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 06/30/2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>All figures are as of 09/30/2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>Includes professional and support staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>For professional staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIZONA STATE</td>
<td>Lost one .50 FTE librarian, and one .50 FTE librarian was on medical leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Made a large purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Materials provided to libraries only if they are a member of one of our consortiums; more resources available online and libraries borrowing less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON</td>
<td>Included in main library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON COLLEGE</td>
<td>All figures are as of 05/31/2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Fringe benefits are reported only for full-time professional and support staff. Part-time staff benefits are not included in this figure if the position is benefits-eligible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The number reported here follows the new ARL guideline of counting students in ongoing classes (e.g., semester-long classes) only once, rather than counting the students for each meeting of the class. Most of the law librarians’ contact hours are based on their semester-long courses in advanced legal research and subject specific legal research such as tax law, immigration law, intellectual property, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–20</td>
<td>The University Libraries numbers will stand for the Law Library. Law-only databases like Lexis, Westlaw, and Bloomberg Law are not COUNTER-compliant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>This number is lower than last year due to a decrease in requests received from other libraries for materials held in our collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>This figure is lower than last year due to new online research resources made available through subscriptions purchased by the Law Library and the University Library, thus decreasing the need for interlibrary loan requests from other institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>J.D. Degrees only. LL.M. degrees (15 awarded in 2012) are not counted in this figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>759 J.D. students and 19 LL.M. students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1 J.D. student and 1 LL.M. student.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRIGHAM YOUNG</td>
<td>All figures are as of 12/31/2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Fringe benefits include employer-paid 401k contributions, medical insurance, dental insurance, vision insurance, life insurance, sick leave, and vacation leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Official designated percentages: faculty: 49.6%, administrative: 54.1%, and staff: 70.1%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>These are from HeinOnline.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

1 Excludes Berkeley holdings in HathiTrust.

CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

10 Includes OPEB, OASDI, Medicare, workers comp., unemployment insurance, retirement, medical and dental insurance, and benefit administration.

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

8.b Reduced support staff salaries and wages due to employee benefits not being included in the 2011–12 support salaries and wages but being in the 2010–11 support salaries and wages and due to a reduction in support staff FTE from 15 to 13.

10 The UCLA employee benefit expenditures are as recorded in the UCLA general ledger in the UCLA campus libraries accounts. They are not based on any fixed rate. Rather, they are recorded based on the actual cost on an employee-by-employee level. So as employee’s health plan selections, amount of vacation accruals, etc., vary, so do the employee benefit costs. They include the cost of retirement contributions, health (medical, dental, vision), Social Security, Medicare, life insurance, disability insurance, workers compensation, unemployment insurance, and vacation accrual. This expense is increasing steadily and very substantially due to the UC wide mandated increases in retirement contributions and also in part due to the annual increases in health insurance.

11 Not applicable to the UCLA Library. As noted in the prior footnote, all UCLA employee benefit expenditures are based on individual employee selections of health insurance options and are affected by employees’ earned annual amount of vacation, etc.

13.a Increase of Law Library professional staff is due to increased hiring of librarians: 4.0 additional FTE.

13.b Reduction in Law Library support staff by 2.0 FTE. Overall, while the UCLA Library is scrutinizing all positions that become open to determine whether they should be filled, the library is focusing its scarce resources more on professional, especially librarian positions, over support positions. The Law Library seems to be following this strategy as well.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE

1 This is substantially larger increase in titles held than reported in previous years for the Law Library. It includes the addition of bibliographic records for Westlaw, Lexis, and other electronic resources cataloged at the individual title level that were imported into our catalog during the FY12 reporting period.

2 This is a substantial decrease in the number of volumes held for the Law Library. While the Law Library added over 9,000 new volumes and electronic resource units to the collection, we withdrew 14,541 volumes from our off-site storage facility and 9,112 journal volumes from our onsite collection during the FY12 reporting period. The Law Library also has access to a number of electronic resources that are only counted in the Main Library’s statistics.

