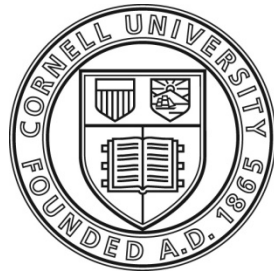


Cornell University Library Trends 2006/07 – 2011/12



Cornell University
Library

Cornell University Library Trends 2006/07 – 2011/12

Prepared by Assessment & Communication
Please direct questions and comments to:

Assessment & Communication
Cornell University Library
215 Olin Library
Ithaca, New York 14853-5301

Telephone: (607) 255-7401
Fax: (607) 255-2493
Email: ResearchAndAssessment@cornell.edu

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Introduction

Dear Reader,

Welcome to the Library's 2011/12 Trends report. As custom queries can be run through LibPAS to meet the decision-making needs of library staff, this publication focuses entirely on documenting major system-wide trends with a couple of new metrics introduced recently, such as number of title and section requests to quantify the use of our e-books. The data tables and graphs tell our most compelling stories: the waxing of all things digital, and the waning of print.

- CUL continued to emphasize electronic resources over print for ease of access, with about 60% of our collection expenditures going toward them in 2011/12. What this means in inventory numbers is a 32.7% one-year increase in number of e-books and a 9.2% decrease in print volumes added new. In current serial titles the last year saw a 10.7% increase in electronic titles and an 18.2% decrease in print titles.
- Journal article downloads from our most popular publishers showed a slight decrease from 2010, however, these counts for the past 3 years have hovered at just under 5 million. E-book requests, a new metric for us, debuted at over 720 thousand section requests, and close to 15 thousand title requests. At the same time the use of physical items continued to decrease, with total charges and renewals dropping under 1 million for the first time in many years. Even equipment charges dropped for the second year in a row. The largest circulation decrease occurred in physical reserves, probably in part due to the physical relocation of some reserve operations as well as the continued shift to e-reserves.
- Our virtual library saw almost 10.5 million visits from outside of library buildings, an increase of 5% from 2010/11. With multiple consolidations and a temporary relocation, the physical library counts tracked here saw decreases; physical library visits dropped by 12.7% to just under 4 million, and net square footage, user seat and public computer counts dropped by 5.1%, 6.3% and 20.9% respectively. The biggest contributing factor to these changes is the fact that the heavily used Engineering Library space is not part of CUL anymore, and is therefore no longer included in these counts.
- After several hard years, the non-student staff count was more stable (-1.5% from last year). The decrease over the past 5 years was 14.7%. The total is now just below the 400 FTE mark, a first in decades. Materials expenditures increased most significantly in 2011/12 (10.2%) thanks to one-time efforts to improve collections support. Total library expenditures increased by 3% from 2010/11, although adjusted for inflation we have lost ground over the past five years. Due to these changes, the proportion of materials to total expenditures has increased at CUL to 34.7%.

Introduction (cont.)

There are only a few places where including data from the Weill Cornell Medical College (WCMC) in NYC was not possible – these are noted as such. No counts include WCMC's library in Qatar, except for e-resource use.

This report represents the collaboration of many CUL staff who contributed data and their time and insights. Direct data providers are acknowledged at the end of the report. Linda Miller of Assessment and Communication led the data collection and produced this report.

We hope you find our compilation informative.

Sincerely,

Zsuzsa Koltay

Director, Assessment and Communication
e-mail: ResearchAndAssessment@cornell.edu
web: research.library.cornell.edu

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY TRENDS
2006/07 – 2011/12
(July 1 – June 30)

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Acknowledgements

COLLECTIONS

Data table

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CUL continued to emphasize electronic resources over print for ease of access. The number of new print volumes added has declined, but the sharp increase of e-book titles more than makes up for this, showing that intellectual content keeps increasing. The number of current print serial titles held decreased by over 60% in the past five years, while current electronic titles increased by 84%. The Annex housed 41% of CUL's print volumes at the end of 2011/12, compared to 32.5% in 2006/07. Selected data are illustrated on the next page.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	1 year % change	5 year % change
							Incr/(Decr)	Incr/(Decr)
Print Volumes ¹	7,829,835	7,943,148	7,712,667	7,726,220	7,803,262	7,876,446	0.9%	u/a
Estimated volumes added new FY (subset of print volumes)	132,739	128,624	132,29	118,294	104,862	95,171	(9.2%)	u/a
Video Tapes and DVDs ¹	34,238 *	37,530	38,808	41,285	43,465	45,030	3.6%	u/a
Sound Recordings ¹	118,475 *	122,062	104,740	107,179	109,659	111,908	2.1%	u/a
Archival & Manuscript Materials (in cu./linear ft.)	71,353	72,511	73,613	76,682	77,779	78,905	1.4%	10.6%
Estimated Current Serial Titles (e and non-e overlap removed)	88,000	93,000	94,000	99,000	101,000	103,000	2.0%	17.0%
Non-electronic ²	47,000	48,000	u/a	34,500	21,400	17,500	(18.2%)	(62.8%)
Electronic	50,000	55,000	65,400	70,500	83,100	92,000	10.7%	84.0%
E-books (excludes Medical, and books created in collaboration with Google) ³	u/a	391,897	518,000	642,103	680,782	903,397	32.7%	u/a

* = corrected figure

u/a = unavailable

¹ Starting in 2008/09, counts for these measures for Ithaca/Geneva are based on queries of the Library catalog. These online counts differ from the earlier manual counts in several ways. For example, they exclude any items that have not yet been barcoded, as well as items cataloged as accompanying other bibliographic formats (e.g., with archival & manuscript materials).

² For recent years, in addition to cancellations and the shift to electronic, current non-electronic serial title counts have decreased due to record cleanup projects and more precise counting methodologies.

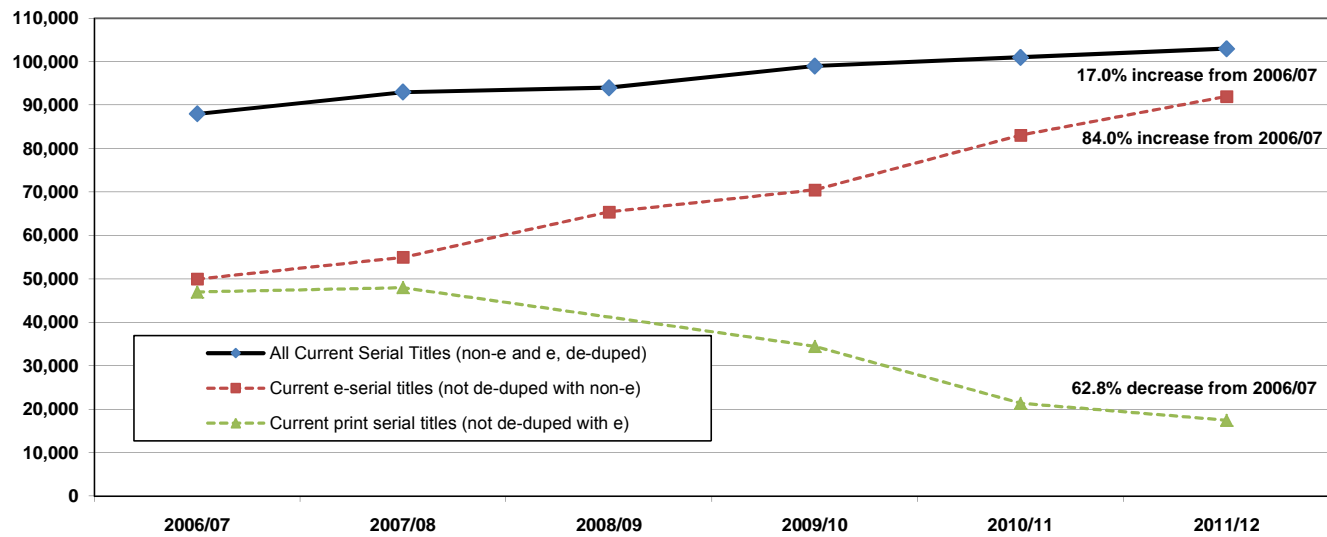
³ Increases in e-book counts reflect when records were added to the online catalog and so do not always reflect the year the titles were purchased; however, the large increase in 2011/12 mostly reflects new purchases. Counts include some streaming audio/visual counts that cannot be separated at this time.

