library, Delaware, OH
Miami University, Edgar W. King Library, Oxford, OH
Miami University, Hamilton Campus, Rentschler Library,
    Hamilton, OH
Morley Library, Painesville, OH

Mount Union College Library, Alliance, OH
Mt. Vernon Nazarene College Library, Mt. Vernon, OH
Ohio University, Zanesville Campus Library, Zanesville, OH
National Water Well Association, Worthington, OH
Nelsonville Public Library, Nelsonville, OH
Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine, Basic
    Medical Sciences Library, Rootstown, OH
Northwest Technical College Library, Archbold, OH
Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, OH
Ohio Agricultural Research & Development Center Library,
    Wooster, OH
Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine Library, Cleveland, OH
Ohio Dominican College Library, Columbus, OH
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Library, Columbus, OH
Ohio Historical Society Library, Columbus, OH
Ohio Legislative Service Commission Library, Columbus, OH
Ohio Northern University, Heterick Memorial Library,
    Ada, OH
Ohio Northern University, Jay P. Taggart Memorial Law Library,
    Ada, OH
Ohio State University, College of Law Library, Columbus, OH
Ohio University, Vernon R. Alden Library, Athens, OH
Ohio University, Lancaster Library, Lancaster, OH
Ohio Wesleyan University, L.A. Beeghly Library, Delaware, OH
Otterbein College, Courtright Memorial Library, Westerville, OH
Owens Technical College Library, Toledo, OH
Pickaway County District Public Library, Circleville, OH
Pike County Public Library, Waverly, OH
Pontifical College Josephinum, Wehrle Memorial Library,
    Worthington, OH
Portage County District Library, Hiram, OH
Porter Public Library, Westlake, OH
Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County,
    Cincinnati, OH
Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County, Columbus, OH
Raymond Walters General & Technical College Library, Blue Ash, OH
Rio Grande College, Jeanette Albiez Davis Library, Rio Grande, OH
Riverside Methodist Hospital, Library Resource Center, Columbus,OH
Shaker Heights City School District, Shaker Heights, OH
Shaker Heights Public Library, Shaker Heights, OH
Shawnee State College Library, Portsmouth, OH
Sidney Public Library, Sidney, OH
St. Charles Hospital Library, Oregon, OH
St. Vincent Hospital & Medical Center, Health Science Library,
    Toledo, OH
Stark County District Library, Canton, OH
Stow Public Library, Stow, OH
Wellston Public Library, Wellston, OH
Terra Technical College, Learning Resource Center, Fremont, OH

Toledo Hospital Medical Library, Toledo, OH
Toledo-Lucas County Public Library, Toledo, OH
Trinity Lutheran Seminary Library, Columbus, OH
United Theological Seminary Library, Dayton, OH
University of Akron, Law Library, Akron, OH
University of Cincinnati Libraries, Central Library,
    Cincinnati, OH
University of Cincinnati Medical Center Library, Cincinnati, OH
Robert S. Marx Law Library, Cincinnati, OH
University of Dayton, Roesch Library, Dayton, OH
University of Dayton, Law Library, Dayton, OH
University of Steubenville, Starvaggi Memorial Library,
    Stuebenville, OH
University of Toledo, William S. Carlson Library, Toledo, OH
Urbana College, Swedenborg Memorial Library, Urbana, OH
Walsh College Library, Canton, OH
Warren-Trumbull County Public Library, Warren, OH
Washington Technical College LRC, Marietta, OH
Western Reserve Historical Society, History Library,
    Cleveland, OH
Westerville Public Library, Westerville, OH
Wilberforce University, Learning Resources Center,
    Wilberforce, OH
Wilmington College, Sheppard Arthur Watson Library,
    Wilmington, OH
Wittenberg University, Thomas Library, Springfield, OH
Wood County District Public Library, Bowling Green, OH
Worthington Public Library, Worthington, OH
Wright State University Library, Dayton, OH
Wright State University, Health Sciences Library, Dayton, OH
Wright State University Library, Western Ohio Branch Campus,
    Celina, OH
Xavier University, McDonald Memorial Library, Cincinnati, OH
Youngstown State University Library, Youngstown, OH

Appendix G

OHIONET Libraries Not Responding to the Mailed Questionnaire

Adria Laboratories, Inc. Library, Columbus, OH
Akron-Summit County Public Library, Akron, OH
Ashland College Library, Ashland, OH
Bexley Public Library, Clyde, OH
Burton Public Library, Burton, OH
Case Western Reserve University Law Library, Cleveland, OH
Central State University, Hallie Q. Brown Memorial Library,
   Wilberforce, OH
Cincinnati Bible Seminary Library, Cincinnati, OH
Cincinnati Law Library Association, Cincinnati, OH
Cleveland Institute of Music Library, Cleveland, OH
Cleveland State University Libraries, Cleveland, OH
Columbus City School Library, Columbus, OH
Columbus Technical Institute, Educational Resources Center,
   Columbus, OH
+ Cuyahoga County Public Library, Cleveland, OH
Defiance College, Wayne Library & Instructional Resource Center,
   Defiance, OH
Euclid Public Library, Euclid, OH
+ Findlay College, Shafer Library, Findlay, OH
Goodyear Aerospace Corporation Library, Akron, OH
Grove City Public Library, Grove City, OH
Herbert Wescoat Memorial Library, McArthur, OH
Lebanon Correctional Institution Library, Lebanon, OH
Logan-Hocking County District Library, Logan, OH
Malone College, Everett L. Cattell Library, Canton, OH
Matthew A. Baxter School of Library and Information Science, Case
   Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH
McKinley Memorial Library, Niles, OH
Mead Corp., Central Research Library, Chillicothe, OH
Miami University--Middletown, Gardner-Harvey Library, Middletown,OH
Middletown Public Library, Middletown, OH
Midland-Ross Corp. Library, Cleveland, OH
Muskingum College Library, New Concord, OH
Nordson Corp. Technical Information Center, Westlake, OH
Oberlin Public Library, Oberlin, OH
Ohio State University Libraries, Columbus, OH
Ohio University, Belmont County Campus Library, Saint Clairsville,OH
Ohio University, Chillicothe Library, Chillicothe, OH
Ohio Valley Area Library, Wellston, OH
Owens-Illinois Technical/Business Information Services, Toledo, OH
Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp., Technical Data Center, Granville, OH
Portsmouth Public Library, Portsmouth, OH
Procter & Gamble Company, Miami Valley Laboratories Technical Library,
   Cincinnati, OH
Ross Laboratories Library, Columbus, OH
Sinclair Community College, Learning Resources Center, Dayton, OH
Southern State Community College Library, Wilmington, OH
St. Joseph Hospital, Medical Staff Library, Lorain, OH

OHIONET Libraries Not Responding to the Mailed Questionnaire, cont.

State Library of Ohio, Columbus, OH
Supreme Court of Ohio, Law Library, Columbus, OH
SCM Corp., Technical Information Services, Strongsville, OH
Schio Chemical Company Information Center, Cleveland, OH
Timken Company, Research Library, Canton, OH
University of Akron, Bierce Library, Akron, OH
University of Toledo, Law Library, Toledo, OH
Upper Arlington Public Library, Upper Arlington, OH
Ursuline College Library, Cleveland, OH
Wayne County Public Library, Wooster, OH
Wright State University Library, Piqua Branch, Piqua, OH
Public Library of Youngstown & Mahoning County, Youngstown, OH
Jefferson County Technical College Library, Steubenville, OH

OHIONET Libraries that Returned the Questionnaire but Excluded
    Themselves from the Survey

Edgar Dale Media Center Library, Columbus, OH
Briggs-Lawrence County Public Library, Ironton, OH
NCR Corp. Technical Library, Dayton, OH
Northeast Ohio Multipurpose Arthritis Center, Cleveland, OH
Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Mary M. Vail Music Library,
    Oberlin, OH

+   Returned completed survey too late to be included in
        study.

Returned uncompleted survey after the return cut off
        date.

Note: A survey was mailed to the Library of Ridihalgh, Eggers,
        and Associates, but was returned as undeliverable.

V 1   Type of Library

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Academic, Private	1	40	26.3	26.5	26.5
Academic, Public	2	30	19.7	19.9	46.4
Medical	3	14	9.2	9.3	55.6
Public	4	37	24.3	24.5	80.1
Special	5	25	16.4	16.6	96.7
Other	6	5	3.3	3.3	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	1	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   151   MISSING CASES   1

CHART 1

V 47   Geographic Zone of Library within Ohio

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Northeast Ohio	216	45	29.6	29.6	29.6
Northwest Ohio	419	23	15.1	15.1	44.7
Southwest Ohio	513	37	24.3	24.3	69.1
Southeast Ohio/ Columbus, Ohio Area	614	47	30.9	30.9	100.0
		-----	----	----	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   152   MISSING CASES   0

CHART 2

166

V 11 Greater Part of Periodicals Cataloged on OCLC

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	46	30.3	30.7	30.7
No	2	104	68.4	69.3	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	2	1.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   150   MISSING CASES   2

167

V 11 Greater Part of Periodicals Cataloged on OCLC: "Yes" or "No"
BY V 1 Type of Library

V 1 NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 3

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1'	Academic ,Public 2'	Medical 3'	Public 4'	Special 5'	Other 6'	ROW TOTAL
V 11 **Yes**	10 22.2 25.0 6.7	18 40.0 62.1 12.1	3 6.7 21.4 2.0	8 17.8 22.2 5.4	6 13.3 24.0 4.0		45 30.2
No	30 28.8 75.0 20.1	11 10.6 37.9 7.4	11 10.6 78.6 7.4	28 26.9 77.8 18.8	19 18.3 76.0 12.8	5 4.8 100.0 3.4	104 69.8
COLUMN TOTAL	40 26.8	29 19.5	14 9.4	36 24.2	25 16.8	5 3.4	149 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. $<$ 5
18.70218	5	0.0022	1.510	3 of 12 (25.0%)

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 11 DEPENDENT	WITH V 1 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.09740	0.15556	0.07339

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.33395	
PEARSON'S R	0.14464	0.0392
GAMMA	0.18184	

V 48   Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 11   Greater Part of Periodicals Cataloged on OCLC: "Yes" or "No"

V 11   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 23

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	ROW TOTAL
V 48 1.00 First Level Activity	7 21.9 16.7 5.4	25 78.1 28.7 19.4	32 24.8
2.00 Second Level Activity	10 31.3 23.8 7.8	22 68.8 25.3 17.1	32 24.8
3.00 Third Level Activity	8 24.2 19.0 6.2	25 75.6 28.7 19.4	33 25.6
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	17 53.1 40.5 13.2	15 46.9 17.2 11.6	32 24.8
COLUMN TOTAL	42 32.6	87 67.4	129 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 8.89194   D.F. 3   SIGNIFICANCE 0.0308   MIN E.F. 10.419   CELLS WITH E.F. < 5 NONE

LAMBDA   SYMMETRIC 0.07971   WITH V 48 DEPENDENT 0.09375   WITH V 11 DEPENDENT 0.04762

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.25394	
PEARSON'S R	-0.20538	
GAMMA	-0.31954	0.0098

V 12   Greater Part of Periodical Holdings on a Union List

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	111	73.0	74.0	74.0
No	2	39	25.7	26.0	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	2	1.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   150   MISSING CASES   2

170

V 12　Greater Part of Periodical Holdings on Union List: "Yes," or "No"
BY V　1　Type of Library

V 1　　　　　　　　　　　　　　NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 3

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1'	Academic ,Public 2'	Medical 3'	Public 4'	Special 5'	Other 6'	ROW TOTAL
V 12 1 Yes	34 30.9 85.0 22.8	23 20.9 76.7 15.4	14 12.7 100.0 9.4	25 22.7 71.4 16.8	12 10.9 48.0 8.1	2 1.8 40.0 1.3	110 73.8
2 No	6 15.4 15.0 4.0	7 17.9 23.3 4.7		10 25.6 28.6 6.7	13 33.3 52.0 8.7	3 7.7 60.0 2.0	39 26.2
COLUMN TOTAL	40 26.8	30 20.1	14 9.4	35 23.5	25 16.8	5 3.4	149 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. <5
19.36725	5	0.0016	1.309	3 of 12 (25.0%)

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 12 DEPENDENT	WITH V 1 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.06081	0.05128	0.06422

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.33916	
PEARSON'S R	0.27752	0.0003
GAMMA	0.43467	

171

CHART 7

V 49 Photocopy Orders Sent Activity Level: First to Fourth Lev 1 Activity
BY V 12 Greater Part of Periodical Holdings on Union List: "Yes," or "No"

