

# Report on the 1995-96 ARL Supplementary Statistics

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**ARL Supplementary Statistics 1995-96**  
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## Introduction

The following tables supplement the *ARL Statistics* with data on expenditures for electronic services and document delivery, online catalogs, in-house use of materials, and service points and hours for the 109 university libraries and the 11 nonuniversity libraries that were members of the Association of Research Libraries in 1995-96. The 1995-96 supplementary questionnaire grew out of a report by the Committee on ARL Statistics entitled "Future Directions for the ARL Statistics," approved at the May 1989 Membership Meeting in Providence, Rhode Island. Supplementary data have been collected and reports have been issued by ARL for the years 1988-89 through 1995-96.

Some of the questions on collections in the 1991-92 and previous surveys were transferred to the regular *ARL Statistics* questionnaire for 1992-93. Questions on library instruction, presentations, circulation, and reference services were transferred to the regular *ARL Statistics* in 1994-95.

In the fall of 1996, Tim Jewell, University of Washington, began working as a Visiting Program Officer for the ARL Statistics and Measurement Program to further define the questions on expenditures for electronic resources collected in the ARL Supplementary Statistics and a separate report on these issues with an emphasis on long term trends is included as a part of this document. There will be some changes in the forthcoming ARL Supplementary Statistics 1996-97 survey as a direct result of his work.

The 1995-96 survey was the same as 1994-95, asking questions regarding on-site databases, online catalogs, in-house use, and questions on expenditures for several categories of electronic services and document delivery/interlibrary loans that were retained from the preceding survey.

This report lists three tables. Table 1 displays summary statistics for the returns from the university libraries only; it also lists the number of libraries reporting data for each question.

Interpolating from Table 1, we can form some idea of electronic and other services in the ARL university libraries. In 1995-96 these 109 libraries spent approximately \$48 million on computer hardware and software, an increase of 16% compared to last year. They also spent slightly over \$19 million on bibliographic utilities. These sums total over \$67 million on the two categories of automation combined. Most of the \$67 million presumably came from the expenditure category called Other Operating Expenditures in the *ARL Statistics*, which totaled \$261 million for ARL university libraries in 1995-96. It is therefore likely that one of every four operating dollars went to hardware, software, and utilities in 1995-96, and is a similar figure to last year.

In addition, \$23.8 million (from either the materials budget, the other operating expenditures, or both) went to computer files and search services, and \$18.8 million went to electronic serials. These sums account for 4.7% of the combined total materials expenditures and other operating expenditures budgets.

Also, a little less than \$6 million went to document delivery/interlibrary loan (not including staff costs), a 17% increase compared to last year. The large increase is partly due to the fact that this category of expenditures is very small; it is less than 1% of expenditures and accounts for only .3% of the total library expenditures and .6% of the combined total library materials and other operating expenditures budgets.

The number of databases on institutional computers increased from a median figure of 27 databases in 1994-95 to a median figure of 58 databases in 1995-96.

Half of the ARL university libraries have more than 97% of their bibliographic records in an OPAC, with a median figure of 1.498 million records. The total of the 103 institutions that reported the number of bibliographic records of locally owned materials results in an aggregate total of over 185 million bibliographic records for research libraries in North America.

The median number of staffed points in an ARL university library is 22, a slight reduction from the median of 24 staffed service points in 1994-95, and half of these libraries are open 14 or more hours a day.

The data following Table 1 report the results from the supplementary questionnaire. A "." (period) in the tables indicates missing data. These numbers should be used with caution, since this survey serves as a testbed for new variables and some figures may be inaccurate.

The following tables are included:

Summary Statistics for University Libraries  
Expenditures for Electronic and Access Services  
Bibliographic Records, In-house Use, and Services

This report also includes a section for footnotes to the data provided, and a copy of the survey form and instructions.

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## **Recent Trends in ARL Electronic and Access Services Data**

**Timothy D. Jewell**

**ARL Visiting Program Officer for Electronic Resources**

As an ARL Visiting Program Officer for the past year, working on a study funded by the Council on Library and Information Resources titled "The Character and Nature of Research Library Investments in Electronic Resources," I have reviewed the applicable data gathered by ARL the last few years through their Supplemental Surveys. Partly as a way to introduce some conference groups to some of the relevant measurement and definitional issues for discussion purposes, I developed graphs and charts to see what might be concluded from the data, and what follows is a summary of some major points from those presentations.

Those familiar with the Supplemental Surveys will remember that ARL has asked two kinds of questions related to electronic resources: two have dealt with the numbers of computer files and databases available, and others with expenditures—for electronic resources and hardware and software. Although perhaps not directly relevant to the "Electronic Resources" study, questions about expenditures for Interlibrary Loan/Document Delivery and Bibliographic Utility/Consortia have also been asked the last few years. Those especially familiar with the surveys will also know that, since the questions are intended to be "experimental," some of the definitions and instructions have changed in some ways over time. This obviously makes trend-spotting a bit trickier than it might otherwise. To assist with comparability, data for the non-academic ARL members has been left out of the analysis.

### **a. Database/Computer File Comparisons**

The survey question concerning computer files originated with the 1991-1992 Supplemental Survey, and was moved to the regular survey the following year; the "databases" question has been a part of the Supplemental Survey since 1991-1992, although the definition has been changed somewhat. The instructions for the computer files question indicates that the "number of pieces" that are ". . . locally held as part of the library's collections" should be reported, whereas the instructions for reporting on the number of databases refers to the number of titles available through "library system terminals." Currently, the databases reported need not necessarily be owned or paid for by the library, and can include remote databases available through "gateways." As shown in Figure 1 (next page), response rates for both have been similar and fairly high—ranging from 80 (of 107 Academic ARL's in the survey at that time) for the Computer Files question in 1990-1991 to 100 (of 108) in 1995-1996. Unfortunately, responses to the "databases" question have shown an unusual degree of volatility—with a few very high numbers and large swings from year to year reported by some institutions. To compensate for this, a few of the extreme cases (especially for 1993-1994) were excluded.

As might be expected, there are very large differences between the two sets of reported numbers, but both show a fairly steady progression and substantial increases over the last several years. For instance, the average number of computer files reported more than tripled between 1990-1991 and 1995-1996, while the median figure was six times higher. The average number of reported databases available on institutional computers in 1995-1996 was almost nine times what was reported in 1990-1991, increasing from 11 to 96. the median figure of 58 reported for 1995-1996 was nearly twenty times the 1990-1991 figure of 3. Despite the definitional changes and response volatility just alluded to, I think these data provide useful and fairly dramatic documentation for the increasing availability of computer files and databases in ARL libraries. However, the growth and diversification of web-based resources and discussions with several groups over the past year have pointed to an inherent difficulty in using "database" as a unit of measurement in the future.

