

### Section 3: Language Analysis

Analysis by languages contributes to the profile of the strengths and collecting emphases of each institution as well as to the profile of the SUL commons. For the most part, the analyses in the study concentrate only on the languages most collected and the libraries with over 5% non-English languages in the collection. The complete data tables by library accompanying the study show all languages analyzed in the study. The first table below shows the percentage of English language records to non-English language records for the 25 libraries in the study.

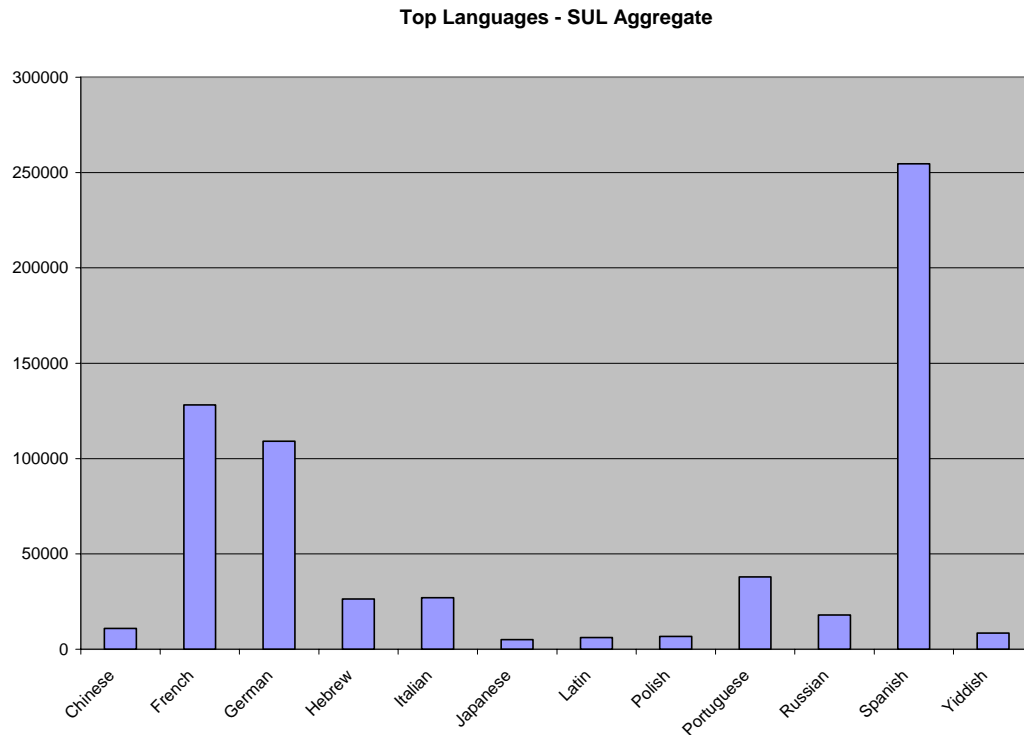
Table 3-1  
**Percentage of Collection: English and Non-English**

Library	Total Collection	Total English	% of total	Total Non-English	% of total
FAMU LW	11099	11085	99.87%	14	0.13%
FAMU	425839	423076	99.35%	2763	0.65%
FSU	1258040	1111937	88.39%	146103	11.61%
FSU MED	4317	4315	99.95%	2	0.05%
FGCU	194822	190513	97.79%	4309	2.21%
FAU	733961	689203	93.90%	44758	6.10%
NC	184908	176543	95.48%	8365	4.52%
FMHI	13252	13226	99.80%	26	0.20%
USF Health	28418	27892	98.15%	526	1.85%
USF	1099800	1041538	94.70%	58262	5.30%
St Pete	204948	203661	99.37%	1287	0.63%
FIU LW	13299	11648	87.59%	1651	12.41%
FSU Music	3081	2821	91.56%	260	8.44%
UNF	548865	540860	98.54%	8005	1.46%
FSEC	9776	9753	99.76%	23	0.24%
RING	41904	34810	83.07%	7094	16.93%
FSU LW	62194	61651	99.13%	543	0.87%
UCF	852491	830777	97.45%	21714	2.55%
UF LW	80620	78714	97.64%	1906	2.36%
UF	1881278	1467870	78.03%	413408	21.97%
UF Health	75611	75421	99.75%	190	0.25%
UF Health JAX	7586	7577	99.88%	9	0.12%
UWF	482588	471613	97.73%	10975	2.27%
FIU	699922	628739	89.83%	71183	10.17%
FIU BB	258788	255202	98.61%	3586	1.39%

There are only 5 libraries in the SUL that have more than 10% of collection in non-English language records. For all but a few of the SUL collections, the bibliographic records in English essentially reflect the total book collections. The language analysis concentrates upon the non-English portion of the collections as the other analyses in the study reflect total monograph collections.

Figure 1 shows the most collected languages for the SUL aggregated collection.

Figure 1



It can easily be seen from Figure 1 that Spanish has the highest number of records within the SUL aggregate collection. French is second and German is third, both with far fewer records than Spanish. Portuguese and Italian are fourth and fifth, making the Romance languages a sweep in the top 5. Italian nudges out Hebrew by just a few hundred records. Russian and Chinese are the only other languages that have above 10,000 records and the remaining languages have fewer than 10,000 records.

The top five collected non-English languages are a combination of French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian. The only other language collected extensively other than these is Yiddish at **Florida Atlantic University**. This is clearly an emphasis at FAU, which has extensive programs and museum holdings relating to Jewish history, religion, and culture. The only other languages that are in at least one library top five are Latin, Greek, Japanese, and Swedish, each of which show up in small numbers of less than 100 records. Other languages that have a scattering of numbers below those mentioned here were considered not significant to analyze.

Table 2 shows the most heavily collected non-English languages ranked by the number of records for each language. The second column shows the percentage

of the aggregate collection for each language. The complete tables with all the languages in the study are in the individual library datasets

Table 3-2  
**SUL Aggregate Collection by Most Collected Languages**

Publication Date	Totals
Languages	3681811
Spanish	254614
French	128117
German	109034
Portuguese	37919
Italian	27018
Hebrew	26416
Russian	17879
Chinese	10923
Yiddish	8456
Polish	6644
Latin	6132
Japanese	4983
English	3043676

Table 3-3 shows the percentage of each collection that is comprised of non-English language monographs in rank order from the library with the largest percentage of collection in non-English languages to the lowest percentage in non-English languages.

As can be seen from Table 3-3, only five libraries have a percentage of collection The libraries with non-English language collections above 10% are described below in non-English languages above 10 percent. The **University of Florida** has the largest percentage of collection in languages other than English at 22 percent. This is a high proportion of the monograph collection in that over one item in five is in a language other than English. In the research libraries grouping in the WorldCat study, the average percentage of non-English records in that group was 28% in 1999.(WC chapt 5 p 4. ) And that grouping included the Library of Congress and the British Library as well as the ARL institutions.