V 12   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 37

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	ROW TOTAL
V 49 1.00 First Level Activity	19 67.9 22.4 16.5	9 32.1 30.0 7.8	28 24.3
2.00 Second Level Activity	19 65.5 22.4 16.5	10 34.5 33.3 8.7	29 25.2
3.00 Third Level Activity	24 82.8 28.2 20.9	5 17.2 16.7 4.3	29 25.2
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	23 79.3 27.1 20.0	6 20.7 20.0 5.2	29 25.2
COLUMN TOTAL	85 73.9	30 26.1	115 100.0

CHART 8

CELLS WITH E.F. <5
NONE

MIN E.F.
7.304

		SIGNIFICANCE
WITH V 12 DEPENDENT 0.00000	SIGNIFICANCE 0.0808	
WITH V 49 DEPENDENT 0.05814	VALUE 0.16473 -0.13138 -0.22113	

SIGNIFICANCE
0.3607

SYMMETRIC
0.04310

D.F.
3

CHI-SQUARE
3.20768

LAMBDA

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT
PEARSON'S R
GAMMA

172

V 47   Geographic Zone of Library within Ohio

BY V 12   Greater Part of Periodical Holdings on a Union List: "Yes" or "No"

V 12   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 2

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	ROW TOTAL
V 47			
216 Northeast Ohio	35 79.5 31.5 23.3	9 20.5 23.1 6.0	44 29.3
419 Northwest Ohio	17 73.9 15.3 11.3	6 26.1 15.4 4.0	23 15.3
513 Southwest Ohio	30 81.1 27.0 20.0	7 18.9 17.9 4.7	37 24.7
614 Southeast Ohio/ Columbus Area	29 63.0 26.1 19.3	17 37.0 43.6 11.3	46 30.7
COLUMN TOTAL	111 74.0	39 26.0	150 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5

NONE

MIN E.F.   5.980

	WITH V 12 DEPENDENT	WITH V 47 DEPENDENT	SYMMETRIC
LAMBDA	0.00000	0.05769	0.04196

	SIGNIFICANCE	VALUE
SIGNIFICANCE	0.0760	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT		0.17136
PEARSON'S R		0.11752
GAMMA		0.22655

CHI-SQUARE   D.F.   SIGNIFICANCE

4.53773   3   0.2089

173

V 13   ILL Policies in the OCLC Name-Address Directory

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	85	55.9	58.2	58.2
No	2	61	40.1	41.8	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	6	3.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   146   MISSING CASES   6

CHART 10

174

V 13   ILL Policies in OCLC Name-Address Directory: "Yes," or "No"
BY V 1   Type of Library
V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 7

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1	Academic ,Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
V 13 1 Yes	20 23.8 52.6 13.8	15 17.9 50.0 10.3	9 10.7 64.3 6.2	24 28.6 68.6 16.6	15 17.9 65.2 10.3	1 1.2 20.0 .7	84 57.9
2 No	18 29.5 47.4 12.4	15 24.6 50.0 10.3	5 8.2 35.7 3.4	11 18.0 31.4 7.6	8 13.1 34.8 5.5	4 6.6 80.0 2.8	61 42.1
COLUMN TOTAL	38 26.2	30 20.7	14 9.7	35 24.1	23 15.9	5 3.4	145 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. <5
6.52297	5	0.2586	2.103	2 of 12 (16.7%)

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V13 DEPENDENT	WITH V1 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.04167	0.04918	0.03738

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.20748	
PEARSON'S R	-0.06974	0.2022
GAMMA	-0.10619	

CHART 11

175

V 14   OCLC Name-Address Directory Helpful

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	71	46.7	52.2	52.2
No	2	65	42.8	47.8	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	16	10.5	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   136   MISSING CASES   16

176

V 14   OCLC Name-Address Directory Helpful: "Yes," or "No"
BY V 1 Type of Library
           V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 17

		Academic ,Private	Academic ,Public	Medical	Public	Special	Other	ROW TOTAL
COUNT '								
ROW PCT'		1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	
COL PCT'								
TOT PCT'								
V 14 Yes	1	17	16	6	16	14	1	70
		24.3	22.9	8.6	22.9	20.0	1.4	51.9
		47.2	61.5	46.2	47.1	66.7	20.0	
		12.6	11.9	4.4	11.9	10.4	.7	
No	2	19	10	7	18	7	4	65
		29.2	15.4	10.8	27.7	10.8	6.2	48.1
		52.8	38.5	53.8	52.9	33.3	80.0	
		14.1	7.4	5.2	13.3	5.2	3.0	
COLUMN TOTAL		36	26	13	34	21	5	135
		26.7	19.3	9.6	25.2	15.6	3.7	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. <5
5.64619	5	0.3422	2.407	2 of 12 (16.7%)

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 14 DEPENDENT	WITH V 1 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.04878	0.12308	0.00000

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.20036	
PEARSON'S R	-0.00595	0.4727
GAMMA	-0.02944	

177

V 16   Tool Checked First

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Local or Regional Union List	1	73	48.0	51.0	51.0
New Serial Titles or Union List of Serials	2	5	3.3	3.5	54.5
OCLC	3	50	32.9	35.0	89.5
Subject Union Lists	4	1	.7	.7	90.2
Telephone	5	4	2.6	2.8	93.0
Other	6	10	6.6	7.0	100.0
Not Applicable	8	1	.7	MISSING	
Not Ascertained	9	8	5.3	MISSING	
TOTAL		152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   143   MISSING CASES   9

CHART 14

178

CHART 15

V 16   Tool Checked First
BY V 1   Type of Library

V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING CBSERVATIONS= 1C

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic Private 1	Academic Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
V 16							
1 Local or Regional Union List	19 / 26.4 / 48.7 / 13.4	15 / 20.8 / 53.6 / 10.6	13 / 18.1 / 92.9 / 9.2	16 / 22.2 / 47.1 / 11.3	7 / 9.7 / 31.8 / 4.9	2 / 2.8 / 40.0 / 1.4	72 / 50.7
2 New Serial Titles or U. List of Serials	4 / 80.0 / 10.3 / 2.8					1 / 20.0 / 20.0 / .7	5 / 3.5
3 OCLC	15 / 30.0 / 38.5 / 10.6	12 / 24.0 / 42.9 / 8.5		11 / 22.0 / 32.4 / 7.7	11 / 22.0 / 50.0 / 7.7	1 / 2.0 / 20.0 / .7	50 / 35.2
4 Subject Union List			1 / 100.0 / 7.1 / .7				1 / .7
5 Telephone		1 / 25.0 / 3.6 / .7		1 / 25.0 / 2.9 / .7	2 / 50.0 / 9.1 / 1.4		4 / 2.8
6 Other Means	1 / 10.0 / 2.6 / .7			6 / 60.0 / 17.6 / 4.2	2 / 20.0 / 9.1 / 1.4	1 / 10.0 / 20.0 / .7	10 / 7.0
COLUMN TOTAL	39 / 27.5	28 / 19.7	14 / 9.9	34 / 23.9	22 / 15.5	5 / 3.5	142 / 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
27 of 36 (75.0%)

WITH V 1 DEPENDENT   SIGNIFICANCE
0.07767

WITH V 16 DEPENDENT   0.0059

MIN E.F.
0.035

0.05714

VALUE
0.51434
0.21073
0.18459

SIGNIFICANCE
0.0016

SYMMETRIC
0.06936

D.F.
25

CHI-SQUARE
51.07884

LAMBDA

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT
PEARSON'S R
GAMMA

179   180

V 50   Photocopy Orders Received Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 16   Tool Checked First

V16   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 43

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Local/ Regional Union List 1'	NST- ULS 2'	OCLC 3'	Tele- phone 5'	Other Tool 6'	ROW TOTAL
V50 1.00 First Level Activity	16 64.0 28.6 14.7	1 4.0 33.3 .9	7 28.0 16.7 6.4		1 4.0 20.0 .9	25 22.9
2.00 Second Level Activity	14 50.0 25.0 12.8		13 46.4 31.0 11.9		1 3.6 20.0 .9	28 25.7
3.00 Third Level Activity	12 44.4 21.4 11.0	2 7.4 66.7 1.8	9 33.3 21.4 8.3	3 11.1 100.0 2.8	1 3.7 20.0 .9	27 24.8
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	14 48.3 25.0 12.8		13 44.8 31.0 11.9		2 6.9 40.0 1.8	29 26.6
COLUMN TOTAL	56 51.4	3 2.8	42 38.5	3 2.8	5 4.6	109 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE
16.16506	12	0.1838

MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. <5	SIGNIFICANCE
0.688	12 OF 20 (60.0%)	

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V50 DEPENDENT	WITH V16 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.05263	0.08750	0.00000

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.35937	
PEARSON'S R	0.12533	0.0970
GAMMA	0.16565	

CHART 16

V 18 How Photocopies Are Most Often Ordered

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
OCLC ILL Subsystem	1	o9	45.4	46.3	46.3
Online Vendor	2	1	.7	.7	47.0
Telephone	3	23	15.1	15.4	62.4
U.S. Mail	4	47	30.9	31.5	94.0
Other	5	9	5.9	6.0	100.0
Not Applicable	8	1	.7	MISSING	
Not Ascertained	9	2	1.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   149   MISSING CASES   3

CHART 17

183

V 50   Photocopy Orders Received Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 18   How Photocopies Are Most Often Ordered

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS=   38

V 50	COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	OCLC ILL Subsystem 1	Online Vendor 2	Telephone 3	U.S. Mail 4	Other Means 5	ROW TOTAL
1.00 First Level Activity		8 / 29.6 / 14.0 / 7.0		8 / 29.6 / 44.4 / 7.0	11 / 40.7 / 33.3 / 9.6		27 / 23.7
2.00 Second Level Activity		14 / 46.7 / 24.6 / 12.3	1 / 3.3 / 100.0 / .9	1 / 3.3 / 5.6 / .9	12 / 40.0 / 36.4 / 10.5	2 / 6.7 / 40.0 / 1.8	30 / 26.3
3.00 Third Level Activity		17 / 58.6 / 29.8 / 14.9		5 / 17.2 / 27.8 / 4.4	6 / 20.7 / 18.2 / 5.3	1 / 3.4 / 20.0 / .9	29 / 25.4
4.00 Fourth Level Activity		18 / 64.3 / 31.6 / 15.8		4 / 14.3 / 22.2 / 3.5	4 / 14.3 / 12.1 / 3.5	2 / 7.1 / 40.0 / 1.8	28 / 24.6
COLUMN TOTAL		57 / 50.0	1 / .9	18 / 15.8	33 / 28.9	5 / 4.4	114 / 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 20.39265   D.F. 12   SIGNIFICANCE 0.0600

MIN E.F. 0.237   CELLS WITH E.F. < 5   12 of 20 (60.0%)

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
LAMBDA SYMMETRIC	0.09929	
WITH V 50 DEPENDENT	0.13095	
WITH V 18 DEPENDENT	0.05263	0.0085
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.38954	
PEARSON'S R	-0.22304	
GAMMA	-0.26667	

CHART 19

V 18   How Photocopies Are Most Often Ordered
BY V 1   Type of Library

V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 4

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1'	Academic ,Public 2'	Medical 3'	Public 4'	Special 5'	Other 6'	ROW TOTAL
V 18							
1 OCLC ILL Subsystem	25 36.8 62.5 16.9	17 25.0 58.6 11.5	2 2.9 14.3 1.4	11 16.2 30.6 7.4	12 17.6 50.0 8.1	1 1.5 20.0 .7	68 45.9
2 Online Vendor	1 100.0 2.5 .7						1 .7
3 Telephone	2 8.7 5.0 1.4	4 17.4 13.8 2.7	3 13.0 21.4 2.0	8 34.8 22.2 5.4	6 26.1 25.0 4.1		23 15.5
4 U.S. Mail	12 25.5 30.0 8.1	7 14.9 24.1 4.7	5 10.6 35.7 3.4	14 29.8 38.9 9.5	5 10.6 20.8 3.4	4 8.5 80.0 2.7	47 31.8
5 Other Means		1 11.1 3.4 .7	4 44.4 28.6 2.7	3 33.3 8.3 2.0	1 11.1 4.2 .7		9 6.1
COLUMN TOTAL	40 27.0	29 19.6	14 9.5	36 24.3	24 16.2	5 3.4	148 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5   19 of 30 (63.3%)

