

# Cites & Insights

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## The Front

### On the Contrary

On one or two occasions, I've heard a suggestion that I'm too damn much of a contrarian—that I'm too concerned with proving other people are wrong. That could be said about the bulk of this issue, a two-part essay looking at the common wisdom that nearly all academic libraries have had, and continue to have, falling circulation for years now.

This isn't a full-fledged philosophical essay. It is a few notes on why I sometimes spend times examining or disproving common notions and why I'll continue to do so.

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#### *Skepticism is a Necessary Good*

That may be all that needs to be said. The world *needs* skeptics, people who look carefully at claims that are being made. I'm proud to be a skeptic. I believe we'd be much worse off without skeptics, and I believe more people should be skeptical.

Skepticism and cynicism are two very different things. I try to avoid being a cynic, and I don't believe my general viewpoint is cynical. I believe most people are good and mean well; I believe most librarians know how to do their job and care about their communities; I *know* the U.S. would fall apart if most people weren't law-abiding and didn't believe they *should* pay their taxes. My wife thinks I'm too much of a *non-cynic* (her term is Pollyanna) and she may be right. Cynicism believes the worst; skepticism fails to believe what you're told without looking for evidence.

## *Somebody's Wrong on the Internet*

No, I don't automatically launch an investigative crusade every time somebody says something wrong on the internet. In fact, until I started a new project (to expand my library horizons, not to find fault), I had deliberately unsubscribed to blogs where I found myself grumping at the blogger too often. They might be wrong, but who cares?

Sure, I do it once in a while, but mostly on Friendfeed, and "who cares?" is generally an appropriate response. I do it sometimes in THE BACK—that infrequent section is, after all, my snarkfest—but that's usually reserved for print articles or other items that carry a little more weight than just a blog post. And those snarks are in a section that's the back of the book for good reason: It's not intended to be serious.

## *Some Errors are Harmful or Potentially Harmful*

Here's where I feel justified in digging into a situation: Where I believe something is wrong (or oversimplified) in a way that can cause harm. Consider some of the times since 2007 when I've devoted significant space in *Cites & Insights* to attempting to refute or refine something that seemed to be getting lots of play:

- I don't find anything in 2007 that falls into this category. In 2008, there's PERSPECTIVE: WRITING ABOUT READING (December 2008), a followup to a 2004 essay and a takedown on NEA's claims that Americans just weren't reading. This turned out to be a case of misused and, in some cases, "cooked" numbers, along with very special definitions of what constitutes reading. The problem? To the extent that politicians buy into that "nobody reads books anymore" idea, *libraries suffer*. So does truth, of course, but that's a more general problem.
- PERSPECTIVE: ON PRIVATIZATION appeared in July 2009, arguing that a number of people were abusing the term "privatization" in relation to the Google Books Project and university libraries. I'll stand by that essay: the usage was to my mind Orwellian, and deserved argument. I have yet to see any loss of public goods to public use because of anything Google has done; I don't believe I will in the future.
- LIBRARIES: PUBLIC LIBRARY CLOSURES appeared in April, May and September 2012, arguing that the common claim that U.S. public libraries are closing all over the place is dangerous nonsense—dangerous because it's a self-fulfilling prophecy (if a town's budget is tight and, after all, everybody else is giving up on libraries, why should *our* town keep paying for one?) and because it *isn't true*. I also found it odd that there was no ready record of just what libraries *had* closed and stayed closed. The truth, as it happens:

There haven't been many. I believe that research was a direct public service to public librarians.

- Somebody might mention Library 2.0. Yes, I was contrarian about the term and movement being revolutionary or even coherent. But I tried to examine what was going on and being said as fairly as possible. In any case, that was about opinions and terminology rather than facts.
- There are areas where I don't devote whole articles to arguing against something, but still assail what I regard as wrongheaded. When I read, as I too frequently do, that Gold OA always requires author-side fees or APCs, I'll respond and keep responding, since it *continues* to be the case that somewhere between two-thirds and three-quarters of all Gold OA journals do *not* have author-side fees—and that about half of all articles published in Gold OA journals appear in fee-free journals. Saying something that's simply false over and over again does not make it true.

### *Maybe Not Contrarian, but Certainly a Skeptic*

I'll continue to be skeptical of woo-woo predictions, false universalisms, common knowledge that sounds as though it might not be quite right—and the cases where statements are based on *correct* averages that oversimplify the complexity of a situation.

I think it's useful. I think it's necessary.

## A Formatting Note

This is for the few of you who notice the details of typography, layout and typesetting in *Cites & Insights*. There's a general note and a more specific note for this issue.

### *General Note*

The first eleven days since [Cites & Insights 13:2](#) was issued—with a [one-column “online reading” 6x9 PDF version](#) but *without* HTML separates—have yielded interesting and possibly predictable results. Namely, where the one-column version of the January issue has only been downloaded about one-fifth as often as the two-column version, the one-column version of the February issue has been downloaded about *five-fourths* as often as the two-column version. In other words: some people who like *C&I* but want to read it online are shifting to the one-column PDF because the HTML separates aren't available.

If I had known that was how it would work out, I probably would have abandoned the HTML version long ago, or at least as long ago as I started the one-column version. The HTML separates have never really looked that good, although I've refined them over time. And when an

essay has illustrations (including graphs), the HTML version usually wouldn't include them; frankly, I wouldn't take the time to load the folders and make the links work right (although Word will do its level best to export a document with illustrations into correct HTML, relative links are a bitch).

The two-column version will continue to be the version of record—the basis for online contents tables and announcements, the version used for the annual paperback and the version that gets full attention for copyfitting, trying to avoid bad breaks, loose lines and excess vertical spacing (since I normally turn on vertical justification). I'll continue to aim for an even number of pages with the second column of the last page at least half full.

But given a substantial readership for the one-column 6x9 issue, I might spend a little time cleaning it up—not full copyfitting (you'll find bad breaks at times, although Word inherently prevents widows and orphans), and certainly not vertical justification, but maybe a little tweaking as time permits, in addition to changing “Inside This Issue” page numbers to be correct.

