

ARL ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARY STATISTICS 2012–2013

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ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES®
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ARL Academic Law Library Statistics 2012–2013

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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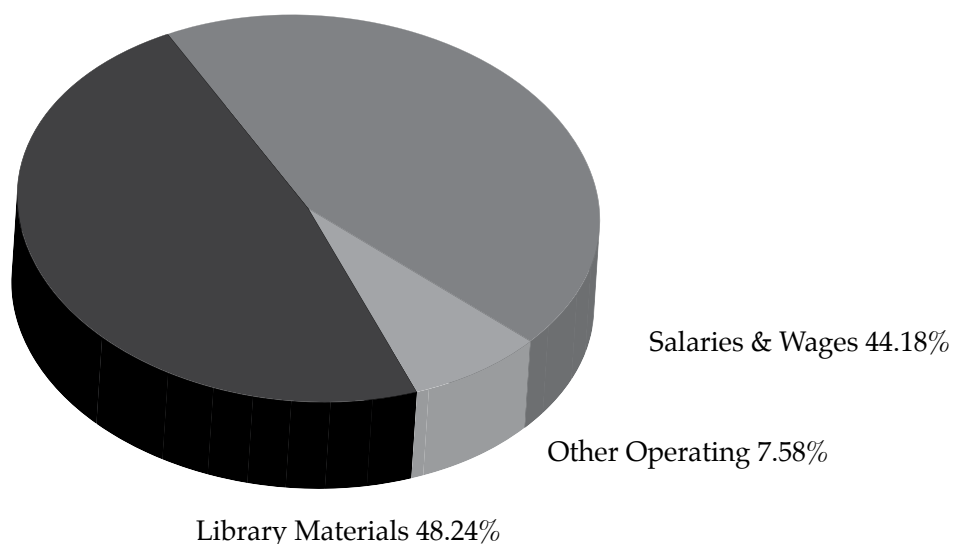
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HIGHLIGHTS: ARL ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARY STATISTICS, 2012–2013

- Out of 115 ARL university libraries, 73 responded to this survey.¹
- Law libraries reported median values of 440,087 volumes held and 195,652 titles. Also, these libraries employed the full-time equivalent of 1,867 staff members in the fiscal year 2012–2013.
- Responding libraries reported total expenditures of \$218,319,074.² As seen in the graph below, library materials expenditures made up the largest portion of the total, with approximately 48% of aggregated expenses falling under a materials-related category.
- Law libraries reported a total of \$17,656,543 in one-time resource purchases and \$82,079,521 in ongoing resource purchases.

EXPENDITURES IN ARL ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARIES 2012–2013



1 Eighty-three ARL university libraries included data for a law library in the 2012–2013 *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*. Texas A&M included data for the law library for the first time this year, but the data were submitted as part of the *ARL Statistics*, and a separate survey for the law library was not completed. 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 U.S. dollars at the rate of 1.0046 Can\$ = 1 US\$, the average monthly noon exchange rate published in the *Bank of Canada Review* for the period July 2012–June 2013.

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DATA TABLES
2012–2013

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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+	160,589	664,226	0	173,198	1,076,198	95,634	1,345,030
ARIZONA	b+	168,545	306,514	64,924	89,795	497,106	257,259	844,160
ARIZONA STATE	+	94,299	224,828	1,730	134,139	784,980	30,923	950,042
BOSTON	+	792,414	1,016,376	662,804	455,582	1,851,474	48,471	2,355,527
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	.	293,849	39,446	222,655	1,367,247	35,647	1,625,549
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	147,420	370,016	141,630	160,623	1,122,563	8,426	1,291,612
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	.	748,443	.	432,630	2,186,372	49,450	2,668,452
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	111,256	328,010	9,459	212,424	854,140	48,277	1,114,841
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	221,003	263,091	120,076	468,379	841,102	0	1,309,481
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	592,045	607,068	.	194,652	1,666,547	30,130	1,891,329
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	150,108	330,930	34,624	139,853	1,190,616	12,206	1,342,675
CHICAGO	+	318,012	646,489	25,891	464,594	1,725,397	102,295	2,292,286
CINCINNATI	b+	136,599	231,297	35,222	36,286	696,386	12,024	744,696
COLORADO	b+	200,187	484,144	144,748	112,648	1,183,178	3,786	1,299,612
COLUMBIA	+	479,801	997,492	30,311	183,891	2,282,418	52,706	2,519,015
CONNECTICUT	b+	120,325	338,756	43	89,121	1,360,492	21,257	1,470,870
CORNELL	+	.	447,294	.	.	.	.	1,529,159
DUKE		256,578	540,532	57,636	362,870	1,310,450	12,655	1,685,975
EMORY	+	309,868	341,620	125,180	204,087	760,946	0	965,033
FLORIDA		312,236	425,467	89,783	121,623	960,018	19,635	1,101,276
FLORIDA STATE	+	97,758	474,155	220,371	107,974	763,862	11,425	883,261
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	405,243	690,874	.	986,478	1,549,899	310,597	2,846,974
GEORGETOWN	b+	703,239	953,914	389,513	671,317	1,949,049	.	2,620,366
GEORGIA	b	494,987	686,564	288,036	208,161	913,364	70,125	1,191,650
HARVARD	b+	1,043,550	1,903,006	.	711,048	2,640,909	1,112,517	4,464,474
HAWAII	+	57,988	191,253	100,837	50,936	685,016	49,954	785,906
HOUSTON	b+	126,987	574,450	21,925	69,833	1,323,860	58,008	1,451,701
HOWARD	b+	37,972	240,086	322	42,833	697,465	25,275	765,573
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	280,606	642,639	0	157,189	1,329,211	11,678	1,498,078
INDIANA	+	371,949	590,780	82,700	109,492	1,541,041	22,755	1,673,288
IOWA	+	1,089,453	1,467,329	576,825	659,841	2,989,234	52,998	3,702,073

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	+	98,478	241,768	1	49,450	579,980	.	629,430
KENTUCKY	b+	144,678	276,577	2,225	98,895	908,261	33,390	1,040,546
LOUISIANA STATE	+	531,949	627,387	186,264	294,663	805,742	56,820	1,157,225
MIAMI	+	224,055	450,707	22,001	279,815	1,538,391	14,383	1,832,589
MICHIGAN	+	441,620	822,033	99,005	635,778	1,787,241	41,287	2,464,306
MICHIGAN STATE	b+	160,056	167,831	34,930	131,251	977,404	27,745	1,136,400
MINNESOTA	b+	244,954	809,609	135	508,867	1,718,340	35,688	2,262,895
MISSOURI	+	169,446	436,342	148,578	144,494	582,420	13,961	740,875
MONTREAL	b+	79,025	202,512	.	61,116	362,134	3,728	426,978
NEBRASKA	+	136,923	443,833	28,971	17,250	810,161	21,990	849,401
NEW MEXICO	b	79,241	284,510	23,828	29,077	548,691	710	578,478
NEW YORK	b+	1,161,820	1,755,510	497,242	151,018	2,257,985	35,500	2,444,503
NORTH CAROLINA	+	165,730	413,694	77,353	351,445	1,319,539	10,085	1,681,069
NORTHWESTERN	+	389,752	613,636	.	121,365	843,892	45,301	1,010,558
NOTRE DAME	b+	293,653	403,964	24,116	256,012	1,012,625	143,901	1,412,538
OHIO STATE	b	248,844	468,346	45,365	276,407	1,557,667	63,203	1,897,277
OKLAHOMA		191,116	260,411	31,860	72,112	773,933	24,736	870,781
OREGON	b+	114,404	219,057	43,956	133,622	688,623	11,567	833,812
PENNSYLVANIA		509,866	649,767	.	329,340	922,414	17,913	1,269,667
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	205,999	311,096	111,818	116,478	1,314,292	9,857	1,440,627
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	125,602	330,048	667	87,750	734,482	44,483	866,715
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	132,640	415,843	37,700	85,508	646,280	0	731,788
SASKATCHEWAN	+	46,524	173,809	.	120,438	1,104,246	2,432	1,227,116
SOUTH CAROLINA	b+	124,668	567,708	41,088	90,025	1,030,909	18,707	1,139,641
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		112,617	338,473	42,142	805,540	332,911	23,451	1,161,902
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	.	432,460	.	.	437,388	4,123	441,511
SYRACUSE	+	115,704	236,082	0	121,084	1,286,508	28,441	1,436,033
TEMPLE	b+	122,043	473,099	8,621	193,977	759,868	29,067	982,912
TENNESSEE		167,394	345,893	48,994	75,909	803,681	8,148	887,738
TEXAS	+	621,524	832,078	165,055	252,498	1,252,007	146,210	1,650,715
TEXAS TECH	+	208,526	325,226	81,939	87,654	1,022,638	142,692	1,252,984

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
TORONTO	+	.	232,962	10,292	103,583	1,028,052	9,807	1,141,441
TULANE	+	182,635	356,216	21,813	84,019	975,305	181,880	1,241,204
UTAH		145,479	242,130	0	650,362	220,766	19,647	890,775
VANDERBILT	+	240,835	508,208	60,579	165,985	1,344,338	23,442	1,533,765
VIRGINIA	+	266,864	596,925	32,934	223,304	1,267,165	26,172	1,516,641
WASHINGTON		.	473,028	.	101,414	1,129,054	49,647	1,280,115
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	249,822	485,468	60,616	203,620	725,170	0	928,790
WESTERN	+	61,364	139,892	.	130,386	1,086,191	12,735	1,229,312
WISCONSIN	b	.	.	2	76,587	1,053,738	10,159	1,140,484
YALE	b+	705,779	1,296,662	.	1,591,461	1,827,824	63,804	3,483,089
YORK	+	263,226	745,020	351,506	312,832	600,725	29,882	943,438

+ - 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	284,331	519,824	100,101	248,684	1,139,993	61,406	1,442,713
Median	195,652	440,088	43,049	151,018	1,029,480	28,093	1,252,984
High	1,161,820	1,903,006	662,804	1,591,461	2,989,234	1,112,517	4,464,474
Low	37,972	139,892	1	17,250	220,766	710	426,978
Sum	18,765,872	37,427,312	5,605,632	17,656,543	82,079,521	4,052,807	105,318,029
n	66	72	56	71	72	66	73