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CHI-SQUARE	39.18830	
D.F.	20	0.0063
		SIGNIFICANCE
WITH V 1 DEPENDENT	0.11111	0.0077
WITH V 18 DEPENDENT	0.11250	
MIN E.F.	0.034	
SYMMETRIC	0.11170	
LAMBDA		
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.45755	
PEARSON'S R	0.19897	
GAMMA	0.19843	

V 20 Type of Geographic Search Neeced to Fill ILL Photocopy Requests

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Local Search	1	59	38.8	41.0	41.0
In-state Search	2	45	29.6	31.3	72.2
Regional Search	3	32	21.1	22.2	94.4
National Search	4	6	3.9	4.2	98.6
Do Not Know	7	2	1.3	1.4	100.0
Not Applicable	8	1	.7	MISSING	
Not Ascertained	9	7	4.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   144   MISSING CASES   8

188

V 20   Type of Geographic Search Needed to Fill ILL Photocopy Requests
BY V 1   Type of Library

V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 9

COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1	Academic ,Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
V 20							
1 Local Search	15 / 25.4 / 37.5 / 10.5	10 / 16.9 / 34.5 / 7.0	6 / 10.2 / 46.2 / 4.2	18 / 30.5 / 51.4 / 12.6	7 / 11.9 / 33.3 / 4.9	3 / 5.1 / 60.0 / 2.1	59 / 41.3
2 In-state Search	17 / 37.8 / 42.5 / 11.9	10 / 22.2 / 34.5 / 7.0	2 / 4.4 / 15.4 / 1.4	10 / 22.2 / 28.6 / 7.0	6 / 13.3 / 28.6 / 4.2		45 / 31.5
3 Regional Search	6 / 19.4 / 15.0 / 4.2	8 / 25.8 / 27.6 / 5.6	5 / 16.1 / 38.5 / 3.5	6 / 19.4 / 17.1 / 4.2	5 / 16.1 / 23.8 / 3.5	1 / 3.2 / 20.0 / .7	31 / 21.7
4 National Search		1 / 16.7 / 3.4 / .7		1 / 16.7 / 2.9 / .7	3 / 50.0 / 14.3 / 2.1	1 / 16.7 / 20.0 / .7	6 / 4.2
7 Do Not Know	2 / 100.0 / 5.0 / 1.4						2 / 1.4
COLUMN TOTAL	40 / 28.0	29 / 20.3	13 / 9.1	35 / 24.5	21 / 14.7	5 / 3.5	143 / 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
18 of 30 (60.0%)

MIN E.F. 0.070

CHI-SQUARE 25.57533   D.F. 20   SIGNIFICANCE 0.1803

LAMBDA

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 1 DEPENDENT	WITH V 20 DEPENDENT
	0.05348	0.07767	0.02381

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.38951	
PEARSON'S R	-0.01966	0.4079
GAMMA	0.01044	

189

190

CHART 22

V 47   Geographic Zone of Library within Ohio
BY V 20   Type of Geographic Search Needed to Fill ILL Photocopy Requests
V 20   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 8

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Local Search 1	In-state Search 2	Regional Search 3	National Search 4	Do Not Know 7	ROW TOTAL
V 47						
216 Northeast Ohio	22 52.4 37.3 15.3	12 28.6 26.7 8.3	7 16.7 21.9 4.9	1 2.4 16.7 .7		42 29.2
419 Northwest Ohio	4 19.0 6.8 2.8	11 52.4 24.4 7.6	6 28.6 18.8 4.2			21 14.6
513 Southwest Ohio	16 44.4 27.1 11.1	10 27.8 22.2 6.9	9 25.0 28.1 6.3	1 2.8 16.7 .7		36 25.0
614 Southeast Ohio/ Columubus, Ohio Area	17 37.8 28.8 11.8	12 26.7 26.7 8.3	10 22.2 31.3 6.9	4 8.9 66.7 2.8	2 4.4 100.0 1.4	45 31.3
COLUMN TOTAL	59 41.0	45 31.3	32 22.2	6 4.2	2 1.4	144 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 16.81511   D.F. 12   SIGNIFICANCE 0.1567

MIN E.F. 0.292   CELLS WITH E.F. < 5   9 of 20 (45.0%)

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
LAMBDA	SYMMETRIC 0.06522	
	WITH V 47 DEPENDENT 0.05051	
	WITH V 20 DEPENDENT 0.08235	
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.32336	
PEARSON'S R	0.18057	0.0152
GAMMA	0.16352	

191

192

V 19   Type of Library Which is the Greatest Supplier of ILL Photocopies

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Academic,Private	1	15	9.9	10.2	10.2
Academic,Public	2	80	52.6	54.4	64.6
Medical	3	19	12.5	12.9	77.6
Public	4	16	10.5	10.9	88.4
Special	5	9	5.9	6.1	94.6
Other	6	6	3.9	4.1	98.6
Do Not Know	7	2	1.3	1.4	100.0
Not Applicable	8	1	.7	MISSING	
Not Ascertained	9	4	2.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   147   MISSING CASES   5

193

V 19 Type of Library Which is the Greatest Supplier of ILL Photocopies
BY V 1 Type of Library

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 6

V 19	COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	Academic Private 1	Academic Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
1 Academic ,Private	count	12			2	1		15
	ROW PCT	80.0			13.3	6.7		10.3
	COL PCT	30.8			5.4	4.3		
	TOT PCT	8.2			1.4	.7		
2 Academic ,Public	count	24	24		16	12	4	80
	ROW PCT	30.0	30.0		20.0	15.0	5.0	54.8
	COL PCT	61.5	85.7		43.2	52.2	80.0	
	TOT PCT	16.4	16.4		11.0	8.2	2.7	
3 Medical	count	2	1	14			1	18
	ROW PCT	11.1	5.6	77.8			5.6	12.3
	COL PCT	5.1	3.6	100.0			20.0	
	TOT PCT	1.4	.7	9.6			.7	
4 Public	count				16			16
	ROW PCT				100.0			11.0
	COL PCT				43.2			
	TOT PCT				11.0			
5 Special	count		2		1	6		9
	ROW PCT		22.2		11.1	66.7		6.2
	COL PCT		7.1		2.7	26.1		
	TOT PCT		1.4		.7	4.1		
6 Other	count	1			2	3		6
	ROW PCT	16.7			33.3	50.0		4.1
	COL PCT	2.6			5.4	13.0		
	TOT PCT	.7			1.4	2.1		
7 Do Not Know	count		1			1		2
	ROW PCT		50.0			50.0		1.4
	COL PCT		3.6			4.3		
	TOT PCT		.7			.7		
COLUMN TOTAL	count	39	28	14	37	23	5	146
	pct	26.7	19.2	9.6	25.3	15.8	3.4	100.0

CHI-SQUARE 211.94279
D.F. 30
SIGNIFICANCE 0.0000
MIN E.F. 0.068
CELLS WITH E.F. < 5 37 of 42 (88.1%)

LAMBDA
  SYMMETRIC 0.29480
  WITH V1 DEPENDENT 0.34579
  WITH V19 DEPENDENT 0.21212

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.76949	
PEARSON'S R	0.38394	0.0000
GAMMA	0.48568	

194   195

CHART 25

V 48   Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 1   Type of Library
V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 22

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1'	Academic ,Public 2'	Medical 3'	Public 4'	Special 5'	Other 6'	ROW TOTAL
V 48 1.00 First Level Activity	9 27.3 25.0 6.9	10 30.3 33.3 7.7		4 12.1 14.3 3.1	8 24.2 38.1 6.2	2 6.1 100.0 1.5	33 25.4
2.00 Second Level Activity	9 27.3 25.0 6.9	10 30.3 33.3 7.7	1 3.0 7.7 .8	5 15.2 17.9 3.8	8 24.2 38.1 6.2		33 25.4
3.00 Third Level Activity	12 36.4 33.3 9.2	1 3.0 3.3 .8	4 12.1 30.8 3.1	12 36.4 42.9 9.2	4 12.1 19.0 3.1		33 25.4
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	6 19.4 16.7 4.6	9 29.0 30.0 6.9	8 25.8 61.5 6.2	7 22.6 25.0 5.4	1 3.2 4.8 .8		31 23.8
COLUMN TOTAL	36 27.7	30 23.1	13 10.0	28 21.5	21 16.2	2 1.5	130 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5: 8 of 24 (33.3%)

MIN E.F. 0.477

CHI-SQUARE 39.64991   D.F. 15   SIGNIFICANCE 0.0005

LAMBDA:
SYMMETRIC 0.12565
WITH V 48 DEPENDENT 0.19588
WITH V 1 DEPENDENT 0.05319

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.48344	0.2255
PEARSON'S R	-0.06668	
GAMMA	-0.06945	

196

197

CHART 26

V 49 Photocopy Orders Sent Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 1 Type of Library

V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 36

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1'	Academic ,Public 2'	Medical 3'	Public 4'	Special 5'	Other 6'	ROW TOTAL
V 49 1.00 First Level Activity	6 20.7 20.0 5.2	5 17.2 17.2 4.3		13 44.8 52.0 11.2	5 17.2 23.8 4.3		29 25.0
2.00 Second Level Activity	10 34.5 33.3 8.6	6 20.7 20.7 5.2		5 17.2 20.0 4.3	7 24.1 33.3 6.0	1 3.4 100.0 .9	29 25.0
3.00 Third Level Activity	7 24.1 23.3 6.0	10 34.5 34.5 8.6	1 3.4 10.0 .9	6 20.7 24.0 5.2	5 17.2 23.8 4.3		29 25.0
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	7 24.1 23.3 6.0	8 27.6 27.6 6.9	9 31.0 90.0 7.8	1 3.4 4.0 .9	4 13.8 19.0 3.4		29 25.0
COLUMN TOTAL	30 25.9	29 25.0	10 8.6	25 21.6	21 18.1	1 .9	116 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 41.89924   D.F. 15   SIGNIFICANCE 0.0002

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5: 8 of 24 (33.3%)

MIN E.F. 0.250

LAMBDA
WITH V 1 DEPENDENT: 0.13953
WITH V 49 DEPENDENT: 0.24138
SYMMETRIC: 0.19075

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.51513	
PEARSON'S R	-0.15592	0.0473
GAMMA	-0.12636	

V 50 Photocopy Orders Received Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 1 Type of Library

V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 35

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1	Academic ,Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
V 50 1.00 First Level Activity	6 20.7 18.8 5.1	6 20.7 21.4 5.1		12 41.4 42.9 10.3	5 17.2 26.3 4.3		29 24.8
2.00 Second Level Activity	6 20.0 18.8 5.1	7 23.3 25.0 6.0		11 36.7 39.3 9.4	5 16.7 26.3 4.3	1 3.3 100.0 .9	30 25.6
3.00 Third Level Activity	15 51.7 46.9 12.8	6 20.7 21.4 5.1		3 10.3 10.7 2.6	5 17.2 26.3 4.3		29 24.8
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	5 17.2 15.6 4.3	9 31.0 32.1 7.7	9 31.0 100.0 7.7	2 6.9 7.1 1.7	4 13.8 21.1 3.4		29 24.8
COLUMN TOTAL	32 27.4	28 23.9	9 7.7	28 23.9	19 16.2	1 .9	117 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5 12 of 24 (50.0%)

MIN E.F. 0.248

CHI-SQUARE 51.14819   D.F. 15   SIGNIFICANCE 0.0000

LAMBDA

	WITH V1 DEPENDENT	WITH V50 DEPENDENT	SYMMETRIC	SIGNIFICANCE
	0.17647	0.24138	0.20930	0.0323

	VALUE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.55153
PEARSON'S R	-0.17142
GAMMA	-0.14843

200

201

V 25 Proportion of Photocopies Sent to Photocopies Received

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Send Many More	1	26	17.1	17.6	17.6
Send More	2	16	10.5	10.8	28.4
Send About as Many	3	28	18.4	18.9	47.3
Send Fewer	4	28	18.4	18.9	66.2
Send Far Fewer	5	50	32.9	33.8	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	4	2.6	MISSING	
		----	----	-----	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   148   MISSING CASES   4

CHART 28

202

V 15   Library Regularly Orders Photocopies: "Yes," or "No"

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	131	86.2	86.2	86.2
No	2	21	13.8	13.8	100.0
		– – –	– – – –	– – – –	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   152   MISSING CASES   0

