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ARL STATISTICS

2002-03

A COMPILATION OF STATISTICS
FROM THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE MEMBERS OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

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with accompanying documentation, are available at <<http://www.arl.org/stats/>>

The 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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In recognition of the contributions of...



KENDON L. STUBBS

During his 41-year career at the University of Virginia Library, Kendon Stubbs became the leading authority on defining the size of, and measuring the services provided by, academic research libraries. In 1980 while serving as consultant to the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), he was asked to address new criteria for defining ARL membership. His response was a report to the ARL Membership Committee proposing an ARL Membership Criteria Index. The methods suggested in *The ARL Library Index and Quantitative Relationships in the ARL* (Washington, DC: ARL, 1980) almost immediately became the definitive test for ARL membership. Later, Kendon applied these methods to the historical ARL data with David Buxton in *Cumulated ARL University Library Statistics 1962-63 through 1978-79* (Washington, DC: ARL, 1981), and to more than 3,000 academic libraries in the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) publication *Quantitative Criteria for Academic Research Libraries* (Chicago: ACRL, 1984). All of these works are monuments in the field of library science, characterized by Kendon's desire to remove what he called "ineluctable fuzziness" from the process of defining research library criteria. Stubbs later turned his critical eye onto those who would use his statistical methods incorrectly, such as in the article "Apples and Oranges and ARL Statistics" (*Journal of Academic Librarianship* 14 (September 1988): 231–235). It seems only fitting that the first *ARL Statistics* published after his retirement from the University of Virginia Library should be dedicated to Kendon in recognition of the contributions of his distinguished career.

The information above is derived from "A Tribute to Kendon Lee Stubbs" (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Library, [2003]), <<http://www.lib.virginia.edu/kls/>>.

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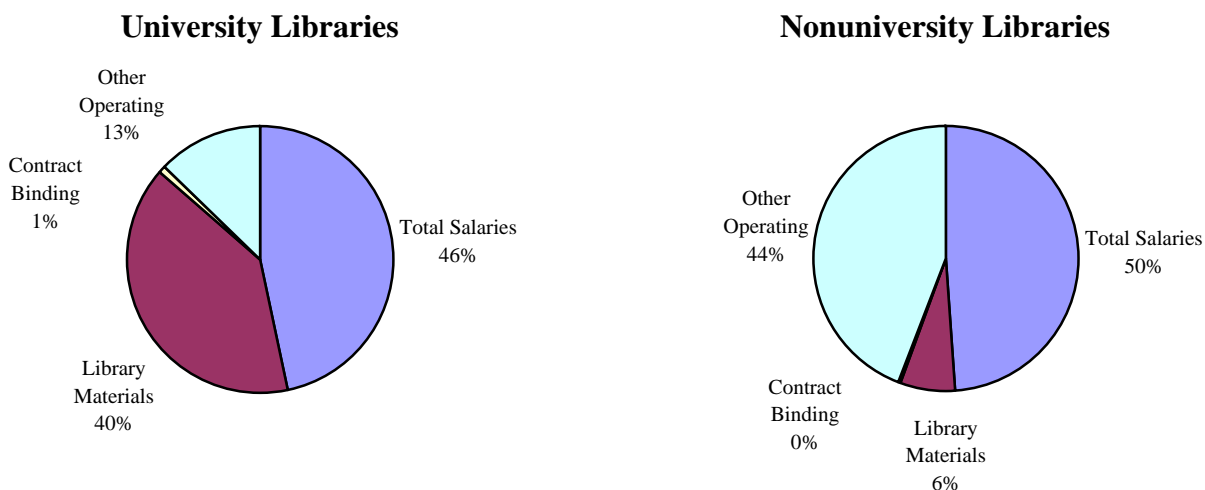
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RESEARCH LIBRARY TRENDS

ARL Statistics 2002-03 is the latest in a series of annual publications that describe collections, staffing, expenditures, and service activities for the 123 members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). Of these, 113 are university libraries; the remaining 10 are public, governmental, and nonprofit research libraries. ARL member libraries are the largest research libraries in North America, representing 16 Canadian and 107 U.S. research institutions. The academic libraries, which comprise about 92% of the membership, include 14 Canadian and 99 U.S. libraries.

Statistics have been collected and published annually for the members of the Association of Research Libraries since 1961-62, and the data are available through an interactive Web interface. Prior to 1961-62, annual statistics for university libraries were collected by James Gerould, first at the University of Minnesota and later at Princeton University.¹ These data, covering the years 1907-08 through 1961-62, are now called the Gerould statistics.² The whole data series from 1908, which is available on the ARL FTP server,³ represents the oldest and most comprehensive continuing library statistical series in North America.

ARL libraries are a relatively small subset of libraries in North America, but they do account for a large portion of academic library resources in terms of assets, budgets, and the number of users they serve. The total library expenditures of all 123 member libraries in 2002-03 was more than \$3.2 billion; from that, about \$2.5 billion was spent by the 113 university libraries and almost \$826 million by the nonuniversity libraries. The pie charts below show how the two types of libraries divide these expenditures differently.



EVOLUTION OF DEFINITIONS: A MOVING TARGET

Definitions of the statistical categories used in the *ARL Statistics* are based on the *Library Statistics*, ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995 (Bethesda, MD: NISO Press, 1997),⁴ which was revised recently into the *NISO Z39.7-2002 Draft Standard for Trial Use*.⁵ ARL has gradually modified the interpretation of the standard definitions to accommodate electronic resources, as described in the *ARL Statistics Q&A*.⁶ The conventions have been established through discussions within the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee⁷ and with the ARL Survey Coordinators⁸ who fill in the surveys. For example, see a discussion document regarding counting electronic serials.⁹

¹ Kendon L. Stubbs and Robert E. Molyneux, *Research Library Statistics 1907-08 through 1987-88* (Washington, DC: ARL, 1990).

² Robert E. Molyneux, *The Gerould Statistics 1907/08 – 1961/62*. (Washington, DC: ARL, 1986), <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/gerould/>>.

³ <<http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/mrstat.html>>.

⁴ See also <<http://www.techstreet.com/cgi-bin/pdf/free/152592/z39-7.pdf>>.

⁵ NISO Z39.7 – 2002 Draft Standard for Trial Use: <<http://www.niso.org/emetrics/>>.

⁶ ARL Statistics Q&A: <<http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/arlstatqa.html>>.

⁷ ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee homepage: <<http://www.arl.org/stats/program/meeting.html>>.

Development efforts tend to focus in the ARL New Measures Initiative projects¹⁰ which emphasize service quality, impact and outcome indicators (where there is general consensus that libraries lack agreed-upon frameworks), and tools they can use to measure these aspects of their operations successfully. However, the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee has modified the interpretation of the existing definitions of the *ARL Statistics* data items by including electronic resources, electronic journals, and e-books in the existing categories. For example, in 1999-2000 e-books were reported together with volumes held for the first time, as long as the library owns these e-books and they conform to a print-equivalent model (see *ARL Statistics Q&A* for further clarification). In general terms, there is a sense that the *ARL Statistics*, which primarily focus on input and output measures, have served libraries adequately by describing the range of resources and service activities in a quantifiable manner. After a decade of testing and data collection in the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* survey, some new data elements will migrate to the *ARL Statistics* in 2003-04.

SERVICE ACTIVITY TRENDS

The success of an academic library is dependent not only on the information resources it owns or licenses, but also on the services it provides. ARL collects data about public service activities such as circulation (initial and total), reference transactions, library instruction (group presentations and participants in these presentations), and interlibrary borrowing and lending (see Table 1). These data, rather than being comprehensive for the range of user-initiated library activities, represent select service areas. In addition to these categories collected through the *ARL Statistics*, in-house use of library materials has also been collected through the *ARL Supplementary Statistics*.¹¹

Table 1
Service Trends in ARL Libraries, 1991-2003
Median Values for Time-Series Trends¹²

Year	Interlibrary Borrowing	Group Presentations	Participants In Group Presentations	Reference Transactions	Initial Circulation	Total Circulation	Ratio of Initial to Total Circ.	Total Staff	Total Students	In-house Use of Materials ¹³
(No. of Libraries)	(105)	(85)	(83)	(81)	(36)	(81)	(34)	(105)	(105)	(46)
1991	10,397	512	7,151	131,441	296,964	516,429	1.26	271	18,290	782,359
1992	11,362	535	7,383	132,574	342,989	561,492	1.27	265	18,273	847,395
1993	12,489	620	7,752	139,044	343,293	577,873	1.32	262	18,450	928,844
1994	14,007	569	7,936	152,706	369,996	574,206	1.31	264	18,305	894,974
1995	14,472	690	8,527	149,326	347,144	579,298	1.32	267	18,209	933,328
1996	15,278	725	8,449	157,275	336,481	561,987	1.39	264	18,320	939,368
1997	16,460	690	9,311	154,668	348,157	549,878	1.37	273	18,166	779,754
1998	17,712	705	9,511	137,037	354,924	518,838	1.37	273	18,335	769,296
1999	19,053	711	9,426	129,482	300,923	517,812	1.38	277	18,609	727,415
2000	20,475	724	9,646	118,418	273,231	486,409	1.42	267	18,908	592,564
2001	21,902	669	10,235	105,078	265,195	468,753	1.48	269	19,102	539,890
2002	21,339	795	11,399	97,747	251,146	464,704	1.51	279	19,925	495,259
2003	22,146	823	12,806	93,036	248,689	482,148	1.57	277	21,132	398,066
Average annual percent change	6.5%	5.0%	4.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.2%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-2.8%	-5.5%

⁸ ARL Survey Coordinators homepage: <<http://www.arl.org/stats/coordinator.html>>.

⁹ Julia Blixrud, "Counting Electronic Serials: A Discussion Document," <<http://www.arl.org/stats/counting.html>>.

¹⁰ ARL New Measures Initiative: <<http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/newmeas.html>>.

¹¹ Association of Research Libraries, *ARL Supplementary Statistics 2001-02* (Washington, DC, 2003).

¹² All time-series here, except "Initial Circulation," "Total Circulation," and "Ratio of Initial to Total Circ.," were revised for missing data.

¹³ Based upon data collected for the *ARL Supplementary Statistics 2002-03*.

Readers should take care when using service indicators for comparing institutions, because local policies can influence the level of service activities. Loan periods, for example, are usually determined by local policies; thus, a library with a shorter loan period will report a larger number of circulation transactions than will a library with a longer loan period, other things being equal. Despite the standardization efforts at the definitional level, there is wide variation at the local level in terms of the processes used. With this in mind, it is useful to look at the trends of these select services assuming that changes due to policies and other conditions affecting measurement of services are random across institutions.

The median value of the ratio of total to initial circulation has been gradually increasing over the last few years, indicating that users are more likely to renew library materials, or possibly that they want the materials in their hands for longer periods of time. Although circulation is declining, initial circulation is declining more slowly than total circulation, showing that use of the material is more intense as reflected by the need of the users to keep materials with them for longer periods. Keeping the material in the hands of the users also alleviates the space demands made on libraries by the continuing growth of their collections.

Graph 1 indicates that, since 1991, certain service areas are increasing whereas others are decreasing their activity levels. Overall, library staffing has remained roughly constant. Starting in 1996 circulation service transactions began to decline, in 1998 reference transactions began to fall, and in 2000 both categories dropped below 1991 levels for the first time. The median of group presentations, which spiked upward to the highest figure ever recorded in 2002, increased to a new record high in 2003. Meanwhile, the number of participants in those presentations continues to increase, with 12,806 participants for the typical research library. Interlibrary borrowing has grown constantly since 1991, by an average of about 1,000 transactions per year.

Data regarding in-house use also show a decline. This decline is in keeping with a trend reported in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.¹⁴ As a response to this behavior, libraries are creating more appealing and comfortable environments, emulating the model created by chain bookstores and introducing coffee shops in appropriate locations. Libraries are also purchasing and making available increasingly larger amounts of electronic resources, as is evident from the increasing amount of money spent on electronic resources as reported in the *ARL Supplementary Statistics*.

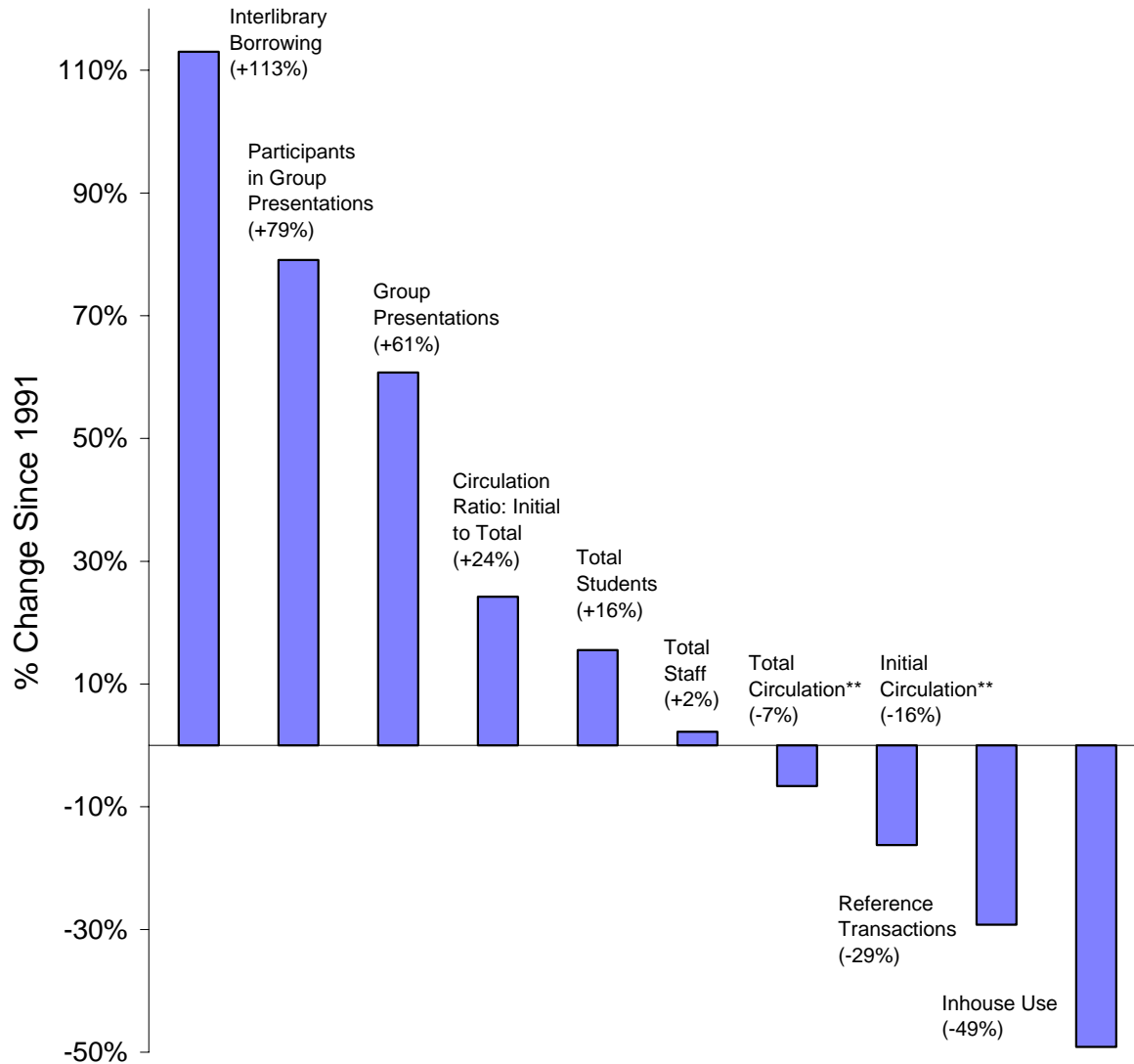
A variety of explanations have been voiced regarding the decline of the number of reference transactions. Many libraries are making a concerted effort to examine the changing user needs that impact reference services in general. Heavy users of library materials and services may make less use of in-person reference services than did such users in the era before the availability of online catalogs, remote access to indexing and abstracting databases, and electronic full-text resources delivered at the desktop. Often, those people who do approach reference librarians require more assistance than before. At the same time, virtual reference services are adding another dimension to the growing complexity of responding to reference questions. Libraries have instituted initiatives with a deliberate emphasis on direct contact between subject specialists and departments (shifting research consultation activity away from desk-based service). Thus, a simple count where each reference question gets a single “tally” cannot capture the varying dimensions and growing complexities of reference services. While patterns of behavior are changing and there is a decline in reference transactions, the overall numbers are still substantial, with 93,036 questions per year for the median ARL library.

Demand for library user education and interlibrary borrowing has been high over the last few years. As seen in Graph 1, since 1991 instructional sessions (group presentations) have risen by 61%, participants in these sessions by 79%, and interlibrary borrowing by 113%. Perhaps of most interest is the fact that by 2003, about 38% of the instructional sessions conducted in a typical ARL library had been added since 1991. The typical ARL library offered 823 “teaching” sessions in 2002-03. If we assume that each session was at least an hour long, then the median ARL

¹⁴ Scott Carlson, “The Deserted Library: As Students Work Online, Reading Rooms Empty Out—Leading Some Campuses to Add Starbucks.” *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, November 16, 2001.

library offered the equivalent of 22 three-hour credit courses last year. Since a median number of 12,806 people received formal education through library instruction in a typical ARL library, those 823 “teaching” sessions averaged about 16 attendees. Information literacy has become an important program area for libraries and the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) has developed widely used “Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education.”¹⁵ Efforts are underway through the ARL New Measures Initiative to define how libraries contribute to student learning outcomes from a user-centered perspective: Ken Smith developed a white paper for ARL on the library’s role in this area.¹⁶ One of the ARL New Measures Initiative projects, known as SAILS (Standardized Assessment of Information Literacy Skills) also attempts to develop standardized metrics for measuring the information literacy skills of students.¹⁷

Graph 1
Service Trends in ARL Libraries, 1991-2003



** Total Circulation includes Initial and Renewals but excludes Reserve Circulation

Source: ARL Statistics 2002-03, Association of Research Libraries, 2003

¹⁵ <<http://www.ala.org/acrl/ilcomstan.html>>.

¹⁶ Ken Smith, “New Roles and Responsibilities for the University Library: Advancing Student Learning Through Outcomes Assessment.” Washington: Association of Research Libraries, May 4, 2000, <<http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/outcomes/HEOSmith.html>>.

¹⁷ Lisa O'Connor, Carolyn J. Radcliff, and Julie A. Gedeon, “Applying Systems Design and Item Response Theory to the Problem of Measuring Information Literacy Skills,” *College and Research Libraries* 63, no. 6 (2002): 528-543. See Project SAILS information at <<http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/newmeas.html>>.

CHANGE IN SERIAL UNIT COSTS

The story of struggling library budgets in recent years has been told in terms of the “serials crisis.” Serial unit costs have been increasing much faster than inflation for almost two decades, as has been shown in the *ARL Statistics* (See Table 2 and Graph 2). Library serial subscriptions exhibit extreme inelasticity of demand (i.e., the demand is very high for continuing a subscription), sometimes to the detriment of other budget lines such as books and salaries.

Recent national data collected through one of the New Measures Initiative projects, LibQUAL+™, show that this demand may relate to very strong user perceptions across the nation that libraries are not adequately meeting users’ need of access to full runs of journal titles and delivering full-text on the desktop.¹⁸ Ownership and access are interrelated in the way users perceive library services; distinctions between the two may only exist from the perspective of the research library, where ownership of materials may be more closely linked to preservation functions. It is clear that some of the major scientific and technical publishers have recognized this demand for high-quality information sources delivered effectively and efficiently in an electronic fashion. Yet it is not clear whether the issues of preservation and quality control (such as assuring integrity and authenticity) of the electronic medium have been adequately addressed.

Table 2
Monograph and Serial Costs in ARL Libraries, 1986-2003
Median Values for Time-Series Trends¹⁹

Year	Serial Unit Cost	Serial Expenditures	Monograph Unit Cost	Monograph Expenditures	Serials Purchased	Monographs Purchased
(No. of Libraries)	(37)	(102)	(60)	(98)	(37)	(60)
1986	\$89.77	\$1,496,775	\$28.99	\$1,118,931	15,919	32,679
1987	\$105.68	\$1,769,960	\$31.90	\$1,060,754	16,518	26,240
1988	\$117.25	\$1,947,559	\$36.05	\$1,109,845	16,038	25,238
1989	\$128.71	\$2,113,976	\$38.43	\$1,093,858	16,015	27,082
1990	\$134.09	\$2,296,910	\$40.58	\$1,329,950	16,182	27,546
1991	\$152.43	\$2,548,687	\$42.32	\$1,396,566	16,149	27,524
1992	\$173.67	\$2,620,832	\$43.87	\$1,348,786	15,846	26,344
1993	\$188.29	\$2,918,569	\$42.76	\$1,284,116	15,463	25,188
1994	\$200.85	\$2,912,495	\$44.51	\$1,282,569	15,583	25,341
1995	\$214.42	\$3,131,033	\$44.70	\$1,365,046	14,540	25,707
1996	\$222.89	\$3,389,118	\$46.61	\$1,437,028	15,069	25,911
1997	\$249.97	\$3,642,541	\$46.33	\$1,457,789	15,297	28,576
1998	\$245.05	\$3,816,497	\$47.15	\$1,486,436	14,201	24,447
1999	\$269.98	\$4,095,934	\$47.40	\$1,496,687	14,303	24,355
2000	\$303.19	\$4,430,812	\$47.58	\$1,645,248	14,772	27,469
2001	\$282.54	\$4,660,349	\$48.20	\$1,848,622	13,806	29,989
2002	\$296.50	\$4,939,225	\$50.26	\$1,806,964	17,673	31,079
2003	\$283.08	\$5,392,007	\$52.75	\$1,858,280	18,142	32,649
Average annual percent change	7.0%	7.8%	3.6%	3.0%	0.8%	0.0%

¹⁸ Association of Research Libraries, *LibQUAL+™ Spring 2003 Survey: American English Libraries Survey Results* (Washington: ARL, 2003), and *LibQUAL+™ Spring 2003 Survey: Association of Research Libraries Survey Results* (Washington: ARL, 2003). See also: Bruce Thompson, Colleen Cook, and R.L. Thompson, “Reliability and Structure of LibQUAL+ Scores,” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 2 (2002): 3-12; Colleen Cook, Fred Heath, and Bruce Thompson, “Score Norms for Improving Library Service Quality: A LibQUAL+ Study,” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 2 (2002): 13-26; Fred Heath, Colleen Cook, Martha Kyrrilidou, and Bruce Thompson, “ARL Index and Other Validity Correlates of LibQUAL+ Scores,” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 2 (2002): 27-42.

¹⁹ All time-series in this table were revised due to missing data.

Recent years have seen some fluctuations in the serial unit costs reported by ARL university libraries. In 2001, for the first time since 1986, the median serial unit cost declined from a high of over \$300 to slightly less than \$280. In 2002 that median increased by 4%, to \$290, and then this year it has dropped again, to \$283.08. It is not clear what might have caused the declines in 2001 and 2003, but several factors may have contributed. One is the way in which ARL data concerning electronic journals are reported. In informal conversations held with some ARL libraries, it seems that the inclusion of electronic serials in the counts of serial subscriptions purchased caused a slight increase in purchased serials—often, for a relatively small addition to the base subscription price, some publishers provide access to electronic resources for an additional 10 or 20% surcharge. Furthermore, the elimination of the print subscription may have resulted in discounted subscription fees for the electronic-only title; a library may have access to the electronic-only version of a journal for 80% (or some other fraction) of the print subscription price.

Other factors that may be contributing to the lower serial unit cost are consortial licensing arrangements for electronic journals, where the cost of the license is spread among participating libraries and market pressures to control the cost of serials. The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) was launched by ARL in June 1998 to promote competition in the scholarly publishing marketplace by creating “partnerships” with publishers who are developing high-quality, economical alternatives to existing high-priced publications. SPARC's activities are featured in the popular press, help increase awareness of the challenges facing libraries, and initiate specific actions aimed towards increasing competition in the largely monopolistic field of scientific scholarly publishing.²⁰ Rick Johnson provides an overview of the context that gave birth to SPARC and its publishing alternatives such as BioOne.²¹ As a result, another explanation of the decline in the serial unit cost may be that these partnerships and coalitions are putting market pressures on publishers to control prices.

Publishers often respond to these pressures by attempting to increase their market share with merger activities. Concerns over merger activities in the publishing industry and their effect on journal prices were heightened with the release of the antitrust report released by the UK Competition Commission regarding the proposed merger of Reed Elsevier and Harcourt General. Highlights from the report emphasize that “to take decisions about which subscriptions to keep and which to give us, [libraries] do so almost entirely on the basis of an assessment of a journal's relative quality and academic pressure. If financial constraints mean that an institution cannot subscribe to all of the journals that it would like to—or even that it used to—get, then it is more likely to sacrifice those that are comparatively weakest in the field, rather than those that are most expensive.”²² These findings echo earlier work reported by Mark McCabe regarding the inelasticity of journal demand in the library marketplace.²³ The UK Competition Commission expressed concerns about creating strong monopoly powers but the majority opinion determined that at this point there were no concerns operating against the public interest. The minority opinion expressed the concern that mergers can result in higher prices and more restrictive mechanisms for access to STM journals.²⁴

²⁰ For more information, go to the SPARC homepage: <<http://www.arl.org/sparc/>>.

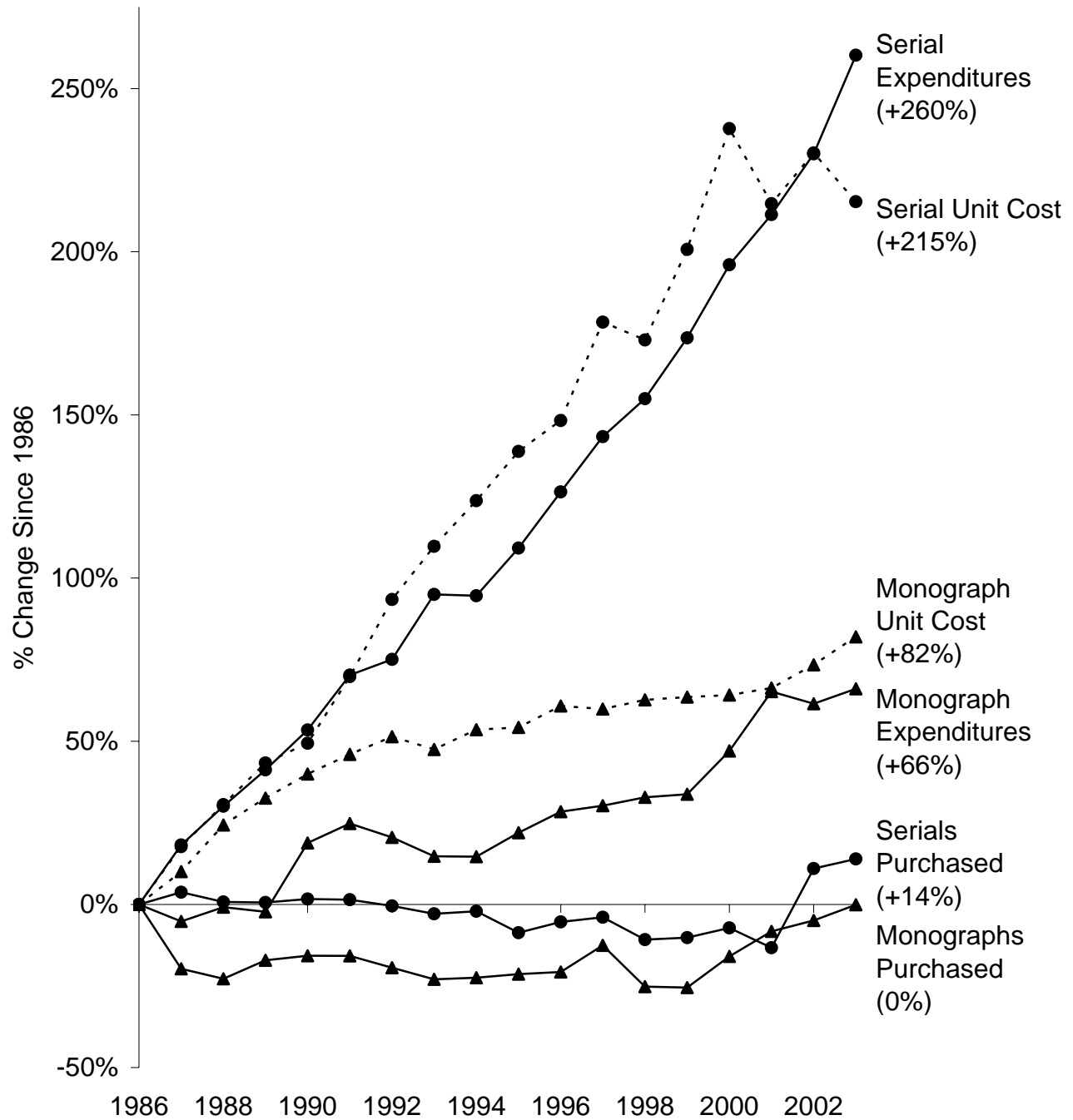
²¹ Richard K. Johnson, “A Question of Access: SPARC, BioOne, and Society-Driven Electronic Publishing,” *D-Lib Magazine* (May 2000), <<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/may00/johnson/05johnson.html>>.

²² Competition Commission, *Reed Elsevier PLC and Harcourt General, Inc: A Report on the Proposed Merger*, presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry by Command of Her Majesty (July 2001): 10.

²³ Mark McCabe, “The Impact of Publisher Mergers on Journal Prices: an Update” *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI and SPARC*, no. 207 (December 1999): 1-5, <<http://www.arl.org/newsltr/207/jrnlprices.html>>

²⁴ Competition Commission, 22-26.

Graph 2
**Monograph and Serial Costs
 in ARL Libraries, 1986-2003**



Source: ARL Statistics 2002-03, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.

A report by Morgan Stanley, *Scientific Publishing: Knowledge Is Power*, highlights the trends of consolidation and price increases in the European media industry. Morgan Stanley expects yields averaging 6% in 2003, with scientific journals being the fastest growing media sub-sector of the past 15 years. They also view the ruling by the UK Competition Commission positively from the perspective of journal publishers, expressing concerns that if journal publishers do not moderate price increases they will run the risk of governmental regulation. Although some cyclical slowdown due to funding pressures is forecast, the electronic delivery of published products will increase the value of these products to users. Morgan Stanley also believes that smaller publishers will be hurt more by budget cuts, since larger publishers will be able to increase the quantity of journal titles offered and bundle lower quality titles with higher quality ones.²⁵ Yet the quality of managing serial titles for the auditing needs of libraries is not being resolved adequately by publishers, according to Rush Miller, who sees intermediaries and subscription agencies as an important asset for quality management purposes in tracking journal acquisitions information.²⁶

During the past five years, libraries have expanded the amount of material to which they provide access by purchasing the same content in new formats and acquiring new content, often through bundling arrangements, as well as by managing the growing amount of content available through open-access mechanisms. The purchase of new and dual-format content via bundling or "big deal" arrangements²⁷ is probably partly responsible for the recent decline in the growth rate for serial unit costs—libraries have added serial titles to their collections at lower incremental prices. These additional titles are often duplicate subscriptions or titles the library would not otherwise purchase. Depending on the publisher's financial model, some of the additional content may be purchased or some may come bundled or "free" with a subscription to other products.²⁸

In the past six months, a number of universities have taken action in support of libraries' decisions to withdraw from the big deal. In December 2003, the North Carolina State University Faculty Senate passed a resolution supporting the libraries' prerogative to "decline highly restrictive offers, such as those recently proposed by Reed Elsevier for its ScienceDirect online product."²⁹ Also in December, Cornell University's Faculty Senate passed a resolution in support of the library's decision to forgo renewing the big deal.³⁰ The Cornell resolution points out that Cornell libraries are buying "930 Elsevier titles [that] represent fewer than 2% of the total number of serials titles to which Cornell subscribes; the \$1.7 million [the library spends on these titles] comprises something over 20% of the library's total serials expenditures, including those of the Medical School." Similar resolutions have been passed by University of California, Harvard University, Triangle Research Libraries Network,³¹ University of Connecticut, University of Maryland, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Stanford University.³²

In summary, the slowing rate of increase for serial subscriptions from a peak of 10.2% in 1995 to 7% in 2003, may be evidence that the academic community is beginning to behave like an informed consumer, looking for good deals that are sustainable and supporting the tailoring of subscription packages to increase value for money, and having some impact on the marketplace.

²⁵ Paul Gooden, Matthew Owen, and Sarah Simon, *Morgan Stanley: Equity Research: Europe: Industry: Media: Scientific Publishing: Knowledge Is Power* (September 27, 2002).

²⁶ Chuck Hamaker and Rebecca Lenzini, "EBSCO and Elsevier: Pitt's New Experiment, a Discussion with Rush Miller, Director of Libraries at the University of Pittsburgh," *Charleston Advisor* 4, no. 3 (January 2003), <<http://charlestonco.com/features.cfm?id=122&type=ed>>.

²⁷ Kenneth Frazier, "The Librarians' Dilemma: Contemplating the Costs of the 'Big Deal,'" *D-Lib Magazine* 7, no. 3 (March 2001), <<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/march01/frazier/03frazier.html>>.

²⁸ In the *ARL Statistics*, nonpurchased serials are not included in the calculation of serial unit cost.

²⁹ North Carolina State University Faculty Senate, "Resolution on Bundled Content and Elsevier" (Raleigh, NC: NCSU, December 2, 2003), <http://www.ncsu.edu/faculty_senate/R2-0304.htm>.

³⁰ Cornell Faculty Senate, "Resolution Regarding the University Library's Policies on Serials Acquisitions, with Special Reference to Negotiations with Elsevier" (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Library, December 17, 2003), <<http://www.library.cornell.edu/scholarlycomm/resolution.html>>.

³¹ "Libraries Work with Faculty to Cancel Elsevier Titles," *SPARC E-News* (December 2003-January 2004), <<http://www.arl.org/sparc/core/index.asp?page=g34#4>>.

³² "Update: Library-Faculty Collaboration to Cancel Elsevier Titles," *SPARC E-News* (February-March 2004), <<http://www.arl.org/sparc/core/index.asp?page=g35#4>>.

OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS

Last year, the number of serials purchased increased above 1986 levels for the first time since 1992, and this year it increased still further, to 18,142 subscriptions. This is most likely due to the same reasons cited above, including increased availability of electronic subscriptions and consortial arrangements. Research libraries purchased 2.6% more subscriptions in 2003 than last year, or a median of 18,142 subscriptions. They also purchased slightly more monographs than last year, increasing that figure above 1986 levels for the first time.

Since 1986, the average annual increase for the serial unit cost has been 7.0%, and for the monograph unit cost 3.6%. Both are higher than the general inflation trend during the same period, and include both print and electronic resources (frequently with some duplication between the two media forms). Thus, the intellectual capital purchased by libraries is declining not only due to reduced purchasing power but also due to the degree of content duplication between the electronic and print media. To the extent that they are cataloged and classified, e-books are included in the *ARL Statistics* as part of the traditional categories such as volumes held, volumes added gross, and monographs purchased.

Table 3
Supply and Demand in ARL Libraries, 1986-2003
Median Values for Time-Series Trends³³

Year	Interlibrary Borrowing	Interlibrary Lending	Graduate Students	Teaching Faculty	Total Students	Serials Purchased	Serials Received	Monographs Purchased
(No. of Libraries)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(102)	(105)	(37)	(37)	(60)
1986	7,047	16,092	2,348	1,125	16,684	15,919	3,319	32,679
1987	7,387	16,595	3,119	1,212	17,029	16,518	3,508	26,240
1988	7,881	17,922	3,257	1,225	17,485	16,038	3,460	25,238
1989	8,547	19,638	3,316	1,289	17,866	16,015	3,406	27,082
1990	9,580	20,837	3,321	1,279	17,745	16,182	4,648	27,546
1991	10,397	23,588	3,326	1,303	18,290	16,149	4,743	27,524
1992	11,362	22,580	3,553	1,379	18,273	15,846	5,308	26,344
1993	12,489	22,940	3,826	1,283	18,450	15,463	5,211	25,188
1994	14,007	24,546	3,810	1,297	18,305	15,583	5,866	25,341
1995	14,472	25,539	3,918	1,315	18,209	14,540	6,173	25,707
1996	15,278	26,173	3,951	1,253	18,320	15,069	6,104	25,911
1997	16,460	26,494	3,974	1,269	18,166	15,297	5,764	28,576
1998	17,712	27,289	3,909	1,250	18,335	14,201	7,669	24,447
1999	19,053	26,837	3,977	1,278	18,609	14,303	6,565	24,355
2000	20,475	27,044	3,859	1,241	18,908	14,772	8,244	27,469
2001	21,902	29,560	4,204	1,287	19,102	13,806	8,338	29,989
2002	21,339	29,194	4,101	1,273	19,925	17,673	8,979	31,079
2003	22,146	33,421	4,179	1,285	21,132	18,142	8,873	32,649
Average annual percent change	7.0%	4.4%	3.4%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%	6.0%	0.0%

In 1986, the typical ARL library subscribed to 15,919 serials and bought 32,679 monographs for 16,684 students and 1,125 faculty. In 2003 it bought 18,142 serials and 32,649 monographs for 21,132 students and 1,285 faculty. To this mix, we should add that libraries are increasingly providing improved access without purchase of materials; nonpurchased serial subscriptions make up a growing amount of the content that libraries offer, increasing by an annual average of 6% since 1986. This category consists of a number of types of serials, including government documents, electronic serials made available free of charge with the purchase of print

³³ All time series in this table were revised due to missing data.

counterparts, and open access journals. Table 3 and Graph 3 show that the number of nonpurchased serials received by the average ARL library increased from 3,319 in 1986 to 8,873 in 2003. To some extent this increase is due to previously uncataloged government documents whose records were recently added to the library catalog as they were made more readily available through programs such as MARCIVE. However, it is likely that emerging trends such as the open access movement³⁴ and institutional digital repositories³⁵ will continue to raise the number of serials received (not purchased) in the future. As alternative publishing models are becoming more widespread and acceptable, libraries will probably increase the proportion of the holdings they provide access to,³⁶ whether they manifest themselves as serials or other new emerging forms.

Interlibrary borrowing and lending, which showed a marked growth in the last decade seem to be stabilizing. Between 1986 and 2003, the number of items borrowed has tripled. An ARL ILL/DD Performance Measures Study found that the average cost of a borrowing transaction was \$18.35 in 1995-96 U.S. dollars for a research library.³⁷ By contrast, the unit cost of purchase is \$283.08 for a serial subscription or \$52.75 for a monograph (as listed in Table 2), plus processing costs of perhaps \$55 or more. Thus, based on cost alone in relation to annual use, a library could consider purchasing a serial only if it is to be used at least 19 times per year and a monograph only if it will be used at least six times.³⁸ Even if processing costs are excluded, a serial subscription still needs to be used 16 times in a year and a monograph at least three times to consider making a purchasing decision. If the anticipated use for a particular serial subscription or monograph is below these thresholds, it may be more economical to borrow such information only when a user requests it through interlibrary loan. ARL data show research libraries are lending 108% more items today than they did 16 years ago. In 1995-96, the cost of a lending transaction for research libraries ranged from a low of \$4.87 to a high of \$16.34, with an average cost of \$9.48 or, with an adjustment for inflation, a 2002-03 average cost of \$11.11.³⁹

However, research libraries have responsibilities for future generations; cost considerations of short-term use are not adequate to ensure research level collections, whether in digital or analog formats. According to a recent report on collections and access issued by ARL, "developments in digital technology, the introduction of the Web and the Internet, and new methods of creating, sharing, and using knowledge have changed dramatically the traditionally understood definitions of library collections and access services. Building collections and creating access to them are no longer achieved just within the walls of the library. Broadly defined, collections and access responsibilities are no longer distinct spheres within research libraries. Collections and access responsibilities are inextricably linked—with each other, with other functions in the parent institutions, and, indeed, with other institutions. This interdependent and fluid environment presents challenges but, more importantly, it presents opportunities for librarians to take leadership roles in creating new information services in support of research and learning and thereby diffuse the library throughout the institution."⁴⁰

³⁴ Mary Case and Judith Matz, "Framing the Issue: Open Access" *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC*, no. 226 (February 2003): 8-10, <http://www.arl.org/scomm/open_access/framing.html>.

³⁵ Clifford A. Lynch, "Institutional Repositories: Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age" *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC*, no. 226 (February 2003): 1-7, <<http://www.arl.org/newsltr/226/ir.html>>; Raym Crow, "The Case for Institutional Repositories: A SPARC Position Paper" (Washington, DC: Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition, 2002).

³⁶ William Y. Arms, "Quality Control in Scholarly Publishing on the Web," *The Journal of Electronic Publishing* 8, no. 1 (August 2002); and Rob Kling, Lisa Spector, and Geoff McKim, "The Guild Model," *The Journal of Electronic Publishing* 8, no. 1 (August 2002).

