

ARL ACADEMIC
HEALTH SCIENCES
LIBRARY STATISTICS
2013–2014

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ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES®
WASHINGTON, DC
2015

ARL Academic Health Sciences Library Statistics 2013–2014

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.

Published by the
Association of Research Libraries®
Washington, DC 20036
www.arl.org

ISSN 1538-9006
ISBN 1-59407-957-9 / 978-159407-957-3 print
ISBN 1-59407-958-7 / 978-1-59407-958-0 online

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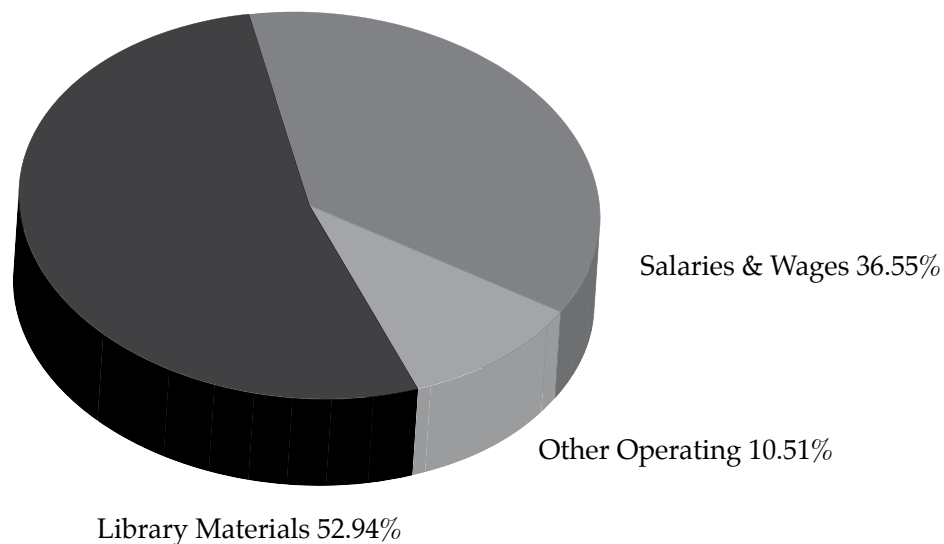
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HIGHLIGHTS: ARL ACADEMIC HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY STATISTICS, 2013–2014

- Out of 115 ARL university libraries, 61 responded to this survey.¹
- Health Sciences libraries reported median values of 195,029 volumes held and 89,915 titles. Also, these libraries employed the full-time equivalent of 1,783 staff members in the fiscal year 2013–2014.
- Responding libraries reported total expenditures of \$246,725,299.² As seen in the graph below, materials expenditures made up the largest portion of the total, with almost 53% of aggregated expenses falling under a materials-related category.
- Health sciences libraries reported a total of \$7,490,001 in one-time resource purchases and \$119,290,552 in ongoing resource purchases.

EXPENDITURES IN ARL ACADEMIC HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARIES 2013–2014



1 Seventy-eight ARL university libraries included data for a health sciences library in the 2013–2014 *ARL Statistics*. Among them, Alberta, British Columbia, Brown, Calgary, the University of California, San Diego, Johns Hopkins, Laval, McGill, Manitoba, Missouri, Ohio, Ottawa, Pittsburgh, Queens, SUNY-Buffalo, Toronto, and Wayne State did not complete this survey. Indiana did not include health sciences library data in the *ARL Statistics*, but did respond to this survey. Rutgers included data for the health sciences library, but the data were submitted as part of the *ARL Statistics*, and a separate survey for the health sciences library was not completed. Louisville completed a separate survey for the health sciences library for the first time in many years.

2 This figure includes Canadian universities, whose expenditures were converted to U.S. dollars at the rate of 1.0706 Can \$ = 1 US\$, the average monthly noon exchange rate published in the *Bank of Canada Review* for the period July 2013–June 2014.

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DATA TABLES
2013–2014

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COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTION EXPENDITURES

	Notes	Titles Held 1	Volumes In Library 2	Electronic Books 4	One-time resource purchases 7a	Ongoing resource purchases 7b	Collection Support 7c	Total Library Materials 7
ALABAMA	b+	7,707	3,139	120	974	102,798	2,551	106,323
ARIZONA	b+	127,083	201,296	8,810	99,863	1,613,808	0	1,713,671
BOSTON	b+	31,063	121,242	5,093	79,430	1,488,008	3,972	1,571,410
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	b+	136,183	376,513	.	149,383	1,393,317	.	1,542,700
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	352,825	384,529	96,983	201,475	735,194	24,531	961,200
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	570,619	727,195	.	189,530	2,104,497	34,993	2,329,020
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	131,487	428,620	1,300	37,585	1,834,006	980	1,872,571
CHICAGO	+	.	882,690	.	66,619	4,361,180	.	4,427,799
CINCINNATI	b+	220,716	278,397	1,039	106,938	1,810,562	51,590	1,969,090
COLUMBIA	b+	199,481	383,543	.	220,056	2,332,463	.	2,552,519
CONNECTICUT	b+	51,505	188,762	3,852	132,550	2,141,812	84,208	2,358,570
CORNELL	+	100,244	212,914	21,167	.	.	.	1,669,831
DARTMOUTH	b+	59,162	179,012	.	31,976	1,310,371	8,694	1,351,041
DUKE	b+	49,831	183,513	1,229	61,844	1,987,759	548	2,050,151
EMORY	b+	88,859	225,702	8,545	0	3,342,102	0	3,342,102
FLORIDA	b	107,459	304,554	392	61,572	2,162,227	24,194	2,247,993
FLORIDA STATE	b+	3,668	1,382	504	49,616	974,357	560	1,024,533
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	30,130	51,574	3,433	159,857	2,544,295	79,843	2,783,995
GEORGETOWN	+	54,409	54,409	1,483	55,782	2,211,552	27,159	2,294,493
HARVARD	b+	408,004	502,869	.	480,259	3,022,683	309,689	3,812,631
HAWAII	b+	8,468	32,656	2,484	1,207	519,537	27,385	548,129
HOWARD	b+	142,628	144,793	2,567	15,000	999,000	10,000	1,024,000
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	b+	199,887	544,993	0	148,458	2,430,267	5,263	2,583,988
INDIANA	b+	95,502	205,590	14,686	185,920	1,827,727	0	2,013,647
IOWA	+	235,743	453,739	0	69,920	2,650,616	21,847	2,742,383
KANSAS	b+	92,905	223,145	5,482	0	1,461,800	0	1,461,800
KENTUCKY	b+	.	.	.	7,571	2,089,585	68,968	2,166,124
LOUISIANA STATE	b+	.	50,471	259	14,180	426,967	0	441,147
LOUISVILLE	b+	87,578	269,759	0	56,784	1,522,434	91,130	1,670,348
MCMASTER	+	66,962	151,458	5,840	144,666	1,713,562	85,152	1,943,379
MIAMI	b+	63,906	182,418	1,224	68,623	1,974,727	0	2,043,350

COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTION EXPENDITURES

	Notes	Titles Held 1	Volumes In Library 2	Electronic Books 4	One-time resource purchases 7a	Ongoing resource purchases 7b	Collection Support 7c	Total Library Materials 7
MICHIGAN		408,264	693,055	98,166	196,080	1,594,842	0	1,790,922
MINNESOTA	b+	139,333	549,075	.	491,403	2,245,471	.	2,736,874
MONTREAL	b+	153,033	330,466	.	122,266	670,390	9,063	801,720
NEW MEXICO	b+	141,153	143,002	1,849	196,028	1,503,980	671,834	2,371,842
NEW YORK	b+	45,116	14,350	30,766	52,845	2,980,431	52,305	3,085,581
NORTH CAROLINA	+	300,530	471,456	14,483	181,300	3,169,058	2,823	3,353,181
NORTHWESTERN	+	75,621	179,642	3,274	43,647	1,899,865	8,739	1,952,251
OHIO STATE	b+	130,092	275,187	8,866	134,419	2,019,119	13,053	2,166,591
OKLAHOMA		180,506	437,546	49,130	123,139	2,411,734	0	2,534,873
OKLAHOMA STATE	+	16,559	42,755	1,678	14,056	402,617	1,851	418,524
PENNSYLVANIA		41,988	101,626	.	95,502	2,958,266	11,158	3,064,926
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	32,996	46,063	374	35,499	1,785,754	0	1,821,253
ROCHESTER	b+	.	249,610	.	68,046	2,072,695	28,724	2,169,465
SASKATCHEWAN	+	57,971	169,857	.	283,520	1,694,214	27,747	2,005,481
SOUTH CAROLINA	b	26,272	85,018	230	3,667	757,080	0	760,747
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	+	79,649	218,319	4,358	225,765	3,962,442	22,904	4,211,111
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	64,835	157,695	8,200	78,641	819,382	7,985	906,008
SUNY-STONY BROOK	b+	120,713	173,569	4,340	6,340	1,931,616	5,640	1,943,596
TEMPLE	+	82,486	164,103	15,169	125,498	2,321,274	7,642	2,454,414
TENNESSEE	b	37,713	139,953	2,054	242,654	2,307,580	37,823	2,588,057
TEXAS A&M	b+	74,485	161,719	4,438	378,445	2,298,344	154,624	2,831,413
TEXAS TECH	+	145,315	407,396	62,963	241,702	2,818,685	32,018	3,092,405
TULANE	+	56,557	158,612	3,173	107,197	1,737,215	12,526	1,856,938
UTAH	b+	8,647	16,370	1,733	129,305	1,536,042	19,275	1,684,622
VANDERBILT	+	90,971	103,021	6,418	144,084	2,959,112	0	3,103,196
VIRGINIA	b	84,711	111,993	5,438	26,560	2,038,134	2,931	2,067,625
WASHINGTON	b	.	289,237	.	363,044	2,570,277	4,328	2,937,649
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	b+	135,027	336,314	24,856	283,128	3,559,396	69,735	3,912,259
WISCONSIN	+	7,437,916	408,544	.	4,785	1,654,641	0	1,659,426
YALE	b+	265,007	401,483	.	193,798	3,521,683	6,990	3,722,471

+ - See Footnotes

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

. - Unavailable, not applicable or no data supplied

COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTION EXPENDITURES
Summary Data

	Titles Held 1	Volumes In Library 2	Electronic Books 4	One-time resource purchases 7a	Ongoing resource purchases 7b	Collection Support 7c	Total Library Materials 7
Mean	252,812	249,799	12,522	129,138	1,988,176	49,431	2,141,399
Median	89,915	195,029	4,340	107,068	1,981,243	20,561	2,050,151
High	7,437,916	882,690	98,166	491,403	4,361,180	671,834	4,427,799
Low	3,668	1,382	120	974	102,798	548	106,323
Sum	14,157,480	14,987,913	538,448	7,490,001	119,290,552	2,174,975	130,625,359
n	56	60	43	58	60	44	61

