

ARL ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARY STATISTICS 2011–2012

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ARL Academic Law Library Statistics 2011–2012

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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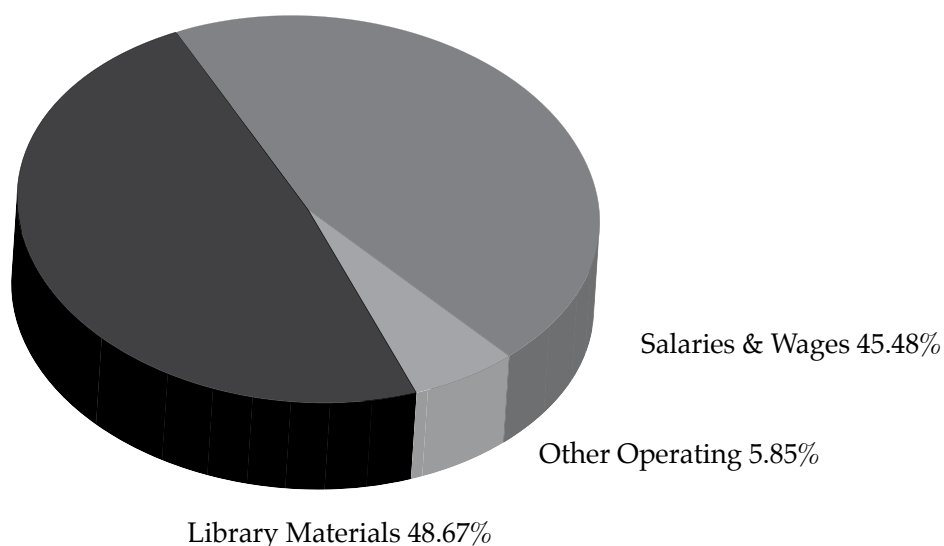
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HIGHLIGHTS: ARL ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARY STATISTICS, 2011–2012

- Out of 115 ARL university libraries, 74 responded to this survey.¹
- Law libraries reported median values of 438,034 volumes held and 162,702 titles. Also, these libraries employed the full-time equivalent of 1,957 staff members in the fiscal year 2011–2012.
- Responding libraries reported total expenditures of \$224,500,879.² As seen in the graph below, library materials expenditures made up the largest portion of the total, with approximately 49% of aggregated expenses falling under a materials-related category.
- Law libraries reported a total of \$19,074,157 in one-time resource purchases and \$83,484,120 in ongoing resource purchases.

EXPENDITURES IN ARL ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARIES 2011–2012



1 Eighty-two ARL university libraries included data for a law library in the 2011–2012 *ARL Statistics*. Among them, Alberta, British Columbia, Calgary, Laval, McGill, Manitoba, Ottawa, Pittsburgh, SUNY-Buffalo, and Wayne State did not complete this survey. Colorado completed this survey but did not include law library data in the *ARL Statistics*. Rutgers has two administratively independent law libraries, which respond separately to this survey; they are aggregated together in the *ARL Statistics*.

2 This figure includes Canadian universities, whose expenditures were converted to U.S. dollars at the rate of 1.0037Can\$ = 1 US\$, the average monthly noon exchange rate published in the *Bank of Canada Review* for the period July 2011–June 2012.

DATA TABLES
2011–2012

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+	151,511	625,000	73,200	110,097	1,195,097	60,633	1,365,827
ARIZONA	+	152,179	289,360	49,905	72,696	451,997	339,225	863,918
ARIZONA STATE	+	96,155	270,678	440	68,903	791,886	23,334	884,123
BOSTON	+	840,933	946,514	591,421	386,663	1,728,218	27,140	2,142,021
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	116,857	290,932	40,201	178,310	1,417,294	5,882	1,601,486
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	145,654	366,324	145,014	158,737	1,105,056	9,647	1,273,440
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	.	735,522	.	891,466	1,645,172	850,572	3,387,210
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	117,451	314,127	2,598	279,591	724,696	51,936	1,056,223
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	135,760	140,949	115,122	207,665	876,702	0	1,084,367
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	588,181	595,364	.	217,260	1,692,606	30,989	1,940,855
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	117,628	298,334	4,629	341,174	1,182,182	174	1,523,530
CHICAGO	+	303,337	636,651	15,734	506,438	1,799,902	135,239	2,441,579
CINCINNATI	b+	128,932	248,169	26,874	56,829	795,619	8,974	861,422
COLORADO	b+	195,913	475,531	142,427	160,081	1,240,211	12,879	1,413,171
COLUMBIA	+	475,576	986,163	27,507	240,711	2,289,417	58,594	2,588,722
CONNECTICUT	b+	105,782	337,128	113	166,298	1,382,714	15,799	1,564,811
CORNELL	+	.	448,706	.	.	.	.	1,433,504
DUKE	+	244,955	523,378	50,424	282,376	1,403,253	14,431	1,700,060
EMORY	+	289,944	329,665	103,874	943,880	164,203	0	1,108,083
FLORIDA	+	292,077	419,008	89,769	149,325	1,057,653	16,851	1,223,829
FLORIDA STATE	+	97,083	444,400	193,245	196,332	675,755	11,155	883,242
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	379,988	677,379	0	1,069,003	1,778,064	314,285	3,161,352
GEORGETOWN	b+	445,467	593,248	37,011	638,853	2,099,724	0	2,738,577
GEORGIA	b+	473,093	664,071	271,625	75,696	978,414	51,507	1,105,617
HARVARD	b+	1,030,865	1,881,551	.	1,043,000	2,892,000	1,452,000	5,387,000
HAWAII	+	63,721	191,506	93,596	28,364	594,668	48,721	671,753
HOUSTON	b+	125,251	569,358	21,925	62,243	1,338,115	61,218	1,461,576
HOWARD	b+	37,925	236,319	266	69,094	646,665	.	715,759
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	316,124	652,908	111	197,302	1,451,095	10,456	1,658,853
INDIANA	+	325,378	510,130	54,682	97,866	1,534,136	9,776	1,641,778
IOWA	+	1,060,097	948,592	73,376	728,659	2,762,490	85,692	3,576,841

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	+	103,620	264,497	0	86,516	647,368	3,063	736,947
KENTUCKY	+	132,945	269,844	66	6,400	1,098,945	12,790	1,118,135
LOUISIANA STATE	+	573,930	598,951	170,084	279,728	816,019	44,524	1,140,271
MIAMI	b+	222,465	444,177	22,001	157,544	1,638,981	13,230	1,809,755
MICHIGAN	+	430,255	805,633	103,855	727,431	2,114,839	35,931	2,878,201
MICHIGAN STATE	b+	160,119	157,128	0	133,977	962,575	29,264	1,125,816
MINNESOTA	b+	243,224	802,909	155	472,227	1,712,113	46,026	2,230,366
MISSOURI	b+	165,285	429,969	.	114,139	698,042	15,911	828,092
MONTREAL	+	78,128	271,443	.	154,645	511,074	4,529	670,248
NEBRASKA	b+	131,899	439,070	0	30,778	832,866	21,213	884,857
NEW MEXICO	b+	78,221	282,888	23,828	38,548	637,642	1,881	678,071
NEW YORK	b+	1,105,594	1,670,791	285,236	216,837	2,197,986	35,500	2,450,323
NORTH CAROLINA	+	141,508	385,082	54,135	95,149	1,404,561	10,862	1,510,572
NORTHWESTERN	+	379,211	608,521	0	127,922	824,733	67,121	1,019,776
NOTRE DAME	b+	285,406	396,643	23,518	343,985	1,212,159	113,852	1,669,996
OHIO STATE	b+	246,090	455,943	42,223	257,044	1,446,949	75,620	1,779,613
OKLAHOMA		181,917	256,159	29,113	82,997	759,529	19,997	862,523
OREGON	b+	109,890	224,814	40,939	117,655	674,939	18,226	810,820
PENNSYLVANIA		506,192	644,600	.	309,277	991,614	.	1,300,891
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	169,065	274,500	77,100	111,054	1,285,965	9,522	1,406,541
QUEEN'S	+	.	225,969	.	54,466	820,272	9,035	883,773
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	124,704	326,917	667	58,665	798,600	71,618	928,883
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	129,500	412,700	37,698	107,608	644,702	0	752,310
SASKATCHEWAN	+	45,762	170,529	.	153,119	943,702	5,014	1,101,836
SOUTH CAROLINA		121,078	608,878	35,637	155,193	900,987	24,616	1,080,796
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	+	107,868	334,481	34,391	812,330	272,971	25,628	1,110,929
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	.	436,997	.	.	828,768	4,538	833,306
SYRACUSE	+	112,934	233,950	0	112,770	1,291,707	27,832	1,432,309
TEMPLE		120,472	470,375	1,261	204,194	1,011,257	25,343	1,240,794
TENNESSEE		157,585	365,011	35,105	67,029	882,081	10,414	959,524
TEXAS	+	531,923	829,182	79,168	243,635	1,195,960	274,035	1,713,630

COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTION EXPENDITURES

	Notes	Titles Held 1	Volumes In Library 2	Electronic Books 4	One-time resource purchases 7a	Ongoing resource purchases 7b	Collection Support 7c	Total Library Materials 7
TEXAS TECH	b+	160,088	304,519	39,461	96,315	1,043,001	70,158	1,209,474
TORONTO	+	.	231,271	10,263	131,108	953,890	8,829	1,093,827
TULANE	+	179,595	353,151	21,813	145,721	930,243	163,102	1,239,066
UTAH	+	145,406	270,526	0	695,811	181,859	1,678	879,348
VANDERBILT	+	154,287	500,039	57,838	299,454	1,332,081	39,121	1,670,656
VIRGINIA		270,531	598,471	32,350	379,769	1,198,573	22,791	1,601,133
WASHINGTON		185,926	475,481	.	116,546	1,218,824	52,753	1,388,123
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	244,301	481,855	57,255	274,634	729,299	0	1,003,933
WESTERN	+	60,920	193,483	.	74,274	561,734	4,801	640,809
WISCONSIN	b+	.	454,147	2	61,512	1,086,433	10,647	1,158,592
YALE	b+	695,685	1,278,006	0	978,236	1,815,968	112,203	2,906,407
YORK	+	320,289	726,399	85,042	363,002	677,306	22,239	1,062,547

+ - 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	267,171	494,768	67,135	264,919	1,143,618	79,887	1,476,545
Median	162,702	438,034	38,580	158,141	1,043,001	23,975	1,231,448
High	1,105,594	1,881,551	591,421	1,069,003	2,892,000	1,452,000	5,387,000
Low	37,925	140,949	2	6,400	164,203	174	640,809
Sum	18,167,635	36,612,864	3,625,293	19,074,157	83,484,120	5,272,567	109,264,348
n	68	74	54	72	73	66	74

SALARY EXPENDITURES

	Notes	Salaries & Wages Professional Staff 8a	Salaries & Wages Support Staff 8b	Salaries & Wages Student Assistants 8c	Total Salaries and Wages 8	Fringe Benefits 10	Fringe Benefits - designated % 11
ALABAMA	b+	764,036	215,170	68,890	1,048,096	276,105	32.00
ARIZONA	+	640,136	318,454	0	958,590	329,925	29.00
ARIZONA STATE	+	391,983	354,427	41,311	787,721	297,308	40.00
BOSTON	+	972,856	388,228	62,342	1,423,426	388,342	28.00
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	1,243,174	256,367	84,122	1,583,663	558,674	36.10
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	889,740	121,925	173,478	1,185,143	526,527	49.60
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	1,759,097	1,356,130	376,433	3,491,660	.	.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	589,235	343,630	11,599	944,464	346,871	27.00
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	718,519	347,933	11,958	1,078,410	435,916	23.00
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	1,420,344	676,120	99,108	2,195,572	688,852	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	963,603	384,416	103,828	1,451,847	411,146	30.50
CHICAGO	+	981,515	510,220	112,079	1,603,814	396,412	26.80
CINCINNATI	b+	465,048	218,978	39,599	723,625	299,324	28.00
COLORADO	b+	683,165	384,578	71,905	1,139,648	300,654	26.00
COLUMBIA	+	1,639,469	708,806	58,320	2,406,595	794,463	33.70
CONNECTICUT	b+	816,232	350,330	168,628	1,335,190	526,846	45.13
CORNELL	+	.	.	.	1,239,167	417,304	35.00
DUKE	+	867,710	338,037	23,837	1,229,584	328,722	28.00
EMORY	+	751,909	240,960	53,588	1,046,457	272,902	28.00
FLORIDA	+	633,998	361,598	86,365	1,081,961	305,405	26.90
FLORIDA STATE	+	651,626	220,238	64,514	936,378	259,532	28.00
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	2,174,985	939,569	161,239	3,275,793	778,638	25.00
GEORGETOWN	b+	2,288,968	1,657,975	328,413	4,275,356	1,336,551	35.00
GEORGIA	b+	546,738	306,504	45,930	899,172	305,718	34.00
HARVARD	b+	3,876,000	1,875,000	2,498,000	8,249,000	2,711,000	33.90
HAWAII	+	585,700	105,693	94,591	785,984	230,992	39.00
HOUSTON	b+	697,207	116,732	72,405	886,344	252,321	31.00
HOWARD	b+	596,644	259,042	25,221	880,907	289,818	32.90
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	650,726	297,049	48,107	995,882	385,495	42.97
INDIANA	+	733,039	224,347	58,989	1,016,375	387,817	42.00
IOWA	+	1,261,740	595,414	47,222	1,904,376	730,559	38.50

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	+	380,334	160,517	33,642	574,493	168,580	18.73
KENTUCKY	+	443,211	132,210	35,579	611,000	179,600	29.00
LOUISIANA STATE	+	736,371	103,724	68,522	908,617	260,037	32.52
MIAMI	b+	690,756	447,221	39,873	1,177,850	361,441	.
MICHIGAN	+	971,122	853,474	345,794	2,170,390	560,849	31.00
MICHIGAN STATE	b+	848,836	114,653	113,994	1,077,483	289,046	30.00
MINNESOTA	b+	1,116,827	510,133	111,741	1,738,701	619,996	36.00
MISSOURI	b+	459,547	245,303	58,661	763,511	219,197	31.87
MONTREAL	+	464,024	296,919	0	760,944	176,484	.
NEBRASKA	b+	490,555	139,019	50,318	679,892	194,304	27.90
NEW MEXICO	b+	596,266	299,862	55,927	952,055	317,185	29.00
NEW YORK	b+	1,280,397	1,317,595	48,797	2,646,789	767,569	29.00
NORTH CAROLINA	+	1,089,674	323,831	59,721	1,473,226	380,101	22.04
NORTHWESTERN	+	909,306	496,648	29,262	1,435,216	355,049	27.00
NOTRE DAME	b+	840,815	480,610	94,293	1,415,718	388,996	25.00
OHIO STATE	b+	652,557	298,838	85,972	1,037,367	338,494	31.00
OKLAHOMA		504,628	166,520	54,051	725,199	252,329	37.60
OREGON	b+	519,637	215,060	88,579	823,276	423,585	0.00
PENNSYLVANIA		1,136,850	823,228	45,657	2,005,735	649,470	34.00
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	939,233	193,857	107,797	1,240,887	335,608	.
QUEEN'S	+	228,512	196,828	56,355	481,695	87,538	.
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	498,084	567,229	34,809	1,100,122	.	35.90
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	728,334	519,721	76,721	1,324,776	461,973	38.20
SASKATCHEWAN	+	151,108	181,034	19,324	351,466	68,909	15.94
SOUTH CAROLINA		654,873	249,327	35,693	939,893	266,661	23.50
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	+	899,609	418,895	60,393	1,378,897	453,435	34.00
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	348,662	191,188	29,467	569,317	211,201	38.00
SYRACUSE	+	672,409	353,592	56,791	1,082,792	397,197	42.00
TEMPLE		878,275	141,052	116,482	1,135,809	360,549	35.80
TENNESSEE		658,133	424,945	60,450	1,143,528	.	.
TEXAS	+	1,045,267	512,236	58,046	1,615,549	503,277	32.00

SALARY EXPENDITURES

	Notes	Salaries & Wages Professional Staff 8a	Salaries & Wages Support Staff 8b	Salaries & Wages Student Assistants 8c	Total Salaries and Wages 8	Fringe Benefits 10	Fringe Benefits - designated % 11
TEXAS TECH	b+	578,489	708,493	88,017	1,374,999	374,732	18.00
TORONTO	+	560,005	437,651	56,311	1,053,966	247,563	24.75
TULANE	+	554,032	260,379	56,454	870,865	192,440	22.00
UTAH	+	378,635	234,116	80,460	693,211	270,714	37.00
VANDERBILT	+	452,496	336,845	26,883	816,224	209,728	28.00
VIRGINIA		1,077,366	516,445	89,287	1,683,098	438,422	26.80
WASHINGTON		1,205,701	448,331	128,492	1,782,524	551,576	.
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	671,285	268,621	51,217	991,123	316,145	.
WESTERN	+	228,694	167,704	6,840	403,238	104,972	27.50
WISCONSIN	b+	857,958	318,554	134,550	1,311,062	374,121	41.00
YALE	b+	1,570,757	765,671	63,255	2,399,683	851,343	28.90
YORK	+	590,894	715,964	5,057	1,311,915	304,517	.