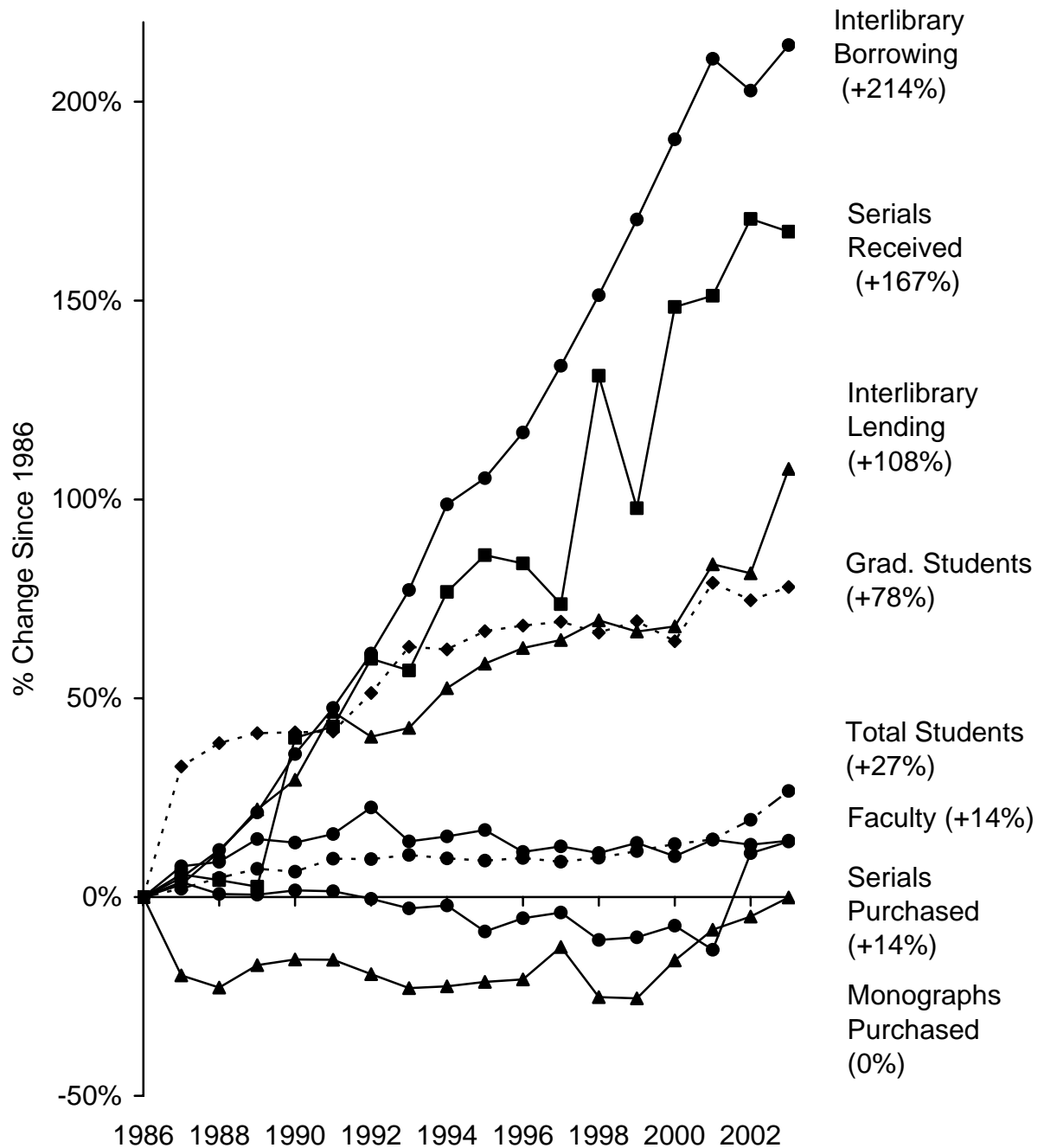
³⁷ Mary E. Jackson, "Measuring the Performance of Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Services," *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions*, no. 195 (December 1997): 2, <<http://www.arl.org/newsltr/195/illdds.html>>.

³⁸ According to Dilys E. Morris, Collin B. Hobert, Lori Osmus, Gregory Wool, "Cataloging Staff Costs Revisited," *LRTS* 44 (2000): 70-83, in 1997-98 the average cost of cataloging a title at Iowa State University was \$16.25. This cost covers all material formats and all levels of cataloging and re-cataloging, including PromptCat titles. Just seven years earlier, the cost was \$20.83 (or \$24.95 in constant dollars), representing a 22% drop, or a 34% drop when adjusted for inflation. Serial cataloging at \$59.33 per title (including re-cataloging) is five times more expensive than monographs cataloging (\$12.11 per title).

³⁹ Mary E. Jackson, "Measuring the Performance," 2.

⁴⁰ ARL Collections & Access Issues Task Force, "Collections & Access for the 21st-Century Scholar: Changing Roles of Research Libraries," *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC*, no. 225 (December 2002), <<http://www.arl.org/newsltr/225/>>.

Graph 3
Supply and Demand
in ARL Libraries, 1986-2003



Source: ARL Statistics 2002-03, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.

EXPENDITURE TRENDS

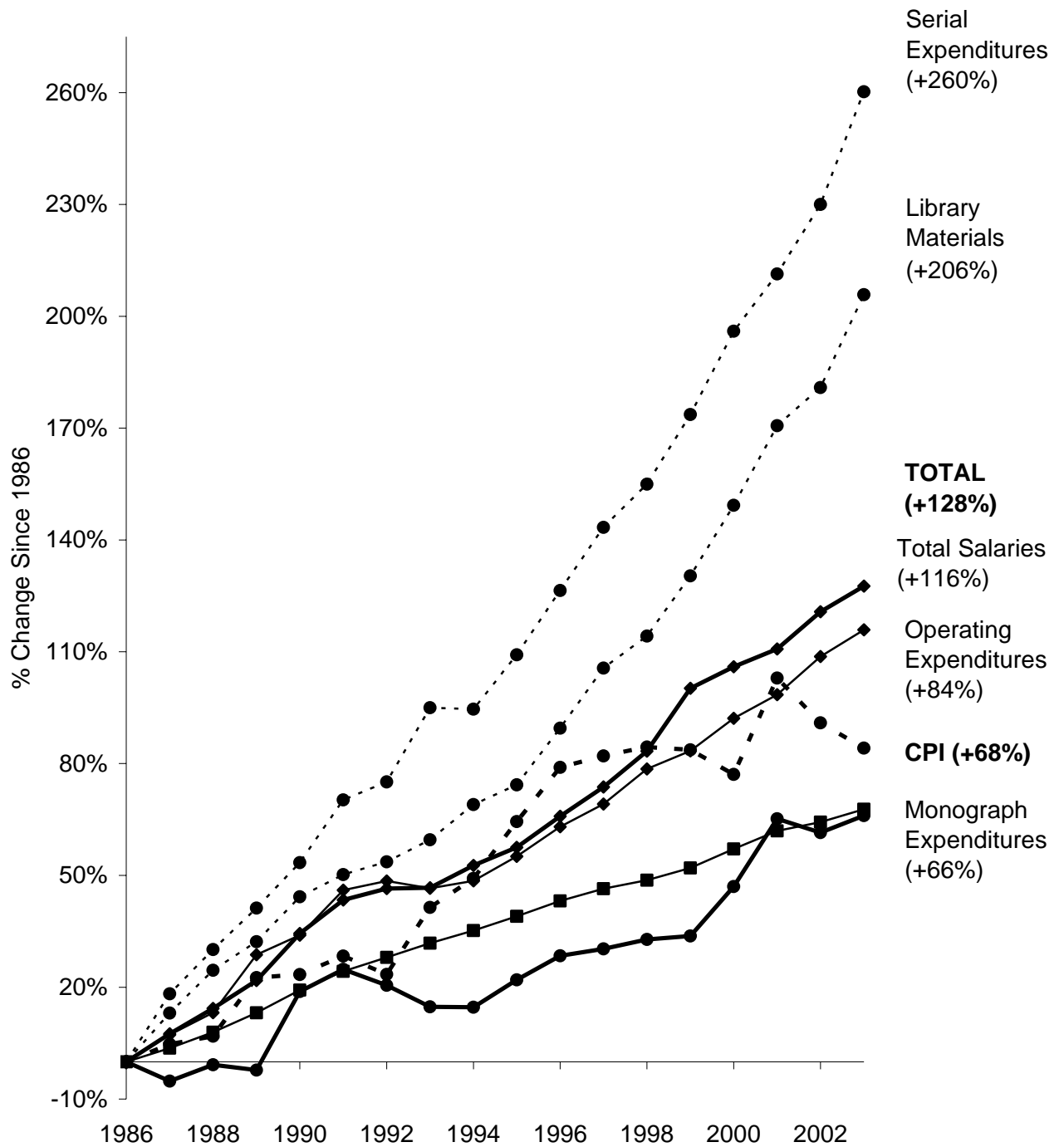
The financial picture for research libraries is evident in Graph 4. Library material budgets have risen sharply in order to sustain serial expenditures. Operating expenditures, where many automation expenditures are included, have doubled since 1986, but during the last five years have remained at relatively stable levels of investment—slightly more than \$2 million for the typical ARL library. The total salary expenditures median has increased only slightly over the past four years. This trend, in combination with the recent uneven trend of staff increases and reductions, is indicative of the difficulties libraries are having in recruitment and the mechanisms they are trying to develop to compensate for the historically low salaries paid to their employees (see Graph 5). Monograph expenditures continue to increase, but at a much slower pace to accommodate the sharply increasing serial expenditures. The annual consumer price index (CPI), included in Graph 4, provides a comparative reference for the increases in library expenditures.

Table 4
Expenditure Trends in ARL Libraries, 1986-2003
Median Values for Time-Series Trends – Unadjusted dollar figures⁴¹

Year	Library Materials	Serial Expenditures	Monograph Expenditures	Total Salary Expenditures	Operating Expenditures	Total Expenditures	CPI
(No. of Libraries)	(105)	(102)	(98)	(105)	(105)	(105)	
1986	\$2,705,297	\$1,496,775	\$1,118,931	\$4,088,077	\$1,127,687	8,361,092	109.6
1987	\$3,058,479	\$1,769,960	\$1,060,754	\$4,385,445	\$1,181,031	8,990,001	113.6
1988	\$3,369,896	\$1,947,559	\$1,109,845	\$4,626,673	\$1,205,015	9,557,623	118.3
1989	\$3,577,405	\$2,113,976	\$1,093,858	\$5,262,757	\$1,382,484	10,183,315	124.0
1990	\$3,903,358	\$2,296,910	\$1,329,950	\$5,476,121	\$1,391,873	11,241,022	130.7
1991	\$4,064,344	\$2,548,687	\$1,396,566	\$5,970,625	\$1,447,798	11,990,794	136.2
1992	\$4,156,510	\$2,620,832	\$1,348,786	\$6,071,503	\$1,392,055	12,249,150	140.3
1993	\$4,316,674	\$2,918,569	\$1,284,116	\$5,991,430	\$1,594,982	12,265,696	144.5
1994	\$4,572,276	\$2,912,495	\$1,282,569	\$6,072,424	\$1,682,625	12,767,348	148.2
1995	\$4,715,203	\$3,131,033	\$1,365,046	\$6,340,965	\$1,854,568	13,171,893	152.4
1996	\$5,126,482	\$3,389,118	\$1,437,028	\$6,666,623	\$2,018,360	13,870,378	156.9
1997	\$5,562,742	\$3,642,541	\$1,457,789	\$6,915,156	\$2,052,646	14,526,674	160.5
1998	\$5,795,223	\$3,816,497	\$1,486,436	\$7,299,381	\$2,079,857	15,329,371	163.0
1999	\$6,232,365	\$4,095,934	\$1,496,687	\$7,496,982	\$2,071,391	16,737,261	166.6
2000	\$6,744,281	\$4,430,812	\$1,645,248	\$7,854,952	\$1,996,977	17,221,441	172.2
2001	\$7,322,507	\$4,660,349	\$1,848,622	\$8,113,354	\$2,288,418	17,620,048	177.5
2002	\$7,599,249	\$4,939,225	\$1,806,964	\$8,532,252	\$2,152,818	18,456,038	180.1
2003	\$8,273,171	\$5,392,007	\$1,858,280	\$8,825,196	\$2,076,702	19,030,188	183.9
Average annual percent change	6.8%	7.8%	3.0%	4.6%	3.7%	5.0%	

⁴¹ All time-series in this table have been revised due to missing data.

Graph 4
Expenditure Trends
in ARL Libraries, 1986-2003



Source: *ARL Statistics 2002-03*, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.

Table 5
Resources per Student in ARL University Libraries, 1986-2003
Median of Ratio Values for Time-Series Trends⁴²

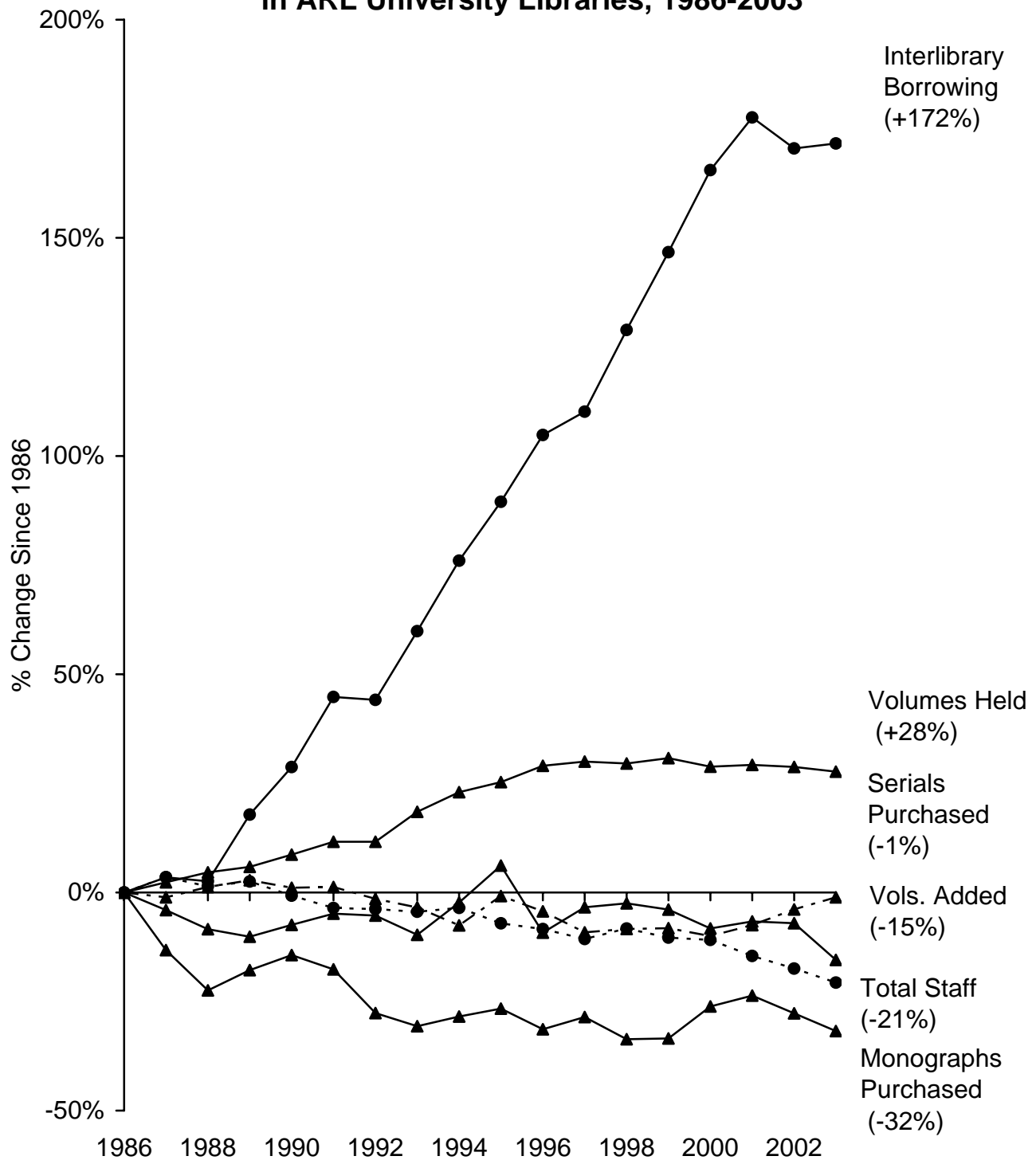
Year	Interlibrary Borrowing	Volumes Held	Volumes Added (Gross)	Total Staff	Serials Purchased	Monographs Purchased
(No. of Libraries)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(105)	(37)	(60)
1986	0.42	123.36	4.17	0.0159	0.86	2.13
1987	0.43	126.24	4.00	0.0165	0.85	1.85
1988	0.43	129.03	3.82	0.0162	0.87	1.65
1989	0.49	130.60	3.74	0.0163	0.88	1.75
1990	0.54	134.04	3.86	0.0158	0.87	1.82
1991	0.61	137.71	3.96	0.0154	0.87	1.75
1992	0.61	137.69	3.95	0.0153	0.84	1.54
1993	0.67	146.14	3.76	0.0152	0.83	1.48
1994	0.74	151.67	4.07	0.0154	0.79	1.52
1995	0.80	154.54	4.42	0.0148	0.85	1.56
1996	0.86	159.15	3.78	0.0146	0.82	1.46
1997	0.88	160.34	4.03	0.0142	0.78	1.52
1998	0.96	159.80	4.06	0.0146	0.78	1.41
1999	1.04	161.30	4.00	0.0143	0.79	1.42
2000	1.11	158.90	3.82	0.0142	0.77	1.57
2001	1.17	159.38	3.89	0.0136	0.79	1.63
2002	1.14	158.82	3.87	0.0132	0.82	1.54
2003	1.14	157.49	3.52	0.0126	0.85	1.45
Annual average percent change	6.1%	1.4%	-1.0%	-1.4%	-0.1%	-2.2%

Table 5, "Resources per Student in ARL University Libraries," shows that per-student borrowing activity through interlibrary loan has continued to increase at an annual average rate of 6.1% since 1986. Further, libraries are borrowing 2.7 times more items on a per-student basis than they did 17 years ago.⁴³ However, as is also shown in Table 5, per-student acquisition levels for both serials and monographs continue to slide. In 2003, ARL libraries acquired 32% fewer monographs and 1% fewer serials per student than they did in 1986. ARL libraries acquired 850 serial subscriptions and 1,450 monographs per 1,000 students and the median number of volumes added was 3.52 per student, compared to the 4.18 volumes added per student in 1986. Libraries also reported fewer staff per student in 2003 as compared to 1986: in 2003, there was a median number of 12.6 total staff per 1,000 students, compared to the 1986 figure of 16 per 1,000.

⁴² All time-series in this table have been revised due to missing data.

⁴³ This overall trend should not be interpreted rigidly, as it negates the varying experiences of individual libraries.

Graph 5
**Resources per Student
 in ARL University Libraries, 1986-2003**



Source: ARL Statistics 2002-03, Association of Research Libraries, Washington D.C.

THE TRENDS CONTINUE

The Web has revolutionized the way libraries are delivering services, enabling them to offer more value ranging from remote access to online catalogs, indexing and abstracting tools, and full-text resources delivered at the user's desktop. The delivery of new and innovative services through digitization projects and distance learning technologies is transforming the brick-and-mortar library model to a virtual model. We are still in the early stages of a long transition period where a hybrid model will reign.

These trends are largely due to the ready adoption of technological innovation and the gradual reduction of barriers to access. It is very likely that as the access model continues to offer more information at lesser cost to an increasing number of people, the ownership model may be reserved for the high-cost, low-usage information resources that are of value to smaller groups of people. Where would libraries fit into this environment? The only answer to this question can be at best speculative and at worst dead wrong.⁴⁴

Library roles are being redefined as the research and academic community undergoes profound changes. The ARL Statistics and Measurement program and its advisory ARL Committee on Statistics and Measurement continue to look for new ways to describe and measure the performance of research libraries and their contributions to teaching, research, learning, and community service. In a period of rapid technological change and fluctuation, the information gathered here represents only a basic and rudimentary picture of the major trends affecting research libraries, their resources, and their use.

This data compilation does not assess the quality of a library in meeting user needs, nor does it provide a complete picture of investments in electronic resources and other innovations. Answers to these questions can only be found by other measures, such as asking library users about their real needs and then designing better service delivery systems. ARL is engaged in a variety of projects that aim to assess the library's impact on teaching, learning, and research, as well as the ability of libraries to control costs and add value to the services they provide. William Crowe captured the importance of the increased attention ARL libraries gave to measurement and assessment during the last decade by characterizing the movement as a "move beyond the rearview mirror approach."⁴⁵

One area of investigation is the Higher Education Outcomes Research Review Project. The project's goal is to investigate strategies for assessing the library's value to the community and to explore the library's impact on learning, teaching, and research. The Learning Outcomes Working Group, established to promote the project objectives, is working to (a) identify assessment expertise on campuses, these can be people who are involved in the accreditation process at the institution level and/or departmental/professional level; (b) work with national campus-wide surveys to identify which ARL institutions have participated in these efforts; and (c) work with the Standardized Assessment of Information Literacy Skills (SAILS) research team at Kent State University for further development of an instrument to measure information literacy skills.

Another relatively new program initiative is LibQUAL+TM, a partnership between ARL and Texas A&M to measure library service quality from a user perspective.⁴⁶ As of April 2004, more than 500 institutions have participated in LibQUAL+TM, which started in 2000 with 12 ARL libraries. LibQUAL+TM is evolving into a suite of services offered to the library community by ARL. Libraries can use these services to solicit, track, understand, and act upon their users' opinions of service quality. Results from the 2004 LibQUAL+TM implementation will summarize data from more than 200 institutions, representing more than 100,000 library users. Participants in the

⁴⁴ Steve Coffman, "Building Earth's Largest Library: Driving into the Future," *Searcher* 7, no. 3 (March 1999), <<http://www.infotoday.com/searcher/mar99/coffman.htm>>.

⁴⁵ William J. Crowe, "The End of History? Reflections on a Decade" *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNL, and SPARC*, no. 226 (February 2003): 12-13, <<http://www.arl.org/newsltr/226/endofhistory.html>>.

⁴⁶ Colleen Cook, Fred Heath, Bruce Thompson, and Duane Webster, "LibQUAL+TM: Preliminary Results from 2002," *Performance Measurement and Metrics* 4, no. 1 (2003): 38-47. For a comprehensive bibliography, see the LibQUAL+ project homepage at <<http://www.libqual.org>>.

spring 2004 survey included college and university, community college, health science and hospital, public and state libraries, as well as libraries in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, France, and Canada.

Resource investments in electronic products are tracked through the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* and other pilot projects. Expenditures for electronic resources will move from the *Supplementary Statistics* to the *ARL Statistics* next year. The ARL E-Metrics project, which tests additional measures for electronic resources, is also providing further insights into the issues of defining and measuring use of electronic resources.⁴⁷ Goals of the project are to (a) develop, test, and refine selected statistics and performance measures to describe electronic services and resources in ARL libraries; and (b) engage and support international collaboration in advancing the state of the art regarding the collection and dissemination of database vendor and publisher statistics. A pilot effort that currently includes about 50 ARL member libraries is moving forward the first goal and ARL's support of the international effort known as COUNTER is addressing the second goal of this project.⁴⁸ The ARL E-Metrics supplementary survey will become the new supplementary survey to the *ARL Statistics* in 2003-04.

In conclusion, those using the *ARL Statistics* to compare individual libraries should consult the extensive "Footnotes" section and the symbols in the "ARL Library Data Tables." Although definitions used in the *Statistics* aim for consistency, differing reporting practices do exist. 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.

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Association of Research Libraries
May 20, 2004

⁴⁷ See <<http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/emetrics/index.html>>.

⁴⁸ Charles McClure, Wonsik "Jeff" Shim, and John Carol Bertot, *Measures for Electronic Resources (E-Metrics)* (Washington, DC: Association of Research Libraries, 2002). For more information on the ARL E-Metrics project, see <<http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/newmeas.html>>.

ARL STATISTICS INTERACTIVE EDITION ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB

The *ARL Statistics* are available through an interactive edition on the Web, supplementing previously available data from 1992-93. Maintained and supported by the Geospatial and Statistical Data Center at the University of Virginia, this site offers researchers access to *ARL Statistics* with documentation.¹

The site offers maps and graphics depicting current library trends. For the particularly adventurous, the site links to an interactive graphics and statistics page, allowing users to manipulate their data queries. One may choose univariate, bivariate, or multivariate statistics in addition to a vast array of selections with which to customize a query. The interactive pages also include options for regional aggregates, customized samples of observations, simple rank order tabulations of data, and the ability to create ratios of any two variables.

The site also includes membership index data (volumes held, volumes added gross, current serials, total library expenditures, and total staff), as published in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* each spring, which can be displayed as numbers or graphs. A link provides an explanation of how the ARL membership index is used in assessing new numbers and the table of formulas for calculating the index since 1986 is also included. These and other capabilities are located at:

<<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/arl/>>

The ARL Statistics datafiles from 1908 to 2002 can be retrieved in spreadsheet format from the ARL FTP site:

<<ftp://www.arl.org/stat/machine/>>

The latest ARL membership index data can be found at:

<<http://www.arl.org/stats/factor.html>>

The ARL Statistics and Measurement Program Web site is located at:

<<http://www.arl.org/stats/>>

¹ For more information on the *ARL Statistics* Interactive Edition, see Martha Kyrillidou, "To Describe and Measure the Performance of North American Research Libraries," *IFLA Journal* 27 (2001): 257-63.

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

COLLECTIONS

(Survey Question #)		Volumes in Library	Volumes Added (Gross)	Volumes Added (Net)	Monographs Purchased (Volumes)	Current Serials Purchased	Current Serials Received	Current Serials Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INSTITUTION	Notes							
ALABAMA	LM+	2,416,452	50,101	47,324	45,684	15,402	8,051	23,453
ALBERTA	LM+	5,924,003	163,105	155,539	U/A	24,730	14,411	39,141
ARIZONA	bLM+	5,040,584	128,484	122,406	49,385	26,709	8,337	35,046
ARIZONA STATE	BL+	3,856,561	88,237	69,885	56,360	21,784	12,800	34,584
AUBURN	b+	2,724,011	52,447	51,625	17,331	15,679	19,336	35,015
BOSTON	GLM+	2,346,194	62,967	49,656	18,716	U/A	U/A	30,067
BOSTON COLLEGE	GL+	2,029,006	65,185	58,863	U/A	U/A	U/A	22,266
BRIGHAM YOUNG	bL+	3,373,793	74,277	69,105	41,273	17,849	8,873	26,722
BRITISH COLUMBIA	LM+	5,055,369	126,102	126,102	52,000	U/A	U/A	40,154
BROWN	M+	3,257,242	60,722	57,860	36,785	18,710	2,547	21,257
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	L+	9,572,462	203,950	192,819	U/A	U/A	U/A	81,121
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	bLM+	3,365,689	58,783	54,839	U/A	U/A	U/A	48,538
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	M+	2,337,595	99,801	82,846	30,931	21,213	7,310	28,523
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	bLM+	7,576,790	145,519	129,503	82,147	U/A	U/A	79,283
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	G+	2,253,259	63,999	59,629	36,815	15,965	7,830	23,795
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	GM+	2,953,024	80,789	14,667	45,160	20,138	9,598	29,736
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	B	2,765,756	52,176	49,825	36,879	14,485	8,064	22,549
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	LM+	2,292,265	59,740	55,928	19,485	10,492	8,735	19,227
CHICAGO	bLM+	6,977,186	157,403	144,353	102,576	U/A	U/A	41,268
CINCINNATI	LM+	2,977,475	120,010	108,863	80,985	35,103	1,408	36,511
COLORADO	b+	3,314,432	64,299	54,991	33,177	9,571	14,441	24,012
COLORADO STATE	+	1,896,848	88,690	-13,034	49,376	8,150	13,102	21,252
COLUMBIA	LM+	7,697,488	152,388	140,142	80,610	47,787	9,187	56,974
CONNECTICUT	BLM+	3,168,617	75,422	63,578	28,388	31,121	10,938	42,059
CORNELL	BL+	7,120,301	188,278	155,582	U/A	U/A	U/A	61,814
DARTMOUTH	M+	2,405,905	49,230	6,213	27,295	22,546	3,920	26,466
DELAWARE	+	2,585,241	47,617	45,079	30,600	7,436	5,060	12,496
DUKE	GLM+	5,360,303	131,051	125,965	76,371	35,963	2,149	38,112
EMORY	BGLM+	2,755,929	60,852	50,806	44,511	37,234	628	37,862
FLORIDA	BLM+	4,021,629	91,492	71,279	57,731	22,669	2,673	25,342
FLORIDA STATE	BLM+	2,620,296	49,100	34,537	69,442	15,793	5,805	21,598
GEORGE WASHINGTON	LM+	2,104,962	47,668	31,079	30,211	U/A	U/A	15,194
GEORGETOWN	bLM+	2,350,046	71,046	53,712	36,170	21,834	4,683	26,517
GEORGIA	L+	3,955,004	86,760	82,003	50,159	39,290	12,309	51,599
GEORGIA TECH	+	2,326,760	68,968	67,868	4,233	8,795	14,019	22,814
GUELPH	+	1,537,392	18,838	6,111	U/A	11,614	425	12,039
HARVARD	LM+	15,181,349	288,584	254,772	U/A	U/A	U/A	103,638
HAWAII	+	3,294,184	63,946	59,211	27,503	19,879	9,790	29,669
HOUSTON	bBL+	2,198,287	50,208	24,945	31,110	U/A	U/A	21,154
HOWARD	LM+	2,507,347	41,647	38,554	6,526	11,756	460	12,216
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	M+	2,198,873	42,834	33,169	15,301	U/A	U/A	25,483
ILLINOIS, URBANA	L+	10,015,321	159,658	153,333	100,381	U/A	U/A	90,147

+ - See Footnotes
L - Includes Law library
M- Includes Medical library

G - Government documents not included in serials count
B - Includes branch campuses
b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

U/A - Unavailable
N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

COLLECTIONS

Microform Units	Government Documents	Computer Files	Archives and Manus.	Carto- graphic Materials	Graphic Materials	Audio Materials	Video and Film	(Survey Question #)
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
INSTITUTION								
3,915,235	935,646	5,304	30,100	302,166	190,518	22,233	4,421	ALABAMA
3,690,989	0	8,822	21,318	1,394,280	U/A	U/A	U/A	ALBERTA
6,084,316	0	10,518	8,836	259,925	350,920	40,598	20,208	ARIZONA
7,446,823	792,663	6,468	19,456	220,205	1,212,779	59,471	34,733	ARIZONA STATE
2,592,641	387,255	2,215	9,556	148,085	75,202	6,555	2,563	AUBURN
4,464,136	U/A	1,142	41,685	1,700	17,700	51,878	875	BOSTON
3,922,968	207,513	1,598	6,735	17,748	118,198	15,276	10,980	BOSTON COLLEGE
3,391,764	408,083	U/A	19,694	248,232	1,130,404	152,404	16,297	BRIGHAM YOUNG
5,038,558	U/A	35,538	11,726	556,059	496,085	133,635	12,631	BRITISH COLUMBIA
1,877,350	0	5,171	9,678	141,880	932,080	69,908	4,884	BROWN
6,536,326	98,755	11,661	U/A	418,685	4,531,336	81,601	31,563	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
4,144,817	155,882	7,980	14,341	253,354	225,529	14,512	1,999	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
2,861,417	333,851	22,444	3,531	10,814	71,664	11,914	8,092	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE
6,098,847	69,408	11,315	75,958	631,558	4,144,562	251,761	23,849	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
1,728,783	332,102	7,038	649	102,056	20,702	16,423	4,102	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
3,121,676	0	20,768	11,010	220,701	339,084	98,866	11,839	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
3,741,403	406,054	11,843	16,843	3,865,260	U/A	107,511	4,955	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA
2,503,782	23,961	5,957	1,852	64,000	72,557	29,450	17,260	CASE WESTERN RESERVE
2,927,291	U/A	6,439	29,411	420,181	0	40,093	2,528	CHICAGO
3,287,318	44,776	11,271	24,227	166,455	306,953	51,872	18,965	CINCINNATI
6,507,734	974,116	10,880	42,280	208,605	361,666	63,322	12,719	COLORADO
2,528,819	286,420	7,120	2,339	65,109	27,358	6,884	354	COLORADO STATE
5,658,581	191,584	U/A	216,773	135,296	638,423	U/A	U/A	COLUMBIA
4,440,277	7,922	3,579	22,376	232,063	2,926	55,333	9,496	CONNECTICUT
7,978,865	U/A	12,501	60,487	244,556	37,510	104,968	22,654	CORNELL
2,583,499	0	9,235	16,898	185,558	498,681	32,996	8,975	DARTMOUTH
3,346,375	434,749	18,047	4,134	125,480	809	1,770	14,482	DELAWARE
4,256,544	1,245,919	7,628	42,003	130,376	320,298	44,920	52,923	DUKE
5,145,907	140,780	6,125	17,305	25,961	2,812	35,119	18,579	EMORY
7,193,442	1,326,267	18,026	8,029	766,076	219,351	25,953	14,094	FLORIDA
9,029,029	869,027	8,351	4,439	173,564	1,195	56,769	15,555	FLORIDA STATE
2,771,235	0	1,084	18,329	14,851	165,227	10,318	16,430	GEORGE WASHINGTON
3,712,875	9,270	5,310	15,863	1,777	364,705	14,954	15,142	GEORGETOWN
6,418,558	1,041,657	13,760	51,378	622,371	924,057	116,015	128,911	GEORGIA
4,384,424	0	13,891	4,034	195,408	107,364	1,866	4,566	GEORGIA TECH
2,270,734	0	2,044	9,818	73,228	5,970	10,956	6,381	GUELPH
9,470,932	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	HARVARD
5,998,026	0	3,772	6,786	255,935	3,035	30,723	26,506	HAWAII
4,076,271	680,971	1,944	4,160	5,363	526	4,625	4,908	HOUSTON
3,573,256	750	10,371	17,450	20	206,394	24,715	10,216	HOWARD
3,791,058	748,048	5,229	22,914	185,465	744,616	14,542	14,563	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO
9,148,575	U/A	10,629	33,575	652,834	90,504	149,669	16,143	ILLINOIS, URBANA

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

COLLECTIONS

(Survey Question #)		Volumes in Library	Volumes Added (Gross)	Volumes Added (Net)	Monographs Purchased (Volumes)	Current Serials Purchased	Current Serials Received	Current Serials Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INSTITUTION	Notes							
INDIANA	GL+	6,647,355	141,685	135,265	57,816	53,669	5,770	59,439
IOWA	LM+	4,380,734	133,977	78,140	75,501	U/A	U/A	49,763
IOWA STATE	+	2,386,906	56,401	38,260	33,239	18,088	10,337	28,425
JOHNS HOPKINS	bBM+	3,572,375	71,171	62,962	36,186	25,501	9,026	34,527
KANSAS	BLM+	3,980,589	77,732	71,610	42,461	19,515	16,492	36,007
KENT STATE	B+	2,634,374	58,091	52,986	14,823	10,987	1,458	12,445
KENTUCKY	LM	3,053,726	72,494	64,283	32,120	18,885	9,401	28,286
LAVAL	LM+	2,582,318	83,973	52,567	29,612	17,126	2,356	19,482
LOUISIANA STATE	L+	3,213,314	48,975	38,300	18,113	U/A	U/A	28,387
LOUISVILLE	BLM+	1,900,774	75,008	67,388	40,938	23,226	80	23,306
MCGILL	bBLM+	3,431,305	96,442	70,714	51,597	18,142	4,740	22,882
MCMASTER	M+	1,936,411	30,001	25,347	13,601	13,502	5,849	19,351
MANITOBA	GLM+	1,986,795	42,206	40,516	14,868	U/A	U/A	13,903
MARYLAND	G+	3,016,940	63,846	60,292	36,536	13,461	20,630	34,091
MASSACHUSETTS	b+	3,132,418	46,024	43,227	22,820	10,103	5,324	15,427
MIT	+	2,707,849	47,886	40,634	19,520	12,238	10,359	22,597
MIAMI	LM+	2,460,025	74,329	60,441	36,620	16,271	5,055	21,326
MICHIGAN	LM+	7,800,389	173,081	157,276	106,954	38,739	35,925	74,664
MICHIGAN STATE	+	4,582,004	89,603	78,054	35,577	15,967	17,793	33,760
MINNESOTA	bLM+	6,200,669	117,177	116,376	29,211	25,217	11,683	36,900
MISSOURI	LM+	3,149,211	67,358	56,589	22,780	23,234	3,652	26,886
MONTREAL	LM+	3,249,313	60,585	51,340	27,738	24,574	5,227	29,801
NEBRASKA	L+	2,767,320	53,935	49,936	17,739	21,172	9,443	30,615
NEW MEXICO	bLM+	2,556,267	92,534	83,097	47,737	14,670	1,255	15,925
NEW YORK	LM+	4,176,065	132,417	81,682	134,035	34,228	9,838	44,066
NORTH CAROLINA	LM+	5,492,451	133,945	127,027	66,201	29,207	21,433	50,640
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	+	3,236,096	103,916	92,358	29,555	22,508	28,701	51,209
NORTHWESTERN	BLM+	4,315,314	111,660	97,993	44,723	U/A	U/A	39,310
NOTRE DAME	L+	3,054,075	88,830	78,255	43,032	U/A	U/A	23,730
OHIO	BM+	2,468,497	64,384	62,118	19,036	U/A	U/A	25,471
OHIO STATE	bLM+	5,674,784	106,945	71,381	78,455	34,331	8,868	43,199
OKLAHOMA	BLM+	4,427,670	70,097	67,076	45,334	24,692	2,731	27,423
OKLAHOMA STATE	BM+	2,470,138	68,190	60,263	13,912	U/A	U/A	23,806
OREGON	L+	2,602,876	61,107	54,474	24,316	11,715	5,969	17,684
PENNSYLVANIA	LM+	5,273,887	127,332	120,927	U/A	U/A	U/A	38,474
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	BLM+	4,779,165	98,771	79,495	70,744	32,246	13,671	45,917
PITTSBURGH	bBGLM+	4,420,970	91,597	81,646	U/A	U/A	U/A	46,552
PRINCETON	G+	6,224,270	131,300	119,991	94,827	34,351	1,151	35,502
PURDUE	b+	2,430,566	53,815	36,981	14,376	13,639	6,318	19,957
QUEEN'S	bGLM+	2,366,322	43,538	36,691	19,676	16,909	644	17,553
RICE	+	2,314,820	59,922	57,479	41,238	22,636	14,253	36,889
ROCHESTER	M	3,185,231	38,076	34,767	20,581	21,659	839	22,498

+ - See Footnotes
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ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

COLLECTIONS

Microform Units	Government Documents	Computer Files	Archives and Manus.	Carto- graphic Materials	Graphic Materials	Audio Materials	Video and Film	(Survey Question #)
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	INSTITUTION
4,902,515	0	6,232	34,781	596,070	3,488,260	252,970	38,913	INDIANA
7,080,174	668,988	18,477	15,216	413,239	229,345	29,425	16,797	IOWA
3,412,849	0	6,626	14,564	107,555	800,119	13,385	51,139	IOWA STATE
4,279,097	4,161	5,402	12,316	214,526	59,786	26,212	8,703	JOHNS HOPKINS
3,571,801	716,077	10,842	44,264	333,426	3,006,644	32,000	20,158	KANSAS
1,362,831	0	28,793	11,900	281,870	4,267	19,776	16,394	KENT STATE
6,315,243	1,125,013	6,460	25,161	254,553	577,877	47,867	39,908	KENTUCKY
1,310,793	0	3,051	0	327,960	210,174	17,678	19,316	LAVAL
6,606,164	618,985	7,088	21,833	312,572	U/A	20,857	3,946	LOUISIANA STATE
2,153,234	0	0	30,535	22,120	1,513,207	28,791	6,198	LOUISVILLE
1,703,078	685,417	4,613	2,709	240,461	257,601	45,082	34,332	MCGILL
1,560,469	0	876	12,084	144,897	10	29,645	1,331	MCMASTER
1,439,767	231,280	U/A	3,865	108,687	291,021	18,978	4,646	MANITOBA
5,541,175	184,328	5,673	34,134	221,937	319,926	214,433	30,478	MARYLAND
2,517,808	315,328	U/A	12,090	114,103	0	18,507	3,427	MASSACHUSETTS
2,367,273	U/A	12,196	18,143	119,361	447,311	26,196	4,060	MIT
3,849,262	0	4,743	16,398	44,832	1,692	45,969	8,883	MIAMI
8,130,952	0	79,257	37,504	341,786	5,638,069	48,076	34,080	MICHIGAN
5,601,101	0	22,118	2,400	237,245	1,817	60,087	1,955	MICHIGAN STATE
6,324,550	2,650,712	16,105	73,782	423,750	U/A	U/A	U/A	MINNESOTA
6,833,496	1,655,088	1,947	10,068	270,898	582	21,416	1,612	MISSOURI
1,695,169	0	8,614	0	13,095	120,053	40,754	14,210	MONTREAL
4,547,551	552,672	5,528	8,693	164,518	91,917	32,816	1,891	NEBRASKA
4,656,380	307,571	14,599	14,254	227,358	1,573,569	46,347	11,823	NEW MEXICO
6,358,728	442,529	5,002	26,562	24	1,237,326	73,376	28,833	NEW YORK
4,793,516	1,622,246	10,125	31,754	317,527	661,089	170,196	50,156	NORTH CAROLINA
5,309,442	0	84,542	8,381	39,749	108,332	3,334	17,285	NORTH CAROLINA STATE
4,225,339	7,995	9,701	12,263	203,823	610,218	54,388	20,970	NORTHWESTERN
3,732,769	U/A	5,398	U/A	16,946	U/A	19,577	7,383	NOTRE DAME
3,185,123	0	15,928	12,764	180,992	97,598	53,541	29,701	OHIO
5,671,780	26,917	11,608	28,106	217,637	2,250,467	U/A	51,500	OHIO STATE
4,103,606	8,538	3,477	17,057	154,585	1,605,253	4,239	7,705	OKLAHOMA
4,494,789	135,415	12,720	6,677	297,433	194,573	10,742	14,465	OKLAHOMA STATE
2,900,397	483,714	1,304	62,171	738,268	1,154,410	67,302	9,711	OREGON
3,932,349	U/A	8,461	9,600	132,913	719,655	57,172	7,085	PENNSYLVANIA
5,135,467	0	8,259	24,109	461,603	475,246	70,438	156,999	PENNSYLVANIA STATE
4,529,985	U/A	8,325	19,584	106,071	695,293	49,806	20,827	PITTSBURGH
6,310,633	715,125	6,364	32,220	317,173	50,222	82,302	2,913	PRINCETON
3,149,948	490,064	7,200	2,710	343,583	1,169	940	10,965	PURDUE
3,792,624	1,080,677	U/A	U/A	157,205	27,435	U/A	U/A	QUEEN'S
3,074,402	55,920	13,427	5,664	26,804	33,573	37,251	8,819	RICE
5,028,716	454,263	5,926	13,920	103,471	6,909	82,657	6,572	ROCHESTER