There may even be cases where readers of the one-column version have a slight advantage. When there are graphs, tables or illustrations in an article that have to be squeezed or have type size reduced to fit into the narrower column of the standard two-column page, I'll try to remember to go back and expand them to fill out the wider single column. That may make for slightly more readable graphs, tables and illustrations. This issue is a case in point: The graphs in the first part of the academic library circulation essay will be more detailed in the single-column version—and the tables in the second part, reduced to 9-point type in order to fit, will have larger type and be easier to read in the single-column version.

### *This Issue*

As just noted, the graphs and tables in this issue should be more readable in the single-column version. But there's another change, one that may make things look sloppy. Because there are so *many* tables in this issue—118 in all—I'm turning off vertical justification for this issue and there may be a number of forced column and page breaks so that tables (and captions) stay together as much as possible. In other words, there may be *lots* of short columns, a raggedy look that's necessary to make this issue more readable. If you notice the raggedness, now you know why.

## Libraries

# Academic Library Circulation: Surprise!

You've heard the theme for quite a few years now: Circulation in academic libraries is gradually disappearing and students don't come to the library any more. It's been this way for a while, it's inevitable, it's the future.

A couple of years back, when a library expert said—in so many words—that circulation was dropping in *all* academic libraries—I asked a casual question on Friendfeed: Weren't there exceptions? Within an hour, I had two or three responses from librarians (mostly at liberal arts colleges) who said *their* circulation was up. But I assumed the general theme was probably right, since I'd heard it so often—that is, that *nearly* all academic libraries (let's say 90% or more) had falling circulation.

More recently, I was starting work on a longish article about public library averages, what I believe most of us think when we hear an average cited and the reality for a range of metrics. As I was doing so, the “(nearly) all academic libraries have falling circulation” theme came back to me and I wondered whether those two or three libraries were truly exceptional. So I went to the data—[NCES academic library statistics](#) for FY2010 and FY2008 (certainly a period during which that universal decline was in effect).

Here's the shortest version: It's simply not true. Four out of ten academic libraries *grew* in circulation per capita between FY2008 and FY2010, and a *majority* (albeit a tiny majority) of a more realistic universe grew in overall circulation.

The rest of this article offers relatively short and long versions. It also offers a series of direct lessons on the problems with averages—starting with the *fact* that U.S. academic library circulation is down overall and the *assumption* that this means nearly all academic libraries have falling circulation.

## The Short Version

For the 3,882 institutions for which I could find comparable FY2008 and FY2010 statistics:

- Total circulation was indeed down—but not by much. FY2010 circulation was 98.44% of FY2008 circulation.
- Circulation *per capita* was down more: FY2010 circulation per FTE was 91.01% of FY2008. So, *overall*, there was a significant decline.
- But 1,780 libraries and systems—46% of them—had *more* circulation in FY2010 than in FY2008.

- More meaningfully, 1,462 libraries—38%—had more circulation *per capita* in FY2010.
- That 38% isn't all tiny institutions: They served 5,557,751 students in FY2010, or 34% of the total served by the 3,882 institutions.
- Libraries with growing circulation per capita averaged 9.94 circulation per capita in FY2010, compared to 7.55 for libraries with shrinking circulation per capita: that's 32% more circulation per capita.

*But...*

- Those numbers err in the wrong direction, as they include academic institutions with *no* reported library circulation, including places that don't have libraries.
- Removing such institutions and removing libraries where the increase or decrease in per capita circulation is so extreme as to suggest problematic reporting, the numbers change. For the smallest universe considered—the one used for most of this article—1,681 libraries out of 3,334 (50.4%) show an overall increase in circulation and 1,367 libraries (41.0%) show increased circulation per capita.

That's the headline: 38% to 41% of the library systems for U.S. academic institutions had *more* circulation per capita in FY2010 than in 2008—and a slight *majority* of all libraries reporting *any* circulation in FY2010 reported an overall increase.

The rest of this report usually uses “library” as shorthand for “library or system of libraries serving an institution as defined for NCES reporting.” A library may be several dozen branches on a campus; it may even include independent libraries at law schools and other facilities considered part of the same campus for NCES purposes.

## A Fake Graph and Two Real Graphs

Figure 1, below, is what I'd guess a library person might assume about academic library circulation, based on the prevailing wisdom. *This figure is phony.*

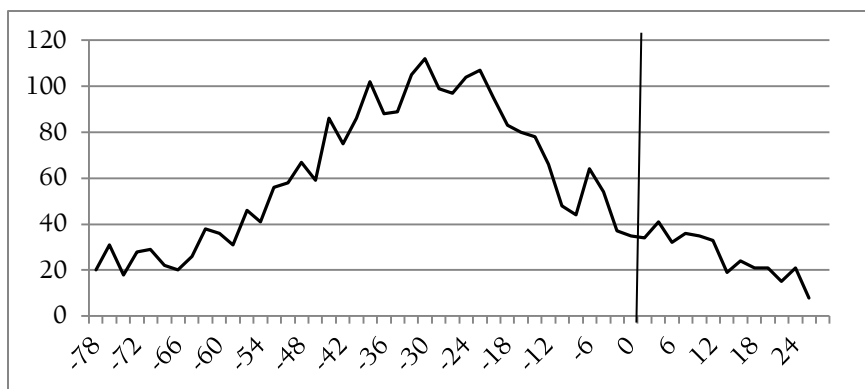


Figure 1. Fake graph of circulation change in percent

The message that graph—which, as I say, is fake, although derived from real data (shifted a lot!)—gives is “most academic libraries dropped a lot in circulation, although a few managed to go up.” But, well, the graph is fake.

Figure 2 is a *portion* of the real situation for overall circulation change—trimmed of 144 libraries with reported shrinkage of more than 50% and 401 libraries with reported *growth* of more than 50%.

