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Florida Community College Collection Assessment Report

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Florida Community College Library Collection Assessment

2002

**Conducted by Anna H. Perrault
in collaboration with**

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College Center for Library Automation

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Florida Community College Collection Assessment

Executive Summary

In 2002 a study was conducted of community college collections in Florida as a follow-up and an additional interval to a similar study conducted in 1998. The analysis in 2002 compared the profile of the LINCC database, three peer groups of community colleges by enrollment size, and each of the twenty-eight community colleges with the 1998 study results. Among the significant findings are: The median age of LINCC collective holdings improved between 1998 and 2002, declining from 24 years to 22 years. The “year reached 50%” for the LINCC database in 2002 was 1980, meaning that half of the monographs were published prior to 1980 and half after 1980.

- The sciences showed the greatest improvement in median age, dropping from 19 to 17 years with the “year reached 50%” at 1984, the lowest of all of the broad subject divisions analyzed in the study.
- Although the “year reached 50%” moved forward four years in technology, the median age remained the same at 21 years. The technology division does have the smallest number of titles as these subject areas do not have a large universe of monographic publication.
- The percentage share of records for titles published prior to 1970 did decrease considerably from the 1998 study. Slightly over one third of the records for humanities materials were the pre-1970 time frame in 2002 as opposed to over 45% in 1998. The social sciences only had one fourth of the records in the pre-1970 time frame contrasted with one-third in 1998. The sciences and technology both dropped in percentage share to less than one-fifth in pre-1970 imprints. The lowering of the percentage shares of total in the pre-1970 category is caused by both withdrawals and the addition of new titles published since 1990.
- In both of the five-year intervals in the 1990s the percentage share of total in LINCC increased from 1998 to 2002. The increases in the 1990-94 interval were less dramatic than in the 1995-1999 time frame. Humanities had the largest increase in 1990-1994 while the social sciences, sciences, and technology increased considerably in the latter half of the decade. This is in keeping with acquisitions patterns in which materials in the humanities are added more slowly through reviews and recommendations. The social sciences and sciences/technology would not have as much material for the early 1990s added after 1998, as the emphasis would be on acquiring the most current titles.

The data analysis from the 2002 study of Florida community college collections shows the effects of increased funding, more attention focused on withdrawal of older and outdated materials, and an emphasis on current acquisitions in subject areas which most need current information. In four years the profile of the LINCC database altered to more closely align with a hypothetical model of an ideal distribution of titles by time period. While the LINCC profile and that of the aggregated collections of the three size groupings of the community colleges do not differ substantially from those of the 1998 study, the differences are more pronounced in the

individual college collections which received concentrated attention after the 1998 study. It appears the actions of library personnel in a number of institutions have combined to effect a change to collections more responsive to the needs of the students and faculty of the colleges with fewer outdated materials retained on the shelves and more current materials available. But a larger number of the collections still have a preponderance of older imprints with the highest circulation by decade concentrated in those older materials. More attention to collection management is still needed in order to bring the profile of many of the college collections in line with the ideal, which proposes a concentration of collections and circulation in current materials.

Florida Community College Collection Assessment Report, 2002

Beginning in 1994, a series of collection analysis and assessment projects have been conducted of community college library/LRC collections in Florida, with the most recent phase in 2002. This report begins with the background and findings leading up to the 2002 study.

Background

Under the sponsorship of the College Center for Library Automation (CCLA), a comprehensive collection assessment project of community college library/LRC monographic collections was completed in 1998. The comprehensive collection assessment conducted in 1998 was the culmination of work over a number of years beginning in 1994. A research group for the LINCC Collection Assessment project was formed in fall 1994. The collaborators in this endeavor were members of the administration from the College Center for Library Automation and two researchers, one from each of the schools of information science education in Florida. The initial study conducted by this group was the first statewide collection analysis of community college monograph collections drawn totally from machine-readable data. The first study was of the monographic resources in the LINCC database and the individual collections of three community college library/LRC's. The results of the first collection analysis project were presented at Library Research Seminar I, "Partners and Paradigms," held in Tallahassee, Florida, November 1-2, 1996 and published in *Resource Sharing and Information Networks* in 1999.[1]

The purpose of the project in 1998 was to provide statewide comparative data to community college librarians and administrators. The study report, "An Assessment of the Collective Resources Base of Florida Community College Library Collections," analyzed the aggregated resources base of the community colleges as reflected in LINCC.[2] Each individual community college library/LRC's collection was then compared with the aggregated database and peer institutions within Florida. The collection assessment reports included an analysis of shifts in collection patterns by time period, proportions of subjects by time period, a report on the median age of the library's collection by subject, a summary, which ranked each of the library collections based on median age of monographs within the Florida community college system, and recommendations.

The major finding of the study in 1998 was that the monographic collections of Florida community colleges were significantly out of date; the majority of library books had been published before the 1980s. In addition, it was found that, in the 1990s, the percentage of older materials to newer materials had increased and that outdated materials were prevalent in all major subject divisions, including science and technology.[3]

The problem of median age was the subject of an article in *College & Research Libraries*, "The Effects of High Median Age on Currency of Resources in Community College Library Collections." [4] The article focuses on the mission for community colleges to emphasize the instructional and curricular needs of students through the provision of current materials. The researchers present the findings from the Florida Community College Library Collections study to illustrate that many college library collections at the end of the 20th century had high median

ages in monographic resources, particularly in the professional, scientific and technical fields. The adoption of a Continual Update Collection Management Model that proposes adding new materials at 5% per year, while withdrawing outdated materials at 5% per year is recommended in the 1998 report and the *C & RL* article. If such a model were adopted, as new materials are added and older, outdated materials withdrawn, the median age of resources will remain within an acceptable range, resulting in a current and viable collection.

The results of the 1998 assessment were given to each community college in a series of workshops conducted by CCLA in fall 1998. Each college received a copy of a full report on the monograph holdings as reflected in LINCC and a report for the monographic holdings of the individual institution with comparative analysis by peer group.

In the fiscal year 1999, the base budget of the Florida Division of Community Colleges was increased by the Florida Legislature with the expressed intention of updating the collections of community college libraries. Community colleges in Florida are independent with their own governing boards and there were no provisions for requiring the community college administrations to pass the funds along to the libraries. The hope was that the collection assessment reports, along with the \$7.2 million in additional funding by the Florida Legislature, would allow Florida community colleges to update their monograph collections appropriately.

In 2001, a survey was conducted to assess the impact of the 1998 collection assessment project. The results of the survey were published in an article in *College & Research Libraries*, "The Florida Community College Statewide Collection Assessment Project: Outcomes and Impact." [5] The impact study found that

...in the opinion of Florida community college library administrators, the Florida Community College Collection Assessment study did influence the appropriation of additional funds, informed librarian's collection development decisions, and affected the weeding of collections through the presentation of institution-specific collection assessment reports that were given to each library. The reports provided to the community colleges had a local impact in that twenty-one of the twenty-eight used them in weeding and collection development. There is agreement that the reports were a direct influence on the request made to the Florida legislature by the Division of Community Colleges for special appropriations to address the lack of current materials as shown by the data analysis in the study. [6]

In the four years since the 1998 project, a number of activities and events have taken place which could affect the profile of the LINCC aggregated resources base and the individual college LRC's. One of these factors is the special legislative funding which was obtained after the 1998 study. Another factor is an inventory of the collections which was accomplished through software purchased by CCLA for that purpose. A factor which is affecting the future is the merging of the two separate statewide library databases in higher education in Florida into one system. Another change which has occurred since 1998 in higher education in Florida is the entrance of several community colleges into the limited granting of four year bachelors degrees.

The 2002 collection assessment has been conducted for several reasons:

- To see what changes have taken place in the profiles of the monographic resources in the LINCC database and the individual colleges' LRC's since the 1998 study.
- To provide another interval of longitudinal data on the community college collections in Florida.
- And to capture the monographic profile of the LINCC database prior to the migration to the Ex Libris system for all public institutions of higher education in Florida.

2002 Study Research Design

For the 2002 study, data extraction took place during the period March/April, 2002. The study has three main components: data on monographic bibliographic records were analyzed by the LINCC collective resources base which counts each title only once; by peer group which adds together the totals for each college in the group (aggregated resources base); and separately for each of the twenty-eight community colleges. An analysis of circulation by decade is included in each of the college reports.

Three main analyses are employed in the report:

- Median age
- Proportions of subject by time interval
- Broad subject divisions as percentage of total records
- Circulation

Organization of the Report

This report contains an analysis of the LINCC monographic bibliographic records and analyses for each peer group. The narrative in the report interprets the data presented in a series of tables and figures. The major tables for the report are numbered in Roman numerals and follow the narrative portion of the report. Table I, "Median Age," displays median age data for LINCC by the five broad subject divisions and 47 individual subject disciplines defined for the study. Table II, "Percentage of Subject by Time Period," displays the data calculated by percentage share of total within the time periods defined for the study. The summary tables within the narrative are numbered in Arabic numerals.

In addition to the data analysis for the LINCC collective resources base, the three standardized groupings of Florida community colleges by size of enrollment are analyzed as peer groups. Table III, "Florida Community College Peer Groups," contains data on the 28 community colleges by peer groups. Table III includes a ratio for student FTE to number of monographic bibliographic records. Each peer group has a set of tables with the same numbering as the LINCC tables. The peer group analysis is included in this report and referred to in the individual institution reports. Table IV is a table of circulation data by decade, which corresponds to the collection analysis in Table I and II.

Each community college's total monographic resources are analyzed in a separate report. Each institution receives a copy of the full LINCC report with a report for that community college L/LRC

which mirrors the LINCC report. The data are at the institutional level; campuses or satellite collections are not individually analyzed. Although the LINCC report and the college report are separate, the optimum interpretation will be obtained by using the two reports together.

The analysis by age of collection begins with the LINCC analysis in the next section.

Age of Collections

The analysis for age of collections compares the median age data from the 1998 study with the 2002 data. Percentage share of total by the time intervals are also compared between the 1998 and the 2002 data as another measure of the age of the collections. The collective monographic resources in the LINCC database are analyzed first, followed by a section for each of the three peer groups.

LINCC Analysis

In the 2002 study the total number of usable monographic bibliographic records in the LINCC database is 890,758. Each record is counted once. The profile of monographic titles in the LINCC database was constructed by placing each record in a table within one of five broad subject divisions and 47 individual subject categories. Within the subject divisions records were also placed in one of eight time period intervals from pre-1970 through an incomplete interval of 2000-2004. These same data were analyzed by calculating the median age of publication for the monographic titles.

There are two main tables for the LINCC analysis plus the tables inserted within the text. Table I shows the median age for each of the subject areas defined for the study. Table II shows the number of records by the subject areas and the percentage of the total records which are in each time interval.

As in the 1998 study, the five year time intervals begin with 1970. All publications before 1970 are placed in the pre-1970 time frame. The median age calculation uses 1970 as a base year. All pre-1970 titles are counted as 1970 because individual title ages prior to that date are not differentiated in the study data. Thus, the true median ages would be much older if publication years prior to 1970 were to be factored in.

Because the 2002 study contains four additional years of data since the study in 1998, that fact alone makes the median ages different from the 1998 study. And it can be seen that, in many subject areas, the median age has moved forward by four years. But overall, the median ages do seem to have decreased. Table 1 shows the median ages for the five broad subject divisions for both the 1998 and the 2002 study.

For the overall LINCC median age, there are five years difference between the year reached 50% in 1998 and the 2002 data. The addition of four years has the effect of “pulling” the median age year forward. The differences in median age can only be determined by looking at the median age in years, rather than the “year reached 50 percent.” The combination of the addition of new titles in the intervening four years and the withdrawal of older materials has brought the median age forward for an actual decrease in some subject divisions.

Table 1: LINCC Monographic Bibliographic Records by Median Age

Subject	1998 Year reached 50%	1998 Median Age in Years	2002 Year reached 50%	2002 Median Age in Years
General	1970	28	1973	29
Humanities	1971	26	1976	26
Social Sciences	1975	23	1980	22
Sciences	1978	19	1984	17
Technology	1976	21	1980	21
LINCC average	1974	24	1980	22

The higher median age in the general subject division may be a reflection of the replacement of print materials by electronic indexes. This is the only one of the major subject divisions in which the median age is higher in 2002 than in 1998. Fewer newer materials may have been added and thus this category now has the highest median age.

The median age in the humanities remained the same at 26, although the year reached 50% moved forward by five years. Since the humanities areas contain many classic works, the median age is appropriate for fields in which it is important to have retrospective materials.

In the social sciences, the year reached 50% moves forward by five years, but the median age only decreases to 22 years. The sciences show an improvement in the median age with it moving forward six years and decreasing to 17 years from 19 years in 1998. The results of the inventory and withdrawals seem to show up in the sciences.

In the technology division, the year reached 50% moves forward four years, but the median age in years remains at 21, still very high for fields such as computer science in which currency is crucial.

Using Table II, "Percentage of Subject by Time Period," we can compare the percentage of total records by the time intervals from the 1998 and the 2002 data. It can be seen that the percentage for each of the major subject divisions in the pre-1970 category are much lower in 2002 than in 1998. Table 2 shows the comparison.

