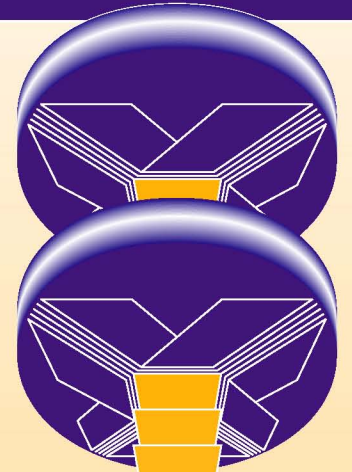
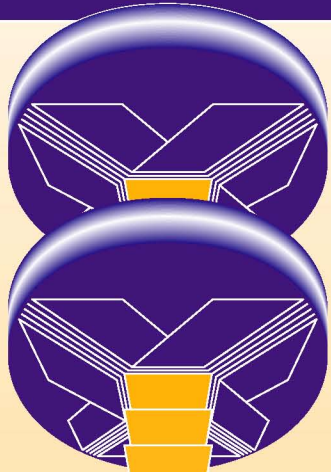


ARL STATISTICS
ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES
ISSN 0147-2135

2001-2002





ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES
WASHINGTON, D.C.
2003

ARL STATISTICS

2001-02

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

Compiled and Edited by

MARTHA KYRILLIDOU
MARK YOUNG

ARL *Statistics* is published annually by

Association of Research Libraries
21 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 296-2296
FAX: (202) 872-0884
email: pubs@arl.org

The ARL *Statistics* datafiles,
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.

ISSN 0147-2135

© Copyright Notice

The compilation is copyrighted by the Association of Research Libraries. Blanket permission is granted to reproduce and distribute copies of this work for nonprofit, educational, or library purposes, provided that the author, source, and copyright notice are included on each copy. This permission is in addition to rights of reproduction granted under Sections 107, 108, and other provisions of the U.S. Copyright Act.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of National Information Standards Organization – Permanence of Paper for Publications and Documents in Libraries and Archives, ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1992 (R1997).

Printed in the United States of America

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>ARL Statistics 2001-02: Research Library Trends</i>	5
<i>ARL Statistics Interactive Edition on the World Wide Web</i>	21
ARL Library Data Tables, 2001-02	
Collections.....	24
Summary Data	30
Expenditures.....	32
Summary Data	38
Personnel and Public Services.....	40
Summary Data	46
Analysis of Selected Variables	48
Ph.D., Faculty, and Enrollment Statistics	49
Summary Data	51
Rank Order Tables of University Libraries, 2001-02	
Summary of Rank Order Tables	54
Individual Tables	
1. Volumes in Library	57
2. Volumes Added (Gross).....	58
3. Current Serials (Total)	59
4. Microform Units.....	60
5. Government Documents.....	61
6. Total Library Materials Expenditures	62
7. Total Salaries & Wages Expenditures	63
8. Other Operating Expenditures.....	64
9. Total Library Expenditures.....	65
10. Monographs Purchased (Volumes).....	66
11. Expenditures for Monographs	67
12. Current Serials Purchased (Subscriptions).....	68
13. Expenditures for Current Serials	69
14. Total Items Loaned (ILL/DD).....	70
15. Total Items Borrowed (ILL/DD).....	71
16. Professional Staff (FTE)	72
17. Support Staff (FTE)	73
18. Total Staff (FTE).....	74

ARL Statistics Questionnaire and Instructions, 2001-02	76
Footnotes to the ARL Statistics 2001-02	87
Appendix A. ARL Member Libraries as of January 2003	110
Appendix B. Bibliography	112

GRAPHS

1. Service Trends in ARL Libraries, 1991-2002.....	8
2. Monograph and Serial Costs in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002.....	10
3. Supply and Demand in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002.....	14
4. Expenditure Trends in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002.....	16
5. Resources per Student in ARL University Libraries, 1986-2002.....	17

TABLES

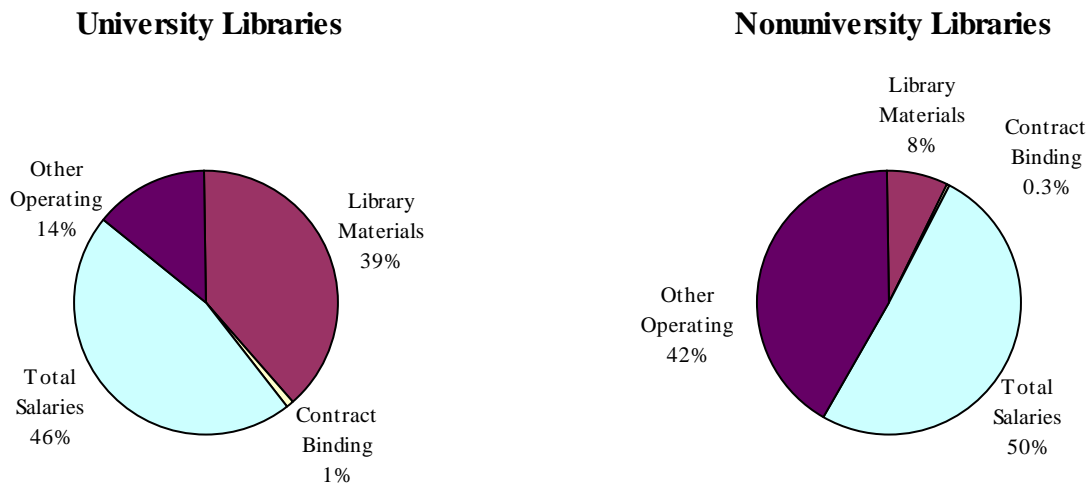
1. Service Trends in ARL Libraries, 1991-2002.....	7
2. Monograph and Serial Costs in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002.....	9
3. Supply and Demand in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002.....	12
4. Expenditure Trends in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002.....	15
5. Resources per Student in ARL University Libraries, 1986-2002.....	18

**ARL STATISTICS 2001-02:
RESEARCH LIBRARY TRENDS**

ARL Statistics 2001-02 is the latest in a series of annual publications that describe collections, staffing, expenditures, and service activities for the 124 members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). Of these, 114 are university libraries; the remaining 10 are public, governmental, and private research libraries. A complete list of the ARL member libraries is provided in Appendix A. ARL member libraries are the largest research libraries in North America, representing 16 Canadian and 108 U.S. research institutions. The academic libraries, which comprise about 92% of the membership, include 14 Canadian and 100 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 a WWW interactive interface.¹ 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.² These data, covering the years 1907-08 through 1961-62, are now called the Gerould statistics.³ The whole data series from 1908, which is available on the ARL FTP server,⁴ represents the oldest and most comprehensive continuing library statistical series in North America. An interactive web edition is also supported by the University of Virginia, Geosciences Data Center.

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 124 member libraries in 2001-02 was more than \$3.2 billion; from that, about \$2.5 billion was spent by the 114 university libraries and just over \$750 million by the nonuniversity libraries.



¹ <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/arl/index.html>>.

² Kendon L. Stubbs and Robert E. Molyneux, *Research Library Statistics 1907-08 through 1987-88* (Washington: Association of Research Libraries, 1990).

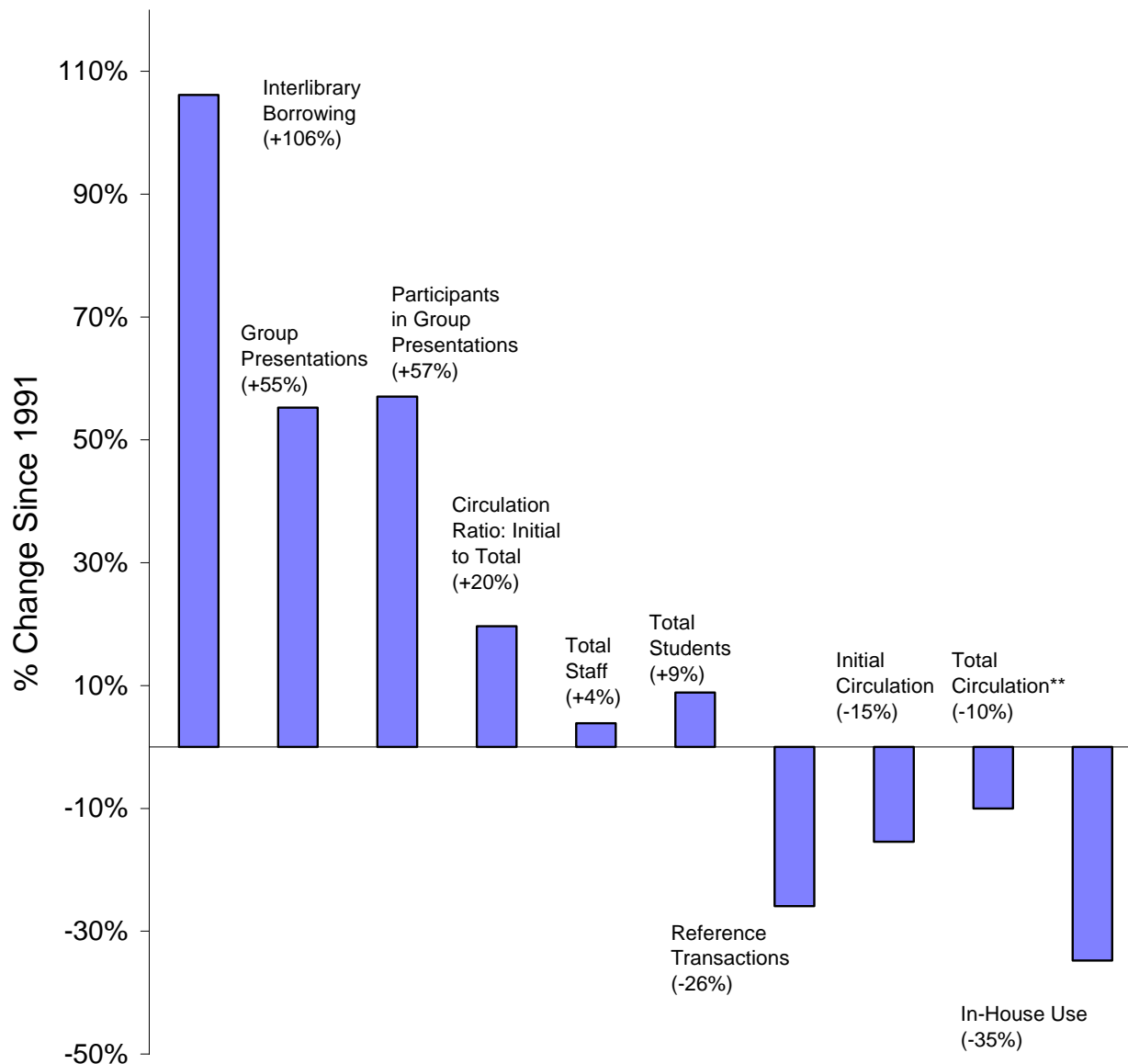
³ Robert E. Molyneux, *The Gerould Statistics 1907/08 – 1961/62*. (Washington: Association of Research Libraries, 1986), <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/gerould/>>.

⁴ <<http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/mrstat.html>>.

EVOLUTION OF DEFINITIONS: A MOVING TARGET

Definitions of the statistical categories used in the *ARL Statistics* questionnaire can be found in *Library Statistics*, ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995 (Bethesda, MD: NISO Press, 1997).⁵ ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995 has undergone a recent revision and *NISO Z39.7-2002 Draft Standard for Trial Use* is now available.⁶ ARL has gradually modified the interpretation of the standard definitions to accommodate electronic resources based on conventions described in the *ARL Statistics Q&A*.⁷ These conventions have been established through discussions within the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee⁸ and with the ARL Survey Coordinators⁹ who fill in these surveys on an annual basis. For example, in relation to electronic serials, see a discussion document developed by Julia Blixrud.¹⁰

Graph 1
Service Trends in ARL Libraries, 1991-2002



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

Source: *ARL Statistics 2001-02, Association of Research Libraries, 2003*

⁵ See also <<http://www.techstreet.com/cgi-bin/pdf/free/152592/z39-7.pdf>>.

⁶ NISO Z39.7 – 2002 Draft Standard for Trial Use: <<http://www.niso.org/emetrics/>>.

⁷ ARL Statistics Q&A: <<http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/arlstatqa.html>>.

⁸ ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee homepage: <<http://www.arl.org/stats/program/meeting.html>>.

⁹ ARL Survey Coordinators homepage: <<http://www.arl.org/stats/coordinator.html>>.

¹⁰ Julia Blixrud, “Counting Electronic Serials: A Discussion Document” <<http://www.arl.org/stats/counting.html>>.

The ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee decided not to add new data elements to the existing established annual surveys, but rather continue to modify the interpretation of the existing definitions 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. Development efforts tend to focus on the ARL New Measures Initiative projects¹¹ which place more emphasis on service quality, impact and outcome indicators (where there is general agreement that libraries lack agreed-upon frameworks), and tools they can use to measure these aspects of their operations successfully.

Table 1
Service Trends in ARL Libraries, 1991-2002
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
(No. of Libraries)	(106)	(86)	(84)	(82)	(36)	(81)	(34)	(106)	(106)	(47)
1991	10,342	518	7,228	133,022	296,964	516,429	1.26	271	18,290	754,336
1992	11,318	544	7,466	135,609	342,989	561,492	1.27	267	18,273	850,983
1993	12,486	630	7,838	140,847	343,293	577,873	1.32	263	18,450	914,405
1994	13,996	570	8,017	153,607	369,996	574,206	1.31	266	18,287	888,330
1995	14,403	687	8,571	151,878	347,144	579,298	1.32	268	18,089	923,174
1996	15,260	719	8,556	157,563	336,481	561,987	1.39	266	18,269	915,816
1997	16,362	713	9,218	158,294	348,157	549,878	1.37	274	18,063	775,228
1998	17,684	714	9,462	134,944	354,924	518,838	1.37	275	18,245	755,562
1999	18,998	713	9,406	129,089	300,923	517,812	1.38	281	18,502	724,250
2000	20,415	731	9,656	117,027	273,231	486,409	1.42	272	18,818	570,679
2001	21,601	676	10,333	105,087	265,195	468,753	1.48	274	19,083	532,117
2002	21,323	804	11,350	98,568	251,146	464,704	1.51	282	19,911	492,145
Average annual percent change	6.8%	4.1%	4.2%	-2.7%	-1.5%	-1.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.8%	-3.8%

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*.¹³

Readers should be cautious when they use service indicators for comparisons across institutions because local policies can influence the level of service activities. For example, loan periods, which are usually determined by local policies, vary widely among libraries; 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 to deliver service and to account for such services. With this in mind, it is useful to look at the trends of these select

¹¹ ARL New Measures Initiative: <<http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/newmeas.html>>.

¹² Time-series for "In-House Use" and "Total Circulation" revised due to missing data.

¹³ Association of Research Libraries, *ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01* (Washington, D.C., 2002).

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 also 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. Initial circulation is declining more slowly compared to total circulation, showing that although the general circulation is declining, the 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.

Table 1 indicates that certain service areas are increasing whereas others are decreasing their activity levels in relation to 1991. 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. Group presentations spiked downward in 2001, but shot back up in 2002 to the highest figure ever recorded; meanwhile, the number of participants in those presentations continues to increase with 11,350 participants for the typical research library. Interlibrary borrowing has grown constantly since 1991, but this year shows a steady rate compared to last year.

Last year for the first time we reported data regarding in-house use, which had previously gone unpublished, that also show declines. This decline is in keeping with a trend reported in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*: students deserting campus libraries to work online and use electronic resources.¹⁴ As a response to this behavior, libraries are creating more appealing and comfortable environments, emulating the model created by chain bookstores such as Borders 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 98,568 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 55%, participants in these sessions by 57%, and interlibrary borrowing by 106%. Perhaps of most interest is the fact that by 2002, more than 36% of the instructional sessions conducted in a typical ARL library had been added since 1991. The typical ARL library offered over 800 "teaching" sessions in 2001-02. If we assume that each session was at least an hour long, then the median ARL library offered the equivalent of 22 three-hour credit courses last year. Each course was attended on average by 14 people with a median number of 11,350 people receiving formal education through library instruction in a typical ARL library. 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

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.

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

library's role in this area.¹⁶ One of the ARL New Measures Initiatives also attempts to develop standardized metrics for measuring the information literacy skills of students.¹⁷

CHANGE IN SERIAL UNIT COSTS

The story of struggling library budgets has been told in terms of the "serials crisis." Serial unit costs have been increasing at rates that are much larger than inflation for a long period of time – almost two decades of such trends have been documented through 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.

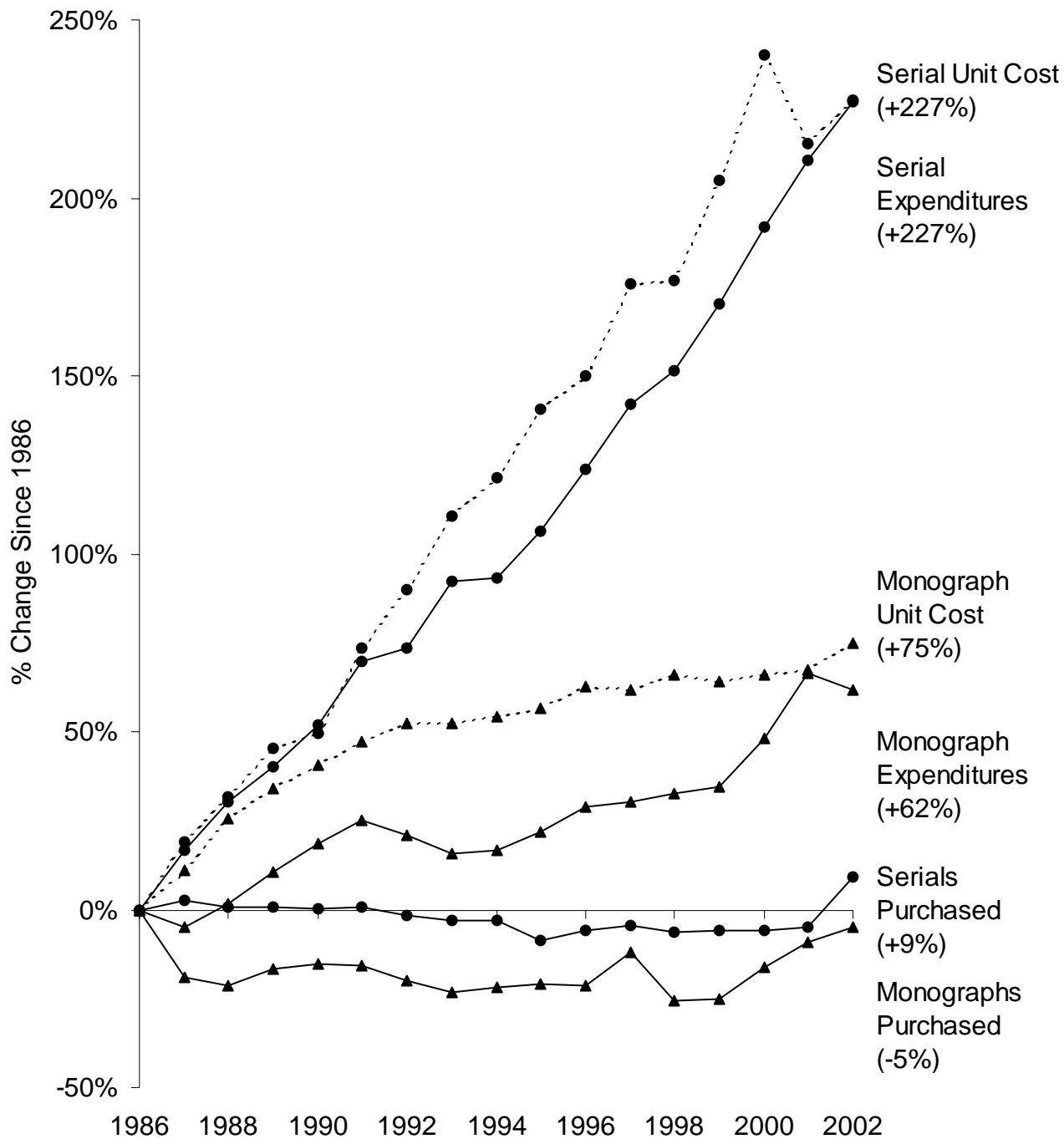
Table 2
Monograph and Serial Costs in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002
Median Values for Time-Series Trends

Year	Serial Unit Cost	Serial Expenditures	Monograph Unit Cost	Monograph Expenditures	Serials Purchased	Monographs Purchased
(No. of Libraries)	(38)	(103)	(61)	(99)	(38)	(61)
1986	\$88.55	\$1,517,724	\$28.70	\$1,120,645	16,173	32,425
1987	\$105.48	\$1,770,567	\$31.81	\$1,064,484	16,601	26,204
1988	\$116.65	\$1,979,604	\$36.03	\$1,141,226	16,254	25,529
1989	\$128.59	\$2,130,162	\$38.43	\$1,241,133	16,298	26,997
1990	\$132.45	\$2,304,744	\$40.41	\$1,330,747	16,221	27,545
1991	\$153.46	\$2,578,309	\$42.29	\$1,400,738	16,251	27,388
1992	\$168.20	\$2,630,827	\$43.76	\$1,353,865	15,896	25,953
1993	\$186.50	\$2,919,756	\$43.74	\$1,295,807	15,668	24,933
1994	\$195.99	\$2,932,091	\$44.29	\$1,309,807	15,698	25,321
1995	\$213.05	\$3,133,885	\$44.98	\$1,365,575	14,741	25,695
1996	\$221.17	\$3,393,307	\$46.73	\$1,444,015	15,223	25,560
1997	\$244.33	\$3,674,368	\$46.42	\$1,460,234	15,450	28,494
1998	\$244.88	\$3,818,832	\$47.59	\$1,486,764	15,166	24,133
1999	\$269.90	\$4,098,075	\$47.05	\$1,506,651	15,260	24,311
2000	\$301.09	\$4,431,593	\$47.59	\$1,657,349	15,223	27,243
2001	\$279.07	\$4,710,371	\$48.09	\$1,864,023	15,342	29,518
2002	\$289.84	\$4,963,111	\$50.17	\$1,812,826	17,676	30,752
Average annual percent change	7.7%	7.7%	3.6%	3.1%	0.6%	-0.3%

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.htm>>.

Graph 2
**Monograph and Serial Costs
 in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002**



Source: ARL Statistics 2001-02, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.

Recent national data collected through one of the New Measures Initiative Projects, the LibQUAL+™ project, show that this demand may relate to very strong user perceptions across the nation that libraries are not adequately meeting the 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.

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. However, that median increased again this year by 4%, to \$290. It is not clear what might have caused the decline in 2001, but several factors may have contributed. One is the ways 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.

Another factor that may be contributing to the lower serial unit cost is consortial licensing arrangements for electronic journals, where the cost of the license is spread among participating libraries. 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 have been featured in the popular press, helped increase awareness of the challenges facing libraries, and initiated specific actions aimed towards increasing competition in the largely monopolistic field of scientific scholarly publishing.¹⁹ Rick Johnson provides an overview of the context that gave birth to SPARC and its publishing alternatives such as BioOne.²⁰ As a result, a final 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 are often responding to these pressures by attempts to increase their market share and control 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 plc and Harcourt General, Inc. 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.”²¹ These findings echo earlier work reported by Mark McCabe regarding the inelasticity of the library marketplace.²² Concerns about creating strong monopoly powers were expressed in the report, 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.²³

¹⁸ Association of Research Libraries, *LibQUAL+™ Spring 2002 Survey Results: Volume 1 Aggregate Survey Results* (Washington: Association of Research Libraries, 2002), and *LibQUAL+™ Spring 2002 Survey Results: Volume 5 Association of Research Libraries Survey Results* (Washington: Association of Research Libraries, 2002). See also: Thompson, B., Cook, C., & Thompson, R.L., “Reliability and Structure of LibQUAL+ Scores.” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 2 (2002): 3-12; Cook, C., Heath, F., and Thompson, B., “Score Norms for Improving Library Service Quality: A LibQUAL+ Study.” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 2 (2002): 13-26; Heath, F., Cook, C., Kyriolidou, M., & Thompson, B., “ARL Index and Other Validity Correlates of LibQUAL+ Scores.” *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 2 (2002): 27-42.

¹⁹ For more information, go to the SPARC homepage: <<http://www.arl.org/sparc/>>.

²⁰ Richard K. Johnson, “A Question of Access: SPARC, BioOne, and Society-Driven Electronic Publishing.” *D-Lib Magazine* (May 2000), accessed on August 21, 2001 at <<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/may00/johnson/05johnson.html>>.

²¹ 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.

²² 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* 207 (December 1999): 1-5 <<http://www.arl.org/newsltr/207/jrnlprices.html>>

²³ Competition Commission, 22-26.

A recent report by Morgan Stanley, *Scientific Publishing: Knowledge is Power*, highlights the trends 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 and expressing concerns that if journal publishers do not moderate price increases they will run the risk of 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 rather than larger ones, since larger publishers will be able to increase the value proposition to their users due to the quantity of journal titles they offer and their ability to more easily bundle lower quality titles with higher quality ones.²⁴ Yet the quality of managing the process of 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 still serving as an important asset for quality management purposes in tracking journals.²⁵

Table 3
Supply and Demand in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002
Median Values for Time-Series Trends

Year	Interlibrary Borrowing	Interlibrary Lending	Graduate Students	Teaching Faculty	Total Students	Serials Purchased	Monographs Purchased
(No. of Libraries)	(106)	(106)	(106)	(103)	(106)	(38)	(61)
1986	7,049	16,152	3,040	1,125	16,684	16,173	32,425
1987	7,362	16,608	3,148	1,234	17,029	16,601	26,204
1988	7,914	18,060	3,259	1,243	17,485	16,254	25,529
1989	8,548	19,317	3,346	1,293	17,866	16,298	26,997
1990	9,588	20,815	3,357	1,280	17,745	16,221	27,545
1991	10,342	22,056	3,362	1,303	18,290	16,251	27,388
1992	11,318	22,547	3,572	1,401	18,273	15,896	25,953
1993	12,486	22,840	3,842	1,303	18,450	15,668	24,933
1994	13,996	24,293	3,815	1,304	18,287	15,698	25,321
1995	14,403	25,201	3,984	1,321	18,089	14,741	25,695
1996	15,259	25,947	3,975	1,254	18,269	15,223	25,560
1997	16,362	26,423	3,996	1,274	18,063	15,450	28,494
1998	17,684	27,256	3,926	1,252	18,245	15,166	24,133
1999	18,997	26,688	4,017	1,301	18,502	15,260	24,311
2000	20,415	27,015	3,918	1,242	18,818	15,223	27,243
2001	21,601	29,255	4,230	1,295	19,083	15,342	29,518
2002	21,323	29,108	4,113	1,295	19,911	17,676	30,752
Average annual percent change	7.2%	3.7%	1.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	-0.3%

OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS

It is noteworthy that the decline in the unit cost documented last year has been followed this year by the number of serial subscriptions increasing above 1986 levels for the first time since 1992. This is most likely due to the same reasons cited above, including increased availability of electronic subscriptions and consortial arrangements. Research libraries purchased 15% more subscriptions in 2002, or a median of 17,676 subscriptions. They also slightly increased the number of monographs purchased to 30,752, although the number is still less than 1986 levels. To meet the demands of increasing serial prices during the last decade, libraries shifted expenditures from monographs to serials; expenditures for monographs declined 3% over the last year, while at the same time the monograph unit cost increased 4%.

²⁴ Paul Gooden, Matthew Owen and Sarah Simon, *Morgan Stanley: Equity Research: Europe: Industry: Media: Scientific Publishing: Knowledge is Power* (September 27, 2002).

²⁵ 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 (Volume 4, Number 3, January 2003) <<http://charlestonco.com/features.cfm?id=122&type=ed>>

Since 1986, the average annual increase for the serial unit cost has been 7.7%, and for the monograph unit cost 3.6%. Both are higher than the general inflation trend during the same period, accommodating 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 medium as duplication exists between electronic journals and books and their print equivalents. E-books are included in the *ARL Statistics* as part of the traditional categories such as volumes held, volumes added gross, and monographs purchased, to the extent that they are cataloged and classified.

In 1986, the typical ARL library subscribed to 16,173 serials and bought 32,425 monographs for 16,684 students and 1,125 faculty. In 2002 it bought 17,676 serials and 30,752 monographs for 19,911 students and 1,295 faculty. To this mix, we should add that libraries are increasingly providing improved access without purchase of materials; for example, serials received (not purchased) increased 170% since 1986, from a median number of 3,318 subscriptions in 1986 to about 9,000 in 2002. This increase is due to some extent 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 movement²⁶ and institutional digital repositories²⁷ will increase this trend 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,²⁸ whether they manifest themselves as serials or other new emerging forms, despite attempts to shut down government-funded information services offering free data.²⁹

Interlibrary borrowing and lending, which showed a marked growth in the last decade in research libraries, seems to be stabilizing. Between 1986 and 2002, 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.³⁰ By contrast, the unit cost of purchase is \$289.84 for a serial subscription or \$50.17 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.³¹ 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 acquire information through interlibrary loans. Of course, this economic scenario works only as long as libraries collect materials regardless of annual usage and are willing to provide those materials through interlibrary loan. ARL data show research libraries are lending 80% 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 2001-02 average cost of \$15.55.³²

²⁶ 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* 226 (February 2003): 8-10 <http://www.arl.org/scomm/open_access/framing.html>.

²⁷ 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* 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: Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition, 2002.

²⁸ 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).

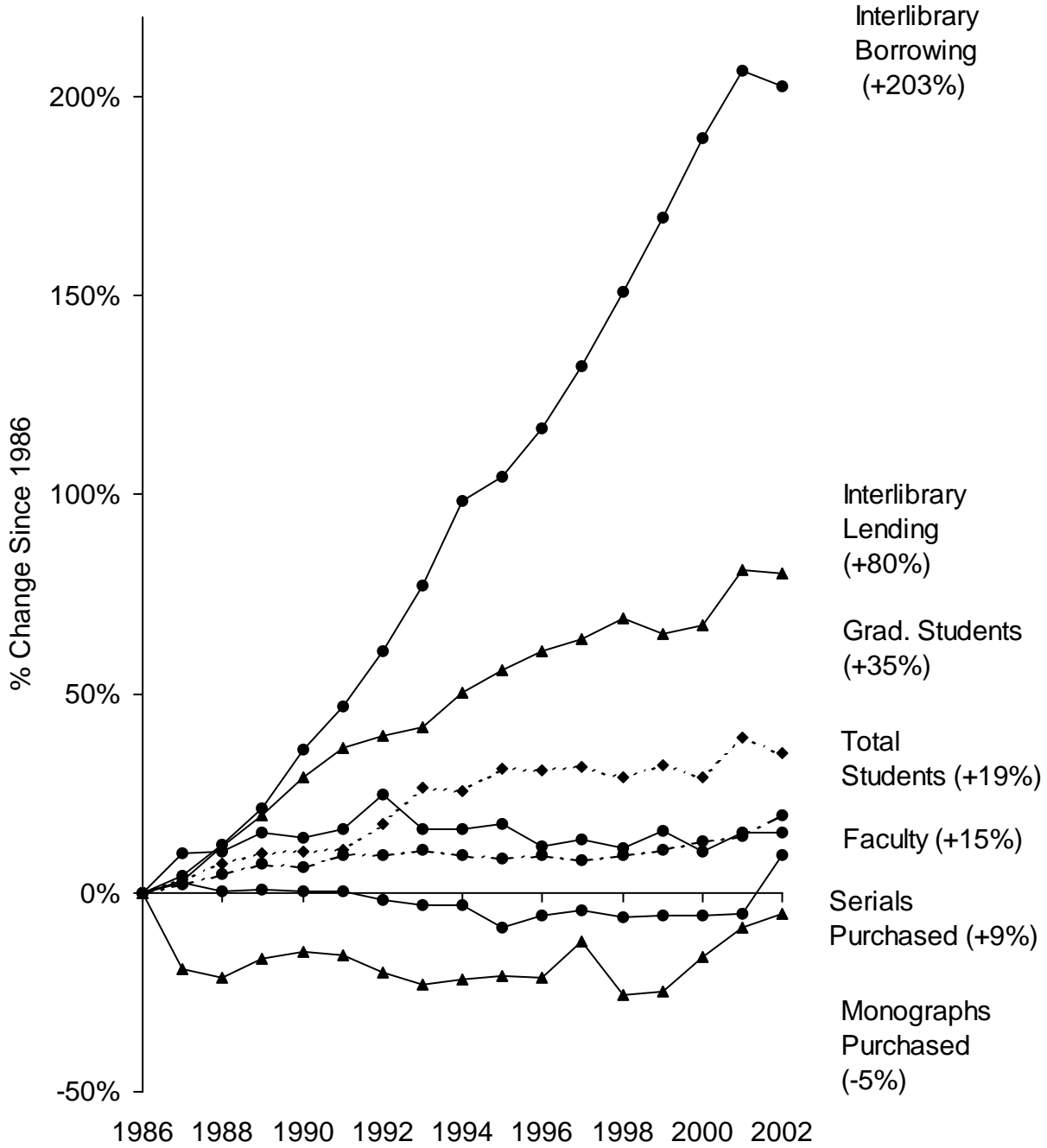
²⁹ William Matthews, "More sites targeted for shutdown" *Federal Computer Week* (November 13, 2002) <<http://www.fcw.com/fcw/articles/2002/1111/web-science-11-13-02.asp>>

³⁰ Mary E. Jackson, "Measuring the Performance of Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Services." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 195 (December 1997): 2.

³¹ 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).

³² Mary E. Jackson, "Measuring the Performance of Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Services," *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 195 (December 1997): 2.

Graph 3
**Supply and Demand
 in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002**



Source: *ARL Statistics 2001-02*, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.