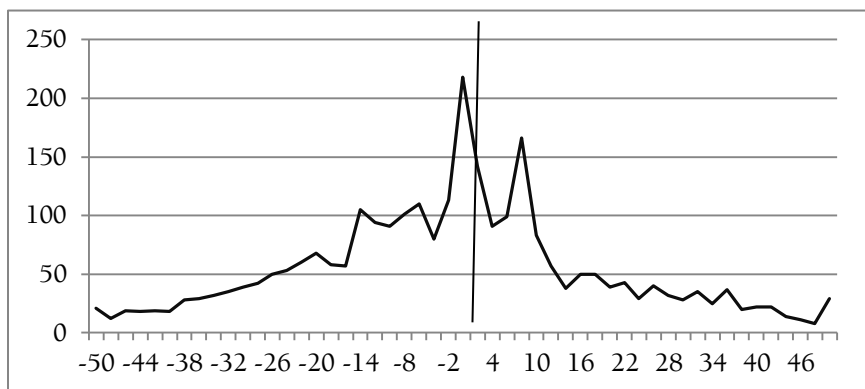


Figure 2. Partial graph of actual circulation change in %

Here, the percentage change from 2008 to 2010, rounded to the nearest 2%, is the horizontal axis; the number of libraries in that 2% group is the vertical axis. As you can see, this graph is fairly symmetrical around the 0 mark (between -2 and 4, near the vertical line).

Figure 3 is a portion of the graph for change in circulation *per capita* (also rounded to nearest 2%)—this time trimmed of 245 libraries where that figure went down by more than 50% but also 352 libraries where it went *up* by more than 50%.

Yes, this graph tends more toward the left: Most libraries *did* see circulation per capita fall between 2008 and 2010. But most is far from all, as shown by that substantial segment to the right of 0.

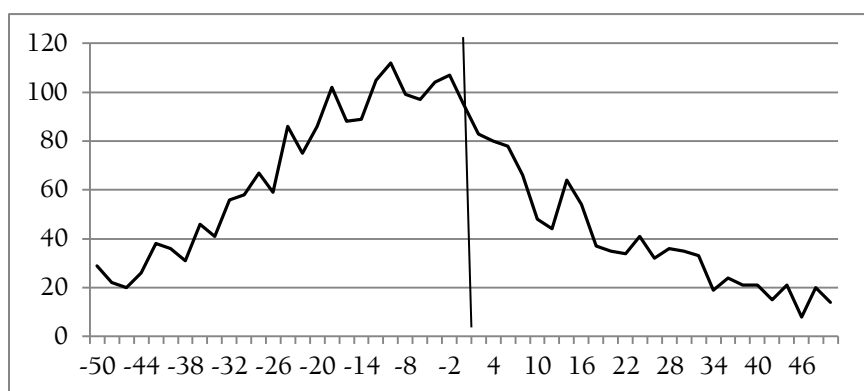


Figure 3. Partial graph of circulation per capita change

## Trimming the Universe

Starting with the NCES Academic Library databases for 2008 and 2010 and assuming—based on the documentation and a fair amount of testing—that the UNITID field uniquely identifies an institution across years, I trimmed the universe to include only rows with matching UNITIDs in both FY2008 and FY2010.

That yielded 3,882 institutions or libraries. Removed at this point:

- 284 institutions from FY2008 with no matching UNITID in FY2010. That includes 201,946 FTE served and 466,697 circulation—but 53 of the institutions reported no circulation at all.
- 194 institutions from FY2010 with no matching UNITID in FY2008. Forty-five of those were new (or restored) in FY2010, serving 15,944 FTE with 115,320 circulation; others that didn't match served 168,403 FTE with 253,375 circulation. More than half that circulation was at one institution; 43 of the institutions reported no circulation at all.

The 3,882 libraries or institutions remaining served 15,041,559 FTE in 2008 and 16,270,757 FTE in 2010 (an 8.2% increase over two years). Circulation was 138,355,577 in 2008 and 136,203,937 in 2010—a decline, but hardly a drastic drop (the 2010 figure is 98.44% of the 2008 figure). Circulation per capita was 9.20 in 2008 and 8.37 in 2010—a more significant drop, with the 2010 figure 91.01% of the 2008 figure.

But 46% of the libraries (1,781) reported more circulation in 2010 than in 2008, and 38% (1,462) reported more circulation *per capita* in



2010. That 38% served 5,557,751 students in FY2010, or 34% of the total served by the 3,882 institutions. Further, the 1,462 libraries with growing circulation per capita averaged 9.94 circulation per capita in FY2010, compared to 7.55 for libraries with shrinking circulation per capita: that's 32% more circulation per capita.

### *Trimming a Little More*

That universe of 3,882 institutions is still unrealistic for comparing library circulation, as it includes a number of institutions that either don't have libraries at all or have non-circulating libraries. Some of these institutions are children agencies where circulation is reported at the parent level. Some are schools such as the University of Phoenix, with 74 campuses, more than 693,000 FTE students in all—and *no circulation whatsoever*.

A total of 371 institutions showed no circulation in FY2010, with a total FTE of 1,169,562 for 2010. Oddly enough, *some* of those institutions showed circulation in FY2008: 405,448 circulation total.

Removing those institutions leaves a universe of 3,511 libraries serving 15,101,195 FTE in 2010—up from 13,912,691 in 2008. Those libraries circulated 136,203,937 items in FY2010, down from 137,950,129 in FY2008. That's 9.02 per capita, down from 9.92 in FY2008. As percentages, total circulation in FY2010 was 98.7% of FY2008—and circulation per capita was 91.0% of FY2008.

### *Intermediate Numbers*

Let's look at growing vs. shrinking libraries again—noting that there's no change in growing libraries except as percentages. Now we have 1,781 out of 3,511 with overall growth—or just over half, 50.7%. The 1,462 libraries with more circulation per capita represent 41.6% of those with *any* circulation in 2010, serving 36.8% of the FTE with 40.6% of the circulation.

Taken as a whole, libraries with growing circulation per capita circulated 9.94 items per capita in FY2010, compared with 7.86 in FY2008, an increase of 26% on a total circulation increase of 31%.

By comparison, shrinking libraries circulated 8.48 items per capita in FY2010, compared with 11.20 in FY2008—a decrease of 24% on a total circulation decrease of 16%.

### *Removing Anomalies*

That set of numbers may be a reasonable representation of reality—or it may not. A fair number of institutional reports appear anomalous, suggesting reporting problems or administrative changes that make comparisons difficult. That includes 36 institutions that, although not new in FY2010, didn't report any circulation in FY2008; it also includes others

that showed either circulation per capita growth or shrinkage at somewhat unlikely rates.

I think it makes sense to remove those anomalies before doing category-by-category comparisons. I removed 95 libraries that either had circulation in FY2010 and didn't report any in FY2008, or that reported at least five times as much circulation per capita in FY2010 as in FY2008. I also removed 82 libraries with less than one-quarter the circulation per capita in FY2010 that was reported in FY2008. The libraries removed served a total of 405,830 FTE in FY2010 with 2,374,055 circulation.

