

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

ARL
SUPPLEMENTARY
STATISTICS
2001–2002

A COMPILATION OF STATISTICS
FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES





ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES
WASHINGTON, D.C.
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ARL
SUPPLEMENTARY
STATISTICS
2001-02

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The quantitative 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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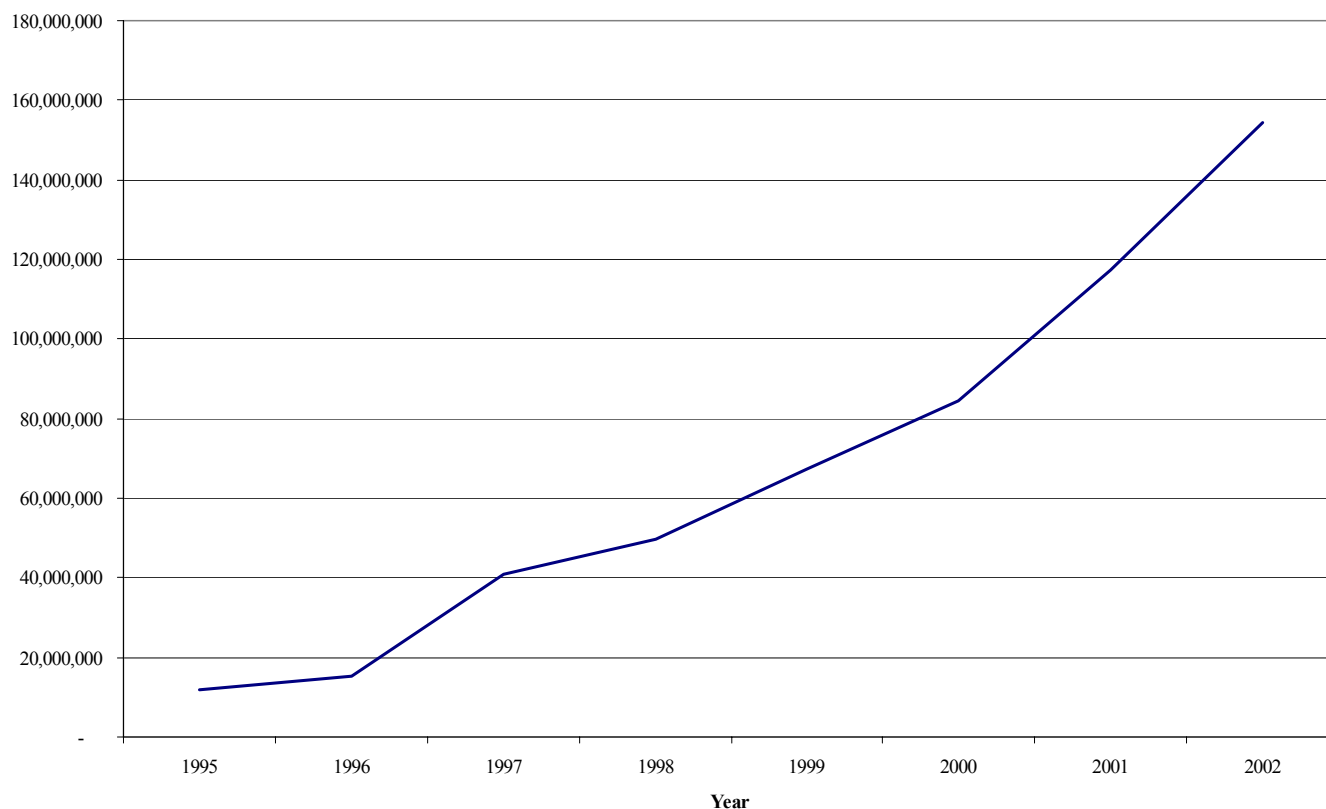
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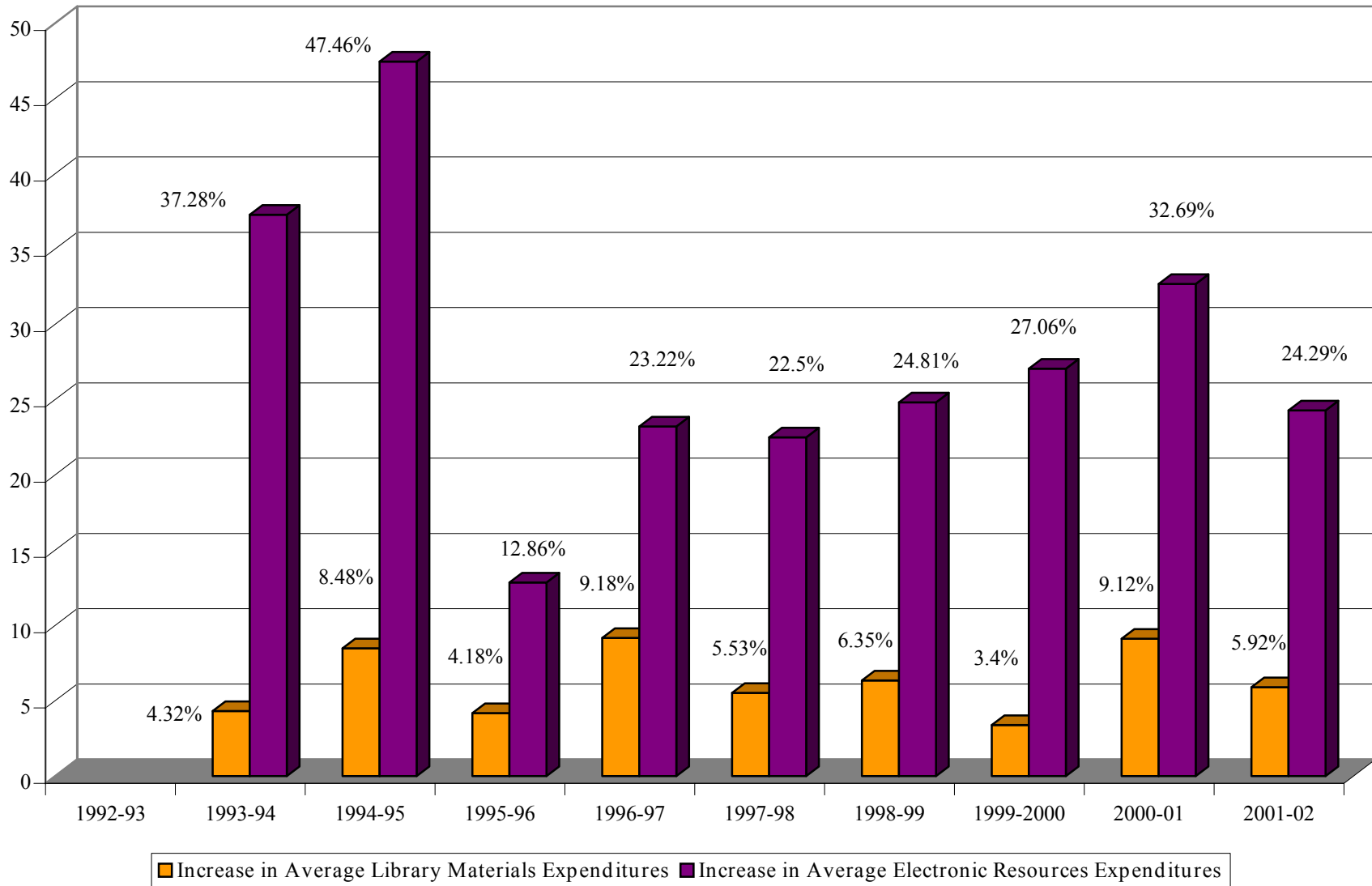
ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02

- Expenditures for electronic resources account for 19.6%, on average, of ARL institutions' library materials budgets.
- ARL libraries reported spending more than \$171 million on electronic resources.
- ARL libraries reported a total of \$20,373,560 in additional funds spent on their behalf through a centrally funded consortium for purchasing electronic products and services.
- ARL libraries reported spending more than \$12,578,752 on document delivery/interlibrary loan services.
- Expenditures for electronic serials have increased by almost 600% since the 1999-2000 survey, and by 1,200% since they were first reported, in 1994-95 (see graph, below).
- In every year since 1992-93, average expenditures on electronic resources have increased at least twice as fast, and in some cases up to six times faster, than average library materials expenditures (see chart, next page).

Total Electronic Serials Expenditures, 1995-2002



Yearly Increases in Average Electronic Resources and Total Library Materials Expenditures



INTRODUCTION

How much do libraries spend on electronic resources? In the Internet era, librarians must know the answer to this question, and whether their level of investment is on par with other institutions and peers. But in addition to librarians, many information industry analysts are trying to estimate the extent of the electronic publishing market—especially commercial electronic scholarly publishing—and the speed with which it is growing, using libraries' experience as a proxy in the absence of other indicators.

In 1997-98, Timothy Jewell of the University of Washington analyzed the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* data in an attempt to answer questions about how research libraries are spending money on electronic scholarly information. The following summary table is an update of some of the trends he originally identified. To understand the caveats and measurement issues related to the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* data, see <<http://www.arl.org/stats/specproj/jewell.html>>.

Experimental data collected by ARL libraries over the last decade indicate that the portion of the library materials budget that is spent on electronic resources is indeed growing rapidly. Since the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* were first reported, the percentage of the average library budget that is spent on electronic materials has increased more than fivefold, from an estimated 3.6% in 1992-93 to 19.6% in 2001-02. 110 ARL university libraries reported spending more than \$171 million on electronic resources in 2001-02. The vast majority of that was spent on electronic serials and subscription services, expenditures for which have increased sharply: from just \$11 million when first reported on this survey in 1994-95, to more than \$151 million today. Also, 48 ARL libraries reported another \$20.3 million expended on their behalf through centrally funded consortia.

In addition to library materials funds, libraries spent \$12,578,752 for document delivery and interlibrary loan activities and \$25,006,573 for bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia in 2001-02 from their operating funds (excluding staff costs), as indicated in Table 1a.

The *ARL Supplementary Statistics* cannot answer all of the questions libraries have about electronic resources. For this reason, ARL undertook a project that would address its member interests surrounding usage measures for electronic information resources. A number of members agreed to self-fund a project and ARL subsequently engaged Florida State University's Information Use Management and Policy Institute in response to a study proposal by Charles R. McClure of the Institute. Sherrie Schmidt, Dean of University Libraries, Arizona State University, and Rush Miller, University Librarian and Director, University of Pittsburgh Libraries, served as the project's co-chairs.

The E-Metrics study was originally designed as an 18-month project in three phases: an inventory of what libraries were already doing about data collection for electronic resources and an identification of any libraries that could provide best practice; identifying and testing data elements that could be collected and used as measures for electronic resources for both trends and benchmarking; and linking the use of electronic resources to institutional outcomes. The scope of the E-Metrics project expanded to include (1) additional work and data collection activities with vendors, (2) coordinating statistics development with other organizations (ICOLC, NISO, PALS, NCLIS, etc.), and (3) increasing the level of effort required by everyone involved with the project to complete the field testing. At the conclusion of the field testing, the investigators provided a set of recommendations to ARL regarding the collection of data for electronic resources.

The Phase I report on the identification of current activities being undertaken in ARL libraries to support data collection for electronic resources was issued in November 2000. Phase II identified a set of statistics and measures that can be used to describe electronic resources in ARL libraries and was issued in October 2001. Phase III provided a document describing a project to link electronic measures to institutional goals and objectives and was finalized at the end of 2001. Project documents can be found at the project's web site <<http://www.arl.org/stats/newmeas/emetrics/contract00-01.html>> and are available in a printed publication as well.

The project participants reviewed the reports from the investigators in October 2001 and have recommended to the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee that further work in testing the suggested measures be conducted. The 18-month study moved forward with ongoing expansion of the E-Metrics set of activities, to include additional libraries involved in the testing and application of the proposed measures and official sponsorship of Project COUNTER, an international initiative designed to serve librarians, publishers and intermediaries by facilitating the recording and exchange of online usage statistics.¹

E-Metrics is emerging as a pilot supplementary data collection that will continue for another year and then merge into the regular *ARL Supplementary Statistics* compilation according to discussions and recommendations forwarded by the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee. E-metrics is focusing on (a) additional refinement of the definitions, (b) establishing a process for compiling statistics across products, vendors and publishers, and (c) formalizing these activities as part of an ongoing supplementary data collection. In particular, the following recommendations have been formed by the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee at its May 2003 meeting:

(a) In the *ARL Statistics*, the data category 'Volumes held' needs to be revised. A proposal will be developed and presented to the ARL Membership in October to account in the *ARL Statistics* for the positive impact of collaborative de-duping activities that are taking place as a result of volumes transferred, and/or de-accessioned, to a shared remote facility. As libraries are moving into more collaborative frameworks, we are trying to develop strategies in our accounting practices that would minimize the negative incentives for participation in national or regional book repositories. The proposal will attempt to neutralize disincentives and encourage good management practices regarding the reporting of shared collections.