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

4 The Law Library also has access to a number of e-books that are only counted in the Main Library’s statistics.

23–29 Reported on the Main Library’s statistics.

CHICAGO

4 Decrease due to an accurate bib record title count; there is no way to accurately count the number of electronic volumes.

7 Inclusion of collection support expenditures accounts for the increase in total material expenditures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHICAGO, cont.</td>
<td>8.b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mistake in FY11 support staff. Correct total should have been $389,272.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greater reliance on student workers in FY12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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, which 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This percent is applied to all staff except those with salary paid from federal awards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This number includes document views from CIAO, ebrary, HeinOnline, IntelliConnect, Wiley, LegalTrac, OUP, vLex, and WorldTradeLaw. Does not include the following databases for which we collect some usage data: BNA, CALI, E&amp;E, PACER, Oceana, RIA Academic Advantage, and Supreme Court Insider. Does not include the following databases for which we have no usage data: ChinaLawInfo, ELR, Fastcase, GCR, GTDT, IEL titles, iSinoLaw, JustCite, Justis, KluwerArbitration, LexisNext, MoML, Manupatra, Pratt, Singapore law reports, SSRN, The Daily Whale, TRACfed, TradeLawGuide, and Westlaw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This number includes CIAO, Wilson, LegalTrac, LLMC, OUP, and vLex. See Q18 footnote for listing of databases that we have some usage data that is not included, as well as databases for which we have no usage data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The number of filled or lending requests varies by the collection needs of the requesting libraries and naturally fluctuates from year to year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CINCINNATI</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Question 5 numbers are included in Main statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.a–8.b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corrected matching of professional and support staff salaries to numbers of staffing from 2010–12 ARL Questionnaire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The fringe benefits rate varies by employee group. Rates are: faculty librarians–28%, administrative and professional–36.5%, support staff–47%, and student assistants–8.5%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLORADO</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>103,000 bib records for Congressional Research Digital Collection were purchased from ProQuest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fringe benefits include medical, dental, and life insurance and retirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent equals fringe benefits divided by total amount of salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMBIA</td>
<td>14.a, 15.a, 16.a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Figure is based on a combination of sampling and actual counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data collection method has changed and in FY12 was based on a combination of sampling and actual counts; in addition, definitional differences in how transactions are numbered in the new collection system affect the comparability of year-to-year data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Includes 3,051 for fee-based service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In 2012, the law library withdrew 8,677 volumes of duplicative material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONNECTICUT, cont.

19 Included in these statistics are databases subscribed to and paid for directly and fully by the law library. Databases to which the library has access through campus-wide licenses subscribed to by the University of Connecticut main libraries or the University of Connecticut Health Center are not included. Databases include full-text journal databases, primary law databases, and historical legal document databases. A number of databases subscribed to by the law library are not included because COUNTER-compliant statistics are not available.

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, this count does not include any e-books. All e-book counts are included in the main survey; Law cannot be broken out. Almost 7,500 volumes were withdrawn in a weeding project in anticipation of the library’s stack space being reduced by a Law School renovation. The rest of the apparent decrease is due to a record cleanup project for withdrawals that took place in earlier years.

7 The requested breakouts cannot be provided.

8.a Includes expenditures for academic and exempt staff.

8.b Includes expenditures for non-academic, non-exempt staff only.

13 Excludes FTE for student staff; 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 only.

14 Information transaction and presentations to groups counts include only those transactions staff recorded in Count It, CUL’s locally built system for tracking public service transactions.

16 The count is extrapolated from 12 random sampling weeks. See also the previous note.

17 Includes ILL lending transactions. For the first time, Ithaca/Geneva was able to subtract all staff processing transactions.

22 Traditional (vs. Borrow Direct) ILL counts include some of the requests submitted by CUL patrons for items that are available at CUL.

DUKE

All figures are as of 7/30/2012.

EMORY

All figures are as of 08/31/2012.


7.c Included in other operating expenditures.

FLORIDA

18–20 Majority of vendors do not record data or provide it to us in a manner that meets the definitions of the COUNTER Code of Practice.