+ - See Footnotes

. - Unavailable, not applicable or no data supplied

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

**SALARY EXPENDITURES
Summary Data**

	Salaries & Wages Professional Staff	Salaries & Wages Support Staff 8b	Salaries & Wages Student Assistants 8c	Total Salaries and Wages 8	Fringe Benefits 10	Fringe Benefits - designated % 11
Mean	846,790	425,040	112,839	1,379,653	420,494	31.36
Median	697,207	336,845	59,721	1,091,457	346,871	31.00
High	3,876,000	1,875,000	2,498,000	8,249,000	2,711,000	49.60
Low	151,108	103,724	5,057	351,466	68,909	15.94
Sum	61,815,665	31,027,913	8,011,555	102,094,300	29,855,072	
n	73	73	71	74	71	63

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+	1,365,827	1,048,096	83,955	2,497,878	.
ARIZONA	+	863,918	958,590	54,164	1,876,672	.
ARIZONA STATE	+	884,123	787,721	82,177	1,754,021	.
BOSTON	+	2,142,021	1,423,426	109,757	3,675,204	21,018
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	1,601,486	1,583,663	111,004	3,296,153	.
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	1,273,440	1,185,143	76,895	2,535,478	0
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	3,387,210	3,491,660	559,659	7,438,529	.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	1,056,223	944,464	50,129	2,050,816	.
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	1,084,367	1,078,410	89,303	2,252,080	0
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	1,940,855	2,195,572	516,629	4,653,056	0
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	1,523,530	1,451,847	192,803	3,168,180	.
CHICAGO	+	2,441,579	1,603,814	1,128,913	5,174,306	0
CINCINNATI	b+	861,422	723,625	128,545	1,713,592	15,933
COLORADO	b+	1,413,171	1,139,648	57,927	2,610,746	86,036
COLUMBIA	+	2,588,722	2,406,595	370,507	5,365,824	.
CONNECTICUT	b+	1,564,811	1,335,190	276,923	3,176,924	.
CORNELL	+	1,433,504	1,239,167	141,835	2,814,506	0
DUKE	+	1,700,060	1,229,584	174,914	3,104,558	0
EMORY	+	1,108,083	1,046,457	287,421	2,441,961	0
FLORIDA	+	1,223,829	1,081,961	106,470	2,412,260	17,995
FLORIDA STATE	+	883,242	936,378	99,350	1,918,970	14,981
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	3,161,352	3,275,793	214,204	6,651,349	0
GEORGETOWN	b+	2,738,577	4,275,356	564,799	7,578,732	0
GEORGIA	b+	1,105,617	899,172	390,215	2,395,004	.
HARVARD	b+	5,387,000	8,249,000	578,000	14,214,000	596,000
HAWAII	+	671,753	785,984	29,763	1,487,500	0
HOUSTON	b+	1,461,576	886,344	36,231	2,384,151	0
HOWARD	b+	715,759	880,907	.	1,596,666	.
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	1,658,853	995,882	56,053	2,710,788	.
INDIANA	+	1,641,778	1,016,375	68,617	2,726,770	.
IOWA	+	3,576,841	1,904,376	75,065	5,556,282	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	+	736,947	574,493	61,300	1,372,740	0
KENTUCKY	+	1,118,135	611,000	0	1,729,135	0
LOUISIANA STATE	+	1,140,271	908,617	184,965	2,233,853	7,386
MIAMI	b+	1,809,755	1,177,850	74,936	3,062,541	.
MICHIGAN	+	2,878,201	2,170,390	294,579	5,343,170	0
MICHIGAN STATE	b+	1,125,816	1,077,483	11,712	2,215,011	0
MINNESOTA	b+	2,230,366	1,738,701	137,185	4,106,252	0
MISSOURI	b+	828,092	763,511	42,908	1,634,511	.
MONTREAL	+	670,248	760,944	8,784	1,439,976	.
NEBRASKA	b+	884,857	679,892	24,219	1,588,968	.
NEW MEXICO	b+	678,071	952,055	229,923	1,860,049	0
NEW YORK	b+	2,450,323	2,646,789	211,535	5,308,647	.
NORTH CAROLINA	+	1,510,572	1,473,226	205,993	3,189,791	0
NORTHWESTERN	+	1,019,776	1,435,216	97,736	2,552,728	0
NOTRE DAME	b+	1,669,996	1,415,718	344,689	3,430,403	0
OHIO STATE	b+	1,779,613	1,037,367	72,839	2,889,819	.
OKLAHOMA		862,523	725,199	70,635	1,658,357	0
OREGON	b+	810,820	823,276	69,599	1,703,695	0
PENNSYLVANIA		1,300,891	2,005,735	275,752	3,582,378	.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	1,406,541	1,240,887	112,184	2,759,612	20,530
QUEEN'S	+	883,773	481,695	3,703	1,369,171	.
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	928,883	1,100,122	16,851	2,045,856	.
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	752,310	1,324,776	152,908	2,229,994	0
SASKATCHEWAN	+	1,101,836	351,466	.	1,453,302	.
SOUTH CAROLINA		1,080,796	939,893	321,946	2,342,635	0
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	+	1,110,929	1,378,897	279,536	2,769,362	0
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	833,306	569,317	66,303	1,468,926	0
SYRACUSE	+	1,432,309	1,082,792	61,693	2,576,794	0
TEMPLE		1,240,794	1,135,809	220,945	2,597,548	.
TENNESSEE		959,524	1,143,528	230,828	2,333,880	.
TEXAS	+	1,713,630	1,615,549	346,495	3,675,674	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
TEXAS TECH	b+	1,209,474	1,374,999	573,668	3,158,141	0
TORONTO	+	1,093,827	1,053,966	60,938	2,208,731	.
TULANE	+	1,239,066	870,865	29,198	2,139,129	0
UTAH	+	879,348	693,211	40,258	1,612,817	0
VANDERBILT	+	1,670,656	816,224	119,189	2,606,069	0
VIRGINIA		1,601,133	1,683,098	310,786	3,595,017	1,737
WASHINGTON		1,388,123	1,782,524	107,948	3,278,595	.
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	1,003,933	991,123	213,339	2,208,395	0
WESTERN	+	640,809	403,238	13,622	1,057,669	0
WISCONSIN	b+	1,158,592	1,311,062	97,532	2,567,186	0
YALE	b+	2,906,407	2,399,683	516,810	5,822,900	258,863
YORK	+	1,062,547	1,311,915	114,035	2,488,497	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	1,476,545	1,379,653	185,102	3,033,796	104,048
Median	1,231,448	1,091,457	111,004	2,544,103	19,263
High	5,387,000	8,249,000	1,128,913	14,214,000	596,000
Low	640,809	351,466	3,703	1,057,669	1,737
Sum	109,264,348	102,094,300	13,142,231	224,500,879	1,040,479
n	74	74	71	74	10

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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+	10	6	5	21	60	.
ARIZONA	+	11	11	0	22	231	249
ARIZONA STATE	+	5	11	3	19	43	404
BOSTON	+	13	11	6	30	336	4,848
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	16	7	4	27	279	1,547
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	12	4	23	39	223	3,964
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	16	26	15	57	67	985
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	8	8	2	18	152	2,793
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	8	9	2	19	66	680
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	20	13	4	37	0	0
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	13	10	5	28	93	1,417
CHICAGO	+	11	15	3	29	105	1,572
CINCINNATI	b+	12	1	3	16	133	959
COLORADO	b+	9	10	4	23	105	1,056
COLUMBIA	+	22	21	3	46	β 572	β 6,842
CONNECTICUT	b+	10	9	9	28	28	295
CORNELL	+	9	8	.	17	204	924
DUKE	+	13	8	6	27	188	1,022
EMORY	+	11	8	2	21	53	918
FLORIDA	+	8	12	6	26	207	3,372
FLORIDA STATE	+	10	7	3	20	132	2,600
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	22	20	6	48	141	2,162
GEORGETOWN	b+	25	31	8	64	229	4,596
GEORGIA	b+	8	12	10	30	53	1,314
HARVARD	b+	46	39	.	85	β 221	β 1,869
HAWAII	+	6	4	4	14	116	529
HOUSTON	b+	11	7	5	23	99	1,250
HOWARD	b+	9	9	5	23	β 85	β 1,150
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	10	9	5	24	167	685
INDIANA	+	11	7	4	22	102	2,204
IOWA	+	17	14	5	36	167	3,296

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+	1,486	3,845	.	.	.	303	112
ARIZONA	+	4,152	2,557	.	.	.	329	153
ARIZONA STATE	+	3,933	3,962	.	.	.	353	468
BOSTON	+	β 6,074	7,380	105,153	35,392	.	435	497
BOSTON COLLEGE	+	2,997	4,463	.	.	.	538	831
BRIGHAM YOUNG	b+	4,869	8,329	76,563	0	0	172	445
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	b+	7,523	12,227	.	.	.	80	132
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	+	β 24,700	5,267	30,203	100,626	112,000	248	348
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	b	1,384	750	.	.	.	0	517
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	+	2,538	23,326	.	.	.	.	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	+	2,069	6,488	514,891	983,836	.	905	2,161
CHICAGO	+	7,192	25,138	91,933	2,444	.	47	545
CINCINNATI	b+	1,075	1,977	51	1,153	0	50	125
COLORADO	b+	2,240	6,603	110,000	176,239	711	1,821	897
COLUMBIA	+	β 5,636	14,566	.	.	.	4,175	1,140
CONNECTICUT	b+	3,231	8,942	91,378	14,974	0	811	1,309
CORNELL	+	β 2,905	8,173	.	.	.	1,664	1,699
DUKE	+	β 7,639	13,599	.	.	.	952	3,561
EMORY	+	2,450	5,282	0	0	0	272	456
FLORIDA	+	918	11,037	.	.	.	448	94
FLORIDA STATE	+	β 5,278	3,042	.	.	.	255	248
GEORGE WASHINGTON	b+	.	6,845	.	.	.	1,333	988
GEORGETOWN	b+	7,296	15,504	274,177	22,323	0	1,732	2,218
GEORGIA	b+	730	8,442	.	.	.	756	197
HARVARD	b+	β 15,944	33,739	.	.	.	2,258	1,571
HAWAII	+	361	3,553	0	296,852	0	266	389
HOUSTON	b+	5,488	5,889	58,399	189,304	0	532	965
HOWARD	b+	β 750	373	.	.	.	2,125	1,996
ILLINOIS, URBANA	+	1,613	9,034	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	+	19,076	.	.	.	.	711	569
IOWA	+	β 2,921	11,372	.	961,211	.	850	700

