

TABLE 33.—SPECIAL COMPARISON—LIBRARY BUDGET FOR 1990–91 AND LIBRARY EXPENSES FOR 1989–90 PER STUDENT ANALYSIS.

Collection size range of volumes	Mean budget for 1990–91	FTE students October 90	1990–91 estimated budget per student for library program
0 to 100,000	0	0	0
100,000 to 200,000	\$804,634	475	\$1,693.97
200,000 to 300,000	1,127,992	625	1,804.79
300,000 and Over	1,824,354	865	2,109.08
All Schools	1,327,232	688	1,929.12

Collection size range of volumes	Mean expenses for 1989–90	FTE students October 89	1989–90 estimated expenses per student for library program
0 to 100,000	0	0	0
100,000 to 200,000	\$782,072	466	\$1,678.27
200,000 to 300,000	1,080,107	636	1,698.28
300,000 and Over	1,744,301	875	1,993.49
All Schools	1,274,925	668	1,908.57

Note: Table 33 does not include federal work funds, either in 1990–91 budget or 1989–90 expenses.

TABLE 34.—SPECIAL COMPARISON OF PER STUDENT EXPENSES

Collection size range of volumes	1989–90 Estimated expenses per student for library program	1989–90 Estimated salary expenses per student for library program	1989–90 Estimated information expenses per 89 FTE student for library program
0 to 100,000	0	0	0
100,000 to 200,000	\$1,678.27	\$746.02	\$798.76
200,000 to 300,000	1,698.28	777.38	790.15
300,000 and over	1,933.49	1,040.44	836.90
All schools	1,908.57	931.56	845.17

Note.—Information taken from TABLE 33, TABLES 29 and 30 COMBINED, AND TABLE 5. In these tables, several schools did not report data and special comparison may be off. Salary information does include federal work study funds. However, it is believed that the characteristics of this table are true—that is that the libraries, generally, with less than 300,000 volumes spend more for information resources than for salaries and fringes while libraries, generally, with more than 300,000 volumes spend more for salaries and fringes than for information resources.

These tables are an attempt to document the economic impact of the schools with more than 300,000 volumes on the establishment of the national mean and median of various law library statistical categories of all 176 schools. Based on the Fall 1990 ABA statistics, there are 67 schools or 38 percent of all schools with more than 300,000 volumes.

In summary, the ABA uses SIZE OF COLLECTION as the basic measuring tool to determine the national mean and median of all law library statistical categories. The direct consequence of this use is that the schools with more than 300,000 volumes exert a very significant and substantial economic impact on driving upward the national mean and median in various statistical categories for all schools with less than 300,000 volumes. For schools with less than 200,000 volumes, the economic impact has major consequences for them to comply with the national mean and median.

In important categories of statistical analysis in comparing law libraries, the total resources, based on the mean of all schools with less than 300,000 volumes, do not equal the total resources of the schools with more than 300,000 volumes. From the tables, the information reveals.

Category	Total resources all schools with less than 300,000 volumes (109 schools)	Total resources all schools with more than 300,000 volumes (67 schools)
1. Table 1—Budget for 1990–91	\$109,700,972	\$118,583,010
2. Table 2—Expenses for 89–90	\$105,438,259	\$115,123,866
3. Table 3—Information Expenses for 1989–90	\$48,340,637	\$48,331,074
4. Table 8—Total Collection in Number of Volumes	23,962,027	30,506,440
5. Table 9—Volumes added 89–90	1,260,650	1,325,930
6. Table 10—Titles added 89–90	160,839	207,700
7. Table 11—Titles held at start of 1990–91 (Hard Copy Only)	3,521,020	7,741,966
8. Table 12—Serial Subscriptions	316,474	375,200
9. Table 13—Serial Expenses	\$37,290,585	\$35,913,306
10. Table 14—Serial Titles	313,554	329,371
11. Table 15—Duplication of Serial Subscriptions	450	684
12. Table 16—Retrieval Expenses	\$4,023,643	\$3,203,178
13. Table 18—FTE students '90	62,400	57,955