(b) A series of questions will be moving from the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* to the annual *ARL Statistics* starting in 2004. Some data elements will be dropped altogether. The *ARL Supplementary Statistics* questionnaire serves as a test bed to collect information on prospective new measures and, in the past, has yielded information on public services and government documents that were moved to the *ARL Statistics*. The items collected currently in the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* have been tested for over a decade and a majority of ARL libraries are now reporting these figures in increasingly consistent and reliable ways. The data regarding expenditures for electronic resources especially are deemed very useful and important. Looking back, 1994-95 was the last year the *ARL Statistics* survey tool and its associated publication was revised with new data elements.

(c) The data elements collected through the ARL E-Metrics pilot will be moving into the regular *ARL Supplementary Statistics* collection cycle for the year starting in July 2004. Most of these items relate to the accounting of electronic resources and seek to describe emerging digital library operations. This move will begin the expansion of the data collection that thus far has been on a pilot project basis. In the meantime, during 2003-04, the pilot process will be open to additional participants for the modest participation fee of \$2,000. Past participants to the ARL E-Metrics project who have financially supported this project will not be charged any additional fees. A call for participation to the 2003-04 data collection cycle will follow later during the summer of 2003.

(d) To streamline the way the ARL Membership Criteria Index is disseminated, ARL will include this information in the *ARL Statistics* publication starting with the 2004-05 annual publication. In the past, ARL was discouraged from including the ARL Membership Criteria Index in the *ARL Statistics* publication because of a concern that it would be misinterpreted as a measure of quality. However, the *Chronicle of Higher Education* continues to request the data and publicize the Index annually, making it widely available. Furthermore, ARL makes the Index available through its website as well as through the interactive edition supported by the University of Virginia. The decision to publish the ARL Membership Criteria Index among the many other rank order tables included in the publication will be supported

¹ Project COUNTER < <http://www.projectcounter.org/index.html> >

with appropriate explanatory information concerning the character and nature of the ARL Membership Criteria Index.

Those using the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* to compare individual libraries should consult the extensive "Footnotes" section of this report. Although definitions used in the *ARL Supplementary Statistics* aim for consistency, differing reporting practices do exist and these sections explain them in detail. To aid comparability, Canadian library expenditures are expressed in U.S. dollars, at the rate of 1.56878 Canadian dollars to one U.S. dollar. This exchange rate is the average monthly noon exchange rate published in the *Bank of Canada Review* for the period July 2001–June 2002. Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars are given in the "Footnotes."

The quantitative rank-order 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 libraries, one must be careful to make such comparisons within the context of differing institutional goals and local characteristics, especially in the case of the electronic resources measured in this publication.

For more information about the *ARL Supplementary Statistics*, see <<http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/#sup>>.

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July 8, 2003

Electronic Resources and Library Materials Expenditures In ARL University Libraries
ARL Supplementary Statistics

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
a. Computer File Expenditures (monographic/onetime)										
Total	14,147,625	20,132,553	22,030,727	24,639,822	8,013,055	11,189,103	10,848,219	14,727,984	15,297,096	16,748,194
Average	172,532	236,854	247,536	262,126	87,098	122,957	121,890	161,846	159,345	167,482
Median	148,158	212,936	217,988	219,178	47,932	52,311	54,024	98,657	72,070	82,566
Number Reporting		85	89	94	92	91	89	91	96	100
b. Electronic Serial Expenditures										
Total	N/A	N/A	11,847,577	15,170,971	40,956,696	49,497,141	67,124,554	84,343,868	117,415,618	154,418,679
Average	N/A	N/A	188,057	194,500	401,536	494,971	639,281	818,873	1,118,244	1,429,803
Median	N/A	N/A	156,754	172,805	355,922	426,722	571,790	736,317	992,067	1,272,965
Number Reporting			63	78	102	100	105	103	105	108
c. Electronic Resources (Total a+b)										
Total	14,147,625	20,132,553	33,878,304	39,810,793	50,512,984	60,686,244	77,972,773	99,071,852	132,712,714	171,166,820
Average	172,532	236,854	349,261	394,166	485,702	594,963	742,598	943,541	1,252,007	1,556,062
Median	148,158	212,936	278,404	332,128	420,741	495,011	645,495	931,210	1,129,298	1,377,874
Number Reporting	82	85	97	101	104	102	105	105	106	110
Library Materials Expenditures for Group										
Total	393,271,073	425,287,651	526,496,347	571,145,986	642,123,715	664,600,663	727,623,160	752,343,531	828,778,808	910,930,849
Average	4,795,989	5,003,384	5,427,797	5,654,911	6,174,266	6,515,692	6,929,744	7,165,176	7,818,668	8,281,189
Median	4,242,887	4,527,122	4,714,384	4,975,353	5,529,606	5,643,070	5,991,177	6,545,146	7,028,134	7,566,727
Number Reporting	82	85	97	101	104	102	105	105	106	110
E-Resource Expenditures as a Percent of Materials Expenditures										
Average	3.60	4.75	6.39	6.83	7.76	8.85	10.56	12.88	16.25	19.60
Median	N/A	4.45	5.33	6.42	7.51	8.29	10.18	12.77	14.80	18.15
Number Reporting	82	85	97	101	104	102	105	105	106	110
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (External)										
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,827,348	4,695,737	7,442,962	9,523,348	14,655,078	20,373,560
Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$136,691	142,295	201,161	250,614	311,810	424,449
Median	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$120,096	128,795	145,280	204,598	198,289	336,690
Number Reporting					28	33	37	38	47	48

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 1A
SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

	Sum	Number Reporting
Expenditures for Computer Files (one-time/monographic purchase)	16,748,194	100
Expenditures for Electronic Serials	154,418,680	108
a. Electronic indexes and reference tools	27,198,208	43
b. Electronic full text periodicals	26,431,335	43
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (Library)	25,006,573	106
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (External)	20,373,560	48
Expenditures for Computer Hardware and Software	72,773,446	110
Expenditures for Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan	12,578,752	109
Bibliographic Records of Locally Owned Materials	256,455,549	109
In-house Uses of Materials	51,759,123	85
Staffed Library Service Points	2,897	111

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 1B
SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

	Low	First Quartile	Mean	Median	Third Quartile	Maximum	Number Reporting
Expend. Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	1,237	34,252	167,482	82,566	179,454	3,250,915	100
Expenditures for Electronic Serials	295,155	946,093	1,429,803	1,272,965	1,735,896	4,125,629	108
a. Electronic indexes and reference tools	23,495	419,393	632,516	630,816	767,833	1,467,825	43
b. Electronic full text periodicals	8,287	263,865	614,682	439,156	728,166	3,005,708	43
Expenditures for Electronic Materials -- computer files and serials	19,216	1,065,007	1,556,062	1,377,874	1,997,694	4,388,002	110
Electronic Materials as a Percent of Library Materials Budget	0.48	13.80	19.60	18.15	24.67	49.31	110
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (Library)	6,654	135,375	235,911	196,416	270,467	1,148,091	106
Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, etc. (External)	2,131	75,149	424,449	336,690	607,321	1,720,948	48
Expenditures for Computer Hardware and Software	24,734	262,932	661,577	481,003	832,616	3,047,632	110
Expenditures for Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan	3,097	46,480	115,401	99,700	149,445	524,772	109
Bibliographic records of locally owned materials	620,869	1,581,175	2,352,803	1,884,381	2,683,440	9,250,587	109
% of Records in OPAC	55	96	97	99	100	100	111
In-house Uses of Materials	53,979	300,777	608,931	492,145	842,359	2,290,167	85
Staffed Library Service Points	8	17	26	22	32	99	111
Weekly Service Hours	82	101	114	109	120	168	111

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

	Computer Files	Electronic Serials	Electronic Serials - Indexes & Ref. Tools	Electronic Serials - Full- text items	Total Electronic Materials	% of Library Materials Expenditures
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)	
INSTITUTION						
ALABAMA	13,230	886,904	415,416	386,923	900,134	14.83
ARIZONA	284,985	2,348,138	U/A	U/A	2,633,123	23.63
ARIZONA STATE	77,282	2,238,785	630,816	1,507,464	2,316,067	25.58
AUBURN	1,237	1,215,483	814,773	400,710	1,216,720	25.24
BOSTON	54,577	791,032	U/A	U/A	845,609	13.11
BOSTON COLLEGE	123,292	1,028,305	U/A	U/A	1,151,597	16.78
BRIGHAM YOUNG	146,943	1,140,086	U/A	U/A	1,287,029	17.09
BRITISH COLUMBIA	51,764	1,497,960	U/A	U/A	1,549,724	17.58
BROWN	113,989	1,073,292	635,915	437,376	1,187,281	18.03
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	15,883	550,794	35,750	515,043	566,677	6.76
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	0	1,035,779	U/A	U/A	1,035,779	15.57
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	121,763	1,061,922	730,957	328,640	1,183,685	8.66
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	14,777	515,238	281,275	233,963	530,015	13.54
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	35,991	909,248	638,710	270,538	945,239	12.48
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	1,254	1,523,339	U/A	U/A	1,524,593	29.58
CHICAGO	341,483	1,717,043	1,283,462	433,581	2,058,526	17.42
CINCINNATI	159,633	3,800,785	U/A	U/A	3,960,418	49.31
COLORADO	64,128	2,301,225	U/A	U/A	2,365,353	28.68
COLORADO STATE	36,715	1,132,490	412,813	719,677	1,169,205	19.80
COLUMBIA	U/A	2,390,394	U/A	U/A	2,390,394	16.24
CONNECTICUT	251,743	1,734,893	U/A	U/A	1,986,636	27.07
CORNELL	52,178	1,978,690	U/A	U/A	2,030,868	15.04
DARTMOUTH	102,806	1,496,357	U/A	U/A	1,599,163	23.21
DELAWARE	110,795	1,096,163	U/A	U/A	1,206,958	18.75
DUKE	282,064	2,299,408	U/A	U/A	2,581,472	21.43
EMORY	115,959	1,300,000	U/A	U/A	1,415,959	12.62
FLORIDA	32,737	1,520,570	767,833	752,737	1,553,307	13.93
FLORIDA STATE	633,662	794,344	311,462	482,882	1,428,006	21.20
GEORGE WASHINGTON	184,167	1,006,942	645,684	126,485	1,191,109	14.71
GEORGETOWN	111,706	1,149,477	648,001	263,865	1,261,183	16.26
GEORGIA	29,947	1,158,153	U/A	U/A	1,188,100	12.38
GEORGIA TECH	0	785,296	419,393	365,903	785,296	17.20
GUELPH	U/A	743,311	U/A	U/A	743,311	28.79
HARVARD	3,250,915	U/A	U/A	U/A	3,250,915	12.68
HAWAII	7,329	650,704	U/A	U/A	658,033	11.47
HOUSTON	80,821	701,844	U/A	U/A	782,665	11.79
HOWARD	U/A	769,900	269,900	500,000	769,900	18.14
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	48,415	1,352,292	774,701	577,591	1,400,707	20.57
ILLINOIS, URBANA	164,280	994,502	U/A	U/A	1,158,782	9.96
INDIANA	149,186	1,957,489	U/A	U/A	2,106,675	18.62
IOWA	247,160	1,308,331	U/A	U/A	1,555,491	15.34