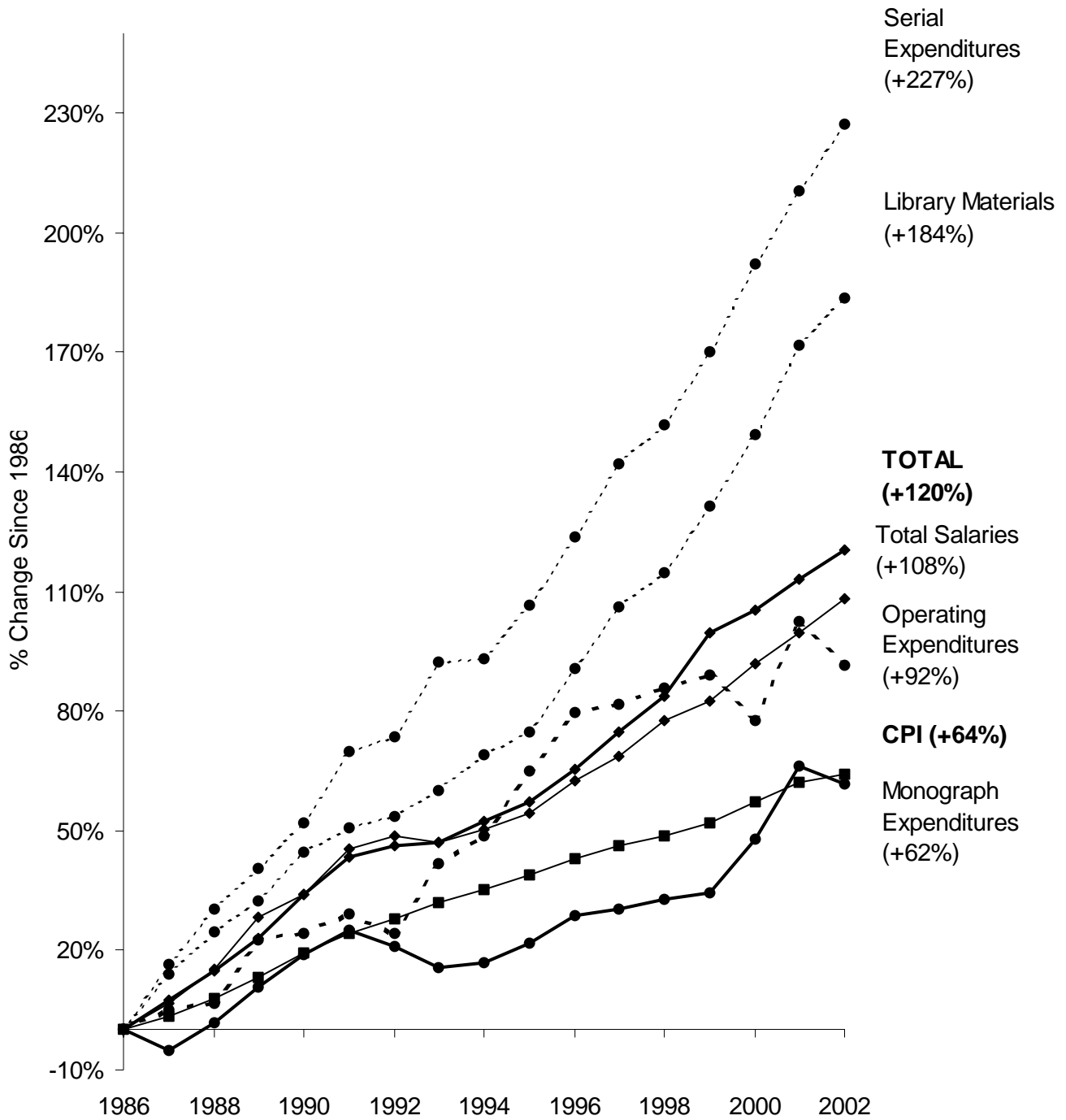
Table 4
Expenditure Trends in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002
Median Values for Time-Series Trends - Unadjusted dollar figures

Year	Library Materials	Serial Expenditures	Monograph Expenditures	Total Salary Expenditures	Operating Expenditures	Total Expenditures	CPI
(No. of Libraries)	(106)	(103)	(99)	(106)	(106)	(106)	
1986	\$2,707,219	\$1,517,724	\$1,120,645	\$4,108,616	\$1,134,008	\$8,390,865	109.6
1987	\$3,083,288	\$1,770,567	\$1,064,484	\$4,390,277	\$1,191,641	\$9,006,308	113.6
1988	\$3,371,421	\$1,979,604	\$1,141,226	\$4,737,470	\$1,209,633	\$9,623,944	118.3
1989	\$3,582,400	\$2,130,162	\$1,241,133	\$5,278,104	\$1,389,321	\$10,332,186	124.0
1990	\$3,913,466	\$2,304,744	\$1,330,747	\$5,500,869	\$1,408,280	\$11,243,645	130.7
1991	\$4,083,358	\$2,578,309	\$1,400,738	\$5,977,903	\$1,463,873	\$12,032,893	136.2
1992	\$4,160,064	\$2,630,827	\$1,353,865	\$6,113,071	\$1,406,661	\$12,264,226	140.3
1993	\$4,332,769	\$2,919,756	\$1,295,807	\$6,034,232	\$1,609,350	\$12,331,859	144.5
1994	\$4,577,203	\$2,932,091	\$1,309,807	\$6,183,885	\$1,686,070	\$12,775,909	148.2
1995	\$4,729,921	\$3,133,885	\$1,365,575	\$6,349,708	\$1,871,603	\$13,204,133	152.4
1996	\$5,157,375	\$3,393,307	\$1,444,015	\$6,675,390	\$2,035,496	\$13,885,477	156.9
1997	\$5,577,348	\$3,674,368	\$1,460,234	\$6,922,290	\$2,058,496	\$14,652,763	160.5
1998	\$5,817,324	\$3,818,832	\$1,486,764	\$7,300,236	\$2,107,948	\$15,410,758	163.0
1999	\$6,263,648	\$4,098,075	\$1,506,651	\$7,505,235	\$2,141,325	\$16,761,071	166.6
2000	\$6,748,295	\$4,431,593	\$1,657,349	\$7,891,724	\$2,013,818	\$17,223,290	172.2
2001	\$7,352,480	\$4,710,371	\$1,864,023	\$8,201,230	\$2,294,580	\$17,889,213	177.5
2002	\$7,677,915	\$4,963,111	\$1,812,826	\$8,556,378	\$2,173,542	\$18,482,112	180.1
Average annual percent change	6.7%	7.7%	3.1%	4.7%	4.2%	5.1%	3.2%

However, research libraries have archival and preservation 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 the most 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.”³³

³³ "Collections & Access for the 21st-Century Scholar: Changing Roles of Research Libraries." A Report from the ARL Collections & Access Issues Task Force. *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 225 (December 2002). <<http://www.arl.org/newsltr/225/>>.

Graph 4
Expenditure Trends
in ARL Libraries, 1986-2002



Source: *ARL Statistics 2001-02*, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.

Table 5
Resources per Student in ARL University Libraries, 1986-2002
Median of Ratio Values for Time-Series Trends

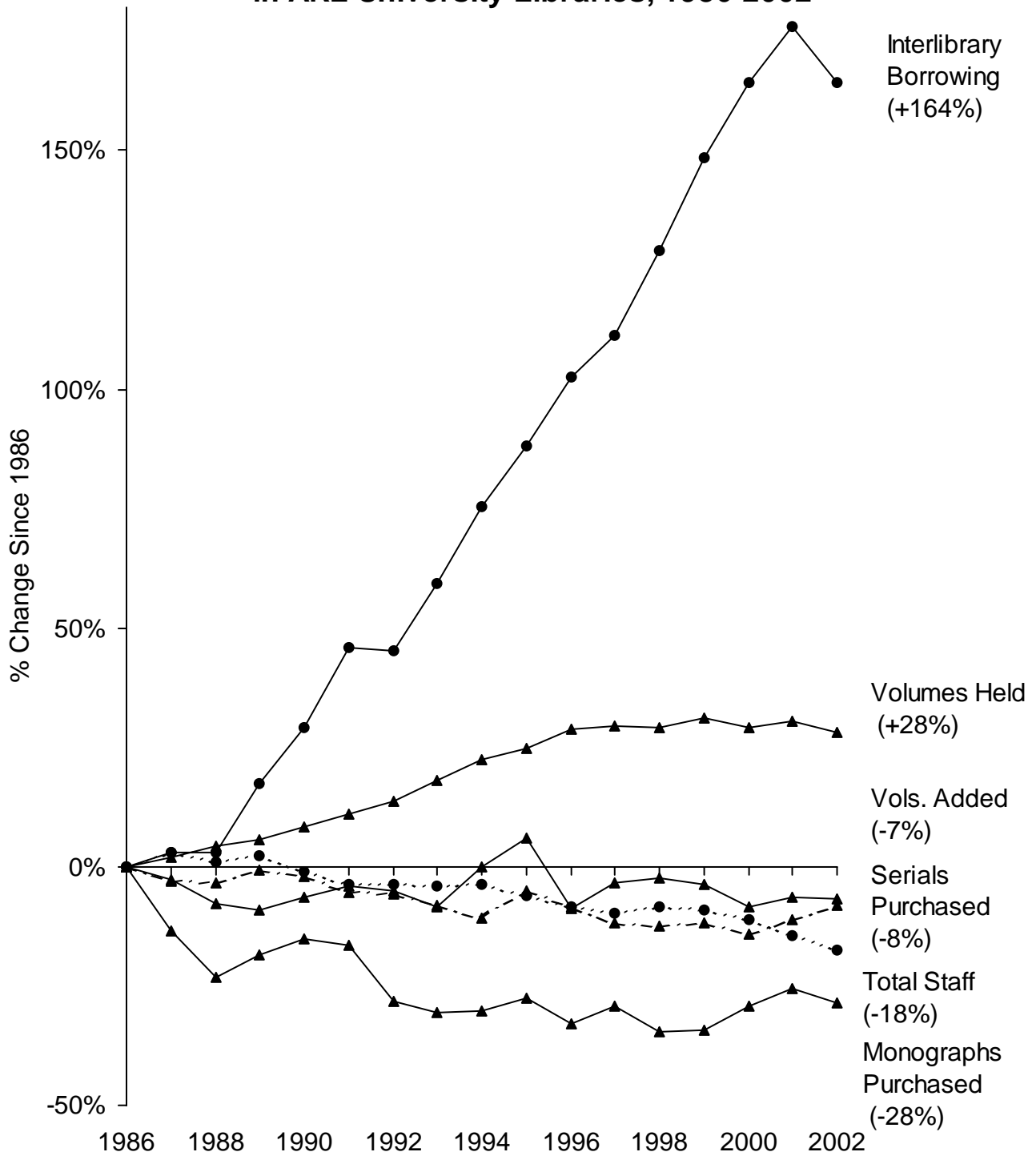
Year	Interlibrary Borrowing	Volumes Held	Volumes Added (Gross)	Total Staff	Serials Purchased	Monographs Purchased
(No. of Libraries)	(106)	(106)	(106)	(106)	(38)	(61)
1986	0.42	123.97	4.18	0.0160	0.90	2.15
1987	0.43	126.34	4.07	0.0165	0.87	1.86
1988	0.43	129.34	3.85	0.0162	0.87	1.66
1989	0.50	131.04	3.79	0.0164	0.90	1.75
1990	0.54	134.45	3.90	0.0159	0.88	1.83
1991	0.62	137.79	4.00	0.0154	0.85	1.79
1992	0.61	140.79	3.97	0.0154	0.85	1.54
1993	0.67	146.44	3.82	0.0154	0.83	1.49
1994	0.74	151.77	4.17	0.0154	0.80	1.50
1995	0.79	154.82	4.43	0.0150	0.85	1.56
1996	0.85	159.74	3.81	0.0147	0.83	1.44
1997	0.89	160.52	4.03	0.0144	0.80	1.52
1998	0.97	160.16	4.08	0.0147	0.79	1.41
1999	1.05	162.48	4.01	0.0145	0.80	1.41
2000	1.11	159.93	3.83	0.0142	0.78	1.52
2001	1.16	161.61	3.91	0.0137	0.80	1.60
2002	1.11	158.95	3.89	0.0132	0.83	1.54
Annual average percent change	6.3%	1.6%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-0.5%	-2.1%

The financial picture for research libraries is evident in Graph 4. Library material budgets have been rising 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 uneven trend of recent 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 on Graph 4, provides a reference for the increases in library expenditures.

Table 5, “Resources per Student in ARL University Libraries,” shows that borrowing activity per student through interlibrary loan has continued to increase at an annual average rate of 6.3% since 1986. Further, libraries are borrowing two-and-a-half times more items on a per student basis than they did 16 years ago.³⁴ However, as is also shown in Table 5, acquisition levels for both serials and monographs per student continue to slide. In 2002, ARL libraries acquired 28% fewer monographs and 8% fewer serials per student than they did in 1986. In 2002, ARL libraries acquired 830 serial subscriptions and 1,540 monographs per 1,000 students and the median number of volumes added was 3.89 per student, compared to the 4.18 volumes added per student in 1986. Libraries also reported fewer staff per student in 2002 as compared to 1986: in 2002, there was a median number of 13.2 total staff per 1,000 students, compared to the 1986 figure of 16 per 1,000.

³⁴ This overall trend should not be interpreted as a rigid doubling, as it falsifies the varying experiences of individual libraries.

Graph 5
**Resources per Student
 in ARL University Libraries, 1986-2002**



Source: *ARL Statistics 2001-02*, Association of Research Libraries, Washington D.C.

THE TRENDS CONTINUE

In summation, purchases of fewer serials and monographs since 1986 coupled with increases in expenditures for these items indicate the continuing decline of the purchasing power of research libraries. Higher levels of service activities in interlibrary loan and library instruction services indicate increased focus on providing access to, rather than ownership of, library resources. The declining trends of reference and circulation services since 1996 serve as indicators of the changing and increasing complexity of library users' reliance on electronic resources and services.

The World Wide 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.³⁵

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 contribution 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 picture of investments in electronic resources and other innovations. Answers to these questions can only be found by other measures. For example, by asking library users about their real needs and then designing better service delivery systems. ARL is engaged in a variety of projects through the New Measures Initiative 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.'³⁶

One area of investigation in the New Measures agenda 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 New Measures project is the LibQUAL+™ project, a partnership between ARL and Texas A&M; LibQUAL+™ results are proving to offer a promising testing ground for defining and measuring library service quality from a user perspective.³⁷ As of May 2003, more than 400 institutions have participated in the LibQUAL+™ project, which started in 2000 with 12 ARL libraries. LibQUAL+™ is evolving into a suite of services offered to the

³⁵ Steve Coffman, "Building Earth's Largest Library: Driving into the Future," *Searcher* 7, no. 3 (March 1999), <<http://www.infoday.com/searcher/mar99/coffman.htm>>.

³⁶ William J. Crowe, "The End of History? Reflections on a Decade" *ARL*, no. 226 (February 2003): 12-13. <<http://www.arl.org/newsltr/226/endofhistory.html>>.

³⁷ Colleen Cook, Fred Heath, Bruce Thompson, and Duane Webster, "LibQUAL+™: 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>>.

library community by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). Libraries can use these services to solicit, track, understand, and act upon users' opinions of service quality. Results from the 2003 LibQUAL+™ implementation are available through a series of 11 volumes summarizing data from more than 125,000 users in 308 institutions. Participants in the spring 2003 survey included college and university, community college, health sciences, military, public and state libraries, as well as libraries in the U.K., the Netherlands, and Canada, where the instrument was translated into French.

Resource investments in electronic products are tracked through the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* and other pilot projects. 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.³⁸ 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 vendors statistics. A pilot effort that currently includes more than 35 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.³⁹

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 1.56878 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 2001–June 2002. 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.

Martha Kyrillidou and Mark Young
Association of Research Libraries
June 12, 2003

³⁸ See <<http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/emetrics/index.html>>.

³⁹ 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/index.html> >

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 website is located at:

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

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

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

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+	2,302,472	49,575	33,841	44,977	12,430	8,333	20,763
ALBERTA	LM+	5,768,464	151,540	144,082	U/A	22,837	14,208	37,045
ARIZONA	bLM+	4,918,178	112,668	94,975	52,152	26,711	6,571	33,282
ARIZONA STATE	L+	3,705,133	98,451	90,854	51,080	23,189	12,873	36,062
AUBURN	b+	2,672,386	45,129	43,975	17,541	12,282	19,983	32,265
BOSTON	GLM+	2,296,538	58,772	52,052	16,552	U/A	U/A	29,551
BOSTON COLLEGE	GL+	1,970,143	69,486	65,205	U/A	U/A	U/A	21,416
BRIGHAM YOUNG	L+	3,304,688	79,337	71,013	51,023	13,984	7,007	20,991
BRITISH COLUMBIA	LM+	4,819,683	94,624	88,076	52,000	U/A	U/A	35,343
BROWN	+	3,191,502	65,645	60,048	39,877	17,353	2,712	20,065
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	GL+	9,388,785	195,752	177,723	U/A	U/A	U/A	83,089
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	bLM+	3,310,850	68,919	60,305	U/A	U/A	U/A	45,860
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	M+	2,249,653	64,789	50,586	31,849	18,674	9,742	28,416
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	bLM+	7,444,831	145,539	118,775	100,562	U/A	U/A	79,552
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	G+	2,141,065	62,066	59,919	37,239	13,710	7,613	21,323
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	GM+	2,938,357	84,121	47,707	45,817	19,463	8,983	28,446
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	b+	2,715,931	42,619	41,600	30,043	13,993	7,964	21,957
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	LM+	2,236,337	37,630	30,563	17,131	10,137	7,369	17,506
CHICAGO	bLM+	6,832,833	152,001	139,512	104,981	U/A	U/A	41,029
CINCINNATI	LM+	2,874,157	88,691	73,852	51,959	33,223	1,392	34,615
COLORADO	b+	3,022,510	52,668	44,020	36,764	10,665	13,672	24,337
COLORADO STATE	+	1,909,882	101,187	-23,398	35,929	7,746	12,966	20,712
COLUMBIA	LM+	7,557,346	173,993	156,930	88,677	44,854	10,104	54,958
CONNECTICUT	BLM+	3,105,039	71,887	59,446	27,490	24,402	10,861	35,263
CORNELL	BL+	6,963,879	172,700	156,632	U/A	U/A	U/A	62,077
DARTMOUTH	M+	2,399,692	54,267	31,869	25,423	22,292	3,008	25,300
DELAWARE	+	2,540,162	49,498	48,149	35,248	8,062	5,479	13,541
DUKE	GLM+	5,234,338	109,430	102,522	64,357	34,744	2,251	36,995
EMORY	BLM+	2,705,123	61,344	51,777	37,766	34,016	5,785	39,801
FLORIDA	BLM+	3,950,350	105,885	96,086	70,637	25,473	2,681	28,154
FLORIDA STATE	BLM+	2,522,954	82,871	76,496	58,358	12,758	6,551	19,309
GEORGE WASHINGTON	LM+	2,043,942	38,881	28,002	20,737	U/A	U/A	16,638
GEORGETOWN	bLM+	2,293,259	84,162	58,921	35,923	21,901	4,620	26,521
GEORGIA	L+	3,873,001	88,443	83,773	55,333	34,785	12,519	47,304
GEORGIA TECH	+	2,258,892	63,183	62,558	5,653	8,881	12,367	21,248
GUELPH	+	1,531,281	21,755	17,168	16,300	12,237	400	12,637
HARVARD	LM+	14,857,415	278,647	242,024	U/A	U/A	U/A	106,869
HAWAII	b+	3,234,973	69,952	54,590	24,937	17,514	9,814	27,328
HOUSTON	L+	2,173,342	56,091	50,085	31,749	U/A	U/A	20,276
HOWARD	LM+	2,499,122	38,209	33,970	8,960	12,664	438	13,102
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	M+	2,165,704	46,494	40,284	19,424	17,843	1,889	19,732
ILLINOIS, URBANA	L +	9,861,988	158,740	152,844	107,075	U/A	U/A	90,707

+ - 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, 2001-02

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
3,832,832	1,280,207	5,167	29,368	299,564	190,495	21,914	4,106	ALABAMA
3,677,528	0	8,701	20,509	1,391,680	U/A	U/A	U/A	ALBERTA
5,992,439	0	9,971	8,606	255,090	333,147	36,374	18,799	ARIZONA
7,322,247	788,712	7,485	18,252	215,582	1,132,156	58,761	27,813	ARIZONA STATE
2,557,163	390,171	1,746	9,296	147,027	73,202	6,444	2,092	AUBURN
4,170,322	U/A	1,026	40,614	1,700	17,700	51,314	836	BOSTON
3,829,735	202,492	1,233	6,390	17,655	112,668	14,600	10,081	BOSTON COLLEGE
3,342,028	409,102	U/A	18,683	245,480	18,163	145,883	15,703	BRIGHAM YOUNG
4,993,103	U/A	18,668	11,492	547,197	495,684	128,588	12,080	BRITISH COLUMBIA
1,844,033	0	4,952	9,313	140,901	923,787	68,594	4,367	BROWN
6,548,043	98,733	10,617	U/A	414,921	4,531,538	79,230	28,506	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
4,103,817	147,904	7,302	13,962	252,329	215,735	14,169	1,661	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
2,584,114	310,606	8,815	3,325	10,689	71,664	11,530	7,452	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE
6,064,614	68,072	10,029	75,447	632,414	4,142,401	250,126	23,556	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
1,701,311	325,475	6,367	649	101,205	20,697	16,071	3,690	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
3,076,325	0	18,795	10,650	219,155	338,671	87,328	11,069	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
4,132,163	401,906	11,022	18,826	3,844,926	U/A	99,110	4,567	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA
2,475,337	23,920	5,655	1,722	64,000	72,531	29,202	15,032	CASE WESTERN RESERVE
2,871,791	U/A	4,955	28,640	416,596	0	35,323	2,025	CHICAGO
3,268,118	47,159	10,345	23,637	165,094	307,280	50,224	17,896	CINCINNATI
6,199,844	1,551,992	9,986	41,766	206,527	356,792	57,892	12,306	COLORADO
2,520,216	286,982	6,669	1,976	64,564	24,714	6,859	277	COLORADO STATE
5,592,973	190,029	U/A	214,875	134,476	638,156	U/A	U/A	COLUMBIA
4,405,678	7,755	3,386	22,417	232,001	3,046	55,179	8,609	CONNECTICUT
7,935,919	U/A	11,279	59,330	241,553	37,444	102,469	20,372	CORNELL
2,544,577	0	8,769	13,851	184,159	497,888	32,710	7,545	DARTMOUTH
3,307,290	432,134	13,858	3,758	125,599	804	1,764	13,747	DELAWARE
4,172,847	1,244,820	7,316	40,712	131,858	322,341	43,632	50,044	DUKE
4,560,136	136,705	5,360	14,698	25,937	2,812	27,861	15,653	EMORY
7,200,290	1,314,142	13,361	8,083	757,016	209,947	26,121	13,369	FLORIDA
6,872,780	928,459	7,311	4,435	169,395	905	44,741	9,970	FLORIDA STATE
2,720,684	0	1,087	18,040	14,847	155,521	13,762	19,621	GEORGE WASHINGTON
3,598,609	9,242	7,142	15,399	1,777	364,747	15,730	14,152	GEORGETOWN
6,336,813	1,030,971	12,350	47,601	618,716	912,308	113,670	124,189	GEORGIA
4,257,720	0	8,675	3,823	192,310	107,232	1,866	4,452	GEORGIA TECH
2,255,084	0	1,789	9,045	73,100	4,025	10,678	5,921	GUELPH
9,185,620	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	HARVARD
5,972,239	0	3,445	6,622	252,026	2,581	28,193	25,190	HAWAII
4,023,252	680,971	1,933	3,774	5,348	525	4,590	4,244	HOUSTON
3,600,000	800	11,000	18,000	21	U/A	24,500	10,209	HOWARD
3,723,648	747,303	5,365	22,697	184,027	744,616	16,166	12,851	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO
9,069,875	U/A	9,534	33,981	648,338	88,876	148,358	13,175	ILLINOIS, URBANA

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

COLLECTIONS

(Survey Question #)		Volumes in Library (1)	Volumes Added (Gross) (2)	Volumes Added (Net) (3)	Monographs Purchased (Volumes) (4)	Current Serials Purchased (5)	Current Serials Received (6)	Current Serials Total (7)
INSTITUTION	Notes							
INDIANA	L+	6,512,090	137,820	126,487	59,267	53,662	6,357	60,019
IOWA	LM+	4,302,594	128,793	92,131	76,997	29,914	19,214	49,128
IOWA STATE	+	2,348,646	53,432	33,773	30,556	20,663	9,018	29,681
JOHNS HOPKINS	bBM+	3,509,413	72,628	58,186	44,279	20,413	9,610	30,023
KANSAS	BLM+	3,908,979	79,869	79,429	48,774	18,041	15,833	33,874
KENT STATE	B+	2,581,388	59,109	50,920	13,192	11,476	3,129	14,605
KENTUCKY	LM+	2,989,443	61,550	53,017	19,750	16,752	9,165	25,917
LAVAL	LM+	2,529,751	75,902	60,700	29,209	14,996	2,665	17,661
LOUISIANA STATE	L+	3,175,014	50,641	41,388	28,476	U/A	U/A	24,304
LOUISVILLE	BLM+	1,833,386	69,189	68,248	48,248	15,948	80	16,028
MCGILL	bBLM+	3,360,591	90,944	79,094	38,186	17,673	4,840	22,513
MCMASTER	M+	1,911,064	28,001	22,090	14,700	11,208	6,393	17,601
MANITOBA	GLM+	2,036,069	76,053	66,885	19,480	U/A	U/A	9,865
MARYLAND	+	2,956,648	86,009	59,182	37,701	13,534	20,324	33,858
MASSACHUSETTS	b+	3,089,191	42,867	41,085	14,236	10,216	5,044	15,260
MIT	+	2,667,215	47,403	44,061	18,554	11,715	10,643	22,358
MIAMI	LM+	2,399,584	68,843	54,463	23,124	15,426	3,981	19,407
MICHIGAN	LM+	7,643,203	182,670	158,860	103,002	33,426	35,792	69,218
MICHIGAN STATE	+	4,503,950	95,548	83,742	42,609	14,735	14,735	29,470
MINNESOTA	bBLM+	6,082,452	137,719	95,812	30,077	26,275	11,846	38,121
MISSOURI	LM+	3,111,319	42,509	36,477	13,931	10,820	5,253	16,073
MONTREAL	LM+	3,227,051	80,933	63,531	28,675	18,981	2,388	21,369
NEBRASKA	L+	2,720,838	56,908	50,792	18,698	12,777	9,886	22,663
NEW MEXICO	bLM+	2,473,170	66,721	61,674	27,958	11,483	6,124	17,607
NEW YORK	LM+	4,145,681	141,311	123,406	72,729	25,337	9,062	34,399
NORTH CAROLINA	LM+	5,366,141	146,018	131,268	75,282	27,943	21,006	48,949
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	+	3,143,738	101,154	82,733	32,178	23,526	29,243	52,769
NORTHWESTERN	BLM+	4,217,321	85,218	67,173	43,312	U/A	U/A	39,423
NOTRE DAME	L+	2,975,820	89,410	84,360	45,916	U/A	U/A	25,448
OHIO	BM+	2,405,884	62,880	59,383	35,194	U/A	U/A	28,581
OHIO STATE	bLM+	5,603,403	116,823	111,905	158,820	34,107	8,979	43,086
OKLAHOMA	BLM+	4,319,702	87,347	85,007	49,906	26,333	2,281	28,614
OKLAHOMA STATE	BM+	2,409,875	84,601	82,240	20,850	U/A	U/A	24,806
OREGON	L+	2,548,402	61,547	58,243	33,199	12,043	5,797	17,840
PENNSYLVANIA	LM+	5,152,960	131,833	125,659	U/A	U/A	U/A	40,840
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	BLM+	4,699,670	93,443	84,721	74,982	37,512	18,758	56,270
PITTSBURGH	BLM+	4,339,324	100,891	89,718	U/A	U/A	U/A	41,908
PRINCETON	G+	6,104,279	123,615	114,678	92,129	31,219	1,227	32,446
PURDUE	b+	2,393,585	50,316	38,240	16,581	13,836	6,673	20,509
QUEEN'S	bGLM+	2,329,631	36,855	32,513	20,882	15,473	636	16,109
RICE	+	2,240,044	55,784	47,732	34,815	14,807	18,402	33,209
ROCHESTER	bM+	3,150,464	50,512	38,832	19,225	21,282	958	22,240

+ - 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, 2001-02

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)	(Survey Question #)
INSTITUTION								
4,670,049	0	6,132	35,016	594,981	2,979,377	252,801	38,106	INDIANA
6,958,388	669,820	18,582	15,141	386,055	229,353	27,415	15,415	IOWA
3,380,573	0	5,651	14,042	130,008	780,839	11,562	46,493	IOWA STATE
4,224,868	3,983	4,526	13,716	212,787	56,134	23,953	6,731	JOHNS HOPKINS
3,489,807	714,100	10,253	43,255	329,631	2,996,174	31,357	19,796	KANSAS
1,343,992	0	20,148	11,423	277,789	11,390	21,751	14,602	KENT STATE
6,202,256	1,128,997	6,252	24,981	250,226	567,024	44,401	38,321	KENTUCKY
1,310,267	0	2,674	0	327,094	207,575	18,417	16,597	LAVAL
5,375,405	624,193	3,951	20,919	299,443	U/A	21,999	2,789	LOUISIANA STATE
2,122,902	0	0	30,425	21,936	1,203,864	27,445	5,664	LOUISVILLE
1,626,988	680,484	4,007	2,565	239,983	256,108	44,435	31,242	MCGILL
1,548,150	0	896	11,980	143,622	10	29,429	1,268	MCMASTER
1,475,456	557,610	U/A	3,484	108,253	661,270	17,359	3,330	MANITOBA
5,473,621	182,876	5,053	32,499	221,363	101,777	152,376	29,516	MARYLAND
2,493,063	315,238	U/A	11,897	113,709	0	18,220	3,251	MASSACHUSETTS
2,357,872	0	11,245	17,625	118,534	456,240	25,078	3,753	MIT
3,750,839	0	4,378	16,122	43,145	1,793	43,998	7,350	MIAMI
8,027,897	0	64,932	35,574	339,292	5,473,462	45,510	32,638	MICHIGAN
5,556,525	0	19,744	2,370	230,498	1,817	56,522	1,369	MICHIGAN STATE
5,985,607	2,641,938	14,325	72,610	420,912	U/A	U/A	U/A	MINNESOTA
6,766,615	1,655,520	1,947	9,659	270,729	606	18,159	1,224	MISSOURI
1,684,156	11,510	7,963	0	13,212	126,208	39,944	11,619	MONTREAL
4,508,410	552,672	5,017	8,238	161,461	75,417	32,082	1,809	NEBRASKA
4,628,643	307,484	14,175	18,678	227,214	1,567,577	46,316	9,114	NEW MEXICO
4,796,088	499,289	4,645	25,569	19	1,132,830	58,572	23,432	NEW YORK
4,734,753	1,617,891	9,449	31,011	311,979	613,973	157,143	47,386	NORTH CAROLINA
5,006,819	0	73,815	7,969	39,428	99,497	3,260	16,630	NORTH CAROLINA STATE
4,110,673	7,600	8,128	12,070	202,456	382,580	53,684	19,153	NORTHWESTERN
3,638,191	0	4,307	U/A	15,477	U/A	18,607	6,223	NOTRE DAME
3,152,947	0	10,328	12,596	174,478	96,478	51,578	29,017	OHIO
5,569,978	40,559	7,275	28,093	213,031	2,204,556	46,705	U/A	OHIO STATE
4,046,819	8,581	2,909	17,058	154,421	404,287	3,595	7,081	OKLAHOMA
4,493,010	131,638	12,548	6,928	296,679	191,131	9,818	12,920	OKLAHOMA STATE
2,887,172	481,414	1,217	61,573	730,983	1,147,465	65,217	9,212	OREGON
3,875,003	U/A	8,332	9,500	131,610	707,054	55,385	6,011	PENNSYLVANIA
5,066,834	0	7,391	23,058	463,566	520,528	69,279	152,259	PENNSYLVANIA STATE
4,446,110	U/A	7,780	19,516	105,308	695,122	46,752	18,165	PITTSBURGH
6,145,305	735,816	4,665	31,847	309,843	28,321	59,722	1,593	PRINCETON
2,518,849	488,464	7,537	2,710	342,657	1,126	933	10,674	PURDUE
3,652,395	1,172,175	U/A	U/A	155,402	27,435	U/A	U/A	QUEEN'S
2,990,617	55,920	12,549	5,155	26,700	30,871	35,174	8,103	RICE
4,998,630	486,769	5,722	13,710	101,974	6,670	80,442	5,398	ROCHESTER

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

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+	3,979,219	82,451	60,289	31,992	U/A	U/A	35,960
SASKATCHEWAN	LM+	1,884,974	62,054	41,997	22,526	6,856	4,405	11,261
SOUTH CAROLINA	LM+	3,333,764	56,390	50,015	21,562	U/A	U/A	21,836
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	BLM+	3,730,085	70,327	64,051	36,522	22,979	6,898	29,877
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	LM+	2,748,990	40,662	31,337	21,718	15,308	2,159	17,467
STANFORD	BLM+	7,698,099	168,272	134,575	110,353	U/A	U/A	50,056
SUNY-ALBANY	B+	2,054,677	46,353	41,151	17,886	28,920	2,449	31,369
SUNY-BUFFALO	LM+	3,287,867	57,636	31,736	21,657	17,679	14,500	32,179
SUNY-STONY BROOK	M+	2,136,801	30,314	26,523	17,925	25,814	2,649	28,463
SYRACUSE	L+	2,865,922	39,756	34,430	23,097	15,811	3,038	18,849
TEMPLE	bBGLM+	2,738,286	61,163	58,387	31,406	12,565	5,375	17,940
TENNESSEE	bBLM+	2,816,914	61,436	45,272	30,380	20,063	2,854	22,917
TEXAS	GL+	8,229,689	167,786	155,059	61,624	22,915	27,099	50,014
TEXAS A&M	bBM+	2,924,918	93,171	80,539	39,931	30,459	11,845	42,304
TEXAS TECH	BLM+	2,299,286	72,918	60,679	40,145	20,240	11,903	32,143
TORONTO	BLM+	9,525,835	247,553	225,721	156,402	45,376	8,558	53,934
TULANE	BGLM+	2,331,250	48,438	46,221	30,752	14,141	857	14,998
UTAH	LM+	2,991,692	86,075	82,137	U/A	30,062	3,455	33,517
VANDERBILT	LM+	2,746,052	67,318	56,472	44,471	22,391	7,442	29,833
VIRGINIA	LM+	4,867,833	101,692	88,564	45,960	26,695	29,148	55,843
VIRGINIA TECH	+	2,137,042	55,276	38,968	25,684	11,859	4,820	16,679
WASHINGTON	LM+	6,274,025	153,979	112,384	38,912	U/A	U/A	45,587
WASHINGTON STATE	B+	2,116,080	38,386	33,881	22,863	U/A	U/A	31,718
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	LM+	3,547,866	71,805	61,787	28,477	18,057	259	18,316
WATERLOO	+	1,961,373	31,491	10,843	18,687	U/A	U/A	15,251
WAYNE STATE	bLM+	3,296,271	55,092	38,473	24,446	U/A	U/A	18,645
WESTERN ONTARIO	L+	2,838,293	42,859	42,587	20,256	19,291	1,628	20,919
WISCONSIN	LM+	6,216,006	97,569	80,772	54,625	40,022	7,641	47,663
YALE	LM+	10,905,851	201,227	198,581	140,595	60,034	9,630	69,664
YORK	BL+	2,436,581	70,034	51,348	32,123	U/A	U/A	18,988
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	+	7,178,362	217,907	147,356	102,922	U/A	U/A	29,642
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	+	8,066,487	40,059	33,601	2,991	U/A	U/A	11,500
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	bG+	2,152,517	13,905	13,905	2,240	U/A	U/A	U/A
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	L+	25,586,139	362,696	361,285	142,726	46,319	53,681	100,000
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	B+	2,364,878	17,878	13,445	3,705	5,363	13,716	19,079
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	+	7,992,123	U/A	325,150	7,162	1,541	34,507	36,048
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	+	2,425,403	43,919	40,919	14,428	19,765	4,349	24,114
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	G+	8,200,975	173,701	173,701	88,273	19,309	15,397	34,706
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	+	2,536,680	35,283	32,570	12,409	6,883	6,029	12,912
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	BG+	1,491,818	25,451	20,687	7,079	3,610	3,418	7,028

+ - 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, 2001-02

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								
5,792,405	2,651,256	12,298	22,836	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	RUTGERS
3,035,173	402,056	2,281	268	72,165	18,538	14,784	1,635	SASKATCHEWAN
5,008,383	876,308	3,035	7,783	312,950	250,000	33,953	11,977	SOUTH CAROLINA
6,038,707	487,581	4,442	44,903	U/A	3,180,060	26,817	21,023	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
4,442,331	313,172	8,929	23,789	334,058	20,616	28,856	13,337	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
5,444,678	0	9,965	102,643	279,531	799,191	321,947	40,753	STANFORD
2,810,863	0	658	5,705	51,483	54,964	6,551	4,801	SUNY-ALBANY
5,322,129	U/A	6,446	7,400	200,400	130,970	44,420	7,200	SUNY-BUFFALO
3,810,919	316,311	2,809	6,715	131,053	10,788	35,148	6,081	SUNY-STONY BROOK
7,114,070	217,928	24,472	31,033	272,332	494,508	397,062	20,152	SYRACUSE
2,981,969	93,928	2,850	34,180	116,285	10,023,877	20,220	2,918	TEMPLE
3,956,872	1,803	1,479	9,710	389,689	124,792	29,762	12,913	TENNESSEE
6,083,600	0	6,097	111,932	338,582	9,483,471	159,926	20,624	TEXAS
5,304,146	65,519	9,789	23,232	203,609	283,399	15,690	19,787	TEXAS A&M
2,392,533	4,222	11,229	16,004	152,290	808,256	13,537	19,221	TEXAS TECH
5,094,957	0	5,608	33,631	279,873	693,060	189,288	23,125	TORONTO
2,534,540	606,816	3,003	38,437	10,920	397,779	86,367	6,037	TULANE
3,543,837	857,681	8,081	40,554	229,120	1,139,316	39,131	23,225	UTAH
2,923,802	250,693	6,854	13,111	107,020	221,539	29,847	7,494	VANDERBILT
5,435,023	681,643	18,912	26,020	148,443	434,510	60,070	23,960	VIRGINIA
6,234,735	399,525	10,461	15,147	136,405	80,849	9,159	10,541	VIRGINIA TECH
7,387,734	0	12,080	64,278	350,192	1,101,605	69,836	21,050	WASHINGTON
4,662,429	U/A	U/A	17,922	1,507	351,080	12,698	30,763	WASHINGTON STATE
3,226,960	U/A	10,969	13,821	116,645	130,242	37,305	32,117	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS
1,672,413	0	1,249	4,340	150,662	U/A	1,022	110	WATERLOO
3,785,487	388,182	4,301	76,500	53,929	2,150,039	45,985	24,146	WAYNE STATE
3,760,416	0	2,015	9,436	15,327	345,347	52,538	4,058	WESTERN ONTARIO
4,804,382	294,205	10,327	55,197	519,682	3,010,137	217,726	16,630	WISCONSIN
6,452,750	1,145,757	U/A	64,034	453,519	2,264,597	208,615	6,939	YALE
3,957,861	0	1,798	9,404	110,752	8,647	46,362	16,753	YORK
6,536,442	1,730,894	4,087	U/A	U/A	U/A	57,939	39,048	BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
U/A	0	17,070	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	467	CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.
1,677,831	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.
13,532,501	N/A	80,050	56,107	4,863,681	14,103,741	2,676,572	899,561	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
1,078,365	0	1,675	18,867	4,506	1,104	401	3,779	NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.
7,438,836	3,521,085	164	7,410	U/A	97,009	229,119	12,847	NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA
578,338	0	2,138	2,408	0	56,962	U/A	70,739	NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
6,528,425	8,038	U/A	35,556	428,309	4,277,889	554,237	51,006	NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
7,472,086	N/A	6,805	27,495	205,309	70,069	50	30	NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
189,305	0	484	2,110	58	20	158	105	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