SALARY EXPENDITURES

	Notes	Salaries & Wages Professional Staff 8a	Salaries & Wages Support Staff 8b	Salaries & Wages Student Assistants 8c	Total Salaries and Wages 8	Fringe Benefits 10	Fringe Benefits - designated % 11
ALABAMA	b+	129,829	33,328	0	163,157	42,437	32.00
ARIZONA	b+	1,155,518	470,169	73,324	1,699,011	584,382	28.60
BOSTON	b+	797,786	297,320	39,062	1,134,168	313,557	29.80
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	b+	573,579	502,766	42,479	1,118,824	555,404	48.00
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	476,340	547,239	54,209	1,077,788	434,972	.
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	816,764	667,596	194,335	1,678,695	577,577	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	528,973	280,762	193,025	1,002,760	255,066	31.50
CHICAGO	+	375,709	266,690	70,302	712,701	192,326	29.50
CINCINNATI	b+	912,664	123,076	81,347	1,117,087	406,151	41.10
COLUMBIA	b+	1,021,232	375,498	.	1,396,730	471,234	33.70
CONNECTICUT	b+	1,175,001	727,347	57,134	1,959,482	902,475	46.00
CORNELL	+	1,180,890	648,025	0	1,828,915	565,669	31.70
DARTMOUTH	b+	587,822	436,812	27,085	1,051,719	353,538	34.50
DUKE	b+	1,023,168	343,273	0	1,366,441	358,388	26.00
EMORY	b+	730,268	455,590	0	1,185,858	314,170	26.50
FLORIDA	b	796,992	799,450	84,813	1,681,255	517,717	26.00
FLORIDA STATE	b+	390,335	68,777	10,800	469,912	118,683	24.00
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	1,068,788	744,210	86,714	1,899,712	459,491	25.00
GEORGETOWN	+	856,109	416,579	65,000	1,337,688	470,895	38.00
HARVARD	b+	5,513,461	852,121	80,475	6,446,057	2,818,689	34.10
HAWAII	b+	234,924	143,704	0	378,628	155,313	45.46
HOWARD	b+	499,364	415,231	0	914,595	.	.
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	b+	1,348,407	1,019,744	144,109	2,512,260	963,452	35.38
INDIANA	b+	545,318	585,826	32,059	1,163,203	642,326	.
IOWA	+	635,363	413,303	159,311	1,207,977	419,605	35.00
KANSAS	b+	699,618	615,634	16,214	1,331,466	445,577	18.76
KENTUCKY	b+	652,885	139,399	65,823	858,107	254,396	27.00
LOUISIANA STATE	b+	88,712	88,485	12,000	189,197	.	.
LOUISVILLE	b+	547,390	309,422	58,617	915,429	256,320	28.00
MCMASTER	+	495,428	798,449	61,519	1,355,395	516,837	40.00
MIAMI	b+	800,506	542,058	0	1,342,564	446,778	.

SALARY EXPENDITURES

	Notes	Salaries & Wages Professional Staff 8a	Salaries & Wages Support Staff 8b	Salaries & Wages Student Assistants 8c	Total Salaries and Wages 8	Fringe Benefits 10	Fringe Benefits - designated % 11
MICHIGAN		1,399,924	275,716	64,127	1,739,767	.	32.00
MINNESOTA	b+	867,201	736,506	111,844	1,715,551	618,283	34.90
MONTREAL	b+	744,247	777,322	.	1,521,569	408,033	.
NEW MEXICO	b+	1,077,481	728,363	59,281	1,865,125	565,546	29.00
NEW YORK	b+	2,063,451	604,359	0	2,667,810	936,963	35.40
NORTH CAROLINA	+	1,975,155	1,234,751	108,631	3,318,537	940,799	22.04
NORTHWESTERN	+	1,088,919	409,900	0	1,498,819	395,796	27.20
OHIO STATE	b+	1,806,843	658,549	224,952	2,690,344	845,105	31.00
OKLAHOMA		653,520	426,989	112,110	1,192,619	344,115	31.00
OKLAHOMA STATE	+	184,069	280,529	35,000	499,598	154,883	35.33
PENNSYLVANIA		663,053	289,024	135,303	1,087,380	360,666	34.10
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	544,097	240,553	43,612	828,262	314,899	39.80
ROCHESTER	b+	1,454,304	197,250	80,292	1,731,846	553,930	31.00
SASKATCHEWAN	+	544,501	319,158	59,671	923,331	144,386	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	b	490,766	199,884	.	690,650	231,441	33.00
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	+	1,202,078	1,043,425	137,957	2,383,460	765,562	33.50
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	398,556	456,214	20,332	875,102	479,031	55.00
SUNY-STONY BROOK	b+	738,719	113,020	112,000	963,739	0	0.00
TEMPLE	+	686,804	261,472	93,108	1,041,384	282,660	32.90
TENNESSEE	b	954,987	541,592	44,310	1,540,889	.	.
TEXAS A&M	b+	1,050,220	440,993	59,692	1,550,905	10,528	28.00
TEXAS TECH	+	1,329,492	817,503	174,094	2,321,089	691,132	29.00
TULANE	+	532,655	204,334	6,849	743,838	154,756	17.20
UTAH	b+	886,377	846,509	103,557	1,836,443	793,565	37.00
VANDERBILT	+	902,290	216,116	41	1,118,447	289,004	26.00
VIRGINIA	b	983,972	780,942	0	1,764,914	489,087	24.90
WASHINGTON	b	1,574,894	424,372	80,260	2,079,526	636,506	.
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	b+	1,486,243	463,644	.	1,949,887	761,349	.
WISCONSIN	+	900,585	246,802	99,503	1,246,890	431,766	34.00
YALE	b+	1,419,894	818,462	47,593	2,285,949	844,665	29.40

+ - See Footnotes

. - Unavailable, not applicable or no data supplied

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

**SALARY EXPENDITURES
Summary Data**

	Salaries & Wages Professional Staff 8a	Salaries & Wages Support Staff 8b	Salaries & Wages Student Assistants 8c	Total Salaries and Wages 8	Fringe Benefits 10	Fringe Benefits - designated % 11
Mean	938,761	478,396	79,231	1,478,204	504,605	32.21
Median	800,506	436,812	65,823	1,337,688	446,178	31.70
High	5,513,461	1,234,751	224,952	6,446,057	2,818,689	55.00
Low	88,712	33,328	41	163,157	10,528	17.20
Sum	57,264,440	29,182,136	3,723,875	90,170,451	28,257,881	
n	61	61	47	61	56	49

OVERALL EXPENDITURES

	Notes	Total Library Materials 7	Total Salaries and Wages 8	Other Operating Expenditures 9	Total Library Expenditures 6	Bibl. Utilities, Networks, etc. External Expenditures 12
ALABAMA	b+	106,323	163,157	7,738	277,218	0
ARIZONA	b+	1,713,671	1,699,011	450,116	3,862,798	0
BOSTON	b+	1,571,410	1,134,168	137,796	2,843,374	989,825
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	b+	1,542,700	1,118,824	87,431	2,748,955	.
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	961,200	1,077,788	171,307	2,210,295	107,617
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	2,329,020	1,678,695	483,944	4,491,659	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	1,872,571	1,002,760	105,151	2,980,482	0
CHICAGO	+	4,427,799	712,701	76,244	5,216,744	0
CINCINNATI	b+	1,969,090	1,117,087	142,680	3,228,857	0
COLUMBIA	b+	2,552,519	1,396,730	39,464	3,988,713	.
CONNECTICUT	b+	2,358,570	1,959,482	93,492	4,411,544	0
CORNELL	+	1,669,831	1,828,915	430,184	3,928,930	0
DARTMOUTH	b+	1,351,041	1,051,719	103,418	2,506,178	.
DUKE	b+	2,050,151	1,366,441	411,681	3,828,273	78,400
EMORY	b+	3,342,102	1,185,858	295,895	4,823,855	0
FLORIDA	b	2,247,993	1,681,255	.	3,929,248	.
FLORIDA STATE	b+	1,024,533	469,912	40,400	1,534,845	0
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	2,783,995	1,899,712	187,961	4,871,668	.
GEORGETOWN	+	2,294,493	1,337,688	152,456	3,784,637	4,173
HARVARD	b+	3,812,631	6,446,057	8,531,473	18,790,161	15,927
HAWAII	b+	548,129	378,628	18,473	945,230	0
HOWARD	b+	1,024,000	914,595	40,000	1,978,595	6,000
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	b+	2,583,988	2,512,260	923,140	6,019,388	0
INDIANA	b+	2,013,647	1,163,203	90,733	3,267,583	0
IOWA	+	2,742,383	1,207,977	58,406	4,008,766	0
KANSAS	b+	1,461,800	1,331,466	235,932	3,029,198	0
KENTUCKY	b+	2,166,124	858,107	48,842	3,073,073	.
LOUISIANA STATE	b+	441,147	189,197	0	630,344	2,900
LOUISVILLE	b+	1,670,348	915,429	83,115	2,668,892	0
MCMASTER	+	1,943,379	1,355,395	76,136	3,374,910	2,064
MIAMI	b+	2,043,350	1,342,564	87,833	3,473,747	0

OVERALL EXPENDITURES

	Notes	Total Library Materials 7	Total Salaries and Wages 8	Other Operating Expenditures 9	Total Library Expenditures 6	Bibl. Utilities, Networks, etc. External Expenditures 12
MICHIGAN		1,790,922	1,739,767	0	3,530,689	.
MINNESOTA	b+	2,736,874	1,715,551	401,877	4,854,302	.
MONTREAL	b+	801,720	1,521,569	29,557	2,352,846	.
NEW MEXICO	b+	2,371,842	1,865,125	823,260	5,060,227	355,902
NEW YORK	b+	3,085,581	2,667,810	660,269	6,413,660	.
NORTH CAROLINA	+	3,353,181	3,318,537	345,760	7,017,478	44,552
NORTHWESTERN	+	1,952,251	1,498,819	391,170	3,842,240	0
OHIO STATE	b+	2,166,591	2,690,344	677,050	5,533,985	0
OKLAHOMA		2,534,873	1,192,619	357,323	4,084,815	0
OKLAHOMA STATE	+	418,524	499,598	96,589	1,014,711	84,333
PENNSYLVANIA		3,064,926	1,087,380	176,437	4,328,743	.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	1,821,253	828,262	81,901	2,731,416	0
ROCHESTER	b+	2,169,465	1,731,846	347,565	4,248,876	.
SASKATCHEWAN	+	2,005,481	923,331	.	2,928,812	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	b	760,747	690,650	49,407	1,500,804	.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	+	4,211,111	2,383,460	233,977	6,828,548	0
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	906,008	875,102	65,337	1,846,447	0
SUNY-STONY BROOK	b+	1,943,596	963,739	87,184	2,994,519	0
TEMPLE	+	2,454,414	1,041,384	223,016	3,718,814	0
TENNESSEE	b	2,588,057	1,540,889	260,109	4,389,055	8,220
TEXAS A&M	b+	2,831,413	1,550,905	925,839	5,308,157	1,145,427
TEXAS TECH	+	3,092,405	2,321,089	210,698	5,624,192	0
TULANE	+	1,856,938	743,838	46,603	2,647,379	.
UTAH	b+	1,684,622	1,836,443	389,101	3,910,166	0
VANDERBILT	+	3,103,196	1,118,447	304,532	4,526,175	0
VIRGINIA	b	2,067,625	1,764,914	310,297	4,142,836	129,500
WASHINGTON	b	2,937,649	2,079,526	4,156,656	9,173,831	0
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	b+	3,912,259	1,949,887	461,579	6,323,725	2,845
WISCONSIN	+	1,659,426	1,246,890	204,955	3,111,271	0
YALE	b+	3,722,471	2,285,949	0	6,008,420	0

+ - See Footnotes

. - Unavailable, not applicable or no data supplied

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

OVERALL EXPENDITURES
Summary Data

	Total Library Materials 7	Total Salaries and Wages 8	Other Operating Expenditures 9	Total Library Expenditures 6	Bibl. Utilities, Networks, etc. External Expenditures 12
Mean	2,141,399	1,478,204	463,027	4,044,677	198,512
Median	2,050,151	1,337,688	182,199	3,842,240	44,552
High	4,427,799	6,446,057	8,531,473	18,790,161	1,145,427
Low	106,323	163,157	7,738	277,218	2,064
Sum	130,625,359	90,170,451	25,929,489	246,725,299	2,977,685
n	61	61	56	61	15