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

	Computer Files	Electronic Serials	Electronic Serials - Indexes & Ref. Tools	Electronic Serials - Full- text items	Total Electronic Materials	% of Library Materials Expenditures
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)	
INSTITUTION						
IOWA STATE	260,519	2,192,280	U/A	U/A	2,452,799	31.16
JOHNS HOPKINS	43,823	2,638,895	1,335,281	1,303,614	2,682,718	24.72
KANSAS	12,773	930,054	U/A	U/A	942,827	12.96
KENT STATE	8,726	810,964	U/A	U/A	819,690	25.46
KENTUCKY	30,476	2,030,378	23,495	8,287	2,060,854	20.90
LAVAL	54,896	1,316,492	U/A	U/A	1,371,388	29.85
LOUISIANA STATE	127,107	751,512	U/A	U/A	878,619	15.62
LOUISVILLE	16,739	1,242,252	U/A	U/A	1,258,991	15.54
MCGILL	338,480	1,396,202	U/A	U/A	1,734,681	21.75
MCMASTER	41,772	761,809	U/A	U/A	803,580	17.62
MANITOBA	19,216	U/A	U/A	U/A	19,216	0.48
MARYLAND	59,227	1,355,738	1,148,910	62,220	1,414,965	17.82
MASSACHUSETTS	52,095	795,515	546,014	213,501	847,610	22.46
MIT	33,035	1,518,820	U/A	U/A	1,551,855	25.68
MIAMI	62,958	1,309,324	U/A	U/A	1,372,282	18.16
MICHIGAN	162,683	2,677,182	U/A	U/A	2,839,865	15.59
MICHIGAN STATE	160,268	1,150,903	658,136	492,767	1,311,171	17.25
MINNESOTA	254,706	1,090,648	U/A	U/A	1,345,354	12.94
MISSOURI	U/A	295,155	U/A	U/A	295,155	4.72
MONTREAL	49,989	2,834,082	481,922	2,097,473	2,884,071	44.97
NEBRASKA	13,181	882,450	582,963	219,077	895,631	16.23
NEW MEXICO	587,882	786,686	U/A	U/A	1,374,568	24.30
NEW YORK	231,736	2,310,745	U/A	U/A	2,542,481	21.16
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	40,532	1,380,619	652,453	728,166	1,421,151	18.26
NORTHWESTERN	375,547	1,340,960	733,748	481,961	1,716,507	17.02
NOTRE DAME	123,827	1,063,910	U/A	U/A	1,187,737	13.74
OHIO	32,990	1,309,188	499,057	810,131	1,342,178	27.14
OHIO STATE	14,990	2,874,566	U/A	U/A	2,889,556	25.14
OKLAHOMA	59,187	1,015,563	76,232	178,127	1,074,750	12.19
OKLAHOMA STATE	72,814	1,200,312	U/A	U/A	1,273,126	25.28
OREGON	0	457,766	344,766	113,000	457,766	7.83
PENNSYLVANIA	26,451	2,171,425	U/A	U/A	2,197,876	18.89
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	262,373	4,125,629	1,119,921	3,005,708	4,388,002	30.01
PITTSBURGH	264,531	2,740,926	955,834	439,156	3,005,457	27.16
PRINCETON	130,684	1,736,230	U/A	U/A	1,866,914	15.79
PURDUE	11,754	1,442,091	1,094,913	347,178	1,453,845	24.17
QUEEN'S	U/A	1,121,104	U/A	U/A	1,121,104	23.06
RICE	118,607	1,262,572	477,343	785,229	1,381,179	15.74
ROCHESTER	26,365	925,155	U/A	U/A	951,520	18.26
RUTGERS	80,007	3,142,168	U/A	U/A	3,222,175	34.93
SASKATCHEWAN	112,429	653,398	U/A	U/A	765,826	20.69
SOUTH CAROLINA	33,672	1,470,662	602,151	868,511	1,504,334	24.66
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	47,155	1,318,368	34,675	165,072	1,365,523	13.63

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

	Computer Files	Electronic Serials	Electronic Serials - Indexes & Ref. Tools	Electronic Serials - Full- text items	Total Electronic Materials	% of Library Materials Expenditures
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)	
INSTITUTION						
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	61,586	850,788	626,063	224,725	912,374	13.82
STANFORD	299,771	1,391,069	U/A	U/A	1,690,840	9.56
SUNY-ALBANY	9,860	574,438	0	0	584,298	12.38
SUNY-BUFFALO	183,625	1,267,272	U/A	U/A	1,450,897	20.58
SUNY-STONY BROOK	57,360	610,116	U/A	U/A	667,476	11.12
SYRACUSE	45,687	1,552,470	U/A	U/A	1,598,157	33.79
TEMPLE	U/A	994,208	U/A	U/A	994,208	16.16
TENNESSEE	79,797	1,278,658	U/A	U/A	1,358,455	16.31
TEXAS	891,029	2,636,609	542,881	1,996,651	3,527,638	27.73
TEXAS A&M	137,207	1,737,909	1,077,941	659,968	1,875,116	18.75
TEXAS TECH	336,981	1,133,284	U/A	U/A	1,470,265	19.11
TORONTO	166,940	1,766,417	1,467,825	298,592	1,933,357	12.62
TULANE	85,773	1,545,650	471,834	722,634	1,631,423	27.08
UTAH	U/A	748,622	U/A	U/A	748,622	10.81
VANDERBILT	271,981	1,785,842	519,423	429,755	2,057,823	25.69
VIRGINIA	312,752	769,563	U/A	U/A	1,082,315	12.17
VIRGINIA TECH	4,736	1,155,834	U/A	U/A	1,160,570	18.49
WASHINGTON	187,891	1,195,182	696,648	498,534	1,383,073	12.43
WASHINGTON STATE	140,869	1,023,938	U/A	U/A	1,164,807	19.38
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	8,908	2,140,240	710,917	977,921	2,149,148	25.17
WATERLOO	84,311	1,471,177	U/A	U/A	1,555,488	40.56
WAYNE STATE	149,299	2,908,920	U/A	U/A	3,058,219	44.96
WESTERN ONTARIO	90,054	1,231,647	U/A	U/A	1,321,701	21.65
WISCONSIN	415,470	1,627,649	U/A	U/A	2,043,119	22.54
YALE	734,100	1,750,800	U/A	U/A	2,484,900	10.89
YORK	21,210	1,482,773	U/A	U/A	1,503,983	30.16
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	171,500	277,566	U/A	U/A	449,066	9.43
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	0	1,549,160	385,707	1,163,453	1,549,160	19.26
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	3,948	1,785	U/A	U/A	5,733	0.68
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	3,000	1,089,911	U/A	U/A	1,092,911	6.69
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	3,713	279,402	137,184	142,218	283,115	11.90
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	0	93,266	U/A	U/A	93,266	6.86
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	32,845	934,250	U/A	U/A	967,095	16.67
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	34,850	937,420	U/A	U/A	972,270	7.39
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	28,136	346,362	U/A	U/A	374,498	12.30

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES (CONT'D)

(Survey Question #)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (Library)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (External)	Computer Hardware & Software	Document Delivery/ Interlibrary Loan
(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)	
INSTITUTION				
ALABAMA	163,699	0	807,444	19,284
ARIZONA	23,384	96,465	910,718	241,058
ARIZONA STATE	213,568	0	471,076	181,272
AUBURN	159,100	11,100	428,874	34,934
BOSTON	258,685	U/A	184,200	31,544
BOSTON COLLEGE	126,871	U/A	240,696	6,500
BRIGHAM YOUNG	453,013	U/A	339,609	28,835
BRITISH COLUMBIA	125,844	573,076	1,086,998	175,571
BROWN	195,803	U/A	290,240	141,758
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	1,302,828	U/A	U/A
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	150,751	1,066,206	975,730	392,503
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	183,454	877,308	477,522	101,819
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	438,308	1,461,558	2,077,723	469,697
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	24,563	556,900	288,550	16,797
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	255,088	883,896	1,911,701	290,234
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	395,774	849,567	831,111	103,283
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	76,697	159,382	474,723	37,828
CHICAGO	222,174	250,000	484,882	122,324
CINCINNATI	229,385	505,174	767,723	80,724
COLORADO	507,047	300,000	498,098	108,172
COLORADO STATE	424,612	66,811	975,030	231,400
COLUMBIA	516,173	0	U/A	115,524
CONNECTICUT	639,766	U/A	1,204,797	35,111
CORNELL	396,868	U/A	1,061,602	84,317
DARTMOUTH	175,000	0	322,678	39,123
DELAWARE	83,777	0	558,807	30,991
DUKE	338,884	U/A	1,600,884	16,224
EMORY	18,178	U/A	93,857	4,902
FLORIDA	156,393	U/A	329,554	17,985
FLORIDA STATE	147,759	1,720,948	632,145	120,732
GEORGE WASHINGTON	714,486	3,613	369,974	137,619
GEORGETOWN	204,533	0	676,874	71,172
GEORGIA	199,898	U/A	315,784	19,323
GEORGIA TECH	0	U/A	340,958	125,848
GUELPH	0	124,259	295,168	145,748
HARVARD	1,148,091	U/A	3,047,632	112,035
HAWAII	169,157	0	222,357	148,500
HOUSTON	135,456	U/A	710,600	81,412
HOWARD	84,000	0	94,071	10,685
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	223,177	U/A	484,484	134,441
ILLINOIS, URBANA	579,688	U/A	707,206	63,933
INDIANA	257,294	229,540	1,589,435	124,441
IOWA	455,113	0	567,843	208,658
IOWA STATE	79,746	0	439,138	126,247

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES (CONT'D)

	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (Library)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (External)	Computer Hardware & Software	Document Delivery/ Interlibrary Loan
(Survey Question #)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
INSTITUTION				
JOHNS HOPKINS	199,128	2,131	662,358	207,248
KANSAS	247,589	0	416,258	190,597
KENT STATE	64,865	567,282	123,971	U/A
KENTUCKY	196,169	U/A	507,268	138,662
LAVAL	73,245	454,259	62,476	110,291
LOUISIANA STATE	365,725	83,417	144,010	67,092
LOUISVILLE	232,464	1,000,000	339,508	19,215
MCGILL	67,510	135,440	660,439	299,011
MCMASTER	29,577	30,597	159,645	78,931
MANITOBA	13,630	U/A	237,669	65,815
MARYLAND	305,908	633,630	282,893	51,895
MASSACHUSETTS	149,335	40,000	105,462	54,718
MIT	116,195	U/A	600,644	127,833
MIAMI	201,144	0	653,478	177,848
MICHIGAN	500,648	45,207	1,385,073	524,772
MICHIGAN STATE	242,554	U/A	550,440	191,004
MINNESOTA	219,909	400,877	1,615,114	392,648
MISSOURI	240,494	618,736	197,251	U/A
MONTREAL	130,482	73,612	276,373	108,261
NEBRASKA	40,997	0	274,758	30,781
NEW MEXICO	228,248	U/A	812,367	46,706
NEW YORK	U/A	U/A	582,508	151,654
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	152,351	0	516,799	91,694
NORTHWESTERN	162,619	0	484,699	163,476
NOTRE DAME	228,287	52,600	593,249	150,389
OHIO	112,024	553,785	223,730	77,032
OHIO STATE	388,470	1,139,919	578,630	115,710
OKLAHOMA	35,017	U/A	129,989	186,302
OKLAHOMA STATE	178,174	450,439	269,469	56,775
OREGON	158,218	39,167	171,462	11,951
PENNSYLVANIA	654,684	U/A	1,900,390	99,700
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	213,783	U/A	1,596,108	232,222
PITTSBURGH	76,455	U/A	706,834	94,890
PRINCETON	468,567	U/A	1,308,534	42,511
PURDUE	149,038	U/A	210,717	304,770
QUEEN'S	6,654	0	275,157	69,784
RICE	143,822	U/A	242,408	69,418
ROCHESTER	161,152	U/A	542,104	71,615
RUTGERS	208,751	65,534	356,470	109,901
SASKATCHEWAN	27,161	117,004	189,383	67,327
SOUTH CAROLINA	215,633	0	230,344	137,242
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	730,625	0	1,511,219	95,794
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	242,103	U/A	303,868	12,528
STANFORD	510,105	0	3,033,666	79,128

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES (CONT'D)