### *Final Numbers*

Where does that leave us? With 3,334 libraries in all, serving 14,695,365 FTE with 133,829,882 circulation: 9.11 circulation per capita. That's up from 13,646,843 FTE in 2008 and down from 136,796,612 circulation and 10.02 per capita: Overall, a modest decrease in circulation and a significant drop in circulation per capita.

Of those, 1,681—50.4%—showed an overall increase in circulation. (That does not include cases where circulation neither grew nor shrank.)

Again without the anomalies, 1,367 libraries—or 41.0% of the smaller universe—showed increased circulation per capita in 2010 compared to 2008 (there are *no* cases of per-cap circulation neither growing nor shrinking). Those libraries served 5,350,966 FTE in FY2010 (36.4% of the total) with 53,066,142 circulation (39.7% of the total).

Taken as a whole, libraries with growing circulation per capita circulated 9.92 items per capita in 2010, up from 8.07 in 2008—an increase in per-capita circulation of 22.9% on a total circulation increase of 26.5%. (These numbers are still substantial but less extreme once the more anomalous reports are removed.)

By comparison, the remaining libraries circulated 8.64 items per capita in 2010, down from 11.23 in 2008—a decrease of 23.0% on an overall circulation decrease of 14.8%. Overall, libraries with growing circulation per capita circulated 15% more items per capita in FY2010 than libraries with shrinking circulation—but the latter group had, overall, circulated 39% *more* items per capita in FY2008.

## Increases by Type of Library

The short version provides the overall numbers—the percentage of libraries showing increased circulation (total and per capita). The rest of this article looks at libraries by category as recorded by NCES. I'm using categories as of FY2010; in some cases, institutions may have changed categories since FY2008. All FTE and circulation totals are for FY2010.

To make things more interesting and offer one possible explanation, I'm also showing three forms of “average” circulation per capita in

FY2010 for the libraries in each category with *declining* circulation and for those with *increasing* circulation:

- The *overall* figure (total circulation for the group of libraries divided by total FTE)
- The *average* or mean (that is, the average of all calculated library circulations per capita—an average of averages)
- The *median* (the point at which half the libraries are higher and half are lower).

Of the three, I regard the median as the most meaningful and perhaps the only meaningful.

In the tables that follow, # is the number of libraries, Overall is the overall average, Average is the average of averages and Median is the median point. Grow and Shrink specify libraries with more or less circulation per capita in FY2010 than in FY2008, respectively (no library has unchanged circulation per capita). Finally, % is the percentage of growing libraries among all libraries in the group for the “#” column and the percentage by which per capita circulation for growing libraries exceeds that for shrinking libraries in the other columns. For a useful look at each category, pay attention to the first two and the last columns, ignoring Over and Average.

Libraries with growing circulation per capita aren’t necessarily a subset of those with overall growing circulation—an institution with falling FTE can have shrinking overall circulation but growing circulation per capita.

All tables and discussions in the rest of this article are based on the final group of 3,334 libraries, excluding anomalously large increases and decreases and excluding institutions with no library circulation in either FY2008 or FY2010.

## Overall

The numbers are noted above, under “Final Numbers.” Here’s the table:

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	1,367	9.92	14.42	6.17
Shrink	1,967	8.64	9.25	4.48
%	41.0%	14.8%	55.9%	37.7%

Table 1. Overall (trimmed) circulation per capita

In other words: at the midpoint—where half the libraries within the subcategory did better and half did worse—growing libraries circulated roughly a third more items per capita than shrinking libraries.

## Region by Region

The situation for each region as defined by the OBE (Bureau of Economic Analysis) region code.

## 0: US Service Schools

Five libraries, total FTE 17,915, total circulation 300,122. Two libraries showed an overall increase; one showed a (very sharp) per-capita increase. That library circulated 119,666 items (40% of the total) and had 25.9 circulation per capita, compared to a median of 9.9 for the libraries with shrinking per capita circulation.

	#	Over	Average	Med
Grow	1	25.91	25.91	25.91
Shrink	4	13.57	10.87	9.93
%	20.0%	90.9%	138.4%	160.9%

Table 2. Region 0: Service schools

The group is too small for useful comment.

## 1: New England—CT ME MA NH RI VT

This region includes 229 libraries serving 762,463 FTE with 9,610,324. Of those, 107 (46.7%) had more overall circulation.

Ninety libraries (39.3%) had more circulation per capita. Those libraries served 212,339 FTE (27.8%) with 2,095,107 circulation (21.8%). These are generally smaller institutions.

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	90	9.87	15.55	7.74
Shrink	139	13.66	13.55	5.68
%	39.3%	-27.8%	14.8%	36.2%

Table 3. Region 1: New England

Table 3 shows somewhat dramatically why overall averages can be tricky: the *overall* circulation per capita in 2010 was actually substantially higher in libraries with shrinking per capita circulation than in growing libraries—but the average per capita circulation and median are both significantly higher in growing libraries. In this case one reason is obvious: Three notable libraries represent more than 27% of the region's total circulation and all three have very high per capita circulation—more than 50 in each case—even though all three have shrinking per capita circulation.

## 2 : Mid East—DE DC MD NJ NY PA

This region includes 526 libraries serving 2,346,068 FTE with 23,380,830 circulation. Of those, 254 (48,2%) had more circulation overall in FY2010

Two hundred sixteen libraries (41.1%) had more circulation per capita. Those libraries served 792,662 FTE (33.8%) with 9,597,064 circulation (41.0%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	216	12.11	19.09	6.84
Shrink	310	8.87	12.70	5.72
%	41.1%	36.5%	50.3%	19.6%

Table 4. Region 2: Mid East

Table 4 shows *consistently* higher per capita circulation for growing libraries, no matter how you calculate it. These are also, by and large, slightly smaller libraries.

### 3: Great Lakes—IL IN MI OH WI

This region includes 501 libraries serving 2,307,450 FTE with 22,915,607 circulation. Of those, 251 (50.1%) had more overall circulation in FY2010.

