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ARL
SUPPLEMENTARY
STATISTICS
2002-03

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The quantitative tables presented in this publication are not indicative of performance and outcomes and should not be used as measures of library quality. In comparing any individual library to ARL medians or to other ARL members, one must be careful to make such comparisons within the context of differing institutional and local goals and characteristics.

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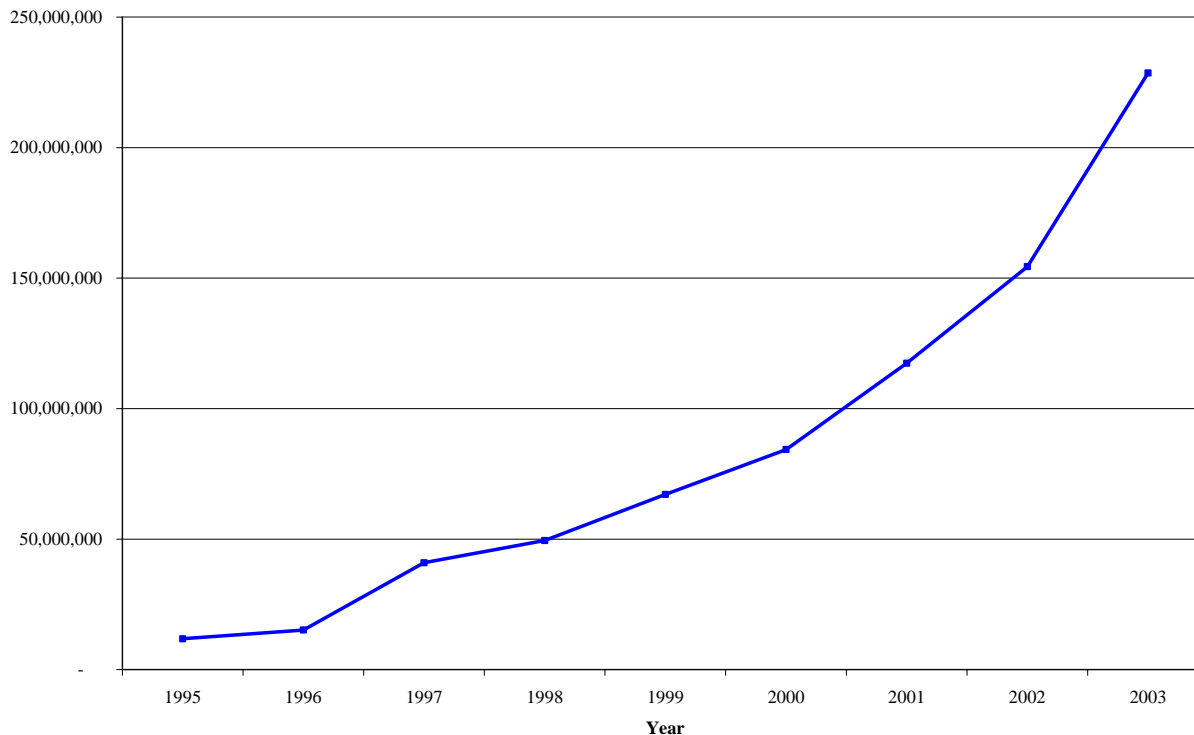
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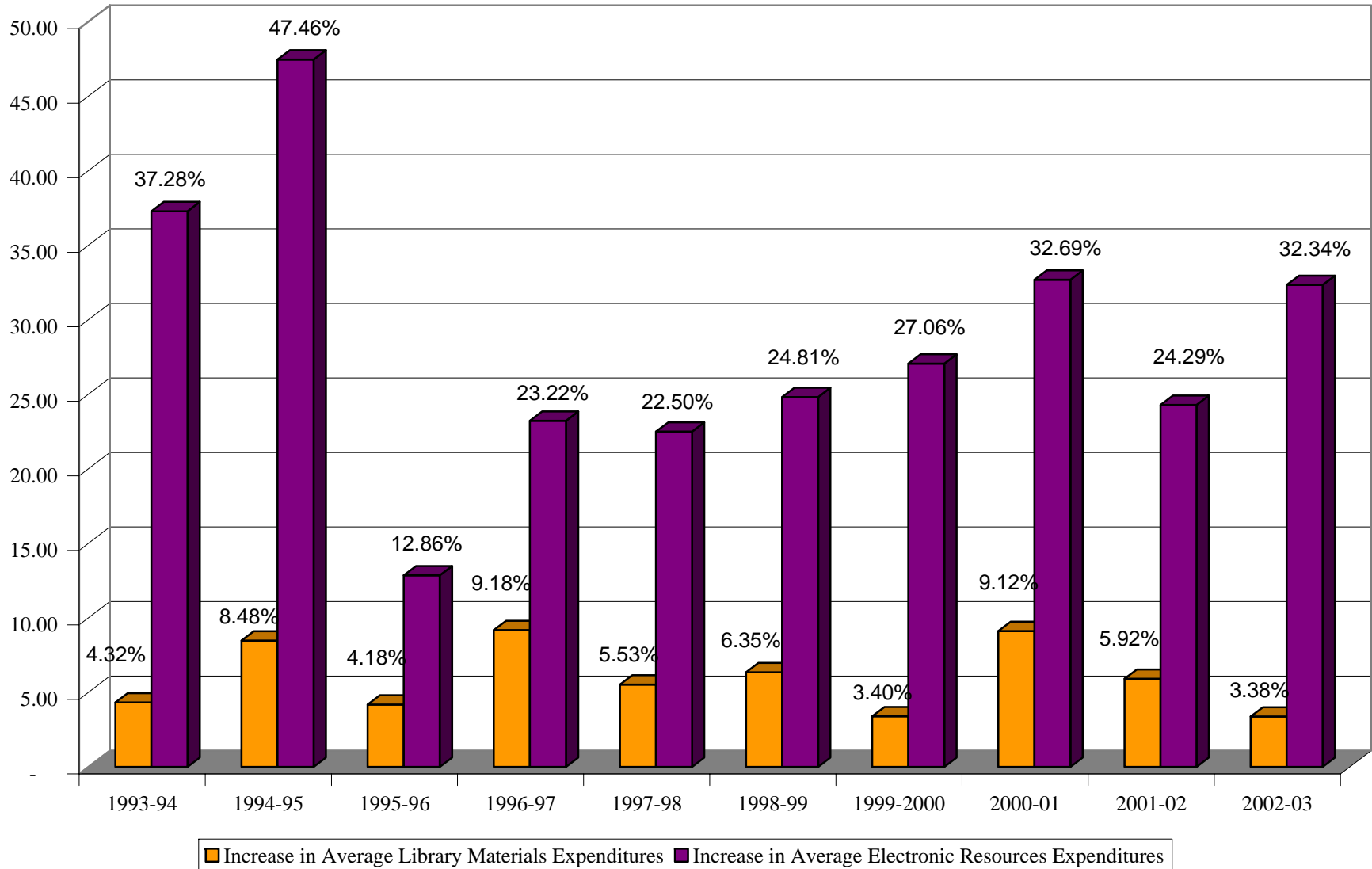
ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03

- Expenditures for electronic resources account for 25%, on average, of ARL institutions' library materials budgets.
- ARL libraries reported spending more than \$228 million on electronic resources.
- ARL libraries reported a total of \$21,470,716 in additional funds spent on their behalf through a centrally funded consortium for purchasing electronic products and services.
- ARL libraries reported spending more than \$13.1 million on document delivery/interlibrary loan services.
- Expenditures for electronic serials have increased by 171% since the 1999-2000 survey, and by more than 1800% since they were first reported, in 1994-95 (see graph, below).
- In every year since 1992-93, average expenditures on electronic resources have increased at least twice as fast, and in some cases more than six times faster, than average library materials expenditures (see chart, next page).

Total Electronic Serials Expenditures, 1995-2003



Yearly Increases in Average Electronic Resources and Total Library Materials Expenditures



INTRODUCTION

How much do libraries spend on electronic resources? In the Internet era, librarians must know the answer to this question, and whether their level of investment is on par with other institutions and peers. But in addition to librarians, many information industry analysts are trying to estimate the extent of the electronic publishing market—especially commercial electronic scholarly publishing—and the speed with which it is growing, using libraries' experience as a proxy in the absence of other indicators.

In 1997-98, Timothy Jewell of the University of Washington analyzed the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* data in an attempt to answer questions about how research libraries are spending money on electronic scholarly information. The following summary table is an update of some of the trends he originally identified. To understand the caveats and measurement issues related to the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* data, see <http://www.arl.org/stats/specproj/jewell.html>.

Experimental data collected by ARL libraries over the last decade indicate that the portion of the library materials budget that is spent on electronic resources is indeed growing rapidly. Since the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* were first reported, the percentage of the average library budget that is spent on electronic materials has increased more than eightfold, from an estimated 3.6% in 1992-93 to 25% in 2002-03. One hundred eleven ARL university libraries reported spending more than \$228 million on electronic resources in 2002-03. The vast majority of that was spent on electronic serials and subscription services, expenditures for which have increased sharply: from just \$11 million when first reported on this survey in 1994-95, to more than \$205 million today. Also, 49 ARL libraries reported another \$21.47 million expended on their behalf through centrally funded consortia.

In addition to library materials funds, libraries spent \$13 million for document delivery and interlibrary loan activities and \$27 million for bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia in 2002-03 from their operating funds (excluding staff costs), as indicated in Table 1a.

The *ARL Supplementary Statistics* cannot answer all of the questions libraries have about electronic resources. For this reason, ARL undertook a project that would address its member interests surrounding usage measures for electronic information resources. A number of members agreed to self-fund a project and ARL subsequently engaged Florida State University's Information Use Management and Policy Institute in response to a study proposal by Charles R. McClure of the Institute. Sherrie Schmidt, Dean of University Libraries, Arizona State University, and Rush Miller, University Librarian and Director, University of Pittsburgh Libraries, served as the project's co-chairs.

The E-Metrics study was originally designed as an 18-month project in three phases: an inventory of what libraries were already doing about data collection for electronic resources and an identification of any libraries that could provide best practice; identifying and testing data elements that could be collected and used as measures for electronic resources for both trends and benchmarking; and linking the use of electronic resources to institutional outcomes. The scope of the E-Metrics project expanded to include (1) additional work and data collection activities with vendors, (2) coordinating statistics development with other organizations (ICOLC, NISO, PALS, NCLIS, etc.), and (3) increasing the level of effort required by everyone involved with the project to complete the field testing. At the conclusion of the field testing, the investigators provided a set of recommendations to ARL regarding the collection of data for electronic resources.

The Phase I report on the identification of current activities being undertaken in ARL libraries to support data collection for electronic resources was issued in November 2000. Phase II identified a set of statistics and measures that can be used to describe electronic resources in ARL libraries and was issued in October 2001. Phase III provided a document describing a project to link electronic measures to institutional goals and objectives and was finalized at the end of 2001. Project documents can be found at the project's web site <http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/emetrics/contract00-01.html> and are available in a printed publication as well.

The project participants reviewed the reports from the investigators in October 2001 and have recommended to the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee that further work in testing the suggested measures be conducted. The 18-month study moved forward with ongoing expansion of the E-Metrics set of activities, to include additional libraries involved in the testing and application of the proposed measures and official sponsorship of Project COUNTER, an international initiative designed to serve librarians, publishers and intermediaries by facilitating the recording and exchange of online usage statistics.¹

E-Metrics is emerging as a pilot supplementary data collection that will continue for another year and then merge into the regular *ARL Supplementary Statistics* compilation according to discussions and recommendations forwarded by the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee. E-metrics is focusing on (a) additional refinement of the definitions, (b) establishing a process for compiling statistics across products, vendors and publishers, and (c) formalizing these activities as part of an ongoing supplementary data collection. In particular, the following recommendations have been formed by the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee at its May 2003 meeting:

(a) In the *ARL Statistics*, the data category 'Volumes held' needs to be revised. A proposal will be developed and presented to the ARL Membership in October to account in the *ARL Statistics* for the positive impact of collaborative de-duping activities that are taking place as a result of volumes transferred, and/or de-acquisitioned, to a shared remote facility. As libraries are moving into more collaborative frameworks, we are trying to develop strategies in our accounting practices that would minimize the negative incentives for participation in national or regional book repositories. The proposal will attempt to neutralize disincentives and encourage good management practices regarding the reporting of shared collections.

(b) A series of questions will be moving from the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* to the annual *ARL Statistics* starting with the 2003-04 ARL survey forms. Some data elements will be dropped altogether. The *ARL Supplementary Statistics* questionnaire serves as a test bed to collect information on prospective new measures and, in the past, has yielded information on public services and government documents that were moved to the *ARL Statistics*. The items collected currently in the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* have been tested for over a decade and a majority of ARL libraries are now reporting these figures in increasingly consistent and reliable ways. The data regarding expenditures for electronic resources especially are deemed very useful and important. Looking back, 1994-95 was the last year the *ARL Statistics* survey tool and its associated publication was revised with new data elements.

(c) The data elements collected through the ARL E-Metrics pilot will be moving into the regular *ARL Supplementary Statistics* collection cycle with the 2003-04 ARL survey forms. Most of these items relate to the accounting of electronic resources and seek to describe emerging digital library operations. This move will begin the expansion of the data collection that thus far has been on a pilot project basis.²

(d) To streamline the way the ARL Membership Criteria Index is disseminated, ARL will include this information in the *ARL Statistics* publication starting with the 2002-03 annual publication. In the past, ARL was discouraged from including the ARL Membership Criteria Index in the *ARL Statistics* publication because of a concern that it would be misinterpreted as a measure of quality. However, the *Chronicle of Higher Education* continues to request the data and publicize the Index annually, making it widely available. Furthermore, ARL makes the Index available through its website as well as through the interactive edition supported by the University of Virginia.