Figure 1: Computer File and Database Questions.

	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
<b>Computer Files</b>						
Total	66,993	82,204	116,171	164,561	243,559	282,914
Median	406	686	849	1,183	1,804	2,441
Average	837	990	1,185	1,646	2,460	2,801
N= (of 109 ARL Academics)	80	83	98	100	99	100
<b>Databases</b>						
Total	955	1,660	4,068	4,088	4,631	9,547
Median	3	7	15	22	27	58
Average	11	17	43	45	48	96
N= (of 108 Acad. ARLs through 94-95, 109 in 95-96)	90	99	95	94	97	99

## **b. Electronic Resources and Library Materials Expenditures.**

The rest of the figures to be discussed involve expenditures, and only go back to 1992-1993. In that year, a question on expenditures for "Computer files and search services" was introduced, defined as including "expenditures for software and machine-readable materials considered part of the collections, whether purchased or leased," and expenditures for online searches of databases. It excludes expenses for library system and staff software and for "bibliographic utilities, networks and consortia," and, according to the instructions, only those expenses that would have been counted in the regular survey as part of expenditures for "Other Library Materials or Miscellaneous" were to be included. In 1994-1995 a question on "Expenditures for Electronic Serials," covering subscriptions whose primary format is electronic, was added. In this case, the instructions stated that only those expenses that would have been reported in the regular survey as part of "Current Serials" were to be included.

Overall, there has been a reasonably good (and apparently improving) response rate for these questions, with 82 of the 108 Academic ARL's providing a non-zero figure for the "Computer Files and Search Services" in 1992-1993, and 101 of 109 providing a non-zero response to either or both of the questions in 1994-1995. As was the case with the "computer files" and "databases" questions discussed above, the responses themselves ranged widely, with some very large figures reported. Although I have not excluded any responses on this basis, I have provided both average and median figures. As can be seen in Figure 2, the amount reported spent on computer files increased more than \$10 million overall between 1992-1993 and 1995-1996. When expenditures for electronic serials are added for the last two years, the total (what I am calling "electronic resources") nearly tripled from more than \$14 million in 1992-1993 to nearly \$40 million last year. The average and median figures have both doubled in that period. The percentage of Library Materials Expenditures devoted to electronic resources has almost doubled, from 3.6% in 1992-1993 to nearly 7.0 % in 1995-1996.

There are a couple of reasons the available figures underestimate the actual expenditures by some unknown amount. For instance, the largest jump in reported expenditures occurred in 1994-1995, when the question on electronic serials expenditures was introduced. This suggests that actual expenditures during the prior two years were higher than reported. In addition, after having done a thorough review of the intent of the survey questions, and of my home institution's responses, I realize that we had understated our investments in electronic resources because our local record-keeping practices have made it difficult to respond correctly until now, and I have heard similar remarks from librarians elsewhere. It also seems likely that some expenditures in this area are actually being paid out of Operations funds, which would theoretically not be reported in either question (this suggestion was endorsed by several people who attended the ARL Survey Coordinators' meeting at ALA midwinter), and possibly out of Consortial and Network Expenditures. Beyond this, several people have remarked that their libraries provide access to resources that are purchased on their behalf by a state-funded consortium, and that these expenditures also go unreported.

Figure 2: Electronic Resources and Library Materials Expenditures

	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
<b>Computer File Expenditures</b>				
Total	\$14,147,625	\$20,132,553	\$22,030,727	\$24,609,821
Average	\$172,532	\$236,854	\$249,286	\$253,709
Median	\$148,158	\$212,936	\$226,318	\$210,890
<b>Electronic Serial Expend.</b>				
Total			\$11,847,577	\$15,170,972
Average			\$188,057	\$174,379
Median			\$156,754	\$148,166
<b>Electronic Resources (total of above)</b>				
Total	\$14,147,625	\$20,132,553	\$33,878,304	\$39,780,793
Average	\$172,532	\$236,854	\$349,261	\$364,961
Median	\$148,158	\$212,936	\$278,404	\$301,992
<b>Lib. Materials Expend. for Respondents</b>				
Total	\$393,271,073	\$425,287,651	\$489,664,539	\$571,145,986
Average	\$4,795,989	\$5,003,384	\$5,380,929	\$5,654,911
Median	\$4,242,887	\$4,527,122	\$4,714,384	\$4,975,353
<b>E-Resource \$ as Percent of Library Materials Expenditures</b>	3.60%	4.73%	6.92%	6.97%
<b>N= (of 108 Academic ARLs through 94-95, 109 in 95-96)</b>	82	85	97	101

### c. Hardware and Software Expenditures

A question on “expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations” was also introduced in the 1992-1993 Supplemental Survey. As indicated in Figure 3, the response rate for this question has also been good, increasing from 90 in 1992-1993 to 98 in 1995-1996. Although there were substantial increases over this time (the average reported figures rose 75%, and the median 67%), it was not as large as those for expenditures on electronic resources.



Figure 3: Hardware and Software Expenditures

	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
<b>Hardware and Software Expenditures</b>				
Total	\$29,497,542	\$40,651,689	\$44,780,669	\$57,496,243
Median	\$255,610	\$388,764	\$394,183	\$428,905
Average	\$331,433	\$451,685	\$481,513	\$580,770
N= (of 108 Academic ARLs through 94-95, 109 in 95-96)	90	91	94	98

Figure 4: Hardware and Software Expenditures vs. Operating Expenditures for Responding Institutions

	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
<b>Hardware and Software Expenditures</b>				
Total	\$26,853,985	\$38,693,896	\$44,147,579	\$57,496,243
Median	\$255,610	\$417,391	\$394,183	\$428,905
Average	\$331,531	\$471,877	\$485,138	\$580,770
<b>Operating Expenditures</b>				
Total	\$149,336,595	\$171,406,511	\$192,447,235	\$216,506,815
Median	\$1,570,342	\$1,768,166	\$1,854,568	\$1,875,567
Average	\$1,821,178	\$2,016,547	\$2,115,134	\$2,209,253
<b>HW and SW \$ as Percent of Operating</b>	17.98%	22.57%	22.94%	26.56%
N= (of 108 Acad. ARLs through 94-95, 109 in 95-96)	81	82	92	98

And as shown in Figure 4 (which provides the relevant Operations expenditures for all the respondents to this question during each year), expenditures on hardware and software have begun to take a significant share of Operating budgets: from just below 18% in 1992-1993 to over 26% in 1995-1996. This is a substantially larger portion than the 7% of Library Materials Expenditures spent on electronic resources. In addition, many libraries report having spent substantial amounts of money on related infrastructure costs, like wiring, routers, network servers, etc., and since those expenditures have not been specifically asked for in the question wording or instructions, have probably not been included in responses to this question.