While the median ages may not have changed dramatically in terms of the number of years, Table 2 shows that the percentage of total in pre-1970 records did change considerably and this is not just a function of four additional years. Slightly over one third of the records for humanities materials are in the pre-1970 time frame as opposed to over 45% in 1998. The social sciences only have one fourth of the records in the pre-1970 time frame contrasted with one-third in 1998.

The sciences and technology both drop in percentage share to less than one-fifth in pre-1970 imprints. The lowering of the percentage shares of total in the pre-1970 category is caused by both withdrawals and the addition of new titles in the 1990s and 2000 forward years.

Table 2: LINCC Percentage of Subject by Time Period

Subject	1998 Percentage of total, pre-1970	2002 Percentage of total, pre-1970
General	49.56%	42.21%
Humanities	45.39%	34.96%
Social Sciences	33.37%	24.45%
Sciences	26.76%	19.26%
Technology	25.23%	19.11%
LINCC total	36.35%	27.12%

The addition of 1990s imprints increased the percentage of total for the 1990s and this also contributed to the lowering of the percentage of total in older materials. Table 3 shows the differences in the percentages of total for the two intervals in the 1990s between 1998 data and 2002 data.

Table 3: LINCC Comparison of Percentage Share of 1990s Records from 1998 and 2002

Subject	1998 Percentage Share, 1990-1994	2002 Percentage Share, 1990-1994	1998 Percentage Share, 1995-1999	2002 Percentage Share, 1995-1999
General	10.17%	11.27%	2.87%	7.03%
Humanities	6.74%	10%	6.74%	11.14%
Social Sciences	9.45%	11.34%	4.54%	14.48%
Sciences	12.52%	13.41%	6.31%	18.17%
Technology	8.07%	10.32%	3.50%	14.20%
LINCC total	8.82%	11.08%	4.13%	13.77%

The second interval of the 1990s was not complete in the 1998 study, but the results of that

study and the funding that at least some of the LRC's received, appear to have emphasized the purchasing of current titles.

In Table 3 we can see the increase in share of the two time intervals in the 1990s. This increase in share for the 1990s shows the effects of the addition of new titles, but also shows the effects of withdrawing older materials. In all of the major subject divisions, except the general subject division, the percentage of share is higher for the last half of the decade. This is as it should be with an emphasis on new current materials.

In both of the five-year intervals in the 1990s the percentage share of total in LINCC has increased from 1998 to 2002. The increases in the 1990-94 interval are less dramatic than in the 1995-1999 time frame. Humanities shows the largest increase in 1990-1994. This is in keeping with acquisitions patterns in the humanities in which materials are added more slowly through reviews and recommendations. The social sciences and sciences/technology would not have as much material for the early 1990s added after 1998, as the emphasis would be on the most current titles.

For the 1995-1999 time frame, the increases in percentage share of total are very large. Studies have shown that there is a two to five year lag between publication date and the appearance of records in cataloging databases [7]. Thus, 1998-2002 fits the time frame for the appearance of records for titles published between 1995-1999. The percentage shares for a number of the subject divisions for the last full interval in the present study are quite good, especially the sciences in which 18% of total records are in the latter half of the 1990s. This is approaching one fifth of all titles in the sciences having been published in the latter 1990s. If the 13% share for the first half of the 1990s is added to the 18% for the second half, in the sciences, and the nearly 8% in the 2000's is also added in, then, nearly 40% of records for science materials are for publications after 1990. This is a considerable improvement in the number of records for the decade of the 1990s over the 1998 study.

We can also look at the incomplete first interval for the 21st century in Table II. The last, most current years in the study look strong with the number of records approaching half of the number in the latter 1990s in the divisions of humanities, social sciences, and sciences. Only technology lags with 6.3% in the 2000-2004 interval versus a strong 14.2% in 1995-1999 share of total.

With titles counted only once, the true proportions of total between subject areas can be seen. Only 27% of total records for the LINCC database are in the pre-1970 time frame. Percentage share decreases by five year periods until 1985-1989, in which it begins to increase, with 14% in 1995-1999. So the analysis by age of materials does show considerable improvement over the 1998 study.

From Table II we can see that in the general subject division, 42.21% of the titles are published pre-1970. Only three subject areas have a higher percentage in the pre-1970 time frame. These are in Romance and Germanic languages and literature. English literature has 44.96% in the pre-1970 time frame. The humanities individual subject fields have the highest percentage shares in the pre-1970 interval of all the subjects in the study. It is possible that shifting curricula

priorities have left only older materials in some subject areas. The percentage share decreases in the humanities in each five-year period going forward, but then increases in both intervals in the 1990s. The percentage share in the latter 1990s is at 11%, and at 10% in the first half of the decade. These are considerable improvements over the lower percentage shares for the humanities in the last intervals of the 1998 study

In the social sciences the percentage share of total in pre-1970s is much lower than in the humanities. The range is from a high of over 30% in the history categories to a low of nearly 16% in law. The fields in the social sciences in which currency of information is important have the lowest percentage shares of total in the pre-1970 time frame. As with the humanities, the percentage shares of total in the social sciences decrease each five years until the 1990s in which they increase. The social sciences have nearly 15% of total in the last complete interval in the 2002 study. This is a considerable improvement over the 9% in the last complete interval in 1998.

In the sciences the medical/health fields have the lowest percentage shares of all subjects in the pre-1970 time frame. The health areas decreased slightly from 1998, but they were the lowest in percentage share for the pre-1970 time frame in 1998. The other subject fields in the sciences have percentage shares more in line with the social sciences. The sciences have an opposite pattern in percentage shares from the humanities and social sciences. The percentage shares are at 9% through the 1970s and then begin to gradually increase in the 1980s. The highest share of total (19%) in the sciences remains in the pre-1970 time frame, but the last interval of the 1990s has 18%, the highest share of total of the five broad subject divisions in that time frame. The sciences and the social sciences have the highest shares in the last incomplete interval of the study, 2000-2004.

A number of the technology fields have rather large percentages of share still in the pre-1970 time frame. Mining, metallurgy has over 30% in pre-1970 imprints. Agriculture and mechanical engineering both have almost 23% of total in pre-1970 imprints. Most areas in technology have in the 15-16% range in pre-1970 titles. Although the percentage share of total in the technology areas decreased from 24% to 19% in the pre-1970 time period from the 1998 study, this is still a high percentage of total for those fields. The technology subject division does not show a marked improvement in reduction of the percentage share of pre-1970 records. The percentage shares in technology do decrease in the latter 1980s through the first 1990s interval. For the last complete interval in the study, technology has the same percentage share as the social sciences, but a smaller share in the last interval of the study, the 2000 imprints.

It must be pointed out that the universe of publication for monographs in the humanities and social sciences is much larger than in the sciences and technology. The sciences and technology have much lower absolute numbers of records than the other two subject divisions. The Social Sciences have the largest number of records at 376,697 with the humanities having 318,689. In contrast, the sciences only have 126,627 records and technology has a far lower number at 66,101.

In the 1998 collection assessment report, a hypothetical share of subject groupings by time

period was proposed to illustrate an ideal proportional scheme for the distribution of records by subject division. This model is repeated below as Table 4. A new table showing the actual distribution of records by the four largest broad subject divisions by time intervals in 2002 data follows the hypothetical model.

The hypothetical shares of total proposed in the 1998 collection assessment report illustrate the differences between the four broad subject divisions in the importance of retrospective materials and current information. The humanities have the highest proportion of older materials with the sciences and technology having the highest percentages of share in current imprints. In the 1998 study, the LINCC aggregated database profile displayed an opposite pattern from the percentage shares in the hypothetical model.

Table 4: Hypothetical Percentage Share of Subject Groupings by Time Period From the 1998 Collection Assessment Report [8]

(This table does **not** contain actual data.)

	Pre-1970	1970s	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994	1995-1999
Humanities	37%	23%	12%	11%	9%	8%
Soc. Sciences	25%	16%	13%	13%	15%	18%
Sciences	19%	13%	10%	15%	19%	24%
Technology	15%	10%	11%	10%	25%	27%

Table 5 displays the percentage shares by time interval for the LINCC database profile in the 2002 study.

Table 5: LINCC Percentage Shares by Time Period, 2002

	Pre-1970	1970s	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04
Humanities	35%	21%	9%	9%	10%	11%	5%
Soc. Sciences	24%	23%	10%	10%	11%	14%	7%
Sciences	19%	19%	11%	12%	13%	18%	8%
Technology	19%	27%	12%	11%	10%	14%	6%

In the hypothetical model in 1998, the last interval is 1995-1999. Thus, the 2002 data cannot be compared with the 1998 hypothetical model which does not have the interval for the first years of

the 21st century. The data by percentage share in the 2002 data for the four main broad subject divisions do show a closer correspondence with the hypothetical model than the data from the 1998 study. The additional four years in the 2002 study have lessened the percentage shares in the decades before 1990s and added larger percentages in the 1990s and 2000s. In 2002, the humanities have 35% of total in the pre-1970 interval. The suggested percentage share in the hypothetical model was 37 percent. If the three intervals from 1990 forward are added together, the percentage share for those intervals is 26%. The pre-1970 and 1970s still have over 50% share of total, but this is an appropriate pattern for the humanities. The humanities in 2002 actually exceed the suggested percentage shares in the 1990s, but the basic pattern of distribution closely matches the hypothetical model.

The social sciences have 24% in pre-1970 records in 2002, closely matching the model which allocates 25% to that interval. The social sciences do not reach the suggested percentages of share for the 1990s in 2002 data, but with the 2000 imprints added in, nearly one-third of the records in the social sciences are from 1990 forward.

In the sciences and technology subject divisions, the percentage shares in the earlier years before 1990 are much lower in 2002 than in the 1998 study. The model recommended a total of 43% of titles in the sciences be in the last two intervals of the study. In the 2002 data there is 31% of total in the 1990s with another 8% in the last incomplete interval for 39%. While the target of 43% has not been achieved, there is considerable improvement over the 19% in the 1990s in the 1998 study. For technology, the percentage share in the last complete interval is 14%, showing that there has been an increase in current acquisitions since the 1998 study. In all, 30% of records are from 1990 forward in technology, a considerable improvement over 10% in 1998.

While, as stated earlier, the addition of four years to the 2002 study has the effect of pulling the percentage shares and the median age forward, the acquisitions activity and the withdrawals from the inventory during the last four years have improved the profile of the LINCC database commons by percentage shares of total. It appears that the 1998 collection assessment report had the desired effect of emphasizing the importance of continual new acquisitions with the withdrawal of outdated materials.

The next section begins the analysis of the community college collections with the three peer groups by enrollment size.

The Community Colleges

There are twenty-eight community colleges in Florida. Table III, Florida Community College Peer Groups, lists the colleges by size of FTE enrollment from the largest, Miami-Dade with over 31,000 students, to the smallest, Florida Keys with under one thousand students. In Table III, the number of monographic titles in the 2002 study is given for each college. There are two rankings which use the number of monographic titles. The first ranking is according to the number of monographic titles owned. The second ranking uses the number of monographic titles to FTE enrollment to produce a ratio of titles to students. The titles per student ratio operates almost to the converse of the ranking by number of titles owned. That is, the smaller institutions tend to

have the most titles per student while the largest institutions have the lowest numbers of titles per student. Given that the largest colleges also have the largest numbers of titles, the universe of resources from which to choose is broader in the larger institutions than in the smaller ones which own fewer titles. The rankings by number of monographic titles do not all correlate with the size rankings by enrollment. Although the ranking by enrollment size does not usually change much within a short time span, there are a few differences in the rankings by size in 2002 from 1998.

The aggregated data for each peer group are analyzed next.

The Peer Groups

The aggregated resources of the three peer groups are shown in Table 6. The total number of titles for each of the peer groups is compared between the 1998 and 2002 studies.

Table 6: Total Number of Monographic Titles by Peer Group

Peer Groups	1998 Total Titles	2002 Total Titles	Percentage increase from 1998
Peer Group One	999,682	1,534,144	53%
Peer Group Two	670,932	851,552	27%
Peer Group Three	391,200	486,846	24%

The percentage growth for each peer group is shown in Table 6. In the four years since the 1998 study, the aggregated collections for all three peer groups have grown by an average of 35 percent. This is a considerable increase in a rather short span of time, especially in light of the inventory project and the withdrawal of older materials. The growth rate will be examined by individual college in the separate college reports.

The same tables as in the LINCC analysis have also been constructed for each of the three peer groups. The peer groupings allow more realistic benchmarks for judging the adequacy of resources than comparison with the LINCC averages. Peer group averages were constructed by adding together data from the individual colleges in each grouping. Each peer group has a Table I, "Median Age Data" and a Table II, "Percentage of Subject by Time Period." The largest peer group is analyzed first.

Peer Group One

There are nine institutions in the largest peer group. The nine institutions are the same as in the 1998 study, but shifts in FTE enrollment have affected the order by size. The FTE enrollment size is from 31,592 students at Miami-Dade to 9,411 at St. Petersburg. The range in number of monographic titles is from 305,246 at Miami-Dade to 76,838 at Daytona Beach. Of the nine

institutions in the first peer group, seven out of the nine rank in the top nine for the twenty-eight community colleges by number of monographic titles. Indian River and Daytona Beach in peer group one have fewer monographic titles than several colleges in the second peer group and rank 14th and 15th in the number of monographic titles. In peer group two, five colleges have more titles than Daytona and Indian River. Polk in peer group three also has more titles than Daytona and Indian River.