Table 3-3  
**SUL Percent of Collection in Non-English Languages**

Rank	Institution	% Non-English
1	University of Florida	22.000
2	Florida State University, Ringling	17.000
3	Florida State University	12.000
4	Florida International University, College of Law	12.000
5	Florida International University	10.000
6	Florida State University, Music Library	8.700
7	Florida Atlantic University	6.200
8	Florida Gulf Coast University	6.030
9	University of South Florida	5.400
10	New College	4.600
11	University of Central Florida	2.600
12	University of Florida, Lawton Chiles Law Library	2.400
13	University of West Florida	2.300
14	University of North Florida	1.500
15	Florida International University, Biscayne Bay	1.400
16	University of South Florida, Health Science	1.120
17	Florida State University, College of Law	0.920
18	University of South Florida, Poynter Memorial	0.690
19	Florida A&M University	0.680
20	University of Florida, Gainesville Health Science	0.310
21	Florida Solar Energy Center	0.260
22	Florida A&M University, College of Law	0.180
23	University of Florida, Jacksonville Health Science	0.130
24	Florida State University, College of Medicine	0.046
25	University of South Florida Mental Health	0.001

Although a small collection, the **Ringling Art Museum** library profile shows the necessity for art and art history collections to reflect the European tradition and the increasing emphasis upon global art traditions and movements with 17% of the monograph collection in languages other than English.

**Florida State University** is ranked third in the percentage of collection in non-English language materials. Florida State University has strong programs in the liberal arts—languages and literature, cinema, drama and theater, music, classics, history and philosophy/religion. All of these subject areas necessitate the collection of publications from different cultures and geographic areas globally. With only 12% of the monograph collection in languages other than English, Florida State does not have a large percentage of non-English language materials as compared to the ARL library aggregate. Both the University of Florida and Florida State University, the only members of the Association of Research Libraries in Florida, have a collection profile that closely matches the ARL aggregate collection profile.

The **Florida International University College of Law** (12%) and the **Florida International University** general collections (10%) are ranked 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> in terms of percentage of collection in non-English languages. In this regard the name of the institution would seem to be carried out in collecting policy with an emphasis upon international law and international studies. For an institution of its size and age, the percent of non-English language material at FIU is above that of the other newer Florida state universities and a respectable showing in national comparisons.

Traditionally, collecting in languages other than English has been regarded as essential for research libraries in institutions that support advanced degrees in languages and literature, history, humanities and the arts fields. Strength in language collections has been one of the indications of research library status. But collections should be shaped according to the mission and curricula of the parent institution. Universities that offer primarily undergraduate degrees are not expected to collect widely in non-English languages.

The next section looks at the libraries that have less than 10% of collection in non-English language records.

The **FSU Music Library** is ranked sixth in percentage of non-English language records with nearly 9% of its monograph collection in non-English language materials.

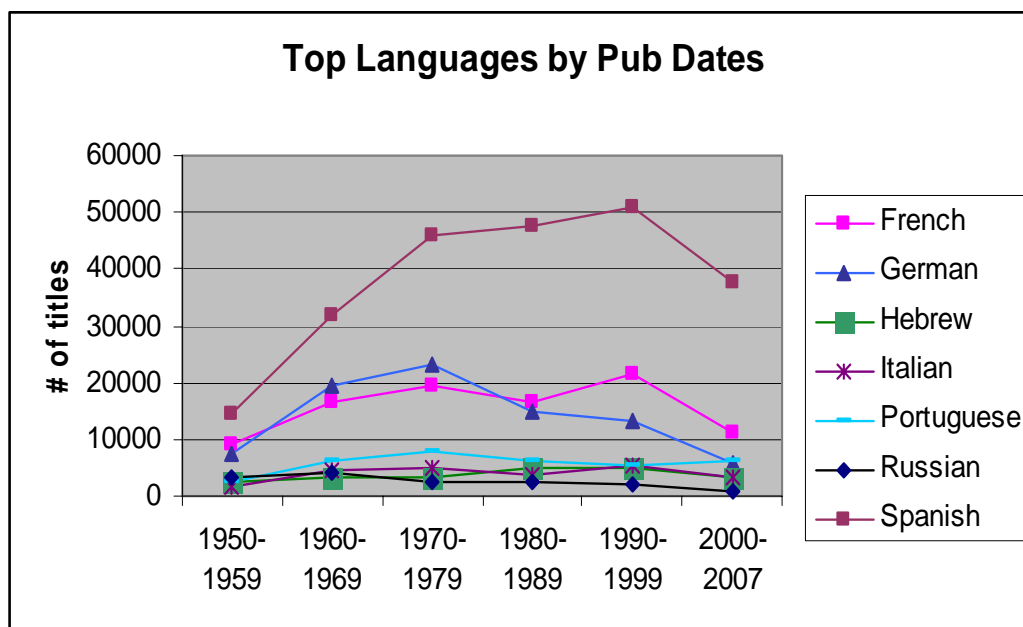
The majority of the institutions in the rankings from 7 to 14 are post WWII universities. **FAU** leads the group with 6% of collection in non-English language monographs followed by **USF** with 5% and **New College** with close to 5 percent. The remaining collections in the 7-14 ranking all have less than 5% of the monographic collection in non-English languages. The **University of Central Florida**, **UF Law Library**, and **West Florida** all have in the 2% range.

Beginning with no. 15, the remaining twelve institutions of the 25 in the study group all have percentages of non-English languages lower than 2 percent. The **University of North Florida** and **FIU Biscayne Bay** each have slightly more than 1 percent. The remaining nine institutions have below one percent, which means the collections are effectively 100% English language materials.

### **Languages by Date of Publication**

When date of publication is taken into account, the profile by languages begins to build. Proceeding in rank order according to percentages in the non-English records table, the date of publication analysis looks at the distribution of records across time by library.

Figure 2



Although there are very small numbers of records, in the two centuries from 1500-1699, works in Latin have the largest number of records. Beginning in 1700, French becomes the most heavily collected language with German second and Spanish third. From 1900-1924, German has the highest number of records with French second, Spanish third, Yiddish fourth and Hebrew fifth. In the 1925-1949 timeframe, Spanish becomes the most heavily collected language and does not relinquish the no. 1 spot from that point on. In that time frame, French is second, German third, Portuguese takes the forth position and Hebrew is fifth. In the 1950s, the top 3 remain the same: Spanish, French, and German. Russian assumes the fourth spot and Portuguese is fifth. Beginning in the 1960s and continuing through the 1970s the order is Spanish, German, French, Portuguese, and Italian. In the 1980s the first four remain the same, but Hebrew becomes fifth with Italian sixth. In the 1990s the order again slightly re-arranges. The top 3 are still the same: Spanish, French, German, but Italian becomes fourth, Portuguese fifth, and Hebrew sixth. In the five-year time period from 2000-2004, Spanish is still no. 1 and French no.2, but Portuguese becomes no. 3 and German fourth, Hebrew fifth and Italian sixth. From 2005 forward, the only language with a considerable number of records is Spanish.

Table 3-5 shows the most collected languages and the decade in which the language has its highest number of records.