FLORIDA STATE

2 Volume count increase is due in large part to e-book/electronic resource holdings.
FLORIDA STATE, cont.

8.c Reduced expenditure due to decrease in circulation desk staffing and student assistance in digital projects.

10 Fringe benefits include salary Social Security match, salary Medicare match, defined benefit retirement match, ORP defined contribution match, PEORP defined contribution match, pretax admin assessment, health insurance employer contribution, and state life insurance contribution.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

4 We do not maintain volume count for electronic resources. We only maintain title count.

7.c Binding–$96,931; ILL–$28,955; and collection management–$188,399.

9 Computing–$14,373; equipment–$20,417; supplies–$76,984; staff development–$84,564; and misc. = $17,866.

17 Lower initial circulation believed to be caused by increased use of online resources.

GEORGETOWN

4 The decrease in e-books is due to a more careful counting so as not to duplicate counting shared resources with the Main Campus Library.

GEORGIA

11 Staff benefit rates/percentages are based on individual salaries: Above $75,000.00 is 28%; between $50,000 and $74,999 is 34%; between $35,000 and $39,999 is 44%; and below $35,000 is 55%.

HARVARD

1 Title count based on total bibliographic records with active holdings in Harvard’s HOLLIS system.

2 Volume counts are an estimate based on item records in Harvard’s HOLLIS system, inflated by 30% to account for items that are not represented by item records.

4 Electronic book data is organized centrally; data is included on Harvard’s MAIN survey.

7.a–7.b Includes digitally reformatted materials.

7.c Collections support includes binding, postage, records storage, preservation services, dues and memberships, etc.

10 Harvard’s fringe assessments cover payroll taxes and employee benefits, including (but not limited to) health coverage and pension.

13.c FTE figure is not available for student assistants.

17 Circulation figures include traditional circulation numbers (excluding reserves) and Scan & Deliver service transactions.

18–20 Data not available for FY2012.

21–22 Materials lent through traditional ILL services (e.g., OCLC Resource Sharing) and Borrow Direct.

HAWAII

7.c Amounts reflected here are for bibliographic utilities as well as journal binding.

18 Only two of Law’s vendors are in COUNTER compliance, but those two are not fully compliant. The statistics gathered are for the following vendors: Thomson Reuters and Oxford University Press (“Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law” and “Oxford Reports on International Law” both of which are reported from November 2011).

20 The Law Library does not subscribe to any federated search engines, only individual databases.
### HOUSTON

All figures are as of 08/31/2012.

19

Numbers are not available from Westlaw, the most used database. The most conservative estimate is Westlaw’s usage is twice that of Lexis. Lexis usage is 56,467, so estimate for Westlaw is 112,934.

### ILLINOIS, URBANA

7 Increase reflects spending from gift funds and extra revenue from an increase in the number of law students paying the law student library fee.

8.c Decrease reflects one less graduate assistant employed this year and no extra student hours for projects.

12, 18–22 University Library reports total number for all libraries on campus.

23 Eight doctor’s degrees awarded by the Law School are included in the overall University of Illinois Library statistics.

24 One field in which doctor’s degrees can be awarded by the Law School is included in the overall University of Illinois Library statistics.

25 42 full-time instructional faculty of the Law School are included in the overall University of Illinois Library statistics.

26 719 full-time students of the Law School are included in the overall University of Illinois Library statistics.

28 719 full-time graduate students of the Law School are included in the overall University of Illinois Library statistics.

### INDIANA

1 FY 2010–2011 figures were incorrect; correct number of titles: 306,287.

4 Hein Online libraries; Congressional Documents and World Constitutions libraries (12,000).

8 Administrative restructure; fluctuation due to specific projects.

8.a Dean retired and administration restructured.

8.c Fluctuations occur based on projects; no general reduction in funding.

9 Fringe benefits include health care support and retirement benefits. For FY11, only other operating expenditures from the Law Library operating budget were reported. For FY12, Law School funding for travel, postage, phones, etc. were reported and will continue to report funding from both sources.