In Table 7, the median age data for peer group one is compared with data from the 1998 study. It can be seen that in a few subject divisions the median age has been reduced, whereas in others the median age is higher than in 1998. The pattern is not the same in peer group one as for the LINCC database median ages. In LINCC the median age in the general subject division increased, but in peer group one the median age in general shows quite a substantial decrease. In peer group one, the median age in humanities increases with the year reached 50% only moving forward by two years. In LINCC the median age in the humanities stayed the same but moved forward by five years.

Table 7: Peer Group One: Monographic Bibliographic Records by Median Age

Subject	1998 Year reached 50%	1998 Median Age in Years	2002 Year reached 50%	2002 Median Age in Years
General	1971	26.65	1986	16
Humanities	1972	26	1974	28
Social Sciences	1975	23	1978	24
Sciences	1978	19.55	1984.61	17
Technology	1976	21.53	1978.78	23
Group average	1974.62	23.38	1977.83	24

For the social sciences the median age also increased by one year in peer group one; it decreased by one year in LINCC. In the sciences, the median age and years are the same for both peer group one and LINCC, with a decrease of two years in the median age in peer group one. The technology division has a higher median age in peer group one than in LINCC. Technology remained the same in LINCC, but actually increased by two years in peer group one. The overall group average median age for peer group one was nearly the same as LINCC in 1998, but the overall median age in peer group one increases slightly to 24 years in 2002 while the year reached 50% moves forward three years. Thus, in peer group one, the largest colleges by enrollment, with the seven largest collections of the community colleges in Florida, the median age by number of years only decreased in the general and science broad subject divisions. A further examination of the averages for peer group one in Table 8 compares the percentage of the total number of records in each subject division which are for titles published before 1970.

Table 8: Peer Group One: Percentage of Subject for Pre-1970 Records

Subject	1998 Percentage of total, pre-1970	2002 Percentage of total, pre-1970
General	47%	32%
Humanities	43%	37%
Social Sciences	33%	27%
Sciences	26%	19%
Technology	25%	20%

The comparison of the percentage of total in pre-1970 titles for each of the broad subject divisions in the 2002 study shows that the percentage of total for that time frame has declined considerably for all of the subject divisions. The largest decline is in the general subject division with a 15 percentage point difference between 1998 and 2002. The other four subject divisions have single digit differences in the range of 5-7 percentage points, with the sciences declining the most at 7 percentage points difference.

As there are four additional years in the 2002 study, this can affect the percentages of total by time period. Both withdrawals and the addition of new titles in recent years affect the percentages of total for all the time periods in the study. To judge how much effect the addition of new materials published in the 1990s has made in the percentage of total for the pre-1970 time frame, Table 9 was constructed.

Table 9: Peer Group One: Comparison of Percentage Share of Records in the 1990s

Subject	1998 Percentage Share, 1990-1994	2002 Percentage Share, 1990-1994	1998 Percentage Share, 1995-1999	2002 Percentage Share, 1995-1999
General	11%	15.7%	3%	17.28%
Humanities	7%	8.45%	3%	10.82%
Social Sciences	9%	9.38%	4%	14.64%
Sciences	11%	12%	6%	20.20%
Technology	7%	8.63%	3%	12.97%

It can be seen that in peer group one, both halves of the 1990 decade show considerable

increases in percentage share of total over the same time frame in the 1998 study. The percentages of share are also larger in the latter half of the decade than in the earlier half. These increases show the extent of the new acquisitions going into the peer group one collections in the latter 1990s. In the 2002 data, the sciences have one-fifth of total in the latter half of the 1990s. The large shares in the general category may be more a result of withdrawals of older materials than the addition of new titles.

For peer group one, in the 2002 data, the inventory and attention to new acquisitions have combined to present a profile of more current collections than the profile of peer group one in 1998.

Peer Group Two

Peer group two also has nine community colleges which range in size of FTE enrollment from Santa Fe with 7,714 to Gulf Coast with 3,391 students. Brevard ranks the highest in peer group two with 188,489 monographic titles in 2002. Pensacola is the only other college with over 100,000 titles at 138,295. Brevard ranks 4th and Pensacola ranks 8th of the twenty-eight colleges in terms of number of monographic titles. The high number of titles places these two colleges in 5th and 11th place in the ratio of titles per student.

The aggregated collections of the colleges in peer group two are analyzed by the same measures as the LINCC analysis and peer group one. Table 10 compares the median ages of the broad subject divisions between the 1998 data and the 2002 data.

Table 10: Peer Group Two: Monographic Bibliographic Records by Median Age

Subject	1998 Year reached 50%	1998 Median Age in Years	2002 Year reached 50%	2002 Median Age in Years
General	1970	28	1977	25
Humanities	1970	28	1972	30
Social Sciences	1974	24	1978	24
Sciences	1979	19	1985	17
Technology	1977	21	1981	21
Group average	1973	25	1977	26

The median age declined in peer group two in the general and science subject divisions. It remained the same as in 1998 in social sciences and technology. The median age increased in the humanities. The overall median age also increased. Compared to the median age in peer group one, in peer group two the median age in general, humanities, and the overall median age are higher than peer group one. In the social sciences and the sciences the median ages are

the same for both peer groups. Peer group two is lower in technology by two years from peer group one.

Table 11 compares the percentage of total records comprised of pre-1970 titles for peer group two between 1998 and 2002.

Table 11: Peer Group Two: Percentage of Subject for Pre-1970 Records

Subject	1998 Percentage of total, pre-1970	2002 Percentage of total, pre-1970
General	51%	44%
Humanities	44%	42%
Social Sciences	33%	29%
Sciences	23%	20%
Technology	20%	18%

The percentage of total for all of the subject divisions declined in peer group two for pre-1970 records. The largest decline is in the general subject division which has a decrease of 7 percentage points from 1998 to 2002. Humanities and technology each decrease by 2 percentage points, the sciences by 3, and the social sciences by 4. The declines are not as large as in peer group one. Only technology has a lower percentage share of total in pre-1970 records than the percentage shares in peer group one.

Comparing the percentage shares of total for the 1990s in peer group two shows a similar pattern to that of peer group one. In Table 12, the percentage shares for the latter half of the 1990s are all higher than the shares of total in the first half of the decade. The percentage share for the latter interval is the same in the general division and the sciences as in peer group one. It is less in peer group two in the humanities and social sciences than in peer group one. In technology the percentage share in the latter 1990s is slightly higher in peer group two than in peer group one.

Table 12: Peer Group Two: Comparison Percentage Share of Records in the 1990s

Subject	1998 Percentage Share,1990-1994	2002 Percentage Share,1990-1994	1998 Percentage Share,1995-1999	2002 Percentage Share,1995-1999
General	10%	13.74%	3%	17%
Humanities	7%	6.63%	3%	7.8%
Social Sciences	10%	9.70%	5%	12.71%
Sciences	13.5%	12.39%	8%	20.75%
Technology	10%	9.85%	5%	13.94%

Overall, peer group two collections have higher median ages and lower percentages of share in 1990s materials than peer group one. Peer group three is analyzed next by the same measures.

Peer Group Three

There are ten institutions in peer group three. There is a very small difference in the FTE enrollment from the smallest institution in peer group two, Gulf Coast Community College with 3,391 FTE in 2002, and Central Florida Community College, the largest in peer group three with 3,370 FTE in 2002. By size of monographic collection Polk Community College has the largest number of bibliographic records in peer group three at 92,367. Central Florida is next with 71,177. Polk ranks 10th by size of monographic collection and Central Florida ranks 17th. The other colleges in peer group three rank from 21st to 28th by size of collection. In the 1998 collection assessment Central Florida was in the second peer group and ranked 18th by size of collection. Gulf Coast was in peer group three in 1998 and ranked 17th in collection size. Gulf Coast and Central Florida have switched peer groups in the 2002 data.

The first table for peer group three is Table 13 displaying the median age data.

In peer group three, the median age in years declined in the general and sciences subject divisions. It remained the same in the social sciences and increased by one year in the humanities and technology. The overall median age for peer group three is the same in 1998 and 2002. The year reached 50% does move forward in all subject divisions. The humanities have the highest median age and the oldest year reached 50%, but it is expected that this subject division will have the oldest material. In peer group one the median age for the humanities is 28; it is 30 in peer group two. Thus, peer group three with 29 is in the same range as the other peer groups for median age in the humanities.

Table 13: Peer Group Three: Monographic Bibliographic Records by Median Age

Subject	1998 Year reached 50%	1998 Median Age in Years	2002 Year reached 50%	2002 Median Age in Years
General	1970	28	1985	17
Humanities	1970	28	1973	29
Social Sciences	1974	24	1978	24
Sciences	1977	21	1984	18
Technology	1975	23	1978	24
Group average	1973	25	1977	25

All three peer groups have the same median age in the social sciences of 24 years. The social sciences grouping includes both history and business. The history classifications, anthropology, geography, economics, and sociology, all have retrospective collections. The business, law, and political science areas need both retrospective and current materials.

Both peer groups one and two have a median age of 17 years in the sciences. Peer group three is one year higher with 18 years in the sciences. In technology, peer group three has the highest median age at 24, with peer group two at 21 and peer group one at 23.

Although there are differences in the median age between the three peer groups, they are all very close in median age in most of the broad subject divisions. Peer group three data for percentage of subjects by time period are examined next in Table 14.

Table 14: Peer Group Three: Percentage of Subject by Time Period

Subject	1998 Percentage of total, pre-1970	2002 Percentage of total, pre-1970
General	60%	38%
Humanities	50%	42%
Social Sciences	36%	28%
Sciences	34%	23%
Technology	31%	22%

The percentages of total share for the broad subject divisions in pre-1970 records in peer group three show a considerable difference between the 1998 and 2002 data. In the general subject division there is a decline of 22 percentage points in percentage share. The humanities and social sciences decline the least at 8 percentage points. The sciences decline by 11 percentage points; technology declines by 9 percentage points. The declines in pre-1970 records as a percentage share of total are largest in peer group three. In the smaller collections the effects of the inventory and new acquisitions appear more dramatically than in the larger collections. The effects of withdrawing older materials can easily be seen.

As with the other two peer groups, the two halves of the 1990s are examined to see the effects of adding new materials.

Table 15: Peer Group Three: Comparison of Percentage Share of Records in the 1990s

Subject	1998 Percentage Share, 1990-1994	2002 Percentage Share, 1990-1994	1998 Percentage Share, 1995-1999	2002 Percentage Share, 1995-1999
General	9%	19%	3%	16.78%
Humanities	7%	8.61%	3%	9.74%
Social Sciences	9%	10.58%	4%	14.63%
Sciences	13%	13.38%	5%	20%
Technology	7%	8.71%	3%	13%

All three peer groups have a 17% share of records in the general subject division in the second half of the 1990s. In the humanities, peer group one has 11%, peer group two has 8%, and peer group three has 10 percent. Both peer group one and peer group three have 15% of total records in the humanities in the last full interval in the 2002 data. Peer group two has a lower percentage share at 13 percent. For the sciences, peer group one has 20%, peer group two has 21%, and peer group three has 20% of all records in the sciences in the latter half of the 1990s. In technology, peer group one has 13%, peer group two has 14%, and peer group three has 13%. We can see that with regard to the time frame after the results of the 1998 study had become known and the extra legislative appropriation for the enhancement of the community college collections, the infusion of new titles did make a considerable difference in the percentage share of records in the 1990s to total collections.

The analysis thus far has examined the distribution of records by imprint year focused on age of the collections. The next section looks at the broad subject divisions as percentages of the total number of records in the study.

Broad Subject Divisions as Percentage of Total Records

The proportions of total comprised by each of the broad subject divisions is another collection analysis measure. The age analysis presented thus far from the Table II series for LINCC and the three peer groups was read horizontally across the time intervals in the table. Each percentage of share was for a time interval as a percentage of the total records in the subject line. Table II is again used in measuring the number of records in the broad subject division as a percentage of total records. The percentage share of total for this analysis is derived by calculating the totals for each of the broad subject divisions vertically from the last total column in each table as a proportion of the total number of titles. Tables were then constructed showing the 2002 data in comparison to the 1998 data. Table 16 displays the LINCC data.

Table 16: LINCC: Broad Subject Divisions as a Percentage of Total Records

Subject	1998 Percentage of total	2002 Percentage of total
General	.36%	.2%
Humanities	35.82%	36%
Social Sciences	44.21%	42.5%
Sciences	13.71%	14%
Technology	5.90%	7%

The percentages of share for each of the broad subject divisions in LINCC show slight differences or shifts from 1998 to 2002. It would not be expected that there would be substantial changes in the proportions in the short span of four years. Overall, the LINCC profile by broad subject division shifts to a slightly lower percentage of records in the social sciences and the general division. The humanities remain almost the same. There is a slight gain in the sciences with technology experiencing the largest gain of 1.1 percentage points. The additions and withdrawals can be seen to have had the greatest effect in the percentages of share for the social sciences and technology with one decreasing share and the other increasing share.

Looking again at Table II for LINCC, the "Language and literature, except.." row has the largest number of titles. This line contains 68,005 records, all of the language and literature titles except for the Romance languages, English and American literature, which have separate lines. The language and literature "except.." line includes drama, literary collections, and all of the other languages and literature titles.

The same data by percentage share of total for peer group one are displayed in Table 17.