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	+	7	4	8	19	71	328
KENTUCKY	+	6	5	3	14	150	2,171
LOUISIANA STATE	+	10	3	3	16	46	792
MIAMI	b+	11	15	5	31	264	11,218
MICHIGAN	+	9	20	16	45	27	1,097
MICHIGAN STATE	b+	11	3	7	21	ß 217	ß 5,192
MINNESOTA	b+	14	11	7	32	150	675
MISSOURI	b+	8	8	4	20	ß 150	ß 1,500
MONTREAL	+	5	8	0	13	112	2,430
NEBRASKA	b+	5	8	1	14	46	1,601
NEW MEXICO	b+	17	7	3	27	129	2,469
NEW YORK	b+	14	27	15	56	86	1,215
NORTH CAROLINA	+	13	8	3	24	118	1,508
NORTHWESTERN	+	12	12	3	27	156	1,752
NOTRE DAME	b+	10	12	7	29	.	.
OHIO STATE	b+	8	8	4	20	162	1,201
OKLAHOMA		7	5	5	17	411	3,162
OREGON	b+	8	6	4	18	99	763
PENNSYLVANIA		15	18	3	36	292	6,584
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	13	6	5	24	146	2,629
QUEEN'S	+	3	4	3	10	18	741
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	5	12	5	22	ß 12	ß 240
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	9	10	3	22	.	.
SASKATCHEWAN	+	2	4	1	7	18	371
SOUTH CAROLINA		9	6	3	18	ß 810	ß 16,200
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	+	9	9	6	24	320	465
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	4	8	2	14	6	155
SYRACUSE	+	10	11	4	25	142	2,201
TEMPLE		13	9	5	27	40	842
TENNESSEE		8	12	3	23	78	1,912
TEXAS	+	16	16	3	35	40	1,021

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	+	ß 5,200	3,102	.	.	.	716	210
KENTUCKY	+	1,554	2,565	.	.	.	133	226
LOUISIANA STATE	+	ß 3,200	3,734	.	.	.	153	250
MIAMI	b+	13,644	5,048	300	4,056	0	409	566
MICHIGAN	+	5,013	35,884	227,220	38,885	.	2,260	1,075
MICHIGAN STATE	b+	ß 5,201	2,948	.	.	.	736	1,031
MINNESOTA	b+	ß 8,000	14,120	.	.	.	2,525	602
MISSOURI	b+	ß 1,700	2,560	.	.	.	1,051	610
MONTREAL	+	12,615	16,529	.	.	.	329	483
NEBRASKA	b+	3,092	9,622	.	.	.	195	531
NEW MEXICO	b+	3,138	5,099	0	0	0	200	209
NEW YORK	b+	19,100	7,998	19,761	.	.	925	1,724
NORTH CAROLINA	+	5,144	4,694	.	.	.	394	936
NORTHWESTERN	+	5,455	9,142	.	.	.	1,666	2,365
NOTRE DAME	b+	.	.	.	.	.	1,015	1,252
OHIO STATE	b+	3,536	9,626	.	.	.	3,176	962
OKLAHOMA		1,401	3,238	0	0	0	99	90
OREGON	b+	ß 2,096	4,668	45,394	19,930	0	.	.
PENNSYLVANIA		.	7,455	.	.	.	1,139	103
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	b+	ß 4,420	2,682	0	0	0	251	317
QUEEN'S	+	1,630	5,420	.	.	.	.	.
RUTGERS - CAMDEN	+	1,812	913	.	.	.	83	156
RUTGERS - NEWARK	+	11,103	2,436	.	.	.	472	330
SASKATCHEWAN	+	1,339	5,665	.	.	.	216	28
SOUTH CAROLINA		3,050	4,997	0	0	0	146	396
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	+	1,477	3,941	43,552	497,752	0	118	479
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	+	815	2,776	.	.	.	145	50
SYRACUSE	+	6,356	2,831	0	0	0	246	295
TEMPLE		21,136	5,035	.	.	.	31	513
TENNESSEE		ß 2,422	5,180	.	.	.	128	116
TEXAS	+	3,616	19,223	.	.	.	794	275

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

	Notes	Professional Staff 13a	Support Staff 13b	Student Assistants 13c	Total Staff 13	Library Presentations to Groups 14	Participants in Group Presentations 15
TEXAS TECH	b+	8	20	5	33	120	3,133
TORONTO	+	7	7	2	16	257	2,714
TULANE	+	8	9	4	21	94	2,158
UTAH	+	7	7	8	22	140	1,097
VANDERBILT	+	6	9	2	17	103	259
VIRGINIA		13	11	3	27	24	320
WASHINGTON		15	10	6	31	154	2,248
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	9	8	4	21	257	797
WESTERN	+	3	4	1	8	50	315
WISCONSIN	b+	11	9	7	27	56	799
YALE	b+	21	17	7	45	207	1,317
YORK	+	5	13	2	20	65	1,483

+ - See Footnotes

. - Unavailable, not applicable or no data supplied

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

b - Basis of volume count is bibliographic

PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC SERVICES

	Notes	Reference Transactions 16	Initial Circulations 17	Full-text article requests 18	Regular Searches 19	Federated Searches 20	Total Items Loaned (ILL) 21	Total Items Borrowed (ILL) 22
TEXAS TECH	b+	1,423	14,645	17,118	213,567	0	258	200
TORONTO	+	18,450	15,157	.	.	.	298	283
TULANE	+	4,402	6,685	61,560	95,016	0	243	411
UTAH	+	β 2,520	8,218	.	.	.	420	1,111
VANDERBILT	+	1,090	3,496	.	.	.	0	640
VIRGINIA		β 6,820	28,100	.	.	.	1,092	1,758
WASHINGTON		β 7,400	.	.	.	.	784	936
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	+	.	5,089	4,335	28,017	0	724	2,195
WESTERN	+	1,189	5,013	.	.	.	.	.
WISCONSIN	b+	2,597	6,672	.	.	.	371	921
YALE	b+	3,775	46,130	.	.	.	1,897	4,866
YORK	+	5,471	2,180	.	.	.	608	271

+ - 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	11	5	26	148	2,065
Median	10	9	4	23	120	1,316
High	46	39	23	85	810	16,200
Low	2	1	1	7	6	155
Sum	816	786	355	1,957	10,500	144,577
n	74	74	70	74	71	70

**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	5,255	8,764	98,444	204,532	56,356	759	799
Median	3,384	5,665	59,980	66,951	56,356	435	513
High	24,700	46,130	514,891	983,836	112,000	4,175	4,866
Low	361	373	51	1,153	711	31	28
Sum	367,870	622,220	1,771,988	3,681,577	112,711	50,867	55,103
n	70	71	18	18	2	67	69

RANK ORDER TABLE 1: VOLUMES IN LIBRARY

Institution	Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total	Institution	Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total
1 HARVARD	1,881,551	19,090,452	9.86	38 SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	436,997	3,492,720	12.51
2 NEW YORK	1,670,791	6,297,607	26.53	39 MISSOURI	429,969	3,059,683	14.05
3 YALE	1,278,006	13,503,562	9.46	40 FLORIDA	419,008	4,775,300	8.77
4 COLUMBIA	986,163	12,311,766	8.01	41 RUTGERS - NEWARK	412,700	5,038,445	8.19
5 IOWA	948,592	6,258,752	15.16	42 NOTRE DAME	396,643	4,262,336	9.31
6 BOSTON	946,514	4,073,353	23.24	43 NORTH CAROLINA	385,082	7,433,043	5.18
7 TEXAS	829,182	10,184,945	8.14	44 BRIGHAM YOUNG	366,324	4,473,909	8.19
8 MICHIGAN	805,633	12,183,065	6.61	45 TENNESSEE	365,011	3,363,874	10.85
9 MINNESOTA	802,909	7,402,453	10.85	46 TULANE	353,151	4,319,762	8.18
10 CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	735,522	11,572,244	6.36	47 CONNECTICUT	337,128	3,805,599	8.86
11 YORK	726,399	3,717,833	19.54	48 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	334,481	4,844,819	6.90
12 GEORGE WASHINGTON	677,379	3,243,066	20.89	49 EMORY	329,665	3,955,251	8.33
13 GEORGIA	664,071	4,947,385	13.42	50 RUTGERS - CAMDEN	326,917	5,038,445	6.49
14 ILLINOIS, URBANA	652,908	13,590,094	4.80	51 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	314,127	4,339,787	7.24
15 PENNSYLVANIA	644,600	7,207,900	8.94	52 TEXAS TECH	304,519	3,073,683	9.91
16 CHICAGO	636,651	10,614,374	6.00	53 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	298,334	2,877,653	10.37
17 ALABAMA	625,000	3,973,731	15.73	54 BOSTON COLLEGE	290,932	3,022,467	9.63
18 SOUTH CAROLINA	608,878	5,072,181	12.00	55 ARIZONA	289,360	6,529,233	4.43
19 NORTHWESTERN	608,521	5,597,024	10.87	56 NEW MEXICO	282,888	3,561,370	7.94
20 LOUISIANA STATE	598,951	4,453,683	13.45	57 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	274,500	6,363,236	4.31
21 VIRGINIA	598,471	5,707,550	10.49	58 MONTREAL	271,443	4,851,298	5.60
22 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	595,364	11,382,009	5.23	59 ARIZONA STATE	270,678	4,530,809	5.97
23 GEORGETOWN	593,248	3,980,306	14.90	60 UTAH	270,526	3,745,575	7.22
24 HOUSTON	569,358	3,173,175	17.94	61 KENTUCKY	269,844	4,023,142	6.71
25 DUKE	523,378	7,415,947	7.06	62 KANSAS	264,497	4,461,744	5.93
26 INDIANA	510,130	9,275,928	5.50	63 OKLAHOMA	256,159	5,793,834	4.42
27 VANDERBILT	500,039	3,720,477	13.44	64 CINCINNATI	248,169	4,336,161	5.72
28 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	481,855	4,515,682	10.67	65 HOWARD	236,319	2,649,561	8.92
29 COLORADO	475,531	6,142,097	7.74	66 SYRACUSE	233,950	4,523,176	5.17
30 WASHINGTON	475,481	8,031,452	5.92	67 TORONTO	231,271	13,191,609	1.75
31 TEMPLE	470,375	4,207,639	11.18	68 QUEEN'S	225,969	2,969,527	7.61
32 OHIO STATE	455,943	7,117,102	6.41	69 OREGON	224,814	3,140,030	7.16
33 WISCONSIN	454,147	8,497,401	5.34	70 WESTERN	193,483	4,676,586	4.14
34 CORNELL	448,706	8,780,894	5.11	71 HAWAII	191,506	3,325,471	5.76
35 FLORIDA STATE	444,400	2,965,813	14.98	72 SASKATCHEWAN	170,529	2,861,665	5.96
36 MIAMI	444,177	3,490,655	12.72	73 MICHIGAN STATE	157,128	7,951,075	1.98
37 NEBRASKA	439,070	3,949,034	11.12	74 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	140,949	3,234,745	4.36