Table 3-5

**SUL Most Collected Languages by Date of Publication**

Pub Date	1900-1924	1925-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2004
Lang.	3.19%	6.30%	4.74%	10.63%	17.57%	19.48%	20.31%	9.88%
Chinese	0.25%	1.79%	6.52%	19.49%	10.30%	11.91%	24.95%	16.21%
French	5.74%	10.89%	7.12%	13.00%	15.30%	12.97%	16.71%	7.23%
German	8.26%	9.56%	6.71%	17.76%	21.12%	13.49%	11.96%	3.92%
Hebrew	3.13%	9.40%	8.67%	12.68%	12.98%	18.78%	19.51%	9.74%
Italian	2.33%	5.67%	6.75%	16.60%	18.54%	14.38%	19.66%	9.47%
Japanese	0.84%	3.41%	4.80%	14.99%	22.92%	15.09%	21.68%	11.11%
Latin	8.77%	6.47%	5.95%	16.42%	12.92%	8.20%	5.50%	1.54%
Polish	0.77%	2.74%	3.52%	13.41%	40.94%	16.33%	15.20%	6.00%
Portuguese	1.50%	7.45%	6.64%	15.87%	21.07%	16.45%	13.65%	12.27%
Russian	4.19%	6.24%	18.94%	22.33%	14.96%	13.79%	12.35%	3.76%
Spanish	2.09%	6.80%	5.72%	12.59%	18.06%	18.61%	20.02%	11.36%
Yiddish	14.55%	35.37%	16.62%	13.61%	10.16%	6.92%	1.79%	0.35%
English	2.99%	5.86%	4.29%	9.85%	17.50%	20.26%	21.00%	10.12%

Another way of looking at languages by date of publication is to look at the time frame in which the language has its highest number of records. Yiddish, which has approximately 8,500 records has the same percentage of records (37%) in two time periods. It has the earliest peak in 1925-1949 and then the latest in 2000-2004. Two languages peak in the 1960s: Russian with 22% and Latin with 16%. Four languages have their highest peak in the 1970s: Polish has the largest percentage of any language by publication date with 41 percent; Japanese has 23%; German and Portuguese both have 21%. No languages have their highest number of records in the 1980s. The remaining four languages have their peak number of records in the 1990s: Chinese has 25%; Spanish has 20%; German and Hebrew both have slightly less than 20%. The pattern by peak time frame does show historical and academic emphases. Latin was still prominent as the language of learning through the early centuries of printing and has one peak in the 1850-1899 time frame, an era of classical education. Russian language materials published during the 1960s were being collected because of the Cold War. Polish is not usually one of the major languages in most world language departments. It is prominent in Music. The languages that peak in the 1990s will possibly continue to be the most collected languages for the foreseeable future.

It can also be seen in Table 3-4 that English has a larger percentage share of total in the 1990s than previous decades. If the percentage share in English is increasing, then the percentage share for all of non-English combined is dropping.

### **Most Collected Languages by Library and Subject**

Only those libraries with over 5% non-English records are analyzed here by subject. For these libraries the analysis below includes English as one of the languages analyzed by subject. The libraries that are predominantly English language are analyzed in Section one of the report.

The **University of Florida** with 22% of the collection in non-English languages has the highest number of records in Spanish (185,700+) followed by French (74,000+), German (54,000+), Portuguese (30,800+), Hebrew (18,000+), Italian (11,000), and Chinese (6,000+). There are approximately 1,460,000 English language monograph records. Government Documents has the largest number of records due to UF being a regional depository for U.S. documents. The most collected subject divisions in English after Government Documents are, in order - LLL, History, Business, Philosophy/religion, Education, and Sociology. LLL has over 230,000 records and history over 162,000. Business & Economics have over 127,000 records. After Business the number of records for the remaining subject divisions is below 100,000. There is a wide gap to the fifth size collection, Education, with 76,000 records. Sixth in size is Philosophy/religion with 71,000 records. Again, the numbers by subject division are very dependent upon the manner in which the subject divisions are aggregated and the universe of possible monographic titles per subject division. Obviously, the divisions that are monograph oriented fields are going to have much larger numbers of titles. These two factors are far more important than degree programs and other collecting emphases that would not be evident at the division level.

With very few exceptions, the non-English collections follow the same pattern. For all of the major non-English collections at UF, LLL has the highest number of records with the exception of Polish which has History as no. 1. History usually ranks second with the exception of Hebrew in which Philosophy/religion is second and History third. Italian has Art & Architecture second and History third. Only a few of the more heavily collected languages have a considerable number of records aside from these three subject divisions. Spanish, the most heavily collected language aside from English at UF, has Business as third, Sociology fourth, and Political Science fifth. In French LLL is first, History second, Philosophy/religion third, business fourth, and Art & Architecture fifth. German has the same top three with Art & Architecture fourth. Italian has Art & Architecture second. While the order varies slightly, the top three are usually the same. And for languages that are not heavily collected there are very small numbers in all of the other subject areas.



Totals for the **Florida State** collection are 1,112,000 in English language records with French the highest collected non-English language at 40,000 followed by German with 37,000 and Spanish with 34,000. After the top three, is Italian with nearly 10,000 records. Russian (7,000+), Portuguese (4,000+), Chinese (3,800+), and Latin (3,000) follow in that order. For English and all of these non-English languages except Latin, the two areas of LLL and History (2<sup>nd</sup>), have the highest numbers of records. Latin has Philosophy/religion second whereas that is the third place subject division for Spanish and German, and the fourth place subject division for French and Italian. Third place for English is Business with Government documents fourth. French and Italian have Art & Architecture third. Spanish has Library Science and Reference fourth whereas it is fifth in French and German.

Differences in number of records and subject division rankings between UF and FSU can be seen. In English UF has its highest number of records in Government Documents with 242,000 records; FSU has 87,000 records and Gov Docs ranks fourth. Without Gov Docs UF has the highest number of records in English in LLL (233,000) and History (162,000+). FSU has LLL first with 192,000 records, followed by History with 143,000+. Business is next in both collections with UF 127,500 and FSU 104,000 records. Next largest for UF is Education (76,000), while FSU has Gov. Docs. Then both libraries have Philosophy/religion: UF 71,000+ and FSU 56,000+. FSU has Sociology (54,000) in sixth place and Education (39,000) in seventh place. UF has Engineering/technology (69,000) followed by Sociology (59,000). These rankings and the numbers of records show the differences in size of collections, but the subject rankings, with a few exceptions, run parallel.

In terms of ratio of English to non-English monographic bibliographic records, **Florida International University** has a 90/10 ratio, ranking FIU third of the general university libraries. Like UF the Gov Docs subject division ranks highest in number of records in English. Aside from Gov Docs, LLL (73,000) ranks first, followed by Business (71,000) and then History (70,000). Philosophy/religion (35,000+), Sociology (32,000), Art & Architecture (29,000), and Political Science (26,000). Education and Engineering have nearly the same number at 20,500.

FIU has the largest number of non-English records in Spanish at nearly 55,000. LLL is first with 20,000 records followed by History with 14,000. Business is third with 6,000, Sociology fourth with 2,500, Political Science fifth with 2,100, Philosophy/religion sixth with 1,800 and Art & Architecture seventh with 1,500. After Spanish, the next most collected language is French with only one-fifth the number of records as Spanish at 5,500. The rankings by subject division are LLL, History, Art & Architecture, Philosophy and Business. Only LLL has a large number of records in French at 3,100. The other subject areas have less than 1,000 records with the last three at less than 500. Portuguese has the third largest number of records (4,500) heavily concentrated in LLL and

History. German has the fourth largest number of records at 3,300 and they are heavily concentrated in LLL (1,400) with Art & Architecture next with less than 800 records. History has less than 300 records and the other subject divisions are under 200. Italian has 1,200 records with the highest number in Art & Architecture (600 +) followed by LLL (255). All other subjects have fewer than 100 records.

