

ARL ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARY STATISTICS 2013–2014

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ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES®
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ARL Academic Law 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.

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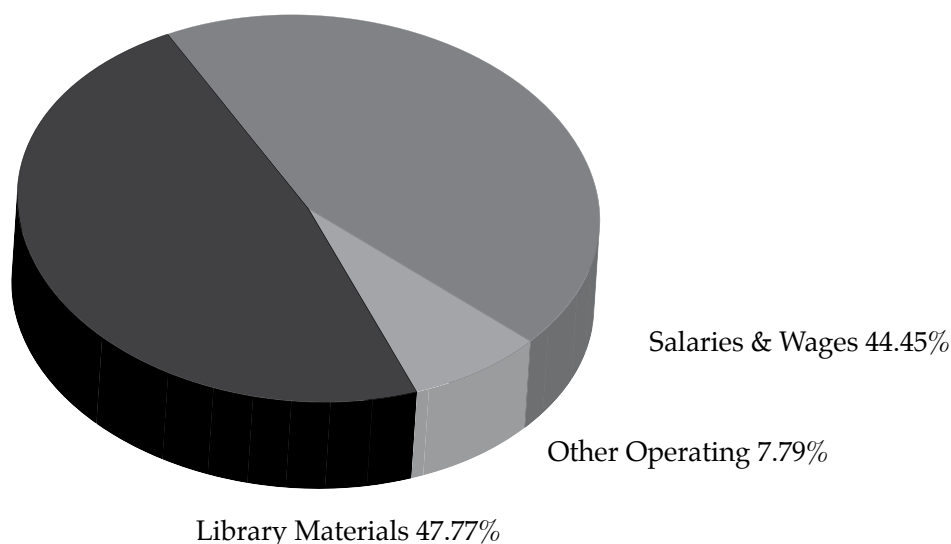
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HIGHLIGHTS: ARL ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARY STATISTICS, 2013–2014

- Out of 115 ARL university libraries, 74 responded to this survey.¹
- Law libraries reported median values of 446,813 volumes held and 209,920 titles. Also, these libraries employed the full-time equivalent of 1,831 staff members in the fiscal year 2013–2014.
- Responding libraries reported total expenditures of \$220,389,561.² As seen in the graph below, library materials expenditures made up the largest portion of the total, with almost 48% of aggregated expenses falling under a materials-related category.
- Law libraries reported a total of \$16,635,085 in one-time resource purchases and \$83,283,485 in ongoing resource purchases.

EXPENDITURES IN ARL ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARIES 2013–2014



1 Eighty-three ARL university libraries included data for a law library in the 2013–2014 *ARL Statistics*. Among them, Alberta, British Columbia, Calgary, Laval, McGill, Manitoba, Ottawa, Pittsburgh, SUNY-Buffalo, and Wayne State did not complete this survey. Colorado completed this survey but did not include law library data in the *ARL Statistics*. Rutgers has two administratively independent law libraries, which respond separately to this survey; they are aggregated together in the *ARL Statistics*.

2 This figure includes Canadian universities, whose expenditures were converted to US 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+	162,696	665,577	0	130,591	1,088,754	113,043	1,332,388
ARIZONA		170,377	309,248	65,658	151,590	518,472	298,525	968,587
ARIZONA STATE	+	118,076	188,569	47,249	142,959	795,656	44,157	982,772
BOSTON	+	798,059	1,047,253	676,650	388,419	1,896,621	47,413	2,332,453
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	.	297,743	42,607	108,362	1,510,068	10,970	1,629,400
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	148,360	373,261	149,081	137,662	1,145,797	9,330	1,292,789
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	.	906,262	153,083	451,711	2,375,831	44,670	2,872,212
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	115,948	323,424	11,895	164,401	691,910	49,305	905,616
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	215,053	225,916	195,996	347,228	961,092	0	1,308,320
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	595,630	616,576	.	287,339	1,731,467	20,353	2,039,159
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	153,806	332,488	35,558	59,213	1,322,596	9,470	1,391,279
CHICAGO	+	329,919	661,127	32,968	485,503	1,855,837	117,295	2,458,635
CINCINNATI	b+	158,178	264,368	58,451	22,675	645,951	8,073	676,699
COLORADO	b+	476,476	730,222	152,423	217,895	1,193,405	7,489	1,418,789
COLUMBIA	+	485,963	1,012,391	32,201	102,861	2,038,713	60,354	2,201,928
CONNECTICUT	b+	135,959	332,855	43	93,382	1,277,621	121,322	1,492,325
CORNELL	+	.	446,813	.	.	.	.	1,498,398
DUKE	+	264,662	553,521	61,958	325,751	1,356,663	12,459	1,694,873
EMORY	+	331,921	338,870	146,017	286,609	921,482	0	1,208,091
FLORIDA		293,602	426,066	89	133,118	943,617	23,425	1,100,160
FLORIDA STATE	+	98,462	497,919	241,835	79,348	795,703	7,931	882,982
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b	424,208	699,317	.	912,797	1,662,904	289,983	2,865,684
GEORGETOWN	b+	708,063	961,270	407,949	732,178	2,063,051	0	2,795,229
GEORGIA	b	513,727	705,526	306,038	376,787	909,774	91,455	1,378,016
HARVARD	b+	1,014,315	1,941,317	.	964,544	2,901,396	766,015	4,631,955
HAWAII	+	55,797	227,604	138,091	55,849	683,867	50,616	790,332
HOUSTON	b+	128,627	587,630	21,925	70,416	1,358,845	63,024	1,492,285
HOWARD	b+	38,004	245,567	4	38,120	498,899	42,320	579,339
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	284,183	636,298	.	117,154	1,287,814	10,168	1,415,136
INDIANA	+	480,471	512,457	94,083	103,813	1,526,154	18,580	1,648,547
IOWA	+	1,199,256	1,588,473	677,594	940,242	2,972,570	67,168	3,979,980

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
KANSAS	+	99,065	243,015	1	64,755	625,441	0	690,196
KENTUCKY	b+	274,552	381,436	36,889	42,817	822,549	37,177	902,543
LOUISIANA STATE	+	524,114	634,013	191,903	195,434	611,367	48,374	855,175
MIAMI	+	226,328	456,055	22,001	100,467	1,464,951	7,290	1,572,708
MICHIGAN	+	451,752	816,902	105,141	731,112	1,466,013	36,441	2,233,566
MICHIGAN STATE	b	163,954	173,367	38,837	116,460	991,814	24,772	1,133,046
MINNESOTA	b+	245,944	720,471	1,727	474,769	1,670,551	49,076	2,194,396
MISSOURI	b+	173,415	442,368	150,852	59,261	665,349	4,399	729,009
MONTREAL	b+	79,743	191,221	.	234,675	369,177	5,323	609,175
NEBRASKA	+	136,851	446,874	28,971	19,879	786,569	20,514	826,962
NEW MEXICO	b+	121,188	252,025	22,089	32,181	512,386	1,692	546,259
NEW YORK	b+	1,235,090	1,866,212	829,471	156,118	2,257,554	32,500	2,446,172
NORTH CAROLINA	+	193,408	445,205	104,133	119,390	1,343,673	7,449	1,470,512
NORTHWESTERN	+	392,993	609,845	0	118,171	1,040,875	46,433	1,205,479
NOTRE DAME	b+	296,415	410,884	24,201	144,682	803,634	138,145	1,086,461
OHIO STATE	b+	253,983	478,477	46,954	405,311	1,437,064	64,441	1,906,816
OKLAHOMA		194,957	260,368	32,474	56,863	677,870	27,007	761,740
OREGON	b+	120,399	225,723	45,562	129,113	773,055	11,877	914,045
PENNSYLVANIA		542,819	654,672	.	465,318	1,053,812	25,368	1,544,498
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	227,302	334,596	131,984	89,729	1,227,832	10,316	1,327,877
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	126,649	332,622	678	82,098	664,220	65,879	812,197
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	148,414	415,368	37,732	71,271	603,216	0	674,487
SASKATCHEWAN	+	46,860	173,881	.	75,413	1,115,883	5,149	1,196,445
SOUTH CAROLINA	b+	132,716	554,773	45,766	154,855	957,914	55,702	1,168,471
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	b+	132,296	373,231	47,762	134,010	1,189,590	4,437	1,328,037
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	b+	90,717	256,145	25,913	69,403	326,160	3,233	398,796
SYRACUSE	+	116,727	236,697	0	77,806	1,053,495	27,254	1,158,555
TEMPLE		123,477	475,590	8,631	34,277	617,699	13,433	665,409
TENNESSEE	b	204,787	344,158	39,966	73,761	773,530	496	847,787
TEXAS	+	630,419	844,044	170,048	190,875	1,192,608	148,189	1,531,672
TEXAS A&M	b+	202,571	181,442	24,136	69,999	1,394,870	95,966	1,560,835

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
TEXAS TECH	b+	574,383	660,264	416,811	88,895	1,103,569	63,698	1,256,162
TORONTO	+	.	235,125	10,202	79,257	1,021,705	9,086	1,110,048
TULANE	+	185,871	399,750	53,201	87,979	1,027,866	118,568	1,234,413
UTAH	+	146,141	244,116	.	657,033	161,197	16,388	834,618
VANDERBILT	+	247,694	518,977	65,356	224,342	1,260,523	29,025	1,513,890
VIRGINIA		287,216	599,207	33,312	196,951	1,288,227	24,182	1,509,360
WASHINGTON	b	.	491,122	.	58,012	981,319	16,378	1,055,709
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	257,273	493,917	65,940	164,212	507,500	.	671,712
WESTERN	b+	61,826	123,710	.	120,089	841,973	8,567	970,629
WISCONSIN	b+	.	.	1	83,718	1,100,028	25,128	1,208,874
YALE	b+	720,264	1,316,080	.	1,440,296	1,890,596	66,081	3,396,973
YORK	+	337,156	832,155	99,082	215,511	675,732	53,570	944,813

