

Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1961-62

THE LATEST statistical information concerning academic libraries is available in the Office of Education publication *Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1961-62, Institutional Data* (OE-15023-62). All institutions of higher education in the United States and its possessions should have received a copy during March.

For the second consecutive year there was a marked increase in the number of institutions returning completed questionnaires (See Table A).

Coverage was even more complete when measured against enrollment. The reported 1,862 institutions enrolled 3,821,000 or 98.2 per cent of 3,891,000 degree-credit students announced by the Office of Education in the fall of 1961. Last year, the figures were 3,430,000 students or 95 per cent.

Table 1 of the survey contains eighteen items of management information for each institution as of June 30, 1962. Included for the first time are data indicating the *control* (public or private) and *type* of each institution. The seven types of institutions are universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, technological schools, theological schools,

junior colleges, and other professional schools.

These two specifications should enable the librarian to compare more easily the operation of his library, as well as the size of his staff and its financial resources with those of similar libraries. In addition, a more meaningful comparison can be made with ALA-recommended quantitative standards for college and junior college libraries.

The salary data in Table 2 of the survey relate only to full-time staff members as of September 1, 1962. The table does not include salaries of personnel who are employed for less than the full academic year (9-10 months). The number of personnel is reported for each category (associate or assistant librarian, department or division heads, etc.) as well as the highest and lowest annual salary actually received. When a category has only one salary, it is entered in the column headed "highest salary."

As in previous years, a substantial number of institutions reported some full-time staff members with 9-10 months of service and some full-time staff members with 11-12 months of service. In the two prior surveys these institutions were

TABLE A
NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RESPONDENTS TO LIBRARY STATISTICS SURVEY, 1959-62

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Total number of institutions*	1,952	†1,991	1,985
Number of respondents	1,393	1,666	‡1,862
Response rate (per cent)	71	84	94

* Institutions with students taking courses creditable toward bachelor's or higher degrees, as listed in the annual publication, *Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, Institutional Data*.

† In this survey, major branch libraries of complex institutions were counted separately. The institutional total was 1,975.

‡ Includes 1960-61 data for 91 institutions.

assigned to either category according to the number of months the majority of the staff was employed. For example, when over half of the staff of a library worked 9-10 months during the year rather than 11-12 months, the entire staff of the library was listed in the 9-10 month category. However, this year's table allows scope for designating those institutions which employ full-time staff members on either a 9-10 or a 11-12 months basis, or both.

Agreement was reached concerning the treatment of "contributed services"¹ by

¹ Contributed services (C.S.). This term is defined as the estimated monetary value of work performed by members of religious orders, such as clerics, nuns, and priests. It should be emphasized that all indications of contributed services are based on 11-12 months of employment.

the inclusion of a separate salary schedule for such services in the questionnaire. As a result, Table 2 of the survey designates clearly which salaries are computed on a contributed service basis.

Table B offers a comparison of the totals of various management data for the years 1959-62. The table includes data on annual per cent changes. While total library collections, personnel, etc. increased appreciably, so did total enrollments in academic institutions as shown in Table C.

Table D denotes the twenty-five largest college and university libraries in the United States as of July 30, 1962. They are listed in order of the size of the volume collection: the numbers in pa-

TABLE B
TOTAL LIBRARY RESOURCES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS 1960-62*

	1959-60	1960-61	Per cent of Change	1961-62	Per cent of Change
Number of institutions (fall enrollment)	1,952	1,975		1,985	
<i>Library Collection</i>					
Volumes	176,721,000	189,100,000	7.0	201,914,000	6.8
Volumes added	8,415,000	9,396,000	11.7	10,949,000	16.5
Periodicals received	1,271,000	1,399,000	10.1	1,487,000	6.3
<i>Personnel (FTE)</i>					
Professional	9,254	9,674	4.5	10,376	7.3
Nonprofessional	8,860	9,759	10.1	10,807	10.7
<i>Expenditures</i>					
Total	137,245,000	158,904,000	15.8	184,017,000	15.8
Salaries & wages	84,175,000	97,671,000	16.0	111,891,000	14.6
Books & other library materials	40,760,000	47,695,000	17.0	56,377,000	18.2
Binding	4,852,000	5,606,000	15.5	6,234,000	11.2
Other operating expenditures	7,458,000	7,932,000	6.4	9,515,000	20.0

* These preliminary figures will be adjusted when valid estimates have been made of nonrespondent institutions.

TABLE C
OPENING FALL DEGREE-CREDIT ENROLLMENT; AGGREGATE UNITED STATES 1959-61

	Fall 1959	Fall 1960	Fall 1961
Number of students	3,402,297	3,610,007	4,206,672
Per cent changes		+6.1	+7.8

TABLE D
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY STATISTICS—1961-62
(The 25 largest in the United States)

