

Saint Louis University Library Collections: Usage and Expenditures 2000–Present

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Pius/Medical Center Libraries Assessment Committee
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ection size, staffing levels, and expenditures. In the 21st century, there has been a shift in the concept of a research library, and the development of new collections and services. SLU is not a member of the 125 most noted research libraries in the U.S. and, consequently, libraries are developing new collections and services. SLU is not a member of the 125 most noted research libraries in the U.S. and, consequently, all four aspirational libraries have ARL status,



Peer institutions: Fordham; Loyola Chicago; Marquette. Aspirational institutions: Boston College, Georgetown, Notre Dame, Washington U.

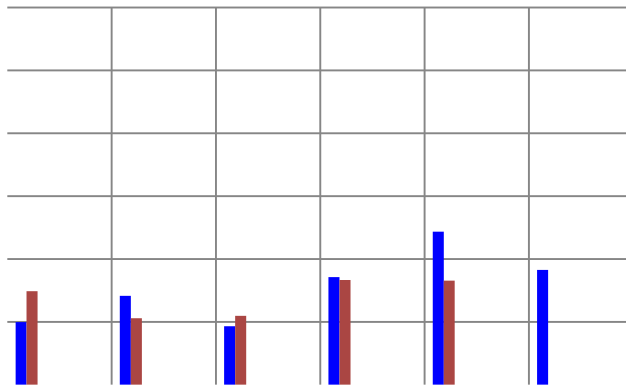
NOTE: Absence of data for some libraries reflects absence of data from .

Expenditures

Comparing the SLU libraries' expenditures for print materials during 2000 with our benchmark institutions, SLU ranged from having the smallest budget (#8 of 8) in 2000 to #5 in 2002 to #8 again in 2004, #4 in 2006, #4 in 2008, and #6 in 2010. Of our peer institutions, Marquette ranked SLU in four of the six years, Fordham in three out of six years, and Loyola Chicago in two out of six years.

In the most recent year, 2010, Fordham, Marquette, Georgetown, Notre Dame, and Washington University all have larger budgets for print collections.

Print expenditures represent a smaller portion of SLU libraries' budget than do electronic resources. For example in 2008, the print budget was 37.5% of the combined budget for print and electronic resources, while in 2010, print resources accounted for 30% of that budget.



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Although there are some gaps in the comparative data for full

Electronic resources are defined as resources to which the libraries subscribe or have purchased in electronic format. This includes, but is not limited to, article indexes, full-text access to digital scholarly journals and dissertations, digitized historical archives and statistical resources.

Peer institutions: Fordham; Loyola Chicago; Marquette. Aspirational i

The costs of providing materials in support of teaching and research

Materials Usage

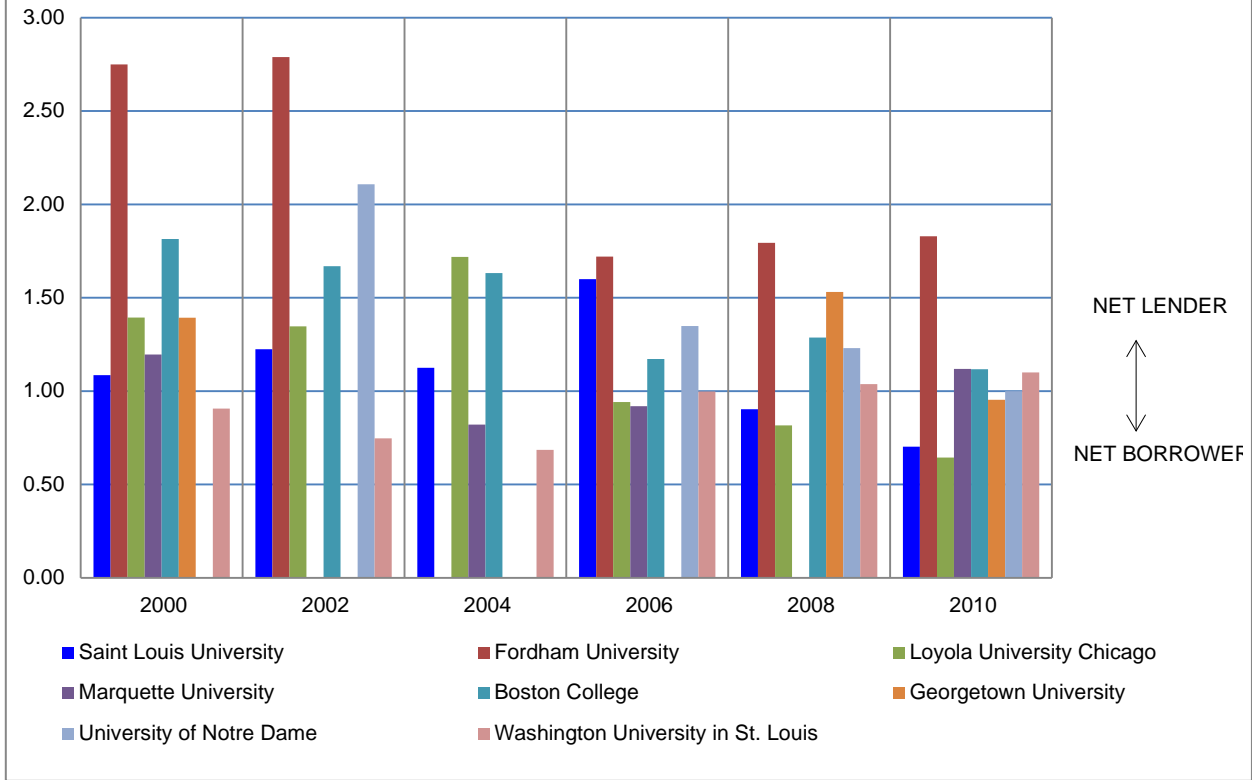
Data displayed in the following three charts shows overall usage of the print collection has increased significantly over the decade from 2000 to 2010. The data show increased usage regardless of whether usage of the collection by non-SLU libraries patrons is included (see Fig. 8) or the data is limited to usage by SLU patrons only (see Fig. 9)