+ - See Footnotes

. - Unavailable, not applicable or no data supplied

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

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	303,346	531,535	113,681	227,878	1,140,870	57,521	1,422,580
Median	209,920	446,813	46,954	129,113	1,053,495	27,254	1,245,288
High	1,235,090	1,941,317	829,471	1,440,296	2,972,570	766,015	4,631,955
Low	38,004	123,710	1	19,879	161,197	496	398,796
Sum	20,627,527	38,802,031	6,707,173	16,635,085	83,283,485	3,853,916	105,270,885
n	68	73	59	73	73	67	74

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+	812,015	190,500	71,163	1,073,678	286,205	30.00
ARIZONA		661,541	301,218	0	962,759	343,524	30.00
ARIZONA STATE	+	414,425	361,356	48,029	823,810	297,067	37.00
BOSTON	+	953,035	371,430	70,146	1,394,611	378,437	29.80
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	1,347,531	268,416	77,270	1,693,217	588,344	38.00
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	948,520	137,195	162,845	1,248,560	691,149	64.60
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	2,638,769	376,248	274,064	3,289,081	1,120,777	.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	638,184	334,532	4,875	977,591	459,307	35.00
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	789,049	354,637	10,534	1,154,220	428,926	30.00
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	1,419,354	683,062	80,966	2,183,382	843,218	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	829,606	222,175	89,096	1,140,877	331,311	31.50
CHICAGO	+	911,606	521,890	54,565	1,488,061	404,948	29.50
CINCINNATI	b+	771,658	32,075	41,874	845,607	314,010	41.10
COLORADO	b+	577,364	370,865	27,385	975,614	283,412	29.00
COLUMBIA	+	1,808,891	592,321	32,818	2,434,030	825,311	33.70
CONNECTICUT	b+	806,943	379,018	79,722	1,265,683	640,238	53.60
CORNELL	+	.	.	.	1,312,075	455,862	36.00
DUKE	+	969,648	374,513	30,190	1,374,351	343,023	26.30
EMORY	+	701,023	185,162	58,636	944,821	209,972	28.00
FLORIDA		828,804	348,615	64,827	1,242,246	361,460	.
FLORIDA STATE	+	693,985	267,002	21,787	982,774	218,469	.
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b	2,352,087	913,633	110,286	3,376,006	822,301	25.00
GEORGETOWN	b+	2,040,725	1,403,854	273,567	3,718,146	1,206,951	34.00
GEORGIA	b	640,709	234,379	57,714	932,802	.	.
HARVARD	b+	2,891,037	583,692	105,352	3,580,081	1,646,811	34.10
HAWAII	+	574,638	207,708	167,858	950,204	351,352	44.91
HOUSTON	b+	663,011	184,250	57,083	904,344	253,216	28.00
HOWARD	b+	568,772	321,355	25,194	915,321	213,176	24.08
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	688,959	250,663	53,531	993,153	422,936	44.67
INDIANA	+	844,931	225,732	73,414	1,144,077	467,390	43.72
IOWA	+	1,163,394	592,089	58,184	1,813,667	675,104	35.00

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
KANSAS	+	396,507	43,686	54,234	494,427	134,792	18.76
KENTUCKY	b+	488,481	123,826	3,676	615,983	156,292	27.00
LOUISIANA STATE	+	680,314	88,692	50,000	819,006	303,390	36.50
MIAMI	+	643,783	434,616	41,526	1,119,925	347,827	.
MICHIGAN	+	799,410	1,004,166	334,380	2,137,956	590,464	.
MICHIGAN STATE	b	865,897	116,956	131,571	1,114,424	.	30.00
MINNESOTA	b+	1,214,990	432,612	85,213	1,732,815	601,174	34.90
MISSOURI	b+	487,600	312,508	61,888	861,996	277,514	35.37
MONTREAL	b+	325,861	366,670	.	692,531	151,168	.
NEBRASKA	+	526,333	140,759	49,172	716,264	190,459	28.30
NEW MEXICO	b+	552,033	274,045	58,261	884,339	246,995	32.28
NEW YORK	b+	1,317,666	1,431,953	38,849	2,788,468	822,029	29.00
NORTH CAROLINA	+	1,078,331	287,901	72,625	1,438,857	364,712	22.04
NORTHWESTERN	+	745,080	508,698	27,830	1,281,608	330,713	27.20
NOTRE DAME	b+	833,496	390,621	65,495	1,289,612	406,171	25.00
OHIO STATE	b+	599,568	281,874	86,580	968,022	326,568	31.00
OKLAHOMA		506,624	117,625	50,921	675,170	220,935	35.00
OREGON	b+	547,823	244,883	88,208	880,914	435,862	50.00
PENNSYLVANIA		1,249,196	699,832	52,206	2,001,234	648,860	34.10
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	882,476	122,058	82,444	1,086,978	342,275	.
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	560,889	596,627	35,039	1,192,555	.	49.85
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	767,864	538,024	92,279	1,398,167	492,319	49.85
SASKATCHEWAN	+	257,096	123,340	21,027	401,463	54,691	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	b+	736,294	226,485	67,670	1,030,449	288,352	24.19
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	b+	1,016,342	399,898	57,309	1,473,549	477,760	33.50
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	b+	383,685	224,377	9,399	617,461	280,945	46.00
SYRACUSE	+	656,704	330,920	57,779	1,045,403	368,858	40.90
TEMPLE		964,926	136,711	83,136	1,184,773	357,819	33.00
TENNESSEE	b	744,915	498,660	39,306	1,282,881	.	.
TEXAS	+	1,095,794	526,110	81,213	1,703,117	525,831	32.00
TEXAS A&M	b+	492,122	217,956	31,568	741,646	184,620	28.00

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
TEXAS TECH	b+	448,699	728,974	85,377	1,263,050	374,546	18.00
TORONTO	+	600,946	337,422	89,104	1,027,472	241,009	24.75
TULANE	+	550,219	239,121	40,878	830,218	173,984	19.80
UTAH	+	475,571	210,226	91,619	777,416	287,555	37.00
VANDERBILT	+	522,096	326,144	32,139	880,379	216,615	26.00
VIRGINIA		1,223,360	479,192	78,537	1,781,089	434,629	24.90
WASHINGTON	b	1,309,095	418,812	73,860	1,801,767	541,041	.
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	693,648	215,616	51,472	960,736	298,278	.
WESTERN	b+	167,718	154,409	8,113	330,240	89,412	27.50
WISCONSIN	b+	928,173	319,458	127,054	1,374,685	461,685	.
YALE	b+	1,821,007	911,606	78,038	2,810,651	995,265	29.40
YORK	+	664,049	590,899	59,177	1,314,126	290,843	.

+ - 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	873,601	380,336	71,960	1,323,766	431,692	33.18
Median	744,915	326,144	58,636	1,130,401	354,586	31.50
High	2,891,037	1,431,953	334,380	3,718,146	1,646,811	64.60
Low	167,718	32,075	3,676	330,240	54,691	18.00
Sum	63,772,896	27,764,554	5,109,147	97,958,671	30,218,464	
n	73	73	71	74	70	59