(Survey Question #)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (Library)	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia (External)	Computer Hardware & Software	Document Delivery/ Interlibrary Loan
	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
INSTITUTION				
SUNY-ALBANY	139,837	79,760	203,731	60,175
SUNY-BUFFALO	185,169	U/A	341,470	87,825
SUNY-STONY BROOK	158,193	U/A	104,133	28,271
SYRACUSE	197,501	U/A	294,360	88,589
TEMPLE	305,813	U/A	40,663	22,711
TENNESSEE	180,304	U/A	430,978	171,803
TEXAS	135,130	447,587	1,752,097	171,878
TEXAS A&M	250,609	U/A	1,234,933	213,140
TEXAS TECH	201,873	69,750	627,490	101,158
TORONTO	311,218	U/A	1,383,163	67,354
TULANE	181,563	0	363,202	29,973
UTAH	209,302	478,098	1,488,653	46,253
VANDERBILT	194,765	0	910,341	142,099
VIRGINIA	196,662	636,028	989,643	190,739
VIRGINIA TECH	95,696	373,379	183,157	251,180
WASHINGTON	319,539	179,189	24,734	97,948
WASHINGTON STATE	U/A	80,232	243,321	107,933
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	154,862	0	599,352	110,756
WATERLOO	0	0	301,497	34,610
WAYNE STATE	168,779	U/A	837,131	52,772
WESTERN ONTARIO	87,813	0	181,860	3,097
WISCONSIN	311,749	487,270	1,808,980	199,198
YALE	517,632	0	2,056,501	114,398
YORK	61,797	U/A	158,368	19,242
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	385,564	0	503,099	0
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	U/A	U/A	1,663,343	U/A
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	52,211	0	44,920	124,591
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	895,300	U/A	14,513,628	U/A
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	105,282	0	722,828	1,369,599
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	573,809	U/A	3,509,057	55,161
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	0	0	836,827	882,621
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	500,207	U/A	U/A	U/A
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	52,448	U/A	279,058	9,000

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 4
BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS, INHOUSE USE, AND SERVICES

	Bibliographic Records	% of Records in OPAC	Inhouse Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnotes?
(Survey Question #)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTION						
ALABAMA	1,371,770	100	U/A	23	102	yes
ARIZONA	2,903,985	99	905,601	23	168	yes
ARIZONA STATE	2,473,663	99	887,287	24	102	yes
AUBURN	1,906,550	95	151,033	10	96	yes
BOSTON	1,590,928	98	649,189	24	108	yes
BOSTON COLLEGE	1,602,216	100	U/A	14	110	yes
BRIGHAM YOUNG	2,525,031	98	782,993	18	101	yes
BRITISH COLUMBIA	3,242,745	98	U/A	37	101	yes
BROWN	1,848,318	98	354,612	15	101	yes
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	1,266,971	40	90	yes
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	2,069,977	100	559,501	13	95	yes
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	1,550,569	100	427,877	18	113	yes
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	4,893,784	100	1,109,874	31	97	yes
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	1,510,186	96	224,320	16	93	yes
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	2,287,972	100	U/A	24	112	yes
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	2,170,420	100	U/A	16	103	yes
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	1,522,551	98	249,019	18	109	yes
CHICAGO	4,366,934	99	246,103	31	146	yes
CINCINNATI	1,964,681	99	445,841	29	110	yes
COLORADO	2,238,000	87	U/A	25	104	yes
COLORADO STATE	1,212,295	95	322,575	9	108	yes
COLUMBIA	4,357,075	92	U/A	47	106	yes
CONNECTICUT	1,811,403	99	124,265	22	114	yes
CORNELL	4,073,946	88	582,091	49	115	yes
DARTMOUTH	1,602,534	100	U/A	18	112	yes
DELAWARE	1,489,003	100	382,560	18	100	yes
DUKE	3,123,653	99	512,069	27	122	yes
EMORY	2,388,999	95	451,770	22	139	yes
FLORIDA	3,476,308	97	589,552	32	110	yes
FLORIDA STATE	1,996,611	99	338,938	19	122	yes
GEORGE WASHINGTON	1,145,509	100	545,921	25	113	yes
GEORGETOWN	1,787,310	99	371,645	22	107	yes
GEORGIA	2,377,789	96	1,310,312	36	101	yes
GEORGIA TECH	620,869	100	201,559	8	135	yes
GUELPH	1,170,003	100	633,869	14	106	yes
HARVARD	9,250,587	95	U/A	U/A	U/A	yes
HAWAII	2,009,348	99	686,115	14	87	yes
HOUSTON	1,587,444	100	305,858	10	108	yes
HOWARD	U/A	55	250,000	13	110	yes
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	1,620,000	99	498,373	25	97	yes
ILLINOIS, URBANA	4,400,000	99	U/A	43	107	yes
INDIANA	3,858,576	97	930,983	63	115	yes
IOWA	2,662,713	95	492,145	35	124	yes
IOWA STATE	1,334,571	100	232,848	14	105	yes
JOHNS HOPKINS	2,217,689	96	834,570	11	120	yes

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 4
BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS, INHOUSE USE, AND SERVICES

	Bibliographic Records	% of Records in OPAC	Inhouse Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnotes?
(Survey Question #)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTION						
KANSAS	2,681,761	93	479,804	23	108	yes
KENT STATE	1,605,606	100	U/A	22	102	yes
KENTUCKY	1,779,283	99	303,743	37	160	yes
LAVAL	1,317,272	100	908,875	17	88	yes
LOUISIANA STATE	2,108,640	99	U/A	17	93	yes
LOUISVILLE	1,833,386	96	233,073	20	103	yes
MCGILL	1,877,401	92	1,592,756	34	82	yes
MCMASTER	1,223,542	100	319,841	12	100	yes
MANITOBA	1,253,810	99	333,513	30	85	yes
MARYLAND	2,185,217	100	511,587	8	128	yes
MASSACHUSETTS	1,876,734	98	U/A	15	93	yes
MIT	970,337	93	325,482	17	115	yes
MIAMI	1,602,663	95	U/A	18	118	yes
MICHIGAN	4,526,530	99	1,323,610	59	168	yes
MICHIGAN STATE	2,645,302	100	343,000	26	148	yes
MINNESOTA	3,450,652	100	919,978	60	106	yes
MISSOURI	1,824,589	98	208,073	27	104	yes
MONTREAL	1,717,931	95	1,450,380	57	91	yes
NEBRASKA	1,884,381	99	381,056	19	96	yes
NEW MEXICO	1,905,331	97	180,096	23	104	yes
NEW YORK	1,862,379	100	621,693	20	119	yes
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	1,526,356	100	278,707	15	146	yes
NORTHWESTERN	3,288,521	95	U/A	29	123	yes
NOTRE DAME	2,000,402	96	53,979	17	126	yes
OHIO	1,777,257	96	297,810	23	100	yes
OHIO STATE	U/A	98	U/A	43	168	yes
OKLAHOMA	2,148,952	97	599,050	28	107	yes
OKLAHOMA STATE	1,315,976	100	283,339	22	118	yes
OREGON	1,543,014	89	607,188	22	96	yes
PENNSYLVANIA	2,976,636	97	2,193,508	38	111	yes
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	2,303,213	100	826,738	61	168	yes
PITTSBURGH	3,265,622	98	U/A	54	123	yes
PRINCETON	3,677,816	92	U/A	37	114	yes
PURDUE	1,203,986	100	965,000	24	116	yes
QUEEN'S	1,666,405	100	451,831	17	95	yes
RICE	1,642,554	100	U/A	12	143	yes
ROCHESTER	1,971,828	99	U/A	21	117	yes
RUTGERS	2,436,441	90	U/A	45	108	yes
SASKATCHEWAN	1,445,701	99	606,009	10	90	yes
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,685,119	100	U/A	18	111	yes
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	2,076,713	94	289,297	32	159	yes
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	1,596,291	90	U/A	15	151	yes
STANFORD	4,049,886	99	902,915	39	105	yes
SUNY-ALBANY	1,800,000	100	215,408	13	109	yes
SUNY-BUFFALO	2,285,000	98	U/A	24	141	yes

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02
TABLE 4
BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS, INHOUSE USE, AND SERVICES

	Bibliographic Records	% of Records in OPAC	Inhouse Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnotes?
(Survey Question #)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTION						
SUNY-STONY BROOK	1,079,772	95	U/A	10	94	yes
SYRACUSE	1,803,506	87	850,148	18	104	yes
TEMPLE	1,257,698	87	730,723	30	109	yes
TENNESSEE	1,499,359	100	756,215	22	138	yes
TEXAS	4,894,305	99	1,392,093	36	103	yes
TEXAS A&M	2,170,298	99	404,530	19	116	yes
TEXAS TECH	1,471,728	97	156,765	28	130	yes
TORONTO	4,712,920	100	2,290,167	99	100	yes
TULANE	1,576,212	96	84,580	17	116	yes
UTAH	5,551,765	99	363,684	14	115	yes
VANDERBILT	1,866,287	100	864,737	26	116	yes
VIRGINIA	3,398,441	99	257,308	37	149	yes
VIRGINIA TECH	1,167,977	99	355,817	9	96	yes
WASHINGTON	3,428,811	99	1,143,890	50	135	yes
WASHINGTON STATE	1,767,526	92	419,194	23	112	yes
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	1,586,138	100	206,171	24	120	yes
WATERLOO	1,424,900	100	0	15	106	yes
WAYNE STATE	1,856,036	100	655,375	21	142	yes
WESTERN ONTARIO	U/A	99	651,919	11	109	yes
WISCONSIN	4,636,016	92	1,169,014	57	131	yes
YALE	5,718,379	96	U/A	44	111	yes
YORK	1,501,700	100	1,141,215	22	93	yes
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	4,111,126	38	1,914,134	106	68	yes
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	819,748	98	U/A	3	40	yes
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	561,318	95	1,972	2	40	yes
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	13,000,000	100	1,283,097	38	65	yes
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	908,255	97	26,231	11	45	yes
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	2,223,069	100	129,041	4	43	yes
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	929,430	100	304,441	5	51	yes
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	5,228,896	93	2,528,482	42	48	yes
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	1,510,312	100	300,716	5	40	yes

RANK ORDER TABLE 1
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY PERCENT 2001-02

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and ref. tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
<hr/> INSTITUTION <hr/>							
CINCINNATI	159,633	3,800,785	U/A	U/A	3,960,418	49.31	1
MONTREAL	49,989	2,834,082	481,922	2,097,473	2,884,071	44.97	2
WAYNE STATE	149,299	2,908,920	U/A	U/A	3,058,219	44.96	3
WATERLOO	84,311	1,471,177	0	0	1,555,488	40.56	4
RUTGERS	80,007	3,142,168	U/A	U/A	3,222,175	34.93	5
SYRACUSE	45,687	1,552,470	U/A	U/A	1,598,157	33.79	6
IOWA STATE	260,519	2,192,280	U/A	U/A	2,452,799	31.16	7
YORK	21,210	1,482,773	U/A	U/A	1,503,983	30.16	8
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	262,373	4,125,629	1,119,921	3,005,708	4,388,002	30.01	9
LAVAL	54,896	1,316,492	U/A	U/A	1,371,388	29.85	10
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	1,254	1,523,339	U/A	U/A	1,524,593	29.58	11
GUELPH	U/A	743,311	U/A	U/A	743,311	28.79	12
COLORADO	64,128	2,301,225	U/A	U/A	2,365,353	28.68	13
TEXAS	891,029	2,636,609	542,881	1,996,651	3,527,638	27.73	14
PITTSBURGH	264,531	2,740,926	955,834	439,156	3,005,457	27.16	15
OHIO	32,990	1,309,188	499,057	810,131	1,342,178	27.14	16
TULANE	85,773	1,545,650	471,834	722,634	1,631,423	27.08	17
CONNECTICUT	251,743	1,734,893	U/A	U/A	1,986,636	27.07	18
VANDERBILT	271,981	1,785,842	519,423	429,755	2,057,823	25.69	19
MIT	33,035	1,518,820	U/A	U/A	1,551,855	25.68	20
ARIZONA STATE	77,282	2,238,785	630,816	1,507,464	2,316,067	25.58	21
KENT STATE	8,726	810,964	U/A	U/A	819,690	25.46	22
OKLAHOMA STATE	72,814	1,200,312	U/A	U/A	1,273,126	25.28	23
AUBURN	1,237	1,215,483	814,773	400,710	1,216,720	25.24	24
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	8,908	2,140,240	710,917	977,921	2,149,148	25.17	25
OHIO STATE	14,990	2,874,566	U/A	U/A	2,889,556	25.14	26
JOHNS HOPKINS	43,823	2,638,895	1,335,281	1,303,614	2,682,718	24.72	27
SOUTH CAROLINA	33,672	1,470,662	602,151	868,511	1,504,334	24.66	28
NEW MEXICO	587,882	786,686	U/A	U/A	1,374,568	24.30	29
PURDUE	11,754	1,442,091	1,094,913	347,178	1,453,845	24.17	30
ARIZONA	284,985	2,348,138	U/A	U/A	2,633,123	23.63	31
DARTMOUTH	102,806	1,496,357	U/A	U/A	1,599,163	23.21	32
QUEEN'S	U/A	1,121,104	U/A	U/A	1,121,104	23.06	33
WISCONSIN	415,470	1,627,649	U/A	U/A	2,043,119	22.54	34
MASSACHUSETTS	52,095	795,515	546,014	213,501	847,610	22.46	35
MCGILL	338,480	1,396,202	U/A	U/A	1,734,681	21.75	36
WESTERN ONTARIO	90,054	1,231,647	U/A	U/A	1,321,701	21.65	37
DUKE	282,064	2,299,408	U/A	U/A	2,581,472	21.43	38