Table 17: Peer Group One: Broad Subject Divisions as a Percentage of Total Records

Subject	1998 Percentage of total	2002 Percentage of total
General	.36%	.8%
Humanities	36.53%	37.4%
Social Sciences	43.96%	43.2%
Sciences	14.17%	13.3%
Technology	6.32%	5.25%

In peer group one, both the general subject division and the humanities increase share slightly from 1998 to 2002. The social sciences, sciences, and technology all decrease, but the shifts are less than one percentage point.

Peer group one does not have the same ranking by subject line in percentage share of total records as LINCC. In peer group one the area with the largest number of records is American literature with 124,348. Second is "Language and literature, except..." with 111,746 records. "History, except..." has the third largest total with 96,882 records. Sociology and the business categories are in fourth and fifth place with close to the same number of titles at 95,272 and 92,507. The community colleges in peer group one are the largest and the oldest and have collections with more retrospective depth, giving history and literature the largest number of titles.

Peer group two has a similar pattern by percentage shares for the broad subject divisions as shown in Table 18.

In peer group two, the general subject division has exactly the same percentages of share for both datasets as peer group one. The humanities have such a small percentage increase as to have remained the same. The social sciences, sciences, and technology all decrease, but the shifts are less than one percentage point.

Table 18: Peer Group Two: Broad Subject Divisions as a Percentage of Total Records

Subject	1998 Percentage of total	2002 Percentage of total
General	.36%	.8%
Humanities	35.53%	36%
Social Sciences	44.53%	44%
Sciences	13.39%	13%
Technology	5.89%	5%

As in peer group one, the largest number of records for an individual subject line are in American literature with 66,441 records. The “History, except...” line has the second largest number with 58,913 records. “Language and literature, except...” is third with 54,067 records. U.S. history is fourth with 52,095 records and business is fifth with 51,727 records. These percentages of share reflect the emphasis in undergraduate curricula on literature and history survey courses, with business being a career choice for many students.

The broad subject divisions as a percentage of total records for peer group three are shown in Table 19.

Table 19: Peer Group Three: Broad Subject Divisions as a Percentage of Total Records

Subject	1998 Percentage of total	2002 Percentage of total
General	.30%	1%
Humanities	36.53%	37.3%
Social Sciences	44.27%	43.6%
Sciences	13.08%	12.8%
Technology	5.72%	5%

Peer group three is the only dataset in which the general subject division gains slightly in percentage share of total. The humanities also increase slightly, but less than one percentage point. The other three broad subject groupings each decrease very slightly in percentage share of total. In the age analysis, all three peer groups showed substantial increases of share by subject in recent years. The slight decreases in share of total for the social sciences, sciences and technology are probably due to heavier withdrawals of older materials offsetting the increase

in current materials.

Peer group three, the smallest of the community colleges by enrollment, has a pattern similar to the other two peer groups of larger institutions in percentage share of total by subject area. All three peer groups have the largest number of records in the American literature line. Peer group three has 40,556 records in American literature. The second highest total is in "History, except..." with the third highest total in U.S. history with 32,244 and 31,396 records respectively. In peer group three sociology has 29,546 records and "Language and literature, except..." has 28,656 records. English literature is in sixth place and business is in seventh place in terms of size of collections in peer group three. The number of records by subject area shows more emphasis on traditional liberal arts and sociology than the other two peer groups. One factor in the lower ranking of the business collection by size may be the expense of business materials. Since the libraries in peer group three are in the smaller institutions with smaller budgets collection practices may be more influenced by what is affordable than in the two larger peer groups.

In the 1998 study report, the proportions for the LINCC database by broad subject divisions were compared with data from *Choice* and the OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis CD product. The comparative data had proportions of share for the humanities ranging from 32 to 38 percent. The social sciences ranged from 38 to 44 percent. Science/technology combined comprised 19 to 26 percent. In 10 years of data from the OCLC/AMIGOS CACD, the average proportions of total for college libraries were 34% for humanities, 38% for the social sciences, and 26% for sci/tech.[9] Among the three peer group datasets and LINCC there are only slight differences in percentages of total for the broad subject groupings. These percentages of total do differ somewhat from the college averages in the comparisons from *Choice* and the OCLC/AMIGOS Collection Analysis data. The Florida community college collections have a higher proportion in the humanities and social sciences, and a lower combined share of total for sci/tech than the college averages. But the Florida community colleges percentages of share are all within the ranges for those subject areas in the comparison data. The percentage share of total by broad subject groupings have remained within the same range in national data for at least fifteen years. These proportions are governed more by publication patterns than by acquisitions patterns, accounting for the similarity in the data across academic libraries of all sizes. LINCC and the three peer groups all fit within these national patterns by percentage share of total for the broad subject divisions.

Circulation

Circulation data for the 2001/2002 academic year by college is contained in Table IV. These data are for circulation through March, 2002. Table IV shows that by time frame the highest number of circulation transactions were for materials published prior to 1970, the first column of data. After 1970, the highest number of circulations is in the decade of the 1990s, 25% of the total circulation. The next highest number of circulations is in the decade of the 1970s at 22.5 percent. The 1980s have the lowest of the decade totals. Fifteen of the twenty-eight community colleges have their highest circulation in titles published prior to 1970. One college has its highest circulation in the 1970s and one has an even split between the pre-1970 and the 1970s imprints for highest circulation period. Eleven of the 28 have the highest circulation in the decade of the 1990s. In each of the individual college reports the percentage of circulation by time frame is shown in relation to the percentage of the monographic collection in the

corresponding time frame. Although the data are for the number of circulations and not the number of titles which circulated, there is a correspondence between the percentage share of circulation by time period and the percentage of collection published in the same time period. In almost every circulation dataset, the percentage of circulations by time frame correspond to the percentage share of collection in the same time frame. Collections with large shares of older materials also have the largest share of circulation in the older materials. Those collections with lower median ages and larger percentages of titles in more current years also show a larger percentage of circulation in the most recent years. Circulation corresponds to the collection patterns by publication date as users can only check out those titles that are available. Generally, older titles will still circulate if newer materials are not available. For this reason, constant collection management to assure that outdated information is removed from the collection is essential in community college libraries. As fifteen, or more than half, of the twenty-eight community colleges have their highest circulation in titles published prior to 1970, it seems that there are still colleges that need to devote more attention to ensuring that the collections are meeting the need for current information.

Conclusion

The data analysis from the 2002 study of Florida community college collections shows the effects of increased funding, more attention focused on withdrawal of older and outdated materials, and an emphasis on current acquisitions in subject areas which most need current information. In four years the profile of the LINCC database has altered to more closely align with a hypothetical model of an ideal distribution of titles by time period. While the LINCC profile and that of the aggregated collections of the three size groupings of the community colleges do not differ substantially from those of the 1998 study, the differences are more pronounced in the collections which received concentrated attention after the 1998 study. It appears the actions of individual college library personnel have combined to effect a change to collections more responsive to the needs of the students and faculty of the colleges with fewer outdated materials retained on the shelves and more current materials available.

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Appendix A

- I. LINCC Tables
 - A.) LINCC Table I-Median Age by Subjects
 - B.) LINCC Table II-Percentage of Subject by Time Periods

LINCC
Table I
Median Age by Subjects

Broad	Subject	Year 50%	Median age
1	General	1973.15	29
	General Subtotal	1973.15	29
2	Philosophy	1972.30	30
2	Religion	1976.21	26
2	Music	1976.78	25
2	Arts	1977.59	24
2	Architecture	1979.38	23
2	Romance & Germanic Langs	1972.47	30
2	Lang & Lit except...	1973.26	29
2	Literary History & Collections	1978.07	24
2	Literature: Romance Langs	1969.00	33
2	Literature: English	1971.42	31
2	Literature: American	1984.11	18
2	Photography	1982.66	19
	Humanities Subtotal	1976.04	26
3	Psychology	1981.37	21
3	Aux. Science of History	1974.02	28
3	History except...	1973.36	29
3	U.S.	1975.52	26
3	Americas	1975.79	26
3	Geography	1978.83	23
3	Anthropology	1979.91	22
3	Recreation	1979.67	22
3	Social Sciences, General	1977.15	25
3	Business, Finance & Economics	1984.37	18
3	Sociology	1984.35	18
3	Political Science	1975.52	26
3	Law	1983.87	18
3	Education	1982.29	20
3	Military & Naval Science	1980.24	22
3	Bibliography & Library Science	1981.86	20
	Social Science Subtotal	1980.32	22
4	Oceanography	1991.86	10
4	Science, General	1979.63	22
4	Mathematics	1986.48	16
4	Physical Sciences	1976.20	26
4	Life Sciences	1977.21	25
4	Anatomy, Physiology, & Microbiology	1983.37	19
4	Medicine	1988.22	14
4	Therapeutics & Pharmacology	1989.08	13
4	Nursing	1989.09	13
4	Other Systems of Medicine	1990.30	12
	Science Subtotal	1984.53	17
5	Agriculture	1979.02	23
5	Technology - General	1986.44	16
5	Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	1981.02	21
5	Engineering: Mechanical	1978.40	24
5	Engineering: Electrical	1985.45	17
5	Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	1977.68	24
5	Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech	1975.75	26
5	Manufactures & Handicrafts	1978.34	24
5	Home Economics	1981.77	20
	Technology Subtotal	1980.58	21
	TOTAL	1979.55	22