Two hundred seventeen libraries (43.3%) had more circulation per capita. Those libraries served 825,398 FTE (35.8%) with 8,840,845 circulation (38.6%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	217	10.71	16.14	6.90
Shrink	284	25.91	9.57	5.03
%	43.3%	-58.7%	68.7%	37.2%

Table 5. Region 3: Great Lakes

Another case where the overall figures are influenced heavily by a handful of very large institutions with shrinking but still-high per capita circulation.

### 4: Plains—IA KS MN MO NE ND SD

This region includes 364 libraries serving 1,116,510 FTE with 9,063,920 circulation. Of those, 176 (48.4%) had growing overall circulation.

One hundred fifty-two libraries (41.8%) had more circulation per capita. Those libraries served 406,629 FTE (36.4%) with 3,595,256 circulation (39.7%). These are slightly smaller institutions.

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	152	8.84	12.29	6.20
Shrink	212	7.70	8.81	5.05
%	41.8%	14.8%	39.5%	22.8%

Table 6. Region 4: Plains

### 5: Southeast—AL AR FL GA KY LA MS NC SC TN VA WV

This region includes 828 libraries serving 3,499,810 FTE with 25,587,943. Of those libraries, 428 (51.6%) had growing overall circulation.

Three hundred twenty-two libraries (38.9%) had more circulation per capita. Those libraries served 1,372,326 FTE (39.2%) with

11,989,483 circulation (46.9%). Overall, these appear to be neither smaller nor larger institutions.

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	322	8.74	11.27	4.75
Shrink	506	6.39	7.36	3.45
%	38.9%	36.8%	53.1%	37.7%

Table 7. Region 5: Southeast

#### 6: Southwest—AZ NM OK TX

This region includes 297 libraries serving 1,544,746 FTE with 14,685,903 circulation. Of those libraries, 150 (50.5%) had growing overall circulation.

One hundred thirty-five libraries (45.5%) had more circulation per capita in FY2010. Those libraries served 657,847 FTE (42.6%) with 5,772,093 circulation (39.3%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	135	8.77	10.17	5.54
Shrink	162	10.05	7.63	4.32
%	45.5%	-12.7%	33.3%	28.2%

Table 8. Region 6: Southwest

Another case where a few large institutions with shrinking but still high circulation per capita throw off overall figures.

#### 7: Rocky Mountains—CO ID MT UT WY

This region includes 106 libraries serving 505,390 FTE with 4,880,363 circulation. Fifty libraries (47.2%) had growing overall circulation.

Forty-one libraries (38.7%) had growing circulation per capita. Those libraries served 204,276 FTE (40.4%) with 1,987,150 circulation (40.7%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	41	9.73	15.31	6.03
Shrink	65	9.61	6.44	4.96
%	38.7%	1.2%	137.7%	21.6%

Table 9. Region 7: Rocky Mountains

#### 8 : Far West—AK CA HI NV OR WA

This region includes 433 libraries serving 2,468,872 FTE with 22,908,372 circulation. Two hundred forty-five libraries (56.6%) had growing overall circulation.

One hundred seventy-seven libraries (40.9%) had growing circulation per capita. Those libraries served 832,148 FTE (33.7%) with 8,856,238 circulation (38.7%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	177	10.64	17.27	7.22
Shrink	256	8.59	8.61	4.55
%	40.9%	23.9%	100.6%	58.7%

Table 10. Region 8: Far West

### 9: Outlying areas—AS FM GU MH MP PR PW VI

This region (really a group of regions) includes 46 libraries (mostly in Puerto Rico) serving 126,141 FTE with 496,498 circulation. Nineteen of the libraries (40.4%) had growing overall circulation.

Sixteen libraries (34.8%) had growing circulation per capita. Those libraries served 42,722 FTE (33.9%) with 213,240 circulation (42.9%)

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	16	4.99	6.46	2.16
Shrink	30	3.40	5.57	3.46
%	34.8%	46.8%	16.0%	-37.6%

Table 11. Region 9: Outlying areas

This small group of libraries is unusual: At midpoint, shrinking libraries circulated *more* per capita than growing libraries.

## Sector of Institution

Another way of categorizing institutions.

### 1: Public, 4-year and above

This sector includes 626 libraries serving 6,541,231 FTE with 69,409,629 circulation. Of those, 286 libraries (45.7%) had higher overall circulation in FY2010.

Two hundred forty-two libraries (38.7%) had higher per capita circulation in FY2010. Those libraries served 2,349,185 FTE (35.9%) with 24,792,731 circulation (35.7%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	242	10.55	9.55	7.04
Shrink	384	10.64	7.82	5.77
%	38.7%	-0.8%	22.1%	22.0%

Table 12. Public, 4-year and above

### 2: Private non-profit, 4-year and above

The largest sector, with 1,328 libraries serving 3,266,778 FTE with 45,903,579 circulation. Of those, 576 libraries (43.4%) had growing overall circulation.

Five hundred forty-nine libraries (41.3%) had growing circulation per capita, serving 1,222,366 FTE (37.4%) with 20,480,846 circulation (44.6%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	549	16.76	25.78	12.78
Shrink	779	12.44	15.81	8.82
%	41.3%	34.7%	63.1%	44.9%

Table 13. Private non-profit, 4-year and above

### 3: Private for-profit, 4-year and above

This sector includes 255 libraries serving 497,575 FTE with 1,376,850 circulation. Of those, 154 libraries (60.4%) had growing overall circulation.

Ninety-nine libraries (38.8%) had growing circulation per capita, serving 146,587 FTE (29.4%) with 686,952 circulation (49.9%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	99	4.69	4.88	2.43
Shrink	156	1.97	2.84	0.95
%	38.8%	138.1%	71.8%	155.8%

Table 14. Private for-profit, 4-year and above

### 4: Public, 2-year

This sector includes 890 libraries serving 4,212,965 FTE with 16,849,788 circulation. Of those, 521 libraries (58.5%) had growing overall circulation.

Three hundred fifty-seven libraries (40.1%) had growing per capita circulation, serving 1,546,417 FTE (36.7%) with 6,949,964 circulation (41.2%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	357	4.49	6.42	3.35
Shrink	533	4.13	4.08	2.47
%	40.1%	8.7%	57.4%	35.6%

Table 15. Public two-year colleges

### 5: Private non-profit, 2-year

This sector includes 55 libraries serving 23,064 FTE with 116,228 circulation. Twenty-five libraries (45.5%) had growing overall circulation.

