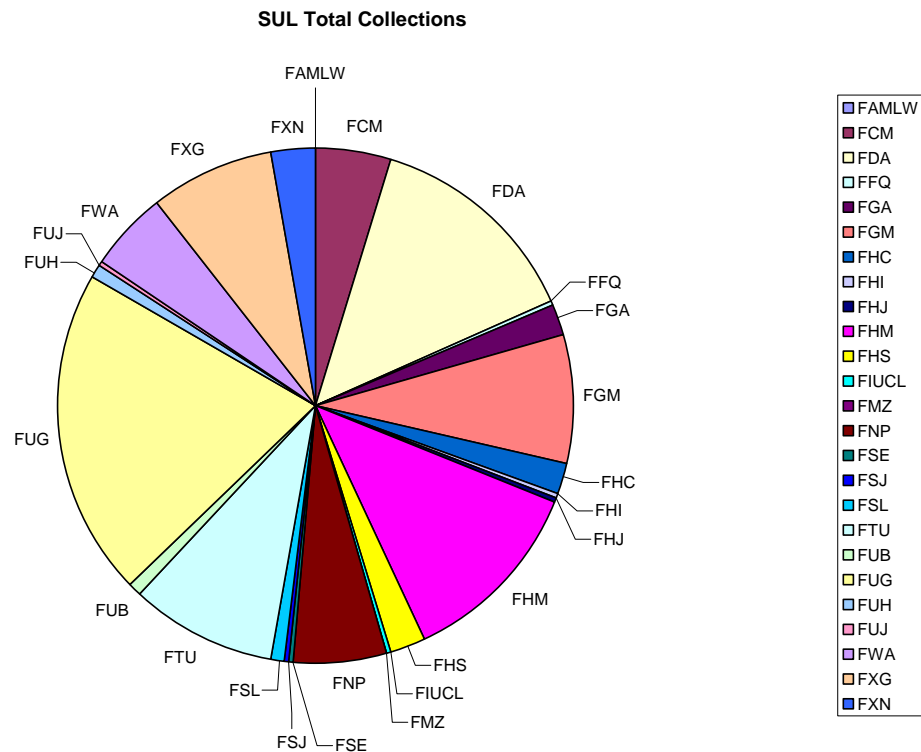


## Section 1: Date of Publication and Subject Analysis

This section contains an analysis of the SUL aggregate book collection by Date of Publication and Subject. These are the only measures that are contained in the aggregate module of the WCA. Subject analysis is also included for the individual libraries. Analyses by date do not include the 2000-2007 time frame, which is incorporated into Section 4 of the report.

The proportionate share of total book collections by library for the SUL grouping is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1



The total number of bibliographic records for books ranked in order by size of library collection is shown in Table 1-1. The general library collections range in size from the University of Florida, the largest, to New College, the smallest. The special libraries follow the general libraries in the order by size of collection. In many of the analyses throughout the report, the general libraries and special libraries are separately analyzed.

Table 1-1  
**Libraries ranked by Size of Book Collection**

Total Book Collection Rankings	
Library	Holdings
UF	1889707
FSU	1261412
USF	1101073
UCF	852985
FAU	734449
FIU	700454
UNF	549034
UWF	482818
FAMU	425963
FIU BB	258880
St Pete	205085
FGCU	194935
NC	185120
UF LW	80656
UF Health	75657
FSU LW	62224
RING	41938
USF Health	28166
FIU LW	13307
FMHI	13252
FAMU LW	11104
FSEC	9778
UF Health Jax	7587
FSU MED	4317
FSU Music	3092

The next analysis is for the aggregate collection by date of publication.

For the aggregate by date of publication, the data were extracted using the WCA aggregated group analysis, which displays records by date of publication and subject division. Each record is counted once in the aggregated tables. No matter how many libraries have attached holdings symbols to a record, it is only counted once for the group aggregate. Thus, the total is for the many different book records owned within the group.

The first analysis shows the rate of change by the date of publication according to the time periods in the study.

Table 1-2  
**Rate of Change in Number of Records by Publication Date**

Pub Date	Total	% Change
Pre-1500	44	
1500-1599	676	0.02
1600-1699	2792	0.08
1700-1799	7948	0.21
1800-1849	1834	1.59
1850-1899	6567	2.06
1900-1924	8975	3.2
1925-1949	234630	6.32
1950-1959	177441	4.78
1960-1969	396400	10.67
1970-1979	652592	17.57
1980-1989	722988	19.47
1990-1994	361412	9.73
1995-1999	390607	10.52
2000	84850	2.28
2001	73243	1.97
2002	72879	1.96
2003	68521	1.85
2004	66318	1.79
2005	62299	1.68
2006	59289	1.6
2007	45399	1.22

In the 1900-1924 time period, the percentage of records for the SUL aggregate is 3.20%. The percentage of total for the next 25-year span of 1925-1949 is not quite double the first time period at 6.32 percent. One of the World wars occurred during each of these 25-year periods and book production dipped during the wars.

The time intervals do not all contain the same number of years. Thus, it is easy to think there is a decrease in the 1950s decade until it is borne mind that the previous interval contains 25 years. The 1950s have 4.78% of total records, which is 3/4 of the percentage share for the prior 25-year period. In the 1960's the percentage share of total records by date is 10.67%, a 123% increase over the previous ten years. The 1970s have a 65% increase over the 1960s and the 1980s increase 10.8% over the 1970s. The rate of increase has slowed since the 1970s. The decade of the 1990s has one-fifth of the monographic bibliographic records in the aggregated collection at 20.25%, but the increase over the 1980s is a mere 4 percent. Thus far, through 2004, the percentage share of total by date is 9.85%, which if doubled by the next five years, would be slightly less than the 20% for the 1990s. Even though book production continued to increase throughout the 1990s, the Florida university libraries have added at approximately the same rate in the 1980s and 1990s. The patterns of increases and percentage share of total by date of publication track fairly closely with studies of larger groupings of libraries.

## Subject Analysis

The first analysis by subject looks at the percentage of the aggregate book collection for each of the 30 subject divisions used in the study.