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	1,105,594	4,579,203	24.14	38 VANDERBILT	154,287	2,930,721	5.26
2 IOWA	1,060,097	4,989,122	21.25	39 ARIZONA	152,179	6,172,850	2.47
3 HARVARD	1,030,865	13,732,301	7.51	40 ALABAMA	151,511	2,979,996	5.08
4 BOSTON	840,933	3,841,290	21.89	41 BRIGHAM YOUNG	145,654	3,844,021	3.79
5 YALE	695,685	9,772,319	7.12	42 UTAH	145,406	209,353	69.45
6 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	588,181	10,539,331	5.58	43 NORTH CAROLINA	141,508	4,508,891	3.14
7 LOUISIANA STATE	573,930	3,436,953	16.70	44 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	135,760	2,679,116	5.07
8 TEXAS	531,923	5,899,273	9.02	45 KENTUCKY	132,945	3,213,176	4.14
9 PENNSYLVANIA	506,192	5,589,579	9.06	46 NEBRASKA	131,899	2,737,443	4.82
10 COLUMBIA	475,576	8,288,810	5.74	47 RUTGERS - NEWARK	129,500	2,948,795	4.39
11 GEORGIA	473,093	3,983,634	11.88	48 CINCINNATI	128,932	3,353,601	3.84
12 GEORGETOWN	445,467	3,290,402	13.54	49 HOUSTON	125,251	2,328,063	5.38
13 MICHIGAN	430,255	8,119,000	5.30	50 RUTGERS - CAMDEN	124,704	2,948,795	4.23
14 GEORGE WASHINGTON	379,988	2,188,015	17.37	51 SOUTH CAROLINA	121,078	2,417,636	5.01
15 NORTHWESTERN	379,211	4,817,315	7.87	52 TEMPLE	120,472	2,445,155	4.93
16 INDIANA	325,378	6,615,682	4.92	53 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	117,628	2,244,427	5.24
17 YORK	320,289	2,792,103	11.47	54 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	117,451	4,143,111	2.83
18 ILLINOIS, URBANA	316,124	8,013,704	3.94	55 BOSTON COLLEGE	116,857	1,961,452	5.96
19 CHICAGO	303,337	6,283,703	4.83	56 SYRACUSE	112,934	2,886,826	3.91
20 FLORIDA	292,077	4,269,758	6.84	57 OREGON	109,890	2,061,555	5.33
21 EMORY	289,944	3,125,965	9.28	58 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	107,868	3,577,702	3.02
22 NOTRE DAME	285,406	3,397,423	8.40	59 CONNECTICUT	105,782	2,482,422	4.26
23 VIRGINIA	270,531	5,055,919	5.35	60 KANSAS	103,620	4,475,507	2.32
24 OHIO STATE	246,090	4,921,972	5.00	61 FLORIDA STATE	97,083	2,961,250	3.28
25 DUKE	244,955	5,075,930	4.83	62 ARIZONA STATE	96,155	4,182,721	2.30
26 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	244,301	3,414,351	7.16	63 NEW MEXICO	78,221	2,787,750	2.81
27 MINNESOTA	243,224	4,090,769	5.95	64 MONTREAL	78,128	2,619,110	2.98
28 MIAMI	222,465	2,994,776	7.43	65 HAWAII	63,721	2,871,366	2.22
29 COLORADO	195,913	4,699,344	4.17	66 WESTERN	60,920	3,597,018	1.69
30 WASHINGTON	185,926	4,818,365	3.86	67 SASKATCHEWAN	45,762	1,741,714	2.63
31 OKLAHOMA	181,917	4,106,319	4.43	68 HOWARD	37,925	730,053	5.19
32 TULANE	179,595	2,538,237	7.08	CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	.	7,760,094	.
33 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	169,065	4,250,715	3.98	CORNELL	.	6,566,725	.
34 MISSOURI	165,285	1,453,166	11.37	QUEEN'S	.	2,394,310	.
35 MICHIGAN STATE	160,119	6,025,784	2.66	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	.	2,170,150	.
36 TEXAS TECH	160,088	354,551	45.15	TORONTO	.	7,241,799	.
37 TENNESSEE	157,585	2,331,789	6.76	WISCONSIN	.	6,720,263	.

RANK ORDER TABLE 3: TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

Institution	Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total	Institution	Law Library Total	Institution Total	Law % of Total
1 HARVARD	14,214,000	120,907,000	11.76	38 BRIGHAM YOUNG	2,535,478	28,610,752	8.86
2 GEORGETOWN	7,578,732	28,069,063	27.00	39 ALABAMA	2,497,878	19,416,557	12.86
3 CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	7,438,529	53,729,218	13.84	40 YORK	2,488,497	27,263,707	9.13
4 GEORGE WASHINGTON	6,651,349	26,029,091	25.55	41 EMORY	2,441,961	37,737,236	6.47
5 YALE	5,822,900	80,065,431	7.27	42 FLORIDA	2,412,260	28,581,160	8.44
6 IOWA	5,556,282	29,920,241	18.57	43 GEORGIA	2,395,004	24,101,016	9.94
7 COLUMBIA	5,365,824	61,869,272	8.67	44 HOUSTON	2,384,151	19,877,224	11.99
8 MICHIGAN	5,343,170	63,735,669	8.38	45 SOUTH CAROLINA	2,342,635	21,461,736	10.92
9 NEW YORK	5,308,647	51,546,994	10.30	46 TENNESSEE	2,333,880	24,000,677	9.72
10 CHICAGO	5,174,306	35,638,526	14.52	47 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	2,252,080	18,942,470	11.89
11 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	4,653,056	50,171,357	9.27	48 LOUISIANA STATE	2,233,853	13,505,562	16.54
12 MINNESOTA	4,106,252	39,526,067	10.39	49 RUTGERS - NEWARK	2,229,994	34,305,327	6.50
13 TEXAS	3,675,674	43,967,825	8.36	50 MICHIGAN STATE	2,215,011	29,233,219	7.58
14 BOSTON	3,675,204	23,499,463	15.64	51 TORONTO	2,208,731	75,765,895	2.92
15 VIRGINIA	3,595,017	33,796,262	10.64	52 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	2,208,395	25,574,976	8.64
16 PENNSYLVANIA	3,582,378	42,427,991	8.44	53 TULANE	2,139,129	17,812,789	12.01
17 NOTRE DAME	3,430,403	26,933,536	12.74	54 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	2,050,816	18,526,717	11.07
18 BOSTON COLLEGE	3,296,153	21,692,505	15.19	55 RUTGERS - CAMDEN	2,045,856	34,305,327	5.96
19 WASHINGTON	3,278,595	38,629,346	8.49	56 FLORIDA STATE	1,918,970	17,487,457	10.97
20 NORTH CAROLINA	3,189,791	38,135,416	8.36	57 ARIZONA	1,876,672	29,204,302	6.43
21 CONNECTICUT	3,176,924	24,247,233	13.10	58 NEW MEXICO	1,860,049	21,571,628	8.62
22 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	3,168,180	14,595,069	21.71	59 ARIZONA STATE	1,754,021	24,269,183	7.23
23 TEXAS TECH	3,158,141	30,014,058	10.52	60 KENTUCKY	1,729,135	21,285,487	8.12
24 DUKE	3,104,558	40,714,148	7.63	61 CINCINNATI	1,713,592	21,019,043	8.15
25 MIAMI	3,062,541	25,773,629	11.88	62 OREGON	1,703,695	16,842,678	10.12
26 OHIO STATE	2,889,819	43,185,254	6.69	63 OKLAHOMA	1,658,357	24,333,918	6.82
27 CORNELL	2,814,506	49,470,729	5.69	64 MISSOURI	1,634,511	18,062,926	9.05
28 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	2,769,362	45,170,851	6.13	65 UTAH	1,612,817	25,229,947	6.39
29 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	2,759,612	50,972,467	5.41	66 HOWARD	1,596,666	7,826,257	20.40
30 INDIANA	2,726,770	33,370,911	8.17	67 NEBRASKA	1,588,968	17,460,854	9.10
31 ILLINOIS, URBANA	2,710,788	46,125,998	5.88	68 HAWAII	1,487,500	19,649,922	7.57
32 COLORADO	2,610,746	21,096,216	12.38	69 SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	1,468,926	14,018,998	10.48
33 VANDERBILT	2,606,069	23,627,249	11.03	70 SASKATCHEWAN	1,453,302	22,760,405	6.39
34 TEMPLE	2,597,548	23,382,130	11.11	71 MONTREAL	1,439,976	36,131,592	3.99
35 SYRACUSE	2,576,794	19,020,253	13.55	72 KANSAS	1,372,740	23,271,873	5.90
36 WISCONSIN	2,567,186	36,906,205	6.96	73 QUEEN'S	1,369,171	19,086,859	7.17
37 NORTHWESTERN	2,552,728	32,028,567	7.97	74 WESTERN	1,057,669	22,935,179	4.61