Twenty-six libraries (47.3%) had growing per capita circulation, serving 9,718 FTE (42.1%) with 60,866 circulation (52.4%).



	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	26	6.26	10.66	3.96
Shrink	29	4.15	5.45	3.77
%	47.3%	50.8%	95.6%	5.0%

Table 16. Private non-profit two-year colleges

### 6:- Private for-profit, 2-year

This sector includes 180 libraries serving 153,752 FTE with 173,808 circulation. One hundred eighteen libraries (65.6%) had growing overall circulation.

Ninety-four libraries (52.2%) had growing per capita circulation, serving 76,693 FTE (49.9%) with 94,783 circulation (54.5%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	94	1.24	2.10	0.79
Shrink	86	1.03	1.19	0.35
%	52.2%	20.4%	76.5%	125.7%

Table 17. Private for-profit two-year colleges

I don't see any surprises in these sectors—or in any of the sectors.

## Carnegie Classification 2005: Associate Degrees

There are several other categorizations available in the NCES data, but most appear to overlap so heavily with either those already provided or with this more detailed classification that I'm ignoring them. This is *by far* the most elaborate breakdown. I've rearranged these from the numeric codes in the NCES databases to something a little more along the lines you might expect. Groups are headed by the wording used in the NCES documentation.

### 1 - Associate's - Public Rural - serving Small

This category includes 96 libraries serving 96,123 FTE with 499,506 circulation. Fifty-two of the libraries (54.2%) were growing overall.

Forty-two libraries (43.8%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 40,735 FTE (42.3%) with 209,914 circulation (46.7%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	42	5.15	11.61	3.33
Shrink	54	5.23	5.88	3.06
%	43.8%	-1.5%	97.4%	8.8%

Table 18. CC 1: Associate, public rural, small

### 2 - Associate's - Public Rural - serving medium

This category includes 277 libraries serving 677,669 FTE with 3,195,228 circulation. One hundred fifty-four of the libraries (55.6%) grew overall.

One hundred sixteen libraries (41.9%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 288,573 FTE (42.6%) with 1,530,361 circulation (47.9%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	116	5.30	6.26	3.00
Shrink	161	4.28	4.76	2.67
%	41.9%	23.8%	31.5%	12.4%

Table 19. CC2: Associate, public rural, medium

### 3 - Associate's - Public Rural - serving large

This category includes 136 libraries serving 792,792 FTE with 3,224,141 circulation. Seventy-eight of the libraries (57.3%) grew overall.

Fifty-nine libraries (43.4%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 342,686 FTE (43.2%) with 1,800,954 circulation (55.9%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	59	5.26	5.41	3.41
Shrink	77	3.16	3.33	2.26
%	43.4%	66.5%	62.5%	50.9%

Table 20. CC3: Associate, public rural, large

### 4 - Associate's - Public Suburban - serving single campus

This category includes 103 libraries serving 605,463 FTE with 2,322,250 circulation. Fifty-nine of the libraries (57.3%) had more overall circulation.

Thirty-one libraries (30.1%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 161,846 FTE (26.7%) with 639,368 circulation (27.4%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	31	3.95	4.25	3.16
Shrink	72	3.79	3.92	2.43
%	30.1%	4.2%	8.4%	30.0%

Table 21. CC4: Associate, public suburban, single campus

### 5 - Associate's - Public Suburban - serving multi-campus

This category includes 88 libraries and systems serving 721,936 FTE with 3,584,304 circulation. Fifty-two of the libraries (59.1%) had more overall circulation in FY2010 than in FY2008.

Twenty-six libraries (29.5%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 197,472 FTE (27.4%) with 691,622 circulation (19.3%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	26	3.50	3.10	3.45
Shrink	62	5.52	3.95	2.51
%	29.5%	-36.6%	-21.5%	37.5%

Table 22 CC5: Associate, public suburban, multi-campus

This group's results are distinctive: Overall, libraries with growing circulation had lower circulation per capita than shrinking—but that's clearly not true for most of them, since the median rate is substantially higher. This group is almost a poster child for the trouble with averages. (It's thrown off by one shrinking library system serving nearly 30,000 FTE with nearly 1.45 million circulation, more than a third of the category.)

#### 6 - Associate's - Public Urban - serving single campus

This category includes 31 libraries serving 209,968 FTE with 629,242 circulation. Twenty-two of the libraries (71.0%) had growing circulation.

Eleven libraries (35.5%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 101,164 FTE (48.2%) with 348,740 circulation (55.4%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	11	3.45	3.69	3.19
Shrink	20	2.58	2.56	1.96
%	35.5%	33.7%	44.1%	62.8%

Table 23 CC6: Associate, public urban, single-campus

Another interesting (if small) cluster, where growing libraries tend to be somewhat larger with *much* higher circulation and circulation per capita.

#### 7 - Associate's - Public Urban - serving multi-campus

This category includes 125 libraries serving 1,218,789 FTE with 3,651,040 circulation. Eighty-three of the libraries (66.4%) had growing total circulation.

Fifty-five libraries (44.0%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 490,945 FTE (40.3%) with 1,998,104 circulation (54.7%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	55	4.07	3.51	2.82
Shrink	70	2.27	2.26	1.96
%	44.0%	79.3%	55.3%	43.9%

Table 24. CC7: Associate, public urban, multi-campus

#### 8 - Associate's - Public special use

This tiny category includes four libraries serving 20,874 FTE with 86,530 circulation; all four grew in both total circulation and circulation per capita. The overall circulation per capita was 4.15, the average was 19.98 and the median was 20.49.

### 9 - Associate's - Private not-for-profit

This category includes 62 libraries serving 33,307 FTE with 169,691 circulation. Twenty-nine of the libraries (46,8%) had growing total circulation.

Twenty-five libraries (40.3%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 11,167 FTE (33.5%) with 94,304 circulation (55,6%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	25	8.44	9.68	4.74
Shrink	37	3.41	5.06	3.77
%	40.3%	147.5%	91.3%	25.7%

Table 25. CC8: Associate, private not-for-profit

### 10 - Associate's - Private for-profit

This category includes 195 libraries serving 190,513 FTE with 345,399 circulation. One hundred twenty-five of those libraries (64.1%) had growing overall circulation.