SUMMARY DATA: COLLECTIONS

(Survey Question #)	Volumes in Library (1)	Volumes Added (Gross) (2)	Volumes Added (Net) (3)	Monographs Purchased (Volumes) (4)	Current Serials Purchased (5)	Current Serials Received (6)	Current Serials Total (7)
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:							
Median	2,990,568	71,066	60,169	33,199	18,366	6,953	28,455
High	14,857,415	278,647	242,024	158,820	60,034	35,792	106,869
Low	1,531,281	21,755	-23,398	5,653	6,856	80	9,865
Totals	432,126,694	9,738,743	8,294,028	4,420,179	1,809,912	734,109	3,649,644
Number of Libraries Responding	114	114	114	105	86	86	114
NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:							
Median	4,857,521	40,059	37,260	9,786	6,883	13,716	24,114
Totals	67,995,382	930,799	1,162,619	383,935	102,790	131,097	275,029
Number of Libraries Responding	10	9	10	10	7	7	9
GRAND TOTALS	500,122,076	10,669,542	9,456,647	4,804,114	1,912,702	865,206	3,924,673

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

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:								
4,121,418	182,876	7,289	16,063	192,310	229,353	35,249	12,306	Median
9,185,620	2,651,256	73,815	214,875	3,844,926	10,023,877	397,062	152,259	High
1,310,267	0	0	0	19	0	933	110	Low
494,551,803	38,883,891	925,351	2,644,811	28,443,111	81,528,915	6,102,543	1,761,851	Totals
114	103	106	110	111	105	108	107	Number of Libraries Responding
NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:								
6,528,425	0	2,138	13,139	4,506	63,516	29,170	8,313	Median
45,032,129	5,260,017	112,786	149,953	5,501,863	18,606,794	3,518,476	1,077,582	Totals
9	8	9	8	7	8	8	10	Number of Libraries Responding
539,583,932	44,143,908	1,038,137	2,794,764	33,944,974	100,135,709	9,621,019	2,839,433	GRAND TOTALS

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

EXPENDITURES

(Survey Question #)		Monographs (16)	Current Serials (17)	Other Library Materials (18)	Misc. Materials (19)	Total Library Materials (20)	Contract Binding (21)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
ALABAMA	LM+	1,313,676	4,716,022	5,310	36,384	6,071,392	130,824
ALBERTA	LM+	2,608,391	5,405,949	U/A	434,632	8,448,971	123,918
ARIZONA	bLM+	2,711,852	7,010,579	479,718	939,519	11,141,668	204,648
ARIZONA STATE	L+	2,695,988	5,828,774	334,726	195,065	9,054,553	179,731
AUBURN	b+	970,195	3,768,945	43,810	37,206	4,820,156	75,903
BOSTON	GLM+	830,438	5,228,186	386,650	6,788	6,452,062	180,457
BOSTON COLLEGE	GL+	1,568,139	5,025,050	173,050	95,577	6,861,816	168,278
BRIGHAM YOUNG	L+	1,801,102	5,530,637	122,013	76,164	7,529,916	204,930
BRITISH COLUMBIA	LM+	1,851,852	5,965,549	307,408	690,456	8,815,266	123,269
BROWN	+	1,979,182	4,020,542	268,012	315,644	6,583,380	268,994
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	GL+	8,329,979	9,738,625	102,242	U/A	18,170,846	966,946
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	bLM+	2,100,887	5,706,231	425,425	152,539	8,385,082	237,238
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	M+	2,046,894	4,603,523	U/A	0	6,650,417	197,176
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	bLM+	4,610,594	7,314,602	1,297,876	438,308	13,661,380	596,023
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	G+	1,245,644	2,460,367	201,285	8,017	3,915,313	225,164
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	GM+	2,318,636	5,065,145	183,386	9,447	7,576,614	333,385
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	b+	1,947,514	3,518,997	U/A	111,503	5,578,014	102,808
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	LM+	924,969	4,093,523	52,628	83,488	5,154,608	97,407
CHICAGO	bLM+	4,369,169	7,330,130	119,084	0	11,818,383	435,747
CINCINNATI	LM+	2,071,415	5,136,240	565,034	258,765	8,031,454	170,202
COLORADO	b+	1,637,656	5,412,392	425,599	772,382	8,248,029	195,930
COLORADO STATE	+	1,768,217	3,299,597	82,719	754,864	5,905,397	141,394
COLUMBIA	LM+	6,718,479	8,001,285	U/A	0	14,719,764	894,383
CONNECTICUT	BLM+	1,209,300	4,693,019	1,390,325	46,028	7,338,672	315,337
CORNELL	BL+	5,172,481	6,757,494	1,327,872	245,730	13,503,577	228,236
DARTMOUTH	M+	1,812,826	3,433,584	1,644,300	0	6,890,710	210,100
DELAWARE	+	2,138,417	3,930,768	63,613	303,870	6,436,668	91,835
DUKE	GLM+	3,695,533	7,454,293	90,988	807,524	12,048,338	287,458
EMORY	BLM+	3,554,196	4,650,272	2,634,275	384,390	11,223,133	169,006
FLORIDA	BLM+	2,520,517	7,213,651	1,000,326	414,123	11,148,617	387,476
FLORIDA STATE	BLM+	1,322,913	4,689,196	208,691	515,692	6,736,492	198,457
GEORGE WASHINGTON	LM+	2,143,369	4,910,840	160,973	880,367	8,095,549	127,008
GEORGETOWN	bLM+	1,656,381	5,104,409	741,249	254,541	7,756,580	238,480
GEORGIA	L+	2,273,930	6,762,378	185,337	376,095	9,597,740	261,753
GEORGIA TECH	+	545,932	3,203,529	814,934	0	4,564,395	91,505
GUELPH	+	509,341	1,835,326	6,370	230,812	2,581,849	36,342
HARVARD	LM+	8,846,163	9,792,111	6,574,413	433,869	25,646,556	1,201,004
HAWAII	b+	1,567,274	4,107,900	60,258	0	5,735,432	244,183
HOUSTON	L+	1,627,745	3,687,359	882,031	443,170	6,640,305	96,726
HOWARD	LM+	504,125	3,273,201	188,081	279,211	4,244,618	74,256
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	M+	1,316,109	5,473,463	19,619	0	6,809,191	102,080
ILLINOIS, URBANA	L+	3,623,267	6,653,869	188,683	1,164,932	11,630,751	247,217

+ - 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, 2001-02

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
2,465,353	1,460,340	557,394	4,483,087	1,963,787	12,649,090	ALABAMA
2,774,316	4,894,287	622,873	8,291,476	1,293,575	18,157,941	ALBERTA
4,915,018	4,732,132	852,364	10,499,514	3,588,023	25,433,853	ARIZONA
4,534,725	5,461,071	800,011	10,795,807	2,774,640	22,804,731	ARIZONA STATE
2,261,436	1,340,979	341,564	3,943,979	1,850,585	10,690,623	AUBURN
4,510,852	2,923,552	537,825	7,972,229	2,018,379	16,623,127	BOSTON
3,997,794	2,647,122	752,559	7,397,475	1,208,057	15,635,626	BOSTON COLLEGE
5,802,354	1,422,957	2,323,168	9,548,479	2,277,724	19,561,049	BRIGHAM YOUNG
4,664,035	4,869,469	866,788	10,400,292	2,977,473	22,316,300	BRITISH COLUMBIA
4,159,970	3,017,646	387,443	7,565,059	1,901,042	16,318,475	BROWN
7,758,581	15,095,370	3,337,206	26,191,157	6,320,082	51,649,031	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
3,603,841	5,091,492	1,106,514	9,801,847	2,528,724	20,952,891	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
3,904,975	4,340,579	1,398,760	9,644,314	2,016,278	18,508,185	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE
9,608,222	10,400,766	2,751,440	22,760,428	5,247,323	42,265,154	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
3,131,608	2,181,835	583,242	5,896,685	2,071,826	12,108,988	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
4,793,860	6,575,404	1,236,542	12,605,806	4,611,309	25,127,114	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
2,794,560	4,273,254	1,100,310	8,168,124	2,396,177	16,245,123	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA
3,022,480	1,394,150	446,958	4,863,588	1,617,273	11,732,876	CASE WESTERN RESERVE
3,837,543	5,836,787	1,002,238	10,676,568	3,204,585	26,135,283	CHICAGO
4,875,228	2,467,098	1,041,889	8,384,215	2,539,633	19,125,504	CINCINNATI
2,656,329	4,182,804	1,000,373	7,839,506	2,000,673	18,284,138	COLORADO
2,422,871	2,453,001	629,028	5,504,900	1,575,467	13,127,158	COLORADO STATE
10,188,651	7,178,892	1,260,763	18,628,306	4,871,654	39,114,107	COLUMBIA
U/A	U/A	921,654	10,146,477	2,333,030	20,133,516	CONNECTICUT
8,295,217	9,623,216	845,327	18,763,760	6,132,231	38,627,804	CORNELL
2,970,384	3,053,133	413,780	6,437,297	6,557,176	20,095,283	DARTMOUTH
3,045,843	2,733,110	475,237	6,254,190	1,139,594	13,922,287	DELAWARE
6,856,436	4,751,319	558,365	12,166,120	6,088,156	30,590,072	DUKE
4,617,952	5,261,171	637,111	10,516,234	21,032,468	42,940,841	EMORY
5,022,020	5,188,741	782,211	10,992,972	2,581,324	25,110,389	FLORIDA
2,550,635	2,377,229	566,226	5,494,090	1,265,378	13,694,417	FLORIDA STATE
4,148,890	2,913,156	700,909	7,762,955	3,851,363	19,836,875	GEORGE WASHINGTON
4,290,923	4,128,224	786,658	9,205,805	2,432,477	19,633,342	GEORGETOWN
3,688,943	5,078,236	887,650	9,654,829	2,031,182	21,545,504	GEORGIA
2,258,673	1,422,879	85,801	3,767,353	1,455,474	9,878,727	GEORGIA TECH
1,280,940	1,846,275	156,665	3,283,880	519,648	6,421,718	GUELPH
31,180,373	19,101,792	1,419,888	51,702,053	17,904,086	96,453,699	HARVARD
2,886,323	2,679,703	984,529	6,550,555	1,804,240	14,334,410	HAWAII
2,801,636	1,874,418	612,269	5,288,323	1,999,082	14,024,436	HOUSTON
2,687,323	1,979,948	504,274	5,171,545	869,445	10,359,864	HOWARD
3,890,670	4,256,438	468,058	8,615,166	2,451,422	17,977,859	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO
8,606,144	6,770,616	1,529,265	16,906,025	3,758,345	32,542,338	ILLINOIS, URBANA

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

EXPENDITURES

(Survey Question #)		Monographs (16)	Current Serials (17)	Other Library Materials (18)	Misc. Materials (19)	Total Library Materials (20)	Contract Binding (21)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
INDIANA	L+	3,055,731	6,591,730	1,340,174	328,691	11,316,326	337,446
IOWA	LM+	2,178,262	5,646,530	1,741,456	573,383	10,139,631	180,448
IOWA STATE	+	1,906,642	5,518,683	126,305	318,854	7,870,484	202,308
JOHNS HOPKINS	bBM+	2,269,740	6,598,133	866,103	1,119,562	10,853,538	158,699
KANSAS	BLM+	2,136,573	4,720,237	116,678	302,912	7,276,400	163,455
KENT STATE	B+	903,169	2,231,579	68,875	15,607	3,219,230	97,239
KENTUCKY	LM+	2,402,151	6,109,621	507,825	838,996	9,858,593	162,522
LAVAL	LM+	1,792,151	2,755,310	47,546	0	4,595,007	U/A
LOUISIANA STATE	L+	1,274,754	4,013,329	255,528	80,933	5,624,544	69,724
LOUISVILLE	BLM+	1,716,575	5,760,695	622,161	0	8,099,431	133,360
MCGILL	bBLM+	2,788,130	3,559,177	1,503,429	125,669	7,976,405	124,530
MCMASTER	M+	769,377	3,774,539	U/A	16,129	4,560,045	118,651
MANITOBA	GLM+	796,799	2,899,362	U/A	301,295	3,997,457	101,581
MARYLAND	+	1,935,870	4,063,748	1,134,239	805,145	7,939,002	157,940
MASSACHUSETTS	b+	561,590	3,086,318	68,370	57,701	3,773,979	170,203
MIT	+	1,110,051	4,902,513	U/A	29,642	6,042,206	209,966
MIAMI	LM+	1,195,590	5,765,840	363,900	231,511	7,556,841	136,767
MICHIGAN	LM+	6,032,483	11,033,976	524,372	619,567	18,210,398	430,887
MICHIGAN STATE	+	2,036,235	5,434,509	U/A	128,505	7,599,249	241,920
MINNESOTA	bLM+	2,187,740	6,479,640	369,546	1,359,621	10,396,547	401,841
MISSOURI	LM+	1,451,102	4,690,259	112,392	1,015	6,254,768	175,917
MONTREAL	LM+	1,394,183	4,943,369	U/A	75,893	6,413,445	139,063
NEBRASKA	L+	951,491	4,310,312	193,279	64,398	5,519,480	167,520
NEW MEXICO	bLM+	1,468,783	4,023,724	94,291	68,806	5,655,604	155,330
NEW YORK	LM+	3,637,121	7,541,571	710,916	127,635	12,017,243	580,406
NORTH CAROLINA	LM+	3,639,224	5,548,162	2,029,802	56,130	11,273,318	327,150
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	+	1,620,222	5,271,494	231,817	657,490	7,781,023	153,439
NORTHWESTERN	BLM+	3,088,300	5,075,484	383,037	1,539,216	10,086,037	198,568
NOTRE DAME	L+	3,013,265	4,320,976	796,496	510,555	8,641,292	150,359
OHIO	BM+	1,315,181	2,592,632	992,557	44,816	4,945,186	112,269
OHIO STATE	bLM+	3,288,279	8,205,882	U/A	U/A	11,494,161	329,966
OKLAHOMA	BLM+	2,631,199	4,593,699	1,228,480	362,699	8,816,077	166,946
OKLAHOMA STATE	BM+	897,706	2,829,998	119,558	1,189,240	5,036,502	48,017
OREGON	L+	1,551,306	3,589,580	U/A	705,587	5,846,473	156,098
PENNSYLVANIA	LM+	3,222,105	7,941,747	471,604	U/A	11,635,456	414,659
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	BLM+	3,454,023	7,456,595	3,294,928	416,280	14,621,826	524,401
PITTSBURGH	BLM+	2,909,731	7,542,247	327,930	283,995	11,063,903	331,713
PRINCETON	G+	5,039,889	4,989,337	1,657,597	132,859	11,819,682	531,949
PURDUE	b+	1,051,696	4,963,111	U/A	0	6,014,807	121,394
QUEEN'S	bGLM+	1,029,991	3,772,161	19,061	41,500	4,862,714	99,452
RICE	+	2,721,258	4,359,726	1,301,758	391,618	8,774,360	73,247
ROCHESTER	bM+	940,044	4,039,504	187,821	44,747	5,212,116	103,881

+ - 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, 2001-02

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
7,212,677	4,262,492	1,599,656	13,074,825	5,337,981	30,066,578	INDIANA
5,030,679	4,271,577	1,119,089	10,421,345	2,194,266	22,935,690	IOWA
2,451,904	3,271,140	650,606	6,373,650	1,094,369	15,540,811	IOWA STATE
5,513,220	5,404,904	657,635	11,575,759	4,110,274	26,698,270	JOHNS HOPKINS
5,169,926	2,872,872	805,410	8,848,208	2,040,538	18,328,601	KANSAS
3,348,076	1,763,253	913,944	6,025,273	1,402,384	10,744,126	KENT STATE
4,774,014	2,752,342	1,054,148	8,580,504	2,031,488	20,633,107	KENTUCKY
2,194,143	3,495,122	44,431	5,733,696	363,676	10,692,379	LAVAL
2,870,745	2,098,310	663,180	5,632,235	1,436,976	12,763,479	LOUISIANA STATE
2,532,403	2,075,539	450,347	5,058,289	2,603,274	15,894,354	LOUISVILLE
2,578,272	3,577,483	544,058	6,699,813	1,715,706	16,516,454	MCGILL
1,271,129	2,546,034	116,431	3,933,593	570,202	9,182,491	MCMASTER
2,145,887	2,826,946	262,202	5,235,036	851,302	10,185,375	MANITOBA
6,706,474	3,673,313	857,315	11,237,102	2,573,327	21,907,371	MARYLAND
3,405,792	2,847,588	672,555	6,925,935	535,854	11,405,971	MASSACHUSETTS
5,231,876	3,044,338	256,038	8,532,252	2,152,818	16,937,242	MIT
3,365,409	2,491,215	930,054	6,786,678	2,120,414	16,600,700	MIAMI
7,538,696	9,853,621	1,914,611	19,306,928	5,409,403	43,357,616	MICHIGAN
3,386,016	4,485,198	1,310,940	9,182,154	2,437,642	19,460,965	MICHIGAN STATE
6,431,100	7,842,048	1,815,804	16,088,952	5,556,407	32,443,747	MINNESOTA
2,538,763	2,796,653	427,370	5,762,786	1,776,733	13,970,204	MISSOURI
3,542,643	5,268,713	24,116	8,835,471	932,325	16,320,305	MONTREAL
2,552,991	2,569,375	579,594	5,701,960	1,025,364	12,414,324	NEBRASKA
4,127,948	4,578,646	1,002,470	9,709,064	2,698,342	18,218,340	NEW MEXICO
6,859,114	7,866,688	977,151	15,702,953	4,752,987	33,053,589	NEW YORK
6,922,398	5,210,696	1,331,462	13,464,556	3,077,681	28,142,705	NORTH CAROLINA
5,419,139	3,054,028	737,831	9,210,998	7,562,295	24,707,755	NORTH CAROLINA STATE
5,611,963	4,010,079	820,999	10,443,041	1,935,126	22,662,772	NORTHWESTERN
3,526,621	4,345,423	572,213	8,444,257	1,220,130	18,456,038	NOTRE DAME
3,069,954	2,228,475	697,686	5,996,115	1,305,314	12,358,884	OHIO
6,202,692	5,170,022	1,728,761	13,101,475	2,896,565	27,822,167	OHIO STATE
2,576,767	1,459,106	833,083	4,868,956	1,022,244	14,874,223	OKLAHOMA
2,883,225	1,391,136	547,645	4,822,006	1,778,096	11,684,621	OKLAHOMA STATE
2,839,102	3,000,539	940,516	6,780,157	1,282,988	14,065,716	OREGON
6,221,788	6,086,704	1,393,568	13,702,060	4,899,689	30,651,864	PENNSYLVANIA
6,768,494	12,313,557	991,636	20,073,687	4,724,710	39,944,624	PENNSYLVANIA STATE
4,851,550	4,174,133	837,847	9,863,530	2,986,611	24,245,757	PITTSBURGH
7,692,808	6,104,511	499,763	14,297,082	4,357,566	31,006,279	PRINCETON
3,081,108	2,888,689	660,776	6,630,573	3,208,467	15,975,241	PURDUE
1,457,513	2,689,329	195,989	4,342,831	897,191	10,202,188	QUEEN'S
3,271,954	1,409,717	158,023	4,839,694	1,611,711	15,299,012	RICE
4,174,023	1,695,169	402,651	6,271,843	2,207,441	13,795,281	ROCHESTER

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

EXPENDITURES

(Survey Question #)		Monographs (16)	Current Serials (17)	Other Library Materials (18)	Misc. Materials (19)	Total Library Materials (20)	Contract Binding (21)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
RUTGERS	BL+	1,701,381	6,418,420	599,296	504,680	9,223,777	216,509
SASKATCHEWAN	LM+	1,059,527	2,558,729	U/A	83,410	3,701,666	66,192
SOUTH CAROLINA	LM+	1,627,394	4,132,494	202,999	138,445	6,101,332	126,553
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	BLM+	1,651,663	5,702,245	1,549,287	1,118,463	10,021,658	209,782
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	LM+	1,026,680	4,915,339	227,403	433,663	6,603,085	154,328
STANFORD	BLM+	5,233,920	11,866,219	583,868	5,258	17,689,265	780,889
SUNY-ALBANY	B+	923,304	3,498,383	72,337	226,145	4,720,169	75,007
SUNY-BUFFALO	LM+	1,327,023	5,241,768	332,956	148,248	7,049,995	141,285
SUNY-STONY BROOK	M+	795,244	4,030,617	895,957	283,034	6,004,852	78,633
SYRACUSE	L+	950,553	3,496,444	10,496	272,485	4,729,978	71,350
TEMPLE	bBGLM+	1,219,904	4,106,876	821,005	4,430	6,152,215	167,292
TENNESSEE	bBLM+	1,865,985	5,958,573	75,988	426,610	8,327,156	146,247
TEXAS	GL+	3,546,093	6,907,879	2,268,585	829	12,723,386	213,519
TEXAS A&M	bBM+	2,645,399	5,187,041	2,011,523	158,528	10,002,491	196,236
TEXAS TECH	BLM+	1,836,434	5,261,367	256,157	341,156	7,695,114	147,823
TORONTO	BLM+	5,536,693	7,632,483	2,155,948	0	15,325,123	336,593
TULANE	BGLM+	1,436,996	3,990,306	101,258	496,530	6,025,090	157,920
UTAH	LM+	2,062,695	4,311,192	22,303	527,343	6,923,533	207,649
VANDERBILT	LM+	1,792,444	6,157,611	U/A	59,900	8,009,955	212,028
VIRGINIA	LM+	2,025,021	5,487,724	1,175,353	203,759	8,891,857	201,057
VIRGINIA TECH	+	1,340,306	4,401,708	70,707	464,389	6,277,110	127,327
WASHINGTON	LM+	2,217,936	8,847,747	U/A	61,660	11,127,343	219,326
WASHINGTON STATE	B+	1,125,200	4,731,660	47,874	107,032	6,011,766	86,350
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	LM+	1,676,341	4,483,368	122,636	2,257,696	8,540,041	165,304
WATERLOO	+	766,573	2,827,508	84,311	156,697	3,835,088	57,447
WAYNE STATE	bLM+	1,662,347	4,835,922	U/A	303,789	6,802,058	101,321
WESTERN ONTARIO	L+	937,560	4,779,190	U/A	388,508	6,105,258	113,493
WISCONSIN	LM+	2,461,277	5,945,987	557,887	100,054	9,065,205	204,760
YALE	LM+	7,606,829	6,711,332	8,497,012	0	22,815,173	542,194
YORK	BL+	1,299,157	3,458,185	211,568	17,910	4,986,820	119,859
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	+	3,293,512	1,010,433	397,519	62,694	4,764,158	85,917
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	+	380,113	7,632,846	U/A	31,669	8,044,628	N/A
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	bG+	81,691	193,164	545,798	23,182	843,835	0
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	L+	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	16,327,528	1,465,563
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	B+	208,912	2,168,237	2,719	0	2,379,868	2,236
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	+	318,023	409,229	568,968	62,924	1,359,143	9,029
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	+	1,175,640	4,410,866	215,517	0	5,802,023	194,184
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	G+	6,273,548	4,600,608	2,284,550	U/A	13,158,706	569,462
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	+	954,229	2,091,216	U/A	0	3,045,445	32,922
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	BG+	362,492	1,078,582	48,892	68,960	1,558,926	44,769

+ - 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, 2001-02

EXPENDITURES

Salaries & Wages: Professional (22)	Salaries & Wages: Support (23)	Salaries & Wages: Student Asst. (24)	Total Salaries & Wages (25)	Other Operating Expenditures (26)	Total Library Expenditures (27)	(Survey Question #)
						INSTITUTION
7,113,228	8,824,457	1,632,639	17,570,324	1,489,348	28,499,958	RUTGERS
1,671,347	2,001,554	238,082	3,910,984	690,130	8,368,971	SASKATCHEWAN
3,565,877	3,142,257	508,297	7,216,431	3,558,691	17,003,007	SOUTH CAROLINA
6,771,045	4,535,455	1,592,912	12,899,412	4,412,774	27,543,626	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
2,834,275	2,780,396	1,092,474	6,707,145	853,326	14,317,884	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
22,635,182	11,736,924	2,853,851	37,225,957	13,627,975	69,324,086	STANFORD
3,202,563	2,218,727	617,074	6,038,364	1,330,113	12,163,653	SUNY-ALBANY
6,400,213	1,739,689	765,838	8,905,740	1,725,170	17,822,190	SUNY-BUFFALO
2,841,469	2,277,615	544,183	5,663,267	908,567	12,655,319	SUNY-STONY BROOK
2,972,257	3,514,840	491,090	6,978,187	1,568,317	13,347,832	SYRACUSE
3,649,174	1,878,060	487,273	6,014,507	1,566,078	13,900,092	TEMPLE
4,048,264	3,302,844	798,933	8,150,041	1,746,333	18,369,777	TENNESSEE
7,506,440	9,178,019	1,421,886	18,106,345	5,436,811	36,480,061	TEXAS
5,256,027	3,344,493	967,223	9,567,743	3,322,612	23,089,082	TEXAS A&M
3,920,427	2,167,905	1,029,817	7,118,149	2,641,733	17,602,819	TEXAS TECH
8,363,595	9,295,022	2,409,296	20,067,914	5,037,464	40,767,095	TORONTO
2,853,464	2,169,974	384,333	5,407,771	1,347,723	12,938,504	TULANE
3,807,046	5,371,783	1,469,264	10,648,093	4,003,259	21,782,534	UTAH
4,384,418	3,363,991	418,751	8,167,160	2,354,208	18,743,351	VANDERBILT
6,511,385	8,485,734	788,927	15,786,046	3,746,075	28,625,035	VIRGINIA
2,043,479	2,508,213	671,179	5,222,871	1,214,655	12,841,963	VIRGINIA TECH
9,087,177	6,443,675	2,211,039	17,741,891	2,479,399	31,567,959	WASHINGTON
2,510,107	2,942,148	607,351	6,059,606	791,219	12,948,941	WASHINGTON STATE
5,411,536	3,801,332	602,300	9,815,168	7,807,922	26,328,435	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS
1,577,113	2,132,219	386,457	4,095,788	748,871	8,737,195	WATERLOO
4,521,632	2,812,702	1,590,425	8,924,759	4,536,385	20,364,523	WAYNE STATE
1,923,193	2,205,410	341,077	4,469,680	312,164	11,000,594	WESTERN ONTARIO
9,878,930	6,125,494	2,487,056	18,491,480	5,839,991	33,601,436	WISCONSIN
12,291,973	9,169,145	926,591	22,387,709	13,976,734	59,721,810	YALE
2,767,782	2,688,704	468,059	5,924,545	923,194	11,954,418	YORK
9,846,707	10,030,948	593,668	20,471,323	7,402,969	32,724,367	BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
U/A	U/A	U/A	9,850,273	9,154,781	27,049,682	CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.
1,184,556	431,811	176,167	1,792,534	571,408	3,207,777	CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.
U/A	U/A	U/A	265,186,000	258,411,909	541,391,000	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
6,455,931	1,858,193	21,408	8,335,532	5,030,768	15,748,404	NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.
9,218,854	6,537,191	86,245	15,842,290	7,663,512	24,873,974	NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA
12,491,265	3,515,385	591,964	16,598,614	20,848,445	43,443,266	NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
27,345,834	U/A	2,374,223	29,720,057	9,926,955	53,375,180	NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
U/A	U/A	U/A	7,043,940	1,458,660	11,580,967	NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
3,792,677	1,951,502	0	5,744,179	1,530,698	8,878,572	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

U/A - Unavailable

N/A - Not Applicable

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

SUMMARY DATA: EXPENDITURES

(Survey Question #)	Monographs (16)	Current Serials (17)	Other Library Materials (18)	Misc. Materials (19)	Total Library Materials (20)	Contract Binding (21)
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:						
Median	1,806,964	4,953,240	327,930	226,145	7,587,932	168,278
High	8,846,163	11,866,219	8,497,012	2,257,696	25,646,556	1,201,004
Low	504,125	1,835,326	5,310	0	2,581,849	36,342
Totals	255,184,279	593,238,907	70,522,858	35,455,955	954,401,999	25,168,718
Number of Libraries Responding	114	114	97	111	114	113
NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:						
Median	380,113	2,091,216	397,519	27,426	3,904,802	44,769
Totals	13,048,159	23,595,181	4,063,963	249,429	57,284,260	2,404,082
Number of Libraries Responding	9	9	7	8	10	9
GRAND TOTALS	268,232,438	616,834,088	74,586,821	35,705,385	1,011,686,259	27,572,800

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

SUMMARY DATA: EXPENDITURES

Salaries & Wages: Professional (22)	Salaries & Wages: Support (23)	Salaries & Wages: Student Asst. (24)	Total Salaries & Wages (25)	Other Operating Expenditures (26)	Total Library Expenditures (27)	(Survey Question #)
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:						
3,904,975	3,302,844	774,025	8,414,236	2,173,542	18,306,370	Median
31,180,373	19,101,792	3,337,206	51,702,053	21,032,468	96,453,699	High
1,271,129	1,340,979	24,116	3,283,880	312,164	6,421,718	Low
545,435,540	487,206,095	102,076,411	1,143,942,869	353,755,527	2,477,269,114	Totals
113	113	114	114	114	114	Number of Libraries Responding
NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:						
9,218,854	2,733,444	176,167	12,846,282	7,533,240	25,961,828	Median
70,335,824	24,325,030	3,843,675	380,584,743	322,000,105	762,273,189	Totals
7	6	7	10	10	10	Number of Libraries Responding
615,771,364	511,531,125	105,920,086	1,524,527,612	675,755,632	3,239,542,303	GRAND TOTALS

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

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 *
	Notes	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
ALABAMA	LM+	56	79	53	188	373	6,317
ALBERTA	LM+	82	216	32	330	805	17,435
ARIZONA	bLM+	106	172	84	362	2,195	34,166
ARIZONA STATE	L+	102	214	46	362	682	14,486
AUBURN	b+	53	63	34	150	711	15,390
BOSTON	GLM+	94	113	114	321	699	8,628
BOSTON COLLEGE	GL+	69	85	55	209	737	13,391
BRIGHAM YOUNG	L+	116	57	177	350	2,613	39,982
BRITISH COLUMBIA	LM+	115	220	56	391	1,377	26,276
BROWN	+	81	100	36	217	168	U/A
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	GL+	254	239	194	687	2,666	26,811
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	bLM+	59	173	61	293	795	10,198
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	M+	69	134	76	279	673	15,082
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	bLM+	142	281	178	601	1,282	19,499
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	G+	40	96	34	170	686	6,377
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	GM+	76	195	70	341	1,648	11,094
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	b+	49	137	52	238	675	11,026
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	LM+	59	56	27	142	373	4,321
CHICAGO	bLM+	71	209	64	344	366	8,071
CINCINNATI	LM+	89	92	81	262	954	7,732
COLORADO	b+	51	119	66	236	2,335	16,188
COLORADO STATE	+	45	75	26	146	500	11,726
COLUMBIA	LM+	196	260	79	535	818	10,813
CONNECTICUT	BLM+	78	90	66	234	812	11,399
CORNELL	BL+	133	320	137	590	1,615	22,575
DARTMOUTH	M+	57	118	31	206	U/A	U/A
DELAWARE	+	54	110	51	215	407	8,108
DUKE	GLM+	128	170	45	343	1,023	12,432
EMORY	BLM+	90	160	39	289	630	14,349
FLORIDA	BLM+	118	212	77	407	837	17,019
FLORIDA STATE	BLM+	64	127	50	241	558	10,647
GEORGE WASHINGTON	LM+	70	128	42	240	471	9,514
GEORGETOWN	bLM+	80	125	47	252	1,002	13,647
GEORGIA	L+	87	213	64	364	603	10,994
GEORGIA TECH	+	49	59	5	113	196	4,227
GUELPH	+	34	79	17	130	273	5,327
HARVARD	LM+	528	657	122	1,307	U/A	U/A
HAWAII	b+	56	89	69	214	284	3,590
HOUSTON	L+	66	95	44	205	369	6,408
HOWARD	LM+	54	81	50	185	384	3,527
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	M+	82	156	36	274	706	10,859
ILLINOIS, URBANA	L+	176	222	124	522	1,212	19,492

+ - See Footnotes

G - Govt. documents Not Included in Serials Count

L - Includes Law Library

B - Includes Branch Campuses

M- Includes Medical Library

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

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, 2001-02

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)	INSITUATION
99,389	U/A	U/A	9,993	16,366	ALABAMA
139,461	U/A	969,058	107,831	41,218	ALBERTA
81,487	458,240	772,590	37,984	29,583	ARIZONA
179,371	416,361	1,113,873	48,280	29,196	ARIZONA STATE
106,480	175,170	179,789	18,490	9,359	AUBURN
92,091	263,968	365,119	14,373	23,510	BOSTON
55,484	209,400	323,328	18,028	10,803	BOSTON COLLEGE
391,727	668,487	759,322	31,439	30,079	BRIGHAM YOUNG
187,452	818,143	4,575,975	34,909	36,312	BRITISH COLUMBIA
54,032	207,560	243,307	16,306	17,949	BROWN
136,053	901,757	U/A	24,893	14,722	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
118,054	310,256	476,800	38,650	29,480	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
85,996	211,583	405,191	27,603	23,726	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE
198,597	730,691	1,928,758	66,372	30,520	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
36,169	186,001	258,272	20,819	16,820	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
105,129	454,288	649,222	37,588	24,360	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
101,712	274,208	420,424	24,921	31,958	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA
43,929	119,630	153,134	59,272	44,199	CASE WESTERN RESERVE
55,425	446,059	698,152	38,117	19,110	CHICAGO
136,138	352,886	482,683	82,828	52,655	CINCINNATI
207,162	483,015	763,108	45,332	26,804	COLORADO
92,792	288,875	474,171	27,577	47,920	COLORADO STATE
251,330	446,371	1,087,448	44,856	20,441	COLUMBIA
113,331	U/A	221,780	44,613	38,187	CONNECTICUT
128,005	U/A	1,125,464	27,663	19,005	CORNELL
U/A	U/A	U/A	11,010	21,540	DARTMOUTH
180,606	U/A	349,030	11,991	17,905	DELAWARE
100,656	333,188	520,209	49,768	16,909	DUKE
79,534	243,802	451,770	37,304	19,538	EMORY
145,974	446,500	1,129,493	49,622	21,839	FLORIDA
84,152	313,019	416,011	16,728	16,010	FLORIDA STATE
92,630	201,492	238,343	30,296	45,602	GEORGE WASHINGTON
101,638	313,209	392,891	13,608	10,847	GEORGETOWN
121,448	326,719	454,658	44,479	9,237	GEORGIA
41,705	105,639	U/A	10,942	3,146	GEORGIA TECH
30,475	197,943	404,737	35,131	80,584	GUELPH
U/A	U/A	1,989,796	46,196	22,677	HARVARD
90,234	393,009	464,704	6,614	6,758	HAWAII
74,783	250,201	356,959	29,194	18,260	HOUSTON
180,000	U/A	74,525	11,017	4,102	HOWARD
114,562	217,409	470,747	95,043	35,055	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO
245,322	U/A	1,052,627	92,763	91,494	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, 2001-02

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	L+	139	187	132	458	1,989	31,735
IOWA	LM+	91	133	84	308	573	11,697
IOWA STATE	+	52	97	49	198	1,003	9,053
JOHNS HOPKINS	bBM+	114	171	53	338	636	6,316
KANSAS	BLM+	103	118	80	301	712	11,820
KENT STATE	B+	69	63	86	218	724	12,263
KENTUCKY	LM+	98	126	81	305	1,746	55,009
LAVAL	LM+	59	151	3	213	462	7,346
LOUISIANA STATE	L+	64	85	56	205	1,224	11,148
LOUISVILLE	BLM+	50	91	37	178	900	11,310
MCGILL	bBLM+	68	153	46	267	1,023	13,949
MCMASTER	M+	32	111	18	161	662	8,767
MANITOBA	GLM+	51	128	15	194	950	7,818
MARYLAND	+	124	113	59	296	1,008	21,075
MASSACHUSETTS	b+	56	74	40	170	360	5,822
MIT	+	94	95	17	206	243	5,624
MIAMI	LM+	78	125	39	242	1,517	11,062
MICHIGAN	LM+	167	347	129	643	1,097	21,349
MICHIGAN STATE	+	63	128	93	284	478	13,338
MINNESOTA	bLM+	107	211	105	423	1,025	19,490
MISSOURI	LM+	56	133	33	222	718	11,023
MONTREAL	LM+	95	246	4	345	2,401	14,855
NEBRASKA	L+	48	112	43	203	362	9,141
NEW MEXICO	bLM+	81	148	69	298	1,274	19,006
NEW YORK	LM+	120	243	64	427	945	13,345
NORTH CAROLINA	LM+	140	206	83	429	1,072	20,848
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	+	120	126	48	294	540	12,638
NORTHWESTERN	BLM+	112	146	82	340	576	7,077
NOTRE DAME	L+	60	168	42	270	413	6,436
OHIO	BM+	62	75	63	200	861	17,770
OHIO STATE	bLM+	126	181	126	433	1,069	17,104
OKLAHOMA	BLM+	55	84	61	200	447	7,230
OKLAHOMA STATE	BM+	56	79	67	202	993	20,080
OREGON	L+	53	97	65	215	404	8,610
PENNSYLVANIA	LM+	119	178	106	403	871	14,916
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	BLM+	151	399	87	637	2,281	44,622
PITTSBURGH	BLM+	108	152	84	344	1,668	22,096
PRINCETON	G+	133	210	28	371	U/A	U/A
PURDUE	b+	62	143	58	263	422	6,562
QUEEN'S	bGLM+	39	120	17	176	602	8,808
RICE	+	52	62	13	127	226	2,197
ROCHESTER	bM+	89	69	50	208	642	9,212

