



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

**Prepared by
Pius/Medical Center Libraries Assessment Committee
May 6, 2013**

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Introduction

PURPOSE AND APPROACH

In the fall of 2012, the Pius/Medical Center Libraries Assessment Committee was formed, and David Cassens, Interim University Librarian, asked the committee to carry out the initial project of reporting on usage of library collections. The purpose of this study was to examine the use of print and electronic collections in the SLU libraries in the past decade as well as expenditures for resources with some comparisons to benchmark institutions. Data identified include circulation, reserves, and interlibrary loan usage figures from 2000 to date (latest available figures). Usage of in-house materials and digital collections has not yet been tracked, although efforts are underway to do so. The resulting report documents expenditures and usage and should help the libraries continue to make decisions that align with the needs of students and faculty and the University's overall scholarly community.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Usage of print and electronic resources has increased each year, and the increase in use of electronic resources has not resulted in a decrease in print resource usage. While the libraries appear to be net interlibrary loan borrowers collectively, the reality is that the Law Library has nominal loan activity, Pius is actually a net lender, and the Medical Center Library tips the scale as a net borrower.

DATA USED

The Libraries' Assessment Committee sought data on collection usage in the following areas: print, reserves, interlibrary loan, and electronic resources. Our major source of data was *ACRLMetrics*, which we supplemented with in-house statistics on the SLU Libraries. The three SLU libraries (Pius XII, Medical Center, and Omer Poos Law) report data to two higher education entities: the National Center for Educational Statistics' (NCES) Academic Library Survey, conducted biennially, and the Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL), conducted annually. *ACRLMetrics* is an online service that provides access to this quantitative data collected by NCES and ACRL from academic libraries across the United States and Canada. Data currently available in *ACRLMetrics* is limited to statistics reported for the period 2000–2010. Reports can be generated on library trends, rankings, and a range of data on collections, expenditures, and service areas.

The Pius/Medical Center Libraries Assessment Committee also has 2012 data for SLU libraries that is not yet reflected in the *ACRLMetrics* database; this includes collection usage statistics for all three aforementioned libraries. Several of the charts in this report were generated from *ACRLMetrics* and illustrate comparisons and rankings with other libraries designated as SLU benchmark institutions. Please note that these schools did not always provide complete responses to ACRL and NCES survey questions, so there are occasional gaps in the data and resulting charts.

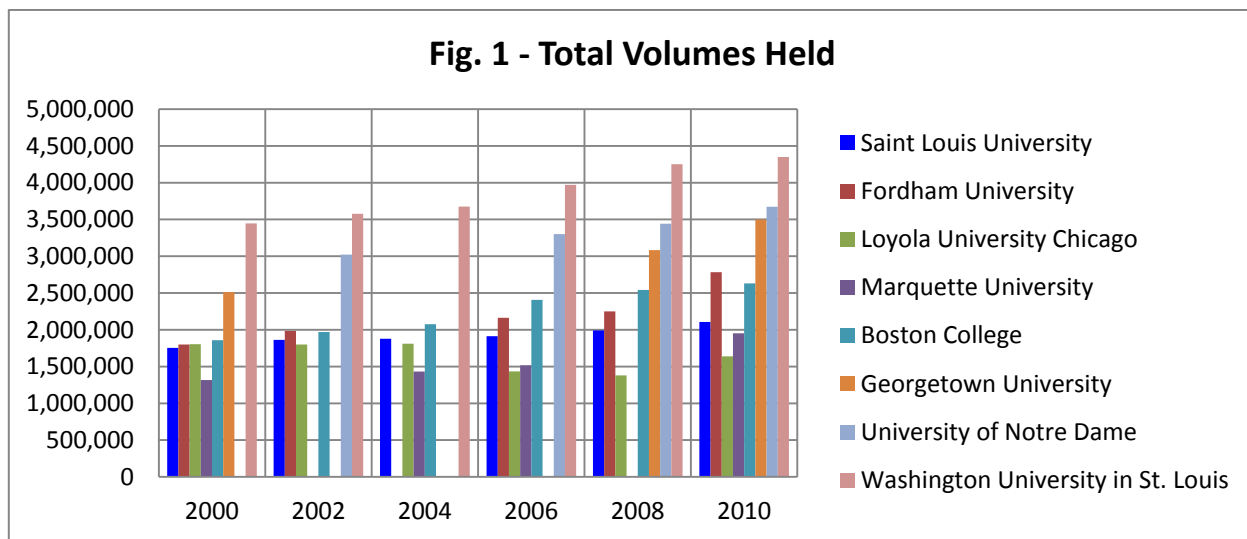
BENCHMARK INSTITUTIONS

In 2012, Pius and Medical Center Libraries formed a committee to identify peer and aspirational academic libraries for the purposes of peer analysis and benchmarking for expenditures, collections, and services. Jesuit universities Loyola-Chicago, Marquette, and Fordham were selected as three peers that the SLU libraries most closely resemble. Boston College, Georgetown University, The University of Notre Dame, and Washington University in Saint Louis were deemed aspirational academic libraries with resources, services, facilities, and personnel on the scale that SLU hopes to attain. This report displays data from our benchmark institutions when available.

Collection Size

EVALUATING A RESEARCH LIBRARY

Historically, the status of a research library was defined by collection size, staffing levels, and expenditures. With the surge of electronic resources and digital information in the 21st century, there has been a shift toward providing more specialized expertise and resources; consequently, libraries are developing new investment indexes. The older variables no longer define the concept of a research library, and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), comprised of the 125 most noted research libraries in the U.S. and Canada, has begun developing a new set of indicators for collections and services. SLU is not a member of ARL but does aspire to inclusion. Of our benchmark institutions, all four aspirational libraries have ARL status, while none of the peers do.



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 ACRLMetrics.