¹ Project COUNTER: < <http://www.projectcounter.org/index.html> >

² Martha Kyrillidou and Sarah Giersch, "Qualitative Analysis of ARL E-Metrics Participant Feedback about the Evolution of Measures for Networked Electronic Resources" *Library Quarterly* (forthcoming). Preprint version accessible at: <http://www.libqual.org/documents/admin/kyrillidou_LQEmetrics04_web.doc>

These changes should be reviewed in the context of the work that is taking place around the various New Measures Initiatives³. In particular, the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* focuses on institutional descriptors of the library environment, whether electronic or physical. Other efforts are placing increased emphasis on understanding who the users of the digital libraries are and for what purposes digital libraries are used. These efforts include the Measuring the Impact of Networked Electronic Services (MINES)⁴ project, or the dimensions of library service quality in the electronic environment (also known as e-QUAL or digiQUAL).⁵

Those using the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* to compare individual libraries should consult the extensive "Footnotes" section of this report. Although definitions used in the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* aim for consistency, differing reporting practices do exist and these sections explain them in detail. To aid comparability, Canadian library expenditures are expressed in U.S. dollars, at the rate of 1.51023 Canadian dollars to one U.S. dollar. This exchange rate is the average monthly noon exchange rate published in the *Bank of Canada Review* for the period July 2002–June 2003. Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars are given in the "Footnotes."

The quantitative rank-order tables presented in this publication are not indicative of performance and outcomes and should not be used as measures of library quality. In comparing any individual library to ARL medians or to other libraries, one must be careful to make such comparisons within the context of differing institutional goals and local characteristics, especially in the case of the electronic resources measured in this publication.

For more information about the *ARL Supplementary Statistics*, see <<http://www.arl.org/stats/sup/index.html>>.

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Association of Research Libraries
August 17, 2004

³ ARL New Measures Initiatives <<http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/index.html>>

⁴ Franklin, B. & Plum, T. (2004). "Library usage patterns in the electronic information environment" *Information Research*, 9(4) paper 187 [Available at <http://InformationR.net/ir/9-4/paper187.html>]

⁵ Colleen Cook, Fred Heath, Martha Kyrillidou, Yvonna Lincoln, Bruce Thompson and Duane Webster "Developing a National Science Digital Library (NSDL) LibQUAL+™ Protocol: An E-service for Assessing the Library of the 21st Century," submitted for the October 2003 NSDL Evaluation Workshop. [Available at: http://www.libqual.org/documents/admin/NSDL_workshop_web1.pdf]

Electronic Resources and Library Materials Expenditures In ARL University Libraries
ARL Supplementary Statistics

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
a. Computer File Expenditures (monographic/onetime)											
Total	14,147,625	20,132,553	22,030,727	24,639,822	8,013,055	11,189,103	10,848,219	14,727,984	15,297,096	16,748,194	23,275,683
Average	172,532	236,854	247,536	262,126	87,098	122,957	121,890	161,846	159,345	167,482	225,978
Median	148,158	212,936	217,988	219,178	47,932	52,311	54,024	98,657	72,070	82,566	111,266
Number Reporting		85	89	94	92	91	89	91	96	100	103
b. Electronic Serial Expenditures											
Total	N/A	N/A	11,847,577	15,170,971	40,956,696	49,497,141	67,124,554	84,343,868	117,415,618	154,418,679	205,300,292
Average	N/A	N/A	188,057	194,500	401,536	494,971	639,281	818,873	1,118,244	1,429,803	1,849,552
Median	N/A	N/A	156,754	172,805	355,922	426,722	571,790	736,317	992,067	1,272,965	1,649,361
Number Reporting			63	78	102	100	105	103	105	108	111
c. Electronic Resources (Total a+b)											
Total	14,147,625	20,132,553	33,878,304	39,810,793	50,512,984	60,686,244	77,972,773	99,071,852	132,712,714	171,166,820	228,575,974
Average	172,532	236,854	349,261	394,166	485,702	594,963	742,598	943,541	1,252,007	1,556,062	2,059,243
Median	148,158	212,936	278,404	332,128	420,741	495,011	645,495	931,210	1,129,298	1,377,874	1,775,865
Number Reporting	82	85	97	101	104	102	105	105	106	110	111
Library Materials Expenditures											
Total	393,271,073	425,287,651	526,496,347	571,145,986	642,123,715	664,600,663	727,623,160	752,343,531	828,778,808	910,930,849	950,275,167
Average	4,795,989	5,003,384	5,427,797	5,654,911	6,174,266	6,515,692	6,929,744	7,165,176	7,818,668	8,281,189	8,561,038
Median	4,242,887	4,527,122	4,714,384	4,975,353	5,529,606	5,643,070	5,991,177	6,545,146	7,028,134	7,566,727	7,707,153
Number Reporting	82	85	97	101	104	102	105	105	106	110	111
E-Resource Expenditures as % of Materials Expenditures											
Average	3.60	4.75	6.39	6.83	7.76	8.85	10.56	12.88	16.25	19.60	25.02
Median	N/A	4.45	5.33	6.42	7.51	8.29	10.18	12.77	14.80	18.15	22.01
Number Reporting	82	85	97	101	104	102	105	105	106	110	111
Expenditures for Bibl. Utilities, Networks, etc. (External)											
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,827,348	4,695,737	7,442,962	9,523,348	14,655,078	20,373,560	21,470,716
Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$136,691	142,295	201,161	250,614	311,810	424,449	438,178
Median	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$120,096	128,795	145,280	204,598	198,289	336,690	250,000
Number Reporting					28	33	37	38	47	48	49

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 1A
SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

	Sum	Number Reporting
Expenditures for Computer Files (one-time/monographic purchase)	23,275,683	103
Expenditures for Electronic Serials	205,300,292	111
a. Electronic indexes and reference tools	34,672,442	46
b. Electronic full text periodicals	41,805,279	45
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (Library)	27,054,072	106
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (External)	21,470,716	49
Expenditures for Computer Hardware and Software	60,599,298	110
Expenditures for Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan	13,165,065	110
Bibliographic Records of Locally Owned Materials	259,381,975	107
In-house Uses of Materials	46,260,476	83
Staffed Library Service Points	2,860	111

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 1B
SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

	Low	First Quartile	Mean	Median	Third Quartile	Maximum	Number Reporting
Expend. Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	755	35,337	225,978	111,266	271,253	3,337,170	103
Expenditures for Electronic Serials	483,770	1,201,448	1,849,552	1,649,361	2,214,327	5,184,982	111
a. Electronic indexes and reference tools	61,635	458,712	753,749	681,769	960,585	2,657,426	46
b. Electronic full text periodicals	73,858	380,699	929,006	820,919	1,118,330	3,930,671	45
Expenditures for Electronic Materials -- computer files and serials	483,770	1,302,483	2,059,243	1,775,865	2,481,583	5,392,504	111
Electronic Materials as a Percent of Library Materials Budget	8.46	16.73	25.02	22.01	31.98	59.50	111
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (Library)	7,799	134,125	255,227	205,696	310,121	1,186,003	106
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (External)	1,170	66,355	438,178	250,000	592,352	1,896,849	49
Expenditures for Computer Hardware and Software	15,648	213,912	550,903	410,564	666,457	2,355,620	110
Expenditures for Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan	7,029	54,732	119,682	99,900	148,576	512,168	110
Bibliographic records of locally owned materials	662,727	1,597,331	2,424,131	1,979,120	2,778,113	9,134,428	107
% of Records in OPAC	88	96	98	99	100	100	110
In-house Uses of Materials	50,769	269,654	557,355	400,094	738,154	2,205,935	83
Staffed Library Service Points	6	17	26	22	31	100	111
Weekly Service Hours	82	102	115	110	123	168	111

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

	Computer Files	Electronic Serials	Electronic Serials - Indexes & Ref. Tools	Electronic Serials - Full- text items	Total Electronic Materials	% of Library Materials Expenditures
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)	
INSTITUTION						
ALABAMA	233,662	776,815	342,321	362,855	1,010,477	16.78
ARIZONA	430,916	3,009,341	U/A	U/A	3,440,257	30.18
ARIZONA STATE	88,430	2,803,175	894,595	1,804,550	2,891,605	30.97
AUBURN	75,463	923,891	704,154	219,737	999,354	20.40
BOSTON	127,768	1,023,598	U/A	U/A	1,151,366	17.26
BOSTON COLLEGE	166,469	1,385,330	U/A	U/A	1,551,799	21.37
BRIGHAM YOUNG	238,593	1,019,334	U/A	U/A	1,257,927	17.35
BRITISH COLUMBIA	15,888	1,584,332	U/A	U/A	1,600,220	16.46
BROWN	7,847	1,139,383	672,185	467,198	1,147,230	15.70
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	7,972	1,783,075	460,898	1,322,177	1,791,047	29.33
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	U/A	1,745,791	U/A	U/A	1,745,791	24.54
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	119,439	1,841,929	781,676	1,057,657	1,961,368	15.48
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	2,258	1,201,448	239,208	962,240	1,203,706	25.93
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	9,674	1,766,191	723,393	1,042,798	1,775,865	21.75
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	15,340	1,108,310	U/A	U/A	1,123,650	16.74
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	3,424	1,763,851	U/A	U/A	1,767,275	30.52
CHICAGO	148,781	2,141,788	1,112,634	1,029,154	2,290,569	18.17
CINCINNATI	213,515	3,849,008	U/A	U/A	4,062,523	49.06
COLORADO	204,181	2,722,785	U/A	U/A	2,926,966	34.30
COLORADO STATE	331,960	1,060,317	239,398	820,919	1,392,277	16.28
COLUMBIA	U/A	2,562,030	U/A	U/A	2,562,030	17.02
CONNECTICUT	153,033	1,718,456	U/A	U/A	1,871,489	25.21
CORNELL	105,894	2,105,054	U/A	U/A	2,210,948	16.28
DARTMOUTH	56,703	2,435,013	U/A	U/A	2,491,716	36.20
DELAWARE	111,266	2,370,317	658,551	1,711,766	2,481,583	36.67
DUKE	279,157	2,733,319	168,415	639,395	3,012,476	24.01
EMORY	24,391	1,736,740	1,272,856	463,884	1,761,131	15.53
FLORIDA	57,045	1,390,736	744,659	646,077	1,447,781	14.17
FLORIDA STATE	535,072	1,269,386	598,088	413,202	1,804,458	26.14
GEORGE WASHINGTON	U/A	1,302,483	120,916	73,858	1,302,483	14.49
GEORGETOWN	99,382	1,292,729	677,914	174,388	1,392,111	16.73
GEORGIA	304,846	1,223,343	U/A	U/A	1,528,189	15.49
GEORGIA TECH	104,952	718,322	416,318	302,004	823,274	18.44
GUELPH	454,822	1,470,562	U/A	U/A	1,925,384	59.50
HARVARD	3,337,170	1,891,599	U/A	U/A	5,228,769	19.71
HAWAII	293,330	976,812	U/A	U/A	1,270,142	20.60
HOUSTON	63,500	1,045,074	U/A	U/A	1,108,574	16.14
HOWARD	4,000	779,864	224,652	452,212	783,864	18.26
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	41,739	1,031,288	U/A	U/A	1,073,027	16.72
ILLINOIS, URBANA	225,582	1,356,492	U/A	U/A	1,582,074	13.21
INDIANA	561,723	1,596,885	1,106,177	490,708	2,158,608	17.24
IOWA	31,618	3,849,585	2,657,426	1,054,459	3,881,203	37.50

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

	Computer Files	Electronic Serials	Electronic Serials - Indexes & Ref. Tools	Electronic Serials - Full- text items	Total Electronic Materials	% of Library Materials Expenditures
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)	
INSTITUTION						
IOWA STATE	45,238	2,451,923	U/A	U/A	2,497,161	28.15
JOHNS HOPKINS	15,680	3,356,925	1,404,334	1,952,591	3,372,605	29.72
KANSAS	345,450	1,376,170	U/A	U/A	1,721,620	22.34
KENT STATE	19,324	1,139,813	U/A	U/A	1,159,137	30.66
KENTUCKY	66,390	2,016,687	U/A	U/A	2,083,077	22.06
LAVAL	204,454	1,645,739	U/A	U/A	1,850,194	36.17
LOUISIANA STATE	31,822	722,937	U/A	U/A	754,759	13.89
LOUISVILLE	35,337	1,476,645	U/A	U/A	1,511,982	17.46
MCGILL	1,610,710	3,427,795	U/A	U/A	5,038,505	47.56
MCMASTER	1,203	1,310,791	U/A	U/A	1,311,994	27.72
MANITOBA	0	1,639,961	1,345,406	294,555	1,639,961	33.92
MARYLAND	111,850	1,327,640	1,056,805	U/A	1,439,490	22.23
MASSACHUSETTS	483,795	1,540,434	452,154	1,088,280	2,024,229	37.80
MIT	109,284	1,650,940	U/A	U/A	1,760,224	26.55
MIAMI	76,980	1,813,246	U/A	U/A	1,890,226	20.81
MICHIGAN	180,062	4,349,070	U/A	U/A	4,529,132	23.55
MICHIGAN STATE	344,251	2,399,587	704,253	1,695,334	2,743,838	33.17
MINNESOTA	304,256	1,434,957	U/A	U/A	1,739,213	16.06
MISSOURI	7,241	869,680	U/A	U/A	876,921	13.43
MONTREAL	0	2,122,242	627,249	908,211	2,122,242	31.68
NEBRASKA	19,933	1,092,188	649,465	362,298	1,112,121	19.19
NEW MEXICO	82,790	1,132,226	U/A	U/A	1,215,016	20.37
NEW YORK	1,397,201	3,051,320	U/A	U/A	4,448,521	35.18
NORTH CAROLINA	222,853	956,294	U/A	U/A	1,179,147	10.79
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	420,820	1,342,450	659,069	683,381	1,763,270	19.14
NORTHWESTERN	274,121	1,996,723	813,553	1,021,745	2,270,844	21.13
NOTRE DAME	131,044	2,791,239	795,910	1,841,920	2,922,283	33.74
OHIO	14,678	1,442,369	533,033	909,336	1,457,047	30.75
OHIO STATE	349,730	1,876,176	U/A	U/A	2,225,906	18.66
OKLAHOMA	214,360	1,071,681	96,039	178,889	1,286,041	14.87
OKLAHOMA STATE	93,929	2,017,461	U/A	U/A	2,111,390	45.19
OREGON	U/A	483,770	369,770	114,000	483,770	8.46
PENNSYLVANIA	49,376	1,973,655	U/A	U/A	2,023,031	16.65
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	207,522	5,184,982	1,254,311	3,930,671	5,392,504	35.00
PITTSBURGH	685,397	3,940,750	763,143	1,391,515	4,626,147	40.15
PRINCETON	175,532	2,332,067	U/A	U/A	2,507,599	19.49
PURDUE	9,092	1,489,954	1,091,412	398,542	1,499,046	22.01
QUEEN'S	U/A	2,214,327	U/A	U/A	2,214,327	38.14
RICE	186,564	2,783,025	701,400	2,081,625	2,969,589	35.55
ROCHESTER	23,169	820,394	U/A	U/A	843,563	14.83
RUTGERS	103,503	3,385,373	U/A	U/A	3,488,876	35.21
SASKATCHEWAN	30,576	809,248	U/A	U/A	839,824	19.66
SOUTH CAROLINA	87,854	1,804,837	587,199	1,148,380	1,892,691	31.98