203

V 15 Library Regularly Orders Photocopies: "Yes," or "No"
BY V 1 Type of Library

V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 1

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1'	Academic ,Public 2'	Medical 3'	Public 4'	Special 5'	Other 6'	ROW TOTAL
V 15 — 1 Yes	37 28.5 92.5 24.5	26 20.0 86.7 17.2	14 10.8 100.0 9.3	29 22.3 78.4 19.2	21 16.2 84.0 13.9	3 2.3 60.0 2.0	130 86.1
2 No	3 14.3 7.5 2.0	4 19.0 13.3 2.6		8 38.1 21.6 5.3	4 19.0 16.0 2.6	2 9.5 40.0 1.3	21 13.9
COLUMN TOTAL	40 26.5	30 19.9	14 9.3	37 24.5	25 16.6	5 3.3	151 100.0

CHART 30

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. $<$5
8.41493	5	0.1348	0.695	5 of 12 (41.7%)

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 15 DEPENDENT	WITH V 1 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.03788	0.00000	0.04505

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.22975	
PEARSON'S R	0.15998	0.0249
GAMMA	0.31509	

204

V 17 Most Important Criterion in Ordering ILL Photocopies: Convenience,Cost, or Speed

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Convenience	1	33	21.7	23.2	23.2
Cost	2	61	40.1	43.0	66.2
Speed	3	48	31.6	33.8	100.0
Not Applicable	8	1	.7	MISSING	
Not Ascertained	9	9	5.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   142   MISSING   10

205

V 17 Most Important Criterion in Ordering ILL Photocopies:
BY V 1 Type of Library   Convenience, Cost, or Speed

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 11

COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1	Academic Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
V 17 — 1 Convenience	4 / 12.5 / 10.0 / 2.8	8 / 25.0 / 30.8 / 5.7	3 / 9.4 / 23.1 / 2.1	11 / 34.4 / 31.4 / 7.8	5 / 15.6 / 21.7 / 3.5	1 / 3.1 / 25.0 / .7	32 / 22.7
2 Cost	26 / 42.6 / 65.0 / 18.4	9 / 14.8 / 34.6 / 6.4	4 / 6.6 / 30.8 / 2.8	17 / 27.9 / 48.6 / 12.1	4 / 6.6 / 17.4 / 2.8	1 / 1.6 / 25.0 / .7	61 / 43.3
3 Speed	10 / 20.8 / 25.0 / 7.1	9 / 18.8 / 34.6 / 6.4	6 / 12.5 / 46.2 / 4.3	7 / 14.6 / 20.0 / 5.0	14 / 29.2 / 60.9 / 9.9	2 / 4.2 / 50.0 / 1.4	48 / 34.0
COLUMN TOTAL	40 / 28.4	26 / 18.4	13 / 9.2	35 / 24.8	23 / 16.3	4 / 2.8	141 / 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.<5
22.87755	10	0.0112	0.908	5 of 18 (27.8%)

LAMBDA
WITH V 1 DEPENDENT 0.10891
WITH V 17 DEPENDENT 0.16250   SIGNIFICANCE
SYMMETRIC 0.13260   0.3479

	VALUE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.37363
PEARSON'S R	0.03320
GAMMA	0.05174

V 50   Photocopy Orders Received Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 17 MostImportant Criterion in Ordering ILL Photocopies: Convenience, Cost, or Speed

V 17   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 43

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Conven- ience 1	Cost 2	Speed 3	ROW TOTAL
V 50 1.00 First Level Activity	7 29.2 30.4 6.4	11 45.8 25.0 10.1	6 25.0 14.3 5.5	24 22.0
2.00 Second Level Activity	7 24.1 30.4 6.4	11 37.9 25.0 10.1	11 37.9 26.2 10.1	29 26.6
3.00 Third Level Activity	4 13.8 17.4 3.7	12 41.4 27.3 11.0	13 44.8 31.0 11.9	29 26.6
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	5 18.5 21.7 4.6	10 37.0 22.7 9.2	12 44.4 28.6 11.0	27 24.8
COLUMN TOTAL	23 21.1	44 40.4	42 38.5	109 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 3.67432   D.F. 6   SIGNIFICANCE 0.7207

MIN E.F. 5.064   CELLS WITH E.F. < 5 NONE

LAMBDA   SYMMETRIC 0.04138   WITH V50 DEPENDENT 0.03750   WITH V17 DEPENDENT 0.04615   SIGNIFICANCE 0.0552

	VALUE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.18058
PEARSON'S R	0.15371
GAMMA	0.19097

V 21   How Often Is the ILL Photocopy Cost Known at the Time of Ordering

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
All of the Time	1	14	9.2	9.5	9.5
Most of the Time	2	72	47.4	48.6	58.1
Some of the Time	3	28	18.4	18.9	77.0
Infrequently	4	22	14.5	14.9	91.9
Not at All	5	12	7.9	8.1	100.0
Not Applicable	8	1	.7	MISSING	
Not Ascertained	9	3	2.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   148   MISSING CASES   4

210

CHART 35

V 21 How Often Is the ILL Photocopy Cost Known at the   Time of Ordering
BY V 1 Type of Library

V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 5

COUNT
ROW PCT Academic Academic Medical Public Special Other   ROW
COL PCT ,Private ,Public   TOTAL
TOT PCT   1'   2'   3'   4'   5'   6'

V 21	Academic Private (1)	Academic Public (2)	Medical (3)	Public (4)	Special (5)	Other (6)	ROW TOTAL
1 — All of the Time		2 / 15.4 / 6.9 / 1.4	1 / 7.7 / 7.1 / .7	6 / 46.2 / 16.7 / 4.1	2 / 15.4 / 8.7 / 1.4	2 / 15.4 / 40.0 / 1.4	13 / 8.8
2 — Most of the Time	20 / 27.8 / 50.0 / 13.6	19 / 26.4 / 65.5 / 12.9	13 / 18.1 / 92.9 / 8.8	13 / 18.1 / 36.1 / 8.8	7 / 9.7 / 30.4 / 4.8		72 / 49.0
3 — Some of the Time	11 / 39.3 / 27.5 / 7.5	3 / 10.7 / 10.3 / 2.0		6 / 21.4 / 16.7 / 4.1	6 / 21.4 / 26.1 / 4.1	2 / 7.1 / 40.0 / 1.4	28 / 19.0
4 — Infrequently	6 / 27.3 / 15.0 / 4.1	4 / 18.2 / 13.8 / 2.7		4 / 18.2 / 11.1 / 2.7	7 / 31.8 / 30.4 / 4.8	1 / 4.5 / 20.0 / .7	22 / 15.0
5 — Not at All	3 / 25.0 / 7.5 / 2.0	1 / 8.3 / 3.4 / .7		7 / 58.3 / 19.4 / 4.8	1 / 8.3 / 4.3 / .7		12 / 8.2
COLUMN TOTAL	40 / 27.2	29 / 19.7	14 / 9.5	36 / 24.5	23 / 15.6	5 / 3.4	147 / 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 45.90386   D.F. 20   SIGNIFICANCE 0.0008

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5 20 of 30 (66.7%)   MIN E.F. 0.408

LAMBDA
WITH V 1 DEPENDENT 0.10280   SIGNIFICANCE 0.3379
WITH V 21 DEPENDENT 0.02667
SYMMETRIC 0.07143

	VALUE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.48781
PEARSON'S R	0.03477
GAMMA	0.00285

211   212

V 50   Photocopy Orders Received Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 21   How Often Is the ILL Photocopy Cost Known at the Time of Ordering

V 21   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 39

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	All of the time 1'	Most of the time 2'	Some of the time 3'	Infre-quently 4'	Not at all 5'	ROW TOTAL
V 50 1.00 First Level Activity	2 / 7.7 / 28.6 / 1.8	11 / 42.3 / 19.0 / 9.7	5 / 19.2 / 29.4 / 4.4	4 / 15.4 / 19.0 / 3.5	4 / 15.4 / 40.0 / 3.5	26 / 23.0
2.00 Second Level Activity	1 / 3.3 / 14.3 / .9	10 / 33.3 / 17.2 / 8.8	5 / 16.7 / 29.4 / 4.4	10 / 33.3 / 47.6 / 8.8	4 / 13.3 / 40.0 / 3.5	30 / 26.5
3.00 Third Level Activity	1 / 3.6 / 14.3 / .9	13 / 46.4 / 22.4 / 11.5	7 / 25.0 / 41.2 / 6.2	5 / 17.9 / 23.8 / 4.4	2 / 7.1 / 20.0 / 1.8	28 / 24.8
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	3 / 10.3 / 42.9 / 2.7	24 / 82.8 / 41.4 / 21.2		2 / 6.9 / 9.5 / 1.8		29 / 25.7
COLUMN TOTAL	7 / 6.2	58 / 51.3	17 / 15.0	21 / 18.6	10 / 8.8	113 / 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 26.57751   D.F. 12   SIGNIFICANCE 0.0089

MIN E.F. 1.611 CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
13 of 20 (65.0%)

	WITH V 50 DEPENDENT	WITH V 21 DEPENDENT	SYMMETRIC
LAMBDA	0.21687	0.00000	0.13043

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.43636	
PEARSON'S R	-0.30755	0.0005
GAMMA	-0.37322	

CHART 36

213   214

V 23 Total Photocopy Costs Passed on to Patrons: "Yes," or "No"

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	82	53.9	56.9	56.9
No	2	62	40.8	43.1	100.0
Not Applicable	8	1	.7	MISSING	
Not Ascertained	9	7	4.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   144   MISSING   8

215

CHART 38

V 23 Total Photocopy   Costs Passed on to Patrons: "Yes," or "No"
BY V 1 Type of Library
V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 9

COUNT ROW PCT' COL PCT' TOT PCT'	Academic ,Private 1'	Academic ,Public 2'	Medical 3'	Public 4'	Special 5'	Other 6'	ROW TOTAL
V 23							
1 Yes	24 29.3 61.5 16.8	17 20.7 58.6 11.9	2 2.4 14.3 1.4	28 34.1 80.0 19.6	8 9.8 38.1 5.6	3 3.7 60.0 2.1	82 57.3
2 No	15 24.6 38.5 10.5	12 19.7 41.4 8.4	12 19.7 85.7 8.4	7 11.5 20.0 4.9	13 21.3 61.9 9.1	2 3.3 40.0 1.4	61 42.7
COLUMN TOTAL	39 27.3	29 20.3	14 9.8	35 24.5	21 14.7	5 3.5	143 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. $<$ 5
21.45102	5	0.0007	2.133	2 of 12 (16.7%)

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 23 DEPENDENT	WITH V 1 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.11515	0.24590	0.03846

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.36117	
PEARSON'S R	0.03083	0.3574
GAMMA	0.05258	

216

CHART 39

V 50 Photocopy Orders Received Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 23 Total Photocopy Costs Passed on to Patrons: "Yes," or "No"

	V 23		NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 42

COUNT			
ROW PCT	Yes	No	ROW
COL PCT			TOTAL
TOT PCT	1	2	

V 50			
1.00	21	2	23
First Level	91.3	8.7	20.9
Activity	33.3	4.3	
	19.1	1.8	
2.00	22	8	30
Second Level	73.3	26.7	27.3
Activity	34.9	17.0	
	20.0	7.3	
3.00	11	18	29
Third Level	37.9	62.1	26.4
Activity	17.5	38.3	
	10.0	16.4	
4.00	9	19	28
Fourth Level	32.1	67.9	25.5
Activity	14.3	40.4	
	8.2	17.3	
COLUMN	63	47	110
TOTAL	57.3	42.7	100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5 NONE

MIN E.F. 9.827

WITH V 23 DEPENDENT 0.36170

WITH V 50 DEPENDENT 0.13750

SIGNIFICANCE 0.0000

VALUE
0.43523
0.46673
0.65796

SIGNIFICANCE 0.0000

SYMMETRIC 0.22047

D.F. 3

CHI-SQUARE 25.70667

LAMBDA

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT

PEARSON'S R

GAMMA

V 22   How Much Concerned about Photocopy Costs

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Extremely Concerned	1	12	7.9	8.1	8.1
Very Concerned	2	37	24.3	25.0	33.1
Concerned	3	66	43.4	44.6	77.7
A Little Concerned	4	20	13.2	13.5	91.2
Not at All Concerned	5	13	8.6	8.8	100.0
Not Applicable	8	1	.7	MISSING	
Not Ascertained	9	3	2.0	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   148   MISSING CASES   4