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+	1,332,388	1,073,678	52,343	2,458,409	0
ARIZONA		968,587	962,759	73,337	2,004,683	0
ARIZONA STATE	+	982,772	823,810	75,582	1,882,164	.
BOSTON	+	2,332,453	1,394,611	183,255	3,910,319	0
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	1,629,400	1,693,217	145,976	3,468,593	.
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	1,292,789	1,248,560	72,328	2,613,677	0
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	2,872,212	3,289,081	1,457,855	7,619,148	.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	905,616	977,591	45,215	1,928,422	.
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	1,308,320	1,154,220	122,696	2,585,236	0
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	2,039,159	2,183,382	597,519	4,820,060	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	1,391,279	1,140,877	183,940	2,716,096	0
CHICAGO	+	2,458,635	1,488,061	1,317,276	5,263,972	0
CINCINNATI	b+	676,699	845,607	158,339	1,680,645	0
COLORADO	b+	1,418,789	975,614	32,541	2,426,944	1,074,319
COLUMBIA	+	2,201,928	2,434,030	238,138	4,874,096	0
CONNECTICUT	b+	1,492,325	1,265,683	250,563	3,008,571	0
CORNELL	+	1,498,398	1,312,075	59,596	2,870,069	0
DUKE	+	1,694,873	1,374,351	191,528	3,260,752	0
EMORY	+	1,208,091	944,821	289,926	2,442,838	0
FLORIDA		1,100,160	1,242,246	69,733	2,412,139	0
FLORIDA STATE	+	882,982	982,774	78,989	1,944,745	.
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b	2,865,684	3,376,006	207,117	6,448,807	.
GEORGETOWN	b+	2,795,229	3,718,146	841,088	7,354,463	.
GEORGIA	b	1,378,016	932,802	203,542	2,514,360	.
HARVARD	b+	4,631,955	3,580,081	4,599,237	12,811,273	34,218
HAWAII	+	790,332	950,204	81,955	1,822,491	0
HOUSTON	b+	1,492,285	904,344	56,554	2,453,183	0
HOWARD	b+	579,339	915,321	0	1,494,660	24,900
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	1,415,136	993,153	75,915	2,484,204	.
INDIANA	+	1,648,547	1,144,077	89,616	2,882,240	.
IOWA	+	3,979,980	1,813,667	93,825	5,887,472	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
KANSAS	+	690,196	494,427	57,230	1,241,853	0
KENTUCKY	b+	902,543	615,983	0	1,518,526	.
LOUISIANA STATE	+	855,175	819,006	30,775	1,704,956	2,650
MIAMI	+	1,572,708	1,119,925	15,029	2,707,662	0
MICHIGAN	+	2,233,566	2,137,956	473,745	4,845,267	0
MICHIGAN STATE	b	1,133,046	1,114,424	41,649	2,289,119	.
MINNESOTA	b+	2,194,396	1,732,815	156,439	4,083,650	.
MISSOURI	b+	729,009	861,996	42,404	1,633,409	.
MONTREAL	b+	609,175	692,531	21,589	1,323,295	.
NEBRASKA	+	826,962	716,264	65,229	1,608,455	0
NEW MEXICO	b+	546,259	884,339	161,327	1,591,925	47,049
NEW YORK	b+	2,446,172	2,788,468	205,653	5,440,293	.
NORTH CAROLINA	+	1,470,512	1,438,857	196,449	3,105,818	0
NORTHWESTERN	+	1,205,479	1,281,608	154,450	2,641,537	0
NOTRE DAME	b+	1,086,461	1,289,612	147,465	2,523,538	0
OHIO STATE	b+	1,906,816	968,022	48,207	2,923,045	0
OKLAHOMA		761,740	675,170	73,805	1,510,715	0
OREGON	b+	914,045	880,914	72,257	1,867,216	0
PENNSYLVANIA		1,544,498	2,001,234	74,835	3,620,567	.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	1,327,877	1,086,978	124,482	2,539,337	21,250
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	812,197	1,192,555	20,698	2,025,450	.
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	674,487	1,398,167	143,434	2,216,088	0
SASKATCHEWAN	+	1,196,445	401,463	.	1,597,908	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	b+	1,168,471	1,030,449	120,526	2,319,446	0
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	b+	1,328,037	1,473,549	55,383	2,856,969	10,444
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	b+	398,796	617,461	43,901	1,060,158	0
SYRACUSE	+	1,158,555	1,045,403	50,551	2,254,509	0
TEMPLE		665,409	1,184,773	178,985	2,029,167	0
TENNESSEE	b	847,787	1,282,881	217,896	2,348,564	.
TEXAS	+	1,531,672	1,703,117	162,018	3,396,807	0
TEXAS A&M	b+	1,560,835	741,646	9,206	2,311,687	92,630

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
TEXAS TECH	b+	1,256,162	1,263,050	505,839	3,025,051	0
TORONTO	+	1,110,048	1,027,472	115,438	2,252,958	.
TULANE	+	1,234,413	830,218	6,435	2,071,066	0
UTAH	+	834,618	777,416	31,144	1,643,178	.
VANDERBILT	+	1,513,890	880,379	117,311	2,511,580	0
VIRGINIA		1,509,360	1,781,089	162,846	3,453,295	1,982
WASHINGTON	b	1,055,709	1,801,767	140,936	2,998,412	0
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	671,712	960,736	100,320	1,732,768	.
WESTERN	b+	970,629	330,240	128,052	1,428,920	0
WISCONSIN	b+	1,208,874	1,374,685	90,656	2,674,215	0
YALE	b+	3,396,973	2,810,651	553,885	6,761,509	0
YORK	+	944,813	1,314,126	96,002	2,354,941	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	1,422,580	1,323,766	241,690	2,978,237	145,494
Median	1,245,288	1,130,401	115,438	2,471,307	24,900
High	4,631,955	3,718,146	4,599,237	12,811,273	1,074,319
Low	398,796	330,240	6,435	1,060,158	1,982
Sum	105,270,885	97,958,671	17,160,005	220,389,561	1,309,442
n	74	74	71	74	9

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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+	11	6	5	22	60	0
ARIZONA		12	10	0	22	256	601
ARIZONA STATE	+	5	10	3	18	52	646
BOSTON	+	13	10	6	29	553	5,170
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	16	7	4	27	258	1,372
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	12	4	12	28	185	2,630
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	37	8	12	57	60	1,176
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	7	8	1	16	174	3,853
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	8	8	1	17	56	745
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	17	14	4	35	19	217
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	12	5	4	21	77	993
CHICAGO	+	11	15	2	28	97	2,201
CINCINNATI	b+	11	1	2	14	137	814
COLORADO	b+	10	9	4	23	194	996
COLUMBIA	+	22	18	1	41	52	933
CONNECTICUT	b+	10	6	13	29	91	1,441
CORNELL	+	10	9	.	19	202	1,607
DUKE	+	13	8	6	27	210	1,015
EMORY	+	11	7	2	20	73	1,377
FLORIDA		10	11	8	29	221	7,037
FLORIDA STATE	+	10	7	4	21	104	1,562
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b	22	20	5	47	116	1,430
GEORGETOWN	b+	28	26	8	62	255	7,950
GEORGIA	b	8	12	15	35	174	1,803
HARVARD	b+	33	16	.	49	240	2,282
HAWAII	+	6	5	9	20	27	1,692
HOUSTON	b+	10	7	1	18	100	1,191
HOWARD	b+	8	10	5	23	117	2,958
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	10	7	3	20	238	989
INDIANA	+	11	7	4	22	96	2,154
IOWA	+	17	12	5	34	231	949

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+	1,422	4,547	0	0	0	181	87
ARIZONA		2,455	2,521	.	.	.	441	120
ARIZONA STATE	+	2,437	3,497	.	.	.	347	511
BOSTON	+	8,644	5,263	.	185,390	.	696	593
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	2,172	.	.	.	.	605	595
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	3,691	6,769	42,144	21,051	0	254	523
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	4,700	11,349	.	.	.	71	87
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	19,222	4,356	15,211	33,515	148,377	138	375
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	881	387	.	.	.	0	820
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	1,671	27,081	.	.	.	.	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	1,605	4,591	1,321,031	448,401	0	779	1,687
CHICAGO	+	6,210	18,368	143,511	1,199	.	23	935
CINCINNATI	b+	1,138	2,037	68	687	0	52	95
COLORADO	b+	922	5,275	125,372	85,821	821,012	1,566	757
COLUMBIA	+	9,100	12,725	.	.	.	2,887	1,126
CONNECTICUT	b+	3,515	3,230	1,619	1,746,739	10,867	502	1,206
CORNELL	+	1,549	7,642	.	.	.	1,359	1,441
DUKE	+	5,984	12,019	.	.	.	1,107	805
EMORY	+	3,893	3,579	.	.	.	205	382
FLORIDA		1,084	7,355	.	.	.	318	114
FLORIDA STATE	+	6,088	3,174	.	.	.	305	191
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b	.	5,345	.	.	.	1,143	788
GEORGETOWN	b+	7,063	12,471	114,090	886,936	0	1,447	1,579
GEORGIA	b	2,123	9,020	.	.	.	9,020	148
HARVARD	b+	3,695	29,944	.	.	.	3,290	2,568
HAWAII	+	928	3,893	97,473	574,287	0	92	181
HOUSTON	b+	4,616	2,178	0	0	0	375	509
HOWARD	b+	1,820	447	.	.	.	1,540	1,595
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	1,607	6,235	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	+	6,000	14,095	.	.	.	554	535
IOWA	+	1,709	12,707	0	779,535	0	1,386	472

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
KANSAS	+	6	1	3	10	74	377
KENTUCKY	b+	7	4	3	14	199	2,718
LOUISIANA STATE	+	10	3	3	16	131	394
MIAMI	+	11	14	4	29	280	10,139
MICHIGAN	+	11	21	15	47	23	1,067
MICHIGAN STATE	b	11	3	7	21	ß 225	ß 5,237
MINNESOTA	b+	15	7	4	26	125	700
MISSOURI	b+	8	7	4	19	ß 150	ß 1,500
MONTREAL	b+	5	7	.	12	92	2,138
NEBRASKA	+	6	8	1	15	70	2,054
NEW MEXICO	b+	7	6	5	18	144	2,619
NEW YORK	b+	13	27	13	53	70	930
NORTH CAROLINA	+	12	7	4	23	59	1,175
NORTHWESTERN	+	10	12	2	24	211	1,444
NOTRE DAME	b+	9	8	5	22	100	1,000
OHIO STATE	b+	8	7	5	20	52	947
OKLAHOMA		7	4	5	16	489	3,167
OREGON	b+	8	6	4	18	105	566
PENNSYLVANIA		15	14	3	32	179	3,939
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	12	4	5	21	103	1,101
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	6	13	3	22	ß 11	ß 210
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	9	10	2	21	ß 114	ß 381
SASKATCHEWAN	+	2	2	1	5	16	210
SOUTH CAROLINA	b+	9	6	2	17	500	273
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	b+	9	9	7	25	332	545
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	b+	5	8	1	14	123	338
SYRACUSE	+	9	10	4	23	142	1,971
TEMPLE		11	7	6	24	27	587
TENNESSEE	b	9	14	1	24	166	796
TEXAS	+	16	16	5	37	90	1,522
TEXAS A&M	b+	7	5	0	12	39	560

