

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

PART III. Universitywide Indicators with Campus Comparisons

Section 10. Libraries

Goals

The University of California libraries provide access to the world's knowledge for the UC campuses and the communities they serve. In so doing, they directly support UC's missions of teaching, research and public service. For over a century, the goal of the libraries at each UC campus has been to build and manage distinctive collections and provide leading edge information services tailored to the needs of each campus. Over the last decade, libraries have taken advantage of the rapid advances in the development and use of new technologies to create, publish, store, search for and deliver information, with the aim of providing reliable and effective access to information on each campus without having to physically possess and store it.

Measures

These indicators measure library size, impact and vitality. They demonstrate that the University of California has an information resource collection that is truly unmatched in the United States. UC students and faculty are able to take advantage of these resources from any campus in the system, and they do so in larger numbers every year. While impressive, these measures provide an incomplete picture of the UC libraries. Most clearly underrepresented are electronic resources – electronic journals, eBooks, digital reference services and digitized collections – and the extensive use that is made of them online. Only an initial glimpse is available in the number of successful full-text article requests from electronic journals provided by the UC libraries. Future indicators will gauge this increasingly significant part of the UC libraries.

Indicator 10.1**Association of Research Libraries Rankings of Campus Libraries – UC and Comparison Institutions, 2005 to 2007**

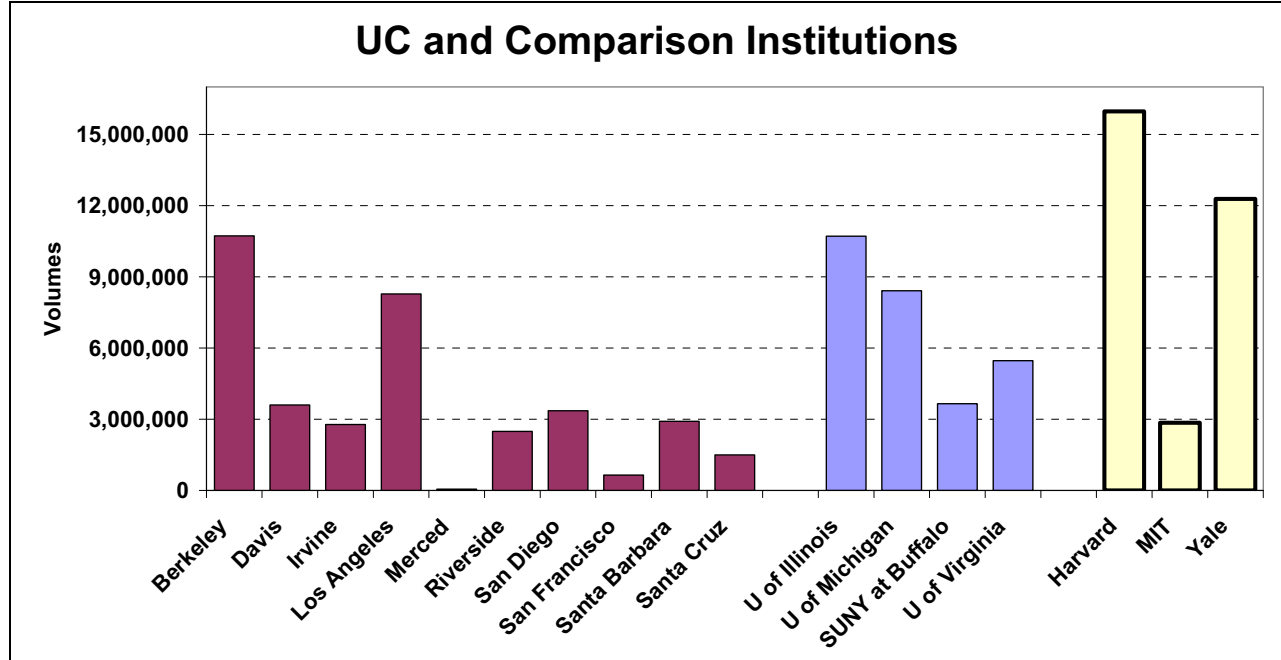
	2005	2006	2007
Berkeley	6	5	5
Davis	53	60	64
Irvine	82	75	68
Los Angeles	8	6	7
Merced	—	—	—
Riverside	93	93	95
San Diego	39	41	37
San Francisco	—	—	—
Santa Barbara	81	78	83
Santa Cruz	—	—	—
U of Illinois	7	16	13
U of Michigan	5	7	6
SUNY at Buffalo	63	62	65
U of Virginia	22	19	24
Harvard	1	1	1
MIT	76	55	51
Stanford	—	—	—
Yale	2	2	2