COLLECTIONS

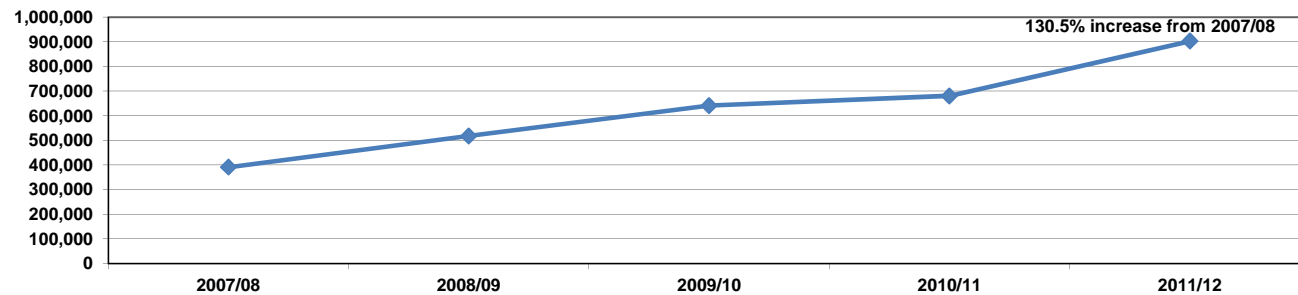
Graphs

(back to online TOC)

CURRENT SERIAL TITLE TRENDS



E-BOOK TRENDS (excludes Medical College)



COLLECTIONS USE & DELIVERY

Data table - Pt. 1: Collections Use

(back to online TOC)

In calendar year 2011, journal article downloads showed a slight (0.1%) decrease from 2010, but counts for the past three years have hovered at almost 5 million. At the same time, in 2011/12, the downward trend in physical circulation continued, with total circulations and renewals under 1 million for the first time in many years. For the second year in a row, all types of charges dropped, even equipment transactions. ILL borrowing showed a distinct leveling off this year after significant increases in 2010/11 coinciding with an improved search and delivery environment.¹ For the second year in a row, CUL was a net borrower instead of a net lender. Library-to-Library Delivery leveled off after a significant increase in 2010/11 due in part to a construction project, but Faculty Office Delivery increased significantly. Selected data are illustrated on the next few pages.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	1 year % change	5 year % change
							Incr/(Decr)	Incr/(Decr)
E-Resource Downloads (calendar year)								
			[2008]	[2009]	[2010]	[2011]		
Journal article downloads (PDF and HTML) (JR1) ²	u/a	u/a	4,124,525	4,927,312	4,938,001	4,931,029	(0.1%)	u/a
E-book requests ³								
E-book title requests (BR1)	u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	14,748	u/a	u/a
E-book section requests (BR2)	u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	727,719	u/a	u/a
Physical Circulation ⁴								
Total Physical Circulation Charges & Renewals	1,282,861	1,266,144	1,321,393	1,175,923	1,013,930	934,279	(7.9%)	(27.2%)
Total Charges	756,435	775,375	794,095	728,302	647,596	596,403	(7.9%)	(21.2%)
Total Renewals	526,426	490,769	527,298	447,621	366,334	337,876	(7.8%)	(35.8%)
General Collections Charges & Renewals	967,988	893,290	881,600	762,407	646,062	593,624	(8.1%)	(38.7%)
Reserve Charges & Renewals	151,414	146,448	149,476	118,462	114,751	101,452	(11.6%)	(33.0%)
Non-laptop Equipment Charges & Renewals	84,490	125,222	165,524	174,904	158,428	148,031	(6.6%)	75.2%
Laptops Charges & Renewals	78,969	101,184	124,793	120,150	94,689	91,172	(3.7%)	15.5%
General Collections Charges	480,823	456,759	428,323	382,303	331,499	306,168	(7.6%)	(36.3%)
Reserves Charges	131,044	123,914	125,615	97,954	95,951	84,658	(11.8%)	(35.4%)
Non-laptop Equipment Charges	75,598	109,603	138,602	148,358	139,620	130,067	(6.8%)	72.1%
Laptops Charges	68,970	85,099	101,555	99,687	80,526	75,510	(6.2%)	9.5%

(Continued on next page)

¹ WorldCat became CUL's main catalog in June of 2009. Borrow Direct transitioned to a new system in fall of 2010, bringing new benefits including the option to renew items through the CUL catalog.

² E-journal counts are calendar year counts. They include HTML and PDF downloads reported by COUNTER compliant publishers/vendors and some non-COUNTER compliant publishers/vendors CUL tracked in previous years (included to retain consistency; 2.4% of the total downloads).

³ This is the first time we are reporting e-book use. Counts are for COUNTER compliant vendors/publishers only, and are for the calendar year. Per the COUNTER standard, publishers/vendors should provide chapter/section request counts if available, and if not, title counts. Note that we are aware that some compliant vendors' counts are not as consistent with the intent of the standard as would be hoped and are inflated.

⁴ In 2011/12, circulation transactions counts were the first to reflect the fact that faculty loans are now for one year vs. indefinite (indefinite loans started in 2005/06); it is also the first full year to reflect that staff loans are now 1 year vs. 6 months (both changes made 8/2/10). As in the past, 2011/12 counts exclude any staff processing transactions associated with the large scale digitization projects. For the first time, counts exclude all transactions that the units did not identify as reflecting patron use (an additional 11,004 charges and 632 renewals).

COLLECTIONS USE & DELIVERY

Data table - Pt. 2: Physical Collections Delivery

(back to online TOC)

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	1 year % change	5 year % change
(continued from previous page)							Incr/(Decr)	Incr/(Decr)
Physical Collections Delivery								
Library-to-Library and Faculty Office Delivery (the Medical College does not participate) (most of these counts are included in the physical circulation counts on the previous page)								
Library-to-Library Delivery (filled requests) ⁵	25,009	25,772	27,190	26,282	33,100	33,588	1.5%	34.3%
Faculty Office Delivery (filled requests)	3,743	4,873	5,689	6,610	7,047	8,692	23.3%	132.2%
Interlibrary Loans ⁶								
(some of the lending counts are included in the physical circulation counts above)								
Interlibrary Loans (filled requests) (the Medical College does not participate in Borrow Direct)								
Lending	62,902	60,064	60,910	54,536	51,667	51,781	0.2%	(17.7%)
Traditional	39,673	34,802	35,922	31,902	27,317	27,613	1.1%	(30.4%)
Borrow Direct	23,229	25,262	24,988	22,634	24,350	24,168	(0.7%)	4.0%
Borrowing	38,625	37,678	37,669	43,824	54,036	54,324	0.5%	40.6%
Traditional	20,503	19,109	18,412	22,380	25,791	25,564	(0.9%)	24.7%
Borrow Direct	18,122	18,569	19,257	21,444	28,245	28,760	1.8%	58.7%
Total physical borrowing, lending and delivery transactions	1,413,140	1,394,531	1,452,851	1,307,175	1,159,780	1,082,664	(6.6%)	(23.4%)

⁵ In 2010/11, the Library-to-Library Delivery service was expanded to include videos, DVDs, journals and serials, audios and computer disks. In 2010/11, the Olin Library-to-Library Delivery count increased significantly with construction on the Olin Fire Safety Improvement Project.

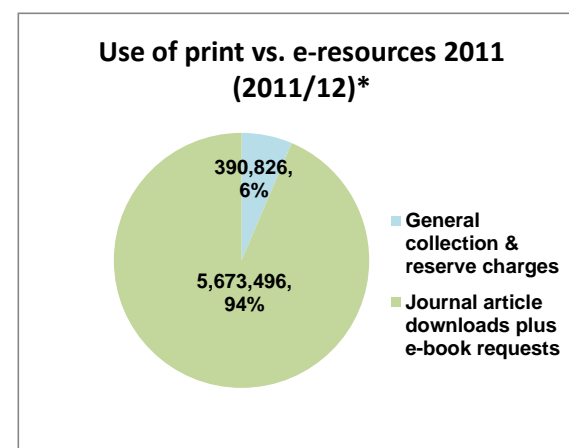
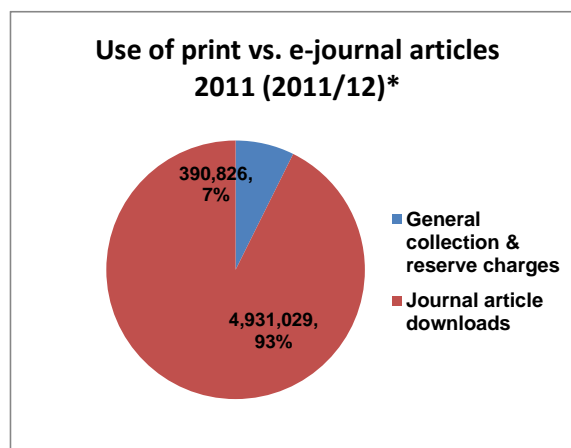
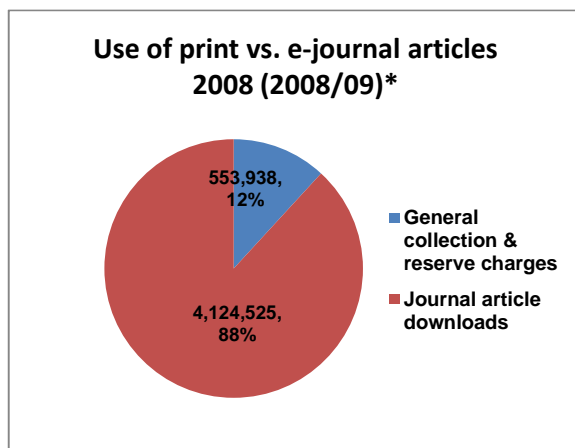
⁶ In 2011/12, Harvard and MIT became Borrow Direct members. As in the past, a significant percent of items requested by CU patrons through traditional ILL (borrowing) were available at CU. These requests are included in the counts (5,402 in the filled requests for 2011/12, or 23.3% of Ithaca/Geneva's traditional ILL borrowing total).

COLLECTIONS USE & DELIVERY

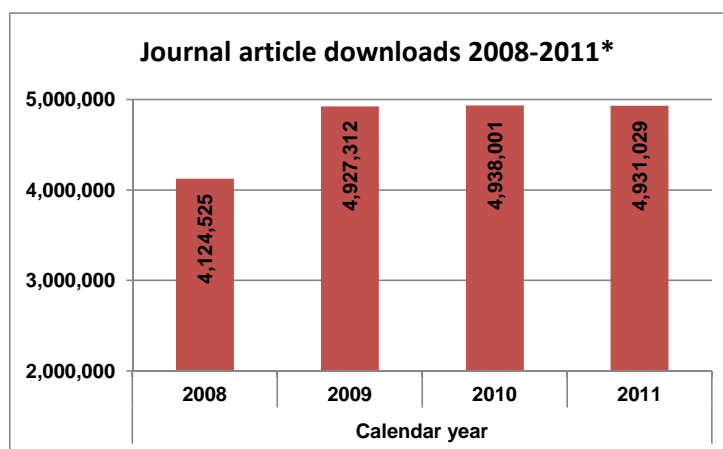
Graphs (continued on next three pages)

(back to online TOC)

The pie charts below show the relative size of print circulation (general collection and reserve charges) and e-resource use. The first 2 pie charts show print circulation compared to e-journal downloads only, and the third pie chart shows print circulation compared to e-journal download and e-book requests. Due to the inconsistency of data, equal comparisons are impossible*, but they help to show a more rounded view of the use of library resources.