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

COLLECTIONS

(Survey Question #)		Volumes in Library	Volumes Added (Gross)	Volumes Added (Net)	Monographs Purchased (Volumes)	Current Serials Purchased	Current Serials Received	Current Serials Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INSTITUTION	Notes							
RUTGERS	BL+	4,050,009	92,138	70,790	39,476	U/A	U/A	36,796
SASKATCHEWAN	LM+	1,900,378	60,017	15,404	19,729	10,872	4,551	15,423
SOUTH CAROLINA	LM+	3,374,496	43,633	40,732	22,321	U/A	U/A	22,844
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	BLM+	3,800,702	78,099	70,617	41,383	23,264	7,071	30,335
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	LM+	2,791,775	51,996	42,785	18,127	20,375	6,055	26,430
SUNY-ALBANY	+	2,035,816	42,801	31,735	26,198	26,942	2,656	29,598
SUNY-BUFFALO	LM+	3,330,476	59,164	42,609	19,627	17,861	14,935	32,796
SUNY-STONY BROOK	M+	2,170,661	34,295	33,860	24,306	16,919	2,727	19,646
SYRACUSE	L+	2,900,448	40,530	34,526	20,510	15,526	2,913	18,439
TEMPLE	BLM+	2,900,832	44,272	39,546	31,874	14,980	6,000	20,980
TENNESSEE	bBLM+	2,880,949	77,853	64,035	35,453	20,955	2,305	23,260
TEXAS	L+	8,322,944	147,170	93,255	66,206	23,063	27,333	50,396
TEXAS A&M	bBM+	3,016,358	99,982	91,440	58,498	33,865	11,845	45,710
TEXAS TECH	BLM+	2,353,411	54,425	49,340	30,762	20,256	13,432	33,688
TORONTO	BL+	9,755,704	245,194	229,930	127,862	48,667	7,632	56,299
TULANE	BGLM+	2,370,959	49,366	39,709	34,709	14,449	1,050	15,499
UTAH	LM+	3,128,547	148,901	136,855	U/A	34,438	2,445	36,883
VANDERBILT	LM+	2,882,057	149,531	137,323	40,814	22,307	6,866	29,173
VIRGINIA	LM+	4,921,442	80,150	53,609	39,734	23,761	29,254	53,015
VIRGINIA TECH	+	2,176,916	54,822	39,874	18,738	22,946	5,650	28,596
WASHINGTON	GLM+	6,436,960	164,617	143,485	48,886	U/A	U/A	48,740
WASHINGTON STATE	B+	2,159,693	46,290	43,613	22,401	U/A	U/A	32,066
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	LM+	3,608,538	67,079	60,667	28,414	35,105	8,348	43,453
WATERLOO	+	1,984,328	31,739	22,955	17,262	U/A	U/A	15,184
WAYNE STATE	bLM+	3,323,580	45,803	27,309	22,265	U/A	U/A	18,643
WESTERN ONTARIO	L+	2,880,103	44,038	41,810	19,605	27,689	1,622	29,311
WISCONSIN	LM+	7,232,850	114,047	62,528	69,610	38,234	20,205	58,439
YALE	LM+	11,114,308	217,881	208,457	155,678	56,482	5,167	61,649
YORK	BL+	2,487,083	63,929	50,502	39,128	U/A	U/A	17,356
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY		7,362,942	228,720	184,580	118,188	U/A	U/A	30,747
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	+	8,092,900	34,808	26,413	3,438	U/A	U/A	11,815
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	bG+	2,165,550	13,033	13,033	1,749	U/A	U/A	U/A
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	L+	25,960,520	376,371	374,381	143,287	43,048	56,952	100,000
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	B+	2,373,695	14,423	8,817	927	4,807	13,217	18,024
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	+	8,354,254	U/A	362,131	5,555	1,622	35,000	36,622
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	b+	2,455,499	32,452	30,096	15,384	20,157	4,248	24,405
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	G+	8,353,773	152,801	152,798	91,186	20,338	11,335	31,673
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	LM+	2,570,622	35,705	33,942	12,103	6,966	5,817	12,783
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	BG+	1,510,986	20,356	19,168	5,529	3,522	3,438	6,960

+ - See Footnotes

L - Includes Law library

M- Includes Medical library

G - Government documents not included in serials count

B - Includes branch campuses

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

COLLECTIONS

Microform Units	Government Documents	Computer Files	Archives and Manus.	Carto- graphic Materials	Graphic Materials	Audio Materials	Video and Film	(Survey Question #)
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	INSTITUTION
5,835,135	2,657,807	12,817	23,938	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	RUTGERS
3,054,305	410,305	2,706	268	72,261	18,537	15,203	1,610	SASKATCHEWAN
5,060,469	906,605	3,062	7,933	313,400	250,000	34,315	12,333	SOUTH CAROLINA
6,113,659	487,581	5,304	45,180	U/A	3,180,592	26,756	24,766	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
4,509,631	313,173	9,683	24,289	336,983	20,616	29,262	12,358	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
2,841,494	0	972	6,089	52,392	55,083	6,348	4,983	SUNY-ALBANY
5,353,719	U/A	6,730	8,000	201,000	132,000	46,700	7,600	SUNY-BUFFALO
3,825,134	320,743	3,308	6,915	132,016	10,788	36,284	6,636	SUNY-STONY BROOK
7,171,760	293,329	36,333	31,125	274,899	462,391	404,856	18,229	SYRACUSE
3,041,735	82,709	3,156	34,723	118,267	10,028,726	21,047	4,197	TEMPLE
4,071,562	1,925	3,109	9,858	383,234	125,820	31,118	14,046	TENNESSEE
6,368,049	0	6,732	113,596	317,594	9,733,511	167,169	31,834	TEXAS
5,379,036	65,519	10,596	23,603	206,281	285,184	16,652	21,187	TEXAS A&M
2,459,284	4,222	12,247	16,115	153,764	910,746	13,702	19,859	TEXAS TECH
5,177,061	0	6,939	34,734	277,543	711,077	191,149	26,126	TORONTO
2,610,434	602,749	3,111	43,879	29,838	421,419	86,875	7,527	TULANE
3,564,004	863,957	8,365	43,192	234,491	1,144,238	39,805	24,420	UTAH
2,968,668	252,150	8,564	14,908	107,822	221,678	31,230	7,412	VANDERBILT
5,464,516	679,643	24,948	26,371	150,362	447,020	62,698	24,944	VIRGINIA
6,268,973	399,525	10,769	15,373	136,319	81,777	9,677	13,743	VIRGINIA TECH
7,497,870	0	13,321	65,839	358,956	1,099,454	70,571	22,593	WASHINGTON
4,678,055	0	0	18,198	1,744	351,080	12,988	31,537	WASHINGTON STATE
3,274,165	0	11,537	13,822	117,847	130,242	37,854	33,231	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS
1,681,786	0	1,509	4,602	151,291	2	1,009	120	WATERLOO
3,816,051	388,182	4,526	77,850	54,381	2,157,539	46,104	25,611	WAYNE STATE
3,809,520	0	2,259	10,827	15,248	345,192	53,541	4,248	WESTERN ONTARIO
6,753,763	402,619	10,999	152,071	551,773	6,026,763	268,107	17,986	WISCONSIN
8,147,037	1,145,757	U/A	70,945	456,615	2,269,994	215,980	12,009	YALE
4,026,925	0	2,530	9,727	110,807	8,647	47,435	17,967	YORK
6,610,165	1,739,167	8,403	U/A	0	U/A	66,741	48,028	BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
U/A	U/A	17,109	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	495	CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.
1,713,889	0	440	0	0	0	0	0	CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.
13,733,491	N/A	104,748	57,034	4,793,399	14,197,925	2,715,554	924,804	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
1,085,057	0	1,734	18,994	4,662	1,115	461	3,382	NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.
7,574,315	3,547,617	182	7,558	U/A	98,709	238,688	13,639	NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA
584,816	0	2,243	2,693	0	58,010	0	72,965	NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
6,600,032	11,038	U/A	319,059	429,272	4,335,521	558,121	52,743	NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
7,695,749	N/A	6,898	27,532	204,064	70,091	52	44	NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
190,207	0	498	2,111	67	26	160	157	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

SUMMARY DATA: COLLECTIONS

	Volumes in Library	Volumes Added (Gross)	Volumes Added (Net)	Monographs Purchased (Volumes)	Current Serials Purchased	Current Serials Received	Current Serials Total
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:							
Median	3,054,075	70,097	60,263	35,577	21,193	7,191	29,311
High	15,181,349	288,584	254,772	155,678	56,482	35,925	103,638
Low	1,537,392	18,838	-13,034	4,233	7,436	80	12,039
Totals	434,246,131	9,762,491	8,217,036	4,315,331	1,911,061	723,222	3,775,435
Number of Libraries Responding	113	113	113	103	84	84	113
NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:							
Median	4,966,782	34,808	32,019	8,829	6,966	11,335	24,405
Totals	69,200,741	908,669	1,205,359	397,346	100,460	130,007	273,029
Number of Libraries Responding	10	9	10	10	7	7	9
GRAND TOTALS	503,446,872	10,671,160	9,422,395	4,712,677	2,011,521	853,229	4,048,464

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

SUMMARY DATA: COLLECTIONS

Microform Units	Government Documents	Computer Files	Archives and Manus.	Carto- graphic Materials	Graphic Materials	Audio Materials	Video and Film	(Survey Question #)
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
								UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:
4,144,817	187,956	7,160	16,398	190,483	239,673	36,768	14,046	Median
9,470,932	2,657,807	84,542	216,773	3,865,260	10,028,726	404,856	156,999	High
1,310,793	0	0	0	20	0	940	120	Low
505,977,601	37,670,952	1,076,157	2,702,182	28,412,994	88,151,831	6,061,341	1,921,542	Totals
113	102	106	109	110	106	106	107	Number of Libraries Responding
								NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:
6,600,032	0	2,243	13,276	2,365	64,051	461	8,511	Median
45,787,721	5,297,822	142,255	434,981	5,431,464	18,761,397	3,579,777	1,116,257	Totals
9	7	9	8	8	8	9	10	Number of Libraries Responding
551,765,322	42,968,774	1,218,412	3,137,163	33,844,458	106,913,228	9,641,118	3,037,799	GRAND TOTALS

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

EXPENDITURES

		Monographs	Current Serials	Other Library Materials	Misc. Materials	Total Library Materials	Contract Binding
(Survey Question #)		(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
ALABAMA	LM+	1,502,547	4,473,750	9,282	35,636	6,021,215	108,513
ALBERTA	LM+	2,872,067	6,006,541	0	437,789	9,316,397	128,722
ARIZONA	bLM+	2,806,676	7,172,133	489,213	931,071	11,399,093	156,346
ARIZONA STATE	BL+	2,491,412	6,286,473	321,769	235,662	9,335,316	167,176
AUBURN	b+	786,434	3,967,219	69,034	75,627	4,898,314	79,673
BOSTON	GLM+	801,267	5,477,894	359,926	33,088	6,672,175	177,220
BOSTON COLLEGE	GL+	1,555,296	5,340,158	245,304	120,364	7,261,122	156,274
BRIGHAM YOUNG	bL+	1,586,153	5,411,191	141,203	110,640	7,249,187	210,643
BRITISH COLUMBIA	LM+	2,259,972	6,286,227	516,482	657,803	9,720,484	125,722
BROWN	M+	2,333,291	4,440,802	236,362	297,717	7,308,172	277,161
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	L+	6,866,732	9,314,012	110,617	0	16,291,361	1,174,906
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	bLM+	2,220,096	3,040,012	514,604	331,859	6,106,571	189,103
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	M+	1,888,853	5,063,556	U/ A	161,328	7,113,737	144,640
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	bLM+	4,910,955	7,210,383	78,306	472,873	12,672,517	618,771
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	G+	1,289,917	3,108,795	224,771	19,290	4,642,773	223,838
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	GM+	2,564,186	5,419,915	163,915	17,061	8,165,077	328,190
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	b	2,974,438	3,738,345	U/ A	U/ A	6,712,783	197,282
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	LM+	1,215,437	4,461,886	56,137	56,749	5,790,209	100,417
CHICAGO	bLM+	4,320,865	8,125,417	159,262	0	12,605,544	376,056
CINCINNATI	LM+	2,272,831	5,142,991	672,990	191,874	8,280,686	137,072
COLORADO	b+	1,471,490	5,988,311	638,479	434,416	8,532,696	126,715
COLORADO STATE	+	2,651,410	5,440,242	118,062	340,883	8,550,597	180,981
COLUMBIA	LM+	7,105,443	7,949,088	U/ A	U/ A	15,054,531	1,056,431
CONNECTICUT	BLM+	1,187,220	4,954,722	1,118,621	164,170	7,424,733	292,832
CORNELL	BL+	5,579,967	6,608,744	1,151,268	242,583	13,582,562	213,866
DARTMOUTH	M+	1,410,606	5,372,822	100,292	0	6,883,720	163,978
DELAWARE	+	2,376,512	4,000,043	59,435	331,723	6,767,713	103,139
DUKE	GLM+	4,065,308	7,684,014	64,949	731,572	12,545,843	289,059
EMORY	BGLM+	3,640,695	4,764,855	2,571,178	361,722	11,338,450	184,467
FLORIDA	BLM+	1,673,703	7,289,521	1,008,050	242,548	10,213,822	352,096
FLORIDA STATE	BLM+	1,525,028	4,486,542	132,865	759,470	6,903,905	138,846
GEORGE WASHINGTON	LM+	2,820,536	4,954,999	280,002	933,983	8,989,520	129,672
GEORGETOWN	bLM+	1,589,635	5,852,429	867,469	10,392	8,319,925	216,996
GEORGIA	L+	2,281,150	6,721,586	529,826	335,861	9,868,423	279,699
GEORGIA TECH	+	372,053	3,298,602	794,035	0	4,464,690	81,946
GUELPH	+	638,325	2,364,889	11,372	221,409	3,235,995	37,978
HARVARD	LM+	9,041,693	10,207,074	6,991,162	294,232	26,534,161	1,101,112
HAWAII	+	1,410,274	4,691,654	63,416	0	6,165,344	161,230
HOUSTON	bBL+	1,397,385	3,951,466	984,072	533,545	6,866,468	127,809
HOWARD	LM+	410,150	3,448,134	195,190	238,285	4,291,759	60,000
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	M+	1,079,478	5,320,676	17,633	0	6,417,787	65,292
ILLINOIS, URBANA	L+	3,210,792	7,319,629	48,928	1,400,632	11,979,981	228,636

+ - See Footnotes
L - Includes Law library
M- Includes Medical library

G - Government documents not included in serials count
B - Includes branch campuses
b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

U/ A - Unavailable
N/ A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

EXPENDITURES

Salaries & Wages: Professional	Salaries & Wages: Support	Salaries & Wages: Student Asst.	Total Salaries & Wages	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Library Expenditures	(Survey Question #)
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	INSTITUTION
2,524,208	1,532,958	613,880	4,671,046	2,001,832	12,802,606	ALABAMA
3,231,572	5,461,699	570,689	9,263,959	1,323,116	20,032,194	ALBERTA
5,009,097	4,818,341	994,034	10,821,472	3,279,537	25,656,448	ARIZONA
4,377,044	5,524,817	708,135	10,609,996	2,287,765	22,400,253	ARIZONA STATE
2,310,945	1,407,834	426,038	4,144,817	1,995,335	11,118,139	AUBURN
4,549,988	2,841,638	511,367	7,902,993	2,599,069	17,351,457	BOSTON
4,259,100	2,618,602	803,729	7,681,431	1,310,518	16,409,345	BOSTON COLLEGE
6,013,345	1,448,749	2,384,011	9,846,105	2,636,522	19,942,457	BRIGHAM YOUNG
5,034,368	5,077,431	992,298	11,104,097	2,157,847	23,108,150	BRITISH COLUMBIA
4,380,661	3,297,135	395,899	8,073,695	1,880,730	17,539,758	BROWN
8,153,583	15,294,960	4,106,302	27,554,845	7,553,921	52,575,033	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
3,874,935	5,105,451	900,840	9,881,226	1,651,790	17,828,690	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
3,871,943	4,607,350	1,017,479	9,496,772	3,330,121	20,085,270	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE
9,505,205	10,211,544	2,568,170	22,284,919	4,468,633	40,044,840	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
2,669,343	2,486,845	501,184	5,657,372	903,564	11,427,547	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
5,193,589	6,853,190	1,290,684	13,337,463	3,869,095	25,699,825	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
2,885,381	4,287,934	1,181,671	8,354,986	2,844,314	18,109,365	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA
3,240,904	1,464,767	468,221	5,173,892	1,690,962	12,755,480	CASE WESTERN RESERVE
3,808,875	5,574,352	971,162	10,354,389	2,526,612	25,862,601	CHICAGO
5,006,436	2,429,031	953,132	8,388,599	2,619,161	19,425,518	CINCINNATI
2,764,362	4,495,483	1,002,795	8,262,640	2,071,123	18,993,174	COLORADO
2,459,368	2,530,007	594,536	5,583,911	1,617,540	15,933,029	COLORADO STATE
10,906,581	7,204,671	1,268,569	19,379,821	6,016,494	41,507,277	COLUMBIA
4,943,270	3,864,767	969,719	9,777,756	1,932,577	19,427,898	CONNECTICUT
7,857,131	10,779,689	895,727	19,532,547	6,430,733	39,759,708	CORNELL
3,437,239	3,436,043	501,468	7,374,750	1,625,045	16,047,493	DARTMOUTH
3,213,304	2,805,299	466,882	6,485,485	890,960	14,247,297	DELAWARE
7,482,978	4,750,896	638,014	12,871,888	6,608,803	32,315,593	DUKE
5,132,331	5,569,863	724,253	11,426,447	4,090,665	27,040,029	EMORY
6,373,542	4,631,322	731,063	11,735,927	3,817,673	26,119,518	FLORIDA
2,705,675	2,437,614	434,319	5,577,608	1,397,129	14,017,488	FLORIDA STATE
4,530,602	3,699,927	663,689	8,894,218	3,769,782	21,783,192	GEORGE WASHINGTON
4,471,398	4,359,905	743,308	9,574,611	2,180,083	20,291,615	GEORGETOWN
3,578,654	4,955,683	769,762	9,304,099	1,558,572	21,010,793	GEORGIA
2,541,309	1,450,571	149,378	4,141,258	1,033,443	9,721,337	GEORGIA TECH
1,340,110	1,948,754	153,026	3,441,890	679,699	7,395,562	GUELPH
33,513,321	19,714,309	1,607,606	54,835,236	17,275,794	99,746,303	HARVARD
3,200,246	2,751,236	1,079,404	7,030,886	1,406,996	14,764,456	HAWAII
2,861,957	1,880,029	703,772	5,445,758	2,939,654	15,379,689	HOUSTON
2,683,433	2,187,640	571,463	5,442,536	752,084	10,546,379	HOWARD
3,775,262	3,937,094	425,381	8,137,737	1,499,456	16,120,272	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO
9,335,364	6,646,434	1,609,918	17,591,716	3,196,581	32,996,914	ILLINOIS, URBANA

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

EXPENDITURES

		Monographs	Current Serials	Other Library Materials	Misc. Materials	Total Library Materials	Contract Binding
(Survey Question #)		(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
INDIANA	GL+	3,814,634	5,577,893	2,847,181	280,932	12,520,640	331,575
IOWA	LM+	2,163,236	7,531,519	228,506	426,633	10,349,894	204,960
IOWA STATE	+	1,884,744	6,520,090	126,219	339,839	8,870,892	193,481
JOHNS HOPKINS	bBM+	2,365,286	7,218,770	313,706	1,449,600	11,347,362	169,023
KANSAS	BLM+	1,959,936	4,867,361	462,241	417,858	7,707,396	137,685
KENT STATE	B+	1,025,024	2,613,679	115,109	26,770	3,780,582	81,717
KENTUCKY	LM	1,546,945	6,886,316	274,559	737,090	9,444,910	235,550
LAVAL	LM+	1,827,006	3,222,027	36,512	29,797	5,115,343	U/A
LOUISIANA STATE	L+	1,450,957	3,641,545	237,484	103,487	5,433,473	98,148
LOUISVILLE	BLM+	1,396,914	6,906,950	357,978	0	8,661,842	134,010
MCGILL	bBLM+	3,541,795	3,648,061	3,273,564	129,690	10,593,109	126,995
MCMASTER	M+	914,069	3,798,324	0	19,907	4,732,300	123,224
MANITOBA	GLM+	1,203,180	3,339,120	U/A	291,857	4,834,156	116,845
MARYLAND	G+	1,660,066	4,363,174	323,214	128,560	6,475,014	134,498
MASSACHUSETTS	b+	910,795	3,777,047	488,035	179,903	5,355,780	119,950
MIT	+	1,253,500	5,334,125	U/A	42,287	6,629,912	211,852
MIAMI	LM+	1,929,892	6,669,610	267,911	213,699	9,081,112	143,815
MICHIGAN	LM+	6,121,074	11,909,190	543,090	662,421	19,235,775	414,623
MICHIGAN STATE	+	2,366,051	5,766,414	U/A	140,706	8,273,171	240,653
MINNESOTA	bLM+	2,096,189	8,059,106	581,596	94,232	10,831,123	337,864
MISSOURI	LM+	1,403,243	4,868,023	10,238	246,354	6,527,858	141,284
MONTREAL	LM+	1,111,930	5,481,636	69,060	37,415	6,700,042	94,960
NEBRASKA	L+	940,165	4,604,111	192,691	59,137	5,796,104	171,819
NEW MEXICO	bLM+	1,715,341	3,964,985	68,944	214,115	5,963,385	157,180
NEW YORK	LM+	3,820,762	7,123,696	1,645,641	55,072	12,645,171	561,990
NORTH CAROLINA	LM+	2,353,949	6,365,582	2,155,590	53,926	10,929,047	246,722
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	+	2,193,035	5,459,184	842,648	716,777	9,211,644	170,710
NORTHWESTERN	BLM+	3,046,750	5,723,271	322,791	1,656,645	10,749,457	214,034
NOTRE DAME	L+	2,660,858	4,846,913	582,722	571,209	8,661,702	122,343
OHIO	BM+	1,111,482	3,192,713	422,454	11,500	4,738,149	101,278
OHIO STATE	bLM+	3,206,797	8,720,838	U/A	U/A	11,927,635	295,297
OKLAHOMA	BLM+	2,074,677	5,185,412	1,048,809	341,553	8,650,451	191,618
OKLAHOMA STATE	BM+	641,850	1,689,797	275,686	2,065,363	4,672,696	29,600
OREGON	L+	1,295,301	3,678,058	U/A	743,793	5,717,152	126,261
PENNSYLVANIA	LM+	3,453,450	8,210,918	484,368	0	12,148,736	373,913
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	BLM+	3,664,233	8,008,481	3,441,013	293,320	15,407,047	534,931
PITTSBURGH	bBGLM+	2,715,783	7,856,156	507,872	440,927	11,520,738	281,188
PRINCETON	G+	5,502,936	5,633,401	1,657,381	72,586	12,866,304	527,126
PURDUE	b+	1,230,845	5,578,498	U/A	0	6,809,343	123,541
QUEEN'S	bGLM+	937,482	4,784,564	30,374	53,855	5,806,275	95,298
RICE	+	2,552,585	4,822,630	561,106	417,193	8,353,514	87,745
ROCHESTER	M	1,033,186	4,448,040	180,219	25,468	5,686,913	117,967

+ - See Footnotes
L - Includes Law library
M- Includes Medical library

G - Government documents not included in serials count
B - Includes branch campuses
b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

U/A - Unavailable
N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

EXPENDITURES

Salaries & Wages: Professional	Salaries & Wages: Support	Salaries & Wages: Student Asst.	Total Salaries & Wages	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Library Expenditures	(Survey Question #)
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
INSTITUTION						
7,356,460	4,484,409	1,623,297	13,464,166	4,713,919	31,030,300	INDIANA
5,012,140	4,578,384	998,079	10,588,603	2,021,077	23,164,534	IOWA
2,366,957	3,288,621	613,097	6,268,675	1,149,583	16,482,631	IOWA STATE
6,234,929	5,410,331	646,343	12,291,603	4,301,789	28,109,777	JOHNS HOPKINS
4,876,596	2,760,656	927,336	8,564,588	2,272,899	18,682,568	KANSAS
3,193,434	1,726,384	857,667	5,777,485	1,552,820	11,192,604	KENT STATE
4,900,431	2,812,130	964,876	8,677,437	1,903,411	20,261,308	KENTUCKY
2,401,048	3,789,398	56,283	6,246,729	417,867	11,779,939	LAVAL
3,098,951	2,030,695	680,987	5,810,633	1,222,176	12,564,430	LOUISIANA STATE
2,670,974	2,361,715	520,918	5,553,607	2,576,569	16,926,028	LOUISVILLE
2,755,686	3,857,533	587,672	7,200,891	1,083,675	19,004,669	MCGILL
1,409,017	2,524,501	154,754	4,088,272	600,936	9,544,732	MCMASTER
2,510,302	3,158,117	335,473	6,003,893	990,000	11,944,894	MANITOBA
6,680,177	3,179,335	770,413	10,629,925	3,831,853	21,071,290	MARYLAND
3,085,018	2,550,912	445,950	6,081,880	544,345	12,101,955	MASSACHUSETTS
5,458,161	3,173,472	310,370	8,942,003	2,338,825	18,122,592	MIT
3,828,110	2,567,260	888,542	7,283,912	2,270,300	18,779,139	MIAMI
9,861,675	11,329,386	1,867,515	23,058,576	5,484,405	48,193,379	MICHIGAN
3,559,906	4,476,400	1,090,323	9,126,629	2,976,369	20,616,822	MICHIGAN STATE
6,336,398	8,176,439	1,649,397	16,162,234	4,081,910	31,413,131	MINNESOTA
2,919,404	1,761,640	322,257	5,003,301	1,360,411	13,032,854	MISSOURI
3,655,580	5,106,712	35,624	8,797,916	1,066,155	16,659,072	MONTREAL
2,568,744	2,608,149	570,359	5,747,252	1,096,700	12,811,875	NEBRASKA
4,788,888	4,749,802	834,823	10,373,513	1,931,501	18,425,579	NEW MEXICO
7,286,444	8,083,064	1,057,729	16,427,237	4,817,370	34,451,768	NEW YORK
7,894,066	5,151,370	895,993	13,941,429	3,545,618	28,662,816	NORTH CAROLINA
5,695,739	2,702,147	729,541	9,127,427	8,280,252	26,790,033	NORTH CAROLINA STATE
6,329,581	4,323,158	790,343	11,443,082	2,205,280	24,611,853	NORTHWESTERN
3,682,484	4,554,434	588,278	8,825,196	1,740,538	19,349,779	NOTRE DAME
3,200,020	2,257,067	707,395	6,164,482	994,505	11,998,414	OHIO
6,251,245	5,056,723	1,654,013	12,961,981	1,860,363	27,045,276	OHIO STATE
2,701,891	1,644,918	799,388	5,146,197	1,272,598	15,260,864	OKLAHOMA
2,829,613	1,310,368	470,636	4,610,617	1,733,419	11,046,332	OKLAHOMA STATE
2,748,831	2,948,330	748,362	6,445,523	1,985,741	14,274,677	OREGON
6,555,680	6,261,731	1,431,892	14,249,303	3,972,250	30,744,202	PENNSYLVANIA
7,293,280	12,950,602	1,009,259	21,253,141	4,624,264	41,819,383	PENNSYLVANIA STATE
5,797,171	4,019,892	957,907	10,774,970	3,064,758	25,641,654	PITTSBURGH
7,979,736	6,930,435	675,125	15,585,296	4,155,886	33,134,612	PRINCETON
2,944,985	2,985,340	588,135	6,518,460	3,991,561	17,442,905	PURDUE
1,460,499	2,838,777	221,891	4,521,167	1,020,260	11,443,000	QUEEN'S
3,168,208	1,443,015	161,092	4,772,315	1,449,866	14,663,440	RICE
5,086,161	2,106,736	419,687	7,612,584	2,076,702	15,494,166	ROCHESTER

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

EXPENDITURES

		Monographs	Current Serials	Other Library Materials	Misc. Materials	Total Library Materials	Contract Binding
(Survey Question #)		(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
RUTGERS	BL+	2,059,680	6,624,665	658,014	567,253	9,909,612	203,643
SASKATCHEWAN	LM+	1,117,106	3,040,407	U/ A	113,794	4,271,307	68,629
SOUTH CAROLINA	LM+	1,155,905	4,350,684	272,262	140,026	5,918,877	170,079
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	BLM+	2,408,363	6,289,582	2,103,439	1,246,713	12,048,097	232,888
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	LM+	957,032	5,122,260	172,027	385,048	6,636,367	153,734
SUNY-ALBANY	+	737,880	3,443,793	33,640	253,529	4,468,842	95,924
SUNY-BUFFALO	LM+	900,215	6,131,483	213,829	159,429	7,404,956	144,309
SUNY-STONY BROOK	M+	838,558	4,233,882	107,600	840,666	6,020,706	73,318
SYRACUSE	L+	971,585	3,523,550	138,055	152,185	4,785,375	59,337
TEMPLE	BLM+	1,218,053	4,167,864	680,091	5,901	6,071,909	101,511
TENNESSEE	bBLM+	1,873,157	7,286,353	72,690	532,450	9,764,650	139,595
TEXAS	L+	4,567,706	6,843,346	1,276,973	919	12,688,944	162,474
TEXAS A&M	bBM+	2,692,364	5,279,439	1,895,019	69,577	9,936,399	204,631
TEXAS TECH	BLM+	1,586,021	5,551,732	273,741	295,659	7,707,153	83,397
TORONTO	BL+	5,501,122	7,968,951	2,590,787	0	16,060,860	301,048
TULANE	BGLM+	1,536,790	4,182,993	136,317	402,851	6,258,951	126,083
UTAH	LM+	2,160,460	5,414,866	9,852	58,709	7,643,887	181,191
VANDERBILT	LM+	1,538,282	6,815,992	U/ A	62,856	8,417,130	157,452
VIRGINIA	LM+	1,843,402	5,624,000	885,372	235,427	8,588,201	82,934
VIRGINIA TECH	+	1,278,916	3,903,023	32,996	534,337	5,749,272	125,342
WASHINGTON	GLM+	3,373,888	5,106,346	U/ A	76,327	8,556,561	298,039
WASHINGTON STATE	B+	974,155	4,343,602	49,054	89,627	5,456,438	73,488
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	LM+	1,535,123	6,797,038	106,524	919,063	9,357,748	141,526
WATERLOO	+	790,458	2,721,698	247,815	209,905	3,969,875	55,351
WAYNE STATE	bLM+	1,514,037	5,279,926	U/ A	288,041	7,082,004	69,385
WESTERN ONTARIO	L+	944,193	5,780,471	U/ A	272,764	6,997,428	93,220
WISCONSIN	LM+	2,848,009	6,262,561	750,355	521,221	10,382,146	288,746
YALE	LM+	8,566,097	7,407,355	8,991,869	0	24,965,321	609,279
YORK	BL+	1,420,749	3,999,928	84,725	0	5,505,402	129,133
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY		2,766,974	865,874	299,216	78,190	4,010,254	200,913
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	+	430,669	8,426,195	U/ A	39,471	8,896,334	N/ A
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	bG+	75,053	194,454	630,652	17,500	917,659	0
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	L+	U/ A	U/ A	U/ A	U/ A	11,335,042	1,491,612
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	B+	59,026	1,765,474	607	U/ A	1,825,107	0
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	+	386,799	460,548	321,526	50,900	1,219,774	6,230
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	b+	1,147,725	4,893,354	176,338	U/ A	6,217,417	112,344
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	G+	6,369,102	5,233,493	2,132,555	U/ A	13,735,150	593,872
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	LM+	1,143,991	2,186,798	U/ A	0	3,330,789	23,372
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	BG+	460,670	1,288,019	41,372	143,089	1,933,150	40,334

+ - See Footnotes
L - Includes Law library
M- Includes Medical library

G - Government documents not included in serials count
B - Includes branch campuses
b - Bibliographic count

U/ A - Unavailable
N/ A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

EXPENDITURES

Salaries & Wages: Professional	Salaries & Wages: Support	Salaries & Wages: Student Asst.	Total Salaries & Wages	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Library Expenditures	(Survey Question #)
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	INSTITUTION
6,992,532	8,737,604	1,753,496	17,483,632	1,801,571	29,398,458	RUTGERS
1,955,175	1,995,622	187,385	4,138,182	800,014	9,278,132	SASKATCHEWAN
3,594,418	3,050,081	527,432	7,171,931	2,861,382	16,122,269	SOUTH CAROLINA
7,014,980	4,964,052	1,706,269	13,685,301	4,966,761	30,933,047	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
2,768,399	2,547,018	1,036,349	6,351,766	805,289	13,947,156	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
3,461,093	2,224,190	652,208	6,337,491	1,187,256	12,089,513	SUNY-ALBANY
6,942,833	1,698,109	779,899	9,420,841	1,329,610	18,299,716	SUNY-BUFFALO
2,626,484	2,672,181	597,054	5,895,719	632,525	12,622,268	SUNY-STONY BROOK
3,399,754	3,828,462	447,780	7,675,996	1,241,899	13,762,607	SYRACUSE
3,894,270	1,931,547	456,458	6,282,275	1,575,485	14,031,180	TEMPLE
4,648,694	3,454,272	698,220	8,801,186	2,202,100	20,907,531	TENNESSEE
7,952,632	9,613,724	1,653,528	19,219,884	4,600,190	36,671,492	TEXAS
5,979,824	3,497,071	1,229,073	10,705,968	3,621,361	24,468,359	TEXAS A&M
3,936,113	2,622,006	861,718	7,419,837	2,443,510	17,653,897	TEXAS TECH
8,700,906	9,898,441	2,618,779	21,218,126	6,264,705	43,844,739	TORONTO
2,878,990	2,153,938	377,680	5,410,608	1,393,337	13,188,979	TULANE
3,860,880	5,133,707	1,416,903	10,411,490	3,754,755	21,991,323	UTAH
4,754,236	3,068,665	380,730	8,203,631	2,251,975	19,030,188	VANDERBILT
6,311,242	8,463,307	583,481	15,358,030	2,838,339	26,867,504	VIRGINIA
2,107,679	2,569,727	460,347	5,137,753	772,244	11,784,611	VIRGINIA TECH
9,234,751	6,195,721	2,199,653	17,630,125	1,979,607	28,464,332	WASHINGTON
2,535,266	2,959,878	621,189	6,116,333	1,349,819	12,996,078	WASHINGTON STATE
5,956,186	3,834,411	612,711	10,403,308	9,131,693	29,034,275	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS
1,728,913	2,295,899	368,911	4,393,723	645,753	9,064,703	WATERLOO
4,789,877	3,049,438	1,306,218	9,145,533	4,575,608	20,872,530	WAYNE STATE
2,081,356	2,485,535	276,835	4,843,726	386,089	12,320,463	WESTERN ONTARIO
11,954,144	6,462,180	2,782,052	21,198,376	7,412,252	39,281,520	WISCONSIN
13,371,932	9,358,103	1,044,019	23,774,054	7,151,777	56,500,431	YALE
2,914,244	2,938,192	546,161	6,398,596	1,102,049	13,135,179	YORK
9,397,237	9,573,068	575,354	19,545,659	8,177,489	31,934,315	BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
U/A	U/A	U/A	12,063,925	10,211,152	31,171,411	CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.
1,231,966	452,169	294,531	1,978,666	1,055,246	3,951,571	CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.
U/A	U/A	U/A	282,968,000	290,497,346	586,292,000	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
7,647,874	2,700,009	14,010	10,361,893	8,506,897	20,693,897	NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.
10,325,437	7,404,354	103,433	17,833,223	8,615,293	27,674,520	NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA
13,530,137	3,690,956	611,109	17,832,202	25,269,955	49,431,918	NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
U/A	U/A	1,537,568	28,879,763	10,712,783	53,921,568	NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
U/A	U/A	U/A	7,054,063	1,315,106	11,723,330	NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
4,133,999	1,993,455	0	6,127,454	882,391	8,983,329	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

SUMMARY DATA: EXPENDITURES

	Monographs	Current Serials	Other Library Materials	Misc. Materials	Total Library Materials	Contract Binding
(Survey Question #)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:						
Median	1,827,006	5,340,158	273,741	213,907	7,707,396	156,763
High	9,041,693	11,909,190	8,991,869	2,065,363	26,534,161	1,174,906
Low	372,053	1,689,797	0	0	3,235,995	29,600
Totals	255,465,516	617,552,760	68,875,038	33,989,610	975,882,924	23,619,463
Number of Libraries Responding	113	113	99	110	113	112
NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:						
Median	460,670	1,765,474	299,216	45,186	3,670,522	40,334
Totals	12,840,009	25,314,209	3,602,266	329,150	53,420,676	2,468,677
Number of Libraries Responding	9	9	7	6	10	9
GRAND TOTALS	268,305,526	642,866,969	72,477,304	34,318,760	1,029,303,601	26,088,139

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

SUMMARY DATA: EXPENDITURES

Salaries & Wages: Professional	Salaries & Wages: Support	Salaries & Wages: Student Asst.	Total Salaries & Wages	Other Operating Expenditures	Total Library Expenditures	(Survey Question #)
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
						UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:
3,894,270	3,436,043	724,253	8,677,437	2,071,123	18,779,139	Median
33,513,321	19,714,309	4,106,302	54,835,236	17,275,794	99,746,303	High
1,340,110	1,310,368	35,624	3,441,890	386,089	7,395,562	Low
557,790,383	492,115,432	98,904,536	1,148,810,351	311,381,011	2,459,693,749	Totals
113	113	113	113	113	113	Number of Libraries Responding
						NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:
8,522,556	3,195,483	294,531	14,948,063	8,561,095	29,422,965	Median
46,266,650	25,814,011	3,136,005	404,644,848	365,243,658	825,777,859	Totals
6	6	7	10	10	10	Number of Libraries Responding
604,057,033	517,929,443	102,040,540	1,553,455,199	676,624,669	3,285,471,607	GRAND TOTALS

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

(Survey Question #)		Professional Staff (FTE)	Support Staff (FTE)	Student Assistants (FTE)	Total Staff (FTE)	Library Presentations to Groups *	Participants in Group Presentations *
		(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
ALABAMA	LM+	56	79	60	195	400	6,981
ALBERTA	LM+	82	217	35	334	912	22,737
ARIZONA	bLM+	102	162	90	354	2,086	39,898
ARIZONA STATE	BL+	87	198	45	330	665	15,186
AUBURN	b+	50	60	38	148	670	18,101
BOSTON	GLM+	97	109	117	323	814	9,359
BOSTON COLLEGE	GL+	72	83	58	213	683	12,356
BRIGHAM YOUNG	bL+	116	58	182	356	2,329	36,083
BRITISH COLUMBIA	LM+	109	221	45	375	1,471	28,230
BROWN	M+	80	100	33	213	163	2,180
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	L+	120	348	188	656	5,004	26,355
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	bLM+	61	170	66	297	471	9,914
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	M+	71	126	72	269	744	13,926
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	bLM+	135	268	173	576	1,872	18,904
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	G+	42	86	31	159	521	7,874
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	GM+	85	196	70	351	1,879	15,641
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	b	49	137	60	246	644	8,832
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	LM+	57	62	30	149	457	5,197
CHICAGO	bLM+	62	192	59	313	418	8,026
CINCINNATI	LM+	89	87	68	244	1,147	11,554
COLORADO	b+	50	117	64	231	2,951	19,502
COLORADO STATE	+	43	76	32	151	491	9,935
COLUMBIA	LM+	194	250	77	521	1,014	12,226
CONNECTICUT	BLM+	76	82	68	226	1,016	13,291
CORNELL	BL+	124	320	137	581	1,475	21,538
DARTMOUTH	M+	59	137	46	242	U/A	U/A
DELAWARE	+	55	109	44	208	597	8,244
DUKE	GLM+	141	163	44	348	992	10,362
EMORY	BGLM+	92	161	47	300	747	10,370
FLORIDA	BLM+	115	208	72	395	885	19,774
FLORIDA STATE	BLM+	65	129	79	273	662	11,102
GEORGE WASHINGTON	LM+	81	133	46	260	550	9,528
GEORGETOWN	bLM+	82	125	46	253	1,019	15,501
GEORGIA	L+	84	201	67	352	692	12,040
GEORGIA TECH	+	58	59	7	124	114	2,715
GUELPH	+	33	82	18	133	265	5,337
HARVARD	LM+	540	629	131	1,300	U/A	U/A
HAWAII	+	56	87	67	210	184	2,959
HOUSTON	bBL+	64	97	46	207	294	6,075
HOWARD	LM+	53	81	44	178	345	5,779
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	M+	71	136	35	242	789	13,817
ILLINOIS, URBANA	L+	185	214	132	531	1,543	20,699

+ - See Footnotes

M- Includes Medical Library

G - Govt. documents Not Included in Serials Count

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

L - Includes Law Library

U/A - Unavailable

B - Includes Branch Campuses

N/A - Not Applicable

* - Figures in italics are derived from a sampling method rather than an actual annual count

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Reference Transactions *	Initial Circulation Transactions	Total Circulation Transactions	ILL/DD		(Survey Question #)
			Total Items Loaned	Total Items Borrowed	
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	INSTITUTION
88,053	164,638	184,984	7,291	17,472	ALABAMA
129,434	U/ A	1,030,979	120,837	34,617	ALBERTA
65,275	488,726	816,514	34,147	27,964	ARIZONA
198,262	483,390	1,273,560	46,193	30,296	ARIZONA STATE
111,720	173,552	232,945	15,304	8,343	AUBURN
75,244	260,802	330,012	14,934	21,672	BOSTON
48,450	199,022	322,949	18,443	11,858	BOSTON COLLEGE
298,793	664,524	805,468	34,144	33,223	BRIGHAM YOUNG
181,504	810,750	5,028,325	31,711	29,531	BRITISH COLUMBIA
44,383	221,807	252,911	37,688	27,781	BROWN
159,294	852,691	U/ A	47,619	22,146	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
111,526	339,104	513,607	36,782	31,471	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
73,342	222,411	437,254	28,370	26,962	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE
137,004	746,204	1,963,005	76,121	33,219	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
32,718	199,429	284,478	23,050	18,245	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
93,512	490,345	684,574	37,491	27,871	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
134,576	270,767	432,464	25,424	35,591	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA
23,495	109,517	143,450	70,474	43,992	CASE WESTERN RESERVE
44,102	476,062	774,730	36,861	20,832	CHICAGO
143,689	345,484	477,317	52,396	54,558	CINCINNATI
187,055	475,539	757,248	48,205	27,732	COLORADO
86,468	246,883	433,157	59,651	70,649	COLORADO STATE
199,022	428,184	1,227,620	45,612	21,914	COLUMBIA
84,237	207,833	251,980	47,514	36,698	CONNECTICUT
127,360	U/ A	1,169,680	43,366	25,487	CORNELL
U/ A	183,982	265,641	22,176	24,060	DARTMOUTH
169,702	U/ A	297,565	13,300	16,706	DELAWARE
114,075	340,109	546,063	45,695	17,293	DUKE
80,151	251,693	485,323	44,603	18,720	EMORY
147,766	473,652	999,650	43,777	23,886	FLORIDA
64,317	321,730	427,702	24,320	15,465	FLORIDA STATE
90,313	218,633	242,750	32,903	51,278	GEORGE WASHINGTON
107,553	271,927	415,412	15,022	15,538	GEORGETOWN
114,383	315,222	508,986	55,833	8,328	GEORGIA
38,515	94,901	U/ A	9,967	3,907	GEORGIA TECH
27,855	194,252	406,814	38,783	75,724	GUELPH
U/ A	U/ A	2,422,308	46,301	15,803	HARVARD
98,337	376,613	511,323	4,769	8,965	HAWAII
77,885	297,808	431,504	30,624	15,231	HOUSTON
171,245	60,958	83,641	9,981	4,157	HOWARD
108,259	203,378	482,148	64,166	35,677	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO
248,227	U/ A	1,010,831	66,599	72,511	ILLINOIS, URBANA

U/ A - Unavailable

N/ A - Not Applicable

* - Figures in italics are derived from a sampling method rather than an actual annual count