11 Indiana University fringe benefit rates (FY12 only): professional staff–42%, staff–37.23%. Benefits covered: retirement, FICA, health insurance, tuition benefit, life insurance, and workers’ compensation.

12, 18–20 Included in the Indiana (Main) survey.

13.b Lost one position.

22 General fluctuation in number of requests; it is too early to call a trend.

### IOWA

6, 19 Approximate figures.

8.a Doesn’t include library director’s salary, as this individual is not an employee of the Law Library. The Head of the Law Library’s salary is included in the figure reported.

11 Rate for professional and scientific classification.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KANSAS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total now includes electronic expenditures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.a</td>
<td>One phased retirement and two temporarily vacant positions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.b</td>
<td>Loss of temporary position and transfer of technology support position to law school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.c</td>
<td>Hourly rate increased, more students hired, and student desk coverage increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Percentage does not include estimate of $5k annually for health insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Decreased demand for print and new calculation method.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–20</td>
<td>Did not track.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KENTUCKY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Includes retirement, health insurance, life insurance, and miscellaneous fringe benefits (FICA and Social Security).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOUISIANA STATE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>In previous questionnaires, total number of titles reported was for print/electronic only. All formats are included this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 18–20</td>
<td>Not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Last year, juris doctorates awarded were not reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, 29</td>
<td>A new internal accounting system eliminated the number of students previously counted as part-time, so this figure is no longer available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIAMI</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Title count is dramatically higher this year because it includes 89,800 microfiche titles that were added to the catalog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–11</td>
<td>Fringe amounts are based on the total salaries for professionals and staff. The rate is 24.5% for professionals and 39.9% for staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MICHIGAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Includes all formats for the first time. Includes some electronic titles for which we are “not providing sustained stewardship and maintenance” because we cannot separate them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Includes volumes for print and titles for electronic. We have no way to count electronic volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Includes serials for the first time and includes titles only. We have no way to count electronic volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Benefits include health insurance, life insurance, basic retirement, FICA, dental, long term disability, and employee wellness programs and rewards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Includes reserves; we don’t count reserves separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Our federated search doesn’t provide these statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MICHIGAN STATE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Increase in titles held over prior year represents the new instruction that “identical content in different forms” counts each format as a different title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Decrease in volumes over prior year reflects the library’s move from print to digital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.b</td>
<td>The decrease is due to staff assistants for special projects during 2010–2011 who were no longer on payroll during 2011–2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.c</td>
<td>Reduction reflects reduced computer lab hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Total has been verified and is accurate. No other explanation available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MICHIGAN STATE, cont.

Question Number

10    Health, dental, disability, life, and pension.
17    This number has been verified. There was a drop in circulation.
18–20 Not available.
21    ILL requests have increased significantly due to student law review activities and new faculty.
25    The college hired additional faculty. This number is accurate.
26, 28 Lower enrollment due to high graduation and strategic choice to admit smaller classes.
27, 29 Increase in part-time reflects growth of LLM program and other changes in student population.

MINNESOTA

Law Library is an administratively separate library reporting through the Law School. The University Libraries provides significant infrastructure support for library systems (e.g., ILS, discovery system).

4    Access is available to all e-books (>400,000) in all libraries in the university.
7.c  Bindery expenses, interlibrary loan and document delivery borrowing expenses, preservation activities, and library collection management applications or services (e.g., OCLC).
10   Retirement or pension, group life and disability insurance, workers compensation, unemployment insurance, Social Security, Medicare, tuition component for grad assistants, and accrued vacation payout on termination.
11   Reported percentage is for professional staff. Percentage may vary with job class, %FTE, and length of appointment.
18–20 Electronic resources are integrated; no breakdown by branch is available.

MISSOURI

1    The lower title count reported this year from previous years reflects a correction to our microform title count.
10   Fringe benefits include FICA, medical, dental, life, long term disability, retirement, unemployment compensation, workers’ compensation, educational assistance, educational fee reduction, service awards, and wellness program.

MONTREAL

All figures are as of 04/30/2012.