RANK ORDER TABLE 1
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY PERCENT 2001-02

(Survey Question #)	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and ref. tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)			
<hr/> INSTITUTION <hr/>							
FLORIDA STATE	633,662	794,344	311,462	482,882	1,428,006	21.20	39
NEW YORK	231,736	2,310,745	U/A	U/A	2,542,481	21.16	40
KENTUCKY	30,476	2,030,378	23,495	8,287	2,060,854	20.90	41
SASKATCHEWAN	112,429	653,398	U/A	U/A	765,826	20.69	42
SUNY-BUFFALO	183,625	1,267,272	U/A	U/A	1,450,897	20.58	43
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	48,415	1,352,292	774,701	577,591	1,400,707	20.57	44
COLORADO STATE	36,715	1,132,490	412,813	719,677	1,169,205	19.80	45
WASHINGTON STATE	140,869	1,023,938	U/A	U/A	1,164,807	19.38	46
TEXAS TECH	336,981	1,133,284	U/A	U/A	1,470,265	19.11	47
PENNSYLVANIA	26,451	2,171,425	U/A	U/A	2,197,876	18.89	48
DELAWARE	110,795	1,096,163	U/A	U/A	1,206,958	18.75	49
TEXAS A&M	137,207	1,737,909	1,077,941	659,968	1,875,116	18.75	50
INDIANA	149,186	1,957,489	U/A	U/A	2,106,675	18.62	51
VIRGINIA TECH	4,736	1,155,834	U/A	U/A	1,160,570	18.49	52
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	40,532	1,380,619	652,453	728,166	1,421,151	18.26	53
ROCHESTER	26,365	925,155	U/A	U/A	951,520	18.26	54
MIAMI	62,958	1,309,324	U/A	U/A	1,372,282	18.16	55
HOWARD	U/A	769,900	269,900	500,000	769,900	18.14	56
BROWN	113,989	1,073,292	635,915	437,376	1,187,281	18.03	57
MARYLAND	59,227	1,355,738	1,148,910	62,220	1,414,965	17.82	58
MCMASTER	41,772	761,809	U/A	U/A	803,580	17.62	59
BRITISH COLUMBIA	51,764	1,497,960	U/A	U/A	1,549,724	17.58	60
CHICAGO	341,483	1,717,043	1,283,462	433,581	2,058,526	17.42	61
MICHIGAN STATE	160,268	1,150,903	658,136	492,767	1,311,171	17.25	62
GEORGIA TECH	0	785,296	419,393	365,903	785,296	17.20	63
BRIGHAM YOUNG	146,943	1,140,086	U/A	U/A	1,287,029	17.09	64
NORTHWESTERN	375,547	1,340,960	733,748	481,961	1,716,507	17.02	65
BOSTON COLLEGE	123,292	1,028,305	U/A	U/A	1,151,597	16.78	66
TENNESSEE	79,797	1,278,658	U/A	U/A	1,358,455	16.31	67
GEORGETOWN	111,706	1,149,477	648,001	263,865	1,261,183	16.26	68
COLUMBIA	U/A	2,390,394	U/A	U/A	2,390,394	16.24	69
NEBRASKA	13,181	882,450	582,963	219,077	895,631	16.23	70
TEMPLE	U/A	994,208	U/A	U/A	994,208	16.16	71
PRINCETON	130,684	1,736,230	U/A	U/A	1,866,914	15.79	72
RICE	118,607	1,262,572	477,343	785,229	1,381,179	15.74	73
LOUISIANA STATE	127,107	751,512	U/A	U/A	878,619	15.62	74
MICHIGAN	162,683	2,677,182	U/A	U/A	2,839,865	15.59	75
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	0	1,035,779	U/A	U/A	1,035,779	15.57	76

RANK ORDER TABLE 1
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY PERCENT 2001-02

(Survey Question #)	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and ref. tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)			
<hr/> INSTITUTION <hr/>							
LOUISVILLE	16,739	1,242,252	U/A	U/A	1,258,991	15.54	77
IOWA	247,160	1,308,331	U/A	U/A	1,555,491	15.34	78
CORNELL	52,178	1,978,690	U/A	U/A	2,030,868	15.04	79
ALABAMA	13,230	886,904	415,416	386,923	900,134	14.83	80
GEORGE WASHINGTON	184,167	1,006,942	645,684	126,485	1,191,109	14.71	81
FLORIDA	32,737	1,520,570	767,833	752,737	1,553,307	13.93	82
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	61,586	850,788	626,063	224,725	912,374	13.82	83
NOTRE DAME	123,827	1,063,910	U/A	U/A	1,187,737	13.74	84
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	47,155	1,318,368	34,675	165,072	1,365,523	13.63	85
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	14,777	515,238	281,275	233,963	530,015	13.54	86
BOSTON	54,577	791,032	U/A	U/A	845,609	13.11	87
KANSAS	12,773	930,054	U/A	U/A	942,827	12.96	88
MINNESOTA	254,706	1,090,648	U/A	U/A	1,345,354	12.94	89
HARVARD	3,250,915	U/A	U/A	U/A	3,250,915	12.68	90
EMORY	115,959	1,300,000	U/A	U/A	1,415,959	12.62	91
TORONTO	166,940	1,766,417	1,467,825	298,592	1,933,357	12.62	92
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	35,991	909,248	638,710	270,538	945,239	12.48	93
WASHINGTON	187,891	1,195,182	696,648	498,534	1,383,073	12.43	94
GEORGIA	29,947	1,158,153	U/A	U/A	1,188,100	12.38	95
SUNY-ALBANY	9,860	574,438	0	0	584,298	12.38	96
OKLAHOMA	59,187	1,015,563	76,232	178,127	1,074,750	12.19	97
VIRGINIA	312,752	769,563	U/A	U/A	1,082,315	12.17	98
HOUSTON	80,821	701,844	U/A	U/A	782,665	11.79	99
HAWAII	7,329	650,704	U/A	U/A	658,033	11.47	100
SUNY-STONY BROOK	57,360	610,116	U/A	U/A	667,476	11.12	101
YALE	734,100	1,750,800	U/A	U/A	2,484,900	10.89	102
UTAH	U/A	748,622	U/A	U/A	748,622	10.81	103
ILLINOIS, URBANA	164,280	994,502	U/A	U/A	1,158,782	9.96	104
STANFORD	299,771	1,391,069	U/A	U/A	1,690,840	9.56	105
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	121,763	1,061,922	730,957	328,640	1,183,685	8.66	106
OREGON	0	457,766	344,766	113,000	457,766	7.83	107
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	15,883	550,794	35,750	515,043	566,677	6.76	108
MISSOURI	U/A	295,155	U/A	U/A	295,155	4.72	109
MANITOBA	19,216	U/A	U/A	U/A	19,216	0.48	110
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

RANK ORDER TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS 2001-02

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
<hr/> INSTITUTION <hr/>							
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	262,373	4,125,629	1,119,921	3,005,708	4,388,002	30.01	9
CINCINNATI	159,633	3,800,785	U/A	U/A	3,960,418	49.31	1
TEXAS	891,029	2,636,609	542,881	1,996,651	3,527,638	27.73	14
HARVARD	3,250,915	U/A	U/A	U/A	3,250,915	12.68	90
RUTGERS	80,007	3,142,168	U/A	U/A	3,222,175	34.93	5
WAYNE STATE	149,299	2,908,920	U/A	U/A	3,058,219	44.96	3
PITTSBURGH	264,531	2,740,926	955,834	439,156	3,005,457	27.16	15
OHIO STATE	14,990	2,874,566	U/A	U/A	2,889,556	25.14	26
MONTREAL	49,989	2,834,082	481,922	2,097,473	2,884,071	44.97	2
MICHIGAN	162,683	2,677,182	U/A	U/A	2,839,865	15.59	75
JOHNS HOPKINS	43,823	2,638,895	1,335,281	1,303,614	2,682,718	24.72	27
ARIZONA	284,985	2,348,138	U/A	U/A	2,633,123	23.63	31
DUKE	282,064	2,299,408	U/A	U/A	2,581,472	21.43	38
NEW YORK	231,736	2,310,745	U/A	U/A	2,542,481	21.16	40
YALE	734,100	1,750,800	U/A	U/A	2,484,900	10.89	102
IOWA STATE	260,519	2,192,280	U/A	U/A	2,452,799	31.16	7
COLUMBIA	U/A	2,390,394	U/A	U/A	2,390,394	16.24	69
COLORADO	64,128	2,301,225	U/A	U/A	2,365,353	28.68	13
ARIZONA STATE	77,282	2,238,785	630,816	1,507,464	2,316,067	25.58	21
PENNSYLVANIA	26,451	2,171,425	U/A	U/A	2,197,876	18.89	48
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	8,908	2,140,240	710,917	977,921	2,149,148	25.17	25
INDIANA	149,186	1,957,489	U/A	U/A	2,106,675	18.62	51
KENTUCKY	30,476	2,030,378	23,495	8,287	2,060,854	20.90	41
CHICAGO	341,483	1,717,043	1,283,462	433,581	2,058,526	17.42	61
VANDERBILT	271,981	1,785,842	519,423	429,755	2,057,823	25.69	19
WISCONSIN	415,470	1,627,649	U/A	U/A	2,043,119	22.54	34
CORNELL	52,178	1,978,690	U/A	U/A	2,030,868	15.04	79
CONNECTICUT	251,743	1,734,893	U/A	U/A	1,986,636	27.07	18
TORONTO	166,940	1,766,417	1,467,825	298,592	1,933,357	12.62	92
TEXAS A&M	137,207	1,737,909	1,077,941	659,968	1,875,116	18.75	50
PRINCETON	130,684	1,736,230	U/A	U/A	1,866,914	15.79	72
MCGILL	338,480	1,396,202	U/A	U/A	1,734,681	21.75	36
NORTHWESTERN	375,547	1,340,960	733,748	481,961	1,716,507	17.02	65
STANFORD	299,771	1,391,069	U/A	U/A	1,690,840	9.56	105
TULANE	85,773	1,545,650	471,834	722,634	1,631,423	27.08	17
DARTMOUTH	102,806	1,496,357	U/A	U/A	1,599,163	23.21	32
SYRACUSE	45,687	1,552,470	U/A	U/A	1,598,157	33.79	6
IOWA	247,160	1,308,331	U/A	U/A	1,555,491	15.34	78