218

V 22 How Much Concerned about Photocopy Costs
BY V 1 Type of Library

V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 5

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic Private 1	Academic Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
V 22							
1 Extremely Concerned	7 58.3 17.5 4.8	3 25.0 10.3 2.0		1 8.3 2.8 .7		1 8.3 20.0 .7	12 8.2
2 Very Concerned	10 27.0 25.0 6.8	9 24.3 31.0 6.1	6 16.2 42.9 4.1	9 24.3 25.0 6.1	3 8.1 13.0 2.0		37 25.2
3 Concerned	16 24.6 40.0 10.9	14 21.5 48.3 9.5	7 10.8 50.0 4.8	15 23.1 41.7 10.2	10 15.4 43.5 6.8	3 4.6 60.0 2.0	65 44.2
4 A Little Concerned	4 20.0 10.0 2.7	3 15.0 10.3 2.0	1 5.0 7.1 .7	5 25.0 13.9 3.4	6 30.0 26.1 4.1	1 5.0 20.0 .7	20 13.6
5 Not at All Concerned	3 23.1 7.5 2.0			6 46.2 16.7 4.1	4 30.8 17.4 2.7		13 8.8
COLUMN TOTAL	40 27.2	29 19.7	14 9.5	36 24.5	23 15.6	5 3.4	147 100.0

CHI-SQUARE D.F. SIGNIFICANCE MIN E.F. CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
27.59262   20   0.1194   0.408   20 of 30 (66.7%)

WITH V 1 DEPENDENT   WITH V 22 DEPENDENT   SIGNIFICANCE
LAMBDA   SYMMETRIC   0.04673   0.00000   0.0005
                0.02646

                VALUE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT   0.39754
PEARSON'S R   0.26919
GAMMA   0.29410

CHART 41

219

220

CHART 42

V 50   Photocopy Orders Received Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 22   How Much Concerned about Photocopy Costs

V22   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 39

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Extremely Concerned 1'	Very Concerned 2'	Concerned 3'	A Little Concerned 4'	Not at All Concerned 5'	ROW TOTAL
V50 1.00 First Level Activity	3 11.5 33.3 2.7	7 26.9 25.9 6.2	8 30.8 15.7 7.1	4 15.4 28.6 3.5	4 15.4 33.3 3.5	26 23.0
2.00 Second Level Activity	3 10.3 33.3 2.7	4 13.8 14.8 3.5	15 51.7 29.4 13.3	3 10.3 21.4 2.7	4 13.8 33.3 3.5	29 25.7
3.00 Third Level Activity	2 6.9 22.2 1.8	8 27.6 29.6 7.1	13 44.8 25.5 11.5	3 10.3 21.4 2.7	3 10.3 25.0 2.7	29 25.7
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	1 3.4 11.1 .9	8 27.6 29.6 7.1	15 51.7 29.4 13.3	4 13.8 28.6 3.5	1 3.4 8.3 .9	29 25.7
COLUMN TOTAL	9 8.0	27 23.9	51 45.1	14 12.4	12 10.6	113 100.0

CHI-SQUARE   D.F.   SIGNIFICANCE
7.49146   12   0.8235

MIN E.F.   CELLS WITH E.F. <5
2.071   12 of 20 (60.0%)

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 50 DEPENDENT	WITH V 22 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.03425	0.05952	0.00000

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.24935	0.3089
PEARSON'S R	-0.04744	
GAMMA	-0.04376	

221

222

V 23   Total Photocopy Costs Passed on to Patrons: "Yes," or "No"
BY V 22   How Much Concerned About Photocopy Costs

V 22   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 9

COUNT' ROW PCT' COL PCT' TOT PCT'	Extreme Concern 1'	Very Concerned 2'	Concerned 3'	A Little Concern 4'	Not At All Concerned 5'	ROW TOTAL
V 23						
1 Yes	7 8.6 58.3 4.9	26 32.1 70.3 18.2	33 40.7 52.4 23.1	10 12.3 52.6 7.0	5 6.2 41.7 3.5	81 56.6
2 No	5 8.1 41.7 3.5	11 17.7 29.7 7.7	30 48.4 47.6 21.0	9 14.5 47.4 6.3	7 11.3 58.3 4.9	62 43.4
COLUMN TOTAL	12 8.4	37 25.9	63 44.1	19 13.3	12 8.4	143 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. ⋖5
4.49817	4	0.3428	5.203	NONE

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 23 DEPENDENT	WITH V 22 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.01408	0.03226	0.00000

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.17463	
PEARSON'S R	0.13520	0.0537
GAMMA	0.22309	

223

CHART 43

V 24   Library Regularly Supplies Photocopies

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	129	84.9	85.4	85.4
No	2	22	14.5	14.6	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	1	.7	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   151   MISSING CASES   1

224

CHART 45

V 24　Library Regularly Supplies Photocopies
BY V　1　Type of Library

	V 1						NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 2	
COUNT '								
ROW PCT'	Academic	Academic	Medical	Public	Special	Other		ROW
COL PCT'	,Private	,Public						TOTAL
TOT PCT'	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'		

V 24								ROW TOTAL
1 ' Yes	37	28	14	26	20	3		128
	28.9	21.9	10.9	20.3	15.6	2.3		85.3
	92.5	93.3	100.0	72.2	80.0	60.0		
	24.7	18.7	9.3	17.3	13.3	2.0		
2 ' No	3	2		10	5	2		22
	13.6	9.1		45.5	22.7	9.1		14.7
	7.5	6.7		27.8	20.0	40.0		
	2.0	1.3		6.7	3.3	1.3		
COLUMN TOTAL	40	30	14	36	25	5		150
	26.7	20.0	9.3	24.0	16.7	3.3		100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. ⩽ 5
13.65856	5	0.0179	0.733	5 of 12 (41.7%)

		SYMMETRIC	WITH V 24 DEPENDENT	WITH V 1 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA		0.05303	0.00000	0.06364

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.28889	
PEARSON'S R	0.23167	0.0022
GAMMA	0.43583	

225

V 26   Regular Charge for a Ten Exposure ILL Photocopy Request   (Supplying Library Charge)

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
	No Charge	39	25.7	27.9	27.9
	$1.00	22	14.5	15.7	43.6
	$1.35	1	.7	.7	44.3
	$1.37	3	2.0	2.1	46.4
	$1.50	8	5.3	5.7	52.1
	$1.60	1	.7	.7	52.9
	$1.87	1	.7	.7	53.6
	$1.90	1	.7	.7	54.3
	$2.00	10	6.6	7.1	61.4
	$2.10	1	.7	.7	62.1
	$2.24	1	.7	.7	62.9
	$2.50	9	5.9	6.4	69.3
	$2.52	1	.7	.7	70.0
	$3.00	10	6.6	7.1	77.1
	$3.38	1	.7	.7	77.9
	$3.50	4	2.6	2.9	80.7
	$4.00	8	5.3	5.7	86.4
	$4.25	1	.7	.7	87.1
	$4.50	2	1.3	1.4	88.6
	$4.54	1	.7	.7	89.3
	$5.00	6	3.9	4.3	93.6
	$5.50	1	.7	.7	94.3
	$6.00	6	3.9	4.3	98.6
	$15.00	2	1.3	1.4	100.0
		12	7.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 140
MISSING CASES 12

MEAN	209.186	MINIMUM	0.0	MEDIAN	150.000
MODE	0.0	MAXIMUM	1500.000		

PERCENTILE	VALUE	PERCENTILE	VALUE	PERCENTILE	VALUE
25.00	0.0	50.00	150.000	75.00	300.000

V 29 How Often the ILL Photocopy Fee Structure Is Revised

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
More Than Once a Year	1	1	.7	.7	.7
Once a Year	2	6	3.9	4.1	4.8
Less Than Once a Year	3	82	53.9	56.6	61.4
Do Not Know	7	15	9.9	10.3	71.7
Not Applicable: Photocopies Are Sent Free	8	41	27.0	28.3	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	7	4.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   145   MISSING CASES   7

228

V 28 In-house Cost Study Performed

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	19	12.5	12.9	12.9
No	2	128	84.2	87.1	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	5	3.3	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   147   MISSING CASES   5

V 28   In-house Cost Study Performed: "Yes," or "No"
BY V 1 Type of Library

V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 6

COUNT' ROW PCT' COL PCT' TOT PCT'	Academic ,Private 1'	Academic ,Public .2'	Medical 3'	Public 4'	Special 5'	Other 6'	ROW TOTAL
V 28							
1' Yes	3 16.7 7.7 2.1	3 16.7 10.0 2.1	5 27.8 35.7 3.4	2 11.1 5.7 1.4	5 27.8 21.7 3.4		18 12.3
2' No	36 28.1 92.3 24.7	27 21.1 90.0 18.5	9 7.0 64.3 6.2	33 25.8 94.3 22.6	18 14.1 78.3 12.3	5 3.9 100.0 3.4	128 87.7
COLUMN TOTAL	39 26.7	30 20.5	14 9.6	35 24.0	23 15.8	5 3.4	146 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. $<$ 5
12.01382	5	0.0346	0.616	7 of 12 (58.3%)

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 28 DEPENDENT	WITH V1 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.01600	0.00000	0.01869

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.27574	
PEARSON'S R	-0.05968	0.2371
GAMMA	-0.14107	

230

V 27   Perception of Own ILL Photocopy Fee Compared to Other Libraries

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
More Expensive	2	2	1.3	1.4	1.4
About the Same	3	35	23.0	24.1	25.5
Less Expensive	4	48	31.6	33.1	53.6
Far Less Expensive	5	19	12.5	13.1	71.7
Do Not Know	7	ε	5.3	5.5	77.2
Not Applicable: Photocopies Are Sent Free	8	33	21.7	22.8	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	7	4.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   145   MISSING CASES   7

V 45　Personal Involvement or Influence regarding ILL　Photocopy Fees

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Heavy Involvement or Major Influence	1	62	40.8	43.7	43.7
Much Involvement or Much Influence	2	31	20.4	21.8	65.5
Involved or Have Influence	3	32	21.1	22.5	88.0
Some Involvement or a Little Influence	4	6	3.9	4.2	92.3
Not Involved or Have No Influence	5	7	4.6	4.9	97.2
Not Applicable (Respondents Answer)	8	4	2.6	2.8	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	10	6.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES　142　　MISSING CASES　　10

232

V 35   Same Type of Library-- Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	66	43.4	46.5	46.5
No	2	36	23.7	25.4	71.8
Maybe	3	40	26.3	28.2	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	10	6.6	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   142   MISSING CASES   10

233

V 35   Same Type of Library--Free Photocopies : "Yes,"No," or "Maybe"
BY   V 1   Type of Library

V 1   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 11

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1	Academic Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
V 35							
1 Yes	23 35.4 60.5 16.3	18 27.7 60.0 12.8	6 9.2 42.9 4.3	11 16.9 34.4 7.8	7 10.8 31.8 5.0		65 46..1
2 No	6 16.7 15.8 4.3	2 5.6 6.7 1.4	6 16.7 42.9 4.3	12 33.3 37.5 8.5	6 16.7 27.3 4.3	4 11.1 80.0 2.8	36 25.5
3 Maybe	9 22.5 23.7 6.4	10 25.0 33.3 7.1	2 5.0 14.3 1.4	9 22.5 28.1 6.4	9 22.5 40.9 6.4	1 2.5 20.0 .7	40 28.4
COLUMN TOTAL	38 27.0	30 21.3	14 9.9	32 22.7	22 15.6	5 3.5	141 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.<5
24.98619	10	0.0054	1.277	5 of 18 (27.8%)

WITH V 1 DEPENDENT 0.06796

WITH V 35 DEPENDENT 0.09211   SIGNIFICANCE

SYMMETRIC 0.07821   VALUE   0.0072

LAMBDA

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT   0.38798
PEARSON'S R   0.20571
GAMMA   0.25564

234

235

V 48   Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 35   Same Type of Library--Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"
V 35   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 28

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 48 1.00 First Level Activity	10 32.3 16.1 8.1	8 25.8 29.6 6.5	13 41.9 37.1 10.5	31 25.0
2.00 Second Level Activity	18 58.1 29.0 14.5	5 16.1 18.5 4.0	8 25.8 22.9 6.5	31 25.0
3.00 Third Level Activity	18 60.0 29.0 14.5	7 23.3 25.9 5.6	5 16.7 14.3 4.0	30 24.2
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	16 50.0 25.8 12.9	7 21.9 25.9 5.6	9 28.1 25.7 7.3	32 25.8
COLUMN TOTAL	62 50.0	27 21.8	35 28.2	124 100.0

	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. ≤ 5
	6.532	NONE

	WITH V 48 DEPENDENT	WITH V 35 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.07609	0.04839
SIGNIFICANCE		