**Florida Atlantic** has a 94/6 ratio of English to non-English records, ranking it seventh. The FAU non-English collection differs from the other SUL collections in the languages that are emphasized. By subject divisions, the English collection has the highest number of records in Government Documents. The order then follows a pattern similar to most of the general collections with LLL (93,000+), History (81,000+), Business (64,000), Sociology (39,000+) Education (31,000+), Engineering (27,000+), Philosophy (27,000), Political Science (21,000) and Art & Architecture (20,000) being the largest subject divisions.

Hebrew is the largest of the non-English collections (10,500) followed by German (8,000+), Spanish (8,000), Yiddish (7,000+), French (6,000+), Italian (1,400) and Polish (1,100). FAU has special collections and academic emphases in the Jewish religion, history and culture, including the Holocaust. These strengths and emphases are evident in the profile of the collection which is quite different from that of the other general library collections in the SUL

**Florida Gulf Coast University**, although among the smaller of the general library collections, has a 94/6 ratio of English to non-English records and ranks eight of the SUL collections by that ratio. Because of the size of the collection, the numbers of non-English records are not large. German and Spanish have close to the same number of records at 1500+. French is third with over 1,000 records. No other languages have more than 50 records. LLL is the subject division with the highest number of records in the four languages. For the three non-English languages, the majority of the records are in LLL. In English, History and Business are tied for second with 23,000+ records. Education and Sociology each have 16,000 records. Medicine is sixth with 10,500 closely followed by Art & Architecture with 9,000. Philosophy/religion has 6,000 and Political Science has 5,000. All other subject areas have less than 5,000 records. Medicine is more prominent in the FGCU collection than in the larger library general collections.

The University of **South Florida** has the third largest collection in monographic bibliographic records at over 1,100,000 records. It ranks ninth in the size of the non-English collection. The ratio of English to non-English is 95/5 percent for USF. After English, the language most heavily collected is German with 19,000+ records. Next is Spanish with 15,500 records, French with 12,000 records, Italian (3,300) and Russian (3,000).

By subject divisions, the USF collection also has the largest number in Government Documents. LLL (167,000) and History (107,000) rank next.

Business has 80,000+ records followed by Philosophy and Sociology at 48,000 and Engineering at 47,000. Art & Architecture and Education each have over 41,000. Political Science has 30,000 records.

USF has the second largest number of Government Document after UF (233,000) with 194,000. FSU has 87,000. USF also has the second largest number of records in Education (47,000) to UF (76,000) with FSU third (37,000).

### Special collections

The **FSU Ringling Museum Library** collection ranks second by percentage of collection in non-English languages with an 83/17 ratio of English to non-English records. The Art & Architecture division has the largest number of records with English (28,000), German (2,000+), French (1,600+) and Italian (1,200+) being the top most collected languages. History is the second largest subject division with over 90% of the records in English (2,000+), followed by Performing Arts, again predominantly English. LLL is fourth in numbers of records with only a few in non-English languages. The size of the collection (42,000) means that the non-English records make an overall impact even though they are scattered throughout the subject divisions with the exception of the concentrations in the Art & Architecture division.

The **FSU Music Library** has a 92/8 ratio of English to non-English records in a collection of 3,000 records. The library ranks sixth in percentage of non-English records. The majority of the records are in the Music subject division with a few scattered throughout the other humanities and arts divisions. The non-English language records are nearly all in the Music division and scattered among German, French, Italian, Polish, Spanish, Latin, and Hungarian.

The **FIU College of Law Library** has a collection of 13,000+ records with 11,000+ records in English and close to 1,500 records in Spanish. The library ranks fourth in percentage of non-English records. Over 10,000 of the records are in the Law division with others scattered throughout Business, Political Science, Sociology, and History. There are no concentrations of non-English records other than in Spanish.

Other than the FSU Ringling Library, FSU Music Library, and the FIU College of Law Library, the remaining special libraries all have collections with less than 1% non-English language records. As they are all predominantly English language, they are analyzed by subject in the first section of the report.

Strength in languages has traditionally been one of the hallmarks of research library collections. While the number of degrees in European languages and literatures has been declining in U.S. universities, in recent years with the emphasis on globalization, study of other languages is beginning to come to the

fore. But thus far, the languages with the highest number of records in Florida university libraries are those traditionally emphasized in the humanities and arts.

### Unique Records by Language

Uniqueness by language is only analyzed within the SUL grouping and not within the other groupings by size of collection or institution. As seen in Tables 3-1 and 3-2 above, only nine libraries have more than 5% of collection in non-English languages. Uniqueness is analyzed only for those languages that are heavily collected by each library. Many libraries have high percentages of uniqueness in languages with very few records, thus rendering those percentages meaningless, although all of the unique percentages are used in the calculation of overall percentage uniqueness by library. Although the emphasis is upon non-English collecting, English is also analyzed since it is in the language tables. This allows for easy comparison of the magnitude of the English percentage of collections juxtaposed with the same data for non-English languages. In Table 3-6 the percentage of total collection in unique monographic bibliographic records is shown in the first column. The second column shows the percentage of English language materials that are unique with the third column showing the percentage unique for all other languages.

Table 3-6 **Percentage of Unique records by English and Non-English**

Library	% Unique	% English Unique	% Non-English Unique
UNIV OF FLORIDA	39.84%	28.81%	85.00%
FLORIDA STATE UNIV	30.21%	25.38%	77.23%
UNIV OF S FLORIDA	15.07%	13.11%	60.64%
UNIV OF CENT FLORIDA	14.67%	13.89%	58.80%
NEW COL OF FLORIDA	12.84%	10.96%	55.48%
FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIV	12.71%	9.70%	68.64%
FLORIDA INT UNIV	11.61%	7.97%	52.90%
UNIV OF W FLORIDA	11.09%	10.36%	49.98%
FLORIDA GULF COAST UNIV	9.93%	9.23%	51.44%
FLORIDA A&M UNIV	9.39%	9.24%	47.35%
UNIV OF N FLORIDA, CARPENTER LIBR	9.22%	8.79%	47.56%
FLORIDA INT UNIV, BISCAYNE BAY CAMP LIBR	6.07%	5.79%	20.74%
UNIV OF S FLORIDA, ST PETERSBURG	5.32%	4.90%	75.53%

The rank order in Table 3-6 is by total percentage unique for each general library. It can be seen that, with the exception of the two ARL libraries, the percentage of collection unique within the SUL libraries is low in comparison to those two libraries.