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+	774,900	211,149	65,097	1,051,146	292,098	32.00
ARIZONA	b+	624,786	302,796	0	927,582	342,395	31.00
ARIZONA STATE	+	397,481	365,074	47,417	809,972	295,939	39.00
BOSTON	+	974,125	359,371	69,501	1,402,997	379,322	28.00
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	1,285,252	260,849	82,009	1,628,110	577,980	38.00
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	918,455	130,918	169,941	1,219,314	519,978	46.90
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	2,393,510	376,082	289,893	3,059,485	788,634	.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	625,615	337,600	4,114	967,329	415,119	35.00
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	774,898	321,022	11,834	1,107,754	393,380	.
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	1,486,830	662,984	102,526	2,252,340	765,208	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	1,057,866	394,853	88,146	1,540,865	435,816	30.00
CHICAGO	+	1,023,811	519,821	79,300	1,622,932	433,784	28.20
CINCINNATI	b+	587,307	251,215	30,037	868,559	279,553	32.70
COLORADO	b+	538,521	358,486	25,660	922,667	277,432	30.00
COLUMBIA	+	1,630,340	731,822	51,195	2,413,357	802,866	33.70
CONNECTICUT	b+	902,043	301,625	67,735	1,271,403	577,557	48.00
CORNELL	+	.	.	.	1,193,286	410,931	36.00
DUKE		932,598	358,400	32,297	1,323,295	337,826	26.40
EMORY	+	778,506	236,603	56,060	1,071,169	283,134	28.00
FLORIDA		819,165	345,615	66,614	1,231,394	312,988	26.90
FLORIDA STATE	+	658,996	228,978	62,573	950,547	283,884	28.00
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	2,339,108	933,857	119,689	3,392,654	829,663	25.00
GEORGETOWN	b+	1,997,638	1,501,461	364,135	3,863,234	1,222,336	36.00
GEORGIA	b	610,254	258,063	53,679	921,996	292,227	34.00
HARVARD	b+	2,519,385	583,692	54,484	3,157,561	1,436,094	34.10
HAWAII	+	449,227	151,356	134,152	734,735	303,881	41.00
HOUSTON	b+	520,348	99,984	59,871	680,203	.	28.00
HOWARD	b+	617,626	25,224	25,224	668,074	230,096	.
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	762,173	287,616	53,531	1,103,320	442,270	44.67
INDIANA	+	830,044	218,495	70,936	1,119,475	447,527	43.34
IOWA	+	1,306,141	664,058	45,990	2,016,189	744,847	38.00

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	+	402,084	41,398	34,399	477,881	162,158	19.92
KENTUCKY	b+	435,099	114,309	4,859	554,267	166,979	27.00
LOUISIANA STATE	+	654,223	103,724	65,769	823,716	260,602	32.52
MIAMI	+	685,163	454,644	34,910	1,174,717	343,777	.
MICHIGAN	+	780,813	1,067,131	366,738	2,214,682	612,752	.
MICHIGAN STATE	b+	857,324	115,799	132,834	1,105,957	291,937	30.00
MINNESOTA	b+	1,120,363	427,727	102,726	1,650,816	602,501	34.90
MISSOURI	+	481,600	306,358	59,664	847,622	261,433	33.87
MONTREAL	b+	471,946	274,868	0	746,814	202,985	.
NEBRASKA	+	507,458	145,082	50,011	702,551	208,316	27.90
NEW MEXICO	b	584,365	280,030	79,007	943,402	305,909	29.00
NEW YORK	b+	1,260,953	1,380,465	39,179	2,680,597	777,373	29.00
NORTH CAROLINA	+	1,065,269	279,055	73,227	1,417,551	371,335	.
NORTHWESTERN	+	712,852	474,539	27,905	1,215,296	315,982	27.20
NOTRE DAME	b+	847,852	401,882	79,936	1,329,670	376,730	25.00
OHIO STATE	b	639,721	269,879	86,716	996,316	345,787	31.00
OKLAHOMA		505,354	136,511	48,344	690,209	241,891	38.00
OREGON	b+	526,259	223,806	82,549	832,614	419,965	59.00
PENNSYLVANIA		1,202,981	700,035	47,181	1,950,197	654,373	34.10
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	952,722	166,242	106,208	1,225,172	386,530	.
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	550,596	584,002	6,095	1,140,693	.	44.00
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	844,234	541,251	53,009	1,438,494	585,594	44.10
SASKATCHEWAN	+	154,235	151,473	21,867	327,575	53,510	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	b+	755,378	228,346	56,481	1,040,205	266,752	.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		885,413	376,782	68,345	1,330,540	453,435	33.50
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	302,174	224,349	19,386	545,909	234,829	44.60
SYRACUSE	+	686,258	355,814	59,819	1,101,891	372,350	42.50
TEMPLE	b+	926,093	114,050	84,985	1,125,128	380,322	34.50
TENNESSEE		697,192	462,210	51,120	1,210,522	.	.
TEXAS	+	1,034,010	499,852	35,854	1,569,716	493,848	32.00
TEXAS TECH	+	552,249	720,817	83,248	1,356,314	387,546	18.00

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
TORONTO	+	617,968	440,652	64,407	1,123,027	268,450	24.75
TULANE	+	575,877	251,392	52,253	879,522	189,481	21.00
UTAH		434,739	231,243	90,460	756,442	291,378	37.00
VANDERBILT	+	474,392	336,496	29,295	840,183	211,265	27.00
VIRGINIA	+	1,210,378	492,785	80,649	1,783,812	454,783	26.30
WASHINGTON		1,653,705	414,698	110,295	2,178,698	540,345	34.00
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	672,192	237,869	47,640	957,701	306,449	30.00
WESTERN	+	242,172	159,008	6,465	407,645	111,135	27.50
WISCONSIN	b	888,289	284,022	137,670	1,309,981	394,232	.
YALE	b+	1,529,160	898,738	56,800	2,484,698	905,850	28.90
YORK	+	701,981	706,026	56,227	1,464,235	314,321	.

+ - 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	930,891	492,491	76,244	1,485,648	483,594	32.03
Median	803,262	437,015	62,607	1,327,992	410,146	31.85
High	5,220,507	1,196,863	190,724	6,178,939	2,677,637	44.90
Low	81,739	64,396	2,066	176,980	8,235	18.30
Sum	55,853,432	29,549,489	3,735,968	89,138,889	25,146,882	
n	60	60	49	60	52	48

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+	1,345,030	1,051,146	73,779	2,469,955	0
ARIZONA	b+	844,160	927,582	61,953	1,833,695	0
ARIZONA STATE	+	950,042	809,972	99,616	1,859,630	.
BOSTON	+	2,355,527	1,402,997	150,414	3,908,938	0
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	1,625,549	1,628,110	144,664	3,398,323	.
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	1,291,612	1,219,314	69,755	2,580,681	.
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	2,668,452	3,059,485	755,916	6,483,853	.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	1,114,841	967,329	56,987	2,139,157	.
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	1,309,481	1,107,754	87,847	2,505,082	.
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	1,891,329	2,252,340	474,822	4,618,491	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	1,342,675	1,540,865	173,788	3,057,328	.
CHICAGO	+	2,292,286	1,622,932	1,228,056	5,143,274	.
CINCINNATI	b+	744,696	868,559	61,539	1,674,794	16,201
COLORADO	b+	1,299,612	922,667	27,739	2,250,018	755,851
COLUMBIA	+	2,519,015	2,413,357	61,771	4,994,143	0
CONNECTICUT	b+	1,470,870	1,271,403	262,302	3,004,575	0
CORNELL	+	1,529,159	1,193,286	116,865	2,839,310	0
DUKE		1,685,975	1,323,295	182,020	3,191,290	0
EMORY	+	965,033	1,071,169	269,937	2,306,139	0
FLORIDA		1,101,276	1,231,394	73,147	2,405,817	0
FLORIDA STATE	+	883,261	950,547	92,434	1,926,242	.
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	2,846,974	3,392,654	194,689	6,434,317	.
GEORGETOWN	b+	2,620,366	3,863,234	632,442	7,116,042	.
GEORGIA	b	1,191,650	921,996	147,652	2,261,298	.
HARVARD	b+	4,464,474	3,157,561	4,433,166	12,055,201	395,374
HAWAII	+	785,906	734,735	65,290	1,585,931	0
HOUSTON	b+	1,451,701	680,203	28,732	2,160,636	0
HOWARD	b+	765,573	668,074	0	1,433,647	0
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	1,498,078	1,103,320	56,401	2,657,799	0
INDIANA	+	1,673,288	1,119,475	69,217	2,861,980	.
IOWA	+	3,702,073	2,016,189	85,325	5,803,587	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	+	629,430	477,881	51,711	1,159,022	.
KENTUCKY	b+	1,040,546	554,267	0	1,594,813	0
LOUISIANA STATE	+	1,157,225	823,716	52,518	2,033,459	2,683
MIAMI	+	1,832,589	1,174,717	27,952	3,035,258	.
MICHIGAN	+	2,464,306	2,214,682	537,343	5,216,331	0
MICHIGAN STATE	b+	1,136,400	1,105,957	74,245	2,316,602	0
MINNESOTA	b+	2,262,895	1,650,816	144,218	4,057,929	.
MISSOURI	+	740,875	847,622	35,422	1,623,919	.
MONTREAL	b+	426,978	746,814	10,029	1,183,820	.
NEBRASKA	+	849,401	702,551	45,722	1,597,674	.
NEW MEXICO	b	578,478	943,402	220,673	1,742,553	0
NEW YORK	b+	2,444,503	2,680,597	214,065	5,339,165	.
NORTH CAROLINA	+	1,681,069	1,417,551	235,409	3,334,029	18,348
NORTHWESTERN	+	1,010,558	1,215,296	149,626	2,375,480	.
NOTRE DAME	b+	1,412,538	1,329,670	165,930	2,908,138	0
OHIO STATE	b	1,897,277	996,316	94,167	2,987,760	.
OKLAHOMA		870,781	690,209	94,747	1,655,737	0
OREGON	b+	833,812	832,614	280,619	1,947,045	0
PENNSYLVANIA		1,269,667	1,950,197	207,567	3,427,431	.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	1,440,627	1,225,172	104,461	2,770,260	16,468
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	866,715	1,140,693	24,399	2,031,807	.
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	731,788	1,438,494	106,360	2,276,642	0
SASKATCHEWAN	+	1,227,116	327,575	.	1,554,691	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	b+	1,139,641	1,040,205	114,646	2,294,492	.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		1,161,902	1,330,540	276,686	2,769,128	0
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	441,511	545,909	42,251	1,029,671	.
SYRACUSE	+	1,436,033	1,101,891	74,197	2,612,121	0
TEMPLE	b+	982,912	1,125,128	168,726	2,276,766	.
TENNESSEE		887,738	1,210,522	166,433	2,264,693	.
TEXAS	+	1,650,715	1,569,716	219,745	3,440,176	0
TEXAS TECH	+	1,252,984	1,356,314	907,904	3,517,202	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
TORONTO	+	1,141,441	1,123,027	88,444	2,352,913	.
TULANE	+	1,241,204	879,522	6,659	2,127,385	.
UTAH		890,775	756,442	58,736	1,705,953	0
VANDERBILT	+	1,533,765	840,183	117,641	2,491,589	0
VIRGINIA	+	1,516,641	1,783,812	150,555	3,451,008	1,850
WASHINGTON		1,280,115	2,178,698	126,436	3,585,249	.
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	928,790	957,701	136,510	2,023,001	0
WESTERN	+	1,229,312	407,645	29,579	1,666,536	0
WISCONSIN	b	1,140,484	1,309,981	118,835	2,569,300	0
YALE	b+	3,483,089	2,484,698	528,365	6,496,152	0
YORK	+	943,438	1,464,235	107,328	2,515,001	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	1,442,713	1,321,177	236,502	2,990,672	172,396
Median	1,252,984	1,125,128	110,987	2,491,589	16,468
High	4,464,474	3,863,234	4,433,166	12,055,201	755,851
Low	426,978	327,575	6,659	1,029,671	1,850
Sum	105,318,029	96,445,921	16,555,124	218,319,074	1,206,775
n	73	73	70	73	7