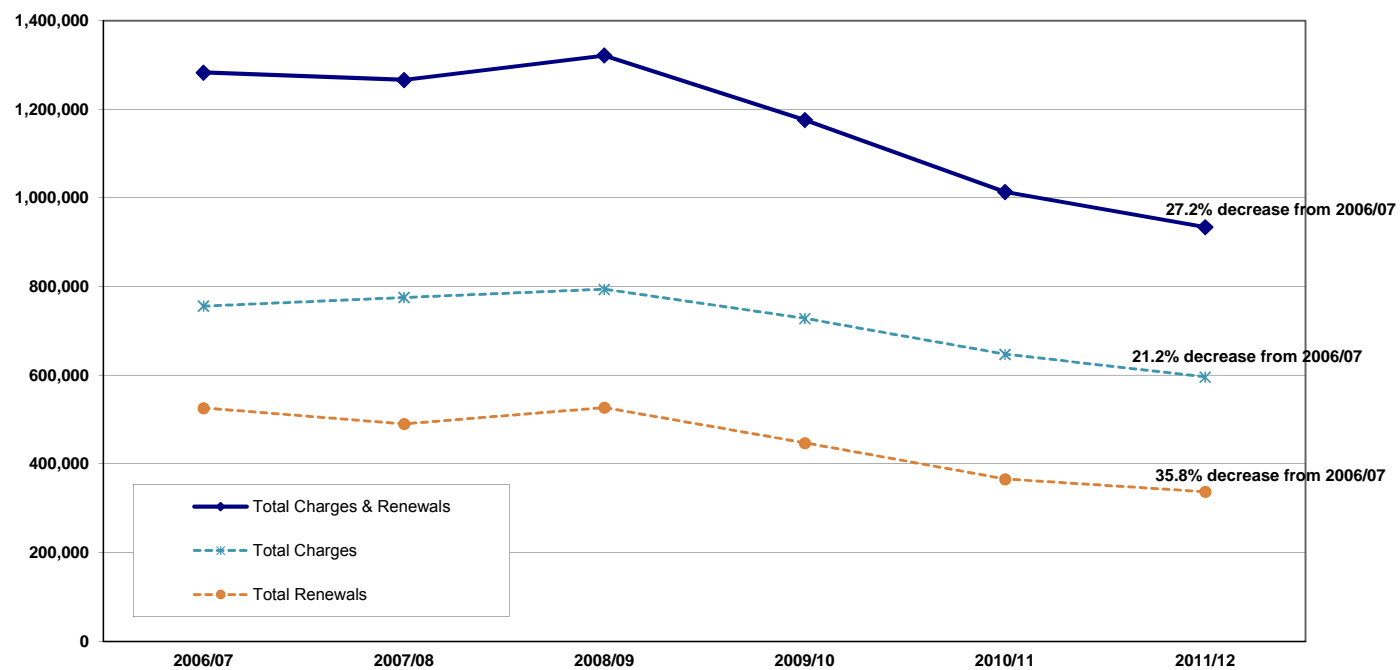
*E-counts are calendar year, while the physical collection counts are fiscal year. The journal article download counts include HTML and PDF downloads reported by COUNTER compliant publishers/vendors and some non-COUNTER compliant publishers/vendors CUL tracked in previous years (included to retain consistency; 2.4% of the total downloads). E-book counts are title or section requests for COUNTER compliant vendors only. We are aware that some counts are not as consistent with the intent of the standard as would be hoped, and are inflated. E-use includes any Qatar use for shared subscriptions.



COLLECTIONS USE & DELIVERY

Graphs (continued)
(back to online TOC)

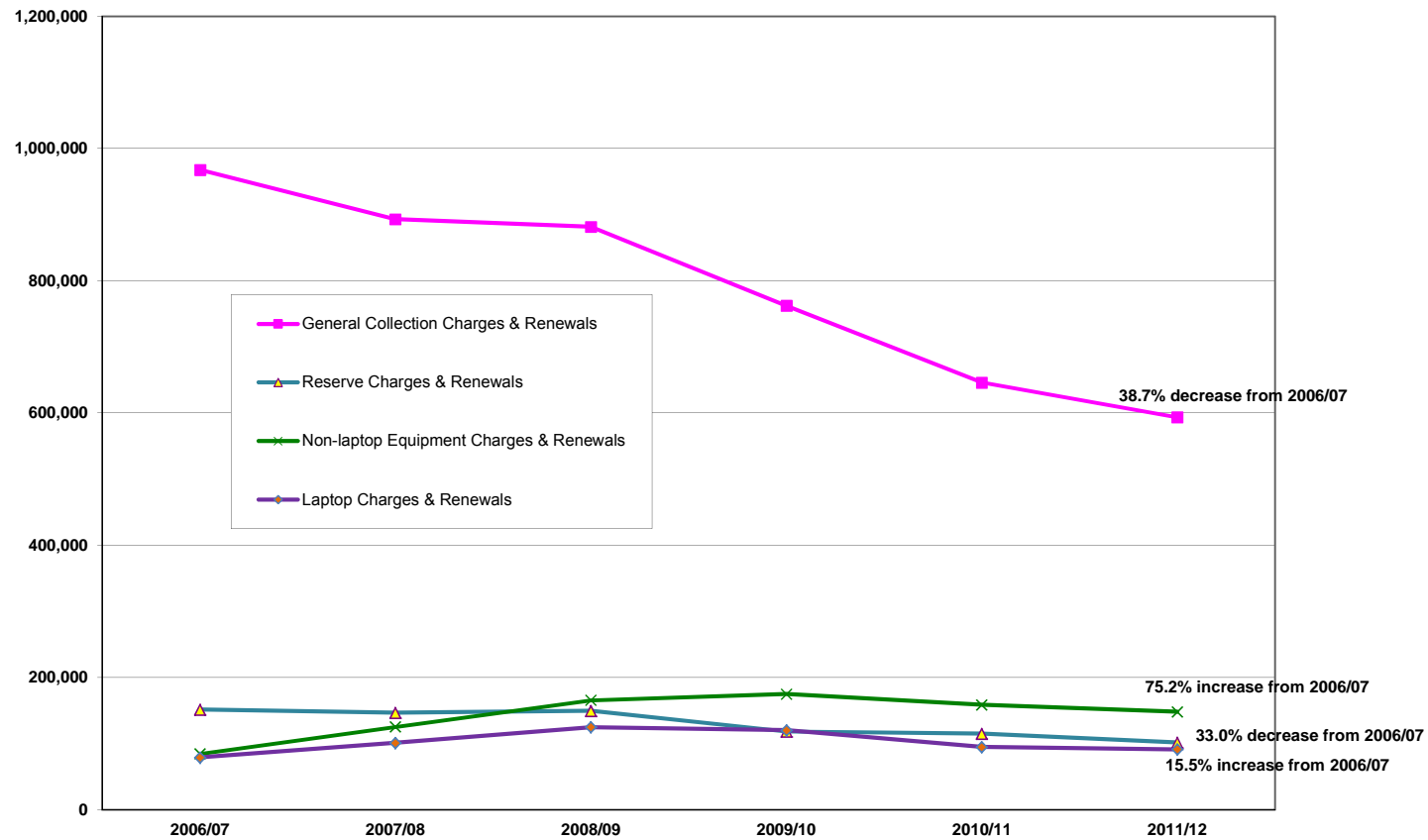
PHYSICAL CIRCULATION TRENDS - CHARGES & RENEWALS



COLLECTIONS USE & DELIVERY

Graphs (continued)
(back to online TOC)