The rankings by English and non-English do not exactly follow the percentage total unique ranking for monographic bibliographic records. These percentages

are independent of each other, but certain relative relationships can be seen. It is easy to see that the libraries with larger percentages of unique materials also have the largest percentages of non-English language unique records. It is natural that the percentage of unique records in non-English languages will be higher than the percentage of unique English language records. The two ARL institutions are very far ahead of the other libraries in the total percentage unique and English unique. As the size of collection becomes smaller, the percentage of the total collection unique and the percentage of English language records that are unique move closer together. Sixteen of the libraries in the SUL have less than 5% of collection in non-English records. Thus, the percentage of unique records in English very nearly determines the total percentage of unique records for those libraries. But the percentage of non-English unique is high in comparison to English for all of the libraries, illustrating that there is diversity and uniqueness in all of the non-English language collections.

Table 3-7  
**SUL Percentage Unique for Most Collected Languages**

Language	% Unique
Chinese	50.4084
English	19.77
French	62.666
German	54.0188
Hebrew	35.5944
Italian	60.684
Japanese	42.7844
Latin	39.1932
Polish	42.6364
Portuguese	49.3604
Russian	47.5388
Spanish	55.3584
Yiddish	11.2952

Table 3-7 shows the percentage unique for the most collected languages by the thirteen general libraries. French, the second most collected non-English language has the highest percentage unique with 62 percent followed closely Italian at 60 percent. Spanish, the most highly collected non-English language has the third highest percentage unique of the non-English languages at 55 percent, followed closely by German at 54 percent. Although not near the top of the heavily collected languages, Chinese has the fifth highest percentage unique at 50 percent. Portuguese follows closely at 49 percent with Russian at nearly 48 percent. Japanese and Polish, again near the bottom of the most collected languages, each have nearly 43% unique records. Latin has 39% and Hebrew 36 percent. English comes in 12<sup>th</sup> with 20 percent in unique records. Last in the ranking of unique is Yiddish with 11% unique records.

The next analysis shows the percentage unique by language by library.

### Percentage Unique for Languages by Library

The tables for individual libraries showing uniqueness by languages include English as well as all other languages. Thus, the overall percentage of unique materials per library is the same as in the Table 3-5 above. The analyses by library give only the most heavily collected languages.

Table 3-8  
Percentage Unique for Most Collected Languages by Library

Language	% Unique	FAMU	FSU	FGCU	FAU	NC	USF
Chinese	60.03462	39.13	92.48	59.09	64.15	91.19	26.6
English	12.16385	9.24	25.38	9.23	9.7	10.96	13.11
French	50.21385	45.4	66.36	41.13	47.64	54.42	49.58
German	53.90308	41.78	69.13	47.22	56.35	58.09	55.95
Hebrew	40.24538		50	80	68.76	34.62	60.17
Italian	68.18077	53.68	84.32	42.22	80.76	65.71	75.65
Japanese	55.54923	37.74	87.01	50	93.21	35.71	57.89
Latin	39.66538	12.5	65.02	50	44.84	35.15	44
Polish	61.16	100	85.59	0	73.01	83.33	75
Portuguese	54.51538	18.75	55.11	60	64.3	57.95	40.37
Russian	53.40615	39.13	76.44	33.33	63.17	51.49	68.06
Spanish	36.67769	17.4	47.48	29.59	36.92	32.76	34.15
Yiddish	21.72154		22.22	100	71.09	16.67	6.75

Language	St Pete	UNF	UCF	UF	UWF	FIU	FIU BB
Chinese	83.33	17.65	48.18	91.38	52	65.27	50
English	4.9	8.79	13.89	28.81	10.36	7.97	5.79
French	64.06	38.18	43.37	78.26	50.24	40.48	33.66
German	69.16	30.9	50.36	73.69	49.77	43.23	55.11
Hebrew			37.5	81.65	50	52.16	8.33
Italian	82.61	70.67	69.9	84.06	52.27	60.35	64.15
Japanese	78.26	30	67.59	92.52	50	28.57	13.64
Latin	65.52	22.22	26.87	64.5	25.2	49.3	10.53
Polish	100	50		92.7	45.45	50	40
Portuguese	78.57	53.19	55.7	86.12	50	51.97	36.67
Russian	93.75	13.89	48.05	80.41	55.12	43.66	27.78
Spanish	34.67	36.79	38.42	76.13	33.29	42.6	16.61
Yiddish			12.5	34.97		18.18	

Table 3-8 shows the percentage unique for the most collected languages by the thirteen general libraries. French is the second most collected non-English language and ranks first in the percentage of unique records with 63 percent. FIU

Biscayne Bay has the lowest percentage unique in the group with 34% and North Florida is next with 38 percent. The other libraries are in the 40% range up to 54% at New College. Those with higher percentages of unique for French are USF St. Petersburg at 64%, FSU with 66%, and UF with 78 percent.

Although ranking fifth among the most heavily collected languages, Italian ranks second in the percentage of unique records with 61 percent. The range is from a low of 42% unique at FGCU to a high of 84% at both UF and FSU. West Florida and FAMU have 52% and 54% respectively. All of the other libraries have in a range of 60% to 80 percent.

Spanish, the most heavily collected non-English language, ranks third in percentage of unique records with 56 percent. Spanish has within a range of 30-38% unique in the majority of the libraries. UF and FSU have higher percentages unique at 76% and 48%, respectively. FIU and FIU Biscayne Bay have 43% and 17% respectively. The percentage range of unique records is lower than other languages due to the higher number of bibliographic records in Spanish.

German is the third most heavily collected non-English language and ranks fourth in the percentage of unique records with 54 percent. North Florida has the lowest percentage unique in the group for German at 31 percent. FAMU has 42% unique and FGCU has 47 percent. The majority of the libraries have in the range of 50%-60% unique. UF has the highest percentage unique in German with 74 percent.

Although Chinese ranks eighth as the most heavily collected non-English language, it ranks fifth in percentage of unique records at 50 percent. FSU and UF have the highest percentages of unique records at 92% and 91% respectively. The lowest percentage unique among the general libraries is 18% at North Florida. USF with 27% percent unique is next. The others have percentages unique in Chinese ranging from 39% at FAMU to 65% at FIU.

Portuguese is the fourth most heavily collected non-English language and ranks sixth in percentage of unique records with 49 percent. The lowest percentage unique is at FAMU, 19 percent. Percentages unique in the majority of libraries range from 37% at FIU Biscayne Bay to 64% at FAU. The highest percentages unique are at USF St. Petersburg with nearly 79% and UF with 86 percent.

Russian ranks seventh in both most heavily collected non-English language and the percentage of unique records with 47.5 percent. There is less of a pattern in the percentages of unique in Russian by library. The lowest percentage is at North Florida at 14 percent. The highest is at USF St. Petersburg at 94 percent. In between, the most common range is 50% to high 60 percent. Of the larger libraries, UF has 80%, FSU has 76%, USF 68%, FAU 63% percent and FIU 44 percent.

Japanese is the twelfth most collected non-English language and is ranked eighth in percentage of unique records with 43 percent. FAU has the highest percentage of unique records in Japanese with 93 percent followed closely by UF with nearly 93 percent. FSU is next with 87%. USF St. Petersburg has 78%, UCF has 68%, and USF 58 percent. FGCU and West Florida have 50 percent. FAMU has 38% and New College 36 percent. North Florida has 30% and FIU 29 percent.