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
KANSAS	+	β 4,100	2,108	0	0	0	570	189
KENTUCKY	b+	2,101	2,324	.	.	.	118	176
LOUISIANA STATE	+	1,525	2,337	.	.	.	92	306
MIAMI	+	β 9,348	4,131	246	5,834	0	412	412
MICHIGAN	+	4,710	28,982	204,904	205,388	.	1,356	848
MICHIGAN STATE	b	β 5,529	5,811	.	.	.	757	1,084
MINNESOTA	b+	β 4,000	12,474	.	.	.	1,410	647
MISSOURI	b+	β 1,600	2,073	.	.	.	697	508
MONTREAL	b+	9,566	30,538	.	.	.	252	686
NEBRASKA	+	2,474	11,408	.	.	.	162	810
NEW MEXICO	b+	3,223	2,983	0	0	0	161	184
NEW YORK	b+	β 19,300	4,481	28,183	.	.	1,150	1,642
NORTH CAROLINA	+	3,041	2,992	.	.	.	489	783
NORTHWESTERN	+	4,729	8,602	0	0	0	1,415	1,317
NOTRE DAME	b+	4,480	14,551	.	.	.	551	914
OHIO STATE	b+	β 3,796	8,087	.	.	.	3,144	790
OKLAHOMA		1,363	2,348	0	0	0	102	107
OREGON	b+	β 1,857	5,459	.	.	.	.	.
PENNSYLVANIA		.	5,013	.	.	.	27	819
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	β 4,320	2,262	0	.	.	280	334
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	1,897	1,159	.	.	.	112	277
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	3,078	1,801	.	.	.	696	227
SASKATCHEWAN	+	855	5,487	.	.	.	89	25
SOUTH CAROLINA	b+	2,161	3,750	.	.	.	69	301
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	b+	1,195	1,972	45,480	754,111	0	546	112
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	b+	1,389	2,286	.	.	.	154	39
SYRACUSE	+	4,782	2,257	0	0	0	174	143
TEMPLE		β 20,269	867	.	.	.	22	468
TENNESSEE	b	β 3,040	5,178	.	.	.	518	139
TEXAS	+	2,747	16,641	.	.	.	553	281
TEXAS A&M	b+	1,533	1,190	0	0	0	123	196

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
TEXAS TECH	b+	8	20	4	32	89	1,929
TORONTO	+	6	6	2	14	104	1,158
TULANE	+	8	8	3	19	64	4,933
UTAH	+	7	6	8	21	127	348
VANDERBILT	+	6	8	2	16	125	268
VIRGINIA		15	10	4	29	134	625
WASHINGTON	b	16	10	3	29	68	1,666
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	8	4	3	15	204	657
WESTERN	b+	2	4	1	7	13	229
WISCONSIN	b+	13	10	7	30	46	870
YALE	b+	23	17	7	47	161	2,727
YORK	+	6	12	1	19	39	1,188

+ - 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
TEXAS TECH	b+	616	14,230	14,550	141,134	48,086	130	197
TORONTO	+	11,065	5,176	.	.	.	203	331
TULANE	+	3,517	7,760	46,342	203,422	958,675	255	421
UTAH	+	2,405	3,393	.	.	.	469	280
VANDERBILT	+	279	3,902	.	.	.	0	498
VIRGINIA		β 5,620	25,358	.	.	.	1,035	1,307
WASHINGTON	b	β 2,070	13,201	.	.	.	.	.
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	1,010	3,748	.	.	.	648	1,089
WESTERN	b+	629	4,594	.	.	.	.	.
WISCONSIN	b+	2,161	6,157	.	.	.	339	676
YALE	b+	5,103	48,438	.	.	.	1,964	5,581
YORK	+	3,214	18,377	0	0	0	559	285

+ - 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	11	9	5	25	140	1,740
Median	10	8	4	22	115	1,175
High	37	27	15	62	553	10,139
Low	2	1	1	5	11	210
Sum	822	688	321	1,831	10,340	126,987
n	74	74	69	74	74	73

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	4,023	8,192	146,682	379,591	397,403	783	670
Median	2,894	5,176	45,480	194,406	148,377	469	498
High	20,269	48,438	1,321,031	1,746,739	958,675	9,020	5,581
Low	279	387	68	687	10,867	22	25
Sum	289,641	597,986	2,200,224	6,073,450	1,987,017	52,486	46,254
n	72	73	15	16	5	67	69

RANK ORDER TABLE 1: VOLUMES IN LIBRARY

Institution	Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total	Institution	Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total
1 HARVARD	1,941,317	19,848,652	9.78	38 NORTH CAROLINA	445,205	7,814,952	5.70
2 NEW YORK	1,866,212	6,253,028	29.84	39 MISSOURI	442,368	4,682,304	9.45
3 IOWA	1,588,473	7,311,554	21.73	40 FLORIDA	426,066	5,021,000	8.49
4 YALE	1,316,080	13,547,882	9.71	41 RUTGERS - NEWARK	415,368	5,455,299	7.61
5 BOSTON	1,047,253	3,688,478	28.39	42 NOTRE DAME	410,884	4,591,712	8.95
6 COLUMBIA	1,012,391	13,119,661	7.72	43 TULANE	399,750	4,479,101	8.92
7 GEORGETOWN	961,270	4,798,606	20.03	44 KENTUCKY	381,436	4,608,331	8.28
8 CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	906,262	12,548,223	7.22	45 BRIGHAM YOUNG	373,261	4,633,306	8.06
9 TEXAS	844,044	11,393,355	7.41	46 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	373,231	5,571,398	6.70
10 YORK	832,155	4,325,241	19.24	47 TENNESSEE	344,158	3,522,904	9.77
11 MICHIGAN	816,902	13,250,648	6.17	48 EMORY	338,870	4,184,484	8.10
12 COLORADO	730,222	7,641,471	9.56	49 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	334,596	7,281,750	4.60
13 MINNESOTA	720,471	8,256,400	8.73	50 CONNECTICUT	332,855	3,923,364	8.48
14 GEORGIA	705,526	5,089,626	13.86	51 RUTGERS - CAMDEN	332,622	5,455,299	6.10
15 GEORGE WASHINGTON	699,317	3,134,858	22.31	52 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	332,488	3,173,419	10.48
16 ALABAMA	665,577	4,391,464	15.16	53 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	323,424	4,510,293	7.17
17 CHICAGO	661,127	11,560,575	5.72	54 ARIZONA	309,248	6,877,849	4.50
18 TEXAS TECH	660,264	3,478,869	18.98	55 BOSTON COLLEGE	297,743	3,174,742	9.38
19 PENNSYLVANIA	654,672	7,410,549	8.83	56 CINCINNATI	264,368	4,473,475	5.91
20 ILLINOIS, URBANA	636,298	14,072,988	4.52	57 OKLAHOMA	260,368	6,116,152	4.26
21 LOUISIANA STATE	634,013	5,038,796	12.58	58 SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	256,145	3,360,046	7.62
22 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	616,576	12,007,941	5.13	59 NEW MEXICO	252,025	3,389,401	7.44
23 NORTHWESTERN	609,845	6,251,124	9.76	60 HOWARD	245,567	2,947,284	8.33
24 VIRGINIA	599,207	5,655,334	10.60	61 UTAH	244,116	3,671,129	6.65
25 HOUSTON	587,630	3,352,322	17.53	62 KANSAS	243,015	4,693,070	5.18
26 SOUTH CAROLINA	554,773	5,679,527	9.77	63 SYRACUSE	236,697	4,039,493	5.86
27 DUKE	553,521	7,607,727	7.28	64 TORONTO	235,125	13,923,039	1.69
28 VANDERBILT	518,977	4,614,805	11.25	65 HAWAII	227,604	3,466,292	6.57
29 INDIANA	512,457	9,934,302	5.16	66 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	225,916	3,430,327	6.59
30 FLORIDA STATE	497,919	2,836,043	17.56	67 OREGON	225,723	3,245,882	6.95
31 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	493,917	5,128,983	9.63	68 MONTREAL	191,221	3,814,783	5.01
32 WASHINGTON	491,122	9,463,768	5.19	69 ARIZONA STATE	188,569	4,669,306	4.04
33 OHIO STATE	478,477	8,926,559	5.36	70 TEXAS A&M	181,442	5,173,340	3.51
34 TEMPLE	475,590	4,584,591	10.37	71 SASKATCHEWAN	173,881	2,669,043	6.51
35 MIAMI	456,055	3,610,359	12.63	72 MICHIGAN STATE	173,367	6,721,988	2.58
36 NEBRASKA	446,874	3,791,910	11.78	73 WESTERN	123,710	5,271,741	2.35
37 CORNELL	446,813	9,198,958	4.86	WISCONSIN	.	9,575,506	.