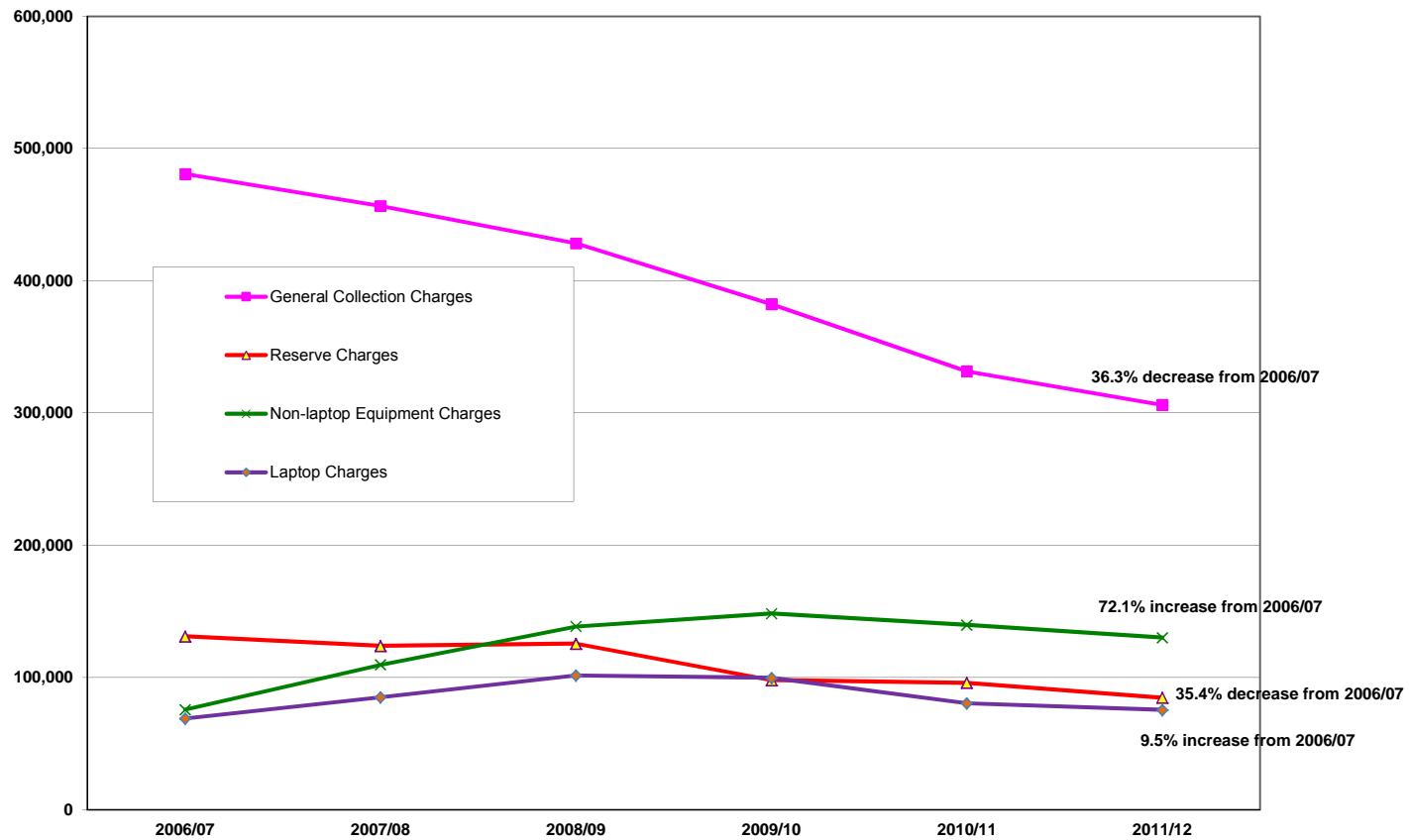
PHYSICAL CIRCULATION TRENDS - CHARGES & RENEWALS BY COLLECTION TYPE



COLLECTIONS USE & DELIVERY

Graphs (continued)
(back to online TOC)

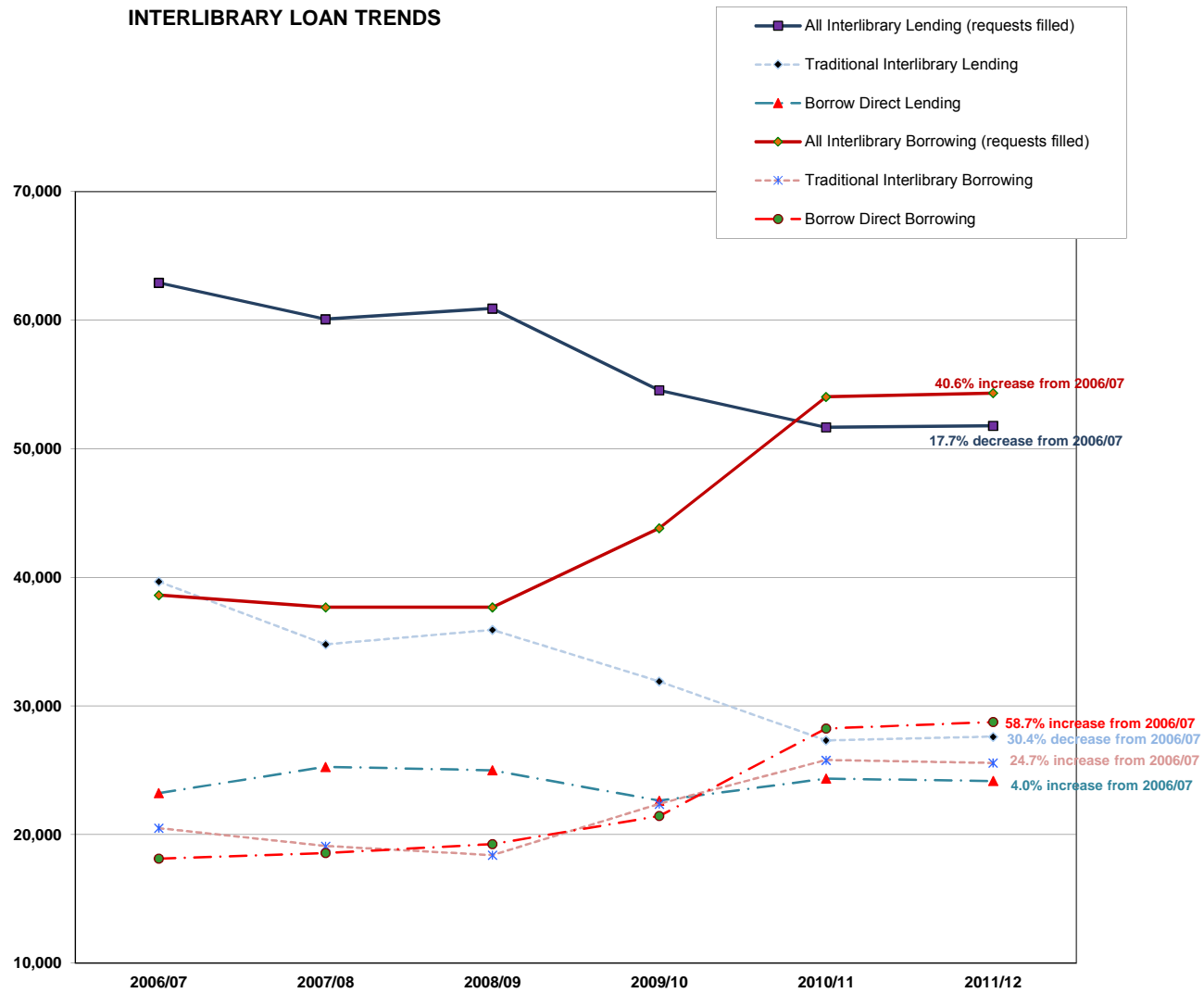
PHYSICAL CIRCULATION TRENDS - CHARGES BY COLLECTION TYPE



COLLECTIONS USE & DELIVERY

Graphs (continued)

(back to online TOC)



INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION CONTACTS WITH PATRONS

Data table

(back to online TOC)

Data in this table includes only those transactions staff recorded in Count It, a locally built system for keeping track of public services transactions. About half of the units used CUL's sampling weeks.

After 3 years of slight increases, information transactions dropped by 18.3%, for a total of a 29.8% decrease since 2006/07. E-transactions saw a slightly greater decrease than non-e transactions, but since 2006/07, e-transactions increased by 1.2%, while non-e transactions decreased by 32.9%. The ratio of electronic transactions to all transactions seems to have settled in the 25-28% range. Presentations to groups decreased by 6.3% in 2011/12, and by 17.1% from 2006/07, with a 9.9% decrease in presentation participants during the last 5 years. The number of for-credit courses decreased by 17.6% from 2010/11.

Count It allows some new breakouts. In 2011/12, 90.4% of information transactions were under 20 minutes and 98.7% were answered from within the library; and 55.9% of the presentations to groups sessions were course-related or part of credit bearing courses taught or co-taught by library staff. Those same figures for 2010/11 were very similar: 90.1%, 98.5% and 56.2%.

					2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	1 year % change	5 year % change
											Incr/(Decr)	Incr/(Decr)
Information Transactions					98,204 *	75,618 *	78,441	79,316	84,397	68,913	(18.3%)	(29.8%)
Information Transactions Breakouts												
Mode												
	Electronic				17,359	16,568	21,158	22,260	22,141	17,573	(20.6%)	1.2%
	Non-electronic				76,565	54,133	57,283	56,827	62,256	51,340	(17.5%)	(32.9%)
	Cannot be categorized				4,280	4,917	0	229	0	0	u/a	u/a
Duration (face-time spent with users)												
	1-4 minutes				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	35,802	30,823	(13.9%)	u/a
	5-14 minutes				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	35,419	27,490	(22.4%)	u/a
	15-19 minutes				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	4,805	3,955	(17.7%)	u/a
	20-59 minutes				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	6,950	5,471	(21.3%)	u/a
	60+ minutes				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	1,421	1,174	(17.4%)	u/a
Location answered from												
	In library				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	83,171	68,026	(18.2%)	u/a
	Outside library, on campus				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	542	452	(16.6%)	u/a
	Off campus				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	684	435	(36.4%)	u/a
Presentations To Groups - Sessions					1,761	1,745	2,044	1,819	1,557	1,459	(6.3%)	(17.1%)
	Instruction sessions				1,346	1,376	1,628	1,509	539	500	(7.2%)	u/a
	Course related				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	336	316	(6.0%)	u/a
	Your own credit bearing course				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	310	209	(32.6%)	u/a
	Workshops				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	43	58	34.9%	u/a
	Invited outside speaker events				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	147	155	5.4%	u/a
	Other				u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a				
	Tours				415	369	416	310	182	221	21.4%	
Presentations to Groups - Participants					23,357	23,211	24,615	24,586	22,413	21,053	(6.1%)	(9.9%)
	Instruction sessions				19,347	19,179	19,657	21,133				
	Tours				4,010	4,032	4,958	3,453				
Your Own Credit Bearing Courses (# of courses, not times offered)					u/a	u/a	u/a	21	17	14	(17.6%)	u/a
Information Fairs (not included in presentations to groups)												
	Sessions				u/a	u/a	u/a	5	11	22	100.0%	u/a
	Participants				u/a	u/a	u/a	3,625	1,306	1,866	42.9%	u/a