Table 1-3  
**SUL Aggregate Collection by Subject**

Aggregate Subject Total %	Totals	% s
Divisions	3713334	
Agriculture	54276	1.46%
Anthropology	25699	0.69%
Art & Architecture	170584	4.59%
Biological Sciences	77221	2.08%
Business & Economics	312003	8.40%
Chemistry	20070	0.54%
Computer Science	46391	1.25%
Education	133188	3.59%
Engineering & Technology	177964	4.79%
Geography & Earth Sciences	57120	1.54%
Government Documents	313965	8.46%
Health Facilities, Nursing & History	13670	0.37%
Health Professions & Public Health	47653	1.28%
History & Auxiliary Sciences	460462	12.40%
Language, Linguistics & Literature	775426	20.88%
Law	105206	2.83%
Library Science, Generalities & Reference	89016	2.40%
Mathematics	47897	1.29%
Medicine	80732	2.17%
Medicine By Body System	16766	0.45%
Medicine By Discipline	33686	0.91%
Music	46633	1.26%
Performing Arts	37367	1.01%
Philosophy & Religion	182006	4.90%
Physical Education & Recreation	27581	0.74%
Physical Sciences	56514	1.52%
Political Science	105039	2.83%
Preclinical Sciences	20051	0.54%
Psychology	34260	0.92%
Sociology	144888	3.90%

There are only two subject divisions that have percentages of total in double digits in the aggregate collection: **LLL** at 21% and **History** at 12%. These are two areas that have a large universe of publication worldwide and between the two they have over 1,235,000 records and one-third of the total unduplicated monographic bibliographic records for the SUL.

Many other subject divisions have over 100,000 records. **Government Documents** and **Business** are the next largest subject divisions with less than 2,000 records difference. Government Documents is third in terms of number of records with nearly 314,000 records and 8.46% of total. Business is fourth with over 312,000 and 8.4% of total.

Following in fifth place is **Philosophy & Religion** with 182,000 records and 5% of total.

The next in rank by size are **Engineering & Technology** and **Art & Architecture** which both have over 4.5% in percentage of total and over 170,000 records.

**Sociology** has nearly 145,000 records and close to 4% of total. **Education** has over 133,000 records and 3.6% of total.

After these subject divisions, **Law** and **Political Science** are tied for tenth place with 105,000 + records and 2.83% of total. After these two subject divisions, no others have over 100,000 records.

The **Library Science, Generalities & Reference** subject division has over 89,000 records and 2.4% of total for twelfth place.

Other subject divisions with 2% of records are **Medicine** and **Biological Sciences**. Medicine would have a slightly larger percentage if all of the health sciences subject divisions were combined, but all of the other divisions have less than 1% of total. Medicine has over 80,000 records and slightly over 2% of total. Biological Sciences also has over 70,000 records and right at 2% of total.

**Geography & Earth Sciences** and **Physical Sciences** each have 1.5% of total and 57,000 records. Closely behind with slightly over 1% are **Agriculture, Mathematics, Health Professions & Public Health, Music, Computer Science** and **Performing Arts** in that order.

No other subject divisions have over 1% of total. Eight subject divisions have less than 1% of total.

Table 1-4 was constructed to show there is an established pattern that the profile of most general academic library collections follow in the concentration of titles by subject divisions. The SUL subject percentages are shown along with comparable data from the WorldCat study by Perrault and the ASERL/TRLN/FCLA primary subscription grouping.

It is striking how similar the proportions are by subject division between the three sets of data -- SUL, ASERL, and the research library grouping in WorldCat. Many subject divisions are so close as to have less than one percentage point difference. The SUL percentages are more closely aligned with the ASERL grouping. As the SUL libraries are in the ASERL grouping, the SUL collections have some influence over the profile by subject divisions.

Table 1-4

**Percentages of Total by Subject: SUL, WorldCat, and ASERL**

	ASERL Total	% of total	WorldCat Total	% of total	SUL Total	% of total
<b>Divisions</b>	<b>5151463</b>		<b>1745034</b>		<b>3713334</b>	
Agriculture	78894	1.53%	39269	2.25%	54276	1.46%
Anthropology	34138	0.66%	11898	0.68%	25699	0.69%
Art & Architecture	253099	4.91%	77830	4.46%	170584	4.59%
Biological Sciences	101906	1.98%	35080	2.01%	77221	2.08%
Business & Economics	404993	7.86%	170168	9.75%	312003	8.40%
Chemistry	25335	0.49%	7827	0.45%	20070	0.54%
Computer Science	55510	1.08%	10598	0.61%	46391	1.25%
Education	167306	3.25%	59122	3.39%	133188	3.59%
Engineering & Technology	244167	4.74%	106844	6.12%	177964	4.79%
Geography & Earth Sciences	81405	1.58%	39677	2.27%	57120	1.54%
Government Documents	385387	7.48%			313965	8.46%
Health Facilities, Nursing & History	17786	0.35%			13670	0.37%
Health Professions & Public Health	59650	1.16%			47653	1.28%
History & Auxiliary Sciences	656464	12.74%	242274	13.88%	460462	12.40%
Language, Linguistics & Literature	1141181	22.15%	405678	23.25%	775426	20.88%
Law	122053	2.37%	68062	3.90%	105206	2.83%
Lib Sci, Generalities & Reference	140765	2.73%	53020	3.04%	89016	2.40%
Mathematics	59521	1.16%	16603	0.95%	47897	1.29%
Medicine	112348	2.18%	53623	3.07%	80732	2.17%
Medicine By Body System	23920	0.46%			16766	0.45%
Medicine By Discipline	43436	0.84%			33686	0.91%
Music	69152	1.34%	21263	1.22%	46633	1.26%
Performing Arts	49517	0.96%	13446	0.77%	37367	1.01%
Philosophy & Religion	308108	5.98%	130185	7.46%	182006	4.90%
Physical Education & Recreation	40810	0.79%	16943	0.97%	27581	0.74%
Physical Sciences	74250	1.44%	26087	1.49%	56514	1.52%
Political Science	139326	2.70%	57386	3.29%	105039	2.83%
Preclinical Sciences	26062	0.51%			20051	0.54%
Psychology	46980	0.91%	16281	0.93%	34260	0.92%
Sociology	187994	3.65%	65870	3.77%	144888	3.90%

But the percentages are also similar to those of the WorldCat research libraries grouping. While there is a larger spread in LLL, the percentages are still similar. If the health sciences and Medicine were all added together as one subject division for the SUL the percentage is 5.72, one of the larger differences with the WorldCat data at 3.07 percent-- 2.65 percentage points difference. Another difference between the SUL and WorldCat research libraries is in Philosophy and Religion. The percentage in WorldCat is 7.46% and the SUL 4.90% for 2.56 percentage points difference. It is remarkable that the

percentages between the two library groupings are so similar when Government Documents was not a subject included in the WorldCat study.