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

(Survey Question #)		Professional Staff (FTE)	Support Staff (FTE)	Student Assistants (FTE)	Total Staff (FTE)	Library Presentations to Groups *	Participants in Group Presentations *
		(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
INDIANA	GL+	144	186	119	449	1,800	31,494
IOWA	LM+	89	134	72	295	640	13,842
IOWA STATE	+	52	96	46	194	971	9,134
JOHNS HOPKINS	bBM+	125	167	38	330	571	6,420
KANSAS	BLM+	106	112	90	308	751	13,161
KENT STATE	B+	67	62	83	212	770	15,887
KENTUCKY	LM	100	123	77	300	1,821	63,553
LAVAL	LM+	62	153	3	218	429	6,399
LOUISIANA STATE	L+	66	99	59	224	987	6,131
LOUISVILLE	BLM+	52	88	42	182	1,553	13,374
MCGILL	bBLM+	66	167	46	279	1,142	17,933
MCMASTER	M+	32	111	17	160	643	12,920
MANITOBA	GLM+	58	136	16	210	1,004	10,138
MARYLAND	G+	132	102	53	287	1,166	19,172
MASSACHUSETTS	b+	52	73	34	159	396	6,698
MIT	+	95	96	19	210	307	6,570
MIAMI	LM+	84	120	73	277	1,518	13,421
MICHIGAN	LM+	166	331	124	621	1,438	28,258
MICHIGAN STATE	+	68	119	90	277	581	15,031
MINNESOTA	bLM+	104	208	93	405	1,106	19,946
MISSOURI	LM+	55	119	26	200	725	9,411
MONTREAL	LM+	101	261	7	369	2,828	17,098
NEBRASKA	L+	47	107	43	197	357	7,513
NEW MEXICO	bLM+	90	154	55	299	1,145	16,784
NEW YORK	LM+	124	232	68	424	880	12,806
NORTH CAROLINA	LM+	142	199	71	412	950	19,015
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	+	119	112	50	281	691	15,822
NORTHWESTERN	BLM+	114	147	82	343	643	7,497
NOTRE DAME	L+	59	167	48	274	440	7,326
OHIO	BM+	60	73	61	194	868	17,468
OHIO STATE	bLM+	121	168	116	405	757	17,814
OKLAHOMA	BLM+	58	92	63	213	504	6,285
OKLAHOMA STATE	BM+	51	85	65	201	1,063	21,379
OREGON	L+	55	102	65	222	667	9,734
PENNSYLVANIA	LM+	118	177	117	412	894	16,619
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	BLM+	159	403	89	651	2,532	44,792
PITTSBURGH	bBGLM+	120	168	72	360	1,520	21,219
PRINCETON	G+	136	213	35	384	363	5,434
PURDUE	b+	63	141	56	260	318	8,063
QUEEN'S	bGLM+	40	119	18	177	519	7,964
RICE	+	58	62	13	133	178	1,496
ROCHESTER	M	90	69	48	207	402	11,507

+ - See Footnotes

M- Includes Medical library

* - Figures in italics are derived from a sampling method rather than an actual annual count

G - Govt. documents not included in serials count

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

L - Includes Law library

U/A - Unavailable

B - Includes branch campuses

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Reference Transactions *	Initial Circulation Transactions	Total Circulation Transactions	ILL/DD		(Survey Question #)
			Total Items Loaned	Total Items Borrowed	
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	INSTITUTION
308,360	714,169	1,728,361	78,986	29,840	INDIANA
102,476	U / A	600,944	56,015	20,971	IOWA
41,577	299,876	339,957	27,964	15,983	IOWA STATE
86,257	273,258	513,596	31,474	37,724	JOHNS HOPKINS
98,914	731,182	838,941	49,909	33,720	KANSAS
71,642	241,600	337,762	20,289	12,641	KENT STATE
111,115	321,445	393,146	41,089	28,984	KENTUCKY
180,651	405,157	643,221	26,141	17,228	LAVAL
98,905	169,479	276,023	10,732	28,081	LOUISIANA STATE
88,368	U / A	348,342	26,725	10,271	LOUISVILLE
132,822	529,940	909,012	15,746	32,571	MCGILL
67,753	250,495	427,941	19,636	13,534	MCMASTER
87,931	582,681	713,233	32,881	33,216	MANITOBA
161,217	125,541	393,323	37,011	22,416	MARYLAND
57,355	259,083	419,093	23,822	21,279	MASSACHUSETTS
61,008	250,083	379,673	12,100	12,335	MIT
106,822	135,968	204,596	41,511	18,253	MIAMI
182,649	602,143	1,198,393	66,660	29,580	MICHIGAN
46,223	363,580	897,887	49,094	34,027	MICHIGAN STATE
186,473	460,461	710,940	200,731	27,005	MINNESOTA
59,922	264,587	334,383	58,068	41,141	MISSOURI
55,975	595,364	963,683	14,409	13,817	MONTREAL
60,730	193,378	350,564	25,876	16,594	NEBRASKA
112,584	118,998	485,911	22,565	23,348	NEW MEXICO
163,383	466,775	1,037,250	20,075	24,929	NEW YORK
160,309	U / A	1,042,284	53,958	15,698	NORTH CAROLINA
76,550	267,395	374,027	14,377	21,585	NORTH CAROLINA STATE
117,587	234,164	364,777	30,711	32,055	NORTHWESTERN
29,775	198,977	303,308	29,444	14,964	NOTRE DAME
112,587	322,475	486,617	78,894	54,299	OHIO
351,900	510,837	2,034,196	140,609	94,649	OHIO STATE
94,119	219,245	256,511	28,141	37,981	OKLAHOMA
100,711	284,697	349,149	39,963	17,944	OKLAHOMA STATE
85,200	372,439	466,834	60,870	47,292	OREGON
220,173	386,983	442,343	24,780	21,860	PENNSYLVANIA
191,231	689,026	737,797	57,938	42,952	PENNSYLVANIA STATE
234,376	446,333	595,656	47,706	18,634	PITTSBURGH
U / A	384,236	491,519	21,520	23,388	PRINCETON
81,095	202,879	571,522	28,152	29,275	PURDUE
40,055	323,844	526,023	17,017	14,312	QUEEN'S
U / A	137,255	218,194	11,132	11,913	RICE
48,460	174,526	323,570	28,818	20,247	ROCHESTER

U / A - Unavailable

N / A - Not Applicable

* - Figures in italics are derived from a sampling method rather than an actual annual count

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

(Survey Question #)		Professional Staff (FTE)	Support Staff (FTE)	Student Assistants (FTE)	Total Staff (FTE)	Library Presentations to Groups *	Participants in Group Presentations *
		(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
RUTGERS	BL+	106	239	83	428	937	18,470
SASKATCHEWAN	LM+	49	104	12	165	475	8,063
SOUTH CAROLINA	LM+	77	120	97	294	449	6,955
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	BLM+	107	130	115	352	975	10,566
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	LM+	51	96	73	220	823	8,104
SUNY-ALBANY	+	64	75	50	189	836	5,992
SUNY-BUFFALO	LM+	129	53	69	251	608	13,682
SUNY-STONY BROOK	M+	46	70	46	162	1,147	9,708
SYRACUSE	L+	64	142	38	244	630	11,917
TEMPLE	BLM+	71	88	50	209	418	8,913
TENNESSEE	bBLM+	87	153	58	298	671	14,337
TEXAS	L+	143	333	98	574	1,379	52,450
TEXAS A&M	bBM+	117	144	116	377	510	9,750
TEXAS TECH	BLM+	89	119	78	286	885	14,821
TORONTO	BL+	188	360	149	697	1,633	23,492
TULANE	BGLM+	55	103	36	194	443	6,423
UTAH	LM+	69	195	86	350	1,625	30,965
VANDERBILT	LM+	105	113	47	265	661	9,170
VIRGINIA	LM+	97	214	43	354	1,480	17,456
VIRGINIA TECH	+	36	91	37	164	838	19,488
WASHINGTON	GLM+	148	211	124	483	1,019	19,074
WASHINGTON STATE	B+	50	87	38	175	934	13,548
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	LM+	102	135	52	289	904	7,880
WATERLOO	+	39	100	32	171	187	4,508
WAYNE STATE	bLM+	99	91	86	276	774	17,803
WESTERN ONTARIO	L+	61	104	24	189	719	17,935
WISCONSIN	LM+	224	207	173	604	2,325	26,900
YALE	LM+	237	354	69	660	1,181	11,959
YORK	BL+	58	114	52	224	683	17,238
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY		186	241	U/A	427	6,921	130,311
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	+	157	176	8	341	U/A	555
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	bG+	24	17	16	57	25	1,249
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	L+	1,496	2,731	11	4,238	863	27,219
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	B+	129	88	1	218	212	62,587
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	+	238	253	6	497	500	22,762
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	b+	183	85	29	297	260	6,562
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	G+	273	377	109	759	946	6,166
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	LM+	61	99	4	164	199	1,522
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	BG+	63	52	0	115	N/A	N/A

+ - See Footnotes

G - Govt. documents not included in serials count

L - Includes Law library

B - Includes branch campuses

M- Includes Medical library

b - Bibliographic count

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

* - Figures in italics are derived from a sampling method rather than an actual annual count

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Reference Transactions *	Initial Circulation Transactions	Total Circulation Transactions	ILL/DD		(Survey Question #)
			Total Items Loaned	Total Items Borrowed	
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	INSTITUTION
145,194	334,001	685,791	14,987	17,110	RUTGERS
49,181	334,641	436,282	20,204	25,261	SASKATCHEWAN
167,964	977,988	1,076,501	22,019	19,117	SOUTH CAROLINA
59,388	373,100	628,449	18,776	13,102	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
83,234	237,062	449,487	44,648	29,105	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
106,499	130,371	223,710	11,618	17,221	SUNY-ALBANY
73,753	371,914	412,504	33,178	14,025	SUNY-BUFFALO
69,779	U/A	270,344	23,621	12,256	SUNY-STONY BROOK
104,517	182,211	211,192	14,349	18,782	SYRACUSE
86,346	215,401	296,485	19,349	14,729	TEMPLE
93,036	294,752	343,507	45,534	34,981	TENNESSEE
355,052	1,405,666	2,357,656	47,458	26,874	TEXAS
63,337	893,053	1,559,438	47,934	45,618	TEXAS A&M
81,081	209,477	363,386	41,874	36,604	TEXAS TECH
536,124	1,332,316	1,835,634	33,017	11,193	TORONTO
27,422	147,842	217,514	21,944	13,013	TULANE
396,307	256,708	540,861	45,989	19,490	UTAH
42,071	245,749	364,903	28,379	16,660	VANDERBILT
151,284	444,205	1,175,386	43,541	30,811	VIRGINIA
28,306	272,930	321,271	38,084	25,720	VIRGINIA TECH
176,407	U/A	1,683,030	71,317	18,966	WASHINGTON
55,240	204,839	343,131	32,146	20,354	WASHINGTON STATE
89,150	224,989	400,291	33,421	47,144	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS
39,214	293,380	640,561	68,460	46,797	WATERLOO
64,008	165,458	239,713	40,938	16,112	WAYNE STATE
84,036	682,927	940,931	21,723	4,948	WESTERN ONTARIO
U/A	727,511	1,027,521	115,481	59,328	WISCONSIN
113,360	U/A	1,054,292	38,992	21,097	YALE
137,079	513,868	991,968	13,812	4,187	YORK
1,300,474	U/A	2,407,309	21,697	8,275	BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
17,841	21,713	28,984	755,746	27,233	CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.
U/A	U/A	59,434	24,688	U/A	CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.
1,068,748	129,894	U/A	24,142	58	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
16,262	5,234	7,007	19,588	15,427	NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.
27,518	183,848	U/A	36,058	873	NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA
105,784	N/A	N/A	268,814	208	NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
608,074	U/A	U/A	2,323	1,808	NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
80,452	39,998	43,697	38,830	1,755	NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
67,761	31,008	229,813	12,706	4,983	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

* - Figures in italics are derived from a sampling method rather than an actual annual count

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

SUMMARY DATA: PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

	Professional Staff (FTE)	Support Staff (FTE)	Student Assistants (FTE)	Total Staff (FTE)	Library Presentations to Groups	Participants in Group Presentations
(Survey Question #)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:						
Median	81	125	59	274	770	12,806
High	540	629	188	1,300	5,004	63,553
Low	32	53	3	124	114	1,496
Totals	10,411	16,953	7,362	34,726	104,962	1,618,223
Number of Libraries Responding	113	113	113	113	111	111
NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:						
Median	170	138	8	319	380	6,562
Totals	2,810	4,119	184	7,113	9,926	258,933
Number of Libraries Responding	10	10	9	10	8	9
GRAND TOTALS	13,221	21,072	7,546	41,839	114,888	1,877,156

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2002-03

SUMMARY DATA: PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Reference Transactions	Initial Circulation Transactions	Total Circulation Transactions	ILL/DD		(Survey Question #)
			Total Items Loaned	Total Items Borrowed	
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:					
96,228	294,066	477,317	33,178	22,146	Median
536,124	1,405,666	5,028,325	200,731	94,649	High
23,495	60,958	83,641	4,769	3,907	Low
12,690,710	37,465,435	75,489,113	4,384,779	2,962,514	Totals
108	102	111	113	113	Number of Libraries Responding
NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:					
80,452	35,503	51,566	24,415	1,808	Median
3,292,914	411,695	2,776,244	1,204,592	60,620	Totals
9	6	6	10	9	Number of Libraries Responding
15,983,624	37,877,130	78,265,357	5,589,371	3,023,134	GRAND TOTALS

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED VARIABLES OF ARL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 2002-03

The percentages and ratios below are select indicators that describe the condition of ARL university libraries. The high and low figures indicate the range, while the mean and median indicate the central tendency of the distributions for ARL university libraries. Note that a distribution is normal when the mean and the median figures are identical. If the mean is larger than the median then the distribution is positively skewed, and if the opposite is true the distribution is negatively skewed.

Category	High	Mean	Median	Low	Number of libraries reporting
1. Professional Staff as percent of Total Staff	51.39	29.91	29.11	18.29	113
2. Support Staff as percent of Total Staff	70.73	48.66	48.30	16.29	113
3. Student Assistant Staff as percent of Total Staff	51.12	21.43	21.54	1.38	113
4. Ratio of Professional to Support Staff (excluding Student Assistant Staff)	2.43	0.66	0.60	0.29	113
5. Ratio of Items Loaned to Items Borrowed	7.43	1.65	1.45	0.38	113
6. Serial Expenditures as percent of Total Library Materials Expenditures	82.91	66.26	67.59	29.67	113
7. Monograph Expenditures as percent of Total Library Materials Expenditures	47.20	24.51	23.25	8.33	113
8. Total Library Materials Expenditures as percent of Total Library Expenditures	56.97	41.40	41.27	26.43	113
9. Contract Binding as percent of Total Library Expenditures	2.55	0.91	0.84	0.27	112
10. Salary and Wages Expenditures as percent of Total Library Expenditures	61.94	45.87	46.03	32.55	113
11. Other Operating Expenditures as percent of Total Library Expenditures	31.45	11.83	10.74	3.13	113
12. Unit cost of monographs (per volume)	93.36	53.24	51.80	21.96	103
13. Unit cost of serials (per subscription)	667.51	266.87	252.21	103.93	84
14. Library Expenditures per Faculty	49,948.07	15,963.58	13,847.60	6,940.58	113
15. Library Expenditures per Full-Time Student	5,268.94	1,177.12	865.36	385.18	113
16. Library Expenditures per Full-Time Graduate Student	16,592.19	5,076.20	4,553.31	1,463.50	113
17. Library Expenditures per Full-Time User*	4,766.17	1,083.45	814	371.82	113
18. Library Expenditures per User (includes part-time)*	4,355.81	918.60	668.80	260.36	113

* Figures corrected from that published in the printed *ARL Statistics 2002-03*.

PH.D., FACULTY, AND ENROLLMENT STATISTICS *

(Survey Question #)	Ph.D.s Awarded	Ph.D. Fields	Faculty	ENROLLMENTS			
				Total FTE Full-time**	Total Part-time**	Graduate FTE Full-time	Graduate Part-time
(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
INSTITUTION							
ALABAMA	141	44	819	15,896	3,087	2,086	1,456
ALBERTA	277	116	1,454	29,432	4,297	3,356	1,914
ARIZONA	377	82	1,432	29,489	7,358	5,932	2,669
ARIZONA STATE	268	45	2,022	40,472	15,019	6,910	5,704
AUBURN	145	39	1,142	19,921	3,355	2,210	1,463
BOSTON	270	30	2,500	23,884	5,098	7,551	3,571
BOSTON COLLEGE	131	30	639	11,344	2,953	2,180	2,427
BRIGHAM YOUNG	63	29	1,526	28,014	4,394	1,896	1,133
BRITISH COLUMBIA	291	75	1,883	28,103	11,121	5,634	1,366
BROWN	143	30	577	7,435	457	1,724	138
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	818	71	1,387	29,400	2,736	7,114	1,187
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	360	59	1,668	26,157	2,930	5,931	370
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	188	40	897	22,593	1,186	4,179	421
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	594	80	1,871	36,072	1,527	10,356	458
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	121	39	730	15,934	520	1,771	39
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	U/A	64	1,498	21,132	1,009	2,925	128
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	251	39	1,015	22,417	987	2,658	187
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	165	62	594	6,831	2,266	3,674	1,966
CHICAGO	332	68	1,319	10,852	2,325	6,661	2,280
CINCINNATI	190	51	1,810	20,194	6,358	4,884	2,464
COLORADO	296	43	1,207	24,483	6,455	1,634	3,902
COLORADO STATE	182	40	960	20,401	3,797	1,870	1,760
COLUMBIA	347	75	1,472	17,686	2,897	9,477	1,979
CONNECTICUT	237	67	1,642	19,650	5,723	6,711	3,057
CORNELL	411	83	1,644	19,575	0	5,850	0
DARTMOUTH	67	15	1,130	5,540	143	1,501	84
DELAWARE	135	43	1,073	17,679	3,610	2,346	844
DUKE	219	42	908	12,105	383	5,958	324
EMORY	154	30	2,324	10,751	903	3,024	682
FLORIDA	607	92	2,955	40,712	6,661	10,358	2,984
FLORIDA STATE	290	137	1,124	29,094	6,298	3,715	2,482
GEORGE WASHINGTON	95	28	1,061	14,589	8,430	5,635	7,056
GEORGETOWN	86	19	1,100	11,537	1,319	5,420	1,104
GEORGIA	345	87	1,902	28,943	4,935	4,475	2,447
GEORGIA TECH	225	29	807	14,641	1,840	4,155	870
GUELPH	75	U/A	685	15,493	1,645	1,750	109
HARVARD	392	75	1,997	18,931	6,038	11,837	3,358
HAWAII	110	53	1,193	13,729	4,967	2,819	3,057
HOUSTON	184	43	1,052	21,525	11,043	2,998	3,287
HOWARD	79	27	1,093	9,534	1,076	3,005	653
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	225	56	1,693	21,124	5,014	6,468	3,127
ILLINOIS, URBANA	583	86	1,832	36,356	3,643	8,629	2,423
INDIANA	367	86	1,691	33,852	4,737	5,293	2,977

* - Figures were reported on the ARL Questionnaire and have not been verified with the U.S. NCES IPEDS survey

** - Includes both undergraduate and graduate students

U/A - Unavailable

PH.D., FACULTY, AND ENROLLMENT STATISTICS *

(Survey Question #)	Ph.D.s Awarded	Ph.D. Fields	Faculty	ENROLLMENTS			
				Total FTE Full-time**	Total Part-time**	Graduate FTE Full-time	Graduate Part-time
INSTITUTION	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
IOWA	241	61	1,110	23,590	6,107	5,861	3,349
IOWA STATE	228	84	1,625	24,340	3,558	2,904	1,995
JOHNS HOPKINS	337	55	1,201	9,574	8,415	4,429	7,592
KANSAS	224	68	1,629	22,461	5,735	4,007	3,584
KENT STATE	152	46	1,087	23,388	12,166	2,100	2,691
KENTUCKY	219	60	1,366	25,556	7,699	4,385	2,766
LAVAL	229	62	1,406	27,022	16,817	5,972	3,940
LOUISIANA STATE	211	54	1,237	27,196	4,386	3,238	1,672
LOUISVILLE	90	27	1,525	14,259	6,830	3,836	2,778
MCGILL	306	80	1,371	22,029	7,044	4,724	1,638
MCMASTER	101	37	1,047	16,771	3,599	2,028	562
MANITOBA	88	47	1,192	17,875	6,701	1,996	856
MARYLAND	501	70	1,591	35,329	5,810	6,503	3,380
MASSACHUSETTS	178	49	1,077	19,428	4,634	2,215	3,241
MIT	440	28	950	9,898	419	5,789	350
MIAMI	116	44	837	13,234	1,744	4,291	893
MICHIGAN	594	88	4,007	35,623	3,349	12,356	2,144
MICHIGAN STATE	442	108	1,959	37,961	6,581	6,846	2,843
MINNESOTA	560	115	1,559	33,880	14,797	8,487	7,733
MISSOURI	250	66	1,680	21,915	4,209	3,663	2,763
MONTREAL	283	80	1,671	35,994	17,333	11,383	5,241
NEBRASKA	254	39	1,189	18,896	4,092	2,609	2,261
NEW MEXICO	158	36	971	16,606	7,987	3,322	4,105
NEW YORK	411	73	2,953	28,044	10,052	10,569	8,037
NORTH CAROLINA	412	75	2,701	21,702	4,326	6,563	3,504
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	322	54	1,607	22,231	7,406	3,548	3,309
NORTHWESTERN	370	48	2,511	14,065	3,305	4,780	1,802
NOTRE DAME	135	26	760	11,016	295	2,793	257
OHIO	111	47	1,056	23,475	4,622	2,363	1,153
OHIO STATE	575	91	2,958	41,940	7,736	9,547	3,274
OKLAHOMA	131	45	988	19,900	3,899	2,798	1,431
OKLAHOMA STATE	131	44	1,268	22,280	9,782	2,426	2,893
OREGON	155	42	793	16,641	3,403	2,866	1,131
PENNSYLVANIA	352	50	1,427	18,661	4,108	8,697	2,126
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	484	96	4,114	63,061	12,738	5,308	5,153
PITTSBURGH	312	65	1,725	27,501	6,502	6,274	3,006
PRINCETON	260	46	818	6,632	157	1,997	13
PURDUE	463	56	1,869	35,024	5,093	5,459	2,198
QUEEN'S	131	38	724	15,717	3,206	2,326	374
RICE	106	31	511	4,633	74	1,862	51
ROCHESTER	190	54	1,090	6,784	1,318	2,336	1,071
RUTGERS	330	54	2,123	38,350	13,130	5,027	7,877
SASKATCHEWAN	63	43	948	13,844	3,653	1,522	462

* - Figures were reported on the ARL Questionnaire and have not been verified with the U.S. NCES IPEDS survey

** - Includes both undergraduate and graduate students

U/A - Unavailable

PH.D., FACULTY, AND ENROLLMENT STATISTICS *

(Survey Question #)	Ph.D.s Awarded	Ph.D. Fields	Faculty	ENROLLMENTS			
				Total FTE Full-time**	Total Part-time**	Graduate FTE Full-time	Graduate Part-time
(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
INSTITUTION							
SOUTH CAROLINA	234	56	1,015	16,053	6,501	3,515	3,773
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	377	74	1,744	26,363	4,319	10,843	3,694
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	121	33	894	17,408	4,465	2,339	2,671
SUNY-ALBANY	154	32	606	13,131	4,295	2,266	3,207
SUNY-BUFFALO	269	79	1,194	21,147	5,021	5,738	3,376
SUNY-STONY BROOK	298	44	1,191	16,849	5,140	4,125	3,640
SYRACUSE	118	42	859	14,805	3,799	3,228	2,731
TEMPLE	236	51	1,642	26,475	9,253	4,940	5,982
TENNESSEE	221	48	1,622	24,063	4,255	6,003	2,353
TEXAS	614	91	2,476	46,927	5,334	11,425	1,175
TEXAS A&M	436	78	1,902	39,998	5,085	5,850	1,965
TEXAS TECH	148	50	1,550	25,070	4,587	4,516	1,849
TORONTO	545	86	2,665	45,097	15,023	9,069	2,535
TULANE	99	43	1,047	9,702	2,504	3,852	694
UTAH	222	52	1,101	18,525	9,012	3,415	1,474
VANDERBILT	176	44	1,776	10,660	432	4,429	380
VIRGINIA	298	47	1,063	18,533	4,611	5,624	3,715
VIRGINIA TECH	272	48	1,301	24,779	3,248	3,958	2,596
WASHINGTON	493	75	3,869	32,575	7,307	7,381	1,753
WASHINGTON STATE	126	43	1,102	17,790	4,090	1,888	1,289
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	207	108	750	9,966	2,801	4,131	1,417
WATERLOO	107	33	759	20,952	3,088	2,044	447
WAYNE STATE	188	39	1,148	17,405	15,686	6,400	6,543
WESTERN ONTARIO	148	41	1,206	22,731	3,587	3,836	375
WISCONSIN	653	114	2,060	36,230	4,654	6,960	1,773
YALE	295	59	1,592	11,270	222	5,774	157
YORK	70	U/A	1,226	34,101	9,534	2,966	1,788

SUMMARY DATA: PH.D., FACULTY, AND ENROLLMENT STATISTICS

Median	229	51	1,268	21,124	4,386	4,179	2,126
High	818	137	4,114	63,061	17,333	12,356	8,037
Low	63	15	511	4,633	0	1,501	0
Totals	29,607	6,341	164,919	2,506,433	583,210	543,080	260,758
# of Libraries Responding	112	111	113	113	113	113	113

* - Figures were reported on the ARL Questionnaire and have not been verified with the U.S. NCES IPEDS survey

** - Includes both undergraduate and graduate students

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLES OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 2002-03

SUMMARY OF RANK ORDER TABLES FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 2002-03

The table below presents the rank for each university library in each of the eighteen categories for which rank order tables are prepared. The table numbers in the chart below refer to the data categories listed below. The number of libraries indicates the number of ARL university libraries supplying data in each category.

TABLE	DATA CATEGORY	NO. OF LIBS.	TABLE	DATA CATEGORY	NO. OF LIBS.
1	VOLUMES IN LIBRARY	113	10	MONOGRAPHS PURCHASED (VOLS.)	103
2	VOLUMES ADDED (GROSS)	113	11	EXPENDITURES FOR MONOGRAPHS	113
3	CURRENT SERIALS (TOTALS)	113	12	SERIALS PURCHASED (SUBS.)	84
4	MICROFORM HOLDINGS	113	13	EXPENDITURES FOR SERIALS	113
5	GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS	102	14	TOTAL ITEMS LOANED (ILL)	113
6	MATERIALS EXPENDITURES	113	15	TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED (ILL/DD)	113
7	SALARIES & WAGES EXPENDITURES	113	16	PROFESSIONAL STAFF (FTE)	113
8	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES	113	17	SUPPORT STAFF (FTE)	113
9	TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES	113	18	TOTAL STAFF (FTE)	113

INSTITUTION	TABLES																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALABAMA	86	89	77	64	12	85	105	59	92	30	71	65	78	112	77	88	100	91
ALBERTA	17	8	30	74	72	39	48	86	49	U/A	24	25	38	3	23	55	15	36
ARIZONA	23	22	41	26	72	21	31	33	32	26	27	22	20	54	41	36	38	28
ARIZONA STATE	36	42	43	8	16	38	35	48	38	22	34	40	34	31	33	50	25	37
AUBURN	72	85	42	96	39	100	109	60	106	94	108	63	90	97	108	100	110	110
BOSTON	93	69	52	51	U/A	75	65	43	67	90	106	U/A	50	100	60	41	71	39
BOSTON COLLEGE	106	62	86	63	50	63	66	87	71	U/A	64	U/A	57	94	104	61	96	77
BRIGHAM YOUNG	42	53	66	79	34	64	42	41	50	38	62	55	55	26	27	112	27	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	22	24	28	41	U/A	35	30	55	37	23	43	U/A	35	62	36	30	14	24
BROWN	48	72	89	105	72	62	64	66	65	47	40	51	81	49	43	58	79	77
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	5	4	3	15	56	4	2	4	3	U/A	4	U/A	3	27	57	22	5	4
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	43	78	19	57	53	83	41	72	63	U/A	44	U/A	109	53	31	77	31	46
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	94	32	60	92	40	65	45	32	48	60	53	42	66	69	46	62	56	59
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	9	15	4	25	58	11	5	18	8	8	9	U/A	19	7	27	15	9	9
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	98	65	75	106	41	106	92	101	104	46	81	61	107	81	75	108	94	106
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	62	45	54	85	72	56	23	25	31	32	32	47	53	50	42	52	26	32
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	70	86	84	71	35	73	60	39	62	45	23	68	96	76	21	103	47	65
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	97	76	97	100	63	91	99	71	93	87	86	79	79	9	13	87	107	109
CHICAGO	12	10	27	90	U/A	13	40	45	30	5	11	U/A	6	52	65	75	28	40
CINCINNATI	61	25	38	81	61	54	59	42	52	9	42	11	63	21	6	47	91	66
COLORADO	46	64	73	16	11	50	61	57	56	56	72	81	39	24	44	100	65	70
COLORADO STATE	112	41	90	98	47	49	93	74	75	27	31	83	52	15	4	107	101	108
COLUMBIA	8	11	10	30	51	7	10	10	7	10	3	4	10	34	58	4	11	12
CONNECTICUT	53	50	26	52	67	60	43	63	51	68	88	18	68	28	18	60	97	71
CORNELL	11	5	6	6	U/A	8	9	8	9	U/A	6	U/A	30	40	49	19	8	8
DARTMOUTH	87	91	68	97	72	69	70	73	74	71	75	36	56	83	52	80	47	68
DELAWARE	77	96	110	80	32	72	76	102	82	62	36	84	88	105	82	90	71	85
DUKE	20	21	32	55	6	14	25	7	15	12	12	9	12	33	78	13	37	34
EMORY	71	71	33	38	54	23	29	21	26	34	16	8	74	37	72	44	39	42

U/A - Unavailable

INSTITUTION	TABLES																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
FLORIDA	33	38	72	9	5	30	27	27	29	21	59	34	16	38	53	28	20	21
FLORIDA STATE	75	92	87	3	14	68	94	81	84	16	69	62	77	78	90	70	55	58
GEORGE WASHINGTON	104	95	107	94	72	42	53	28	40	63	26	U/A	67	59	8	57	53	61
GEORGETOWN	92	56	67	73	64	53	44	54	46	51	61	39	40	98	89	55	57	63
GEORGIA	35	43	13	17	10	33	47	76	42	25	41	5	27	19	109	53	23	30
GEORGIA TECH	95	58	82	53	72	108	110	97	109	103	113	82	104	111	113	82	111	113
GUELPH	113	113	113	103	72	113	113	107	113	U/A	111	76	112	47	2	112	97	111
HARVARD	1	1	1	1	U/A	1	1	1	1	U/A	1	U/A	2	30	87	1	1	1
HAWAII	47	66	55	27	72	82	74	80	79	70	76	48	75	113	107	88	91	81
HOUSTON	100	88	91	59	21	70	96	37	77	59	78	U/A	92	65	91	71	82	86
HOWARD	80	107	112	75	71	109	97	106	108	102	112	74	101	110	112	94	99	98
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	99	104	70	70	17	80	63	78	73	96	93	U/A	59	13	20	62	49	68
ILLINOIS, URBANA	3	9	2	2	U/A	18	13	34	14	6	20	U/A	15	12	3	6	16	11
INDIANA	13	16	8	43	72	15	22	14	17	20	14	2	47	5	34	10	29	14
IOWA	29	17	17	11	23	29	36	58	36	13	46	U/A	13	18	64	47	52	47
IOWA STATE	88	80	61	78	72	43	82	92	70	55	54	53	31	72	86	95	83	92
JOHNS HOPKINS	39	55	44	54	69	22	26	19	24	50	38	23	18	63	17	18	34	37
KANSAS	34	49	39	76	18	57	58	49	58	36	51	49	70	22	25	32	68	41
KENT STATE	74	79	111	112	72	112	90	77	105	98	95	77	111	88	100	67	107	80
KENTUCKY	58	54	63	21	8	36	57	65	47	57	65	50	23	43	39	39	58	42
LAVAL	78	44	95	113	72	99	83	112	102	64	57	56	105	74	79	75	41	76
LOUISIANA STATE	51	93	62	14	24	97	89	90	95	92	73	U/A	99	109	40	68	81	72
LOUISVILLE	110	51	78	104	72	44	95	44	68	40	79	31	22	73	106	95	89	97
MCGILL	40	34	80	107	20	27	72	95	55	24	17	52	98	96	29	68	34	53
MCMASTER	109	112	96	110	72	104	112	110	110	101	102	71	94	91	97	113	70	105
MANITOBA	107	106	109	111	49	101	87	100	100	97	87	U/A	103	60	28	82	49	81
MARYLAND	59	68	45	32	52	79	34	26	41	49	60	72	82	51	56	16	77	50
MASSACHUSETTS	55	98	105	99	43	98	86	111	97	75	103	80	95	79	62	95	103	106
MIT	73	94	83	102	U/A	77	52	47	61	86	83	73	58	106	101	43	83	81
MIAMI	84	52	88	65	72	41	71	50	57	48	52	59	28	42	74	53	59	54
MICHIGAN	7	6	5	5	72	3	4	11	4	4	5	6	1	11	35	7	7	6
MICHIGAN STATE	26	39	46	31	72	55	51	36	45	52	37	60	42	23	24	66	61	54
MINNESOTA	16	26	34	20	2	25	16	22	16	66	48	24	7	1	45	35	20	19
MISSOURI	54	60	65	12	3	78	102	83	89	76	77	30	69	16	15	90	61	89
MONTREAL	49	73	53	108	72	74	56	96	69	69	91	27	49	101	96	38	10	25
NEBRASKA	69	83	50	47	26	90	91	94	91	93	100	43	76	75	84	105	73	90
NEW MEXICO	79	35	103	46	45	87	39	64	59	29	58	67	91	82	55	45	40	44
NEW YORK	31	19	23	19	31	12	15	13	12	2	13	15	21	90	51	19	13	16
NORTH CAROLINA	19	18	15	44	4	24	20	31	22	18	39	19	32	20	88	12	24	17
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	50	30	14	36	72	40	50	3	28	65	45	37	51	102	61	24	68	52
NORTHWESTERN	30	28	29	56	66	26	28	52	34	33	22	U/A	43	64	30	29	43	35
NOTRE DAME	57	40	76	72	U/A	45	54	69	53	35	30	U/A	71	66	92	80	34	57
OHIO	83	63	71	83	72	103	84	99	99	88	92	U/A	106	6	7	79	103	92
OHIO STATE	18	29	25	29	62	19	24	67	25	11	21	14	4	2	1	21	32	19

U/A - Unavailable

INSTITUTION	TABLES																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
OKLAHOMA	27	57	64	58	65	46	100	88	78	31	49	26	62	71	16	82	86	77
OKLAHOMA STATE	82	59	74	50	55	105	106	70	107	100	110	U/A	113	45	76	98	95	88
OREGON	76	70	100	91	29	93	77	61	81	73	80	75	97	14	9	90	77	74
PENNSYLVANIA	21	23	31	62	U/A	16	19	24	19	U/A	18	U/A	5	77	59	25	30	17
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	25	33	21	39	72	6	6	15	6	14	15	17	8	17	14	8	2	5
PITTSBURGH	28	37	20	48	U/A	20	32	35	33	U/A	28	U/A	11	26	73	22	32	26
PRINCETON	15	20	40	22	19	9	17	20	13	7	7	13	44	87	54	14	18	22
PURDUE	85	84	93	84	27	71	75	23	66	99	84	70	46	70	37	74	46	61
QUEEN'S	90	103	101	69	9	89	107	98	103	83	101	58	73	95	94	109	61	99
RICE	96	75	35	86	60	52	104	79	80	39	33	35	72	108	103	82	107	111
ROCHESTER	52	109	85	42	30	94	68	56	76	80	94	41	80	67	67	45	106	86
RUTGERS	32	36	37	28	1	32	14	68	20	43	50	U/A	29	99	81	32	12	15
SASKATCHEWAN	111	74	106	87	33	110	111	104	111	82	90	78	108	89	50	103	74	102
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	102	81	40	13	88	73	38	72	78	89	U/A	83	84	69	59	59	48
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	37	47	51	24	28	17	21	12	18	37	35	29	33	93	98	31	54	30
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	68	87	69	49	44	76	79	103	85	91	98	45	64	36	38	98	83	75
SUNY-ALBANY	105	105	56	93	72	107	80	91	98	72	109	21	102	107	80	71	102	95
SUNY-BUFFALO	44	77	48	35	U/A	61	46	85	60	84	104	54	37	57	95	17	113	64
SUNY-STONY BROOK	102	110	94	66	42	86	88	109	94	74	105	57	85	80	102	106	105	104
SYRACUSE	64	108	99	10	46	102	67	89	86	81	97	64	100	103	71	71	45	66
TEMPLE	63	100	92	88	57	84	81	75	83	58	85	66	87	92	93	62	89	84
TENNESSEE	66	48	79	60	70	34	55	53	43	53	55	44	17	35	22	50	41	45
TEXAS	6	14	16	18	72	10	11	16	11	17	10	32	24	29	47	11	6	10
TEXAS A&M	60	31	22	34	59	31	33	30	35	19	29	16	61	25	12	26	44	23
TEXAS TECH	91	82	47	101	68	58	69	46	64	61	63	46	48	41	19	47	61	51
TORONTO	4	2	11	37	72	5	7	9	5	3	8	3	9	58	105	5	3	2
TULANE	89	90	104	95	25	81	98	82	87	54	67	69	86	85	99	90	76	92
UTAH	56	13	36	77	15	59	37	29	39	U/A	47	12	54	32	68	65	27	33
VANDERBILT	65	12	58	89	48	51	62	51	54	41	66	38	25	68	83	34	67	60
VIRGINIA	24	46	12	33	22	47	18	40	27	42	56	28	45	39	32	41	16	28
VIRGINIA TECH	101	81	59	23	37	92	101	105	101	89	82	33	93	48	48	111	87	103
WASHINGTON	14	7	18	7	72	48	12	62	23	28	19	U/A	65	8	70	9	19	13
WASHINGTON STATE	103	97	49	45	72	96	85	84	90	77	96	U/A	84	61	66	100	91	100
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	38	61	24	82	72	37	38	2	21	67	68	10	26	56	10	36	51	49
WATERLOO	108	111	108	109	72	111	108	108	112	95	107	U/A	110	10	11	110	79	101
WAYNE STATE	45	99	98	67	38	66	49	17	44	79	70	U/A	60	44	85	40	87	56
WESTERN ONTARIO	67	101	57	68	72	67	103	113	96	85	99	20	41	86	110	77	74	95
WISCONSIN	10	27	9	13	36	28	8	5	10	15	25	7	36	4	5	3	22	7
YALE	2	3	7	4	7	2	3	6	2	1	2	1	14	46	63	2	4	3
YORK	81	67	102	61	72	95	78	93	88	44	74	U/A	89	104	111	82	66	72

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 1

VOLUMES IN LIBRARY

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	15,181,349	58	KENTUCKY	3,053,726
2	YALE	11,114,308	59	MARYLAND	3,016,940
3	ILLINOIS, URBANA	10,015,321	60	TEXAS A&M	3,016,358
4	TORONTO	9,755,704	61	CINCINNATI	2,977,475
5	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	9,572,462	62	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	2,953,024
6	TEXAS	8,322,944	63	TEMPLE	2,900,832
7	MICHIGAN	7,800,389	64	SYRACUSE	2,900,448
8	COLUMBIA	7,697,488	65	VANDERBILT	2,882,057
9	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	7,576,790	66	TENNESSEE	2,880,949
10	WISCONSIN	7,232,850	67	WESTERN ONTARIO	2,880,103
11	CORNELL	7,120,301	68	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	2,791,775
12	CHICAGO	6,977,186	69	NEBRASKA	2,767,320
13	INDIANA	6,647,355	70	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	2,765,756
14	WASHINGTON	6,436,960	71	EMORY	2,755,929
15	PRINCETON	6,224,270	72	AUBURN	2,724,011
16	MINNESOTA	6,200,669	73	MIT	2,707,849
17	ALBERTA	5,924,003	74	KENT STATE	2,634,374
18	OHIO STATE	5,674,784	75	FLORIDA STATE	2,620,296
19	NORTH CAROLINA	5,492,451	76	OREGON	2,602,876
20	DUKE	5,360,303	77	DELAWARE	2,585,241
21	PENNSYLVANIA	5,273,887	78	LAVAL	2,582,318
22	BRITISH COLUMBIA	5,055,369	79	NEW MEXICO	2,556,267
23	ARIZONA	5,040,584	80	HOWARD	2,507,347
24	VIRGINIA	4,921,442	81	YORK	2,487,083
25	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	4,779,165	82	OKLAHOMA STATE	2,470,138
26	MICHIGAN STATE	4,582,004	83	OHIO	2,468,497
27	OKLAHOMA	4,427,670	84	MIAMI	2,460,025
28	PITTSBURGH	4,420,970	85	PURDUE	2,430,566
29	IOWA	4,380,734	86	ALABAMA	2,416,452
30	NORTHWESTERN	4,315,314	87	DARTMOUTH	2,405,905
31	NEW YORK	4,176,065	88	IOWA STATE	2,386,906
32	RUTGERS	4,050,009	89	TULANE	2,370,959
33	FLORIDA	4,021,629	90	QUEEN'S	2,366,322
34	KANSAS	3,980,589	91	TEXAS TECH	2,353,411
35	GEORGIA	3,955,004	92	GEORGETOWN	2,350,046
36	ARIZONA STATE	3,856,561	93	BOSTON	2,346,194
37	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3,800,702	94	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	2,337,595
38	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	3,608,538	95	GEORGIA TECH	2,326,760
39	JOHNS HOPKINS	3,572,375	96	RICE	2,314,820
40	MCGILL	3,431,305	97	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	2,292,265
41	SOUTH CAROLINA	3,374,496	98	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	2,253,259
42	BRIGHAM YOUNG	3,373,793	99	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	2,198,873
43	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	3,365,689	100	HOUSTON	2,198,287
44	SUNY-BUFFALO	3,330,476	101	VIRGINIA TECH	2,176,916
45	WAYNE STATE	3,323,580	102	SUNY-STONY BROOK	2,170,661
46	COLORADO	3,314,432	103	WASHINGTON STATE	2,159,693
47	HAWAII	3,294,184	104	GEORGE WASHINGTON	2,104,962
48	BROWN	3,257,242	105	SUNY-ALBANY	2,035,816
49	MONTREAL	3,249,313	106	BOSTON COLLEGE	2,029,006
50	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	3,236,096	107	MANITOBA	1,986,795
51	LOUISIANA STATE	3,213,314	108	WATERLOO	1,984,328
52	ROCHESTER	3,185,231	109	MCMASTER	1,936,411
53	CONNECTICUT	3,168,617	110	LOUISVILLE	1,900,774
54	MISSOURI	3,149,211	111	SASKATCHEWAN	1,900,378
55	MASSACHUSETTS	3,132,418	112	COLORADO STATE	1,896,848
56	UTAH	3,128,547	113	GUELPH	1,537,392
57	NOTRE DAME	3,054,075			