* = corrected/adjusted count

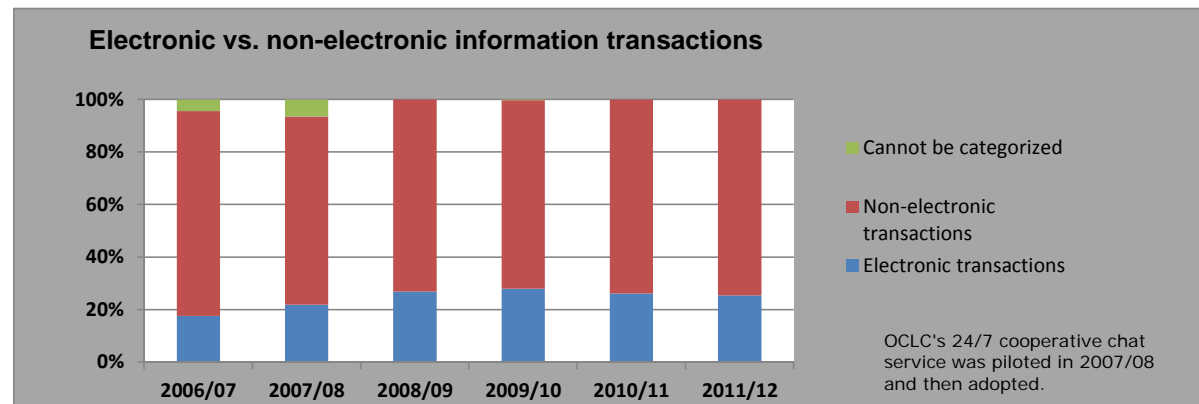
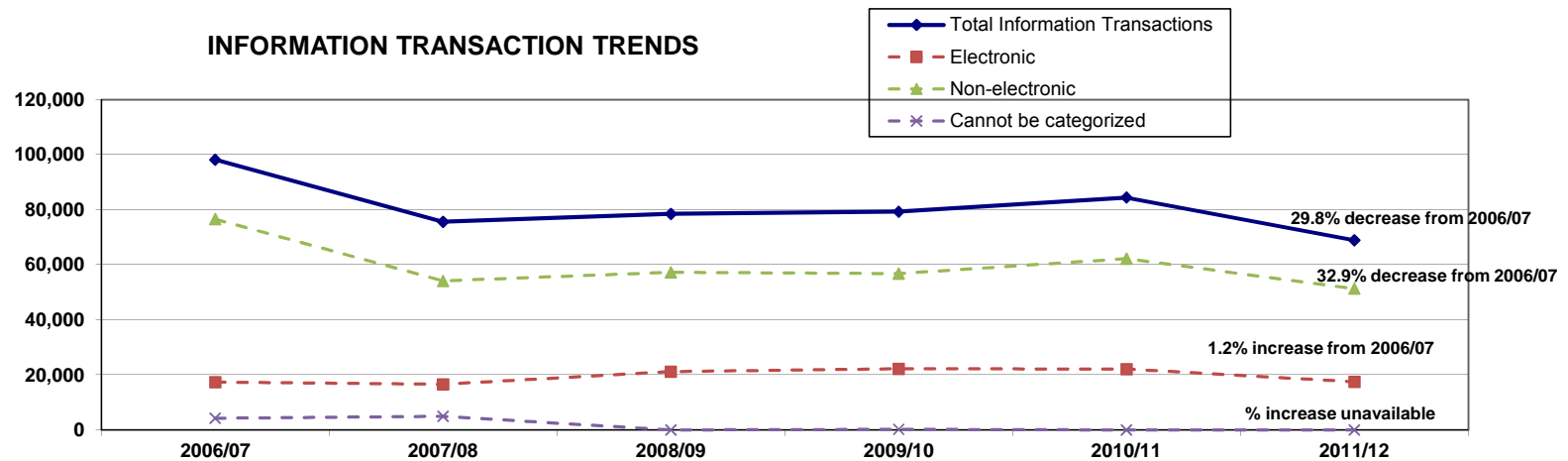
u/a = unavailable

Data collection methodology/definitions changed with 2010/11.

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION CONTACTS WITH PATRONS

Graphs (continued on next three pages)

(back to online TOC)

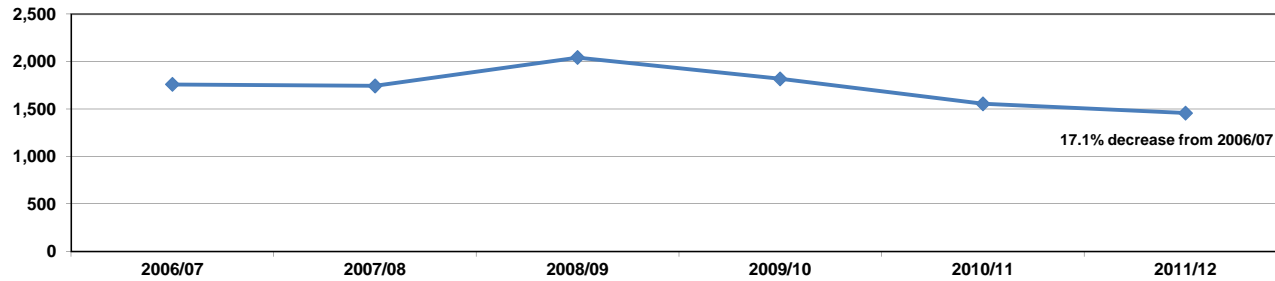


INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION CONTACTS WITH PATRONS

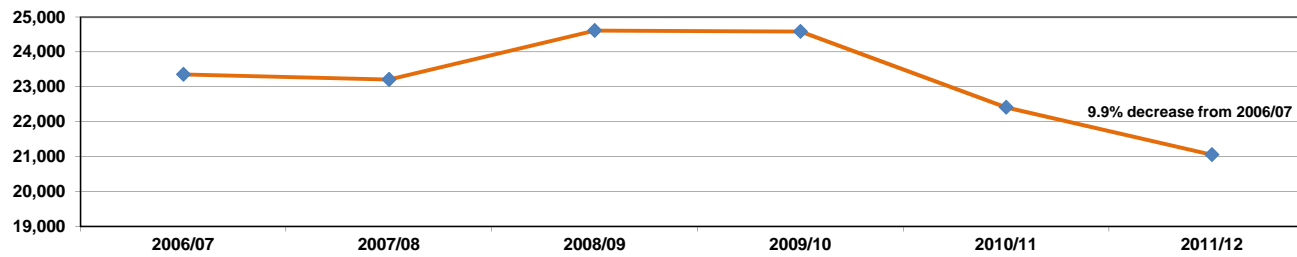
Graphs (continued)

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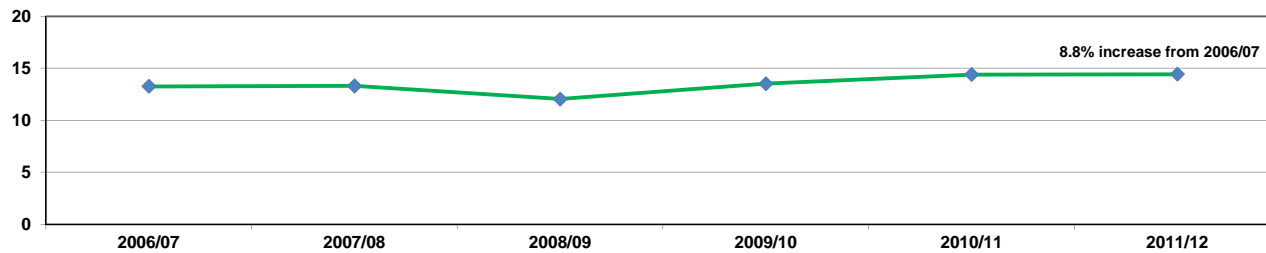
PRESENTATIONS TO GROUPS - SESSIONS



PRESENTATIONS TO GROUPS - PARTICIPANTS



PRESENTATIONS TO GROUPS - PARTICIPANTS PER SESSION

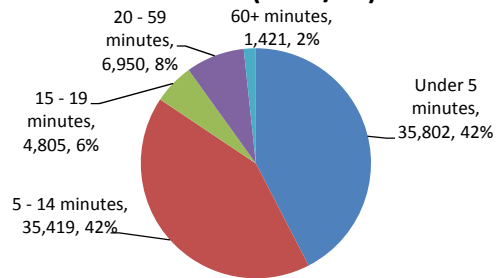


INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION CONTACTS WITH PATRONS

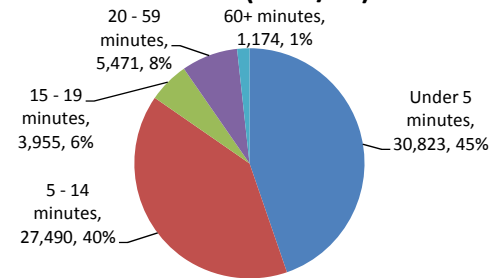
Graphs (continued)

(back to online TOC)

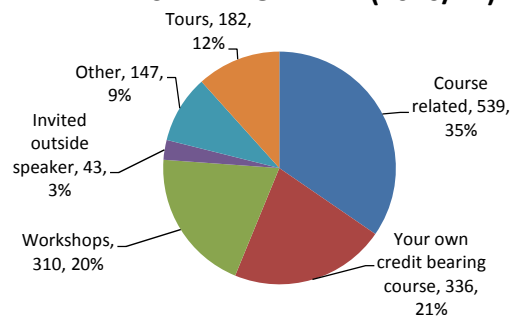
INFORMATION TRANSACTIONS - BY DURATION (2010/11)