What is also evident from the Table 1-4 is the influence of the universe of publication by discipline. Those disciplines with a large monographic publication universe also have large percentages of collection shares.

Government Documents, which is not a subject, is in the subject divisions list for the WCA. This division was retained because of the high numbers of records in many academic libraries and by retaining Government Documents in the analysis the percentage of the collection comprised of government information can be seen. The inclusion of the division does skew the percentages of total for some libraries more than others. There is such a discrepancy in the percentages of collection total for Government Documents by library it seems likely that not all libraries have holdings records in WorldCat for documents. The inclusion of Government Documents in the subject analysis affects the proportions of the pure subject divisions.

The majority of studies of academic library collecting patterns have used the subject divisions that are in the OCLC WCA module or similar forerunners. These subject divisions are based upon the Conspectus thesaurus which has three levels of subject analysis. Previous studies have shown that there is an established pattern that the profile of most general academic library collections follow in the concentration of titles by subject divisions. This pattern derives from a combination of the universe of monographic publication by subject areas and the scheme by which the subject divisions are aggregated. As an example, the subject division with Language, Linguistics, and Literature is always the largest within general library collections because these subject areas have both the largest universe of possible selections and the one division contains all languages and literatures globally. No other subject division could possibly rival it. After LLL, the order of the next top collected subject divisions sometimes varies, but the same ones are in the top four: History, Business & Economics, and Philosophy/religion. Education, Sociology, Engineering/technology, Art & Architecture, Law and Political Science are usually near the top, but the order varies. Other than Engineering/technology none of the collections in the sciences rank in the top ten for the three largest collections in the SUL. As the sciences are not monographically oriented disciplines, the universe of monographic publication is much smaller and the numbers rank the sciences lower than the majority of the humanities and social sciences in terms of size of collection.

Not all academic libraries will follow the pattern seen in the SUL, ASERL, and WorldCat data exactly, but by looking at each library's subject pattern, emphases in collecting and degree programs may be discerned. An analysis by subject for each of the Florida University Libraries is at the end of this section.

The next analysis takes the most collected subject divisions and percentages of total by library to see differences in the collections of the general libraries by percentage of total for subject divisions.

Table 1-5

**Percentage of Subject Divisions by Library**

*Humanities*

Language, Linguistics & Literature

NC	22.72%
UF	21.49%
FSU	20.53%
St Pete	18.80%
FGCU	18.83%
UWF	18.05%
USA	17.64%
UNF	16.52%
FAU	16.02%
UCF	15.96%
FIU BB	14.62%
FIU	14.23%
FAMU	10.97%

Art & Architecture

NC	5.06%
FAMU	4.90%
FGCU	4.78%
FIU	4.64%
USF	4.47%
FSU	4.13%
UCF	3.73%
UF	3.70%
UNF	3.59%
UWF	3.45%
St Pete	2.93%
FAU	2.89%
FIU BB	2.11%

History

NC	17.55%
St. Pete	15.79%
UWF	14.0%
FSU	13.77%
FUG	13.21%
UNF	12.47%
FAU	12.34%
FIU	12.25%
FGCU	12.07%
USF	10.50%
UCF	10.29%
FIU BB	9.06%
FAMU	8.92%

Philosophy & Religion

NC	8.02%
FIU	5.45%
FSU	5.19%
UF	5.01%
USF	4.65%
UWF	4.62%
St Pete	4.45%
FAU	4.25%
UNF	3.76%
UCF	3.74%
FGCU	3.24%
FAMU	3.21%
FIU BB	2.70%



Social Sciences

Sociology

St Pete	8.49%
FGCU	8.20%
FIU BB	7.32%
UNF	6.62%
UCF	5.55%
FAU	5.41%
UWF	5.40%
NC	5.25%
FAMU	5.07%
FIU	5.02%
FSU	4.41%
USF	4.41%
UF	3.86%

Education

FGCU	8.24%
St. Pete	5.75%
FAMU	5.72%
UNF	5.04%
UCF	4.41%
UF	4.32%
FAU	4.30%
UWF	3.83%
USF	3.81%
FSU	3.14%
FIU	3.07%
FIU BB	2.94%
NC	2.55%

Political Science

NC	4.58%
St. Pete	4.19%
FIU	4.04%
UWF	3.92%
FIU BB	3.78%
UNF	3.72%
FSU	3.38%
UCF	3.36%
UF	3.08%
FAU	2.95%
USF	2.83%
FGCU	2.67%
FAMU	2.23%

*Other*

Business

FGCU	11.96%
UNF	11.53%
St. Pete	11.36%
FIU	11.13%
UCF	10.42%
FAMU	9.99%
UWF	9.89%
FIU BB	9.31%
FAU	8.82%
UF	8.63%
FSU	8.59%
USF	7.48%
NC	5.86%

Government Documents

FIU BB	26.94%
FIU	18.88%
USF	17.69%
FAU	16.26%
FAMU	15.16%
UF	12.86%
UNF	8.92%
UWF	8.51%
UCF	7.96%
FSU	6.90%
NC	5.55%
St Pete	0.80%
FGCU	0.49%

In a few of the subject divisions the percentages of total by library are in a narrow range of only a few percentage points difference. Political Science ranges from the high of 4.58% at New College to a low of 2.23% at FAMU, a difference of 2.35 percentage points. Art & Architecture has a range of 5.06% at New College to a low of 2.11% at FIU Biscayne Bay for a difference of 2.95 percentage points.

Other subject divisions have a wider range of difference. In LLL, the largest subject division, the range is from 22.72% at New College to 10.97% at FAMU, for a difference of 11.57 percentage points. History has a range of 17.55% at New College to 8.92% at FAMU, for a difference of 8.63 percentage points. Sociology has a high of 8.49% at St. Pete to a low of 3.86% at UF, for a difference of 4.63 percentage points. Education has a high of 8.24% at FGCU and a low of 2.55% at New College for a difference of 5.69 percentage points.

Certain patterns can be discerned from the tables compiled for each subject division. It begins to be obvious which collections are more humanities oriented and which collections are more social sciences oriented by the order in which the libraries appear by subject division.