RANK ORDER TABLE 2: TITLES HELD

Institution	Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total	Institution	Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total
1 NEW YORK	1,235,090	5,304,562	23.28	38 NORTH CAROLINA	193,408	4,877,368	3.97
2 IOWA	1,199,256	5,376,505	22.31	39 TULANE	185,871	2,976,484	6.24
3 HARVARD	1,014,315	14,195,095	7.15	40 MISSOURI	173,415	3,610,590	4.80
4 BOSTON	798,059	2,924,255	27.29	41 ARIZONA	170,377	4,796,552	3.55
5 YALE	720,264	10,695,257	6.73	42 MICHIGAN STATE	163,954	6,695,099	2.45
6 GEORGETOWN	708,063	4,055,631	17.46	43 ALABAMA	162,696	3,841,736	4.24
7 TEXAS	630,419	7,095,417	8.88	44 CINCINNATI	158,178	3,484,607	4.54
8 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	595,630	11,898,411	5.01	45 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	153,806	2,527,723	6.08
9 TEXAS TECH	574,383	796,729	72.09	46 RUTGERS - NEWARK	148,414	3,146,048	4.72
10 PENNSYLVANIA	542,819	5,337,449	10.17	47 BRIGHAM YOUNG	148,360	4,016,365	3.69
11 LOUISIANA STATE	524,114	5,125,306	10.23	48 UTAH	146,141	3,448,961	4.24
12 GEORGIA	513,727	4,024,380	12.77	49 NEBRASKA	136,851	2,700,142	5.07
13 COLUMBIA	485,963	9,022,370	5.39	50 CONNECTICUT	135,959	2,641,242	5.15
14 INDIANA	480,471	7,234,398	6.64	51 SOUTH CAROLINA	132,716	2,489,688	5.33
15 COLORADO	476,476	5,404,282	8.82	52 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	132,296	3,991,257	3.31
16 MICHIGAN	451,752	8,690,613	5.20	53 HOUSTON	128,627	2,516,360	5.11
17 GEORGE WASHINGTON	424,208	2,314,270	18.33	54 RUTGERS - CAMDEN	126,649	3,146,048	4.03
18 NORTHWESTERN	392,993	5,286,321	7.43	55 TEMPLE	123,477	3,446,686	3.58
19 YORK	337,156	3,348,325	10.07	56 NEW MEXICO	121,188	3,973,114	3.05
20 EMORY	331,921	3,378,987	9.82	57 OREGON	120,399	2,145,929	5.61
21 CHICAGO	329,919	6,860,280	4.81	58 ARIZONA STATE	118,076	3,961,127	2.98
22 NOTRE DAME	296,415	3,734,225	7.94	59 SYRACUSE	116,727	3,041,584	3.84
23 FLORIDA	293,602	4,933,357	5.95	60 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	115,948	3,401,755	3.41
24 VIRGINIA	287,216	5,197,490	5.53	61 KANSAS	99,065	4,813,780	2.06
25 ILLINOIS, URBANA	284,183	8,383,821	3.39	62 FLORIDA STATE	98,462	3,067,049	3.21
26 KENTUCKY	274,552	3,501,066	7.84	63 SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	90,717	2,315,485	3.92
27 DUKE	264,662	5,898,837	4.49	64 MONTREAL	79,743	2,857,474	2.79
28 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	257,273	4,006,376	6.42	65 WESTERN	61,826	3,886,093	1.59
29 OHIO STATE	253,983	6,075,215	4.18	66 HAWAII	55,797	2,895,212	1.93
30 VANDERBILT	247,694	3,861,552	6.41	67 SASKATCHEWAN	46,860	1,919,329	2.44
31 MINNESOTA	245,944	4,034,731	6.10	68 HOWARD	38,004	1,352,528	2.81
32 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	227,302	5,336,986	4.26	BOSTON COLLEGE	.	2,463,662	.
33 MIAMI	226,328	3,105,352	7.29	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	.	10,114,791	.
34 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	215,053	3,155,263	6.82	CORNELL	.	6,948,123	.
35 TENNESSEE	204,787	2,494,291	8.21	TORONTO	.	8,041,704	.
36 TEXAS A&M	202,571	4,109,075	4.93	WASHINGTON	.	.	.
37 OKLAHOMA	194,957	3,939,771	4.95	WISCONSIN	.	7,437,916	.

RANK ORDER TABLE 3: TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

		Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total			Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total
Institution					Institution				
1	HARVARD	12,811,273	123,135,255	10.40	38	ALABAMA	2,458,409	20,389,892	12.06
2	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	7,619,148	62,659,189	12.16	39	HOUSTON	2,453,183	21,098,176	11.63
3	GEORGETOWN	7,354,463	29,869,472	24.62	40	EMORY	2,442,838	40,025,183	6.10
4	YALE	6,761,509	87,585,510	7.72	41	COLORADO	2,426,944	22,088,524	10.99
5	GEORGE WASHINGTON	6,448,807	27,223,604	23.69	42	FLORIDA	2,412,139	31,207,901	7.73
6	IOWA	5,887,472	31,857,525	18.48	43	YORK	2,354,941	25,645,315	9.18
7	NEW YORK	5,440,293	59,581,642	9.13	44	TENNESSEE	2,348,564	26,292,971	8.93
8	CHICAGO	5,263,972	36,392,289	14.46	45	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,319,446	24,083,747	9.63
9	COLUMBIA	4,874,096	66,432,398	7.34	46	TEXAS A&M	2,311,687	41,942,895	5.51
10	MICHIGAN	4,845,267	69,763,323	6.95	47	MICHIGAN STATE	2,289,119	32,147,441	7.12
11	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	4,820,060	52,766,233	9.13	48	SYRACUSE	2,254,509	20,158,082	11.18
12	MINNESOTA	4,083,650	41,353,266	9.88	49	TORONTO	2,252,958	80,821,849	2.79
13	BOSTON	3,910,319	24,659,123	15.86	50	RUTGERS - NEWARK	2,216,088	40,900,985	5.42
14	PENNSYLVANIA	3,620,567	45,508,023	7.96	51	TULANE	2,071,066	19,575,670	10.58
15	BOSTON COLLEGE	3,468,593	23,110,289	15.01	52	TEMPLE	2,029,167	22,543,405	9.00
16	VIRGINIA	3,453,295	34,160,235	10.11	53	RUTGERS - CAMDEN	2,025,450	40,900,985	4.95
17	TEXAS	3,396,807	53,887,224	6.30	54	ARIZONA	2,004,683	28,766,323	6.97
18	DUKE	3,260,752	52,107,417	6.26	55	FLORIDA STATE	1,944,745	17,931,468	10.85
19	NORTH CAROLINA	3,105,818	38,020,731	8.17	56	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	1,928,422	19,704,084	9.79
20	TEXAS TECH	3,025,051	29,171,990	10.37	57	ARIZONA STATE	1,882,164	24,864,725	7.57
21	CONNECTICUT	3,008,571	22,661,653	13.28	58	OREGON	1,867,216	19,368,589	9.64
22	WASHINGTON	2,998,412	42,600,723	7.04	59	HAWAII	1,822,491	18,972,296	9.61
23	OHIO STATE	2,923,045	48,621,427	6.01	60	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	1,732,768	27,021,630	6.41
24	INDIANA	2,882,240	34,487,609	8.36	61	LOUISIANA STATE	1,704,956	14,115,309	12.08
25	CORNELL	2,870,069	51,743,552	5.55	62	CINCINNATI	1,680,645	20,553,865	8.18
26	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	2,856,969	45,136,222	6.33	63	UTAH	1,643,178	25,126,113	6.54
27	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	2,716,096	14,750,002	18.41	64	MISSOURI	1,633,409	18,132,491	9.01
28	MIAMI	2,707,662	25,963,289	10.43	65	NEBRASKA	1,608,455	17,894,901	8.99
29	WISCONSIN	2,674,215	39,363,871	6.79	66	SASKATCHEWAN	1,597,908	22,872,616	6.99
30	NORTHWESTERN	2,641,537	34,313,925	7.70	67	NEW MEXICO	1,591,925	22,658,510	7.03
31	BRIGHAM YOUNG	2,613,677	27,481,344	9.51	68	KENTUCKY	1,518,526	21,857,270	6.95
32	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	2,585,236	21,004,369	12.31	69	OKLAHOMA	1,510,715	25,272,061	5.98
33	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	2,539,337	54,748,383	4.64	70	HOWARD	1,494,660	10,665,380	14.01
34	NOTRE DAME	2,523,538	26,773,947	9.43	71	WESTERN	1,428,920	24,261,596	5.89
35	GEORGIA	2,514,360	24,915,283	10.09	72	MONTREAL	1,323,295	32,863,525	4.03
36	VANDERBILT	2,511,580	24,493,054	10.25	73	KANSAS	1,241,853	23,498,542	5.28
37	ILLINOIS, URBANA	2,484,204	46,479,470	5.34	74	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	1,060,158	12,896,551	8.22

RANK ORDER TABLE 4: TOTAL STAFF

Institution	Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total	Institution	Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total
1 GEORGETOWN	62	238	26.05	35 NOTRE DAME	22	230	9.57
2 CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	57	500	11.40	35 RUTGERS - CAMDEN	22	445	4.94
3 NEW YORK	53	485	10.93	40 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	21	117	17.95
4 HARVARD	49	794	6.17	40 FLORIDA STATE	21	259	8.11
5 GEORGE WASHINGTON	47	221	21.27	40 MICHIGAN STATE	21	264	7.95
5 MICHIGAN	47	669	7.03	40 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	21	633	3.32
5 YALE	47	577	8.15	40 RUTGERS - NEWARK	21	445	4.72
8 COLUMBIA	41	589	6.96	40 UTAH	21	325	6.46
9 TEXAS	37	486	7.61	46 EMORY	20	348	5.75
10 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	35	504	6.94	46 HAWAII	20	206	9.71
10 GEORGIA	35	293	11.95	46 ILLINOIS, URBANA	20	435	4.60
12 IOWA	34	243	13.99	46 OHIO STATE	20	686	2.92
13 PENNSYLVANIA	32	438	7.31	50 CORNELL	19	493	3.85
13 TEXAS TECH	32	320	10.00	50 MISSOURI	19	186	10.22
15 WISCONSIN	30	545	5.50	50 TULANE	19	162	11.73
16 BOSTON	29	278	10.43	50 YORK	19	200	9.50
16 CONNECTICUT	29	210	13.81	54 ARIZONA STATE	18	195	9.23
16 FLORIDA	29	312	9.29	54 HOUSTON	18	178	10.11
16 MIAMI	29	256	11.33	54 NEW MEXICO	18	221	8.14
16 VIRGINIA	29	342	8.48	54 OREGON	18	227	7.93
16 WASHINGTON	29	432	6.71	58 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	17	189	8.99
22 BRIGHAM YOUNG	28	367	7.63	58 SOUTH CAROLINA	17	262	6.49
22 CHICAGO	28	304	9.21	60 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	16	158	10.13
24 BOSTON COLLEGE	27	185	14.59	60 LOUISIANA STATE	16	152	10.53
24 DUKE	27	317	8.52	60 OKLAHOMA	16	229	6.99
26 MINNESOTA	26	363	7.16	60 VANDERBILT	16	198	8.08
27 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	25	356	7.02	64 NEBRASKA	15	176	8.52
28 NORTHWESTERN	24	361	6.65	64 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	15	236	6.36
28 TEMPLE	24	191	12.57	66 CINCINNATI	14	177	7.91
28 TENNESSEE	24	245	9.80	66 KENTUCKY	14	218	6.42
31 COLORADO	23	215	10.70	66 SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	14	136	10.29
31 HOWARD	23	118	19.49	66 TORONTO	14	647	2.16
31 NORTH CAROLINA	23	373	6.17	70 MONTREAL	12	340	3.53
31 SYRACUSE	23	200	11.50	70 TEXAS A&M	12	340	3.53
35 ALABAMA	22	197	11.17	72 KANSAS	10	253	3.95
35 ARIZONA	22	234	9.40	73 WESTERN	7	172	4.07
35 INDIANA	22	397	5.54	74 SASKATCHEWAN	5	147	3.40

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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 recommend 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 2013–2014b 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.