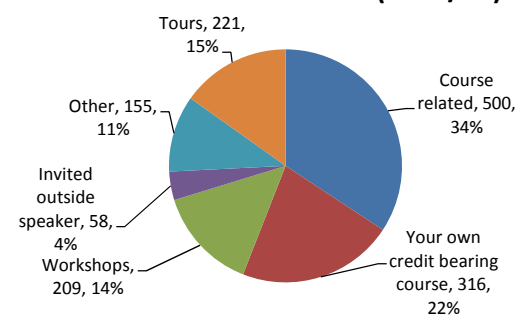
INFORMATION TRANSACTIONS - BY DURATION (2011/12)



PRESENTATION SESSIONS TO GROUPS - BY PRESENTATION TYPE (2010/11)



PRESENTATION SESSIONS TO GROUPS - BY PRESENTATION TYPE (2011/12)

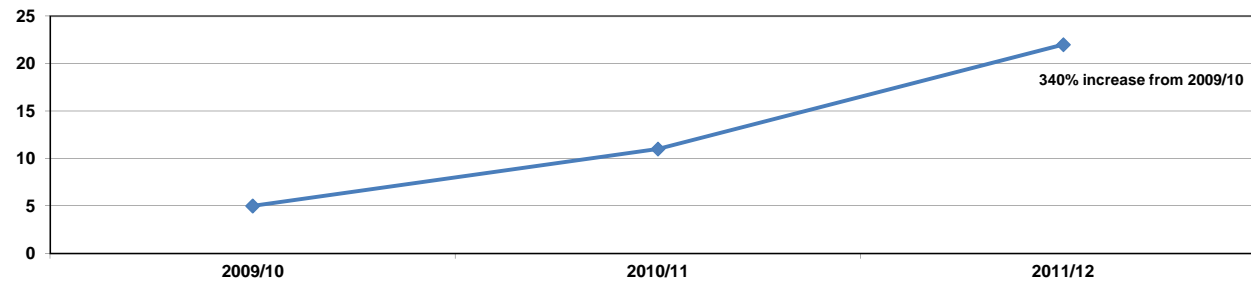


INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION CONTACTS WITH PATRONS

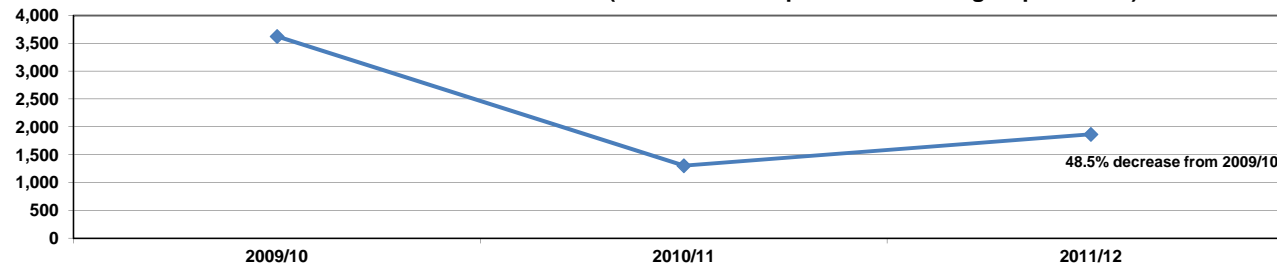
Graphs (continued)

(back to online TOC)

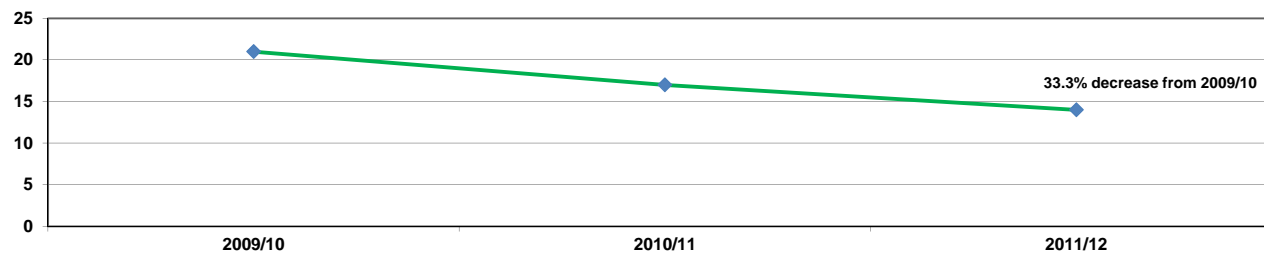
INFORMATION FAIRS - SESSIONS (not included in presentations to groups counts)



INFORMATION FAIRS - PARTICIPANTS (not included in presentations to groups counts)



YOUR OWN CREDIT BEARING COURSES (# of courses, not times offered)



ACCESS, FACILITIES AND STAFFING

Data table

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The consolidation of some physical units is clearly reflected in this table.¹ In 2011/12, virtual visits (estimated sessions to library-hosted web sites from outside of library buildings) were up by 5% to almost 10.5 million. At the same time, in-person visits were down 12.7% to just under 4 million. It is not fully valid to compare these measures², but Ithaca/Geneva's physical visits represented only 25.9% of the total physical and virtual visits. The other facilities and space indicators tracked were also down.³ The non-student staff count showed a 1.5% decrease from 2010/11. The Library now operates with 14.7% fewer staff than it did five years ago, with the FTE just below the 400 mark, a first in decades. Note that staffing counts exclude any temporarily vacant lines and short-term staff. Selected data are illustrated in the following pages.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	1 year % change Incr/(Decr)	5 year % change Incr/(Decr)
Access ^{1,2}								
Virtual Visits	u/a	u/a	7,701,219	6,840,206	9,987,899	10,490,451	5.0%	u/a
In-person Visits	3,660,310 *	3,696,817 *	3,471,767	4,236,585	4,478,097	3,910,434	(12.7%)	6.8%
Facilities ¹								
User Seats	5,060	5,685	5,679	5,581	5,563	5,210	(6.3%)	3.0%
Net Square Footage	771,656	812,064	809,920	798,106	790,620	750,288	(5.1%)	(2.8%)
Public Computers ³	u/a	924	1,052	1,074	1,077	852	(20.9%)	u/a
Desktops	u/a	742	835	844	853	667	(21.8%)	u/a
Laptops	u/a	182	217	230	224	185	(17.4%)	u/a
Staffing FTE								
Academic Staff	124	126	125	115	115	120	3.6%	(3.5%)
Non-Academic Staff	341	335	312	289	287	276	(3.6%)	(19.0%)
Exempt	96	94	92	88	90	87	(2.6%)	(9.2%)
Non-Exempt	245	241	220	200	197	189	(4.1%)	(22.9%)
Total Non-student Staff	464	461	437	404	402	396	(1.5%)	(14.7%)
Students	118	121	120	110	111	104	(5.9%)	(11.7%)
Subset of Staffing FTE								
Sponsored Programs FTE	u/a	u/a	u/a	u/a	20	16	(20.4%)	u/a

* = corrected/adjusted count

u/a = unavailable

¹ The Engineering Library transitioned to a virtual library on 7/1/11. The Hotel, ILR, and Management libraries consolidated their collections in the spring and summer of 2012. June 1st was the last day of operation of the Entomology Library in Comstock Hall. The Fine Arts Library moved to its temporary location in Rand Hall in October of 2011. The in-person library visit counts excludes the heavily used Engineering study space. The user seat, net square footage and public computer counts exclude Engineering, Entomology and Hotel for the first time.

² Tracking both of these counts is an inexact science. Virtual visits: Counts exclude the use of pages not covered by CUL's Logs System (e.g., licensed resources accessed directly, web sites on college servers, some newer sites). In-library IPs cannot always be accurately tracked. Wireless use from within library buildings cannot be excluded. Physical visits: Most counts include in-building staff. Gate counts were unavailable for Law and Entomology. Olin and Mann have cafes. Building layouts can affect counts.

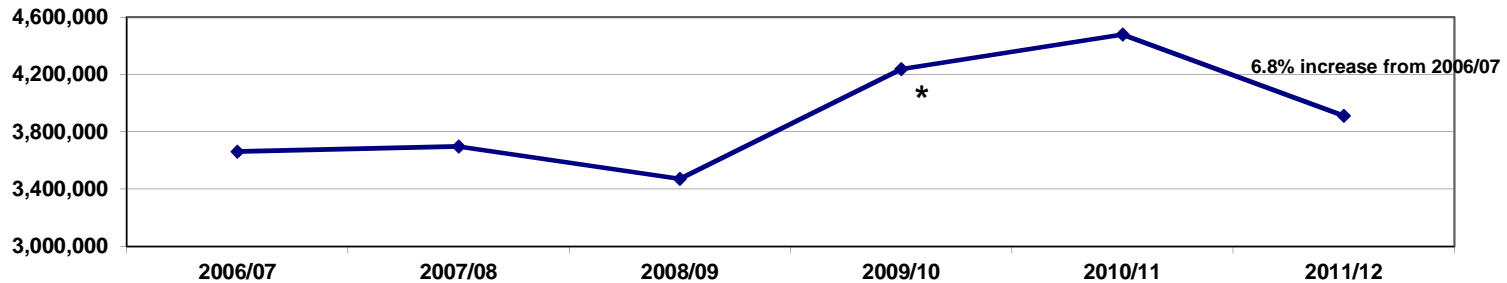
³ 32 desktops in 2010/11 and 4 desktops in 2009/10 were mistakenly counted; those oversights are not corrected here.