	SYMMETRIC	SIGNIFICANCE
LAMBDA	0.06494	0.06658

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.23461	
PEARSON'S R	-0.13613	
GAMMA	-0.16772	

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE
7.22248	6	0.3008

V 25   Proportion of Photocopies Sent to Photocopies Recieved
BY V 35   Same Type of Library--Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

CHART 55

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 12

V 25	COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	V 35 Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
1 Send Many More		8 / 30.8 / 12.1 / 5.7	10 / 38.5 / 28.6 / 7.1	8 / 30.8 / 20.5 / 5.7	26 / 18.6
2 Send more		5 / 33.3 / 7.6 / 3.6	6 / 40.0 / 17.1 / 4.3	4 / 26.7 / 10.3 / 2.9	15 / 10.7
3 Send About as Many		14 / 50.0 / 21.2 / 10.0	6 / 21.4 / 17.1 / 4.3	8 / 28.6 / 20.5 / 5.7	28 / 20.0
4 Send Fewer		17 / 65.4 / 25.8 / 12.1	4 / 15.4 / 11.4 / 2.9	5 / 19.2 / 12.8 / 3.6	26 / 18.6
5 Send Far Fewer		22 / 48.9 / 33.3 / 15.7	9 / 20.0 / 25.7 / 6.4	14 / 31.1 / 35.9 / 10.0	45 / 32.1
COLUMN TOTAL		66 / 47.1	35 / 25.0	39 / 27.9	140 / 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5: 2 of 15 (13.3%)
MIN E.F. 3.750

CHI-SQUARE 9.74468   D.F. 8   SIGNIFICANCE 0.2834

LAMBDA

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 25 DEPENDENT	WITH V 35 DEPENDENT
	0.02367	0.01053	0.04054

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.25510	
PEARSON'S R	-0.10013	0.1196
GAMMA	-0.11914	

238

V 36   Same Type of Library-- Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	45	29.6	32.8	32.8
No	2	36	23.7	26.3	59.1
Maybe	3	56	36.8	40.9	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	15	9.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   137   MISSING CASES   15

239

CHART 57

V 36   Same Type of Library--Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"
BY V 1   Type of Library

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 16

COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	V 1 Academic ,Private 1	Academic ,Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
V36 **1** Yes	20 45.5 57.1 14.7	7 15.9 23.3 5.1	4 9.1 28.6 2.9	6 13.6 20.7 4.4	7 15.9 30.4 5.1		44 32.4
2 No	2 5.6 5.7 1.5	9 25.0 30.0 6.6	6 16.7 42.9 4.4	8 22.2 27.6 5.9	6 16.7 26.1 4.4	5 13.9 100.0 3.7	36 26.5
3 Maybe	13 23.2 37.1 9.6	14 25.0 46.7 10.3	4 7.1 28.6 2.9	15 26.8 51.7 11.0	10 17.9 43.5 7.4		56 41.2
COLUMN TOTAL	35 25.7	30 22.1	14 10.3	29 21.3	23 16.9	5 3.7	136 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.<5
31.58281	10	0.0005	1.324	5 of 18 (27.8%)

LAMBDA

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 36 DEPENDENT	WITH V 1 DEPENDENT
	0.12707	0.17500	0.08911

SIGNIFICANCE

0.0725

	VALUE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.43412
PEARSON'S R	0.12564
GAMMA	0.14263

240

241

V 48   Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 36   Same Type of Library--Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

V 36   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 32

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 48				
1.00 First Level Activity	8 26.7 18.6 6.7	6 20.0 20.7 5.0	16 53.3 33.3 13.3	30 25.0
2.00 Second Level Activity	12 38.7 27.9 10.0	7 22.6 24.1 5.8	12 38.7 25.0 10.0	31 25.8
3.00 Third Level Activity	11 39.3 25.6 9.2	6 21.4 20.7 5.0	11 39.3 22.9 9.2	28 23.3
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	12 38.7 27.9 10.0	10 32.3 34.5 8.3	9 29.0 18.8 7.5	31 25.8
COLUMN TOTAL	43 35.8	29 24.2	48 40.0	120 100.0

CHI-SQUARE   D.F.   SIGNIFICANCE   MIN E.F.   CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
4.39632   6   0.6232   6.767   NONE

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 48 DEPENDENT	WITH V 36 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.06211	0.07865	0.04167

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.18799	0.0630
PEARSON'S R	-0.14046	
GAMMA	-0.17306	

CHART 58

CHART 59

V 25   Proportion of Photocopies Sent to Photocopies Received
BY V 36   Same Type of Library--Reduced Rate: "Yes,"No," or "Maybe"

V 36·   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 17

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 25				
1 Send Many More	6 24.0 13.3 4.4	10 40.0 28.6 7.4	9 36.0 16.4 6.7	25 18.5
2 Send more	5 38.5 11.1 3.7	5 38.5 14.3 3.7	3 23.1 5.5 2.2	13 9.6
3 Send About as Many	9 32.1 20.0 6.7	7 25.0 20.0 5.2	12 42.9 21.8 8.9	28 20.7
4 Send Fewer	11 42.3 24.4 8.1	3 11.5 8.6 2.2	12 46.2 21.8 8.9	26 19.3
5 Send Far Fewer	14 32.6 31.1 10.4	10 23.3 28.6 7.4	19 44.2 34.5 14.1	43 31.9
COLUMN TOTAL	45 33.3	35 25.9	55 40.7	135 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 7.78175

D.F. 8

SIGNIFICANCE 0.4551

MIN E.F. 3.370

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5 2 of 15 (13.3%)

WITH V DEPENDENT 0.00000

WITH V DEPENDENT 0.03750

SIGNIFICANCE 0.4100

	SYMMETRIC		
LAMBDA	0.01744		
	VALUE		
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.23345		
PEARSON'S R	0.01976		
GAMMA	0.03130		

244

V 37   Academic Libraries-- Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	35	23.0	54.7	54.7
No	2	12	7.9	18.8	73.4
Maybe	3	17	11.2	26.6	100.0
Not Applicable	8	79	52.0	MISSING	
Not Ascertained	9	9	5.9	MISSING	
		----	----	----	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   64   MISSING CASES   88

245

CHART 61

V 37 Academic Libraries--Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"
BY V 1 Type of Library

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 88

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	V 1 Academic ,Private 1	Academic ,Public 2	ROW TOTAL
V 37			
1 Yes	21 60.0 60.0 32.8	14 40.0 48.3 21.9	35 54.7
2 No	7 58.3 20.0 10.9	5 41.7 17.2 7.8	12 18.8
3 Maybe	7 41.2 20.0 10.9	10 58.8 34.5 15.6	17 26.6
COLUMN TOTAL	35 54.7	29 45.3	64 100.0

	CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE
	1.71532	2	0.4242

	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
	5.438	NONE

LAMBDA	SYMMETRIC	WITH V 1 DEPENDENT	WITH V 37 DEPENDENT
	0.05172	0.00000	0.10345

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.16156	
PEARSON'S R	0.15233	0.1147
GAMMA	0.25000	

246

V 48   Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 37   Academic Libraries-- Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

V 37   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 92

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 48 1.00 First Level Activity	7 41.2 21.2 11.7	3 17.6 30.0 5.0	7 41.2 41.2 11.7	17 28.3
2.00 Second Level Activity	10 55.6 30.3 16.7	3 16.7 30.0 5.0	5 27.8 29.4 8.3	18 30.0
3.00 Third Level Activity	10 76.9 30.3 16.7	2 15.4 20.0 3.3	1 7.7 5.9 1.7	13 21.7
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	6 50.0 18.2 10.0	2 16.7 20.0 3.3	4 33.3 23.5 6.7	12 20.0
COLUMN TOTAL	33 55.0	10 16.7	17 28.3	60 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 4.85718   D.F. 6   SIGNIFICANCE 0.5623

MIN E.F. 2.000   CELLS WITH E.F. < 5   7 of 12 (58.3%)

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
LAMBDA SYMMETRIC	0.02899	
WITH V48 DEPENDENT	0.04762	
WITH V37 DEPENDENT	0.00000	0.1532
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.27366	
PEARSON'S R	-0.13423	
GAMMA	-0.19399	

CHART 62

247

248

V 25 Proportion of Photocopies Sent to Photocopies Received
BY V 37 Academic Libraries-- Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

V 37   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 88

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 25					
1 Send Many More		4 / 30.8 / 11.4 / 6.3	5 / 38.5 / 41.7 / 7.8	4 / 30.8 / 23.5 / 6.3	13 / 20.3
2 Send more		4 / 57.1 / 11.4 / 6.3	2 / 28.6 / 16.7 / 3.1	1 / 14.3 / 5.9 / 1.6	7 / 10.9
3 Send About as Many		7 / 43.8 / 20.0 / 10.9	3 / 18.8 / 25.0 / 4.7	6 / 37.5 / 35.3 / 9.4	16 / 25.0
4 Send Fewer		8 / 66.7 / 22.9 / 12.5	1 / 8.3 / 8.3 / 1.6	3 / 25.0 / 17.6 / 4.7	12 / 18.8
5 Send Far Fewer		12 / 75.0 / 34.3 / 18.8	1 / 6.3 / 8.3 / 1.6	3 / 18.8 / 17.6 / 4.7	16 / 25.0
COLUMN TOTAL		35 / 54.7	12 / 18.8	17 / 26.6	64 / 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5 11 of 15 (73.3%)

MIN E.F. 1.313

SIGNIFICANCE 0.2718

D.F. 8

CHI-SQUARE 9.90454

LAMBDA

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT
PEARSON'S R
GAMMA

WITH V DEPENDENT 0.03448

WITH V DEPENDENT 0.14583

SYMMETRIC 0.10390

SIGNIFICANCE C.2448

VALUE 0.36608
-0.21389
-0.29532

CHART 63

249

V 38   Academic Libraries-- Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	23	15.1	35.4	35.4
No	2	12	7.9	18.5	53.8
Maybe	3	30	19.7	46.2	100.0
Not Applicable	8	79	52.0	MISSING	
Not Ascertained	9	8	5.3	MISSING	
		----	----	----	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   65   MISSING CASES   87

V38 Academic Libraries-- Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"
BY V 1 Type of Library

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 87

V 38	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic Private 1	Academic Public 2	ROW TOTAL
1 Yes		17 73.9 47.2 26.2	6 26.1 20.7 9.2	23 35.4
2 No		3 25.0 8.3 4.6	9 75.0 31.0 13.8	12 18.5
3 Maybe		16 53.3 44.4 24.6	14 46.7 48.3 21.5	30 46.2
COLUMN TOTAL		36 55.4	29 44.6	65 100.0

MIN E.F. CELLS WITH E.F. 65
NONE

WITH V 1
DEPENDENT
0.20690

SIGNIFICANCE
0.0900

MIN E.F.
5.354

WITH V 38
DEPENDENT
0.02857

VALUE
0.32601
0.16835
0.25326

SIGN' 'NCE
0.0210

SYMMETRIC
0.10938

CHI-SQUARE
7.73001

D.F.
2

LAMBDA

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT
PEARSON'S R
GAMMA

251

V 48   Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V   38   Academic Libraries-- Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

V 38   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 91

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 48				
1.00 First Level Activity	4 23.5 17.4 6.6	2 11.8 16.2 3.3	11 64.7 40.7 18.0	17 27.9
2.00 Second Level Activity	6 33.3 26.1 9.8	5 27.8 45.5 8.2	7 38.9 25.9 11.5	18 29.5
3.00 Third Level Activity	7 53.8 30.4 11.5		6 46.2 22.2 9.8	13 21.3
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	6 46.2 26.1 9.8	4 30.8 36.4 6.6	3 23.1 11.1 4.9	13 21.3
COLUMN TOTAL	23 37.7	11 18.0	27 44.3	61 100.0

CHI-SQUARE   D.F.   SIGNIFICANCE   MIN E.F.   CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
10.02499   6   0.1236   2.344   6 of 12 (50.0%)

	WITH V38 DEPENDENT	WITH V48 DEPENDENT	SYMMETRIC
LAMBDA	0.11765	0.11628	0.11688

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.37570	
PEARSON'S R	-0.25443	0.0238
GAMMA	-0.31991	

V 25 Proportion of Photocopies Sent to Photocopies Received
BY V 38 Academic Libraries-- Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