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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	b+	12	10	0	22	216	473
ARIZONA STATE	+	5	11	3	19	48	557
BOSTON	+	13	10	6	29	387	6,003
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	16	7	4	27	271	1,233
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	12	4	20	36	260	4,343
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	32	8	13	53	73	1,185
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	7	8	2	17	161	3,195
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	8	8	1	17	48	457
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	18	17	4	39	13	285
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	13	10	5	28	94	1,331
CHICAGO	+	11	15	3	29	97	1,469
CINCINNATI	b+	11	1	2	14	151	1,702
COLORADO	b+	8	9	3	20	243	943
COLUMBIA	+	16	25	3	44	148	2,221
CONNECTICUT	b+	10	8	7	25	46	344
CORNELL	+	10	8	.	18	169	1,080
DUKE		13	8	6	27	213	1,114
EMORY	+	11	7	3	21	63	970
FLORIDA		10	11	4	25	273	6,632
FLORIDA STATE	+	10	7	4	21	114	β 2,060
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	22	20	6	48	96	1,536
GEORGETOWN	b+	30	30	7	67	247	5,206
GEORGIA	b	8	12	14	34	90	1,440
HARVARD	b+	32	13	.	45	β 256	β 2,512
HAWAII	+	4	5	7	16	157	225
HOUSTON	b+	11	7	2	20	121	1,255
HOWARD	b+	8	10	5	23	115	2,210
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	11	7	3	21	178	438
INDIANA	+	11	7	4	22	104	2,487
IOWA	+	17	13	5	35	210	3,686

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+	1,609	3,103	0	0	0	222	132
ARIZONA	b+	3,255	1,989	0	0	0	321	108
ARIZONA STATE	+	3,217	3,676	.	.	.	281	463
BOSTON	+	β 9,664	8,821	274,226	143,420	0	567	651
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	2,743	.	.	.	.	.	.
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	4,412	5,357	52,727	8,985	0	265	585
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	3,922	11,232	.	.	.	60	119
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	β 23,025	3,899	26,677	89,540	132,822	214	463
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	789	226	.	.	.	0	1,337
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	2,105	25,658	.	.	.	.	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	1,702	4,890	839,377	412,746	0	723	1,812
CHICAGO	+	6,321	23,971	114,597	6,494	.	22	700
CINCINNATI	b+	1,420	1,736	0	584	0	41	112
COLORADO	b+	1,413	6,127	125,637	622,232	764	1,954	841
COLUMBIA	+	β 8,900	13,554	.	.	.	2,028	1,008
CONNECTICUT	b+	3,129	4,711	79,360	2,695	0	1,658	789
CORNELL	+	β 2,845	6,614	.	.	.	1,443	1,820
DUKE		β 6,513	12,512	.	.	.	1,495	1,206
EMORY	+	2,200	3,575	0	0	0	245	511
FLORIDA		1,015	9,407	.	.	.	331	271
FLORIDA STATE	+	β 6,277	2,664	.	.	.	245	150
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	.	5,483	.	.	.	1,304	763
GEORGETOWN	b+	6,198	15,928	330,476	3,262,770	0	1,653	2,175
GEORGIA	b	981	6,341	.	.	.	735	228
HARVARD	b+	β 8,629	34,408	.	.	.	3,257	2,060
HAWAII	+	264	3,998	0	405,534	2,097	254	557
HOUSTON	b+	4,975	10,014	.	.	.	555	799
HOWARD	b+	β 2,080	218	.	.	.	2,179	1,909
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	1,695	9,047	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	+	6,000	16,108	.	.	.	565	650
IOWA	+	3,058	11,647	0	984,198	0	1,471	734

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	94	286
KENTUCKY	b+	7	4	3	14	156	2,582
LOUISIANA STATE	+	11	3	3	17	132	1,980
MIAMI	+	12	15	4	31	282	11,253
MICHIGAN	+	10	21	17	48	32	1,072
MICHIGAN STATE	b+	11	3	7	21	β 217	β 5,192
MINNESOTA	b+	.	.	.	28	125	630
MISSOURI	+	8	8	4	20	β 150	β 1,500
MONTREAL	b+	5	10	0	15	103	1,990
NEBRASKA	+	6	8	1	15	73	2,207
NEW MEXICO	b	8	7	3	18	140	2,678
NEW YORK	b+	14	27	13	54	87	923
NORTH CAROLINA	+	11	7	3	21	38	1,471
NORTHWESTERN	+	12	12	2	26	200	1,734
NOTRE DAME	b+	10	11	6	27	.	.
OHIO STATE	b	7	8	5	20	140	938
OKLAHOMA		7	4	5	16	383	3,383
OREGON	b+	8	6	4	18	100	764
PENNSYLVANIA		15	18	3	36	178	5,472
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	12	5	5	22	101	1,025
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	6	13	2	21	β 11	β 228
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	9	10	2	21	β 83	β 377
SASKATCHEWAN	+	2	4	1	7	10	64
SOUTH CAROLINA	b+	9	6	3	18	270	4,860
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		10	9	5	24	343	693
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	5	9	1	15	124	359
SYRACUSE	+	10	11	5	26	111	2,059
TEMPLE	b+	11	8	4	23	β 27	β 633
TENNESSEE		8	14	3	25	136	366
TEXAS	+	16	16	3	35	36	1,399
TEXAS TECH	+	8	20	4	32	74	1,425

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	+	£ 4,500	2,416	.	.	.	421	159
KENTUCKY	b+	1,732	2,983	.	.	.	152	361
LOUISIANA STATE	+	3,200	3,537	.	.	.	160	342
MIAMI	+	£ 16,792	4,496	277	6,227	.	423	508
MICHIGAN	+	5,948	32,319	218,887	55,375	.	1,534	958
MICHIGAN STATE	b+	£ 5,201	5,120	.	.	.	701	995
MINNESOTA	b+	£ 5,000	16,328	.	.	.	1,894	610
MISSOURI	+	£ 1,700	2,125	.	.	.	965	579
MONTREAL	b+	12,205	15,576	.	.	.	250	477
NEBRASKA	+	2,761	10,621	.	.	.	941	972
NEW MEXICO	b	2,867	6,415	0	0	0	204	167
NEW YORK	b+	£ 19,150	6,487	36,642	.	.	1,020	1,852
NORTH CAROLINA	+	3,546	4,272	.	.	.	337	685
NORTHWESTERN	+	5,262	12,926	.	.	.	1,513	2,112
NOTRE DAME	b+	.	.	.	.	.	1,141	1,366
OHIO STATE	b	£ 3,380	9,117	.	.	.	3,286	974
OKLAHOMA		£ 1,354	2,903	0	0	0	137	188
OREGON	b+	£ 2,333	4,685	3,125	31,269	0	.	.
PENNSYLVANIA		.	5,472	.	.	.	223	1,181
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	£ 4,860	2,739	0	0	0	278	350
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	2,115	282	.	.	.	193	339
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	4,790	2,038	0	0	0	537	239
SASKATCHEWAN	+	905	4,169	.	.	.	137	30
SOUTH CAROLINA	b+	3,668	3,961	.	.	.	164	324
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		1,070	3,494	51,114	844,476	0	131	466
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	1,173	2,451	.	.	.	138	122
SYRACUSE	+	5,819	2,692	0	0	0	202	316
TEMPLE	b+	£ 20,248	992	.	.	.	23	495
TENNESSEE		£ 2,560	4,498	.	.	.	247	134
TEXAS	+	3,585	18,872	.	.	.	662	312
TEXAS TECH	+	1,226	17,686	18,526	127,144	0	122	250

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
TORONTO	+	7	7	2	16	106	1,116
TULANE	+	8	8	3	19	52	1,675
UTAH		7	7	8	22	144	1,101
VANDERBILT	+	7	9	2	18	105	279
VIRGINIA	+	16	11	3	30	28	375
WASHINGTON		17	9	7	33	47	1,242
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	8	6	4	18	254	656
WESTERN	+	3	4	1	8	18	211
WISCONSIN	b	12	10	7	29	30	713
YALE	b+	21	17	6	44	186	2,891
YORK	+	7	13	2	22	37	1,387