RANK ORDER TABLE 2

VOLUMES ADDED (GROSS)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	288,584	58	GEORGIA TECH	68,968
2	TORONTO	245,194	59	OKLAHOMA STATE	68,190
3	YALE	217,881	60	MISSOURI	67,358
4	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	203,950	61	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	67,079
5	CORNELL	188,278	62	BOSTON COLLEGE	65,185
6	MICHIGAN	173,081	63	OHIO	64,384
7	WASHINGTON	164,617	64	COLORADO	64,299
8	ALBERTA	163,105	65	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	63,999
9	ILLINOIS, URBANA	159,658	66	HAWAII	63,946
10	CHICAGO	157,403	67	YORK	63,929
11	COLUMBIA	152,388	68	MARYLAND	63,846
12	VANDERBILT	149,531	69	BOSTON	62,967
13	UTAH	148,901	70	OREGON	61,107
14	TEXAS	147,170	71	EMORY	60,852
15	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	145,519	72	BROWN	60,722
16	INDIANA	141,685	73	MONTREAL	60,585
17	IOWA	133,977	74	SASKATCHEWAN	60,017
18	NORTH CAROLINA	133,945	75	RICE	59,922
19	NEW YORK	132,417	76	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	59,740
20	PRINCETON	131,300	77	SUNY-BUFFALO	59,164
21	DUKE	131,051	78	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	58,783
22	ARIZONA	128,484	79	KENT STATE	58,091
23	PENNSYLVANIA	127,332	80	IOWA STATE	56,401
24	BRITISH COLUMBIA	126,102	81	VIRGINIA TECH	54,822
25	CINCINNATI	120,010	82	TEXAS TECH	54,425
26	MINNESOTA	117,177	83	NEBRASKA	53,935
27	WISCONSIN	114,047	84	PURDUE	53,815
28	NORTHWESTERN	111,660	85	AUBURN	52,447
29	OHIO STATE	106,945	86	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	52,176
30	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	103,916	87	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	51,996
31	TEXAS A&M	99,982	88	HOUSTON	50,208
32	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	99,801	89	ALABAMA	50,101
33	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	98,771	90	TULANE	49,366
34	MCGILL	96,442	91	DARTMOUTH	49,230
35	NEW MEXICO	92,534	92	FLORIDA STATE	49,100
36	RUTGERS	92,138	93	LOUISIANA STATE	48,975
37	PITTSBURGH	91,597	94	MIT	47,886
38	FLORIDA	91,492	95	GEORGE WASHINGTON	47,668
39	MICHIGAN STATE	89,603	96	DELAWARE	47,617
40	NOTRE DAME	88,830	97	WASHINGTON STATE	46,290
41	COLORADO STATE	88,690	98	MASSACHUSETTS	46,024
42	ARIZONA STATE	88,237	99	WAYNE STATE	45,803
43	GEORGIA	86,760	100	TEMPLE	44,272
44	LAVAL	83,973	101	WESTERN ONTARIO	44,038
45	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	80,789	102	SOUTH CAROLINA	43,633
46	VIRGINIA	80,150	103	QUEEN'S	43,538
47	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	78,099	104	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	42,834
48	TENNESSEE	77,853	105	SUNY-ALBANY	42,801
49	KANSAS	77,732	106	MANITOBA	42,206
50	CONNECTICUT	75,422	107	HOWARD	41,647
51	LOUISVILLE	75,008	108	SYRACUSE	40,530
52	MIAMI	74,329	109	ROCHESTER	38,076
53	BRIGHAM YOUNG	74,277	110	SUNY-STONY BROOK	34,295
54	KENTUCKY	72,494	111	WATERLOO	31,739
55	JOHNS HOPKINS	71,171	112	MCMASTER	30,001
56	GEORGETOWN	71,046	113	GUELPH	18,838
57	OKLAHOMA	70,097			

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 3 CURRENT SERIALS (TOTALS)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	103,638	58	VANDERBILT	29,173
2	ILLINOIS, URBANA	90,147	59	VIRGINIA TECH	28,596
3	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	81,121	60	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	28,523
4	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	79,283	61	IOWA STATE	28,425
5	MICHIGAN	74,664	62	LOUISIANA STATE	28,387
6	CORNELL	61,814	63	KENTUCKY	28,286
7	YALE	61,649	64	OKLAHOMA	27,423
8	INDIANA	59,439	65	MISSOURI	26,886
9	WISCONSIN	58,439	66	BRIGHAM YOUNG	26,722
10	COLUMBIA	56,974	67	GEORGETOWN	26,517
11	TORONTO	56,299	68	DARTMOUTH	26,466
12	VIRGINIA	53,015	69	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	26,430
13	GEORGIA	51,599	70	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	25,483
14	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	51,209	71	OHIO	25,471
15	NORTH CAROLINA	50,640	72	FLORIDA	25,342
16	TEXAS	50,396	73	COLORADO	24,012
17	IOWA	49,763	74	OKLAHOMA STATE	23,806
18	WASHINGTON	48,740	75	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	23,795
19	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	48,538	76	NOTRE DAME	23,730
20	PITTSBURGH	46,552	77	ALABAMA	23,453
21	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	45,917	78	LOUISVILLE	23,306
22	TEXAS A&M	45,710	79	TENNESSEE	23,260
23	NEW YORK	44,066	80	MCGILL	22,882
24	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	43,453	81	SOUTH CAROLINA	22,844
25	OHIO STATE	43,199	82	GEORGIA TECH	22,814
26	CONNECTICUT	42,059	83	MIT	22,597
27	CHICAGO	41,268	84	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	22,549
28	BRITISH COLUMBIA	40,154	85	ROCHESTER	22,498
29	NORTHWESTERN	39,310	86	BOSTON COLLEGE	22,266
30	ALBERTA	39,141	87	FLORIDA STATE	21,598
31	PENNSYLVANIA	38,474	88	MIAMI	21,326
32	DUKE	38,112	89	BROWN	21,257
33	EMORY	37,862	90	COLORADO STATE	21,252
34	MINNESOTA	36,900	91	HOUSTON	21,154
35	RICE	36,889	92	TEMPLE	20,980
36	UTAH	36,883	93	PURDUE	19,957
37	RUTGERS	36,796	94	SUNY-STONY BROOK	19,646
38	CINCINNATI	36,511	95	LAVAL	19,482
39	KANSAS	36,007	96	MCMASTER	19,351
40	PRINCETON	35,502	97	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	19,227
41	ARIZONA	35,046	98	WAYNE STATE	18,643
42	AUBURN	35,015	99	SYRACUSE	18,439
43	ARIZONA STATE	34,584	100	OREGON	17,684
44	JOHNS HOPKINS	34,527	101	QUEEN'S	17,553
45	MARYLAND	34,091	102	YORK	17,356
46	MICHIGAN STATE	33,760	103	NEW MEXICO	15,925
47	TEXAS TECH	33,688	104	TULANE	15,499
48	SUNY-BUFFALO	32,796	105	MASSACHUSETTS	15,427
49	WASHINGTON STATE	32,066	106	SASKATCHEWAN	15,423
50	NEBRASKA	30,615	107	GEORGE WASHINGTON	15,194
51	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	30,335	108	WATERLOO	15,184
52	BOSTON	30,067	109	MANITOBA	13,903
53	MONTREAL	29,801	110	DELAWARE	12,496
54	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	29,736	111	KENT STATE	12,445
55	HAWAII	29,669	112	HOWARD	12,216
56	SUNY-ALBANY	29,598	113	GUELPH	12,039
57	WESTERN ONTARIO	29,311			

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 4

MICROFORM UNITS

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	9,470,932	58	OKLAHOMA	4,103,606
2	ILLINOIS, URBANA	9,148,575	59	HOUSTON	4,076,271
3	FLORIDA STATE	9,029,029	60	TENNESSEE	4,071,562
4	YALE	8,147,037	61	YORK	4,026,925
5	MICHIGAN	8,130,952	62	PENNSYLVANIA	3,932,349
6	CORNELL	7,978,865	63	BOSTON COLLEGE	3,922,968
7	WASHINGTON	7,497,870	64	ALABAMA	3,915,235
8	ARIZONA STATE	7,446,823	65	MIAMI	3,849,262
9	FLORIDA	7,193,442	66	SUNY-STONY BROOK	3,825,134
10	SYRACUSE	7,171,760	67	WAYNE STATE	3,816,051
11	IOWA	7,080,174	68	WESTERN ONTARIO	3,809,520
12	MISSOURI	6,833,496	69	QUEEN'S	3,792,624
13	WISCONSIN	6,753,763	70	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	3,791,058
14	LOUISIANA STATE	6,606,164	71	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	3,741,403
15	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	6,536,326	72	NOTRE DAME	3,732,769
16	COLORADO	6,507,734	73	GEORGETOWN	3,712,875
17	GEORGIA	6,418,558	74	ALBERTA	3,690,989
18	TEXAS	6,368,049	75	HOWARD	3,573,256
19	NEW YORK	6,358,728	76	KANSAS	3,571,801
20	MINNESOTA	6,324,550	77	UTAH	3,564,004
21	KENTUCKY	6,315,243	78	IOWA STATE	3,412,849
22	PRINCETON	6,310,633	79	BRIGHAM YOUNG	3,391,764
23	VIRGINIA TECH	6,268,973	80	DELAWARE	3,346,375
24	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	6,113,659	81	CINCINNATI	3,287,318
25	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	6,098,847	82	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	3,274,165
26	ARIZONA	6,084,316	83	OHIO	3,185,123
27	HAWAII	5,998,026	84	PURDUE	3,149,948
28	RUTGERS	5,835,135	85	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	3,121,676
29	OHIO STATE	5,671,780	86	RICE	3,074,402
30	COLUMBIA	5,658,581	87	SASKATCHEWAN	3,054,305
31	MICHIGAN STATE	5,601,101	88	TEMPLE	3,041,735
32	MARYLAND	5,541,175	89	VANDERBILT	2,968,668
33	VIRGINIA	5,464,516	90	CHICAGO	2,927,291
34	TEXAS A&M	5,379,036	91	OREGON	2,900,397
35	SUNY-BUFFALO	5,353,719	92	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	2,861,417
36	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	5,309,442	93	SUNY-ALBANY	2,841,494
37	TORONTO	5,177,061	94	GEORGE WASHINGTON	2,771,235
38	EMORY	5,145,907	95	TULANE	2,610,434
39	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	5,135,467	96	AUBURN	2,592,641
40	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,060,469	97	DARTMOUTH	2,583,499
41	BRITISH COLUMBIA	5,038,558	98	COLORADO STATE	2,528,819
42	ROCHESTER	5,028,716	99	MASSACHUSETTS	2,517,808
43	INDIANA	4,902,515	100	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	2,503,782
44	NORTH CAROLINA	4,793,516	101	TEXAS TECH	2,459,284
45	WASHINGTON STATE	4,678,055	102	MIT	2,367,273
46	NEW MEXICO	4,656,380	103	GUELPH	2,270,734
47	NEBRASKA	4,547,551	104	LOUISVILLE	2,153,234
48	PITTSBURGH	4,529,985	105	BROWN	1,877,350
49	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	4,509,631	106	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	1,728,783
50	OKLAHOMA STATE	4,494,789	107	MCGILL	1,703,078
51	BOSTON	4,464,136	108	MONTREAL	1,695,169
52	CONNECTICUT	4,440,277	109	WATERLOO	1,681,786
53	GEORGIA TECH	4,384,424	110	MCMASTER	1,560,469
54	JOHNS HOPKINS	4,279,097	111	MANITOBA	1,439,767
55	DUKE	4,256,544	112	KENT STATE	1,362,831
56	NORTHWESTERN	4,225,339	113	LAVAL	1,310,793
57	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	4,144,817			

RANK ORDER TABLE 5

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	RUTGERS	2,657,807	58	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	69,408
2	MINNESOTA	2,650,712	59	TEXAS A&M	65,519
3	MISSOURI	1,655,088	60	RICE	55,920
4	NORTH CAROLINA	1,622,246	61	CINCINNATI	44,776
5	FLORIDA	1,326,267	62	OHIO STATE	26,917
6	DUKE	1,245,919	63	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	23,961
7	YALE	1,145,757	64	GEORGETOWN	9,270
8	KENTUCKY	1,125,013	65	OKLAHOMA	8,538
9	QUEEN'S	1,080,677	66	NORTHWESTERN	7,995
10	GEORGIA	1,041,657	67	CONNECTICUT	7,922
11	COLORADO	974,116	68	TEXAS TECH	4,222
12	ALABAMA	935,646	69	JOHNS HOPKINS	4,161
13	SOUTH CAROLINA	906,605	70	TENNESSEE	1,925
14	FLORIDA STATE	869,027	71	HOWARD	750
15	UTAH	863,957	72	ALBERTA	0
16	ARIZONA STATE	792,663	73	ARIZONA	0
17	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	748,048	74	BROWN	0
18	KANSAS	716,077	75	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	0
19	PRINCETON	715,125	76	DARTMOUTH	0
20	MCGILL	685,417	77	GEORGE WASHINGTON	0
21	HOUSTON	680,971	78	GEORGIA TECH	0
22	VIRGINIA	679,643	79	GUELPH	0
23	IOWA	668,988	80	HAWAII	0
24	LOUISIANA STATE	618,985	81	INDIANA	0
25	TULANE	602,749	82	IOWA STATE	0
26	NEBRASKA	552,672	83	KENT STATE	0
27	PURDUE	490,064	84	LAVAL	0
28	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	487,581	85	LOUISVILLE	0
29	OREGON	483,714	86	MCMASTER	0
30	ROCHESTER	454,263	87	MIAMI	0
31	NEW YORK	442,529	88	MICHIGAN	0
32	DELAWARE	434,749	89	MICHIGAN STATE	0
33	SASKATCHEWAN	410,305	90	MONTREAL	0
34	BRIGHAM YOUNG	408,083	91	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	0
35	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	406,054	92	OHIO	0
36	WISCONSIN	402,619	93	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	0
37	VIRGINIA TECH	399,525	94	SUNY-ALBANY	0
38	WAYNE STATE	388,182	95	TEXAS	0
39	AUBURN	387,255	96	TORONTO	0
40	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	333,851	97	WASHINGTON	0
41	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	332,102	98	WASHINGTON STATE	0
42	SUNY-STONY BROOK	320,743	99	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	0
43	MASSACHUSETTS	315,328	100	WATERLOO	0
44	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	313,173	101	WESTERN ONTARIO	0
45	NEW MEXICO	307,571	102	YORK	0
46	SYRACUSE	293,329	103	BOSTON	U/A
47	COLORADO STATE	286,420	104	BRITISH COLUMBIA	U/A
48	VANDERBILT	252,150	105	CHICAGO	U/A
49	MANITOBA	231,280	106	CORNELL	U/A
50	BOSTON COLLEGE	207,513	107	HARVARD	U/A
51	COLUMBIA	191,584	108	ILLINOIS, URBANA	U/A
52	MARYLAND	184,328	109	MIT	U/A
53	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	155,882	110	NOTRE DAME	U/A
54	EMORY	140,780	111	PENNSYLVANIA	U/A
55	OKLAHOMA STATE	135,415	112	PITTSBURGH	U/A
56	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	98,755	113	SUNY-BUFFALO	U/A
57	TEMPLE	82,709			

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 6

TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	26,534,161	58	TEXAS TECH	7,707,153
2	YALE	24,965,321	59	UTAH	7,643,887
3	MICHIGAN	19,235,775	60	CONNECTICUT	7,424,733
4	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	16,291,361	61	SUNY-BUFFALO	7,404,956
5	TORONTO	16,060,860	62	BROWN	7,308,172
6	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	15,407,047	63	BOSTON COLLEGE	7,261,122
7	COLUMBIA	15,054,531	64	BRIGHAM YOUNG	7,249,187
8	CORNELL	13,582,562	65	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	7,113,737
9	PRINCETON	12,866,304	66	WAYNE STATE	7,082,004
10	TEXAS	12,688,944	67	WESTERN ONTARIO	6,997,428
11	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	12,672,517	68	FLORIDA STATE	6,903,905
12	NEW YORK	12,645,171	69	DARTMOUTH	6,883,720
13	CHICAGO	12,605,544	70	HOUSTON	6,866,468
14	DUKE	12,545,843	71	PURDUE	6,809,343
15	INDIANA	12,520,640	72	DELAWARE	6,767,713
16	PENNSYLVANIA	12,148,736	73	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	6,712,783
17	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	12,048,097	74	MONTREAL	6,700,042
18	ILLINOIS, URBANA	11,979,981	75	BOSTON	6,672,175
19	OHIO STATE	11,927,635	76	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	6,636,367
20	PITTSBURGH	11,520,738	77	MIT	6,629,912
21	ARIZONA	11,399,093	78	MISSOURI	6,527,858
22	JOHNS HOPKINS	11,347,362	79	MARYLAND	6,475,014
23	EMORY	11,338,450	80	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	6,417,787
24	NORTH CAROLINA	10,929,047	81	TULANE	6,258,951
25	MINNESOTA	10,831,123	82	HAWAII	6,165,344
26	NORTHWESTERN	10,749,457	83	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	6,106,571
27	MCGILL	10,593,109	84	TEMPLE	6,071,909
28	WISCONSIN	10,382,146	85	ALABAMA	6,021,215
29	IOWA	10,349,894	86	SUNY-STONY BROOK	6,020,706
30	FLORIDA	10,213,822	87	NEW MEXICO	5,963,385
31	TEXAS A&M	9,936,399	88	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,918,877
32	RUTGERS	9,909,612	89	QUEEN'S	5,806,275
33	GEORGIA	9,868,423	90	NEBRASKA	5,796,104
34	TENNESSEE	9,764,650	91	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	5,790,209
35	BRITISH COLUMBIA	9,720,484	92	VIRGINIA TECH	5,749,272
36	KENTUCKY	9,444,910	93	OREGON	5,717,152
37	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	9,357,748	94	ROCHESTER	5,686,913
38	ARIZONA STATE	9,335,316	95	YORK	5,505,402
39	ALBERTA	9,316,397	96	WASHINGTON STATE	5,456,438
40	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	9,211,644	97	LOUISIANA STATE	5,433,473
41	MIAMI	9,081,112	98	MASSACHUSETTS	5,355,780
42	GEORGE WASHINGTON	8,989,520	99	LAVAL	5,115,343
43	IOWA STATE	8,870,892	100	AUBURN	4,898,314
44	LOUISVILLE	8,661,842	101	MANITOBA	4,834,156
45	NOTRE DAME	8,661,702	102	SYRACUSE	4,785,375
46	OKLAHOMA	8,650,451	103	OHIO	4,738,149
47	VIRGINIA	8,588,201	104	MCMASTER	4,732,300
48	WASHINGTON	8,556,561	105	OKLAHOMA STATE	4,672,696
49	COLORADO STATE	8,550,597	106	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	4,642,773
50	COLORADO	8,532,696	107	SUNY-ALBANY	4,468,842
51	VANDERBILT	8,417,130	108	GEORGIA TECH	4,464,690
52	RICE	8,353,514	109	HOWARD	4,291,759
53	GEORGETOWN	8,319,925	110	SASKATCHEWAN	4,271,307
54	CINCINNATI	8,280,686	111	WATERLOO	3,969,875
55	MICHIGAN STATE	8,273,171	112	KENT STATE	3,780,582
56	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	8,165,077	113	GUELPH	3,235,995
57	KANSAS	7,707,396			

RANK ORDER TABLE 7

TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES EXPENDITURES

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	54,835,236	58	KANSAS	8,564,588
2	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	27,554,845	59	CINCINNATI	8,388,599
3	YALE	23,774,054	60	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	8,354,986
4	MICHIGAN	23,058,576	61	COLORADO	8,262,640
5	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	22,284,919	62	VANDERBILT	8,203,631
6	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	21,253,141	63	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	8,137,737
7	TORONTO	21,218,126	64	BROWN	8,073,695
8	WISCONSIN	21,198,376	65	BOSTON	7,902,993
9	CORNELL	19,532,547	66	BOSTON COLLEGE	7,681,431
10	COLUMBIA	19,379,821	67	SYRACUSE	7,675,996
11	TEXAS	19,219,884	68	ROCHESTER	7,612,584
12	WASHINGTON	17,630,125	69	TEXAS TECH	7,419,837
13	ILLINOIS, URBANA	17,591,716	70	DARTMOUTH	7,374,750
14	RUTGERS	17,483,632	71	MIAMI	7,283,912
15	NEW YORK	16,427,237	72	MCGILL	7,200,891
16	MINNESOTA	16,162,234	73	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,171,931
17	PRINCETON	15,585,296	74	HAWAII	7,030,886
18	VIRGINIA	15,358,030	75	PURDUE	6,518,460
19	PENNSYLVANIA	14,249,303	76	DELAWARE	6,485,485
20	NORTH CAROLINA	13,941,429	77	OREGON	6,445,523
21	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	13,685,301	78	YORK	6,398,596
22	INDIANA	13,464,166	79	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	6,351,766
23	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	13,337,463	80	SUNY-ALBANY	6,337,491
24	OHIO STATE	12,961,981	81	TEMPLE	6,282,275
25	DUKE	12,871,888	82	IOWA STATE	6,268,675
26	JOHNS HOPKINS	12,291,603	83	LAVALL	6,246,729
27	FLORIDA	11,735,927	84	OHIO	6,164,482
28	NORTHWESTERN	11,443,082	85	WASHINGTON STATE	6,116,333
29	EMORY	11,426,447	86	MASSACHUSETTS	6,081,880
30	BRITISH COLUMBIA	11,104,097	87	MANITOBA	6,003,893
31	ARIZONA	10,821,472	88	SUNY-STONY BROOK	5,895,719
32	PITTSBURGH	10,774,970	89	LOUISIANA STATE	5,810,633
33	TEXAS A&M	10,705,968	90	KENT STATE	5,777,485
34	MARYLAND	10,629,925	91	NEBRASKA	5,747,252
35	ARIZONA STATE	10,609,996	92	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	5,657,372
36	IOWA	10,588,603	93	COLORADO STATE	5,583,911
37	UTAH	10,411,490	94	FLORIDA STATE	5,577,608
38	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	10,403,308	95	LOUISVILLE	5,553,607
39	NEW MEXICO	10,373,513	96	HOUSTON	5,445,758
40	CHICAGO	10,354,389	97	HOWARD	5,442,536
41	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	9,881,226	98	TULANE	5,410,608
42	BRIGHAM YOUNG	9,846,105	99	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	5,173,892
43	CONNECTICUT	9,777,756	100	OKLAHOMA	5,146,197
44	GEORGETOWN	9,574,611	101	VIRGINIA TECH	5,137,753
45	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	9,496,772	102	MISSOURI	5,003,301
46	SUNY-BUFFALO	9,420,841	103	WESTERN ONTARIO	4,843,726
47	GEORGIA	9,304,099	104	RICE	4,772,315
48	ALBERTA	9,263,959	105	ALABAMA	4,671,046
49	WAYNE STATE	9,145,533	106	OKLAHOMA STATE	4,610,617
50	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	9,127,427	107	QUEEN'S	4,521,167
51	MICHIGAN STATE	9,126,629	108	WATERLOO	4,393,723
52	MIT	8,942,003	109	AUBURN	4,144,817
53	GEORGE WASHINGTON	8,894,218	110	GEORGIA TECH	4,141,258
54	NOTRE DAME	8,825,196	111	SASKATCHEWAN	4,138,182
55	TENNESSEE	8,801,186	112	MCMASTER	4,088,272
56	MONTREAL	8,797,916	113	GUELPH	3,441,890
57	KENTUCKY	8,677,437			

RANK ORDER TABLE 8

OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	17,275,794	58	IOWA	2,021,077
2	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	9,131,693	59	ALABAMA	2,001,832
3	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	8,280,252	60	AUBURN	1,995,335
4	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	7,553,921	61	OREGON	1,985,741
5	WISCONSIN	7,412,252	62	WASHINGTON	1,979,607
6	YALE	7,151,777	63	CONNECTICUT	1,932,577
7	DUKE	6,608,803	64	NEW MEXICO	1,931,501
8	CORNELL	6,430,733	65	KENTUCKY	1,903,411
9	TORONTO	6,264,705	66	BROWN	1,880,730
10	COLUMBIA	6,016,494	67	OHIO STATE	1,860,363
11	MICHIGAN	5,484,405	68	RUTGERS	1,801,571
12	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	4,966,761	69	NOTRE DAME	1,740,538
13	NEW YORK	4,817,370	70	OKLAHOMA STATE	1,733,419
14	INDIANA	4,713,919	71	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	1,690,962
15	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	4,624,264	72	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	1,651,790
16	TEXAS	4,600,190	73	DARTMOUTH	1,625,045
17	WAYNE STATE	4,575,608	74	COLORADO STATE	1,617,540
18	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	4,468,633	75	TEMPLE	1,575,485
19	JOHNS HOPKINS	4,301,789	76	GEORGIA	1,558,572
20	PRINCETON	4,155,886	77	KENT STATE	1,552,820
21	EMORY	4,090,665	78	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	1,499,456
22	MINNESOTA	4,081,910	79	RICE	1,449,866
23	PURDUE	3,991,561	80	HAWAII	1,406,996
24	PENNSYLVANIA	3,972,250	81	FLORIDA STATE	1,397,129
25	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	3,869,095	82	TULANE	1,393,337
26	MARYLAND	3,831,853	83	MISSOURI	1,360,411
27	FLORIDA	3,817,673	84	WASHINGTON STATE	1,349,819
28	GEORGE WASHINGTON	3,769,782	85	SUNY-BUFFALO	1,329,610
29	UTAH	3,754,755	86	ALBERTA	1,323,116
30	TEXAS A&M	3,621,361	87	BOSTON COLLEGE	1,310,518
31	NORTH CAROLINA	3,545,618	88	OKLAHOMA	1,272,598
32	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	3,330,121	89	SYRACUSE	1,241,899
33	ARIZONA	3,279,537	90	LOUISIANA STATE	1,222,176
34	ILLINOIS, URBANA	3,196,581	91	SUNY-ALBANY	1,187,256
35	PITTSBURGH	3,064,758	92	IOWA STATE	1,149,583
36	MICHIGAN STATE	2,976,369	93	YORK	1,102,049
37	HOUSTON	2,939,654	94	NEBRASKA	1,096,700
38	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,861,382	95	MCGILL	1,083,675
39	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	2,844,314	96	MONTREAL	1,066,155
40	VIRGINIA	2,838,339	97	GEORGIA TECH	1,033,443
41	BRIGHAM YOUNG	2,636,522	98	QUEEN'S	1,020,260
42	CINCINNATI	2,619,161	99	OHIO	994,505
43	BOSTON	2,599,069	100	MANITOBA	990,000
44	LOUISVILLE	2,576,569	101	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	903,564
45	CHICAGO	2,526,612	102	DELAWARE	890,960
46	TEXAS TECH	2,443,510	103	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	805,289
47	MIT	2,338,825	104	SASKATCHEWAN	800,014
48	ARIZONA STATE	2,287,765	105	VIRGINIA TECH	772,244
49	KANSAS	2,272,899	106	HOWARD	752,084
50	MIAMI	2,270,300	107	GUELPH	679,699
51	VANDERBILT	2,251,975	108	WATERLOO	645,753
52	NORTHWESTERN	2,205,280	109	SUNY-STONY BROOK	632,525
53	TENNESSEE	2,202,100	110	MCMASTER	600,936
54	GEORGETOWN	2,180,083	111	MASSACHUSETTS	544,345
55	BRITISH COLUMBIA	2,157,847	112	LAVAL	417,867
56	ROCHESTER	2,076,702	113	WESTERN ONTARIO	386,089
57	COLORADO	2,071,123			

RANK ORDER TABLE 9

TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	99,746,303	58	KANSAS	18,682,568
2	YALE	56,500,431	59	NEW MEXICO	18,425,579
3	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	52,575,033	60	SUNY-BUFFALO	18,299,716
4	MICHIGAN	48,193,379	61	MIT	18,122,592
5	TORONTO	43,844,739	62	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	18,109,365
6	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	41,819,383	63	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	17,828,690
7	COLUMBIA	41,507,277	64	TEXAS TECH	17,653,897
8	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	40,044,840	65	BROWN	17,539,758
9	CORNELL	39,759,708	66	PURDUE	17,442,905
10	WISCONSIN	39,281,520	67	BOSTON	17,351,457
11	TEXAS	36,671,492	68	LOUISVILLE	16,926,028
12	NEW YORK	34,451,768	69	MONTREAL	16,659,072
13	PRINCETON	33,134,612	70	IOWA STATE	16,482,631
14	ILLINOIS, URBANA	32,996,914	71	BOSTON COLLEGE	16,409,345
15	DUKE	32,315,593	72	SOUTH CAROLINA	16,122,269
16	MINNESOTA	31,413,131	73	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	16,120,272
17	INDIANA	31,030,300	74	DARTMOUTH	16,047,493
18	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	30,933,047	75	COLORADO STATE	15,933,029
19	PENNSYLVANIA	30,744,202	76	ROCHESTER	15,494,166
20	RUTGERS	29,398,458	77	HOUSTON	15,379,689
21	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	29,034,275	78	OKLAHOMA	15,260,864
22	NORTH CAROLINA	28,662,816	79	HAWAII	14,764,456
23	WASHINGTON	28,464,332	80	RICE	14,663,440
24	JOHNS HOPKINS	28,109,777	81	OREGON	14,274,677
25	OHIO STATE	27,045,276	82	DELAWARE	14,247,297
26	EMORY	27,040,029	83	TEMPLE	14,031,180
27	VIRGINIA	26,867,504	84	FLORIDA STATE	14,017,488
28	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	26,790,033	85	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	13,947,156
29	FLORIDA	26,119,518	86	SYRACUSE	13,762,607
30	CHICAGO	25,862,601	87	TULANE	13,188,979
31	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	25,699,825	88	YORK	13,135,179
32	ARIZONA	25,656,448	89	MISSOURI	13,032,854
33	PITTSBURGH	25,641,654	90	WASHINGTON STATE	12,996,078
34	NORTHWESTERN	24,611,853	91	NEBRASKA	12,811,875
35	TEXAS A&M	24,468,359	92	ALABAMA	12,802,606
36	IOWA	23,164,534	93	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	12,755,480
37	BRITISH COLUMBIA	23,108,150	94	SUNY-STONY BROOK	12,622,268
38	ARIZONA STATE	22,400,253	95	LOUISIANA STATE	12,564,430
39	UTAH	21,991,323	96	WESTERN ONTARIO	12,320,463
40	GEORGE WASHINGTON	21,783,192	97	MASSACHUSETTS	12,101,955
41	MARYLAND	21,071,290	98	SUNY-ALBANY	12,089,513
42	GEORGIA	21,010,793	99	OHIO	11,998,414
43	TENNESSEE	20,907,531	100	MANITOBA	11,944,894
44	WAYNE STATE	20,872,530	101	VIRGINIA TECH	11,784,611
45	MICHIGAN STATE	20,616,822	102	LAVAL	11,779,939
46	GEORGETOWN	20,291,615	103	QUEEN'S	11,443,000
47	KENTUCKY	20,261,308	104	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	11,427,547
48	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	20,085,270	105	KENT STATE	11,192,604
49	ALBERTA	20,032,194	106	AUBURN	11,118,139
50	BRIGHAM YOUNG	19,942,457	107	OKLAHOMA STATE	11,046,332
51	CONNECTICUT	19,427,898	108	HOWARD	10,546,379
52	CINCINNATI	19,425,518	109	GEORGIA TECH	9,721,337
53	NOTRE DAME	19,349,779	110	MCMASTER	9,544,732
54	VANDERBILT	19,030,188	111	SASKATCHEWAN	9,278,132
55	MCGILL	19,004,669	112	WATERLOO	9,064,703
56	COLORADO	18,993,174	113	GUELPH	7,395,562
57	MIAMI	18,779,139			

RANK ORDER TABLE 10

MONOGRAPHS PURCHASED (VOLUMES)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	YALE	155,678	58	TEMPLE	31,874
2	NEW YORK	134,035	59	HOUSTON	31,110
3	TORONTO	127,862	60	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	30,931
4	MICHIGAN	106,954	61	TEXAS TECH	30,762
5	CHICAGO	102,576	62	DELAWARE	30,600
6	ILLINOIS, URBANA	100,381	63	GEORGE WASHINGTON	30,211
7	PRINCETON	94,827	64	LAVAL	29,612
8	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	82,147	65	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	29,555
9	CINCINNATI	80,985	66	MINNESOTA	29,211
10	COLUMBIA	80,610	67	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	28,414
11	OHIO STATE	78,455	68	CONNECTICUT	28,388
12	DUKE	76,371	69	MONTREAL	27,738
13	IOWA	75,501	70	HAWAII	27,503
14	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	70,744	71	DARTMOUTH	27,295
15	WISCONSIN	69,610	72	SUNY-ALBANY	26,198
16	FLORIDA STATE	69,442	73	OREGON	24,316
17	TEXAS	66,206	74	SUNY-STONY BROOK	24,306
18	NORTH CAROLINA	66,201	75	MASSACHUSETTS	22,820
19	TEXAS A&M	58,498	76	MISSOURI	22,780
20	INDIANA	57,816	77	WASHINGTON STATE	22,401
21	FLORIDA	57,731	78	SOUTH CAROLINA	22,321
22	ARIZONA STATE	56,360	79	WAYNE STATE	22,265
23	BRITISH COLUMBIA	52,000	80	ROCHESTER	20,581
24	MCGILL	51,597	81	SYRACUSE	20,510
25	GEORGIA	50,159	82	SASKATCHEWAN	19,729
26	ARIZONA	49,385	83	QUEEN'S	19,676
27	COLORADO STATE	49,376	84	SUNY-BUFFALO	19,627
28	WASHINGTON	48,886	85	WESTERN ONTARIO	19,605
29	NEW MEXICO	47,737	86	MIT	19,520
30	ALABAMA	45,684	87	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	19,485
31	OKLAHOMA	45,334	88	OHIO	19,036
32	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	45,160	89	VIRGINIA TECH	18,738
33	NORTHWESTERN	44,723	90	BOSTON	18,716
34	EMORY	44,511	91	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	18,127
35	NOTRE DAME	43,032	92	LOUISIANA STATE	18,113
36	KANSAS	42,461	93	NEBRASKA	17,739
37	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	41,383	94	AUBURN	17,331
38	BRIGHAM YOUNG	41,273	95	WATERLOO	17,262
39	RICE	41,238	96	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	15,301
40	LOUISVILLE	40,938	97	MANITOBA	14,868
41	VANDERBILT	40,814	98	KENT STATE	14,823
42	VIRGINIA	39,734	99	PURDUE	14,376
43	RUTGERS	39,476	100	OKLAHOMA STATE	13,912
44	YORK	39,128	101	MCMASTER	13,601
45	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	36,879	102	HOWARD	6,526
46	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	36,815	103	GEORGIA TECH	4,233
47	BROWN	36,785	104	ALBERTA	U/A
48	MIAMI	36,620	105	BOSTON COLLEGE	U/A
49	MARYLAND	36,536	106	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A
50	JOHNS HOPKINS	36,186	107	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	U/A
51	GEORGETOWN	36,170	108	CORNELL	U/A
52	MICHIGAN STATE	35,577	109	GUELPH	U/A
53	TENNESSEE	35,453	110	HARVARD	U/A
54	TULANE	34,709	111	PENNSYLVANIA	U/A
55	IOWA STATE	33,239	112	PITTSBURGH	U/A
56	COLORADO	33,177	113	UTAH	U/A
57	KENTUCKY	32,120			

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 11

EXPENDITURES FOR MONOGRAPHS

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	9,041,693	58	NEW MEXICO	1,715,341
2	YALE	8,566,097	59	FLORIDA	1,673,703
3	COLUMBIA	7,105,443	60	MARYLAND	1,660,066
4	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	6,866,732	61	GEORGETOWN	1,589,635
5	MICHIGAN	6,121,074	62	BRIGHAM YOUNG	1,586,153
6	CORNELL	5,579,967	63	TEXAS TECH	1,586,021
7	PRINCETON	5,502,936	64	BOSTON COLLEGE	1,555,296
8	TORONTO	5,501,122	65	KENTUCKY	1,546,945
9	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	4,910,955	66	VANDERBILT	1,538,282
10	TEXAS	4,567,706	67	TULANE	1,536,790
11	CHICAGO	4,320,865	68	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	1,535,123
12	DUKE	4,065,308	69	FLORIDA STATE	1,525,028
13	NEW YORK	3,820,762	70	WAYNE STATE	1,514,037
14	INDIANA	3,814,634	71	ALABAMA	1,502,547
15	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	3,664,233	72	COLORADO	1,471,490
16	EMORY	3,640,695	73	LOUISIANA STATE	1,450,957
17	MCGILL	3,541,795	74	YORK	1,420,749
18	PENNSYLVANIA	3,453,450	75	DARTMOUTH	1,410,606
19	WASHINGTON	3,373,888	76	HAWAII	1,410,274
20	ILLINOIS, URBANA	3,210,792	77	MISSOURI	1,403,243
21	OHIO STATE	3,206,797	78	HOUSTON	1,397,385
22	NORTHWESTERN	3,046,750	79	LOUISVILLE	1,396,914
23	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	2,974,438	80	OREGON	1,295,301
24	ALBERTA	2,872,067	81	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	1,289,917
25	WISCONSIN	2,848,009	82	VIRGINIA TECH	1,278,916
26	GEORGE WASHINGTON	2,820,536	83	MIT	1,253,500
27	ARIZONA	2,806,676	84	PURDUE	1,230,845
28	PITTSBURGH	2,715,783	85	TEMPLE	1,218,053
29	TEXAS A&M	2,692,364	86	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	1,215,437
30	NOTRE DAME	2,660,858	87	MANITOBA	1,203,180
31	COLORADO STATE	2,651,410	88	CONNECTICUT	1,187,220
32	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	2,564,186	89	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,155,905
33	RICE	2,552,585	90	SASKATCHEWAN	1,117,106
34	ARIZONA STATE	2,491,412	91	MONTREAL	1,111,930
35	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	2,408,363	92	OHIO	1,111,482
36	DELAWARE	2,376,512	93	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	1,079,478
37	MICHIGAN STATE	2,366,051	94	ROCHESTER	1,033,186
38	JOHNS HOPKINS	2,365,286	95	KENT STATE	1,025,024
39	NORTH CAROLINA	2,353,949	96	WASHINGTON STATE	974,155
40	BROWN	2,333,291	97	SYRACUSE	971,585
41	GEORGIA	2,281,150	98	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	957,032
42	CINCINNATI	2,272,831	99	WESTERN ONTARIO	944,193
43	BRITISH COLUMBIA	2,259,972	100	NEBRASKA	940,165
44	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	2,220,096	101	QUEEN'S	937,482
45	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	2,193,035	102	MCMASTER	914,069
46	IOWA	2,163,236	103	MASSACHUSETTS	910,795
47	UTAH	2,160,460	104	SUNY-BUFFALO	900,215
48	MINNESOTA	2,096,189	105	SUNY-STONY BROOK	838,558
49	OKLAHOMA	2,074,677	106	BOSTON	801,267
50	RUTGERS	2,059,680	107	WATERLOO	790,458
51	KANSAS	1,959,936	108	AUBURN	786,434
52	MIAMI	1,929,892	109	SUNY-ALBANY	737,880
53	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	1,888,853	110	OKLAHOMA STATE	641,850
54	IOWA STATE	1,884,744	111	GUELPH	638,325
55	TENNESSEE	1,873,157	112	HOWARD	410,150
56	VIRGINIA	1,843,402	113	GEORGIA TECH	372,053
57	LAVAL	1,827,006			

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 12

CURRENT SERIALS PURCHASED (SUBSCRIPTIONS)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	YALE	56,482	58	QUEEN'S	16,909
2	INDIANA	53,669	59	MIAMI	16,271
3	TORONTO	48,667	60	MICHIGAN STATE	15,967
4	COLUMBIA	47,787	61	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	15,965
5	GEORGIA	39,290	62	FLORIDA STATE	15,793
6	MICHIGAN	38,739	63	AUBURN	15,679
7	WISCONSIN	38,234	64	SYRACUSE	15,526
8	EMORY	37,234	65	ALABAMA	15,402
9	DUKE	35,963	66	TEMPLE	14,980
10	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	35,105	67	NEW MEXICO	14,670
11	CINCINNATI	35,103	68	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	14,485
12	UTAH	34,438	69	TULANE	14,449
13	PRINCETON	34,351	70	PURDUE	13,639
14	OHIO STATE	34,331	71	MCMASTER	13,502
15	NEW YORK	34,228	72	MARYLAND	13,461
16	TEXAS A&M	33,865	73	MIT	12,238
17	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	32,246	74	HOWARD	11,756
18	CONNECTICUT	31,121	75	OREGON	11,715
19	NORTH CAROLINA	29,207	76	GUELPH	11,614
20	WESTERN ONTARIO	27,689	77	KENT STATE	10,987
21	SUNY-ALBANY	26,942	78	SASKATCHEWAN	10,872
22	ARIZONA	26,709	79	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	10,492
23	JOHNS HOPKINS	25,501	80	MASSACHUSETTS	10,103
24	MINNESOTA	25,217	81	COLORADO	9,571
25	ALBERTA	24,730	82	GEORGIA TECH	8,795
26	OKLAHOMA	24,692	83	COLORADO STATE	8,150
27	MONTREAL	24,574	84	DELAWARE	7,436
28	VIRGINIA	23,761	85	BOSTON	U/A
29	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	23,264	86	BOSTON COLLEGE	U/A
30	MISSOURI	23,234	87	BRITISH COLUMBIA	U/A
31	LOUISVILLE	23,226	88	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A
32	TEXAS	23,063	89	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	U/A
33	VIRGINIA TECH	22,946	90	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	U/A
34	FLORIDA	22,669	91	CHICAGO	U/A
35	RICE	22,636	92	CORNELL	U/A
36	DARTMOUTH	22,546	93	GEORGE WASHINGTON	U/A
37	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	22,508	94	HARVARD	U/A
38	VANDERBILT	22,307	95	HOUSTON	U/A
39	GEORGETOWN	21,834	96	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	U/A
40	ARIZONA STATE	21,784	97	ILLINOIS, URBANA	U/A
41	ROCHESTER	21,659	98	IOWA	U/A
42	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	21,213	99	LOUISIANA STATE	U/A
43	NEBRASKA	21,172	100	MANITOBA	U/A
44	TENNESSEE	20,955	101	NORTHWESTERN	U/A
45	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	20,375	102	NOTRE DAME	U/A
46	TEXAS TECH	20,256	103	OHIO	U/A
47	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	20,138	104	OKLAHOMA STATE	U/A
48	HAWAII	19,879	105	PENNSYLVANIA	U/A
49	KANSAS	19,515	106	PITTSBURGH	U/A
50	KENTUCKY	18,885	107	RUTGERS	U/A
51	BROWN	18,710	108	SOUTH CAROLINA	U/A
52	MCGILL	18,142	109	WASHINGTON	U/A
53	IOWA STATE	18,088	110	WASHINGTON STATE	U/A
54	SUNY-BUFFALO	17,861	111	WATERLOO	U/A
55	BRIGHAM YOUNG	17,849	112	WAYNE STATE	U/A
56	LAVAL	17,126	113	YORK	U/A
57	SUNY-STONY BROOK	16,919			