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

	Notes	Professional Staff 13a	Support Staff 13b	Student Assistants 13c	Total Staff 13	Library Presentations to Groups 14	Participants in Group Presentations 15
ALABAMA	b+	2	2	0	4	9	114
ARIZONA	b+	17	10	4	31	170	5,041
BOSTON	b+	12	6	2	20	186	2,941
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	b+	5	11	4	20	46	723
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	6	12	3	21	75	1,965
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	10	12	7	29	342	3,339
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	8	8	8	24	201	1,913
CHICAGO	+	5	9	5	19	80	1,624
CINCINNATI	b+	18	4	4	26	197	2,738
COLUMBIA	b+	14	7	.	21	β 90	β 2,705
CONNECTICUT	b+	14	12	4	30	246	2,260
CORNELL	+	17	13	0	30	160	2,337
DARTMOUTH	b+	7	12	3	22	234	2,431
DUKE	b+	13	6	6	25	175	3,598
EMORY	b+	13	12	0	25	282	4,190
FLORIDA	b	12	20	10	42	248	4,366
FLORIDA STATE	b+	6	3	1	10	25	777
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	13	15	5	33	1,438	18,354
GEORGETOWN	+	12	6	10	28	β 2,055	β 9,001
HARVARD	b+	53	14	.	67	.	.
HAWAII	b+	3	4	0	7	35	492
HOWARD	b+	8	10	0	18	200	β 4,000
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	b+	22	27	11	60	433	4,949
INDIANA	b+	8	13	2	23	92	1,993
IOWA	+	10	8	9	27	295	4,754
KANSAS	b+	10	17	2	29	60	1,628
KENTUCKY	b+	13	5	5	23	221	3,007
LOUISIANA STATE	b+	2	4	1	7	β 6	β 130
LOUISVILLE	b+	10	10	4	24	571	11,604
MCMASTER	+	9	17	2	28	114	2,404
MIAMI	b+	9	12	0	21	143	2,362

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

	Notes	Reference Transactions 16	Initial Circulations 17	Full-text article requests 18	Regular Searches 19	Federated Searches 20	Total Items Loaned (ILL) 21	Total Items Borrowed (ILL) 22
ALABAMA	b+	453	78	496	6,932	0	111	102
ARIZONA	b+	3,924	3,932	.	.	.	3,646	4,079
BOSTON	b+	13,791	4,588	.	597,672	.	3,599	633
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	b+	7,351	11,142	.	.	.	11,775	2,956
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	3,535	12,285	.	.	.	1,952	2,338
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	3,923	14,197	.	.	.	.	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	.	2,107	.	.	.	10,839	920
CHICAGO	+	1,796	9,337	.	.	.	4,748	1,484
CINCINNATI	b+	8 5,746	4,744	0	0	0	6,044	2,358
COLUMBIA	b+	.	6,092	7,240	.	.	5,341	5,920
CONNECTICUT	b+	1,447	6,991	1,672,948	454	178,176	7,942	707
CORNELL	+	3,555	3,346	.	.	.	2,338	1,530
DARTMOUTH	b+	1,815	12,369	.	.	.	7,162	8,940
DUKE	b+	16,033	6,984	.	.	.	4,494	1,280
EMORY	b+	3,226	6,340	.	.	.	8,577	3,382
FLORIDA	b	18,094	4,075	.	.	.	5,489	2,831
FLORIDA STATE	b+	8 270	863	0	0	0	186	577
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	13,135	6,287	928,887	727,532	100,139	2,793	674
GEORGETOWN	+	8 32,075	12,089	1,065,000	21,025	14,789	775	904
HARVARD	b+	.	8,846	.	.	.	5,168	2,835
HAWAII	b+	1,217	586	109,638	93,428	35,000	443	272
HOWARD	b+	8 20,000	11,400	.	.	.	1,675	695
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	b+	15,449	11,076	0	0	0	13,186	8,497
INDIANA	b+	8 6,570	4,129	.	.	.	13,498	7,208
IOWA	+	8 4,645	5,965	0	0	0	12,173	6,735
KANSAS	b+	8 5,883	1,368	0	0	0	3,156	3,030
KENTUCKY	b+	5,551	4,086	.	.	.	7,908	2,908
LOUISIANA STATE	b+	.	.	.	.	.	151	164
LOUISVILLE	b+	8,132	5,845	0	0	0	5,913	7,070
MCMASTER	+	2,980	7,842	.	.	.	2,862	1,322
MIAMI	b+	7,469	4,591	.	.	.	10,494	1,906

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

	Notes	Professional Staff 13a	Support Staff 13b	Student Assistants 13c	Total Staff 13	Library Presentations to Groups 14	Participants in Group Presentations 15
MICHIGAN		19	7	3	29	103	2,256
MINNESOTA	b+	14	13	7	34	347	7,933
MONTREAL	b+	10	18	.	28	356	5,656
NEW MEXICO	b+	18	26	6	50	750	5,515
NEW YORK	b+	26	12	.	38	288	3,337
NORTH CAROLINA	+	26	26	6	58	255	6,426
NORTHWESTERN	+	15	11	0	26	83	1,917
OHIO STATE	b+	30	17	14	61	301	2,998
OKLAHOMA		12	18	7	37	84	1,545
OKLAHOMA STATE	+	5	6	1	12	20	533
PENNSYLVANIA		10	6	8	24	230	4,065
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	8	7	3	18	146	3,316
ROCHESTER	b+	23	7	5	35	151	1,790
SASKATCHEWAN	+	6	7	2	15	117	1,756
SOUTH CAROLINA	b	9	6	2	17	32	633
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	+	15	24	6	45	161	6,871
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	6	13	1	20	182	1,395
SUNY-STONY BROOK	b+	10	3	7	20	71	1,815
TEMPLE	+	10	9	6	25	114	2,106
TENNESSEE	b	15	21	5	41	151	2,876
TEXAS A&M	b+	15	2	15	32	212	5,477
TEXAS TECH	+	23	29	12	64	748	5,223
TULANE	+	8	7	5	20	109	1,786
UTAH	b+	15	25	7	47	266	4,077
VANDERBILT	+	11	10	0	21	β 176	β 6,564
VIRGINIA	b	13	19	0	32	572	4,456
WASHINGTON	b	24	10	4	38	218	5,477
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	b+	24	16	.	40	69	2,135
WISCONSIN	+	13	7	10	30	180	2,887
YALE	b+	16	13	3	32	324	7,339

+ - See Footnotes

. - Unavailable, not applicable or no data supplied

β - Figure derived from a sampling method rather than an actual count

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

	Notes	Reference Transactions 16	Initial Circulations 17	Full-text article requests 18	Regular Searches 19	Federated Searches 20	Total Items Loaned (ILL) 21	Total Items Borrowed (ILL) 22
MICHIGAN		3,677	30,363	7,947,213	10,177,432	0	.	.
MINNESOTA	b+	4,593	13,165	.	.	.	6,809	6,794
MONTREAL	b+	10,599	16,062	.	.	.	4,703	1,151
NEW MEXICO	b+	10,629	15,171	704,684	988,593	0	1,093	1,491
NEW YORK	b+	3,001	133	.	1,013,723	.	7,665	5,087
NORTH CAROLINA	+	β 20,365	27,732	.	.	.	14,549	5,451
NORTHWESTERN	+	1,454	4,264	1,069,220	167,010	0	8,813	9,197
OHIO STATE	b+	6,579	5,370	30,553	81,813	0	8,518	3,500
OKLAHOMA		17,257	19,694	0	0	0	5,235	3,200
OKLAHOMA STATE	+	2,513	6,318	31,851	121,589	0	958	531
PENNSYLVANIA		.	4,376	.	.	.	5,639	23,580
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	1,279	5,945	21,197	.	.	5,028	1,424
ROCHESTER	b+	β 6,313	1,606	.	.	.	2,923	2,370
SASKATCHEWAN	+	2,884	10,853	.	.	.	1,007	933
SOUTH CAROLINA	b	860	381	35,048	179,372	.	784	996
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	+	8,985	10,180	1,513,360	721,134	0	7,213	1,106
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	4,963	24,271	.	.	.	5,312	2,060
SUNY-STONY BROOK	b+	2,823	1,917	.	.	.	8,261	309
TEMPLE	+	1,322	2,828	.	.	.	929	701
TENNESSEE	b	β 13,741	2,213	562,782	199,092	.	2,008	1,943
TEXAS A&M	b+	28,446	8,133	0	0	0	3,087	5,928
TEXAS TECH	+	24,136	23,962	.	.	.	8,237	1,412
TULANE	+	1,921	6,091	.	72,855	14,434	1,838	2,734
UTAH	b+	11,806	7,733	761,449	488,187	.	5,933	5,324
VANDERBILT	+	2,732	3,560	.	.	.	2,723	821
VIRGINIA	b	β 4,991	4,235	.	.	.	2,954	4,171
WASHINGTON	b	β 3,233	5,997	.	.	.	.	.
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	b+	9,168	6,304	2,462,972	1,009,093	.	11,381	1,320
WISCONSIN	+	1,885	1,155	7,464,468	23,411,005	1,281,603	125,502	81,149
YALE	b+	β 13,806	13,169	.	.	.	5,171	7,950

+ - See Footnotes

. - Unavailable, not applicable or no data supplied

β - Figure derived from a sampling method rather than an actual count

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES Summary Data

	Professional Staff 13a	Support Staff 13b	Student Assistants 13c	Total Staff 13	Library Presentations to Groups 14	Participants in Group Presentations 15
Mean	13	12	5	29	254	3,632
Median	12	11	5	27	178	2,882
High	53	29	15	67	2,055	18,354
Low	2	2	1	4	6	114
Sum	810	716	257	1,783	15,245	217,900
n	61	61	47	61	60	60

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES
Summary Data

	Reference Transactions 16	Initial Circulations 17	Full-text article requests 18	Regular Searches 19	Federated Searches 20	Total Items Loaned (ILL) 21	Total Items Borrowed (ILL) 22
Mean	7,750	7,946	1,466,056	2,109,365	270,690	7,392	4,602
Median	4,977	6,092	733,067	199,092	67,570	5,170	2,199
High	32,075	30,363	7,947,213	23,411,005	1,281,603	125,502	81,149
Low	270	78	496	454	14,434	111	102
Sum	434,026	476,761	26,389,006	40,077,941	1,624,141	428,711	266,890
n	56	60	18	19	6	58	58