+ - 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
TORONTO	+	14,300	13,289	.	.	.	303	429
TULANE	+	2,875	5,942	45,508	196,164	.	219	355
UTAH		2,453	8,356	.	.	.	491	802
VANDERBILT	+	655	3,194	.	.	.	712	972
VIRGINIA	+	β 6,550	27,277	.	1,080,465	.	1,168	1,411
WASHINGTON		.	.	.	.	.	876	828
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	.	4,610	1,955	13,770	0	956	2,471
WESTERN	+	879	5,659	.	.	.	.	.
WISCONSIN	b	2,481	5,779	.	.	.	407	511
YALE	b+	3,739	45,868	.	.	.	1,966	5,398
YORK	+	4,175	15,328	0	0	0	542	260

+ - 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	10	5	26	135	1,828
Median	10	9	4	22	115	1,255
High	32	30	20	67	387	11,253
Low	2	1	1	7	10	64
Sum	798	721	320	1,867	9,685	129,781
n	72	72	68	73	72	71

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	4,668	8,770	138,694	436,531	45,228	744	798
Median	3,209	5,478	51,921	127,144	2,097	423	568
High	23,025	45,868	839,377	3,262,770	132,822	3,286	5,398
Low	264	218	277	584	764	22	30
Sum	317,413	613,888	2,219,111	8,294,088	135,683	49,864	54,253
n	68	70	16	19	3	67	68

RANK ORDER TABLE 1: VOLUMES IN LIBRARY

		Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total			Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total
Institution					Institution				
1	HARVARD	1,903,006	19,408,259	9.81	38	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	432,460	3,520,666	12.28
2	NEW YORK	1,755,510	5,946,145	29.52	39	FLORIDA	425,467	4,874,235	8.73
3	IOWA	1,467,329	6,914,557	21.22	40	RUTGERS - NEWARK	415,843	5,129,739	8.11
4	YALE	1,296,662	14,271,937	9.09	41	NORTH CAROLINA	413,694	7,598,807	5.44
5	BOSTON	1,016,376	3,552,099	28.61	42	NOTRE DAME	403,964	4,389,762	9.20
6	COLUMBIA	997,492	12,810,581	7.79	43	BRIGHAM YOUNG	370,016	4,581,255	8.08
7	GEORGETOWN	953,914	4,609,407	20.69	44	TULANE	356,216	4,393,933	8.11
8	TEXAS	832,078	10,265,878	8.11	45	TENNESSEE	345,893	3,446,032	10.04
9	MICHIGAN	822,033	12,971,705	6.34	46	EMORY	341,620	4,088,351	8.36
10	MINNESOTA	809,609	7,316,157	11.07	47	CONNECTICUT	338,756	3,897,937	8.69
11	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	748,443	11,742,250	6.37	48	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	338,473	5,158,192	6.56
12	YORK	745,020	4,129,875	18.04	49	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	330,930	3,041,760	10.88
13	GEORGE WASHINGTON	690,874	2,999,049	23.04	50	RUTGERS - CAMDEN	330,048	5,129,739	6.43
14	GEORGIA	686,564	5,020,737	13.67	51	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	328,010	4,401,308	7.45
15	ALABAMA	664,226	4,173,690	15.91	52	TEXAS TECH	325,226	3,109,237	10.46
16	PENNSYLVANIA	649,767	7,298,138	8.90	53	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	311,096	6,932,529	4.49
17	CHICAGO	646,489	11,193,612	5.78	54	ARIZONA	306,514	6,671,129	4.59
18	ILLINOIS, URBANA	642,639	13,810,754	4.65	55	BOSTON COLLEGE	293,849	3,072,624	9.56
19	LOUISIANA STATE	627,387	4,922,063	12.75	56	NEW MEXICO	284,510	3,325,337	8.56
20	NORTHWESTERN	613,636	6,108,181	10.05	57	KENTUCKY	276,577	4,107,758	6.73
21	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	607,068	11,834,508	5.13	58	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	263,091	3,390,364	7.76
22	VIRGINIA	596,925	5,514,735	10.82	59	OKLAHOMA	260,411	5,926,479	4.39
23	INDIANA	590,780	9,516,606	6.21	60	UTAH	242,130	3,965,567	6.11
24	HOUSTON	574,450	3,200,405	17.95	61	KANSAS	241,768	4,569,167	5.29
25	SOUTH CAROLINA	567,708	5,248,033	10.82	62	HOWARD	240,086	2,784,568	8.62
26	DUKE	540,532	7,243,932	7.46	63	SYRACUSE	236,082	3,423,850	6.90
27	VANDERBILT	508,208	4,441,007	11.44	64	TORONTO	232,962	13,304,701	1.75
28	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	485,468	5,058,551	9.60	65	CINCINNATI	231,297	4,439,265	5.21
29	COLORADO	484,144	6,842,656	7.08	66	ARIZONA STATE	224,828	4,542,007	4.95
30	FLORIDA STATE	474,155	3,235,243	14.66	67	OREGON	219,057	3,231,345	6.78
31	TEMPLE	473,099	4,468,876	10.59	68	MONTREAL	202,512	3,816,179	5.31
32	WASHINGTON	473,028	9,334,275	5.07	69	HAWAII	191,253	3,330,740	5.74
33	OHIO STATE	468,346	7,025,345	6.67	70	SASKATCHEWAN	173,809	3,347,712	5.19
34	MIAMI	450,707	3,523,524	12.79	71	MICHIGAN STATE	167,831	6,463,589	2.60
35	CORNELL	447,294	8,883,870	5.03	72	WESTERN	139,892	5,145,613	2.72
36	NEBRASKA	443,833	4,020,772	11.04		WISCONSIN	.	9,110,080	.
37	MISSOURI	436,342	3,990,467	10.93					

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	1,161,820	5,050,265	23.01	38 TENNESSEE	167,394	2,472,366	6.77
2 IOWA	1,089,453	5,156,462	21.13	39 NORTH CAROLINA	165,730	4,665,658	3.55
3 HARVARD	1,043,550	14,065,481	7.42	40 ALABAMA	160,589	3,164,017	5.08
4 BOSTON	792,414	2,917,558	27.16	41 MICHIGAN STATE	160,056	7,766,555	2.06
5 YALE	705,779	10,103,508	6.99	42 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	150,108	2,366,785	6.34
6 GEORGETOWN	703,239	3,974,992	17.69	43 BRIGHAM YOUNG	147,420	3,850,418	3.83
7 TEXAS	621,524	6,563,898	9.47	44 UTAH	145,479	3,721,807	3.91
8 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	592,045	11,201,152	5.29	45 KENTUCKY	144,678	3,072,997	4.71
9 LOUISIANA STATE	531,949	4,390,221	12.12	46 NEBRASKA	136,923	2,824,328	4.85
10 PENNSYLVANIA	509,866	5,690,211	8.96	47 CINCINNATI	136,599	3,480,308	3.92
11 GEORGIA	494,987	3,939,555	12.56	48 RUTGERS - NEWARK	132,640	3,051,581	4.35
12 COLUMBIA	479,801	8,733,855	5.49	49 HOUSTON	126,987	2,438,268	5.21
13 MICHIGAN	441,620	8,584,813	5.14	50 RUTGERS - CAMDEN	125,602	3,051,581	4.12
14 GEORGE WASHINGTON	405,243	2,169,180	18.68	51 SOUTH CAROLINA	124,668	2,460,296	5.07
15 NORTHWESTERN	389,752	5,074,189	7.68	52 TEMPLE	122,043	3,378,577	3.61
16 INDIANA	371,949	6,889,656	5.40	53 CONNECTICUT	120,325	2,767,232	4.35
17 CHICAGO	318,012	6,367,353	4.99	54 SYRACUSE	115,704	3,270,163	3.54
18 FLORIDA	312,236	4,815,148	6.48	55 OREGON	114,404	2,129,406	5.37
19 EMORY	309,868	3,345,894	9.26	56 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	112,617	3,620,156	3.11
20 NOTRE DAME	293,653	3,525,706	8.33	57 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	111,256	3,323,213	3.35
21 ILLINOIS, URBANA	280,606	8,196,393	3.42	58 KANSAS	98,478	4,675,855	2.11
22 VIRGINIA	266,864	4,847,717	5.50	59 FLORIDA STATE	97,758	3,001,602	3.26
23 YORK	263,226	2,898,461	9.08	60 ARIZONA STATE	94,299	3,766,291	2.50
24 DUKE	256,578	5,617,630	4.57	61 NEW MEXICO	79,241	3,343,791	2.37
25 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	249,822	3,792,283	6.59	62 MONTREAL	79,025	2,669,500	2.96
26 OHIO STATE	248,844	5,189,177	4.80	63 WESTERN	61,364	3,594,775	1.71
27 MINNESOTA	244,954	4,062,537	6.03	64 HAWAII	57,988	2,664,225	2.18
28 VANDERBILT	240,835	3,610,176	6.67	65 SASKATCHEWAN	46,524	1,816,718	2.56
29 MIAMI	224,055	3,382,967	6.62	66 HOWARD	37,972	1,183,326	3.21
30 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	221,003	3,087,401	7.16	BOSTON COLLEGE	.	2,191,660	.
31 TEXAS TECH	208,526	.	.	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	.	8,065,316	.
32 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	205,999	4,755,620	4.33	CORNELL	.	6,724,850	.
33 COLORADO	200,187	5,116,432	3.91	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	.	2,188,190	.
34 OKLAHOMA	191,116	4,048,541	4.72	TORONTO	.	7,498,517	.
35 TULANE	182,635	2,614,725	6.98	WASHINGTON	.	.	.
36 MISSOURI	169,446	3,560,246	4.76	WISCONSIN	.	6,668,653	.
37 ARIZONA	168,545	4,599,052	3.66				