1    For the past years, we only included book titles. This year, it’s titles for all types of document.
4, 11–12, 18–20 N/A
6–9   At the request of the Quebec government, the fiscal year at the University of Montreal starts on May 1 and ends April 30 since 2011. As a result, exceptionally last year 2010–2011, data from the libraries of the University of Montreal were spread over 11 months rather than 12.
6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars — Collections Expenditures: (7a) $155,217; (7b) $512,965; (7c) $4,546; (7) $672,728; Salary Expenditures: (8a) $465,741; (8b) $298,018; (8c) $0; (8) $763,759; (10) $177,137; Overall Expenditures: (7) $672,728; (8) $763,759; (9) $8,817; (6) $1,445,304; (12) NA/UA.
NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).

NEBRASKA

6    The increase in total expenditures is due mainly to increases in subscription and salary costs.
7    Library materials costs are generally up. Increases in subscription costs etc. account for the increase.
9    Expenditures in this category are just generally down in FY 2011–12.
NEBRASKA, cont.

13.a We lost one employee this year. The small number of professional positions we have accounts for the substantial percentage decrease.

14 Presentations decreased during this reporting period. The number of participants, however, increased so we are still providing instruction to a larger number of students.

15 The number of presentations decreased while participation increased. This would indicate we are providing needed instruction.

17 Our circulation increased while our interlibrary loan decreased.

21 Increases in material supplied to other libraries, in this percentage range, are normal for us.

22 The decrease is attributable to better access to material online.

23 Starting with this survey, we are counting the Juris Doctorate degree in the PhD category.

NEW MEXICO

2 Increase due to implementation of new buying plans to strategically increase legal treatise collection.

7 Includes physical collection plus electronic licenses and one-time purchases (total information resources spending).

7.a Monographic purchases dropped in FY12.

7.b Includes print serials and integrating resources, $377,830.35 plus $239,806.93 for electronic licenses, plus $20,005.00 for electronic one-time purchases.

9 Calculated using following percentages: 29%–FT faculty, 32.5%–FT staff, and 1%–students.

11 29%–FT faculty, 32.5%–FT staff, and 1%–students.

14–15 Made fewer presentations to groups.

16 Consistent with recent trend of fewer walk-up reference patrons.

18–20 Law Library searches are a subset of the University Libraries searches. There is no way to separate the searches.

22 Newly hired tenure-track law faculty are publishing more and needed access to more materials not on site.

NEW YORK

2 We are counting paid electronic resources for the first time this year.

12 Not applicable.

19 We don't maintain database search statistics.

20 We do not have a federated search engine.

NORTH CAROLINA

1 Total listed includes only titles in book format.


9 Reduction in other operating expenditures results from significant purchases of furniture, shelving, and carpet from library funds in 2010/2011.

10 The university designates 22.04% plus fixed health insurance of $5,192.

NORTHWESTERN

All figures are as of 08/31/2012.

7 Library was provided with one-time extra funding for the purchase of a database.
NORTHWESTERN, cont.

8.c  The need for coverage by student assistants was reduced by more stable support staffing in this year.
9  Administrative restructuring changed operational allocations downward.
10  Includes dental care, vision care, medical care, life insurance, vacation, sick leave, long-term disability, retirement, and tuition benefits.
13.b  Support staff, FTE = 11.5 rounded up to 12.
18–20, 26–29  This is recorded as a single figure on the Main Libraries Survey, and represents the count for all branches of the Northwestern Libraries on the Evanston and Chicago campuses.

NOTRE DAME

7.c  ILL—$4,818, preservation—$1,424, and collection management applications—$107,610.
11  25% official designated percent for library faculty; exempt staff—27.8%, non-exempt staff – 41.7%, students and temps range from 1.4% to 7.6%.
12  After reassessing, we determined that the library doesn’t pay for services that qualified under the definition for this question that included: “for which it does not pay fully and/or directly (for example, funding is provided by the state on behalf of all members)”, so these expenditures that were included in that category the previous year are included in question 7c.