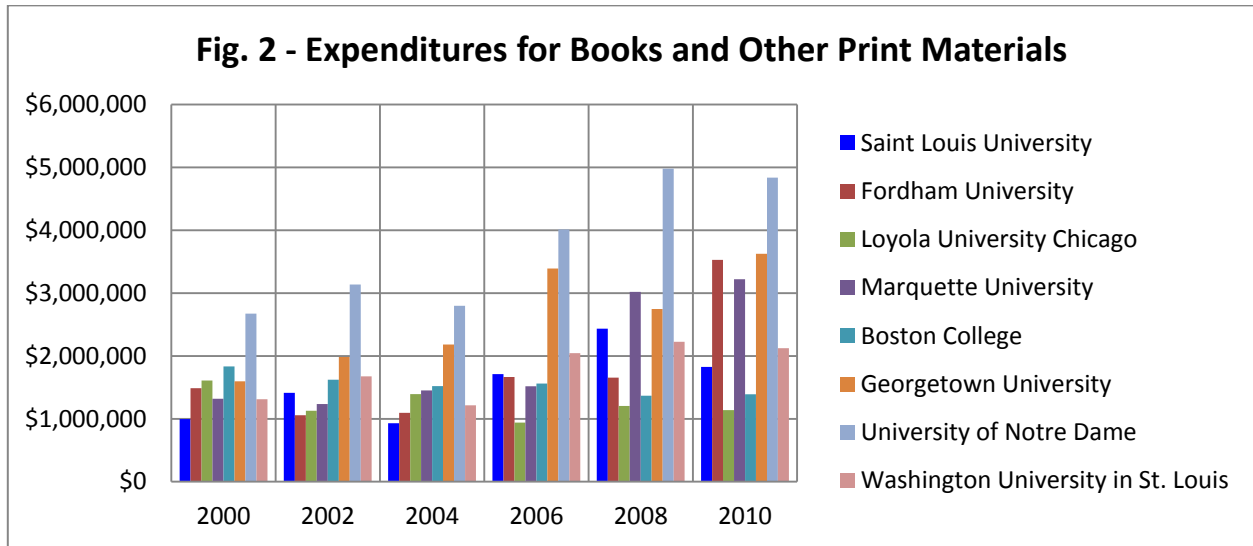
Expenditures

TOTAL PRINT EXPENDITURES

Comparing the SLU libraries' expenditures for print materials during 2000-2010 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 outranked 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.

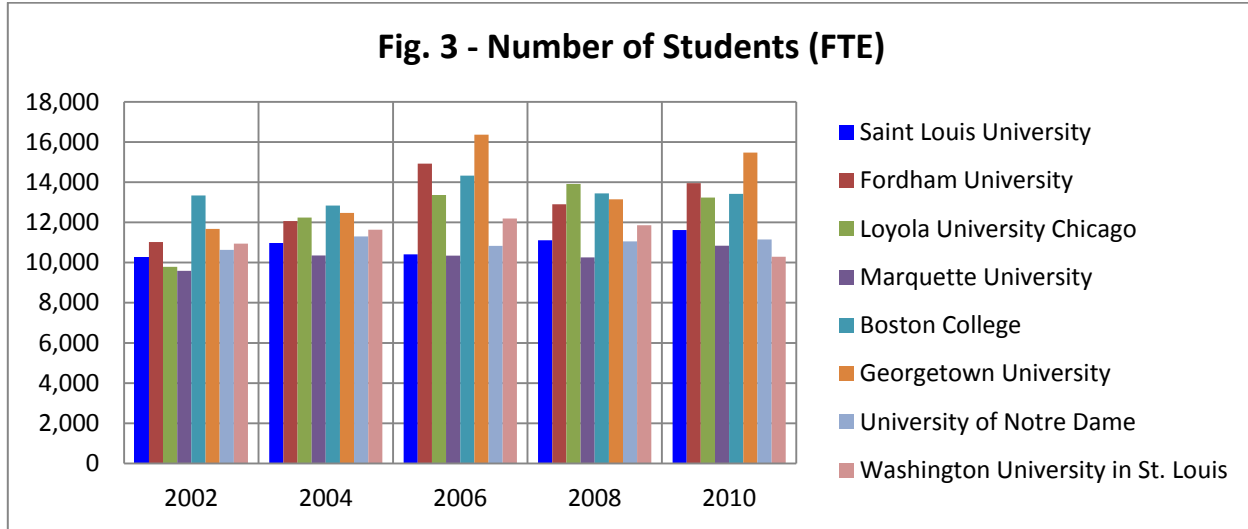
Print expenditures represent a smaller portion of the SLU libraries' budget than do electronic resources. For example in 2008, the print budget was 37.5% of the combined budget for print and electronic resources, while in 2010, print resources accounted for 30% of that budget.



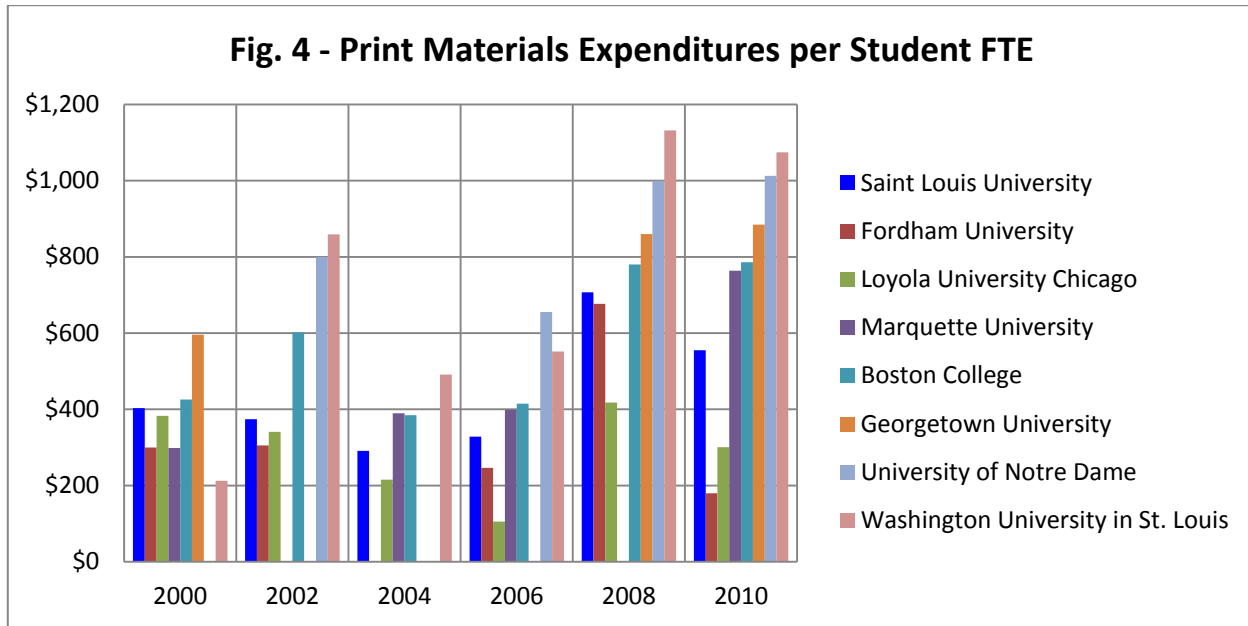
Peer institutions: Fordham; Loyola Chicago; Marquette. Aspirational institutions: Boston College; Georgetown; Notre Dame; Washington U.