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

	Computer Files	Electronic Serials	Electronic Serials - Indexes & Ref. Tools	Electronic Serials - Full- text items	Total Electronic Materials	% of Library Materials Expenditures
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)	
INSTITUTION						
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	85,493	1,649,361	61,635	210,717	1,734,854	14.40
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	126,004	1,519,579	629,795	889,784	1,645,583	24.80
SUNY-ALBANY	4,130	605,503	0	0	609,633	13.64
SUNY-BUFFALO	141,686	1,245,725	U/A	U/A	1,387,411	18.74
SUNY-STONY BROOK	67,443	702,245	U/A	U/A	769,688	12.78
SYRACUSE	16,827	1,617,418	U/A	U/A	1,634,245	34.15
TEMPLE	147,931	1,008,535	U/A	U/A	1,156,466	19.05
TENNESSEE	494,800	1,879,073	1,634,557	244,516	2,373,873	24.31
TEXAS	1,306,390	3,415,221	596,364	2,713,805	4,721,611	37.21
TEXAS A&M	188,636	4,051,525	U/A	U/A	4,240,161	42.67
TEXAS TECH	5,559	1,153,101	685,623	467,478	1,158,660	15.03
TORONTO	282,440	2,183,657	1,415,019	768,639	2,466,097	15.35
TULANE	101,059	1,441,552	U/A	U/A	1,542,611	24.65
UTAH	U/A	1,626,164	U/A	U/A	1,626,164	21.27
VANDERBILT	314,993	1,936,459	U/A	U/A	2,251,452	26.75
VIRGINIA	367,947	1,830,114	U/A	U/A	2,198,061	25.59
VIRGINIA TECH	755	908,785	U/A	U/A	909,540	15.82
WASHINGTON	223,691	1,926,341	928,511	997,830	2,150,032	25.13
WASHINGTON STATE	85,461	2,182,026	U/A	U/A	2,267,487	41.56
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	61,015	2,688,876	U/A	U/A	2,749,891	29.39
WATERLOO	247,815	1,425,695	U/A	U/A	1,673,509	42.16
WAYNE STATE	72,576	4,079,748	U/A	U/A	4,152,324	58.63
WESTERN ONTARIO	47,512	2,615,391	U/A	U/A	2,662,903	38.06
WISCONSIN	271,253	1,726,153	U/A	U/A	1,997,406	19.24
YALE	523,200	2,064,600	U/A	U/A	2,587,800	10.37
YORK	30,890	2,245,973	U/A	U/A	2,276,863	41.36
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	0	73,127	U/A	U/A	73,127	1.82
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	0	1,439,014	373,150	1,065,864	1,439,014	16.18
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	713	1,490	U/A	U/A	2,203	0.24
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	299,386	1,351,737	U/A	U/A	1,651,123	14.57
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	2,800	97,116	165,352	16,270	99,916	5.47
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	0	92,816	N/A	N/A	92,816	7.61
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	37,212	935,010	0	0	972,222	15.64
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	5,929	987,049	U/A	U/A	992,978	7.23
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	0	351,193	U/A	U/A	351,193	10.54

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES (CONT'D)

(Survey Question #)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (Library)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (External)	Computer Hardware & Software	Document Delivery/ Interlibrary Loan
(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)	
INSTITUTION				
ALABAMA	229,102	0	304,815	14,523
ARIZONA	7,799	U/A	563,480	228,305
ARIZONA STATE	237,410	U/A	516,372	275,350
AUBURN	150,848	5,709	590,331	40,443
BOSTON	367,320	U/A	293,277	8,598
BOSTON COLLEGE	230,384	0	285,156	7,029
BRIGHAM YOUNG	461,036	U/A	548,533	44,876
BRITISH COLUMBIA	67,913	643,197	650,261	184,041
BROWN	245,000	U/A	78,102	121,034
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	1,400,000	U/A	U/A
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	173,701	U/A	418,383	512,168
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	161,328	934,409	606,540	71,285
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	472,873	1,503,947	1,938,652	388,139
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	131,498	0	189,673	14,847
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	274,031	U/A	1,724,095	357,846
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	211,436	876,280	513,288	111,120
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	124,060	132,930	568,181	39,501
CHICAGO	270,490	250,000	501,454	137,005
CINCINNATI	158,040	454,860	760,810	55,158
COLORADO	394,559	23,780	425,401	160,608
COLORADO STATE	518,873	175,011	576,485	313,266
COLUMBIA	499,989	0	U/A	112,463
CONNECTICUT	1,022,535	1,576,122	257,408	27,913
CORNELL	338,012	U/A	1,065,146	105,000
DARTMOUTH	175,000	0	155,404	41,263
DELAWARE	128,093	0	511,461	92,826
DUKE	366,391	1,437,798	1,091,886	19,819
EMORY	479,697	152,399	574,915	69,265
FLORIDA	230,660	0	287,168	18,566
FLORIDA STATE	345,523	1,896,849	361,553	42,524
GEORGE WASHINGTON	733,328	1,404	533,749	163,231
GEORGETOWN	204,094	0	545,754	74,959
GEORGIA	150,654	U/A	293,983	21,489
GEORGIA TECH	0	U/A	202,971	130,275
GUELPH	0	129,998	157,286	134,751
HARVARD	1,186,003	U/A	1,918,158	84,341
HAWAII	101,883	0	155,968	90,884
HOUSTON	140,359	0	275,008	83,354
HOWARD	68,472	0	164,500	17,691
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	195,767	U/A	171,946	164,933
ILLINOIS, URBANA	744,815	U/A	366,806	77,401
INDIANA	240,506	229,540	503,453	143,764
IOWA	300,824	0	1,138,143	219,665
IOWA STATE	79,556	0	471,206	110,932

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES (CONT'D)

(Survey Question #)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (Library)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (External)	Computer Hardware & Software	Document Delivery/ Interlibrary Loan
	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
INSTITUTION				
JOHNS HOPKINS	250,717	U/A	771,882	351,690
KANSAS	223,029	0	592,876	175,993
KENT STATE	64,656	520,600	141,548	U/A
KENTUCKY	145,001	U/A	558,098	88,336
LAVAL	92,272	471,867	231,933	115,876
LOUISIANA STATE	343,457	97,503	72,318	59,095
LOUISVILLE	193,511	900,000	332,062	22,808
MCGILL	49,167	U/A	117,896	186,047
MCMASTER	38,412	31,783	153,100	77,950
MANITOBA	285,043	313,780	237,341	120,822
MARYLAND	202,721	978,954	120,075	53,452
MASSACHUSETTS	157,398	40,000	161,350	143,171
MIT	108,259	U/A	564,461	122,653
MIAMI	201,019	0	402,744	139,302
MICHIGAN	513,886	40,629	2,355,620	303,929
MICHIGAN STATE	236,578	U/A	1,097,077	279,796
MINNESOTA	264,676	441,282	848,537	458,333
MISSOURI	83,703	468,736	233,540	107,704
MONTREAL	152,298	442,452	569,577	63,782
NEBRASKA	85,863	81,765	208,263	59,131
NEW MEXICO	179,812	U/A	83,347	15,924
NEW YORK	U/A	U/A	370,876	155,363
NORTH CAROLINA	398,617	U/A	544,116	57,399
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	159,708	0	465,989	87,365
NORTHWESTERN	193,037	U/A	642,947	225,814
NOTRE DAME	254,898	62,959	386,887	119,375
OHIO	54,576	490,780	182,977	32,459
OHIO STATE	343,478	1,068,720	366,596	92,859
OKLAHOMA	244,384	1,170	112,264	85,706
OKLAHOMA STATE	164,593	86,000	454,679	48,339
OREGON	160,800	39,167	215,795	12,309
PENNSYLVANIA	657,496	U/A	1,075,185	114,122
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	280,540	U/A	1,378,220	231,011
PITTSBURGH	88,024	U/A	715,046	80,053
PRINCETON	513,647	U/A	1,615,346	110,588
PURDUE	128,781	U/A	772,947	227,658
QUEEN'S	34,551	U/A	179,583	70,034
RICE	177,355	U/A	204,896	69,680
ROCHESTER	144,322	0	801,582	66,529
RUTGERS	271,012	U/A	386,866	97,286
SASKATCHEWAN	27,337	131,321	191,662	100,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	235,083	0	238,665	121,381
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1,009,923	0	1,665,573	110,159
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	251,837	34,208	369,023	124,271

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES (CONT'D)

(Survey Question #)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (Library)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (External)	Computer Hardware & Software	Document Delivery/ Interlibrary Loan
	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
INSTITUTION				
SUNY-ALBANY	200,147	51,086	134,645	75,022
SUNY-BUFFALO	135,000	U/A	347,545	99,800
SUNY-STONY BROOK	173,068	U/A	15,648	22,330
SYRACUSE	224,576	U/A	247,279	127,034
TEMPLE	351,730	U/A	377,207	29,008
TENNESSEE	31,173	U/A	279,312	202,488
TEXAS	107,813	447,587	905,132	185,925
TEXAS A&M	383,839	U/A	1,137,582	181,806
TEXAS TECH	191,922	69,750	804,664	86,020
TORONTO	242,288	U/A	1,375,461	39,743
TULANE	218,141	37,000	299,359	30,642
UTAH	221,426	523,903	1,252,253	87,600
VANDERBILT	207,298	0	534,432	143,114
VIRGINIA	238,248	575,725	845,771	195,455
VIRGINIA TECH	101,935	373,379	128,839	230,820
WASHINGTON	356,049	140,212	164,036	100,167
WASHINGTON STATE	U/A	75,186	146,285	124,267
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	173,799	0	586,376	112,842
WATERLOO	0	0	222,469	84,657
WAYNE STATE	122,562	U/A	1,007,621	39,795
WESTERN ONTARIO	88,952	0	241,734	12,686
WISCONSIN	410,687	608,978	1,556,774	266,407
YALE	533,241	0	1,368,350	146,313
YORK	54,840	U/A	172,000	23,118
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	229,371	0	303,175	0
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	N/A	N/A	2,376,298	U/A
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	-64,072	0	107,368	130,772
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	351,433	0	15,303,758	U/A
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	68,000	0	557,778	1,048,123
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	497,950	N/A	5,022,350	57,867
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	0	0	544,063	746,543
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	501,841	U/A	585,092	U/A
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	67,504	U/A	308,440	10,000

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 4
BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS, INHOUSE USE, AND SERVICES

	Bibliographic Records	% of Records in OPAC	Inhouse Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnotes?
(Survey Question #)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTION						
ALABAMA	1,645,145	100	U/A	19	111	Yes
ARIZONA	2,993,763	99	812,445	23	168	No
ARIZONA STATE	2,502,521	99	812,422	22	102	No
AUBURN	1,960,011	96	130,977	6	103	Yes
BOSTON	1,799,073	98	681,423	28	108	Yes
BOSTON COLLEGE	1,689,466	100	U/A	14	110	No
BRIGHAM YOUNG	2,684,206	98	625,992	18	101	Yes
BRITISH COLUMBIA	3,509,057	99	U/A	33	101	Yes
BROWN	1,929,495	99	342,531	15	101	No
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	815,961	40	90	Yes
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	2,132,402	100	447,534	13	95	Yes
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	1,644,216	100	379,434	17	120	Yes
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	5,175,794	100	1,338,732	31	97	Yes
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	1,579,988	98	209,215	16	91	Yes
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	2,334,841	100	U/A	24	112	Yes
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	2,201,273	100	U/A	12	103	No
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	1,227,343	98	53,556	20	109	Yes
CHICAGO	4,450,536	99	277,319	32	144	Yes
CINCINNATI	2,051,730	99	341,652	27	110	Yes
COLORADO	2,335,522	89	U/A	25	104	Yes
COLORADO STATE	1,179,710	95	269,263	8	108	Yes
COLUMBIA	4,603,119	93	U/A	45	105	Yes
CONNECTICUT	1,848,595	99	111,027	22	114	Yes
CORNELL	4,440,662	94	514,107	48	115	No
DARTMOUTH	1,581,867	100	U/A	18	115	No
DELAWARE	1,544,629	100	340,157	18	100	Yes
DUKE	3,207,963	99	494,771	27	122	Yes
EMORY	2,534,499	95	259,122	24	114	Yes
FLORIDA	3,681,864	98	496,301	32	110	No
FLORIDA STATE	2,023,621	99	473,642	19	123	Yes
GEORGE WASHINGTON	1,178,406	100	473,506	27	113	Yes
GEORGETOWN	1,887,034	99	301,009	21	107	No
GEORGIA	2,713,300	96	1,303,809	19	101	Yes
GEORGIA TECH	662,727	100	194,004	8	135	No
GUELPH	U/A	100	386,660	14	106	Yes
HARVARD	9,134,428	95	U/A	U/A	U/A	Yes
HAWAII	1,979,120	99	768,958	14	98	Yes
HOUSTON	1,655,273	100	360,271	9	108	Yes
HOWARD	704,160	93	866,119	20	108	No
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	1,649,644	99	400,094	23	92	Yes
ILLINOIS, URBANA	4,610,436	99	U/A	41	117	No
INDIANA	4,027,223	98	1,128,281	64	168	Yes
IOWA	2,778,113	96	399,052	35	124	Yes
IOWA STATE	1,360,169	100	200,886	14	105	Yes
JOHNS HOPKINS	2,528,894	96	939,156	33	120	Yes