- 7.a Purchase of large online resources in 2012–2013 not repeated in 2013–2014.
7.c Increased expenses associated with online software support.
9 Computer hardware purchases in 2012–2013 not repeated in 2013–2014.
15 Not provided.

ARIZONA STATE

- 1 Increase due to large record loads for new and updated e-book packages. E-book records newly loaded FY14 for Making of Modern Law, LoisLaw, and Hein Online packages.
2 Reduction in volume count is due to aggressive weeding in preparation for the Law Library's move to new facility.
7.c Purchased MARC records for any new and some existing electronic databases from an outside vendor.
9 Installed new flooring and had some chutes built for the weeding project. Also purchased video equipment and new workstations.
10 Fringe benefits include medical, retirement, insurance.
13.b Last year two people left the library and their positions were not replaced.
15 Began reaching out to professors for seminars, volunteering to give presentations so this number increased.
16 We had fewer requests.
21 Due to changes in lending policies made last year. Expanded the types of libraries we would lend to and began lending articles from Hein.
22 Due to an increased number of requests from Law Journal. This may be as a result of the cancellation of print sources in the Law Library or could be just the types of articles they were working on.

BOSTON

- 7.c Includes: Doc. Delivery/ILL (43,409), Coll. Mgt. Util. (\$35,336), and binding (\$8,325).
18 See counts on Main Library survey as it is for all Boston University libraries.

BOSTON COLLEGE

All figures are as of 05/31/2014.

- 1 Law Library "titles held" are reported in the aggregated totals reported by the Thomas P. O'Neill Library.
10 For all benefits eligible full-time professional and support staff employed by the Law Library, the fringe benefit rate was 38% in FY 2014.
12, 17, 18, 19, 20 The University Library reports this number for all libraries at Boston College.
21, 22 These figures reflect requests made and requests by the Law Library only.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

BOSTON COLLEGE cont.

- 22 The marked decrease in the number reported here for 2014 as compared to the figure reported in 2013 is due to the fact that the Boston College Law Library has made deliberate strides in acquiring online databases and other research tools to meet the research needs of our community. We have also entered into consortial agreements that have given us access to a wider and deeper breadth of on-demand access to research materials and resources. These strategic additions to our collection have helped to decrease the number of requests from members of our community for materials from other libraries and institutions.

BRIGHAM YOUNG

All figures are as of 12/31/2013.

Library branches included: Law Library.

- 11 Administrative Employees: 64.6%; Faculty Employees: 60.7%; Staff Employees: 84.1%.
12 NA/UA
13.c Decreased number of student employees.
14 There are fewer librarians who are teaching classes now.
19 Improved our database searching on the website to make it more user friendly.

CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Questions 18–22 are only reported on the Main Library survey.

- 9 Fringe benefits are also included in this category. They weren't included last year.
11 We have a 3-tiered rate system for assessing fringe benefit expenses. For FY2013–14 the percentages of salary were: Academic 33.9%, Staff 41.5%, and Limited (temp) 17.3%. Students are not assessed for fringe benefits.

CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

- 12 Included with Main Library.

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 Law Library also has access to a number of electronic resources that are counted in the Main Library's statistics.
2 Includes bibliographic records for e-books contained in HeinOnline electronic collections, Gale's Making of Modern Law electronic collections, LLMC Digital collections and other electronic resources that are cataloged at the individual title level. The individual bibliographic records for these e-books were imported into our catalog during the 2012–13 and 2013–14 reporting periods and are reflected in Question 4 [Electronic Books]. These are legal treatises [i.e., monographs and integrating resources]; the print counterparts of which would most definitely be counted as books, not serials titles. We are not including electronic serial titles in Question 2. We purchased or subscribed to the treatise titles as part of packages as opposed to individual purchases or subscriptions to singular e-book titles but they are e-books none-the-less. We did not include these titles in years prior to the 2013 survey as we did not have them cataloged at the individual title level.

QUESTION NUMBER **FOOTNOTE**

CASE WESTERN RESERVE cont.

3 The Law Library uses a combination of physical volume count and bibliographic data extraction in calculating total volume count. Print volume count is performed physically while electronic resources are counted through bibliographic extraction.

CHICAGO

8.a In 2013–2014, the library experienced retirements and other departures of long-serving staff earning higher salaries than the staff hired to fill those positions. There also were several months when positions were vacant.

8.c Student expenditures had been higher in previous years due to hiring of student employees for special projects. The library returned to more typical staffing levels in 2013–14 but also reduced some student hours for budgetary reasons.

10 The university’s fringe benefit rates are calculated by Sponsored Award Accounting annually and negotiated with the Department of Health and Human Services. Rates are calculated for benefit eligible (receive full benefits). In addition, a federal rate is calculated that is the same as the benefit eligible rate excluding unallowable dependent tuition remission benefit expenses. This rate is only applied to salaries charged to federal awards. Some of the major fringe benefit cost categories are: health insurance, retirement, FICA/Medicare, tuition remission, workman’s compensation, and unemployment insurance. Fringe benefit expenses also include short/long-term disability, life insurance, temporary shutdown, staff/faculty assistance, child/elder care, employee physicals, training, and flex-transportation/medical/dependent.

11 This percent is applied to all staff except those with salary paid from federal awards.

21, 22 The number of filled or lending requests vary by the collection needs of the requesting libraries and naturally fluctuates from year to year based on faculty research needs. For 2014, the fluctuations also are attributable to the library’s participation in UBorrow, a direct ILL borrowing/lending system of the CIC, and participation in BorrowDirect, a resource sharing system of Ivy League institutions.

CINCINNATI

4 This number has increased substantially because of the manual creation of a couple thousand bibliographic records for online resources, including CALLI Lessons, BNA, and some Hein databases. Purchased 2,451 bibliographic records for the West Law Treatises from Cassidy Cataloging Company. Added 20,000 bibliographic records from ProQuest for Congressional Hearings items to replace the microfiche titles that were deleted during the year. Added 3,653 bibliographic records for the 19th Century Legal Treatises Collection for the equivalent electronic titles to replace the same number of microfiche titles that were deleted and discarded.

11 Fringe benefits rates are dependent upon staff category according to the following: Faculty 41.1%; Staff 33.2%.

COLORADO

1 Titles held this year represents the MARC 245 field in all bibliographic records for which the law library provides stewardship. (All former annual title counts followed the instructions from 2008 which did not include titles “that were added to the collection as the result of a one-time download.”)

2 Volume count represents all the item records attached to bibliographic records for which the law library provides stewardship. This includes e-books from MyiLibrary.

18–20 Our two most used databases changed from regular searches to federated searches per COUNTER definitions (WestLaw Classic to WestLaw Next and Lexis.com to Lexis Advance).

QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
COLUMBIA	
9	Figure erroneously underreported in FY13.
21	Includes 1,943 from fee-based service.
CONNECTICUT	
7.c	Includes bibliographic utilities, integrated library system, interlibrary loan, memberships for publication purposes, and binding costs.
10	Includes medical, dental, retirement, workers compensation, and unemployment insurances.
18–20	This number includes only EBSCO, Edinburg University Press, Gale, IngentaConnect & ProQuest. Other databases are not COUNTER compliant. We are not able to obtain use statistics from a number of our database subscriptions including Westlaw, Lexis, BNA, Bloomberg. The remainder of our databases are subscribed to by the main campus libraries and are accounted for in their statistics.
18	Non-COUNTER compliant statistics: Hein Online article retrievals–70,043; CCH articles viewed–1299; ALM page views–11,152; Leadership Directories documents viewed–1069.
19	Non-COUNTER compliant statistics: Hein Online searches–19,676; CCH searches–892.
CORNELL	
	For counts coded as “NA/UA”: Unless otherwise noted, counts for Law are included as part of the main survey reporting, and are not broken out here.
2	Print volumes only. With 2009–10 forward, does not include any e-books. All e-book counts are included in the main survey; Law cannot be broken out.
7, 8	The requested breakouts cannot be provided.
13	Excludes student FTE; all student FTE are included in the main survey. Excludes any short-term temporary staff and any positions that were temporarily vacant on June 30th.
13.a	Includes academic and exempt staff.
13.b	Includes non-academic, non-exempt staff.
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 services transactions.
17	Includes ILL lending transactions.
DUKE	
7.a	Decrease due to previous year expenditures including a one-time payment to Oxford University Press which was moved up rather than paid in FY 2014.
21	2012–2013 entry was incorrect: Should have been 895 ILL loans instead of 1495 ILL loans.
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: College of Law Research Center.
7.a, 7.c	The total library materials expenditure varied only slightly from the prior year. Within that figure, the expenditures between one-time, ongoing, and collection support were adjusted for the current collection needs of the library.
8.b, 13.b	Due to retirements and departures, there was one fewer FTE staff position this year.
8.c	This reflects a decrease because in prior years wages from an FTE support staff was inadvertently included in the student assistant figures.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

FLORIDA STATE cont.