PRINT EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT FTE

Although there are some gaps in the comparative data for full-time equivalent students, it is apparent that the SLU libraries spent more on print materials per FTE student than Fordham and Loyola Chicago, but less than Marquette. All of the aspirational benchmark libraries spent more on print materials than SLU.



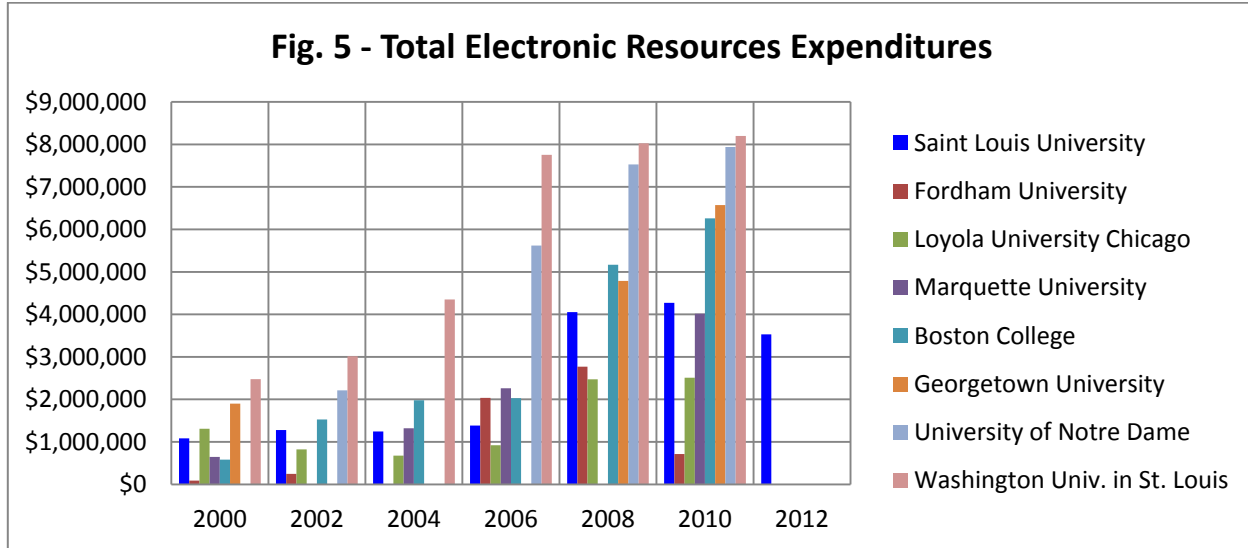
Peer institutions: Fordham; Loyola Chicago; Marquette. Aspirational institutions: Boston College; Georgetown; Notre Dame; Washington U.



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

ELECTRONIC RESOURCES EXPENDITURES

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 institutions: Boston College; Georgetown; Notre Dame; Washington U.

The last decade brought dramatic growth in the availability of electronic resources as well as a corresponding increase in demand for those resources. However, electronic resources often cost significantly more than their print counterparts and/or require a continuing subscription or annual access fee rather than just a one-time purchase. SLU strives to meet the growing demand for electronic resources, but rapidly escalating prices make this difficult to do without sacrificing the budget for those resources still needed in print, demand for which also seems to be growing.

From 2000-2006, SLU’s expenditures were roughly on par with those of peer institutions, but well below those of most aspirational institutions. In 2007, SLU started a multi-year payment plan for a number of large, expensive collections of digital material, including the archives of some influential newspapers and the full-text database *Eighteenth Century Collections Online*. These additional expenditures account for the increase in spending during 2008 and 2010 and were funded using endowment money normally reserved for purchasing print materials in the humanities. The expenditures of most peer and aspirational institutions also surged in 2008. At the same time, SLU pulled slightly ahead of our peer institutions in spending on electronic materials, but still lagged far behind our aspirational institutions.

The SLU Libraries do not yet have data for other institutions after 2010, but SLU’s own spending shows a troubling trend. After spending \$4,272,091 in 2010 on electronic materials, 2012 spending dropped by almost \$1 million to \$3,528,497. Although we cannot yet compare this number to other institutions, we know the cost of electronic resources has continued to soar, and even more resources have become available that our faculty and students have requested but we are unable to provide. If this downward trend continues, our academic and research programs will suffer.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN AND RESERVES EXPENDITURES

The costs of providing materials in support of teaching and research necessarily extend beyond those of resources owned by the SLU libraries. Interlibrary loan and Reserves are vital services that allow academic libraries to provide resources on an as-needed basis. As the data in Figures 6 and 7 show, the unpredictable costs reflected by the two key components are considerable and growing—particularly those incurred for copyright compliance (i.e., article purchases). The need for these services will never disappear, but increased libraries materials budgets would reduce these costs, some of which are incurred repeatedly for the same materials.