OHIO STATE

9  Some items previously reported in Other Operating Expenditures moved to Collection Support category.
10  Composite benefit rates at Ohio State vary by employee type. Average of faculty and professional staff rates reported here. University Hospital’s rate for Health Sciences Library is slightly higher.
22  Purchase of several large online serial back files has made more resources immediately available to our users.

OREGON

2  Includes more comprehensive count, including e-books paid for by the Law Library.
6  Reflects increased expenditures for both labor and collections as noted elsewhere.
7  Increased expenditures for collections is a return to normal after a year of savings resulting from the switch from print to electronic and eliminating the duplication of print.
8  Fully staffed for the full 12 months this year — no vacancies.
8.a  Reflects full staffing for the full year — no period of vacancy.
8.c, 13.c  We hired a graduate assistant this year.
10–11  Includes health care costs, retirement, payroll taxes, workers comp, and bus pass. Fixed cost for health care is $14,700 per employee. Other costs are variable, at a rate of 29.3% of salary.
14–15  Smaller demand may be related to enrollment decrease.
18–19  This is partial total for Law Library. For most resources is it not possible to separate out Law Library use from total library use.
20  Data not available.
21–22  Unable to separate this out from total library numbers.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE

Library branches included: Penn State Dickinson School of Law and H. Laddie Montague, Jr. Law Library.

14–15
Library added several two-credit courses in research instruction and increased instruction in other classes.

18–20
Law Library metrics for e-resource usage cannot be extracted from main university library count.

QUEEN’S

All figures are as of 04/30/2012.

4, 7, 18–22
These statistics cannot be extracted from the main library totals at this time.

6
Does not include all library expenditures as most are included with the main library statistics and cannot be extracted at this time.

6–9, 10, 12
Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars — Collections Expenditures: (7a) $54,668; (7b) $823,307; (7c) $9,068; (7) $887,043; Salary Expenditures: (8a) $229,357; (8b) $197,556; (8c) $56,564; (8) $483,477; (10) $87,862; Overall Expenditures: (7) $887,043; (8) $483,477; (9) $3,717; (6) $1,374,237; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).

23–24, 26–29
As at November 2011.

25
As at October 2011.

RUTGERS

Library branches included: Camden and Newark Law Libraries.

1
The figure is an approximation, consisting of about 102,200 hardcopy titles, 23,140 titles in the Gale Making of Modern Law treatises and primary sources collections, and 4,170 titles in three HeinOnline collections (World Trials, Foreign & International Law, and Taxation & Economic Reform in America). This is a downward revision from earlier year figures which included some uncataloged titles. 2010–11 figure did not include electronic; 2011–12 does include electronic. [Newark Law Library]

2
The figure should be regarded as approximate. There was a net decrease of about 3,300 hardcopy volumes due to extensive weeding of duplicates. [Newark Law Library]

4

6
Last year’s survey question (#21) was the sum of different subquestions (#s 16, 17, 18 & 20) than this year’s survey (#s 6, 7–9). The question definitions for 2010–2011 excluded the cost of several very expensive databases that we subscribe to. This year’s (2011–2012) question definitions included those subscriptions. [Camden Law Library]

7
Last year’s survey question was the sum (#16) of different subquestions (#s 16a–16d) than this year’s survey (7, 7a–7c). The question definitions for 2010–2011 excluded the cost of several very expensive databases that we subscribe to. This year’s (2011–2012) question definitions included those subscriptions. [Camden Law Library]

7.a
69,223 print plus 25 video plus 38,360 electronic. [Newark Law Library]

7.b
395,369 print plus 1,456 microform plus 247,877 electronic. [Newark Law Library]

8.a
The two most senior librarians retired, removing their considerable salaries from the total. They were not replaced until this fiscal year (2012–2013). [Camden Law Library]