V 38   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 87

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 25				
1 Send Many More	3 25.0 13.0 4.6	4 33.3 33.3 6.2	5 41.7 16.7 7.7	12 18.5
2 Send more	3 37.5 13.0 4.6	4 50.0 33.3 6.2	1 12.5 3.3 1.5	8 12.3
3 Send About as Many	4 25.0 17.4 6.2	2 12.5 16.7 3.1	10 62.5 33.3 15.4	16 24.6
4 Send Fewer	6 46.2 26.1 9.2	1 7.7 8.3 1.5	6 46.2 20.0 9.2	13 20.0
5 Send Far Fewer	7 43.8 30.4 10.8	1 6.3 8.3 1.5	8 50.0 26.7 12.3	16 24.6
COLUMN TOTAL	23 35.4	12 18.5	30 46.2	65 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5 9 of 15 (60.0%)

WITH V 38 DEPENDENT 0.08571

MIN E.F. 1.477

WITH V 25 DEPENDENT 0.10204

SIGNIFICANCE 0.4467

SIGNIFICANCE 0.1202

SYMMETRIC 0.09524

VALUE

D.F. 8

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT 0.40514
PEARSON'S R -0.01696
GAMMA -0.00652

CHI-SQUARE 12.76396

LAMBDA

254

V 39 Similar ILL Activity Level Libraries--Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	48	31.6	35.0	35.0
No	2	35	23.0	25.5	60.6
Maybe	3	54	35.5	39.4	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	15	9.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   137   MISSING CASES   15

V 39 Similar ILL Activity Level Libraries--Free Photocopies: "Yes,"No," or "Maybe"
BY V 1 Type of Library

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 16

V1 COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Academic ,Private 1	Academic ,Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
V39							
1 Yes	15	11	3	10	8		47
	31.9	23.4	6.4	21.3	17.0		34.6
	42.9	36.7	23.1	34.5	33.3		
	11.0	8.1	2.2	7.4	5.9		
2 No	8	6	4	5	7	5	35
	22.9	17.1	11.4	14.3	20.0	14.3	25.7
	22.9	20.0	30.8	17.2	29.2	100.0	
	5.9	4.4	2.9	3.7	5.1	3.7	
3 Maybe	12	13	6	14	9		54
	22.2	24.1	11.1	25.9	16.7		39.7
	34.3	43.3	46.2	48.3	37.5		
	8.8	9.6	4.4	10.3	6.6		
COLUMN TOTAL	35	30	13	29	24	5	136
	25.7	22.1	9.6	21.3	17.6	3.7	100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.<5
18.27819	10	0.0504	1.287	5 of 18 (27.8%)

WITH V1 DEPENDENT 0.01980

WITH V 39 DEPENDENT 0.09756   SIGNIFICANCE

LAMBDA SYMMETRIC 0.05464

WITH V 39 DEPENDENT 0.09756   0.2574

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.34420	
PEARSON'S R	0.05632	
GAMMA	0.06530	

257

258

V 48   Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 39   Similar ILL Activity Level Libraries--Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 32

V 48	V 39 COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
1.00 First Level Activity		8 / 26.7 / 18.6 / 6.7	10 / 33.3 / 37.0 / 8.3	12 / 40.0 / 24.0 / 10.0	30 / 25.0
2.00 Second Level Activity		10 / 31.3 / 23.3 / 8.3	6 / 18.8 / 22.2 / 5.0	16 / 50.0 / 32.0 / 13.3	32 / 26.7
3.00 Third Level Activity		13 / 46.4 / 30.2 / 10.8	3 / 10.7 / 11.1 / 2.5	12 / 42.9 / 24.0 / 10.0	28 / 23.3
4.00 Fourth Level Activity		12 / 40.0 / 27.9 / 10.0	8 / 26.7 / 29.6 / 6.7	10 / 33.3 / 20.0 / 8.3	30 / 25.0
COLUMN TOTAL		43 / 35.8	27 / 22.5	50 / 41.7	120 / 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 6.70135   D.F. 6   SIGNIFICANCE 0.3494

MIN E.F. 6.300   CELLS WITH E.F. < 5   NONE

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V48 DEPENDENT	WITH V39 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.06329	0.07955	0.04285

SIGNIFICANCE 0.1266

	VALUE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.22998
PEARSON'S R	-0.10509
GAMMA	-0.12209

259

260

CHART 71

V 25 Proportion of Photocopies Sent to Photocopies Received
BY V 39 Similar ILL Activity Level Libraries--Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

V 39   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 16

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 25				
1 Send Many More	7 26.9 14.6 5.1	11 42.3 32.4 8.1	8 30.8 14.8 5.9	26 19.1
2 Send more	3 23.1 6.3 2.2	5 38.5 14.7 3.7	5 38.5 9.3 3.7	13 9.6
3 Send About as Many	11 40.7 22.9 8.1	7 25.9 20.6 5.1	9 33.3 16.7 6.6	27 19.9
4 Send Fewer	12 44.4 25.0 8.8	2 7.4 5.9 1.5	13 48.1 24.1 9.6	27 19.9
5 Send Far Fewer	15 34.9 31.3 11.0	9 20.9 26.5 6.6	19 44.2 35.2 14.0	43 31.6
COLUMN TOTAL	48 35.3	34 25.0	54 39.7	136 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5   2 of 15 (13.3%)

MIN E.F.   3.250

SIGNIFICANCE   0.1941

D.F.   8

CHI-SQUARE   11.13613

WITH V39 DEPENDENT   0.06098

WITH V25 DEPENDENT   0.02151

SIGNIFICANCE   0.4243

SYMMETRIC   0.04000

LAMBDA

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.27511	
PEARSON'S R	0.01652	0.02864
GAMMA		

261

262

V 40   Similar ILL Activity Level Libraries--Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	29	19.1	22.1	22.1
No	2	36	23.7	27.5	49.6
Maybe	3	66	43.4	50.4	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	21	13.8	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   131   MISSING CASES   21

264

263

V 40 Similar ILL Activity Level Libraries--Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"
BY V 1 Type of Library

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 22

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	V1 Academic ,Private 1	Academic ,Public 2	Medical 3	Public 4	Special 5	Other 6	ROW TOTAL
V40							
1 Yes	11 39.3 32.4 8.5	7 25.0 23.3 5.4	3 10.7 25.0 2.3	3 10.7 11.5 2.3	4 14.3 17.4 3.1		28 21.5
2 No	4 11.1 11.8 3.1	11 30.6 36.7 8.5	4 11.1 33.3 3.1	5 13.9 19.2 3.8	7 19.4 30.4 5.4	5 13.9 100.0 3.8	36 27.7
3 Maybe	19 28.8 55.9 14.6	12 18.2 40.0 9.2	5 7.6 41.7 3.8	18 27.3 69.2 13.8	12 18.2 52.2 9.2		66 50.8
COLUMN TOTAL	34 26.2	30 23.1	12 9.2	26 20.0	23 17.7	5 3.8	130 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.<5
24.07463	10	0.0074	1.077	6 of 18 (33.3%)

WITH V1 DEPENDENT 0.07292

WITH V40 DEPENDENT 0.07813   SIGNIFICANCE 0.1824

SYMMETRIC 0.07500   LAMBDA

VALUE

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT 0.39529
PEARSON'S R 0.08014
GAMMA 0.05891

CHART 74

V 48 Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 40 Similar ILL Activity Level Libraries--Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

V 40   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 38

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 48 1.00 First Level Activity	5 / 17.2 / 20.0 / 4.4	7 / 24.1 / 24.1 / 6.1	17 / 58.6 / 28.3 / 14.9	29 / 25.4
2.00 Second Level Activity	6 / 19.4 / 24.0 / 5.3	8 / 25.8 / 27.6 / 7.0	17 / 54.8 / 28.3 / 14.9	31 / 27.2
3.00 Third Level Activity	6 / 25.0 / 24.0 / 5.3	5 / 20.8 / 17.2 / 4.4	13 / 54.2 / 21.7 / 11.4	24 / 21.1
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	8 / 26.7 / 32.0 / 7.0	9 / 30.0 / 31.0 / 7.9	13 / 43.3 / 21.7 / 11.4	30 / 26.3
COLUMN TOTAL	25 / 21.9	29 / 25.4	60 / 52.6	114 / 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 1.99080	D.F. 6	SIGNIFICANCE 0.9205

| MIN E.F. 5.263 | CELLS WITH E.F. < 5 NONE |

LAMBDA

	SYMMETRIC	WITH V48 DEPENDENT	WITH V40 DEPENDENT
VALUE	0.02190	0.03614	0.00000

		SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.13101	0.1136
PEARSON'S R	-0.11397	
GAMMA	-0.14526	

V 25 Proportion of Photocopies Sent to Photocopies Received
BY V 40 Similar ILL Activity Level Libraries--Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

V 40   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 22

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1'	No 2'	Maybe 3'	ROW TOTAL
V 25				
1 Send Many More	5 / 19.2 / 17.2 / 3.8	10 / 38.5 / 28.6 / 7.7	11 / 42.3 / 16.7 / 8.5	26 / 20.0
2 Send more	2 / 16.7 / 0.9 / 1.5	5 / 41.7 / 14.3 / 3.8	5 / 41.7 / 7.6 / 3.8	12 / 9.2
3 Send About as Many	6 / 23.1 / 20.7 / 4.6	4 / 15.4 / 11.4 / 3.1	16 / 61.5 / 24.2 / 12.3	26 / 20.0
4 Send Fewer	9 / 36.0 / 31.0 / 6.9	4 / 16.0 / 11.4 / 3.1	12 / 48.0 / 18.2 / 9.2	25 / 19.2
5 Send Far Fewer	7 / 17.1 / 24.1 / 5.4	12 / 29.3 / 34.3 / 9.2	22 / 53.7 / 33.3 / 16.9	41 / 31.5
COLUMN TOTAL	29 / 22.3	35 / 26.9	66 / 50.8	130 / 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5   2 of 15 (13.3%)

MIN E.F.   2.677

CHI-SQUARE 8.88667   D.F. 8   SIGNIFICANCE 0.3519

LAMBDA
WITH V 40 DEPENDENT   0.00000
WITH V 25 DEPENDENT   0.02247
SYMMETRIC   0.01307   SIGNIFICANCE 0.3390

VALUE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT   0.25295
PEARSON'S R   0.03676
GAMMA   0.05828

V 41 All Libraries--Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	49	32.2	35.8	35.8
No	2	47	30.9	34.3	70.1
Maybe	3	41	27.0	29.9	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	15	9.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   137   MISSING CASES   15

271

V 41 All Libraries--Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"
BY   V   1 Type of Library

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 16

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	V 1 'Academic ',Private' 1'	'Academic ,Public ' 2'	'Medical ' 3'	'Public ' 4'	'Special ' 5'	'Other ' 6'	ROW 'TOTAL
V 41							
1 Yes	18 36.7 48.6 13.2	12 24.5 41.4 8.8	3 6.1 23.1 2.2	9 18.4 32.1 6.6	6 12.2 25.0 4.4	1 2.0 20.0 .7	49 36.0
2 No	11 23.9 29.7 8.1	7 15.2 24.1 5.1	7 15.2 53.8 5.1	8 17.4 28.6 5.9	10 21.7 41.7 7.4	3 6.5 60.0 2.2	46 33.8
3 Maybe	8 19.5 21.6 5.9	10 24.4 34.5 7.4	3 7.3 23.1 2.2	11 26.8 39.3 8.1	8 19.5 33.3 5.9	1 2.4 20.0 .7	41 30.1
COLUMN TOTAL	37 27.2	29 21.3	13 9.6	28 20.6	24 17.6	5 3.7	136 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.<5
10.27732	10	0.4165	1.507	6 of 18 (33.3%)

WITH V 1 DEPENDENT 0.03030

WITH V 41 DEPENDENT 0.13793   SIGNIFICANCE

SYMMETRIC 0.08065   0.0355

LAMBDA

VALUE

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT 0.26506

PEARSON'S R 0.15532

GAMMA 0.18502

V 48   Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 41   All Libraries--Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

V 41   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 32

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 48				
1.00 First Level Activity	7 / 22.6 / 15.6 / 5.8	10 / 32.3 / 25.6 / 8.3	14 / 45.2 / 38.9 / 11.7	31 / 25.8
2.00 Second Level Activity	13 / 41.9 / 28.9 / 10.8	9 / 29.0 / 23.1 / 7.5	9 / 29.0 / 25.0 / 7.5	31 / 25.8
3.00 Third Level Activity	17 / 58.6 / 37.8 / 14.2	6 / 20.7 / 15.4 / 5.0	6 / 20.7 / 16.7 / 5.0	29 / 24.2
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	8 / 27.6 / 17.8 / 6.7	14 / 48.3 / 35.9 / 11.7	7 / 24.1 / 19.4 / 5.8	29 / 24.2
COLUMN TOTAL	45 / 37.5	39 / 32.5	36 / 30.0	120 / 100.0