Fig. 6 - Interlibrary Loan Expenditures											
Calendar Year ^a	Total ILL Costs \$ /Year ^b				Key Component: On Demand Charges ^c				Key Component: Article Purchases ^d		
	Law	MCL	Pius		Law	MCL	Pius		Law	MCL	Pius
2008	117	103,252	8,282		na	8,928	1,649		117	92,481	5,780
2009	251	82,634	11,953		na	8,708	1,786		251	71,438	9,016
2010	315	102,198	15,668		na	8,832	2,849		315	91,461	11,500
2011	252	88,464	12,482		na	11,244	1,859		252	74,518	9,782
2012	405	107,516	26,747		na	12,663	2,464		405	92,834	18,953
[na = not applicable]											

^a Calendar Year: Law Library data is for the fiscal year. These expenditures are nominal due to law library interlibrary loan practices generally.

^b Total ILL Costs \$ /Year: Includes (1) On Demand Charges; (2) Article Purchases; (3) Loan Fees; and (4) Mailing. Expenditures for loan fees (the cover fees libraries charge for filling SLU requests) and mailing are nominal.

^c On Demand Charges: Sum paid for "on demand" articles. "On Demand" access is in place for many journal titles that had to be cancelled due to budget shortfalls (including inflation in years of no budget increase) or for titles requested by faculty but which library could not afford to add to collection.

^d Article Purchases: Sum paid to publishers/organizations, including Copyright Clearance Center (CCC), for article purchases required due to copyright limits reached or because purchase was the only option available to acquire the item.

RESERVES EXPENDITURES

This data shows Reserves expenditures only for Pius Library, and reflects combined costs for both print and electronic reserves (the print reserves costs are nominal). The Law Library's use of Reserves is nominal. The Medical Center Library incurs no Reserves costs because (a) for print reserves, they use only books owned by the library or provided by instructors; and (b) for electronic reserves, they post only material to which the library has an online subscription or is considered "fair use."

Fig. 7 Reserves Expenditures	
Calendar Year	Pius Library Total Costs \$ /Year Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) & Publishers' Permissions Fees
2008	3,496
2009	4,103
2010	4,152
2011	7,122
2012	8,667

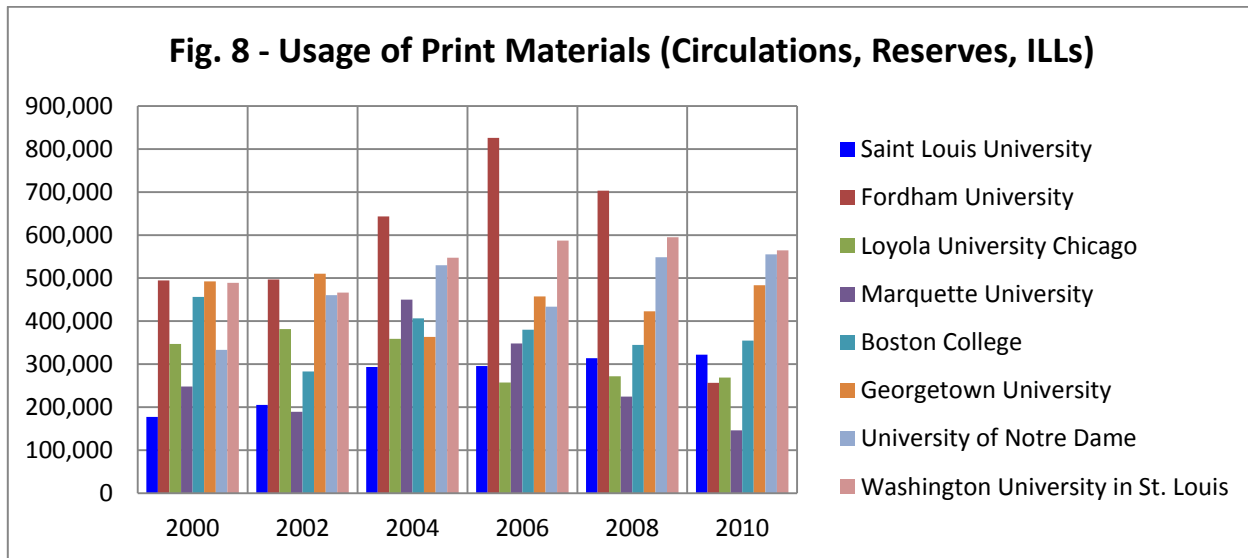
The data clearly show an upward trajectory in Reserves expenditures. Faculty often require their students to read important material for class that is not owned by the library. In fact, the costs shown here are less than they might be because all copyright holders (especially publishers) do not follow through on charging the library for the costs of requested permissions. The library makes multiple good-faith efforts to pay those costs but if the copyright holder doesn't invoice the library, its use of the requested materials is free. Unfortunately, it cannot be predicted when charges will/will not be made, and if all copyright holders did follow through with permissions charges, the library's costs would be increasingly higher.

Materials Usage

USAGE OF PRINT MATERIALS – CIRCULATIONS, RESERVES, ILLs

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). Finally, the data displayed in Fig. 10 demonstrate that usage has increased at a much higher rate than the rate of increase in FTE. Contrary to the belief held by some that the importance of print materials is declining for patrons of the SLU libraries, these data suggest that it is increasing.

The numbers reflected in Fig. 8 represent the usage of a library’s print collection by its own patrons (circulation and reserve transactions) combined with the usage of that library collection by unaffiliated users (MOBIUS consortium and interlibrary lending transactions). Data for SLU and both its peer and aspirational institutions is included. Usage of print materials has steadily increased at SLU over the decade from 2000 to 2010. Generally speaking, compared with usage at SLU’s peer institutions, SLU has gone from lagging behind in usage over most of the decade to leading our peers in print usage in 2010. SLU lags significantly behind usage at the aspirational institutions in all but one case (Boston College).