One hundred of the libraries (51.3%) had growing circulation per capita, serving 88,615 FTE (46.5%) with 196,843 circulation (57.0%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	100	2.22	2.65	0.92
Shrink	95	1.46	1.70	0.41
%	51.3%	52.1%	55.9%	124.4%

Table 26. CC10: Associate, private for-profit

Looking at those median figures—less than one circulation per capita and less than one-half circulation per capita respectively—it's worth noting that I already removed those institutions showing no circulation at all, including several dozen in this category.

### 11 - Associate's - Public 2-year colleges under 4-year universities

This category includes 46 libraries serving 85,663 FTE with 358,827 circulation. Nineteen of those libraries (41.3%) had growing overall circulation.

Fourteen libraries (30.4%) had growing circulation per capita, serving 29,723 FTE (34.7%) with 129,400 circulation (36.1%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	14	4.35	4.39	4.72
Shrink	32	4.10	4.38	3.89
%	30.4%	6.1%	0.2%	21.3%

Table 27. CC11: Associate, public 2-yr. under 4-yr. univ.

### 12 - Associate's - Public 4-year primarily associate's degrees

This category includes 15 libraries serving 127,975 FTE with 680,248 circulation. Nine of those libraries (60.0%) grew in overall circulation.

Seven libraries (46.7%) had growing circulation per capita, serving 41,591 FTE (32.5%) with 386,036 circulation (56.7%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	7	9.28	6.86	7.49
Shrink	8	3.41	2.47	2.42
%	46.7%	172.1%	177.7%	209.5%

Table 28. CC12: public 4-year, primarily associate degrees

In this small group, one fairly large library represents more than two-thirds of the total circulation for growing libraries—and it circulated 12.28 items per capita (but three of the other six circulated more than 7 items per capita). Two fairly large libraries had shrinking circulation (and between them represented almost 90% of the other eight libraries' total circulation); those two had between three and five circulation per capita, while the other six ranged from less than one to 2.6. The extreme differences in the median column *do* reflect the reality.

### *13 - Associate's - Private not-for-profit 4-year primarily associate's degrees*

The 12 libraries in this category served 11,875 FTE with 54,818 circulation. Five libraries (41.7%) grew in overall circulation.

Three libraries (25.0%) had growing circulation per capita, serving 3,650 FTE (30.7%) with 13,165 circulation (24.0%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	3	3.61	3.84	3.57
Shrink	9	5.06	6.59	3.40
%	25.0%	-28.7%	-41.7%	5.0%

Table 29. CC13: private nonprofit 4-year, primarily associate

### *14 - Associate's - Private for-profit 4-year primarily associate's degrees*

The 44 libraries in this category served 46,470 FTE with 127,593 circulation. Thirty-two of them (72.7%) had growing total circulation.

Eighteen libraries (41.0%) had growing circulation per capita, serving 29,016 FTE (62.4%) with 93,468 circulation (73.3%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	18	3.22	2.69	1.76
Shrink	26	1.96	1.68	0.62
%	40.9%	64.3%	60.1%	183.9%

Table 30. CC14: private for-profit 4-year, primarily associate

# Carnegie: Baccalaureate Degrees

Institutions were included in these categories if bachelor's degrees accounted for at least 10 percent of all undergraduate degrees and they awarded fewer than 50 master's degrees. Excludes Tribal Colleges or as Special Focus Institutions.

*21 - Baccalaureate Colleges-Arts and Sciences: Institutions where bachelor's degrees represented at least half of all undergraduate degrees, and at least half of the bachelor's degrees majored in arts and sciences fields.*

This group includes 251 libraries serving 450,070 FTE with 9,581,448 circulation. Ninety-seven of the libraries (38.6%) grew in total circulation.

One hundred one of the libraries (40.2%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 187,621 FTE (41.7%) with 4,744,654 circulation (49.5%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	101	25.29	24.62	13.84
Shrink	150	18.43	17.81	14.07
%	40.2%	37.2%	38.2%	-1.6%

Table 31. CC21: Bachelor's arts & sciences

This group also confounds my expectations—because I thought of it as liberal arts colleges and thought that, if any group saw more growth in per-capita circulation, it would be this one. This is also a rare category where the median point for growing libraries is slightly *fewer* circ per capita than for shrinking libraries, although it's a tiny difference.

*22 - Baccalaureate Colleges-Diverse Fields: Institutions where bachelor's degrees represented at least half of all undergraduate degrees and are not included in the Arts and Sciences categories*

This category includes 302 libraries serving 506,298 FTE with 4,099,873 circulation. One hundred forty-two of those libraries (47.0%) grew in total circulation.

One hundred twenty-five libraries (41.4%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 196,332 FTE (38.8%) with 1,904,434 circulation (46.5%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	125	9.70	11.49	8.59
Shrink	177	7.08	7.45	4.99
%	41.4%	37.0%	54.2%	72.1%

Table 32. CC22: Bachelor's diverse

*23 - Baccalaureate/Associate's Colleges: Institutions where bachelor's degrees represent at least 10 percent but less than half of undergraduate degrees.*

This group includes 80 libraries serving 226,661 FTE with 1,108,987 circulation. Forty-two of the libraries (52.5%) grew in total circulation.

Thirty-nine libraries (48.8%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 102,357 FTE (45.2%) with 662,442 circulation (59.7%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	39	6.47	6.22	2.75
Shrink	41	3.59	4.41	1.69
%	48.8%	80.2%	41.0%	62.7%

Table 33. CC23: Bachelors/Associate colleges

## Carnegie: Master's Degrees

Institutions were included in these categories if they awarded at least 50 master's degrees in 2003-04, but fewer than 20 doctorates.

*18 - Master's Colleges and Universities (larger programs): These institutions award 200 or more master's degrees.*

This category includes 315 libraries and systems serving 2,530,624 FTE with 16,724,276 circulation. One hundred forty-seven libraries (46.7%) grew in total circulation from FY2008 to FY2010.