Polish is the tenth most collected language and has the ninth ranked percentage of unique records at 43 percent. For both FAMU and USF St. Petersburg, 100% of the Polish records are unique. The other libraries also have high percentages of unique records. UF 93%, FSU 86%, New College 83%, USF 75%, FAU 73%, FIU and North Florida 50%, West Florida 45%, and FIU Biscayne Bay 40 percent.

Latin is the eleventh most collected non-English language and ranks tenth in percentage of unique records at 39 percent. The majority of the libraries do not have high percentages of unique records in Latin with the highest being at USF St. Petersburg with 66%, FSU at 65%, and UF closely behind with 64.5 percent. The next level is in the 40% range with FIU at 49%, FAU at 45%, and USF a 44%. New College has 35%, UCF 27%; West Florida 25%, and North Florida 22 percent.

Hebrew is the sixth most collected non-English language and ranks eleventh in percentage of unique records with 36 percent. UF has the highest percentage unique records with 82 percent. FGCU has 80 percent. FAU is next with 69%, followed by USF with 60 percent. FIU has 52 % with FSU and West Florida each having 50 percent. UCF has 37.5% and New College has 35 percent.

Yiddish is the ninth most heavily collected non-English language and ranks thirteen in percentage of unique records with 11 percent. Yiddish is the only language analyzed in the study that has a lower percentage of unique records than English. FAU has the highest percentage of unique records for Yiddish at 71 percent. UF is second with 35 percent. The only other libraries with Yiddish records have much lower percentages of unique. FSU has 22%, FIU 18%, New College 17%, UCF 12.5%, and USF 7 percent.

English is the predominantly collected language and ranks twelfth in percentage of unique records with 20 percent. UF has the highest percentage unique records for English at 29 percent. FSU is similar with 25 percent. The two ARL libraries have over a fourth of the English language monograph collection in records unique to the SUL group. The other universities have much lower percentages of unique in English language records. UCF has 14% and USF 13% unique. New College has 11%; FAU and West Florida have 10 percent. FAMU, FGCU, and North Florida have 9 percent. FIU is at 8% with Biscayne Bay at 6 percent. The lowest percentage unique for English among the general libraries is USF St. Petersburg with 5 percent.



## Uniqueness and “Shared by” for Libraries by Language

The uniqueness tables by library also include numbers of records “shared by” each library for each language. The threshold for inclusion in the analysis is 1,000 records. If “shared by” goes beyond “2” with any appreciable number of records, that is an indication the records are more common. “Shared by 2” is still an indication of relative scarcity within the group. Summaries by library follow below.

Beginning with the **University of Florida** which has the largest percentage of non-English language records, Spanish has the largest number of records (185,000+) with a percentage unique of 76 percent. French is second in number of records (74,000+) and the percentage unique is 78 percent. German is third with (54,000+) records with 74 percent unique. Portuguese is the fourth most collected language (30,000+) titles with 86 percent unique records. After Portuguese the next language is Hebrew with (18,000+) records and 82% unique. Italian has over 10,000 records with 84% unique. After Italian the number of records drops below 10,000: Chinese (6,000+), Japanese (3,000+), Latin (close to 3,000), Russian (near 9,000), Swedish (1,000+), and Yiddish (near 3,000). The percentage unique for these languages ranges from 35% for Yiddish to 95% for Swedish. The majority of these are over 90% with the exception of Latin with 65% unique.

The percentages of “shared by” in languages for UF drop off to percentages under 5% after “shared by 2.” The only languages with a percentage over 10% “shared by 2” are Catalan (11%), Croatian (11%), French (15%), Hebrew (18%), Italian (13%), Latin (23%), Portuguese (12%), Russian (15%), Serbian (14%), Spanish (18%), and Yiddish (35%). Beginning with “shared by 3” there are no languages with over 10% shared and the majority are very low percentages. Uniqueness is very high in all of the languages collected by UF as shown in both the percentage unique and in the low percentages of records shared by the SUL libraries with UF.

The **Florida State University** collection has 12% in non-English language records. The top three collected languages all have very similar numbers of records: French (39,000 +); German (36,000 +); and Spanish (33,000+). The percentage unique for French (66%) and German (69%) are also similar, but Spanish has a much lower percentage unique at 47 percent. After the top three, the other languages have far fewer records. Next is Italian (9,000+), followed by Russian (7,000+), then Portuguese (4,000+), Chinese (close to 4,000), Latin (3,000), and Croatian (1,500). The lowest percentage unique is for Portuguese at 55 percent. Both Chinese and Croatian have over 90% unique records.

In “shared by 2,” the highest percentages of shared are in the top collected languages. The other languages have both lower numbers of records and lower percentages shared. As with UF, the percentages of shared drop after “shared by 2,” and reduce quickly to less than one percent for most languages. The numbers

for the top collected languages are lower than for UF although both collections have high percentages of unique numbers for all of the languages. The percentages of “shared by 2” are higher for UF than for FSU, but FSU has somewhat higher percentages of “shared by 3” for some languages.

The collection of the **University of South Florida** has 5% in non-English records. The top three languages are German (19,000 +), Spanish (15,500 +) and French (12,000 +). German has the highest percentage unique at 56%; French has 50%, and Spanish has the lowest percentage unique at 34%. FSU and USF both have much lower percentages unique in Spanish than in the other top three languages. The fourth most collected language for USF is Italian, with Russian close to the same number -- both in the low 3,000 range. Italian has a high percentage of unique at 76% and Russian is at 68 percent. The only other language with over 1,000 records is Portuguese that has 40% unique. The remaining languages have very few records.

There are large numbers for USF in “shared by 2” with percentages shared in the range of 12% to 28 percent in the languages most collected. In “shared by 3” there are no percentage shares above 20 percent. The percentage shares are reduced to less than 10%, with the majority less than 5 percent in “shared by 5”. In the USF collection, the languages most collected have lower percentages of unique and more “shared by” than UF and FSU.

**University of Central Florida’s** largest number of non-English records (11,000+) is in Spanish with 27% of those records unique within the SUL. The next largest number (4,000+) is in French with 43% unique. German (3,000+) is third with 50% unique. After Italian (1,300) with 70% unique, all of the other languages have only a small number of records. For Spanish, French, and German, the “shared by” drops as the number of libraries goes up, but does not drop as much for Spanish until “shared by 6.”

**Florida Atlantic’s** largest number of non-English records is in Hebrew (10,500+) with 69% of those records unique. The uniqueness is further attested to by the fact that after “shared by 2,” with less than half that of the unique number, there are very few shared by more libraries. German has the second highest number of records and unique records at 56 percent. After “shared by 3” the number shared with more libraries for German reduces significantly. Spanish and Yiddish both have over 7,000 records, but Yiddish has a much larger percentage of unique at 71% to 37% for Spanish. There are very few numbers of Yiddish records after “shared by 2.” The Spanish collection is less unique with numbers of shared titles through “shared by 7.” French has fewer total records (6,000+), but nearly half are unique. As with Spanish, the numbers of “shared by” records reduces as the number of libraries increases to “shared by 6.”