ACCESS, FACILITIES AND STAFF

Graphs (continued on next page)

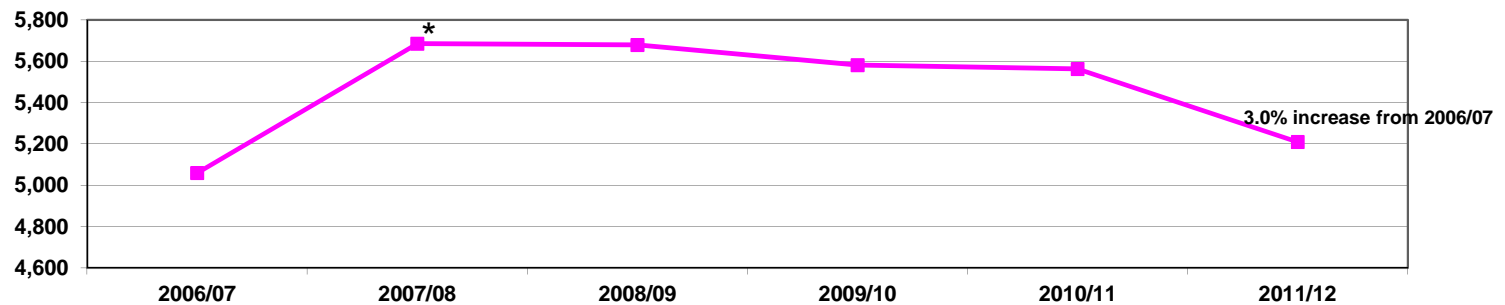
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IN-PERSON LIBRARY VISITS



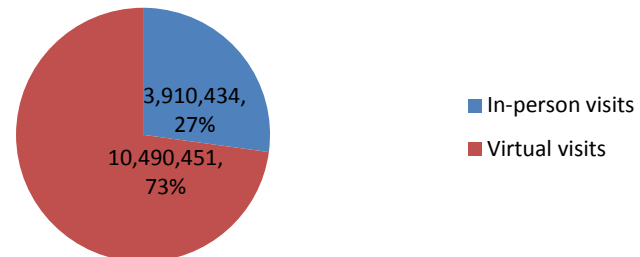
* Mann Library was able to report an extrapolated visit count for the first time in 2009/10 and a full count for the first time in 2010/11. If not for the addition of Mann's count, the 2009/10 figure would have represented a decrease from 2008/09. The significant increase in user seats in 2007/08 reflects in largest part the completion of Mann Library's renovation.

USER SEATS



In-person vs. virtual visits in 2011/12

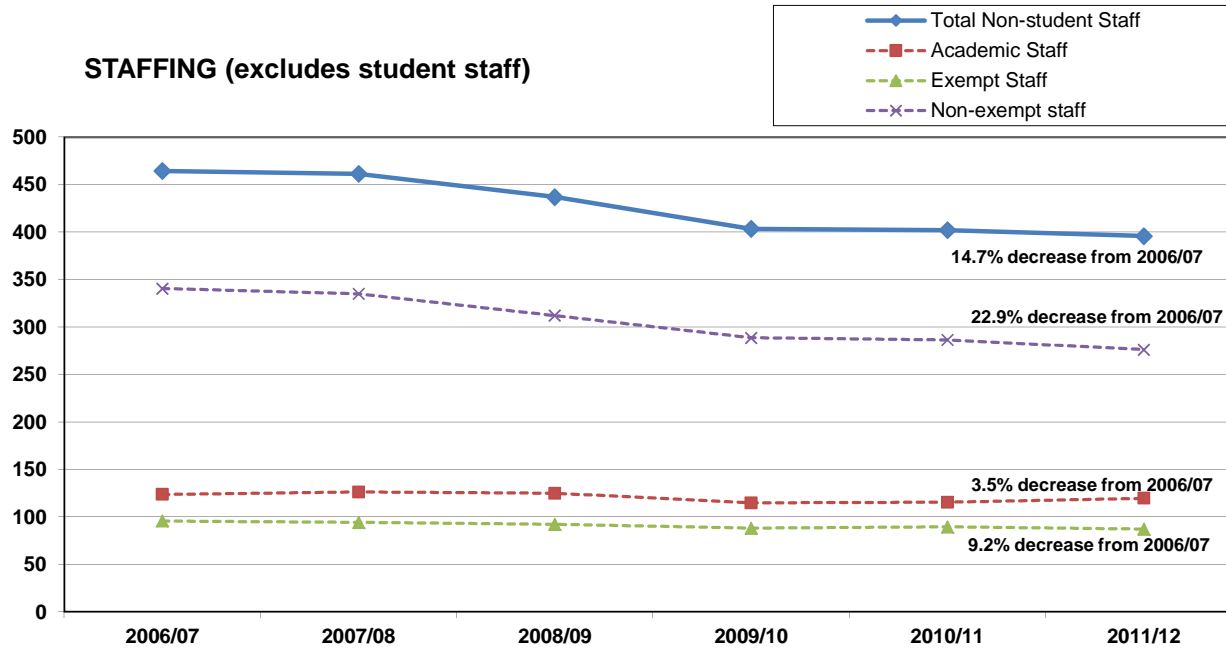
This graph shows in-person visits and virtual visits (estimated use of library-hosted web pages from outside of the library buildings). It is not a fully valid comparison, but it helps to show a more rounded view of the use of the library.



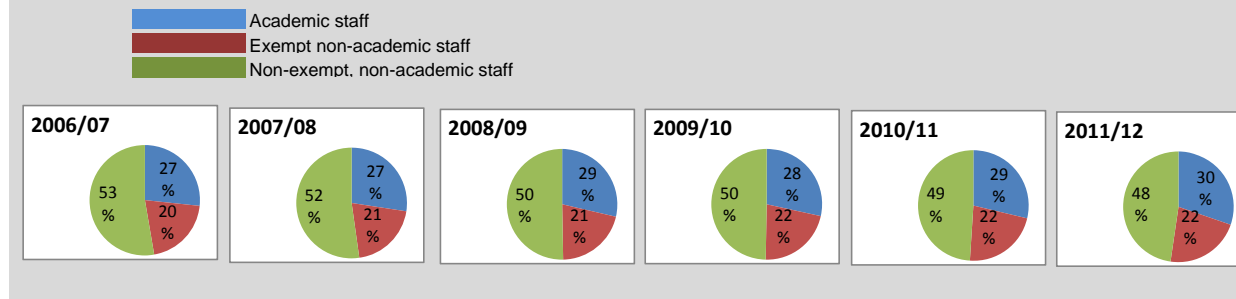
ACCESS, FACILITIES AND STAFFING

Graphs (continued)

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Non-student staff by staff type



EXPENDITURES

Data table

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This table first shows total expenditures, then provides some adjusted and breakout figures to put the those figures in context. Total expenditures increased by 3% from 2010/11, and by 3.7% from 2006/07, despite a 17.9% decrease from 2010/11 in sponsored programs expenditures. However, the CPI adjusted total expenditures decreased by 5.8% from 2006/07. The 10.2% increase in materials expenditures reflects a one-time drawdown on Library funds that were in reserve for a range of projects, to help ensure that the Library meets its priority objective to return the Library to its position among the top ten academic institutions in the Association of Research Libraries in terms of collections support. In 2011/12, \$300,000 was added to the base materials allocation, and \$1,200,000 was made available to selectors on a one-time basis. E-materials expenditures were 59.6% of total materials expenditures in 2011/12; one-time special collections expenditures slightly decreased the electronic to print expenditures ratio this year from 60.7% in 2010/11. Selected data are illustrated on the next few pages.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	1 year % change Incr/(Decr)	5 year % change Incr/(Decr)
Total expenditures ¹	\$53,661,817	\$56,710,562 ²	\$56,678,222	\$53,383,068	\$54,039,212	\$55,674,103	3.0%	3.7%
Total expenditures adjusted for inflation								
CPI Inflation adjusted total expenditures (1982-1984 dollar base value)	\$25,757,672	\$25,916,727	\$26,277,157	\$24,491,564	\$23,940,605	\$24,261,194	1.3%	(5.8%)
Total expenditures minus returns to the university/colleges	ua/na	ua/na	\$55,188,622	\$51,461,135	\$54,001,099 ³	\$55,626,545	3.0%	u/a
Total expenditures divided into staffing, materials and general operating								
Staffing expenditures (including benefits)			\$32,025,646	\$29,160,178	\$29,611,930	\$30,139,500	1.8%	u/a
Materials expenditures (including shipping & binding)			\$17,817,888	\$16,473,369	\$17,515,453	\$19,294,706	10.2%	u/a
General operating			\$6,834,688	\$7,749,521	\$6,911,829	\$6,239,897	(9.7%)	u/a
Other subsets								
Estimated Electronic Materials Expenditures (subset of materials expenditures)			\$8,689,730	\$9,546,493	\$10,637,434	\$11,508,885	8.2%	u/a
Sponsored programs expenditures (subset of staffing, materials and general operating expenditures)			\$1,555,194	\$2,627,969	\$3,388,230	\$2,782,332	(17.9%)	u/a

ua/na = unavailable or not applicable

¹ Starting with 2009/10, figures exclude estimated expenditures for the federal share of work-study expenditures (in 2011/12, about \$191,404).