RANK ORDER TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS 2001-02

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
<hr/> INSTITUTION <hr/>							
WATERLOO	84,311	1,471,177	0	0	1,555,488	40.56	4
FLORIDA	32,737	1,520,570	767,833	752,737	1,553,307	13.93	82
MIT	33,035	1,518,820	U/A	U/A	1,551,855	25.68	20
BRITISH COLUMBIA	51,764	1,497,960	U/A	U/A	1,549,724	17.58	60
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	1,254	1,523,339	U/A	U/A	1,524,593	29.58	11
SOUTH CAROLINA	33,672	1,470,662	602,151	868,511	1,504,334	24.66	28
TEXAS TECH	336,981	1,133,284	U/A	U/A	1,470,265	19.11	47
PURDUE	11,754	1,442,091	1,094,913	347,178	1,453,845	24.17	30
SUNY-BUFFALO	183,625	1,267,272	U/A	U/A	1,450,897	20.58	43
FLORIDA STATE	633,662	794,344	311,462	482,882	1,428,006	21.20	39
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	40,532	1,380,619	652,453	728,166	1,421,151	18.26	53
EMORY	115,959	1,300,000	U/A	U/A	1,415,959	12.62	91
MARYLAND	59,227	1,355,738	1,148,910	62,220	1,414,965	17.82	58
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	48,415	1,352,292	774,701	577,591	1,400,707	20.57	44
WASHINGTON	187,891	1,195,182	696,648	498,534	1,383,073	12.43	94
RICE	118,607	1,262,572	477,343	785,229	1,381,179	15.74	73
NEW MEXICO	587,882	786,686	U/A	U/A	1,374,568	24.30	29
MIAMI	62,958	1,309,324	U/A	U/A	1,372,282	18.16	55
LAVAL	54,896	1,316,492	U/A	U/A	1,371,388	29.85	10
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	47,155	1,318,368	34,675	165,072	1,365,523	13.63	85
TENNESSEE	79,797	1,278,658	U/A	U/A	1,358,455	16.31	67
MINNESOTA	254,706	1,090,648	U/A	U/A	1,345,354	12.94	89
OHIO	32,990	1,309,188	499,057	810,131	1,342,178	27.14	16
WESTERN ONTARIO	90,054	1,231,647	U/A	U/A	1,321,701	21.65	37
MICHIGAN STATE	160,268	1,150,903	658,136	492,767	1,311,171	17.25	62
BRIGHAM YOUNG	146,943	1,140,086	U/A	U/A	1,287,029	17.09	64
OKLAHOMA STATE	72,814	1,200,312	U/A	U/A	1,273,126	25.28	23
GEORGETOWN	111,706	1,149,477	648,001	263,865	1,261,183	16.26	68
LOUISVILLE	16,739	1,242,252	U/A	U/A	1,258,991	15.54	77
AUBURN	1,237	1,215,483	814,773	400,710	1,216,720	25.24	24
DELAWARE	110,795	1,096,163	U/A	U/A	1,206,958	18.75	49
GEORGE WASHINGTON	184,167	1,006,942	645,684	126,485	1,191,109	14.71	81
GEORGIA	29,947	1,158,153	U/A	U/A	1,188,100	12.38	95
NOTRE DAME	123,827	1,063,910	U/A	U/A	1,187,737	13.74	84
BROWN	113,989	1,073,292	635,915	437,376	1,187,281	18.03	57
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	121,763	1,061,922	730,957	328,640	1,183,685	8.66	106
COLORADO STATE	36,715	1,132,490	412,813	719,677	1,169,205	19.80	45
WASHINGTON STATE	140,869	1,023,938	U/A	U/A	1,164,807	19.38	46

RANK ORDER TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY MATERIALS EXPENDITURES
RANKED BY EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRONIC MATERIALS 2001-02

	Computer Files (one-time/ monographic purchase)	Electronic Serials	Electronic indexes and reference tools	Electronic full text periodicals	Total Electronic Materials	Electronic Materials as a % of Library Materials Budget	Rank of %
(Survey Question #)	(1)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(1+2)		
<hr/> INSTITUTION <hr/>							
VIRGINIA TECH	4,736	1,155,834	U/A	U/A	1,160,570	18.49	52
ILLINOIS, URBANA	164,280	994,502	U/A	U/A	1,158,782	9.96	104
BOSTON COLLEGE	123,292	1,028,305	U/A	U/A	1,151,597	16.78	66
QUEEN'S	U/A	1,121,104	U/A	U/A	1,121,104	23.06	33
VIRGINIA	312,752	769,563	U/A	U/A	1,082,315	12.17	98
OKLAHOMA	59,187	1,015,563	76,232	178,127	1,074,750	12.19	97
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	0	1,035,779	U/A	U/A	1,035,779	15.57	76
TEMPLE	U/A	994,208	U/A	U/A	994,208	16.16	71
ROCHESTER	26,365	925,155	U/A	U/A	951,520	18.26	54
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	35,991	909,248	638,710	270,538	945,239	12.48	93
KANSAS	12,773	930,054	U/A	U/A	942,827	12.96	88
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	61,586	850,788	626,063	224,725	912,374	13.82	83
ALABAMA	13,230	886,904	415,416	386,923	900,134	14.83	80
NEBRASKA	13,181	882,450	582,963	219,077	895,631	16.23	70
LOUISIANA STATE	127,107	751,512	U/A	U/A	878,619	15.62	74
MASSACHUSETTS	52,095	795,515	546,014	213,501	847,610	22.46	35
BOSTON	54,577	791,032	U/A	U/A	845,609	13.11	87
KENT STATE	8,726	810,964	U/A	U/A	819,690	25.46	22
MCMASTER	41,772	761,809	U/A	U/A	803,580	17.62	59
GEORGIA TECH	0	785,296	419,393	365,903	785,296	17.20	63
HOUSTON	80,821	701,844	U/A	U/A	782,665	11.79	99
HOWARD	U/A	769,900	269,900	500,000	769,900	18.14	56
SASKATCHEWAN	112,429	653,398	U/A	U/A	765,826	20.69	42
UTAH	U/A	748,622	U/A	U/A	748,622	10.81	103
GUELPH	U/A	743,311	U/A	U/A	743,311	28.79	12
SUNY-STONY BROOK	57,360	610,116	U/A	U/A	667,476	11.12	101
HAWAII	7,329	650,704	U/A	U/A	658,033	11.47	100
SUNY-ALBANY	9,860	574,438	0	0	584,298	12.38	96
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	15,883	550,794	35,750	515,043	566,677	6.76	108
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	14,777	515,238	281,275	233,963	530,015	13.54	86
OREGON	0	457,766	344,766	113,000	457,766	7.83	107
MISSOURI	U/A	295,155	U/A	U/A	295,155	4.72	109
MANITOBA	19,216	U/A	U/A	U/A	19,216	0.48	110
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE, 2001-02

Please do not leave any blank lines. If an exact figure is unavailable, use “-1” (that is, “U/A”). If the appropriate answer is zero or none, use “0.” For non-university libraries, if a question is not applicable in your library, use “-2” (that is, “N/A”). (Academic libraries should not use -2.)

Definitions of the statistical categories used in this questionnaire can be found in *Library Statistics, ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995*. (Bethesda, MD: NISO Press, 1997.) Also, see: <<http://www.techstreet.com/cgi-bin/pdf/free/152592/z39-7.pdf>>. However, *ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995* does not address issues related to electronic resources. ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995 has undergone a recent revision and *NISO Z39.7-2002 Draft Standard for Trial Use* is now available <<http://www.niso.org/emetrics/>>. ARL has gradually modified the interpretation of the standard definitions to accommodate electronic resources based on conventions described in the *ARL Statistics Q&A* at <<http://www.arl.org/stats/arlstat/arlstatqa.html>>. These conventions have been established through discussions within the ARL Statistics and Measurement Committee and with the ARL Survey Coordinators who fill in these surveys on an annual basis.

Reporting Institution _____ Date Returned to ARL _____

Report Prepared by (name) _____

Title _____

Email address _____ Phone number _____

Contact person (if different) _____

Title _____

Email address _____ Phone number _____

I. EXPENDITURES **Reported in Canadian dollars?** Yes ____ No ____

1-2. Computer Files, Electronic Serials and Search Services.

Questions 1 and 2 are intended to gather as complete a picture as possible of expenditures for electronic resources and services. Please use the Comments section to indicate any such expenditures you believe not to be covered by these questions. For each question, use the following general inclusion and exclusion guidelines:

Include expenditures for: electronic indexes and reference tools, electronic full-text periodical collections and electronic journal back-files and online searches of remote databases -- whether accessed remotely or installed locally from CD-ROM, magnetic tapes, magnetic disks, etc. Also include expenditures for materials purchased jointly with other institutions if such expenditures can be separated from other charges for joint services, fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for computer files and search services can be separately counted, and equipment costs when they are inseparably bundled into the price of the information product.

Exclude expenditures for: bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia that are unrelated to end-user database access, which should be reported in question 3, and library system software and software used only by the library staff, which should be reported in question 4.

1. Computer Files (one-time/monographic purchase) \$ _____

Report expenditures that are not current serials (i.e. are non-subscription, one-time, or monographic in nature) for software and machine-readable materials considered part of the collections. Examples include periodical backfiles, literature collections, one-time costs for JSTOR membership, etc.

Report expenditures from any of these categories from the 2001-02 ARL Statistics Questionnaire:
Monographs, Other Library Materials, Miscellaneous, or Other Operating Expenditures.

2. Electronic Serials (on-going/leases/subscriptions) \$ _____

Report subscription expenditures (or those which are expected to be ongoing commitments) for serial publications whose primary format is electronic and for online searches of remote databases such as OCLC FirstSearch, DIALOG, Lexis-Nexis, etc. Examples include paid subscriptions for 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.

Include expenditures that were reported as part of Current Serials on line 17 of the 2001-02 ARL Statistics Questionnaire, or which were reported as part of Monographs, Other Library Materials, Miscellaneous, or Other Operating Expenditures.

2a. Electronic indexes and reference tools (Optional) \$ _____

Include subscription expenditures for purchase of or access to reference tools such as encyclopedias, almanacs, indexes and abstracts; exclude expenditures for indexes and abstracts which include substantial access to ASCII text or full images of serial content, which should be reported in question 2b.

2b. Electronic full text periodicals (Optional) \$ _____

Include: subscription expenditures for access to electronic versions of scholarly journals unless inseparably bundled with print subscription costs; expenditures for e-journal “aggregation” services; expenditures for indexes and abstracts that include substantial access to the ASCII text or full images of serial content.

NOTE: When supplying optional data, figures for 2a and 2b should equal the figure reported in 2.

3. Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, and Consortia

Because it is increasingly common for ARL Libraries to enter into consortial arrangements to purchase access to electronic resources, both “Library” and “External” expenditure blanks and instructions are provided. Please use the Comments section to describe expenditures that you believe are not covered by the question, or situations that do not seem to fit the instructions.

3a. Library Expenditures \$ _____

Report expenditures paid by the Library for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia, such as OCLC and RLG, unless for user database access and subscriptions, which should be reported in Questions 1 or 2.

Include only expenditures that are part of Other Operating Expenditures on line 26 of the 2001-02 ARL Statistics Questionnaire.

3b. External Expenditures \$ _____

If your 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 your institution’s share of the total student FTE.

4. Computer Hardware and Software

\$ _____

Report expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer, and whether for staff or public use. Include expenditures for: maintenance; equipment used to run information service products when those expenditures can be separated from the price of the product; telecommunications infrastructure costs, such as wiring, hubs, routers, etc.

Include only expenditures that are part of Other Operating Expenditures on line 26 of the 2001-02 ARL Statistics Questionnaire.

5. Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan

\$ _____

Report expenditures for document delivery and interlibrary loan services (both borrowing and lending). Include fees paid for photocopies, costs of telefacsimile transmission, royalties and access fees paid to provide document delivery or interlibrary loan. Include fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for interlibrary loan can be separately counted.

Include only expenditures that are part of Miscellaneous Materials Expenditures on line 19 or Other Operating Expenditures on line 26 of the 2001-02 ARL Statistics Questionnaire.

II. ELECTRONIC ACCESS

The library's **online catalog** is defined for the purposes of this survey to include all online, publicly-accessible catalog databases for main and branch libraries, and any other databases that catalog library holdings (e.g. documents, manuscripts) that may have been mounted as integral components of the library information system (i.e., choices on the menu viewed by users).

6. Number of records of locally owned materials in local online catalog

Report the number of bibliographic records in your local online catalog representing materials owned by your campus, including branch libraries on campus. Include both "shelflisted" records and documents or other item records that have been integrated in the OPAC. Exclude order and acquisitions records; include preliminary, partial or in-process records if the items represented could be made available to a user. In general, it is assumed that one record represents one title. *Include records for materials in a storage building off- or on-campus if those materials were originally, and continue to be, owned entirely by your campus.* Exclude records for non-local materials to which you have access through resource-sharing agreements, such as materials at the Center for Research Libraries or in a multi-campus facility. If you have loaded records for individual articles from periodical indexes, such as the Wilson indexes or MEDLINE, exclude those records from the count.