**Florida International** has the largest number of its non-English records in Spanish, nearly 55,000 with 43% unique. Nearly another 23,000 records are

“shared by 2.” The number of records shared in Spanish reduces after “shared by 2,” but continues through “shared by 8.” After Spanish the next most collected language is French, but with only about a tenth of the number of records as Spanish. French has 40% unique records and 30% “shared by 2,” after which the numbers reduce rapidly as the number of shared by libraries increases. Portuguese has the third largest number of the non-English languages with 52% unique and 40% “shared by 2.” There are no significant numbers of records after “shared by 2.” German is the fourth most collected language with over 3,000 records and 43% unique. There are not large numbers of records after “shared by 3.”

**West Florida** has the highest number of non-English records in Spanish, slightly over 5,000 with 33% unique. The numbers reduce after “shared by 2” which has about one-fifth of the total. The second highest collected language is French nearly 4,000 records and 50% unique. “Shared by” reduces after “shared by 3” with approximately one-fourth of total records. German is the only other language with over 1,000 titles. Fifty percent are unique and reduce after “shared by 2.”

**North Florida** also has the highest number of records in Spanish, near 4,000 with 37% unique. Twenty-eight percent are “shared by 2,” with percentages less than 10% after that. French is second with 2,500 + records and 38% unique. German is the only other language with more than 1,000 records and 31% unique. One-fifth are “shared by 2,” with the numbers reducing after that.

**Florida Gulf Coast** has German and Spanish with slightly over 1,500 records. German has 47% unique while Spanish has 30% unique. They have similar percentages of “shared by 2” at 21%-22 percent. The only other language with over 1,000 records in French with 41% unique and 21% “shared by 2.”

**FAMU** has only one language with over 1,000 records, Spanish with 1,200 and 17% unique. “Shared by 2” and “shared by 3” have close to the same percentages with 19% and 17%.

**New College** has the highest number of non-English languages in French with 3,800+ records and 54% unique. One-fifth of records are “shared by 2.” Other languages with over 1,000 records are German and Spanish with close to 1,500. German has 58% unique while Spanish has 33% unique. They both have slightly over one-fifth of records in “shared by 2.” As in the majority of the other libraries, Spanish has a much lower percentage of unique records than the other most collected languages.

“Shared by 2” is almost as good an indication as unique in that it indicates relative scarcity of records within the group. In non-English languages, the number of records after “shared by 2” decreases rapidly such that, for the non-English language records overall, there is great variety indicated by the low level of records shared by more than two libraries.

As the size of the collection by language decreases, the percentage unique also decreases, so that the larger collections also have higher percentages of unique records within the SUL grouping.

### Special Libraries

The health sciences libraries all have very low numbers of non-English language titles. Two law libraries, on the other hand, have unique holdings in non-English language materials. **FIU Law** has nearly 1,500 Spanish language records of which over 83% are unique. This compares with nearly 12,000 English language records of which only 16% are unique. **UF Law** has over 800 Spanish language records of which 70% are unique. UF has the largest number of non-English language materials of the law libraries, but the languages other than Spanish do not have large numbers of records.

The only other special library with significant holdings of non-English records is the **FSU Ringling Museum Library**. Seventeen percent of the collection is in non-English languages with the highest number in German, French, and Italian in that order. The percentage of unique records for these three languages is 85% for German, 82% for French, and 80% for Italian. The overall percentage unique for the Ringling collection is 54% with English language holdings at 48% unique.

### Overlap by Language

As in the analysis for uniqueness, only those languages heavily collected by libraries are analyzed by percentage overlap as the overlap is not meaningful if it is on very small numbers of records. English is included in the overlap analysis by languages. Only the general university libraries and special collections with above one percent of total collection in non-English languages are analyzed. The others are analyzed as English language collections.

The **University of Florida**'s highest degree of overlap is with Florida State's collection. Thirty-two percent of UF's collection overlaps with FSU, but that includes the overlap in English language records which is 38 percent. The highest overlap for non-English is in Latin at 28 percent. The next highest overlap is in German at 15%, followed by Russian at 14%, and French at 13.5 percent. The overlap with FSU for Spanish is low at 7 percent. The only other SUL libraries that UF has any significant overlap with in non-English languages are USF with 12% overlap in Latin, 10% in German, and 9.5% in Yiddish; overlap with FAU is in Hebrew at 18% and Yiddish at 64%; the only significant overlap with FIU is in Spanish at 14.5%. Overlap for English language records other than FSU is USF, 43%; UCF 31% and FAU, 30%; FIU, 28%; 22% for North Florida, and 20% for West Florida.

**Florida State University** has the highest overlap with the University of Florida at 48% overall. By language the overlap is Spanish and Portuguese at 39%, French at 25%, German at 22%, Russian at 17%, Croatian at 14%, and Chinese at 12%. With USF the only significant overlap is Yiddish with 22%; Latin and Spanish at 12%; Modern Greek at 11% and German at 10%. The only other overlap is with FIU, 16% in Spanish. Significant overlap for English is 51% with UF, 43% with USF, 34% with UCF; 31% FAU, 27% FIU, 26% North Florida, 22% West Florida, and FAMU 18%.

University of **South Florida** has the highest overlap with the University of Florida at 59%. By language, the overlap is 60% for English, 51% for Portuguese, 47% for Spanish, 36% for Latin, 31% for French, 28% for German, and 20% for Russian. The next highest overlap is 44% overall with Florida State. By languages, highest overlap is in English at 46%, Latin 37%, 27% Spanish, 26% French, 20% Russian, 19% German and Portuguese. The only significant overlap with FIU is 26% in Spanish; UCF 11% in Spanish, and FAU 9% in Spanish. Overlap for English with UCF at 42%, FAU at 40%, FIU 39%, North Florida 30%, West Florida 26%, and FAMU 23%.

For the University of **Central Florida**, the overall overlap is highest with the University of Florida at 54.5%. Overlap with other universities is 51% with USF, 40% with Florida State, 39% with FAU, 35.5% with FIU, 33% North Florida, 27.5% with West Florida and 25% with FAMU. By languages, the overlap in English is greatest with UF at 55%, then FSU with 45.5%, USF 52%, FAU 40%, FIU 36%, North Florida 34%, West Florida 28%, and FAMU 26%. UCF only has considerable numbers of records for non-English languages in the major languages of French, German, and Spanish. Highest overlap is in Spanish with UF at 42%, FSU, 20%; FIU, 25%; FSU, 19%; USF 15%, and FAU 12%. The next highest overlap is in French with 35% at UF and 23% at FSU, 16% with USF. German is the third highest in overlap with 16% at FSU, 29% with UF, 17% with USF. The number of records is not large for any other language and overlap is low with the other SUL collections.

**Florida Atlantic** has significant collections in non-English languages of Hebrew, German, Spanish, Yiddish, French, Italian, and Polish. Highest overlap is with the University of Florida at 61% overall. Languages with significant overlap are English at 63%, Spanish at 44%, Hebrew at 31%, French at 34%, German at 30.5%, Polish at 27%, and Yiddish at 25%. Next highest overlap is with Florida State at 47% overall. Languages with significant overlap are 50% for English, 24% for French, 20% for Spanish, and 16% for German. Collection overlap with USF is 57% with overlap for English at 60 percent. Overlap for Spanish and German is at 18%; French is 12%. The only other overlap is in Spanish with FIU at 30 percent. Overlap for English with other universities is 60% with USF, 36% with North Florida, 31% with West Florida, 48% with UCF, 41% with FIU, 27% with FAMU, 20% with FIU Biscayne Bay. No other languages have large enough numbers for overlap to be significant.