LINCC
Table II
Percentage of Subject by Time Periods

Broad	Subject	PRE'70		'70-'74		'75-'79		'80-'84		'85-'89		'90-'94		'95-'99		'00-'04		TOTAL
		Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	
1	General	1,116	42.21%	248	9.38%	281	10.63%	239	9.04%	202	7.64%	298	11.27%	186	7.03%	74	2.80%	2,644
	General Subtotal	1,116	42.21%	248	9.38%	281	10.63%	239	9.04%	202	7.64%	298	11.27%	186	7.03%	74	2.80%	2,644
2	Philosophy	5,715	42.09%	1,629	12.00%	1,186	8.73%	956	7.04%	1,014	7.47%	1,064	7.84%	1,302	9.59%	712	5.24%	13,578
2	Religion	9,556	34.40%	3,134	11.28%	2,717	9.78%	2,339	8.42%	2,445	8.80%	2,529	9.10%	3,474	12.50%	1,587	5.71%	27,781
2	Music	4,843	30.89%	2,002	12.77%	1,789	11.41%	1,517	9.67%	1,364	8.70%	1,443	9.20%	1,763	11.24%	959	6.12%	15,680
2	Arts	9,702	29.68%	4,063	12.43%	3,592	10.99%	3,161	9.67%	3,257	9.96%	3,133	9.58%	3,789	11.59%	1,991	6.09%	32,688
2	Architecture	1,513	26.93%	616	10.96%	636	11.32%	577	10.27%	613	10.91%	551	9.81%	764	13.60%	348	6.19%	5,618
2	Romance & Germanic Langs	1,254	42.86%	301	10.29%	203	6.94%	243	8.30%	259	8.85%	276	9.43%	297	10.15%	93	3.18%	2,926
2	Lang & Lit except...	26,143	38.44%	9,215	13.55%	8,099	11.91%	4,886	7.18%	5,306	7.80%	5,883	8.65%	6,238	9.17%	2,235	3.29%	68,005
2	Literary History & Collections	8,759	30.12%	3,419	11.76%	2,904	9.99%	2,935	10.09%	3,009	10.35%	3,097	10.65%	3,307	11.37%	1,651	5.68%	29,081
2	Literature: Romance Langs	8,168	53.45%	1,658	10.85%	1,077	7.05%	974	6.37%	1,144	7.49%	1,071	7.01%	921	6.03%	270	1.77%	15,283
2	Literature: English	20,121	44.96%	4,665	10.42%	3,200	7.15%	3,969	8.87%	4,185	9.35%	3,637	8.13%	3,435	7.67%	1,545	3.45%	44,757
2	Literature: American	15,058	25.74%	4,550	7.78%	3,512	6.00%	5,975	10.21%	7,103	12.14%	8,648	14.78%	9,513	16.26%	4,137	7.07%	58,496
2	Photography	566	11.80%	612	12.76%	726	15.14%	674	14.05%	541	11.28%	525	10.95%	701	14.62%	451	9.40%	4,796
	Humanities Subtotal	111,398	34.96%	35,864	11.25%	29,641	9.30%	28,206	8.85%	30,240	9.49%	31,857	10.00%	35,504	11.14%	15,979	5.01%	318,689
3	Psychology	3,558	19.58%	2,211	12.17%	2,442	13.44%	1,843	10.14%	1,849	10.18%	2,000	11.01%	2,929	16.12%	1,337	7.36%	18,169
3	Aux. Science of History	2,579	37.50%	858	12.47%	632	9.19%	528	7.68%	534	7.76%	631	9.17%	796	11.57%	320	4.65%	6,878
3	History except...	20,984	38.89%	6,869	12.73%	4,683	8.68%	4,164	7.72%	4,488	8.32%	4,432	8.21%	5,555	10.30%	2,781	5.15%	53,956
3	U.S.	12,397	33.61%	5,125	13.90%	3,034	8.23%	2,396	6.50%	2,921	7.92%	3,888	10.54%	4,788	12.98%	2,334	6.33%	36,883
3	Americas	6,844	34.34%	2,411	12.10%	1,987	9.97%	1,549	7.77%	1,732	8.69%	2,040	10.24%	2,383	11.96%	985	4.94%	19,931
3	Geography	1,511	28.70%	614	11.66%	525	9.97%	428	8.13%	565	10.73%	642	12.20%	706	13.41%	273	5.19%	5,264
3	Anthropology	2,118	24.02%	1,096	12.43%	1,040	11.80%	850	9.64%	883	10.02%	1,003	11.38%	1,247	14.14%	579	6.57%	8,816
3	Recreation	3,030	19.62%	2,037	13.19%	2,411	15.61%	1,822	11.80%	1,453	9.41%	1,628	10.54%	2,115	13.70%	945	6.12%	15,441
3	Social Sciences, General	576	29.81%	238	12.32%	241	12.47%	223	11.54%	179	9.27%	157	8.13%	202	10.46%	116	6.00%	1,932
3	Business, Finance & Economics	11,380	17.23%	6,473	9.80%	7,146	10.82%	7,470	11.31%	7,550	11.43%	8,736	13.23%	11,471	17.37%	5,823	8.82%	66,049
3	Sociology	6,788	13.75%	5,905	11.96%	5,993	12.14%	5,607	11.36%	5,515	11.17%	6,580	13.33%	8,505	17.23%	4,472	9.06%	49,365
3	Political Science	6,129	33.02%	2,573	13.86%	1,902	10.25%	1,825	9.83%	1,529	8.24%	1,616	8.71%	1,991	10.73%	999	5.38%	18,564
3	Law	2,970	15.58%	2,191	11.49%	2,302	12.08%	2,121	11.13%	2,295	12.04%	2,615	13.72%	3,189	16.73%	1,378	7.23%	19,061
3	Education	7,111	19.46%	4,887	13.37%	4,022	11.01%	3,427	9.38%	3,326	9.10%	4,417	12.09%	6,241	17.08%	3,114	8.52%	36,545
3	Military & Naval Science	1,751	23.45%	838	11.22%	874	11.71%	1,091	14.61%	1,142	15.30%	694	9.30%	733	9.82%	343	4.59%	7,466
3	Bibliography & Library Science	2,358	19.05%	1,419	11.46%	1,550	12.52%	1,504	12.15%	1,592	12.86%	1,650	13.33%	1,710	13.82%	594	4.80%	12,377
	Social Science Subtotal	92,084	24.45%	45,745	12.14%	40,784	10.83%	36,848	9.78%	37,553	9.97%	42,729	11.34%	54,561	14.48%	26,393	7.01%	376,697
4	Oceanography	259	17.66%	137	9.34%	90	6.13%	68	4.64%	75	5.11%	183	12.47%	442	30.13%	213	14.52%	1,467
4	Science, General	1,487	32.65%	422	9.26%	320	7.03%	383	8.41%	504	11.06%	495	10.87%	624	13.70%	320	7.03%	4,555
4	Mathematics	4,039	18.85%	1,545	7.21%	1,481	6.91%	2,369	11.06%	2,586	12.07%	2,891	13.49%	4,482	20.92%	2,036	9.50%	21,429
4	Physical Sciences	6,303	34.29%	2,125	11.56%	1,740	9.46%	1,725	9.38%	1,684	9.16%	1,908	10.38%	1,969	10.71%	930	5.06%	18,384
4	Life Sciences	6,292	29.73%	2,803	13.24%	2,317	10.95%	1,871	8.84%	1,956	9.24%	2,154	10.18%	2,637	12.46%	1,133	5.35%	21,163
4	Anatomy, Physiology, & Microbiology	2,193	18.93%	1,254	10.83%	1,241	10.71%	1,263	10.90%	1,258	10.86%	1,449	12.51%	2,041	17.62%	884	7.63%	11,583
4	Medicine	3,141	7.97%	3,015	7.65%	3,981	10.10%	4,799	12.18%	5,656	14.35%	6,442	16.34%	8,821	22.38%	3,560	9.03%	39,415
4	Therapeutics & Pharmacology	309	7.58%	290	7.12%	401	9.84%	455	11.17%	571	14.02%	675	16.57%	946	23.22%	427	10.48%	4,074
4	Nursing	331	7.90%	230	5.49%	373	8.90%	553	13.19%	596	14.22%	730	17.41%	947	22.59%	432	10.31%	4,192
4	Other Systems of Medicine	30	8.22%	26	7.12%	36	9.86%	33	9.04%	45	12.33%	48	13.15%	102	27.95%	45	12.33%	365
	Science Subtotal	24,384	19.26%	11,847	9.36%	11,980	9.46%	13,519	10.68%	14,931	11.79%	16,975	13.41%	23,011	18.17%	9,980	7.88%	126,627
5	Agriculture	2,927	22.77%	1,662	12.93%	1,833	14.26%	1,355	10.54%	1,394	10.85%	1,286	10.01%	1,773	13.79%	623	4.85%	12,853
5	Technology - General	652	16.70%	350	8.96%	342	8.76%	397	10.17%	433	11.09%	528	13.52%	783	20.05%	420	10.76%	3,905
5	Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	1,791	16.42%	1,490	13.66%	1,595	14.62%	1,428	13.09%	1,252	11.48%	1,331	12.20%	1,363	12.50%	657	6.02%	10,907
5	Engineering: Mechanical	581	22.78%	276	10.82%	475	18.63%	402	15.76%	245	9.61%	195	7.65%	251	9.84%	125	4.90%	2,550
5	Engineering: Electrical	1,697	16.92%	944	9.41%	1,017	10.14%	1,063	10.60%	1,009	10.06%	970	9.67%	2,161	21.55%	1,166	11.63%	10,027
5	Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	1,532	23.81%	948	14.73%	1,001	15.56%	729	11.33%	656	10.19%	623	9.68%	690	10.72%	256	3.98%	6,435
5	Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech	795	30.92%	374	14.55%	333	12.95%	297	11.55%	205	7.97%	159	6.18%	226	8.79%	182	7.08%	2,571
5	Manufactures & Handicrafts	1,318	16.44%	1,351	16.86%	1,542	19.24%	1,010	12.60%	893	11.14%	772	9.63%	901	11.24%	228	2.84%	8,015
5	Home Economics	1,342	15.18%	1,098	12.42%	1,276	14.44%	1,268	14.35%	1,148	12.99%	959	10.85%	1,238	14.01%	509	5.76%	8,838
	Technology Subtotal	12,635	19.11%	8,493	12.85%	9,414	14.24%	7,949	12.03%	7,235	10.95%	6,823	10.32%	9,386	14.20%	4,166	6.30%	66,101
	Total	241,617	27.12%	102,197	11.47%	92,100	10.34%	86,761	9.74%	90,161	10.12%	98,682	11.08%	122,648	13.77%	56,592	6.35%	890,758

Appendix B

- I. Peer Group Tables
 - A.) Peer Group One
 - 1.) Peer Group One-Median Age by Subjects Table I
 - 2.) Peer Group One-Percentage of Subject by Time Periods Table II
 - B.) Peer Group Two
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 - C.) Peer Group Three
 - 1.) Peer Group Three -Median Age by Subjects Table I
 - 2.) Peer Group Three -Percentage of Subject by Time Periods Table II

Peer Group One
Table I
Median Age by Subjects

Broad	Subject	Year 50%	Median age
1	General	1985.92	16
	General Subtotal	1985.92	16
2	Philosophy	1968.85	33
2	Religion	1974.65	27
2	Music	1975.24	27
2	Arts	1974.90	27
2	Architecture	1977.23	25
2	Romance & Germanic Langs	1974.84	27
2	Lang & Lit except...	1972.13	30
2	Literary History & Collections	1976.04	26
2	Literature: Romance Langs	1969.00	33
2	Literature: English	1969.98	32
2	Literature: American	1981.57	20
2	Photography	1980.21	22
	Humanities Subtotal	1974.36	28
3	Psychology	1978.97	23
3	Aux. Science of History	1972.86	29
3	History except...	1971.77	30
3	U.S.	1973.67	28
3	Americas	1973.57	28
3	Geography	1979.42	23
3	Anthropology	1978.07	24
3	Recreation	1978.97	23
3	Social Sciences, General	1974.17	28
3	Business, Finance & Economics	1983.91	18
3	Sociology	1983.50	19
3	Political Science	1974.31	28
3	Law	1980.53	21
3	Education	1980.42	22
3	Military & Naval Science	1980.06	22
3	Bibliography & Library Science	1980.98	21
	Social Science Subtotal	1978.32	24
4	Oceanography	1991.77	10
4	Science, General	1982.63	19
4	Mathematics	1985.71	16
4	Physical Sciences	1977.92	24
4	Life Sciences	1976.87	25
4	Anatomy, Physiology, & Microbiology	1984.38	18
4	Medicine	1988.93	13
4	Therapeutics & Pharmacology	1989.18	13
4	Nursing	1991.98	10
4	Other Systems of Medicine	1991.78	10
	Science Subtotal	1984.61	17
5	Agriculture	1977.65	24
5	Technology - General	1984.11	18
5	Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	1979.39	23
5	Engineering: Mechanical	1977.32	25
5	Engineering: Electrical	1983.52	18
5	Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	1976.75	25
5	Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech	1974.49	28
5	Manufactures & Handicrafts	1976.64	25
5	Home Economics	1980.98	21
	Technology Subtotal	1978.78	23
	TOTAL	1977.83	24