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	12,055,201	117,316,662	10.28	38	ALABAMA	2,469,955	19,838,821	12.45
2	GEORGETOWN	7,116,042	29,086,884	24.46	39	FLORIDA	2,405,817	30,211,764	7.96
3	YALE	6,496,152	84,665,297	7.67	40	NORTHWESTERN	2,375,480	32,849,225	7.23
4	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	6,483,853	51,642,797	12.56	41	TORONTO	2,352,913	77,464,495	3.04
5	GEORGE WASHINGTON	6,434,317	25,956,672	24.79	42	MICHIGAN STATE	2,316,602	30,898,942	7.50
6	IOWA	5,803,587	30,635,936	18.94	43	EMORY	2,306,139	40,276,565	5.73
7	NEW YORK	5,339,165	55,962,989	9.54	44	SOUTH CAROLINA	2,294,492	21,721,918	10.56
8	MICHIGAN	5,216,331	67,289,114	7.75	45	TEMPLE	2,276,766	21,106,580	10.79
9	CHICAGO	5,143,274	35,939,648	14.31	46	RUTGERS - NEWARK	2,276,642	36,631,611	6.22
10	COLUMBIA	4,994,143	64,796,718	7.71	47	TENNESSEE	2,264,693	26,006,293	8.71
11	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	4,618,491	50,875,113	9.08	48	GEORGIA	2,261,298	24,584,925	9.20
12	MINNESOTA	4,057,929	39,959,855	10.16	49	COLORADO	2,250,018	21,428,519	10.50
13	BOSTON	3,908,938	24,778,840	15.78	50	HOUSTON	2,160,636	21,591,575	10.01
14	WASHINGTON	3,585,249	45,285,020	7.92	51	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	2,139,157	19,060,268	11.22
15	TEXAS TECH	3,517,202	29,578,810	11.89	52	TULANE	2,127,385	18,355,238	11.59
16	VIRGINIA	3,451,008	32,696,918	10.55	53	LOUISIANA STATE	2,033,459	14,260,336	14.26
17	TEXAS	3,440,176	47,861,955	7.19	54	RUTGERS - CAMDEN	2,031,807	36,631,611	5.55
18	PENNSYLVANIA	3,427,431	43,979,567	7.79	55	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	2,023,001	26,386,424	7.67
19	BOSTON COLLEGE	3,398,323	22,460,651	15.13	56	OREGON	1,947,045	19,067,834	10.21
20	NORTH CAROLINA	3,334,029	41,369,630	8.06	57	FLORIDA STATE	1,926,242	17,507,305	11.00
21	DUKE	3,191,290	39,507,191	8.08	58	ARIZONA STATE	1,859,630	25,583,987	7.27
22	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	3,057,328	14,760,828	20.71	59	ARIZONA	1,833,695	30,423,946	6.03
23	MIAMI	3,035,258	26,815,765	11.32	60	NEW MEXICO	1,742,553	21,662,659	8.04
24	CONNECTICUT	3,004,575	23,966,517	12.54	61	UTAH	1,705,953	26,142,474	6.53
25	OHIO STATE	2,987,760	46,496,248	6.43	62	CINCINNATI	1,674,794	21,452,328	7.81
26	NOTRE DAME	2,908,138	26,663,267	10.91	63	WESTERN	1,666,536	23,596,827	7.06
27	INDIANA	2,861,980	33,204,272	8.62	64	OKLAHOMA	1,655,737	22,539,599	7.35
28	CORNELL	2,839,310	51,287,542	5.54	65	MISSOURI	1,623,919	18,643,152	8.71
29	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	2,770,260	52,094,905	5.32	66	NEBRASKA	1,597,674	16,564,675	9.65
30	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	2,769,128	45,645,494	6.07	67	KENTUCKY	1,594,813	20,570,073	7.75
31	ILLINOIS, URBANA	2,657,799	45,342,923	5.86	68	HAWAII	1,585,931	20,605,561	7.70
32	SYRACUSE	2,612,121	20,434,146	12.78	69	SASKATCHEWAN	1,554,691	25,881,025	6.01
33	BRIGHAM YOUNG	2,580,681	27,933,767	9.24	70	HOWARD	1,433,647	9,684,825	14.80
34	WISCONSIN	2,569,300	38,390,631	6.69	71	MONTREAL	1,183,820	32,339,718	3.66
35	YORK	2,515,001	27,773,340	9.06	72	KANSAS	1,159,022	22,925,181	5.06
36	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	2,505,082	19,903,237	12.59	73	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	1,029,671	12,808,481	8.04
37	VANDERBILT	2,491,589	23,999,961	10.38					

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	67	243	27.57	35	PENNSYLVANIA STATE	22	601	3.66
2	NEW YORK	54	460	11.74	35	UTAH	22	335	6.57
3	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	53	504	10.52	35	YORK	22	209	10.53
4	GEORGE WASHINGTON	48	253	18.97	41	EMORY	21	297	7.07
4	MICHIGAN	48	651	7.37	41	FLORIDA STATE	21	268	7.84
6	HARVARD	45	815	5.52	41	ILLINOIS, URBANA	21	438	4.79
7	COLUMBIA	44	607	7.25	41	MICHIGAN STATE	21	266	7.89
7	YALE	44	641	6.86	41	NORTH CAROLINA	21	395	5.32
9	CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	39	514	7.59	41	RUTGERS - CAMDEN	21	393	5.34
10	BRIGHAM YOUNG	36	379	9.50	41	RUTGERS - NEWARK	21	393	5.34
10	PENNSYLVANIA	36	444	8.11	48	COLORADO	20	209	9.57
12	IOWA	35	248	14.11	48	HOUSTON	20	197	10.15
12	TEXAS	35	492	7.11	48	MISSOURI	20	189	10.58
14	GEORGIA	34	295	11.53	48	OHIO STATE	20	441	4.54
15	WASHINGTON	33	434	7.60	52	ARIZONA STATE	19	275	6.91
16	TEXAS TECH	32	325	9.85	52	TULANE	19	166	11.45
17	MIAMI	31	256	12.11	54	CORNELL	18	488	3.69
18	VIRGINIA	30	332	9.04	54	NEW MEXICO	18	227	7.93
19	BOSTON	29	280	10.36	54	OREGON	18	225	8.00
19	CHICAGO	29	302	9.60	54	SOUTH CAROLINA	18	263	6.84
19	WISCONSIN	29	987	2.94	54	VANDERBILT	18	184	9.78
22	CASE WESTERN RESERVE	28	125	22.40	54	WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	18	249	7.23
22	MINNESOTA	28	360	7.78	60	CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	17	173	9.83
24	BOSTON COLLEGE	27	183	14.75	60	CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	17	186	9.14
24	DUKE	27	313	8.63	60	LOUISIANA STATE	17	149	11.41
24	NOTRE DAME	27	242	11.16	63	HAWAII	16	230	6.96
27	NORTHWESTERN	26	362	7.18	63	OKLAHOMA	16	231	6.93
27	SYRACUSE	26	220	11.82	63	TORONTO	16	642	2.49
29	CONNECTICUT	25	212	11.79	66	MONTREAL	15	342	4.39
29	FLORIDA	25	323	7.74	66	NEBRASKA	15	184	8.15
29	TENNESSEE	25	245	10.20	66	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	15	144	10.42
32	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	24	339	7.08	69	CINCINNATI	14	183	7.65
33	HOWARD	23	131	17.56	69	KENTUCKY	14	227	6.17
33	TEMPLE	23	193	11.92	71	KANSAS	10	257	3.89
35	ALABAMA	22	206	10.68	72	WESTERN	8	177	4.52
35	ARIZONA	22	247	8.91	73	SASKATCHEWAN	7	151	4.64
35	INDIANA	22	397	5.54					

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ARL STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE 2012–2013

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/index.shtml>).

- 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_2012-13.

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, 2012. 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.

TITLES AND VOLUMES:

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 1.0037, the average monthly noon exchange rate published in the Bank of Canada Review for the period July 2011–June 2012). 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 2011–12 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 2010–11 (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 2011 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, 2013

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

ARL STATISTICS 2012–2013 WORKSHEET

This worksheet is designed to help you plan your submission for the 2012–2013 *ARL Statistics*. The figures on this worksheet should be similar to those in the “Summary” page of your web form, except in cases where data are unavailable. If an exact figure is unavailable, leave it blank. The Primary Contact should carefully review the totals for each question; and if they are not representative of the overall institution, the Primary Contact can mark the question NA/UA at the publication level screen.

Reporting Institution _____ Date Returned to ARL _____

Report Prepared by (name) _____

Title _____

Email address _____ Phone number _____

Contact person (if different) _____

Title _____

Email address _____ Phone number _____

COLLECTIONS:

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

EXPENDITURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Other operating expenditures (9) _____

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

10. Fringe benefits (10) _____

11. Official designated percent (11) _____

EXPENDITURES FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES

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

PERSONNEL (Round figures to nearest whole number)

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTION

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE

16. Number of reference transactions (16) _____

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

CIRCULATION

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

USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES (following COUNTER definitions)

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

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

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

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

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

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

DOCTOR'S DEGREES AND FACULTY

23. Number of Doctor's Degrees awarded in FY2012-2013 (23) _____

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

25. Number of full-time instructional faculty in FY2012-2013 (25) _____

ENROLLMENT – FALL 2012

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, 2013

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 06/30/2013.

QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
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ALABAMA

All figures are as of 09/30/2013.

ARIZONA

10 Includes professional and support staff.

11 For professional staff.

12, 18–20 UA

ARIZONA STATE

2 FY12 figure revised to 270,678 due to additional purchases, resulting in a change of -16.9%.

4 Additional purchases made.

7.a Purchased the Gale MOML resources.

7.c Purchased catalog records for HeinOnline and Loislaw database to increase access in addition to a NELLCO membership.

8.c Students worked more hours because we had them work on special projects and we need more student coverage.

9 Had a flooring project and a book discard project this fiscal year.

14, 15 Have been promoting librarian presentations to law professors assigning research papers.

16 Didn't get as many reference questions as last year.

21 Increased cancellations of law journals. Licensing restrictions do not permit us to lend from online sources.

BOSTON

7.c Doc. Delivery/ILC - \$4,038; Coll. Mgt. Util. - \$25,142; Preservation - \$2,000; Binding - \$17,291.

BOSTON COLLEGE

All figures are as of 05/31/2013.

1 This figure is included in the overall title count for Boston College University Libraries.

10 The Law Library had one part-time (.22 FTE) who was not benefits eligible.

10–11 For all full-time professional and support staff employed by the Law Library, the fringe benefit rate was 38% in FY 2013. Law Library Guards, paid by the BC Police Department, are granted fringe benefits on a prorated scale depending on number of hours assigned per week, number of weeks per year, and number of years on the force.