Rank	Institution	Total volumes	Volumes added	Library materials and binding	Total staff	Total operating expenditures	Exp. per student (in dollars)	Exp. percentage
1	Harvard University	6,931,293	201,655 (1)	1,023,889 (4)	432 (1)	4,284,586 (1)	367 (1)	6.2 (2)
2	Yale University	4,572,893	90,015 (7)	781,765 (6)	311 (3)	2,004,285 (8)	242 (3)	4.5 (5)
3	Univ. of Illinois	3,525,820	142,436 (3)	810,445 (5)	266 (6)	2,592,276 (4)	81 (16)	2.7 (12)
4	Univ. of Michigan	3,049,715	119,976 (5)	627,514 (8)	261 (7)	2,471,292 (5)	88 (13)	2.9 (11)
5	Columbia University	3,026,464	86,240 (8)	558,846 (11)	298 (4)	2,153,156 (7)	129 (11)	2.9 (10)
6	Univ. of Cal.—Berkeley	2,701,186	106,710 (6)	1,097,598 (2)	369 (2)	3,812,997 (2)	161 (10)	
7	Stanford University	2,287,332	71,323 (17)	437,628 (16)	193 (11)	1,605,939 (12)	169 (7)	3.3 (9)
8	Cornell University	2,278,046	135,260 (4)	684,283 (7)	280 (5)	2,252,913 (6)	189 (4)	3.7 (7)
9	University of Chicago	2,210,062	82,284 (12)	457,213 (15)	160 (15)	1,531,950 (15)	168 (8)	
10	Univ. of Minnesota	2,072,285	61,423 (20)	603,345 (9)	160 (16)	1,720,109 (10)	41 (24)	2.3 (16)
11	Indiana University	1,828,992	82,778 (11)	571,812 (10)	162 (14)	1,379,722 (16)	48 (22)	
12	Princeton University	1,754,580	67,294 (19)	347,343 (21)	168 (13)	1,099,322 (20)	277 (2)	
13	Univ. of Pennsylvania	1,744,680	60,750 (21)	493,247 (13)	193 (10)	1,374,711 (17)	76 (17)	2.4 (14)
14	Univ. Cal.—Los Angeles	1,719,359	154,801 (2)	1,085,073 (3)	257 (8)	3,083,285 (3)	163 (9)	
15	Northwestern University	1,666,200	73,681 (16)	361,714 (20)	128 (20)	1,111,310 (18)	70 (19)	3.6 (8)
16	Duke University	1,540,063	47,041 (24)	480,416 (14)	116 (21)	1,106,809 (19)	181 (5)	5.3 (3)
17	Univ. of Wisconsin	1,527,432	78,664 (15)	544,918 (12)	155 (17)	1,551,552 (14)	47 (23)	2.4 (15)
18	Ohio State	1,520,597	79,953 (13)	422,879 (19)	190 (12)	1,556,153 (13)	57 (21)	2.4 (13)
19	Univ. of Texas	1,508,262	86,203 (9)	1,242,171 (1)	137 (18)	1,978,153 (9)	85 (14)	
20	Univ. of North Carolina	1,283,109	69,284 (18)	425,589 (18)	108 (22)	1,051,696 (21)	105 (12)	4.0 (6)
21	Johns Hopkins University	1,207,246	83,080 (10)	198,785 (24)	83 (24)	637,012 (25)	83 (15)	2.2 (17)
22	Univ. of Washington	1,173,496	79,431 (14)	437,125 (17)	226 (9)	1,691,865 (11)	73 (18)	
23	Brown University	1,170,755	47,410 (23)	214,619 (22)	95 (23)	707,155 (23)	171 (6)	6.3 (1)
24	University of Virginia	1,155,488	50,878 (22)	193,872 (25)	82 (25)	642,363 (24)	65 (20)	4.8 (4)
25	New York University	1,148,119	30,794 (25)	214,446 (23)	134 (19)	1,007,310 (22)	31 (25)	

rentheses after each entry in the remaining columns indicates the rank of that library for that particular column. For example, Harvard ranks first in volume collection, but Brown University ranks first in expenditure percentage.

A complete analysis of all the data contained in the survey will be available early next year.—*Theodore Samore, Library Services Branch, U. S. Office of Education.*

■ ■

Current Selection Service

RICHARD K. GARDNER, librarian of Marietta (Ohio) College since 1959 has been named editor of a new publication, as yet unnamed, to assist college and university libraries in book selection activities. The publication is to be directed primarily to undergraduate college libraries with book funds of \$30,000 or less; it is hoped, however, that it may also be useful in book selection activities of other libraries.

The new service will be issued under the direction of ACRL. Though supported initially by a grant of \$150,000 from the Council on Library Resources, the publication is expected to become self-supporting.

Need for a current book selection service for college and other libraries having similar problems has been apparent for some time, and ALA has undertaken a study to determine a rapid and efficient method of disseminating information while it is still current. The process to be used for printing the new periodical should provide such a method. The publication will be produced from typed cards, using a sequential camera for composing pages. This method also should make possible cumulations and subject lists, using the same cards.

The periodicals staff will consist of the editor, two assistant editors and two clerk typists. Books will be reviewed by subject experts working in undergraduate college instruction. An estimated ten thousand to fifteen thousand titles will be considered annually, and from two to three thousand titles will be reported. The service is expected to review books simultaneous with publication or soon thereafter. Coverage will include, initially, publications in English wherever published. Representative publications will be included, in addition to "best" publications. Coverage of titles in other languages will be considered later.

Mr. Gardner's appointment is effective July 1. Appointed to serve on the editorial board of the publication are Leo M. Weins, H. W. Wilson Co.; Ellsworth Goodwin Mason, head librarian, Coburn Library, Colorado College; James H. Richards, Jr., head librarian, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; Robert H. Muller, associate director, University of Michigan Library; Wyman Parker, librarian, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Eileen Thornton, librarian, Oberlin College, and Joseph Reason (now on leave of absence), director of libraries, Howard University. The president of ACRL will serve as chairman of the editorial board, and the ACRL executive secretary will act as liaison with ALA headquarters.

Suggestions for a name for the new periodical service are solicited by ACRL and ALA. Such suggestions should be sent to ALA headquarters, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11. A one-year subscription will be awarded to the person suggesting the name selected for the publication.

■ ■