**Peer Group One
Table II
Percentage of Subject by Time Periods**

Broad	Subject	PRE'70		'70-'74		'75-'79		'80-'84		'85-'89		'90-'94		'95-'99		'00-'04		TOTAL
		Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	
1	General	4,116	32.06%	568	4.42%	523	4.07%	694	5.41%	1,351	10.52%	2,012	15.67%	2,218	17.28%	1,357	10.57%	12,839
	General Subtotal	4,116	32.06%	568	4.42%	523	4.07%	694	5.41%	1,351	10.52%	2,012	15.67%	2,218	17.28%	1,357	10.57%	12,839
2	Philosophy	11,514	50.35%	2,602	11.38%	2,000	8.75%	1,358	5.94%	1,157	5.06%	1,269	5.55%	2,146	9.38%	821	3.59%	22,867
2	Religion	15,355	37.00%	4,863	11.72%	4,098	9.87%	3,355	8.08%	3,095	7.46%	3,348	8.07%	5,088	12.26%	2,301	5.54%	41,503
2	Music	9,831	33.52%	3,934	13.41%	3,616	12.33%	2,978	10.15%	2,068	7.05%	1,749	5.96%	3,314	11.30%	1,839	6.27%	29,329
2	Arts	20,151	34.18%	8,111	13.76%	6,757	11.46%	5,012	8.50%	4,028	6.83%	4,019	6.82%	7,321	12.42%	3,550	6.02%	58,949
2	Architecture	2,991	28.75%	1,223	11.76%	1,530	14.71%	1,082	10.40%	994	9.56%	824	7.92%	1,238	11.90%	520	5.00%	10,402
2	Romance & Germanic Langs	1,225	39.17%	300	9.59%	229	7.32%	267	8.54%	278	8.89%	318	10.17%	391	12.50%	119	3.81%	3,127
2	Lang & Lit except...	45,685	40.88%	16,292	14.58%	13,562	12.14%	7,040	6.30%	7,730	6.92%	8,439	7.55%	9,704	8.68%	3,294	2.95%	111,746
2	Literary History & Collections	19,569	32.15%	7,898	12.97%	7,284	11.97%	6,872	11.29%	5,213	8.56%	4,861	7.99%	6,410	10.53%	2,769	4.55%	60,876
2	Literature: Romance Langs	12,250	55.54%	2,456	11.14%	1,727	7.83%	1,269	5.75%	1,441	6.53%	1,239	5.62%	1,260	5.71%	413	1.87%	22,055
2	Literature: English	38,957	47.83%	9,035	11.09%	6,520	8.00%	6,496	7.98%	7,110	8.73%	5,588	6.86%	5,521	6.78%	2,224	2.73%	81,451
2	Literature: American	35,237	28.34%	11,454	9.21%	9,125	7.34%	12,382	9.96%	13,958	11.22%	16,217	13.04%	18,771	15.10%	7,204	5.79%	124,348
2	Photography	851	10.96%	1,286	16.56%	1,497	19.28%	1,030	13.26%	710	9.14%	647	8.33%	1,016	13.08%	728	9.38%	7,765
	Humanities Subtotal	213,616	37.19%	69,454	12.09%	57,945	10.09%	49,141	8.55%	47,782	8.32%	48,518	8.45%	62,180	10.82%	25,782	4.49%	574,418
3	Psychology	6,899	21.93%	4,062	12.91%	4,798	15.25%	3,293	10.47%	2,603	8.27%	3,098	9.85%	4,639	14.74%	2,070	6.58%	31,462
3	Aux. Science of History	6,049	39.46%	2,093	13.65%	1,350	8.81%	1,063	6.93%	979	6.39%	942	6.14%	2,264	14.77%	590	3.85%	15,330
3	History except...	41,460	42.79%	12,611	13.02%	9,208	9.50%	7,167	7.40%	6,387	6.59%	6,183	6.38%	9,217	9.51%	4,649	4.80%	96,882
3	U.S.	31,194	36.37%	12,528	14.61%	8,191	9.55%	5,458	6.36%	5,409	6.31%	7,284	8.49%	10,217	11.91%	5,495	6.41%	85,776
3	Americas	13,086	37.87%	4,589	13.28%	3,944	11.41%	2,450	7.09%	2,246	6.50%	2,684	7.77%	3,878	11.22%	1,680	4.86%	34,557
3	Geography	2,522	27.21%	1,075	11.60%	969	10.46%	797	8.60%	852	9.19%	1,109	11.97%	1,414	15.26%	529	5.71%	9,267
3	Anthropology	4,238	24.83%	2,410	14.12%	2,316	13.57%	1,415	8.29%	1,332	7.80%	1,715	10.05%	2,433	14.26%	1,207	7.07%	17,066
3	Recreation	3,973	18.27%	3,032	13.94%	3,893	17.90%	2,634	12.11%	1,655	7.61%	2,015	9.27%	3,149	14.48%	1,397	6.42%	21,748
3	Social Sciences, General	1,116	38.25%	331	11.34%	358	12.27%	316	10.83%	208	7.13%	180	6.17%	291	9.97%	118	4.04%	2,918
3	Business, Finance & Economics	16,788	18.15%	9,021	9.75%	9,780	10.57%	10,852	11.73%	9,733	10.52%	10,875	11.76%	16,991	18.37%	8,467	9.15%	92,507
3	Sociology	13,645	14.32%	12,058	12.66%	12,726	13.36%	10,237	10.75%	9,172	9.63%	10,704	11.24%	17,637	18.51%	9,093	9.54%	95,272
3	Political Science	12,123	36.42%	4,292	12.90%	3,643	10.95%	2,923	8.78%	2,156	6.48%	2,577	7.74%	3,755	11.28%	1,815	5.45%	33,284
3	Law	7,986	21.66%	4,146	11.24%	5,055	13.71%	4,089	11.09%	3,306	8.97%	3,729	10.11%	5,925	16.07%	2,636	7.15%	36,872
3	Education	12,851	22.05%	8,562	14.69%	6,397	10.98%	4,669	8.01%	4,384	7.52%	6,002	10.30%	10,890	18.69%	4,526	7.77%	58,281
3	Military & Naval Science	2,384	23.20%	1,193	11.61%	1,206	11.73%	1,678	16.33%	1,536	14.95%	758	7.38%	1,031	10.03%	491	4.78%	10,277
3	Bibliography & Library Science	4,148	19.87%	2,456	11.76%	2,810	13.46%	2,589	12.40%	2,259	10.82%	2,253	10.79%	3,213	15.39%	1,148	5.50%	20,876
	Social Science Subtotal	180,462	27.24%	84,459	12.75%	76,644	11.57%	61,630	9.30%	54,217	8.19%	62,108	9.38%	96,944	14.64%	45,911	6.93%	662,375
4	Oceanography	611	19.32%	347	10.97%	195	6.17%	135	4.27%	120	3.80%	312	9.87%	973	30.77%	469	14.83%	3,162
4	Science, General	2,594	26.17%	990	9.99%	729	7.36%	885	8.93%	1,368	13.80%	1,030	10.39%	1,490	15.03%	825	8.32%	9,911
4	Mathematics	5,550	21.26%	1,863	7.14%	1,721	6.59%	3,078	11.79%	2,453	9.40%	2,730	10.46%	5,859	22.44%	2,851	10.92%	26,105
4	Physical Sciences	9,518	31.22%	3,265	10.71%	3,135	10.28%	3,049	10.00%	2,455	8.05%	2,799	9.18%	4,363	14.31%	1,903	6.24%	30,487
4	Life Sciences	11,836	29.35%	5,565	13.80%	4,812	11.93%	3,348	8.30%	3,096	7.68%	3,620	8.98%	5,467	13.56%	2,580	6.40%	40,324
4	Anatomy, Physiology, & Microbiology	3,337	16.78%	1,962	9.86%	2,463	12.38%	2,031	10.21%	2,007	10.09%	2,285	11.49%	4,125	20.74%	1,681	8.45%	19,891
4	Medicine	3,948	6.61%	4,258	7.13%	6,506	10.90%	7,290	12.21%	7,960	13.33%	9,316	15.60%	14,802	24.79%	5,629	9.43%	59,709
4	Therapeutics & Pharmacology	404	6.92%	397	6.80%	532	9.11%	650	11.13%	904	15.48%	867	14.85%	1,446	24.77%	638	10.93%	5,838
4	Nursing	472	5.89%	350	4.37%	566	7.06%	794	9.91%	964	12.03%	1,442	18.00%	2,513	31.37%	911	11.37%	8,012
4	Other Systems of Medicine	35	7.63%	46	10.02%	38	8.28%	36	7.84%	35	7.63%	71	15.47%	140	30.50%	58	12.64%	459
	Science Subtotal	38,305	18.79%	19,043	9.34%	20,697	10.15%	21,296	10.44%	21,362	10.48%	24,472	12.00%	41,178	20.20%	17,545	8.60%	203,898
5	Agriculture	3,285	22.47%	2,265	15.49%	2,407	16.46%	1,447	9.90%	1,282	8.77%	1,214	8.30%	1,976	13.52%	743	5.08%	14,619
5	Technology - General	1,046	18.50%	531	9.39%	663	11.73%	576	10.19%	467	8.26%	539	9.53%	1,078	19.07%	753	13.32%	5,653
5	Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	2,339	18.04%	1,909	14.72%	2,095	16.15%	1,803	13.90%	1,251	9.65%	1,562	12.04%	1,336	10.30%	674	5.20%	12,969
5	Engineering: Mechanical	745	22.09%	382	11.33%	843	24.99%	628	18.62%	255	7.56%	161	4.77%	193	5.72%	166	4.92%	3,373
5	Engineering: Electrical	2,086	17.97%	1,240	10.68%	1,333	11.48%	1,267	10.91%	857	7.38%	905	7.80%	2,506	21.59%	1,415	12.19%	11,609
5	Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	2,337	24.72%	1,480	15.66%	1,654	17.50%	970	10.26%	916	9.69%	760	8.04%	924	9.77%	412	4.36%	9,453
5	Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech	1,074	32.94%	514	15.77%	426	13.07%	357	10.95%	157	4.82%	184	5.64%	287	8.80%	261	8.01%	3,260
5	Manufactures & Handicrafts	1,544	17.24%	1,755	19.60%	2,229	24.89%	1,090	12.17%	740	8.26%	607	6.78%	780	8.71%	209	2.33%	8,954
5	Home Economics	1,623	15.13%	1,451	13.53%	1,633	15.23%	1,657	15.45%	1,167	10.88%	1,028	9.59%	1,378	12.85%	787	7.34%	10,724
	Technology Subtotal	16,079	19.95%	11,527	14.30%	13,283	16.48%	9,795	12.15%	7,092	8.80%	6,960	8.63%	10,458	12.97%	5,420	6.72%	80,614
	Total	452,578	29.50%	185,051	12.06%	169,092	11.02%	142,556	9.29%	131,804	8.59%	144,070	9.39%	212,978	13.88%	96,015	6.26%	1,534,144

Peer Group Two
Table I
Median Age by Subjects

Broad	Subject	Year 50%	Median age
1	General	1976.84	25
	General Subtotal	1976.84	25
2	Philosophy	1969.91	32
2	Religion	1975.02	27
2	Music	1974.07	28
2	Arts	1974.48	28
2	Architecture	1975.61	26
2	Romance & Germanic Langs	1969.62	32
2	Lang & Lit except...	1969.40	33
2	Literary History & Collections	1973.57	28
2	Literature: Romance Langs	1969.00	33
2	Literature: English	1969.00	33
2	Literature: American	1974.52	27
2	Photography	1980.40	22
	Humanities Subtotal	1971.86	30
3	Psychology	1978.19	24
3	Aux. Science of History	1973.17	29
3	History except...	1971.14	31
3	U.S.	1972.32	30
3	Americas	1972.41	30
3	Geography	1978.19	24
3	Anthropology	1976.26	26
3	Recreation	1978.82	23
3	Social Sciences, General	1973.95	28
3	Business, Finance & Economics	1984.18	18
3	Sociology	1984.81	17
3	Political Science	1973.01	29
3	Law	1978.98	23
3	Education	1981.85	20
3	Military & Naval Science	1980.49	22
3	Bibliography & Library Science	1981.33	21
	Social Science Subtotal	1977.65	24
4	Oceanography	1991.62	10
4	Science, General	1982.18	20
4	Mathematics	1985.33	17
4	Physical Sciences	1979.28	23
4	Life Sciences	1976.70	25
4	Anatomy, Physiology, & Microbiology	1985.07	17
4	Medicine	1990.89	11
4	Therapeutics & Pharmacology	1991.46	11
4	Nursing	1994.92	7
4	Other Systems of Medicine	1993.72	8
	Science Subtotal	1985.03	17
5	Agriculture	1978.32	24
5	Technology - General	1984.85	17
5	Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	1982.55	19
5	Engineering: Mechanical	1980.67	21
5	Engineering: Electrical	1986.40	16
5	Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	1977.83	24
5	Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech	1976.99	25
5	Manufactures & Handicrafts	1976.79	25
5	Home Economics	1980.96	21
	Technology Subtotal	1980.67	21
	TOTAL	1976.49	26