12 The University Library reports this number for all libraries at Boston College.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

BOSTON COLLEGE cont.

- 15 Most presentations offered to members of the faculty and student communities at Boston College Law School are offered by the Legal Information Librarians in the Education and Reference department. For the past several years, attendance at scheduled training sessions has declined. The Legal Information Librarians polled our faculty and students and found that most preferred on demand training. This type of training model is easy to accommodate for faculty, providing that kind of service to the student community is more challenging. To address student needs, librarians have developed online training videos and documentation in lieu of holding physical training sessions. The transition from the in-person to on-demand training model for students explains the marked difference in the number reported here for 2013 compared to the number reported in 2012.
- 17-22 This number is reported in the total submitted by the Boston College University Libraries.

BRIGHAM YOUNG

- All figures are as of 12/31/2012.
- 10 Fringe benefits include: 401k, Insurance, sick and vacation.
- 11 Administrative Employees: 51%; Staff Employees: 69.5%; Faculty: 46.9%.

CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

- 6 Total library expenditures were down due to decreases in library materials and salaries whereas other operating expenditures went up slightly. Due to a standardizing of accounting across all libraries, the category totals in library materials and salaries have shifted somewhat but all libraries are counting the same way now.
- 7 The law library has made a conscious decision/effort to cut our expenditures in the area of library materials and we were able to renegotiate prices with our vendors for some of our resources.
- 8 The variance in professional staff salaries vs support staff is due to the new method of differentiating professional from support staff. The decrease in the total salaries and wages were due to salary savings from few of our staff members retiring last year. We also made conscious effort to decrease the total number of student assistants last year.
- 11 We use a composite benefit rate for our benefit expense; our librarians were charged at a rate of 15.9% of salary whereas the staff were charged at a rate of 38%.
- 13 The change in staffing totals is due to the change we made in distinguishing between professional and staff employees; we standardized the method for counting the two and as a result, the professional staffing went up significantly and the support staffing went down correspondingly.

CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

- 12 Included with Main Library.

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

- 6 Expenditures reflect June 30, 2013 final general ledger expenditures.
- 10 Expenditures reported are based on the June 30, 2013 final general ledger expenditures for employee benefits. 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 the employee benefit expense. Year to year increase in the employee benefit expenditures is driven principally by the UC Regent's mandated increase in the employer contribution to the UC retirement plan.
- 11 UCLA does not use official employee benefit rates for recording employee benefit expenditures. Please see footnote on employee benefit expenditures.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

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 HeinOnline electronic collections, Gale's Making of Modern Law electronic collections, LLMC Digital collections and other electronic resources cataloged at the individual title level which were imported into our catalog during the FY2013 reporting period (and as reflected in Question 4 "Electronic Books").
- 2 This is a substantial increase in the number of volumes held for the Law Library. It includes the addition of bibliographic records for HeinOnline electronic collections, Gale's Making of Modern Law electronic collections, LLMC Digital collections and other electronic resources cataloged during the FY2013 reporting period [and as reflected in Question 4 "Electronic Books"]. The Law Library also has access to a number of electronic resources that are counted only 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.

CHICAGO

- 7.c Inclusion of collection support expenditures helps maintain total material expenditures. These expenditures include ILL and binding costs and cataloging/authority control expenditures. Authority control expenses were prepaid in FY12 and not present in FY13 expenditures and this accounts for the decrease.
- 8.c Less reliance on student workers in FY13.
- 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 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."
- 11 This percent is applied to all staff except those with salary paid from federal awards.
- 18 The increase for 2013 reflects both a rise in usage and also in the number of resource vendors supplying data. This number includes document views from COUNTER compliant vendors: Max Planck, OUP, and Wiley, and not COUNTER compliant vendors: ebrary, E&E news, HeinOnline, IntelliConnect, MYCLP, PACER, Supreme Court Insider, and WorldTradeLaw.
- 19 This number includes searches in: BNA, CALI, CIAO, Constitutions of the Countries of the World, Wilson, LegalTrac, LLMC Digital, Max Planck, RIA, and vLex.
- 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 2013, the fluctuations also are attributable to the Library's participation in UBorrow, a direct ILL borrowing/lending system of the CIC.

CINCINNATI

- 8, 8.a Professional staff salaries and wages for the Law Library were underreported by approximately \$140,000 in the 2011–2012 survey.
- 11 Fringe benefits rates are dependent upon staff categories according to the following: Faculty - 32.7%; Administrative & Professional Staff - 40.6%; Support Staff - 55.0%; Students - 7.0%.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

COLORADO

- 12 Previous years based on ABA #17. This year based on CLERT joint purchases minus CU Law cost for dollar amount received from external sources.
- 19 Includes searches for articles within databases.
- 20 Serial Solutions 360 (Wise Researcher).

COLUMBIA

- 9 FY12 included maintenance agreements and other facilities and building expenses; excluding these items, FY12 should have been reported as \$104,944. FY13 does not include this expense.
- 13.a, 13.b Changes from FY12 reflect reclassification of positions from Professional to Support staff.
- 21 Includes 1,049 items from fee-based service.

CONNECTICUT

- 10 Fringe includes health, dental, retirement, workers compensation and unemployment insurances.
- 13.a Professional staff include librarians and staff who provide expertise in a subject area but are not classified as librarian. This includes cataloging and some administrative staff. In addition to the 10 professional staff, the library employs a part-time librarian. The actual staff number is 25.5.
- 18 Gale and Hein databases are included in this figure. We are not able to obtain use statistics from a number of our databases subscriptions including Westlaw, Lexis, BNA, CCH. The remainder of our databases are subscribed to by the main campus libraries and are accounted for in their statistics.
- 19, 20 Gale databases are included in this figure. We are not able to obtain use statistics from a number of our databases subscriptions including Westlaw, Lexis, BNA, CCH. Hein does not provide COUNTER compliant statistics. The remainder of our databases are subscribed to by the main campus libraries and are accounted for in their statistics.

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. Almost 6,600 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, 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 Information transactions and presentations to groups counts include only those interactions staff recorded in Count It, CUL's locally built system for tracking public service transactions.
- 16.a Part of the count was extrapolated from 12 randomly selected sampling weeks.
- 17 Includes ILL lending transactions.

EMORY

- All figures are as of 08/31/2013.
- 7.c This expenditure is included elsewhere.
- 18-20 Reported at the system level for all libraries in the MAIN library form.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

FLORIDA STATE

- 7.a Large, one-time purchase of ProQuest Congressional in FY11–12 accounts for the percentage decrease to this year.
- 7.b FY10–2011 prepayment for resources for FY11–2012 accounts for the increase in spending in 2012–13 because no pre-payment was made in 2011–12.
- 12 The data is no longer available to compute this information.
- 22 Increase in unmediated borrowing (UBorrow) from InterLibrary Loan mediated borrowing.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

- 8.c Responsibility for IT help desk, staffed primarily by student employees, was transferred from the Law Library to the Law School IT Department. Consequently student wages are lower than previous years.
- 22 Law Library received fewer requests from its patrons for materials not found in collection.

GEORGETOWN

- 1, 2 Increase reflects undercount in FY12.
- 6 Decrease reflects three eliminated positions, several unfilled vacancies, and decreased collections expenditures.
- 8.a Decrease reflects unfilled vacancies.
- 10 Academic and staff fringe benefits.
- 13.a Corrects separate reporting of Special Collections librarians in FY12.

HARVARD

On July 1, 2012, Harvard University reorganized its library functions, consolidating most of the Access, Services, Preservation and Digital Imaging Services, and Information and Technical Services staff into a single entity (the Harvard Library Shared Services). Thus, the number of staff and expenses for staff directly employed by the Harvard Law School library (Questions 8, 10, and 13) have decreased. Conversely, the Harvard Law School Library compensates Harvard Library Shared Services through an assessment that falls under the Other Operating Expenditures category (Question 9).

- 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.
- 6, 8, 8.c Prior year correction: The answer to Question 8c should have been \$162,000 rather than \$2,498,000. This results in an overstatement on Question 8 (should have been \$5,913,000), and Question 6 (should have been \$11,878,000).
- 7.a, 7.b Includes digitally reformatted materials.
- 7.c Collections support includes binding, postage and mailing services, records storage, preservation services, dues and memberships, bibliographic data and consortia. See general footnote for more information on the Harvard Library reorganization.
- 10 Harvard’s fringe benefit assessments cover payroll taxes and employee benefits, including (but not limited to) health and dental coverage, retirement contributions, life and disability coverages.
- 11 Harvard has different fringe rates for the faculty, professional (exempt), support (nonexempt), and temporary staff. The rate provided is the rate for professional staff.
- 12 See the general footnote for more information on the Harvard Library reorganization.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

HARVARD cont.

- 13.c FTE figure is not available for student and temporary staff.
- 17 Circulation figures include traditional circulation numbers (excluding reserves) and Scan & Deliver service transactions.
- 18–20 Data not available for FY13.
- 21, 22 Materials lent through traditional ILL services (e.g., OCLC Resource Sharing) and Borrow Direct.

HAWAII

- 10 Fringe benefits include FICA, Medicare, Workers' compensation, Unemployment insurance, Pension accumulation, Pension administration, Retiree health, Vacation reserve (for employees that accrue vacation), and State health fund estimate.
- 19 Only five of the COUNTER compliant databases we subscribe to are included here (LegalTrac, Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, Oxford Reports on International Law, WestLaw, and WestLaw China). WestLaw has the majority of hits at 405,500. Had the approximately 25 remaining non-COUNTER compliant databases been included the total would have reached 497,985.
- 20 The total number of federated searches does not include the full fiscal year since our federated search engine did not go live until September 1, 2012.

HOUSTON

- All figures are as of 08/31/2013.
- 18, 19 Not available.
- 20 Not applicable.

HOWARD

- 17 Some data may not have been captured during the migration from the Innovative Innopac Inc.'s Millennium ILS to the Voyager ILS when the university joined the Washington Research Library Consortium.