- The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) is a nonprofit organization of 123 research libraries at comprehensive, research-extensive institutions in the U.S. and Canada that share similar research missions, aspirations and achievements.
- The ranking shown above is an index that the ARL calculates as a summary measure of relative size among the university library members of the Association.
- Critics of the ranking have stated that it fails to account for digital assets, an increasingly important component of research libraries. The ARL rankings also fail to account for the transformative effect of membership in a consortium. Scholars at any one of the three UC campuses that are not ARL institutions — Merced, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz — can and do access the libraries of all the other UC campuses through online services and interlibrary loan.

Note: Stanford withdrew from the ARL in 2004.

Indicator 10.2

Library Holdings in Volumes by Campus – UC and Comparison Institutions, 2007

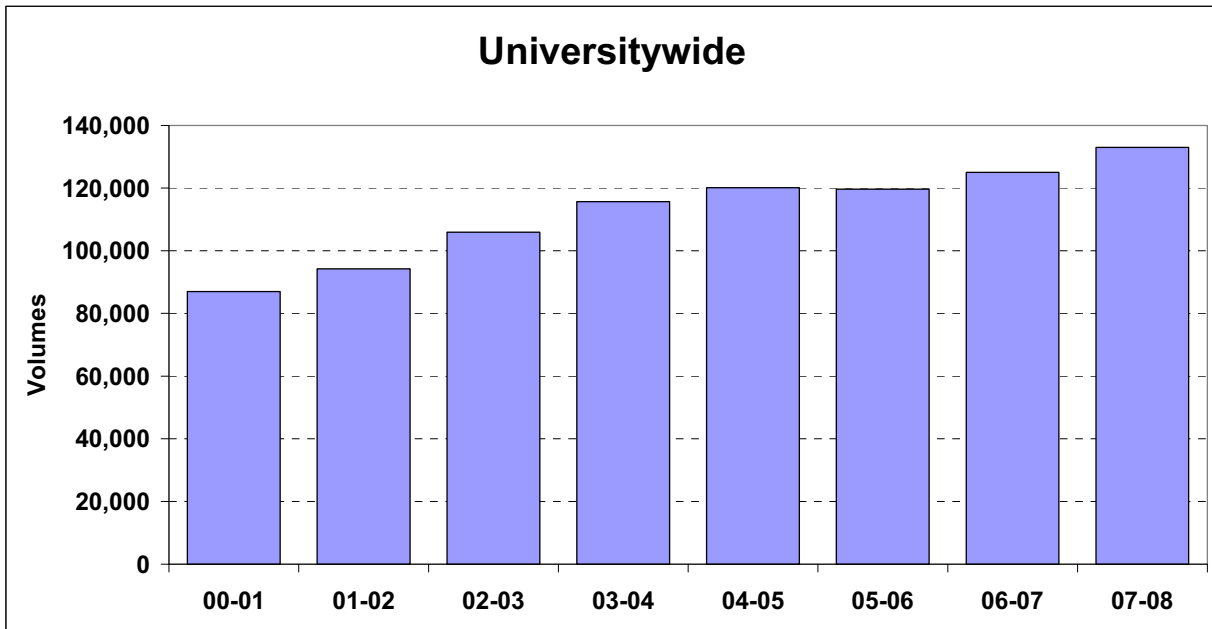


Source: ARL (Association of Research Libraries) Statistics. For Merced, San Francisco and Santa Cruz (the non-ARL campuses), data are from the *UC Libraries' Annual Statistics* reports (www.slp.ucop.edu/stats).

- As a system, UC had almost 33 million volumes in 2007, including duplicates. As a point of comparison, the Library of Congress has more than 32 million cataloged books and other print materials.
- The numbers shown above include locally purchased electronic books. Electronic books are full-length books that are available for reading online. Typically, the books can also be printed for reading offline, based on purchase and licensing agreements.

Indicator 10.3

Use of Interlibrary Loan (ILL) within the UC System, 2000-01 to 2007-08



Source: UC Libraries' Annual Statistics Reports (www.slp.ucop.edu/stats).

- ILL occurs when a student or faculty member identifies an information resource he or she wishes to use but which is physically located on another UC campus. The scholar can immediately request the item online. The item will be delivered to the scholar's home campus, typically within two days.
- ILL is part of the strategy that puts the full depth and breadth of the UC libraries at the fingertips of our students and faculty at every campus.