+ - 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, 2001-02

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
446,836	695,587	1,629,476	108,902	31,157	INDIANA
111,515	U/A	638,363	46,863	23,493	IOWA
44,327	292,390	334,123	22,370	15,169	IOWA STATE
124,707	278,659	509,910	29,021	30,395	JOHNS HOPKINS
121,436	728,004	818,708	43,463	32,402	KANSAS
73,979	233,973	321,523	22,731	12,626	KENT STATE
101,309	278,403	346,759	38,690	29,408	KENTUCKY
168,514	429,378	675,960	21,694	16,554	LAVAL
97,747	225,179	286,873	10,252	25,026	LOUISIANA STATE
100,760	284,710	U/A	27,389	11,195	LOUISVILLE
142,042	490,788	906,853	15,672	53,313	MCGILL
71,793	240,997	405,797	21,115	16,039	MCMASTER
94,617	509,283	610,443	16,475	25,126	MANITOBA
141,120	569,876	569,876	37,185	20,750	MARYLAND
70,985	255,207	447,794	25,517	17,084	MASSACHUSETTS
64,282	226,799	350,144	12,474	11,114	MIT
114,864	128,610	201,541	43,246	18,807	MIAMI
218,066	593,189	1,105,876	67,805	30,988	MICHIGAN
68,805	356,978	875,627	44,033	32,752	MICHIGAN STATE
182,418	427,553	633,090	214,465	24,731	MINNESOTA
74,880	264,324	330,314	54,734	44,305	MISSOURI
73,128	646,918	1,019,665	19,689	19,466	MONTREAL
67,672	241,817	319,059	20,260	15,584	NEBRASKA
79,077	335,784	409,297	21,726	20,377	NEW MEXICO
177,793	729,000	988,453	19,172	24,288	NEW YORK
214,931	U/A	1,193,737	51,784	14,418	NORTH CAROLINA
89,828	266,650	459,742	12,559	21,339	NORTH CAROLINA STATE
110,971	233,158	347,421	27,946	31,228	NORTHWESTERN
29,694	193,753	269,355	28,759	13,644	NOTRE DAME
111,659	348,352	454,804	46,688	48,090	OHIO
349,500	522,609	2,005,481	105,513	88,876	OHIO STATE
90,827	199,227	241,393	25,196	32,228	OKLAHOMA
91,170	223,980	275,181	35,540	20,629	OKLAHOMA STATE
80,630	349,640	437,091	51,348	40,140	OREGON
271,808	372,699	418,549	23,686	30,641	PENNSYLVANIA
293,314	819,152	880,756	58,528	49,450	PENNSYLVANIA STATE
276,943	464,465	538,302	43,298	17,429	PITTSBURGH
U/A	393,436	493,468	12,589	10,977	PRINCETON
94,237	186,011	519,064	24,365	28,503	PURDUE
39,773	371,819	581,310	15,346	15,409	QUEEN'S
U/A	136,766	203,988	9,599	8,349	RICE
65,119	173,987	311,963	26,871	19,542	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, 2001-02

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 *
	Notes	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
INSTITUTION	Notes						
RUTGERS	BL+	106	240	95	441	1,072	20,742
SASKATCHEWAN	LM+	47	108	12	167	488	7,705
SOUTH CAROLINA	LM+	78	118	96	292	870	12,679
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	BLM+	105	127	107	339	884	12,203
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	LM+	51	103	82	236	733	6,959
STANFORD	BLM+	314	262	96	672	854	10,984
SUNY-ALBANY	B+	64	76	46	186	857	6,064
SUNY-BUFFALO	LM+	126	55	68	249	636	14,963
SUNY-STONY BROOK	M+	46	70	47	163	757	9,554
SYRACUSE	L+	61	143	42	246	604	9,758
TEMPLE	bBGLM+	69	92	54	215	490	7,906
TENNESSEE	bBLM+	89	149	63	301	737	13,380
TEXAS	GL+	140	327	94	561	1,239	40,511
TEXAS A&M	bBM+	104	173	83	360	878	12,529
TEXAS TECH	BLM+	85	118	90	293	962	16,485
TORONTO	BLM+	188	363	147	698	1,613	24,643
TULANE	BGLM+	55	106	38	199	436	7,015
UTAH	LM+	75	192	98	365	1,887	53,020
VANDERBILT	LM+	100	113	43	256	504	6,548
VIRGINIA	LM+	94	197	58	349	1,895	15,686
VIRGINIA TECH	+	39	98	57	194	865	18,653
WASHINGTON	LM+	152	222	132	506	1,227	20,006
WASHINGTON STATE	B+	51	90	36	177	715	11,301
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	LM+	100	134	51	285	641	3,898
WATERLOO	+	39	99	36	174	182	3,523
WAYNE STATE	bLM+	100	104	105	309	847	17,476
WESTERN ONTARIO	L+	58	112	15	185	757	16,533
WISCONSIN	LM+	190	192	131	513	2,056	24,569
YALE	LM+	226	349	62	637	1,001	8,990
YORK	BL+	58	115	47	220	623	13,611
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	+	222	250	N/A	472	7,830	146,274
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	+	167	141	8	316	743	743
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	bG+	23	19	10	52	5	205
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	L+	1,415	2,735	5	4,155	809	25,356
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	B+	109	55	1	165	195	65,797
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	+	239	262	6	507	751	16,883
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	+	184	88	27	299	319	5,690
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	G+	290	346	131	767	U/A	U/A
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	+	66	98	3	167	300	1,941
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	BG+	59	64	0	123	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, 2001-02

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
149,606	330,760	716,061	12,285	16,123	RUTGERS
53,525	332,734	430,983	18,307	21,306	SASKATCHEWAN
228,778	872,054	923,940	21,095	26,403	SOUTH CAROLINA
56,933	457,353	707,493	15,028	12,103	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
111,880	243,897	457,128	49,741	32,193	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
112,343	641,800	774,457	16,392	12,522	STANFORD
71,692	114,160	175,433	12,830	15,132	SUNY-ALBANY
124,500	379,504	425,262	35,166	14,696	SUNY-BUFFALO
88,085	U/A	264,898	22,547	10,006	SUNY-STONY BROOK
95,910	174,598	213,346	11,983	16,900	SYRACUSE
92,100	197,782	268,288	17,496	11,957	TEMPLE
93,047	315,809	364,096	38,867	30,914	TENNESSEE
365,823	1,151,052	2,074,840	35,789	23,173	TEXAS
80,058	798,028	1,411,052	33,413	27,140	TEXAS A&M
63,445	192,294	374,709	44,554	38,954	TEXAS TECH
450,837	1,446,802	1,943,402	28,539	9,052	TORONTO
42,149	152,255	228,137	27,428	22,506	TULANE
394,359	275,703	525,079	54,750	16,879	UTAH
67,958	217,808	321,754	31,092	12,384	VANDERBILT
182,007	431,559	858,728	44,235	29,439	VIRGINIA
26,590	258,684	311,907	42,654	28,574	VIRGINIA TECH
73,008	U/A	2,241,080	91,326	19,561	WASHINGTON
46,632	206,583	351,810	31,438	18,158	WASHINGTON STATE
99,941	243,607	403,542	25,279	33,840	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS
43,513	276,250	579,581	78,630	41,599	WATERLOO
675,092	173,338	238,273	47,554	17,750	WAYNE STATE
100,408	448,060	703,813	21,557	6,354	WESTERN ONTARIO
U/A	714,580	977,955	104,406	45,829	WISCONSIN
133,045	432,865	901,841	34,478	18,497	YALE
154,956	604,286	1,049,581	13,330	4,813	YORK
1,320,727	1,917,098	2,476,715	40,635	7,070	BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
17,194	22,805	29,646	773,172	23,572	CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.
U/A	U/A	54,952	25,058	U/A	CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.
1,097,845	161,439	U/A	23,667	55	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
18,931	5,422	6,757	17,265	19,727	NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.
21,748	129,041	U/A	35,419	753	NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA
97,549	N/A	N/A	269,012	419	NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
U/A	U/A	U/A	2,779	2,074	NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
87,630	40,586	42,936	32,484	2,428	NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
42,212	39,076	240,665	10,675	10,027	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, 2001-02

SUMMARY DATA: PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

(Survey Question #)	Professional Staff (FTE) (28)	Support Staff (FTE) (29)	Student Assistants (FTE) (30)	Total Staff (FTE) (31)	Library Presentations to Groups (32)	Participants in Group Presentations (33)
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:						
Median	79	127	58	272	757	11,712
High	528	657	194	1,307	2,666	55,009
Low	32	55	3	113	168	2,197
Totals	10,704	17,327	7,457	35,488	99,942	1,556,584
Number of Libraries Responding	114	114	114	114	111	110
NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:						
Median	176	120	6	308	531	11,287
Totals	2,774	4,058	191	7,023	10,952	262,889
Number of Libraries Responding	10	10	9	10	8	8
GRAND TOTALS	13,478	21,385	7,648	42,511	110,894	1,819,473

ARL LIBRARY DATA TABLES, 2001-02

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:					
100,656	313,209	464,704	29,108	21,323	Median
675,092	1,446,802	4,575,975	214,465	91,494	High
26,590	105,639	74,525	6,614	3,146	Low
14,401,811	38,568,394	72,799,066	4,207,190	2,853,583	Totals
109	101	109	114	114	Number of Libraries Responding
NONUNIVERSITY LIBRARIES:					
64,921	40,586	48,944	28,771	2,428	Median
2,703,836	2,315,467	2,851,671	1,230,166	66,125	Totals
8	7	6	10	9	Number of Libraries Responding
17,105,647	40,883,861	75,650,737	5,437,356	2,919,708	GRAND TOTALS

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED VARIABLES OF ARL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 2001-02

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	50.60	29.82	29.13	19.88	114
2. Support Staff as percent of Total Staff	71.30	48.91	49.53	16.29	114
3. Student Assistant Staff as percent of Total Staff	50.57	21.28	21.12	1.16	114
4. Ratio of Professional to Support Staff (excluding Student Assistant Staff)	2.29	0.66	0.61	0.29	114
5. Ratio of Items Loaned to Items Borrowed	8.67	1.64	1.33	0.29	114
6. Serial Expenditures as percent of Total Library Materials Expenditures	82.77	65.05	66.80	29.42	114
7. Monograph Expenditures as percent of Total Library Materials Expenditures	45.84	25.13	24.35	11.88	114
8. Total Library Materials Expenditures as percent of Total Library Expenditures	59.27	40.46	40.04	25.52	114
9. Contract Binding as percent of Total Library Expenditures	2.29	0.98	0.91	0.39	113
10. Salary and Wages Expenditures as percent of Total Library Expenditures	61.65	45.62	46.10	24.49	114
11. Other Operating Expenditures as percent of Total Library Expenditures	48.98	12.95	12.20	2.84	114
12. Unit cost of monographs (per volume)	121.63	52.98	50.35	20.70	105
13. Unit cost of serials (per subscription)	507.49	266.82	259.21	111.79	86
14. Library Expenditures per Faculty	49,311.71	16,151.04	13,276.23	6,846.43	114
15. Library Expenditures per Full-Time Student	5,541.94	1,243.12	875.84	392.39	114
16. Library Expenditures per Full-Time Graduate Student	16,115.53	5,299.05	4,761.71	1,948.93	114
17. Library Expenditures per Full-Time User*	3,425.61	901.28	710.11	347.15	114
18. Library Expenditures per User**	3,220.55	715.98	539.04	246.78	113

* "Full-time user" category includes full-time students, full-time graduate students, and all faculty.

** "User" category includes all students, all graduate students, and all faculty.

PH.D., FACULTY, AND ENROLLMENT STATISTICS *

(Survey Question #)	ENROLLMENTS						
	Ph.D.s Awarded	Ph.D. Fields	Faculty	Total FTE Full-time**	Total Part-time**	Graduate FTE Full-time	Graduate Part-time
(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
INSTITUTION							
ALABAMA	127	44	812	16,152	3,019	2,637	1,328
ALBERTA	242	119	1,425	27,961	4,285	3,049	1,956
ARIZONA	369	82	1,425	28,848	6,899	5,523	2,692
ARIZONA STATE	247	46	1,981	38,056	14,703	6,693	5,785
AUBURN	132	40	1,115	19,241	3,228	2,145	1,405
BOSTON	183	38	2,428	22,728	5,028	7,128	3,026
BOSTON COLLEGE	120	30	653	11,392	2,915	2,132	2,378
BRIGHAM YOUNG	71	29	1,501	28,401	4,370	1,864	1,092
BRITISH COLUMBIA	325	77	1,795	27,032	10,307	5,423	1,193
BROWN	148	30	558	7,342	432	1,665	110
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	910	82	1,399	28,514	2,615	6,828	1,032
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	336	59	1,630	24,314	2,978	5,586	350
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	173	42	1,123	20,696	1,189	3,725	437
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	612	81	1,855	35,879	1,615	10,950	395
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	116	37	870	13,918	511	1,670	45
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	275	64	1,439	19,897	381	2,642	131
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	290	38	830	19,452	921	2,462	187
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	166	63	562	6,783	2,433	3,666	2,169
CHICAGO	332	75	1,297	10,537	2,346	6,488	2,320
CINCINNATI	175	80	1,778	20,491	6,399	4,738	2,276
COLORADO	258	44	1,251	22,947	6,174	1,565	3,558
COLORADO STATE	148	41	995	19,549	3,857	1,740	1,767
COLUMBIA	357	74	1,401	16,935	2,776	9,088	1,808
CONNECTICUT	221	53	1,036	18,773	5,278	3,191	2,196
CORNELL	380	83	1,627	19,420	0	5,619	0
DARTMOUTH	40	15	717	5,452	141	1,424	90
DELAWARE	136	40	1,049	17,360	3,589	2,171	771
DUKE	201	41	901	11,602	324	5,456	169
EMORY	118	25	2,212	10,761	839	2,938	430
FLORIDA	607	81	2,955	39,939	6,576	10,016	2,860
FLORIDA STATE	244	72	1,084	28,583	6,879	4,268	2,049
GEORGE WASHINGTON	95	28	1,011	14,176	8,008	5,465	6,656
GEORGETOWN	80	19	1,091	11,396	1,292	5,205	1,061
GEORGIA	343	87	1,875	27,677	4,640	5,387	2,101
GEORGIA TECH	257	28	762	13,877	1,698	3,714	818
GUELPH	68	U/A	685	14,301	1,544	1,638	103
HARVARD	383	75	1,956	18,884	5,586	11,824	3,009
HAWAII	141	55	1,136	12,654	4,878	2,665	2,813
HOUSTON	205	53	917	21,972	11,035	5,079	4,386
HOWARD	78	26	1,150	9,301	1,189	2,830	690
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	174	54	1,707	20,208	4,747	6,123	2,945
ILLINOIS, URBANA	567	84	1,830	34,688	3,542	7,064	2,420
INDIANA	347	86	1,655	32,764	5,199	4,885	2,921

* - 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 #)	ENROLLMENTS						
	Ph.D.s Awarded	Ph.D. Fields	Faculty	Total FTE Full-time**	Total Part-time**	Graduate FTE Full-time	Graduate Part-time
(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
INSTITUTION							
IOWA	306	67	1,185	22,662	6,106	5,474	3,691
IOWA STATE	232	82	1,644	23,964	3,859	2,732	2,031
JOHNS HOPKINS	348	66	1,151	9,105	8,721	4,101	7,881
KANSAS	248	67	1,638	22,548	5,642	4,534	3,594
KENT STATE	127	21	846	23,020	10,528	2,019	2,510
KENTUCKY	196	56	1,330	24,277	7,417	4,124	2,640
LAVAL	226	52	1,440	22,855	12,078	4,387	2,567
LOUISIANA STATE	222	54	1,299	26,896	4,506	3,023	1,851
LOUISVILLE	65	27	1,344	13,759	6,635	3,917	2,346
MCGILL	327	80	1,357	22,551	5,354	5,817	1,881
MCMASTER	93	37	979	15,101	3,656	1,837	712
MANITOBA	88	47	1,189	17,651	5,967	1,801	716
MARYLAND	430	70	2,766	27,844	6,316	5,432	3,629
MASSACHUSETTS	249	49	1,087	19,925	4,036	2,158	3,152
MIT	501	28	945	9,786	418	5,632	352
MIAMI	97	44	810	12,887	1,549	4,269	808
MICHIGAN	605	77	3,210	34,968	3,280	11,779	1,922
MICHIGAN STATE	428	108	1,959	37,048	7,889	6,051	3,689
MINNESOTA	560	119	1,519	31,929	14,668	7,980	6,481
MISSOURI	228	69	1,688	20,711	2,956	3,332	1,904
MONTREAL	286	73	1,766	33,788	16,778	8,374	3,491
NEBRASKA	213	36	1,219	18,626	4,138	2,517	2,262
NEW MEXICO	187	38	974	15,978	7,775	3,288	4,024
NEW YORK	415	73	2,778	27,125	10,009	10,163	7,943
NORTH CAROLINA	390	64	2,589	21,285	4,209	6,225	3,425
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	273	54	1,604	21,891	7,395	3,546	3,322
NORTHWESTERN	286	46	2,143	14,065	3,305	4,780	1,802
NOTRE DAME	116	26	763	10,803	251	2,610	236
OHIO	113	46	1,038	22,907	5,290	2,523	1,243
OHIO STATE	617	91	2,988	40,429	8,048	9,189	3,239
OKLAHOMA	156	47	962	18,649	3,997	2,522	1,464
OKLAHOMA STATE	193	43	1,223	21,480	7,642	2,307	2,839
OREGON	139	42	701	15,887	3,204	2,786	1,099
PENNSYLVANIA	364	49	2,320	18,050	4,276	5,968	2,307
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	504	96	4,030	61,764	13,212	4,689	3,509
PITTSBURGH	292	64	1,844	32,584	7,791	6,057	2,855
PRINCETON	266	46	750	6,537	131	1,924	U/A
PURDUE	416	55	1,849	34,441	3,767	5,203	2,018
QUEEN'S	133	38	748	15,259	2,964	2,234	431
RICE	120	30	481	4,367	70	1,639	47
ROCHESTER	185	45	1,018	4,448	1,318	2,336	1,071
RUTGERS	328	58	2,146	37,536	12,813	4,714	7,489
SASKATCHEWAN	58	43	948	14,632	2,904	1,396	431

* - 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 #)	ENROLLMENTS						
	Ph.D.s Awarded	Ph.D. Fields	Faculty	Total FTE Full-time**	Total Part-time**	Graduate FTE Full-time	Graduate Part-time
(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	
INSTITUTION							
SOUTH CAROLINA	222	49	1,006	16,457	5,320	3,365	2,906
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	321	76	1,698	25,834	3,979	10,410	3,366
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	121	34	912	17,222	4,376	2,178	2,618
STANFORD	543	77	1,671	12,509	6,082	6,057	5,255
SUNY-ALBANY	145	35	592	12,937	4,267	2,186	3,134
SUNY-BUFFALO	233	80	1,198	20,668	5,170	5,347	3,201
SUNY-STONY BROOK	255	40	1,319	15,590	5,265	3,251	3,958
SYRACUSE	129	50	832	14,343	3,729	2,933	2,675
TEMPLE	239	58	1,133	24,568	8,908	4,890	5,376
TENNESSEE	237	59	2,099	24,019	4,298	4,145	2,234
TEXAS	644	91	2,394	44,880	5,736	10,853	1,154
TEXAS A&M	485	78	1,881	39,782	4,836	6,006	2,009
TEXAS TECH	135	50	1,494	22,486	4,212	3,335	1,522
TORONTO	497	84	2,612	41,905	14,418	8,346	2,346
TULANE	112	42	1,047	9,410	2,415	3,665	681
UTAH	217	52	871	17,245	9,555	3,136	1,430
VANDERBILT	171	41	1,700	10,049	447	3,874	387
VIRGINIA	289	46	1,052	18,204	4,535	5,408	3,567
VIRGINIA TECH	326	48	1,295	24,921	3,282	3,959	2,651
WASHINGTON	456	72	3,768	31,912	5,566	8,631	1,921
WASHINGTON STATE	159	43	1,082	16,970	4,103	1,746	1,175
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	173	108	714	9,941	2,246	4,032	1,383
WATERLOO	119	31	770	19,734	2,929	1,827	412
WAYNE STATE	202	56	1,154	16,225	14,943	6,467	6,293
WESTERN ONTARIO	122	41	1,164	21,505	3,777	3,531	343
WISCONSIN	649	113	2,047	36,116	4,806	9,095	1,966
YALE	293	59	1,578	10,937	189	5,684	156
YORK	88	U/A	1,214	30,466	9,112	2,756	1,641

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

Median	230	53	1,273	19,911	4,281	4,067	2,031
High	910	119	4,030	61,764	16,778	11,824	7,943
Low	40	15	481	4,367	0	1,396	0
Totals	30,005	6,356	164,044	2,429,706	567,734	520,871	252,592
# of Libraries Responding	114	112	114	114	114	114	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, 2001-02

SUMMARY OF RANK ORDER TABLES FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 2001-02

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	114	10	MONOGRAPHS PURCHASED (VOLS.)	105
2	VOLUMES ADDED (GROSS)	114	11	EXPENDITURES FOR MONOGRAPHS	114
3	CURRENT SERIALS (TOTALS)	114	12	SERIALS PURCHASED (SUBS.)	86
4	MICROFORM HOLDINGS	114	13	EXPENDITURES FOR SERIALS	114
5	GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS	103	14	TOTAL ITEMS LOANED (ILL)	114
6	MATERIALS EXPENDITURES	114	15	TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED (ILL/DD)	114
7	SALARIES & WAGES EXPENDITURES	114	16	PROFESSIONAL STAFF (FTE)	114
8	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES	114	17	SUPPORT STAFF (FTE)	114
9	TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES	114	18	TOTAL STAFF (FTE)	114

INSTITUTION	TABLES																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALABAMA	91	93	82	65	7	82	106	68	94	33	84	70	66	112	83	85	99	96
ALBERTA	18	13	30	72	73	43	59	90	60	U/A	31	31	45	3	14	53	18	40
ARIZONA	23	23	41	22	73	23	34	31	30	22	27	19	17	42	34	32	35	27
ARIZONA STATE	38	30	32	6	16	36	30	40	37	25	28	28	32	22	38	37	19	27
AUBURN	73	99	44	95	38	101	110	71	106	95	97	71	93	87	106	94	108	109
BOSTON	93	79	53	56	U/A	74	63	64	66	98	106	U/A	49	98	50	43	70	41
BOSTON COLLEGE	108	61	76	66	50	66	67	95	74	U/A	72	U/A	55	89	104	65	95	82
BRIGHAM YOUNG	44	51	80	80	34	60	46	55	50	26	58	62	39	53	33	26	112	30
BRITISH COLUMBIA	25	33	34	40	U/A	39	37	38	39	23	55	U/A	29	50	18	27	17	23
BROWN	49	67	86	106	73	73	66	70	70	40	50	50	87	94	73	55	81	76
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	5	4	3	12	56	4	3	8	4	U/A	2	U/A	4	72	91	3	14	3
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	43	63	20	59	53	44	41	47	43	U/A	44	U/A	35	40	35	79	33	50
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	96	68	59	94	44	70	44	65	54	57	47	43	71	63	49	65	50	56
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	10	15	4	20	58	9	4	16	7	8	10	U/A	15	12	31	12	8	8
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	101	71	78	107	40	109	88	60	98	45	87	64	112	83	81	109	86	104
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	61	46	58	85	73	58	25	22	31	32	35	40	54	43	47	61	27	36
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	71	102	74	57	36	93	60	52	71	64	51	61	97	71	25	103	49	69
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	98	109	99	101	63	96	103	78	100	96	102	82	82	13	12	79	113	111
CHICAGO	12	12	25	91	U/A	15	31	35	29	6	11	U/A	14	41	67	63	24	33
CINCINNATI	63	38	36	82	61	49	58	46	52	24	45	12	51	9	5	48	89	61
COLORADO	56	89	67	17	5	46	64	66	58	46	68	80	44	27	42	98	64	70
COLORADO STATE	111	27	83	98	47	88	94	80	88	48	61	85	102	64	8	108	103	110
COLUMBIA	9	6	11	26	51	7	10	19	10	10	4	4	7	28	61	5	10	11
CONNECTICUT	54	56	35	52	67	61	38	54	46	70	89	26	67	29	17	58	92	72
CORNELL	11	7	7	4	U/A	10	9	9	11	U/A	8	U/A	20	62	68	16	7	9
DARTMOUTH	85	87	65	96	73	65	78	7	47	72	57	33	101	109	56	84	65	84
DELAWARE	77	94	110	81	33	75	81	96	83	50	42	84	90	106	74	92	76	77
DUKE	21	24	31	55	8	12	26	10	20	16	12	8	13	19	78	18	37	35

U/A - Unavailable

INSTITUTION	TABLES																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EMORY	72	76	27	47	54	21	33	1	6	43	16	10	70	44	65	47	39	53
FLORIDA	34	25	60	7	6	22	29	44	32	15	32	24	16	21	55	25	21	21
FLORIDA STATE	79	47	89	10	13	69	95	92	86	19	81	67	69	91	86	71	57	67
GEORGE WASHINGTON	106	106	102	93	73	48	65	28	48	84	41	U/A	60	56	10	64	54	68
GEORGETOWN	94	45	62	76	65	55	48	51	49	49	66	34	52	99	103	57	61	63
GEORGIA	36	39	19	14	12	33	43	63	42	20	36	7	19	31	107	51	20	26
GEORGIA TECH	95	69	79	53	73	105	113	84	110	105	112	83	104	110	114	103	111	114
GUELPH	114	114	112	104	73	114	114	112	114	99	113	72	114	49	3	113	99	112
HARVARD	1	1	1	1	U/A	1	1	2	1	U/A	1	U/A	3	26	53	1	1	1
HAWAII	47	60	61	24	73	90	77	72	78	73	73	49	80	114	110	85	94	80
HOUSTON	99	83	85	61	21	71	97	67	81	58	69	U/A	94	57	71	70	87	86
HOWARD	80	108	111	75	72	107	100	104	107	104	114	68	103	108	113	92	98	98
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	100	97	87	71	17	67	54	49	61	88	82	46	42	6	19	53	40	57
ILLINOIS, URBANA	3	10	2	2	U/A	17	15	29	15	5	15	U/A	22	7	1	8	15	12
INDIANA	13	17	8	44	73	19	23	15	21	18	22	2	24	2	27	15	30	15
IOWA	30	20	16	9	23	28	36	57	36	11	40	16	37	24	51	46	52	43
IOWA STATE	88	88	52	79	73	53	79	97	75	61	53	36	40	77	89	96	84	93
JOHNS HOPKINS	40	55	49	54	70	26	27	26	27	35	37	37	23	58	32	28	36	39
KANSAS	35	50	38	78	19	62	52	61	57	28	43	45	65	34	22	36	65	45
KENT STATE	75	78	109	113	73	113	84	86	104	103	104	77	113	75	95	65	108	75
KENTUCKY	58	73	63	16	11	32	55	62	44	86	34	51	28	39	37	41	59	44
LAVAL	78	53	96	114	73	104	90	113	105	65	60	57	109	79	82	79	43	81
LOUISIANA STATE	50	90	68	32	24	92	93	85	92	68	86	U/A	88	111	45	71	95	86
LOUISVILLE	113	62	105	105	73	47	101	43	73	29	62	52	34	66	100	102	91	100
MCGILL	41	36	71	110	22	51	75	77	68	42	25	48	96	95	4	69	41	59
MCMASTER	110	113	98	111	73	106	111	110	111	100	109	78	91	81	85	114	75	108
MANITOBA	107	52	114	112	26	108	98	106	109	87	107	U/A	106	92	44	98	54	94
MARYLAND	60	42	39	29	52	52	28	45	40	44	52	65	83	45	59	21	70	48
MASSACHUSETTS	55	100	106	100	42	111	71	111	102	101	111	81	105	68	77	85	105	104
MIT	74	96	72	103	73	83	56	58	65	92	92	75	61	104	101	43	87	84
MIAMI	86	64	88	70	73	59	72	59	67	75	90	55	33	36	69	58	61	66
MICHIGAN	8	5	6	3	73	3	8	14	5	7	5	11	2	11	28	9	5	5
MICHIGAN STATE	27	32	54	28	73	57	49	50	51	37	48	59	43	33	21	74	54	55
MINNESOTA	17	18	29	23	2	27	16	12	16	63	39	22	25	1	46	31	22	20
MISSOURI	53	103	104	11	3	78	89	74	82	102	76	79	68	16	11	85	52	73
MONTREAL	48	49	77	108	64	76	53	100	69	66	78	42	58	85	66	42	11	32
NEBRASKA	70	81	70	48	27	94	91	98	95	90	98	66	78	84	87	105	73	88
NEW MEXICO	81	66	97	46	45	91	42	41	59	69	75	76	86	78	62	55	45	47
NEW YORK	32	16	37	42	28	13	18	20	14	14	14	25	11	86	48	22	12	19
NORTH CAROLINA	20	14	17	43	4	20	21	36	24	12	13	18	38	17	93	13	25	18
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	52	28	13	38	73	54	47	6	33	54	71	27	46	103	57	22	59	49
NORTHWESTERN	31	43	28	58	68	29	35	69	38	36	21	U/A	53	61	26	29	46	37
NOTRE DAME	59	37	64	74	73	41	57	93	55	31	23	U/A	76	59	94	78	38	58
OHIO	84	70	56	84	73	99	86	89	96	51	83	U/A	110	25	7	75	103	90

U/A - Unavailable

INSTITUTION	TABLES																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
OHIO STATE	19	22	22	27	62	18	22	39	25	1	19	9	6	4	2	19	31	17
OKLAHOMA	29	40	55	60	66	38	102	99	77	27	30	21	72	70	23	90	97	90
OKLAHOMA STATE	83	44	66	49	55	97	105	73	101	83	105	U/A	107	47	60	85	99	89
OREGON	76	74	95	90	32	89	73	91	80	53	74	73	95	18	15	94	84	77
PENNSYLVANIA	22	19	26	64	U/A	16	20	18	19	U/A	20	U/A	8	74	30	24	32	22
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	26	34	9	36	73	8	6	21	9	13	18	6	12	14	6	11	2	6
PITTSBURGH	28	29	24	50	U/A	25	39	37	34	U/A	24	U/A	10	35	76	30	42	33
PRINCETON	16	21	43	18	18	14	19	25	18	9	9	13	56	102	102	16	23	24
PURDUE	87	92	84	99	29	85	76	34	72	97	94	63	57	73	40	75	47	60
QUEEN'S	90	110	103	73	9	100	108	103	108	82	95	54	92	96	88	110	63	102
RICE	97	84	42	87	60	40	104	79	76	52	26	58	75	113	109	96	110	113
ROCHESTER	51	91	73	39	31	95	80	56	85	89	100	35	84	67	64	48	107	83
RUTGERS	33	48	33	25	1	34	14	83	23	56	63	U/A	26	105	84	32	13	16
SASKATCHEWAN	112	72	113	86	35	112	112	109	113	78	93	86	111	88	58	106	77	106
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	82	75	37	14	81	68	32	64	81	70	U/A	79	82	43	58	65	52
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	37	58	50	21	30	30	24	24	26	47	67	29	36	97	98	34	57	38
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	67	104	100	51	43	72	74	105	79	79	96	56	59	20	24	98	80	70
STANFORD	7	8	14	30	73	5	2	4	2	4	7	U/A	1	93	96	2	9	4
SUNY-ALBANY	105	98	48	92	73	103	83	88	97	94	103	17	98	101	90	71	102	97
SUNY-BUFFALO	46	80	45	33	U/A	63	51	76	62	80	80	47	48	48	92	19	114	64
SUNY-STONY BROOK	103	112	57	67	41	87	92	102	93	93	108	23	85	76	105	107	106	107
SYRACUSE	64	105	91	8	49	102	70	81	87	76	99	53	99	107	79	77	47	65
TEMPLE	69	77	94	88	57	79	85	82	84	59	88	69	81	90	99	65	89	77
TENNESSEE	66	75	69	63	71	45	62	75	56	62	54	39	30	38	29	48	44	45
TEXAS	6	9	15	19	73	11	12	13	12	17	17	30	18	46	52	13	6	10
TEXAS A&M	62	35	23	34	59	31	45	33	35	39	29	14	50	52	41	35	33	29
TEXAS TECH	92	54	46	102	69	56	69	42	63	38	56	38	47	30	16	52	65	50
TORONTO	4	2	12	35	73	6	7	17	8	2	6	3	9	60	108	7	3	2
TULANE	89	95	108	97	25	84	96	87	90	60	77	60	89	65	54	90	78	92
UTAH	57	41	40	77	15	64	32	27	41	U/A	46	15	77	15	80	62	28	25
VANDERBILT	68	65	51	89	48	50	61	53	53	34	59	32	27	55	97	38	70	62
VIRGINIA	24	26	10	31	20	37	17	30	22	30	49	20	41	32	36	43	26	31
VIRGINIA TECH	102	85	101	15	37	77	99	94	91	71	79	74	74	37	39	110	83	94
WASHINGTON	14	11	21	5	73	24	13	48	17	41	38	U/A	5	8	63	10	15	14
WASHINGTON STATE	104	107	47	45	U/A	86	82	107	89	77	91	U/A	64	54	72	98	92	101
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	39	57	93	83	U/A	42	40	5	28	67	64	44	73	69	20	38	50	54
WATERLOO	109	111	107	109	73	110	109	108	112	91	110	U/A	108	10	13	110	82	103
WAYNE STATE	45	86	92	68	39	68	50	23	45	74	65	U/A	62	23	75	38	79	42
WESTERN ONTARIO	65	101	81	69	73	80	107	114	103	85	101	41	63	80	111	82	73	98
WISCONSIN	15	31	18	41	46	35	11	11	13	21	33	5	31	5	9	6	28	13
YALE	2	3	5	13	10	2	5	3	3	3	3	1	21	51	70	4	4	6
YORK	82	59	90	62	73	98	87	101	99	55	85	U/A	100	100	112	82	69	74

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 1

VOLUMES IN LIBRARY

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	14,857,415	58	KENTUCKY	2,989,443
2	YALE	10,905,851	59	NOTRE DAME	2,975,820
3	ILLINOIS, URBANA	9,861,988	60	MARYLAND	2,956,648
4	TORONTO	9,525,835	61	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	2,938,357
5	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	9,388,785	62	TEXAS A&M	2,924,918
6	TEXAS	8,229,689	63	CINCINNATI	2,874,157
7	STANFORD	7,698,099	64	SYRACUSE	2,865,922
8	MICHIGAN	7,643,203	65	WESTERN ONTARIO	2,838,293
9	COLUMBIA	7,557,346	66	TENNESSEE	2,816,914
10	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	7,444,831	67	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	2,748,990
11	CORNELL	6,963,879	68	VANDERBILT	2,746,052
12	CHICAGO	6,832,833	69	TEMPLE	2,738,286
13	INDIANA	6,512,090	70	NEBRASKA	2,720,838
14	WASHINGTON	6,274,025	71	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	2,715,931
15	WISCONSIN	6,216,006	72	EMORY	2,705,123
16	PRINCETON	6,104,279	73	AUBURN	2,672,386
17	MINNESOTA	6,082,452	74	MIT	2,667,215
18	ALBERTA	5,768,464	75	KENT STATE	2,581,388
19	OHIO STATE	5,603,403	76	OREGON	2,548,402
20	NORTH CAROLINA	5,366,141	77	DELAWARE	2,540,162
21	DUKE	5,234,338	78	LAVAL	2,529,751
22	PENNSYLVANIA	5,152,960	79	FLORIDA STATE	2,522,954
23	ARIZONA	4,918,178	80	HOWARD	2,499,122
24	VIRGINIA	4,867,833	81	NEW MEXICO	2,473,170
25	BRITISH COLUMBIA	4,819,683	82	YORK	2,436,581
26	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	4,699,670	83	OKLAHOMA STATE	2,409,875
27	MICHIGAN STATE	4,503,950	84	OHIO	2,405,884
28	PITTSBURGH	4,339,324	85	DARTMOUTH	2,399,692
29	OKLAHOMA	4,319,702	86	MIAMI	2,399,584
30	IOWA	4,302,594	87	PURDUE	2,393,585
31	NORTHWESTERN	4,217,321	88	IOWA STATE	2,348,646
32	NEW YORK	4,145,681	89	TULANE	2,331,250
33	RUTGERS	3,979,219	90	QUEEN'S	2,329,631
34	FLORIDA	3,950,350	91	ALABAMA	2,302,472
35	KANSAS	3,908,979	92	TEXAS TECH	2,299,286
36	GEORGIA	3,873,001	93	BOSTON	2,296,538
37	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3,730,085	94	GEORGETOWN	2,293,259
38	ARIZONA STATE	3,705,133	95	GEORGIA TECH	2,258,892
39	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	3,547,866	96	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	2,249,653
40	JOHNS HOPKINS	3,509,413	97	RICE	2,240,044
41	MCGILL	3,360,591	98	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	2,236,337
42	SOUTH CAROLINA	3,333,764	99	HOUSTON	2,173,342
43	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	3,310,850	100	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	2,165,704
44	BRIGHAM YOUNG	3,304,688	101	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	2,141,065
45	WAYNE STATE	3,296,271	102	VIRGINIA TECH	2,137,042
46	SUNY-BUFFALO	3,287,867	103	SUNY-STONY BROOK	2,136,801
47	HAWAII	3,234,973	104	WASHINGTON STATE	2,116,080
48	MONTREAL	3,227,051	105	SUNY-ALBANY	2,054,677
49	BROWN	3,191,502	106	GEORGE WASHINGTON	2,043,942
50	LOUISIANA STATE	3,175,014	107	MANITOBA	2,036,069
51	ROCHESTER	3,150,464	108	BOSTON COLLEGE	1,970,143
52	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	3,143,738	109	WATERLOO	1,961,373
53	MISSOURI	3,111,319	110	MCMASTER	1,911,064
54	CONNECTICUT	3,105,039	111	COLORADO STATE	1,909,882
55	MASSACHUSETTS	3,089,191	112	SASKATCHEWAN	1,884,974
56	COLORADO	3,022,510	113	LOUISVILLE	1,833,386
57	UTAH	2,991,692	114	GUELPH	1,531,281