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 HARVARD	85	922	9.22	37 HOUSTON	23	204	11.27
2 GEORGETOWN	64	250	25.60	37 HOWARD	23	102	22.55
3 CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	57	521	10.94	37 TENNESSEE	23	241	9.54
4 NEW YORK	56	465	12.04	41 ARIZONA	22	248	8.87
5 GEORGE WASHINGTON	48	238	20.17	41 INDIANA	22	396	5.56
6 COLUMBIA	46	614	7.49	41 RUTGERS - CAMDEN	22	378	5.82
7 MICHIGAN	45	685	6.57	41 RUTGERS - NEWARK	22	378	5.82
7 YALE	45	598	7.53	41 UTAH	22	322	6.83
9 BRIGHAM YOUNG	39	391	9.97	46 ALABAMA	21	200	10.50
10 CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	37	527	7.02	46 EMORY	21	287	7.32
11 IOWA	36	260	13.85	46 MICHIGAN STATE	21	257	8.17
11 PENNSYLVANIA	36	416	8.65	46 TULANE	21	172	12.21
13 TEXAS	35	489	7.16	46 WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	21	249	8.43
14 TEXAS TECH	33	332	9.94	51 FLORIDA STATE	20	278	7.19
15 MINNESOTA	32	378	8.47	51 MISSOURI	20	190	10.53
16 MIAMI	31	263	11.79	51 OHIO STATE	20	449	4.45
16 WASHINGTON	31	439	7.06	51 YORK	20	210	9.52
18 BOSTON	30	283	10.60	55 ARIZONA STATE	19	289	6.57
18 GEORGIA	30	283	10.60	55 CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	19	187	10.16
20 CHICAGO	29	309	9.39	55 KANSAS	19	281	6.76
20 NOTRE DAME	29	249	11.65	58 CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	18	185	9.73
22 CASE WESTERN RESERVE	28	128	21.88	58 OREGON	18	218	8.26
22 CONNECTICUT	28	201	13.93	58 SOUTH CAROLINA	18	264	6.82
24 BOSTON COLLEGE	27	176	15.34	61 CORNELL	17	500	3.40
24 DUKE	27	321	8.41	61 OKLAHOMA	17	217	7.83
24 NEW MEXICO	27	226	11.95	61 VANDERBILT	17	196	8.67
24 NORTHWESTERN	27	362	7.46	64 CINCINNATI	16	188	8.51
24 TEMPLE	27	211	12.80	64 LOUISIANA STATE	16	145	11.03
24 VIRGINIA	27	344	7.85	64 TORONTO	16	630	2.54
24 WISCONSIN	27	533	5.07	67 HAWAII	14	211	6.64
31 FLORIDA	26	327	7.95	67 KENTUCKY	14	238	5.88
32 SYRACUSE	25	207	12.08	67 NEBRASKA	14	188	7.45
33 ILLINOIS, URBANA	24	467	5.14	67 SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	14	156	8.97
33 NORTH CAROLINA	24	410	5.85	71 MONTREAL	13	350	3.71
33 PENNSYLVANIA STATE	24	539	4.45	72 QUEEN'S	10	135	7.41
33 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	24	329	7.29	73 WESTERN	8	175	4.57
37 COLORADO	23	208	11.06	74 SASKATCHEWAN	7	147	4.76

ARL STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE 2011–2012

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>).

- 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.

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 AND PUBLIC SERVICES

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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, 2012

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

ARL STATISTICS 2011–2012 WORKSHEET

This worksheet is designed to help you plan your submission for the 2011–2012 *ARL Statistics*. The figures on this worksheet should be similar to those in the “Summary” page of our 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, 2012 (all formats) (1) _____
2. Volumes held June 30, 2012 (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 FY2011-2012 (23) _____

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

25. Number of full-time instructional faculty in FY2011-2012 (25) _____

ENROLLMENT – FALL 2011

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, 2012

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

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 06/30/2012

Question Number	Footnote
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ALABAMA

All figures are as of 09/30/2012.

ARIZONA

10 Includes professional and support staff.

11 For professional staff.

ARIZONA STATE

8.a, 13.a Lost one .50 FTE librarian, and one .50 FTE librarian was on medical leave.

9 Made a large purchase.

21 Materials provided to libraries only if they are a member of one of our consortiums; more resources available online and libraries borrowing less.

BOSTON

20 Included in main library.

BOSTON COLLEGE

All figures are as of 05/31/2012.

10 Fringe benefits are reported only for full-time professional and support staff. Part-time staff benefits are not included in this figure if the position is benefits-eligible.

15 The number reported here follows the new ARL guideline of counting students in ongoing classes (e.g., semester-long classes) only once, rather than counting the students for each meeting of the class. Most of the law librarians' contact hours are based on their semester-long courses in advanced legal research and subject specific legal research such as tax law, immigration law, intellectual property, etc.

18–20 The University Libraries numbers will stand for the Law Library. Law-only databases like Lexis, Westlaw, and Bloomberg Law are not COUNTER-compliant.

21 This number is lower than last year due to a decrease in requests received from other libraries for materials held in our collection.

22 This figure is lower than last year due to new online research resources made available through subscriptions purchased by the Law Library and the University Library, thus decreasing the need for interlibrary loan requests from other institutions.

23 J.D. Degrees only. LL.M. degrees (15 awarded in 2012) are not counted in this figure.

28 759 J.D. students and 19 LL.M. students.

29 1 J.D. student and 1 LL.M. student.

BRIGHAM YOUNG

All figures are as of 12/31/2011.

10 Fringe benefits include employer-paid 401k contributions, medical insurance, dental insurance, vision insurance, life insurance, sick leave, and vacation leave.

11 Official designated percentages: faculty: 49.6%, administrative: 54.1%, and staff: 70.1%.

18 These are from HeinOnline.

Question Number	Footnote
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CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

1	Excludes Berkeley holdings in HathiTrust.
---	---

CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

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

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

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

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

11	Not applicable to the UCLA Library. As noted in the prior footnote, all UCLA employee benefit expenditures are based on individual employee selections of health insurance options and are affected by employees' earned annual amount of vacation, etc.
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13.a	Increase of Law Library professional staff is due to increased hiring of librarians: 4.0 additional FTE.
------	--

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

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

2	This is a substantial decrease in the number of volumes held for the Law Library. While the Law Library added over 9,000 new volumes and electronic resource units to the collection, we withdrew 14,541 volumes from our off-site storage facility and 9,112 journal volumes from our onsite collection during the FY12 reporting period. The Law Library also has access to a number of electronic resources that are only counted in the Main Library's statistics.
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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.
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4	The Law Library also has access to a number of e-books that are only counted in the Main Library's statistics.
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23–29	Reported on the Main Library's statistics.
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CHICAGO

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

Question Number	Footnote
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CONNECTICUT, cont.

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

For counts coded as "NA/UA": Unless otherwise noted, counts for Law are included as part of the main survey reporting, and are not broken out here.

2	Print volumes only. With 2009/10 forward, this count does not include any e-books. All e-book counts are included in the main survey; Law cannot be broken out. Almost 7,500 volumes were withdrawn in a weeding project in anticipation of the library's stack space being reduced by a Law School renovation. The rest of the apparent decrease is due to a record cleanup project for withdrawals that took place in earlier years.
7	The requested breakouts cannot be provided.
8.a	Includes expenditures for academic and exempt staff.
8.b	Includes expenditures for non-academic, non-exempt staff only.
13	Excludes FTE for student staff; all student FTE are included in the main survey. Excludes any short-term temporary staff and any positions that were temporarily vacant on June 30th.
13.a	Includes academic and exempt staff.
13.b	Includes non-academic, non-exempt staff only.
14	Information transaction and presentations to groups counts include only those transactions staff recorded in Count It, CUL's locally built system for tracking public service transactions.
16	The count is extrapolated from 12 random sampling weeks. See also the previous note.
17	Includes ILL lending transactions. For the first time, Ithaca/Geneva was able to subtract all staff processing transactions.
22	Traditional (vs. Borrow Direct) ILL counts include some of the requests submitted by CUL patrons for items that are available at CUL.

DUKE

All figures are as of 7/30/2012.