8.a
Director was on 80-percent-pay sabbatical in fall 2011 and that position was vacant in spring 2012. [Newark Law Library]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Number</th>
<th>Footnote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RUTGERS, cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.b</td>
<td>$490,057 salaried employees plus $29,664 hourly employees. Several factors contributed to the increase from 2010–2011: One staff member was on unpaid leave for 7-1/2 months in 2010–11 then that position was vacant another month. A new half-time position was created, effective in only the last three months of 2010–11 but throughout 2011–12. Negotiated increases took effect in 2011–12, including lump-sum payments. [Newark Law Library]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.c</td>
<td>This year’s amount doesn’t include the cost of two expensive interns (one for the digitization project and one for a PT reference assistant) that was included in the 2010–2011 survey amount. [Camden Law Library]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.c</td>
<td>$29,482 work study plus $47,239 non-work study. Resources were devoted to a major digitization project. [Newark Law Library]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>38.2% of $1,198,333 salaries; plus 7.3% of $28,000 extra pay; plus 7.3% of $29,644 hourly wages. [Newark Law Library]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 13.c</td>
<td>We needed more student assistant FTEs during the 2011–2012 period in order to allow the library to remain open (SAs went from FTE 2 to FTE 5). [Camden Law Library]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.b</td>
<td>9.5 salaried plus 0.4 hourly (725.8 hours divided by 1,875 hours considered as FT, based on 37.5 hrs/wk, 50 wks/yr). [Newark Law Library]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.c</td>
<td>5,229.3 hours divided by 1,875 hrs/yr = 2.8 FTE. [Newark Law Library]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Our number reported for 2010–2011 was based on figures given by each reference staff member. Half (2) of the reference staff resigned this past summer and so were not available to confirm the number of presentations for 2011–2012 survey. Consequently, we were forced to estimate the number of presentations for the 2011–2012 period. [Camden Law Library]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>4,503 at reference desk, 6,600 at circulation desk; reporting period June–May. The 2010–11 figure omitted transactions that occurred at the circulation desk. Including those brings the 2010–11 figure to 9,060. [Newark Law Library]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Started using ILLiad system in 2011–12, with increases in efficiency. [Newark Law Library]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SASKATCHEWAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All figures are as of 04/30/2012.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 12</td>
<td>U/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–9, 10, 12</td>
<td>Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars — Collections Expenditures: (7a) $153,686; (7b) $947,194; (7c) $5,033; (7) $1,105,913; Salary Expenditures: (8a) $151,667; (8b) $181,704; (8c) $19,395; (8) $352,766; (10) $69,164; Overall Expenditures: (7) $1,105,913; (8) $352,766; (9) NA/UA; (6) $1,458,679; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.a</td>
<td>Decreased number of librarians, previously 2.5 FTE and now under 2.0 FTE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The official designated percentage for fringe benefits varies by employee type: 15.94% for professional staff, 23.68% for support staff, and 10.12% for student assistants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>COUNTER statistics specifically for Law is unavailable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Less demand for document delivery and ILL in 2011/2012 than previous year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTHERN ILLINOIS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.c</td>
<td>Binding $4,538.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Figure provided includes a substantial service fee ($28,644) for maintenance of our Innovative server. In 2010–2011, this amount was included under question 25 computer hardware and software.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, cont.

10–11 Includes FICA, retirement, workers’ compensation, life insurance, unemployment insurance, health insurance, dental insurance, and vision insurance.

13, 13.b Decrease is a result of significant budget cuts resulting in inability at this time to replace retired/separated employees.

14 Due to staffing shortages, fewer group presentations were offered.

15 Again, due to staffing shortages, fewer group presentations were offered. That, in turn, reduced the number of total participants in group presentations.

SYRACUSE

2 Now that microforms are no longer counted as physical units by ARL, the Law Library’s 1.5 million microforms (283,163 volume equivalents, 55% of the Law Library’s physical collection) are not reflected anywhere in this report.

18–20 COUNTER-compliant statistics not available.

TEXAS

All figures are as of 08/31/2012.

TEXAS TECH

10 Includes workers compensation insurance, health match, TRS matching, ORP matching, opt-out health matching, lump-sum vacation pool, and retiree insurance pool.

TORONTO

All figures are as of 04/30/2012.