7. Percentage of cataloged library holdings represented by OPAC records

_____ %

Referring to the figure you gave in Question 6, indicate approximately what percentage the OPAC figure is of the total number of existing cataloged titles in the library. Do not consider manuscripts or special collections that never received cataloging. The intent is to indicate the degree to which the library has "converted" its manual catalogs, and thus the degree to which information about the library holdings is potentially accessible to other libraries and remote users. You may report a rough or rounded-off estimate, e.g. "85%."

III. IN-HOUSE USE

8. Number of in-house uses of materials

Figure based on sampling? _____ Yes _____ No

Answer with the total number for the fiscal year 2001-02. Sampling may be used to extrapolate to a full year from a typical week or month. Report the number of in-house uses of hard-copy materials. "In-house use" is defined as the use of items from the library's collection in the library building, without being formally charged to a patron. Include uses that occur in conjunction with photocopying and open reserve collections. Include the use of reference books, periodicals, book stock, and all other library materials (print, microform or other) that are used WITHIN the library. Exclude uses of electronic reference sources.

IV. SERVICES HOURS AND STAFFED SERVICES POINTS

9. Number of staffed library service points

Count the number of staffed public service points in the main library and in all branch libraries reported in this inventory, including reference desks, information desks, circulation, current periodicals, reserve rooms, reprographic services (if staffed as a public facility), etc. Report the number of designated locations, not the number of staff.

10. Number of weekly public service hours

Report an unduplicated count of the total public service hours per typical full-service week (i.e., no holidays or other special accommodations) across both main library and branches using the following method (corresponds to IPEDS): If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during these hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., the total hours during which users can find service somewhere within the system becomes 42 hours per week. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the count is still 42, but if Branch B is open two hours on another evening, or remains open two hours later, the total is then 44 hours per week. **Exclude 24-hour unstaffed reserve or similar reading rooms.** The maximum total is 168 (i.e., a staffed reading room open 7 days per week, 24 hours per day).

V. COMMENTS AND/OR FOOTNOTES

*Please indicate the number of the question to which you are adding notes or explanations.
Use an additional sheet.*

A copy of your library's footnotes as they appeared in the published *ARL Supplementary Statistics 2000-01* appears on your library's survey form on the World Wide Web at <<http://lrc.lis.uiuc.edu/ARL/survey.cgi/>>. Please make revisions, additions, and deletions as appropriate. If any footnotes published last year are unchanged, please leave them unchanged to indicate that they are still valid.

Submit the completed questionnaire on the web
<<http://lrc.lis.uiuc.edu/ARL/survey.cgi/>>
by **October 31, 2002.**

Please contact Mark Young at (202) 296-2296 or stats-ra@arl.org for assistance.

FOOTNOTES TO THE ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS 2001-02

Footnotes may also include errata and corrections to data from prior years not previously reported. Numbers in parentheses refer to columns in the Data Tables and to Questionnaire numbers.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
ALABAMA	2a, 2b	Law Library and Health Sciences Library cannot disaggregate their total for (2) into categories. Sum of (2a) and (2b) for Law and Health Sciences Libraries is \$84,565. Totals for other libraries are: (2a) \$415,416; (2b) \$386,923.
AUBURN		All figures are as of September 30, 2002.
	3b	Decrease due to loss of grant.
	5	Decrease due to timing of invoice from major supplier of document delivery services.
BOSTON		Figures include the Mugar Memorial Library, Special Collections, the Theology library, and the Medical library, except where noted. Figures exclude the Law library.
	5, 8	Excludes the Theology library.
BROWN	8	Drop in in-house use due to the availability of electronic journals.
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$81,206; (2) \$2,349,970; (2a) U / A; (2b) U / A; (3a) \$197,422; (3b) \$899,030; (4) \$1,705,261; (5) \$275,433.
	3a	2000-01 figure of zero was incorrect. Current figure is accurate.
	3b	Includes CNSLP project.
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	1	A large number of one-time items were purchased in 2000-01, thus accounting for this figure's large decrease in 2001-02.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
	4	Increase due to the purchase of a new ILS.
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	1	Previously reported NetLibrary expenditures discontinued in 2001-02.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
	10	2000-01 figure revised to 87.
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	3a	The Library did not pre-pay OCLC, so that expenditure is not included in this figure.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	2b	Includes electronic journals only.
	3b	Figure reflects a share of centrally funded database expenditures by the California Digital Library.
	4	Includes OCLC expenses, which had previously been included in operations only.
	6	Includes items owned by the library that were erroneously excluded in past surveys.
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	1, 2	Current accounting system does not allow electronic materials expenditures to be disaggregated.
	8	Excludes in-house uses, which are not counted.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
CANADA INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION	1-5 4	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$0; (2) \$2,430,291; (2a) \$605,089; (2b) \$1,825,202; (3a) N/A; (3b) N/A; (4) \$2,609,419; (5) U/A. Includes expenditures for professional and special services for software development.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	2 8	Increase from 2000-01 due to OhioLINK's "flip pricing," which counts 80-95% of certain publishers' subscription costs as electronic rather than print. Decrease of in-house use is related directly to the decrease in print journal usage, and the increase in the number of full-text and electronic access of journals.
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES	1	Includes the one-time expenditure to conserve and digitize a series of manuscripts.
CHICAGO	3a 3b	Includes standard ongoing operating costs only. Figure is estimated.
CINCINNATI	2, 2a, 2b 6	Increase from 2000-01 due to OhioLINK flip pricing. Includes two branch libraries: Raymond Walters College and Clermont College
COLORADO	1 2 3a	Includes \$26,000 for three different backfiles that were purchased in 2001-02. Increase in this figure due in large part to switching all Elsevier journals to online-only for 2002. Another increase was due to switching from print subscriptions for IEE and IEEE journals and conference proceedings to getting these through the IEEE/IEE Electronic Library (IEL). These expenditures are not included with other operating expenditures in the <i>ARL Statistics 2001-02</i> ; they are included with miscellaneous expenditures.
COLORADO STATE	3a	Increase from 2000-01 figure related to flood projects.
CONNECTICUT	6 8	2000-01 figure for the Law library was incorrect. The correction has been reflected in the current figure. Includes only Law and Health libraries. No other library reports for this figure.
CORNELL	4	Decrease due primarily to cost of new library management system in 2000-01.
DELAWARE	3a 6	CRL not included in total. Excludes 799,387 authority records.
DUKE	1 4 5	Expenditures decrease due to the Medical Center Library's budget cut. Excludes Law and Business School libraries. Increase due to the lease buyouts, hardware purchases and increased maintenance costs, as well as the Academic Investment Proposal that has added additional expenditures for Digital Library, Technology Flexibility, etc. In 2000-01, the Perkins (main) Library began charging for ILL transactions. Consequently, income was generated and costs for borrowing books were significantly reduced. Figure for Business School Library is not available.
EMORY	2a 3a 4 5	These kinds of materials are not separately tracked. They are included in the total funding for electronic materials. Funding previously listed as "off budget" and used to fund consortial utility memberships (eg. GALILEO and Science Direct) now have been incorporated into our main budget. Computer purchases are now on a regular replacement cycle of every 3 years. Previous reporting included some major upgrades of equipment purchased in one block. Consortial reciprocal agreements and a heavier reliance on electronic delivery of materials have greatly reduced ILL expenditures.
FLORIDA	1, 2, 4	Figures were affected by state budget cuts and recalls. Back files were not purchased as in 2000-01. Equipment budget down due to no expansions or start-up projects as in 2000-01.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
FLORIDA STATE	1	Includes expenditures for e-books and periodical backfiles.
	3b	Includes funds paid by Florida Center for Library Automation (FCLA) and FCLA's Scientific-Technical-Medical (STM) Consortium. Figure not reported in previous years.
	5	Reflects reduction in ILL transactions.
	6	Includes bibliographic records for libraries at the Florence, London, and Panama City Study Centers. Does not include bibliographic records for Ringling Museum of Art Library.
GEORGE WASHINGTON		Includes Main, Law and Medical Libraries except where indicated.
	1	Includes Main Library only. Main Library received an additional \$1,000,000 that was applied to collections expenditures including computer files.
	2	Includes Main (\$772,169); Law (\$106,773); and Medical (\$128,000).
	2a, 2b	Excludes Law and Medical libraries. Totals for Main library are: (2a) \$645,684; (2b) \$126,485.
	3a	Main: Includes payments to CAPCON (\$131,742) and the Washington Research Library Consortium (\$521,816). Also includes Law (\$45,000) and Medical (\$10,000).
	3b	Main and Medical libraries report 0. For Main, all fees are paid directly and reported in (2).
	4	Includes Main (\$202,296); Law (\$118,602); and Medical (\$49,076).
	5	Includes Main (\$118,348); Law (\$11,703) and Medical (\$7,568).
	6	Includes Main (867,919); Law (123,728); and Medical (153,862).
	8	Excludes Law library. Includes Medical (50,126) and Main (495,795). Figures for Medical based on sampling; figures for Main are primarily not based on sampling. 2000-01 figure for Main Library revised to include an additional figure of 28,093.
	9	Includes Main (18); Law (4); and Medical (3).
GEORGIA	8	Law library does not report figures.
	10	Law library reported 114 hours/week.
GEORGIA TECH	10	Several years ago, the number of hours per week the Library was open were expanded. But the additional hours were not reported as an increase in "Number of weekly public service hours" until 2001-02. Also, trained reference librarians staff public service desk for all the hours the Library is open.
GUELPH		All figures are as of April 30, 2002 unless noted.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) U/A; (2) \$1,166,091; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$0; (3b) \$194,935; (4) \$463,054; (5) \$228,647.
	3b	Includes government funding under the Canadian National Site Licensing Project.
	4	Includes \$29,767 for IT staffing support for Multimedia Lab.
	5	Includes costs for DD/ILL and 'netting-out' costs for TUG consortium TUGdoc and TUGbook services.
	6	Figure reflects number of bibliographic records in catalogue determined as of May 14, 2002. Orders and acquisitions records can't be separated.
HARVARD	2	Inconsistent reporting of this figure remains an issue.
	3a	Includes some internal systems.
	4,5	These data are likely incomplete.
HAWAII	2	Increase in purchase of e-resources due to increase in library materials funds.
	4	Expenditures funded equipment for the third year of construction/renovation.
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	1	Decrease due to fewer major one-time purchases made in 2001-02.
	2, 2b	As with most libraries, increases in these figures are due to the need to purchase more electronic journals each year.
	5	Increased cost due to significant increase in number of items loaned.
	6	New online system allows for a more accurate count; previous counts may have

