

They may be overlooked when national mean and median are used for statistical comparisons.

The size of the collection, that is, the number of hard copy and microform volumes, has been the ABA measuring tool. All comparative information available from the ABA statistics is based on the size of collection. There are five broad categories: Collection size from 0 to 100,000 volumes; 100,000 to 200,000 volumes; 200,000 to 300,000 volumes; 300,000 volumes and over; and collection size 0 to all volumes. These categories were established many years ago when few libraries had over 300,000 volumes. At present, there are 67 libraries which contain over 300,000 volumes. In fact, there are approximately 16 libraries with more than 500,000 volumes, and approximately 34 libraries with more than 400,000 volumes, including the 16 above.

This report is an attempt to provide information about the establishment of the national mean and median of law library

statistical categories. Please note that the new technologies, including on-line services, CD-ROM, video, etc., have not been built into the measuring tool used by the ABA, that is the size of collection. In addition, microform statistics for titles added or held are not reliable to provide this information to add to the hard copy title added or held categories. The number of students, specialized programs in some schools, or their missions also have not been built into the measuring tool, except in two areas, information resources per student and computer retrieval per student per year. In these two areas, the ABA mixes two years of information, and this use may not be a correct assessment of a library's program.

Thus, for the above reasons, and with exceptions, the report is an analysis of traditional academic law libraries, and the measuring tool for the analysis is what the ABA uses, the size of collection.

The following tables provide an overview of the economic impact of the inclusion of

the data from large schools on the establishment of national means and medians for various law library statistical categories. The information has been taken from the Fall 1990 ABA Law Library Comprehensive Statistical Table Data. The law library has enhanced the basic information to create the tables, comparisons and characteristics indicated. All tables use COLLECTION SIZE RANGE OF VOLUMES for the comparison with the exception of two tables which were created by the law library and are based on FTE size of student body with range. Without reinputting all data from all schools, there is no possibility of creating the same tables for the other comparisons used in the report. The two tables created by the law library do support the conclusion that the large schools have a major and substantial economic impact on driving upward the national mean and median of all schools, simply because of size and the resources needed to sustain the academic program because of size.

The tables are as follows:

TABLE 1.—TOTAL LAW LIBRARY BUDGETS FOR 1990–91

Collection size range of volumes	Mean budget for 1990–91	Number of schools	Total budget of all schools	Percent of total
0 to 100,000	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 200,000	\$804,634	34	\$27,357,556	12
200,000 to 300,000	1,127,992	73	82,343,416	36
300,000 and Over	1,824,354	65	118,583,010	52
All schools reported mean	1,327,232	172	228,283,909

Note—Federal Work Study funds are not included. Of the 176 law schools only 172 reported 1990–91 budgets.

TABLE 2.—TOTAL LAW LIBRARY EXPENSES FOR 1989–90

Collection size range of volumes	Mean expenses for 1989–90	Number of schools	Total expenses of all schools	Percent of total
0–100,000	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 200,000	\$782,072	34	\$26,590,448	12
200,000 to 300,000	1,080,107	73	78,847,811	36
300,000 and Over	1,744,301	66	115,123,866	52
All schools reported mean	1,274,925	173	220,562,025

Note—Federal Work Study funds are not included. Of the 176 law schools only 173 reported 1989–90 expenses.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL INFORMATION RESOURCES EXPENSES FOR 1989–90

Collection size range of volumes	Mean expenses for 1989–90	Median expenses for 1989–90	Total expenses all schools	Percent total
0–100,000	0	0	0	0
100,000 to 200,000	\$372,223	\$356,105	\$12,655,582 (34)	13
200,000 to 300,000	502,535	484,102	36,685,055 (73)	38
300,000 and Over	732,289	700,033	48,331,074 (66)	50
All schools reported mean and median	564,576	525,415	97,671,648 (173)

Note—Total information resources expenses include expenses for all forms of information, including serials, monographs, microforms, binding, computer-based services, others such as video and audio. Of the 176 law schools only 173 reported 1989–90 expenses for information resources.

TABLE 4.—INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES EXPENSES PER STUDENT (SEE NOTE)

Collection size range of volumes	Books dollars per student—mean—	Mean FTE number of students	Book dollars per student—median—
0–100,000	0	0	0
100,000 to 200,000	\$851.89	475 (34)	\$823.80
200,000 to 300,000	885.17	625 (74)	807.70