One of the most obvious patterns in Table 1-5 is that New College has the highest percentages of total in all four humanities subject divisions. It also has the highest percentage of total in Political Sciences, although Political Science has the closest range from high to low of the subject divisions. FSU is near the top of the range in three of the four humanities divisions and has a collection that has a large proportion of humanities titles.

From the data on percentage of collection by subject a few calculations can be performed that result in a categorization of collections by broad subject divisions. Based upon the subject divisions by percentage of total monographic collection, the general university libraries can be categorized as having more humanities oriented collections or more social science oriented collections. Since this study is of book collections, the sciences are not the largest portion of the collection in any of the general libraries.

Table 1-6

**Libraries Ranked by Humanities and Social Sciences**

Ranked Humanities		Ranked Social Sciences	
NC	53.35	FGCU	19.11
FSU	43.62	St Pete	18.43
UF	43.41	UNF	15.38
St Pete	41.16	FIU BB	14.04
UWF	40.13	UCF	13.32
FGCU	38.92	UWF	13.15
USF	37.26	FAMU	13.02
FIU	36.57	FAU	12.66
UNF	36.38	NC	12.38
FAU	35.52	FIU	12.13
UCF	33.72	UF	11.26
FIU	28.49	USF	11.05
FAMU	28.00	FSU	10.93

Table 1-6 shows the libraries ranked by the four humanities subject division percentages from Table 1-5 added together. And the three social sciences fields of Education, Political Science, and Sociology added together. The ranking by humanities areas clearly shows New College at the top as the most humanities oriented collection. FSU, St. Pete, and UWF all have above 40% of collection in the humanities grouping. Six of the libraries all have in a range of 34% to 39% of collections in the humanities: FGCU, USF, FIU, UNF, FAU, and UCF. While over one-third of these collections is in the humanities they are more balanced across the other major subject areas. FIU Biscayne Bay and FAMU have below 30% in humanities and are not humanities oriented collections. They both have a large percentage in Government Documents, which affects the other subject proportions.

In the social sciences ranking, there is a narrower range of percentage shares of total. FGCU has the highest percentage with 19 percent. St. Pete has over 18%; UNF 15 percent. After FIU-BB at 14%, the percentages are closer for UCF, UWF, FAMU, FAU, New College and FIU at slightly more than one percentage point difference between a high of 13.31% and a low of 12.13 percent. The three largest collections have the lowest percentage share in the social science grouping, all close to 11 percent of total.

Subsequently adding together the four categories of humanities, social sciences, business, and government documents, thus using all of the subject divisions in Table 1-6, gives a total percentage of collection for all of those subject divisions. The remaining percentage of collection then contains 21 subject divisions in the sciences, technology, medicine, and a few smaller subjects in the humanities and social sciences. All of the subjects in this last grouping have very low percentages of total share, most less than one percent. The apportionment is analyzed for emphases by each of the general collections below.

**FIU and FIU Biscayne Bay** have the highest total for the four subject groupings at close to 79% of total, leaving only 21% of collection total for the 21 remaining subject divisions. Both of these libraries have the highest percentages of collection in Government Documents. The 21% of collection remaining contains all of the sciences and a smattering of humanities and social sciences that have very low percentages of share.

**New College** is next with 76% of total collection in the 9 largest subject divisions combined. Fifty-three percent of the 76% is in the humanities subject divisions. There is 23.7% of collection for the remaining 21 subject divisions. New College has the largest percentage of humanities records of all the SUL general libraries.

The **University of Florida** also has a high percentage of collection in the humanities at 43% and 76% of collection in the 9 largest subject divisions, leaving 24% of total for the 21 remaining subject divisions.

The **University of South Florida** has the next highest percentage of total in the 9 largest subject divisions for 73.5% of total, leaving 26.5% of collection remaining for the other

21 subject divisions. USF ranks near the middle in terms of percentage in the humanities with 37%, although the percentage for social sciences is the second lowest at 11 percent.

**FAU** has very similar percentages to USF with 73% in the 9 largest subject divisions and nearly 27% left for the remaining subject divisions.

**North Florida** has 72% of total in the 9 largest subject divisions and close to 28% for the remaining 21 subject divisions.

**University of West Florida** has 39% of collection in the humanities divisions, but 72% in the 9 largest subject divisions, leaving 28% for the remaining 21 subject divisions. The collection is higher in the humanities than the medium size libraries and lower in the social sciences and government documents.

**USF St. Petersburg** also has one of the higher percentages of total for humanities at 41% and close to 72% for all 9 subject divisions, leaving slightly over 28% for the 21 remaining subject divisions. The high in humanities and the 28% for the remaining subject divisions leave the social sciences with lower percentages.

**FGCU** has 39% in the humanities and close to 70 % in all 9 most collected subject divisions. It is close to 30% of collection share for the remaining 21 subject divisions.

**FSU** has a high percentage in the humanities at 44%, but 70% of collection in the 9 most collected subject divisions. FSU is lower in the social sciences, business, and government documents. It also has 30% of collection left for the other 21 subject divisions which include the sciences, technology, and medicine.

**UCF** has 34% in humanities and a low 65% of collection in the 9 most collected subject divisions. Over one-third of the collection is in the remaining 21 subject divisions, showing that UCF also has a collection oriented toward the sciences, technology, and medicine.

**FAMU** has 28% in humanities and 66% in total collection share for the 9 most collected subjects. FAMU has one-third of collection in the other 21 subject divisions. Since it has the largest percentage available for the sciences, medicine, and technology, the FAMU collection is the most oriented toward the sciences, fitting its role as an agricultural and engineering school.

New College, UF, FSU, USF, FAU, and UNF have very close to the same percentage in the humanities areas from 35.5% to 37.3%. These library collections approach a more even distribution between the humanities, social sciences, business, government documents and the remaining percentages of total that include the sciences, technology, and medicine. The highest for the grouping containing the “left-over” subject divisions is UCF at 35% with FAMU next at 34 percent. These libraries have a larger proportion of collection in the sciences and technology than the other general libraries.

The concentration of subject divisions tends to be in the social sciences in the smaller institutions. The humanities and arts show more strength in the largest institutions. Those universities with large programs in the social sciences and sciences tend to also have large portions of the collection in government documents.