ILLINOIS, URBANA

- 8.a 2 vacant positions filled during the year.
- 10 Not paid from library budget. Rate is 44.67% for 8a and 8b; 5.99% for students 8c.
- 11 This applies to employees covered by the state retirement system who were hired after 4/1/1986. We have one staff member hired before that date; the percentage for those employees is 43.22%.
- 12 Already accounted for in Main Library's report.
- 13.a Director, Assoc. Director, 4.5 reference librarians, 2 technical services librarians = 9, plus 1.5 FTE Graduate Assistants with tuition waivers.
- 13.b Includes 4 staff in technical services, 1 in administration, 2 in circulation, but not graduate assistants (included last year).
- 13.c Includes approximately 3 FTE circulation support (graduate students). Previously, undergraduate students were used to staff circulation, and weren't included here.
- 14.a Librarians report courses and tours on spreadsheet.
- 15.a Librarians report this for their courses and tours.
- 16.a Librarians report all reference transactions to database.
- 18–20 Not applicable; campus counts these centrally.
- 21, 22 Not applicable; ILL transactions managed centrally.

**QUESTION
NUMBER**

FOOTNOTE

INDIANA

- 11 Indiana University fringe benefit rates (FY12–13 only): Professional staff: 43.34%; Support Staff: 40.06%. Benefits covered: retirement, FICA, health insurance, tuition benefit, life insurance, and workers' compensation.
- 16 Number of reference transactions is estimated.
- 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. We are therefore not reporting data for lines 18–20.

IOWA

- 2 Electronic volumes underreported in previous years.
- 8.a Not including Associate dean salary.
- 19 Approximate figures.

KANSAS

- 7 Decreased monographs and database subscriptions, online ownership fees completed.
- 7.a Monograph budget greatly reduced in FY13; other one-time fees for online ownership of materials had been completed. Numbers reported include PDA purchases (PDA has not been included in the past).
- 7.b Database subscriptions dropped. Numbers reported include PDA purchases (PDA has not been included in the past).
- 7.c Instructions state that if not materials funds, then expenditures such as bindery and ILL go into 'other operating' expenditures.
- 8, 8.b Lost three staff to retirement.
- 9 Includes bindery; (there were no ILL expenses); includes all other other operating expenses as listed in library budget and fiscal report.
- 10 Fringe rate includes employers share of Social Security, Workers Compensation Insurance, State and Federal Unemployment Compensation tax and retirement contribution. In addition to the annual percentage, there is a \$7,000 employer contribution for employee health insurance.
- 13.b Lost three staff to retirement.
- 13.c Calculated differently (we believe more accurately - hours divided by 45 active weeks).
- 21 Fewer requests coming in.
- 22 Our databases cover more material, reducing need for ILL.

KENTUCKY

- 10 Includes: retirement, health insurance, life insurance, and misc. fringe benefits (FICA and Social Security).
- 11 The majority of the University Kentucky's fringe benefits are based upon an official designated percent of 27%. However, the official designated percent for the Law Library is 30%.

LOUISIANA STATE

- 1 The number of ECAT records dropped, due to a change in how a vendor was providing materials.
- 7.c Bibliographic utilities, \$16,987; binding \$1,348; hardware \$260; ILL \$3,731; Misc \$316; software \$33,638.
- 8 Variance caused by periods of vacancies in several staff positions that are now filled.
- 9 Decrease in other operating expense needs.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

LOUISIANA STATE cont.

- 15 The addition of more dual-degreed (J.D. + M.L.I.S.) resulted in more faculty outreach and more opportunities for presentations to more students. The first-year Legal Research and Writing course was redesigned to create more research class sessions in smaller groups, increasing the number of research presentations. Over-enrollment in the spring Advanced Legal Research course resulted in a second section being added. A new Foreign, Comparative and International Legal Research course was also taught for the first time in the spring semester.
- 18–20 Not available for LSU Law Library.

MIAMI

All figures are as of 05/31/2013.

- 11 Included with Central Library.

MICHIGAN

- 2 Includes number of volumes for print (732,028) and number of titles for electronic (99,005). We have no way to count electronic volumes. Includes electronic titles that we do not own or lease.
- 4 This is the title count for electronic monographs. We have no way to count electronic volumes. We also have access to 12,759 electronic serials.
- 7.c Includes \$49,997 for binding and \$310 for ILL borrowing fees.
- 8.a We had two vacant positions for significant portions of FY13.
- 8.b In FY13, the support staff for the student journals were moved into the Library. We paid salaries for four additional FTE's for most of FY13, two of whom were laid off by 7/1/2013. As a result the FTE count in 13b reflects only two additional FTE's, offset by one lost FTE position we are not going to fill.
- 9 This increase was caused by two factors: 1) The operating expenses for the Student Journals were moved into the Library in FY13, which increased our operating expenses by about \$140,000. 2). Our FY13 operating expenses were artificially low because about \$100,000 of one-time expenses were accidentally paid in FY12 instead of FY13.
- 11 U/A. Long term disability, group insurance, federal insurance contribution, retirement plan - employer contribution, health insurance, dental insurance, and wellness program.
- 13.a The FTE count includes an added position that was vacant for most of FY13.
- 17 We are able to exclude reserves for the first time.
- 20 U/A. Our federated search does not provide this statistic.
- 21, 22 We changed the way we count ILL. Previously we counted some things that we recently decided to omit.

MICHIGAN STATE

- 4 E-book holdings updated to reflect addition of catalog records.
- 9 Expenditures this year include upholstering of 300 chairs and re-carpeting sections of the library.
- 10 Fringe benefits include FICA, Medicare, 10%-Retirement Contribution and Healthcare premiums
- 17 This number has been verified.

MINNESOTA

- 4 Represents only e-books specifically attributed to Law. All other e-books purchased centrally by UM Libraries are available to all users and campus libraries.
- 7.c Varies year to year.
- 8.b Decrease from previous year is because of vacant positions.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

MINNESOTA cont.

13 The form does not allow for decimals. Here is what our Law Libraries actually have:

13a. Professional staff, FTE = 13.41

13b. Support staff, FTE = 9

13c. Student assistants, FTE = 5.4

This adds up to 27.51, which rounds up to 28. Total is lower than previous year because of vacant positions and less use of student help.

14 Reflects programmatic changes and larger groups.

16 Reflects more accurate count than previous years.

21 Previous year may have been over counted in error.

MISSOURI

7.a Reflects purchase of additional one-time resources from accumulated savings.

7.b Prepayments from prior fiscal year reduced this year's total.

7.c Reflects intentional reduction in deposit to OCLC account on basis of prior year expenditures and adjusted reserve needs.

8.b, 10 Reflects reporting of IT personnel within library not reported prior year.

MONTREAL

All figures are as of 04/30/2013.

2 For the first time this year, we used only system data.

4, 11,12, 18,
19, 20 n/a

6, 7 During the year 2012–2013, UdeM Libraries had to cut \$ 1.75 million in acquisitions, it was mainly absorbed by the budget for books.

6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars—Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$61,397; (7b) \$363,800; (7c) \$3,745; (7) \$428,942; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$474,117; (8b) \$276,132; (8c) \$0; (8) \$750,249; (10) \$203,919; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$428,942; (8) \$750,249; (9) \$10,075; (6) \$1,189,266; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).

NEBRASKA

4 We are adding electronic books as more law material is becoming available.

7.a We have reduced spending on monographic material.

9 Increases in software and hardware purchases.

14 We have increased our instructional program efforts with a resulting increase in sessions and participants.

16 Transactions have decreased as a result of increased instructional sessions.

21 We have a better system for counting our ILL loaned and borrowed material.

NEW YORK

18 These are serials solutions click-thru statistics, not counter statistics.

NORTH CAROLINA

1 Total listed includes only titles in book format.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

NORTH CAROLINA cont.

- 4 Increase in E-books due to purchase of two large databases (Making of Modern Law: primary sources. Pt. 2, 1763-1979 and Making of Modern Law: Foreign, Comparative, and International Law, c. 1600-1926), as well as a larger than usual addition of titles to several HeinOnline libraries.
- 7, 7.a Total library materials and one-time resource purchases increased due to receipt of one-time year-end funding for additional materials purchases.
- 14–16 Decrease in number of instruction sessions and in number of reference transactions due to changes to the first-year required writing class.
- 22 Decrease due to policy change ceasing requests for required course materials and improved de-duplication of requests from student-run journals.

NORTHWESTERN

All figures are as of 08/31/2013.

- 7.c Law Library actively assessed budget and expenditures to reduce costs.
- 9 More third party services were engaged to support operations.
- 16 LibGuides and bibliographic instruction sessions may help with more self-help reference answers.

NOTRE DAME

- 7.c ILL=\$2250; Collection management applications=\$141,651.

OREGON

- 7.a Purchase of electronic back files.
- 7.c Decrease in the purchase of print collections leads to a decrease in binding costs.
- 9 One time expenditures for study carrels.
- 10 Current rate is \$14,844 per full time employee for health insurance, plus 32.74% of salary for retirement, payroll taxes, and other payroll expenses.
- 11 There is no official designated percent. The current rate is \$14,844 per full time employee for fixed costs (health insurance); plus 32.74% of salary for variable costs (retirement, payroll taxes, and other payroll expenses). 59% is an average rate.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE

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

- 14, 15 Law Library converted several separate topical sessions into a single series for which students registered. This decreased the overall number of sessions and attendees.
- 18–20 Law Library metrics for e-resource usage cannot be extracted from main university data.

RUTGERS

- 3 This figure is an approximation. It is based on an actual physical count to which new titles are added. [Newark Law Library]
- 4 This figure is based on bibliographic records and information provided by the vendors. These are no "e-Books" per se but are a total of the electronic books for which a catalog record exists. [Newark Law Library]
- 8.a Increase in professional staff FTE. [Camden Law Library]
- 8.a In-coming director started on July 1, 2012 and began drawing a full salary during the previous reporting year, the out-going director drew only 80% of salary for half a year. See footnote 8a to last year's report. [Newark Law Library]

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

RUTGERS cont.