**d. Document Delivery and Interlibrary Loan Expenditures**

As shown in Figure 5, the response rate for this question has been consistently on the low side (between 83 and 85) for the four years in which it has been included in the Supplementary Survey, and generalizations are somewhat more risky as a result. As might be expected from the recent attention given to the reliance on document delivery as an alternative to local ownership of some serials, there has been a definite upward trend in spending on these services. Interestingly, while the average increased about 62%, the median almost doubled during the same period.

Figure 5: Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery Expenditures

<b>Document Delivery and Interlibrary Loan Expenditures</b>	<b>92-93</b>	<b>93-94</b>	<b>94-95</b>	<b>95-96</b>
Total	\$3,698,202	\$4,489,796	\$5,518,667	\$6,077,997
Median	\$29,004	\$41,674	\$47,597	\$61,248
Average	\$44,557	\$52,821	\$66,490	\$72,357
N= (of 108 Academic ARLs through 94-95, 109 in 95-96)	83	85	83	84

**e. Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, and Consortia**

In contrast to the significant upward patterns shown for all the other questions discussed to this point—numbers of computer files and databases, and expenditures for electronic resources, computer hardware and software, and document delivery/interlibrary loan services, there appears to have been little growth in expenditures for services provided

by “national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia, such as OCLC and RLG.” As shown in Figure 6, based on a somewhat better response rate than that for document delivery/interlibrary loan, the average expenditure increased less than 6%, and the median less than 4%.

Figure 6: Expenditures for Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, and Consortia

<b>Utility, Network and Consortia Expenditures</b>	<b>92-93</b>	<b>93-94</b>	<b>94-95</b>	<b>95-96</b>
Total	\$18,257,710	\$19,163,241	\$20,014,786	\$19,740,179
Median	\$171,468	\$176,215	\$170,067	\$177,530
Average	\$200,634	\$212,925	\$208,487	\$212,160
N= (of 108 Academic ARLs through 94-95, 109 in 95-96)	91	90	96	93



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Table 1

Summary Statistics for University Libraries

	Low	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	Maximum	Number Reporting
Computer Files and Search Services	\$616	\$113,449	\$219,178	\$366,106	\$940,589	94
Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan	\$718	\$32,155	\$54,370	\$87,108	\$535,976	92
Computer Hardware and Software	\$8,060	\$242,045	\$444,111	\$800,420	\$2,613,000	98
Bibl. Utilities, Networks, etc.	\$11,566	\$112,353	\$177,530	\$256,948	\$533,789	101
Electronic Serials	\$115	\$73,807	\$172,805	\$269,210	\$582,220	78
Number of Electronic Databases	1	31	58	105	861	100
Bibl. Records of Locally Owned Materials	478,579	1,274,494	1,498,391	2,017,025	6,860,809	103
% of Records in OPAC	42%	90%	97%	100%	100%	102
In-house Uses of Materials	144,915	562,570	915,816	1,308,380	4,394,592	77
Staffed Library Service Points	8	17	22	31	78	103
Weekly Service Hours	65	97	104	110	168	105

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Table 2

Expenditures for Electronic and Access Services

	Computer Files & Search Services	Document Delivery Interlibrary Loan	Computer Hardware & Software	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia	Electronic Serials	Number of Databases
	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA	\$78,478	\$10,948	\$357,676	\$111,838	\$64,488	31
ALBERTA	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	\$78,687	\$190,257	\$963,826	\$11,566	\$541,520	204
ARIZONA STATE	\$161,488	\$96,049	\$1,625,072	\$216,117	\$284,989	135
AUBURN	\$281,122	\$81,464	\$392,820	\$104,736	.	861
BOSTON	\$223,630	\$42,686	\$309,300	\$179,968	.	289
BRIGHAM YOUNG	\$207,800	\$31,654	\$321,820	\$437,319	\$148,166	57
BRITISH COLUMBIA	\$554,968	\$264,336	\$806,866	\$91,364	\$523,656	72
BROWN	.	\$70,446	\$187,964	\$226,507	\$130,733	35
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	.	.	.	.	.	.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	\$36,109	\$103,242	\$715,915	\$92,445	\$4,431	13
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	\$616	\$94,763	\$399,498	\$156,522	\$117,701	47
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	\$52,738	\$535,976	\$1,334,628	\$340,219	.	33
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	\$55,325	\$47,498	\$169,472	\$99,508	.	21
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	\$98,542	\$231,882	\$789,724	\$70,000	\$91,667	363
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	.	.	.	\$165,000	\$10,000	.
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	\$81,023	\$28,212	\$163,703	\$113,795	\$231,053	125
CHICAGO	\$66,562	\$99,113	\$2,230,279	\$236,513	\$293,583	154
CINCINNATI	\$389,061	\$184,124	\$530,309	\$100,895	\$207,644	126
COLORADO	\$217,071	\$32,656	\$243,699	\$241,410	\$287,323	58
COLORADO STATE	\$78,209	\$105,370	\$997,343	\$187,600	\$213,203	76
COLUMBIA	.	.	.	\$515,104	\$269,210	.
CONNECTICUT	\$351,107	\$66,814	\$408,054	\$315,346	.	21
CORNELL	\$344,698	\$50,751	\$852,387	\$533,789	\$43,875	164
DARTMOUTH	\$401,290	\$30,303	\$219,133	\$325,421	\$295,084	288
DELAWARE	.	\$73,443	\$329,965	\$175,115	\$176,941	40
DUKE	\$335,974	\$44,393	\$901,091	\$341,198	\$582,220	136
EMORY	\$423,250	\$20,492	\$346,837	\$301,118	\$195,325	79
FLORIDA	\$194,257	\$21,971	\$481,488	\$434,021	\$221,934	61
FLORIDA STATE	\$221,284	\$18,476	\$146,267	\$109,514	\$177,346	43
GEORGETOWN	\$338,645	\$43,267	\$800,420	\$171,192	.	29
GEORGIA	\$371,858	.	.	.	.	152
GEORGIA TECH	\$180,057	\$10,370	\$257,873	\$63,000	\$140	101
GUELPH	.	\$24,768	\$154,799	\$13,331	\$121,597	28
HARVARD	.	.	.	.	.	.