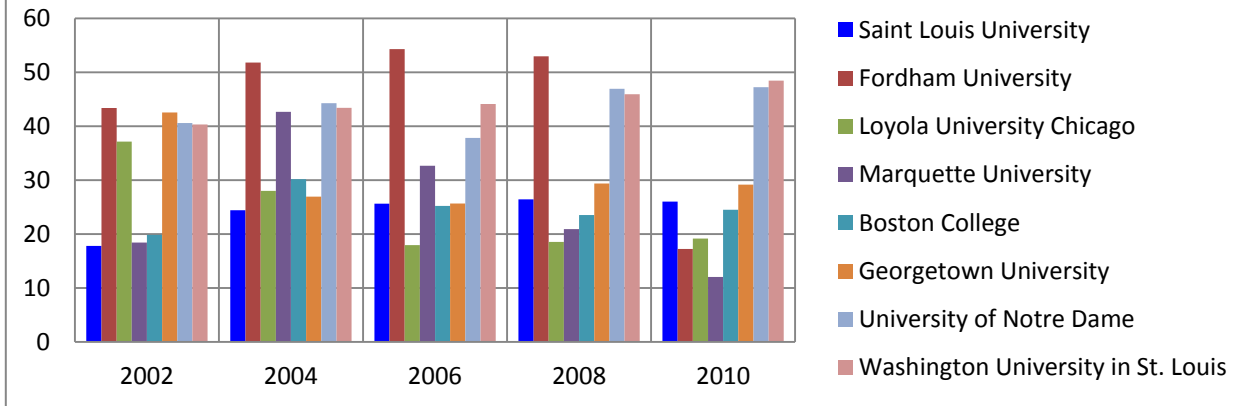


Peer institutions: Fordham; Loyola Chicago; Marquette. Aspirational institutions: Boston College; Georgetown; Notre Dame; Washington U.

USAGE OF PRINT MATERIALS PER STUDENT FTE

Per-FTE usage of print materials at SLU has increased over the decade, moving from last to first among peer institutions. However, SLU lags behind three of the four aspirational schools, the exception again being Boston College. Note: Fig. 9 below excludes interlibrary lending (included in Fig. 8) because patrons of other libraries to which we lend materials are not included in our FTE.

**Fig. 9 - Usage of Print Materials per Student FTE
(Circulations/Reserves)**

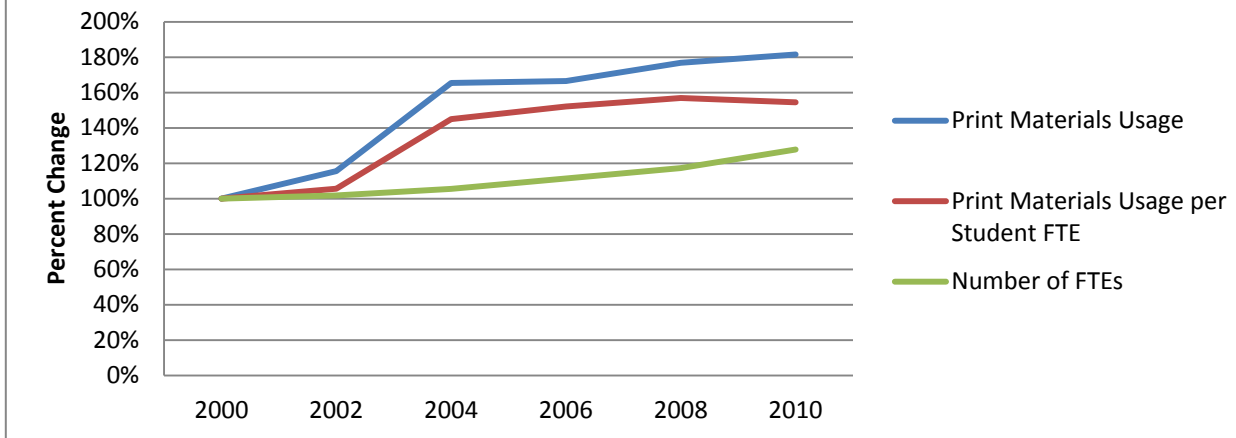


Peer institutions: Fordham; Loyola Chicago; Marquette. Aspirational institutions: Boston College; Georgetown; Notre Dame; Washington U.

PRINT USAGE TREND COMPARED TO STUDENT FTE

Focusing on SLU alone, Fig. 10 demonstrates the increase in usage at SLU is even more remarkable than it appears above. First, the blue line represents the percentage change in usage of print materials using the data from Fig. 8. This shows a dramatic 82% increase over ten years. SLU’s FTE (the green line) has also risen over the decade but (only) by 28% which is not nearly enough to account for the overall increase in usage. Usage calculated per FTE (the red line in Fig. 10) shows a less dramatic but still significant 54% increase in usage of print materials during this period. These data show clearly that demand for print has increased concurrently with the demand for electronic resources.

Fig. 10 - Comparative Increase in Print Materials Usage and FTEs (SLU)



Interlibrary Loan

A RATIO TO REFLECT OUR COLLECTION'S USEFULNESS

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 both its own patrons (who are forced to go elsewhere for needed materials) and the patrons of other libraries (who borrow proportionally less from that library). "Net lender" status indicates an overall higher utility of a library's collection. "Net borrower" status indicates the relatively lesser utility of a library's collection. "Equilibrium" status means that lending and borrowing are essentially equivalent.

A library's status is determined by the ratio of items loaned to items borrowed. A library with a ratio above 1 is a net lender; a library with a ratio below 1 is a net borrower. The further the ratio is from 1, the greater the deficiency (if below 1) or the utility (if above 1) of a library's collection.