The more social sciences oriented library collections tend to be in those urban universities that are the younger institutions in Florida. These collections departed from the traditional liberal arts model as they formed and grew in a time of burgeoning professional degree programs. They tend to have the highest percentages of share in business and the social sciences.

An analysis by subject divisions for each library follows.

The **University of Florida** has nearly 1,890,000 monographic bibliographic records in the general library collection. The single largest percentage of records is in LLL at 21.5%, followed by History at 13% in second place. Government Documents is third with close to 13%. Business & Economics is fourth with close to 9 percent. Philosophy & Religion is fifth with 5 percent. Education is sixth with 4 percent. Sociology (3.86%) and Engineering (3.84%) are next with nearly the same percent. Art & Architecture follow with 3.7 percent. Political Science is tenth at 3 percent.

**Florida State University** has over 1,260,000 monographic bibliographic records. The order by size of the subject divisions is LLL (20.5%), History (14%), Business (8.6%), Government Documents (7%), Philosophy/religion (5%), Sociology (4%), Engineering (4%), Art & Arch. (4%), Library Science (4%), Political Science (3%) and Education (3%).

The **University of South Florida** has over 1,100,000 monographic bibliographic records. Government Documents and LLL are tied with nearly 18% of total collections. Next, and the only other subject division in double digits, is History with 10.5 percent. Business is fourth with 7.5 percent. After business, the percentages of total drop below 5% with Philosophy/religion (over 4%), Art & Arch (4%), Sociology (4%), Engineering (4%), and Education (near 4%). No other subject divisions have over 3%.

The **University of Central Florida** has over 852,000 monographic bibliographic records. LLL has the highest percentage of total at 16 percent. Both Business and History have close to the same percentage of total at 10% and are the only other subject divisions in double digits. Government Documents is in fourth place with 8%, followed by Engineering with 7% and Sociology with 5.5%. Education has over 4% and Art & Architecture close to 4%. Political Science has over 3 percent. No other subject divisions have over 3 percent.

**Florida Atlantic University** has nearly 735,000 monographic bibliographic records. The largest subject division is a tie with Government Documents and LLL having 16% of total. Then in order come History (12%), Business (9%), Sociology (5%), Education (4%), Philosophy/religion (4%), Engineering (4%), Political Science (3%), Art & Architecture (3%).

**Florida International University** has over 700,000 monographic bibliographic records. Government Documents has the highest percentage of records at nearly 19%, followed by LLL at 14% and History at 12 percent. Business is close behind at 11 percent. The next highest subject divisions are then Philosophy/religion and Sociology with 5 percent. Art & Arch. has over 4% as does Political Science. Education and Engineering have the same at 3 percent. No other subject divisions have over 3% of total.

The **University of North Florida** has nearly 550,000 monographic bibliographic records. LLL has the highest number of records for over 16% of total. History and Business are close with 12.5% and 11.5% respectively. Education has 5%. Then the percentage of total drops to nearly 4% for Philosophy/religion, Political Science and Art & Architecture. No other subject divisions have over 3% in percentage of total.

The **University of West Florida** has over 480,000 monographic bibliographic records. LLL has the highest percentage of records at 18%, followed by History at 14 percent. Business is third with nearly 10% and Government Documents is fourth with 8.5%. Sociology is fifth with 5%. Philosophy/religion is next with close to 5%. Political Science has close to 4% as does Education. Art & Architecture and Engineering have over 3 percent. No other subject divisions have over 3% of total.

**Florida A & M University** has over 425,000 monographic bibliographic records. The order by size of subject divisions is Government Documents (15%), LLL (11%), Business (10%), History (9%), Education (6%), Engineering (6%), Sociology (5%), Art & Arch. (5%), Philosophy/religion (3%). No other subject divisions have over 3% of total.

**FIU Biscayne Bay** has 258,880 monographic bibliographic records. The highest percentage of collection is in Government Documents at nearly 27 percent. Next are LLL (15%), Business (9%) and History (9%). Sociology has 7% and Political Science 4 percent. Three subject divisions have close to 3%: Education, Engineering and Philosophy/religion.

The **University of South Florida, St. Petersburg** has 205,000 monographic bibliographic records. In order of percentage of total LLL has the highest at 19%, History (16%), business (11%), Sociology (8%), Education (5%), Philosophy/religion (4%) and Political Science (4%). No other subject divisions have over 3%.

**Florida Gulf Coast University** has 195,000 monographic bibliographic records. The order by size of the subject divisions is LLL (19%), History (12%), Business & Economics (12%), Education (8%), Sociology (8%), Medicine (5%), Art & Architecture (5%), Philosophy/religion (3%), Biological Sciences (3%) Political Science (3%) Psychology (2%).

**New College** has 185,000 monographic bibliographic records. The collection shows its liberal arts orientation with 23% in LLL, 17.5% in History, and 8% in Philosophy/religion. Business has the fourth highest percent of total at 6%, followed by

Government Documents at 5.5%, Sociology at 5%, Political Science at 4.6 percent. No other subject divisions have over 3% in total records.

### Special Collections by Subject

#### Health Sciences

The **University of Florida Health Center** Gainesville has over 75,500 monographic bibliographic records. Medicine is the largest subdivision with 28% share of total. Health Professions & Public Health is next with 22%, followed by Medicine by Discipline with 13 percent. Medicine by Body System has 10% and Preclinical Sciences has close to 7 percent. Health Facilities, Nursing & History has 4%; Biological Sciences and Agriculture are near 4 percent. All other subject divisions have one percent or less.

The **University of South Florida Health Sciences Center** Library has over 28,000 monographic bibliographic records. The largest subject divisions are all in medicine and health sciences. The largest percentage of records is in Health Professions & Public Health at nearly 31 percent. The second largest division is Medicine with 18 percent. Medicine by Body System and Medicine by Discipline each have a 12% share. Health Facilities, Nursing & History has 6.5% and Preclinical Sciences has close to 6 percent. All other subject divisions have 2% or less.

The **University of South Florida, Mental Health Institute (FMHI)** has over 13,000 monographic bibliographic records. The collection by subject divisions shows a dual emphasis with Sociology at 17.83% and Medicine at 17.49%. The next largest subject divisions are also very close together in size. Medicine by Discipline has 12.66% percentage share and Government Documents 11.88% share. Psychology is next with 6 percent. Three subject divisions have above 4%: Business, LLL, and Education. Of the remaining subject divisions almost all have less than one percent of total. The more specialized nature of FMHI shows in the composition of the collection.