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 2 VOLUMES ADDED (GROSS)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	278,647	58	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	70,327
2	TORONTO	247,553	59	YORK	70,034
3	YALE	201,227	60	HAWAII	69,952
4	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	195,752	61	BOSTON COLLEGE	69,486
5	MICHIGAN	182,670	62	LOUISVILLE	69,189
6	COLUMBIA	173,993	63	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	68,919
7	CORNELL	172,700	64	MIAMI	68,843
8	STANFORD	168,272	65	VANDERBILT	67,318
9	TEXAS	167,786	66	NEW MEXICO	66,721
10	ILLINOIS, URBANA	158,740	67	BROWN	65,645
11	WASHINGTON	153,979	68	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	64,789
12	CHICAGO	152,001	69	GEORGIA TECH	63,183
13	ALBERTA	151,540	70	OHIO	62,880
14	NORTH CAROLINA	146,018	71	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	62,066
15	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	145,539	72	SASKATCHEWAN	62,054
16	NEW YORK	141,311	73	KENTUCKY	61,550
17	INDIANA	137,820	74	OREGON	61,547
18	MINNESOTA	137,719	75	TENNESSEE	61,436
19	PENNSYLVANIA	131,833	76	EMORY	61,344
20	IOWA	128,793	77	TEMPLE	61,163
21	PRINCETON	123,615	78	KENT STATE	59,109
22	OHIO STATE	116,823	79	BOSTON	58,772
23	ARIZONA	112,668	80	SUNY-BUFFALO	57,636
24	DUKE	109,430	81	NEBRASKA	56,908
25	FLORIDA	105,885	82	SOUTH CAROLINA	56,390
26	VIRGINIA	101,692	83	HOUSTON	56,091
27	COLORADO STATE	101,187	84	RICE	55,784
28	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	101,154	85	VIRGINIA TECH	55,276
29	PITTSBURGH	100,891	86	WAYNE STATE	55,092
30	ARIZONA STATE	98,451	87	DARTMOUTH	54,267
31	WISCONSIN	97,569	88	IOWA STATE	53,432
32	MICHIGAN STATE	95,548	89	COLORADO	52,668
33	BRITISH COLUMBIA	94,624	90	LOUISIANA STATE	50,641
34	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	93,443	91	ROCHESTER	50,512
35	TEXAS A&M	93,171	92	PURDUE	50,316
36	MCGILL	90,944	93	ALABAMA	49,575
37	NOTRE DAME	89,410	94	DELAWARE	49,498
38	CINCINNATI	88,691	95	TULANE	48,438
39	GEORGIA	88,443	96	MIT	47,403
40	OKLAHOMA	87,347	97	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	46,494
41	UTAH	86,075	98	SUNY-ALBANY	46,353
42	MARYLAND	86,009	99	AUBURN	45,129
43	NORTHWESTERN	85,218	100	MASSACHUSETTS	42,867
44	OKLAHOMA STATE	84,601	101	WESTERN ONTARIO	42,859
45	GEORGETOWN	84,162	102	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	42,619
46	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	84,121	103	MISSOURI	42,509
47	FLORIDA STATE	82,871	104	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	40,662
48	RUTGERS	82,451	105	SYRACUSE	39,756
49	MONTREAL	80,933	106	GEORGE WASHINGTON	38,881
50	KANSAS	79,869	107	WASHINGTON STATE	38,386
51	BRIGHAM YOUNG	79,337	108	HOWARD	38,209
52	MANITOBA	76,053	109	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	37,630
53	LAVAL	75,902	110	QUEEN'S	36,855
54	TEXAS TECH	72,918	111	WATERLOO	31,491
55	JOHNS HOPKINS	72,628	112	SUNY-STONY BROOK	30,314
56	CONNECTICUT	71,887	113	MCMASTER	28,001
57	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	71,805	114	GUELPH	21,755

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 3 CURRENT SERIALS (TOTALS)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	106,869	58	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	28,446
2	ILLINOIS, URBANA	90,707	59	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	28,416
3	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	83,089	60	FLORIDA	28,154
4	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	79,552	61	HAWAII	27,328
5	YALE	69,664	62	GEORGETOWN	26,521
6	MICHIGAN	69,218	63	KENTUCKY	25,917
7	CORNELL	62,077	64	NOTRE DAME	25,448
8	INDIANA	60,019	65	DARTMOUTH	25,300
9	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	56,270	66	OKLAHOMA STATE	24,806
10	VIRGINIA	55,843	67	COLORADO	24,337
11	COLUMBIA	54,958	68	LOUISIANA STATE	24,304
12	TORONTO	53,934	69	TENNESSEE	22,917
13	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	52,769	70	NEBRASKA	22,663
14	STANFORD	50,056	71	MCGILL	22,513
15	TEXAS	50,014	72	MIT	22,358
16	IOWA	49,128	73	ROCHESTER	22,240
17	NORTH CAROLINA	48,949	74	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	21,957
18	WISCONSIN	47,663	75	SOUTH CAROLINA	21,836
19	GEORGIA	47,304	76	BOSTON COLLEGE	21,416
20	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	45,860	77	MONTREAL	21,369
21	WASHINGTON	45,587	78	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	21,323
22	OHIO STATE	43,086	79	GEORGIA TECH	21,248
23	TEXAS A&M	42,304	80	BRIGHAM YOUNG	20,991
24	PITTSBURGH	41,908	81	WESTERN ONTARIO	20,919
25	CHICAGO	41,029	82	ALABAMA	20,763
26	PENNSYLVANIA	40,840	83	COLORADO STATE	20,712
27	EMORY	39,801	84	PURDUE	20,509
28	NORTHWESTERN	39,423	85	HOUSTON	20,276
29	MINNESOTA	38,121	86	BROWN	20,065
30	ALBERTA	37,045	87	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	19,732
31	DUKE	36,995	88	MIAMI	19,407
32	ARIZONA STATE	36,062	89	FLORIDA STATE	19,309
33	RUTGERS	35,960	90	YORK	18,988
34	BRITISH COLUMBIA	35,343	91	SYRACUSE	18,849
35	CONNECTICUT	35,263	92	WAYNE STATE	18,645
36	CINCINNATI	34,615	93	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	18,316
37	NEW YORK	34,399	94	TEMPLE	17,940
38	KANSAS	33,874	95	OREGON	17,840
39	MARYLAND	33,858	96	LAVAL	17,661
40	UTAH	33,517	97	NEW MEXICO	17,607
41	ARIZONA	33,282	98	MCMASTER	17,601
42	RICE	33,209	99	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	17,506
43	PRINCETON	32,446	100	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	17,467
44	AUBURN	32,265	101	VIRGINIA TECH	16,679
45	SUNY-BUFFALO	32,179	102	GEORGE WASHINGTON	16,638
46	TEXAS TECH	32,143	103	QUEEN'S	16,109
47	WASHINGTON STATE	31,718	104	MISSOURI	16,073
48	SUNY-ALBANY	31,369	105	LOUISVILLE	16,028
49	JOHNS HOPKINS	30,023	106	MASSACHUSETTS	15,260
50	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	29,877	107	WATERLOO	15,251
51	VANDERBILT	29,833	108	TULANE	14,998
52	IOWA STATE	29,681	109	KENT STATE	14,605
53	BOSTON	29,551	110	DELAWARE	13,541
54	MICHIGAN STATE	29,470	111	HOWARD	13,102
55	OKLAHOMA	28,614	112	GUELPH	12,637
56	OHIO	28,581	113	SASKATCHEWAN	11,261
57	SUNY-STONY BROOK	28,463	114	MANITOBA	9,865

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 4 MICROFORM UNITS

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	9,185,620	58	NORTHWESTERN	4,110,673
2	ILLINOIS, URBANA	9,069,875	59	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	4,103,817
3	MICHIGAN	8,027,897	60	OKLAHOMA	4,046,819
4	CORNELL	7,935,919	61	HOUSTON	4,023,252
5	WASHINGTON	7,387,734	62	YORK	3,957,861
6	ARIZONA STATE	7,322,247	63	TENNESSEE	3,956,872
7	FLORIDA	7,200,290	64	PENNSYLVANIA	3,875,003
8	SYRACUSE	7,114,070	65	ALABAMA	3,832,832
9	IOWA	6,958,388	66	BOSTON COLLEGE	3,829,735
10	FLORIDA STATE	6,872,780	67	SUNY-STONY BROOK	3,810,919
11	MISSOURI	6,766,615	68	WAYNE STATE	3,785,487
12	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	6,548,043	69	WESTERN ONTARIO	3,760,416
13	YALE	6,452,750	70	MIAMI	3,750,839
14	GEORGIA	6,336,813	71	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	3,723,648
15	VIRGINIA TECH	6,234,735	72	ALBERTA	3,677,528
16	KENTUCKY	6,202,256	73	QUEEN'S	3,652,395
17	COLORADO	6,199,844	74	NOTRE DAME	3,638,191
18	PRINCETON	6,145,305	75	HOWARD	3,600,000
19	TEXAS	6,083,600	76	GEORGETOWN	3,598,609
20	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	6,064,614	77	UTAH	3,543,837
21	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	6,038,707	78	KANSAS	3,489,807
22	ARIZONA	5,992,439	79	IOWA STATE	3,380,573
23	MINNESOTA	5,985,607	80	BRIGHAM YOUNG	3,342,028
24	HAWAII	5,972,239	81	DELAWARE	3,307,290
25	RUTGERS	5,792,405	82	CINCINNATI	3,268,118
26	COLUMBIA	5,592,973	83	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	3,226,960
27	OHIO STATE	5,569,978	84	OHIO	3,152,947
28	MICHIGAN STATE	5,556,525	85	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	3,076,325
29	MARYLAND	5,473,621	86	SASKATCHEWAN	3,035,173
30	STANFORD	5,444,678	87	RICE	2,990,617
31	VIRGINIA	5,435,023	88	TEMPLE	2,981,969
32	LOUISIANA STATE	5,375,405	89	VANDERBILT	2,923,802
33	SUNY-BUFFALO	5,322,129	90	OREGON	2,887,172
34	TEXAS A&M	5,304,146	91	CHICAGO	2,871,791
35	TORONTO	5,094,957	92	SUNY-ALBANY	2,810,863
36	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	5,066,834	93	GEORGE WASHINGTON	2,720,684
37	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,008,383	94	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	2,584,114
38	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	5,006,819	95	AUBURN	2,557,163
39	ROCHESTER	4,998,630	96	DARTMOUTH	2,544,577
40	BRITISH COLUMBIA	4,993,103	97	TULANE	2,534,540
41	WISCONSIN	4,804,382	98	COLORADO STATE	2,520,216
42	NEW YORK	4,796,088	99	PURDUE	2,518,849
43	NORTH CAROLINA	4,734,753	100	MASSACHUSETTS	2,493,063
44	INDIANA	4,670,049	101	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	2,475,337
45	WASHINGTON STATE	4,662,429	102	TEXAS TECH	2,392,533
46	NEW MEXICO	4,628,643	103	MIT	2,357,872
47	EMORY	4,560,136	104	GUELPH	2,255,084
48	NEBRASKA	4,508,410	105	LOUISVILLE	2,122,902
49	OKLAHOMA STATE	4,493,010	106	BROWN	1,844,033
50	PITTSBURGH	4,446,110	107	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	1,701,311
51	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	4,442,331	108	MONTREAL	1,684,156
52	CONNECTICUT	4,405,678	109	WATERLOO	1,672,413
53	GEORGIA TECH	4,257,720	110	MCGILL	1,626,988
54	JOHNS HOPKINS	4,224,868	111	MCMASTER	1,548,150
55	DUKE	4,172,847	112	MANITOBA	1,475,456
56	BOSTON	4,170,322	113	KENT STATE	1,343,992
57	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	4,132,163	114	LAVAL	1,310,267

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 5 GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	RUTGERS	2,651,256	58	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	68,072
2	MINNESOTA	2,641,938	59	TEXAS A&M	65,519
3	MISSOURI	1,655,520	60	RICE	55,920
4	NORTH CAROLINA	1,617,891	61	CINCINNATI	47,159
5	COLORADO	1,551,992	62	OHIO STATE	40,559
6	FLORIDA	1,314,142	63	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	23,920
7	ALABAMA	1,280,207	64	MONTREAL	11,510
8	DUKE	1,244,820	65	GEORGETOWN	9,242
9	QUEEN'S	1,172,175	66	OKLAHOMA	8,581
10	YALE	1,145,757	67	CONNECTICUT	7,755
11	KENTUCKY	1,128,997	68	NORTHWESTERN	7,600
12	GEORGIA	1,030,971	69	TEXAS TECH	4,222
13	FLORIDA STATE	928,459	70	JOHNS HOPKINS	3,983
14	SOUTH CAROLINA	876,308	71	TENNESSEE	1,803
15	UTAH	857,681	72	HOWARD	800
16	ARIZONA STATE	788,712	73	ALBERTA	0
17	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	747,303	74	ARIZONA	0
18	PRINCETON	735,816	75	BROWN	0
19	KANSAS	714,100	76	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	0
20	VIRGINIA	681,643	77	DARTMOUTH	0
21	HOUSTON	680,971	78	GEORGE WASHINGTON	0
22	MCGILL	680,484	79	GEORGIA TECH	0
23	IOWA	669,820	80	GUELPH	0
24	LOUISIANA STATE	624,193	81	HAWAII	0
25	TULANE	606,816	82	INDIANA	0
26	MANITOBA	557,610	83	IOWA STATE	0
27	NEBRASKA	552,672	84	KENT STATE	0
28	NEW YORK	499,289	85	LAVAL	0
29	PURDUE	488,464	86	LOUISVILLE	0
30	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	487,581	87	MCMASTER	0
31	ROCHESTER	486,769	88	MIT	0
32	OREGON	481,414	89	MIAMI	0
33	DELAWARE	432,134	90	MICHIGAN	0
34	BRIGHAM YOUNG	409,102	91	MICHIGAN STATE	0
35	SASKATCHEWAN	402,056	92	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	0
36	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	401,906	93	NOTRE DAME	0
37	VIRGINIA TECH	399,525	94	OHIO	0
38	AUBURN	390,171	95	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	0
39	WAYNE STATE	388,182	96	STANFORD	0
40	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	325,475	97	SUNY-ALBANY	0
41	SUNY-STONY BROOK	316,311	98	TEXAS	0
42	MASSACHUSETTS	315,238	99	TORONTO	0
43	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	313,172	100	WASHINGTON	0
44	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	310,606	101	WATERLOO	0
45	NEW MEXICO	307,484	102	WESTERN ONTARIO	0
46	WISCONSIN	294,205	103	YORK	0
47	COLORADO STATE	286,982	104	BOSTON	U/A
48	VANDERBILT	250,693	105	BRITISH COLUMBIA	U/A
49	SYRACUSE	217,928	106	CHICAGO	U/A
50	BOSTON COLLEGE	202,492	107	CORNELL	U/A
51	COLUMBIA	190,029	108	HARVARD	U/A
52	MARYLAND	182,876	109	ILLINOIS, URBANA	U/A
53	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	147,904	110	PENNSYLVANIA	U/A
54	EMORY	136,705	111	PITTSBURGH	U/A
55	OKLAHOMA STATE	131,638	112	SUNY-BUFFALO	U/A
56	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	98,733	113	WASHINGTON STATE	U/A
57	TEMPLE	93,928	114	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	U/A

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 6

TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	25,646,556	58	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	7,576,614
2	YALE	22,815,173	59	MIAMI	7,556,841
3	MICHIGAN	18,210,398	60	BRIGHAM YOUNG	7,529,916
4	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	18,170,846	61	CONNECTICUT	7,338,672
5	STANFORD	17,689,265	62	KANSAS	7,276,400
6	TORONTO	15,325,123	63	SUNY-BUFFALO	7,049,995
7	COLUMBIA	14,719,764	64	UTAH	6,923,533
8	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	14,621,826	65	DARTMOUTH	6,890,710
9	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	13,661,380	66	BOSTON COLLEGE	6,861,816
10	CORNELL	13,503,577	67	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	6,809,191
11	TEXAS	12,723,386	68	WAYNE STATE	6,802,058
12	DUKE	12,048,338	69	FLORIDA STATE	6,736,492
13	NEW YORK	12,017,243	70	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	6,650,417
14	PRINCETON	11,819,682	71	HOUSTON	6,640,305
15	CHICAGO	11,818,383	72	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	6,603,085
16	PENNSYLVANIA	11,635,456	73	BROWN	6,583,380
17	ILLINOIS, URBANA	11,630,751	74	BOSTON	6,452,062
18	OHIO STATE	11,494,161	75	DELAWARE	6,436,668
19	INDIANA	11,316,326	76	MONTREAL	6,413,445
20	NORTH CAROLINA	11,273,318	77	VIRGINIA TECH	6,277,110
21	EMORY	11,223,133	78	MISSOURI	6,254,768
22	FLORIDA	11,148,617	79	TEMPLE	6,152,215
23	ARIZONA	11,141,668	80	WESTERN ONTARIO	6,105,258
24	WASHINGTON	11,127,343	81	SOUTH CAROLINA	6,101,332
25	PITTSBURGH	11,063,903	82	ALABAMA	6,071,392
26	JOHNS HOPKINS	10,853,538	83	MIT	6,042,206
27	MINNESOTA	10,396,547	84	TULANE	6,025,090
28	IOWA	10,139,631	85	PURDUE	6,014,807
29	NORTHWESTERN	10,086,037	86	WASHINGTON STATE	6,011,766
30	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	10,021,658	87	SUNY-STONY BROOK	6,004,852
31	TEXAS A&M	10,002,491	88	COLORADO STATE	5,905,397
32	KENTUCKY	9,858,593	89	OREGON	5,846,473
33	GEORGIA	9,597,740	90	HAWAII	5,735,432
34	RUTGERS	9,223,777	91	NEW MEXICO	5,655,604
35	WISCONSIN	9,065,205	92	LOUISIANA STATE	5,624,544
36	ARIZONA STATE	9,054,553	93	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	5,578,014
37	VIRGINIA	8,891,857	94	NEBRASKA	5,519,480
38	OKLAHOMA	8,816,077	95	ROCHESTER	5,212,116
39	BRITISH COLUMBIA	8,815,266	96	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	5,154,608
40	RICE	8,774,360	97	OKLAHOMA STATE	5,036,502
41	NOTRE DAME	8,641,292	98	YORK	4,986,820
42	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	8,540,041	99	OHIO	4,945,186
43	ALBERTA	8,448,971	100	QUEEN'S	4,862,714
44	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	8,385,082	101	AUBURN	4,820,156
45	TENNESSEE	8,327,156	102	SYRACUSE	4,729,978
46	COLORADO	8,248,029	103	SUNY-ALBANY	4,720,169
47	LOUISVILLE	8,099,431	104	LAVAL	4,595,007
48	GEORGE WASHINGTON	8,095,549	105	GEORGIA TECH	4,564,395
49	CINCINNATI	8,031,454	106	MCMASTER	4,560,045
50	VANDERBILT	8,009,955	107	HOWARD	4,244,618
51	MCGILL	7,976,405	108	MANITOBA	3,997,457
52	MARYLAND	7,939,002	109	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	3,915,313
53	IOWA STATE	7,870,484	110	WATERLOO	3,835,088
54	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	7,781,023	111	MASSACHUSETTS	3,773,979
55	GEORGETOWN	7,756,580	112	SASKATCHEWAN	3,701,666
56	TEXAS TECH	7,695,114	113	KENT STATE	3,219,230
57	MICHIGAN STATE	7,599,249	114	GUELPH	2,581,849

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 7
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES EXPENDITURES

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	51,702,053	58	CINCINNATI	8,384,215
2	STANFORD	37,225,957	59	ALBERTA	8,291,476
3	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	26,191,157	60	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	8,168,124
4	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	22,760,428	61	VANDERBILT	8,167,160
5	YALE	22,387,709	62	TENNESSEE	8,150,041
6	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	20,073,687	63	BOSTON	7,972,229
7	TORONTO	20,067,914	64	COLORADO	7,839,506
8	MICHIGAN	19,306,928	65	GEORGE WASHINGTON	7,762,955
9	CORNELL	18,763,760	66	BROWN	7,565,059
10	COLUMBIA	18,628,306	67	BOSTON COLLEGE	7,397,475
11	WISCONSIN	18,491,480	68	SOUTH CAROLINA	7,216,431
12	TEXAS	18,106,345	69	TEXAS TECH	7,118,149
13	WASHINGTON	17,741,891	70	SYRACUSE	6,978,187
14	RUTGERS	17,570,324	71	MASSACHUSETTS	6,925,935
15	ILLINOIS, URBANA	16,906,025	72	MIAMI	6,786,678
16	MINNESOTA	16,088,952	73	OREGON	6,780,157
17	VIRGINIA	15,786,046	74	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	6,707,145
18	NEW YORK	15,702,953	75	MCGILL	6,699,813
19	PRINCETON	14,297,082	76	PURDUE	6,630,573
20	PENNSYLVANIA	13,702,060	77	HAWAII	6,550,555
21	NORTH CAROLINA	13,464,556	78	DARTMOUTH	6,437,297
22	OHIO STATE	13,101,475	79	IOWA STATE	6,373,650
23	INDIANA	13,074,825	80	ROCHESTER	6,271,843
24	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	12,899,412	81	DELAWARE	6,254,190
25	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	12,605,806	82	WASHINGTON STATE	6,059,606
26	DUKE	12,166,120	83	SUNY-ALBANY	6,038,364
27	JOHNS HOPKINS	11,575,759	84	KENT STATE	6,025,273
28	MARYLAND	11,237,102	85	TEMPLE	6,014,507
29	FLORIDA	10,992,972	86	OHIO	5,996,115
30	ARIZONA STATE	10,795,807	87	YORK	5,924,545
31	CHICAGO	10,676,568	88	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	5,896,685
32	UTAH	10,648,093	89	MISSOURI	5,762,786
33	EMORY	10,516,234	90	LAVAL	5,733,696
34	ARIZONA	10,499,514	91	NEBRASKA	5,701,960
35	NORTHWESTERN	10,443,041	92	SUNY-STONY BROOK	5,663,267
36	IOWA	10,421,345	93	LOUISIANA STATE	5,632,235
37	BRITISH COLUMBIA	10,400,292	94	COLORADO STATE	5,504,900
38	CONNECTICUT	10,146,477	95	FLORIDA STATE	5,494,090
39	PITTSBURGH	9,863,530	96	TULANE	5,407,771
40	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	9,815,168	97	HOUSTON	5,288,323
41	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	9,801,847	98	MANITOBA	5,235,036
42	NEW MEXICO	9,709,064	99	VIRGINIA TECH	5,222,871
43	GEORGIA	9,654,829	100	HOWARD	5,171,545
44	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	9,644,314	101	LOUISVILLE	5,058,289
45	TEXAS A&M	9,567,743	102	OKLAHOMA	4,868,956
46	BRIGHAM YOUNG	9,548,479	103	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	4,863,588
47	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	9,210,998	104	RICE	4,839,694
48	GEORGETOWN	9,205,805	105	OKLAHOMA STATE	4,822,006
49	MICHIGAN STATE	9,182,154	106	ALABAMA	4,483,087
50	WAYNE STATE	8,924,759	107	WESTERN ONTARIO	4,469,680
51	SUNY-BUFFALO	8,905,740	108	QUEEN'S	4,342,831
52	KANSAS	8,848,208	109	WATERLOO	4,095,788
53	MONTREAL	8,835,471	110	AUBURN	3,943,979
54	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	8,615,166	111	MCMASTER	3,933,593
55	KENTUCKY	8,580,504	112	SASKATCHEWAN	3,910,984
56	MIT	8,532,252	113	GEORGIA TECH	3,767,353
57	NOTRE DAME	8,444,257	114	GUELPH	3,283,880

RANK ORDER TABLE 8 OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	EMORY	21,032,468	58	MIT	2,152,818
2	HARVARD	17,904,086	59	MIAMI	2,120,414
3	YALE	13,976,734	60	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	2,071,826
4	STANFORD	13,627,975	61	KANSAS	2,040,538
5	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	7,807,922	62	KENTUCKY	2,031,488
6	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	7,562,295	63	GEORGIA	2,031,182
7	DARTMOUTH	6,557,176	64	BOSTON	2,018,379
8	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	6,320,082	65	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	2,016,278
9	CORNELL	6,132,231	66	COLORADO	2,000,673
10	DUKE	6,088,156	67	HOUSTON	1,999,082
11	WISCONSIN	5,839,991	68	ALABAMA	1,963,787
12	MINNESOTA	5,556,407	69	NORTHWESTERN	1,935,126
13	TEXAS	5,436,811	70	BROWN	1,901,042
14	MICHIGAN	5,409,403	71	AUBURN	1,850,585
15	INDIANA	5,337,981	72	HAWAII	1,804,240
16	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	5,247,323	73	OKLAHOMA STATE	1,778,096
17	TORONTO	5,037,464	74	MISSOURI	1,776,733
18	PENNSYLVANIA	4,899,689	75	TENNESSEE	1,746,333
19	COLUMBIA	4,871,654	76	SUNY-BUFFALO	1,725,170
20	NEW YORK	4,752,987	77	MCGILL	1,715,706
21	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	4,724,710	78	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	1,617,273
22	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	4,611,309	79	RICE	1,611,711
23	WAYNE STATE	4,536,385	80	COLORADO STATE	1,575,467
24	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	4,412,774	81	SYRACUSE	1,568,317
25	PRINCETON	4,357,566	82	TEMPLE	1,566,078
26	JOHNS HOPKINS	4,110,274	83	RUTGERS	1,489,348
27	UTAH	4,003,259	84	GEORGIA TECH	1,455,474
28	GEORGE WASHINGTON	3,851,363	85	LOUISIANA STATE	1,436,976
29	ILLINOIS, URBANA	3,758,345	86	KENT STATE	1,402,384
30	VIRGINIA	3,746,075	87	TULANE	1,347,723
31	ARIZONA	3,588,023	88	SUNY-ALBANY	1,330,113
32	SOUTH CAROLINA	3,558,691	89	OHIO	1,305,314
33	TEXAS A&M	3,322,612	90	ALBERTA	1,293,575
34	PURDUE	3,208,467	91	OREGON	1,282,988
35	CHICAGO	3,204,585	92	FLORIDA STATE	1,265,378
36	NORTH CAROLINA	3,077,681	93	NOTRE DAME	1,220,130
37	PITTSBURGH	2,986,611	94	VIRGINIA TECH	1,214,655
38	BRITISH COLUMBIA	2,977,473	95	BOSTON COLLEGE	1,208,057
39	OHIO STATE	2,896,565	96	DELAWARE	1,139,594
40	ARIZONA STATE	2,774,640	97	IOWA STATE	1,094,369
41	NEW MEXICO	2,698,342	98	NEBRASKA	1,025,364
42	TEXAS TECH	2,641,733	99	OKLAHOMA	1,022,244
43	LOUISVILLE	2,603,274	100	MONTREAL	932,325
44	FLORIDA	2,581,324	101	YORK	923,194
45	MARYLAND	2,573,327	102	SUNY-STONY BROOK	908,567
46	CINCINNATI	2,539,633	103	QUEEN'S	897,191
47	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	2,528,724	104	HOWARD	869,445
48	WASHINGTON	2,479,399	105	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	853,326
49	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	2,451,422	106	MANITOBA	851,302
50	MICHIGAN STATE	2,437,642	107	WASHINGTON STATE	791,219
51	GEORGETOWN	2,432,477	108	WATERLOO	748,871
52	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	2,396,177	109	SASKATCHEWAN	690,130
53	VANDERBILT	2,354,208	110	MCMASTER	570,202
54	CONNECTICUT	2,333,030	111	MASSACHUSETTS	535,854
55	BRIGHAM YOUNG	2,277,724	112	GUELPH	519,648
56	ROCHESTER	2,207,441	113	LAVAL	363,676
57	IOWA	2,194,266	114	WESTERN ONTARIO	312,164

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 9

TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	96,453,699	58	COLORADO	18,284,138
2	STANFORD	69,324,086	59	NEW MEXICO	18,218,340
3	YALE	59,721,810	60	ALBERTA	18,157,941
4	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	51,649,031	61	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	17,977,859
5	MICHIGAN	43,357,616	62	SUNY-BUFFALO	17,822,190
6	EMORY	42,940,841	63	TEXAS TECH	17,602,819
7	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	42,265,154	64	SOUTH CAROLINA	17,003,007
8	TORONTO	40,767,095	65	MIT	16,937,242
9	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	39,944,624	66	BOSTON	16,623,127
10	COLUMBIA	39,114,107	67	MIAMI	16,600,700
11	CORNELL	38,627,804	68	MCGILL	16,516,454
12	TEXAS	36,480,061	69	MONTREAL	16,320,305
13	WISCONSIN	33,601,436	70	BROWN	16,318,475
14	NEW YORK	33,053,589	71	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	16,245,123
15	ILLINOIS, URBANA	32,542,338	72	PURDUE	15,975,241
16	MINNESOTA	32,443,747	73	LOUISVILLE	15,894,354
17	WASHINGTON	31,567,959	74	BOSTON COLLEGE	15,635,626
18	PRINCETON	31,006,279	75	IOWA STATE	15,540,811
19	PENNSYLVANIA	30,651,864	76	RICE	15,299,012
20	DUKE	30,590,072	77	OKLAHOMA	14,874,223
21	INDIANA	30,066,578	78	HAWAII	14,334,410
22	VIRGINIA	28,625,035	79	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	14,317,884
23	RUTGERS	28,499,958	80	OREGON	14,065,716
24	NORTH CAROLINA	28,142,705	81	HOUSTON	14,024,436
25	OHIO STATE	27,822,167	82	MISSOURI	13,970,204
26	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	27,543,626	83	DELAWARE	13,922,287
27	JOHNS HOPKINS	26,698,270	84	TEMPLE	13,900,092
28	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	26,328,435	85	ROCHESTER	13,795,281
29	CHICAGO	26,135,283	86	FLORIDA STATE	13,694,417
30	ARIZONA	25,433,853	87	SYRACUSE	13,347,832
31	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	25,127,114	88	COLORADO STATE	13,127,158
32	FLORIDA	25,110,389	89	WASHINGTON STATE	12,948,941
33	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	24,707,755	90	TULANE	12,938,504
34	PITTSBURGH	24,245,757	91	VIRGINIA TECH	12,841,963
35	TEXAS A&M	23,089,082	92	LOUISIANA STATE	12,763,479
36	IOWA	22,935,690	93	SUNY-STONY BROOK	12,655,319
37	ARIZONA STATE	22,804,731	94	ALABAMA	12,649,090
38	NORTHWESTERN	22,662,772	95	NEBRASKA	12,414,324
39	BRITISH COLUMBIA	22,316,300	96	OHIO	12,358,884
40	MARYLAND	21,907,371	97	SUNY-ALBANY	12,163,653
41	UTAH	21,782,534	98	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	12,108,988
42	GEORGIA	21,545,504	99	YORK	11,954,418
43	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	20,952,891	100	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	11,732,876
44	KENTUCKY	20,633,107	101	OKLAHOMA STATE	11,684,621
45	WAYNE STATE	20,364,523	102	MASSACHUSETTS	11,405,971
46	CONNECTICUT	20,133,516	103	WESTERN ONTARIO	11,000,594
47	DARTMOUTH	20,095,283	104	KENT STATE	10,744,126
48	GEORGE WASHINGTON	19,836,875	105	LAVAL	10,692,379
49	GEORGETOWN	19,633,342	106	AUBURN	10,690,623
50	BRIGHAM YOUNG	19,561,049	107	HOWARD	10,359,864
51	MICHIGAN STATE	19,460,965	108	QUEEN'S	10,202,188
52	CINCINNATI	19,125,504	109	MANITOBA	10,185,375
53	VANDERBILT	18,743,351	110	GEORGIA TECH	9,878,727
54	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	18,508,185	111	MCMASTER	9,182,491
55	NOTRE DAME	18,456,038	112	WATERLOO	8,737,195
56	TENNESSEE	18,369,777	113	SASKATCHEWAN	8,368,971
57	KANSAS	18,328,601	114	GUELPH	6,421,718

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 10 MONOGRAPHS PURCHASED (VOLUMES)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	OHIO STATE	158,820	58	HOUSTON	31,749
2	TORONTO	156,402	59	TEMPLE	31,406
3	YALE	140,595	60	TULANE	30,752
4	STANFORD	110,353	61	IOWA STATE	30,556
5	ILLINOIS, URBANA	107,075	62	TENNESSEE	30,380
6	CHICAGO	104,981	63	MINNESOTA	30,077
7	MICHIGAN	103,002	64	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	30,043
8	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	100,562	65	LAVAL	29,209
9	PRINCETON	92,129	66	MONTREAL	28,675
10	COLUMBIA	88,677	67	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	28,477
11	IOWA	76,997	68	LOUISIANA STATE	28,476
12	NORTH CAROLINA	75,282	69	NEW MEXICO	27,958
13	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	74,982	70	CONNECTICUT	27,490
14	NEW YORK	72,729	71	VIRGINIA TECH	25,684
15	FLORIDA	70,637	72	DARTMOUTH	25,423
16	DUKE	64,357	73	HAWAII	24,937
17	TEXAS	61,624	74	WAYNE STATE	24,446
18	INDIANA	59,267	75	MIAMI	23,124
19	FLORIDA STATE	58,358	76	SYRACUSE	23,097
20	GEORGIA	55,333	77	WASHINGTON STATE	22,863
21	WISCONSIN	54,625	78	SASKATCHEWAN	22,526
22	ARIZONA	52,152	79	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	21,718
23	BRITISH COLUMBIA	52,000	80	SUNY-BUFFALO	21,657
24	CINCINNATI	51,959	81	SOUTH CAROLINA	21,562
25	ARIZONA STATE	51,080	82	QUEEN'S	20,882
26	BRIGHAM YOUNG	51,023	83	OKLAHOMA STATE	20,850
27	OKLAHOMA	49,906	84	GEORGE WASHINGTON	20,737
28	KANSAS	48,774	85	WESTERN ONTARIO	20,256
29	LOUISVILLE	48,248	86	KENTUCKY	19,750
30	VIRGINIA	45,960	87	MANITOBA	19,480
31	NOTRE DAME	45,916	88	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	19,424
32	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	45,817	89	ROCHESTER	19,225
33	ALABAMA	44,977	90	NEBRASKA	18,698
34	VANDERBILT	44,471	91	WATERLOO	18,687
35	JOHNS HOPKINS	44,279	92	MIT	18,554
36	NORTHWESTERN	43,312	93	SUNY-STONY BROOK	17,925
37	MICHIGAN STATE	42,609	94	SUNY-ALBANY	17,886
38	TEXAS TECH	40,145	95	AUBURN	17,541
39	TEXAS A&M	39,931	96	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	17,131
40	BROWN	39,877	97	PURDUE	16,581
41	WASHINGTON	38,912	98	BOSTON	16,552
42	MCGILL	38,186	99	GUELPH	16,300
43	EMORY	37,766	100	MCMASTER	14,700
44	MARYLAND	37,701	101	MASSACHUSETTS	14,236
45	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	37,239	102	MISSOURI	13,931
46	COLORADO	36,764	103	KENT STATE	13,192
47	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	36,522	104	HOWARD	8,960
48	COLORADO STATE	35,929	105	GEORGIA TECH	5,653
49	GEORGETOWN	35,923	106	ALBERTA	U/A
50	DELAWARE	35,248	107	BOSTON COLLEGE	U/A
51	OHIO	35,194	108	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A
52	RICE	34,815	109	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	U/A
53	OREGON	33,199	110	CORNELL	U/A
54	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	32,178	111	HARVARD	U/A
55	YORK	32,123	112	PENNSYLVANIA	U/A
56	RUTGERS	31,992	113	PITTSBURGH	U/A
57	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	31,849	114	UTAH	U/A