RANK ORDER TABLE 1: VOLUMES IN LIBRARY

Institution	HS Library Total	Institution Total	HS % of Total	Institution	HS Library Total	Institution Total	HS % of Total
1 CHICAGO	882,690	11,560,575	7.64	32 DUKE	183,513	7,607,727	2.41
2 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	727,195	12,007,941	6.06	33 MIAMI	182,418	3,610,359	5.05
3 MICHIGAN	693,055	13,250,648	5.23	34 NORTHWESTERN	179,642	6,251,124	2.87
4 MINNESOTA	549,075	8,256,400	6.65	35 DARTMOUTH	179,012	3,363,205	5.32
5 ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	544,993	2,315,361	23.54	36 SUNY-STONY BROOK	173,569	2,209,471	7.86
6 HARVARD	502,869	19,848,652	2.53	37 SASKATCHEWAN	169,857	2,669,043	6.36
7 NORTH CAROLINA	471,456	7,814,952	6.03	38 TEMPLE	164,103	4,584,591	3.58
8 IOWA	453,739	7,311,554	6.21	39 TEXAS A&M	161,719	5,173,340	3.13
9 OKLAHOMA	437,546	6,116,152	7.15	40 TULANE	158,612	4,479,101	3.54
10 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	428,620	3,173,419	13.51	41 SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	157,695	3,360,046	4.69
11 WISCONSIN	408,544	9,575,506	4.27	42 MCMASTER	151,458	2,253,025	6.72
12 TEXAS TECH	407,396	3,478,869	11.71	43 HOWARD	144,793	2,947,284	4.91
13 YALE	401,483	13,547,882	2.96	44 NEW MEXICO	143,002	3,389,401	4.22
14 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	384,529	3,430,327	11.21	45 TENNESSEE	139,953	3,522,904	3.97
15 COLUMBIA	383,543	13,119,661	2.92	46 BOSTON	121,242	3,688,478	3.29
16 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	376,513	4,510,293	8.35	47 VIRGINIA	111,993	5,655,334	1.98
17 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	336,314	5,128,983	6.56	48 VANDERBILT	103,021	4,614,805	2.23
18 MONTREAL	330,466	3,814,783	8.66	49 PENNSYLVANIA	101,626	7,410,549	1.37
19 FLORIDA	304,554	5,021,000	6.07	50 SOUTH CAROLINA	85,018	5,679,527	1.50
20 WASHINGTON	289,237	9,463,768	3.06	51 GEORGETOWN	54,409	4,798,606	1.13
21 CINCINNATI	278,397	4,473,475	6.22	52 GEORGE WASHINGTON	51,574	3,134,858	1.65
22 OHIO STATE	275,187	8,926,559	3.08	53 LOUISIANA STATE	50,471	5,038,796	1.00
23 LOUISVILLE	269,759	2,332,386	11.57	54 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	46,063	7,281,750	0.63
24 ROCHESTER	249,610	4,207,872	5.93	55 OKLAHOMA STATE	42,755	4,104,776	1.04
25 EMORY	225,702	4,184,484	5.39	56 HAWAII	32,656	3,466,292	0.94
26 KANSAS	223,145	4,693,070	4.75	57 UTAH	16,370	3,671,129	0.45
27 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	218,319	5,571,398	3.92	58 NEW YORK	14,350	6,253,028	0.23
28 CORNELL	212,914	9,198,958	2.31	59 ALABAMA	3,139	4,391,464	0.07
29 INDIANA	205,590	9,934,302	2.07	60 FLORIDA STATE	1,382	2,836,043	0.05
30 ARIZONA	201,296	6,877,849	2.93	KENTUCKY	.	4,608,331	.
31 CONNECTICUT	188,762	3,923,364	4.81				

RANK ORDER TABLE 2: TITLES HELD

Institution	HS Library Total	Institution Total	HS % of Total	Institution	HS Library Total	Institution Total	HS % of Total
1 WISCONSIN	7,437,916	7,437,916	100.00	32 TEMPLE	82,486	3,446,686	2.39
2 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	570,619	11,898,411	4.80	33 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	79,649	3,991,257	2.00
3 MICHIGAN	408,264	8,690,613	4.70	34 NORTHWESTERN	75,621	5,286,321	1.43
4 HARVARD	408,004	14,195,095	2.87	35 TEXAS A&M	74,485	4,109,075	1.81
5 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	352,825	3,155,263	11.18	36 MCMASTER	66,962	1,997,052	3.35
6 NORTH CAROLINA	300,530	4,877,368	6.16	37 SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	64,835	2,315,485	2.80
7 YALE	265,007	10,695,257	2.48	38 MIAMI	63,906	3,105,352	2.06
8 IOWA	235,743	5,376,505	4.38	39 DARTMOUTH	59,162	2,829,616	2.09
9 CINCINNATI	220,716	3,484,607	6.33	40 SASKATCHEWAN	57,971	1,919,329	3.02
10 ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	199,887	2,534,801	7.89	41 TULANE	56,557	2,976,484	1.90
11 COLUMBIA	199,481	9,022,370	2.21	42 GEORGETOWN	54,409	4,055,631	1.34
12 OKLAHOMA	180,506	3,939,771	4.58	43 CONNECTICUT	51,505	2,641,242	1.95
13 MONTREAL	153,033	2,857,474	5.36	44 DUKE	49,831	5,898,837	0.84
14 TEXAS TECH	145,315	796,729	18.24	45 NEW YORK	45,116	5,304,562	0.85
15 HOWARD	142,628	1,352,528	10.55	46 PENNSYLVANIA	41,988	5,337,449	0.79
16 NEW MEXICO	141,153	3,973,114	3.55	47 TENNESSEE	37,713	2,494,291	1.51
17 MINNESOTA	139,333	4,034,731	3.45	48 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	32,996	5,336,986	0.62
18 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	136,183	3,401,755	4.00	49 BOSTON	31,063	2,924,255	1.06
19 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	135,027	4,006,376	3.37	50 GEORGE WASHINGTON	30,130	2,314,270	1.30
20 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	131,487	2,527,723	5.20	51 SOUTH CAROLINA	26,272	2,489,688	1.06
21 OHIO STATE	130,092	6,075,215	2.14	52 OKLAHOMA STATE	16,559	3,438,141	0.48
22 ARIZONA	127,083	4,796,552	2.65	53 UTAH	8,647	3,448,961	0.25
23 SUNY-STONY BROOK	120,713	2,182,148	5.53	54 HAWAII	8,468	2,895,212	0.29
24 FLORIDA	107,459	4,933,357	2.18	55 ALABAMA	7,707	3,841,736	0.20
25 CORNELL	100,244	6,948,123	1.44	56 FLORIDA STATE	3,668	3,067,049	0.12
26 INDIANA	95,502	7,234,398	1.32	CHICAGO	.	6,860,280	.
27 KANSAS	92,905	4,813,780	1.93	KENTUCKY	.	3,501,066	.
28 VANDERBILT	90,971	3,861,552	2.36	LOUISIANA STATE	.	5,125,306	.
29 EMORY	88,859	3,378,987	2.63	ROCHESTER	.	3,087,086	.
30 LOUISVILLE	87,578	1,660,906	5.27	WASHINGTON	.	.	.
31 VIRGINIA	84,711	5,197,490	1.63				

RANK ORDER TABLE 3: TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

		HS Library Total	Institution Total	HS % of Total			HS Library Total	Institution Total	HS % of Total
Institution					Institution				
1	HARVARD	18,790,161	123,135,255	15.26	32	DUKE	3,828,273	52,107,417	7.35
2	WASHINGTON	9,173,831	42,600,723	21.53	33	GEORGETOWN	3,784,637	29,869,472	12.67
3	NORTH CAROLINA	7,017,478	38,020,731	18.46	34	TEMPLE	3,718,814	22,543,405	16.50
4	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	6,828,548	45,136,222	15.13	35	MICHIGAN	3,530,689	69,763,323	5.06
5	NEW YORK	6,413,660	59,581,642	10.76	36	MIAMI	3,473,747	25,963,289	13.38
6	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	6,323,725	27,021,630	23.40	37	MCMASTER	3,374,910	16,548,985	20.39
7	ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	6,019,388	21,565,930	27.91	38	INDIANA	3,267,583	34,487,609	9.47
8	YALE	6,008,420	87,585,510	6.86	39	CINCINNATI	3,228,857	20,553,865	15.71
9	TEXAS TECH	5,624,192	29,171,990	19.28	40	WISCONSIN	3,111,271	39,363,871	7.90
10	OHIO STATE	5,533,985	48,621,427	11.38	41	KENTUCKY	3,073,073	21,857,270	14.06
11	TEXAS A&M	5,308,157	41,942,895	12.66	42	KANSAS	3,029,198	23,498,542	12.89
12	CHICAGO	5,216,744	36,392,289	14.33	43	SUNY-STONY BROOK	2,994,519	13,691,211	21.87
13	NEW MEXICO	5,060,227	22,658,510	22.33	44	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	2,980,482	14,750,002	20.21
14	GEORGE WASHINGTON	4,871,668	27,223,604	17.90	45	SASKATCHEWAN	2,928,812	22,872,616	12.80
15	MINNESOTA	4,854,302	41,353,266	11.74	46	BOSTON	2,843,374	24,659,123	11.53
16	EMORY	4,823,855	40,025,183	12.05	47	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	2,748,955	19,704,084	13.95
17	VANDERBILT	4,526,175	24,493,054	18.48	48	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	2,731,416	54,748,383	4.99
18	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	4,491,659	52,766,233	8.51	49	LOUISVILLE	2,668,892	17,931,301	14.88
19	CONNECTICUT	4,411,544	22,661,653	19.47	50	TULANE	2,647,379	19,575,670	13.52
20	TENNESSEE	4,389,055	26,292,971	16.69	51	DARTMOUTH	2,506,178	21,646,727	11.58
21	PENNSYLVANIA	4,328,743	45,508,023	9.51	52	MONTREAL	2,352,846	32,863,525	7.16
22	ROCHESTER	4,248,876	21,468,232	19.79	53	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	2,210,295	21,004,369	10.52
23	VIRGINIA	4,142,836	34,160,235	12.13	54	HOWARD	1,978,595	10,665,380	18.55
24	OKLAHOMA	4,084,815	25,272,061	16.16	55	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	1,846,447	12,896,551	14.32
25	IOWA	4,008,766	31,857,525	12.58	56	FLORIDA STATE	1,534,845	17,931,468	8.56
26	COLUMBIA	3,988,713	66,432,398	6.00	57	SOUTH CAROLINA	1,500,804	24,083,747	6.23
27	FLORIDA	3,929,248	31,207,901	12.59	58	OKLAHOMA STATE	1,014,711	18,379,751	5.52
28	CORNELL	3,928,930	51,743,552	7.59	59	HAWAII	945,230	18,972,296	4.98
29	UTAH	3,910,166	25,126,113	15.56	60	LOUISIANA STATE	630,344	14,115,309	4.47
30	ARIZONA	3,862,798	28,766,323	13.43	61	ALABAMA	277,218	20,389,892	1.36
31	NORTHWESTERN	3,842,240	34,313,925	11.20					

RANK ORDER TABLE 4: TOTAL STAFF

Institution	HS Library Total	Institution Total	HS % of Total	Institution	HS Library Total	Institution Total	HS % of Total
1 HARVARD	67	794	8.44	32 CINCINNATI	26	177	14.69
2 TEXAS TECH	64	320	20.00	32 NORTHWESTERN	26	361	7.20
3 OHIO STATE	61	686	8.89	34 DUKE	25	317	7.89
4 ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	60	182	32.97	34 EMORY	25	348	7.18
5 NORTH CAROLINA	58	373	15.55	34 TEMPLE	25	191	13.09
6 NEW MEXICO	50	221	22.62	37 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	24	117	20.51
7 UTAH	47	325	14.46	37 LOUISVILLE	24	145	16.55
8 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	45	356	12.64	37 PENNSYLVANIA	24	438	5.48
9 FLORIDA	42	312	13.46	40 INDIANA	23	397	5.79
10 TENNESSEE	41	245	16.73	40 KENTUCKY	23	218	10.55
11 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	40	236	16.95	42 DARTMOUTH	22	195	11.28
12 NEW YORK	38	485	7.84	43 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	21	189	11.11
12 WASHINGTON	38	432	8.80	43 COLUMBIA	21	589	3.57
14 OKLAHOMA	37	229	16.16	43 MIAMI	21	256	8.20
15 ROCHESTER	35	188	18.62	43 VANDERBILT	21	198	10.61
16 MINNESOTA	34	363	9.37	47 BOSTON	20	278	7.19
17 GEORGE WASHINGTON	33	221	14.93	47 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	20	158	12.66
18 TEXAS A&M	32	340	9.41	47 SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	20	136	14.71
18 VIRGINIA	32	342	9.36	47 SUNY-STONY BROOK	20	105	19.05
18 YALE	32	577	5.55	47 TULANE	20	162	12.35
21 ARIZONA	31	234	13.25	52 CHICAGO	19	304	6.25
22 CONNECTICUT	30	210	14.29	53 HOWARD	18	118	15.25
22 CORNELL	30	493	6.09	53 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	18	633	2.84
22 WISCONSIN	30	545	5.50	55 SOUTH CAROLINA	17	262	6.49
25 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	29	504	5.75	56 SASKATCHEWAN	15	147	10.20
25 KANSAS	29	253	11.46	57 OKLAHOMA STATE	12	192	6.25
25 MICHIGAN	29	669	4.33	58 FLORIDA STATE	10	259	3.86
28 GEORGETOWN	28	238	11.76	59 HAWAII	7	206	3.40
28 MCMASTER	28	133	21.05	59 LOUISIANA STATE	7	152	4.61
28 MONTREAL	28	340	8.24	61 ALABAMA	4	197	2.03
31 IOWA	27	243	11.11				

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ARL STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE 2013–2014

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

<http://www.arlstatistics.org/>

GENERAL OVERVIEW: Definitions of statistical categories can be found in NISO Z39.7-2004, Information Services and Use: Metrics & statistics for libraries and information providers—Data Dictionary (<http://www.niso.org/>). ARL has augmented some of the language used here to clarify issues of emerging importance to the community based on advice from the ARL Statistics and Assessment Committee (<http://www.arl.org/stats/aboutstats/committee>).