The **University of Florida Health Center in Jacksonville** has over 7,500 monographic bibliographic records. Medicine is the largest subdivision with 24% share of total. Medicine by Discipline is next with 15 percent. Health Professions & Public Health and Medicine by Body System both have 13 percent. Health Facilities, Nursing & History has 12%. Preclinical Sciences has close to 7 percent. Business has 4 percent. All other subject divisions have two percent or less.

The **Florida State University College of Medicine** has over 4,000 monographic bibliographic records. The ranking by percentage share is similar to the other health sciences libraries except that Medicine has a much larger share at 57% of total. The remaining health sciences subject divisions have similar percentage shares in the 7% to 9% range. Biological sciences has 3.5%. All other subject divisions have less than two percent.

### Law Libraries

The **University of Florida Law Library** has over 86,000 monographic bibliographic records. The Law division has over 54% in share of total collection. The next in size is Government Documents with 12% share. Business has 9%; Political Science has 7 percent; and Sociology 6 percent. History has 3% with the remaining subject divisions having one percent or less.

The **Florida State University Law Library** has over 62,000 monographic bibliographic records. The Law division has 67.5% in share of total collection. The next in size are Business and Political Science with nearly 7 percent each. Sociology has 4 percent. History has 2% with the remaining subject divisions having one percent or less.

**FIU College of Law Library** has over 13,000 monographic bibliographic records. The Law division has the highest percentage share of the four law libraries at 78 percent. Political Science is the second largest with 7%. Sociology and Business have over 3%, with all other subject divisions having less than 3 percent.

### Other Special Collections

The **Ringling Museum of Art** library has nearly 42,000 monographic bibliographic records. The lion's share of the collection is in the Art & Architecture division at 82% of total collection. History has 5%. Performing Arts and LLL have over 2% each.

The **Florida Solar Energy Center** has close to 10,000 monographic bibliographic records. Over 50% of the collection is in Engineering & Technology. Close to 11% is in Business. The Physical Sciences have 5% and Mathematics has 3%. Geography & Earth Sciences, Computer Science, and Law have over 2% each. All other subject divisions have less than 2% with the majority under one percent.

The **FSU Music Library** has 3,000 monographic bibliographic records, the majority of them in the Music division at 90% of total collection. The LLL division has 2% and History near 1.5 percent of total. The remaining divisions have one percent or less.

From the analysis by subject divisions the orientation of each library collection toward broad areas of knowledge can be seen. The next analysis looks at subject divisions by date of publication. From the point of view of current information, many of the libraries, which have large percentages of total in certain subject divisions, appear to have outdated collections in those same subject areas. Strengths in numbers do not necessarily mean strengths in utility of those same subject areas.

Table 1-7 shows subject divisions by decade of publication for the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The two intervals of 1990-1994 and 1995-1999 were combined to look at subjects by decades of publication. The decade in which a subject division has the highest number of records is highlighted in the table.



Table 1-7  
Subjects by Date of Publication

Publication Date	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999
Divisions	4.78%	10.67%	17.57%	19.47%	20.25%
Agriculture	6.36%	9.95%	18.61%	20.90%	19.75%
Anthropology	5.46%	11.05%	16.61%	15.21%	21.71%
Art & Architecture	5.35%	12.70%	17.99%	17.01%	18.57%
Biological Sciences	5.66%	11.66%	18.12%	17.65%	18.67%
Business & Economics	4.49%	10.80%	18.56%	20.21%	22.51%
Chemistry	6.27%	16.46%	19.50%	16.86%	18.30%
Computer Science	0.23%	2.19%	6.71%	22.22%	35.45%
Education	4.38%	10.21%	19.13%	17.77%	23.81%
Engineering & Technology	4.30%	9.73%	17.95%	22.38%	22.60%
Geography & Earth Sciences	6.02%	12.70%	19.55%	17.53%	18.57%
Government Documents	0.67%	2.19%	20.85%	40.85%	25.85%
Health Facilities, Nursing & History	5.39%	10.36%	22.71%	29.09%	15.67%
Health Professions & Public Health	3.78%	7.61%	22.58%	33.62%	20.36%
History & Auxiliary Sciences	5.77%	13.10%	16.08%	13.96%	17.05%
Language, Linguistics & Literature	5.97%	12.86%	15.93%	14.72%	16.78%
Law	3.37%	7.67%	19.61%	20.28%	21.31%
Library Science, Generalities & Reference	6.07%	13.90%	23.93%	22.63%	14.33%
Mathematics	5.17%	13.17%	16.98%	18.01%	21.27%
Medicine	1.56%	4.50%	9.08%	12.11%	33.42%
Medicine By Body System	4.25%	9.20%	23.34%	34.95%	20.05%
Medicine By Discipline	5.03%	10.55%	22.96%	32.13%	20.08%
Music	5.85%	11.67%	18.47%	17.07%	17.92%
Performing Arts	4.71%	8.53%	16.06%	17.25%	22.63%
Philosophy & Religion	6.40%	12.74%	14.44%	14.53%	18.71%
Physical Education & Recreation	5.02%	10.10%	21.88%	18.49%	19.23%
Physical Sciences	5.93%	14.43%	15.37%	16.78%	20.50%
Political Science	5.46%	12.24%	17.82%	17.33%	18.72%
Preclinical Sciences	5.31%	11.82%	24.14%	29.24%	17.32%
Psychology	4.72%	10.76%	21.15%	17.35%	21.79%
Sociology	3.36%	8.39%	19.09%	18.06%	23.65%

For subject divisions by date of publication, most subjects increase in percentage share of total from the 1960s to the 1970s. Five of the subject divisions have their highest percentage in the 1970s: Chemistry; Geography & Earth Sciences; Library Science, Generalities & Reference; Music; and Physical Education & Recreation. Another seven subject divisions have their highest percentage in the 1980s: Agriculture; Government Documents; Health Facilities, Nursing & History; Health Professions & Public Health; Medicine by Body system; Medicine by Discipline; and Preclinical Sciences. The remaining subject divisions have their highest percentage thus far in the 1990s. From these data it appears that the health sciences were retrenched within the SUL during the

1990s. Government Documents may have decreased in percentage share as e-government evolved.