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 11

EXPENDITURES FOR MONOGRAPHS

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	8,846,163	58	BRIGHAM YOUNG	1,801,102
2	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	8,329,979	59	VANDERBILT	1,792,444
3	YALE	7,606,829	60	LAVAL	1,792,151
4	COLUMBIA	6,718,479	61	COLORADO STATE	1,768,217
5	MICHIGAN	6,032,483	62	LOUISVILLE	1,716,575
6	TORONTO	5,536,693	63	RUTGERS	1,701,381
7	STANFORD	5,233,920	64	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	1,676,341
8	CORNELL	5,172,481	65	WAYNE STATE	1,662,347
9	PRINCETON	5,039,889	66	GEORGETOWN	1,656,381
10	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	4,610,594	67	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1,651,663
11	CHICAGO	4,369,169	68	COLORADO	1,637,656
12	DUKE	3,695,533	69	HOUSTON	1,627,745
13	NORTH CAROLINA	3,639,224	70	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,627,394
14	NEW YORK	3,637,121	71	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	1,620,222
15	ILLINOIS, URBANA	3,623,267	72	BOSTON COLLEGE	1,568,139
16	EMORY	3,554,196	73	HAWAII	1,567,274
17	TEXAS	3,546,093	74	OREGON	1,551,306
18	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	3,454,023	75	NEW MEXICO	1,468,783
19	OHIO STATE	3,288,279	76	MISSOURI	1,451,102
20	PENNSYLVANIA	3,222,105	77	TULANE	1,436,996
21	NORTHWESTERN	3,088,300	78	MONTREAL	1,394,183
22	INDIANA	3,055,731	79	VIRGINIA TECH	1,340,306
23	NOTRE DAME	3,013,265	80	SUNY-BUFFALO	1,327,023
24	PITTSBURGH	2,909,731	81	FLORIDA STATE	1,322,913
25	MCGILL	2,788,130	82	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	1,316,109
26	RICE	2,721,258	83	OHIO	1,315,181
27	ARIZONA	2,711,852	84	ALABAMA	1,313,676
28	ARIZONA STATE	2,695,988	85	YORK	1,299,157
29	TEXAS A&M	2,645,399	86	LOUISIANA STATE	1,274,754
30	OKLAHOMA	2,631,199	87	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	1,245,644
31	ALBERTA	2,608,391	88	TEMPLE	1,219,904
32	FLORIDA	2,520,517	89	CONNECTICUT	1,209,300
33	WISCONSIN	2,461,277	90	MIAMI	1,195,590
34	KENTUCKY	2,402,151	91	WASHINGTON STATE	1,125,200
35	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	2,318,636	92	MIT	1,110,051
36	GEORGIA	2,273,930	93	SASKATCHEWAN	1,059,527
37	JOHNS HOPKINS	2,269,740	94	PURDUE	1,051,696
38	WASHINGTON	2,217,936	95	QUEEN'S	1,029,991
39	MINNESOTA	2,187,740	96	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	1,026,680
40	IOWA	2,178,262	97	AUBURN	970,195
41	GEORGE WASHINGTON	2,143,369	98	NEBRASKA	951,491
42	DELAWARE	2,138,417	99	SYRACUSE	950,553
43	KANSAS	2,136,573	100	ROCHESTER	940,044
44	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	2,100,887	101	WESTERN ONTARIO	937,560
45	CINCINNATI	2,071,415	102	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	924,969
46	UTAH	2,062,695	103	SUNY-ALBANY	923,304
47	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	2,046,894	104	KENT STATE	903,169
48	MICHIGAN STATE	2,036,235	105	OKLAHOMA STATE	897,706
49	VIRGINIA	2,025,021	106	BOSTON	830,438
50	BROWN	1,979,182	107	MANITOBA	796,799
51	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	1,947,514	108	SUNY-STONY BROOK	795,244
52	MARYLAND	1,935,870	109	MCMASTER	769,377
53	IOWA STATE	1,906,642	110	WATERLOO	766,573
54	TENNESSEE	1,865,985	111	MASSACHUSETTS	561,590
55	BRITISH COLUMBIA	1,851,852	112	GEORGIA TECH	545,932
56	TEXAS TECH	1,836,434	113	GUELPH	509,341
57	DARTMOUTH	1,812,826	114	HOWARD	504,125

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 12

CURRENT SERIALS PURCHASED (SUBSCRIPTIONS)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	YALE	60,034	58	RICE	14,807
2	INDIANA	53,662	59	MICHIGAN STATE	14,735
3	TORONTO	45,376	60	TULANE	14,141
4	COLUMBIA	44,854	61	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	13,993
5	WISCONSIN	40,022	62	BRIGHAM YOUNG	13,984
6	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	37,512	63	PURDUE	13,836
7	GEORGIA	34,785	64	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	13,710
8	DUKE	34,744	65	MARYLAND	13,534
9	OHIO STATE	34,107	66	NEBRASKA	12,777
10	EMORY	34,016	67	FLORIDA STATE	12,758
11	MICHIGAN	33,426	68	HOWARD	12,664
12	CINCINNATI	33,223	69	TEMPLE	12,565
13	PRINCETON	31,219	70	ALABAMA	12,430
14	TEXAS A&M	30,459	71	AUBURN	12,282
15	UTAH	30,062	72	GUELPH	12,237
16	IOWA	29,914	73	OREGON	12,043
17	SUNY-ALBANY	28,920	74	VIRGINIA TECH	11,859
18	NORTH CAROLINA	27,943	75	MIT	11,715
19	ARIZONA	26,711	76	NEW MEXICO	11,483
20	VIRGINIA	26,695	77	KENT STATE	11,476
21	OKLAHOMA	26,333	78	MCMASTER	11,208
22	MINNESOTA	26,275	79	MISSOURI	10,820
23	SUNY-STONY BROOK	25,814	80	COLORADO	10,665
24	FLORIDA	25,473	81	MASSACHUSETTS	10,216
25	NEW YORK	25,337	82	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	10,137
26	CONNECTICUT	24,402	83	GEORGIA TECH	8,881
27	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	23,526	84	DELAWARE	8,062
28	ARIZONA STATE	23,189	85	COLORADO STATE	7,746
29	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	22,979	86	SASKATCHEWAN	6,856
30	TEXAS	22,915	87	BOSTON	U/A
31	ALBERTA	22,837	88	BOSTON COLLEGE	U/A
32	VANDERBILT	22,391	89	BRITISH COLUMBIA	U/A
33	DARTMOUTH	22,292	90	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A
34	GEORGETOWN	21,901	91	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	U/A
35	ROCHESTER	21,282	92	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	U/A
36	IOWA STATE	20,663	93	CHICAGO	U/A
37	JOHNS HOPKINS	20,413	94	CORNELL	U/A
38	TEXAS TECH	20,240	95	GEORGE WASHINGTON	U/A
39	TENNESSEE	20,063	96	HARVARD	U/A
40	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	19,463	97	HOUSTON	U/A
41	WESTERN ONTARIO	19,291	98	ILLINOIS, URBANA	U/A
42	MONTREAL	18,981	99	LOUISIANA STATE	U/A
43	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	18,674	100	MANITOBA	U/A
44	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	18,057	101	NORTHWESTERN	U/A
45	KANSAS	18,041	102	NOTRE DAME	U/A
46	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	17,843	103	OHIO	U/A
47	SUNY-BUFFALO	17,679	104	OKLAHOMA STATE	U/A
48	MCGILL	17,673	105	PENNSYLVANIA	U/A
49	HAWAII	17,514	106	PITTSBURGH	U/A
50	BROWN	17,353	107	RUTGERS	U/A
51	KENTUCKY	16,752	108	SOUTH CAROLINA	U/A
52	LOUISVILLE	15,948	109	STANFORD	U/A
53	SYRACUSE	15,811	110	WASHINGTON	U/A
54	QUEEN'S	15,473	111	WASHINGTON STATE	U/A
55	MIAMI	15,426	112	WATERLOO	U/A
56	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	15,308	113	WAYNE STATE	U/A
57	LAVAL	14,996	114	YORK	U/A

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 13

EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT SERIALS

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	STANFORD	11,866,219	58	MONTREAL	4,943,369
2	MICHIGAN	11,033,976	59	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	4,915,339
3	HARVARD	9,792,111	60	GEORGE WASHINGTON	4,910,840
4	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	9,738,625	61	MIT	4,902,513
5	WASHINGTON	8,847,747	62	WAYNE STATE	4,835,922
6	OHIO STATE	8,205,882	63	WESTERN ONTARIO	4,779,190
7	COLUMBIA	8,001,285	64	WASHINGTON STATE	4,731,660
8	PENNSYLVANIA	7,941,747	65	KANSAS	4,720,237
9	TORONTO	7,632,483	66	ALABAMA	4,716,022
10	PITTSBURGH	7,542,247	67	CONNECTICUT	4,693,019
11	NEW YORK	7,541,571	68	MISSOURI	4,690,259
12	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	7,456,595	69	FLORIDA STATE	4,689,196
13	DUKE	7,454,293	70	EMORY	4,650,272
14	CHICAGO	7,330,130	71	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	4,603,523
15	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	7,314,602	72	OKLAHOMA	4,593,699
16	FLORIDA	7,213,651	73	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	4,483,368
17	ARIZONA	7,010,579	74	VIRGINIA TECH	4,401,708
18	TEXAS	6,907,879	75	RICE	4,359,726
19	GEORGIA	6,762,378	76	NOTRE DAME	4,320,976
20	CORNELL	6,757,494	77	UTAH	4,311,192
21	YALE	6,711,332	78	NEBRASKA	4,310,312
22	ILLINOIS, URBANA	6,653,869	79	SOUTH CAROLINA	4,132,494
23	JOHNS HOPKINS	6,598,133	80	HAWAII	4,107,900
24	INDIANA	6,591,730	81	TEMPLE	4,106,876
25	MINNESOTA	6,479,640	82	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	4,093,523
26	RUTGERS	6,418,420	83	MARYLAND	4,063,748
27	VANDERBILT	6,157,611	84	ROCHESTER	4,039,504
28	KENTUCKY	6,109,621	85	SUNY-STONY BROOK	4,030,617
29	BRITISH COLUMBIA	5,965,549	86	NEW MEXICO	4,023,724
30	TENNESSEE	5,958,573	87	BROWN	4,020,542
31	WISCONSIN	5,945,987	88	LOUISIANA STATE	4,013,329
32	ARIZONA STATE	5,828,774	89	TULANE	3,990,306
33	MIAMI	5,765,840	90	DELAWARE	3,930,768
34	LOUISVILLE	5,760,695	91	MCMASTER	3,774,539
35	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	5,706,231	92	QUEEN'S	3,772,161
36	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	5,702,245	93	AUBURN	3,768,945
37	IOWA	5,646,530	94	HOUSTON	3,687,359
38	NORTH CAROLINA	5,548,162	95	OREGON	3,589,580
39	BRIGHAM YOUNG	5,530,637	96	MCGILL	3,559,177
40	IOWA STATE	5,518,683	97	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	3,518,997
41	VIRGINIA	5,487,724	98	SUNY-ALBANY	3,498,383
42	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	5,473,463	99	SYRACUSE	3,496,444
43	MICHIGAN STATE	5,434,509	100	YORK	3,458,185
44	COLORADO	5,412,392	101	DARTMOUTH	3,433,584
45	ALBERTA	5,405,949	102	COLORADO STATE	3,299,597
46	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	5,271,494	103	HOWARD	3,273,201
47	TEXAS TECH	5,261,367	104	GEORGIA TECH	3,203,529
48	SUNY-BUFFALO	5,241,768	105	MASSACHUSETTS	3,086,318
49	BOSTON	5,228,186	106	MANITOBA	2,899,362
50	TEXAS A&M	5,187,041	107	OKLAHOMA STATE	2,829,998
51	CINCINNATI	5,136,240	108	WATERLOO	2,827,508
52	GEORGETOWN	5,104,409	109	LAVAL	2,755,310
53	NORTHWESTERN	5,075,484	110	OHIO	2,592,632
54	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	5,065,145	111	SASKATCHEWAN	2,558,729
55	BOSTON COLLEGE	5,025,050	112	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	2,460,367
56	PRINCETON	4,989,337	113	KENT STATE	2,231,579
57	PURDUE	4,963,111	114	GUELPH	1,835,326

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 14

TOTAL ITEMS LOANED (ILL/DD)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	MINNESOTA	214,465	58	JOHNS HOPKINS	29,021
2	INDIANA	108,902	59	NOTRE DAME	28,759
3	ALBERTA	107,831	60	TORONTO	28,539
4	OHIO STATE	105,513	61	NORTHWESTERN	27,946
5	WISCONSIN	104,406	62	CORNELL	27,663
6	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	95,043	63	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	27,603
7	ILLINOIS, URBANA	92,763	64	COLORADO STATE	27,577
8	WASHINGTON	91,326	65	TULANE	27,428
9	CINCINNATI	82,828	66	LOUISVILLE	27,389
10	WATERLOO	78,630	67	ROCHESTER	26,871
11	MICHIGAN	67,805	68	MASSACHUSETTS	25,517
12	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	66,372	69	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	25,279
13	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	59,272	70	OKLAHOMA	25,196
14	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	58,528	71	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	24,921
15	UTAH	54,750	72	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	24,893
16	MISSOURI	54,734	73	PURDUE	24,365
17	NORTH CAROLINA	51,784	74	PENNSYLVANIA	23,686
18	OREGON	51,348	75	KENT STATE	22,731
19	DUKE	49,768	76	SUNY-STONY BROOK	22,547
20	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	49,741	77	IOWA STATE	22,370
21	FLORIDA	49,622	78	NEW MEXICO	21,726
22	ARIZONA STATE	48,280	79	LAVAL	21,694
23	WAYNE STATE	47,554	80	WESTERN ONTARIO	21,557
24	IOWA	46,863	81	MCMASTER	21,115
25	OHIO	46,688	82	SOUTH CAROLINA	21,095
26	HARVARD	46,196	83	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	20,819
27	COLORADO	45,332	84	NEBRASKA	20,260
28	COLUMBIA	44,856	85	MONTREAL	19,689
29	CONNECTICUT	44,613	86	NEW YORK	19,172
30	TEXAS TECH	44,554	87	AUBURN	18,490
31	GEORGIA	44,479	88	SASKATCHEWAN	18,307
32	VIRGINIA	44,235	89	BOSTON COLLEGE	18,028
33	MICHIGAN STATE	44,033	90	TEMPLE	17,496
34	KANSAS	43,463	91	FLORIDA STATE	16,728
35	PITTSBURGH	43,298	92	MANITOBA	16,475
36	MIAMI	43,246	93	STANFORD	16,392
37	VIRGINIA TECH	42,654	94	BROWN	16,306
38	TENNESSEE	38,867	95	MCGILL	15,672
39	KENTUCKY	38,690	96	QUEEN'S	15,346
40	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	38,650	97	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	15,028
41	CHICAGO	38,117	98	BOSTON	14,373
42	ARIZONA	37,984	99	GEORGETOWN	13,608
43	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	37,588	100	YORK	13,330
44	EMORY	37,304	101	SUNY-ALBANY	12,830
45	MARYLAND	37,185	102	PRINCETON	12,589
46	TEXAS	35,789	103	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	12,559
47	OKLAHOMA STATE	35,540	104	MIT	12,474
48	SUNY-BUFFALO	35,166	105	RUTGERS	12,285
49	GUELPH	35,131	106	DELAWARE	11,991
50	BRITISH COLUMBIA	34,909	107	SYRACUSE	11,983
51	YALE	34,478	108	HOWARD	11,017
52	TEXAS A&M	33,413	109	DARTMOUTH	11,010
53	BRIGHAM YOUNG	31,439	110	GEORGIA TECH	10,942
54	WASHINGTON STATE	31,438	111	LOUISIANA STATE	10,252
55	VANDERBILT	31,092	112	ALABAMA	9,993
56	GEORGE WASHINGTON	30,296	113	RICE	9,599
57	HOUSTON	29,194	114	HAWAII	6,614

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 15

TOTAL ITEMS BORROWED (ILL/DD)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	ILLINOIS, URBANA	91,494	58	SASKATCHEWAN	21,306
2	OHIO STATE	88,876	59	MARYLAND	20,750
3	GUELPH	80,584	60	OKLAHOMA STATE	20,629
4	MCGILL	53,313	61	COLUMBIA	20,441
5	CINCINNATI	52,655	62	NEW MEXICO	20,377
6	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	49,450	63	WASHINGTON	19,561
7	OHIO	48,090	64	ROCHESTER	19,542
8	COLORADO STATE	47,920	65	EMORY	19,538
9	WISCONSIN	45,829	66	MONTREAL	19,466
10	GEORGE WASHINGTON	45,602	67	CHICAGO	19,110
11	MISSOURI	44,305	68	CORNELL	19,005
12	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	44,199	69	MIAMI	18,807
13	WATERLOO	41,599	70	YALE	18,497
14	ALBERTA	41,218	71	HOUSTON	18,260
15	OREGON	40,140	72	WASHINGTON STATE	18,158
16	TEXAS TECH	38,954	73	BROWN	17,949
17	CONNECTICUT	38,187	74	DELAWARE	17,905
18	BRITISH COLUMBIA	36,312	75	WAYNE STATE	17,750
19	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	35,055	76	PITTSBURGH	17,429
20	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	33,840	77	MASSACHUSETTS	17,084
21	MICHIGAN STATE	32,752	78	DUKE	16,909
22	KANSAS	32,402	79	SYRACUSE	16,900
23	OKLAHOMA	32,228	80	UTAH	16,879
24	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	32,193	81	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	16,820
25	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	31,958	82	LAVAL	16,554
26	NORTHWESTERN	31,228	83	ALABAMA	16,366
27	INDIANA	31,157	84	RUTGERS	16,123
28	MICHIGAN	30,988	85	MCMASTER	16,039
29	TENNESSEE	30,914	86	FLORIDA STATE	16,010
30	PENNSYLVANIA	30,641	87	NEBRASKA	15,584
31	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	30,520	88	QUEEN'S	15,409
32	JOHNS HOPKINS	30,395	89	IOWA STATE	15,169
33	BRIGHAM YOUNG	30,079	90	SUNY-ALBANY	15,132
34	ARIZONA	29,583	91	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	14,722
35	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	29,480	92	SUNY-BUFFALO	14,696
36	VIRGINIA	29,439	93	NORTH CAROLINA	14,418
37	KENTUCKY	29,408	94	NOTRE DAME	13,644
38	ARIZONA STATE	29,196	95	KENT STATE	12,626
39	VIRGINIA TECH	28,574	96	STANFORD	12,522
40	PURDUE	28,503	97	VANDERBILT	12,384
41	TEXAS A&M	27,140	98	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	12,103
42	COLORADO	26,804	99	TEMPLE	11,957
43	SOUTH CAROLINA	26,403	100	LOUISVILLE	11,195
44	MANITOBA	25,126	101	MIT	11,114
45	LOUISIANA STATE	25,026	102	PRINCETON	10,977
46	MINNESOTA	24,731	103	GEORGETOWN	10,847
47	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	24,360	104	BOSTON COLLEGE	10,803
48	NEW YORK	24,288	105	SUNY-STONY BROOK	10,006
49	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	23,726	106	AUBURN	9,359
50	BOSTON	23,510	107	GEORGIA	9,237
51	IOWA	23,493	108	TORONTO	9,052
52	TEXAS	23,173	109	RICE	8,349
53	HARVARD	22,677	110	HAWAII	6,758
54	TULANE	22,506	111	WESTERN ONTARIO	6,354
55	FLORIDA	21,839	112	YORK	4,813
56	DARTMOUTH	21,540	113	HOWARD	4,102
57	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	21,339	114	GEORGIA TECH	3,146

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 16 PROFESSIONAL STAFF (FTE)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	528	58	CONNECTICUT	78
2	STANFORD	314	59	MIAMI	78
3	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	254	60	SOUTH CAROLINA	78
4	YALE	226	61	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	76
5	COLUMBIA	196	62	UTAH	75
6	WISCONSIN	190	63	CHICAGO	71
7	TORONTO	188	64	GEORGE WASHINGTON	70
8	ILLINOIS, URBANA	176	65	BOSTON COLLEGE	69
9	MICHIGAN	167	66	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	69
10	WASHINGTON	152	67	KENT STATE	69
11	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	151	68	TEMPLE	69
12	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	142	69	MCGILL	68
13	NORTH CAROLINA	140	70	HOUSTON	66
14	TEXAS	140	71	FLORIDA STATE	64
15	INDIANA	139	72	LOUISIANA STATE	64
16	CORNELL	133	73	SUNY-ALBANY	64
17	PRINCETON	133	74	MICHIGAN STATE	63
18	DUKE	128	75	OHIO	62
19	OHIO STATE	126	76	PURDUE	62
20	SUNY-BUFFALO	126	77	SYRACUSE	61
21	MARYLAND	124	78	NOTRE DAME	60
22	NEW YORK	120	79	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	59
23	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	120	80	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	59
24	PENNSYLVANIA	119	81	LAVAL	59
25	FLORIDA	118	82	WESTERN ONTARIO	58
26	BRIGHAM YOUNG	116	83	YORK	58
27	BRITISH COLUMBIA	115	84	DARTMOUTH	57
28	JOHNS HOPKINS	114	85	ALABAMA	56
29	NORTHWESTERN	112	86	HAWAII	56
30	PITTSBURGH	108	87	MASSACHUSETTS	56
31	MINNESOTA	107	88	MISSOURI	56
32	ARIZONA	106	89	OKLAHOMA STATE	56
33	RUTGERS	106	90	OKLAHOMA	55
34	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	105	91	TULANE	55
35	TEXAS A&M	104	92	DELAWARE	54
36	KANSAS	103	93	HOWARD	54
37	ARIZONA STATE	102	94	AUBURN	53
38	VANDERBILT	100	95	OREGON	53
39	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	100	96	IOWA STATE	52
40	WAYNE STATE	100	97	RICE	52
41	KENTUCKY	98	98	COLORADO	51
42	MONTREAL	95	99	MANITOBA	51
43	BOSTON	94	100	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	51
44	MIT	94	101	WASHINGTON STATE	51
45	VIRGINIA	94	102	LOUISVILLE	50
46	IOWA	91	103	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	49
47	EMORY	90	104	GEORGIA TECH	49
48	CINCINNATI	89	105	NEBRASKA	48
49	ROCHESTER	89	106	SASKATCHEWAN	47
50	TENNESSEE	89	107	SUNY-STONY BROOK	46
51	GEORGIA	87	108	COLORADO STATE	45
52	TEXAS TECH	85	109	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	40
53	ALBERTA	82	110	QUEEN'S	39
54	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	82	111	VIRGINIA TECH	39
55	BROWN	81	112	WATERLOO	39
56	NEW MEXICO	81	113	GUELPH	34
57	GEORGETOWN	80	114	MCMASTER	32

U/A - Unavailable

RANK ORDER TABLE 17 SUPPORT STAFF (FTE)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	657	58	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	127
2	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	399	59	KENTUCKY	126
3	TORONTO	363	60	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	126
4	YALE	349	61	GEORGETOWN	125
5	MICHIGAN	347	62	MIAMI	125
6	TEXAS	327	63	QUEEN'S	120
7	CORNELL	320	64	COLORADO	119
8	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	281	65	DARTMOUTH	118
9	STANFORD	262	66	KANSAS	118
10	COLUMBIA	260	67	SOUTH CAROLINA	118
11	MONTREAL	246	68	TEXAS TECH	118
12	NEW YORK	243	69	YORK	115
13	RUTGERS	240	70	BOSTON	113
14	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	239	71	MARYLAND	113
15	ILLINOIS, URBANA	222	72	VANDERBILT	113
16	WASHINGTON	222	73	NEBRASKA	112
17	BRITISH COLUMBIA	220	74	WESTERN ONTARIO	112
18	ALBERTA	216	75	MCMASTER	111
19	ARIZONA STATE	214	76	DELAWARE	110
20	GEORGIA	213	77	SASKATCHEWAN	108
21	FLORIDA	212	78	TULANE	106
22	MINNESOTA	211	79	WAYNE STATE	104
23	PRINCETON	210	80	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	103
24	CHICAGO	209	81	BROWN	100
25	NORTH CAROLINA	206	82	WATERLOO	99
26	VIRGINIA	197	83	VIRGINIA TECH	98
27	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	195	84	IOWA STATE	97
28	UTAH	192	85	OREGON	97
29	WISCONSIN	192	86	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	96
30	INDIANA	187	87	HOUSTON	95
31	OHIO STATE	181	88	MIT	95
32	PENNSYLVANIA	178	89	CINCINNATI	92
33	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	173	90	TEMPLE	92
34	TEXAS A&M	173	91	LOUISVILLE	91
35	ARIZONA	172	92	CONNECTICUT	90
36	JOHNS HOPKINS	171	93	WASHINGTON STATE	90
37	DUKE	170	94	HAWAII	89
38	NOTRE DAME	168	95	BOSTON COLLEGE	85
39	EMORY	160	96	LOUISIANA STATE	85
40	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	156	97	OKLAHOMA	84
41	MCGILL	153	98	HOWARD	81
42	PITTSBURGH	152	99	ALABAMA	79
43	LAVAL	151	100	GUELPH	79
44	TENNESSEE	149	101	OKLAHOMA STATE	79
45	NEW MEXICO	148	102	SUNY-ALBANY	76
46	NORTHWESTERN	146	103	COLORADO STATE	75
47	PURDUE	143	104	OHIO	75
48	SYRACUSE	143	105	MASSACHUSETTS	74
49	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	137	106	SUNY-STONY BROOK	70
50	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	134	107	ROCHESTER	69
51	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	134	108	AUBURN	63
52	IOWA	133	109	KENT STATE	63
53	MISSOURI	133	110	RICE	62
54	GEORGE WASHINGTON	128	111	GEORGIA TECH	59
55	MANITOBA	128	112	BRIGHAM YOUNG	57
56	MICHIGAN STATE	128	113	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	56
57	FLORIDA STATE	127	114	SUNY-BUFFALO	55

RANK ORDER TABLE 18 TOTAL STAFF (FTE)

RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE	RANK	INSTITUTION	VALUE
1	HARVARD	1,307	58	NOTRE DAME	270
2	TORONTO	698	59	MCGILL	267
3	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	687	60	PURDUE	263
4	STANFORD	672	61	CINCINNATI	262
5	MICHIGAN	643	62	VANDERBILT	256
6	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	637	63	GEORGETOWN	252
7	YALE	637	64	SUNY-BUFFALO	249
8	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	601	65	SYRACUSE	246
9	CORNELL	590	66	MIAMI	242
10	TEXAS	561	67	FLORIDA STATE	241
11	COLUMBIA	535	68	GEORGE WASHINGTON	240
12	ILLINOIS, URBANA	522	69	CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	238
13	WISCONSIN	513	70	COLORADO	236
14	WASHINGTON	506	71	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	236
15	INDIANA	458	72	CONNECTICUT	234
16	RUTGERS	441	73	MISSOURI	222
17	OHIO STATE	433	74	YORK	220
18	NORTH CAROLINA	429	75	KENT STATE	218
19	NEW YORK	427	76	BROWN	217
20	MINNESOTA	423	77	DELAWARE	215
21	FLORIDA	407	78	OREGON	215
22	PENNSYLVANIA	403	79	TEMPLE	215
23	BRITISH COLUMBIA	391	80	HAWAII	214
24	PRINCETON	371	81	LAVAL	213
25	UTAH	365	82	BOSTON COLLEGE	209
26	GEORGIA	364	83	ROCHESTER	208
27	ARIZONA	362	84	DARTMOUTH	206
28	ARIZONA STATE	362	85	MIT	206
29	TEXAS A&M	360	86	HOUSTON	205
30	BRIGHAM YOUNG	350	87	LOUISIANA STATE	205
31	VIRGINIA	349	88	NEBRASKA	203
32	MONTREAL	345	89	OKLAHOMA STATE	202
33	CHICAGO	344	90	OHIO	200
34	PITTSBURGH	344	91	OKLAHOMA	200
35	DUKE	343	92	TULANE	199
36	CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	341	93	IOWA STATE	198
37	NORTHWESTERN	340	94	MANITOBA	194
38	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	339	95	VIRGINIA TECH	194
39	JOHNS HOPKINS	338	96	ALABAMA	188
40	ALBERTA	330	97	SUNY-ALBANY	186
41	BOSTON	321	98	HOWARD	185
42	WAYNE STATE	309	99	WESTERN ONTARIO	185
43	IOWA	308	100	LOUISVILLE	178
44	KENTUCKY	305	101	WASHINGTON STATE	177
45	KANSAS	301	102	QUEEN'S	176
46	TENNESSEE	301	103	WATERLOO	174
47	NEW MEXICO	298	104	CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	170
48	MARYLAND	296	105	MASSACHUSETTS	170
49	NORTH CAROLINA STATE	294	106	SASKATCHEWAN	167
50	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	293	107	SUNY-STONY BROOK	163
51	TEXAS TECH	293	108	MCMASTER	161
52	SOUTH CAROLINA	292	109	AUBURN	150
53	EMORY	289	110	COLORADO STATE	146
54	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	285	111	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	142
55	MICHIGAN STATE	284	112	GUELPH	130
56	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	279	113	RICE	127
57	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	274	114	GEORGIA TECH	113

U/A - Unavailable

ARL STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE, 2001-02

ARL STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE, 2001-02

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>) and provide a paper copy to use for data verification.

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, 2002. 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.)

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 2001-02, 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 1.56878, the average monthly noon exchange rate published in the Bank of Canada *Review* for the period July 2001-June 2002.) **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 2001-02 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 2001-02 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 1998-99 (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 2001 enrollment figures reported to the Department of Education on the form entitled "Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, Fall Enrollment 2001." 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, 2002.**

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

ARL STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE, 2001-02

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, 2001.
(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, 2002. (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, 2002:

- 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. (See instruction Q12.) _____
- 13. Graphic. (See instruction Q13.) _____
- 14. Audio. (See instruction Q14.) _____
- 15. Film and Video. (See instruction Q15.) _____

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 2001-02 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.) _____

(ARL Statistics Questionnaire 2001-02, page 3.)

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 FY2001-02. _____
40. Number of fields in which Ph.D.s can be awarded. (See instruction Q40.) _____

(ARL Statistics Questionnaire 2001-02, page 4.)

FACULTY (See instruction Q41.)

41. Number of full-time instructional faculty in FY2001-02. _____

ENROLLMENT -- FALL 2001 (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 2000-01* 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, 2002.**

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

FOOTNOTES TO THE ARL STATISTICS, 2001-02

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, 2002.
	1	Includes government documents since 1996. Pre-1996 documents are not included in the catalog.
	5	Includes 4,163 titles from 12 full-text databases.
	8	Includes government documents in microformats.
	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.
	20	Increase attributed to variable billing cycles and increased endowment spending.
	26	Includes bibliographic utilities, memberships (except CRL), and literature searching.
35, 36	Computer programming problem prevents a complete count of circulation numbers for 2001-02.	
ALBERTA		All figures are as of March 31, 2002.
	4	Past figures were inaccurately reported. Precise number of monographs purchased from 2000-01 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) \$4,091,991; (17) \$480,744; (18) U/ A; (19) \$681,842; (20) \$13,254,577; (21) \$194,400; (22) \$4,352,292; (23) \$7,678,060; (24) \$977,150; (25) \$13,007,502; (26) \$2,029,335; (27) \$28,485,814.
	18	Cannot be disaggregated from monograph expenditures (16) and serial expenditures (17).
	19	Will include 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		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 4,823,203. Figures include Architecture, Center for Creative Photography, Music, and the Science Engineering Libraries; excludes the Sierra Vista branch campus. Basis of volume count for the Law library is physical, for Main and the Health Sciences libraries the count is bibliographic.
	5-7	Law library cannot supply disaggregated data, reports only totals.
ARIZONA STATE		Includes ASU East, ASU West, and the University Libraries (Architecture & Environmental Design, Hayden, Music, Noble Science and Engineering), and the Law Library.
	19	Includes: memberships for purposes of publications (\$120,734); conservation/preservation (\$19,877); ILL/Doc Del (\$53,816; uncataloged staff office volumes (\$371); search services (\$268).
AUBURN		All figures are as of September 30, 2002 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) 19,649; (6) 4,291.
	18	Excludes Law library.
	19	Includes Theology library only.
BOSTON COLLEGE		Includes Law, Graduate School of Social Work, Burns Rare Books, and Bapst Art libraries, as well as the Educational Resource Center.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
BRIGHAM YOUNG	11	Shelves of manuscripts and archives have been moved to remote storage.
	1-3	<p>Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 3,233,675 to include the Hunter Law Library and bound periodicals that prior to 2001-02 had not been included in BYU's volume counts. All figures are for the calendar year ending December 31, 2001 and now include the Hunter Law Library.</p> <p>Significant changes in volumes figures the addition of the Hunter Law Library to the volume totals, as well as bound periodicals that prior to 2001-02 had not been included in BYU's volume counts.</p>
	12-15	Figures do not include the Law library. The Law library reports 1,307 in audiovisual materials, but the categories are not separated.
	34	Reference transactions for the Law library are based on sampling but reflect less than 1.5% of the total.
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1-3	<p>All figures are as of March 31, 2002, except where noted. Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 4,731,607, including 625,596 volumes not previously counted. Figures include: Applied Sciences (Engineering) RR, Archaeology RR, Architecture RR, Asian library, Biomedical Branch Library, Botanical Garden Library, Centre for Integrated Computer Systems Research (CICSR) RR, Centre for Teaching and Academic Growth Resource Centre (TAG), Chemistry/Physics RR, 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, Woodward Biomedical Library. The Medical and Law library statistics cannot be disaggregated from the main statistics.</p> <p>The B2B books are now catalogued and accounted for under as volumes held June 30, 2001.</p>
	4	Figure is estimated.
	7	New base count. Increase due to addition of monographic series, standing orders, inclusion of all membership titles, over 2000 new electronic serials, serials received by exchange, and serials in affiliated libraries.
	9	Government documents are included in new base count. Number of uncatalogued pieces unavailable.
	10	Increase in number of electronic resources purchased.
	16-27	Expenditures are reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$2,905,149; (17) \$9,358,634; (18) \$482,256; (19) \$1,083,174; (20) \$13,829,213; (21) \$193,382; (22) \$7,316,845; (23) \$7,639,125; (24) \$1,359,800; (25) \$16,315,770; (26) \$4,671,000; (27) \$35,009,365.
	18	Includes (expenditures in Canadian dollars): One time expenditure for electronic resources (\$81,206); ILL borrowing costs (\$89,681); other materials (\$38,313); gifts in kind (\$273,056).
	19	Includes (expenditures in Canadian dollars): Netinfo (\$700,000); electronic services (\$197,422); electronic document delivery (\$185,752).
	28	Increase due to the opening of a new branch library at Robson Square, added affiliated libraries, and funding available for term professional positions.
	29	Includes 12.16 FTE cost recovery.
	30	Includes 7.90 FTE cost recovery.
	35, 36	Includes reserve circulation.
	39	Figures are for calendar year 2001.
	43, 45	Includes continuing part-time graduate students.
BROWN	11	<p>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.</p> <p>Manuscripts only.</p>
	33	Only the John Carter Brown Library keeps statistics on the number of total participants in group library presentations. A figure for all libraries is therefore unavailable.
	38	The decrease in Interlibrary Loan requests received from other libraries can be explained by Brown's membership in the Boston Library Consortium Virtual Catalog, the Borrow Direct Ivy League program, and In-Rhode which allow patrons to request interlibrary loans

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
		directly.
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 9,211,062 to reflect errors due to doublecounting.
	2a	2000-01 figure included transfers among different units.
	8-11	Government documents are reported by material type when known, and otherwise as generic "government documents."
	10	2000-01 figure was revised downward.
	16	Includes expenditures for all library materials except serials.
	31	FTE figures include temporary employees, and reflect temporary reductions in hours due to voluntary action by career employees.
	36	Renewal information is incomplete; accurate data unavailable.
	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.
	21	Some past figures were inaccurate. Items included here erroneously are now correctly included with Other Operating Expenditures (26).
	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 40,594.
	40-45	Data provided by campus Office of Planning and Budget.
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	18	Microforms reported by format in (16) and (17).
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 7,326,056 to delete the minimally cataloged statistics reported incorrectly for several years.
	18	Includes the purchase of a special collection for \$1.1 million.
	20	Increase primarily due to acquisition of a special collection for \$1,100,000 and a \$759,000 increase in state funding for library materials.
	26	Increase reflects a \$496,000 expenditure for remodeling and moving expenditures for the Information Systems staff.
	30	Estimated based upon an annual salary of \$14,500 per student FTE.
	30, 31	Student data for portions of the UCLA Library organization whose expenditures are excluded from the ARL surveys were erroneously included in prior years' surveys. The current FTE data are corrected; this resulted in a sharp decrease between 2000-01 and 2001-02 in the student FTE and staff FTE data reported.
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	7	Includes electronic journals that were not reported in past surveys.
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).
	5	Includes 7,024 serial titles with internet access.
	6	Includes 3,704 serial titles with internet access.
	17	Includes monographic and publisher's series. Includes all formats. Includes electronic databases subscribed to annually.
	19	Includes expenditures for database services (literature searches).
	25	Funding from contracts and grants caused an increase of 7.45 FTE, equaling \$341,077 in salaries and wages.
	26	Reflects bookkeeping change: Internal campus departments' funds transferred now identified as expenses.
	35, 36	Special Collections procedures for counting circulation were changed to reflect total-items-paged resulting in large decrease.
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA		Bibliographic system does not supply further breakdown.
	18	Included in expenditures for monographs (16).