EMORY

All figures are as of 08/31/2012.

4	BNA – 47, Cambridge Books Online – 903, CCH IntelliConnect – 56, Thomson Reuters Checkpoint– 41, HeinOnline–24,255, Lexis–1,204, LLMC Digital–1,995, U.S. Documents–32,809, Making of Modern Law–35,376, Oxford Scholarship Online – 729, and Westlaw–1,935.
7.c	Included in other operating expenditures.

FLORIDA

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

2	Volume count increase is due in large part to e-book/electronic resource holdings.
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Question **Footnote**
Number

FLORIDA STATE, cont.

- 8.c Reduced expenditure due to decrease in circulation desk staffing and student assistance in digital projects.
- 10 Fringe benefits include salary Social Security match, salary Medicare match, defined benefit retirement match, ORP defined contribution match, PEORP defined contribution match, pretax admin assessment, health insurance employer contribution, and state life insurance contribution.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

- 4 We do not maintain volume count for electronic resources. We only maintain title count.
- 7.c Binding—\$96,931; ILL—\$28,955; and collection management—\$188,399.
- 9 Computing—\$14,373; equipment—\$20,417; supplies—\$76,984; staff development—\$84,564; and misc. = \$17,866.
- 17 Lower initial circulation believed to be caused by increased use of online resources.

GEORGETOWN

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

GEORGIA

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

HARVARD

- 1 Title count based on total bibliographic records with active holdings in Harvard's HOLLIS system.
- 2 Volume counts are an estimate based on item records in Harvard's HOLLIS system, inflated by 30% to account for items that are not represented by item records.
- 4 Electronic book data is organized centrally; data is included on Harvard's MAIN survey.
- 7.a-7.b Includes digitally reformatted materials.
- 7.c Collections support includes binding, postage, records storage, preservation services, dues and memberships, etc.
- 10 Harvard's fringe assessments cover payroll taxes and employee benefits, including (but not limited to) health coverage and pension.
- 13.c FTE figure is not available for student assistants.
- 17 Circulation figures include traditional circulation numbers (excluding reserves) and Scan & Deliver service transactions.
- 18-20 Data not available for FY2012.
- 21-22 Materials lent through traditional ILL services (e.g., OCLC Resource Sharing) and Borrow Direct.

HAWAII

- 7.c Amounts reflected here are for bibliographic utilities as well as journal binding.
- 18 Only two of Law's vendors are in COUNTER compliance, but those two are not fully compliant. The statistics gathered are for the following vendors: Thomson Reuters and Oxford University Press ("Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law" and "Oxford Reports on International Law" both of which are reported from November 2011).
- 20 The Law Library does not subscribe to any federated search engines, only individual databases.

Question Number	Footnote
HOUSTON	
	All figures are as of 08/31/2012.
19	Numbers are not available from Westlaw, the most used database. The most conservative estimate is Westlaw's usage is twice that of Lexis. Lexis usage is 56,467, so estimate for Westlaw is 112,934.
HOWARD	
	The doctor's degrees, faculty, and enrollment data are included in the Main Library's report.
ILLINOIS, URBANA	
7	Increase reflects spending from gift funds and extra revenue from an increase in the number of law students paying the law student library fee.
8.c	Decrease reflects one less graduate assistant employed this year and no extra student hours for projects.
12, 18–22	University Library reports total number for all libraries on campus.
23	Eight doctor's degrees awarded by the Law School are included in the overall University of Illinois Library statistics.
24	One field in which doctor's degrees can be awarded by the Law School is included in the overall University of Illinois Library statistics.
25	42 full-time instructional faculty of the Law School are included in the overall University of Illinois Library statistics.
26	719 full-time students of the Law School are included in the overall University of Illinois Library statistics.
28	719 full-time graduate students of the Law School are included in the overall University of Illinois Library statistics.
INDIANA	
1	FY 2010–2011 figures were incorrect; correct number of titles: 306,287.
4	Hein Online libraries; Congressional Documents and World Constitutions libraries (12,000).
8	Administrative restructure; fluctuation due to specific projects.
8.a	Dean retired and administration restructured.
8.c	Fluctuations occur based on projects; no general reduction in funding.
9	Fringe benefits include health care support and retirement benefits. For FY11, only other operating expenditures from the Law Library operating budget were reported. For FY12, Law School funding for travel, postage, phones, etc. were reported and will continue to report funding from both sources.
11	Indiana University fringe benefit rates (FY12 only): professional staff–42%, staff–37.23%. Benefits covered: retirement, FICA, health insurance, tuition benefit, life insurance, and workers' compensation.
12, 18–20	Included in the Indiana (Main) survey.
13.b	Lost one position.
22	General fluctuation in number of requests; it is too early to call a trend.
IOWA	
6, 19	Approximate figures.
8.a	Doesn't include library director's salary, as this individual is not an employee of the Law Library. The Head of the Law Library's salary is included in the figure reported.
11	Rate for professional and scientific classification.

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

Question Number **Footnote**

MICHIGAN STATE, cont.

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

MINNESOTA

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

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

MISSOURI

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

MONTREAL

All figures are as of 04/30/2012.

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

NEBRASKA

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

Question Number	Footnote
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NEBRASKA, cont.

- | | |
|------|--|
| 13.a | We lost one employee this year. The small number of professional positions we have accounts for the substantial percentage decrease. |
| 14 | Presentations decreased during this reporting period. The number of participants, however, increased so we are still providing instruction to a larger number of students. |
| 15 | The number of presentations decreased while participation increased. This would indicate we are providing needed instruction. |
| 17 | Our circulation increased while our interlibrary loan decreased. |
| 21 | Increases in material supplied to other libraries, in this percentage range, are normal for us. |
| 22 | The decrease is attributable to better access to material online. |
| 23 | Starting with this survey, we are counting the Juris Doctorate degree in the PhD category. |

NEW MEXICO

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 2 | Increase due to implementation of new buying plans to strategically increase legal treatise collection. |
| 7 | Includes physical collection plus electronic licenses and one-time purchases (total information resources spending). |
| 7.a | Monographic purchases dropped in FY12. |
| 7.b | Includes print serials and integrating resources, \$377,830.35 plus \$239,806.93 for electronic licenses, plus \$20,005.00 for electronic one-time purchases. |
| 9 | Calculated using following percentages: 29%–FT faculty, 32.5%–FT staff, and 1%–students. |
| 11 | 29%–FT faculty, 32.5%–FT staff, and 1%–students. |
| 14–15 | Made fewer presentations to groups. |
| 16 | Consistent with recent trend of fewer walk-up reference patrons. |
| 18–20 | Law Library searches are a subset of the University Libraries searches. There is no way to separate the searches. |
| 22 | Newly hired tenure-track law faculty are publishing more and needed access to more materials not on site. |

NEW YORK

- | | |
|----|---|
| 2 | We are counting paid electronic resources for the first time this year. |
| 12 | Not applicable. |
| 19 | We don't maintain database search statistics. |
| 20 | We do not have a federated search engine. |

NORTH CAROLINA

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Total listed includes only titles in book format. |
| 4 | Slowing in e-book growth due primarily to cancellation of ebrary electronic book collection in 2011/2012. |
| 9 | Reduction in other operating expenditures results from significant purchases of furniture, shelving, and carpet from library funds in 2010/2011. |
| 10 | The university designates 22.04% plus fixed health insurance of \$5,192. |

NORTHWESTERN

- | | |
|---|--|
| | All figures are as of 08/31/2012. |
| 7 | Library was provided with one-time extra funding for the purchase of a database. |

Question Number **Footnote**

NORTHWESTERN, cont.

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

NOTRE DAME

- 7.c ILL–\$4,818, preservation–\$1,424, and collection management applications–\$107,610.
- 9 Binding–\$10,793, computing–\$87,487, equipment–\$104,145, supplies–\$58,613, professional development–\$52,741, and miscellaneous–\$30,910.
- 11 25% official designated percent for library faculty; exempt staff–27.8%, non-exempt staff – 41.7%, students and temps range from 1.4% to 7.6%.
- 12 After reassessing, we determined that the library doesn't pay for services that qualified under the definition for this question that included: "for which it does not pay fully and/or directly (for example, funding is provided by the state on behalf of all members)", so these expenditures that were included in that category the previous year are included in question 7c.

OHIO STATE

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

OREGON

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

**Question
Number** **Footnote**

PENNSYLVANIA STATE

- Library branches included: Penn State Dickinson School of Law and H. Laddie Montague, Jr. Law Library.
- 14–15 Library added several two-credit courses in research instruction and increased instruction in other classes.
- 18–20 Law Library metrics for e-resource usage cannot be extracted from main university library count.

QUEEN'S

- All figures are as of 04/30/2012.
- 4, 7, 18–22 These statistics cannot be extracted from the main library totals at this time.
- 6 Does not include all library expenditures as most are included with the main library statistics and cannot be extracted at this time.
- 6–9, 10, 12 Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars — Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$54,668; (7b) \$823,307; (7c) \$9,068; (7) \$887,043; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$229,357; (8b) \$197,556; (8c) \$56,564; (8) \$483,477; (10) \$87,862; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$887,043; (8) \$483,477; (9) \$3,717; (6) \$1,374,237; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
- 23–24, 26–29 As at November 2011.
- 25 As at October 2011.