Peer Group Two

Table II

Percentage of Subject by Time Periods

Broad	Subject	'PRE-'70		'70-'74		'75-'79		'80-'84		'85-'89		'90-'94		'95-'99		'00-'04		TOTAL
		Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	
1	General	3,132	44.40%	241	3.42%	271	3.84%	236	3.35%	463	6.56%	969	13.74%	1,196	16.95%	546	7.74%	7,054
	General Subtotal	3,132	44.40%	241	3.42%	271	3.84%	236	3.35%	463	6.56%	969	13.74%	1,196	16.95%	546	7.74%	7,054
2	Philosophy	5,784	47.85%	1,429	11.82%	1,037	8.58%	775	6.41%	777	6.43%	748	6.19%	1,060	8.77%	479	3.96%	12,089
2	Religion	8,751	37.48%	2,515	10.77%	2,003	8.58%	1,868	8.00%	2,231	9.56%	2,099	8.99%	2,695	11.54%	1,184	5.07%	23,346
2	Music	5,373	34.93%	2,292	14.90%	1,760	11.44%	1,605	10.43%	1,445	9.39%	969	6.30%	1,404	9.13%	534	3.47%	15,382
2	Arts	11,078	35.12%	4,363	13.83%	3,452	10.94%	2,975	9.43%	3,003	9.52%	2,280	7.23%	3,301	10.46%	1,094	3.47%	31,546
2	Architecture	1,458	33.99%	504	11.75%	568	13.24%	419	9.77%	469	10.93%	277	6.46%	426	9.93%	169	3.94%	4,290
2	Romance & Germanic Langs	806	48.73%	169	10.22%	116	7.01%	91	5.50%	102	6.17%	128	7.74%	188	11.37%	54	3.26%	1,654
2	Lang & Lit except...	26,293	48.63%	9,333	17.26%	6,228	11.52%	3,411	6.31%	3,091	5.72%	2,295	4.24%	2,572	4.76%	844	1.56%	54,067
2	Literary History & Collections	12,953	37.54%	4,702	13.63%	3,664	10.62%	3,657	10.60%	3,192	9.25%	2,480	7.19%	2,689	7.79%	1,171	3.39%	34,508
2	Literature: Romance Langs	6,562	54.27%	1,671	13.82%	1,032	8.54%	694	5.74%	816	6.75%	680	5.62%	509	4.21%	127	1.05%	12,091
2	Literature: English	26,163	52.63%	6,156	12.38%	3,947	7.94%	3,711	7.47%	3,985	8.02%	2,465	4.96%	2,391	4.81%	890	1.79%	49,708
2	Literature: American	25,068	37.73%	7,616	11.46%	5,164	7.77%	6,644	10.00%	7,647	11.51%	5,746	8.65%	6,359	9.57%	2,197	3.31%	66,441
2	Photography	420	11.72%	590	16.46%	628	17.52%	550	15.34%	356	9.93%	287	8.01%	499	13.92%	255	7.11%	3,585
	Humanities Subtotal	130,709	42.34%	41,340	13.39%	29,599	9.59%	26,400	8.55%	27,114	8.78%	20,454	6.63%	24,093	7.80%	8,998	2.91%	308,707
3	Psychology	4,749	26.52%	2,306	12.88%	2,263	12.64%	1,836	10.25%	1,429	7.98%	1,557	8.70%	2,545	14.21%	1,220	6.81%	17,905
3	Aux. Science of History	3,348	38.39%	1,214	13.92%	707	8.11%	634	7.27%	734	8.42%	611	7.01%	1,199	13.75%	275	3.15%	8,722
3	History except...	26,058	44.23%	7,945	13.49%	4,785	8.12%	4,380	7.43%	5,185	8.80%	3,890	6.60%	4,572	7.76%	2,098	3.56%	58,913
3	U.S.	20,955	40.22%	7,679	14.74%	4,400	8.45%	3,545	6.80%	3,609	6.93%	4,513	8.66%	4,878	9.36%	2,516	4.83%	52,095
3	Americas	8,236	40.78%	2,728	13.51%	2,021	10.01%	1,518	7.52%	1,541	7.63%	1,653	8.18%	1,842	9.12%	658	3.26%	20,197
3	Geography	1,531	29.62%	648	12.54%	483	9.35%	436	8.44%	542	10.49%	601	11.63%	722	13.97%	205	3.97%	5,168
3	Anthropology	2,634	27.63%	1,570	16.47%	1,243	13.04%	886	9.30%	946	9.92%	824	8.64%	973	10.21%	456	4.78%	9,532
3	Recreation	1,818	19.69%	1,316	14.25%	1,538	16.65%	1,178	12.76%	1,138	12.32%	816	8.84%	1,054	11.41%	377	4.08%	9,235
3	Social Sciences, General	755	36.61%	279	13.53%	260	12.61%	226	10.96%	146	7.08%	119	5.77%	142	6.89%	135	6.55%	2,062
3	Business, Finance & Economics	8,733	16.88%	5,515	10.66%	5,955	11.51%	5,439	10.51%	6,237	12.06%	6,372	12.32%	9,123	17.64%	4,353	8.42%	51,727
3	Sociology	6,740	14.59%	6,034	13.06%	4,956	10.73%	4,564	9.88%	4,975	10.77%	5,654	12.24%	8,650	18.72%	4,627	10.02%	46,200
3	Political Science	7,621	38.18%	2,940	14.73%	1,976	9.90%	1,930	9.67%	1,477	7.40%	1,495	7.49%	1,649	8.26%	871	4.36%	19,959
3	Law	6,606	26.95%	2,795	11.40%	2,865	11.69%	2,594	10.58%	2,694	10.99%	2,482	10.13%	3,058	12.48%	1,414	5.77%	24,508
3	Education	7,330	21.15%	4,904	14.15%	3,261	9.41%	3,228	9.31%	3,675	10.60%	4,238	12.23%	5,458	15.75%	2,570	7.41%	34,664
3	Military & Naval Science	1,487	24.89%	623	10.43%	595	9.96%	946	15.84%	1,097	18.36%	471	7.88%	528	8.84%	227	3.80%	5,974
3	Bibliography & Library Science	2,017	19.31%	1,301	12.45%	1,325	12.68%	1,247	11.94%	1,218	11.66%	1,317	12.61%	1,546	14.80%	475	4.55%	10,446
	Social Science Subtotal	110,618	29.32%	49,797	13.20%	38,633	10.24%	34,587	9.17%	36,643	9.71%	36,613	9.70%	47,939	12.71%	22,477	5.96%	377,307
4	Oceanography	375	19.88%	184	9.76%	101	5.36%	102	5.41%	81	4.29%	191	10.13%	543	28.79%	309	16.38%	1,886
4	Science, General	1,610	27.15%	675	11.38%	333	5.62%	545	9.19%	796	13.42%	661	11.15%	711	11.99%	599	10.10%	5,930
4	Mathematics	3,776	24.57%	1,062	6.91%	981	6.38%	1,393	9.06%	1,786	11.62%	1,960	12.75%	3,304	21.50%	1,109	7.21%	15,371
4	Physical Sciences	5,361	28.94%	2,000	10.80%	1,782	9.62%	2,142	11.56%	2,102	11.35%	1,858	10.03%	2,404	12.98%	876	4.73%	18,525
4	Life Sciences	7,422	30.22%	3,494	14.23%	2,521	10.27%	2,383	9.70%	2,291	9.33%	2,212	9.01%	2,912	11.86%	1,323	5.39%	24,558
4	Anatomy, Physiology, & Microbiology	1,743	17.10%	931	9.14%	1,031	10.12%	1,162	11.40%	1,071	10.51%	1,226	12.03%	2,185	21.44%	842	8.26%	10,191
4	Medicine	2,090	7.20%	1,800	6.20%	2,270	7.82%	2,614	9.00%	3,962	13.64%	4,713	16.23%	8,709	29.99%	2,880	9.92%	29,038
4	Therapeutics & Pharmacology	166	5.96%	160	5.75%	200	7.18%	267	9.59%	355	12.75%	496	17.81%	856	30.74%	285	10.23%	2,785
4	Nursing	227	5.90%	103	2.68%	181	4.71%	313	8.14%	231	6.01%	576	14.98%	1,595	41.47%	620	16.12%	3,846
4	Other Systems of Medicine	10	4.37%	14	6.11%	17	7.42%	23	10.04%	25	10.92%	27	11.79%	91	39.74%	22	9.61%	229
	Science Subtotal	22,780	20.27%	10,423	9.28%	9,417	8.38%	10,944	9.74%	12,700	11.30%	13,920	12.39%	23,310	20.75%	8,865	7.89%	112,359
5	Agriculture	1,752	21.34%	1,370	16.69%	1,138	13.86%	946	11.52%	960	11.69%	757	9.22%	1,010	12.30%	277	3.37%	8,210
5	Technology - General	595	17.74%	320	9.54%	346	10.32%	347	10.35%	407	12.13%	401	11.96%	628	18.72%	310	9.24%	3,354
5	Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	1,175	14.00%	1,163	13.86%	1,127	13.43%	1,028	12.25%	1,104	13.16%	1,154	13.75%	1,131	13.48%	508	6.05%	8,390
5	Engineering: Mechanical	358	18.09%	182	9.20%	337	17.03%	336	16.98%	184	9.30%	175	8.84%	278	14.05%	129	6.52%	1,979
5	Engineering: Electrical	1,081	14.65%	592	8.02%	699	9.47%	894	12.12%	882	11.95%	733	9.93%	1,723	23.35%	774	10.49%	7,378
5	Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	1,174	22.93%	740	14.45%	843	16.46%	596	11.64%	606	11.84%	438	8.55%	470	9.18%	253	4.94%	5,120
5	Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech	481	25.30%	333	17.52%	228	11.99%	196	10.31%	152	8.00%	129	6.79%	190	9.99%	192	10.10%	1,901
5	Manufactures & Handicrafts	812	15.20%	1,247	23.34%	1,097	20.53%	711	13.31%	611	11.44%	345	6.46%	439	8.22%	81	1.52%	5,343
5	Home Economics	706	15.87%	635	14.27%	637	14.31%	630	14.16%	587	13.19%	413	9.28%	563	12.65%	279	6.27%	4,450
	Technology Subtotal	8,134	17.63%	6,582	14.27%	6,452	13.99%	5,684	12.32%	5,493	11.91%	4,545	9.85%	6,432	13.94%	2,803	6.08%	46,125
	Total	275,373	32.34%	108,383	12.73%	84,372	9.91%	77,851	9.14%	82,413	9.68%	76,501	8.98%	102,970	12.09%	43,689	5.13%	851,552

Peer Group Three
Table I
Median Age by Subjects

Broad	Subject	Year 50%	Median age
1	General	1985.34	17
	General Subtotal	1985.34	17
2	Philosophy	1969.15	33
2	Religion	1974.65	27
2	Music	1972.84	29
2	Arts	1972.63	29
2	Architecture	1973.07	29
2	Romance & Germanic Langs	1971.04	31
2	Lang & Lit except...	1969.01	33
2	Literary History & Collections	1974.50	28
2	Literature: Romance Langs	1969.00	33
2	Literature: English	1968.91	33
2	Literature: American	1980.92	21
2	Photography	1976.92	25
	Humanities Subtotal	1973.00	29
3	Psychology	1979.08	23
3	Aux. Science of History	1972.57	29
3	History except...	1971.60	30
3	U.S.	1972.34	30
3	Americas	1973.02	29
3	Geography	1978.81	23
3	Anthropology	1975.57	26
3	Recreation	1976.92	25
3	Social Sciences, General	1969.46	33
3	Business, Finance & Economics	1982.72	19
3	Sociology	1984.75	17
3	Political Science	1972.89	29
3	Law	1986.06	16
3	Education	1981.90	20
3	Military & Naval Science	1981.58	20
3	Bibliography & Library Science	1980.20	22
	Social Science Subtotal	1977.98	24
4	Oceanography	1986.36	16
4	Science, General	1981.38	21
4	Mathematics	1985.43	17
4	Physical Sciences	1974.29	28
4	Life Sciences	1972.98	29
4	Anatomy, Physiology, & Microbiology	1985.67	16
4	Medicine	1990.27	12
4	Therapeutics & Pharmacology	1992.12	10
4	Nursing	1993.12	9
4	Other Systems of Medicine	1991.50	11
	Science Subtotal	1984.15	18
5	Agriculture	1974.94	27
5	Technology - General	1982.79	19
5	Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	1978.83	23
5	Engineering: Mechanical	1977.55	24
5	Engineering: Electrical	1985.45	17
5	Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	1977.58	24
5	Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech	1974.80	27
5	Manufactures & Handicrafts	1975.98	26
5	Home Economics	1982.13	20
	Technology Subtotal	1977.90	24
	TOTAL	1977.02	25