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Table 2

Expenditures for Electronic and Access Services

	Computer Files & Search Services	Document Delivery Interlibrary Loan	Computer Hardware & Software	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia	Electronic Serials	Number of Databases
	1	2	3	4	5	6
HAWAII	\$138,756	.	\$159,201	\$182,176	\$115	20
HOUSTON	\$80,308	\$14,896	\$724,343	\$107,796	\$221,684	391
HOWARD	\$270,000	.	\$926,000	\$208,000	\$210,900	14
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	.	\$74,063	\$394,160	\$227,664	\$222,857	81
ILLINOIS, URBANA	\$277,929	\$44,989	\$933,425	\$385,283	\$128,837	18
INDIANA	\$488,496	\$53,301	\$748,232	\$256,948	\$5,850	100
IOWA	\$570,725	\$75,410	\$1,908,854	\$225,319	.	44
IOWA STATE	\$187,597	\$23,348	.	\$183,578	.	47
JOHNS HOPKINS	\$771,647	\$145,318	\$1,177,605	\$248,055	\$433,566	437
KANSAS	\$193,575	\$227,817	\$1,024,250	\$254,562	\$221,884	86
KENT STATE	\$23,642	.	\$171,481	\$83,535	\$73,807	1
KENTUCKY	\$82,755	\$45,957	\$740,370	\$91,000	\$239,348	15
LAVAL	\$273,672	\$121,623	\$143,436	\$77,133	\$882	29
LOUISIANA STATE	.	.	\$293,149	\$59,166	\$4,075	75
MCGILL	\$401,491	\$83,619	\$306,066	\$125,559	.	41
MCMASTER	\$120,294	\$44,018	\$65,120	\$50,480	\$25,066	19
MANITOBA	\$4,294	\$45,979	\$31,571	\$152,310	\$65,101	54
MARYLAND	\$113,449	\$41,332	\$717,111	\$206,976	\$272,044	292
MASSACHUSETTS	\$4,211	\$18,577	\$156,500	\$139,500	\$140,051	45
MIT	\$139,789	\$60,428	\$204,367	\$68,841	\$115,044	45
MIAMI	\$186,458	\$69,198	\$406,422	\$294,842	\$157,771	27
MICHIGAN	\$483,703	\$126,681	\$1,083,919	\$449,240	\$507,905	24
MICHIGAN STATE	\$21,401	\$64,816	\$554,332	\$242,774	\$522,336	49
MINNESOTA	\$475,683	\$79,404	\$1,043,339	\$338,115	\$107,539	19
MISSOURI	.	.	\$760,823	\$154,171	.	.
NEBRASKA	\$74,664	\$53,968	\$338,051	\$130,665	\$168,670	61
NEW MEXICO	\$74,547	\$54,771	\$216,032	\$254,285	\$196,182	127
NEW YORK	\$300,792	.	\$685,939	\$493,139	\$42,892	82
NORTH CAROLINA	\$668,160	.	\$976,331	\$449,187	\$59,883	20
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	\$940,589	\$31,320	\$786,411	\$146,890	\$49,300	85
NORTHWESTERN	\$576,165	\$85,844	\$560,226	\$286,561	\$302,468	70
NOTRE DAME	\$224,962	\$30,216	\$176,490	\$160,327	\$1,058	20
OHIO	\$301,290	\$33,490	\$262,350	\$133,377	\$135	75
OHIO STATE	\$162,009	\$251,255	\$502,578	\$186,485	\$273,106	103
OKLAHOMA	\$114,732	\$29,447	\$242,045	\$144,345	\$92,542	30

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Table 2

Expenditures for Electronic and Access Services

	Computer Files & Search Services	Document Delivery Interlibrary Loan	Computer Hardware & Software	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia	Electronic Serials	Number of Databases
	1	2	3	4	5	6
OKLAHOMA STATE	\$232,565	\$69,865	\$232,048	\$112,353	.	397
OREGON	.	\$6,121	\$397,592	\$164,443	.	33
PENNSYLVANIA	\$412,883	\$37,864	\$398,420	\$458,510	\$403,590	86
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	\$349,513	\$52,077	\$549,821	\$241,615	\$235,418	55
PITTSBURGH	\$746,317	\$62,067	\$809,937	\$420,833	.	80
PRINCETON	\$428,813	\$25,538	.	\$525,122	\$417,769	127
PURDUE	\$229,667	\$157,149	\$520,573	\$118,632	.	9
QUEEN'S	\$193,146	\$74,042	\$175,995	.	.	37
RICE	\$305,064	\$53,156	\$254,227	\$95,226	\$236,390	40
ROCHESTER	\$118,743	\$39,624	\$624,857	\$201,683	\$160,620	55
RUTGERS	\$210,890	\$62,319	\$428,905	\$229,773	\$352,735	.
SASKATCHEWAN	\$184,289	\$39,340	\$109,105	\$64,375	\$819	52
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$126,427	\$38,333	\$254,938	\$165,909	\$29,082	106
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	\$301,248	\$148,813	\$1,421,185	\$271,910	.	62
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	\$92,278	\$70,362	\$618,461	\$196,565	\$219,024	38
STANFORD	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUNY-ALBANY	\$48,756	\$36,458	\$459,316	\$95,746	\$157,875	24
SUNY-BUFFALO	\$242,018	.	\$796,700	\$165,000	.	37
SUNY-STONY BROOK	\$78,355	\$10,147	\$32,939	\$122,305	\$144,604	30
SYRACUSE	\$364,384	\$105,742	\$201,491	\$179,298	\$245,251	35
TEMPLE	\$198,081	.	.	\$301,545	.	98
TENNESSEE	\$329,772	\$172,970	\$655,595	\$244,907	\$244,644	60
TEXAS	\$87,928	\$101,460	\$906,459	\$152,176	\$514,290	80
TEXAS A&M	\$692,102	\$87,071	\$280,054	\$228,603	\$55,767	143
TORONTO	\$366,106	\$65,180	\$1,659,602	\$459,332	\$110,968	44
TULANE	\$151,220	\$17,854	\$17,041	\$119,346	\$180,908	21
UTAH	\$169,575	\$87,145	\$791,171	\$120,005	.	416
VANDERBILT	\$460,821	\$86,137	\$466,183	\$144,395	\$138,113	121
VIRGINIA	.	.	.	.	.	.
VPI & SU	\$491,065	\$67,443	\$659,903	\$140,000	.	117
WASHINGTON	\$69,339	\$718	\$8,060	\$29,761	.	44
WASHINGTON STATE	.	\$91,557	\$96,217	\$177,530	.	69
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	\$514,540	\$87,931	\$1,107,550	\$302,818	\$132,992	82
WATERLOO	\$115,008	\$49,397	\$263,763	\$61,418	.	102
WAYNE STATE	\$294,388	\$34,925	\$378,297	\$111,349	.	9