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Interlibrary Loan

Another measure of usage has to do on one hand with the extent to which a library's own patrons are forced to resort to the resources of another library because needed resources are not available locally and, on the other hand, the extent to which patrons of other libraries resort to the use of SLU materials that are not available in their libraries. A "net lender" library's collection is highly useful to both its own patrons (who borrow proportionally less from other libraries) and those of other libraries (who borrow more from it proportionally than they borrow from their own library). A "net borrower" library's collection is less useful to its own patrons (who borrow more from other libraries) and those of other libraries (who borrow less from it proportionally than they borrow from their own library). A "net lender" library's collection is less useful to its own patrons (who borrow more from other libraries) and those of other libraries (who borrow less from it proportionally than they borrow from their own library). A "net borrower" library's collection is less useful to its own patrons (who borrow more from other libraries) and those of other libraries (who borrow less from it proportionally than they borrow from their own library).

Fig. 11- Ratio of Items Loaned to Items Borrowed (ILL)



Peer institutions: Fordham; Loyola Chicago; Marquette. Aspirational institutions: Boston College; Georgetown; Notre Dame; Washington U.

Usage of Electronic Resources

Total database logins reflect the number of times the SLTm L o o8r1(e o)-5(r1(e it)2(h)-8('m)-4(po)-5(id e)5(c)2(t)

Appendix

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Saint Louis University	\$1,085,088	\$1,277,421	\$1,246,239	\$1,384,976	\$4,053,868	\$4,272,091	\$3,528,497
Fordham University	\$91,009	\$246,355		\$2,035,268	\$2,770,970	\$715,284	
Loyola University Chicago	\$1,308,393	\$823,467	\$675,647	\$921,956	\$2,473,964	\$2,509,339	
Marquette University	\$647,104		\$1,320,440	\$2,261,147		\$4,014,155	
Boston College	\$583,421	\$1,525,664	\$1,978,359	\$2,027,743	\$5,168,684	\$6,259,720	
Georgetown	\$1,145,000	\$1,525,664	\$1,978,359	\$2,027,743	\$5,168,684	\$6,259,720	\$3,528,497

Fig. 6& 7 – See body of report.

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Fig. 11 - Ratio of Items Loaned to Items Borrowed (ILL)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Saint Louis University	1.09	1.22	1.12	1.60	0.90	0.70
Fordham University	2.75	2.79		1.72	1.79	1.83
Loyola University Chicago	1.39	1.35	1.72	0.94	0.82	0.64
Marquette University	1.20		0.82	0.92		1.12
Boston College	1.81	1.67	1.63	1.17	1.29	1.12
Georgetown University	1.39				1.53	0.95
University of Notre Dame		2.11		1.35	1.23	1.00
Washington University in St. Louis	0.91	0.75	0.69	1.00	1.04	1.10

Fig. 12 - Number of Logins to Databases or Services (SLU)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Saint Louis University	357,292	400,000	459,953	620,255	955,738	1,183,873	698,086	781,671

Fig. 13 - Number of Successful Full-Text Article Requests (SLU)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Saint Louis University	542,862	661,901	\$1,480,622	1,602,151	1,318,170