- Login to submit your data at <http://arlstatistics.org/dashboard>
- Please do not use decimals. All figures should be rounded to the nearest whole number.
- Please respond to every question. If an exact figure cannot be provided at the data entry form level, leave it blank. The Primary Contact should carefully review the totals for each question; and if they are not representative of the overall institution, the Primary Contact can mark the question NA/UA at the publication level screen. See the Web Data Entry Instructions on the mailing website for further details: http://www.arlstatistics.org/About/Mailings/stats_2013-14.

Although the form allows for data to be entered from 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 specify which branch libraries are included and which ones are excluded in the FOOTNOTES section of the ARL Statistics Worksheet.

- 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.
- The questionnaire assumes a fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. If your fiscal year is different, please indicate this in the FOOTNOTES section of the ARL Statistics Worksheet by adjusting the reporting period.
- Footnotes. Explanatory footnotes will be included with the published statistics. Provide any notes you may have in the footnotes area at the end of the survey. Reporting libraries are urged to record there any information that would clarify the figures submitted in that line, e.g., the inclusion and exclusion of branch campus libraries. 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. Please use a concise sentence/paragraph format when writing footnotes—do not use “bullets” or make a “bullet list.”

ARL libraries are distinguished by the breadth and quality of their collections and services. They are also recognized for their distinctive contributions to the aggregate of research resources in North America, in a variety of media. As such, research library collections are key assets for individual institutions and for the nation. Through individual and cooperative efforts, research libraries strive to preserve the record of knowledge in ARL collections into the future. With the move from print to digital, libraries are providing stewardship not only by the amount of local investments but also by the depth of their collaborations in establishing and supporting shared collections.

The goal of capturing information on content indicators like 'titles' for the purposes of the ARL Statistics annual data collection is tied to the mission of ARL in that it tries to provide good yet practical-to-collect indicators for the rich scholarly resources ARL member libraries make available.

COLLECTIONS:

Question 1. Titles Held. Report all the instances of titles managed and maintained by the library including cataloged, locally digitized, and licensed resources. Counting the 245 field when the library provides stewardship for those resources may be sufficient.

The ANSI/NISO Z39.7-2004 definition for title is as follows:

The designation of a separate bibliographic whole, whether issued in one or several volumes Titles are defined according to the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. A book or serial title may be distinguished from other such titles by its unique International Standard Book Number (ISBN) or International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). This definition applies equally to print, audiovisual, and other library materials. For unpublished works, the term is used to designate a manuscript collection or an archival record series. Two subscriptions to Science magazine, for example, are counted as one title. When vertical file materials are counted, a file folder is considered a title.

Report the total number of titles catalogued and made ready for use. Consider a title to be the title of a distinct bibliographic manifestation, usually represented by its own bibliographic description or record in the catalog. Count multiple copies of the same manifestation as one title. If the library owns or has access to identical content in different formats, count each format as a different title. For example, a serial title available in print, microform and online would be counted as three titles. Count different editions and versions of the same work as separate titles since they denote depth in the collection.

Do not report here titles for which your library is not providing sustained stewardship and maintenance.

Include special collections materials, government documents, serials and monographs; microforms, computer files, manuscripts and archives, audiovisual materials (cartographic, graphic, audio, film and video, etc.). Special collection materials in particular constitute resources of national/international distinction and the breadth and depth of these resources is a key indicator tied to the mission of research libraries.

Include all materials where financial contribution has been made even if partial.

Include gifts.

If your library digitizes content from its own collection and the content is accessible under current copyright law you can report it. Do not count HathiTrust, CRL, Internet Archive, etc. unless your library owns the digitized item and it is accessible under current copyright law.

For demand driven acquisition report titles only after they are purchased. If a library does not provide access to a title, do not report it.

NOTE: Titles held is not related to the items reported under Volumes held defined prior to 2011–12.

Question 2. Volumes in Library. Use the ANSI/NISO Z39.7-2004 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. Either a serial volume is bound, or it comprises the serial issues that would be bound together if the library bound all serials.

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.

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

Include e-book units, as long as these e-books are owned or leased and have been cataloged by your library. Include electronic books purchased through vendors such as NetLibrary® or Books 24x7, and e-books that come as part of aggregate services. Include individual titles of e-book sets that are treated as individual reference sources. Include locally digitized electronic books and electronic theses and dissertations. Provide a footnote reporting the products and the number of titles in a note.

Include volumes purchased collectively where the cost is shared at the time of purchase.

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

Question 3. Basis of Volume Count. A physical count is a piece count; a bibliographic count is a catalog record count.

Question 4. E-books. Report the number of electronic books held. Include electronic theses and dissertations. This number is a subset of Volumes Held reported in Q2.

EXPENDITURES

Questions 6–12. 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 **Salaries and wages** include non-library funds; see specific instructions below). Do not report encumbrances of funds that have not yet been expended. Canadian libraries should report expenditures in Canadian dollars. (For your information, if interested in determining figures in U.S. dollars, divide Canadian dollar amounts by 1.0706, the average monthly noon exchange rate published in the Bank of Canada Review for the period July 2013–June 2014). Please round figures to the nearest dollar.

Report figures for the following categories of expenditures:

Question 7. Total Library Materials Expenditures.

Question 7a. One time library materials expenditures. Report expenditures for all library materials that are non-subscription, one-time, or monographic in nature; include expenditures for software and machine-readable materials considered part of the collections. Examples include periodical backfiles, literature collections, one-time costs for JSTOR membership, etc.

Question 7b. Ongoing library materials expenditures. Report subscription expenditures (or those which are expected to be ongoing commitments) for serial and other publications; include online searches of remote databases such as OCLC FirstSearch[®], DIALOG[®], Lexis-Nexis[®], etc. Examples include paid subscriptions for print and electronic journals and indexes/abstracts available via the Internet, CD-ROM serials, and annual access fees for resources purchased on a “one-time” basis, such as literature collections, JSTOR membership, etc.

Question 7c. Collection support. Include miscellaneous expenditures as well as document delivery/interlibrary loan. Include materials funds expenditures not included in questions (7a)–(7b), 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. Note: If your library does not use materials funds for non-materials expenditures—i.e., if those expenditures are included in “Other Operating Expenditures”—report 0. Include all Contract Binding expenditures—that is 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; do not include personnel expenditures in this question. Some computer hardware and software expenditures may be reported here if they are expended from collection funds.

Question 8. Salaries and wages. Exclude fringe benefits. If professional, support staff and student salaries cannot be separated, check the Manual Override box and enter the total.

Question 8c. 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 9. Other operating expenditures. Exclude expenditures for buildings, maintenance, and fringe benefits. Include computer hardware and software.

Question 10. Fringe Benefits. Include here the dollar amount of fringe benefits. If fringe benefits are not paid from the library budget please provide an estimate. Use the institution's official designated percent for your estimation. For example, if the library budget for salaries and wages is \$2,000,000 and the official designated percent is 30%, multiply $\$2,000,000 \times .30 = \$600,000$ and report the estimated amount of \$600,000. As another example, if the official designated percent is 30% for professional staff and 20% for support staff, estimate the dollar amount by multiplying the salaries for professional staff and the salaries for professional staff with the appropriate percent and sum the totals.

Question 11. Official designated percent. Please report here the official designated percent for fringe benefits for the institution. If the official designated percent is 30% for one type of employee and 20% for another type, report here the designated percent for professional library staff. Please provide explanatory footnotes as needed.

Question 12. Consortia/Networks/Bibliographic Utilities Expenditures from External Sources. If the library receives access to computer files, electronic serials or search services through one or more centrally-funded system or consortial arrangements for which it does not pay fully and/or directly (for example, funding is provided by the state on behalf of all members), enter the amount paid by external bodies on its behalf. If the specific dollar amount is not known, but the total student FTE for the consortium and amount spent for the academic members are known, divide the overall amount spent by the institution's share of the total student FTE.

PERSONNEL

Questions 13–13c. Personnel. Report the number of FTE (full-time equivalent) 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 in the *Expenditures* section.

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. 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.

Exclude maintenance and custodial staff.

Report figures for the following groups of personnel:

Question 13a. 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 13b. Support Staff. Report the total FTE (see *Personnel*, above) of staff are not included in *Professional Staff*.

Question 13c. Student Assistants. Report the total FTE (see *Personnel*, above) 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.

INSTRUCTION

Questions 14–15. Instruction. Sampling based on a typical week may be used to extrapolate TO A FULL YEAR. Please indicate if responses are based on sampling.

Report figures for the following:

Question 14. 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. Do not include training for library staff; the purpose of this question is to capture information about the services the library provides for its clientele. Please indicate if the figure is based on sampling.

Question 15. Participants in Group Presentations. Report the total number of attendees in all group presentations (as defined in *Presentations to Groups*, above). For multi-session classes with a constant enrollment, count each person only once. Please indicate if the figure is based on sampling. Use a footnote to describe any special situations.

NOTE: Personal, one-to-one instruction in the use of sources should be counted as reference transactions as described in the next section.

REFERENCE

Question 16. 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 [or creation 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 materials; (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. [*Note: this is a modified ANSI/NISO Z39.7-2004 definition for an information request*]

If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one reference transaction. Include virtual reference transactions (e.g., e-mail, WWW form, chat). 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. 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 or creation of information sources other than those that describe the library, such as schedules, floor plans, and handbooks.

CIRCULATION

Question 17. Initial circulations (excluding reserves). 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.

USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

Questions 18–20. Use of Electronic Resources. Items reported should follow definitions as defined in the COUNTER Code of Practice (www.projectcounter.org). In a footnote, please include the types of resources for which you are reporting data. It is recommended that ONLY data that follow the COUNTER definitions be reported. Any exceptions should be documented in a footnote.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

Questions 21–22. Interlibrary Loans. Report **the number of requests for material** (both returnables and non-returnables) **provided to other libraries** and **the number of filled requests received from other libraries or providers.** For both of these figures, include originals, photocopies, and materials sent by fax or other forms of electronic transmission. Include patron-initiated transactions. Exclude requests for materials locally owned and available on the shelves or electronically. Do not include transactions between libraries covered by this questionnaire.

UNIVERSITY CHARACTERISTICS: Doctor's Degrees, Faculty, Enrollment

Question 23. Doctor's Degrees. Report the number awarded during the 2013–14 fiscal year. For the purposes of this report, Doctor's degrees include research/scholarship degrees and professional practice degrees (e.g., Ph.D, D.Ed., D.P.A., M.D., J.D., etc.) as enumerated in the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Any exceptions should be footnoted.

Question 24. Doctor's Degrees Fields. For the purposes of this report, Doctor's degrees 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. Any exceptions should be footnoted.