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 4
BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS, INHOUSE USE, AND SERVICES

	Bibliographic Records	% of Records in OPAC	Inhouse Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnotes?
(Survey Question #)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTION						
KANSAS	2,583,645	93	459,123	20	106	Yes
KENT STATE	1,597,331	100	U/A	20	102	Yes
KENTUCKY	1,974,833	99	288,018	35	160	No
LAVAL	1,365,978	100	895,986	17	88	Yes
LOUISIANA STATE	2,251,164	99	U/A	19	106	Yes
LOUISVILLE	1,900,774	97	223,659	20	103	No
MCGILL	1,925,585	92	1,670,476	34	82	Yes
MCMASTER	1,239,738	100	261,977	12	100	Yes
MANITOBA	1,295,854	98	324,896	30	87	Yes
MARYLAND	2,229,498	100	381,422	8	128	No
MASSACHUSETTS	1,948,152	98	U/A	15	93	No
MIT	1,002,187	93	269,654	16	115	No
MIAMI	1,675,801	95	479,358	17	117	Yes
MICHIGAN	4,709,339	99	1,249,213	58	168	Yes
MICHIGAN STATE	2,794,351	100	369,000	23	148	Yes
MINNESOTA	3,444,669	100	U/A	55	106	Yes
MISSOURI	U/A	99	184,393	27	94	Yes
MONTREAL	1,736,517	94	1,075,772	52	98	Yes
NEBRASKA	1,922,199	99	304,928	23	96	Yes
NEW MEXICO	2,136,412	97	U/A	27	106	Yes
NEW YORK	2,095,870	100	573,733	20	119	Yes
NORTH CAROLINA	U/A	U/A	U/A	28	140	Yes
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	1,589,614	100	239,301	17	146	No
NORTHWESTERN	3,539,066	95	U/A	29	123	Yes
NOTRE DAME	2,140,303	97	50,769	18	126	Yes
OHIO	1,839,183	97	220,671	22	102	No
OHIO STATE	3,782,388	99	692,552	43	168	Yes
OKLAHOMA	2,241,929	98	491,633	29	117	Yes
OKLAHOMA STATE	1,379,012	100	279,175	22	112	Yes
OREGON	1,591,187	90	646,000	22	109	Yes
PENNSYLVANIA	3,086,342	98	1,906,000	38	103	No
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	2,554,643	100	729,190	65	168	Yes
PITTSBURGH	3,271,837	99	U/A	54	123	Yes
PRINCETON	3,847,779	95	U/A	30	114	Yes
PURDUE	1,245,995	100	977,343	23	114	Yes
QUEEN'S	1,702,548	100	397,080	16	105	Yes
RICE	1,719,522	100	U/A	12	143	No
ROCHESTER	2,135,549	99	U/A	21	117	Yes
RUTGERS	1,761,450	94	U/A	42	108	Yes
SASKATCHEWAN	1,505,933	99	453,559	10	90	Yes
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,706,931	100	U/A	18	111	No
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	2,101,031	96	230,879	32	159	Yes
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	1,635,361	90	U/A	14	112	Yes
SUNY-ALBANY	1,239,040	100	127,893	12	109	Yes
SUNY-BUFFALO	2,300,000	98	U/A	24	141	Yes

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03
TABLE 4
BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS, INHOUSE USE, AND SERVICES

	Bibliographic Records	% of Records in OPAC	Inhouse Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnotes?
(Survey Question #)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTION						
SUNY-STONY BROOK	1,116,000	96	U/A	10	94	Yes
SYRACUSE	1,840,806	88	325,520	19	104	Yes
TEMPLE	1,414,381	90	1,651,346	30	109	Yes
TENNESSEE	1,771,758	100	71,305	31	138	Yes
TEXAS	5,068,709	100	738,154	35	83	Yes
TEXAS A&M	2,251,641	99	500,323	18	129	Yes
TEXAS TECH	1,579,454	97	121,324	28	130	Yes
TORONTO	4,744,119	100	2,205,935	100	98	Yes
TULANE	1,704,127	96	137,569	18	116	Yes
UTAH	6,051,373	99	475,664	16	126	Yes
VANDERBILT	2,054,881	100	657,058	24	114	No
VIRGINIA	3,459,269	99	263,564	35	149	Yes
VIRGINIA TECH	1,215,482	99	324,136	9	99	No
WASHINGTON	3,643,675	99	916,445	50	135	Yes
WASHINGTON STATE	1,558,185	92	385,308	22	95	Yes
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	2,044,713	100	U/A	23	120	Yes
WATERLOO	1,454,142	100	U/A	15	106	Yes
WAYNE STATE	1,898,974	100	340,952	14	142	Yes
WESTERN ONTARIO	U/A	99	451,014	11	108	Yes
WISCONSIN	4,819,122	88	1,390,937	61	131	Yes
YALE	6,051,969	99	U/A	44	111	Yes
YORK	1,530,817	100	900,881	20	93	Yes
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	2,051,730	40	1,516,476	106	68	Yes
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	835,048	98	U/A	3	40	Yes
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	760,595	96	2,056	2	40	Yes
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	13,115,193	100	1,268,219	38	65	No
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	910,548	97	22,480	11	45	Yes
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	2,298,506	100	183,848	4	43	Yes
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	956,690	100	291,164	5	51	No
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	5,919,000	94	2,528,482	42	46	Yes
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	1,528,465	100	300,000	6	40	No

RANK ORDER TABLE 1
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
(RANKED BY PERCENT) 2002-03

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and ref. tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
INSTITUTION							
GUELPH	454,822	1,470,562	U/A	U/A	1,925,384	59.50	1
WAYNE STATE	72,576	4,079,748	U/A	U/A	4,152,324	58.63	2
CINCINNATI	213,515	3,849,008	U/A	U/A	4,062,523	49.06	3
MCGILL	1,610,710	3,427,795	U/A	U/A	5,038,505	47.56	4
OKLAHOMA STATE	93,929	2,017,461	U/A	U/A	2,111,390	45.19	5
TEXAS A&M	188,636	4,051,525	U/A	U/A	4,240,161	42.67	6
WATERLOO	247,815	1,425,695	U/A	U/A	1,673,509	42.16	7
WASHINGTON STATE	85,461	2,182,026	U/A	U/A	2,267,487	41.56	8
YORK	30,890	2,245,973	U/A	U/A	2,276,863	41.36	9
PITTSBURGH	685,397	3,940,750	763,143	1,391,515	4,626,147	40.15	10
QUEEN'S	U/A	2,214,327	U/A	U/A	2,214,327	38.14	11
WESTERN ONTARIO	47,512	2,615,391	U/A	U/A	2,662,903	38.06	12
MASSACHUSETTS	483,795	1,540,434	452,154	1,088,280	2,024,229	37.80	13
IOWA	31,618	3,849,585	2,657,426	1,054,459	3,881,203	37.50	14
TEXAS	1,306,390	3,415,221	596,364	2,713,805	4,721,611	37.21	15
DELAWARE	111,266	2,370,317	658,551	1,711,766	2,481,583	36.67	16
DARTMOUTH	56,703	2,435,013	U/A	U/A	2,491,716	36.20	17
LAVAL	204,454	1,645,739	U/A	U/A	1,850,194	36.17	18
RICE	186,564	2,783,025	701,400	2,081,625	2,969,589	35.55	19
RUTGERS	103,503	3,385,373	U/A	U/A	3,488,876	35.21	20
NEW YORK	1,397,201	3,051,320	U/A	U/A	4,448,521	35.18	21
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	207,522	5,184,982	1,254,311	3,930,671	5,392,504	35.00	22
COLORADO	204,181	2,722,785	U/A	U/A	2,926,966	34.30	23
SYRACUSE	16,827	1,617,418	U/A	U/A	1,634,245	34.15	24
MANITOBA	0	1,639,961	1,345,406	294,555	1,639,961	33.92	25
NOTRE DAME	131,044	2,791,239	795,910	1,841,920	2,922,283	33.74	26
MICHIGAN STATE	344,251	2,399,587	704,253	1,695,334	2,743,838	33.17	27
SOUTH CAROLINA	87,854	1,804,837	587,199	1,148,380	1,892,691	31.98	28
MONTREAL	0	2,122,242	627,249	908,211	2,122,242	31.68	29
ARIZONA STATE	88,430	2,803,175	894,595	1,804,550	2,891,605	30.97	30
OHIO	14,678	1,442,369	533,033	909,336	1,457,047	30.75	31
KENT STATE	19,324	1,139,813	U/A	U/A	1,159,137	30.66	32
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	3,424	1,763,851	U/A	U/A	1,767,275	30.52	33
ARIZONA	430,916	3,009,341	U/A	U/A	3,440,257	30.18	34
JOHNS HOPKINS	15,680	3,356,925	1,404,334	1,952,591	3,372,605	29.72	35
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	61,015	2,688,876	U/A	U/A	2,749,891	29.39	36
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	7,972	1,783,075	460,898	1,322,177	1,791,047	29.33	37
IOWA STATE	45,238	2,451,923	U/A	U/A	2,497,161	28.15	38

RANK ORDER TABLE 1
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
(RANKED BY PERCENT) 2002-03

(Survey Question #)	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and ref. tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
INSTITUTION	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
MCMASTER	1,203	1,310,791	U/A	U/A	1,311,994	27.72	39
VANDERBILT	314,993	1,936,459	U/A	U/A	2,251,452	26.75	40
MIT	109,284	1,650,940	U/A	U/A	1,760,224	26.55	41
FLORIDA STATE	535,072	1,269,386	598,088	413,202	1,804,458	26.14	42
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	2,258	1,201,448	239,208	962,240	1,203,706	25.93	43
VIRGINIA	367,947	1,830,114	U/A	U/A	2,198,061	25.59	44
CONNECTICUT	153,033	1,718,456	U/A	U/A	1,871,489	25.21	45
WASHINGTON	223,691	1,926,341	928,511	997,830	2,150,032	25.13	46
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	126,004	1,519,579	629,795	889,784	1,645,583	24.80	47
TULANE	101,059	1,441,552	U/A	U/A	1,542,611	24.65	48
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	U/A	1,745,791	U/A	U/A	1,745,791	24.54	49
TENNESSEE	494,800	1,879,073	1,634,557	244,516	2,373,873	24.31	50
DUKE	279,157	2,733,319	168,415	639,395	3,012,476	24.01	51
MICHIGAN	180,062	4,349,070	U/A	U/A	4,529,132	23.55	52
KANSAS	345,450	1,376,170	U/A	U/A	1,721,620	22.34	53
MARYLAND	111,850	1,327,640	1,056,805	U/A	1,439,490	22.23	54
KENTUCKY	66,390	2,016,687	U/A	U/A	2,083,077	22.06	55
PURDUE	9,092	1,489,954	1,091,412	398,542	1,499,046	22.01	56
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	9,674	1,766,191	723,393	1,042,798	1,775,865	21.75	57
BOSTON COLLEGE	166,469	1,385,330	U/A	U/A	1,551,799	21.37	58
UTAH	U/A	1,626,164	U/A	U/A	1,626,164	21.27	59
NORTHWESTERN	274,121	1,996,723	813,553	1,021,745	2,270,844	21.13	60
MIAMI	76,980	1,813,246	U/A	U/A	1,890,226	20.81	61
HAWAII	293,330	976,812	U/A	U/A	1,270,142	20.60	62
AUBURN	75,463	923,891	704,154	219,737	999,354	20.40	63
NEW MEXICO	82,790	1,132,226	U/A	U/A	1,215,016	20.37	64
HARVARD	3,337,170	1,891,599	U/A	U/A	5,228,769	19.71	65
SASKATCHEWAN	30,576	809,248	U/A	U/A	839,824	19.66	66
PRINCETON	175,532	2,332,067	U/A	U/A	2,507,599	19.49	67
WISCONSIN	271,253	1,726,153	U/A	U/A	1,997,406	19.24	68
NEBRASKA	19,933	1,092,188	649,465	362,298	1,112,121	19.19	69
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	420,820	1,342,450	659,069	683,381	1,763,270	19.14	70
TEMPLE	147,931	1,008,535	U/A	U/A	1,156,466	19.05	71
SUNY-BUFFALO	141,686	1,245,725	U/A	U/A	1,387,411	18.74	72
OHIO STATE	349,730	1,876,176	U/A	U/A	2,225,906	18.66	73
GEORGIA TECH	104,952	718,322	416,318	302,004	823,274	18.44	74
HOWARD	4,000	779,864	224,652	452,212	783,864	18.26	75
CHICAGO	148,781	2,141,788	1,112,634	1,029,154	2,290,569	18.17	76