ARL Supplementary Statistics 1995-96

Table 2

Expenditures for Electronic and Access Services

	Computer Files & Search Services	Document Delivery Interlibrary Loan	Computer Hardware & Software	Bibliographic Utilities Networks & Consortia	Electronic Serials	Number of Databases
	1	2	3	4	5	6
WESTERN ONTARIO	\$158,839	\$21,028	\$996,607	.	.	23
WISCONSIN	\$621,988	\$76,028	\$1,221,110	\$285,852	\$578,227	123
YALE	\$458,000	\$14,000	\$2,613,000	\$464,000	\$398,000	190
YORK	\$224,059	\$20,571	\$230,364	\$68,421	\$117,159	15
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	.	.	.	.	\$152,806	52
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	\$113,862	\$878,003	\$1,980,446	.	\$955	.
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	.	\$90,696	\$21,951	\$34,501	.	.
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	\$289,373	\$610,467	\$8,750,000	\$900,000	\$420	42
LINDA HALL LIBRARY	.	.	\$8,606	\$69,702	.	8
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	\$642,432	\$984,459	\$493,246	\$161,365	\$228,764	6
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	\$50,724	\$249,666	\$1,333,284	\$919,408	.	4
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	\$129,420	\$1,900	\$808,000	\$20,000	\$33,960	40
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	\$122,138	\$8,038	\$223,704	\$111,761	.	.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	.	.	.	.	.	.

ARL Supplementary Statistics 1995-96

Table 3

Bibliographic Records, In-house Use, and Services

	Biblio- graphic Records	% Records in OPAC	In-house Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnote
	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA	909,929	100%	.	22	110	no
ALBERTA	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	1,920,034	98%	1,335,809	21	168	no
ARIZONA STATE	2,251,882	99%	1,769,466	32	102	yes
AUBURN	1,616,037	100%	1,354,706	11	99	no
BOSTON	1,276,964	98%	2,420,000	24	108	yes
BRIGHAM YOUNG	1,954,190	84%	1,074,908	18	101	no
BRITISH COLUMBIA	2,240,885	75%	.	36	86	yes
BROWN	1,450,000	96%	469,683	16	111	yes
CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	.	.	.	.	.	.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	1,486,955	100%	1,069,975	13	87	yes
CALIFORNIA, IRVINE	1,252,641	100%	962,920	22	90	no
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	4,120,293	95%	4,394,592	.	87	yes
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	1,200,000	100%	379,285	12	97	yes
CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO	1,758,646	100%	.	25	108	no
CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	1,400,000	95%	.	15	96	no
CASE WESTERN RESERVE	1,324,165	90%	144,915	15	109	no
CHICAGO	1,828,413	56%	.	30	106	no
CINCINNATI	1,350,373	95%	432,908	30	107	yes
COLORADO	1,686,705	90%	.	25	107	no
COLORADO STATE	1,013,814	100%	579,875	12	101	no
COLUMBIA	2,690,246	65%	.	51	104	no
CONNECTICUT	1,498,391	95%	.	18	94	no
CORNELL	2,800,000	75%	881,527	39	77	yes
DARTMOUTH	1,353,549	99%	.	18	98	no
DELAWARE	2,009,035	100%	877,594	17	100	yes
DUKE	2,253,474	82%	926,336	25	122	no
EMORY	1,530,311	93%	426,233	22	139	no
FLORIDA	2,678,795	99%	915,385	28	107	yes
FLORIDA STATE	1,649,469	99%	.	11	110	no
GEORGETOWN	1,157,967	99%	431,331	18	107	yes
GEORGIA	2,017,025	90%	1,400,000	18	104	yes
GEORGIA TECH	478,579	97%	452,491	14	95	no
GUELPH	1,098,784	100%	1,006,728	13	106	yes
HARVARD	.	.	.	.	.	yes

## ARL Supplementary Statistics 1995-96

Table 3

## Bibliographic Records, In-house Use, and Services

	Biblio- graphic Records	% Records in OPAC	In-house Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnote
	7	8	9	10	11	12
HAWAII	1,931,177	99%	915,816	13	81	no
HOUSTON	912,848	100%	616,421	16	101	no
HOWARD	.	60%	.	27	99	no
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	1,446,647	94%	1,063,296	24	97	yes
ILLINOIS, URBANA	3,900,000	97%	.	56	107	yes
INDIANA	2,362,236	68%	1,057,566	78	101	no
IOWA	1,764,499	70%	1,065,885	33	97	yes
IOWA STATE	971,604	90%	571,680	16	105	yes
JOHNS HOPKINS	1,844,216	95%	1,371,825	31	106	no
KANSAS	1,750,101	85%	1,132,279	24	100	yes
KENT STATE	1,457,772	99%	.	25	102	yes
KENTUCKY	1,487,045	95%	874,167	19	142	no
LAVAL	1,023,080	91%	1,728,646	23	88	yes
LOUISIANA STATE	1,704,325	98%	485,916	20	99	yes
MCGILL	1,690,046	89%	2,417,938	33	86	yes
MCMASTER	1,120,000	98%	498,728	15	100	no
MANITOBA	1,292,391	98%	607,741	34	79	no
MARYLAND	1,484,059	99%	1,242,035	25	138	yes
MASSACHUSETTS	1,467,000	98%	.	17	105	yes
MIT	763,399	88%	562,570	19	108	no
MIAMI	1,113,445	95%	862,374	21	119	yes
MICHIGAN	3,411,761	100%	2,214,166	43	168	no
MICHIGAN STATE	2,198,800	99%	.	25	114	yes
MINNESOTA	2,762,193	100%	920,950	60	105	no
MISSOURI	.	85%	463,529	23	105	no
NEBRASKA	1,424,364	.	718,620	19	96	yes
NEW MEXICO	1,450,501	91%	323,032	27	108	no
NEW YORK	1,528,176	96%	796,690	25	83	yes
NORTH CAROLINA	1,864,631	87%	.	31	146	yes
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	828,693	100%	528,490	16	108	yes
NORTHWESTERN	2,096,329	95%	.	35	123	yes
NOTRE DAME	1,451,392	90%	212,691	21	125	no
OHIO	1,197,333	95%	361,269	19	102	no
OHIO STATE	2,834,878	96%	1,125,203	41	107	yes
OKLAHOMA	1,597,021	98%	763,981	25	102	no