### Subjects by Date of Publication by Library

The objective of this section was to look at the decade in which subjects had their highest number of records by library. While the analysis was to look at the last two full decades of the 1980s and 1990s, it was discovered that many subject divisions had their highest number of records in the 1970s. Thus, three decades, from 1970-1999 are included in the analysis of subject divisions as percentage total of collection. The analysis by library looks at the decade in which each subject division has its highest number of records. The 2000-2007 analysis is separate and not included here.

The **University of Florida** book collection has a fairly even spread among the three decades with the 1970s having the lower percentage of share: 1970s, 18.11%; 1980s, 21.07%, and 1990s, 21.56%. Five subject divisions have their peak number of records in the 1970s: Chemistry, Health Facilities, Nursing & History, Law, Physical Education, and Preclinical Sciences. Ten subject divisions have their peak number of records in the 1980s: Agriculture, Business & Economics, Computer Science, Health Professions & Public Health, Library Science, Mathematics, Medicine by Body and Discipline, and Physical Sciences. The remaining 15 subject divisions have their highest record total in the 1990s: among them, Education, Government Documents, History, LLL, Medicine, Philosophy & Religion, Art & Architecture, Political Science, Psychology, and Sociology.

In the **Florida State University** book collection by percentage total the decades 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s are very close. The 1970s have 18.4% of total, the 1980s 19.33% of total, and the 1990s 17.98% of total. The collection has 16 subject divisions that have their highest number of records in the 1970s. Core fields in the humanities and social sciences have their peak in the 1970s as well as scientific and health sciences fields. Eight subject divisions have their peak in the 1980s including Business & Economics, Engineering & Technology, and smaller divisions in all of the broad areas of knowledge. Only four subject divisions have their peak number of records in the 1990s: Anthropology, Computer Science, Government Documents, and Medicine. As in the closeness of all three decades in percentage of collection total, many subject divisions do not have a wide difference in the percentage of total across the three decades, but the peak numbers still reflect retrospective depth rather than currency in many areas of the collection.

**University of South Florida** has ten subject divisions that have their peak number of records in the 1970s. These are mainly in the sciences and health sciences subject divisions, although not the main Medicine division. Only one subject division has its peak in the 1980s and that is the Library Science, Generalities, and Reference division. The remaining subject divisions all have their highest number of records thus far in the 1990s. The 1970s have 19% of total book records, the 1980s 22.32% and the 1990s 22.77 percent. Many of the subject divisions that have the highest total in the 1990s have

only a slightly higher percentage of total than in the 1980s. The percentage of total book collection is very close to steady state for the 1990s over the prior decade.

The **University of Central Florida** has nearly 30% of its book collection in the 1990s with only 14.5% in the 1970s and 17% in the 1980s. No subject divisions have their peak in the 1970s. Only five subject divisions have their peak in the 1980s, all in the health sciences divisions. All of the remaining subject divisions have their highest number of records in the 1990s. As of the 1990s, the UCF collection was up-to-date in all subject divisions but the allied health divisions.

**Florida International University** has its highest percentage share of total book collection in the 1990s with 27.77%. The 1970s have 20.91% and the 1980s, 19.61%. Sixteen of the subdivisions have their highest number of records in the 1970s. Fourteen have their highest number in the 1990s. Business & Economics, Government Documents, History, Medicine, Political Science, Sociology, Philosophy & Religion, and Art & Architecture all have their highest number of records in the 1990s. In many of these fields in which current information is very important, as of the 1990s, FIU was sustaining those fields.

The book collection at **Florida Atlantic University** has steadily increasing shares of total in the three decades. The 1970s have 18.77% of total; the 1980s 20.71%; and the 1990s 25.34% of total. Nineteen of the subject divisions have their highest number of records in the 1970s. All of the major humanities divisions and most of the health sciences and sciences divisions have their peak in the 1970s. Only two subject divisions have their peak in the 1980s: Government Documents and Health Facilities, Nursing & History. Nine subject divisions have their highest number of records in the 1990s among them Business & Economics, Law, Medicine, Psychology and Sociology. These are all disciplines that need very current information. As of the 1990s, FAU had an up-to-date collection in these disciplines.

**Florida A&M** has 19 of 30 subject divisions with their highest number of records in the 1970s. These include all of the humanities subdivisions and the major social sciences subjects of Psychology, Sociology, and Education. Seven subject divisions have their peak in the 1980s including Business & Economics, Engineering & Technology, and most of the medical and health sciences subject divisions. Only four subject divisions have their peak in the 1990s: Government Documents with a very large percentage of 56%; Medicine with 30%, and Geography and Physical Sciences with 15% and 16% respectively. As of the 1990s, the book collection was already not up-to-date in the sciences, technological, and health sciences fields as well as core social sciences fields.

**Florida Gulf Coast University** has all but two of the subject divisions with their highest number of records in the 1990s. Music has its peak in the 1970s and Health Facilities, Nursing & History has its peak in the 1980s. The remaining twenty-eight subject divisions have their highest number of records in the 1990s. The three decades' percentage of total book collection has 8.25% in the 1970s, 9.89% in the 1980s, and a far

larger 33% in the 1990s. Through the 1990s, FGCU had a very up-to-date book collection.

**New College** has the largest percentage of total of the three decades in the 1970s at 23.87%; the 1980s have 19.28%; and the 1990s have a much reduced share of 15.14 percent. Following this pattern, the majority of the subject divisions have their highest number of records in the 1970s. Only five subject divisions have their peak in the 1980s, Business & Economics, Computer Science, Education, Medicine by Discipline, and Physical Sciences. Only the Medicine division has its highest number of records in the 1990s. The reduction in the number of additions to the collection in the 1990s has meant the library was unable to keep pace for current acquisitions.

The **University of West Florida** book collection's percentage of total for the 1970s is lower at 17% than the 1980s at 23.35% and the 1990s at 23.39%. Only two subject divisions have their highest total in the 1970s: Agriculture and Biological Sciences. Twenty subject divisions have their highest total in the 1980s including Business & Economics, and core humanities and social sciences fields. Education, Government Documents, and Medicine, among others have their highest number of records in the 1990s. With the majority of the collection in the 1980s, it appears that the book collections are not offering current information, except for what has been added since 1999.