Question 25. Instructional Faculty. Instructional faculty are defined by the U.S. Dept. of Education as:

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 2012–13 (unless in previous years faculty were counted who should have been excluded according to the above definition). Please footnote any discrepancies.

Questions 26–29. Enrollment. U.S. libraries should use the Fall 2013 enrollment figures reported to the Department of Education on the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System survey. 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.

FOOTNOTES

Please consult the data entry Web interface (www.arlstatistics.org) for a copy of last year’s footnotes. These can be found under “Data Repository” after you login into www.arlstatistics.org. 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 and exclusion of branch campus libraries (see the “General Instructions” for definition of branch campus libraries). 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.

NOTE: Any large shifts in reported data compared to last year should be explained with a footnote.

Submit the completed questionnaire
By October 15, 2014

For assistance, please e-mail or Google chat: stats@arl.org
Tel. (202) 296-2296; FAX (202) 872-0884

ARL STATISTICS 2013–2014 WORKSHEET

This worksheet is designed to help you plan your submission for the 2013–2014 *ARL Statistics*. The figures on this worksheet should be similar to those in the “Summary” page of your web form, except in cases where data are unavailable. If an exact figure is unavailable, leave it blank. The Primary Contact should carefully review the totals for each question; and if they are not representative of the overall institution, the Primary Contact can mark the question NA/UA at the publication level screen.

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:

1. Titles held June 30, 2013 (all formats) (1) _____
2. Volumes held June 30, 2013 (print plus electronic) (2) _____
3. Basis of print volume count is (3) _____ Physical
_____ Bibliographic
4. Electronic books (included in question 2) (4) _____
5. Are the below figures reported in Canadian dollars? (5) _____ Yes _____ No

EXPENDITURES

6. Total Library Expenditures (exclude fringe benefits) (7 + 8 + 9) (6) _____
7. Total Library Materials Expenditures (7a + 7b + 7c) (7) _____
 - 7a. One-time resource purchases (7a) _____
 - 7b. Ongoing resource purchases
(e.g., subscriptions, annual license fees) (7b) _____
 - 7c. Collection support (7c) _____

8. Total Salaries and Wages (8a + 8b + 8c)

(Exclude fringe benefits; **Report fringe benefits in question 10**) (8) _____

8a. Professional staff (exclude fringe benefits) (8a) _____

8b. Support staff (exclude fringe benefits) (8b) _____

8c. Student assistants (exclude fringe benefits) (8c) _____

9. Other operating expenditures (9) _____

FRINGE BENEFITS (Provide a detailed footnote on what this includes)

10. Fringe benefits (10) _____

11. Official designated percent (11) _____

EXPENDITURES FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES

**12. Consortia/Networks/Bibliographic Utilities Expenditures
from External Sources** (12) _____

PERSONNEL (Round figures to nearest whole number)

13. Total Staff FTE (13a + 13b + 13c) (13) _____

13a. Professional staff, FTE (13a) _____

13b. Support staff, FTE (13b) _____

13c. Student assistants, FTE (13c) _____

INSTRUCTION

14. Number of library presentations to groups (14) _____

14a. Is the library presentations figure based on sampling? (14a) _____ Yes _____ No

**15. Number of total participants in group presentations reported
in line 14** (15) _____

15a. Is the total participants in group presentations figure based on sampling?
(15a) _____ Yes _____ No

REFERENCE

16. Number of reference transactions (16) _____

16a. Is the reference transactions figure based on sampling? (16a) _____ Yes _____ No

CIRCULATION

17. Number of initial circulations (excluding reserves) (17) _____

USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES (following COUNTER definitions)

18. Number of successful full-text article requests (journals) (18) _____

19. Number of regular searches (databases) (19) _____

20. Number of federated searches (databases) (20) _____

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

21. Total number of filled requests provided to other libraries (21) _____

22. Total number of filled requests received from other libraries or providers (22) _____

DOCTOR'S DEGREES AND FACULTY

23. Number of Doctor's Degrees awarded in FY2013–2014 (23) _____

24. Number of fields in which Doctor's Degrees can be awarded (24) _____

25. Number of full-time instructional faculty in FY2013–2014 (25) _____

ENROLLMENT – FALL 2013

26. Full-time students, undergraduate and graduate (26) _____

27. Part-time students, undergraduate and graduate (27) _____

28. Full-time graduate students (28) _____

29. Part-time graduate students (29) _____

FOOTNOTES

NOTE: Any large shifts in reported data compared to last year should be explained with a footnote.

Submit the completed questionnaire
By October 15, 2014

For assistance, please e-mail or Google chat: stats@arl.org
Tel. (202) 296-2296; FAX (202) 872-0884

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FOOTNOTES

Footnotes may also include errata and corrections to data from prior years not previously reported. Numbers refer to columns in Library Data Tables and to Questionnaire numbers. Unless otherwise stated all figures are as of 06/30/2014.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

ALABAMA

- All figures are as of 09/30/2014.
- 2 The reason for the -85.9% difference is that a very large percentage of the library's printed collection was deselected and removed from the library.
- 4 This year there was a -52% difference. Part of that may be that University Libraries included the count of e-books included in Access Medicine since they do catalog those titles, but the Health Sciences Library purchases that resource. That would have brought the count up to 211. Also, the count was provided by the systems office this year and there may have been a difference in how the count was done previously.
- 6 There are several things that can account for the -18% difference. The library purchased fewer journal titles this year and collaborated with Lister Hill Library at UAB on the joint purchase of ExamMaster. The library is binding very few printed serials now and those costs have gone down considerably. One staff position (library assistant) has also been eliminated.
- 7, 7.b 17.8% less was spent on ongoing resource purchases due to cancellation of several serial subscriptions and a joint purchase on one electronic resource. This results in a -19.8% difference in total library materials overall.
- 7, 7.c 60.6% less was spent on bibliographic utilities, binding of printed serials, interlibrary loan, and computer hardware. This results in a -19.8% difference in total library materials overall.
- 8, 8.b The -56.9% difference occurred due to the elimination of one library assistant position. This results in a -19.7% difference in total salaries and wages overall.
- 10 Most likely, the -18.2% difference was caused by the elimination of the one staff position.
- 13 There are currently 33.3% less staff due to the elimination of one staff position and one open work-study student position.

ARIZONA

- Library branches included: Arizona Health Sciences Library on the Phoenix Biomedical Campus.
- 10 Benefits rates: Library faculty 28.6%; Staff 47.8%; Students 2.1%; and Graduate assistants 63.3% (13.3% fringe and 50% tuition remission).
- 11 Benefits rates for Library faculty: 28.6%.
- 14 Includes both presentations within the university and external events in the community.
- 18-20 Not able to differentiate health sciences faculty/staff/student use from main campus use.

BOSTON

- 18 See counts on Main Library survey as it is for all Boston University libraries.

CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

- 4 Electronic books count is included with Main Library.
- 7.c Collection Support Expenditures are included with Other Operating Expenditures.
- 12 Consortia expenditures are included with Main Library.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

10, 11 UCLA does not use official employee benefit rates for recording employee benefit expenditures. UCLA employee benefit expenditures are recorded by the UCLA payroll system at the individual employee level based on each employee's eligibility for benefits and other criteria that may impact the cost of one or more components of employee benefit expense. Year to year increase in employee benefit expenditures is driven principally by the UC Regents mandated increase in the employer contributions to the UC retirement plan.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE

1 The Medical Library also has access to a number of electronic resources that are only counted in the Main Library's statistics.

CHICAGO

14, 15 Special outreach project this academic year resulted in significant increase.
16 Increase due to heavier use of library after opening of Computer Science Instructional Laboratory.
17 Last year's number was incorrect. The correct number was 9,467.
21, 22 Last year's figures for filled requests provided and filled requests received were reversed. The correct numbers for last year were 5,224 filled requests provided (question 21) and 2,041 filled requests received (question 22).

CINCINNATI

11 Fringe benefits rates are dependent upon staff category according to the following: Faculty 41.1% and Staff 33.2%.
18, 19 Included in the total university counts.

COLUMBIA

Library branches included: Health Sciences Library.
2 Figure erroneously underreported in FY13.
13.b Decrease represents positions eliminated from Health Sciences roster.

CONNECTICUT

10 Fringe benefits include pension, unemployment compensation, health services, group life insurance, social security, and medical insurance.
20 The number of searches refer to PRIMO searches.

CORNELL

Library branches included: the Medical Library and the Medical Center Archives in New York City. Also includes some counts for the Medical Library's Patient Resource Center.
Library branches NOT included: Excludes the medical library at the Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar.
1 2012/13's title count should have been 93,717. Includes some open access items selected and cataloged to support research and educational needs.
6, 7, 8, 9 The NYC medical units share four academic staff with the medical library in Qatar or with the New York-Presbyterian Hospital in NYC. Only the WCMC-paid FTE portions (1.5 FTE) are included here with one exception: one FTE fully funded by Qatar is also included as he works and reports to staff in the Medical Library in NYC. The New York-Presbyterian Hospital also funds additional general operating expenses (not included here) for the Medical Archives. Similarly, materials expenditures exclude Qatar's and Ithaca/Geneva's contributions to shared e-resources.
7 The requested breakouts cannot be provided.
8 Some positions were vacant for part or most of the year.

QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
CORNELL cont.	
8.a, 13.a	Includes academic and exempt staff.
8.b, 13.b	Includes non-academic, non-exempt staff.
13.c	Not applicable; any students hired are hired as temps.
14, 16	Information transactions and presentations to groups include only those interactions staff recorded in Count It, CUL's locally built system for tracking public service transactions.
18	This measure cannot be reported separately for Medical as many subscriptions are shared between NYC, Ithaca/Geneva, and Qatar. See the count in the main survey.
DARTMOUTH	
	Library branches included: Dana Biomedical Library, and Matthews-Fuller Health Sciences Library.
4	Electronic books not counted as part of any individual library section, total overall for college is 731,574.
7, 7.a, 7.b, 9	Yearly fluctuations due to purchasing decisions.
7.c	A category of collection support that had not been included in the past is now being included.
8.c, 13, 13.a	Raw numbers are more accurate than percentages due to the nature and size of the raw data.
11	Fringe benefits at 34.5% include amounts for all regular and term employees. The fringe rate for temporary employees is 9%, and there is no fringe charged for student assistants.
14, 15	Increased outreach and yearly fluctuations due to class needs.
16	FY13 data was higher than normal. This library is in a temporary smaller space and is primarily offsite.
17	Due to our increased digital collection and the library move.
18–20	Figures are for the library system as a whole, not for any one branch, so only recorded on the main report.
22	Due to our increased digital collection.
DUKE	
4	Large increase in e-books is due to addition of Clinical Key.
7.a	Difference is because last year the library purchase several back files, this year the only purchased only one set.
7.c	Decrease in collections support is because the number this year only includes ILL/CCC payments. Last year the number included ILLiad payment (was paid by IFM payments from Lending ILLs this year).
8.a, 10	Difference was caused by two staff members leaving mid-year.
21, 22	ILL numbers have been on a steady decrease for several years now.
EMORY	
	All figures are as of 08/31/2014.
18–20	Reported at the system level for all libraries in the MAIN library form.
FLORIDA STATE	
	Library branches included: Maguire Medical Library.
1	The increase in the number of titles can be attributed to an increase in the number of e-resources purchased in anticipation of ending a contract with an e-resources aggregate.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

FLORIDA STATE cont.