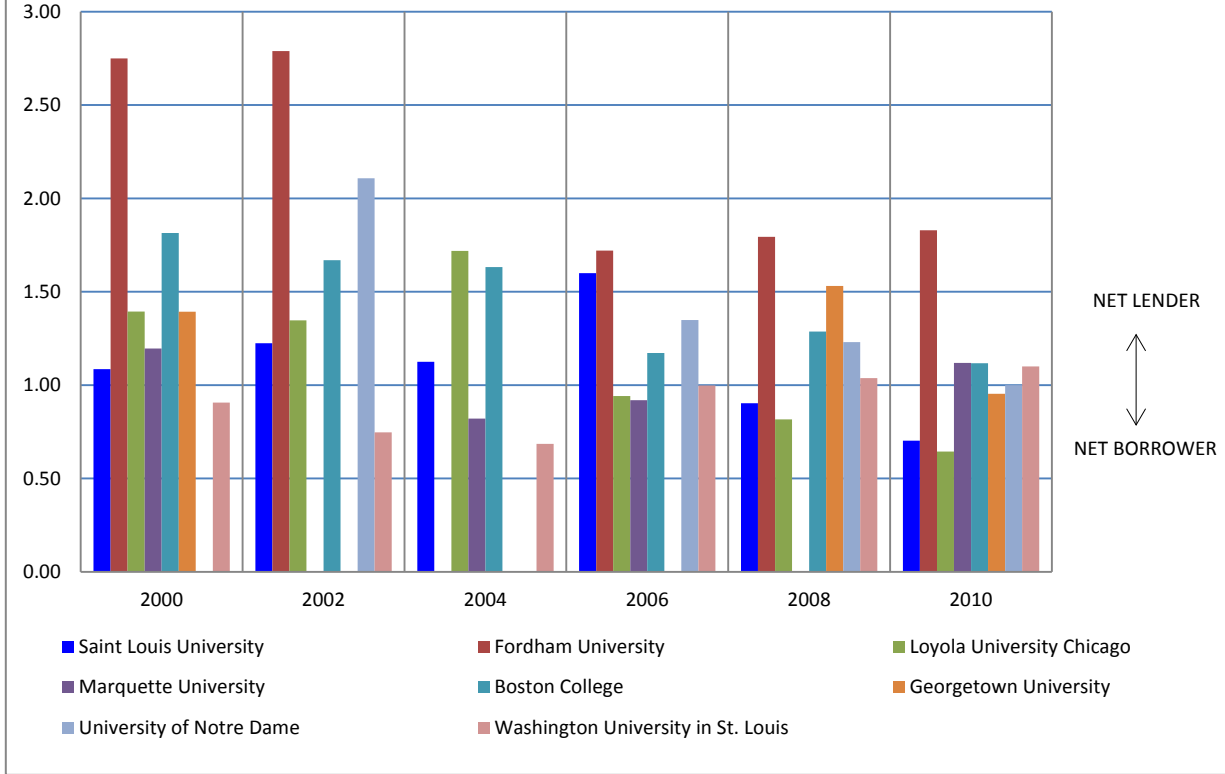
For the years 2000-2010, the ratios show that the SLU libraries have collectively gone from being a (barely) net lender to being a net borrower. Over the same period (with data missing for one year), Fordham has maintained a strong position as a net lender (with the ratio ranging from a high of 2.8 to a low of 1.7). Loyola displays a pattern similar to that of SLU – a steady decline (with the exception of the outlier year of 2004 when an increase occurred; cf. SLU in 2006) from net lender to net borrower status. Marquette shows a fairly regular pattern, never straying too far from "equilibrium" status. When the data for the individual SLU libraries is examined, however, it is clear that it is the Medical Center Library that accounts for the libraries' net borrower status.

The aspirational institutions have, with the exception of Washington University in St. Louis, maintained net lender or equilibrium status. Washington University represents the reverse of the trend of overall decline (i.e., for the institutions whose data we are considering) in this ratio for the years for which data is available, having moved from net borrower to (slightly) net lender status.

With respect to usage of library materials, "net lender" status obviously means that a library's materials are being used and are in demand from the patrons of other libraries. "Net borrower" status, on the other hand, means that materials *which would have been used had they been available in the library* had to be procured from elsewhere.

If the trend toward net borrower status continues or increases, the SLU libraries--and the Medical Center Library in particular--will become more and more reliant on other libraries to fulfill the needs of our patrons. Other libraries are themselves facing budget crises and this may put further pressure on our ability to supply our patrons' needs. This is especially of concern for the health sciences, where timeliness in obtaining needed materials is most crucial.

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

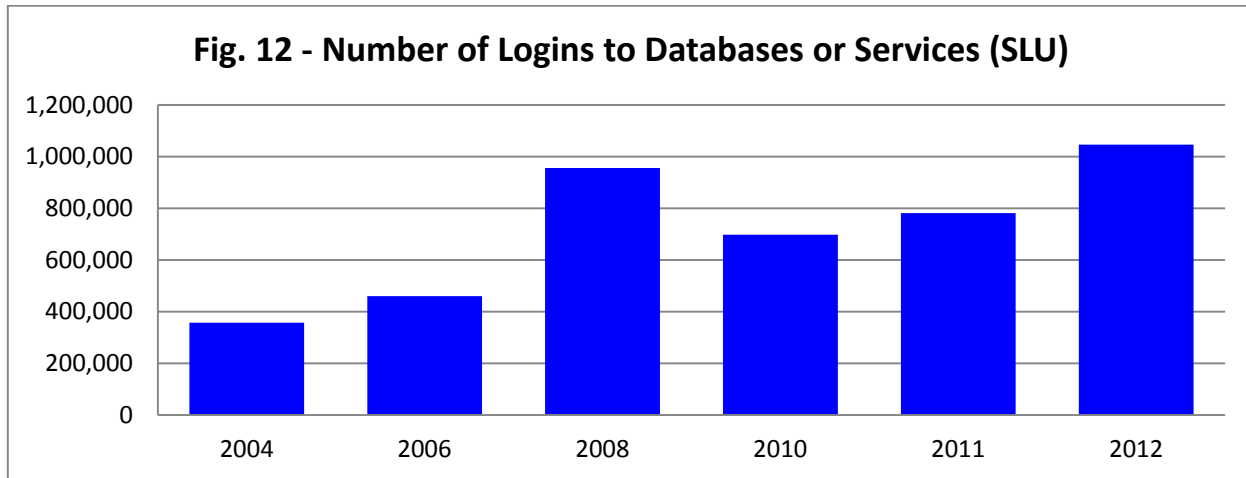


Peer institutions: Fordham; Loyola Chicago; Marquette. Aspirational institutions: Boston College; Georgetown; Notre Dame; Washington U.