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 13

EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT SERIALS

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	MICHIGAN	11,909,190	58	MIT	5,334,125
2	HARVARD	10,207,074	59	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	5,320,676
3	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	9,314,012	60	WAYNE STATE	5,279,926
4	OHIO STATE	8,720,838	61	TEXAS A&M	5,279,439
5	PENNSYLVANIA	8,210,918	62	OKLAHOMA	5,185,412
6	CHICAGO	8,125,417	63	CINCINNATI	5,142,991
7	MINNESOTA	8,059,106	64	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	5,122,260
8	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	8,008,481	65	WASHINGTON	5,106,346
9	TORONTO	7,968,951	66	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	5,063,556
10	COLUMBIA	7,949,088	67	GEORGE WASHINGTON	4,954,999
11	PITTSBURGH	7,856,156	68	CONNECTICUT	4,954,722
12	DUKE	7,684,014	69	MISSOURI	4,868,023
13	IOWA	7,531,519	70	KANSAS	4,867,361
14	YALE	7,407,355	71	NOTRE DAME	4,846,913
15	ILLINOIS, URBANA	7,319,629	72	RICE	4,822,630
16	FLORIDA	7,289,521	73	QUEEN'S	4,784,564
17	TENNESSEE	7,286,353	74	EMORY	4,764,855
18	JOHNS HOPKINS	7,218,770	75	HAWAII	4,691,654
19	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	7,210,383	76	NEBRASKA	4,604,111
20	ARIZONA	7,172,133	77	FLORIDA STATE	4,486,542
21	NEW YORK	7,123,696	78	ALABAMA	4,473,750
22	LOUISVILLE	6,906,950	79	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	4,461,886
23	KENTUCKY	6,886,316	80	ROCHESTER	4,448,040
24	TEXAS	6,843,346	81	BROWN	4,440,802
25	VANDERBILT	6,815,992	82	MARYLAND	4,363,174
26	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	6,797,038	83	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,350,684
27	GEORGIA	6,721,586	84	WASHINGTON STATE	4,343,602
28	MIAMI	6,669,610	85	SUNY-STONY BROOK	4,233,882
29	RUTGERS	6,624,665	86	TULANE	4,182,993
30	CORNELL	6,608,744	87	TEMPLE	4,167,864
31	IOWA STATE	6,520,090	88	DELAWARE	4,000,043
32	NORTH CAROLINA	6,365,582	89	YORK	3,999,928
33	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	6,289,582	90	AUBURN	3,967,219
34	ARIZONA STATE	6,286,473	91	NEW MEXICO	3,964,985
35	BRITISH COLUMBIA	6,286,227	92	HOUSTON	3,951,466
36	WISCONSIN	6,262,561	93	VIRGINIA TECH	3,903,023
37	SUNY-BUFFALO	6,131,483	94	MCMASTER	3,798,324
38	ALBERTA	6,006,541	95	MASSACHUSETTS	3,777,047
39	COLORADO	5,988,311	96	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	3,738,345
40	GEORGETOWN	5,852,429	97	OREGON	3,678,058
41	WESTERN ONTARIO	5,780,471	98	MCGILL	3,648,061
42	MICHIGAN STATE	5,766,414	99	LOUISIANA STATE	3,641,545
43	NORTHWESTERN	5,723,271	100	SYRACUSE	3,523,550
44	PRINCETON	5,633,401	101	HOWARD	3,448,134
45	VIRGINIA	5,624,000	102	SUNY-ALBANY	3,443,793
46	PURDUE	5,578,498	103	MANITOBA	3,339,120
47	INDIANA	5,577,893	104	GEORGIA TECH	3,298,602
48	TEXAS TECH	5,551,732	105	LAVAL	3,222,027
49	MONTREAL	5,481,636	106	OHIO	3,192,713
50	BOSTON	5,477,894	107	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	3,108,795
51	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	5,459,184	108	SASKATCHEWAN	3,040,407
52	COLORADO STATE	5,440,242	109	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	3,040,012
53	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	5,419,915	110	WATERLOO	2,721,698
54	UTAH	5,414,866	111	KENT STATE	2,613,679
55	BRIGHAM YOUNG	5,411,191	112	GUELPH	2,364,889
56	DARTMOUTH	5,372,822	113	OKLAHOMA STATE	1,689,797
57	BOSTON COLLEGE	5,340,158			

RANK ORDER TABLE 14

TOTAL ITEMS LOANED (ILL/DD)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	MINNESOTA	200,731	58	TORONTO	33,017
2	OHIO STATE	140,609	59	GEORGE WASHINGTON	32,903
3	ALBERTA	120,837	60	MANITOBA	32,881
4	WISCONSIN	115,481	61	WASHINGTON STATE	32,146
5	INDIANA	78,986	62	BRITISH COLUMBIA	31,711
6	OHIO	78,894	63	JOHNS HOPKINS	31,474
7	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	76,121	64	NORTHWESTERN	30,711
8	WASHINGTON	71,317	65	HOUSTON	30,624
9	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	70,474	66	NOTRE DAME	29,444
10	WATERLOO	68,460	67	ROCHESTER	28,818
11	MICHIGAN	66,660	68	VANDERBILT	28,379
12	ILLINOIS, URBANA	66,599	69	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	28,370
13	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	64,166	70	PURDUE	28,152
14	OREGON	60,870	71	OKLAHOMA	28,141
15	COLORADO STATE	59,651	72	IOWA STATE	27,964
16	MISSOURI	58,068	73	LOUISVILLE	26,725
17	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	57,938	74	LAVAL	26,141
18	IOWA	56,015	75	NEBRASKA	25,876
19	GEORGIA	55,833	76	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	25,424
20	NORTH CAROLINA	53,958	77	PENNSYLVANIA	24,780
21	CINCINNATI	52,396	78	FLORIDA STATE	24,320
22	KANSAS	49,909	79	MASSACHUSETTS	23,822
23	MICHIGAN STATE	49,094	80	SUNY-STONY BROOK	23,621
24	COLORADO	48,205	81	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	23,050
25	TEXAS A&M	47,934	82	NEW MEXICO	22,565
26	PITTSBURGH	47,706	83	DARTMOUTH	22,176
27	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	47,619	84	SOUTH CAROLINA	22,019
28	CONNECTICUT	47,514	85	TULANE	21,944
29	TEXAS	47,458	86	WESTERN ONTARIO	21,723
30	HARVARD	46,301	87	PRINCETON	21,520
31	ARIZONA STATE	46,193	88	KENT STATE	20,289
32	UTAH	45,989	89	SASKATCHEWAN	20,204
33	DUKE	45,695	90	NEW YORK	20,075
34	COLUMBIA	45,612	91	MCMASTER	19,636
35	TENNESSEE	45,534	92	TEMPLE	19,349
36	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	44,648	93	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	18,776
37	EMORY	44,603	94	BOSTON COLLEGE	18,443
38	FLORIDA	43,777	95	QUEEN'S	17,017
39	VIRGINIA	43,541	96	MCGILL	15,746
40	CORNELL	43,366	97	AUBURN	15,304
41	TEXAS TECH	41,874	98	GEORGETOWN	15,022
42	MIAMI	41,511	99	RUTGERS	14,987
43	KENTUCKY	41,089	100	BOSTON	14,934
44	WAYNE STATE	40,938	101	MONTREAL	14,409
45	OKLAHOMA STATE	39,963	102	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	14,377
46	YALE	38,992	103	SYRACUSE	14,349
47	GUELPH	38,783	104	YORK	13,812
48	VIRGINIA TECH	38,084	105	DELAWARE	13,300
49	BROWN	37,688	106	MIT	12,100
50	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	37,491	107	SUNY-ALBANY	11,618
51	MARYLAND	37,011	108	RICE	11,132
52	CHICAGO	36,861	109	LOUISIANA STATE	10,732
53	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	36,782	110	HOWARD	9,981
54	ARIZONA	34,147	111	GEORGIA TECH	9,967
55	BRIGHAM YOUNG	34,144	112	ALABAMA	7,291
56	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	33,421	113	HAWAII	4,769
57	SUNY-BUFFALO	33,178			

RANK ORDER TABLE 15 **TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED (ILL/DD)**

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	OHIO STATE	94,649	58	COLUMBIA	21,914
2	GUELPH	75,724	59	PENNSYLVANIA	21,860
3	ILLINOIS, URBANA	72,511	60	BOSTON	21,672
4	COLORADO STATE	70,649	61	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	21,585
5	WISCONSIN	59,328	62	MASSACHUSETTS	21,279
6	CINCINNATI	54,558	63	YALE	21,097
7	OHIO	54,299	64	IOWA	20,971
8	GEORGE WASHINGTON	51,278	65	CHICAGO	20,832
9	OREGON	47,292	66	WASHINGTON STATE	20,354
10	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	47,144	67	ROCHESTER	20,247
11	WATERLOO	46,797	68	UTAH	19,490
12	TEXAS A&M	45,618	69	SOUTH CAROLINA	19,117
13	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	43,992	70	WASHINGTON	18,966
14	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	42,952	71	SYRACUSE	18,782
15	MISSOURI	41,141	72	EMORY	18,720
16	OKLAHOMA	37,981	73	PITTSBURGH	18,634
17	JOHNS HOPKINS	37,724	74	MIAMI	18,253
18	CONNECTICUT	36,698	75	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	18,245
19	TEXAS TECH	36,604	76	OKLAHOMA STATE	17,944
20	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	35,677	77	ALABAMA	17,472
21	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	35,591	78	DUKE	17,293
22	TENNESSEE	34,981	79	LAVAL	17,228
23	ALBERTA	34,617	80	SUNY-ALBANY	17,221
24	MICHIGAN STATE	34,027	81	RUTGERS	17,110
25	KANSAS	33,720	82	DELAWARE	16,706
26	BRIGHAM YOUNG	33,223	83	VANDERBILT	16,660
27	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	33,219	84	NEBRASKA	16,594
28	MANITOBA	33,216	85	WAYNE STATE	16,112
29	MCGILL	32,571	86	IOWA STATE	15,983
30	NORTHWESTERN	32,055	87	HARVARD	15,803
31	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	31,471	88	NORTH CAROLINA	15,698
32	VIRGINIA	30,811	89	GEORGETOWN	15,538
33	ARIZONA STATE	30,296	90	FLORIDA STATE	15,465
34	INDIANA	29,840	91	HOUSTON	15,231
35	MICHIGAN	29,580	92	NOTRE DAME	14,964
36	BRITISH COLUMBIA	29,531	93	TEMPLE	14,729
37	PURDUE	29,275	94	QUEEN'S	14,312
38	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	29,105	95	SUNY-BUFFALO	14,025
39	KENTUCKY	28,984	96	MONTREAL	13,817
40	LOUISIANA STATE	28,081	97	MCMASTER	13,534
41	ARIZONA	27,964	98	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	13,102
42	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	27,871	99	TULANE	13,013
43	BROWN	27,781	100	KENT STATE	12,641
44	COLORADO	27,732	101	MIT	12,335
45	MINNESOTA	27,005	102	SUNY-STONY BROOK	12,256
46	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	26,962	103	RICE	11,913
47	TEXAS	26,874	104	BOSTON COLLEGE	11,858
48	VIRGINIA TECH	25,720	105	TORONTO	11,193
49	CORNELL	25,487	106	LOUISVILLE	10,271
50	SASKATCHEWAN	25,261	107	HAWAII	8,965
51	NEW YORK	24,929	108	AUBURN	8,343
52	DARTMOUTH	24,060	109	GEORGIA	8,328
53	FLORIDA	23,886	110	WESTERN ONTARIO	4,948
54	PRINCETON	23,388	111	YORK	4,187
55	NEW MEXICO	23,348	112	HOWARD	4,157
56	MARYLAND	22,416	113	GEORGIA TECH	3,907
57	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	22,146			

RANK ORDER TABLE 16

PROFESSIONAL STAFF (FTE)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	540	58	BROWN	80
2	YALE	237	59	SOUTH CAROLINA	77
3	WISCONSIN	224	60	CONNECTICUT	76
4	COLUMBIA	194	61	BOSTON COLLEGE	72
5	TORONTO	188	62	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	71
6	ILLINOIS, URBANA	185	63	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	71
7	MICHIGAN	166	64	TEMPLE	71
8	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	159	65	UTAH	69
9	WASHINGTON	148	66	MICHIGAN STATE	68
10	INDIANA	144	67	KENT STATE	67
11	TEXAS	143	68	LOUISIANA STATE	66
12	NORTH CAROLINA	142	69	MCGILL	66
13	DUKE	141	70	FLORIDA STATE	65
14	PRINCETON	136	71	HOUSTON	64
15	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	135	72	SUNY-ALBANY	64
16	MARYLAND	132	73	SYRACUSE	64
17	SUNY-BUFFALO	129	74	PURDUE	63
18	JOHNS HOPKINS	125	75	CHICAGO	62
19	CORNELL	124	76	LAVAL	62
20	NEW YORK	124	77	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	61
21	OHIO STATE	121	78	WESTERN ONTARIO	61
22	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	120	79	OHIO	60
23	PITTSBURGH	120	80	DARTMOUTH	59
24	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	119	81	NOTRE DAME	59
25	PENNSYLVANIA	118	82	GEORGIA TECH	58
26	TEXAS A&M	117	83	MANITOBA	58
27	BRIGHAM YOUNG	116	84	OKLAHOMA	58
28	FLORIDA	115	85	RICE	58
29	NORTHWESTERN	114	86	YORK	58
30	BRITISH COLUMBIA	109	87	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	57
31	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	107	88	ALABAMA	56
32	KANSAS	106	89	HAWAII	56
33	RUTGERS	106	90	DELAWARE	55
34	VANDERBILT	105	91	MISSOURI	55
35	MINNESOTA	104	92	OREGON	55
36	ARIZONA	102	93	TULANE	55
37	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	102	94	HOWARD	53
38	MONTREAL	101	95	IOWA STATE	52
39	KENTUCKY	100	96	LOUISVILLE	52
40	WAYNE STATE	99	97	MASSACHUSETTS	52
41	BOSTON	97	98	OKLAHOMA STATE	51
42	VIRGINIA	97	99	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	51
43	MIT	95	100	AUBURN	50
44	EMORY	92	101	COLORADO	50
45	NEW MEXICO	90	102	WASHINGTON STATE	50
46	ROCHESTER	90	103	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	49
47	CINCINNATI	89	104	SASKATCHEWAN	49
48	IOWA	89	105	NEBRASKA	47
49	TEXAS TECH	89	106	SUNY-STONY BROOK	46
50	ARIZONA STATE	87	107	COLORADO STATE	43
51	TENNESSEE	87	108	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	42
52	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	85	109	QUEEN'S	40
53	GEORGIA	84	110	WATERLOO	39
54	MIAMI	84	111	VIRGINIA TECH	36
55	ALBERTA	82	112	GUELPH	33
56	GEORGETOWN	82	113	MCMASTER	32
57	GEORGE WASHINGTON	81			

RANK ORDER TABLE 17

SUPPORT STAFF (FTE)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	629	58	KENTUCKY	123
2	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	403	59	MIAMI	120
3	TORONTO	360	60	SOUTH CAROLINA	120
4	YALE	354	61	MICHIGAN STATE	119
5	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	348	62	MISSOURI	119
6	TEXAS	333	63	QUEEN'S	119
7	MICHIGAN	331	64	TEXAS TECH	119
8	CORNELL	320	65	COLORADO	117
9	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	268	66	YORK	114
10	MONTREAL	261	67	VANDERBILT	113
11	COLUMBIA	250	68	KANSAS	112
12	RUTGERS	239	69	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	112
13	NEW YORK	232	70	MCMASTER	111
14	BRITISH COLUMBIA	221	71	BOSTON	109
15	ALBERTA	217	72	DELAWARE	109
16	ILLINOIS, URBANA	214	73	NEBRASKA	107
17	VIRGINIA	214	74	SASKATCHEWAN	104
18	PRINCETON	213	75	WESTERN ONTARIO	104
19	WASHINGTON	211	76	TULANE	103
20	FLORIDA	208	77	MARYLAND	102
21	MINNESOTA	208	78	OREGON	102
22	WISCONSIN	207	79	BROWN	100
23	GEORGIA	201	80	WATERLOO	100
24	NORTH CAROLINA	199	81	LOUISIANA STATE	99
25	ARIZONA STATE	198	82	HOUSTON	97
26	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	196	83	IOWA STATE	96
27	UTAH	195	84	MIT	96
28	CHICAGO	192	85	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	96
29	INDIANA	186	86	OKLAHOMA	92
30	PENNSYLVANIA	177	87	VIRGINIA TECH	91
31	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	170	88	WAYNE STATE	91
32	OHIO STATE	168	89	LOUISVILLE	88
33	PITTSBURGH	168	90	TEMPLE	88
34	JOHNS HOPKINS	167	91	CINCINNATI	87
35	MCGILL	167	92	HAWAII	87
36	NOTRE DAME	167	93	WASHINGTON STATE	87
37	DUKE	163	94	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	86
38	ARIZONA	162	95	OKLAHOMA STATE	85
39	EMORY	161	96	BOSTON COLLEGE	83
40	NEW MEXICO	154	97	CONNECTICUT	82
41	LAVAL	153	98	GUELPH	82
42	TENNESSEE	153	99	HOWARD	81
43	NORTHWESTERN	147	100	ALABAMA	79
44	TEXAS A&M	144	101	COLORADO STATE	76
45	SYRACUSE	142	102	SUNY-ALBANY	75
46	PURDUE	141	103	MASSACHUSETTS	73
47	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	137	104	OHIO	73
48	DARTMOUTH	137	105	SUNY-STONY BROOK	70
49	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	136	106	ROCHESTER	69
50	MANITOBA	136	107	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	62
51	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	135	108	KENT STATE	62
52	IOWA	134	109	RICE	62
53	GEORGE WASHINGTON	133	110	AUBURN	60
54	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	130	111	GEORGIA TECH	59
55	FLORIDA STATE	129	112	BRIGHAM YOUNG	58
56	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	126	113	SUNY-BUFFALO	53
57	GEORGETOWN	125			

RANK ORDER TABLE 18

TOTAL STAFF (FTE)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	1,300	58	FLORIDA STATE	273
2	TORONTO	697	59	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	269
3	YALE	660	60	VANDERBILT	265
4	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	656	61	GEORGE WASHINGTON	260
5	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	651	62	PURDUE	260
6	MICHIGAN	621	63	GEORGETOWN	253
7	WISCONSIN	604	64	SUNY-BUFFALO	251
8	CORNELL	581	65	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	246
9	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	576	66	CINCINNATI	244
10	TEXAS	574	67	SYRACUSE	244
11	ILLINOIS, URBANA	531	68	DARTMOUTH	242
12	COLUMBIA	521	69	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	242
13	WASHINGTON	483	70	COLORADO	231
14	INDIANA	449	71	CONNECTICUT	226
15	RUTGERS	428	72	LOUISIANA STATE	224
16	NEW YORK	424	73	YORK	224
17	NORTH CAROLINA	412	74	OREGON	222
18	PENNSYLVANIA	412	75	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	220
19	MINNESOTA	405	76	LAVAL	218
20	OHIO STATE	405	77	BOSTON COLLEGE	213
21	FLORIDA	395	78	BROWN	213
22	PRINCETON	384	79	OKLAHOMA	213
23	TEXAS A&M	377	80	KENT STATE	212
24	BRITISH COLUMBIA	375	81	HAWAII	210
25	MONTREAL	369	82	MANITOBA	210
26	PITTSBURGH	360	83	MIT	210
27	BRIGHAM YOUNG	356	84	TEMPLE	209
28	ARIZONA	354	85	DELAWARE	208
29	VIRGINIA	354	86	HOUSTON	207
30	GEORGIA	352	87	ROCHESTER	207
31	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	352	88	OKLAHOMA STATE	201
32	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	351	89	MISSOURI	200
33	UTAH	350	90	NEBRASKA	197
34	DUKE	348	91	ALABAMA	195
35	NORTHWESTERN	343	92	IOWA STATE	194
36	ALBERTA	334	93	OHIO	194
37	ARIZONA STATE	330	94	TULANE	194
38	JOHNS HOPKINS	330	95	SUNY-ALBANY	189
39	BOSTON	323	96	WESTERN ONTARIO	189
40	CHICAGO	313	97	LOUISVILLE	182
41	KANSAS	308	98	HOWARD	178
42	EMORY	300	99	QUEEN'S	177
43	KENTUCKY	300	100	WASHINGTON STATE	175
44	NEW MEXICO	299	101	WATERLOO	171
45	TENNESSEE	298	102	SASKATCHEWAN	165
46	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	297	103	VIRGINIA TECH	164
47	IOWA	295	104	SUNY-STONY BROOK	162
48	SOUTH CAROLINA	294	105	MCMASTER	160
49	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	289	106	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	159
50	MARYLAND	287	107	MASSACHUSETTS	159
51	TEXAS TECH	286	108	COLORADO STATE	151
52	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	281	109	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	149
53	MCGILL	279	110	AUBURN	148
54	MIAMI	277	111	GUELPH	133
55	MICHIGAN STATE	277	112	RICE	133
56	WAYNE STATE	276	113	GEORGIA TECH	124
57	NOTRE DAME	274			

THE ARL MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA INDEX, 2002-03

The index is a summary measure of relative size among the university library members of the Association and its sole purpose is to serve as a membership criterion that is quantitative in nature in addition to other qualitative evidence. Both qualitative and quantitative factors support the assessment of research libraries within the Association.

The index is composed of the five quantitative data elements in which ARL university libraries most resemble one another.¹ It does not attempt to measure a library's services, quality of collections, or success in meeting the needs of users; in comparing any individual library to ARL medians or other ARL members, evaluations must always be made within the context of local goals and characteristics.

The index is calculated using five data elements:

- number of volumes held
- number of volumes added (gross)
- number of current serials received
- total operating expenditures
- number of professional plus support staff

The index scores are rounded to three decimal places, which may give the appearance of identical scores (and thus ranks) for some institutions; in fact, when the complete principal component score is calculated, it is extended to at least five places. Each institution has a unique result and place in the rank order. Information about index scores and formulae from earlier years as well as excel versions of the index tables are available at: <<http://www.arl.org/stats/factor.html>>

The formula for 2002-03, based upon the 34 founding members, is:²

$$\begin{aligned} &.448254 \times \log \text{ of volumes held} \\ + &.405890 \times \log \text{ of volumes added (gross)} \\ + &.501317 \times \log \text{ of current serials} \\ + &.474768 \times \log \text{ of total library expenditures} \\ + &.468353 \times \log \text{ of total professional plus support staff} \\ - &27.812645 \end{aligned}$$

Decisions on membership issues are being dealt by the ARL Membership Committee which has the responsibility for articulating the principles and tenets of ARL membership, reviews membership criteria, recommends new members to the Board for approval by the full membership, and reviews and makes recommendations on membership status. Principles and procedures for Membership in the Association of Research Libraries are available at: <<http://www.arl.org/stats/qualcov.html>>. For more information on the ARL Membership Committee agenda, please contact Julia Blixrud, Assistant Executive Director, External Relations <jblix@arl.org>. For any questions regarding the methodology used to develop the ARL membership criteria index or any other aspect of the ARL Statistics and Measurement Program, contact Martha Kyrillidou <martha@arl.org>.

¹ The 5-variable index was adopted as a membership criterion in May 1987 by the ARL membership. Previous membership criteria were based on a 10-variable index, which had been adopted by the membership in May 1980. The elements used in the 10-variable index were: (1) number of volumes held, (2) number of volumes added (gross), (3) number of microform units held, (4) number of current serials received, (5) expenditures for library materials, (6) expenditures for binding, (7) total salary and wage expenditures, (8) other operating expenditures, (9) number of professional staff, and (10) number of support staff.

² "log" refers to the natural logarithm, [ln].

ARL MEMBERSHIP INDEX, 2002-03

(Based on Five ARL Variables and Analysis of 34 ARL University Founding Members)

RANK	INSTITUTION	INDEX	RANK	INSTITUTION	INDEX
1	HARVARD	2.54	58	GEORGETOWN	-1.11
2	YALE	1.44	59	TEXAS TECH	-1.16
3	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	1.34	60	BOSTON	-1.17
4	TORONTO	1.23	61	COLORADO	-1.18
5	MICHIGAN	1.13	62	NEW MEXICO	-1.19
6	ILLINOIS, URBANA	1.02	63	MIAMI	-1.22
7	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	0.89	64	HAWAII	-1.27
8	CORNELL	0.88	65	BROWN	-1.27
9	COLUMBIA	0.81	66	MISSOURI	-1.29
10	TEXAS	0.74	67	WAYNE STATE	-1.34
11	WISCONSIN	0.64	68	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	-1.35
12	INDIANA	0.46	69	SOUTH CAROLINA	-1.35
13	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	0.43	70	MIT	-1.38
14	WASHINGTON	0.41	71	DARTMOUTH	-1.39
15	NORTH CAROLINA	0.25	72	LAVAL	-1.40
16	PRINCETON	0.20	73	IOWA STATE	-1.42
17	NEW YORK	0.16	74	LOUISIANA STATE	-1.42
18	CHICAGO	0.13	75	PURDUE	-1.43
19	MINNESOTA	0.09	76	RICE	-1.43
20	DUKE	0.09	77	NEBRASKA	-1.43
21	PENNSYLVANIA	0.04	78	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	-1.47
22	ALBERTA	0.00	79	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	-1.50
23	OHIO STATE	-0.01	80	WESTERN ONTARIO	-1.51
24	BRITISH COLUMBIA	-0.05	81	LOUISVILLE	-1.52
25	VIRGINIA	-0.06	82	FLORIDA STATE	-1.52
26	IOWA	-0.16	83	BOSTON COLLEGE	-1.54
27	ARIZONA	-0.16	84	GEORGE WASHINGTON	-1.55
28	PITTSBURGH	-0.18	85	ROCHESTER	-1.56
29	RUTGERS	-0.18	86	COLORADO STATE	-1.60
30	NORTHWESTERN	-0.26	87	OHIO	-1.61
31	GEORGIA	-0.30	88	AUBURN	-1.61
32	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	-0.30	89	SYRACUSE	-1.61
33	UTAH	-0.36	90	TEMPLE	-1.62
34	TEXAS A&M	-0.39	91	OREGON	-1.63
35	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	-0.46	92	WASHINGTON STATE	-1.63
36	FLORIDA	-0.46	93	YORK	-1.63
37	ARIZONA STATE	-0.47	94	HOUSTON	-1.64
38	JOHNS HOPKINS	-0.47	95	OKLAHOMA STATE	-1.64
39	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	-0.53	96	VIRGINIA TECH	-1.70
40	MICHIGAN STATE	-0.64	97	ALABAMA	-1.72
41	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	-0.64	98	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	-1.72
42	VANDERBILT	-0.68	99	SUNY-ALBANY	-1.76
43	EMORY	-0.69	100	GEORGIA TECH	-1.82
44	KANSAS	-0.70	101	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	-1.83
45	CINCINNATI	-0.73	102	TULANE	-1.85
46	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	-0.73	103	DELAWARE	-1.88
47	MONTREAL	-0.80	104	QUEEN'S	-1.91
48	MARYLAND	-0.84	105	MASSACHUSETTS	-1.91
49	MCGILL	-0.87	106	MANITOBA	-2.00
50	CONNECTICUT	-0.87	107	KENT STATE	-2.02
51	KENTUCKY	-0.92	108	SASKATCHEWAN	-2.06
52	NOTRE DAME	-0.94	109	SUNY-STONY BROOK	-2.09
53	TENNESSEE	-0.96	110	HOWARD	-2.20
54	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	-0.97	111	MCMASTER	-2.24
55	BRIGHAM YOUNG	-1.02	112	WATERLOO	-2.36
56	SUNY-BUFFALO	-1.03	113	GUELPH	-2.99
57	OKLAHOMA	-1.10			

ARL MEMBERSHIP INDEX, 2002-03

(Based on Five ARL Variables and Analysis of 34 ARL University Founding Members)

RANK	INSTITUTION	INDEX	RANK	INSTITUTION	INDEX
97	ALABAMA	-1.72	63	MIAMI	-1.22
22	ALBERTA	0.00	5	MICHIGAN	1.13
27	ARIZONA	-0.16	40	MICHIGAN STATE	-0.64
37	ARIZONA STATE	-0.47	19	MINNESOTA	0.09
88	AUBURN	-1.61	66	MISSOURI	-1.29
60	BOSTON	-1.17	70	MIT	-1.38
83	BOSTON COLLEGE	-1.54	47	MONTREAL	-0.80
55	BRIGHAM YOUNG	-1.02	77	NEBRASKA	-1.43
24	BRITISH COLUMBIA	-0.05	62	NEW MEXICO	-1.19
65	BROWN	-1.27	17	NEW YORK	0.16
3	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	1.34	15	NORTH CAROLINA	0.25
46	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	-0.73	32	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	-0.30
54	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	-0.97	30	NORTHWESTERN	-0.26
7	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	0.89	52	NOTRE DAME	-0.94
98	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	-1.72	87	OHIO	-1.61
41	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	-0.64	23	OHIO STATE	-0.01
68	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	-1.35	57	OKLAHOMA	-1.10
101	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	-1.83	95	OKLAHOMA STATE	-1.64
18	CHICAGO	0.13	91	OREGON	-1.63
45	CINCINNATI	-0.73	21	PENNSYLVANIA	0.04
61	COLORADO	-1.18	13	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	0.43
86	COLORADO STATE	-1.60	28	PITTSBURGH	-0.18
9	COLUMBIA	0.81	16	PRINCETON	0.20
50	CONNECTICUT	-0.87	75	PURDUE	-1.43
8	CORNELL	0.88	104	QUEEN'S	-1.91
71	DARTMOUTH	-1.39	76	RICE	-1.43
103	DELAWARE	-1.88	85	ROCHESTER	-1.56
20	DUKE	0.09	29	RUTGERS	-0.18
43	EMORY	-0.69	108	SASKATCHEWAN	-2.06
36	FLORIDA	-0.46	69	SOUTH CAROLINA	-1.35
82	FLORIDA STATE	-1.52	39	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	-0.53
84	GEORGE WASHINGTON	-1.55	79	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	-1.50
58	GEORGETOWN	-1.11	99	SUNY-ALBANY	-1.76
31	GEORGIA	-0.30	56	SUNY-BUFFALO	-1.03
100	GEORGIA TECH	-1.82	109	SUNY-STONY BROOK	-2.09
113	GUELPH	-2.99	89	SYRACUSE	-1.61
1	HARVARD	2.54	90	TEMPLE	-1.62
64	HAWAII	-1.27	53	TENNESSEE	-0.96
94	HOUSTON	-1.64	10	TEXAS	0.74
110	HOWARD	-2.20	34	TEXAS A&M	-0.39
78	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	-1.47	59	TEXAS TECH	-1.16
6	ILLINOIS, URBANA	1.02	4	TORONTO	1.23
12	INDIANA	0.46	102	TULANE	-1.85
26	IOWA	-0.16	33	UTAH	-0.36
73	IOWA STATE	-1.42	42	VANDERBILT	-0.68
38	JOHNS HOPKINS	-0.47	25	VIRGINIA	-0.06
44	KANSAS	-0.70	96	VIRGINIA TECH	-1.70
107	KENT STATE	-2.02	14	WASHINGTON	0.41
51	KENTUCKY	-0.92	92	WASHINGTON STATE	-1.63
72	LAVAL	-1.40	35	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	-0.46
74	LOUISIANA STATE	-1.42	112	WATERLOO	-2.36
81	LOUISVILLE	-1.52	67	WAYNE STATE	-1.34
106	MANITOBA	-2.00	80	WESTERN ONTARIO	-1.51
48	MARYLAND	-0.84	11	WISCONSIN	0.64
105	MASSACHUSETTS	-1.91	2	YALE	1.44
49	MCGILL	-0.87	93	YORK	-1.63
111	MCMASTER	-2.24			

ARL STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE AND INSTRUCTIONS, 2002-03

ARL STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE, 2002-03

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

General Instructions

Please enter your data on the ARL Statistics Website (access via <<http://www.arl.org/stats/coordinator.html>>) or provide a paper copy to use for data verification. ARL no longer requires the submission of both a paper form and a web form.

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>>. *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. For example, for definitions relating to electronic serials, see a discussion document prepared by Julia Blixrud <<http://www.arl.org/stats/counting.html>>.

The questionnaire assumes a fiscal year ending June 30, 2003. If your fiscal year is different, please provide a footnote in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire.

Please do not use decimals. All figures should be rounded to the nearest whole number.

Please do not leave any lines blank. If an exact figure is unavailable, use **-1**, i.e., "U/A." If the appropriate answer is zero or none, use **0**. For non-university libraries, if a question is not applicable to your library, use **-2**, i.e., "N/A." (Academic libraries should *never* use -2 or N/A.)

In a university that includes both main and branch campuses, an effort should be made to report figures for the main campus only. (The U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) defines a **branch institution** as "a campus or site of an educational institution that is not temporary, is located in a community beyond a reasonable commuting distance from its parent institution, and offers organized programs of study, not just courses.") If figures for libraries located at branch campuses are reported, please provide an explanation in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire.

A **branch library** is defined as an auxiliary library service outlet with quarters separate from the central library of an institution, which has a basic collection of books and other materials, a regular staffing level, and an established schedule. A branch library is administered either by the central library or (as in the case of some law and medical libraries) through the administrative structure of other units within the university. Departmental study/reading rooms are not included.

Specific Instructions

Questions 1-4. Volumes in Library. Use the ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995 definition for **volume** as follows:

a single physical unit of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed, or processed work, distinguished from other units by a separate binding, encasement, portfolio, or other clear distinction, which has been cataloged, classified, and made ready for use, and which is typically the unit used to charge circulation transactions.

Include duplicates and bound volumes of periodicals. For purposes of this questionnaire, unclassified bound serials arranged in alphabetical order are considered classified. Exclude microforms, maps, nonprint materials, and uncataloged items. If any of these items cannot be excluded, please provide an explanatory footnote in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire.

Include government document volumes that are accessible through the library's catalogs regardless of whether they are separately shelved. "Classified" includes documents arranged by Superintendent of Documents, CODOC, or similar numbers. "Cataloged" includes documents for which records are provided by the library or downloaded from other sources into the library's card or online catalogs. Documents should, to the extent possible, be counted as they would if they were in bound volumes (e.g., 12 issues of an annual serial would be one or two volumes). Title and piece counts should not be considered the same as volume counts. If a volume count has not been kept, it may be estimated through sampling a

representative group of title records and determining the corresponding number of volumes, then extrapolating to the rest of the collection. As an alternative, an estimate may be made using the following formulae:

52 documents pieces per foot
10 "traditional" volumes per foot
5.2 documents pieces per volume

If either formulas or sampling are used for deriving your count, please indicate in a footnote.

Question 2. Volumes Added. Include only volumes cataloged, classified, and made ready for use. Include government documents if they have been included in the count of volumes on line 1a. **Do not include** as part of Volumes Added Gross any government documents or other collections (such as large gift collections) that were added to the collection as the result of a one time download or addition to the OPAC. Include these items in Volumes Held of the previous year (Line 1a) and provide a footnote explaining the revision of Line 1a.

Question 4. Monographic Volumes Purchased. Report number of volumes purchased. Include all volumes for which an expenditure was made during 2002-03, including volumes paid for in advance but not received during the fiscal year. Include monographs in series and continuations. If only number of titles purchased can be reported, please report the data and provide an explanatory footnote in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire. **Note:** This question is concerned with volumes purchased rather than volumes received or cataloged. Question 16 requests the expenditure for the volumes counted here.

Questions 5-7. Serials. Report the total number of subscriptions, not titles. Include duplicate subscriptions and, to the extent possible, all government document serials even if housed in a separate documents collection. Verify the inclusion or exclusion of document serials in Question 48 of the questionnaire. Exclude unnumbered monographic and publishers' series. Electronic serials acquired as part of an aggregated package (e.g., Project MUSE, Academic IDEAL) should be counted by title. A **serial** is

a publication in any medium issued in successive parts bearing numerical or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely. This definition includes periodicals, newspapers, and annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.); the journals, memoirs, proceedings, transactions, etc. of societies; and numbered monographic series.

Question 6. Serials: Not Purchased. If separate counts of nonpurchased and purchased serials are not available, report only the total number of current serials received on line 7, and report **-1**, i.e., "U/A," for lines 5 and 6.

Question 8. Microforms. Report the total number of physical units: reels of microfilm, microcards, and microprint and microfiche sheets. Include all government documents in microform; provide a footnote in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire if documents are excluded.

Question 9. Government documents. Report the total number of physical units (pieces) of government documents in paper format that have not been counted elsewhere. Include local, state, national, and international documents; include documents purchased from a commercial source if shelved with separate documents collections and not counted above. Include serials and monographs. To estimate pieces from a measurement of linear feet, use the formula *1 foot = 52 pieces* and indicate in a footnote that the count is based on this estimate. Exclude microforms and nonprint formats such as maps or CD-ROMs. Adjust line 1a, i.e., last year's Volumes Held, and provide a footnote if you are adding records to the OPAC for government documents previously held but not counted as part of Volumes Held (line 1a).

Question 10. Computer files. Include the number of pieces of computer-readable disks, tapes, CD-ROMs, and similar machine-readable files comprising data or programs that are locally held as part of the library's collections available to library clients. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, sample research software, locally-mounted databases, and reference tools on CD-ROM, tape or disk. Exclude bibliographic records used to manage the collection (i.e., the library's own catalog in machine-readable form), library system software, and microcomputer software used only by the library staff.

Question 11. Manuscripts and archives. Include both manuscripts and archives measured in linear feet.

Question 12. Cartographic materials. Include the numbers of pieces of two- and three-dimensional maps and globes. Include satellite and aerial photographs and images.

Question 13. Graphic materials. Include the number of pieces of prints, pictures, photographs, postcards, slides, transparencies, film strips, and the like.

Question 14. Audio materials. Include the number of pieces of audiocassettes, phonodiscs, audio compact discs, reel-to-reel tapes, and other sound recordings.

Question 15. Film and video materials. Include the number of pieces of motion pictures, videocassettes, video laser discs, and similar visual materials.

Questions 16-27. Expenditures. Report all expenditures of funds that come to the library from the regular institutional budget, and from sources such as research grants, special projects, gifts and endowments, and fees for service. (For question 25, include non-library funds; see instruction Q24-25.) Do not report encumbrances of funds that have not yet been expended. **Canadian libraries should report expenditures in Canadian dollars.** (To determine figures in U.S. dollars, divide Canadian dollar amounts by 1.51023, the average monthly noon exchange rate published in the Bank of Canada *Review* for the period July 2002-June 2003.) **Please round figures to the nearest dollar.**

Question 16. Monographs. Report expenditures for volumes counted on line 4.

Question 17. Current Serials. Report expenditures for serials counted on line 5. Exclude unnumbered monographic and publishers' series, and encumbrances.

Question 18. Other library materials. Include expenditures for all materials not reported in Questions 16 and 17, e.g., backfiles of serials, charts and maps, audiovisual materials, manuscripts, etc. If expenditures for these materials are included in lines 16 and/or 17 and cannot be disaggregated, please report **-1**, i.e., "U/A," and provide a footnote in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire. Do not include encumbrances.

Question 19. Miscellaneous expenditures. Include any other **materials funds expenditures** not included in questions 16-18, e.g., expenditures for bibliographic utilities, literature searching, security devices, memberships for the purposes of publications, etc. Please list categories, with amounts, in a footnote in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire. **Note:** If your library does not use materials funds for non-materials expenditures—i.e., such expenditures are included in "Other Operating Expenditures"—**report 0, not -1, i.e., "U/A,"** on line 19.

Question 21. Contract Binding. Include only contract expenditures for binding done outside the library. If all binding is done in-house, state this fact and give in-house expenditures in a footnote in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire; do not include personnel expenditures. (This figure should also be reported in the 2002-03 ARL Preservation Survey, question 7b.)

Questions 22-25. Salaries and wages. Exclude fringe benefits. If professional and support staff salaries cannot be separated, enter **-1**, i.e., "U/A," on lines 22 and 23 and enter total staff on line 25.

Questions 24-25. Salaries and wages: Student Assistants. Report 100% of student wages regardless of budgetary source of funds. Include federal and local funds for work study students.

Question 26. Other operating expenditures. Exclude expenditures for buildings, maintenance, and fringe benefits.

Questions 28-31. Personnel. Report the number of staff in filled positions, or positions that are only temporarily vacant. ARL defines temporarily vacant positions as positions that were vacated during the fiscal year for which ARL data were submitted, for which there is a firm intent to refill, and for which there are expenditures for salaries reported on lines 22-25.

Include cost recovery positions and staff hired for special projects and grants, but provide an explanatory footnote indicating the number of such staff. If such staff cannot be included, provide a footnote in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire. To compute full-time equivalents of part-time employees and student assistants, take the total number of hours per week (or year) worked by part-time employees in each category and divide it by the number of hours considered by the reporting library to be a full-time work week (or year). **Round figures to the nearest whole numbers.**

Question 28. Professional Staff. Since the criteria for determining professional status vary among libraries, there is no attempt to define the term "professional." Each library should report those staff members it considers professional, including, when appropriate, staff who are not librarians in the strict sense of the term, for example computer experts, systems analysts, or budget officers.

Question 30. Student Assistants. Report the total FTE (see instruction Q28-31) of student assistants employed on an hourly basis whose wages are paid from funds under library control or from a budget other than the library's, including federal work-study programs. Exclude maintenance and custodial staff.

Questions 32-33. Instruction. Sampling based on a typical week may be used to extrapolate TO A FULL YEAR for Questions 32 and 33. Please indicate if responses are based on sampling.

Question 32. Presentations to Groups. Report the total number of sessions during the year of presentations made as part of formal bibliographic instruction programs and through other planned class presentations, orientation sessions, and tours. If the library sponsors multi-session or credit courses that meet several times over the course of a semester, each session should be counted. Presentations to groups may be for either bibliographic instruction, cultural, recreational, or educational purposes. Presentations both on and off the premises should be included as long as they are sponsored by the library. Do not include meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms. Please indicate if the figure is based on sampling.