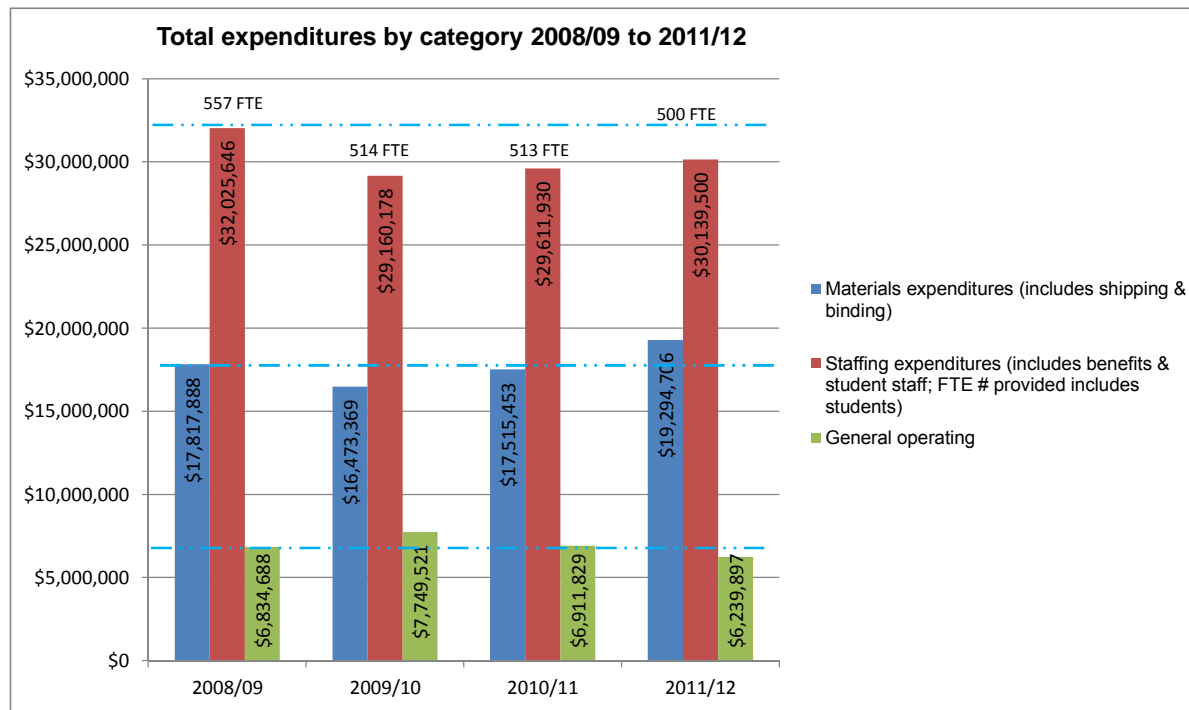
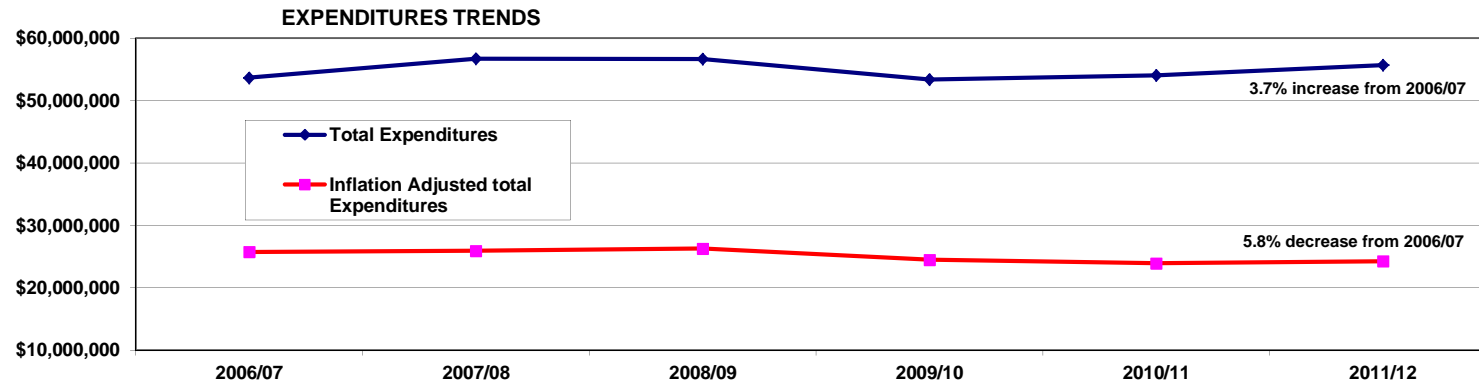
² In 2007/08, Mann Library operating expenditures were over-reported due to transfers to principle being reported as expenditures.

³ Some returns to the university/colleges were mistakenly excluded from total expenditures. The actual figure was \$66,624, instead of the \$38,113 subtracted here.

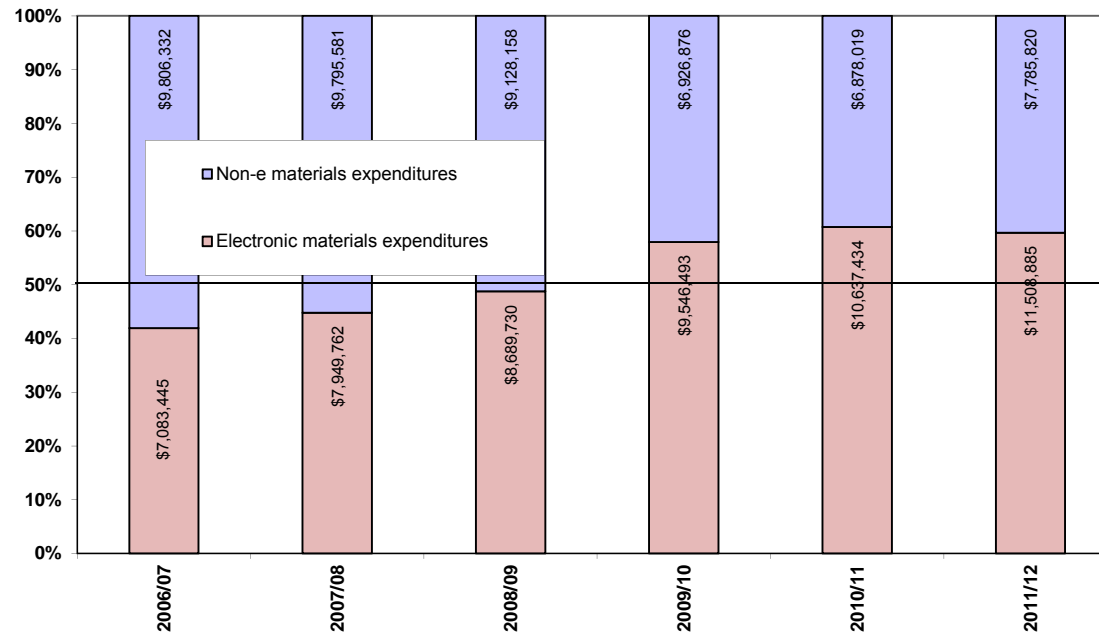
EXPENDITURES

Graphs (continued on next page)

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ESTIMATED ELECTRONIC MATERIALS EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO NON-E MATERIALS EXPENDITURES



ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES RANKINGS

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These tables present CUL among its ARL peer institutions through various ARL rankings through the latest available year (2010/11 for the ARL Statistics, and 2011/12 for the ARL Annual Salary Survey). With one exception (see the side bar), all rankings here are for Ithaca/Geneva only. No ARL figures are adjusted for location-based differences in cost of living.

ARL implemented its *Library Investment Index* in 2007 and retroactively calculated the data back to 2002/03 for the 113 (and in 2010/11, 115) university libraries. Ranked 12th in 2010/11, CUL climbed one rank from 2009/10, but fell 2 ranks since 2005/06. Due to increased one-time spending, CUL's rank in 2010/11 for Total Materials Expenditures improved 2 ranks from 2009/10, but was 8 ranks lower than in 2005/06.

To represent CU's full investment in the Library, the sidebar shows what CUL's *Library Investment Index* and total materials expenditures rankings would have been for 2007/08 through 2010/11 if CUL's Medical Library counts were included for the rankings. All data below are from <http://www.arlstatistics.org>.

Cornell's ARL *Library Investment Index* Rankings

Year	ARL Rank
2005/06	10
2006/07	10
2007/08	10 *
2008/09	12
2009/10	13
2010/11	12

–Index based on: total library expenditures; salaries and wages of professional staff; total library materials expenditures; and professional plus support staff.

* Corrected figure

Top 20 ARL *Library Investment Index*-Ranked Libraries, 2010/11

ARL Rank	University	ARL Rank	University
1	Harvard	11	Alberta
2	Yale	12	Cornell
3	Toronto	13	Southern California
4	Michigan	14	Ohio State
5	Columbia	15	Illinois, Urbana
6	UCLA	16	British Columbia
7	New York	17	Pennsylvania
8	UC Berkeley	18	Wisconsin
9	Princeton	19	North Carolina
10	Penn State	20	Duke

Cornell's ARL Rank for Total Materials Expenditures

Year	ARL Rank
2005/06	14
2006/07	18
2007/08	19
2008/09	20
2009/10	24
2010/11	22

–Excludes expenditures for binding. (Excludes Medical.)

Cornell's ARL *Library Investment Index* and Total Materials Expenditures Rankings if the Medical Library's Data is Added

Year	ARL Investment Index Rank	ARL Materials Exp. Rank
2007/08	8	12
2008/09	9	12
2009/10	10	19
2010/11	11	16

–CUL imputes these counts. CUL is the only top ranked ARL library that excludes (per ARL definition) an existing medical library because it is not located within a reasonable commuting distance from the central campus. We impute these rankings to represent CU's full investment in the Library for more accurate peer comparisons. Materials expenditures excludes expenditures for binding.

Cornell's ARL Rankings for Average, Median, and Beginning Professional Salaries

Year	Average Salary	Median Salary	Beginning Salary
2006/07	28	43	22
2007/08	33	40	16
2008/09	41	55	28
2009/10	32	46	24
2010/11	32	42	28
2011/12	33	38	34

–Excludes all law and medical library data, which are reported separately in the Salary Survey. Salaries of university librarians are not included in calculations of averages and medians.

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