- 2 This number decreased slightly because we purchased less print titles and our e-resources purchases leveled out.
- 7 Last year, we purchased additional resources in anticipation of ending a contract with an e-resources vendor. This year, while we added additional e-books to our collection, overall library materials expenditures were lower because we paid for some resources this year with last fiscal year's budget.
- 7.a This number increased because we purchased some additional e-resources in anticipation of ending a contract with an e-resources aggregate at the end of the FY.
- 7.b The decrease in this amount compared to last year can be attributed to several factors including increasing our e-book purchases in anticipation of ending our relationship with an e-book vendor, credits received from vendors, and payment of certain subscriptions that were made in the previous FY.
- 7.c The increase in this number compared to last year can be attributed to an increase in the number of borrowing requests from users which increased the fees associated with lending through OCLC.
- 8, 8.a, 8.b This number increased overall due to the cost-of-living pay increases as well as reclassifying a staff position with a different pay grade and hiring a temporary staff member to help with public services.
- 9 This number increased because we included all operating costs outside of building maintenance and repair. In previous years, some operating costs were inadvertently excluded from the amount.
- 10 Fringe benefits include benefits such as health insurance and retirement benefits.
- 11 This fringe benefits percentage is reported by our institution. Fringe benefits cover salaried, full-time professional and support staff members.
- 13 This number increased because we hired a temporary library assistant at the beginning of the FY.
- 13.a This includes 6 professional medical librarians with MLA and AHIP credentials.
- 13.b This number increased because we hired a part-time library assistant to help us manage public services until we hired our new full-time staff member to replace a previous staff member who retired.
- 13.c This includes 1 graduate assistant.
- 14, 15 This number decreased because the College of Medicine did not promote a special seminar series that it provided in the previous FY, which involved the library staff. The College of Medicine also held less continuing education seminars than the previous year, which the library staff participated in. Thus, the number of presentations and participants decreased overall.
- 16 This number is based on an estimate of reported reference transactions. The majority of library service activities are long-term research projects and instructional sessions. These are not captured by a traditional definition of the reference transaction.
- 17 This figure includes our circulating reserve collection, which is attached to the curriculum in the College of Medicine. The decrease from last year's amount could be attributed to a rise in the use of e-resources as we increased the number of e-books and other e-resources that we acquired.
- 18–20 We do not have a mechanism in place to report this information in a meaningful way.
- 21 The decrease can be attributed to an overall drop in lending requests from other institutions and factoring in unfilled requests. In previous years, unfilled requests were inadvertently left out.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

FLORIDA STATE cont.

22 The statistics include our interlibrary loans, the documents/loans received through the FSU campus-wide delivery service and the loans received from other state university libraries within Florida. The decrease in this figure from last year could be attributed to an increase in the number of users accessing our e-resources as we added additional resources to our collection to meet user needs.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

1, 4 Bought numerous individual e-book titles, plus added two new e-book collections.
7.a No journal backfiles purchased for FY2013–14.
8, 8.a, 10 Fully staffed for entire year.
8.c Unexpected closures due to weather and building maintenance led to less student hours.
9 Reduced maintenance for ILS.
12 Gelman has traditionally provided the answer to this question.
14 Librarians taught more sessions and were embedded in more classes this year.
18 More titles in collection and better tracking of statistics for some older titles.
19 Search figures increased for 3 popular databases.
20 The figure is the data for EDS connections, rather than searches.
21 Received more requests from other libraries. We have a greater range of journal backfiles this year.

GEORGETOWN

8, 8.a, 8.b, 12 Increase due to revised FY13 data.
10 See <http://benefits.georgetown.edu/>

HARVARD

Library branches included: Francis A. Countway Medical Library and the Center for Biomedical Informatics.
4 See number reported under Main. This is reported as a University Wide number covering all schools and programs.
10 See note under Main.
12 Represents changes to this line due to shift of how bibliographic utilities are assessed to campus libraries. This charge is now rolled into a comprehensive service charge for services centrally provided.
13.a Represents filled positions previously vacant and adjustment to staffing due to changes in services.
13.b Represents normal adjustments due to periodic staffing level changes and adjustments.
13.c This number is currently not available.
14–16 Not reported.
18–20 Efforts are underway to determine how to measure this number. It is expected that this statistic will be available in the future, at least as an institution-wide number.

HAWAII

13.b 4.5 FTE.

HOWARD

Library branches included: This report is limited to the Health Sciences Library.

QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
HOWARD cont.	
18–20	Included in the Main Library’s statistics because users are authenticated through a central proxy server at the Washington Research Library Consortium.

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO

	Library branches included: Library of the Health Sciences, Chicago; Library of the Health Sciences, Peoria; Library of the Health Sciences, Rockford; Library of the Health Sciences, Urbana.
4	All electronic books are included in main library statistics.
10	The Library does not pay fringe benefits for staff paid from state accounts. Fringe benefit rate includes retirement (11.91%), health/life/dental insurance (23.85%), workers’ comp. (0.01%), Medicare (1.45%), and terminal vacation/sick leave (1.13%).
18–20	Combined with statistics reported for main library.

INDIANA

	Library branches included: Ruth Lilly Medical Library.
10	Retirement benefits, health & welfare benefits, tuition benefit, and retirement packages.

IOWA

4	Cannot break out health science titles.
9	Cannot separate out all costs for health sciences.
11	Rate for professional & scientific classification.
18–20	Number pulled from Serials Solution. Unable to break out separate health sciences data.

KANSAS

	Library branches included: Dykes Medical Center Library.
2	This is a true bibliographic count of all items, including unbound journals and reflects a significant increase in our e-book collection. Previous counts may have been “physical.”
8.a	Library Director holds two additional positions; therefore, salary may not be comparable.
8.c	Reduction in hours.
10	This figure comprises fringe benefit costs for all staff.
11	Annual fringe percentage is 18.758% plus \$6,275 annually for health insurance.
16	A significant reduction was seen in public transactions after the implementation of a restricted building access policy.
17, 21	We have engaged in some significant weeding of our print collection over the past year.

KENTUCKY

1, 2, 4, 18, 19	Total is included in Main Library total. (Unable to break out separate total for Medical Library.)
10	Includes: retirement, health insurance, life insurance, and miscellaneous fringe benefits (FICA and Social Security).

LOUISIANA STATE

	Library branches included: These are the statistics of the Veterinary Medicine Library which is located on the LSU campus, but administratively separate from the LSU Libraries.
1, 7.c, 10, 11, 16, 16.a, 17–20	Not available for Vet Med.

LOUISVILLE

4, 12, 18–20	See Main Library survey for info. We cannot separate them out by library.
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QUESTION NUMBER **FOOTNOTE**

MCMMASTER

All figures are as of 04/30/2014.

Library branches included: Health Sciences Library.

6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars. Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$154,879; (7b) \$1,834,539; (7c) \$91,164; (7) \$2,080,582; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$530,405; (8b) \$854,819; (8c) \$65,862; (8) \$1,451,086; (10) \$553,326; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$2,080,582; (8) \$1,451,086; (9) \$81,511; (6) \$3,613,179; (12) \$2,210. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).

10 Includes Statutory CPP, EI, EHT, WSIB; pension; dental; major medical; life insurance; surcharge; post-retirement surcharge; WSIB NEER surcharge; and sick leave pool for permanent staff.

11 Percentages are based on pay group e.g., Unifor, TMG, Faculty, etc., as well as salary range. Average for full-time staff is 42%.

MIAMI

All figures are as of 05/31/2014.

9 In 2013 all staff and public computer workstations were replaced, accounting for higher than typical operating expenditures in the previous FY.

MINNESOTA

Library branches included: Bio-Medical Library, Vet Med Library, Wangenstein Historical Library.

8.c A reduction in student support in the InfoNOW Service area and also the elimination of the HSL Tech Services Dept including student positions (the work now being done by the Tech Services Dept. in the main library, Wilson).

13.b Several staff retirements during FY14 resulting in reduction in salary expense.

21 Inaccurate holdings appearing in the OCLC Knowledge Base for several years.

22 With improved discovery systems, patrons can more easily and accurately tell what materials we own, obviating the need to look outside the institution.

MONTREAL

All figures are as of 04/30/2014.

6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars. Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$130,898; (7b) \$717,720; (7c) \$9,703; (7) \$858,321; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$796,791; (8b) \$832,201; (8c) NA/UA; (8) \$1,628,992; (10) \$436,840; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$858,321; (8) \$1,628,992; (9) \$31,644; (6) \$2,518,957; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).

13.b Total Support Staff for last year (2012–13 survey) revised to 18.

NEW MEXICO

Library branches included: Health Sciences Library and Informatics Center.

1 2014 data based on AAHSL survey.

6 Did not count one-time resource purchases in 2013.

8.a Vacancies.

8.c Spent more on student employees.

11 29% for faculty; 32.5% for staff.

20 Not available.

QUESTION NUMBER **FOOTNOTE**

NEW YORK

- All figures are as of 08/31/2014.
- Library branches included: Ehrman Medical Library, Waldmann Dental Library, Bellevue Medical Library, Hospital for Joint Diseases Library, and Environmental Medicine Library.
- 2 The bulk of our offsite collection was deaccessioned in 2014. Also reflects removal of holdings from Bellevue Medical Library and Environmental Medicine Library.
- 7.a Purchased fewer e-book and print front lists in 2014.
- 8.b Positions left vacant after attrition and branch closures.
- 8.c Eliminated all student positions.
- 9 Increased professional development spending; also reflects return to regular operations post-Sandy.
- 14, 15 Inclusion of clinical rounds activity in this year's numbers.
- 16 Reflects user response to NIH Public Access Compliance service offered by the library.
- 17 No onsite print collection for Ehrman Library.
- 18, 20 Medical library stats are captured in the university library stats.
- 19 Reflects inclusion of 10 additional databases.
- 21 Expanded access to e-journal backfiles accounts for increased ILL lending and decreased ILL borrowing this year.

NORTH CAROLINA

- 7.a Decrease due to receipt of one-time year-end funding for additional materials purchases in previous year.
- 9 Includes non-material acquisition expenditures (\$17,642).
- 11 The university designates 22.04% + fixed health insurance of \$5,192.
- 16 This year, we changed methods of counting to include sampling and believe a more complete count was achieved.

NORTHWESTERN

All figures are as of 08/31/2014.

OHIO STATE

- 11 The majority of Ohio State's fringe benefits are based upon an official designated percent of 31%. The official designated percent for the Health Sciences Library is 29.6%.

OKLAHOMA STATE

- 1 Title count increase due to the addition of new e-books and media titles.
- 4 This increase due to emphasis on transitioning to electronic resources.
- 10 For tenure-track faculty, other professional staff, and staff this includes FICA, workers comp, unemployment comp, medical insurance, life insurance, retirement plan, Oklahoma teachers retirement system employer & matching fees, and a benefit administration fee.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE

- 19, 20 Due to incompatibilities within our reporting systems for electronic resources, we do not feel we can produce accurate use figures for this fiscal year.

ROCHESTER

- Library branches included: Edward G. Miner Library and Basil G. Bibby Library.
- 1, 4 These data reported by main library.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

ROCHESTER cont.

- 2 Data reported are restricted to print-only materials. Main campus library is reporting e-materials for all UR libraries. We are continuing a rigorous deaccessioning project.
- 7.c ILL postage: 1,533; Acquisitions postage: 108; ILL purchases: 42; Copyright Clearance: 4,388; EFTS (net) expenditures: 367; ILLiad Maintenance: 1,500 (2 years); OCLC Cataloging: 1,660; Collection management supplies: 2,502; Photocopy costs: 66; IFM (net) costs: (zero); ExLibris (Voyager software maintenance); Backstage (MARS authority control processing, etc.): 9,286; Serials Solutions 360 Link: 2,246; and Contract binding: 5,025.
- 13 1.5 FTE added to e-Learning department.
- 13, 13.c Hours for Computing Center Help Desk support (including Blackboard/online learning) were expanded to accommodate needs of School of Nursing, in addition to School of Medicine & Dentistry.
- 17 We note that declines in initial circulations have been continuous since the 2008–09 reporting period. While there may be no single factor to explain the decline, certainly the increased availability of electronic resources and the continued growth of iPads in the Medical School curriculum are strong influences.