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
		included number of copies, not number of records.
	8	Access to more electronic resources has reduced in-house use of print resources.
INDIANA	1	System is not yet able to extract reliable data for this count.
	9	Halls of Residence libraries no longer reported, and therefore not included in counts.
	8	Does not include complete reports from all locations.
IOWA	1	Increase due to one-time purchase costs for electronic materials.
	3a	Decrease due to reduced costs for Retrospective conversion project.
	4	Decrease due to budget cuts during the fiscal year and completion of the purchase of our new Library Management System last year.
	5	Increase in ability to more accurately calculate totals.
	8	Decrease due to national trend for more electronic materials use.
JOHNS HOPKINS		Data from Welch Medical Library includes the Lilienfeld and Harrison Libraries.
KANSAS		Includes Main, Law, and Medical libraries.
	2a	Medical Library reports "unavailable." General Library reports \$471,882 and Law Library reports \$2,361.
	2b	Medical Library reports "unavailable." General Library reports \$307,553 and Law Library reports \$64,654.
KENT STATE		Includes branch campuses at Ashtabula, Geauga, East Liverpool, Salem, Stark, Trumbull, and Tuscarawas.
KENTUCKY	1	Decrease due to inclusion of one-time purchases made by the Medical Center Library in the 2000-01 figure.
	4	Decrease due to Student Computing Services' funding transferal from Library to Fiscal Affairs and Information Technology.
LAVAL	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$86,120; (2) \$2,065,286; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$114,906; (3b) \$712,632; (4) \$98,011; (5) \$173,022.
	10	September through April: 88 hours per week; May through August: 63 hours per week.
LOUISIANA STATE	5	Expenditures decreased significantly because of a prepayment in a prior year.
	6	Figure is more accurate than in past surveys due to a new library system providing a more accurate count.
	8	Due to the new library system, this figure is no longer available.
MCGILL		All figures are as of May 31, 2002.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$531,000; (2) \$2,190,333; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$105,909; (3b) \$212,475; (4) \$1,036,083; (5) \$469,083.
	3a	Excludes bibliographic records purchased from commercial services: Blackwell Book Services (\$17,000) and LaserQuest (\$7,230).
	6	New Aleph system in use since May 2000. As a result, the count of converted records is subject to further refinement.
McMASTER	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$65,531; (2) \$1,195,110; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$46,400; (3b) \$48,000; (4) \$250,448; (5) \$123,826.
	1	Increase due to purchases of periodical backfiles.
MANITOBA		All figures are as of March 31, 2002.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$30,145; (2) U/A; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$21,382; (3b) U/A; (4) \$372,850; (5) \$103,249.
MIAMI		All figures are as of May 31, 2002.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
		Includes the Otto G. Richter Library (central library) and its branches (architecture, business, math, and music) and the law, marine, and medical libraries at the University of Miami.
	2	2000-01 figure revised to \$1,019,415. The error was due to a \$20,000 bibliographic utility deposit incorrectly included as a law library expenditure.
	5	In 2001-02 all interlibrary loan/document delivery expenditures were paid from the operating budget for the central library, but in prior years ILL/DD deposit accounts and royalties were paid from the materials budget. In 2000-01, expenditures for clerical supplies and postage were not included for the central library.
	6	Includes Early English Books Online and consortial NetLibrary collection records.
	8	In-house usage data for 2001-02 are not available for the central library. There were 324,182 in-house uses reported for the medical library, 166,005 for the law library, and 22,262 for the marine library.
MICHIGAN	5	Includes MITS, a fee based service.
	7	Figure is rounded down from 99.5%.
MICHIGAN STATE	3b	State funding through AccessMichigan provides access for all libraries in Michigan to selected OCLC FirstSearch, Gale Group InfoTrak, and other databases.
	5	2000-01 figure revised to \$182,519.
MINNESOTA	8	Figure represents a combination of actual counts and sampling.
MISSOURI	8	Excludes the Law Library, which does not count internal use at all.
	10	Law Library reports 73 hours, Main Library reports 104 hours.
MONTREAL		All figures are as of May 31, 2002.
		Includes Université de Montréal Libraries, École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library and École Polytechnique Library except where indicated.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$78,422; (2) \$4,446,051; (2a) \$756,030; (2b) \$3,290,473; (3a) \$204,698; (3b) \$115,481; (4) \$433,568; (5) \$169,838.
	2a, 2b	École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library was unable to disaggregate these figures from the total listed in (2).
	5	Excludes École des Hautes Études Commerciales Library.
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY	2a, 2b	Fewer e-resources were funded out of the materials budget (2a) and more out of the electronic full-text periodicals (2b) budget.
	3b	Special project expenditures recorded from the materials budget in 2001 were not repeated.
	4	Increase reflects the purchase of a new Library Management System.
	9	Includes 2 document delivery points and 7 National Information Centers not previously included.
	10	Includes longer hours of National Information Centers.
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA		All figures are as of March 31, 2002.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$0; (2) \$146,314; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$900,180; (3b) \$0; (4) \$5,504,938; (5) \$86,536.
	2	Includes working copies of CD-ROMs and electronic publications as well as costs for online searches of remote databases.
	4	Includes National Archives I.T. expenditures.
	5	Decrease results from AMICUS now being free.
	6	Online system report (figures rounded up).
	9	There are 4 staffed public service points. Other specialized services are also available by telephone, by appointment or electronically; these are not considered "staffed public service points."
NEBRASKA	1	2000-01 figure revised to \$9,521.
	2a, 2b	2001-02 figures reflect changes in coding for in-house tracking of electronic resources.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
	7	Main library reported 99%; Law library reported 49%.
	8	Does not include in-house use for Law library.
	10	Law library is open 109 hours/week.
NEW MEXICO		Excludes the following main campus libraries: Bainbridge Bunting Memorial Slide Library, MEC/Equity Library, Tireman Learning Materials Library and Native American Studies Library. The General Library, Law Library, and Health Sciences Library & Infomatics Center are separately funded and administered.
	9	Includes the Native American Studies Library.
NORTHWESTERN	1	Law library data unavailable.
	2, 2a, 2b	Law library unable to disaggregate figures for (2a) and (2b) from the total listed in (2).
	8	In-house use figures are not maintained.
NOTRE DAME	2a, 2b, 5	Figures unavailable for Law Library.
	3b	Figure represents main library only. Law Library reported 0.
	8	Figure represents main library only, not including branches or current periodicals department. Figures unavailable for Law Library.
	10	Figure reflects the Main Library's weekly service hours. Law library reports 86.
OHIO STATE	1	Many titles formerly identified as monographs are now included as continuations.
	8	Excludes Main Library.
	9	11 service points are offices staffed by bibliographers who have open service hours.
OREGON	2b	Figure is estimated.
	4	Figure reflects deferred purchasing.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	8	Sampling extrapolation used: 41.2987.
PURDUE	2	2000-01 figure revised to \$676,723.
	2b	2000-01 figure revised to \$200,822.
	5	Includes \$150,486 of expenditures recovered by fee-based services.
QUEEN'S	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) U/A; (2) \$1,758,766; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$10,439; (3b) \$0; (4) \$431,661; (5) \$109,475.
SASKATCHEWAN		All figures are as of April 30, 2002.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$176,376; (2) \$1,025,037; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$42,609; (3b) \$183,554; (4) \$297,101; (5) \$105,622.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1	Includes Health Sciences Library System only; Main Campus and Law Library report U/A.
	2a, 2b	Includes Health Sciences Library System only; Main Campus and Law libraries report U/A.
	4	Data reflects major computer purchases for Main Campus and increased network access fees.
	8	Data are for Health Sciences Library System and Main Campus only; Law Library reports U/A. Main Campus and Health Sciences Library System report that no sampling was used.
	9	Increase reflects reopening of main Social Sciences Library after earthquake retrofit.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS		Includes the Southern Illinois University Medical Library, which had been excluded since 1991-92.
	7	100% for both Law Library and Academic Health Sciences Library.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
SUNY-ALBANY	3a	Decrease due in part to dropping of RLG membership.
SUNY-BUFFALO	5	Does not include postage or staffing, only fees paid to libraries and bibliographic utilities.
SUNY-STONY BROOK		All figures are for Main Library and do not include the Health Sciences Library.
SYRACUSE	3b	Figure cannot be calculated.
	6	2000-01 figure revised to 1,770,646. SUNY-ESF figures were inadvertently included in previous figure.
TEMPLE	4	Decrease from 2000-01 was due to grant-related expenditures used in 2000-01.
	5	Improved method of tabulating DD/ILL expenditures gives more accurate figure.
TENNESSEE		Includes Knoxville campus, Memphis Medical Unit, UT Space Institute.
TEXAS	2a, 2b	Tarleton Library was unable to disaggregate these figures from the sum reported in (2).
TEXAS A&M	9	Includes the Evans Library, Policy, Science and Economics library, West Campus library, Medical Science library, Galveston, and the Technical Reference Center in the College of Architecture.
	10	Includes Evans Library only.
TEXAS TECH		All figures are as of August 31, 2002.
	2a	University Library reports \$694,110; HSC Libraries report \$110,005.
	2b	University Library reports \$127,498; HSC Libraries report \$131,419.
	7	Law and Health Sciences libraries report 100%.
	8	University libraries report "unavailable." Law and Geosciences figures are derived from sampling, HSC Libraries figures are not.
TORONTO	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$261,892; (2) \$2,771,120; (2a) \$2,302,695; (2b) \$468,425; (3a) \$488,232; (3b) U / A; (4) \$2,169,879; (5) \$105,663.
TULANE	1	Purchased netLibrary shared collections and backfiles of Web of Science in 2000-01.
	2	Emphasis on electronic serials purchases this year.
	3	Includes a pre-payment to SOLINET by Main library.
	4	Main library replaced numerous outdated staff and public workstations.
	5	ILL./Document Delivery costs continue to rise with increased usage.
	6	Includes 77,029 records in the Law Library's online catalog, which is not a part of the used by the other university libraries, and 19,212 records from the Amistad Research Center on Tulane's campus.
UTAH		Includes Marriott Library only, except where noted.
	3b	Includes Libraries 2000 and HETI funds expenditures for University of Utah Libraries.
VANDERBILT	2, 2a, 2b	Although the figure in (2) represents the entire library system, not all libraries supplied data for (2a) and (2b).
	3a, 5	Change due to change in accounting method.
	4	Increase due to server, storage and other increased hardware purchases.
VIRGINIA	3a	2000-01 figure revised to \$313,339.
	6	Includes records for electronic collections licensed, such as JSTOR, Science Direct, etc. The records are for individual journals, not individual articles.
	8	2000-01 figure revised to \$283,381.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
WASHINGTON	1	Includes Main library only.
	3a	Includes Main and Law libraries only.
	3b	Includes Main library only.
	4, 5	Includes Medical and Law library only.
	6	Includes Main and Law libraries only.
WASHINGTON U.-St. LOUIS	1	Figures available for central library only.
	2a, 2b	Law, Business, and Social Work Libraries were unable to disaggregate figures for (2) into categories. Figures include Central and Medical Libraries.
	6-7	Includes Central library system, Business, Social Work and Law libraries. Medical library has a separate online catalog with 90,213 records that represents 100% of the cataloged library holdings.
	8	Includes Law and Medicine libraries only. In-house figures unavailable for all other libraries.
WATERLOO	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$132,265; (2) \$2,307,953; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$0; (3b) \$0; (4) \$472,982; (5) \$54,296.
WAYNE STATE	2	Beginning in 2000-01, this figure includes an estimate to reflect the cost of electronic access to those serial subscriptions that have both print and electronic access components. That amount was \$1,375,060 in 2000-01 and \$1,494,462 in 2001-02.
WESTERN ONTARIO	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$141,275; (2) \$1,932,183; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$137,759; (3b) \$0; (4) \$285,298; (5) \$4,858.
	8	Figure no longer reflects use. Number of visits has increased but the use of Libraries has changed, e.g. accessing electronic resources while researching & studying in the Libraries.
WISCONSIN	1	Reflects purchase of several major e-books, and major backfile purchases of electronic serials.
	2	Includes several new electronic serial purchases with initial content fees; also Wendt Engineering Library converting print serials to electronic.
YORK		All figures are as of April 30, 2002.
	1-5	Expenditures as reported in Canadian dollars: (1) \$33,274; (2) \$2,326,145; (2a) U/A; (2b) U/A; (3a) \$96,946; (3b) U/A; (4) \$248,445; (5) \$30,186.

ARL MEMBER LIBRARIES AS OF JUNE 1, 2003

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) represents the interests of 124 libraries that serve major North American research institutions. ARL operates as a forum for the exchange of ideas and as an agent for collective action to influence the forces affecting the ability of these libraries to meet the future needs of scholarship. The ARL Statistics and Measurement program is organized around identifying, collecting, analyzing, and distributing quantifiable information describing the characteristics of research libraries. The program offers publications and special member services, and collaborates with other national and international library statistics programs.

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
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, D.C.
Georgetown	P	Georgetown University	Washington, D.C.
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
Houston	S	University of Houston	Houston, Texas
Howard	P	Howard University	Washington, D.C.
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

S – U.S. public university; P – U.S. private university; C – Canadian university; N – U.S. nonuniversity; X – Canadian nonuniversity

Institution	Category	Full Name of Institution	Location
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
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
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
Stanford	P	Stanford University	Stanford, California
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
Canada Inst. SciTech Info.	X	Canada Inst. for Scientific & Technical Information	Ottawa, Ontario
Center for Research Libs.	N	Center for Research Libraries	Chicago, Illinois
Library of Congress	N	Library of Congress	Washington, D.C.
Natl. Agricultural Lib.	N	National Agricultural Library	Beltsville, Maryland
Natl. Library of Canada	X	National Library of Canada	Ottawa, Ontario
Natl. Library of Medicine	N	National Library of Medicine	Bethesda, Maryland
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, D.C.

S – U.S. public university; P – U.S. private university; C – Canadian university; N – U.S. nonuniversity; X – Canadian nonuniversity



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