ARL Supplementary Statistics 1995-96

Table 3

Bibliographic Records, In-house Use, and Services

	Biblio- graphic Records	% Records in OPAC	In-house Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnote
	7	8	9	10	11	12
OKLAHOMA STATE	919,348	100%	1,159,556	19	102	yes
OREGON	1,188,616	84%	505,200	12	97	yes
PENNSYLVANIA	2,227,751	82%	1,973,165	35	102	no
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	1,789,010	100%	1,700,552	57	168	yes
PITTSBURGH	2,993,814	96%	1,524,289	51	145	no
PRINCETON	6,860,809	100%	.	.	90	yes
PURDUE	978,136	84%	1,308,380	24	118	no
QUEEN'S	1,456,581	99%	890,848	25	95	yes
RICE	1,322,776	100%	.	10	119	no
ROCHESTER	1,394,327	.	404,483	20	118	yes
RUTGERS	1,318,722	78%	.	37	110	no
SASKATCHEWAN	1,461,193	100%	681,980	12	90	no
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,229,482	100%	.	10	111	no
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	1,266,728	73%	860,566	32	159	yes
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	1,277,436	97%	.	14	92	no
STANFORD	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUNY-ALBANY	1,057,106	100%	762,532	8	96	no
SUNY-BUFFALO	1,752,529	96%	.	27	90	no
SUNY-STONY BROOK	1,032,408	99%	829,085	19	97	no
SYRACUSE	1,404,494	82%	.	19	104	yes
TEMPLE	943,086	72%	.	29	102	no
TENNESSEE	1,119,961	100%	1,014,694	17	100	yes
TEXAS	3,539,268	83%	1,588,233	41	117	yes
TEXAS A&M	1,762,553	98%	533,337	12	99	yes
TORONTO	4,500,000	100%	2,938,220	65	99	no
TULANE	1,400,000	99%	.	21	110	no
UTAH	3,928,108	96%	1,126,883	33	100	no
VANDERBILT	1,585,863	100%	1,228,907	25	111	no
VIRGINIA	2,980,544	98%	.	31	116	no
VPI & SU	1,043,833	100%	992,237	12	107	yes
WASHINGTON	2,477,650	98%	2,235,479	52	106	yes
WASHINGTON STATE	925,309	89%	616,287	16	104	no
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	1,515,822	100%	372,156	20	120	yes
WATERLOO	1,274,494	95%	.	16	65	no
WAYNE STATE	1,609,438	100%	1,582,263	17	97	no

ARL Supplementary Statistics 1995-96

Table 3

Bibliographic Records, In-house Use, and Services

	Biblio- graphic Records	% Records in OPAC	In-house Material Use	Service Points	Service Hours	Footnote
	7	8	9	10	11	12
WESTERN ONTARIO	1,534,328	99%	1,288,610	21	98	yes
WISCONSIN	3,211,177	.	1,740,173	64	131	no
YALE	3,337,401	42%	536,901	62	111	yes
YORK	1,302,359	100%	2,578,175	19	88	yes
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	.	.	1,148,807	98	68	yes
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	.	100%	43,620	3	40	no
CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBS.	464,136	95%	3,993	2	40	no
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	11,223,916	100%	1,990,117	38	65	no
LINDA HALL LIBRARY	290,910	95%	66,770	1	50	yes
NATL. AGRICULTURAL LIB.	638,640	80%	24,686	14	40	no
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	1,813,000	100%	133,471	20	40	yes
NATL. LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	14,250,000	100%	369,454	5	48	no
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY	1,372,287	100%	200,000	9	40	no
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	.	.	.	.	.	.

### FOOTNOTES TO THE ARL SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE 1995-96

*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
ARIZONA STATE	3	Includes new system purchased and other one-time funds.
	9	In-house use of materials has decreased because of renovation and special projects.
BOSTON	9	Figure based on sampling.
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	6	Revised count.
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$755,478; (2) \$359,840; (3) \$1,098,387; (4) \$124,374; (5) \$712,853.
	1	The figure reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> is incorrect. The correct figure is \$360,757.
	5	The figure reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> is incorrect. The correct figure is \$595,000.
BROWN	9	Policy, procedures, and data collection methods changed in 1995-96.
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS		Excludes Law library.
CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	9	Figure based on sampling.
CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE		UCR uses MELVYL, the University of California union online public access catalog, as its local OPAC.
CANADA INST. FOR SCITECH.	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$155,000; (2) \$1,195,226; (3) \$2,695,981; (4) N/A; (5) \$1,300.
CINCINNATI	6	The figure reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> is incorrect due to a duplicate count. The correct figure is estimated at 124.
	8	Figure reported was "95%+."
CORNELL	3	Includes capital computer equipment not previously reported.
	4	Includes statutory expenses not previously reported.
	11	Figure represents average number of open hours in a typical week during the academic year.
DELAWARE	1	Unable to disaggregate figure from other library materials.
FLORIDA	3	Figures do not include maintenance agreements.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
FLORIDA (cont'd)	9	Figure based on sampling.
GEORGETOWN	7	Excludes Medical library.
	9	Law library figure based on sampling. Main and Medical library figures determined by count.
GEORGIA	9	Figure based on sampling.
GUELPH	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) U/A; (2) \$33,717; (3) \$210,728; (4) \$18,148; (5) \$165,530.
	1	Figure cannot be separated from the figure reported in (5), although \$14,908 (Canadian dollars) was spent on online searching.
HARVARD		The University Library regrets the unavailability of these statistics. Many libraries have not begun to collect these data. We are making efforts to revise statistical data gathering and will look forward to participating in the future.
ILLINOIS, CHICAGO	1	Electronic serials included in (5).
	4	The figure reported in the <i>1994-95 ARL Supplementary Statistics</i> is incorrect. The correct figure is \$198,461.
	5	Electronic serials are included in the figure reported for Current Serials (17) in <i>ARL Statistics 1995-96</i> .
	6	Figure includes multiple databases from the same source.
ILLINOIS, URBANA	7	Estimated figure.
IOWA	2-7	Includes orders and orders-in-process records.
IOWA STATE	8	The ISU Library is recounting the titles remaining to be converted, and the number is higher than previously estimated. A total of 43,342 records were converted in 1995-96, but the percentage reported remains at 90%.
KANSAS		Includes Main, Law, and Medical libraries.
	1	Main library figures are for electronic products included in other library materials and miscellaneous expenditures.
	6	Figure for Main library includes FirstSearch, LEXIS-NEXIS, and UnCover databases. Figure for Law library includes WESTLAW and LEXIS.
	8	Estimated figure.
	9	Includes reserve transactions, short-term use, and in-building use.
KENT STATE		Includes main campus and branch campus libraries at Ashtabula, Geauga, East Liverpool, Salem, Stark, Trumbull and Tuscarawas.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
LAVAL	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$372,550; (2) \$165,565; (3) \$195,260; (4) \$105,001; (5) \$1,200.
	11	Figure for September 1995 through April 1996 is 87.5. Figure for May through August 1996 is 52.5.
LINDA HALL		All figures are as of December 31, 1995.
	11	Actual figure is 49.5.
LOUISIANA STATE	7	Revised count.
McGILL		All figures are as of May 31, 1996.
	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$546,550; (2) \$113,831; (3) \$416,647; (4) \$170,924; (5) U/A.
McMASTER	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$163,756; (2) \$59,922; (3) \$88,648; (4) \$68,718; (5) \$34,122.
MANITOBA	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$5,845; (2) \$62,591; (3) \$42,977; (4) \$207,339; (5) \$88,622.
MARYLAND	1	A portion of the total figure is included in (5).
MASSACHUSETTS	8	The percentage reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> is incorrect. The percentage has been revised to 98%.
MIAMI	10	Practically all commercial databases are accessible through FirstSearch, including some that used to be subscribed to separately. For this reason, this year's count is less than that for previous years. FirstSearch and InfoTrak have both been counted as one.
MICHIGAN STATE	1	An additional \$22,153 in expenditures for online searches of remote databases is included in the figure for Other Operating Expenditures (25) in the <i>ARL Statistics 1995-96</i> .
NATL. LIBRARY OF CANADA	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$69,050; (2) \$339,871; (3) \$1,815,000; (4) \$1,251,590; (5) \$0.
	3	Expenditures were higher in 1995-96 due to costs related to the AMICUS upgrades, the UNIX migration and VAX lease.
	5	There are no expenditures for electronic serials as these are received via legal deposit.
	11	Weekly public service hours are from 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday to Friday, excluding statutory holidays. The Reference Room is open from 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., with reference service provided from 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., both from Monday to Friday. The Reading Room and Microform Reading Room are open from 7:00 a.m.-11:00 p.m. daily, with circulation service from 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday to Friday.