Indicator 10.4

Electronic Journal Usage within the UC System, 2005-06 to 2007-08

Usage of Electronic Journals (Partial Statistics)

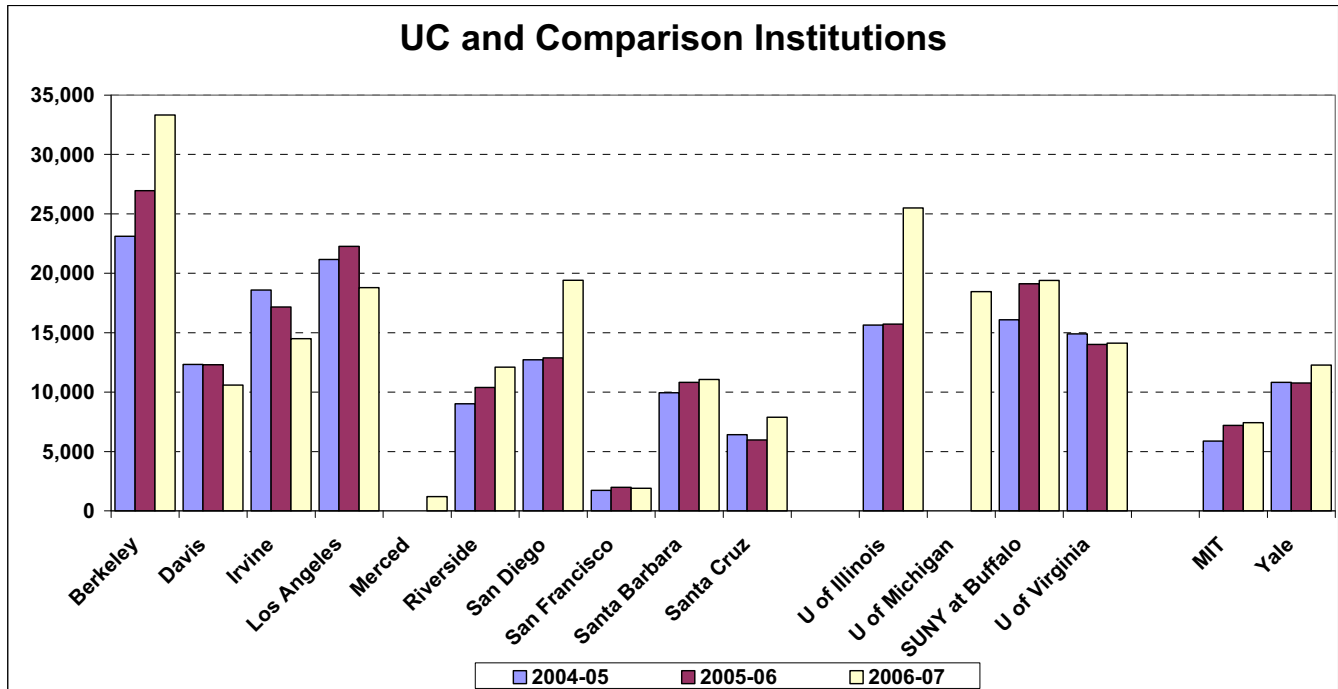
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Number of Electronic Journals Represented	5,303	6,408	6,718
Successful Full-text Article Requests from Selected Electronic Journals	16,349,822	22,216,183	22,683,504

Source: California Digital Library.

- Electronic journals are digital publications that are licensed by the UC libraries and made available to students and faculty for online reading, downloading and saving.
- A successful full-text article request is a download of an article from an electronic journal onto a personal computer or other device. Students and faculty can read, download, save and print hundreds of thousands of scholarly articles using their own networked computers or library workstations.
- The numbers above, while large, are incomplete. They represent less than one third of the journals licensed systemwide by all 10 campuses. In addition, they do not include downloads of articles in journals that are not licensed by all 10 campuses.
- The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) is still in the process of determining its methodology for collecting these types of data. Once this is settled, it will be possible to provide comparative statistics across institutions.

Indicator 10.5

Students Participating in Library Classes, Tours and Presentations – UC and Comparison Institutions, 2004-05 to 2006-07



Source: ARL (Association of Research Libraries) Statistics and *UC Libraries' Annual Statistics* reports (www.slp.ucop.edu/stats).

- Campus librarians teach research skills, provide library orientation tours and offer class presentations, either in or outside the library.
- Stanford is not listed because it withdrew from the ARL in 2004. Harvard is not listed because it declined to provide data for this particular measure.