SASKATCHEWAN

All figures are as of 04/30/2014.

Library branches included: Health Sciences Library only.

- 6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars. Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$303,537; (7b) \$1,813,825; (7c) \$29,706; (7) \$2,147,068; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$582,943; (8b) \$341,691; (8c) \$63,884; (8) \$988,518; (10) \$154,580; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$2,147,068; (8) \$988,518; (9) NA/UA; (6) \$3,135,586; (12) \$0. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
- 7.b Decrease due to lower AHSL serials expenditures.
- 7.c Increase due to underreporting error in 2012–13 data for document delivery and ILL.
- 8.c Increased use of student assistants due to expanded hours of opening.
- 10 Includes the benefit expenses for librarians, staff, and students.
- 12 No such expenditures this fiscal year.
- 18 Health Sciences Library is interdisciplinary; therefore unable to obtain this information.
- 20 University of Saskatchewan does not use a federated search engine.
- 21, 22 Decrease due to heavier reliance on electronic resources increasingly available for free or as open access on the Internet. More journals archiving older volumes and making available with current online subscriptions reducing demand for photocopies from print sources. Also due to double counting error inflating previous year's number.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Library branches included: Health Sciences Libraries including Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dental.

- 4 Increased purchase of e-book subscriptions.
- 7.a Decrease in archival and one-time e-book purchases to increase e-journal & e-book subscriptions.
- 7.b Inflation increases and increase in cost to support users at newly acquired hospitals.
- 7.c Discontinued binding of paper journals; now only binding or repairing books.
- 9 One-time grant no longer available, decrease in ILL lending income. Some project funds used to support collections.
- 14, 15 Decrease in Medical Library with increase in Dental Library sessions.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA cont.

- 17 Fewer checkouts due to increase in e-books.
- 18 Increase due to better reporting tools and more reports available from publishers.
- 19 Increase due to acquisition of unlimited access to McGraw-Hill subscriptions; users were not blocked by a limited amount of seats.
- 21 Decrease in orders due to consortia with reciprocal agreements.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Library branches included: SIUC School of Medicine Library.

- 2 Medical Library is in the midst of renovations that will reduce shelving by 33%. Serial volumes are being weeded significantly to accommodate this change.
- 4 Added significant number of titles from Clinical Key and Springer E-Books Products.
- 7.a Decrease is due to reduction in book purchase budget.
- 7.c Binding = \$7,985.
- 10 Includes sick/vacation payouts, GA health insurance, FICA, retirement, worker's compensation, life insurance, unemployment insurance, health insurance, dental insurance, and vision insurance.
- 11 Includes FICA, retirement, worker's compensation, life insurance, unemployment insurance, health insurance, dental insurance, and vision insurance.
- 22 Decrease in photocopy requests because of the increase in availability of material online.

SUNY-STONY BROOK

- 7, 7.a Expenditures for serials and other ongoing resources increased while purchases of one-time resource decreased.
- 7.c \$5640 for membership. With the merging of the ILL department with west campus libraries, HSL no longer keeps separate data for ILL support.
- 8, 8.a, 8.b Due to retirement and unable to replace.
- 8.a IT staff not paid by library in 2013–14.
- 8.c Additional hours added to cover several staff vacancies.
- 9 Tech fee account budget moved out of library for 2013–14.
- 13.a, 13.b IT staff not paid by library in 2013–14.
- 14 Due to the shortage of librarian.
- 15, 16 Due to the retirement of librarian.
- 17 The decrease can be attributed to several factors: library was closed for almost 3 months due to flooding; no new circulating material has been added; increased access to electronic content.
- 22 It could be attributed to increase in electronic resources including e-books.

TEMPLE

Library branches included: Temple University School of Podiatric Medicine, and Charles E. Krausz Library.

TEXAS A&M

All figures are as of 08/31/2014.

Library branches included: Libraries included in this FY2013/2014 survey are: 1) Medical Sciences Library-Bryan, 2) Medical Sciences Library-College Station, 3) Medical Sciences Library-Kingsville, 4) Medical Sciences Library-Round Rock, 5) Medical Sciences Library-Temple.

QUESTION NUMBER **FOOTNOTE**

TEXAS A&M cont.

18–20 Data is reported in main libraries survey. The Texas A&M University Libraries recently switched to a different COUNTER compliant reporting software system. Data for the Medical Sciences Libraries cannot be separated out this year but it may be possible to report data in the second year of using the new software implementation.

TEXAS TECH

All figures are as of 08/31/2014.

Library branches included: Harrington Library TTU SSC/Amarillo; Montes-Gallo Library of the Health Sciences TTUHSC/El Paso; Library of the Health Sciences TTUHSC/Odessa; and Preston Smith HSC Library.

10 Includes worker's compensation insurance, health match, TRS matching, ORP matching, opt out health matching, lump sum vacation pool, retiree insurance pool, Medicaid, Medicare, FICA, social security.

18–20 Information not available.

TULANE

1 Increase due to new and retrospective cataloging, and the purchase of e-book sets.

4 Increase due to purchase of e-book sets.

6, 7–7.b Increase in institutional support.

7.c Increase from shifting budget priorities.

8.c, 13, 13.c Increase due to greater reliance on student help.

15 Smaller groups.

16, 17, 21 Decrease in demand.

18 Figures are aggregated with the main library; see main library figures.

UTAH

18 Includes COUNTER compliant data for journals from AMA, Cambridge, EBSCO, Elsevier, Informa, Karger, Mary Ann Liebert, Nature, NEJM, Ovid, Oxford, Sage, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Thieme, and Wiley.

19 Includes searches in the following databases: CINAHL, DynaMed, Gale, LexiComp, Cochrane, Scopus, AccessMedicine, MD Consult, STAT!Ref, and UpToDate.

20 Not able to calculate this. Our individual databases count searches only, not federated searches within a single database. Other federated searching across content is handled by Primo, which Marriott handles.

VANDERBILT

Library branches included: Biomedical Library.

2 Major journal withdrawal project.

7.a Decrease due to need to cover increases in ongoing resource purchases.

8, 8.a Salaries of library staff formerly split with Knowledge Management department are now shifted back to library.

8.b, 13.b Some staff were reclassified as professional staff during the year.

8.c Small decrease in small amount of student support appears as large percentage.

9 Planned reduction in operating expenses due to increased efficiency and streamlining of processes.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

VANDERBILT cont.

- 10 Includes health plan, life insurance, disability insurance, retirement plan, tuition assistance, vacation and sick leave. Change is related to salary expenditures being shifted back to the library.
- 13.a Reflects current “recruiting mode”, with an expectation of adding professional staff in 2014–15.
- 21 Change due to streamlining of DDS/ILL policies and activities.
- 22 Library discontinued subsidy of DDS/ILL requests for primary users.

WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS

- 9 Physician clinical care database of over \$300,000 was added; Hospital paid a portion back to the library.
- 10 Fringe benefits include annuity, FICA, health allowance, and dependent tuition allowance.
- 13.a, 13.b Several higher paid staff retired and at the same time two para-professionals were replaced with a net gain of one additional professional.
- 21–22 ILL volume in both borrowing and lending is down.

WISCONSIN

- Library branches included: Health Sciences.
- 1, 4, 10, 18–22 The reported figure represents the UW Madison campus-wide total, including Ebling Health Science Library.

YALE

- 1 The methodology used to gather data changed for FY2014. Number represents number of titles currently held by the Medical Library that are active in the Yale University Library catalog.
- 2 The methodology used to gather data changed for FY2014. Number represents total volumes currently held by the Medical Library (both on-campus and at the remote storage facility) that are active in the Yale University Library catalog. The number only represents volumes with item records; there are segments of the campus collection that do not have item records (e.g., legacy print serial collections).
- 4 E-book information reported on the Yale University Library survey.
- 7.b Increased user base.
- 11 Salaried/Professional Range: 29.4%–32.6%; Hourly/Support Range: 53.6%–54.6%.
- 18–20 Data included on the main Yale Library survey.

ARL MEMBER LIBRARIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 2014

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) represents the interests of 125 libraries that serve major North American research institutions. The ARL Statistics and Measurement program is organized around identifying, collecting, analyzing, and distributing quantifiable information describing the characteristics of research libraries.

Institution	Category	Full Name of Institution	Location
Alabama	S	University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Alberta	C	University of Alberta	Edmonton, Alberta
Arizona	S	University of Arizona	Tucson, Arizona
Arizona State	S	Arizona State University	Tempe, Arizona
Auburn	S	Auburn University	Auburn, Alabama
Boston	P	Boston University	Boston, Massachusetts
Boston College	P	Boston College	Boston, Massachusetts
Brigham Young	P	Brigham Young University	Provo, Utah
British Columbia	C	University of British Columbia	Vancouver, British Columbia
Brown	P	Brown University	Providence, Rhode Island
Berkeley, California	S	University of California, Berkeley	California, Berkeley
Calgary	C	University of Calgary	Calgary, Alberta
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, DC
Georgetown	P	Georgetown University	Washington, DC
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

Institution	Category	Full Name of Institution	Location
Houston	S	University of Houston	Houston, Texas
Howard	P	Howard University	Washington, DC
Illinois, Chicago	S	University of Illinois at Chicago	Chicago, Illinois
Illinois, Urbana	S	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Urbana, Illinois
Indiana	S	Indiana University	Bloomington, Indiana
Iowa	S	University of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa
Iowa State	S	Iowa State University	Ames, Iowa
Johns Hopkins	P	Johns Hopkins University	Baltimore, Maryland
Kansas	S	University of Kansas	Lawrence, Kansas
Kent State	S	Kent State University	Kent, Ohio
Kentucky	S	University of Kentucky	Lexington, Kentucky
Laval	C	Laval University	Quebec, Quebec
Louisiana State	S	Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Louisville	S	University of Louisville	Louisville, Kentucky
McGill	C	McGill University	Montreal, Quebec
McMaster	C	McMaster University	Hamilton, Ontario
Manitoba	C	University of Manitoba	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Maryland	S	University of Maryland	College Park, Maryland
Massachusetts	S	University of Massachusetts	Amherst, Massachusetts
MIT	P	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge, Massachusetts
Miami	P	University of Miami	Coral Gables, Florida
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
Ottawa	C	University of Ottawa	Ottawa, Ontario
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

Institution	Category	Full Name of Institution	Location
Queen's	C	Queen's University	Kingston, Ontario
Rice	P	Rice University	Houston, Texas
Rochester	P	University of Rochester	Rochester, New York
Rutgers	S	Rutgers University	New Brunswick, New Jersey
Saskatchewan	C	University of Saskatchewan	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
South Carolina	S	University of South Carolina	Columbia, South Carolina
Southern California	P	University of Southern California	Los Angeles, California
Southern Illinois	S	Southern Illinois University	Carbondale, Illinois
SUNY-Albany	S	University at Albany, State University of New York	Albany, New York
SUNY-Buffalo	S	University at Buffalo, State University of New York	Buffalo, New York
SUNY-Stony Brook	S	Stony Brook University, State University of New York	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	C	Western University	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
Center for Research Libraries	N	Center for Research Libraries	Chicago, Illinois
Library of Congress	N	Library of Congress	Washington, DC
National Agricultural Library	N	National Agricultural Library	Beltsville, Maryland
Natl. Archives & Records Ad.	N	National Archives & Records Administration	Washington, DC
National Library of Medicine	N	National Library of Medicine	Bethesda, Maryland
National Research Council Canada	X	National Research Council Canada, Knowledge Management	Ottawa, Ontario
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, DC

S: US public university P: US private university N: US nonuniversity C: Canadian university X: Canadian nonuniversity

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