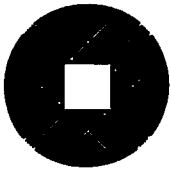


INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
NEBRASKA	1	Figure is significantly lower than the figure reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> because of a reporting error in 1994-95.
	8	Main library reported 92%. Law library reported 58%.
	9	Sampling used to determine figure.
	11	Law library is open 108 hours per week.
NEW MEXICO		All figures include the General library (G), Health Sciences Center library (H), and the Law School library (L), unless otherwise noted. Individual libraries' figures are listed below for each item.
	1	Includes \$22,862 (G); \$19,229 (H); and \$35,456 (L).
	2	Includes \$43,322 (G); \$ 9,484 (H); and \$1,965 (L).
	3	Includes \$105,607 (G); \$103,788 (H); and \$6,637 (L).
	4	Includes \$194,961 (G); \$26,495 (H); and \$32,829 (L).
	5	Includes \$131,137 (G); \$54,245 (H); and \$10,800 (L).
	6	Includes 109 (G); 18 (H); and 4 (L).
	7	Includes 1,324,115 (G); 69,607 (H); and 56,779 (L).
	8	For General library, figure is 90%. For Health Sciences library, figure is 100%. For Law library, figure is 95%.
	9	Includes 190,421 (G) and 132,611 (H). Law library figures are unavailable.
	10	Includes 17 (G); 4 (H); and 2 (L). Includes 4 for other libraries.
11	For General library, figure is 100. For Health Sciences library, figure is 91. For Law library, figure is 108.	
NEW YORK	5	Includes Medical library only.
	7	Excludes Law and Medical libraries.
	9	Includes Bobst, Law, Medical, and Dental libraries.
	11	Includes Bobst library only.
NORTH CAROLINA	5	The figure reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> is incorrect. The correct figure is \$52,384.
	7	The number reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> is incorrect. The correct number is 1,734,890.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE	7	Adjusted to include only active bibliographic records.
	9	Figure based on sampling.
NORTHWESTERN	2	Law library figures unavailable.

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
NORTHWESTERN (cont'd)	8	Figure for Evanston Campus and Schaffner Libraries is 95%. Figure for Health Sciences library is 67%. Figure for Law library is 80%.
OHIO STATE	7	The figure reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> included records for regional campuses and the Center for Research Libraries. This year's figure reflects only records for titles held by Columbus campus libraries, including Health Sciences and Law.
	9	Excludes Main library.
	11	One library is open for 24 hours, but does not provide service staff for more than 106.75 hours.
OKLAHOMA STATE	9	Figure based on sampling.
OREGON	2	Does not include OCLC ILL system fees.
	8	Estimated figure.
	9	Includes Knight (Main) Library only.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE	9	Sampling used to determine main campus figure; sampling-extrapolation figure used is 41.2987. Actual numbers given for branch campuses.
PRINCETON	10	The figure reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> is incorrect. The figure should have been reported as unavailable.
	11	The figure reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> is incorrect. The correct figure is 90.
QUEEN'S	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$262,929; (2) \$100,794; (3) \$239,582; (4) N/A; (5) N/A
	1	Included in Serial expenditures (17) in <i>ARL Statistics 1995-96</i> .
	2	Includes \$67,789 in one-time funds.
	3	Includes \$135,025 in one-time funds.
ROCHESTER	2, 3, 6	Excludes Sibley Music Library.
	4	The figure reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> is incorrect. The correct figure is \$68,789.
	5	Excludes Edward G. Miner Library.
	7, 8	Figures were adjusted from those reported in the <i>ARL Supplementary Statistics 1994-95</i> to reflect more accurate reports from OPAC.
	8	Figure for Sibley Music Library is 45%. Figure for Edward G. Miner Library is 94%. Figure for River Campus libraries is 99%.
	9	The Central Medical Center data file was corrupted. They reported N/A.
SASKATCHEWAN	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$250,873; (2) \$53,554; (3) \$148,525; (4) \$87,634; (5) \$1,115 .

INSTITUTION NAME	QUESTION NUMBER	FOOTNOTE
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	3	Increase in this figure is the result of new OPAC in the Health Sciences library system.
	5	Main Campus figure unavailable. Health Sciences library figure is \$10,260 and Law library figure is \$3,099.
	7	Increase in this figure is the result of new data from the Health Sciences library system and the Law library.
	9	Excludes Law library. Includes 572,881 for Main Campus library and 287,685 for Health Sciences library.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	3,4	Figures are included in the figure reported for Misc. Materials (19) in the <i>ARL Statistics 1995-96</i> .
SYRACUSE		All figures include Law library.
	3	Excludes \$54,697 for an extra budget add-on for hardware and associated costs of moving to a new automated system in 1997. Also excludes \$357,774 for costs assigned by Computing and Media Services in support of the current online system, not part of library budget.
	8	For Syracuse University library, figure is 82%. For SU Law School library, figure is 96%.
	10	Syracuse University library has 19 service points. SU Law School library has 3 service points. Some service points have more than one service desk.
	11	Syracuse University library maintains 104 public service hours per week. SU Law School library maintains 105 public service hours per week.
TENNESSEE		Includes Law library.
	5	Expenditures considered a subset of (1).
	8	Figure for Law library is 97%.
TEXAS		Includes the Center for American History, General libraries, Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center, and the Tarlton Law Library.
	2	Includes \$45,948 for General Libraries interlibrary loan services from bibliographic utility.
TEXAS A&M		Overall increases in spending are the result of funds from Library Use Fee.
	3	Decrease in figure is the result of the installation of the LAN.
	5	Main campus library figure is unavailable. Medical Sciences library figure is \$48,767. Branch library figure is \$7,000.
	9	Branch library figures are unavailable. Figures not available for all units of the main library.
TORONTO	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$498,380; (2) \$88,729; (3) \$2,259,216; (4) \$625,288; (5) \$151,061.