Question 33. Participants in Group Presentations. Report the total number of participants in the presentations reported on line 32. For multi-session classes with a constant enrollment, count each person only once. Personal, one-to-one instruction in the use of sources should be counted as reference transactions on line 34. Please indicate if the figure is based on sampling. Use the "Footnotes" section to describe any special situations.

Question 34. Reference Transactions. Report the total number of reference transactions. A reference transaction is

an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. The term includes information and referral service. Information sources include (a) printed and nonprinted material; (b) machine-readable databases (including computer-assisted instruction); (c) the library's own catalogs and other holdings records; (d) other libraries and institutions through communication or referral; and (e) persons both inside and outside the library. When a staff member uses information gained from previous use of information sources to answer a question, the transaction is reported as a reference transaction even if the source is not consulted again.

If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one reference transaction. Duration should not be an element in determining whether a transaction is a reference transaction. Sampling based on a typical week may be used to extrapolate TO A FULL YEAR for Question 34. Please indicate if the figure is based on sampling.

EXCLUDE SIMPLE DIRECTIONAL QUESTIONS. A directional transaction is an information contact that facilitates the logistical use of the library and that does not involve the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of any information sources other than those that describe the library, such as schedules, floor plans, and handbooks.

Questions 35-36. Circulation. For Question 35, count the number of initial circulations during the fiscal year from the general collection for use usually (although not always) outside the library. Do not count renewals. Include circulations to and from remote storage facilities for library users (i.e., do not include transactions reflecting transfers or stages of technical processing). Count the total number of items lent, not the number of borrowers. For Question 36, report total circulation for the fiscal year including initial transactions reported on line 35 and renewal transactions. Exclude reserve circulations; these are no longer reported.

Questions 37-38. Interlibrary Loans. Report the number of requests for material (both returnables and non-returnables) provided to other libraries on line 37 and the number of filled requests for material received from libraries or other providers on line 38. On both lines, include originals, photocopies, and materials sent by telefacsimile or other forms of electronic transmission. Include patron-initiated transactions. Do not include transactions between libraries covered by this questionnaire.

Questions 39-40. Ph.D. Degrees. Report the number awarded during the 2002-03 fiscal year. Please note that only the number of Ph.D. degrees are to be counted. Statistics on all other advanced degrees (e.g., D.Ed., D.P.A., M.D., J.D.) should not be reported in this survey. If you are unable to provide a figure for Ph.D.s only, please add a footnote in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire.

Question 40. Ph.D. Fields. For the purposes of this report, Ph.D. fields are defined as the specific discipline specialties enumerated in the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Completions" Survey. Although the IPEDS form requests figures for all doctoral degrees, only fields in which Ph.D.s are awarded should be reported on the ARL questionnaire. Any exceptions should be footnoted in the "Footnotes" section of the questionnaire.

Question 41. Instructional Faculty. Instructional faculty are defined by the U.S. Dept. of Education as

those members of the instruction/research staff who are employed full-time as defined by the institution, including faculty with released time for research and faculty on sabbatical leave.

Full-time counts generally exclude faculty who are employed to teach fewer than two semesters, three quarters, two trimesters, or two four-month sessions; replacements for faculty on sabbatical leave or leave without pay; faculty for preclinical and clinical medicine; faculty who are donating their services; faculty who are members of military organizations and paid on a different pay scale from civilian employees; academic officers, whose primary duties are administrative; and graduate students who assist in the instruction of courses. Please be sure the number reported, and the basis for counting, are consistent with those for 2001-02 (unless in previous years faculty were counted who should have been excluded according to the above definition). Please footnote any discrepancies.

Questions 42-45. Enrollment. U.S. libraries should use the Fall 2002 enrollment figures reported to the Department of Education on the form entitled "Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Fall Enrollment 2002." The line and column numbers on the IPEDS form for each category are noted on the questionnaire. Please check these figures against the enrollment figures reported to ARL last year to ensure consistency and accuracy. **Note:** In the past, the number of part-time students reported was FTE; the number now reported to IPEDS is a head count of part-time students. Canadian libraries should note that the category "graduate students" as reported here includes all post-baccalaureate students.

Question 46: Basis of Volume Count. A physical count is a piece count; a bibliographic count is a catalog record count.

Question 53. Footnotes. Explanatory footnotes will be included with the published statistics. Reporting libraries are urged to record in the footnote section any information that would clarify the figures submitted, e.g., the inclusion of branch campus libraries (see paragraph six of the "General Instructions" for definition of branch campus libraries). For the first time, the footnotes from the previous year will be presented in the web form. Please update, delete, or leave them unchanged if they remain valid. Note that the number in parentheses refers to the appropriate column on the Library Data Tables in the published *ARL Statistics*, as well as to the corresponding line number on the questionnaire. Please make an effort to word your footnotes in a manner consistent with notes appearing in the published report, so that the ARL Office can interpret your footnotes correctly.

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.

ARL STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE, 2002-03

Please do not leave any lines blank. 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”). University 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 _____

COLLECTIONS

Volumes in Library: (See instruction Q1-4.)

- 1a. Volumes held June 30, 2002.
(Exclude microforms, uncataloged govt. docs., maps, a/v material.
Record figure reported last year or footnote adjusted figure on p. 4.) _____
2. Volumes added during year -- Gross. (See instruction Q2.)
(Exclude microforms, uncataloged govt. docs., maps, a/v material.) _____
- 2a. Volumes withdrawn during year.
(Exclude microforms, uncataloged govt. docs., maps, a/v material.) _____
3. Volumes added during year -- Net. (Subtract line 2a from line 2.) _____
1. Volumes held June 30, 2003. (Add line 1a to line 3.) _____
4. Number of monographic volumes purchased. (See instruction Q4.)
(Volumes for which expenditures are reported on line 16. Footnote if titles.) _____

Serials: (See instruction Q5-7.)

5. Number of current serials, including periodicals, purchased. _____
6. Number of current serials, including periodicals, received but not purchased (exchanges, gifts, deposits, etc.). (See instruction Q6.) _____
7. Total number of current serials received. (Add line 5 to line 6.) _____

Other Library Materials: Total number of pieces held June 30, 2003:

8. Microform units. (*See instruction Q8.*) _____
9. Government documents not counted elsewhere. (*See instruction Q9.*) _____
10. Computer files. (*See instruction Q10.*) _____
11. Manuscripts and archives (linear ft.). (*See instruction Q11.*) _____

Audiovisual materials:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12. Cartographic.
(<i>See instruction Q12.</i>) _____ | 13. Graphic.
(<i>See instruction Q13.</i>) _____ |
| 14. Audio.
(<i>See instruction Q14.</i>) _____ | 15. Film and Video.
(<i>See instruction Q15.</i>) _____ |

EXPENDITURES (*See instruction Q16-27.*) Reported in Canadian dollars? _____ Yes. _____ No.

Library Materials:

16. Monographs. (Expenditures for volumes reported on line 4.) (*See instruction Q16.*) _____
17. Current serials including periodicals. (*See instruction Q17.*) _____
18. Other library materials (e.g., microforms, a/v, etc.). (*See instruction Q18.*) _____
19. Miscellaneous. (All materials fund expenditures not included above.)
(*See instruction Q19.*) _____
20. Total library materials (Add lines 16, 17, 18, 19.) _____
21. **Contract binding:** (*See instruction Q21; also report figure on 2002-03 ARL
Preservation Survey*) _____

Salaries and Wages: (*See instruction Q22-25.*)

22. Professional staff. _____
23. Support staff. _____
24. Student assistants. (*See instruction Q24-25.*) _____
25. Total salaries and wages. (Add lines 22, 23, 24.) _____
26. **Other operating expenditures:** (*See instruction Q26.*) _____
27. **Total library expenditures:** (Add lines 20, 21, 25, 26.) _____

PERSONNEL (See instruction Q28-31. Round figures to nearest whole number.)

28. Professional staff, FTE. (See instruction Q28.) _____
29. Support staff, FTE. _____
30. Student assistants, FTE. (See instruction Q30.) _____
31. Total FTE staff. (Add lines 28, 29, 30.) _____

INSTRUCTION (See instruction Q32-33.)

32. Number of library presentations to groups (See instruction Q32.) _____
- Figure based on sampling? _____ Yes. _____ No.
33. Number of total participants in group presentations reported on line 32.
(See instruction Q33.) _____
- Figure based on sampling? _____ Yes. _____ No.

REFERENCE

34. Number of reference transactions. (See instruction Q34.) _____
- Figure based on sampling? _____ Yes. _____ No.

CIRCULATION (See instruction Q35-36.)

35. Number of initial circulations (excluding reserves). _____
36. Total circulations (initial and renewals, excluding reserves). _____

INTERLIBRARY LOANS (See instruction Q37-38.)

37. Total number of filled requests for materials provided to other libraries. _____
38. Total number of filled requests for materials received from other libraries or providers. _____

PH.D. DEGREES (See instruction Q39-40.)

39. Number of Ph.D.s awarded in FY2002-03. _____
40. Number of fields in which Ph.D.s can be awarded. (See instruction Q40.) _____

FACULTY (See instruction Q41.)

41. Number of full-time instructional faculty in FY2002-03. _____

ENROLLMENT -- FALL 2002 (TOTALS) (See instruction Q42-45; line numbers refer to IPEDS survey form.)

42. Full-time students, undergraduate and graduate. _____
(Add line 8, columns 15 & 16, and line 14, columns 15 & 16).

43. Part-time students, undergraduate and graduate. _____
(Add line 22, columns 15 & 16, and line 28, columns 15 & 16).

44. Full-time graduate students. (Line 14, columns 15 & 16.) _____

45. Part-time graduate students. (Line 28, columns 15 & 16.) _____

LOCAL CHARACTERISTICS or ATTRIBUTES

46. Basis of volume count is: _____ Physical. _____ Bibliographic. (See instruction Q46.)

47. Government documents are included in count of Current Serials. _____ Yes. _____ No.

48. Fringe benefits are included in expenditures for salaries and wages. _____ Yes. _____ No.

49. Law Library statistics are included. _____ Yes. _____ No. _____ We do not have a Law Library.

50. Medical Library statistics are included. _____ Yes. _____ No. _____ We do not have a Medical Library.

51. Other main campus libraries included: [list in "Footnotes" below].

52. Branch Campus Libraries. (See paragraph six of the General Instructions.)

Figures include branch CAMPUS libraries: _____ Yes. _____ No. _____ We have only one campus.

If branch campus libraries are included, please specify which campuses in "Footnotes" below.

If branch campus libraries are not included, please specify which campuses in "Footnotes" below.

FOOTNOTES (See instruction Q53.)

53. A copy of your library's footnotes as they appeared in the published *ARL 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 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 Library Data Tables and to Questionnaire numbers.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
ALABAMA		All figures are as of September 30, 2003. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,369,128 to include pre-1996 government documents volumes added to catalog during 2002-03.
	1	Includes government documents since 1996 and a portion of the pre-1996 government documents collection.
	8	Includes government documents.
	9	Decrease attributed to adding to the catalog a portion of the pre-1996 government documents collection.
	18	Includes Communications Reading Room and Map Library only; the other libraries do not separate expenditures for audiovisual materials and microforms.
	19	Includes Center for Research Libraries membership.
	26	Includes bibliographic utilities, memberships (except CRL), and literature searching.
ALBERTA		All figures are as of March 31, 2003.
	4	Past figures were inaccurately reported. Precise number of monographs purchased from 2000-01 onward is unavailable; all monographs purchased are included in gross volumes added (2).
	5, 7	Includes government documents.
	9	Included in microform units (8).
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$4,337,482; (17) \$9,071,258; (18) \$0; (19) \$661,162; (20) \$14,069,902; (21) \$194,400; (22) \$4,880,417; (23) \$8,248,421; (24) \$861,871; (25) \$13,990,709; (26) \$1,998,210; (27) \$30,253,221.
	18	Cannot be disaggregated from monograph expenditures (16) and serial expenditures (17).
	19	Includes GST (Goods and Services Tax), postage, courier, and supplies expenditures, as well as membership expenditures not already paid through the materials budget.
	30	Figure based on actual hours worked. Prior to 2000-01, figures were based on hours hired to work.
	36	Includes journal loans. Excludes reserves from 1999-2000. Reserves also could not be extracted from the total circulation count for 1997-98.
	40	Number of Ph.D fields varies from year to year.
ARIZONA		Includes Architecture, Center for Creative Photography, Music, and Science Engineering libraries. Excludes University of Arizona at Sierra Vista. Basis of volume count for the Law library is physical, for Main and the Health Sciences libraries the count is bibliographic.
ARIZONA STATE		Includes ASU East, ASU West, and the University Libraries (Architecture & Environmental Design Library, Hayden Humanities & Social Sciences Library, Music Library, Noble Science & Engineering Library), and the Law Library. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 3,786,676 due to the addition of 81,543 Early English Books Online volumes added to the catalog in September 2002.
AUBURN		All figures are as of September 30, 2003 and include Architecture and Veterinary Medicine libraries.
BOSTON		Includes Mugar, Theology and Special Collections libraries.
	5-7	Law library is unable to separate serials received (7) into serials purchased (5) and not purchased (6). Totals in these categories for the Mugar, STH, and Alumni Medical libraries are: (5) 20,714; (6) 4,006.
	10	Excludes Special Collections.
	13	Includes Alumni Medical Library only.
	18	Excludes Law library.
	19	Includes Theology and Law libraries only.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
BOSTON COLLEGE		Includes Law, Graduate School of Social Work, Burns Rare Books, and Bapst Art libraries, as well as the Educational Resource Center.
	11	Shelves of manuscripts and archives have been moved to remote storage.
BRIGHAM YOUNG		All figures are for the calendar year ending December 31, 2002.
	5-7	Significant changes in serials includes the addition of electronic subscriptions to the totals where before the figure was ONLY paper and microform.
	12-15	Figures do not include the Law library. The Law library reports 1,355 in audiovisual materials, but the figure is not separated into audio and film/video.
	13	Figures from previous years failed to include photographic and related materials in Special Collections and images in our new digital library. This figure corrects that oversight.
	34	Reference transactions for the Law library are based on sampling but reflect less than 2% of the total.
BRITISH COLUMBIA		All figures are as of March 31, 2003, except where noted. Includes Applied Sciences (Engineering) RR, Archaeology RR, Architecture RR, Asian library, Biomedical Branch Library, B'nai B'rith, Botanical Garden Library, Centre for Integrated Computer Systems Research (CICSR) RR, Centre for Teaching and Academic Growth Resource Centre (TAG), Coolie Verner (Adult Education) RR, Crane Resource Centre, David Lam Management Library, Earth and Ocean Sciences RR, Education Library, Fine Arts Library, First Nations House of Learning (Xwi7xwa), Geographic Information Centre, Hamber Library, Language Education Resource Centre, Law Library, MacMillan Library, Main Library, Mathematics Library, Music Library, Museum of Anthropology Library, Psychiatry RR, Rare Books & Special Collections Div., Regent Carey College Library, Robson Square Library, Science and Engineering Div., St. Mark's College Library, St. Paul's Hospital Library, TRIUMF Library, University Archives, Vancouver School of Theology Library, Walter C. Koerner Library, and Woodward Biomedical Library. The Medical and Law library statistics cannot be disaggregated from the main statistics. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 4,929,267 to include 110,149 volumes not previously counted.
	1-3	The B2B books are now catalogued and accounted for as volumes held June 30, 2002.
	2a	No serials volumes withdrawn.
	4	Figure is estimated.
	7	Increase due to addition of new electronic serials.
	9	Catalogued government documents are included in base count and volumes added. Number of uncatalogued pieces unavailable.
	10	Increase in number of electronic resources purchased.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$3,413,077; (17) \$9,493,648; (18) \$780,007; (19) \$993,434; (20) \$14,680,166; (21) \$189,869; (22) \$7,603,054; (23) \$7,668,088; (24) \$1,498,598; (25) \$16,769,740; (26) \$3,258,846; (27) \$34,898,621.
	28	Early retirement program ended November 2002.
	35, 36	Includes reserve circulation.
	38	Decrease due to access to more e-journals.
	39	Figures are for calendar year 2002.
	43, 45	Includes continuing part-time graduate students.
	45	Increase in continuing students.
BROWN		Figures include the John Carter Brown (Main), Rockefeller (Social Sciences and Humanities), Sciences, John Hay (Special Collections), Artslide, Demography, Orwig (Music), and Media Services libraries. The Medical library statistics cannot be disaggregated from the main statistics because the Medical collection is an integral part of the Sciences library. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 3,199,382.
	11	Manuscripts only.
	37, 38	Increase due to patron-initiated transactions which had previously been included in the circulation figures.
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY		Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 9,379,643 to reflect errors due to doublecounting.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	2a	2001-02 figure included transfers among different units.
	8-11	Government documents are reported by material type when known, and otherwise as generic "government documents."
	16	Includes expenditures for all library materials except serials.
	28	Amount reflects librarians only.
	31	FTE figures include temporary employees, and reflect temporary reductions in hours due to voluntary action by career employees.
	37-38	2001-02 figures revised to: (37) 45,210; (38) 22,423.
	37	Excludes photocopies provided by authorized document delivery subcontractors (e.g. Boalt Express) who fill requests using UC-Berkeley collections.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS		Figures include Harrison Western Research Center Library in Fair Oaks, California. The basis of volume count in the General library is bibliographic; in the Law library, it is physical.
	2a	Decrease due to a decrease in weeding projects and less need to replace succeeding volumes available electronically.
	17	Decrease due to large credits received from subscriptions and the decision not to prepay serials for the 2003-04 year.
	19	Increase due to a new ILS system that will not allow tax and postage to be charged to the cost of the material being purchased.
	20	Decrease due to large credits received from Elsevier subscriptions and the decision not to prepay serials for the 2003-04 year.
	26	Decrease due to reduced technology replacement requirements.
	27	Decrease due to the purchase in 2001-02 of a new ILS and credits received from subscriptions. In addition there was a decision not to prepay serials for the 2003-2004 year.
	34	Law library is based on sampling; general library is based on a count.
	35	Includes all libraries. Figure for Health Sciences library and Law library is 48,074.
	40-45	Data provided by campus Office of Planning and Budget.
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE		Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,254,749 to account for inconsistency in last year's Grunigen Medical Library figure.
	18	Microforms reported by format in (16) and (17).
	28	Includes 1.45 FTE hired on grants.
	29	Includes 0.56 FTE hired for externally funded special project.
	41	Decrease because 2001-02 figure included part-time faculty.
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES		Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 7,447,287.
	18, 20	Decrease due to \$1.156 million Sontag collection purchase in 2001-02.
	27	Includes \$1.322 million Temp Chancellorial budget reduction.
	31	Reflects hiring freeze and budget reductions
	34	2001-02 figure was incorrectly reported. Revised to 140,963.
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE		Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,193,630.
	7	Includes electronic journals that were not reported in past surveys.
	26, 27	Benefits were incorrectly added to other operating expenditures in 2001-02. Figures revised to: (26) \$926,534; (27) \$10,963,695.
	32	The drop is directly related to the reduced number of personnel available to give presentations during 2002-03.
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO		Includes Biomedical, Medical Center, Social Sciences and Humanities, Science and Engineering, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, International Relations and Pacific Studies, The Arts Libraries, the Mandeville Special Collections Library, and the Center for Library and Instructional Computing Services (CLICS).
	2a	Includes 54,878 volumes from Biomedical and Social Sciences and Humanities Libraries withdrawn as a result of an Annex project.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	5	Includes 8,077 serial titles with internet access.
	6	Includes 4,531 serial titles with internet access.
	14	Includes 10,872 CD Digital audio gifts of Vivendi CDs added to collection.
	17	Includes monographic and publisher's series. Includes all formats. Includes electronic databases subscribed to annually.
	19	Includes expenditures for database services (literature searches).
	35, 36	Special Collections procedures for counting circulation were changed to reflect total-items paged resulting in large decrease in 2001-02.
	43	2001-02 figure revised to 884.
CANADA INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION		All figures are as of March 31, 2003. As collections have been centralized, the branch libraries previously included in this survey are now virtual.
	2	Increase in 2001-02 was due to a larger number of electronic materials collected.
	2a	In 1999-2000 the process of closing a branch library was completed; a part of its holdings was transferred to the main library and the remainder was decatalogued.
	10	Includes full-text and databases for internal patrons (i.e., researchers at the National Research Council of Canada). Site licenses have been negotiated for NRC and access is via web site, or "virtual library" that is restricted to their use.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$650,409; (17) \$12,725,492; (18) U/A; (19) \$59,610; (20) \$13,435,511; (21) N/A; (22) U/A; (23) U/A; (24) U/A; (25) \$18,219,301; (26) \$15,421,188; (27) \$47,076,000.
	32, 33	Only number of participants are counted; presentations are not tracked.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	17	Medical library figure includes some bundled electronic journal costs.
	19	Main library figure includes: ICPSR membership (\$12,000); Dialog (\$449); CRL Membership (\$12,300); SPARC (\$5,000); Council on Social Work Education membership (\$300).
	34	Medical library reported no data for reference transactions since major renovation interfered with normal service.
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES	1-3, 8	Includes an estimated amount of government documents.
	4	The number of hardcopy dissertations purchased this year declined from the previous year. (Specific instructions for questions 1-4 say to exclude microforms, and many purchased dissertations come as microforms).
	12-15	Audiovisual materials are counted with the material they accompany.
	18	Includes restricted-fund expenditures, some of which are grant funded.
	19	Includes funds for replacement of missing materials and preservation microfilming.
	22, 24	Includes more grant funded positions than in previous years.
	26	Includes a pass-through expenditure to grant partners and accelerated capital expenditures into current year.
	30	Includes grant-funded student aid positions for project.
	32, 33	CRL has increased the number of orientations, tours and presentations provided not only to its member libraries, but also to visiting librarians and other groups.
CHICAGO		The Medical library data cannot be disaggregated from the Main statistics.
	4	Approximately 66% of this total represents a title count.
	10-15	Excludes unprocessed and partially processed items.
	38	Includes 420 requests filled by the Center for Research Libraries.
CINCINNATI		Excludes Raymond Walters College Library and Clermont College Library. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,868,612 as an adjustment for retrospective conversion. The Main library and Law library volume counts are physical. The Medical library's volume count is bibliographic.
	3, 4	Includes the addition of 40,624 electronic books, 28,804 of which were EEBO records.
	21	Current figure more accurately reflects payments for contract binding than in 2001-02.
	26	Current figure correctly does not include fringe benefits. In 2001-02, fringe benefits for one unit were mistakenly included.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	40	Programs in the university have now been related to Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. This has resulted in a substantial decrease in this figure from 2001-02.
COLORADO		Volumes held June 30, 2003 revised to 3,259,441 due to a revision caused by a machine count and an addition of 45,825 for bound journals that had inadvertently been excluded before.
	9	Decrease due to the inadvertent inclusion of cataloged items counted elsewhere. This has now been corrected.
	19	Includes: Archives newsletters (\$3,649); Bibliographic utilities (\$301,569); Interlibrary loan expenditures (\$26,479); Marcive shipping labels for Government Publications (\$3,779); Memberships (\$93,040 divided thusly: CARL \$5,250; GWLA \$8,000; ARL \$24,000; CRL \$49,615; CNI \$5,675; NINCH \$500); III LC Authority Files (\$5,900).
	39, 40	2001-02 figure included the DMuA, which granted 9 degrees.
	42	2001-02 enrollment numbers were from the common data set definitions, rather than IPEDS, and thus were slightly lower than they should have been.
COLORADO STATE	2a, 3	Reflects loss from flood.
	4	Increased purchases due to supplemental funding.
	16	Increase due to the inclusion of core critical replacement expenditures from flood recovery funds.
	17	Includes expenditures to replace journal titles that were lost due to flood. This expenditure does not reflect the purchase of any new titles.
	19	Reduction of search costs; transfer of membership and technical processing costs to (26).
	20	Increased purchases due to supplemental funding.
	37	Increase due to growth in loans with continuing resumption of loan services. 2001-02 figure reflected 10 months of lending and did not include numbers from Prospector; it should be revised to 58,863.
	38	Increased demand for resources.
COLUMBIA		Figures exclude the Center for Research on Information Access (CRIA) and Electronic Publishing Initiative at Columbia (EPIC).
	1-8	Includes government documents.
	18, 19	Included in monograph expenditures (16).
CONNECTICUT		Includes Art & Design, Culpeper Media, Dodd Research Center, Maps, Music & Dramatic Arts, and Pharmacy libraries, as well as branch campuses at Avery Point, Greater Hartford, Stamford, Torrington, and Waterbury.
	34	Health Center figure based on sampling.
	41	2001-02 figure revised to 1,596.
CORNELL		Includes the Africana, Engineering, Fine Arts, Hotel, Kroch (Rare & Mss. Coll.), Law, Management, Mathematics, Music, Olin/Kroch (Asia Coll.), Physical Sciences, Uris, Industrial & Labor Relations, Mann/Entomology, and Veterinary Medicine Libraries on the main campus, and the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, NY. Excludes the Medical College library in New York, NY. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 6,964,719.
	22	2001-02 figure revised to \$7,487,995. The reclassification of non-academic exempt staff from "professional" to "support" inadvertently excluded Statutory and Hotel Libraries.
	23	2001-02 figure revised to \$10,430,438. The reclassification of non-academic exempt staff from "professional" to "support" inadvertently excluded Statutory and Hotel Libraries.
	28, 31	Includes professional staff, support staff, and student assistants on grants and projects.
	36	Includes reserves; excludes e-reserve transactions.
	37, 38	Increase from 2001-02 figures due to implementation in September 2002 of BorrowDirect, which allows patrons at Ivy League institutions to search the combined catalogs of all the institutions and directly request expedited delivery of circulating materials.
	41	Faculty count includes only full, associate, and assistant professors. Excludes faculty at the Medical division in New York City.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	42, 45	Excludes Medical division in New York City and students registered in absentia.
DARTMOUTH	2a, 3 17, 18 37	Changes from 2002-03 figures are due to a large weeding project. In 2002-03, digital serials expenditures previously counted in (18) are counted under (17). Increase due to BorrowDirect, a cooperative program that allows patrons to request titles directly from other participating institutions.
DELAWARE	11 22, 23, 25 27	Excludes the University Archives, which is not administered by the Library. Excludes professional and support staff in Information Technologies assigned to the Library. Excludes \$502,100 grant for the provision of electronic library resources to public schools.
DUKE	2 2a 3 4 12 13 18 43	Increase due to barcoding of History of Medicine journals in the Medical Center library. Decrease due to the withdrawal of fewer volumes in the Perkins library. Increase due to the barcoding of History of Medicine journals in the Medical Center library and a decrease in volumes withdrawn during the year. Increase due to a significant increase in acquisition's processing in the Perkins library. Decrease due to an increased amount of withdrawn cartographic items from the map collection. Decrease due to major weeding because of age and more accurate information from DRA report in the Medical Center library. Decrease due to significant budget cuts in the Medical Center library. Increase due to a normal variation of part-time graduate student enrollment influenced by various factors.
EMORY		Includes the Health Sciences Center, Hugh MacMillan (Law), Oxford College, and Pitts (Theology) libraries, as well as libraries at Grady Hospital and Medical School. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,705,123.
	6 16 20 26 27 26 27 32 33	2001-02 figure revised to 640. 2001-02 figure revised to \$3,554,199. 2001-02 figure revised to \$11,223,136. 2001-02 figure revised to \$4,349,862. 2001-02 figure revised to \$26,268,238. Increase due to accounting credit carryover from 2001-02 that overstated expenses in 2001-02 and understated them in 2002-03. 2001-02 figure revised to \$4,349,862. 2001-02 figure revised to \$26,258,235. 2001-02 figure revised to 680. 2001-02 figure revised to 11,347.
FLORIDA		Figures include all Gainesville, FL campus libraries: Marston (Science), Architecture/Fine Arts, Journalism, Music, Education, Law, and Health Science Center. Also includes the Health Science library facility in Jacksonville, FL.
	22 41 42-45	Figure reflects change in accounting for benefits in branch libraries. Figures from Division of Institutional Research UF Factbook, Table iii-2. Figures from UF-DIR IPED Table VIII-2.
FLORIDA STATE		Includes Strozier (main), Dirac (science), Music, Information Studies, Pepper, Law, Medical, and Engineering libraries, the branch campus in Panama City (holdings and materials expenditures only) and the Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota, FL. Excludes the Developmental Research School located in Panama City, Panama. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,585,759 to include bibliographic count of 62,805 items previously counted in (9).
	2, 2a, 3 28 34	Changes from 2001-02 figures due to large withdrawals projects, and the purchase of a number of e-books which were not received by the end of the recording period. Includes 1 FTE not included in library budget. Number based on sampling for Information Studies and Music Libraries.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
GEORGE WASHINGTON	48	Fringe benefits included for Medical Library only.
		Includes Gelman (main), Himmelfarb (medical), and Burns (law) libraries on the main campus, and the Mt. Vernon and Ashburn departmental libraries. The basis of volume count for Main library is physical; for Law library and Medical library, it is bibliographic. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,073,883 following a new SIRSI report showing changes to the Medical library figure.
	2	Main library figures include government documents volumes and 2,703 from 2002-03 Inventory Project (2,305 monographic volumes and 398 serials).
	2a	Main library's figures reflect 7,428 withdrawn during the 2002-03 Inventory Project (7,031 monographic volumes and 397 serials volumes).
	4	Law library data unavailable.
	5	Law library data unavailable. Main Library reports 8,014. Medical Library reports 1,052.
	5	Medical library excludes 203 standing orders included in previous year's count.
	6	Law library data unavailable; Medical Library mistakenly reported number of donors in previous year, instead of number of titles donated; Main library figures excludes gifts which are counted with serials and monographs. Main Library reports 1,047. Medical Library reports 51.
	7	Main library reports 9,061; Law library reports 5,030; Medical library reports 1,103.
	8	Medical library reports 0.
	9	All three libraries report 0.
	11, 12	Includes Main library only.
	13	Law library reports 0.
	14, 15	Total reflects an adjustment in the count provided by the main library.
	19	Main library figure includes: First Search (\$24,116); Lexis Nexis (\$27,567); SPARC (\$5,000); CAPCON (\$155,211); WRLC (\$521,816); NERL (\$3,000); and \$107,077 in postage.
	20	Anticipated materials expenditures (commitments) from the main library totaling \$608,433 were rolled over to 2003-04 from 2002-03.
	23	Includes temporary staff.
	29	Includes 11 FTE contract service staff in the main library.
	32	Some departments in the Main library have switched to the sampling method to collect statistics.
	32, 33	Law library data unavailable.
	34	Law library data unavailable. Medical Library does not sample. Main library figure is based on sampling for some departments, and on actual counts for others.
	37, 38	Change in WRLC consortium membership shifted Main library lending transactions from traditional interlibrary lending to the Consortial Loan Service.
GEORGETOWN		Includes Woodstock Theological Library and the Bioethics Library. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,296,334 due to a Medical library adjustment following migration to a new library system.
	2, 14	Medical library engaged in large weeding project.
	19	Excludes Law and Medical libraries.
	33	Both Main and Medical libraries increased the marketing of their programs resulting in increases.
	35	Major decrease in circulations possibly due to electronic availability of resources.
	38	Increase due to Georgetown joining WRLC.
GEORGIA		Includes the Science and Law libraries, and the CMC.
	18	Includes previously excluded Digital Library data.
	32, 33	Figure for Law library is based on sampling.
	34	Figure for Law library is based on a physical count.
GEORGIA TECH	1-3, 5-7	Includes government documents that are cataloged, classified, and housed separately.
	36	Data previously available to compute this figure are no longer available, following transfer of circulation, bibliographic, and other data to integrated library system Voyager.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
GUELPH		All figures are as of April 30, 2003, unless otherwise noted. Figures include Ontario Veterinary College Learning Commons, and exclude the Alfred College, Kemptville College and Ridgetown College branch campus libraries.
	2, 2a, 3	Two withdrawal projects undertaken. The larger one was related to relocation of map cabinets to and installation of compact shelving in the Government Publications area.
	5	Figure does not include any journals 'received' through aggregator services. 2001-02 figures did include these journals; if it had not, it would have been 9,929.
	6	This is the number of free electronic journals available through the Library's web site.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$964,017; (17) \$3,571,526; (18) \$17,174; (19) \$334,379; (20) \$4,887,096; (21) \$57,355; (22) \$2,023,875; (23) \$2,943,066; (24) \$231,105; (25) \$5,198,046; (26) \$1,026,502; (27) \$11,168,999.
	20	Substantial increase over 2001-02 figure, reflecting enhanced institutional support.
	35-36	Excludes circulation figures for Archives and Special Collections.
	39	Figure is for the period from November 1, 2002 until October 31, 2003.
	41	Figure is as of September, 2002 and is identical to 2001-02 figure. Future figures will use the faculty total from the same time period as the student enrollment numbers.
	42-45	Figures are as of November 1, 2002.
HARVARD		Includes the Medicine and Law Schools, and research institutions in the District of Columbia and Italy. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 14,926,577.
	1, 2	Includes some government documents.
	7	Includes some government documents; excludes some international government documents. Revised serial counts due in part to recounts and changes in accounting procedures.
	21	2001-02 bindery expense increase due to OPAC implementation. 2002-03 expense result of transition to new integrated system.
	27	Separate figures for expenditures from grants and special projects are not available. Excludes fringe benefits (\$12,925,645) and buildings and maintenance (\$10,968,789) charged to library budget. Total cost recovery amounts to approximately \$8,231,495. This includes HOLLIS and Harvard Depository expense recovery as well as other income items.
	36	Increase in circulation caused by implementation of online renewals through new integrated system.
	37	Excludes items requested by faculty libraries from Harvard Depository.
	38	Decrease due to fees for services implemented at some libraries.
	40	All PhDs are awarded through the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.
	41	Figure represents total headcount. Separate figures for all full and part-time positions unavailable.
HAWAII	2a	2001-02 figure represented work on a large backlog of titles to be withdrawn. 2002-03 withdrawals returned to a more normal level.
	5, 7	Increases due to new method of counting journals available from online database packages.
	17	Library received substantial increase in materials funds, most of which went to electronic resources.
	21	Represents delays in sending materials to be bound and effort to cut back on binding costs to balance budget.
	27	Represents 3rd year of higher than normal expenditures for building related equipment and furniture due to renovation of the main building. Normally this item is less than \$1 million.
	32, 33	Reflects reduction in number of librarians available to teach sessions.
	38	2000-01 figure revised to 7,478.
HOUSTON		All figures are as of August 31, 2003. Figures include O'Quinn Law, Art and Architecture, Music, Optometry, and Pharmacy libraries, and exclude branch campus libraries in Clear Lake, Victoria, Sugarland, and Downtown Houston.
	2a, 3	The increase in the number of volumes withdrawn is due to the withdrawal of a large number of duplicate volumes from the Law library collection.
	5-7	Law library can only provide aggregate count for current serials received (7). All other libraries report: (5) 14,952; (6) 1,977.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	32, 33	Counts for Law library are unavailable.
HOWARD		Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,468,793.
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	4	Decrease reflects an increased percentage of the budget devoted to serials.
	7	Large increase reflects added electronic subscriptions combined with a more accurate e-journal count supplied by a vendor.
	10	Increased withdrawal of floppies.
	14	Decrease reflects results of an inventory in preparation for moving the primary audio collection.
	26-27	Cuts in library expenditures are the result of a budget cut and mid-year rescission.
	28-31	Cuts in number of staff reflect an attempt to protect collections from the impact of budget cuts.
	37	We assume that expanded statewide access to e-resources, due to wider access to licenses thru IDAL and expansion of the statewide academic consortium, ILCSO, has reduced reliance on UIC for current materials. We also increased prices to the NLM maximum fee during this period.
ILLINOIS, URBANA	19	Includes: Postage/freight (\$174,986); ILL (\$32,608); handling (\$85,717); document delivery (\$29,961); online non-recoverable reference services (\$16,757); interdisciplinary electronic resources (\$926,003).
	22	Includes \$7,993,157 academic and \$1,342,207 graduate assistants.
	28	Includes 49 FTE graduate assistants.
	33	Figure is comprised of exact numbers and estimates, depending on individual units reporting.
INDIANA		Figures include the Law Library at Bloomington, the Archives of Traditional Music, and the Kinsey Institute. They exclude the regional campuses at Indianapolis (IUPUI), Ft. Wayne, Kokomo, South Bend, Gary, New Albany, Richmond, and Columbus.
	11	Figure based on new measurements of archives collection.
	17	2001-02 figure did not fully break out monographic electronic expenditures.
	37	2001-02 figure revised to 75,995.
IOWA	1-3	Excludes annuals and proceedings.
	4	Law library figure is an estimate; it does not separate titles by monographs/serials, but only by dollar amount.
	5-7	The total of government publications for (7) could not be disaggregated into paid (5) and unpaid (6). Without these data, the partial totals are: (5) 29,991; (6) 6,760. Law library government documents serials not counted in (5).
	16-20	Since implementing a new ILS expenditures have been coded more accurately. This enables better categorization of expenditures, showing large increases in some categories and showing large decreases in others.
	22, 23, 28, 29	Salaries for 6.83 FTE graduate assistants were moved from "professional staff" in 2001-02 to "support staff" in 2002-03.
	24	Law library does not include 2RAs or 7 LOF students paid by Law School Dean Accounts.
	26	Law library includes postage, phones, supplies, equipment, travel, memberships, etc. Does not include the amount Central Administration pays for ILS.
	31	Law library excludes .5FTE Associate Dean of Research in Law.
	34	Law Library-based on two weekly surveys taken each year and then multiplied for Law library.
	36	This number does not reflect the uses of Electronic materials which do not require circulation.
	39	Our registrar's office reports that efforts to encourage students and departments to get students through efficiently is the reason for the decline in number of degrees awarded this past fiscal year.
	41	Excludes 555 clinical and pre-clinical faculty with departmental appointments.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
IOWA STATE	2, 2a	The formula (5.2 document pieces per volume) was used to estimate the number of government documents.
	5-7	Past surveys were based on handcounts made as titles were added or cancelled. Current figure is the second done almost completely by automation, and is more accurate than earlier counts.
	12	Decrease due to 24,000 aerial photos transferred to the University of Iowa.
JOHNS HOPKINS		Figures include Eisenhower Library, Welch Medical Library, Institute for History of Medicine, School of Hygiene and Public Health Library, Peabody Conservatory Library, Applied Physics Laboratory, School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) in Washington, DC and Bologna, Italy, the Center for Italian Studies in Florence, Italy, the Montgomery County Center in Rockville, MD, the School of Professional Studies in Business and Education in Columbia, MD and downtown Baltimore Center, the Homewood Campus, East Baltimore (Health) Campus and Montgomery County Campus. Data from the Applied Physics Laboratory Library covers the calendar year 2002. Figures exclude the School of Advanced International Studies in Nanjing, China.
	19	Includes literature searching and postage for library materials.
KANSAS		Includes Regent Center Library, Edwards Campus (Overland Park, KS). Excludes University of Kansas School of Medicine Farha Library in Wichita, KS.
	2	Used ARL formula of 5.2 document pieces per volume for document serials added to collection.
	4	Volume count is not available; figure reflects number of monographic titles purchased.
	18	Increase over prior year due to purchase of Web of Science back files.
	19	Includes ILL shipping costs, fees for ILL loans and copies, commercial document delivery services, memberships and OCLC costs.
KENT STATE		Figures include the College of Education, Instructional Resource Center, and the branch campuses at Ashtabula, Geauga, East Liverpool, Salem, Stark, Trumbull, and Tuscarawas.
	6	Decrease over 2001-02 figure is due primarily to more accurate data collection.
	16-31	Expenditures and personnel figures include Audiovisual Services and Teleproductions.
LAVAL		All figures are as of May 31, 2003. The Medical and Law statistics cannot be disaggregated from main library statistics.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$2,759,200; (17) \$4,866,002; (18) \$55,142; (19) \$45,000; (20) \$7,725,344; (21) U/A; (22) \$3,626,134; (23) \$5,722,863; (24) \$85,000; (25) \$9,433,997; (26) \$631,076; (27) \$17,790,417.
	21	All binding has been done in-house in 2002-03.
	42-45	2001-02 figures revised to: (42) 26,053; (43) 17,326; (44) 5,639; (45) 3,470.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS		All figures are as of September 30, 2003.
	2	An arrearage reduction effort is underway; as a result, this figure includes many acquisitions from prior years.
	5-7	The counts for current serials received, including periodicals, can only be estimated.
	16-19	Breakdown of expenditures by format is not currently available.
LOUISIANA STATE		Includes the School of Veterinary Medicine.
	5, 6	Unable to determine which serials are not purchased.
	7	Law library recalculated total.
	8	Increase in microforms due to physical count of entire microform collection at the Law Library.
	35, 36	Decreases due to the increasing use of electronic resources.
LOUISVILLE		Includes the Kersey Science and Engineering Library, the Music library, the Art library, the University archives, the Law library (except for use statistics), and the Kornhauser Health Sciences Library.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
McGILL		All figures are as of May 31, 2002 and include the Macdonald Campus.
	4, 16	Includes numbered monograph series and their expenditures.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$4,373,963; (17) \$5,583,566; (18) \$2,358,549; (19) \$197,147; (20) \$12,513,225; (21) \$195,360; (22) \$4,044,741; (23) \$5,612,284; (24) \$853,508; (25) \$10,510,533; (26) \$2,691,565; (27) \$25,910,683.
	38	Includes unmediated, subsidized, patron-initiated borrowing.
McMASTER		Includes Mills Memorial Library, H.G. Thode Science & Engineering Library, Innis Library, Health Sciences Library, and a total of 4 libraries on the McMaster Campus.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,380,454; (17) \$5,736,343; (18) \$9,297; (19) \$30,064; (20) \$7,156,158; (21) \$186,096; (22) \$2,127,940; (23) \$3,812,577; (24) \$233,714; (25) \$6,174,231; (26) \$907,552; (27) \$14,414,740.
	24	Includes summer students hired to install and prepare pc's for double cohort. 2001-02 figure revised to \$208,070.
	33	Increase due to the purchase of 3 mobile teaching units.
	37	Decrease due to the VDX system's installation, which is not yet complete.
	38	Decrease due to the increased availability of electronic resources.
MANITOBA		All figures are as of March 31, 2003 and include the William R. Newman (Agriculture), Architecture/Fine Arts, D.S. Woods (Education), Elizabeth Dafoe, Donald W. Craik (Engineering), Neil John Maclean (Health Sciences), St. Boniface Hospital, Victoria General Hospital, Grace General Hospital Library, Concordia General Hospital Library, Seven Oaks General Hospital Library, E.K. Williams (Law), Albert D. Cohen (Management), Eckhardt-Grammatte (Music), St. John's College, Fr. Harold Drake, and Sciences & Technology libraries. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 1,946,279.
	2	2001-02 figure included items added that had been previously catalogued and/or counted.
	7	Includes serials titles acquired in 2002-03 as part of large aggregated packages.
	9	2001-02 figure included catalogued government documents. This figure is now uncatalogued only.
	13	Archives weeded large collection of photos.
	37	Document Delivery charges to patrons excluded in 2002.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,817,078; (17) \$5,042,839; (18) U/A; (19) \$440,771; (20) \$7,300,688; (21) \$176,463; (22) \$3,791,134; (23) \$4,769,483; (24) \$506,642; (25) \$9,067,259; (26) \$1,495,127; (27) \$18,039,537.
MARYLAND	13	Increase in graphics total is due to the accessioning of a photo archive collection.
	18, 19	Decrease due to reallocation of funds.
MASSACHUSETTS		Includes the Biological Sciences Library and the Physical Sciences & Engineering Library.
	24	Includes federal share of work study funds.
	37, 38	Excludes items provided via ILS to/from four partner institutions.
	39	Excludes Ed.D. degrees awarded.
	40	Excludes 1 Ed.D. program.
MIT		Includes holdings of all campus libraries: 5 Divisional libraries, 5 Branch libraries and the Institute Archives, as well as collections in on-campus and off-site storage.
	1-3, 6-8	Includes government documents.
	28	3 FTE professional are grant-funded; 4 FTE professional are cost-recovery.
	29	.5FTE are grant funded; 11.75 support staff are cost-recovery.
MIAMI		All figures are as of May 31, 2003, except where indicated, and include the Otto G. Richter Library (central library), its branches (architecture, business, math, music, and remote storage facility), and the law, marine, and medical libraries at the University of Miami.
	5	Includes purchased print and electronic subscriptions with no equivalent print version, except for medical and marine libraries which include print subscriptions only.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	6	Includes print and electronic subscriptions with equivalent print versions because it was not possible to separate electronic journals for which there were additional costs from electronic journals that are free with print subscriptions; medical and marine libraries include print subscriptions only.
	12-15	Materials from central library's archives & special collections and Cuban heritage collection are not included. Medical library reports all 3,019 audio-visual materials in (15).
	17	Medical library expenditures include only print titles.
	18	Figures for law and marine libraries cannot be disaggregated from expenditures included in (16) and (17).
	22	Excludes salaries of the University Librarian and Directors of the law and medical libraries; includes salaries of 13 non-librarian professionals in central library.
	23	Includes casual labor.
	24	Excludes wages for student assistants subsidized by the School of Business Administration.
	26	Includes \$73,488 capital equipment purchases, \$70,933 grant-funded capital equipment purchases, \$36,457 grant operating expense, and \$146,534 expense for computer services for central library. Data for marine library are unavailable.
	28	Does not include University Librarian; includes 13 non-librarian professional positions in central library; 2 FTE professional staff are grant-supported and 1 FTE is grant cost/share in central library.
	29	Includes 2 FTE casual labor and 2 grant-supported FTE for central library.
	30	Student assistants subsidized by the School of Business Administration are not included. In 2001-02 central library incorrectly calculated FTE student assistants on wages paid by library only; figure revised to 64.
	32, 33	Figures based on actual counts in all libraries except marine library, which is based on sampling.
	34	Reference transactions total is based on samples in law and medical libraries. For central library reference transactions are enumerations for the main reference service point and samples for the government information, archives & special collections, and Cuban heritage collection service points. Reference transactions for marine and architecture libraries are unavailable.
	40	Data reported are for fall 2002.
MICHIGAN		Figures include the Bentley Historical Library, William L. Clements Library, Law library, Kresge Business Administration Library, and the University Library. Figures exclude the libraries at University of Michigan-Dearborn and the University of Michigan-Flint. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 7,643,113.
	1-3, 5-8	Includes government documents.
	4	Reflects volumes, not titles, count.
	10	Includes counts from Digital Library Program.
	13	Includes counts from Digital Library Program, such as page images and continuous tone digital images.
	16-20	Figures for the William L. Clements Library are estimated.
	17	Includes microform serials.
	22	Includes wages for librarians only.
	23	Includes wages for Professional/Administrative and Clerical categories.
	25	Only aggregate data available for Business and Law library.
	40	Includes PhD. fields only; professional degrees and individualized program degrees are excluded.
MICHIGAN STATE		Excludes the Detroit College of Law library on the Michigan State University campus.
	5-7	Includes monographic series that cannot be disaggregated.
	17	Includes expenditures for monographic series that cannot be disaggregated.
	18	Included in monograph expenditures (16) and current serials expenditures (17).
	19	Includes: ILL Resources (\$92,943); CRL Resources (\$41,141); Database Resources (\$400); Preservation (\$6,222).
	22-24, 28-30	Includes grant and revenue accounts.
	30	Includes graduate assistants.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
MINNESOTA	34	Statistics reflect a decrease of approximately 20,000 transactions, due to a revision in counting statistics and the reduction in hours of a staffed "help room". They also include 12,747 transactions (based on sampling) involving "distance" or "remote" services.
		Excludes branch campuses at Crookston, Duluth, and Morris. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 6,084,293 to reflect clean-up of records associated with change to new system.
	2a	Withdrawals reflect activity following conversion to new system.
	4	Figure reflects titles, not volumes.
	9	Government documents reduced by 840 physical units added to OPAC.
	13-15	Disaggregated figures unavailable. Total audiovisual is 851,639.
	17, 19	Increase in serials (17) reflects inclusion of expenses previously counted as miscellaneous (19).
	31	FTE figures represent filled positions only.
	34	Figure represents a combination of actual counts and sampling.
		Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 3,092,622 to reflect 18,697 government documents converted to OPAC.
MISSOURI	5	Increase due to an accurate count of electronic serials that was not available in prior years.
	9	Includes government documents converted, and correcting for previous overstatement based on shelf measurement.
	17	Includes \$468,736 of University-wide (4-campus system) Library Systems Office expenditures. Also includes a 2003-04 prepayment to a vendor of \$500,000.
	22	Includes \$186,724 from University-wide Library Systems Office expenditures.
	23	Includes \$10,597 from University-wide Library Systems Office expenditures. Also, computer specialists, HR, and Development staff now counted among Professional Staff, under new Director.
	24-26	Decreases due to 15.5 FTE positions lost in 2002-03, along with 24% of student staff, and 1/3rd of E&E (other) funding.
	26	Includes \$143,549 from University-wide Library Systems Office expenditures.
	28	Includes 4 professional staff from University-wide Library Systems Office expenditures.
	29	Includes 1 University-wide Library Systems office position.
	32, 33	Law library data was based on sampling; all other libraries do actual counts of this data.
MONTREAL		All figures are as of May 31, 2003 and include Université de Montréal Libraries, École Polytechnique Library and École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library except where indicated. Volumes held June 31, 2002 revised to 3,197,973 because 29,078 musical scores had been counted twice by mistake. Many decreases in 2002-03 figures can be explained by an eleven-week strike of the librarians and support staff at the Université de Montréal Libraries.
	5-7	The École Polytechnique Library does not include government documents in serials count; all other libraries do.
	9	Cataloged government documents are now counted elsewhere.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,679,270; (17) \$8,278,531; (18) \$104,297; (19) \$56,506; (20) \$10,118,604; (21) \$143,411; (22) \$5,520,766; (23) \$7,712,310; (24) \$53,801; (25) \$13,286,877; (26) \$1,610,139; (27) \$25,159,031.
		All figures are as of September 30, 2003, include Washington, DC Reference Center, and exclude USDA field libraries.
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY	1-3, 5-8	Includes government documents.
	4-7, 16-20	Decreases reflect library decisions in response to reduced funds available for library materials.
	12-15	Figures represent title counts, not piece counts.
	18	Figure represents preservation microfilm service copies.
	22-26	Includes actual expenditures plus funds on reimbursable agreement plus salaries paid contractors/cooperators.
	26	Includes actual expenditures on appropriated and reimbursable funding. Excludes library materials, separately reported in (16) through (20) and double-counted in (26) in past years.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	28-31	Includes contractors/cooperators on long-term agreement.
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA		All figures are as of March 31, 2002.
	1	Figures are estimated.
	1-4	Excludes government documents.
	4, 5	In addition to monographs purchased, two copies of documents published in Canada are received on legal deposit.
	6	Includes all active serials (non-government, Canadian federal and provincial government and Unesco) which are counted as copies. The concept of "copy" is equivalent to a subscription.
	14, 15	Figure is the result of an actual count.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$5843,156; (17) \$695,534; (18) \$485,578; (19) \$76,871; (20) \$1,842,139; (21) \$9,408; (22) \$15,593,784; (23) \$11,182,278; (24) \$156,207; (25) \$26,932,269; (26) \$13,011,074; (27) \$41,794,890.
	16, 17	Canadian monographs and serials are received on legal deposit. Excludes materials purchased for staff as working copies.
	18	Decrease (no supplementary funding)
	19	Decrease (no supplementary funding)
	28-31	Professional staff & support staff includes I.T.S. supporting National Archives.
	33	Increased cultural events resulting in higher participation.
	35	Actual figure for 2001-2002 was 192,041 (typographic error in submitted report)
	36	Renewals not counted.
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE		All figures are as of September 30, 2002.
	5	Figure includes subscriptions, not titles.
NEBRASKA		Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,717,384.
	9-11	Figures unavailable for Law library.
	6, 7	Includes government documents.
	12, 13	Law library reported 0. For other libraries, figure includes only those government documents cataloged using OCLC.
NEW MEXICO		Includes (separately funded and administered): General Library, Law Library, Health Sciences Library & Infomatics Center, Bainbridge Bunting Memorial Slide Library, MEC-Equity Library, Tireman Learning Materials Library, Native American Studies Center Library. Excludes the following branch campus libraries: Gallup Branch Campus Library, Los Alamos Branch Campus Library, Taos Branch Campus Library, Valencia Branch Campus Library.
	2	General Library multiplies number of non-government document titles by conversion factor 1.2 to estimate volumes. General Library divides number of government document pieces by 5.2 to estimate volumes.
	4	General Library and Health Sciences Library & Infomatics Center report titles only.
	6, 7	General Library includes government documents in current serials received. Law Library and Health Sciences Library & Infomatics Center exclude government documents from current serials received.
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, Kriser Dental Center, Ehrman Medical Library, and the Law School Library. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 4,094,383; in addition to corrections to 2001-02 figures, this includes 72,480 e-books counted for the first time.
	2a	High withdrawn volumes due to off-site storage project. A large quantity of volumes have been discarded.
	4	Includes 72,480 e-books count and all titles received. Prepayments made at the end of year will not be used up/reconciled until January in the following year. Therefore, some volumes "paid for," but not yet received, are NOT included.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	5	9,527 E-journals are counted for the first time, causing the increase over the 2001-02 figure.
	8	Variance compared to 2001-02 due to re-assessment of actual microform holdings. Actual measurements were taken and converted into piece counts.
	9	Government document counts were also reduced, but actual measurements of cabinets were taken and converted using a standard formula.
	10	Includes 3,003 uncataloged computer files.
	35	2001-02 figure revised to 472,142 based on more reliable electronic data source.
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	1-3, 5-8	Includes government documents.
	5-7	Since 1996-97 this figure has represented additions, not cumulative totals.
	11	Figures in previous years were underreported.
	22, 23	Expenditures for salaries for both professional and support staff is \$27,342,195. Disaggregated figures unavailable.
	28-31	Reporting corrected from previous years. Non-student hourly staff were previously reported with student assistants and are now reported with support. Of staff reported, 55 (25 professional, 30 support) are staff hired for special projects and grants.
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY		All figures are as of March 31, 2003. The Medical and Law library statistics cannot be disaggregated from the main statistics, as the Medical and Law collections are an integral part of the main library.
NORTH CAROLINA		Figures include the Institute of Marine Sciences Library. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 5,365,424 to account for error in the 2001-02 figures.
	1-3, 5-8	Includes government documents.
	16	Reduction in monograph expenditures due almost entirely to extraordinary one-time collection purchase made in 2001-02.
	19	Includes payments for CRL membership.
	24	Reduction in student assistant salaries and wages due to error in calculating 2001-02 totals. Current figures represent a return to correct level.
	27	Includes \$5,617,971 in grants, trust and other special funds. Excludes \$282,889 in expenditures for the Triangle Research Libraries Network from funds contributed by Duke, North Carolina State, and North Carolina Central universities.
	28-31	Includes 3.5 FTE professionals on special grant funds; 2.0 FTE on special projects. Excludes 2.0 FTE paid from funds contributed by Duke, North Carolina State, and North Carolina Central universities for support of the Triangle Research Libraries Network.
	40	Increase in doctoral count due largely to changes in program taxonomy, which now provides a more detailed breakout of degree programs (e.g., "Italian" now broken out from "Romance Languages").
NORTH CAROLINA STATE		Includes Design, Natural Resources, Textiles, and Veterinary Medical libraries.
	4	Includes some monographic standing order items paid from serials funds.
	16, 17	Some monographic titles are paid from serials funds included in (17).
	19	Includes bibliographic utilities (\$159,518), document delivery (\$85,321), and memberships (\$194,246).
	34	Based on sampling by most departments.
	36	Policy change limited number of renewals, effective July 1, 2002.
NORTHWESTERN		All figures are as of August 31, 2003 and include the Science & Engineering, Math, and Geology libraries, and the Law, Health Sciences and Schaffner (business) libraries on the Chicago campus.
	1-3	Includes government documents.
	8	Excludes Health Sciences library.
	11	Excludes Law and Health Sciences libraries.
	13	Excludes Health Sciences library.
NOTRE DAME	4, 18, 32-34	Figures unavailable for Law library.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	11, 13	Figures unavailable for the Main libraries. Law library reported 0.
	12	Figure represents the Main libraries only. Law library reported 0.
OHIO		Includes the Alden Library (main), the Music/Dance Library, the Library Annex, and the Chemistry and Mathematics Reading Rooms, as well as the branch campuses at Chillicothe, Eastern, Lancaster, Southern, and Zanesville. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,406,379.
	7	Based on a revised count.
	18	Includes expenditures for electronic journals, videos, database access fees, film and video rental fees, microforms, AV materials, and computer CDs.
	19	Includes expenditures for document delivery services and consortial borrowing dues (CRL).
	24	Includes regular student wages, federal work-study, and PACE support.
	37	Increase from 2001-02 figure due to extra transactions as a result of membership in OhioLINK.
OHIO STATE		Includes Biological Sciences/Pharmacy; Business; Cartoon Research; Children's Hospital; Education, Human Ecology, Psychology, and Social Work; Fine Arts; Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences; Geology; Health Sciences; Journalism; Law; Music/Dance; Science & Engineering; Theatre Research Institute; University Archives; and Veterinary Medicine libraries. Excludes branch campuses at Lima, Mansfield, Marion, and Newark, the Agricultural Technical Institute and Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster.
	9	Count previously included hearings, which are being discarded.
	14	Includes Audio, Film and Video.
	18, 19	Expenditures for all types of library materials are reflected in (16) and (17).
	37, 38	Figures include materials loaned and borrowed via the OhioLINK statewide system.
OKLAHOMA		Fringe benefits are not included in salaries; 2001-02 survey mistakenly indicated that they were. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 4,360,594.
	2	Decrease due to budget cuts.
	2a	Increase due to additional weeding projects.
	6	Increased electronic government document serials.
	10	Increased the purchase of CD's.
	13	Increase due to the acquisition of a special collection.
	14	Increased the purchase of audio cassette tapes.
	16, 18	Decrease in expenditures due to budget cuts.
	21	Increased bidding costs and additional volumes bound.
	23	Additional support staff hours paid this year.
	26	Increase due to change in the reporting process for payments for bibliographic services previously reported in monograph and serial expenditures.
	38	Increase due to additional requests for materials.
OKLAHOMA STATE		Includes Edmon Low (main), Architecture, Curriculum Materials, and Veterinary Medicine libraries, and the Oklahoma City, Okmulgee, and Tulsa branch campuses. The Center for Health Sciences in Tulsa is administered by the OSU-Tulsa campus.
	2a	The volumes withdrawn during 2002-03 increased significantly compared with the previous year and contributed to a lower total net volumes added than was the case in 2001-02.
	3, 4, 7	The purchase of serials and monographs in the paper format was decreased during 2002-03 compared with 2001-02. This decrease is reflected in the expenditures for these materials.
	19	2002-03 saw an increased emphasis on the purchase of materials in the electronic format which is reflected in the expenditures for these materials.
	21	The decrease in the purchase of serials in the paper format, combined with an administrative change in the processing of materials to be bound, resulted in a decrease in contract binding expenditures during 2002-03.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
OREGON		Includes Science Library, Art & Architecture Library
	2a	Large number of withdrawals due to Law Library de-duping project.
	4	Figure represents a title count, not a volume count.
	4, 16	Reduction in monograph budget.
	19	Includes: Computer files and search services; document delivery, ILL, postage & freight; system maintenance; bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia.
	26	Includes: other automated system hardware & software; all other supplies, services, and equipment. Increase includes Law Library pre-payment for some of next year's serials.
PENNSYLVANIA	38	Decrease is due in part to normal fluctuations in lending, and in part to the effects of the BorrowDirect program on lending activity.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE		Figures includes branch campuses in Abington-Ogontz, Allentown, Altoona, Beaver, Berks, Delaware, DuBois, Fayette, Hazleton, McKeesport, Mont Alto, New Kensington, Penn State Erie, Penn State Great Valley, Penn State Harrisburg, Schuylkill, Shenango Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Worthington-Scranton and York unless otherwise specified. Government documents are included by the main campus libraries, the Health Sciences library, and, for the first time, the Law library.
	34	Figure derived from sampling for Main campus, branch campuses and Law library only (extrapolation used: 41.2987); actual figure reported for Medical library.
PITTSBURGH		Includes the Barco Law Library, and branch campuses in Bradford, Greensburg, Johnstown, and Titusville. Health Sciences libraries include the Falk Library of The Health Sciences, the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic Library, the Libraries at UPMC Shadyside and the Patient/Family Education Center of the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute.
	2	Includes electronic books.
	4	Aggregated figure for entire system unavailable.
	7	Includes electronic serials.
	42-45	Decrease due to a misstatement in the 2001-02 numbers. Figures revised to: (42) 26,182; (43) 6,478; (44) 5,908; (45) 2,997.
PRINCETON		Includes Astrophysics, Biology, Chemistry, Engineering, GeoSciences, Math/Physics, Plasma Physics, Public and International Affairs & Population Research, East Asian Library, Psychology, Architecture, Art, Archives, and Music libraries.
	9	Approx. 26,000 units were double counted in 2001-02.
	13	Only units added to Graphic Arts were reported for 2001-02, not the total inventory. 15,166 units were not included.
	14	2001-02 figure revised to 79,895.
	25, 31	More effectively managed casual/student staff to minimize salary savings.
	37	8,626 of this figure is for patron-initiated ILL (BorrowDirect).
	38	12,754 of this figure is for patron-initiated ILL (BorrowDirect).
PURDUE		Excludes branch campuses at Purdue North Central in Westville, Purdue Calumet in Hammond, and Purdue Fort Wayne in Fort Wayne.
	1-3	Includes cataloged government documents.
	4	Excludes volumes purchased on sponsored research programs.
	5-7	Excludes some numbered monographic series.
	6	Includes cataloged depository, exchange, and gift serials.
	8	Reflects recount of microcard collection.
	10	Reflects reduction in number of disks when patent information migrated from CD-ROM's to DVD's.
	18	Expenditures for these materials are included in monograph expenditures (16) and serial expenditures (17), and cannot be disaggregated.
	32-33	Excludes 1,872 users of on-line interactive tutorial, CORE+.
	34	Includes 554 reference transactions via digital reference service.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
QUEEN'S		All figures are as of April 30, 2003. Includes Stauffer, Douglas, Bracken, Law, Education, and W.D. Jordan libraries.
	1-15	Excludes government documents.
	4, 7	Figures reflect purchased volumes received.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,415,814; (17) \$7,225,792; (18) \$45,871; (19) \$81,333; (20) \$8,768,810; (21) \$143,922; (22) \$2,205,690; (23) \$4,287,206; (24) \$335,106; (25) \$6,828,002; (26) \$1,540,828; (27) \$17,281,562.
	17	Excludes microforms.
	18	Includes Education library, audiovisual materials only.
	19	Includes document delivery services.
	28	Includes continuing and contract positions.
	35, 36	Figures include reserve items, as they are not disaggregated from other circulations.
	39-40	Figures are as of November 2002.
	41	Figure is as of October 2002 and includes all ranks combined, including deans but excluding pre-clinical and clinical instructors.
	42-46	Figures reflect enrollments as of November 1, 2002.
	45	Excludes interns, residents, and fellows.
RICE		Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,257,341 to include 17,297 e-books added through one-time download from Texshare; an additional 392 e-books were already included in the 2001-02 figure.
	5, 6	Shifts in figures due to counting as paid titles no longer purchased through consortium with centrally funded budget.
	11	Manuscripts and archives reported in cubic feet.
	17, 20	Includes \$850,000 payment delayed due to vendor invoicing problem.
	19	Includes memberships (\$184,604), ILL (\$69,680), in-house binding supplies (\$7,540), and bibliographic utilities (\$155,369, including \$19,867 deposit balance).
	37, 38	Excludes fee-based, off-campus, information-delivery operation.
RUTGERS		Includes two Law libraries, services to a non-Rutgers medical school, and campuses in Camden, Newark, and New Brunswick.
	1, 3	Includes newly cataloged government documents.
	7	Includes e-journals.
	12-15	Figures cannot be disaggregated. Total audiovisual is 139,170.
	25, 31	Excludes staff hired for special projects and grants.
SASKATCHEWAN		All figures are as of April 30, 2003 and include the Education, Engineering, Natural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine branch libraries as well as Law and Health Sciences branch libraries. Figures exclude Theological College libraries on campus that are not part of the library system.
	1-7	Includes government documents.
	2a-3	Weeding project underway in 2002-03.
	4	Figure represents titles purchased.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,687,087; (17) \$4,591,714; (18) U/A; (19) \$171,855; (20) \$6,450,656; (21) \$103,646; (22) \$2,952,764; (23) \$3,013,848; (24) \$282,995; (25) \$6,249,607; (26) \$1,208,205; (27) \$14,012,114.
	22	Computer programmers, technicians, and budget officers included in professional staff.
	25	2001-02 figure revised to to \$370,402.
	27	Includes funding from grants and special funds.
	39-40, 42-45	Latest figures available are for 2001-02.
	41	Latest figure available is for 1999-2000.
	42	Includes 145 certificate/diploma students.
	43	Includes 650 certificate/diploma students.
	44	Includes 218 post-graduate clinical students.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION		<p>All figures are as of September 30, 2003 and include the Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum in New York City and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama. As purchasing agent for library materials for the Smithsonian Institution, the Smithsonian Institution Libraries system (SIL) purchases monographs and serials for some libraries that are not under SIL administration. The non-SIL libraries are located in the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the Gustav Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian. Purchases for non-SIL libraries are not counted in the SIL collections but are included in the expenditures for monographs and serials.</p> <p>2a During 2001-02, SIL weeded two collections from libraries that were closed and the collections consolidated into limited space.</p> <p>5 Represents the number of titles, not volumes. Includes purchases for SIL and non-SIL libraries. The cost of purchases for non-SIL libraries is included in (16) and (17).</p> <p>10 The count of computer files is titles.</p> <p>16 Includes expenditures for both print and non-print items; the amount spent on non-print items cannot be disaggregated from the total.</p> <p>17 Includes expenditures for electronic resources, including mediated searching.</p> <p>18 Includes ILL, document delivery, memberships in RLG.</p> <p>19 Includes OCLC expenditures.</p> <p>25 Actual "on board" costs. Does not include any lapsed salaries due to vacancies. Lapsed salaries were reprogrammed for expenditures in other areas.</p> <p>26 Includes contract staff travel, training, public programs, cataloging, general, preservation and automation supplies and equipment purchases, memberships, equipment maintenance, and miscellaneous contracts. Does not include health and medical benefits and building maintenance. The increased costs are attributed to a large new exhibition.</p> <p>30 No students were hired due to budget cuts.</p> <p>32 SIL does not have a formal bibliographic instruction program. Instruction is provided to patrons as needed.</p> <p>37 Interlibrary loans and borrows have doubled due to more accurate counting. During 2003, SIL implemented the OCLC interlibrary loan manager. The count is now a result of that software.</p>
SOUTH CAROLINA		<p>Includes Music, Business, Mathematics, and South Caroliniana libraries. Excludes Aiken, Beaufort, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Lancaster, and Salkehatchie branch campus libraries.</p>
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		<p>Includes the Law library, which is an administratively separate library located on Main Campus, and the Health Sciences Library System, which is an administratively separate system and located on a separate Health Sciences Campus (except for the Dental Library, which is located on the Main Campus).</p> <p>9 Count is for a static Main Campus collection. All other documents are represented in the catalogs.</p> <p>12 Main Campus library reports U/A; Law library reports 56; Health Sciences Library System reports zero.</p> <p>19 \$1,182,078 reported for Main Campus includes some ILL costs, memberships and database costs; \$61,635 reported for Health Sciences Library System includes databases from NLM; Law library figure is zero.</p> <p>46 The basis of volume count is physical for Main Campus and Health Sciences Library System, and bibliographic for the Law library.</p>
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS		<p>5 Figure includes government document serials.</p> <p>7 Reflects inclusion of full text electronic subscriptions as appropriate.</p>
SUNY-ALBANY		<p>Includes the Science Library. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,004,081, as completed barcoding project resulted in accurate counts and allowed us to rebase formerly manual counts. Volumes held June 30, 2001 also revised to 2,013,526. Figures include the Science library and the Governor Thomas E. Dewey Graduate Library of Public Affairs and Policy on the downtown campus.</p> <p>2 2000-01 figure revised to 42,473.</p>