**Florida International** has significant numbers of records in Spanish, French, Portuguese, German and Italian. The highest overlap overall is with UF at 63%, followed by USF at 57%, FSU at 43%, UCF at 43%, FAU at 41%, North Florida at 32%, and West Florida at 26%. For English, the overlap is 65% with UF, 63% with USF, 48% with UCF, 47% with FSU, 29% with West Florida, and 35% with North Florida. The only non-English overlap occurs in French and German. French overlap is 39% with UF, 20% with FSU, 14% with USF, and 12% with FAU. German has 37% overlap with UF, 25% with USF, 14% with FSU, and 12% with FAU. While a few other languages have a considerable number of records, the overlap is not significant in those languages.

**West Florida** has significant numbers of records in French and Spanish, with a somewhat lesser amount in German. Other languages have very small numbers of records. The overall overlap is highest with UF at 61.5%, followed by USF at 57%, FSU at 53%, UCF at 49%, FAU at 45%, North Florida 42%, FIU at 38%, FAMU at 28%, 20% with USF St. Petersburg, 19% with FIU Biscayne Bay. Overlap in English language records is highest with UF at 62%, followed by USF at 58%, FSU at 54%, UCF, at 49%, FAU at 45%, North Florida at 43%, FIU at 39%, and FAMU at 28%. The language with the largest number of records is Spanish; overlap in Spanish is highest with UF at 41%, 29% with FSU, 27% with FIU, 19% with USF, 14.5% with UCF, and 13% with FAU. French is the next highly collected language with 27% overlap with UF, 20% with FSU, 12% overlap with FAU and USF. German has 22% overlap with UF, 24% with FSU, 17% with USF and 12% with FAU. No other languages have significant numbers of records.

**North Florida** has it highest overall overlap with UF at 60%, followed by USF at 57%, FSU at 54%, 52% with UCF, 45% with FAU, FIU 40%, 37% with West Florida, 27% with FAMU, 15% with FGCU and New College. Overlap for English language records is highest with UF at 60%, followed by USF at 57%, FSU at 54%, 52% for UCF, 46 for FAU, 41, for FIU, 38% for West Florida, and 27% for FAMU. Spanish is the most heavily collected language followed by French and German. No other languages have significant numbers of records. The highest overlap for Spanish is with UF 40%, FAU and FIU 24%, 24% with UCF and USF 15%. No other languages have a significant number of records to make overlap matter.

**Florida Gulf Coast** has just six percent of collection in non-English language records. German and Spanish have close to the same number at 1500 +. French has 1,000 +. The only significant overlap is for English language materials. The highest overall overlap is with UCF at 58% with English overlap at 59%. The second highest overall overlap is with UF at 56% and English at 57%. Overlap with USF is third highest at 54% overall and 55% English. Overlap with FSU is 49%, both overall and with English. Overlap with FAU is 47% overall and for English. For North Florida the overlap is 44% for both. FIU is next with 37% for

both overall and English. For West Florida the overall is 34% and English is 35 percent. Overlap with FAMU is 27% for both. FIU Biscayne Bay has 18% for both and New College has 15% for both.

**New College** has nearly 5% of collection in non-English language records. The largest is French with close to 4,000 records. Next is German with over 1500 records and Spanish with slightly under 1500 records. No other languages have a considerable number of records. Highest overlap is with UF at 39% for Spanish, 25% for French, and 24% for German. Overlap with FSU is 28% for Spanish, 21% for French, and 16% for German. With USF overlap is 18% for Spanish, 15% for German, and 12% for French. Overlap with UCF is lower with Spanish at 18%, but all others less than ten percent. Overlap with FIU is 26% for Spanish, but less than 10% for the others.

Highest overall overlap for New College is 62% with UF followed by 53% for FSU and USF. Overlap with UCF is 45%; North Florida and FAU are at 42%. West Florida is at 39% and FIU is at 35.5 percent. Overlap with FAMU and USF St. Petersburg is 24 percent. Overlap with FIU Biscayne Bay is at 20% and FAU is 15 percent. The overlap for English records is within one percentage point of the overall overlap percentage.

**Florida International University**, Biscayne Bay campus has only slightly over one percent in non-English language records. The highest overall overlap for FIU Biscayne Bay is with UF at 69%, followed by USF at 66%, FAU at 54%, FIU at 52%, UCF at 51%, FSU at 48%, North Florida at 39%, West Florida at 36%, and FAMU at 31 percent. As with the other libraries that have a very low percentage of collection in non-English languages, the percentage of collection overlap that is English language is almost the same, usually less than one percentage point different from the percentage overlap for the collection. The only non-English languages that have over 1,000 records are Spanish and French. The overlap percentage for Spanish is highest with FIU at 56%, followed by 54% with UF, 31% with USF, 25% with FSU, 23% with FAU, and 12% with West Florida. French has fewer records than Spanish. The highest overlap for Spanish is 38% with UF, 26% with FSU, 18% with USF, 16% with FIU, and 12% with FAU.

**FIU College of Law Library** has nearly 1,500 records in Spanish. There is a 10.5% overlap with both UF and the UF Law Library in Spanish language records. Overlap for English is greatest with UF Law at 55%, followed by FSU Law at 49%, then followed by FIU and USF at 27%, FAMU Law at 23%, UF at 22%, North Florida at 21%, FSU at 20%, West Florida at 18%, FIU at 17%, FAMU at 14%, and FAU at 13%.

**The University of Florida Lawton Chiles Law Library** has slightly over 2% in non-English language records. Spanish has the highest number of records of the non-English languages, but less than 1,000 at 800 +. The highest percentage overlap is with UF at 21% and then FIU at 10%. Highest percentage overlap for

English is 35% with FSU Law, followed by USF 33%, UF 32%, FSU 30%, 27% with UCF, 26% FAU, 23% FIU, North Florida 22%, West Florida 20%, and 14% for FAMU and FIU Biscayne Bay. As with the other libraries that have very low percentages of non-English language records, the UF Law Library overall percentages shared closely match the percentages shared for English language records.

**FIU College of Law** has 12% in non-English language records which are nearly all in Spanish. Overlap is only with UF at 12% and FIU at 5%. For English language records the highest overlap is with UF Law at 55%, followed by FSU Law at 49%, UCF and USF at 27%, FAU at 24%, FAMU Law at 23%, UF at 22%, North Florida at 21%, West Florida at 19%, 17% for FIU, FAMU at 14%, USF St. Petersburg at 13.5% and FGCU at 13 percent. The overall percentage of collection overlap differs from one to three percentage points from that of English for most of the libraries. The largest difference is with UF Law in which the overlap for English is 55% and the overall overlap is 49 percent. Because FIU Law has one of the highest percentages of collection in non-English language records, the difference between the overall and the English percentage overlap is somewhat wider than for libraries with a very low percentage of non-English records.