Peer Group Three

Table II

Percentage of Subject by Time Periods

Broad	Subject	PRE'70		'70-'74		'75-'79		'80-'84		'85-'89		'90-'94		'95-'99		'00-'04		TOTAL
		Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	Records	% of Sub	
1	General	2,190	37.88%	125	2.16%	179	3.10%	214	3.70%	683	11.81%	1,125	19.46%	970	16.78%	295	5.10%	5,781
	General Subtotal	2,190	37.88%	125	2.16%	179	3.10%	214	3.70%	683	11.81%	1,125	19.46%	970	16.78%	295	5.10%	5,781
2	Philosophy	3,512	49.71%	698	9.88%	513	7.26%	393	5.56%	440	6.23%	549	7.77%	756	10.70%	204	2.89%	7,065
2	Religion	5,656	40.27%	1,222	8.70%	1,108	7.89%	1,000	7.12%	1,249	8.89%	1,301	9.26%	1,942	13.83%	567	4.04%	14,045
2	Music	4,441	40.66%	1,327	12.15%	1,238	11.33%	1,022	9.36%	883	8.08%	744	6.81%	981	8.98%	286	2.62%	10,922
2	Arts	8,745	40.67%	2,761	12.84%	2,343	10.90%	1,684	7.83%	1,786	8.31%	1,760	8.19%	2,046	9.52%	376	1.75%	21,501
2	Architecture	1,175	40.63%	333	11.51%	356	12.31%	232	8.02%	257	8.89%	200	6.92%	263	9.09%	76	2.63%	2,892
2	Romance & Germanic Langs	431	45.80%	97	10.31%	61	6.48%	61	6.48%	79	8.40%	93	9.88%	93	9.88%	26	2.76%	941
2	Lang & Lit except...	14,319	49.97%	3,618	12.63%	3,338	11.65%	1,536	5.36%	1,797	6.27%	1,609	5.61%	1,850	6.46%	589	2.06%	28,656
2	Literary History & Collections	7,391	37.75%	2,187	11.17%	2,132	10.89%	2,056	10.50%	1,783	9.11%	1,671	8.53%	1,877	9.59%	483	2.47%	19,580
2	Literature: Romance Langs	3,302	57.28%	489	8.48%	348	6.04%	291	5.05%	527	9.14%	363	6.30%	357	6.19%	88	1.53%	5,765
2	Literature: English	13,783	50.15%	2,269	8.26%	1,783	6.49%	1,982	7.21%	3,091	11.25%	2,030	7.39%	1,960	7.13%	587	2.14%	27,485
2	Literature: American	12,828	31.63%	3,138	7.74%	2,787	6.87%	3,979	9.81%	5,603	13.82%	5,209	12.84%	5,352	13.20%	1,660	4.09%	40,556
2	Photography	350	15.38%	507	22.28%	481	21.13%	309	13.58%	196	8.61%	123	5.40%	226	9.93%	84	3.69%	2,276
	Humanities Subtotal	75,933	41.79%	18,646	10.26%	16,488	9.08%	14,545	8.01%	17,691	9.74%	15,652	8.61%	17,703	9.74%	5,026	2.77%	181,684
3	Psychology	1,970	20.78%	1,283	13.54%	1,473	15.54%	878	9.26%	974	10.28%	1,068	11.27%	1,405	14.82%	428	4.52%	9,479
3	Aux. Science of History	2,261	40.53%	739	13.25%	450	8.07%	392	7.03%	440	7.89%	383	6.87%	764	13.70%	149	2.67%	5,578
3	History except...	14,090	43.70%	3,906	12.11%	2,594	8.04%	2,235	6.93%	2,835	8.79%	2,222	6.89%	3,240	10.05%	1,122	3.48%	32,244
3	U.S.	12,961	41.28%	4,093	13.04%	2,799	8.92%	1,668	5.31%	2,324	7.40%	2,921	9.30%	3,460	11.02%	1,170	3.73%	31,396
3	Americas	4,679	40.01%	1,454	12.43%	1,347	11.52%	732	6.26%	925	7.91%	992	8.48%	1,198	10.24%	368	3.15%	11,695
3	Geography	891	29.07%	346	11.29%	307	10.02%	214	6.98%	303	9.89%	409	13.34%	474	15.46%	121	3.95%	3,065
3	Anthropology	1,461	30.95%	689	14.60%	670	14.19%	355	7.52%	364	7.71%	401	8.50%	579	12.27%	201	4.26%	4,720
3	Recreation	1,629	23.56%	1,040	15.04%	1,349	19.51%	774	11.20%	573	8.29%	546	7.90%	737	10.66%	265	3.83%	6,913
3	Social Sciences, General	506	48.89%	124	11.98%	108	10.43%	93	8.99%	81	7.83%	64	6.18%	55	5.31%	4	0.39%	1,035
3	Business, Finance & Economics	4,713	18.53%	2,769	10.89%	3,154	12.40%	2,797	11.00%	2,955	11.62%	3,570	14.04%	4,293	16.88%	1,182	4.65%	25,433
3	Sociology	3,791	12.83%	3,764	12.74%	3,834	12.98%	2,885	9.76%	3,335	11.29%	3,625	12.27%	6,106	20.67%	2,206	7.47%	29,546
3	Political Science	3,871	39.37%	1,343	13.66%	1,014	10.31%	724	7.36%	733	7.46%	820	8.34%	1,078	10.96%	249	2.53%	9,832
3	Law	1,644	14.67%	1,159	10.34%	1,215	10.84%	1,047	9.34%	1,304	11.64%	1,692	15.10%	2,545	22.71%	601	5.36%	11,207
3	Education	3,104	16.39%	2,920	15.42%	2,374	12.54%	1,844	9.74%	1,931	10.20%	2,543	13.43%	3,234	17.08%	987	5.21%	18,937
3	Military & Naval Science	900	22.56%	385	9.65%	455	11.41%	494	12.38%	635	15.92%	372	9.33%	601	15.07%	147	3.69%	3,989
3	Bibliography & Library Science	1,619	23.00%	781	11.09%	947	13.45%	723	10.27%	853	12.12%	837	11.89%	1,054	14.97%	226	3.21%	7,040
	Social Science Subtotal	60,090	28.33%	26,795	12.63%	24,090	11.36%	17,855	8.42%	20,565	9.70%	22,465	10.59%	30,823	14.53%	9,426	4.44%	212,109
4	Oceanography	201	22.71%	121	13.67%	59	6.67%	45	5.08%	35	3.95%	103	11.64%	230	25.99%	91	10.28%	885
4	Science, General	890	28.37%	329	10.49%	186	5.93%	343	10.93%	555	17.69%	319	10.17%	341	10.87%	174	5.55%	3,137
4	Mathematics	1,959	26.22%	487	6.52%	449	6.01%	609	8.15%	808	10.82%	1,065	14.26%	1,678	22.46%	416	5.57%	7,471
4	Physical Sciences	3,542	37.29%	1,156	12.17%	903	9.51%	848	8.93%	822	8.65%	747	7.86%	1,158	12.19%	323	3.40%	9,499
4	Life Sciences	5,752	38.42%	2,177	14.54%	1,595	10.65%	1,117	7.46%	1,091	7.29%	1,024	6.84%	1,698	11.34%	516	3.45%	14,970
4	Anatomy, Physiology, & Microbiology	1,078	18.66%	472	8.17%	555	9.61%	566	9.80%	649	11.24%	804	13.92%	1,288	22.30%	364	6.30%	5,776
4	Medicine	910	5.67%	886	5.52%	1,228	7.66%	1,638	10.21%	2,539	15.83%	3,220	20.07%	4,397	27.41%	1,223	7.62%	16,041
4	Therapeutics & Pharmacology	54	3.03%	60	3.37%	106	5.96%	131	7.36%	305	17.13%	375	21.07%	619	34.78%	130	7.30%	1,780
4	Nursing	83	3.11%	48	1.80%	87	3.26%	252	9.45%	311	11.66%	671	25.15%	1,008	37.78%	208	7.80%	2,668
4	Other Systems of Medicine	19	13.48%	5	3.55%	9	6.38%	15	10.64%	15	10.64%	15	10.64%	52	36.88%	11	7.80%	141
	Science Subtotal	14,488	23.23%	5,741	9.21%	5,177	8.30%	5,564	8.92%	7,130	11.43%	8,343	13.38%	12,469	19.99%	3,456	5.54%	62,368
5	Agriculture	2,073	30.67%	1,115	16.49%	1,021	15.10%	575	8.51%	573	8.48%	576	8.52%	653	9.66%	174	2.57%	6,760
5	Technology - General	332	20.87%	151	9.49%	208	13.07%	138	8.67%	156	9.81%	167	10.50%	343	21.56%	96	6.03%	1,591
5	Engineering: General, Civil, Construction	729	18.15%	630	15.69%	672	16.73%	458	11.40%	468	11.65%	400	9.96%	545	13.57%	114	2.84%	4,016
5	Engineering: Mechanical	196	22.17%	101	11.43%	204	23.08%	156	17.65%	68	7.69%	49	5.54%	78	8.82%	32	3.62%	884
5	Engineering: Electrical	393	13.95%	270	9.58%	332	11.78%	329	11.67%	294	10.43%	285	10.11%	707	25.09%	208	7.38%	2,818
5	Engineering: Automotive, Aeronautical	547	21.61%	401	15.84%	443	17.50%	297	11.73%	302	11.93%	187	7.39%	300	11.85%	54	2.13%	2,531
5	Mining, Metallurgy, Chem. Tech	285	31.28%	151	16.58%	122	13.39%	96	10.54%	67	7.35%	56	6.15%	73	8.01%	61	6.70%	911
5	Manufactures & Handicrafts	579	19.25%	605	20.11%	809	26.89%	334	11.10%	191	6.35%	184	6.12%	258	8.58%	48	1.60%	3,008
5	Home Economics	333	13.96%	291	12.20%	376	15.77%	308	12.91%	347	14.55%	266	11.15%	335	14.05%	129	5.41%	2,385
	Technology Subtotal	5,467	21.95%	3,715	14.92%	4,187	16.81%	2,691	10.81%	2,466	9.90%	2,170	8.71%	3,292	13.22%	916	3.68%	24,904
	Total	158,168	32.49%	55,022	11.30%	50,121	10.30%	40,869	8.39%	48,535	9.97%	49,755	10.22%	65,257	13.40%	19,119	3.93%	486,846

Appendix C

- I. Florida Community College Peer Groups
 - A.) Florida Community College Peer Groups Table III

Table III								
Florida Community College Peer Groups								
Institution	FTE	Size Group	Monographic Titles	Rank	FTE	Titles per FTE	Titles/Rank	Date Founded
Miami-Dade	31,592.1	1	305,246	1	31,592.1	9.66	25	1960
Florida at Jacksonville	15,191.9	1	249,231	2	15,191.9	16.41	17	1966
Broward	14,330.9	1	184,286	5	14,330.9	12.86	21	1960
Valencia	14,254.6	1	150,271	6	14,254.6	10.54	23	1967
Palm Beach	9,799.1	1	145,535	7	9,799.1	14.85	19	1933 [1958]
Daytona Beach	9,645.0	1	76,838	15	9,645.0	7.97	28	1958 [1957]
Hillsborough	9,607.2	1	100,170	9	9,607.2	10.43	24	1968
Indian River	9,524.4	1	77,198	14	9,524.4	8.11	27	1960 [1960]
St. Petersburg	9,411.8	1	245,369	3	9,411.8	26.07	6	1947 (1927) [1957]
Santa Fe	7,714.9	2	74,192	16	7,714.9	9.62	26	1966
Seminole	7,286.8	2	85,363	12	7,286.8	11.71	22	1966
Brevard	7,006.6	2	188,489	4	7,006.6	26.90	5	1960 [1960]
Pensacola	6,595.3	2	138,295	8	6,595.3	20.97	11	1948 [1949]
Tallahassee	6,356.7	2	88,091	11	6,356.7	13.86	20	1967
Edison	4,347.8	2	78,192	13	4,347.8	17.98	15	1962
Manatee	3,954.0	2	65,106	19	3,954.0	16.47	16	1958
Okaloosa-Walton	3,568.6	2	69,217	18	3,568.6	19.40	13	1964
Gulf Coast	3,391.8	2	64,607	20	3,391.8	19.05	14	1957 [1958]
Central Florida	3,370.9	3	71,177	17	3,370.9	21.12	10	1958 [1958]
Polk	2,925.1	3	92,367	10	2,925.1	31.58	4	1965
St. Johns River	2,669.7	3	52,739	23	2,669.7	19.75	12	1958 [1964]
Pasco-Hernando	2,667.2	3	61,341	22	2,667.2	23.00	8	1972
South Florida	2,609.0	3	42,121	24	2,609.0	16.14	18	1966
Lake City	1,551.2	3	38,865	25	1,551.2	25.05	7	1962
Lake-Sumter	1,327.6	3	62,981	21	1,327.6	47.44	1	1962 [1962]
Chipola	1,228.3	3	27,554	28	1,228.3	22.43	9	1948 (1947) [1961]
North Florida	850.6	3	30,667	27	850.6	36.05	3	1958 [1959]
Florida Keys	698.6	3	32,026	26	698.6	45.84	2	1966
[year] indicates foundation of an incorporated historically black college								
(year) indicates foundation as a private college								

Appendix D

- I. Books Circulated by Date
 - A.) Books Circulated by Date Table IV

Table IV

Books Circulated by Date

	<1960	1960-69	% of Total <1960-69	1970-79	% of Total 1970-79	1980-89	% of Total 1980-89	1990-99	% of Total 1990-99	2000-09	% of Total 2000-09	Total	% of Total
MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	11,025	28,287	0.110	36,616	0.123	28,744	0.102	32,140	0.096	1,969	0.044	138,781	0.106
ST. PETERSBURG COLLEGE	9,824	21,368	0.087	24,487	0.083	28,521	0.101	34,237	0.103	3,776	0.084	122,213	0.093
BREVARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE	7,373	16,601	0.067	17,749	0.060	19,107	0.068	30,407	0.091	6,701	0.150	97,938	0.074
VALENCIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	7,034	13,657	0.058	18,531	0.062	21,702	0.077	30,057	0.090	4,748	0.106	95,729	0.073
FLORIDA CC AT JACKSONVILLE	5,818	17,517	0.065	23,678	0.080	17,450	0.062	18,634	0.056	3,958	0.088	87,055	0.066
BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE	8,744	13,507	0.062	20,517	0.069	18,626	0.066	20,849	0.063	3,913	0.087	86,156	0.066
PENSACOLA JUNIOR COLLEGE	7,965	12,536	0.057	16,374	0.055	14,271	0.051	12,235	0.037	728	0.016	64,109	0.049
PALM BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	6,138	12,228	0.051	15,038	0.051	15,525	0.055	9,638	0.029	1,956	0.044	60,523	0.046
SEMINOLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	5,579	11,696	0.048	14,399	0.049	9,575	0.034	10,257	0.031	2,973	0.066	54,479	0.041
SANTA FE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	2,084	4,715	0.019	6,576	0.022	13,651	0.048	14,544	0.044	1,349	0.030	42,919	0.033
TALLAHASSEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	3,546	8,806	0.034	6,635	0.022	8,266	0.029	14,153	0.042	1,184	0.026	42,590	0.032
DAYTONA BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	3,653	7,570	0.031	8,467	0.029	9,075	0.032	11,278	0.034	1,928	0.043	41,971	0.032
OKALOOSA-WALTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE	4,308	9,745	0.039	12,177	0.041	5,844	0.021	2,833	0.008	287	0.006	35,194	0.027
HILLSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	3,166	5,351	0.024	8,575	0.029	6,214	0.022	10,613	0.032	776	0.017	34,695	0.026
POLK COMMUNITY COLLEGE	3,088	5,379	0.024	8,052	0.027	6,927	0.025	9,024	0.027	608	0.014	33,078	0.025
MANATEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	4,164	4,208	0.023	7,206	0.024	8,226	0.029	6,450	0.019	1,022	0.023	31,276	0.024
CENTRAL FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	2,552	4,753	0.020	6,377	0.022	5,433	0.019	9,931	0.030	1,513	0.034	30,559	0.023
PASCO-HERNANDO COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1,881	3,127	0.014	8,420	0.028	6,430	0.023	9,191	0.028	867	0.019	29,916	0.023
GULF COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE	3,527	6,067	0.027	7,077	0.024	4,894	0.017	6,574	0.020	877	0.020	29,016	0.022
EDISON COMMUNITY COLLEGE	3,469	4,538	0.022	5,717	0.019	6,259	0.022	7,510	0.023	837	0.019	28,330	0.022
INDIAN RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE	2,439	4,148	0.018	3,849	0.013	4,274	0.015	7,428	0.022	624	0.014	22,762	0.017
SOUTH FL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1,816	4,587	0.018	4,439	0.015	4,870	0.017	4,931	0.015	231	0.005	20,874	0.016
LAKE-SUMTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE	2,417	5,029	0.021	3,991	0.013	3,940	0.014	4,482	0.013	545	0.012	20,404	0.016
ST JOHN'S RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE	2,265	4,140	0.018	3,612	0.012	3,129	0.011	4,263	0.013	391	0.009	17,800	0.014
LAKE CITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	2,629	2,826	0.015	1,930	0.007	3,504	0.012	3,635	0.011	259	0.006	14,783	0.011
FLORIDA KEYS COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1,484	2,424	0.011	2,807	0.009	3,376	0.012	3,102	0.009	349	0.008	13,542	0.010
NORTH FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1,640	2,131	0.011	1,761	0.006	2,291	0.008	4,019	0.012	334	0.007	12,176	0.009
CHIPOLA JUNIOR COLLEGE	826	1,143	0.005	1,486	0.005	1,813	0.006	1,134	0.003	52	0.001	6,454	0.005
TOTAL BY DATE RANGE	120,454	238,084		296,543		281,937		333,549		44,755		1,315,326	