<b>INSTITUTION NAME</b>	<b>QUESTION NUMBER</b>	<b>FOOTNOTE</b>
VPI & SU	6	DIALOG CIP is counted as one title and/or service. Each FirstSearch title (57) is counted as an individual database.
WASHINGTON	1-4	Includes Law library only.
	6-7	Excludes Medical library.
	8	Excludes Law library.
WASHINGTON U.-ST. LOUIS	5	Figures for Law and Social Work libraries are unavailable.
	7	Figures for Central library and its departmentals only. Law library catalog figure is 65,550. Medical library catalog figure is 92,902.
	8	Figures for Central library and its departmentals only. Law library catalog figure is 85%. Medical library catalog figure is 86%.
	9	Figures only available for Law and Medical libraries; figures are not available for libraries under Central Administration.
WATERLOO	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$156,561; (2) 67,244; (3) \$359,060; (4) \$83,609; (5) U/A.
	11	Service points are only open 67 hours per week.
WESTERN ONTARIO	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$216,228; (2) \$28,625; (3) \$1,356,681; (4) U/A; (5) U/A.
YALE	5	Includes CD-ROMs, tapes and other machine-readable files.
	6	Yale does not count individual journal titles; where our subscription is to a database of multiple titles we only count it as one database (JSTOR, Academic, etc.).
YORK		All figures are as of April 30, 1996.
	1-5	Expenditures reported in Canadian dollars were: (1) \$305,012; (2) \$28,003; (3) \$313,595; (4) \$93,141; (5) \$159,488.



# ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE, 1995-96

**Please do not leave any blank lines. If an exact figure is unavailable, use -1, i.e. "U/A." If a question is not applicable to your library, use -2, i.e. "N/A." If the appropriate answer is zero or none, use "0".**

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. **Computer Files and Search Services** *(See instruction Q1)* \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan** *(See instruction Q2)* \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Computer Hardware and Software** *(See instruction Q3)* \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Bibliographic Utilities, Networks, and Consortia**  
*(See instruction Q4)* \_\_\_\_\_

5. **Expenditures on electronic serials** *(See instruction Q5)* \_\_\_\_\_

**II. ELECTRONIC ACCESS** *(See instruction Q6-8)*

6. **Number of electronic databases available on institutional computers** *(See instruction Q6)* \_\_\_\_\_

7. **Number of records of locally owned materials in local online catalog** *(See instruction Q7)* \_\_\_\_\_

8. **Percentage of cataloged library holdings represented by OPAC records** *(See instruction Q8)* \_\_\_\_\_

(ARL Supplementary Statistics Questionnaire 1995-96, page 2)

**III. IN-HOUSE USE**

*Answer Question 9 with the total number for the fiscal year 1995-96. Sampling may be used to extrapolate to a full year from a typical week or month; if you use sampling for a question, please indicate with an asterisk (\*) after the answer.*

9. Number of in-house uses of materials (See instruction Q9) \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. SERVICES HOURS AND STAFFED SERVICES POINTS**

10. Number of staffed library service points (See instruction Q10) \_\_\_\_\_

11. Number of weekly public service hours (See instruction Q11) \_\_\_\_\_

**V. COMMENTS AND/OR FOOTNOTES**

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

**Please do not delay submission of the regular ARL Statistics Questionnaire**  
in order to complete the Supplementary Statistics Questionnaire.  
The Supplementary Statistics Questionnaire may be returned later in the fall if necessary.

Please return the completed questionnaire to the  
ARL Statistics and Measurement Program by **October 15, 1996.**  
Please contact Martha Kyriallidou at (202) 296-2296 or martha@cni.org for assistance.

# ARL SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE, 1995-96

## *INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE*

**Question 1.** Expenditures for software and machine-readable materials considered part of the collections, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks, that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. census tapes, locally-mounted databases, and reference tools on CD-ROM, tape, or disk. Also include expenditures for online searches of remote databases. Include expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Exclude expenses for library system software and software used only by the library staff, which are reported in question 3 below. Exclude expenses for bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia, which are reported on line 4 below.

Include only expenditures that are part of expenditures for Other Library Materials or for Miscellaneous on lines 18 and 19 of the ARL Statistics Questionnaire for 1995-96.

**Question 2.** Expenditures for document delivery and interlibrary loan services. 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 of the ARL Statistics Questionnaire or part of Other Operating Expenditures on line 26.

**Question 3.** 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. Include the expenditures for equipment used to run information service products when those expenditures can be separated from the price of the product.

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

**Question 4.** Expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia, such as OCLC and RLG.

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

**Question 5.** Expenditures for serial publications whose primary format is electronic, e.g., paid subscriptions for electronic serials via the Internet, CD-ROM serials, licensing and/or purchasing of electronic serial publications (including indexes and abstracts).

Include only expenditures that are part of expenditures for Current Serials on line 17 of the ARL Statistics Questionnaire for 1995-96.

**Questions 6-8.** 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).

**Question 6.** Count the number of electronic databases (titles) as part of the library's OPAC or accessible through library online system terminals for your faculty and students. Include databases on mainframe computers, and on microcomputers that are part of extensive local-area networks. Include CD-ROM titles networked to more than one site, access through gateways, and databases that are either licensed or purchased. Databases counted in this question may be a subset of those reported on line 10 of the ARL Statistics questionnaire for 1995-96, but may also include databases that are not considered "owned" by the library but by another campus unit. Exclude stand-alone CD-ROMs and databases loaded on PC workstations. Exclude any locally-mounted databases not available to library users or to which access is restricted to faculty or

staff in a particular academic department. Exclude databases that are only mounted upon special request. Footnote any special situations on the last page of the questionnaire.

**Question 7.** 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.

**Question 8.** Refer to the figure you gave in Question 7; 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%.”

**Question 9.** 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.

Sampling based on a typical week may be used to extrapolate TO A FULL YEAR for this question. “Pick-up” counts are good sources for these data; but if re-shelving counts are used, exclude materials returned from external circulation, shelving of new acquisitions, bindery shipments and other uses not related to in-house client use of the collection. Place an asterisk (\*) after your answer if you use sampling.

**Question 10.** 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.

**Question 11.** 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.

**Please do not delay submission of the regular ARL Statistics Questionnaire**

in order to complete the Supplementary Statistics Questionnaire.

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