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	4	Reflects title count.
	5	Includes 14,226 electronic titles, of which an undetermined number are provided by outside agencies and are not purchased with library funds included in serial expenditures (17).
	7	2000-01 figure revised to 27,590.
	10	No longer includes ICPSR datasets. Subscription gives library access to entire ICPSR database.
	19	Includes but is not limited to: ILL services (\$75,022); memberships (\$74,292); bibliographic utilities (\$137,855).
	22	Reclassification of some staff has resulted in inclusion here of some positions counted as support staff prior to 2000-01.
	26	\$513,515 of the total represents expenditures from private giving to the libraries.
	34	Figures for past years have been extensively revised. 1996-97 figure revised to 186,495; 1999-2000 figure revised to 101,644; 2000-01 figure revised to 93,617; 2001-02 figure revised to 116,330.
	37, 38	Past year's figures have been extensively revised. Revised figures for 1995-96: (37) 17,937, (38) 12,882; for 1996-97: (37) 16,112, (38) 13,244; for 1997-98: (38) 13,092; for 1998-99: (38) 16,390; for 1999-2000: (37) 13,674.
SUNY-BUFFALO	12-15	Figures are estimated.
	19	Includes costs for Westlaw, Lexis/Nexis and several other online services.
	28, 29	Staffing FTE includes 4 professional + 4 non-professional grant funded positions.
	32-34	Figures based on sampling.
	44, 45	Includes professional school enrollment.
SUNY-STONY BROOK	5, 7	Decreases due to overcounting of serials purchased (5) in 2001-02.
	19	Includes bibliographic utilities, memberships, and some automation.
	35	The Main library does not disaggregate initial circulations and renewals. Medical library reports 9,180.
SYRACUSE	6	Number of current serials for Law library is unavailable. Figure represents SU Library only.
	9, 13	Figures represent actual count.
	18	Figure represents Law Library only.
	34	University Library figures based on sampling, Law library on actual count.
	39	Excludes JDs awarded by the Law School.
TEMPLE		Includes Paley Library, Engineering & Architecture Library, Biology Library, Chemistry Library, Mathematical Sciences Library, Physics Library, Blitman Resource Center, Zahn Library, the Charles L. Blockson Afro-American Collection, the Law library, Tyler School of Art campus, Abmler branch campus, Harrisburg branch campus, and the Health Sciences Center Libraries. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,861,286 to include another portion of the government documents collection and a portion of the pre-1972 holdings, all of which were retro-cataloged.
	2a	Increase due to major weeding project at Health Sciences Center Library South.
	7	Increases reflect improved methods of counting e-journals.
	9	Another portion of the government documents collection was retro-cataloged and reported in the revised figure for volumes held June 30, 2002.
	21	Binding halted during year for budgetary reasons.
	28	Includes a grant-funded full-time librarian/manager for digital imaging project Also includes a full-time library development officer, whose salary is split between the library and the university's central development office.
	29	Includes 2 full time grant-funded support staff positions for digital imaging project.
	30	Includes 1 grant-funded FTE student assistant for digital imaging project.
	41	Included 519 non-tenure-track full-time faculty.
TENNESSEE		Figures include the Law Library and Social Work Branch in Nashville, the Preston Medical Center Library, the UT Space Institute in Tullahoma, TN, and the University of Tennessee at

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
		Memphis.
TEXAS		All figures are as of August 31, 2003 and include the General Libraries, the Center for American History, the Tarlton Law Library, and the Humanities Research Center.
	1-3	Includes 4,509 netLibrary titles purchased in 2002-03. Additional netLibrary titles available through consortial arrangements.
	4	Includes 60,524 monographic volumes purchased by the General Libraries, 2,064 by the Center for American History, 1,884 by the Tarlton Law Library, and 1,734 by the Humanities Research Center.
	5	Includes 17,955 serials purchased by the General Libraries (14,173 print and 3,782 electronic), 105 by the Center for American History, 4,794 by the Tarlton Law Library, and 209 by the Humanities Research Center.
	6	Includes 24,455 serials received but not purchased by the General Libraries (17,700 print and 6,755 electronic), 113 by the Center for American History, 2,698 by the Tarlton Law Library, and 67 by the Humanities Research Center.
	16	Includes expenditures for monographs of \$4,416,264 by the General Libraries, \$8,547 by the Center for American History, \$103,019 by the Tarlton Law Library, and \$39,876 by the Humanities Research Center.
	17	Includes expenditures for serials of \$5,819,083 by the General Libraries, \$5,488 by the Center for American History, \$1,003,211 by the Tarlton Law Library, and \$15,564 by the Humanities Research Center.
	18	Includes expenditures for other materials of \$519,613 by the General Libraries, \$53,241 by the Center for American History, \$93,182 by the Tarlton Law Library, and \$610,937 by the Humanities Research Center.
	19	Includes expenditures for miscellaneous materials of \$919 by the General Libraries.
	20	Includes total expenditures for library materials of \$10,755,879 by the General Libraries, \$67,276 by the Center for American History, \$1,199,412 by the Tarlton Law Library, and \$666,377 by the Humanities Research Center.
	24	Includes federal work-study funds.
	31	Includes 9.28 FTE staff hired on grant funds.
	33	Includes 28,151 users of online tutorial.
	39	Does not include EdD degrees.
TEXAS A&M		All figures are as of August 31, 2003 and include the Evans Library, Cushing Library, Policy Science and Economics Library, the Business and Agricultural Library (WCL), the Medical Science Library, the Technical Reference Center (TRS) for Architecture, and the Galveston campus.
	6	Figure is estimated.
	9	Figures unavailable for branch libraries.
	28	Includes librarians, other faculty, several categories of non-librarian professionals, and graduate assistants.
	37	2000-01 figure revised to 36,995; 2001-02 figure revised to 41,466.
	38	As a result of adopting a user-driver document delivery system, demand for borrowing has increased dramatically. 2001-02 figure revised to 27,571.
TEXAS TECH		All figures are as of August 31, 2003. Figures include the Architecture library, Vietnam Center Library, Museum library, Geosciences library, International Cultural Center Library, the Southwest Collections/Special Collections Library, the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center libraries at Amarillo, Odessa, and El Paso, and the Harrington Library. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,304,071 to include materials from the Geosciences Library.
	1	Used formula of "10 traditional volumes per foot" to calculate government documents at the University library.
	19	Includes AMIGOS E Reserve(\$5,203), AMIGOS OCLC (\$17,827) Cybertools (\$25,160), Microdex (\$72,519) reference update (\$8,311), computer equipment (\$8,044), computer software (\$582), ISI (\$3,435).
	42-45	2001-02 statistics do not reflect law school enrollment.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
TORONTO		<p>All figures are as of April 30, 2003 and include all University of Toronto libraries (Main libraries, Architecture, Astronomy, Business, Chemistry, Criminology, Dentistry, Earth Sciences, Engineering & Computer Science, Fine Art, Industrial Relations, Innis College, Law, Music, New College, Trinity College, University College, Victoria College and Zoology), and branch campuses at Mississauga and Scarborough. The Federated Libraries budgets are under the authority of the University President and the libraries are located on the UT campus. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 9,525,774 due to recount of materials.</p> <p>1-4 Includes monographic series and government documents.</p> <p>5-7 Serial subscriptions include licensed electronic journals.</p> <p>13 Includes 60,000 slides of visual collection, plus a major acquisition of sheets of music and special collection.</p> <p>19 Included in monograph expenditures (16) and serials expenditures (17).</p> <p>22-25 Exclude fringe benefits.</p> <p>26 Excludes restricted funds.</p> <p>34-36 Figures reported for total library system. Number of reference and circulation transactions decreased due to the renovations of Gerstein Science Information Centre, U of T at Scarborough, and Royal Ontario Museum Libraries.</p>
TULANE		<p>Includes Architecture, Business, Law, and Women's Center libraries, and the Medical branch campus library.</p> <p>2a, 3 Medical Library had a large withdrawal project in 2002-03.</p> <p>9 Number of physical items withdrawn from previous year.</p> <p>12 Reflects actual count of materials rather than estimation as in previous years.</p> <p>15 Concentrated on purchasing more films and videos.</p> <p>21 Main library changed mix of serials and monographs bound, resulting in lower expenditures.</p> <p>22 Wage and salary budget in main library reduced by \$259,000 in 2002-03.</p> <p>34 Reference desk questions decreased combined with main library reference desk implementation of refined definition of reference transactions.</p> <p>37, 38 Due to turnover of department staff and the implementation of new library systems, figures from past years appear to have been in error.</p>
UTAH		<p>2 Includes 81,927 E-books added.</p> <p>4 Figure for entire library system unavailable.</p> <p>17 Utah Academic Library Consortium expenditures for U of U Libraries reported here for the first time. Last year these expenditures were reported under (19).</p> <p>18 Figure for Medical Library only.</p> <p>19 Figure for Law Library only.</p> <p>23 Includes 1.25 FTE paid by Utah Academic Library Consortium.</p> <p>41 2001-02 figure revised to 1,040.</p>
VANDERBILT		<p>Includes Biomedical, Central, Science and Engineering, Divinity, Education, Management, Music, Law, and Special Collections libraries, as well as the University Archives. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 2,744,734.</p> <p>1 Reflects increases in e-books.</p> <p>2 Includes 89,691 e-books including the Early English Books online (69,646) and a significant number of books from netLibrary as well as other sources.</p> <p>6 Includes electronic journals supplied free with print.</p> <p>19 Medical library database license expenditures.</p> <p>34 The Law and Central libraries corrected previously overstated counts where figures were estimated and directional questions had been included.</p>
VIRGINIA		<p>Includes Alderman (main library), Astronomy, Biology/Psychology, Chemistry, Clemons (undergraduate library), Darden Graduate Business, Education, Fiske Kimball Fine Arts, Ivy Stacks, Mathematics, Music, Physics, and Science & Engineering libraries. Excludes the University of Virginia College at Wise.</p>

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	1	Includes 1,958 Law documents converted to online catalog, and 42 Alderman documents converted to online catalog in 2002-03.
	5-7	Includes government document serials. Includes monographic series in the Health Sciences and Law libraries.
	8	Includes government documents in microformats.
	9	Includes all US, International, and Virginia state documents in separate documents collections. Excludes those documents represented by OPAC records.
	22-25	Includes fringe benefits.
	24	Excludes federal work-study funds.
VIRGINIA TECH	5	Includes electronic serials for the first time.
	9	Effective February 1996, there is no retention in SuDocs; all documents cataloged.
	19	Includes bibliographic utilities, literature searching, membership dues, interlibrary loan, postage and handling.
	37	includes items loaned to external users.
WASHINGTON		Includes the Law and Medical libraries, except where noted. Medical library includes Social Work library, Harborview Medical Center, and National Network/Libraries of Medicine (Regional Medical library). Excludes Bothell and Tacoma campuses. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 6,293,475 to include 19,450 previously unreported e-books held by the Main Library.
	4-6, 18, 35, 39-45	Figures are unavailable for the Law library.
	5, 6	Some figures are unavailable for the Law and Medical libraries. Partial totals are: (5) 20,049; (6) 23,418.
	6, 18, 35, 39-45	Figures are unavailable for the Medical library.
	22	The professional staff number for the Law library includes all librarians (including Head Law librarian) and professional staff.
	28	Includes 1.0 FTE Law librarian (faculty status), 2.85 FTE part time and 1.0 FTE professional staff.
	34	Increase due to the Main Libraries reinitiating reference transaction counts at the beginning of the year.
	39-45	Figures from UW main campus only.
WASHINGTON STATE		Includes branch campuses at Vancouver (WA), Tri-Cities, Spokane (CALS), the Intercollegiate College of Nursing (Spokane, WA), and the WSU Energy Library (Olympia, WA).
	16-27	Includes expenditures for CD-ROMs, microforms, manuscripts and archives, and special collection items.
	18	Includes Media Materials Services films, videos, and compact discs.
	38	Includes CASCADE Consortium patron-initiated borrowing.
WASHINGTON U.-St. LOUIS		Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 3,547,871.
	5	Includes electronic journals the library holds or has access to for first time.
	6	Includes government document serials for first time.
	5, 6	Separate figures unavailable for Law library.
	17	Moved electronic journal expenditures from 19 to 17.
	18	Figures not available for central library system.
	22-25, 31	Includes telecommunications staff in Medical library. Staff are paid from Library budget and report to the Director.
	26	Includes expenditures for building/utilities charged to the library's budget.
	32, 33	Figures not available for Business library.
	34	Based on sampling for central library only. Figures unavailable for Law and Business libraries.
	35, 36	Figures unavailable for Social Work library.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
WATERLOO		All figures are as of April 30, 2003.
	2a	Unusually high figure for 2001-02 related to redesign of local statistical system.
	7	Includes 7,634 print & microform; 7,550 electronic.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,193,773; (17) \$4,110,390; (18) \$374,257; (19) \$317,005; (20) \$5,995,425; (21) \$83,593; (22) \$2,611,056; (23) \$3,467,336; (24) \$557,141; (25) \$6,635,533; (26) \$975,235; (27) \$13,689,786.
	17	Includes expenditures for print and e-resources.
	18	One-time e-backfile purchases.
	34	Counts for previous years included directional questions in error.
WAYNE STATE		All figures are as of September 30, 2003 and include Reuther Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs. The Medical and Law library statistics cannot be disaggregated from the main statistics because the Medical and Law collections are an integral part of the main library.
	1-7	Includes government documents.
	5-7	The serials count is taken from the online system. The system does not currently count whether a serial was purchased or not purchased.
	11, 13	Estimated.
	18	Total cannot be disaggregated from monograph expenditures (16) and serial expenditures (17).
	34	Prior year totals were estimated. Beginning in 2002-03, actual counts were accumulated, based on a revised definition of reference transactions. This has resulted in a significant decrease in reported transactions.
WESTERN ONTARIO	39	Includes Ed. D. degrees.
		All figures are as of April 30, 2003 and include the main campus libraries: Business Library, Education Library, Law Library, Music Library, Allyn & Betty Taylor Library (Medicine & Dentistry, Sciences, Health Sciences, and Engineering), The D.B. Weldon Library (Arts, Social Sciences, and Information and Media Studies) and the Archives and Research Collections Centre.
	1	Excludes 487,436 scores and parts in the Music Library.
	14	Includes photographic negative collection of 300,000 envelopes.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,425,948; (17) \$8,729,841; (18) U/A; (19) \$411,937; (20) \$10,567,726; (21) 140,784; (22) \$3,143,327; (23) \$3,753,729; (24) \$418,084; (25) \$7,315,140; (26) \$583,083; (27) \$18,606,733.
	24	Includes Can\$82,300 from the University for 6 Work Study students.
	30	Includes 6 Work Study students.
WISCONSIN	44	Includes 512 interns and residents.
		Includes the libraries of the General Library System: Memorial Library, Undergraduate, Music, Art, Business, Social Science, Geography, Social Work, Biology, Chemistry, Geology and Geophysics, Mathematics, Physics, Steenbock Agricultural and Life Sciences Libraries. Also includes the Wendt Engineering Library, the Middleton Health Sciences and Pharmacy libraries, the School of Education library, the Law library, the School of Library and Information Studies library, the Map Library, the Primate Center library and the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) library. Volumes held June 30, 2002 revised to 7,170,322. Figures reflect inclusion of Primate Library (8,846 initial count) and Wisconsin Historical Society Library (945,470 initial volume count.) Neither library has previously been reported in the ARL figures.
	2a	Middleton Health Sciences Library and Pharmacy Library merged and Pharmacy Library moved location. Result was 33,707 volumes deaccessioned.
	3	Decrease reflects significant deaccessioning exercise in Health Sciences and Pharmacy Library.
6, 8, 11, 13		Figures reflect addition of Wisconsin Historical Society Library figures.
	19	Increase in Health Sciences expenditures; expenditures underreported last year for Health Sciences by \$270,363. Includes increased expenditure for bibliographic utilities.
YALE	4	Includes 3,750 e-books: Access Lange, net Library, Books @ OVID, Wiley.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	5-7	Changes in reporting capabilities of new Library Management System result in different counts than before.
	5	Includes 5,900 "costed" electronic journals.
	6	Includes 2,000 free electronic journals.
	10	In 2002-03, added 1,072 files.
	26, 27	2001-02 included major expenses for purchase of a new Library Management System and completion of retrospective conversion of our catalog, hence decrease in 2002-03 expenditures. 35
YORK		All figures are as of April 30, 2003 and include the Glendon campus.
	13	Additional holdings: 1,152 linear feet.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$2,145,658; (17) \$6,040,812; (18) \$127,954; (19) \$0; (20) \$8,314,424; (21) \$195,020; (22) \$4,401,178; (23) \$4,437,345; (24) \$824,828; (25) \$9,663,351; (26) \$1,664,347; (27) \$19,837,142.

APPENDIX A

ARL MEMBER LIBRARIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 2004

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) represents the interests of 123 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.

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Full Name of Institution</u>	<u>Location</u>
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

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

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Full Name of Institution</u>	<u>Location</u>
Miami	P	University of Miami	Coral Gables, Florida
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	The 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.

*Formerly known as the National Library of Canada.

APPENDIX B

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PART A: Selected Articles from the ARL Newsletter

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