Usage of Electronic Resources

TOTAL DATABASE LOGINS

Total database logins reflect the number of times the SLU Libraries' paid electronic resources have been accessed (see Fig. 12). During a single login, a researcher may access and download many articles through the database interface, which is why the total numbers for full-text access (Fig. 13) far exceed the number of database logins.

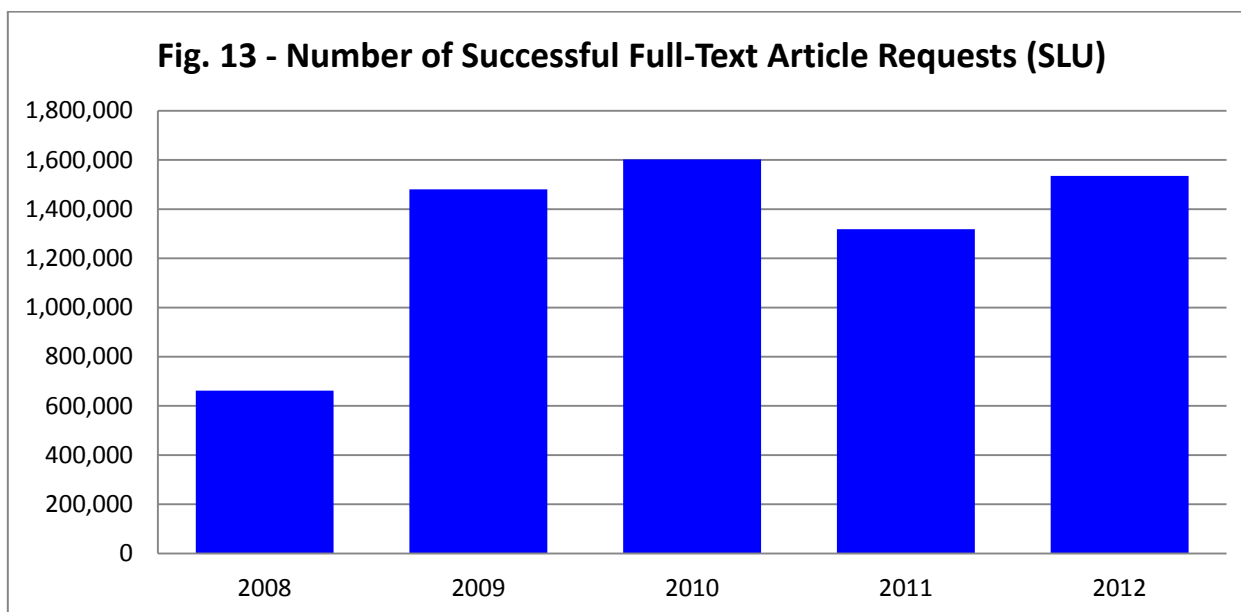


SUCCESSFUL FULL-TEXT ARTICLE REQUESTS

Full-text article requests by SLU students, faculty, and staff rose sharply between 2008 and 2010 (see Fig. 13). In 2008 the library purchased *Science Direct*, a large journal package that significantly enhanced the availability of full-text access. Researchers suddenly had direct access to articles that were previously available only through interlibrary loan. The number of full-text article requests increased 44% as a result of this purchase and overall growing demand.

Fig. 13 shows that between 2008 and 2009, the library saw a small drop in the number of SLU database logins. Because these decreased logins coincided with increased full-text article requests, it is clear the statistics do not represent a true drop in usage. The enhanced availability of full-text articles, coupled with the SerialsSolutions Article Linker, allowed researchers to find relevant articles more efficiently, eliminating the need for extraneous database sessions. The SerialsSolutions Article Linker contains an index of all the Library's digital subscriptions. A researcher who comes across an article abstract without full text can click on the article linker to connect to an automatic search for the article. If the library subscribes to the article through any database, the researcher is linked immediately and directly to the full-text article. This ease of access to all subscriptions allowed the number of full-text electronic articles the library provided to researchers to nearly double, while database usage decreased.

The trend of increasing full-text article requests continued in 2010 and then reversed slightly in 2011. Database logins actually grew during 2011, which suggests availability of full-text articles may be once again falling behind demand.



PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS AND SIGNIFICANCE

The results of this study indicate that overall usage of the SLU Libraries’ collections, both print and electronic, has significantly grown since the year 2000. The rise in usage of electronic resources is to be expected as these have become increasingly available, and as patrons increasingly demand access to them. However, the ability of SLU libraries to meet this growing demand is threatened by flat or shrinking budgets.

A perhaps surprising result of this study is that usage of the print collections has risen almost as dramatically at the same time. This is occurring as the proportion of the materials budget spent on print materials is shrinking (30% in 2010). To a significant degree, this is because funds designated for purchase of print materials have been diverted to the purchase of electronic materials. Without an increase in the amounts expended for print materials, the ability of the SLU libraries to continue providing access to these materials in demand by our patrons will suffer.

The Interlibrary Loan and Reserves expenditures sections on pages 8-9 reflect the fact that the library-related needs of students and faculty extend beyond existing library collections, no matter how well utilized they are. No library can provide immediate access in its own collections to all publications needed by its patrons; thus Interlibrary Loan and, to some degree, Reserves, are vital services that help extend a library’s reach. As the data in these sections show, however, these services require funding—sometimes considerable—in addition to the traditional library budget lines. While increased materials budgets will help counter some of these other costs, it is reasonable to expect costs for on demand purchases and copyright compliance to increase nonetheless.

With continued, consistent, financial support, the libraries’ print and electronic collections should well serve the scholarly needs of the SLU community. Without such support, there will be a negative impact on the ability of the libraries to supply needed resources to our students and faculty. This, in turn, will make it more difficult for the University to meet its goals relating to student learning outcomes and scholarly

productivity—which will negatively influence SLU’s national rank and our ability to attract and retain qualified faculty and the most capable students.