6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars — Collections Expenditures: (7a) $131,593; (7b) $957,419; (7c) $8,862; (7) $1,097,874; Salary Expenditures: (8a) $562,077; (8b) $439,270; (8c) $56,519; (8) $1,057,866; (10) $248,479; Overall Expenditures: (7) $1,097,874; (8) $1,057,866; (9) $61,163; (6) $2,216,903; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).

10 Includes health plans and pension plan contributions.

TULANE

11 22% for professional staff and 27% for support staff.

UTAH

17 This figure is the total number of initial circulations including reserves. There is not a process to pull out reserve items.

18–20 Most databases are full campus access and usage is included in the main campus library statistics. See Marriot Library figures. We currently do not have a mechanism to accurately track our individual use.

25 Figure includes both full-time law school and library instructional faculty.

VANDERBILT

6, 8, 8.a Increase due in part to salary of new Associate Dean, Law Library.

7c Last year’s Miscellaneous Materials expenditures included one-time special purchases.

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

14 Strategic emphasis on outreach.

21 Number for 2010/11 should also be 0. No change for current year. Law Library will begin filling ILL requests again in 2012/13.
VANDERBILT, cont.

22 Greater emphasis on meeting faculty and student ILL needs for materials not in collection.

WASHINGTON U.–ST. LOUIS

7 Figure reflects budget reductions.

9 FY11 included fringe benefits; FY12 does not.

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

13.a One professional staff member no longer reports to the Law Library.

13.b Realignment of support staff following professional person no longer reporting to library.

17 Reserve numbers were included in FY11, and excluded in FY12.


23–29 Numbers are consolidated in Olin Main report.

WESTERN

All figures are as of 04/30/2012.

4 Law Library e-books included with Western Libraries count.

6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars — Collections Expenditures: (7a) $74,549; (7b) $563,812; (7c) $4,819; (7) $643,180; Salary Expenditures: (8a) $229,540; (8b) $168,325; (8c) $6,865; (8) $404,730; (10) $105,360; Overall Expenditures: (7) $643,180; (8) $404,730; (9) $13,672; (6) $1,061,582; (12) $0. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).

7.c Binding.

10 Law Library fringe benefits included the actual benefit costs to Western Libraries. Western Libraries is charged benefits at a rate of 27.5% for all full-time permanent employees. Western Libraries is charged at a rate of 13% for student assistants and contract support staff.

18–20 Unavailable.

21–22 Interlibrary Loans is a centrally funded and operated service at Western Libraries.

WISCONSIN

1 Data for the Law Library was incorporated into the main campus title count. Law’s individual title count is 273,145 using bib record counts from Voyager.

11 Regular faculty and academic staff—41.0%, regular classified—56.0%.

17 The increase in initial circulations for Law Library reflects the database’s record of such transactions.

18–20 This reported figure represents campus–wide totals, and is not specific to Law Library. It is not possible to extract Law specific data for this question.

23–29 This data is not specific to the Law School, but rather reflects campus-wide totals.

YALE

2, 4 We do not add e-books to volume count.

11 Currently, the fringe rate for professional staff is 38.9%. The fringe rate for union, clerical, and technical staff is 55.5%.

12 OCLC, cataloging from various sources, and III.
YALE, cont.


YORK

All figures are as of 04/30/2012.

1 This number slightly lower than last year because it was pulled from SIRSI and e-books were added.

4 HeinOnline Libraries–45,956; Making of Modern Law–33,760; and LLMC–5,326.

6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars — Collections Expenditures: (7a) $364,345; (7b) $679,812; (7c) $22,321; (7) $1,066,478; Salary Expenditures: (8a) $593,080; (8b) $718,613; (8c) $5,076; (8) $1,316,769; (10) $305,644; Overall Expenditures: (7) $1,066,478; (8) $1,316,769; (9) $114,457; (6) $2,497,704; (12) $0. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).

11 Faculty–20%; other professionals–22%; staff–27.5%; and casuals–10%.

16 The Law Library was in temporary quarters until they moved to their new building in August 2012. During the move, they were closed to users for two months.