- 10 This includes health, retirement, and other university provided benefits. The number reflects actual cost of fringe benefits rather than set percentage.
- 13.c The library decreased the number of student hours used to staff the circulation desk.
- 15 The decrease is due to a reduction in weekly workshops and enrollment in for-credit classes.
- 21, 22 The increase is due to an adjustment to which items were counted. In prior years, lending and borrowing through the statewide "UBorrow" system had been inadvertently excluded from this figure.

GEORGETOWN

- 10 See <http://benefits.georgetown.edu/>

HARVARD

- Library branches included: Harvard Law School Library.
- 4 See number reported under MAIN. This is reported as a university-wide number covering all schools and programs.
- 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.b Represents normal staffing level adjustments due to periodic staffing adjustments. Includes additional staff to support changes in institution-wide services.
- 13.c This number currently not available.
- 16 It is projected that the time period that the sample was taken, because it is significantly different than last year, directly impacted the numbers. It is also projected that the interpretation of what gets counted has also changed. Numbers for previous years have also varied widely. With the implementation of SpringShare, it is hoped that clearer reporting and more accurate data will be available.
- 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

- Library branches included: William S. Richardson School of Law (Law School Library).
- 10 Fringe benefits include: FICA, Medicare, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, pension accumulation, pension administration, retiree health, vacation reserve (for employees who accrue vacation), and state health fund estimates.
- 20 We technically do not have federated searching capability, only index searching through PRIMO. However, we are unable to supply any statistics for the index searching as there were technical difficulties associated with PRIMO in FY2014 and no statistics were counted.

HOUSTON

- 18–20 Data is unavailable.

HOWARD

- Library branches included: Data for the Law Library only.
- 8.b There was a reporting/typing error in the figure for support salaries in the 2012–13 report. This year's figure is correct.
- 16 Increased participation in information literacy instruction resulted in fewer reference questions.
- 17 Increased participation in library instruction resulted in increased circulation of materials.

QUESTION NUMBER **FOOTNOTE**

HOWARD cont.

18–20 The electronic searches and full-text articles accessed at Law Library are counted through the server at WRLC and reported in the main library statistics. The library materials budget was reduced this year and there was a RIF in January.

ILLINOIS, URBANA

Library branches included: Law.

University Library reports on e-resources, ILL, degrees, faculty, and enrollment for the university.

- 7.a From our ABA report, includes: Monographs (ABA AQ Question 12): \$80,237, and electronic resource purchases (ABA AQ Question 13a): \$36,917.
- 7.b From our ABA report, includes: Serials (ABA AQ Q. 11): \$906,876, and electronic resource licenses (ABA AQ Q. 13b): \$380,938.
- 7.c \$10,168 for binding services. We didn't bind as much this year, largely due to declining print serial subscriptions.
- 8.c Includes graduate student assistants on contract, as well as non-contract student hourly wages.
- 9 Every year, we have some variance between our bibliographic system and our accounting system, in terms of the categories of collections expenditures. If those collections expenditures cannot reliably be assigned to a category, we include it in "other expenses" on our ABA report and others. This year, the additional collections expenditures were \$16,596.
- 10 Not paid from the library's budget. Percentages vary. Professional Staff total is calculated as \$688,959 * 44.67%; Support Staff total is calculated as \$250,663 * 44.67%; Student Assistants total is calculated as \$53,531 * 5.99%.
- 11 Official percent varies by employee type: Employees covered by State Univ. Retirement System hired after 1986 = 44.67%; Employees covered by State Univ. Retirement System hired before 1986 = 43.22%; Non-student employees not covered by SURS = 7.79%; Graduate assistants = 5.99%.
- 14, 15 The library took over a summer intensive course, added an advanced legal research section for LLM students, we added a technology brown bag series, and we reached out to more faculty to provide guest lectures.
- 17 Decrease, because of greater online availability of materials.

INDIANA

Library branches included: Indiana University Law Library.

- 11 Official Designated Percent varies by employee type: 43.72% for professional staff, and 43.25% for support staff. Benefits covered: retirement, FICA, health insurance, tuition benefit, life insurance, and workers' compensation.
- 16 This is an estimated figure.
- 18–20 Because of incompatibilities within our reporting systems for electronic resources, we do not feel we can produce accurate use figures for this fiscal year.

IOWA

- 11 Professional & scientific staff.
- 19 Includes page views for Bloomberg BNS and HeinOnline and the number of successful full-text article requests (Question 18).

KANSAS

Library branches included: Wheat Law Library.

- 1, 2 Does not include e-resources.

QUESTION NUMBER **FOOTNOTE**

KANSAS cont.

- 7 Increased monographs and databases. More specifically, we spent nearly 5K more on monographs and had an increase in Hein back file updates. Also, in FY13 only 11 West LMA payments were made rather than 12 (12 were made in FY14). We also had increases in existing databases and added some new databases (WRDS, Tax Analyst, Trade Law Guide, and two Oxford Bibliographies modules). 709,787 includes PDA.
- 7.a 78,180 includes PDA.
- 7.b 631,607 includes PDA.
- 8.c Increased student coverage at Ref/Circ and in Tech. Services.
- 10 Includes SS, retirements, leave, insurance, local tax, parking.
- 11 Annual fringe percentage is 18.758% plus \$6,275 annually for health insurance.
- 18–20 Cannot accurately track.
- 21 Increased requests from law review and faculty.
- 22 Numbers rebounded slightly after decrease last year.

KENTUCKY

- 10 Includes: retirement, health insurance, life insurance, and miscellaneous fringe benefits (FICA and Social Security).
- 11 Law Library fringe benefits official designated percent is 36%; Main Library official designated percent is 27%.
- 18–20 Law Library total unavailable.

LOUISIANA STATE

- Library branches included: These are the statistics for the LSU Law Library, which is located on the Baton Rouge campus but administratively separate from LSU Libraries.
- 7 Total Library Expenditures 26% variance caused by mid-year budget reduction and a state-wide budget freeze from April 2014 through the end of the FY.
- 9 Other operating expenditures includes: survey software, hosted institutional repository, and memberships (not for the purposes of publications).
- 15 The total number of participants last year counted each attendee for each multi-session class with constant enrollment. The 2013–2014 instructions explicitly prohibit this double counting.
- 16.a The reported number of reference transactions for 2013–2014 are not based on sampling.
- 18–20 Not available for LSU Law Library.

MIAMI

All figures are as of 05/31/2014.

MICHIGAN

- Library branches included: Law.
- 2 Includes number of volumes for print (711,761) and number of titles for electronic monographs (105,141). We have no way to count electronic volumes. Includes electronic titles that we do not own or lease.
- 4 This is a title count for electronic monographs. We have no way to count electronic volumes. We also have access to 13,204 serials but we did not include them in this count.
- 7.c This is the binding cost of 36,441.
- 10 Long-term disability, group insurance, federal insurance contribution, retirement plan (employer contribution), health insurance, dental insurance, employee wellness program.

QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
MICHIGAN cont.	
20	Our federated search doesn't provide this statistic.
MINNESOTA	
	Library branches included: Law Library.
2, 4	We migrated from the Aleph ILS to Alma, which necessitated record cleanup that clarified our holdings.
21	Inaccurate holdings appearing in the OCLC Knowledge Base for several years.
MISSOURI	
7.a, 7.b, 7.c	Reflects shift in collection development priorities.
NA/UA9	Operating expenditures fluctuate annually depending on need.
13.b	Corrected count from previous year's report.
21, 22	Change in ILL demand from previous year.
MONTREAL	
	All figures are as of 04/30/2014.
	Library branches included: Law Library.
6-9, 10, 12	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars. Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$251,243; (7b) \$395,241; (7c) \$5,699; (7) \$652,183; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$348,867; (8b) \$392,557; (8c) NA/UA; (8) \$741,424; (10) \$161,840; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$652,183; (8) \$741,424; (9) \$23,113; (6) \$1,416,720; (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 7.
NEBRASKA	
	Fringe Benefits include FICA, health, life, & retirement.
NEW MEXICO	
	Library branches included: School of Law Library.
NEW YORK	
	All figures are as of 08/31/2014.
	Library branches included: NYU Law Library.
12	n/a
18	These are Serials Solutions click-thru statistics, not COUNTER statistics.
19, 20	Not maintained.
NORTH CAROLINA	
7.a	Decrease due to receipt of one-time year-end funding for additional materials purchases in previous year.
11	The university designates 22.04% + fixed health insurance of \$5,192.
NORTHWESTERN	
	All figures are as of 08/31/2014.
18-20	Reported with Main count.
NOTRE DAME	
10	Includes professional staff, support staff, and graduate student workers.
14, 15	Not tracked by reference department. Estimate.
18-20	Not tracked.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

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 Law Library is 35.2%.

18–20 n/a

OREGON

Library branches included: Jaqua Law Library is only library included in the Law Library report.

7.b Normal serials inflation for law titles.

9 Last year’s number was unusual because of furniture purchases.

10 Health care; retirement; payroll taxes; roughly 5% miscellaneous including bus pass, worker’s comp. fee, etc.

11 Health care premium cost plus 30%.

15, 16 Reduction due to drop in law school enrollment.