This report focuses on expenditures and analysis of collection usage. In the future, the Assessment Committee anticipates connecting library collections usage to student learning and faculty research in order to demonstrate return on University investment.

* * * * *

Pius/Medical Center Libraries Assessment Committee Members:

Patricia Gregory, Chair, Ronald Crown, Sam Deeljore, Jonathan Harms, Rebecca Hyde, Miriam Joseph, Jennifer Lowe, Amy Pennington, Donghua Tao

May 6, 2013

Appendix

Universities highlighted in blue denote SLU's peer institutions; those in green are aspirational.

I. DATA TABLES

Fig. 1 - Total Volumes Held

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Saint Louis University	1,754,854	1,863,799	1,878,213	1,913,018	1,991,323	2,107,264
Fordham University	1,798,946	1,983,640		2,162,492	2,250,107	2,783,522
Loyola University Chicago	1,804,461	1,799,267	1,810,825	1,433,711	1,379,961	1,638,101
Marquette University	1,316,065		1,431,337	1516542		1,950,948
Boston College	1,858,113	1,970,143	2,076,844	2,407,253	2,542,333	2,630,029
Georgetown University	2,511,756				3,083,149	3,499,016
University of Notre Dame		3,021,736		3,301,482	3,443,017	3,673,092
Washington University in St. Louis	3,447,510	3,576,343	3,675,055	3,971,295	4,250,802	4,348,881

Fig. 2 - Expenditures for Books & Other Print Materials

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Saint Louis University	\$995,249	\$1,412,716	\$930,837	\$1,712,028	\$2,435,341	\$1,826,449
Fordham University	\$1,488,447	\$1,057,811	\$1,096,409	\$1,666,878	\$1,654,718	\$3,528,761
Loyola University Chicago	\$1,610,823	\$1,128,338	\$1,392,897	\$939,575	\$1,206,080	\$1,140,024
Marquette University	\$1,319,329	\$1,236,383	\$1,451,202	\$1,517,205	\$3,019,838	\$3,219,320
Boston College	\$1,833,844	\$1,621,374	\$1,521,134	\$1,561,217	\$1,368,393	\$1,390,178
Georgetown University	\$1,597,415	\$1,983,541	\$2,182,616	\$3,389,983	\$2,746,154	\$3,624,399
University of Notre Dame	\$2,674,383	\$3,137,092	\$2,799,004	\$4,012,969	\$4,979,282	\$4,837,420
Washington University in St. Louis	\$1,313,064	\$1,676,341	\$1,214,364	\$2,044,272	\$2,224,702	\$2,123,391

Fig. 3 - Number of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Saint Louis University	10,286	10,975	10,408	11,108	11,618
Fordham University	11,026	12,063	14,923	12,899	13,954
Loyola University Chicago	9,784	12,243	13,364	13,911	13,234
Marquette University	9,589	10,354	10,344	10,256	10,840
Boston College	13,341	12,837	14,328	13,446	13,420
Georgetown University	11,674	12,473	16,369	13,148	15,472
University of Notre Dame	10,633	11,305	10,832	11,056	11,149
Washington University in St. Louis	10,939	11,638	12,197	11,860	10,287

Fig. 4 - Total Library Print Materials Expenditures per Enrolled Student FTE

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Saint Louis University	\$403	\$374	\$291	\$329	\$707	\$555
Fordham University	\$300	\$306		\$247	\$677	\$180
Loyola University Chicago	\$383	\$341	\$216	\$106	\$418	\$301
Marquette University	\$298		\$390	\$399		\$764
Boston College	\$426	\$602	\$385	\$415	\$780	\$786
Georgetown University	\$596				\$860	\$885
University of Notre Dame		\$800		\$655	\$1,000	\$1,013
Washington University in St. Louis	\$212	\$859	\$491	\$552	\$1,132	\$1,075

Fig. 5 - Total Electronic Resources Expenditures

	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 University	\$1,902,064				\$4,787,145	\$6,572,354	
University of Notre Dame		\$2,212,262		\$5,620,941	\$7,527,881	\$7,937,053	
Washington Univ. in St. Louis	\$2,474,305	\$3,014,118	\$4,352,089	\$7,752,339	\$8,023,496	\$8,196,304	

Fig. 6 & 7 – See body of report.

Fig. 8 - Usage of Print Materials (Circulations, Reserves, ILLs)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Saint Louis University	177,442	205,159	293,567	295,508	313,836	322,207
Fordham University	494,735	496,843	643,286	826,052	703,284	256,434
Loyola University Chicago	347,118	381,467	358,970	257,451	271,659	268,878
Marquette University	248,192	189,133	449,907	348,081	224,671	146,059
Boston College	456,164	282,811	406,584	380,144	344,913	354,947
Georgetown University	492,215	510,301	363,494	457,388	422,880	483,275
University of Notre Dame	333,307	460,502	529,914	433,679	548,485	555,260
Washington University in St. Louis	489,066	466,295	547,465	587,067	595,185	564,492

Fig. 9 - Usage of Print Materials (Circulations, Reserves) per Student FTE

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Saint Louis University	17	18	24	26	26	26
Fordham University		43	52	54	53	17
Loyola University Chicago		37	28	18	19	19
Marquette University		18	43	33	21	12
Boston College		20	30	25	24	25
Georgetown University		43	27	26	29	29
University of Notre Dame		41	44	38	47	47
Washington University in St. Louis		40	43	44	46	48

Fig. 10 - Comparative Increase in Print Materials Usage and FTEs (SLU)

Percent Increase	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Print Materials Usage	100%	116%	165%	167%	177%	182%
Print Materials Usage per Student FTE	100%	106%	145%	152%	157%	154%
Number of FTEs (from SLU Fact Book)	100%	102%	106%	111%	117%	128%
Actuals	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Print Materials Usage	177,442	205,159	293,567	295,508	313,836	322,207
Print Materials Usage per Student FTE	17	18	24	26	26	26
Number of FTEs (from SLU Fact Book)	9,372	9,548	9,896	10,440	10,992	11,977

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