RANK ORDER TABLE 1
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
(RANKED BY PERCENT) 2002-03

(Survey Question #)	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and ref. tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
INSTITUTION	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
LOUISVILLE	35,337	1,476,645	U/A	U/A	1,511,982	17.46	77
BRIGHAM YOUNG	238,593	1,019,334	U/A	U/A	1,257,927	17.35	78
BOSTON	127,768	1,023,598	U/A	U/A	1,151,366	17.26	79
INDIANA	561,723	1,596,885	1,106,177	490,708	2,158,608	17.24	80
COLUMBIA	U/A	2,562,030	U/A	U/A	2,562,030	17.02	81
ALABAMA	233,662	776,815	342,321	362,855	1,010,477	16.78	82
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	15,340	1,108,310	U/A	U/A	1,123,650	16.74	83
GEORGETOWN	99,382	1,292,729	677,914	174,388	1,392,111	16.73	84
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	41,739	1,031,288	U/A	U/A	1,073,027	16.72	85
PENNSYLVANIA	49,376	1,973,655	U/A	U/A	2,023,031	16.65	86
BRITISH COLUMBIA	15,888	1,584,332	U/A	U/A	1,600,220	16.46	87
COLORADO STATE	331,960	1,060,317	239,398	820,919	1,392,277	16.28	88
CORNELL	105,894	2,105,054	U/A	U/A	2,210,948	16.28	89
HOUSTON	63,500	1,045,074	U/A	U/A	1,108,574	16.14	90
MINNESOTA	304,256	1,434,957	U/A	U/A	1,739,213	16.06	91
VIRGINIA TECH	755	908,785	U/A	U/A	909,540	15.82	92
BROWN	7,847	1,139,383	672,185	467,198	1,147,230	15.70	93
EMORY	24,391	1,736,740	1,272,856	463,884	1,761,131	15.53	94
GEORGIA	304,846	1,223,343	U/A	U/A	1,528,189	15.49	95
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	119,439	1,841,929	781,676	1,057,657	1,961,368	15.48	96
TORONTO	282,440	2,183,657	1,415,019	768,639	2,466,097	15.35	97
TEXAS TECH	5,559	1,153,101	685,623	467,478	1,158,660	15.03	98
OKLAHOMA	214,360	1,071,681	96,039	178,889	1,286,041	14.87	99
ROCHESTER	23,169	820,394	U/A	U/A	843,563	14.83	100
GEORGE WASHINGTON	U/A	1,302,483	120,916	73,858	1,302,483	14.49	101
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	85,493	1,649,361	61,635	210,717	1,734,854	14.40	102
FLORIDA	57,045	1,390,736	744,659	646,077	1,447,781	14.17	103
LOUISIANA STATE	31,822	722,937	U/A	U/A	754,759	13.89	104
SUNY-ALBANY	4,130	605,503	0	0	609,633	13.64	105
MISSOURI	7,241	869,680	U/A	U/A	876,921	13.43	106
ILLINOIS, URBANA	225,582	1,356,492	U/A	U/A	1,582,074	13.21	107
SUNY-STONY BROOK	67,443	702,245	U/A	U/A	769,688	12.78	108
NORTH CAROLINA	222,853	956,294	U/A	U/A	1,179,147	10.79	109
YALE	523,200	2,064,600	U/A	U/A	2,587,800	10.37	110
OREGON	U/A	483,770	369,770	114,000	483,770	8.46	111
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

RANK ORDER TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
(RANKED BY EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS) 2002-03

(Survey Question #)	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
INSTITUTION	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	207,522	5,184,982	1,254,311	3,930,671	5,392,504	35.00	22
HARVARD	3,337,170	1,891,599	U/A	U/A	5,228,769	19.71	65
MCGILL	1,610,710	3,427,795	U/A	U/A	5,038,505	47.56	4
TEXAS	1,306,390	3,415,221	596,364	2,713,805	4,721,611	37.21	15
PITTSBURGH	685,397	3,940,750	763,143	1,391,515	4,626,147	40.15	10
MICHIGAN	180,062	4,349,070	U/A	U/A	4,529,132	23.55	52
NEW YORK	1,397,201	3,051,320	U/A	U/A	4,448,521	35.18	21
TEXAS A&M	188,636	4,051,525	U/A	U/A	4,240,161	42.67	6
WAYNE STATE	72,576	4,079,748	U/A	U/A	4,152,324	58.63	2
CINCINNATI	213,515	3,849,008	U/A	U/A	4,062,523	49.06	3
IOWA	31,618	3,849,585	2,657,426	1,054,459	3,881,203	37.50	14
RUTGERS	103,503	3,385,373	U/A	U/A	3,488,876	35.21	20
ARIZONA	430,916	3,009,341	U/A	U/A	3,440,257	30.18	34
JOHNS HOPKINS	15,680	3,356,925	1,404,334	1,952,591	3,372,605	29.72	35
DUKE	279,157	2,733,319	168,415	639,395	3,012,476	24.01	51
RICE	186,564	2,783,025	701,400	2,081,625	2,969,589	35.55	19
COLORADO	204,181	2,722,785	U/A	U/A	2,926,966	34.30	23
NOTRE DAME	131,044	2,791,239	795,910	1,841,920	2,922,283	33.74	26
ARIZONA STATE	88,430	2,803,175	894,595	1,804,550	2,891,605	30.97	30
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	61,015	2,688,876	U/A	U/A	2,749,891	29.39	36
MICHIGAN STATE	344,251	2,399,587	704,253	1,695,334	2,743,838	33.17	27
WESTERN ONTARIO	47,512	2,615,391	U/A	U/A	2,662,903	38.06	12
YALE	523,200	2,064,600	U/A	U/A	2,587,800	10.37	110
COLUMBIA	U/A	2,562,030	U/A	U/A	2,562,030	17.02	81
PRINCETON	175,532	2,332,067	U/A	U/A	2,507,599	19.49	67
IOWA STATE	45,238	2,451,923	U/A	U/A	2,497,161	28.15	38
DARTMOUTH	56,703	2,435,013	U/A	U/A	2,491,716	36.20	17
DELAWARE	111,266	2,370,317	658,551	1,711,766	2,481,583	36.67	16
TORONTO	282,440	2,183,657	1,415,019	768,639	2,466,097	15.35	97
TENNESSEE	494,800	1,879,073	1,634,557	244,516	2,373,873	24.31	50
CHICAGO	148,781	2,141,788	1,112,634	1,029,154	2,290,569	18.17	76
NORTHWESTERN	274,121	1,996,723	813,553	1,021,745	2,270,844	21.13	60
WASHINGTON STATE	85,461	2,182,026	U/A	U/A	2,267,487	41.56	8
VANDERBILT	314,993	1,936,459	U/A	U/A	2,251,452	26.75	40
OHIO STATE	349,730	1,876,176	U/A	U/A	2,225,906	18.66	73
QUEEN'S	U/A	2,214,327	U/A	U/A	2,214,327	38.14	11
CORNELL	105,894	2,105,054	U/A	U/A	2,210,948	16.28	89
VIRGINIA	367,947	1,830,114	U/A	U/A	2,198,061	25.59	44

RANK ORDER TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
(RANKED BY EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS) 2002-03

(Survey Question #)	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
INSTITUTION	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
INDIANA	561,723	1,596,885	1,106,177	490,708	2,158,608	17.24	80
WASHINGTON	223,691	1,926,341	928,511	997,830	2,150,032	25.13	46
MONTREAL	0	2,122,242	627,249	908,211	2,122,242	31.68	29
OKLAHOMA STATE	93,929	2,017,461	U/A	U/A	2,111,390	45.19	5
KENTUCKY	66,390	2,016,687	U/A	U/A	2,083,077	22.06	55
MASSACHUSETTS	483,795	1,540,434	452,154	1,088,280	2,024,229	37.80	13
PENNSYLVANIA	49,376	1,973,655	U/A	U/A	2,023,031	16.65	86
WISCONSIN	271,253	1,726,153	U/A	U/A	1,997,406	19.24	68
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	119,439	1,841,929	781,676	1,057,657	1,961,368	15.48	96
GUELPH	454,822	1,470,562	U/A	U/A	1,925,384	59.50	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	87,854	1,804,837	587,199	1,148,380	1,892,691	31.98	28
MIAMI	76,980	1,813,246	U/A	U/A	1,890,226	20.81	61
CONNECTICUT	153,033	1,718,456	U/A	U/A	1,871,489	25.21	45
LAVAL	204,454	1,645,739	U/A	U/A	1,850,194	36.17	18
FLORIDA STATE	535,072	1,269,386	598,088	413,202	1,804,458	26.14	42
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	7,972	1,783,075	460,898	1,322,177	1,791,047	29.33	37
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	9,674	1,766,191	723,393	1,042,798	1,775,865	21.75	57
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	3,424	1,763,851	U/A	U/A	1,767,275	30.52	33
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	420,820	1,342,450	659,069	683,381	1,763,270	19.14	70
EMORY	24,391	1,736,740	1,272,856	463,884	1,761,131	15.53	94
MIT	109,284	1,650,940	U/A	U/A	1,760,224	26.55	41
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	U/A	1,745,791	U/A	U/A	1,745,791	24.54	49
MINNESOTA	304,256	1,434,957	U/A	U/A	1,739,213	16.06	91
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	85,493	1,649,361	61,635	210,717	1,734,854	14.40	102
KANSAS	345,450	1,376,170	U/A	U/A	1,721,620	22.34	53
WATERLOO	247,815	1,425,695	U/A	U/A	1,673,509	42.16	7
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	126,004	1,519,579	629,795	889,784	1,645,583	24.80	47
MANITOBA	0	1,639,961	1,345,406	294,555	1,639,961	33.92	25
SYRACUSE	16,827	1,617,418	U/A	U/A	1,634,245	34.15	24
UTAH	U/A	1,626,164	U/A	U/A	1,626,164	21.27	59
BRITISH COLUMBIA	15,888	1,584,332	U/A	U/A	1,600,220	16.46	87
ILLINOIS, URBANA	225,582	1,356,492	U/A	U/A	1,582,074	13.21	107
BOSTON COLLEGE	166,469	1,385,330	U/A	U/A	1,551,799	21.37	58
TULANE	101,059	1,441,552	U/A	U/A	1,542,611	24.65	48
GEORGIA	304,846	1,223,343	U/A	U/A	1,528,189	15.49	95
LOUISVILLE	35,337	1,476,645	U/A	U/A	1,511,982	17.46	77
PURDUE	9,092	1,489,954	1,091,412	398,542	1,499,046	22.01	56
OHIO	14,678	1,442,369	533,033	909,336	1,457,047	30.75	31

RANK ORDER TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
(RANKED BY EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS) 2002-03

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #) INSTITUTION	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
FLORIDA	57,045	1,390,736	744,659	646,077	1,447,781	14.17	103
MARYLAND	111,850	1,327,640	1,056,805	U/A	1,439,490	22.23	54
COLORADO STATE	331,960	1,060,317	239,398	820,919	1,392,277	16.28	88
GEORGETOWN	99,382	1,292,729	677,914	174,388	1,392,111	16.73	84
SUNY-BUFFALO	141,686	1,245,725	U/A	U/A	1,387,411	18.74	72
MCMASTER	1,203	1,310,791	U/A	U/A	1,311,994	27.72	39
GEORGE WASHINGTON	U/A	1,302,483	120,916	73,858	1,302,483	14.49	101
OKLAHOMA	214,360	1,071,681	96,039	178,889	1,286,041	14.87	99
HAWAII	293,330	976,812	U/A	U/A	1,270,142	20.60	62
BRIGHAM YOUNG	238,593	1,019,334	U/A	U/A	1,257,927	17.35	78
NEW MEXICO	82,790	1,132,226	U/A	U/A	1,215,016	20.37	64
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	2,258	1,201,448	239,208	962,240	1,203,706	25.93	43
NORTH CAROLINA	222,853	956,294	U/A	U/A	1,179,147	10.79	109
KENT STATE	19,324	1,139,813	U/A	U/A	1,159,137	30.66	32
TEXAS TECH	5,559	1,153,101	685,623	467,478	1,158,660	15.03	98
TEMPLE	147,931	1,008,535	U/A	U/A	1,156,466	19.05	71
BOSTON	127,768	1,023,598	U/A	U/A	1,151,366	17.26	79
BROWN	7,847	1,139,383	672,185	467,198	1,147,230	15.70	93
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	15,340	1,108,310	U/A	U/A	1,123,650	16.74	83
NEBRASKA	19,933	1,092,188	649,465	362,298	1,112,121	19.19	69
HOUSTON	63,500	1,045,074	U/A	U/A	1,108,574	16.14	90
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	41,739	1,031,288	U/A	U/A	1,073,027	16.72	85
ALABAMA	233,662	776,815	342,321	362,855	1,010,477	16.78	82
AUBURN	75,463	923,891	704,154	219,737	999,354	20.40	63
VIRGINIA TECH	755	908,785	U/A	U/A	909,540	15.82	92
MISSOURI	7,241	869,680	U/A	U/A	876,921	13.43	106
ROCHESTER	23,169	820,394	U/A	U/A	843,563	14.83	100
SASKATCHEWAN	30,576	809,248	U/A	U/A	839,824	19.66	66
GEORGIA TECH	104,952	718,322	416,318	302,004	823,274	18.44	74
HOWARD	4,000	779,864	224,652	452,212	783,864	18.26	75
SUNY-STONY BROOK	67,443	702,245	U/A	U/A	769,688	12.78	108
LOUISIANA STATE	31,822	722,937	U/A	U/A	754,759	13.89	104
SUNY-ALBANY	4,130	605,503	0	0	609,633	13.64	105
OREGON	U/A	483,770	369,770	114,000	483,770	8.46	111
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE, 2002-03

Please do not leave any blank lines. If an exact figure is unavailable, use “-1” (that is, “U/A”). If the appropriate answer is zero or none, use “0.” For non-university libraries, if a question is not applicable in your library, use “-2” (that is, “N/A”). (Academic libraries should not use -2.)