- 8.c Decrease in student assistants FTE. [Camden Law Library]
- 8.c A large digitization project that employed many students ended during the course of the 2012 reporting year. This reporting year, the library did not undertake any digitization projects with a resulting decrease in the total number of students hired and student payroll paid. [Newark Law Library]
- 10 This includes the following: Regular full-time employees: 44.1% of \$1,296,516 = \$571,763; Wages for labor (part-time reference): 7.3% of \$18,071 = \$1,319; Other compensation: 7.3% of \$57,379 = \$4,188; Half-time employee: 44.1% of \$19,690 = \$8,684.
- 11 This is the main figure as described by the instructions. Past percentages have been an average figure based on the total salaries and actual fringes paid. [Newark Law Library]
- 13.a During FY12–13, we hired three new librarians to replace two librarians who had resigned the year before and to fill an available line from a librarian retirement two years before. [Camden Law Library]
- 13.c Available work-study awards dropped in amount from \$4000 down to \$2000 due to decreased government funding. Further, fewer students qualified for the diminished awards, so fewer student were in the work-study pool. In FY12, we hired 22 work-study students while for FY13 we only hired 11 student assistants. The 11 part-time student assistants (with their reduced awards) worked the same number of hours as 2 FTEs during the FY12–13. [Camden Law Library]
- 16 Last year’s figure was based on total circulation figures, not those that were related solely to reference. Regardless, there was a significant decrease in Reference Desk figures. [Newark Law Library]
- 17 We attribute the decrease in the number of circulations partially to the decrease in the number of new students (1Ls) during the past FY 2012–2013. [Camden Law Library]
- 21 The increase in requests from other libraries to borrow our materials did not seem to follow any particular pattern (i.e., the libraries were not requesting a particular document or even particular kind of document). It is possible that because we promptly fill requests (or pass requests on to the next library in the queue), our quick response time is earning us more requests; other libraries may be requesting our materials more frequently because we will respond in a timely manner. [Camden Law Library]
- 22 Two teaching faculty increased their requests to borrow materials significantly in FY 2012–2013, and our three new librarians began writing articles immediately upon hiring and were heavy users of Interlibrary Loan services. [Camden Law Library]
- 22 Student journals did not request as many materials this reporting year as they did in the previous reporting year. [Newark Law Library]

SASKATCHEWAN

All figures are as of 04/30/2013.

- 1 Bibliographic count.
- 7.c Consists only of contract binding expenditures which decreased as a result of reduced staffing.
- 8, 8.a, 8.b Decreased number of librarians and support staff.
- 6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars—Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$120,992; (7b) \$1,109,326; (7c) \$2,443; (7) \$1,232,761; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$154,944; (8b) \$152,170; (8c) \$21,968; (8) \$329,082; (10) \$53,756; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$1,232,761; (8) \$329,082; (9) NA/UA; (6) \$1,561,843; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
- 10 Includes the benefit expenses for librarians, staff and students.
- 16 Includes directional, instructional and reference questions.
- 18 Law Library is interdisciplinary; therefore unable to obtain this information.
- 20 University of Saskatchewan does not use a federated search engine.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

SOUTH CAROLINA

2 We have carried out a major weeding of the collection.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

6, 7, 7.b Decrease is a result of budget reduction.

7.c Collection support includes external bindery costs: \$4,123.

8.a, 8.b Increase is due to approval to replace retired/separated employee(s).

8.c Decrease is a result of budget reduction and increase in support staff.

9 Other operating expenditures include a substantial service fee (\$29,184) for maintenance of our Innovative Server. Decrease is a result of budget reduction.

10 Includes FICA, retirement, worker's compensation, life insurance, unemployment insurance, health insurance, dental insurance and vision insurance. Increase is due to higher insurance and pension costs.

11 Fringe benefits for the Morris Library includes FICA, retirement, worker's compensation, life insurance, unemployment insurance, health insurance, dental insurance and vision insurance. Increase is due to higher insurance and pension costs.

13.a, 13.b Increase is due to approval to replace retired/separated employee(s).

13.c Decrease is a result of budget reduction and increase in support staff.

14 The number of library presentations to groups and the number of total participants in group presentations is higher because last year's reported number did not include the regular classes which the librarians teach, meeting multiple weeks each semester. Those class sessions have been included in this year's response.

16 The approval to fill librarian positions resulted in increased staffing and coverage at the reference desk.

17 The previous year's figure was inflated and incorrect because it included other data it should not have included. Thus, the decrease for this year.

22 Due to under-staffing the previous year, we were unable to fill some ILL requests and had to push them to the next library. Now we were able to fill most requests.

SYRACUSE

2 Does not include 288,240 volume-equivalents of microforms.

TEMPLE

4 Cumulative date.

TEXAS

All figures are as of 08/31/2013.

4 The library added a large number of e-book materials due to loading approximately 80,000 digital hearings records as part of the ProQuest Digital Hearings Collection.

18-20 This information is not available.

TEXAS TECH

All figures are as of 08/31/2013.

10 Includes: Worker's Compensation Insurance, Health Match, TRS Matching ORP Matching, Opt Out Health Matching, Lump Sum Vacation Pool, Retiree Insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, FICA, and Social Security.

TORONTO

All figures are as of 04/30/2013.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

TORONTO cont.

- 4 These are the e-books purchased by the Law Library. Users have access to the 1.5 M e-books held by the U of T Library system.
- 6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars—Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$104,059; (7b) \$1,032,781; (7c) \$9,852; (7) \$1,146,692; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$620,811; (8b) \$442,679; (8c) \$64,703; (8) \$1,128,193; (10) \$269,685; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$1,146,692; (8) \$1,128,193; (9) \$88,851; (6) \$2,363,736; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
- 10 Includes health plans and pension plan contributions.

TULANE

- 12, 20 Not available.

VANDERBILT

- 1 Counted multiple formats as individual titles, per instructions, a departure from previous years.
- 10 Includes health plan, life insurance, disability insurance, retirement plan, tuition assistance, vacation and sick leave.
- 13.a Filled one new position.
- 16 Increase in e-resources; less assistance requested. Turnover of reference staff.
- 21 Law Library has re-instituted a lending program.
- 22 More emphasis on ILL with less spent on one-time purchases.

VIRGINIA

- 18 Article requests are included in the number reported for the University Library.
- 19 These searches are NOT included in the number reported for the University Library.

WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS

- 8.b Figure reflects loss of two support staff positions through attrition.
- 9 Severe budget cuts resulted in a substantial reduction of expenditures on new equipment, supplies, travel, and preservation activities.
- 10 Fringe benefits include annuity, FICA, health allowance, dependent tuition allowance.
- 13 Figure reflects loss of 1 professional and 2 staff positions through attrition.
- 16, 16.a Unavailable.

WESTERN

All figures are as of 04/30/2013.

- 2 Decrease is partly due to transfer to retrievable storage.
- 4 Included with overall Western Libraries count of e-books.
- 6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars—Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$130,986; (7b) \$1,091,187; (7c) \$12,794; (7) \$1,234,967; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$243,286; (8b) \$159,739; (8c) \$6,495; (8) \$409,520; (10) \$111,646; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$1,234,967; (8) \$409,520; (9) \$29,715; (6) \$1,674,202; (12) \$0. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
- 7.a Increase is partly due to significant resource purchases.
- 7.b Increase is partly due to increase in purchases and significant price increases, as well as series purchases.
- 7.c Increase in binding.
- 9 Increase is partly due to supplies related to renovations.

QUESTION **FOOTNOTE**
NUMBER

WESTERN cont.

- 10 Included was 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.
- 21, 22 Included in overall Western Libraries data, as ILL is a centrally funded and operated service.

YALE

- 4 This figure is impossible to determine reliably.
- 7a Includes \$450,000 one-time funds for special purchase.
- 7b Includes some one-time electronic purchase not easily separated from other Online purchases.
- 11 Figure is for professional library staff only. Figure is higher for paraprofessionals.
- 12 Previous years amount entered in error. We do not have any centrally or consortially-funded access.
- 18–20 Not available. All statistics are campus-wide and held by main library.

YORK

- 1 Correction: some MARC records had also been loaded into the catalogue and as a result were double counted in previous years.
- 6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars—Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$314,271; (7b) \$603,488; (7c) \$30,019; (7) \$947,778; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$705,210; (8b) \$709,274; (8c) \$56,486; (8) \$1,470,970; (10) \$315,767; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$947,778; (8) \$1,470,970; (9) \$107,822; (6) \$2,526,570; (12) \$0. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
- 7a Includes 39,960 MOML 7 (Primary Sources pt 2).
- 8.a Increase due to sabbatical replacements.
- 11 Faculty - 20%; other professionals - 22 %; Staff - 27.5%; Casuals - 10%.
- 13.a 5 YUFA librarians + 3 PT Librarians (1.5 FTE) + 1 YUFA retiree (.3 FTE)
- 13.b 11.75 YUSA + 1 CPM.
- 14 Decrease due to 3 YUFA librarians on sabbatical.

ARL MEMBER LIBRARIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 2013

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) represents the interests of 126 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	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	State University of New York at Stony Brook	Stony Brook, New York
Syracuse	P	Syracuse University	Syracuse, New York
Temple	S	Temple University	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Tennessee	S	University of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tennessee
Texas	S	University of Texas	Austin, Texas
Texas A&M	S	Texas A&M University	College Station, Texas
Texas Tech	S	Texas Tech University	Lubbock, Texas
Toronto	C	University of Toronto	Toronto, Ontario
Tulane	P	Tulane University	New Orleans, Louisiana
Utah	S	University of Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah
Vanderbilt	P	Vanderbilt University	Nashville, Tennessee
Virginia	S	University of Virginia	Charlottesville, Virginia
Virginia Tech	S	Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University	Blacksburg, Virginia
Washington	S	University of Washington	Seattle, Washington
Washington State	S	Washington State University	Pullman, Washington
Washington U.-St. Louis	P	Washington University	St. Louis, Missouri
Waterloo	C	University of Waterloo	Waterloo, Ontario
Wayne State	S	Wayne State University	Detroit, Michigan
Western Ontario	C	University of Western Ontario	London, Ontario
Wisconsin	S	University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wisconsin
Yale	P	Yale University	New Haven, Connecticut
York	C	York University	North York, Ontario
Boston Public Library	N	Boston Public Library	Boston, Massachusetts
Center for Research Libraries	N	Center for Research Libraries	Chicago, Illinois
Library and Archives Canada	X	Library and Archives Canada	Ottawa, Ontario
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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