The **University of North Florida** book collection has an increased share of total in the 1990s. The 1970s have 22.53%, the 1980s, 20.56%, and the 1990s, 25%. Fourteen of the subject divisions have their highest number of records in the 1970s, mainly in the sciences, technology, and health sciences, but also in history and LLL. Only three subject divisions have their peak in the 1980s, two more of the health sciences. Thirteen subject divisions have their highest number of records in the 1990s, including Computer Science, Education, Government Documents, History, Medicine, Political Science, Psychology, and Sociology. Business has nearly equal percentages of 24% in both of the last two decades. As of the 1990s, UNF appears to have been maintaining currency in the areas in which it is strong.

The **FIU Biscayne Bay Campus Library** has the majority of the collection in the three decades of 1970-1999. The 1970s have 23.61% of total; the 1980s 26.59% of total; and the 1990s, 29.59% of total. Nineteen of the subject divisions have their highest number of records in the 1970s. Four subject divisions have their highest total in the 1980s and seven subject divisions have their highest total in the 1990s. Those in the 1990s are Art & Architecture, Engineering & Technology, Geography, Government Documents, Medicine, Physical Education, and Sociology. Major subject divisions with peaks in the 1970s are Business & Economics, History, LLL, the allied health fields, and most of the humanities and social sciences. In spite of having 30% of the collection in the 1990s, there are major subject divisions that have their peak in the 1970s.

The **USF St. Petersburg Library** has 20.31% of collection in the 1970s, 25.99% in the 1980s, and 19.97% in the 1990s. The majority of the subject divisions have their peak

number of records in the 1980s. Seven subject divisions have their peak in the 1970s mainly in the sciences and health divisions. Only four subject divisions have their highest number of records in the 1990s: Geography, Medicine, Philosophy & Religion, and Physical Sciences. The remaining subject divisions all have their peak in the 1980s including Business & Economics, Engineering & Technology, Education, History, LLL, the health sciences, Law, Political Science, Psychology, and Sociology. Unless currency has been addressed in the last few years, the collection is not up-to-date in major subject divisions in which current information is very important.

### Law Libraries

The subjects most collected by the **University of Florida Law Library** are Business & Economics, Government Documents, Law, Political Science, and Sociology. Of these, Business & Economics has its highest number of records in the 1970s, as do Political Science and Sociology. Law and Government Documents have their highest number of records in the 1990s. The percentages of collection totals are fairly evenly spread throughout the three decades with 18.34% in the 1970s, 19% in the 1980s, 20% in the 1990s.

The **FSU Law Library** has a slight decrease in percentage share of total in the 1990s. The 1970s have 24.33%, the 1980s, 24.25% and the 1990s, 21.22%. The subjects most collected are Business & Economics, Government Documents, Law, Political Science, and Sociology. Of these, Business & Economics has its highest number of records in the 1970s, as do Political Science and Sociology. Law and Government Documents have their highest number of records in the 1980s.

The **FAMU College of Law** library has only 5% of collection in the 1970s, 7.62% in the 1980s, and over 20% in the 1990s. No other subject divisions, other than Law, have a significant number of records for the size of collection. All but four subjects have their highest numbers in the 1990s including the Law Division.

The **FIU College of Law** has only 6% of collection in the 1970s, 10% in the 1980s, and 21% in the 1990s. No other subject divisions other than Law have a significant number of records for the size of collection. All but four subjects have their highest numbers in the 1990s including the Law Division.

### Medical/health sciences libraries

The **University of Florida Health Center Library** has 15.28% of total collection in the 1970s, 22.70% in the 1980s, and 31% in the 1990s. The most collected subject divisions are Medicine, Health Professions & Public Health, Medicine by Discipline, Preclinical Sciences, Health Facilities, Nursing & History, and Biological Sciences. Of these only Biological Sciences and Medicine have their highest number of records in the 1990s. The remainder all have their peak number of records in the 1980s.

The **University of Florida Health Center, Jacksonville** has 18.78% of collection in the 1970s, 38.32% in the 1980s, and 21.60% in the 1990s. The most collected subjects in are Medicine, and Medicine by Discipline. Other subjects have far fewer records. All of the Medicine and health sciences divisions have their highest number of records in the 1980s except Health Professions and Public Health.

The **University of South Florida Health Sciences Center** library has 18.78% of book collection in the 1970s, 38.32% in the 1980s, and 21.60% in the 1990s. The most collected subject divisions are Medicine, Health Professions & Public Health, Medicine by Body System, Medicine by Discipline, Preclinical Sciences, and Health Facilities, Nursing & History. Of these only Health Professions & Public Health has its highest number of records in the 1990s. The remainder are all in the 1980s.

The **Florida State University College of Medicine** has a much smaller collection than the other health sciences libraries with 37% in the 1990s. The only division with a considerable number of records is Medicine. All of the subjects collected have their highest number of records in the 1990s.

The **University of South Florida Mental Health Institute** has 12.68% of book collection in the 1970s, 25.47% in the 1980s, and 42% in the 1990s. The most collected subject divisions are Medicine, Medicine by Discipline, Sociology, and Government Documents. Of these, Medicine, Sociology, and Government Documents have their highest number of records in the 1990s; the other two have their peak number in the 1980s.

It may be that for some of the health sciences, the libraries have shifted focus and the subjects with the highest number of records but with peaks prior to the 1990s are not priority now. From the data it appears that the FSU collection is the most current.

#### Other Special Libraries

The **FSU Ringling Museum of Art** library has 18.75% of book collection in the 1970s, 19.93% in the 1980s, and 15% in the 1990s. The most collected subjects are Art & Architecture, History, and Performing Arts. History and Performing Arts both have their highest number of records in the 1970s. Art & Architecture has its peak in the 1980s. Even for a library in which retrospective depth is desirable, the lesser proportion of total collection in the 1990s and the most collected subjects having their peak in records before the 1990s make it appear that library funding has not kept pace or that perhaps more funding is being devoted to other types of resources.

The **Florida State University Music Library** has 6.47% of book collection in the 1970s, 7% in the 1980s, and 16.39% in the 1990s. Nearly all of the holdings are in the Music division, which has its highest number of records in the 1990s.

The **Florida Solar Energy Center** has 19.50% of book collection in the 1970s, 43.94% in the 1980s, and 17.74% in the 1990s. Business and Engineering & Technology are the

most heavily collected subjects with the latter having five times the number of records as the former. With such a large percentage of collection in the 1980s, nearly all of the subject divisions have their peak number of records in the 1980s, including the two most collected subject divisions.