Definitions of the statistical categories used in this questionnaire can be found in *Library Statistics, ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995*. (Bethesda, MD: NISO Press, 1997.) Also, see: <<http://www.techstreet.com/cgi-bin/pdf/free/152592/z39-7.pdf>>. However, *ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995* does not address issues related to electronic resources. *ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995* has undergone a recent revision and *NISO Z39.7-2002 Draft Standard for Trial Use* is now available <<http://www.niso.org/emetrics/>>. ARL has gradually modified the interpretation of the standard definitions to accommodate electronic resources based on conventions described in the *ARL Statistics Q&A* at <<http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/arlstatqa.html>>. These conventions have been established through discussions within the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee and with the ARL Survey Coordinators who fill in these surveys on an annual basis.

Reporting Institution _____ Date Returned to ARL _____

Report Prepared by (name) _____

Title _____

Email address _____ Phone number _____

Contact person (if different) _____

Title _____

Email address _____ Phone number _____

I. EXPENDITURES **Reported in Canadian dollars?** Yes ____ No ____

1-2. Computer Files, Electronic Serials and Search Services.

Questions 1 and 2 are intended to gather as complete a picture as possible of expenditures for electronic resources and services. Please use the Comments section to indicate any such expenditures you believe not to be covered by these questions. For each question, use the following general inclusion and exclusion guidelines:

Include expenditures for: electronic indexes and reference tools, electronic full-text periodical collections and electronic journal back-files and online searches of remote databases -- whether accessed remotely or installed locally from CD-ROM, magnetic tapes, magnetic disks, etc. Also include expenditures for materials purchased jointly with other institutions if such expenditures can be separated from other charges for joint services, fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for computer files and search services can be separately counted, and equipment costs when they are inseparably bundled into the price of the information product.

Exclude expenditures for: bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia that are unrelated to end-user database access, which should be reported in question 3, and library system software and software used only by the library staff, which should be reported in question 4.

1. Computer Files (one-time/monographic purchase) \$ _____

Report expenditures that are not current serials (i.e. are non-subscription, one-time, or monographic in nature) for software and machine-readable materials considered part of the collections. Examples include periodical backfiles, literature collections, one-time costs for JSTOR membership, etc.

Report expenditures from any of these categories from the ARL Statistics 2002-03 Questionnaire:
Monographs, Other Library Materials, Miscellaneous, or Other Operating Expenditures.

2. Electronic Serials (on-going/leases/subscriptions) \$ _____

Report subscription expenditures (or those which are expected to be ongoing commitments) for serial publications whose primary format is electronic and for online searches of remote databases such as OCLC FirstSearch, DIALOG, Lexis-Nexis, etc. Examples include paid subscriptions for electronic journals and indexes/abstracts available via the Internet, CD-ROM serials, and annual access fees for resources purchased on a “one-time” basis, such as literature collections, JSTOR membership, etc.

Include expenditures that were reported as part of Current Serials on line 17 of the ARL Statistics 2002-03 Questionnaire, or which were reported as part of Monographs, Other Library Materials, Miscellaneous, or Other Operating Expenditures.

2a. Electronic indexes and reference tools (Optional) \$ _____

Include subscription expenditures for purchase of or access to reference tools such as encyclopedias, almanacs, indexes and abstracts; exclude expenditures for indexes and abstracts which include substantial access to ASCII text or full images of serial content, which should be reported in question 2b.

2b. Electronic full text periodicals (Optional) \$ _____

Include: subscription expenditures for access to electronic versions of scholarly journals unless inseparably bundled with print subscription costs; expenditures for e-journal “aggregation” services; expenditures for indexes and abstracts that include substantial access to the ASCII text or full images of serial content.

NOTE: When supplying optional data, figures for 2a and 2b should equal the figure reported in 2.

3. Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, and Consortia

Because it is increasingly common for ARL Libraries to enter into consortial arrangements to purchase access to electronic resources, both “Library” and “External” expenditure blanks and instructions are provided. Please use the Comments section to describe expenditures that you believe are not covered by the question, or situations that do not seem to fit the instructions.

3a. Library Expenditures \$ _____

Report expenditures paid by the Library for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia, such as OCLC and RLG, unless for user database access and subscriptions, which should be reported in Questions 1 or 2.

Include only expenditures that are part of Other Operating Expenditures on line 26 of the ARL Statistics 2002-03 Questionnaire.

3b. External Expenditures \$ _____

If your library receives access to computer files, electronic serials or search services through one or more centrally-funded system or consortial arrangements for which it does not pay fully and/or directly (for example, funding is provided by the state on behalf of all members), enter the amount paid by external bodies on its behalf. If the specific dollar amount is not known, but the total student FTE for the consortium and amount spent for the academic members are known, divide the overall amount spent by your institution’s share of the total student FTE.

4. Computer Hardware and Software

\$ _____

Report expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer, and whether for staff or public use. Include expenditures for: maintenance; equipment used to run information service products when those expenditures can be separated from the price of the product; telecommunications infrastructure costs, such as wiring, hubs, routers, etc.

Include only expenditures that are part of Other Operating Expenditures on line 26 of the ARL Statistics 2002-03 Questionnaire.

5. Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan

\$ _____

Report expenditures for document delivery and interlibrary loan services (both borrowing and lending). Include fees paid for photocopies, costs of telefacsimile transmission, royalties and access fees paid to provide document delivery or interlibrary loan. Include fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for interlibrary loan can be separately counted.

Include only expenditures that are part of Miscellaneous Materials Expenditures on line 19 or Other Operating Expenditures on line 26 of the ARL Statistics 2002-03 Questionnaire.

II. ELECTRONIC ACCESS

The library's **online catalog** is defined for the purposes of this survey to include all online, publicly-accessible catalog databases for main and branch libraries, and any other databases that catalog library holdings (e.g. documents, manuscripts) that may have been mounted as integral components of the library information system (i.e., choices on the menu viewed by users).

6. Number of records of locally owned materials in local online catalog

Report the number of bibliographic records in your local online catalog representing materials owned by your campus, including branch libraries on campus. Include both "shelflisted" records and documents or other item records that have been integrated in the OPAC. Exclude order and acquisitions records; include preliminary, partial or in-process records if the items represented could be made available to a user. In general, it is assumed that one record represents one title. *Include records for materials in a storage building off- or on-campus if those materials were originally, and continue to be, owned entirely by your campus.* Exclude records for non-local materials to which you have access through resource-sharing agreements, such as materials at the Center for Research Libraries or in a multi-campus facility. If you have loaded records for individual articles from periodical indexes, such as the Wilson indexes or MEDLINE, exclude those records from the count.

7. Percentage of cataloged library holdings represented by OPAC records

_____ %

Referring to the figure you gave in Question 6, indicate approximately what percentage the OPAC figure is of the total number of existing cataloged titles in the library. Do not consider manuscripts or special collections that never received cataloging. The intent is to indicate the degree to which the library has "converted" its manual catalogs, and thus the degree to which information about the library holdings is potentially accessible to other libraries and remote users. You may report a rough or rounded-off estimate, e.g. "85%."

III. IN-HOUSE USE

8. Number of in-house uses of materials

Figure based on sampling? _____ Yes _____ No

Answer with the total number for the fiscal year 2002-03. Sampling may be used to extrapolate to a full year from a typical week or month. Report the number of in-house uses of hard-copy materials. "In-house use" is defined as the use of items from the library's collection in the library building, without being formally charged to a patron. Include uses that occur in conjunction with photocopying and open reserve collections. Include the use of reference books, periodicals, book stock, and all other library materials (print, microform or other) that are used WITHIN the library. Exclude uses of electronic reference sources.

IV. SERVICES HOURS AND STAFFED SERVICES POINTS

9. Number of staffed library service points

Count the number of staffed public service points in the main library and in all branch libraries reported in this inventory, including reference desks, information desks, circulation, current periodicals, reserve rooms, reprographic services (if staffed as a public facility), etc. Report the number of designated locations, not the number of staff.

10. Number of weekly public service hours

Report an unduplicated count of the total public service hours per typical full-service week (i.e., no holidays or other special accommodations) across both main library and branches using the following method (corresponds to IPEDS): If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during these hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., the total hours during which users can find service somewhere within the system becomes 42 hours per week. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the count is still 42, but if Branch B is open two hours on another evening, or remains open two hours later, the total is then 44 hours per week. **Exclude 24-hour unstaffed reserve or similar reading rooms.** The maximum total is 168 (i.e., a staffed reading room open 7 days per week, 24 hours per day).

V. COMMENTS AND/OR FOOTNOTES

*Please indicate the number of the question to which you are adding notes or explanations.
Use an additional sheet.*

A copy of your library's footnotes as they appeared in the published *ARL Supplementary Statistics 2001-02* appears on your library's survey form on the World Wide Web at <<http://lrc.lis.uiuc.edu/ARL/survey.cgi/>>. Please make revisions, additions, and deletions as appropriate. If any footnotes published last year are unchanged, please leave them unchanged to indicate that they are still valid.

Submit the completed questionnaire on the web
<<http://lrc.lis.uiuc.edu/ARL/survey.cgi/>>
by **October 31, 2003.**

Please contact Mark Young at (202) 296-2296 or stats-ra@arl.org for assistance.

FOOTNOTES TO THE ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2002-03

Footnotes may also include errata and corrections to data from prior years not previously reported. Numbers in parentheses refer to columns in the Data Tables and to Questionnaire numbers.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
ALABAMA	2, 2a, 2b	Law and Health Sciences libraries cannot disaggregate their totals into categories for (2a) and (2b). Total of (2a) and (2b) for Law and Health Sciences libraries is \$71,639.
AUBURN		All figures are as of September 30, 2003.
	3b	Decrease due to loss of grant.
	5	Increase due to timing of invoice from major supplier of document delivery services.
BOSTON		Figures include the Mugar Memorial Library, Special Collections, the Theology library, and the Medical library, except where noted. Figures exclude the Law library.
	5, 8	Excludes the Theology library.
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	6	2001-02 figure included two databases; 2002-03 figure includes only one.
BRIGHAM YOUNG		All figures are for the calendar year ending December 31, 2002.
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$23,995; (2) \$2,392,705; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$102,565; (3b) \$971,376; (4) \$982,043; (5) \$277,944.
	3b	Includes CNSLP project.
	9	Major renovations in Main library and in Humanities & Social Sciences resulted in consolidated service points.
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	1	Expenditures for one-time computer files continue to decrease.
	2, 2a, 2b	Electronic serial costs continue to increase as more material becomes available on-line. A new ILS system has made it easier to code these materials for the purposes of reporting.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
	4	Total library expenditures decreased due to the purchase of a new ILS in 2001-02.
	5	Increased expenditures in ILL and Document Delivery were the result of the availability of one time funds.
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	1	Includes library materials expenditures (including 8.25% sales tax) with electronic bookfund codes that are not serial bookfund codes.
	2	Includes library materials expenditures with electronic serials and Ready Reference Searching bookfund codes. This growth in expenditures, in addition to those reported in (2a) and (2b), is real growth.
	2a	Includes electronic database library materials expenditures and Ready Reference Searching bookfund codes.
	2b	Includes electronic serials library materials expenditures that are not on the Web.
	3a	Includes services provided by national, regional and local bibliographic utilities, networks and consortia such as OCLC and RLG. Both the 2001-02 and 2002-03 <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics</i> reflect the OCLC expenditures.
	3b	Includes amount paid by external bodies for computer files, electronic serials or search services through one or more centrally funded system or consortial arrangements for which it does not pay fully and/or directly. UCOP was unable to