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
CANADA INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION		All figures are as of March 31, 2002. As collections have been centralized, the branch libraries previously included in this survey are now virtual.
	2	Increase 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) \$596,313; (17) \$11,974,256; (18) U/A; (19) \$49,682; (20) \$12,620,251; (21) \$0; (22) U/A; (23) U/A; (24) U/A; (25) \$15,452,912; (26) \$14,361,837; (27) \$42,435,000.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	4	Includes volumes the Medical library received through monographic continuations.
	5	Excludes the Medical library's monographic continuation titles.
	9	Law library includes 99% of the government documents, which were not previously cataloged. 2000-01 figure did not reflect changes in processing.
	11	2000-01 figure from the Law library was incorrect. The collection was physically measured to report an accurate figure.
	19	Includes: CRL membership (\$11,884); ICPSR membership (\$11,260); Dialog (\$968); document delivery (\$186); SPARC membership (\$2,500); Council on Social Work Education membership (\$300).
	21	A deposit was made to General Bookbinding in 2000-01, so bindery expenses for 2001-02 are less than previously reported.
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES	1-3, 8	Includes an estimated amount of government documents.
	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.
CHICAGO		The Medical library data cannot be disaggregated from the Main statistics.
	4	Approximately 71% of this total represents a title count.
	10-15	Excludes unprocessed and partially processed items.
38	Includes 506 requests filled by the Center for Research Libraries.	
CINCINNATI		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,800,305 to adjust for retro conversion and government documents records. Figures exclude Raymond Walters College and Clermont College branch campus libraries unless otherwise noted. The Main library and Law library volume counts are physical. The Medical library's volume count is bibliographic.
	2a	The increase in withdrawals reflects a large number of netLibrary titles removed from the collection, in addition to cleanup of records of lost material.
	4	Decrease from 2000-01 due to a larger than normal number of electronic monographs (mostly netLibrary titles) added to the collection in 2000-01.
	9	A large number of government documents are now cataloged and counted as volumes held.
	23	Decrease due to the retirements of some long-term employees.
	24	Increase as a result of the University system now tracking work-study funding.
	30	More effective use of work-study has augmented the number of student assistants.
	37	The increase in this figure is due to an expected increase in PCirc activity. In alternate fiscal years, the probability of the University of Cincinnati being selected as the lender or borrower changes from low to high due to an algorithm used by OhioLINK to calculate data and improve reporting methodology. The algorithm change accounts for the increase in 2001-02.
COLORADO		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,978,490.
	2	2000-01 figure was incorrect, including 36,479 extra volumes. Current figure is accurate.
19	Includes: Archives newsletters (\$3,869); bibliographic utilities (\$312,630); cataloging records for government publications (\$8,932); ILL (\$33,533); Marcive shipping labels for government publications (\$3,895); memberships (\$194,417); moving and freight charges for collections (\$2,623); off-site storage (\$200,000); Perry Como miscellaneous (\$210); prospector maintenance (\$6,373); III LC Authority Files (\$5,900).	

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
COLORADO STATE	1-3	Due to flood projects, withdrawals exceeded the gross number of volumes added for 2001-02.
	2	Includes 27,585 volumes from a flood project that were inadvertently excluded in past years.
COLUMBIA	Figures exclude the Center for Research on Information Access (CRIA) and Electronic Publishing Initiative at Columbia (EPIC). The basis of the Law library volume count is bibliographic.	
	1-8	Includes government documents.
	4	Law library reported number of titles purchased, not number of volumes.
	18, 19	Included in monograph expenditures (16).
CONNECTICUT	Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 3,045,593 to include a corrected volume count for the Law library. Figures include the Art & Design, Culpeper Media, Dodd Research Center, Maps, Music & Dramatic Arts, and Pharmacy libraries, and the branch campuses at Avery Point, Greater Hartford, Stamford, Torrington, and Waterbury.	
	6	Increase due to State provided electronic resources.
	22, 23	Disaggregated figures are unavailable.
CORNELL	Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 6,807,247. Figures include 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. Figures exclude the Medical College library in New York, NY.	
	11	Manuscripts and archives reported in cubic feet. 2000-01 figure revised to 58,626.
	22, 23	Amounts reflect reclassification of non-academic exempt staff from "professional" to "support".
	28, 31	Includes professional staff, support staff, and student assistants on grants and projects.
	36	Includes reserves; excludes e-reserve transactions.
	41	Faculty count includes only full, associate, and assistant professors. Excludes faculty at the Medical division in New York City.
	42-45	Excludes Medical division in New York City and students registered in absentia.
	DELAWARE	11
22, 23, 25		Excludes professional and support staff in Information Technologies assigned to the library.
27		Excludes \$502,100 grant for the provision of electronic library resources to public schools.
DUKE	Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 5,131,816 to include 22,528 e-books added to the collection in 2000-01 but not reported in 2000-01.	
	3, 4	Includes 3,691 e-books purchased in 2001-02.
	11-15	Includes materials in the University Archives, which were officially incorporated into the library system in 2001. Their collections were excluded in previous ARL reports.
	22, 24-27	Increases due to inclusion of Center for Information Technology for the first time and the Academic Investment Proposals that have added additional activity in Curriculum 2000, Digital Library, Technology Flexibility, and Library Service Center.
	35, 36	Includes some reserve circulations.
EMORY	Figures include the Health Sciences Center, Hugh MacMillan (Law), Oxford College, and Pitts (Theology) libraries, and the branch campus libraries at Grady Hospital and the Medical School.	
	2a	In 2001-02, a concerted effort to deaccession extremely dated materials was undertaken, including withdrawing print copies of many resources for which electronic editions are now used (e.g. back serial runs of journals covered by JSTOR). This effort resulted in the shift between the current figure and figures from past years.
	18, 26	Figures reflect the funding of many library collection initiatives "off budget," through the one-time allocation of funds to purchase or support campus access to various information resources.
	41	2000-01 figure covered Arts & Sciences only, and omitted all professional schools and medical faculty. This mistake has been corrected in the current figure.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE	
FLORIDA	18, 19, 30	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, 23	State budget cuts (recalls) during the year resulted in reductions.	
	26	Includes salary paid by grants and auxiliary enterprises.	
	27	2000-01 figure revised to \$3,323,621.	
	41	2000-01 figure revised to \$25,422,205.	
	42-45	Incorrect data was reported in previous years. Revised figures from Division of Institutional Research UF Factbook, Table iii-2, regular faculty heading, are: 2000-01, 2,887; 1999-2000, 2,843; 1998-99, 2,801.	
	22, 23	Data was not reported correctly in previous years. Revised figures from IPEDS data are, for 2000-01: (42) 39,138; (43) 5,976; (44) 9,686; (45) 2,748; for 1999-2000: (42) 37,962; (43) 5,420; (44) 9,320; (45) 2,429; for 1998-99: (42) 36,919; (43) 5,417; (44) 8,388; (45) 2,471.	
	26		
	27		
	41		
FLORIDA STATE		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,446,458 to include bibliographic count of 4,811 government documents previously counted in (9). Figures include the Strozier, Dirac (Science), Music, Information Studies, Pepper, Law, and Medical libraries, the branch campus in Panama City (holdings and materials expenditures only), and the Ringling Museum of Art Library in Sarasota, FL. Figures exclude the Developmental Research School.	
	4	Excludes Law library. Includes 41,290 e-book titles purchased from NetLibrary, Early English Books Online (EEBO), and Evans Digital Collection.	
	8	Includes 42,948 pieces omitted in 2000-01.	
	9	Adjusted figure reflects reduction in piece count due to inclusion of some government documents in volume count.	
	16	Includes e-books purchased by library (\$366,010) and monographs purchased with gift/endowment funds (\$3,812).	
	17	Medical library expenses for 2-year subscriptions (2001-03) reported in 2000-01 figure.	
	19	Main, Science, Music, and Information Studies libraries only: Includes database access (\$282,977) and document delivery/ILL (\$58,618). Law library only: Includes databases (\$154,650) and bibliographic services (\$7,073). Medical library only: Includes document delivery and ILL (\$1,375) and databases (\$10,999). Ringling Museum of Art reports \$0.	
	26	Includes funds from gift/endowment/Friends accounts (\$11,069).	
	28	Includes 1 position funded with non-library funds.	
	29	Includes 2 positions funded with non-library funds.	
	32	Medical library figure only based on sampling.	
	34	Medical library reference services began in March 2002.	
	35, 36	Medical library circulation services began in March 2002. Ringling Museum of Art Library had no circulation of materials.	
	37, 38	During the publication process, these figures were revised to: (37) 17,871; (38) 15,942.	
	GEORGE WASHINGTON		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 and Medical library is physical; for Law library, it is bibliographic.
		2	Main library figures now include government documents volumes and an adjustment of 3,096 records which were added during an inventory project.
		2a	Main library's figures reflect an inventory project, ongoing since July 2001, resulting in 6,528 volumes being "withdrawn".
4, 16, 17, 27		Main library received an additional \$1,000,000 applied to collections expenditures.	
4		Law library data unavailable.	
5-7		Law library was unable to disaggregate 5,373 total serials into categories for (5) and (6). Totals for all other libraries are: (5) 9,342; (6) 1,923.	
6		Main library figures excludes gifts, which are counted with serials and monographs.	
8		Medical library reports 0.	
9		All three libraries report 0.	
11, 12		Law and Medical libraries report 0.	
13		Law library figure is 0.	
14		Medical library figure includes items in historical collection not previously reported.	
16, 17		In 2000-01, the Medical library's expenditures for monographs (16) and serials (17) were	

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
		mistakenly switched. Current figures are accurate.
	18	Main library includes these figures in (17).
	19	Main library only: Includes Lexis-Nexis (\$23,804); Capcon (\$131,742); WRLC (\$521,816); database fees (\$46,700); SPARC membership (\$5,000); postage (\$92,227). Law library only: Includes database fees (\$59,078).
	22	Includes salaries for 6 professional classified and ungraded staff previously reported as support staff (23).
	23	Includes temporary staff.
	25	All library staff received a market adjustment in July 2001 (\$2000 for full-time positions and \$1000 for part-time positions).
	29	Includes 3.0 FTE cost-recovery positions, 6 FTE shelvers, and other temporary staff (including consultants) for Main library.
	31	Includes 3.0 FTE cost-recovery positions for Main library.
	32	Law library data unavailable.
	33	Law library data unavailable. Medical library did not use sampling.
	34	Law library data unavailable. Main library figure is based on sampling for some departments, and on actual counts for others.
	47	Medical library does not include government documents in count of current serials.
GEORGETOWN		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,234,338 due to a Medical library adjustment following migration to a new library system. Figures include the Woodstock Theological Library and the Bioethics Library.
	32	Increased customized small presentations.
GEORGIA		Includes Law library, Science library, and the CMC.
	5-7	Increase due to the Law library, which did not include figures in the past.
	13	Includes first time prints/photos.
	32, 33	Figure for Law library is based on sampling.
	34	Figure for Law library is based on a physical count.
GEORGIA TECH		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,196,334. Some withdrawn items were mistakenly subtracted twice in 2000-01.
	1-3, 5-7	Includes government documents that are cataloged, classified, and housed separately.
	27	A major renovation project resulted in significantly higher total library expenditures than in previous years.
	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.
GUELPH		All figures are as of April 30, 2002, unless otherwise noted. Figures include Ontario Veterinary College Learning Commons, and exclude the Alfred College, Kemptville College and Ridgeway College branch campus libraries.
	4	Estimate based on number of 'book trucks' of material processed and average number of monographs per 'truck'. Includes all numbered and unnumbered monographic series.
	5	Value determined using methodology of previous years. It will be reexamined in coming months.
	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) \$799,044; (17) \$2,879,223; (18) \$9,993; (19) \$362,093; (20) \$4,050,353; (21) \$57,012; (22) \$2,009,513; (23) \$2,896,399; (24) \$245,773; (25) \$5,151,685; (26) \$815,213; (27) \$10,074,263.
	19	Includes (expenditures in Canadian dollars): Archival (\$16,938); data processing (\$26,047); DD/ILL (\$152,241); storage (\$5,328); TUG book and retrieval system (\$76,406); monographs GST (\$635); Serials GST (\$8,985); mono handling (\$20,756); serials handling (\$39,725); monogr PST (\$139); serials PST (\$3913); freight (\$10,980).
	35-36	Doesn't include circulation figures for Archives and Special Collections.
	39	Figure is for the period from November 1, 2001 until October 31, 2002.
	41	Figure is as of September, 2002.
	42-45	Figures are as of November 1, 2002.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
HARVARD	1, 2	<p>Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 14,615,391. Figures include the Medicine and Law Schools, and research institutions in the District of Columbia and Italy. All PhDs are awarded through the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.</p> <p>Includes some government documents.</p>
	7	<p>Includes some government documents; excludes some international government documents. Revised serial counts due in part to recounts and changes in accounting procedures.</p>
	19	<p>Increase results from changes in accounting procedures in some libraries.</p>
	27	<p>Separate figures for expenditures from grants and special projects are not available. Excludes fringe benefits (\$13,266,428) and buildings and maintenance (\$10,554,592) charged to library budget. Total cost recovery amounts to approximately \$8,173,892. This includes HOLLIS and Harvard Depository expense recovery as well as other income items.</p>
	37	<p>Excludes items requested by faculty libraries from Harvard Depository.</p>
	41	<p>Figure represents total headcount. Separate figures for all full and part-time positions unavailable.</p>
HAWAII	2a	<p>Following migration to a new library management system, cataloging was able to catch up on backlog of withdrawal activity.</p>
	4	<p>Online acquisition system reveals this number, which may need to be audited.</p>
	17	<p>Library received substantial increase in materials funds, most of which went to electronic resources.</p>
	22	<p>Increase reflects collective bargaining increase for library faculty.</p>
	26	<p>Includes one time equipment money to be used in newly opened addition to the Library.</p>
	35	<p>Initial circulations increased with re-opening of main library building following renovation.</p>
	38	<p>Due to budget restrictions, subsidized interlibrary loan from Uncover was dropped halfway through the year.</p>
HOUSTON	5-7	<p>All figures are as of August 31, 2002. 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.</p> <p>Law library can only provide aggregate count for current serials received (7). All other libraries report: (5) 14,952; (6) 1,977.</p> <p>Counts for Law library are unavailable.</p>
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	2-4	<p>Decreases reflect an increased percentage of the budget devoted to serials.</p>
	2a	<p>Decrease reflects completion of a major project in the previous year.</p>
	10	<p>New online system allows for a more accurate count of computer files.</p>
	13	<p>Chicago in the Year 2000 (CITY2000) collection of 500,000 photographic negatives added.</p>
	18	<p>Decrease reflects drop in number of microforms purchased.</p>
	21	<p>Fewer dollars budgeted for binding.</p>
	32, 33	<p>Fewer registrants led to fewer classes.</p>
	37	<p>Improved Web-based catalog and easier access for consortial partners resulted in a return to mid-1990s levels of lending.</p>
ILLINOIS, URBANA	19	<p>Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 9,709,144.</p> <p>Includes: Postage/freight (\$181,633); ILL (\$26,908); handling (\$82,783); document delivery (\$35,040); Document Express (\$1,985); online non-recoverable reference services (\$15,884); interdisciplinary electronic resources (\$819,110); late fees (\$1,582); and taxes (\$7).</p> <p>Includes \$7,243,420 academic and \$1,362,724 graduate assistants.</p> <p>Includes 50 FTE graduate assistants.</p> <p>Figure is comprised of exact numbers and estimates, depending on individual units reporting.</p>
INDIANA	2	<p>Figures include the Law Library at Bloomington, the Archives of Traditional Music, and the Kinsey Institute, and exclude the branch campuses at Indianapolis (IUPUI), Ft. Wayne, Kokomo, South Bend, Gary, New Albany, Richmond, and Columbus.</p> <p>SIRSI Unicorn catalog system active for full year as opposed to 2000-01 when the new system was brought up mid-year.</p> <p>Includes items previously not reported by a unit.</p>

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	35	System reporting error discovered for 2000-01 revising figure to an estimated 700,000. Electronic renewals changing circulation counts.
	36	System reporting error discovered for 2000-01; revising figure to an estimated 1,055,698.
	37	Began reporting ILL photocopies of non-circulating materials in 2000-01. During 2001-02, this figure represented 31,392 photocopies, microfilm images, photos and audio items.
	40	Count as of October 2001; earlier count not available.
IOWA	1-3	Excludes annuals and proceedings.
	2	Increase due to a retrospective cataloging project in government publications and cataloging.
	4	Increase due to ease of processing materials within our new LMS. Law library figure is estimated.
	5	Law library includes subscriptions, not titles.
	6	Law library includes government document serials.
	9	Decrease due to retro cataloging project and the ARL definitions concerning cataloged Marcive materials. This adjustment fixes past errors.
	16	Law library figure is estimated.
	17	Decrease due to more accurate classification of materials within the LMS, thereby increasing other material expenditures.
	18	Increase due to more accurate classification of materials within the LMS, thereby decreasing serial expenditures. Figure also includes electronic materials.
	19	Law library figure includes databases.
	20	Law library figure includes \$16,820 project to bind legislative journal gifts.
	22	Law library figure excludes Associate Dean.
	26	Law library figure includes cost of replacing staff computers as well as postage, phones, supplies, equipment, travel, memberships, etc.
	26	Decrease due to budget cuts during the fiscal year, the completion of a major portion of a retrospective conversion project, and the completion of automation conversion to a new LMS.
	29	Law library lost 0.5 support position due to State budget cuts.
	31	Law library excludes .5 FTE Associate Dean of Research in Law.
	34	Law library figure based on two weekly surveys taken each year and then multiplied for law library.
	41	Excludes 556 clinical and pre-clinical faculty with departmental appointments.
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 hand counts made as titles were added or cancelled. Current figure is the first done almost completely by automation, and is more accurate than earlier counts.
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 ending December 31, 2001. Figures exclude the School of Advanced International Studies in Nanjing, China.
	19	Includes literature searching and postage for library materials.
	42	2000-01 figure revised to 9,162.
	43	2000-01 figure revised to 8,721.
KANSAS		Figures include Regents Center Library Edwards Campus in Overland Park, KS, and exclude the 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.
	19	Includes ILL shipping costs, fees for ILL loans and copies, commercial document delivery services, memberships and OCLC costs.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	28	Includes one staff member funded by grant for special project.
KENT STATE	16-31	Figures include the College of Education, Instructional Resource Center, and the branch campuses at Ashtabula, Geauga, East Liverpool, Salem, Stark, Trumbull, and Tuscarawas. Expenditures and personnel figures include Audiovisual Services and Teleproductions.
KENTUCKY	5	2000-01 figure contained an error of 3,251 extra serials. Decrease in the current figure reflects the correction.
	22-27	Student Computing Services (and their funding) transferred from Library to Fiscal Affairs and Information Technology.
LAVAL	16-27	All figures are as of May 31, 2002. The Medical and Law statistics cannot be disaggregated from main library statistics. Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$2,811,490; (17) \$4,322,476; (18) \$74,589; (19) \$0; (20) \$7,208,555; (21) U/A; (22) \$3,442,127; (23) \$5,483,078; (24) \$69,703; (25) \$8,994,908; (26) \$570,527; (27) \$16,773,990.
	21	All binding has been done in-house in 2001-02.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	2	All figures are as of September 30, 2002. 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	5, 6	Includes the School of Veterinary Medicine. Unable to determine which serials are not purchased.
	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.
MCGILL	4, 16	All figures are as of May 31, 2002 and include the Macdonald Campus. 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	2a, 3	Includes the Mills Memorial Library, the H.G. Thode Science & Engineering Library, the Innis Library, and the Health Sciences Library. Shifts due to Health Sciences Library weeding 9,364 textbooks in 2000-01.
	4, 10	Increases due to improved accuracy in counting methods.
	15	Decrease due to Health Sciences Library withdrawing out-of-date material.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,206,983; (17) \$5,921,421; (18) U/A; (19) \$25,303; (20) \$7,153,707; (21) \$186,138; (22) \$1,994,121; (23) \$3,994,167; (24) \$182,654; (25) \$6,170,942; (26) \$894,522; (27) \$14,405,309.
	19	Increase due to additional appraisals done in 2001-02.
	23	Increase due to contract settlement, which resulted in backpay.
	28-31	2000-01 figures revised to: (28) 32; (29) 113; (30) 14; (31) 159.
MANITOBA	16-27	All figures are as of March 31, 2002 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, E.K. Williams (Law), Albert D. Cohen (Management), Eckhardt-Grammatte (Music), St. John's College, Fr. Harold Drake, and Sciences & Technology libraries. Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,250,003; (17) \$4,548,461; (18) U/A; (19) \$472,666; (20) \$6,271,130; (21) \$159,358; (22) \$3,366,424; (23) \$4,434,857; (24) \$411,338; (25) \$8,212,619; (26) \$1,335,506; (27) \$15,978,613.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
MARYLAND	35, 36	Excludes reserve circulations, which causes initial and total circulations figures to be identical.
MASSACHUSETTS	6, 7 24 37 38 39 40	Includes the Biological Sciences Library and the Physical Sciences & Engineering Library. 2000-01 figures have been revised downward to reflect improvements in serials control statistics. Current figures represent a new base for future additions/cancellations. Includes federal share of work study funds. Excludes items provided via ILS to four partner institutions. Excludes items received via ILS from four partner institutions. Excludes Ed.D. degrees awarded. Excludes 1 Ed.D. program.
MIT	1-3, 6-8 19 28	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. Includes the holdings of all campus libraries that are part of the MIT Libraries system. Includes government documents. Includes postage (\$29,642). 5 FTE professional are grant-funded; 2 FTE professional are cost-recovery; 9.75 support staff are cost-recovery.
MIAMI	4 5 6 12 12-15 17 18 22 23 24 26 28 29 30 32, 33	All figures are as of May 31, 2002, except where indicated, and include the Otto G. Richter Library (central library), its branches (architecture, business, math, and music), and the law, marine, and medical libraries at the University of Miami. The medical and marine libraries were erroneously reported as "branch campus libraries" in prior years (the medical and marine campuses of the University of Miami are within a reasonable commuting distance, so do not conform to the NCES definition of "branch institution"). In 2001-02 the number of volumes purchased was obtained from acquisitions records for the central library; in 2000-01 and 1999-2000 the number of monographic volumes was computed from the number of purchased volumes added to the online catalog and may not correspond to the expenditures reported for (16). Includes purchased print and electronic subscriptions with no equivalent print version, except for medical and marine libraries, which include print subscriptions only. 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. 2000-01 figure incorrect due to double-counting for marine library collection; correct total should be 41,852, not 44,484 as reported. Materials from central library's archives & special collections and Cuban heritage collection are not included. Medical library reports all 2,833 audio-visual materials in (15). Medical and marine libraries expenditures include only print titles. Figures for the law and marine libraries cannot be disaggregated from expenditures included in (16) and (17). Excludes salaries of the University Librarian and Director of the law library; includes salaries of 9 non-librarian professionals in central library. Includes casual labor. Includes graduate assistant stipends, but not tuition credits paid in lieu of salary. In 2000-01 student assistant wages for computer services in central library were not included; corrected total should be \$657,112, not \$549,862 as reported. Includes \$196,032 capital equipment purchases, \$59,643 grant operating expense, and \$72,815 expense for computer services for central library. In 2000-01 computer services equipment and operating expenses were not included; corrected total should be \$2,208,805, not \$1,922,919 as reported. Includes University Librarian and 9 non-librarian professional positions in central library. Three FTE professional staff are grant-supported. Includes casual labor 3 FTE and grant-supported 3 FTE for central library. In 2000-01, 9 FTE student assistants in computer services for central library were not included; corrected total should be 33 FTE, not 24 FTE as reported. Figures based on actual counts in all libraries except marine library, which is based on an estimate of 40 sessions and 300 participants.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	34	Reference transactions total is based on samples in law, marine, and medical libraries. For central library reference transactions are enumerations for the government information/special formats and main reference service points and samples for the archives & special collections and Cuban heritage collection service points. Reference transactions for the architecture library are unavailable.
	39	There were 97 Ph.D.s awarded between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2002.
	40	Figure represents fall 2001. 2000-01 figure revised to 44 fields in which Ph.D.s could be awarded.
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.
	1-3, 5-8	Includes government documents.
	4	Reflects volumes, not titles, count.
	5-6	Disaggregated figures unavailable. Law library could only provide estimated figures.
	10	Includes counts from Digital Library Program.
	11	2000-01 figure revised to 23,794.
	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. The basis for volume count is physical; in 2000-01 and 1999-2000 it was erroneously reported as bibliographic.
	2	2000-01 figure revised to 88,220.
	2a	2000-01 figure revised to 27,764.
	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).
	22-24, 28-30	Includes grant and revenue accounts.
	30	Includes graduate assistants.
	34	Includes 9,000 off-desk reference queries (based on tallies and sampling).
	37, 38	2000-01 figures revised to: (37) 39,764; (38) 28,598.
MINNESOTA		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 5,986,640 to reflect shelf counts in several areas. Figures exclude the branch campuses at Crookston, Duluth, and Morris.
	4	Figure reflects titles, not volumes.
	9	Government documents reduced by 2,285 physical units added to OPAC.
	13-15	Disaggregated figures unavailable. Total audiovisual is 857,476.
	31	FTE figures represent filled positions only.
	34	Figure represents a combination of actual counts and sampling.
MISSOURI		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 3,074,842 to include 14,333 Government documents converted to OPAC.
	5	Does not include number of serial titles from U-Wide Library Systems Office, nor does it include a large number of other e-serials.
	9	Includes government documents converted, and correcting for previous overstatement based on shelf measurement.
	17	Includes \$618,736 of University-wide (4-campus system) Library Systems Office expenditures.
	22	Includes \$186,724 from University-wide Library Systems Office expenditures.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	23	Includes \$10,597 from University-wide Library Systems Office expenditures.
	26	Includes \$143,546 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, 2002 and include Université de Montréal Libraries, École Polytechnique Library and École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library except where indicated. Volumes held May 31, 2001 revised to 3,163,520 due mainly to an adjustment brought to the total volume count of the Didacthèque. The École Polytechnique Library does not include government documents in serials count; all other libraries do.
	3	Increase due to a larger acquisitions budget and a more precise count of the serial volumes.
	16-27	Expenditures are reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$2,187,167; (17) \$7,755,059; (18) U/A; (19) \$119,059; (20) \$10,061,285; (21) \$218,160; (22) \$5,557,627; (23) \$8,265,451; (24) \$37,832; (25) \$13,860,910; (26) \$1,462,613; (27) \$25,602,968.
	24, 30	A different understanding of the definition explains a major decrease for student assistants and explains partly an increase for professional and support staffs.
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY		All figures are as of September 30, 2002 and exclude USDA field libraries.
	1-3, 5-8	Includes government documents.
	12-15	Figures represent title counts, not piece counts.
	18	Figure represents preservation microfilm service copies.
	35, 36	Decrease in circulation may be due to increased electronic availability of materials.
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.
	15	Figure is the result of an actual count; figures from previous years were estimated.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$498,908; (17) \$641,990; (18) \$892,585; (19) \$98,714; (20) \$2,132,197; (21) \$14,164; (22) \$14,462,354; (23) \$10,255,414; (24) \$135,300; (25) \$24,853,068; (26) \$12,022,364; (27) \$39,021,793.
	16, 17	Canadian monographs and serials are received on legal deposit. Excludes materials purchased for staff as working copies.
	18	Increase due to supplementary funding at year end.
	19	Includes increased contract binding, flood recovery, with supplemental funding.
	28-31	Professional staff & support staff includes I.T.S. supporting National Archives.
	36	Renewals not counted.
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE		All figures are as of September 30, 2002. Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,384,484.
	5	Figure includes subscriptions, not titles.
	11	2000-01 figure revised to 1,846.
	32, 33	Includes a new program of educational tours.
	34	Excludes "junk" mail.
NEBRASKA		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,670,046.
	4, 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.
	14, 15	Includes only those government documents cataloged using OCLC.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	26	2000-01 figure revised to 1,005,137.
	27	2000-01 figure revised to 12,488,550.
	29	Includes 3.00 FTE temporary appointment.
	32	Decrease in number of library presentations to groups reflects change in for-credit library instruction course.
NEW MEXICO		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,411,496. Volumes held June 30, 2000 revised to 2,347,781. Figures include the following main campus libraries: Bainbridge Bunting Memorial Slide Library, MEC/Equity Library, Tireman Learning Materials Library, and Native American Studies Center Library. Figures exclude the following branch campus libraries: Gallup Branch Campus Library, Harwood Foundation, Los Alamos Branch Campus Library, Santa Fe Graduate Center Library, Taos Education Center, and Valencia Branch Campus. Statistical reporting procedures were revised to include only those projects for which the General Library was responsible during 2001-02. Responsibility for the Center for Southwest Research and the Center for Academic Program Support was moved to other departments for Fiscal 2001-02; therefore, their data were not included in these statistics.
	2	2000-01 figure revised to 69,141.
	2a	2000-01 figure revised to 5,426.
	3	2000-01 figure revised to 63,715.
NEW YORK		All figures as of August 31, 2002 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, 2001 revised to 4,022,275.
	5, 6	2000-01 figures revised to: (5) 24,142; (6) 9,263.
	8	2000-01 figure revised to 4,631,113.
	16	Increase due to the fact that expenditures in this category took a dip in 2000-01, and returned to normal in 2001-02.
	23	2000-01 figure revised to \$7,154,103 to include \$201,936 of federal funding.
	29	Increase from 2000-01 is due to a new method of calculating FTE of casual employees.
	32	2000-01 figure revised to 769.
	42-45	2000-01 figures revised to: (42) 26,659; (43) 10,491; (44) 10,159; (45) 8,363.
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	1-3, 5-8	Includes government documents.
	5-7	Since 1996-97 this figure has represented additions, not cumulative totals.
	22-23	Expenditures for salaries for both professional and support staff is \$27,345,834. Disaggregated figures not available.
	26	Figure for operating expenditures is lower due to erroneous reporting in 2000-01 and to the conclusion of several large grant funded projects.
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY		All figures are as of March 31, 2002. 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		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 5,234,873. Figures include the Institute of Marine Sciences Library.
	1-3, 5-8	Includes government documents.
	12	Reduction in cartographic holdings reflects major weeding project begun in 2001-02.
	19	Includes payments for CRL membership.
	27	Includes \$6,294,974 in grants, trust and other special funds. Excludes \$438,848 in expenditures for the Triangle Research Libraries Network from funds contributed by Duke, North Carolina State, and North Carolina Central universities.
	28-31	Includes 0.8 FTE professionals on special grant funds. Excludes 2.5 FTE paid from funds contributed by Duke, North Carolina State, and North Carolina Central universities for support of the Triangle Research Libraries Network.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE		Includes Design, Natural Resources, Textiles, and Veterinary Medical libraries.
	4	Includes some monographic standing order items paid from serials funds.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
NORTHWESTERN	16-17	Some monographic titles are paid from serials funds included in (17).
	19	Includes bibliographic utilities (\$152,161), document delivery (\$89,489), and memberships (\$207,380).
	34	Based on sampling by most departments.
	1-3	Includes government documents.
NOTRE DAME	11	Excludes Law and Health Sciences libraries.
	13	Excludes Health Sciences library.
	4, 18, 32-34	Figures unavailable for Law library.
	11, 13	Figures unavailable for the Main libraries. Law library reported 0.
OHIO	12	Figure represents the Main libraries only. Law library reported 0.
	19	Represents acquisitions freight costs only, which were previously reported as "other" materials (18). Document delivery costs were transferred from the acquisitions to the operating budget in 2001-02.
	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).
OHIO STATE	24	Includes regular student wages, federal work-study, and PACE support.
	4	Includes nearly 12,000 e-books and over 80,000 titles in microformat which do not have item records generated for counting in the machine-generated volume count used for (2).
	9	Count previously included hearings, which are being discarded.
	14	Includes Audio, Film and Video.
	16	Reserve funds were used to purchase additional monographic materials.
	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	2	Increase due to the addition of 13,000 e-books and 4,000 microforms and microfiche to the collection.
	4	Increase due to the addition of 13,000 e-books to the collection.
	5	Increase due to the inclusion of e-journals for the first time, and to a more complete counting procedure.
	6	Increase due to the inclusion of government documents in electronic formats for the first time.
OKLAHOMA STATE		Figures include the Edmon Low (main) Library, the Architecture, Curriculum Materials, and Veterinary Medicine libraries, and the OSU branch campuses in Oklahoma City, Okmulgee, and Tulsa (Tulsa campus includes the Center for Health Sciences).
OREGON		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,490,159.
	2a	Decrease due to an unusually high figure for 2000-01.
	4	Figure represents a title count, not a volume count.
	5-7	Past figures were in error because of an undercount of print + electronic.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	9	Excludes uncataloged documents.
	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.
	37, 38	Interlibrary loan totals include Orbis consortium patron-initiated activity.
	39	Past figures were in error because count included other doctoral degrees, not just PhDs.
PENNSYLVANIA	11	The revision of collections and a reassessment of space have resulted in a decrease in this figure from past surveys.
	41-43	2000-01 figures revised to: (41) 2,252; (42) 17,718; (43) 4,135.
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.
	4	Figure for entire library system available for the first time.
	14, 15	Reduction in Audio and Film and Video due to better counting methods and serious weeding of items.
	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		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 4,249,606, after the figure printed in 2000-01 was incorrectly reported by 49,973. 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. Figures also include the Barco Law Library, and branch campuses in Bradford, Greensburg, Johnstown, and Titusville.
	2	Includes electronic books.
	4	Aggregated figure for entire system unavailable.
	7	Includes electronic serials.
	11	Some archival collection relocated.
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.
	8	Adjustment made in reported microforms previously listed in computer files.
PURDUE		Excludes branch campuses in Westville (Purdue-North Central), Hammond (Purdue-Calumet), and Fort Wayne (Purdue-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.
	18	Expenditures for these materials are included in monograph expenditures (16) and serial expenditures (17), and cannot be disaggregated.
	26	Increase over 2000-01 relates to renovation expenditures.
QUEEN'S		All figures are as of April 30, 2002.
	1-15	Excludes government documents.
	4, 7	Figures reflect purchased volumes received. 2000-01 figures were low as electronic serials were not included in the total.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,615,830; (17) \$5,917,690; (18) \$29,903; (19) \$65,105; (20) \$7,628,528; (21) \$156,019; (22) \$2,286,517; (23) \$4,218,966; (24) \$307,464; (25) \$6,812,947; (26) \$1,407,495; (27) \$16,004,989.
	17	Excludes microforms.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	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 2001.
	41	Figure is as of October 2001 and includes all ranks combined, including deans but excluding pre-clinical and clinical instructors.
	42-46	Figures reflect enrollments as of November 1, 2001.
	45	Excludes interns, residents, and fellows.
RICE		Current University research and teaching needs are seen to require separate leadership for library and information technology units. This change has resulted in significant decreases in numbers of staff, salaries, and other operating expenditures reported from 2001-02 forward.
	5, 6	Shifts in figures due to counting titles purchased through consortia with centrally funded budgets per Q & A as free.
	6	Increase due to change explained in note to 5.
	11	Manuscripts and archives reported in cubic feet.
	18	Increase due to expenditure of endangered funds and improved tracking mechanisms.
	19	Includes memberships (\$161,130), ILL (\$69,418), in-house binding supplies (\$17,248), and bibliographic utilities (\$143,822, including \$10,856 deposit balance).
	22-24	Includes salary expenditures for contract/project labor, but excludes those for IT personnel.
	26, 27	Decrease due to exclusion of other expenditures for information technology operation.
	28-30	Excludes IT personnel.
	38, 39	Excludes fee-based, off-campus, information-delivery operation.
ROCHESTER	4	Decrease due to fewer monographs purchased in 2001-02.
	9	Decrease due to purchase of bibliographic records for government documents not previously in the database.
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 134,253.
	25, 31	Excludes staff hired for special projects and grants.
SASKATCHEWAN		All figures are as of April 30, 2002 and include the Education, Engineering, Natural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine branch libraries. Figures exclude Theological College libraries on campus that are not part of the library system.
	1-7	Includes government documents.
	2a	Large weeding projects in 2001-02 caused the number of volumes withdrawn to be unusually high.
	4	Figure represents titles purchased.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,662,164; (17) \$4,014,083; (18) U/A; (19) \$130,852; (20) \$5,807,099; (21) \$103,840; (22) \$2,621,976; (23) \$3,139,998; (24) \$373,499; (25) \$6,135,473; (26) \$1,082,662; (27) \$13,129,074.
	22	Computer programmers, technicians, and budget officers included in professional staff.
	27	Includes funding from grants and special funds.
	39, 41-45	Latest figures available are for 1999-2000.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION		All figures are as of September 30, 2002 and include the Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum in New York City and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama. Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 1,471,131. 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

INSTITUTION

**QUESTION
NUMBER**

NOTE

libraries are not counted in the SIL collections but are included in the expenditures for monographs and serials.