17 Circulation increase may be due to greater use of physical library by non-law students.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE

Library branches included: Penn State Dickinson School of Law H. Laddie Montague, Jr. Law Library located in University Park, PA and Carlisle, PA.

18 Law Library metrics for e-resource usage cannot be extracted from main university data.

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. We are therefore not reporting data for lines 19 and 20.

RUTGERS

1 There has been an overall increase in titles as we bring in more Marcive catalog records for our DOCUS collection. This did not affect our overall volume count because of the substantial weeding of duplicate volumes. [Newark Law Library]

2 Approximately 60% of the print collection was physically counted. The other 40% was counted by sampling. Electronic records were counted by bibliographic information and information supplied by the vendors. [Newark Law Library]

7 With declining enrollment, there has been a decrease in the student library fee. We had to cut our overall material purchasing. [Newark Law Library]

7.a The 2013 figure included the one-time purchase of two electronic literature collections. We did not make similar purchases this year. [Newark Law Library]

8.a One of our senior professional librarians retired. 2013 was the last fiscal year that his salary was being paid. [Newark Law Library]

8.c In previous years, our reported student salaries did not include Federal Work Study funds, which was an error. Including work-study funded jobs with other student worker’s salaries resulted in a significant increase. Additionally, the pay rate for the part-time assistants increased. [Camden Law Library]

8.c We have significantly increased the use of non-work-study student labor. These graduate students are no longer eligible for work study but they are fully trained. Fringe benefits for these students (FICA, Medicare, etc.) are covered in the operations figure in Question 9. [Newark Law Library]

13.c This number is higher to reflect a student assistant that was hired in the summer to cover circulation and special projects. [Camden Law Library]

QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
RUTGERS cont.	
14	Total number of presentations increased because we are now teaching more credit hours. Please note that this did not affect the total number of participants in like manner. [Newark Law Library]
16	This year reference transactions decreased in accordance with the overall national decrease in activity at the reference desk. Some factors that may have contributed to the decrease are a decline in law school enrollment, less difficult articles being source-checked by the student journals in this particular year, and fewer public patrons due to a change in public computer use policy. [Newark Law Library]
17	This year we were able to make use of a new program that is able to generate more accurate statistics concerning circulation transactions. [Camden Law Library]
21	A decline in the library budget has affected the number of titles we are able to purchase and add to our collection. This makes us less able to respond to ILL requests from other institutions. [Camden Law Library]
21	There is no particular reason for this increase in ILL requests filed for other libraries; we can only react to the ILL requests that we receive. [Newark Law Library]
22	The decline in filled requests can be attributed to a greater and more efficient use of our online databases and closer collaboration between librarians and journal staffers, such that the library is able to direct journal staffers to non-ILL sources. [Camden Law Library]

SASKATCHEWAN

All figures are as of 04/30/2014.

Library branches included: Law Library only.

6–9, 10, 12	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars. Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$80,737; (7b) \$1,194,664; (7c) \$5,513; (7) \$1,280,914; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$275,247; (8b) \$132,048; (8c) \$22,511; (8) \$429,806; (10) \$58,552; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$1,280,914; (8) \$429,806; (9) NA/UA; (6) \$1,710,720; (12) \$0. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
7.c	Increase due to higher volume and rising costs of contract binding expenditures.
8, 8.a	Increased number of librarians.
10	Includes the benefit expenses for librarians, staff, and students.
12	No such expenditures this fiscal year.
17	Increase in circulation mainly due to change in loan rule for law journals. Journals can now be signed out.
18	Law 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.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Library branches included: Coleman Karesh Law Library.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Library branches included: Law Library.

2	Increase due to increased access to electronic resources.
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QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA cont.

- 8, 8.a Increase due to hiring temporary part-time librarians.
9 Decrease is the result of changes to survey question definition.
13.c Increase due to hiring more students.
17 Decrease due to circulating less material.
21 Increase due to filling more requests.
22 Decrease is the result of filling fewer requests.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

- Library branches included: SIUC School of Law Library.
2 Decrease is a result of a remodeling project that reduced the Law Library's available space.
7.c Binding = \$3,233.
8, 8.a Increase is a result of filling a vacant librarian position.
8.c Decrease is a result of significant budget cuts.
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, and unemployment insurance, health insurance, dental insurance, and vision insurance.
13.b Decrease is a result of significant budget cuts.
22 Decrease in photocopy requests because of the increase in availability of material online.

SYRACUSE

- 2 Does not include 294,000 volume equivalents of microforms.
18-20 COUNTER-compliant statistics not available.

TEXAS

- All figures are as of 08/31/2014.
Library branches included: Tarlton Law Library.
8, 9 The big differences between last year and this year were caused by our bringing the staffing of our computer lab in-house. That resulted in the increase in our staff and student lines and the decrease in operating expenses.
18-20 This information is not available.

TEXAS A&M

All figures are as of 08/31/2014.

TEXAS TECH

- All figures are as of 08/31/2014.
1, 2, 4 Increase is due to the addition of several online databases that are counted and cataloged.
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, and social security.
16 Decreased because reference service changed to on-call service vs. manned-desks service.
18-20 Information includes HeinOnline, EBSCOhost, and Gale Cengage Learning databases. HeinOnline is not based on COUNTER protocols.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

TORONTO

All figures are as of 04/30/2014.

Library branches included: Bora Laskin Law Library.

6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars. Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$84,853; (7b) \$1,093,837; (7c) \$9,727; (7) \$1,188,417; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$643,373; (8b) \$361,244; (8c) \$95,395; (8) \$1,100,012; (10) \$258,024; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$1,188,417; (8) \$1,100,012; (9) \$123,588; (6) \$2,412,017; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).

17 The Law Library collection is primarily circulating from another library (Robarts Library) during the period of construction of a new Law Library. Therefore, this circulation represents the activity of a small core collection, only. This relocation of the collection also affects the ILL stats, as these loans are not being circulated from the Law Library. It is also true for many other questions, such as expenditures on staffing or resources, and reference transactions, that the Law Library is operating with reduced staffing and, therefore, services, during the construction period.

TULANE

2 Increase reflects increase in existing volumes cataloged.

4 Increase reflects purchase of e-book collections.

7c, 8c Decrease reflects shifting budget priorities.

14, 15 Reflects more focus on this service area.

16, 17, 21, 22 May reflect increase in library use.

UTAH

17 Number of initial circulations is reported as much lower this year because our new catalog allows us the ability to exclude reserve items, which we hadn't been able to do in our old ILS.

VANDERBILT

Library branches included: Law Library.

7a Effort to move money from continuing to one-time purchases; \$20,526 in restricted funds spent on one-time purchases.

8.a, 13–13.b Vacant support position was re-described as professional position.

10 Includes health plan, life insurance, disability insurance, retirement plan, tuition assistance, vacation, and sick leave.

13, 13.a Vacant support position was re-described as professional position. One professional position was unfilled for the year.

16 Some directional questions were reported in last year's number. Some instructional questions were overlooked in current year.

17 Law Library is purchasing and loaning requested items rather than requesting them on Interlibrary loan.

21 Law Library has not been lending for past year, but will resume in 2014–15.

22 Law Library is purchasing requested items rather than requesting on loan.

WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS

7 Reflects law library acquisition budget cuts.

10 Fringe benefits include annuity, FICA, health allowance, and dependent tuition allowance.

13, 13.b Reflects reduction in support staff.

QUESTION NUMBER FOOTNOTE

WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS cont.

- 18–20 Included in Main Library count.
- 21, 22 High percent change since last year reflects 2013 reporting error due to inaccurate count of patron-initiated requests to libraries in the statewide MOBIUS Library Consortium.
- 22 High percent change since last year reflects completion last year of law faculty project which made heavy use of ILL.

WESTERN

All figures are as of 04/30/2014.

Library branches included: John & Dotsa Bitove Family Law Library.

- 2 Transfer of volumes to storage.
- 4 Law titles included with Main Library totals.
- 6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars. Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$128,567; (7b) \$901,416; (7c) \$9,172; (7) \$1,039,155; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$179,559; (8b) \$165,310; (8c) \$8,686; (8) \$353,555; (10) \$95,725; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$1,039,155; (8) \$353,555; (9) \$137,092; (6) \$1,529,802; (12) \$0. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
- 8, 8.a, 10, 13, 13.a Changes in staffing levels.
- 9 Increase due to upgrading of facilities and furniture.
- 17 Decrease could be attributed to multiple factors, including increase of e-book usage.

WISCONSIN

Library branches included: Law.

- 1, 5 GLS reports.
- 2 u/a
- 7.c \$2257 (ILL); \$7482 (binding); \$6389 (shipping); \$9000 (OCLC).
- 18–20 na/ua

YALE

- 2 This figure includes e-books and microform volume equivalents.
- 7.a This figure includes one-time funding of \$250,000 for a special purchase.
- 11 Professional staff: 29.4%; Support staff: 53.6%.
- 18–20 The figures for Law are incorporated into the figures reported by the University Library; we cannot separate those numbers out for Law.

YORK

All figures are as of 04/30/2014.

Library branches included: Osgoode Hall Law School Library.

- 6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars. Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$230,726; (7b) \$723,439; (7c) \$57,352; (7) \$1,011,517; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$710,931; (8b) \$632,617; (8c) \$63,355; (8) \$1,406,903; (10) \$311,377; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$1,011,517; (8) \$1,406,903; (9) \$102,780; (6) \$2,521,200; (12) \$0. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
- 11 Faculty 20%; other professionals 22 %; Staff 27.5%; Casuals 10%.

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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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