CHI-SQUARE 13.34816   D.F. 6   SIGNIFICANCE 0.0378

MIN E.F. 8.700   CELLS WITH E.F. <5 NONE

LAMBDA
SYMMETRIC 0.16463
WITH V48 DEPENDENT 0.15730
WITH V41 DEPENDENT 0.17333

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.31539	
PEARSON'S R	-0.14401	0.0583
GAMMA	-0.16603	

274

275

CHART 79

V 25   Proportion of Photocopies Sent to Photocopies Received
BY V 41   All Libraries-- Free Photocopies: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 16

V 25	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
1 Send Many More		2 8.0 4.1 1.5	17 68.0 36.2 12.5	6 24.0 15.0 4.4	25 18.4
2 Send more		3 23.1 6.1 2.2	4 30.8 8.5 2.9	6 46.2 15.0 4.4	13 9.6
3 Send About as Many		8 28.6 16.3 5.9	9 32.1 19.1 6.6	11 39.3 27.5 8.1	28 20.6
4 Send Fewer		15 55.6 30.6 11.0	4 14.8 8.5 2.9	8 29.6 20.0 5.9	27 19.9
5 Send Far Fewer		21 48.8 42.9 15.4	13 30.2 27.7 9.6	9 20.9 22.5 6.6	43 31.6
COLUMN TOTAL		49 36.0	47 34.6	40 29.4	136 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5   3 of 15 (20.0%)

CHI-SQUARE   26.24186

D.F.   8

SIGNIFICANCE   0.0010

MIN E.F.   3.824

LAMBDA.
   WITH V41 DEPENDENT   0.24138
   WITH V 25 DEPENDENT   0.06452
   SYMMETRIC   0.15000

         VALUE   SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT   0.40218
PEARSON'S R   -0.24015   0.0024
GAMMA   -0.27581

V 42   All Libraries--Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	31	20.4	23.0	23.0
No	2	32	21.1	23.7	46.7
Maybe	3	72	47.4	53.3	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	17	11.2	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   135   MISSING CASES   17

277

V 42 All Libraries--Reduced Rate : "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"
BY   V 1 Type of Library

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 18

COUNT / ROW PCT / COL PCT / TOT PCT	V 1 'Academic ',Private 1'	'Academic ,Public 2'	'Medical 3'	'Public 4'	'Special 5'	'Other 6'	ROW 'TOTAL
V42							
1 Yes	14 / 45.2 / 37.8 / 10.4	4 / 12.9 / 13.8 / 3.0	3 / 9.7 / 23.1 / 2.2	4 / 12.9 / 14.8 / 3.0	6 / 19.4 / 26.1 / 4.5		31 / 23.1
2 No	4 / 12.9 / 10.8 / 3.0	9 / 29.0 / 31.0 / 6.7	4 / 12.9 / 30.8 / 3.0	4 / 12.9 / 14.8 / 3.0	7 / 22.6 / 30.4 / 5.2	3 / 9.7 / 60.0 / 2.2	31 / 23.1
3 Maybe	19 / 26.4 / 51.4 / 14.2	16 / 22.2 / 55.2 / 11.9	6 / 8.3 / 46.2 / 4.5	19 / 26.4 / 70.4 / 14.2	10 / 13.9 / 43.5 / 7.5	2 / 2.8 / 40.0 / 1.5	72 / 53.7
COLUMN TOTAL	37 / 27.6	29 / 21.6	13 / 9.7	27 / 20.1	23 / 17.2	5 / 3.7	134 / 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F.<5
16.62241	10	0.0831	1.157	5 of 18 (27.8%)

WITH V 1 DEPENDENT 0.05155

WITH V 42 DEPENDENT 0.01613

SIGNIFICANCE 0.2238

SYMMETRIC 0.03774

VALUE

LAMBDA

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT 0.33220
PEARSON'S R 0.06615
GAMMA 0.06046

278   279

V 48   Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 42   All Libraries--Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"
V 42   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 34

COUNT ROW PCT CCL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 48 1.00 First Level Activity	5 16.7 17.9 4.2	4 13.3 15.4 3.4	21 70.0 32.8 17.8	30 25.4
2.00 Second Level Activity	8 25.8 28.6 6.8	8 25.8 30.8 6.8	15 48.4 23.4 12.7	31 26.3
3.00 Third Level Activity	10 35.7 35.7 8.5	4 14.3 15.4 3.4	14 50.0 21.9 11.9	28 23.7
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	5 17.2 17.9 4.2	10 34.5 38.5 8.5	14 48.3 21.9 11.9	29 24.6
COLUMN TOTAL	28 23.7	26 22.0	64 54.2	118 100.0

	CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. < 5
	8.78254	6	0.1862	6.169	NONE

		SYMMETRIC	WITH V 48 DEPENDENT	WITH V 42 DEPENDENT
LAMBDA		0.07092	0.11494	0.00000
		SIGNIFICANCE		SIGNIFICANCE
		VALUE		
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT		0.26320		
PEARSON'S R		-0.10143		0.1372
GAMMA		-0.14772		

V 25 Proportion of Photocopies Sent to Photocopies Received
BY V 42 All Libraries-- Reduced Rate: "Yes," "No," or "Maybe"

V 42   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 18

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	Maybe 3	ROW TOTAL
V 25				
1 Send Many More	1 4.0 3.2 .7	11 44.0 34.4 8.2	13 52.0 18.3 9.7	25 18.7
2 Send more	2 15.4 6.5 1.5	4 30.8 12.5 3.0	7 53.8 9.9 5.2	13 9.7
3 Send About as Many	5 17.9 16.1 3.7	5 17.9 15.6 3.7	18 64.3 25.4 13.4	28 20.9
4 Send Fewer	12 46.2 38.7 9.0	4 15.4 12.5 3.0	10 38.5 14.1 7.5	26 19.4
5 Send Far Fewer	11 26.2 35.5 8.2	8 19.0 25.0 6.0	23 54.8 32.4 17.2	42 31.3
COLUMN TOTAL	31 23.1	32 23.9	71 53.0	134 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5   2 of 15 (13.3%)

WITH V 42 DEPENDENT   0.03175

MIN E.F.   3.007

WITH V 25 DEPENDENT   0.04348

SIGNIF. CANCE   0.0671

SYMMETRIC   0.03871

SIGNIFICANCE   0.0171

VALUE
0.34925
-0.13001
-0.11323

D.F.   8

CHI-SQUARE   18.61537

LAMBDA

CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT   0.34925
PEARSON'S R   -0.13001
GAMMA   -0.11323

V 43   Reciprocal Agreement Already

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Yes	1	104	68.4	72.7	72.7
No	2	39	25.7	27.3	100.C
Not Ascertained	9	9	5.9	MISSING	
	TOTAL	152	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   143   MISSING CASES   9

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V43 Reciprocal Agreement Already: "Yes," or "No"
BY V 1 Type of Library

	V 1						NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 10	
COUNT ' ROW PCT' COL PCT' TOT PCT'	Academic ,Private 1'	Academic ,Public 2'	Medical 3'	Public 4'	Special 5'	Other 6'		ROW TOTAL
V 43 1 Yes	32 31.1 82.1 22.5	25 24.3 83.3 17.6	14 13.6 100.0 9.9	19 18.4 63.3 13.4	12 11.7 50.0 8.5	1 1.0 20.0 .7		103 72.5
2 No	7 17.9 17.9 4.9	5 12.8 16.7 3.5		11 28.2 36.7 7.7	12 30.8 50.0 8.5	4 10.3 80.0 2.8		39 27.5
COLUMN TOTAL	39 27.5	30 21.1	14 9.9	30 21.1	24 16.9	5 3.5		142 100.0

CHI-SQUARE	D.F.	SIGNIFICANCE	MIN E.F.	CELLS WITH E.F. ◂ 5
23.14975	5	0.0003	1 373	3 of 12 (25.0%)

		WITH V 43	WITH V 1
	SYMMETRIC	DEPENDENT	DEPENDENT
LAMBDA	0.05634	0.07692	0.04854

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.37440	
PEARSON'S R	0.32033	0.0001
GAMMA	0.46723	

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CHART 86

V 48   Total ILL Activity Level: First to Fourth Level Activity
BY V 43   Reciprocal Agreement Already: "Yes," or "No"

V 43   NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 26

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Yes 1	No 2	ROW TOTAL
V 48			
1.00 First Level Activity	17 53.1 18.1 13.5	15 46.9 46.9 11.9	32 25.4
2.00 Second Level Activity	23 71.9 24.5 18.3	9 28.1 28.1 7.1	32 25.4
3.00 Third Level Activity	26 83.9 27.7 20.6	5 16.1 15.6 4.0	31 24.6
4.00 Fourth Level Activity	28 90.3 29.8 22.2	3 9.7 9.4 2.4	31 24.6
COLUMN TOTAL	94 74.6	32 25.4	126 100.0

CELLS WITH E.F. < 5   NONE

MIN E.F.   7.873

CHI-SQUARE   13.36524

D.F.   3

SIGNIFICANCE   0.0039

	WITH V 43 DEPENDENT	WITH V 48 DEPENDENT	SYMMETRIC
LAMBDA	0.00000	0.11702	0.08730

	VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
CONTINGENCY COEFFICIENT	0.30968	0.0001
PEARSON'S R	-0.31791	
GAMMA	-0.52744	

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Library Association Memberships Held by Surveyed (Institutional or Individual Memberships)

Association Membership	"Yes" Response	Total Percentage	Valid Percentage
Academic Library Association of Ohio (ALAO)	51	33.6	56.7
American Library Association (ALA)	88	57.9	78.6
American Society for Information Science (ASIS)	22	14.0	27.5
Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL)	41	27.0	47.1
Catholic Library Association (CLA)	4	2.6	5.8
Medical Library Association (MLA)	16	10.5	20.8
Ohio Health Information Organization (OHIO)	13	8.6	17.3
Ohio Library Association (OLA)	87	57.2	75.0
Special Libraries Association (SLA)	34	22.4	39.5

CHART 87

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V 44   Library Associations' Role in Fostering ILL Cost Containment Programs

VALUE LABEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
Very Important Part	1	29	19.1	20.9	20.9
Important Part	2	65	42.8	46.8	67.6
Some Part	3	29	19.1	20.9	88.5
Minor Part	4	9	5.9	6.5	95.0
No Part	5	7	4.6	5.0	100.0
Not Ascertained	9	13	8.6	MISSING	
		---	---	---	
	TOTAL	152	100.C	100.0	

VALID CASES   139   MISSING CASES   13

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Perception of Library Associations' Role in Fostering Cost Containment Programs Broken Down
by Particular Association Memberships among Those Surveyed

| Library Association Membership | Perception of Library Associations' Role: | | ROW TOTAL |
| | Very Important Part or Important Part | Some Part or Minor Part or No Part | |
	Frequency (Row Pct)	Frequency (Row Pct)	
Academic Library Association of Ohio (ALAO)	35 (70.0)	15 (30.0)	50
American Library Association (ALA)	57 (72.1)	22 (27.9)	79
American Society for Information Sciences (ASIS)	14 (70.0)	6 (30.0)	20
Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL)	29 (74.3)	10 (25.7)	39
Catholic Library Association (CLA)	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)	4
Medical Library Association (MLA)	9 (60.0)	6 (40.0)	15
Ohio Health Information Organization (OHIO)	8 (66.7)	4 (33.4)	12
Ohio Library Association (OLA)	51 (67.1)	25 (32.9)	76
Special Libraries Association (SLA)	17 (58.6)	12 (41.3)	29

CHART 89

Perception of Library Associations' Role in Fostering Cost Containment Programs Broken Down
by the Total ILL Activity Level of the Surveyed Libraries

Level of Total ILL Activity	Perception of Library Associations' Role:		
	Very Important Part or Important Part	Some Part or Minor Part or No Part	ROW TOTAL
	Frequency (Row Pct)	Frequency (Row Pct)	
First Level Activity	20 (62.5)	12 (37.6)	32
Second Level Activity	23 (74.2)	8 (25.8)	31
Third Level Activity	19 (67.9)	9 (32.2)	28
Fourth Level Activity	20 (64.5)	11 (35.5)	31
	— — —	— — —	
COLUMN TOTAL	82 (67.2)	40 (32.7)	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS= 30

CHART 90

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