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
		provide 2001-02 data in time for the survey deadline. UCOP did report data directly to ARL. Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
	4	Computer hardware and software (identified by object code) used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer, and whether for staff or public use.
	5	It was determined in 2002-03 that the ILL/DD expenditures were overstated in 2001-02 due to OCLC ILL/IFM expenditures being inadvertently included in both bookfund ILL and OCLC ILL/IFM expenditures.
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	1	2001-02 figure revised to \$1,359.
	2	2001-02 figure revised to \$528,656. Increase is due to electronic serials now forming the base cost and paper copies of serials representing a percentage of the base cost.
	2a	2001-02 figure revised to \$294,693.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	2, 2b	Figure includes e-journals only. Large increase from 2001-02 to 2002-03 is because the costs of Science Quest print and access were separated. They had been counted totally as print through 2001-02.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
	4	Includes OCLC expenses which had previously been included in operations only.
	6	Includes items owned by the library that were erroneously excluded in past years.
CANADA INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$0; (2) \$2,173,242; (2a) \$563,542; (2b) \$1,609,700; (3a) N/A; (3b) N/A; (4), \$3,588,757; (5) U/A.
	4	Includes expenditures for professional and special services for software development.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	8	Figure unavailable for the Medical library due to a major renovation which interfered with normal service.
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES	1	2001-02 figure included the one-time expenditure to conserve and digitize a series of manuscripts, and as a result 2002-03 total expenditures are much less.
	3a	Figure reflects remaining OCLC credits after all expenditures for 2002-03 accounted for. These credits were earned as result of CRL's Dissertations Cataloging Project.
	4	Accelerated capital expenditures into 2002-03.
CHICAGO	3a	Includes standard ongoing operating costs only.
	3b	Figure is estimated.
CINCINNATI	6	Includes two branch libraries: Raymond Walters College and Clermont College.
COLORADO	1	Includes one-time charges for backfiles and for EEBO which caused this figure to increase considerably.
	3a	These expenditures are not included with other operating expenditures (26) in the <i>ARL Statistics 2002-03</i> ; they are included with miscellaneous (19).
	3b	Decrease due to cutbacks in support.
	5	Postage and internal copying expenses were excluded in previous years, but are now included.
COLORADO STATE	1	Increase due to an increase in e-book purchases.
	2a	Decrease due to fewer indexes purchased.
	3b	Increase a result of the incorporated cost of another database.
	4	Decrease due to a decrease in the amount of equipment purchased.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
	8	A decrease of in-house use of materials took place.
COLUMBIA	5	Includes data from 2001-02 as a best estimate, since data from a major vendor for Document Delivery will not be available until early 2004.
CONNECTICUT	8	Includes Law and Health libraries only; no other library reports this figure.
DELAWARE	3a	Excludes CRL.
	6	Excludes 808,647 authority records.
DUKE	4	Decrease due to the termination of leased computers in 2001-02. Lease expenses in 2002-03 were for final payments and the shipment of hardware. Less was spent on equipment leases and fewer workstations were replaced in 2002-03.
EMORY		Includes General Libraries (Woodruff, Chemistry, Music and Media, Math Science) as well as Health Sciences, Law, Oxford, and Pitts Theology Libraries.
	1-6	Inputting errors caused several 2001-02 figures to be in error. Figures revised to: (1) \$21,833; (2) \$1,630,667; (3a) \$306,259; (4) \$285,331; (5) \$31,097; (6) 2,602,190.
	8	2001-02 figure was in error due to reporting; a reshelling count was used rather than an in-house use count. Figure revised to 362,424.
FLORIDA STATE	5	Moved to mediated document delivery system and cut funding.
GEORGE WASHINGTON		Includes Main, Law and Medical libraries except where indicated.
	1	Main library has changed the way purchases were recorded. They are now all in a "by subject" category.
	2a, 2b	Main library figure is unavailable due to decision to record expenditures by subject categories, not by formats. Medical library reports: (2a) \$120,916; (2b) \$73,858. Law library data are unavailable.
	3a	Medical library figure excludes non-bibliographic expenses with CAPCON reported in 2001-02.
	3b	Main and Law libraries report \$0; Medical library reports \$1,404. All Main library fees are paid directly and reported in (2).
	4	Includes Main (\$390,411); Law (\$101,338); and Medical (\$42,000).
	5	Includes Main (\$138,849); Law (\$20,043) and Medical (\$8,339).
	6	Includes Main (895,406); Law (127,091); and Medical (155,909).
	8	Includes Medical (22,518) and Main (450,988). Law library data unavailable. Main library (except for VCL departmental location) does not sample. Medical library does sample.
	9	Includes Main (20); Law (4); and Medical (3).
GEORGIA	1	Includes DLG figures not included before.
	8	Law library does not report figures.
	9	Service Points reported incorrectly in 2001-02. Current figure is accurate.
	10	Law library reported 114 hours/week.
GUELPH		All figures are as of April 30, 2003 unless noted.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$686,886; (2) \$2,220,887; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$0; (3b) \$196,327; (4) \$237,538; (5) \$203,505.
	3b	Includes government funding under the Canadian National Site Licensing Project.
	5	Includes costs for DD/ILL and 'netting-out' costs for TUG consortium TUGdoc and TUGbook services.
HARVARD	2	Inconsistent reporting of this figure remains an issue.
	3a	Includes some internal systems.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
	4, 5	These data are likely incomplete.
	4	Decrease result of especially high expenditures made in 2001-02 in preparation for implementation of integrated system.
HAWAII	1	Reflects major project to purchase backfiles of online databases and other electronic resources
	2	Increase in purchase of serial e-resources due to increase in library materials funds.
	6	Decrease is due to a correction in how the library's automated system counts the bibliographic record.
HOUSTON	4	2001-02 figure was larger due to the inclusion of grant funds that were not available in 2002-03.
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	2	Decrease due to delay until next fiscal year of payment for most expensive single resource.
	4	Cut in purchase of computer hardware is a result of a budget cut and mid-year rescission that delayed replacement.
	5	Increased costs for postage and electronic delivery.
	8	Access to more electronic resources has reduced in-house use of print resources.
INDIANA		Numbers reflect improved methods of counting and identification of resources.
	4	Off-year for life-cycle funding. No major construction purchases.
	10	Undergraduate Services are now open 24/7.
IOWA	1	Decrease due to a lack of funding.
	2	Increase represents the use of more accurate ways to extract the data needed.
	2a, 2b	Figures are reported for the first time due to a more accurate extraction of data.
	3	Decrease due to the completion of the outsourcing part of a retrospective conversion project.
	4	Increase due to the ability to use salary money available due to staff attrition.
	8	Figure does not reflect the in-house use of electronic materials, which do not require reshelving.
IOWA STATE	1	Decrease due to the one-time monographic purchase of a 20-year backfile of ISI Web of Knowledge in 2001-02.
	3a	Expenditures are for SPARC, GWLA, ARL, CRL and CLIR.
JOHNS HOPKINS		Data from Welch Medical Library includes the Lilienfeld and Harrison libraries.
KANSAS		Includes Main, Law, and Medical libraries.
	1	Increase due largely to purchase of Web of Science back files.
	2a	Medical library reports U/A, General library reports \$781,950, and Law library reports \$2,261.
	2b	Medical library reports U/A, General library reports \$496,620, and Law library reports \$55,537.
KENT STATE		Includes branch campuses at Ashtabula, Geauga, East Liverpool, Salem, Stark, Trumbull, and Tuscarawas.
LAVAL	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$308,773; (2) \$2,485,445; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$139,352; (3b) \$712,628; (4) \$350,272; (5) \$175,000.
	1	Increase due to the purchase of numerous backfiles in 2002-03.
	3a	Includes ISSN online, OCLC, AG-Canada, Validator on CD and Classification Web.
	4	Includes items from the capital budget (budget d'investissement): Computer equipment (\$237,337) and software (\$20,430). Also includes \$92,505 in maintenance,

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
		telecom, wiring, and lease expenditures from the operating budget.
	5	Figure is an estimate based on 2001-02 survey, and also on \$77,594 paid for ICIST article delivery.
	10	September through April: 88 hours per week; May through August: 63 hours per week.
LOUISIANA STATE	5	Expenditures decreased significantly because of a prepayment in a prior year.
	6	Figure is more accurate than in past surveys due to a new library system providing a more accurate count.
	8	Due to the new library system, this figure is no longer available.
McGILL		All figures are as of May 31, 2003.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$2,432,543; (2) \$5,176,759; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$74,253; (3b) U/A; (4) \$178,050; (5) \$280,974.
	3a	Excludes bibliographic records purchased from commercial services: Blackwell Book Services (\$17,000) and LaserQuest (\$7,230).
	6	New Aleph system in use since May 2000. As a result, the count of converted records is subject to further refinement.
McMASTER	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$1,817; (2) \$1,979,596; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$58,011; (3b) \$48,000; (4) \$231,216; (5) \$117,723.
	1	Reflects 3 one-time purchases.
MANITOBA		All figures are as of March 31, 2003.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$0; (2) \$2,476,718; (2a) \$2,031,872; (2b) \$444,846; (3a) \$430,480; (3b) \$473,880; (4) \$358,440; (5) \$182,469.
	3a	2001-02 figure excluded OCLC expenditures.
	5	Document Delivery charges to patrons eliminated in 2002-03 and resulting increase in demand for Document Delivery has resulted in increased expenses.
MIAMI		All figures are as of May 31, 2003.
		Includes the Otto G. Richter Library (central library) and its branches (architecture, business, math, music, and remote storage facility) and the law, marine, and medical libraries.
	3, 5	Expenditures for marine library are unavailable.
	6	Includes Early English Books Online, Wright American Fiction, Women Writer's Project, and consortial NetLibrary collection records.
	8	In-house usage is based on sampling in the law library. Data for marine, architecture, math, and music libraries are unavailable. In prior years in-house usage in the central library was based on sampling and may have been overestimated.
	10	2001-02 figure revised to 117.
MICHIGAN	5	Includes MITS, a fee based service. Decrease from 2002 data reflects adjustments.
	7	Figure is rounded down from 99.5%.
MICHIGAN STATE	1	Increase due to the inclusion of a large backfile of electronic journal content which was related to the switch from print to online-only in 2002-03.
	2	Increase due to switching the majority of Elsevier journal subscriptions from print to online-only, which accounts for approximately \$1,020,700.
	3b	A large number of electronic resources from several vendors are made available through the Michigan Electronic Library. These resources are provided to all residents of the State of Michigan through academic, school, and public libraries. Meaningful figures on MSU's financial share of the total expenditure are unavailable.
MINNESOTA	8	Figure represents a combination of actual counts and sampling.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
MISSOURI	2	Better data reporting/tracking allowed an accurate figure.
	3a	Decrease due to a special project in 2001-02, and due to credits received in 2002-03.
	3b	Decrease due to cuts at university-wide Library Systems Office.
	6	Unable to retrieve this figure for 2002-03.
	8	Excludes the Law library, which does not count internal use at all.
	10	Law library reports 73 hours, Main library reports 94 (down 10 due to budget cuts) hours.
MONTREAL		All figures are as of May 31, 2003. Includes Université de Montréal Libraries, École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library and École Polytechnique Library except where indicated.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$0; (2) \$3,205,073; (2a) \$947,290; (2b) \$1,371,607; (3a) \$230,005; (3b) \$668,205; (4) \$860,192; (5) \$96,325.
	2	The Université de Montréal Libraries could isolate more precisely their serials whose primary format is electronic this year.
	2a, 2b	École des Hautes Études Commerciales and École Polytechnique Libraries were unable to disaggregate these figures from the total listed in (2).
	3	Université de Montréal could finally add the information requested this year.
	4, 5	Data from École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library not available.
	5, 8	These lower figures for 2002-03 can be explained by an eleven week strike of the librarians and support staff at the Université de Montréal Libraries.
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY	2a, 2b	Most electronic resources were funded via DigiTop, a separate electronic library not included.
	4	Decrease reflects prior-year purchase of a new Library Management System, not continued in 2003.
	9	Includes 2 document delivery points and 9 Information and Reader Services stations.
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA		All figures are as of March 31, 2003.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$0; (2) \$140,173; (2a) N/A; (2b) N/A; (3a) \$752,019; (3b) N/A; (4) \$7,584,904; (5) \$87,393.
	2	Includes working copies of CD-ROMs and electronic publications as well as costs for online searches of remote databases.
	4	Includes National Archives I.T. expenditures.
	6	Online system report (figures rounded up).
	9	There are 4 staffed public service points. Other specialized services are also available by telephone, by appointment or electronically; these are not considered "staffed public service points."
NEBRASKA	7	Main library reported 99%; Law library reported 49%.
	8	Does not include in-house use for Law library.
	10	Law library is open 109 hours/week.
NEW MEXICO		Includes these separately funded and administered libraries: General Library, Law Library, Health Sciences Library & Infomatics Center, Bainbridge Bunting Memorial Slide Library, MEC/Equity Library, Tireman Learning Materials Library, and the Native American Studies Library.
NEW YORK		All figures as of August 31, 2003 and include Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, Institute of Fine Arts, Real Estate Institute, Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Krises Dental Center, Ehrman Medical Library, and the Law School Library.
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	10	2001-02 figure was an average rather than count of unduplicated public service hours. The reporting method has been corrected.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
NORTH CAROLINA	1-8	Excludes Health Sciences library; includes only main library system and Law library.
	5	Includes basic operating costs only. Excludes salaries.
NORTHWESTERN	1	Law library data unavailable.
	2, 2a, 2b	Law library unable to disaggregate figures for (2a) and (2b) from the total listed in (2).
	8	In-house use figures are not maintained.
NOTRE DAME	2	Increase due to the cancellation of print journals from our 5 largest publisher packages. Previously, the base subscription costs for the journals had been tied to print, with a second format fee tied to electronic access. After the print cancellation, the base subscription cost for those journals was shifted to the electronic version.
	2a, 2b	Figures include Main library only. Law library breakdown is unavailable; its total is included in (2).
	5	Figures unavailable for Law library. In 2001-02, Center for Research Libraries membership fees were paid from the Document Delivery/ILL budget. In 2002-03, this payment was transferred to the Acquisitions budget.
	3b	Figure represents Main library only. Law library reports 0.
	8	Figure represents Main library only, not including branches or current periodicals department. Figures unavailable for Law library.
	10	Figure reflects the Main library's weekly service hours. Law library reports 86.
OHIO STATE	1	Increase due to a number of large back files purchased.
	2	OhioLINK billing was delayed, and expenditures will be reflected in 2003-04.
	9	11 service points are offices staffed by bibliographers who have open service hours.
OKLAHOMA	1	Increase due to additional purchases of serial back files and electronic access to monographs.
	2a	Additional purchases for electronic indexes and reference tools.
	3a	Increase due to change in the reporting process for payments for bibliographic services.
	3b	Figure is now available due to a change in the reporting process.
	5	Decrease due to a change in the reporting process. Fees for bibliographic utilities for interlibrary loan portion are not accounted for separately.
	8	Decrease due to full-text availability of resources online.
OKLAHOMA STATE	2	This figure reflects an increased emphasis on the purchase of electronic serials during 2002-03 compared with 2001-02.
	3b	Decrease due to special, one-time funding that was made available during 2001-02 to purchase electronic backfiles for several science databases.
OREGON	2b	Figure is estimated.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	8	Sampling extrapolation used: 41.2987.
PITTSBURGH	1	Increase due to the ULS purchase of a number of new resources that fall into this category.
	2b	Figures reflect a large scale "flip" for many print serials into electronic format.
PRINCETON	5	Increase is due to a surge in Borrow Direct (patron initiated ILL).
PURDUE	4	Figure reflects planned upgrades.
	5	Includes \$125,811 of expenditures recovered by fee-based services.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
QUEEN'S	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) U/A; (2) \$3,344,143; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$52,180; (3b) U/A; (4) \$271,212; (5) \$105,767.
ROCHESTER	4	Figure reflects significant one-time purchases relative 2001-02.
RUTGERS	6	2001-02 figure revised to 1,668,441.
SASKATCHEWAN		All figures are as of April 30, 2003.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$46,177; (2) \$1,222,150; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$41,285; (3b) \$198,325; (4) \$289,453; (5) \$151,023.
	1	Payments made in 2001-02 cover the period 2001-02 to 2003-04 for some titles.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1	Includes Health Sciences Library System only; Main Campus and Law library report U/A.
	2a, 2b	Includes Health Sciences Library System only; Main Campus and Law libraries report U/A.
	8	Data are for Health Sciences Library System and Main Campus only; Law library reports U/A. Main Campus and Health Sciences Library System report that no sampling was used.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	5	Previously, Morris Library only reported royalties and photocopy expenses charged by our vendors. Additional categories included this year are: printing service charges, equipment maintenance, postage and shipping, software, fax costs, supplies, and OCCL charges.
	7	100% for both Law library and Academic Health Sciences Library.
SUNY-ALBANY	3a	Decrease due in part to dropping of RLG membership.
	6	2001-02 figure revised to 1,201,421.
SUNY-BUFFALO	5	Does not include staffing.
SUNY-STONY BROOK		All figures are for Main library and do not include the Health Sciences library.
SYRACUSE	1	2001-02 figure included a large one-time purchase at the end of the fiscal year for CD ROMs.
	3b	Figure cannot be calculated.
	8	2001-02 figure contained a math error and cannot be verified or duplicated.
TEMPLE	4	Increase due to significant hardware expenditures, grant-related equipment expenditures, and inclusion of computer equipment maintenance contracts.
TENNESSEE		Includes Knoxville campus, Memphis Medical Unit, UT Space Institute.
TEXAS	2a, 2b	Tarleton Library was unable to disaggregate these figures from the sum reported in (2).
TEXAS A&M	2	Growth largely due to electronic journals from print.
	9	Includes the Evans Library, Policy Science and Economics library, West Campus library, Medical Science library, Galveston, and the Technical Reference Center in the College of Architecture.
	10	Includes Evans Library only.
TEXAS TECH		All figures are as of August 31, 2002.
	7	Law and Health Sciences libraries report 100%.
	8	University libraries report "unavailable." Law and Geosciences figures are derived from sampling, HSC Libraries figures are not.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
TORONTO	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$426,549; (2) \$3,297,825; (2a) \$2,137,004; (2b) \$1,160,821; (3a) \$365,910; (3b) U/A; (4) \$2,077,262; (5) \$60,021.
TULANE	2a, 2b	Figures cannot be disaggregated from the figures for serial and monograph expenditures in the <i>ARL Statistics 2002-03</i> .
	6	Includes 21,454 records from the Amistad Research Center on Tulane's campus; also includes 78,536 records in the Law Library's online catalog, which is separate from the catalog used by the other university libraries.
UTAH		Figures include the Marriott Library, and the Medical library for the first time.
	2	Utah Academic Consortium expenditures were added for the first time.
VIRGINIA	6	Includes records for electronic collections licensed, such as JSTOR, Science Direct, etc. The records are for individual journals, not individual articles.
WASHINGTON	1	Includes Main library only.
	3a	Includes Main and Law libraries only.
	3b	Includes Main library only.
	4, 5	Includes Medical and Law library only.
	6	Includes Main and Law libraries only.
WASHINGTON STATE		Includes branch campuses at Vancouver (WA), Tri-Cities, Spokane (CALS), the Intercollegiate College of Nursing in Spokane, and the WSU Energy Library in Olympia.
	7	Excludes Eastern Washington University Library catalog, formerly shared jointly with the WSU Libraries.
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	1	Figures available for central library only and includes Evans Digital Edition purchase of \$59,500.
	2a, 2b	Social Work Library was unable to disaggregate figures for (2) into categories. Figures include Central, Medical, Law and Business libraries.
	6, 7	Includes Central library system, Business, Social Work and Law libraries. Medical library has a separate online catalog with 295,516 records that represents 100% of the cataloged library holdings, included in this figure for the first time.
	8	Includes Law and Medicine libraries only. In-house figures unavailable for all other libraries.
WATERLOO		All figures reflect a fiscal year from May 1, 2002 to April 30, 2003.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$374,257; (2) \$2,153,127; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$0; (3b) \$0; (4) \$335,979; (5) \$127,852.
	5	2001-02 figure was too low due to an invoicing error; corrected in current figures.
WAYNE STATE	8	Prior years' totals were estimated. A typical week total was extrapolated to obtain an estimate of a full year. Beginning in 2002-03, actual counts were accumulated. This has resulted in a significant decrease in reported in-house uses.
WESTERN ONTARIO	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$71,754; (2) \$3,949,842; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$134,338; (3b) \$0; (4) \$365,074; (5) \$19,159.
WISCONSIN	7	Decrease in percentage reflects adjusted figures for number of titles yet to be converted.
YALE	4	2001-02 included major expense for purchase of a new Library Management System, hence, the decrease in 2002-03 expenditures.