RUTGERS

- Library branches included: Camden and Newark Law Libraries.
- 1 The figure is an approximation, consisting of about 102,200 hardcopy titles, 23,140 titles in the Gale Making of Modern Law treatises and primary sources collections, and 4,170 titles in three HeinOnline collections (World Trials, Foreign & International Law, and Taxation & Economic Reform in America). This is a downward revision from earlier year figures which included some uncataloged titles. 2010–11 figure did not include electronic; 2011–12 does include electronic. [Newark Law Library]
- 2 The figure should be regarded as approximate. There was a net decrease of about 3,300 hardcopy volumes due to extensive weeding of duplicates. [Newark Law Library]
- 4 Gale, Making of Modern Law: Legal Treaties 1800–1926–21,812; Gale, Making of Modern Law: Primary Sources I & II–5,600; HeinOnline, World Trials Library–4,257; HeinOnline, Foreign and International Law Resources Database–2,677; and HeinOnline, Taxation & Economic Reform in America, Parts I & II–3,352. [Newark Law Library]
- 6 Last year's survey question (#21) was the sum of different subquestions (#s 16, 17, 18 & 20) than this year's survey (#s 6, 7–9). The question definitions for 2010–2011 excluded the cost of several very expensive databases that we subscribe to. This year's (2011–2012) question definitions included those subscriptions. [Camden Law Library]
- 7 Last year's survey question was the sum (#16) of different subquestions (#s 16a–16d) than this year's survey (7, 7a–7c). The question definitions for 2010–2011 excluded the cost of several very expensive databases that we subscribe to. This year's (2011–2012) question definitions included those subscriptions. [Camden Law Library]
- 7a 69,223 print plus 25 video plus 38,360 electronic. [Newark Law Library]
- 7b 395,369 print plus 1,456 microform plus 247,877 electronic. [Newark Law Library]
- 8a The two most senior librarians retired, removing their considerable salaries from the total. They were not replaced until this fiscal year (2012–2013). [Camden Law Library]
- 8.a Director was on 80-percent-pay sabbatical in fall 2011 and that position was vacant in spring 2012. [Newark Law Library]

Question Number	Footnote
RUTGERS, cont.	
8.b	\$490,057 salaried employees plus \$29,664 hourly employees. Several factors contributed to the increase from 2010–2011: One staff member was on unpaid leave for 7-1/2 months in 2010–11 then that position was vacant another month. A new half-time position was created, effective in only the last three months of 2010–11 but throughout 2011–12. Negotiated increases took effect in 2011–12, including lump-sum payments. [Newark Law Library]
8.c	This year's amount doesn't include the cost of two expensive interns (one for the digitization project and one for a PT reference assistant) that was included in the 2010–2011 survey amount. [Camden Law Library]
8.c	\$29,482 work study plus \$47,239 non-work study. Resources were devoted to a major digitization project. [Newark Law Library]
10	38.2% of \$1,198,333 salaries; plus 7.3% of \$28,000 extra pay; plus 7.3% of \$29,644 hourly wages. [Newark Law Library]
13, 13.c	We needed more student assistant FTEs during the 2011–2012 period in order to allow the library to remain open (SAs went from FTE 2 to FTE 5). [Camden Law Library]
13.b	9.5 salaried plus 0.4 hourly (725.8 hours divided by 1,875 hours considered as FT, based on 37.5 hrs/wk, 50 wks/yr). [Newark Law Library]
13.c	5,229.3 hours divided by 1,875 hrs/yr = 2.8 FTE. [Newark Law Library]
14	Our number reported for 2010–2011 was based on figures given by each reference staff member. Half (2) of the reference staff resigned this past summer and so were not available to confirm the number of presentations for 2011–2012 survey. Consequently, we were forced to estimate the number of presentations for the 2011–2012 period. [Camden Law Library]
16	4,503 at reference desk, 6,600 at circulation desk; reporting period June–May. The 2010–11 figure omitted transactions that occurred at the circulation desk. Including those brings the 2010–11 figure to 9,060. [Newark Law Library]
21	Started using ILLiad system in 2011–12, with increases in efficiency. [Newark Law Library]

SASKATCHEWAN

	All figures are as of 04/30/2012.
4, 12	U/A
6–9, 10, 12	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars — Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$153,686; (7b) \$947,194; (7c) \$5,033; (7) \$1,105,913; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$151,667; (8b) \$181,704; (8c) \$19,395; (8) \$352,766; (10) \$69,164; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$1,105,913; (8) \$352,766; (9) NA/UA; (6) \$1,458,679; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
8.a	Decreased number of librarians, previously 2.5 FTE and now under 2.0 FTE.
11	The official designated percentage for fringe benefits varies by employee type: 15.94% for professional staff, 23.68% for support staff, and 10.12% for student assistants.
18	COUNTER statistics specifically for Law is unavailable.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

21	Less demand for document delivery and ILL in 2011/2012 than previous year.
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SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

7.c	Binding \$4,538.
9	Figure provided includes a substantial service fee (\$28,644) for maintenance of our Innovative server. In 2010–2011, this amount was included under question 25 computer hardware and software.

Question Number	Footnote
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, cont.	
10–11	Includes FICA, retirement, workers' compensation, life insurance, unemployment insurance, health insurance, dental insurance, and vision insurance.
13, 13.b	Decrease is a result of significant budget cuts resulting in inability at this time to replace retired/separated employees.
14	Due to staffing shortages, fewer group presentations were offered.
15	Again, due to staffing shortages, fewer group presentations were offered. That, in turn, reduced the number of total participants in group presentations.
SYRACUSE	
2	Now that microforms are no longer counted as physical units by ARL, the Law Library's 1.5 million microforms (283,163 volume equivalents, 55% of the Law Library's physical collection) are not reflected anywhere in this report.
18–20	COUNTER-compliant statistics not available.
TEXAS	
	All figures are as of 08/31/2012.
TEXAS TECH	
10	Includes workers compensation insurance, health match, TRS matching, ORP matching, opt-out health matching, lump-sum vacation pool, and retiree insurance pool.
TORONTO	
	All figures are as of 04/30/2012.
6–9, 10, 12	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars — Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$131,593; (7b) \$957,419; (7c) \$8,862; (7) \$1,097,874; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$562,077; (8b) \$439,270; (8c) \$56,519; (8) \$1,057,866; (10) \$248,479; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$1,097,874; (8) \$1,057,866; (9) \$61,163; (6) \$2,216,903; (12) NA/UA. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
10	Includes health plans and pension plan contributions.
TULANE	
11	22% for professional staff and 27% for support staff.
UTAH	
17	This figure is the total number of initial circulations including reserves. There is not a process to pull out reserve items.
18–20	Most databases are full campus access and usage is included in the main campus library statistics. See Marriot Library figures. We currently do not have a mechanism to accurately track our individual use.
25	Figure includes both full-time law school and library instructional faculty.
VANDERBILT	
6, 8, 8.a	Increase due in part to salary of new Associate Dean, Law Library.
7.c	Last year's Miscellaneous Materials expenditures included one-time special purchases.
10	Includes health plan, life insurance, disability insurance, retirement plan, tuition assistance, and vacation and sick leave.
14	Strategic emphasis on outreach.
21	Number for 2010/11 should also be 0. No change for current year. Law Library will begin filling ILL requests again in 2012/13.

Question **Footnote**
Number

VANDERBILT, cont.

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

WASHINGTON U.–ST. LOUIS

7 Figure reflects budget reductions.

9 FY11 included fringe benefits; FY12 does not.

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

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

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

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

18–20 Data are for the following COUNTER-compliant databases: ProQuest Legislative Insight, ProQuest Congressional, Oxford Reports on International Law, Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, EBSCO Index to Legal Periodicals, EBSCO Index to Legal Periodicals Retro, LegalTrac, Gale State Papers Online, 1509–1714, Gale The Making of Modern Law, Gale The Making of Modern Law: FCIL, Gale The Making of Modern Law: Primary Source, Gale The Making of Modern Law: Trials, and Gale U.S. Supreme Court Records and Briefs.

23–29 Numbers are consolidated in Olin Main report.

WESTERN

All figures are as of 04/30/2012.

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

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

7.c Binding.

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

18–20 Unavailable.

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

WISCONSIN

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

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

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

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

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

YALE

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

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

12 OCLC, cataloging from various sources, and III.

Question Number	Footnote
YALE, cont.	
24	Juris Doctor – 222, Doctor of the Science of Law – 8, Total – 230.
YORK	
	All figures are as of 04/30/2012.
1	This number slightly lower than last year because it was pulled from SIRSI and e-books were added.
4	HeinOnline Libraries–45,956; Making of Modern Law–33,760; and LLMC–5,326.
6–9, 10, 12	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars — Collections Expenditures: (7a) \$364,345; (7b) \$679,812; (7c) \$22,321; (7) \$1,066,478; Salary Expenditures: (8a) \$593,080; (8b) \$718,613; (8c) \$5,076; (8) \$1,316,769; (10) \$305,644; Overall Expenditures: (7) \$1,066,478; (8) \$1,316,769; (9) \$114,457; (6) \$2,497,704; (12) \$0. NOTE: Total Salaries and Wages (Q8) EXCLUDES Fringe Benefits Expenditures (Q10).
11	Faculty–20%; other professionals–22%; staff–27.5%; and casuals–10%.
16	The Law Library was in temporary quarters until they moved to their new building in August 2012. During the move, they were closed to users for two months.

ARL MEMBER LIBRARIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 2012

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