- 2a During 2001-02, SIL weeded two collections from libraries that were closed and the collections consolidated into limited space.
- 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).
- 10 The count of computer files is titles.
- 16 Includes expenditures for both print and non-print items; the amount spent on non-print items cannot be disaggregated from the total.
- 17 Includes expenditures for electronic resources, including mediated searching.
- 18 Includes ILL, document delivery, and reformatting contracts. The increase in other costs is a function of increased costs for ILL due to an increase in the number of items borrowed.
- 19 Includes OCLC expenditures.
- 25 Actual "on board" costs. Does not include any "lapsed salaries" due to vacancies. Lapsed salaries were reprogrammed for expenditures in other areas.
- 26 Includes contract staff travel, training, public programs, cataloging, general, preservation and automation supplies and equipment purchases, memberships, equipment maintenance, exhibits, and miscellaneous contracts. Does not include health and medical benefits and building maintenance. The increased costs are attributed to a large new exhibition
- 30 No students were hired due to budget cuts.
- 32 SIL does not have a formal bibliographic instruction program. Instruction is provided to patrons as needed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Includes Music, Business, Mathematics, and South Caroliniana libraries.
Excludes Aiken, Beaufort, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Lancaster, or Salkehatchie branch campus libraries.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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). The basis of volume count is physical for Main Campus and Health Sciences Library System, and bibliographic for the Law library.

- 9 Count is for a static Main Campus collection. All other documents are represented in the catalogs.
- 12 Main Campus library reports U/A; Law library reports 56; Health Sciences Library System reports zero.
- 19 \$1,083,788 reported for Main Campus includes some ILL costs, memberships and database costs; \$34,675 reported for Health Sciences Library System includes databases from NLM; Law library figure is zero.
- 26 Increase due to computer replacements, bookkeeping changes for attributing expenses to library and major consulting projects.
- 34-36 Increases due to re-opening of main social sciences library, which had been closed for earthquake renovation.
- 39 Figure is the same as in 2000-01.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Includes the Southern Illinois University Medical Library, which had been excluded since 1991-92.

- 5 Figure includes government document serials.

STANFORD

Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 7,563,524. Several other figures have been revised since 2000-01 to include better information on actual holdings. All figures include the Hopkins Marine Station branch campus. The Medical and Law library statistics cannot be disaggregated from the main statistics, as the Medical and Law collections are an integral part of main library.

- 1-3, 5-8 Includes government documents.
- 22-25 Expenditures for professional salaries and professional FTE totals reflect phenomenal growth in Highwire Press.
- 39 Based on 2000-01 figures.

SUNY-ALBANY

Volumes held June 30, 2001 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.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
	4	Reflects title count.
	5	Includes 15,651 electronic titles, of which an undetermined number are provided by outside agencies and are not purchased with library funds included in serial expenditures (17).
	10	No longer includes ICPSR datasets. Subscription gives library access to entire ICPSR database.
	19	Includes but is not limited to: ILL services (\$60,175); memberships (\$42,035); bibliographic utilities (\$109,062). Decrease due in part to dropping of RLG membership.
	22	Reclassification of some staff has resulted in inclusion here of some positions counted as support staff prior to 2000-01.
	26	\$703,769 of the total represents expenditures from private giving to the libraries.
	34	Some departments use sampling, others count.
SUNY-BUFFALO	12-15	Figures are estimated.
	18	Dramatic change from 1999-2000 figure is due to inclusion of some electronic titles in the 1999-2000 figure. These titles are now reported in (17).
	19	Includes costs for Westlaw, Lexis/Nexis and several other online services.
	32-34	Figures based on sampling.
	44, 45	Includes professional school enrollment.
SUNY-STONY BROOK	19	Includes bibliographic utilities, memberships, and some automation.
	27	Includes income funds (\$102,259), capital funds (\$105,134), and grants (\$148,669).
	35	The Main library does not disaggregate initial circulations and renewals. Medical library reports 10,975.
SYRACUSE		Includes Law library, which includes fringe benefits in expenditures for the first time.
	4	Volumes prepaid are not included. Only number of titles purchased can be reported.
	6	Number of current serials for Law library is unavailable.
	9	4,163 of this number reflects previously held material that was not counted in 2000-01.
	10	Increase due to addition of e-journal packages.
	11	The Syracuse University Archives are not part of the University Library system, therefore their holdings were excluded from this figure.
	13	The slide collection's slide/tape sets are both graphic and audio, but were counted as graphic.
	18	Purchases of serial backfiles, charts and maps, and audiovisual materials are included in (16) and cannot be disaggregated.
	34	University Library figures based on sampling, Law library on actual count.
	36	At present, Voyager provides no count of online renewals and most are presently done online. This renewal figure includes only in-person renewals. Includes circulation of books via ILL.
	39	Excludes JDs awarded by the Law School.
TEMPLE		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,679,899 to include the Blitman Resource Center collection and another portion of the government documents collection, which were retro-cataloged. Figures include Paley Library, the Engineering and 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, the Tyler School of Art campus, the Ambler branch campus, the Harrisburg branch campus, and the Health Sciences Center Libraries.
	9	Another portion of the government documents collection was retro-cataloged and reported in the revised figure for volumes held June 30, 2001.
	41	Does not include 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 Memphis.
TEXAS		All figures are as of August 31, 2002 and include the General Libraries, the Center for American History, the Tarlton Law Library, and the Humanities Research Center.

INSTITUTION

**QUESTION
NUMBER**

NOTE

- 1-3 Includes 2,478 netLibrary titles purchased in 2001-02. Additional netLibrary titles available through consortial arrangements.
- 4 Includes 56,045 monographs purchased by the General Libraries, 2,314 by the Center for American History, 2,475 by the Tarlton Law Library, and 790 by the Humanities Research Center.
- 5 Includes 17,262 serials purchased by the General Libraries (14,377 print and 2,885 electronic), 108 by the Center for American History, 5,329 by the Tarlton Law Library, and 216 by the Humanities Research Center.
- 6 Includes 23,858 serials received by the General Libraries (18,290 print and 5,568 electronic), 177 by the Center for American History, 2,998 by the Tarlton Law Library, and 66 by the Humanities Research Center.
- 16 Includes expenditures of \$3,301,483 by the General Libraries, \$5,855 by the Center for American History, \$128,756 by the Tarlton Law Library, and \$109,999 by the Humanities Research Center.
- 17 Includes expenditures of \$5,929,961 by the General Libraries, \$5,073 by the Center for American History, \$962,036 by the Tarlton Law Library, and \$10,809 by the Humanities Research Center.
- 18 Includes expenditures of \$1,450,856 by the General Libraries, \$54,996 by the Center for American History, \$227,150 by the Tarlton Law Library, and \$535,583 by the Humanities Research Center.
- 19 Includes expenditures of \$604 by the General Libraries and \$225 by the Center for American History.
- 20 Includes expenditures of \$10,682,904 by the General Libraries, \$65,924 by the Center for American History, \$1,317,942 by the Tarlton Law Library, and \$656,391 by the Humanities Research center.
- 24 Includes federal work-study funds.
- 31 Includes 5 FTE staff hired on grant funds.
- 33 Includes 22,012 users of online tutorial.
- 39 Includes EdD degrees.

TEXAS A&M

All figures are as of August 31, 2002 and include 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.
- 11 Increase is a result of a careful inventory of materials and the recent acquisition of several large collections.
- 28 Includes librarians, other faculty, several categories of non-librarian professionals, and graduate assistants.
- 40 Two new PhD programs have been added.

TEXAS TECH

Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,238,607 to include materials from the Geosciences Library. Figures include: Architecture library, Vietnam Center Library, Museum library, Geosciences library, International Cultural Center Library, the Southwest Collections/Special Collections Library, and the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center libraries at Amarillo, Odessa, and El Paso.

- 1 Used formula of "10 traditional volumes per foot" to calculate government documents at the University library.
- 19 Includes AMIGOS (\$26,588), Cybertools (\$30,175), Microdex (\$69,065) reference update (\$7,731), computer equipment (\$37,616), computer software (\$3,660), and furniture (\$10,007), interlibrary loan (\$74,230).

TORONTO

All figures are as of April 30, 2002 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, 2001 revised to 9,300,114 due to recount of materials.

- 1-4 Includes monographic series and government documents.
- 5-7 Serial subscriptions include licensed electronic journals.
- 13 Includes 60,000 slides of visual collection, plus a major acquisition of sheets of music and

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE
		special collection.
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$8,685,853; (17) \$11,973,686; (18) \$3,382,208; (19) \$0; (20) \$24,041,747; (21) \$528,041; (22) \$13,120,641; (23) \$14,581,845; (24) \$3,779,656; (25) \$31,482,142; (26) \$7,902,673; (27) \$63,954,603.
	19	Included in monograph expenditures (16) and serials expenditures (17).
	22-25	Exclude fringe benefits.
	26	Excludes restricted funds.
	28-31	Figures include recovered positions: 1.95 professional staff; 2.0 support staff.
	34-36	Figures reported for total library system. Number of reference and circulation transactions decreased due to the relocations of Audio Visual Library, Microtext, and the renovation/construction of Gerstein Science Information Centre, Pharmacy Library, and the U of T-Scarborough Library.
TULANE		Includes Architecture, Business, and Women's Center libraries, and the Medical branch campus library.
	2a	Business Library had a large withdrawal project in 2000-01.
	11-13	Includes adjusted figures for these materials.
	18	Main library included a large one-time electronic backfile purchase in 2000-01.
	32-33	Medical Library figures were in error in 2000-01.
	41	Campus reported source changed, resulting in a different number than previous years.
UTAH		Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,909,555 due to Law library adjustments.
	4	Figure for entire library system unavailable. Medical library reports 1,112.
	18	Figure for Medical library only.
	23	Includes 1.25 FTE paid by Utah Academic Library Consortium.
	33	1936 Nazi Olympics Exhibition added 19,918 participants.
VANDERBILT		Includes Biomedical, Central, Science and Engineering, Divinity, Education, Management, Music, Law, and Special Collections libraries, as well as the University Archives.
	6	Includes electronic journals supplied free with print.
	13	Increase due to first inventory of portions of photograph and slide collection.
	15	Increase due to first inventory of portions of film and video collection.
	18	These expenditures are included in (16) and (17).
	19	Medical library database license expenditures.
	21	Increase due to change in binding policy.
	42-45	2000-01 numbers revised to: (42) 10,194; (43) 444; (44) 3,780; (45) 377.
VIRGINIA		Figures include the Alderman (main library), Astronomy, Biology/Psychology, Chemistry, Clemons (undergraduate library), Darden Graduate Business, Education, Fiske Kimball Fine Arts, Ivy Stacks, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Science and Engineering libraries. Figures exclude the University of Virginia College at Wise.
	1	Includes 7,203 Law documents converted to online catalog, and 107 Alderman documents converted to online catalog in 2001-02. These figures were not footnoted in 2000-01.
	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	Does not include federal work-study funds.
VIRGINIA TECH		Includes: 4,285 electronic serials; 143 electronic citation databases; 43 full text electronic databases; 43 electronic databases.
	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, and VPI dissertation filming.
	37	includes 15,896 items to external users.

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE	
WASHINGTON	2, 2a	Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 6,161,641 to reflect a correction in the Law and Medical library counts. Figures include 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). Figures exclude Bothell and Tacoma campuses. Increase due to the addition of 19,450 previously unreported e-books held by the Main Library.	
	4-6, 11, 18, 34, 39-45	Figures are unavailable for the Law library.	
	5	Previously reported figures erroneously included an 8,000 volume duplication.	
	6, 18, 35, 39-45	Figures are unavailable for the Medical library.	
	19	Figures are unavailable for the Main library only.	
	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	Figures are available for Medical library only.	
	35	Aggregate figures unavailable. Law library reports 20,385.	
	39-45	Figures from UW main campus only.	
	WASHINGTON STATE	16-27	Figures include Holland Library, Owen Science and Engineering Library, Brain Education Library, Architecture library, Fischer Agricultural Sciences Library, Veterinary Medical/Pharmacy library, branch campuses in Vancouver, Tri-Cities, Spokane (CALs), the Intercollegiate College of Nursing, and the Energy library. Includes expenditures for CD-ROMs, microforms, manuscripts and archives, and special collection items. Includes Media Materials Services films, videos, and compact discs.
		18	
	WASHINGTON, St. LOUIS	5, 6	Separate figures unavailable for Law library.
15		Includes films and videos received with the Henry Hampton Archives, a new collection acquired in 2001-02.	
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 Business library.	
WATERLOO	2a	All figures are as of April 30, 2002. Unusually high figure for 2001-02 related to redesign of local statistical system.	
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,202,584; (17) \$4,435,738; (18) \$132,265; (19) \$245,823; (20) \$6,016,410; (21) \$90,121; (22) \$2,474,143; (23) \$3,344,982; (24) \$606,266; (25) \$6,425,391; (26) \$1,174,814; (27) \$13,706,736.	
	17	Figure includes expenditures on print and e-resources. In 1999-2000, the e-resources component was included in the response to (18), and in previous years in (19).	
	18	One-time e-backfile purchase.	
WAYNE STATE	1-7	All figures are as of September 30, 2002 and include Reuther Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs. Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 3,257,798 to correct an error in the data accumulation process for volumes added and volumes withdrawn for periods prior to 2001-02. 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. 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, 34	Figures are estimated.	

INSTITUTION	QUESTION NUMBER	NOTE	
WESTERN ONTARIO	17, 19	Expenditures for certain electronic resources classified as miscellaneous library materials (19) in previous years are properly classified as current serials expenditures (17) beginning in 2000-01. The total of that reclassification was \$842,808 for 2000-01 and \$1,527,284 for 2001-02.	
	18	Total cannot be disaggregated from monograph expenditures (16) and serial expenditures (17).	
	39	Includes Ed. D. degrees.	
	1-4, 16	All figures are as of April 30, 2002 and include the main campus libraries: Business Library, Education Library, Law Library, Music Library, Allyn & Betty Taylor Library (Medicine, Dentistry, Sciences, Applied Health Sciences, Nursing, and Engineering Science), The D.B. Weldon Library (Arts, Social Sciences, and Information and Media Studies) and the Archives and Research Collections. Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 2,795,706; This is the new base count from the III system, which does not include 447,449 scores and parts in the Music Library.	
	14	Includes 85 e-books.	
	16-27	Includes photographic negative collection of 300,000 envelopes. Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$1,470,826; (17) \$7,149,591; (18) U/ A; (19) \$957,389; (20) \$9,577,806; (21) \$178,045; (22) \$3,017,067; (23) \$3,459,803; (24) \$535,075; (25) \$7,011,945; (26) \$489,716; (27) \$17,257,512.	
	17	Includes Can\$1,691,092 for electronic serial titles not included in (5).	
	44	Includes 454 interns and residents (not included in reports of previous years).	
	WISCONSIN	1	Volumes held June 30, 2001 revised to 6,135,234. Figures include the libraries of the General Library System (Memorial, College-Undergraduate, Music, Art, Business, Social Science, Geography, Social Work, Biology, Chemistry, Geology and Geophysics, Mathem Includes maps not included among cartographic materials (12).
		2	2000-01 figure revised to 92,965.
2a		2000-01 figure revised to 14,932.	
3		2000-01 figure revised to 78,033.	
4		2000-01 figure revised to 59,756.	
5-9		Some government document serials that are assigned Library of Congress numbers are included in current serials.	
5, 7		2000-01 figures revised to: (5) 36,479; (7) 43,799. These corrections should replace those mentioned in the Footnotes to the <i>ARL Statistics 2000-01</i> .	
6		2000-01 figure revised to 7,320.	
18		Internal accounting change resulted in expenditures previously reported as "other" now reported with serials (17).	
19		Postage capitalized for collection.	
37		2000-01 figure revised to 109,946.	
YALE		5	Includes approximately 5,300 electronic serials titles acquired as part of some aggregated packages, as well as e-journals purchased directly.
		6	Includes approximately 2,000 free or free-with-print e-journals.
	32, 33	2000-01 figures revised to 931 and 8,491, respectively, to include general instruction program statistics.	
YORK	13	All figures are as of April 30, 2002 and include the Glendon campus. Additional holdings: 1,151 linear feet.	
	16-27	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (16) \$2,038,092; (17) \$5,425,131; (18) \$331,904; (19) \$28,097; (20) \$7,823,224; (21) \$188,033; (22) \$4,342,041; (23) \$4,217,985; (24) \$734,281; (25) \$9,294,307; (26) \$1,448,288; (27) \$18,753,852.	

APPENDIX A

ARL MEMBER LIBRARIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 2003

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.

The members of the Association are:

<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

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>
Massachusetts	S	University of Massachusetts	Amherst, Massachusetts
MIT	P	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge, Massachusetts
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
Stanford	P	Stanford University	Stanford, California
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
Natl. Library of Canada	X	National Library of Canada	Ottawa, Ontario
Natl. Library of Medicine	N	National Library of Medicine	Bethesda, Maryland
New York Public Library	N	New York Public Library	New York, New York
New York State Library	N	New York State Library	Albany, New York
Smithsonian Institution	N	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, D.C.

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

APPENDIX B

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PART A: Selected Articles from the ARL Newsletter

- "ARL Awarded FIPSE Grant for Assessment of Library Service Quality." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 212 (October 2000): 7.
- "The ARL Membership Criteria Index." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 197 (April 1998): 9.
- Askew Waller, Consuella, and Kaylyn Hipps. "Using LibQUAL+ and Developing a Culture of Assessment in Libraries." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 221 (April 2002): 10-11.
- Barrett, G. Jaia. "The Cost of Interlibrary Loan." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 166 (January 1993): 1-2.
- Blixrud, Julia. "Establishing a Role for Research Libraries in Learning Outcomes Assessment Programs." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 213 (December 2000): 1.
- _____. "Back-Room and Front-Line Changes." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 208/209 (February/April 2000): 14.
- _____. "Custom Reports Meet Member Needs." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 208/209 (February/April 2000): 17.
- _____. "The Continuing Quest for New Measures." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 207 (December 1999): 11.
- _____. "Preservation Expenditures Level; Microfilming, Staffing Decline." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 201 (December 1998): 14.
- _____. "University Funding for Research Libraries." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 199 (August 1998): 6.
- Blixrud, Julia, and Timothy D. Jewell. "Understanding Electronic Resources and Library Materials Expenditures: An Incomplete Picture." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 197 (April 1998): 12-13.
- Case, Mary M, and Judith Matz. "Framing the Issue: Open Access" *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 226 (February 2003): 8-10.
- Case, Mary M. "The Impact of Serial Costs on Library Collections." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 218 (October 2001): 9.
- Case, Mary M. and Prudence Adler. "Promoting Open Access." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 220 (February 2002): 1-5.
- Cook, Colleen. "SERVQUAL and the Quest for New Measures." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 207 (December 1999): 12-13.
- Cook, Colleen and Fred Heath. "The ARL 'LibQUAL' Pilot Project: An Update." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 211 (August 2000): 12-14.
- Cook, Colleen, Fred Heath, and Bruce Thompson. "A Brief LibQUAL+ Phase One Progress Report." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 219 (December 2001): 7.
- _____. "LibQUAL+: One Instrument in the New Measures Toolbox." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 212 (October 2000): 4-7.

- "Collections & Access for the 21st-Century Scholar: Changing Roles of Research Libraries." A Report from the ARL Collections & Access Issues Task Force. *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 225 (December 2002).
- "The Cornell Journal Price Study." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 205 (August 1999): 6.
- "The Crisis in Libraries' Collection Coverage of Global Publishing: An Update." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 206 (October 1999): 8-11.
- Crowe, William J. "The End of History? Reflections on a Decade" *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 226 (February 2003): 12-13.
- Daval, Nicola. "Rising Prices Continue to Plague ARL Libraries." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 174 (May 1994): 1-2.
- Deiss, Kathryn. "Changing Roles in Research Libraries." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 208/209 (February/April 2000): 15.
- Grosetta Nardini, Holly. "Building a Culture of Assessment." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 218 (October 2001): 11.
- Guedon, Jean-Claude. "Beyond Core Journals and Licenses: The Paths to Reform Scientific Publishing." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 218 (October 2001): 1-8.
- Hamaker, Charles. "Journal Prices in Perspective." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 153 (November 1990): 1-2.
- Hipps, Kaylyn. "The Academic & Research Library Job Market as Seen Through the ARL Career Resources Online Service." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 208/209 (February/April 2000): 21.
- Jackson, Mary E. "Research Library Interlibrary Lending: An Isolated Drop or the Beginning of a Trend?." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 211 (August 2000): 6-8.
- _____. "Measuring the Performance of Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Services." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 195 (December 1997): 1-3.
- Johnson, Richard K. "Whither Competition?" *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 217 (August 2001): 12-14.
- Kyrillidou, Martha. "Salary Trends Highlight Inequities—Old and New." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 208/209 (February/April 2000): 6-12.
- _____. "Educational Credentials, Professionalism, and Librarians." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 208/209 (February/April 2000): 12-13.
- _____. "Journal Costs: Current Trends and Future Scenarios for 2020." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 210 (June 2000): 10-11.
- _____. "Research Library Spending on Electronic Scholarly Information is on the Rise." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 213 (December 2000): 9.
- _____. "Round-Up of Other E-Metrics Developments." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 213 (December 2000): 8.
- _____. "An Overview of Performance Measures in Higher Education and Libraries." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 197 (April 1998): 3-8.
- _____. "Trends in Preservation Activities." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 194 (October 1997): 10.
- _____. "Trends in Research Library Acquisitions and ILL Services." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 180 (May 1995): 3-4.
- _____. "NCES Describes U.S. Higher Education." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 179 (March 1995): 10-11.

- Kyrillidou, Martha, and Kaylyn Hipps. "Symposium on Measuring Library Service Quality." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 215 (April 2001): 9-11.
- Kyrillidou, Martha, and Kendon Stubbs. "Supply and Demand in ARL Libraries." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 175 (July 1994): 4-5.
- Kyrillidou, Martha, and Michael O'Connor. "ARL Librarian Salaries Rise Faster than Inflation." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 208/209 (February/April 2000): 16.
- Kyrillidou, Martha, and William Crowe. "In Search of New Measures." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research and Library Issues and Actions* 197 (April 1998): 8-10.
- Lakos, Amos. "Highlights of the Third Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 207 (December 1999): 13-15.
- Lippincott, Joan. "Assessing the Academic Networked Environment." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 197 (April 1998): 14-16.
- Lynch, Clifford A. "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* 226 (February 2003): 1-7.
- McCabe, Mark J. "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* 207 (December 1999): 1-5.
- "Measuring the Cost Effectiveness of Journals: The Wisconsin Experience." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 205 (August 1999): 1-6.
- Nitecki, Danuta. "SERVQUAL: Measuring Service Quality in Academic Libraries." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 191 (April 1997): 14.
- Pritchard, Sarah M. "ARL Statistics Show Shift from Ownership to Access." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 161 (March 1992): 3.
- _____. "New Directions for ARL Statistics." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 161 (March 1992): 1-2, 4.
- Reed-Scott, Jutta. "Trends in Preservation Activities." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 187 (August 1996): 5.
- Sewell, Robert G. "'Big Heads' Library Materials Budget Survey Now on ARL Website." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 211 (August 2000): 5-8.
- Shim, Wonsik "Jeff", and Charles McClure. "Measuring Services, Resources, Users, and Use in the Networked Environment." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 210 (June 2000): 9-10.
- Shim, Wonsik "Jeff", Charles McClure, and John Carlo Bertot. "Measures and Statistics for Research Library Networked Services: ARL E-Metrics Phase II Report." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 219 (December 2001): 8-9.
- _____. "Data Gathering Practices in the Networked Environment." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 213 (December 2000): 6-8.
- Smith, Kenneth R. "New Roles and Responsibilities for the University Library: Advancing Student Learning Through Outcomes Assessment." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 213 (December 2000): 2-5.
- Stubbs, Kendon. "Interactive Peer Group Comparisons through the Web." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 197 (April 1998): 11.
- _____. "Service Trends Charted in Newly Released ARL Statistics." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 185 (April 1996): 14.
- _____. "Trends in University Funding for Research Libraries." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 172 (January 1994): 1-3.

- Stubbs, Kendon, and Nicola Daval. "ARL Statistics Reflect Impact of Rising Prices." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 167 (March 1993): 6-7.
- Stuber, Peter. "Where does the Free Online Scholarship Movement Stand Today?" *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 220 (February 2002): 9-15.
- Thomes, Kate. "The Economics and Usage of Digital Library Collections." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 210 (June 2000): 5-7.
- Wetzel, Karen A., and Mary Jackson. "Portal Functionability Provided by ARL Libraries: Results of an ARL Survey." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 222 (June 2002): 7-9.
- Wilder, Stanley. "New Hires in Research Libraries: Demographic Trends and Hiring Priorities." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 221 (April 2002): 5-8.
- _____. "The Changing Profile of Research Library Professional Staff." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 208/209 (February/April 2000): 1-5.
- _____. "The Age Demographics of Academic Librarians." *ARL: A Bimonthly Newsletter of Research Library Issues and Actions* 185 (April 1996): 1-3.
- Winkworth, Ian. "Performance Measurement of U.K. University Libraries." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 207 (December 1999): 16-17.
- Young, Mark. "ARL Salary Survey Highlights." *ARL: A Bimonthly Report on Research Library Issues and Actions from ARL, CNI, and SPARC* 221 (April 2002): 14.

PART B: Related Books and Articles Published in Other Sources

- Arms, William Y. "Quality Control in Scholarly Publishing on the Web." *The Journal of Electronic Publishing* 8, no. 1 (August 2002).
- Baumol, W. J., and M. Marcus. *Economics of Academic Libraries*. Washington, D.C.: American Council of Education, 1973.
- Bertot, John Carlo, Charles McClure, and Joe Ryan. *Statistics and Performance Measures for Public Library Networked Services*. Chicago: American Library Association, 2001.
- Blixrud, Julia. "The Association of Research Libraries Statistics and Measurement Program: From Descriptive Data to Performance Measures." *Proceedings from the 4th Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services*, edited by Joan Stein, Martha Kyrillidou, and Denise Davis. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- Clapp, V. W. *The Future of the Research Library*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1964.
- Coffman, Steve. "Building Earth's Largest Library: Driving into the Future." *Searcher* 7, no. 3 (March 1999).
- Cook, Colleen, Fred Heath, Bruce Thompson, and Duane Webster. "LibQUAL+™: Preliminary Results from 2002." *Performance Measurement and Metrics* 4, no. 1 (2003): 38-47.
- Cook, Colleen, Fred Heath, Martha Kyrillidou, and Duane Webster. "The Forging of Consensus: A Methodological Approach to Service Quality Assessment in Research Libraries – the LibQUAL+ Experience." *Proceedings from the 4th Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services*, edited by Joan Stein, Martha Kyrillidou, and Denise Davis. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- Cook, Colleen, Fred Heath, and Russell Thompson. "Reliability and structure of LibQUAL+ scores." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 2 (2002): 3-12.
- Cook, Colleen, Fred Heath, and Bruce Thompson. "Score norms for improving library service quality: A LibQUAL+ study." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 2 (2002): 13-26.
- Cook, Colleen, Fred Heath, Bruce Thompson, and Russell Thompson. *The Search for New Measures: The ARL LibQUAL+Project--A Preliminary Report*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001. Accessed on the Internet at <<http://muse.jhu.edu/demo/pla/1.1cook.html>> on August 22, 2001.
- _____. "LibQUAL+: Service Quality Assessment in Research Libraries." *IFLA Journal* 27 (2001): 264-8.

- Council on Library and Information Resources. *A Different Approach to the Evaluation of Research Libraries*. Research Brief 6. Washington, D.C.: The Council, 1998.
- Crow, Raym. "The Case for Institutional Repositories: A SPARC Position Paper." Washington: Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition, 2002.
- Cummings, Anthony M., et al. *University Libraries and Scholarly Communication: A Study Prepared for The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1992.
- Cummings, M. M. *The Economics of Research Libraries*. Washington, D.C.: Council on Library Resources, 1986.
- Downs, Robert B. "The Growth of Research Collections." *Library Trends: American Library History: 1876-1976* 25 (July 1976): 55-80.
- _____. "Uniform Statistics for Library Holdings." *Library Quarterly* 16 (January 1946): 63-69.
- Drake, Miriam A. "Forecasting Academic Library Growth." *College and Research Libraries* 37 (January 1976): 53-59.
- Hayes, Robert M. *Strategic Management for Academic Libraries: A Handbook*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1993.
- Heath, Fred, Colleen Cook, Martha Kyrillidou, and Bruce Thompson. "ARL Index and other validity correlates of LibQUAL+ scores." *portal: Libraries and the Academy* 2 (2002): 27-42.
- Hernon, Peter, and Robert E. Dugan. *Action Plan for Outcomes Assessment in Your Library*. Chicago: American Library Association, 2002.
- Hernon, Peter, and John R. Whitman. *Delivering Satisfaction and Service Quality*. Chicago: American Library Association, 2001.
- Hernon, Peter, and Ellen Altman. *Assessing Service Quality*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1998.
- Hightower, Christy, Julie Sih, and Adam Tilgham. "Recommendations for Benchmarking Web Site Usage Among Academic Libraries." *College and Research Libraries* 59 (January 1998): 61-79.
- Jackson, Mary E. *Measuring the Performance of Interlibrary Loan Operations in North American Research & College Libraries*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research of Libraries, 1998.
- Johnson, Richard K. "A Question of Access: SPARC, BioOne, and Society-Driven Electronic Publishing." *D-Lib Magazine* (May 2000), accessed on the Internet at <<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/may00/johnson/05johnson.html>> on August 21, 2001.
- Kling, Rob, Lisa Spector, and Geoff McKim. "The Guild Model." *The Journal of Electronic Publishing* 8, no. 1 (August 2002).
- Kuhlman, A. F. "Two ARL Approaches to Counting Holdings of Research Libraries." *College and Research Libraries* 21 (May 1960): 207-11.
- Kyrillidou, Martha. "From Input and Output Measures to Quality and Outcome Measures, or, from the User in the Life of the Library to the Library in the Life of the User." *The Journal of Academic Librarianship* 28, no. 1 (January-March 2002): 42-46.
- _____. "To Describe and Measure the Performance of North American Research Libraries." *IFLA Journal* 27 (2001, No. 4): 257-63.
- _____. "Research Library Trends: ARL Statistics." Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2001. Accessed on the Internet at <<http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/jal99.html>> on August 22, 2001.
- _____. "New Collections, New Marketplace Relations." *Resource Sharing and Information Networks* 14, no. 1 (Fall 1998).
- _____. *Developing Indicators for Academic Library Performance: Ratios from the ARL Statistics 1994-95 and 1995-96*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1997.
- Kyrillidou, Martha, and Fred Heath, eds. "Measuring Service Quality." *Library Trends* 49 (Spring 2001).
- Lakos, Amos. "Culture of Assessment as a Catalyst for Organizational Culture Change in Libraries." *Proceedings from the 4th Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services*, edited by Joan Stein, Martha Kyrillidou, and Denise Davis. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- Matthews, William. "More sites targeted for shutdown." *Federal Computer Week* (November 13, 2002).

- Mekkawi, Mod. "The ARL Library Index as a Decision-Making Tool." *College and Research Libraries* 43 (September 1982): 396-401.
- Miller, Rush, and Sherrie Schmidt. "E-Metrics: Measures for Electronic Resources." *Proceedings from the 4th Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services*, edited by Joan Stein, Martha Kyrillidou, and Denise Davis. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- Miller, Rush, Sherrie Schmidt, and Martha Kyrillidou. "New Initiatives in Performance Measures." *Global Issues in 21st Century Research Librarianship*, edited by Sigrun Klara Hannesdottir. Helsinki: NORDINFO, 2002.
- Molyneux, Robert E. "What Did Rider Do? An Inquiry into the Methodology of Fremont Rider's *The Scholar and the Future of the Research Library*." *Libraries and Culture* 29 (Summer 1994): 297-325.
- _____. "Patterns, Processes of Growth, and the Projection of Library Size: A Critical Review of the Literature on Academic Library Growth." *Library and Information Science Research* 8 (January-March 1986): 5-28.
- _____. *The Gerould Statistics 1907/08-1961/62*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1986.
- Molyneux, Robert E., and Robert V. Williams. "Measuring the Internet." *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 34 (1999-2000): 287-339.
- Morris, Dilys E., Collin B. Hobert, Lori Osmus, and Gregory Wool. "Cataloging Staff Costs Revisited." *LRTS* 44 (2000): 70-83.
- Nitecki, Danuta, and Toni Olshen. "Developing Service Quality Measurement Skills Through an Online Course for Librarians." *Proceedings from the 4th Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services*, edited by Joan Stein, Martha Kyrillidou, and Denise Davis. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- Piternick, George. "ARL Statistics—Handle With Care." *College and Research Libraries* 38 (September 1977): 419-23.
- _____. "Library Growth and Academic Quality." *College and Research Libraries* 24 (May 1963): 223-29.
- Rider, Fremont. *The Scholar and the Future of the Research Library*. New York: Hadham Press, 1944.
- Roche, Marilyn M. *ARL/RLG Interlibrary Loan Cost Study*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1993.
- Rosenblatt, Susan. "Developing Performance Measures for Library Collections and Services." Chap. 18 in *The Mirage of Continuity: Reconfiguring Academic Information Resources for the 21st Century*, edited by Brian L. Hawkins and Patricia Battin. Washington, D.C.: Council on Library and Information Resources, 1998.
- Shim, Wonsik, Charles McClure, and John Carlo Bertot. "Preliminary Statistics and Measures for ARL Libraries to Describe Electronic Resources and Services." *Proceedings from the 4th Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services*, edited by Joan Stein, Martha Kyrillidou, and Denise Davis. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- Stubbs, Kendon. "University Libraries: Standards and Statistics." *College and Research Libraries* 42 (November 1981): 527-38.
- _____. "Apples and Oranges and ARL Statistics." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 14 (September 1988): 231-35.
- Wilder, Stanley J. *The Age Demographics of Academic Librarians: A Profession Apart. A Report Based on Data from the ARL Annual Salary Survey*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1995.
- Williams, Robert V. "The Making of Statistics of National Scope on American Libraries, 1836-1986: Purposes, Problems, and Issues." *Libraries and Culture* 26 (Spring 1991): 464-85.

PART C: Publications from the Association of Research Libraries

- ARL Academic Law and Medical Library Statistics 1992-93 to 1997-98*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1999.
- Kyrillidou, Martha, and Mark Young. *ARL Annual Salary Survey 2002-03*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2003.
- Kyrillidou, Martha, and Mark Young. *ARL Statistics 2000-01*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- LibQUAL+ Spring 2002 Survey Results Volume 1: Aggregate Survey Results*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- LibQUAL+ Spring 2002 Survey Results Volume 5: Association of Research Libraries Survey Results*. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.

- Measures for Electronic Resources (E-Metrics) Complete Set.* Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- Report of the ARL Serials Prices Project.* Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1989.
- Research Libraries: Measurement, Management, Marketing: Minutes of the 108th Meeting, May 1-2, 1986, Minneapolis, Minnesota.* Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1986.
- Stein, Joan, Martha Kyrillidou, and Denise Davis, eds. *Proceedings of the 4th Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services, August 12-16, 2001.* Washington, D.C: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- Wressel, Pat, ed. *Proceedings of the 1st Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services, August 31-September 4, 1995.* Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1998.
- Wressel, Pat, and Associates, eds. *Proceedings of the 2nd Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services, September 7-11, 1997.* Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1998.
- Wressel, Pat, and Associates, eds. *Proceedings of the 3rd Northumbria International Conference on Performance Measurement in Libraries and Information Services, August 27-31, 1999.* Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2000.
- Young, Mark, and Martha Kyrillidou. *ARL Academic Health Sciences Library Statistics 1998-99 to 2000-01.* Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- Young, Mark, and Martha Kyrillidou. *ARL Academic Law Library Statistics 1998-99 to 2000-01.* Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.
- Young, Mark, Martha Kyrillidou, and Julia Blixrud. *ARL Preservation Statistics 2000-01.* Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 2002.

ARL STATISTICS

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

ISSN 0147-2135

2001-2002