INSTITUTION NAME

QUESTION FOOTNOTE
NUMBER

YORK

All figures are as of April 30, 2003.

1-5 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$46,651; (2) \$3,391,936; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$82,821; (3b) U/A; (4) \$259,759; (5) \$34,914.

ARL MEMBER LIBRARIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 2004

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) represents the interests of 124 libraries that serve major North American research institutions. ARL operates as a forum for the exchange of ideas and as an agent for collective action to influence the forces affecting the ability of these libraries to meet the future needs of scholarship. The ARL Statistics and Measurement program is organized around identifying, collecting, analyzing, and distributing quantifiable information describing the characteristics of research libraries. The program offers publications and special member services, and collaborates with other national and international library statistics programs.

Institution	Category	Full Name of Institution	Location
Alabama	S	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Alberta	C	University of Alberta	Edmonton, Alberta
Arizona	S	University of Arizona	Tucson, Arizona
Arizona State	S	Arizona State University	Tempe, Arizona
Auburn	S	Auburn University	Auburn, Alabama
Boston	P	Boston University	Boston, Massachusetts
Boston College	P	Boston College	Boston, Massachusetts
Brigham Young	P	Brigham Young University	Provo, Utah
British Columbia	C	University of British Columbia	Vancouver, British Columbia
Brown	P	Brown University	Providence, Rhode Island
Berkeley, California	S	University of California, Berkeley	California, Berkeley
California, Davis	S	University of California, Davis	Davis, California
California, Irvine	S	University of California, Irvine	Irvine, California
California, Los Angeles	S	University of California, Los Angeles	Los Angeles, California
California, Riverside	S	University of California, Riverside	Riverside, California
California, San Diego	S	University of California, San Diego	La Jolla, California
California, Santa Barbara	S	University of California, Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara, California
Case Western Reserve	P	Case Western Reserve University	Cleveland, Ohio
Chicago	P	University of Chicago	Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati	S	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio
Colorado	S	University of Colorado	Boulder, Colorado
Colorado State	S	Colorado State University	Fort Collins, Colorado
Columbia	P	Columbia University	New York, New York
Connecticut	S	University of Connecticut	Storrs, Connecticut
Cornell	P	Cornell University	Ithaca, New York
Dartmouth	P	Dartmouth College	Hanover, New Hampshire
Delaware	S	University of Delaware	Newark, Delaware
Duke	P	Duke University	Durham, North Carolina
Emory	P	Emory University	Atlanta, Georgia
Florida	S	University of Florida	Gainesville, Florida
Florida State	S	Florida State University	Tallahassee, Florida
George Washington	P	George Washington University	Washington, D.C.
Georgetown	P	Georgetown University	Washington, D.C.
Georgia	S	University of Georgia	Athens, Georgia
Georgia Tech	S	Georgia Institute of Technology	Atlanta, Georgia
Guelph	C	University of Guelph	Guelph, Ontario
Harvard	P	Harvard University	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Hawaii	S	University of Hawaii	Honolulu, Hawaii
Houston	S	University of Houston	Houston, Texas
Howard	P	Howard University	Washington, D.C.
Illinois, Chicago	S	University of Illinois at Chicago	Chicago, Illinois
Illinois, Urbana	S	University of Illinois at Urbana	Urbana, Illinois
Indiana	S	Indiana University	Bloomington, Indiana
Iowa	S	University of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa
Iowa State	S	Iowa State University	Ames, Iowa
Johns Hopkins	P	Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore, Maryland
Kansas	S	University of Kansas	Lawrence, Kansas
Kent State	S	Kent State University	Kent, Ohio
Kentucky	S	University of Kentucky	Lexington, Kentucky
Laval	C	Laval University	Quebec, Quebec
Louisiana State	S	Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Louisville	S	University of Louisville	Louisville, Kentucky
McGill	C	McGill University	Montreal, Quebec
McMaster	C	McMaster University	Hamilton, Ontario
Manitoba	C	University of Manitoba	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Maryland	S	University of Maryland	College Park, Maryland
Massachusetts	S	University of Massachusetts	Amherst, Massachusetts
MIT	P	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Miami	P	University of Miami	Coral Gables, Florida

S – U.S. public university; P – U.S. private university; C – Canadian university; N – U.S. nonuniversity; X – Canadian nonuniversity

Institution	Category	Full Name of Institution	Location
Michigan	S	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Michigan
Michigan State	S	Michigan State University	East Lansing, Michigan
Minnesota	S	University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Missouri	S	University of Missouri	Columbia, Missouri
Montreal	C	University of Montreal	Montreal, Quebec
Nebraska	S	University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Lincoln, Nebraska
New Mexico	S	University of New Mexico	Albuquerque, New Mexico
New York	P	New York University	New York, New York
North Carolina	S	University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, North Carolina
North Carolina State	S	North Carolina State University	Raleigh, North Carolina
Northwestern	P	Northwestern University	Evanston, Illinois
Notre Dame	P	University of Notre Dame	Notre Dame, Indiana
Ohio	S	Ohio University	Athens, Ohio
Ohio State	S	Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio
Oklahoma	S	University of Oklahoma	Norman, Oklahoma
Oklahoma State	S	Oklahoma State University	Stillwater, Oklahoma
Oregon	S	University of Oregon	Eugene, Oregon
Pennsylvania	P	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State	S	Pennsylvania State University	University Park, Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh	S	University of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Princeton	P	Princeton University	Princeton, New Jersey
Purdue	S	Purdue University	West Lafayette, Indiana
Queen's	C	Queen's University	Kingston, Ontario
Rice	P	Rice University	Houston, Texas
Rochester	P	University of Rochester	Rochester, New York
Rutgers	S	Rutgers University	New Brunswick, New Jersey
Saskatchewan	C	University of Saskatchewan	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
South Carolina	S	University of South Carolina	Columbia, South Carolina
Southern California	P	University of Southern California	Los Angeles, California
Southern Illinois	S	Southern Illinois University	Carbondale, Illinois
SUNY-Albany	S	University at Albany, State University of New York	Albany, New York
SUNY-Buffalo	S	University at Buffalo, State University of New York	Buffalo, New York
SUNY-Stony Brook	S	State University of New York at Stony Brook	Stony Brook, New York
Syracuse	P	Syracuse University	Syracuse, New York
Temple	S	Temple University	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Tennessee	S	University of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tennessee
Texas	S	University of Texas	Austin, Texas
Texas A&M	S	Texas A&M University	College Station, Texas
Texas Tech	S	Texas Tech University	Lubbock, Texas
Toronto	C	University of Toronto	Toronto, Ontario
Tulane	P	Tulane University	New Orleans, Louisiana
Utah	S	University of Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah
Vanderbilt	P	Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tennessee
Virginia	S	University of Virginia	Charlottesville, Virginia
Virginia Tech	S	Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University	Blacksburg, Virginia
Washington	S	University of Washington	Seattle, Washington
Washington State	S	Washington State University	Pullman, Washington
Washington U.-St. Louis	P	Washington University	St. Louis, Missouri
Waterloo	C	University of Waterloo	Waterloo, Ontario
Wayne State	S	Wayne State University	Detroit, Michigan
Western Ontario	C	University of Western Ontario	London, Ontario
Wisconsin	S	University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wisconsin
Yale	P	Yale University	New Haven, Connecticut
York	C	York University	North York, Ontario
Boston Public Library	N	Boston Public Library	Boston, Massachusetts
Canada Inst. SciTech Info.	X	Canada Inst. for Scientific & Technical Information	Ottawa, Ontario
Center for Research Libs.	N	Center for Research Libraries	Chicago, Illinois
Library of Congress	N	Library of Congress	Washington, D.C.
Natl. Agricultural Lib.	N	National Agricultural Library	Beltsville, Maryland
Lib. & Archives of Canada	X	Library and Archives of Canada	Ottawa, Ontario
Natl. Library of Medicine	N	National Library of Medicine	Bethesda, Maryland
New York Public Library	N	New York Public Library	New York, New York
New York State Library	N	New York State Library	Albany, New York
Smithsonian Institution	N	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, D.C.

S – U.S. public university; P – U.S. private university; C – Canadian university; N – U.S. nonuniversity; X – Canadian nonuniversity