One hundred thirty-three libraries (42.2%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 999,662 FTE (39.5%) with 8,758,665 circulation (52.3%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	133	8.76	8.31	7.39
Shrink	182	5.20	5.72	4.70
%	42.2%	68.5%	45.3%	57.2%

Table 34. CC18: Master's, larger programs

*19 - Master's Colleges and Universities (medium programs): These institutions award 100 to 199 master's degrees. They award 20 or more master's degrees per year.*

This category includes 168 libraries serving 660,574 FTE with 4,849,537 circulation. Sixty-nine of those libraries (41.1%) grew in total circulation.

Fifty-nine libraries (35.1%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 206,833 FTE (31.3%) with 1,791,135 circulation (36.9%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	59	8.66	10.05	6.51
Shrink	109	6.74	7.16	5.79
%	35.1%	28.5%	40.4%	12.4%

Table 35. CC19: Master's, medium programs

*20 - Master's Colleges and Universities (smaller programs): These institutions award 50 to 99 master's degrees.*

This category includes 106 libraries serving 292,617 FTE with 2,171,375 circulation. Forty-four of the libraries (41.6%) grew in total circulation.

Forty-one libraries (38.7%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 105,191 FTE (35.9%) with 1,004,325 circulation (46.3%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	41	9.55	9.52	7.14
Shrink	65	6.23	6.77	6.59
%	38.7%	53.3%	40.6%	8.3%

Table 36. CC20: Master's, smaller programs

## Carnegie: Doctorates

Institutions are included in these categories if they awarded at least 20 doctorates in 2003-04. They were assigned to one of the three categories based on a measure of research activities

### *15 - Research Universities (very high research activity)*

This category includes 96 libraries and systems serving 2,445,237 FTE with 46,645,095 circulation. Twenty-nine of the libraries (30.2%) had growing overall circulation.

Twenty-seven libraries (28.1%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 613,868 FTE (25.1%) with 11,773,630 circulation (25.2%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	27	19.18	22.55	18.34
Shrink	69	19.04	19.97	13.95
%	28.1%	0.7%	12.9%	31.5%

Table 37. CC 15: Research universities (very high activity)

This group surprises me. Although the percentage of libraries with growing circulation is lower than for academic libraries as a whole, I would have expected it to be even lower for these generally high-profile institutions. That more than a quarter of these libraries grew in circulation per capita from FY2008 to FY2010 is, to me, counterintuitive given the common wisdom. Do note that that median per capita circulation is *considerably* higher than for shrinking peers.

### *16 - Research Universities (high research activity)*

This category includes 102 libraries and systems serving 1,579,250 FTE with 17,069,500 circulation. Thirty-nine of the libraries (38.2%) had growing overall circulation.

Thirty-seven of the libraries (36.3%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 631,241 FTE (40.0%) with 7,494,786 circulation (43.9%).



	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	37	11.87	13.55	10.65
Shrink	65	10.10	9.52	8.58
%	36.3%	17.5%	42.3%	24.1%

Table 38. CC16: Research universities (high activity)

Another surprising group. Not only did more than one-third of the libraries grow in circulation per capita, they're not generally smaller institutions.

### 17 - Doctoral/Research Universities not in 15 or 16

This category—doctoral/research universities that aren't in the two prior categories—includes 68 libraries serving 607,958 FTE with 5,565,609 circulation. Thirty-three of the libraries (48.5%) grew in total circulation.

Thirty-one of the libraries (45.6%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 249,646 FTE (41.1%) with 2,813,276 (50.5%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	31	11.27	12.16	10.46
Shrink	37	7.68	8.56	5.97
%	45.6%	46.7%	42.1%	75.2%

Table 39. CC17: Other doctoral/research universities

## Carnegie: Special Focus Institutions

These institutions offer degrees ranging from bachelor's to doctorates and typically award a majority of degrees in a single field. The list includes only institutions that are listed as separate campuses in the Higher Education Directory. Special Focus institutions include:

### 24 - Theological seminaries, Bible Colleges and other faith-related institutions: These institutions primarily offer religious instruction or train members of the clergy.

This category includes 198 libraries serving 57,608 FTE with 2,479,533 circulation. Eighty-four of these libraries (42.4%) grew in total circulation.

Ninety-eight libraries (49.5%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 26,867 FTE (46.6%) with 1,642,570 circulation (66.2%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	98	61.14	66.75	53.00
Shrink	100	27.23	38.51	29.06
%	49.5%	124.5%	73.3%	82.4%

Table 40. CC24: Seminaries and similar institutions

This group is striking, not only because circulation per capita is generally very high but because the half of the libraries that are growing

in per capita circulation account for two-thirds of the circulation. The numbers aren't flukes: Checking the 2010 per capita circulation for the growing libraries, only 22 of them would fall into the bottom half of per capita circulation for shrinking libraries (that is, less than 29.06 circulation per capita).

*25 - Medical schools and medical centers: These institutions award most of their professional degrees in medicine. In some instances, they include other health professions programs, such as dentistry, pharmacy, or nursing.*

This category includes 42 libraries serving 93,154 FTE with 692,948 circulation. Eighteen of the libraries (42.9%) grew in total circulation.

Eleven libraries (26.2%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 23,218 FTE (24.9%) with 242,072 circulation (34.9%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	11	10.43	17.35	16.68
Shrink	31	6.45	8.64	5.52
%	26.2%	61.7%	100.8%	202.2%

Table 41. CC25: Medical schools and centers

*26 - Other separate health profession schools: These institutions award most of their degrees in such fields as chiropractic, nursing, pharmacy, or podiatry.*

This category includes 84 libraries serving 69,342 FTE with 504,641 circulation. Forty-four of those (52.3%) grew in total circulation.

Twenty-six libraries (31.0%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 15,797 FTE (22.8%) with 189,108 circulation (37.5%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	26	11.97	15.51	10.84
Shrink	58	5.89	10.47	5.12
%	31.0%	103.2%	48.1%	111.7%

Table 42. CC26: Other health profession schools

*27 - Schools of engineering: These institutions award most of their bachelor's or graduate degrees in engineering.*

Five libraries are in this group, serving 11,374 FTE with 60,256 circulation. Three (60%) grew in total circulation. The same three grew in circulation per capita, serving 4,247 FTE (37.3%) with 26,420 circulation (43.8%). (One library with shrinking circulation accounts for nearly half the total FTE and almost 40% of the circulation.)

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	3	6.22	15.95	6.70
Shrink	2	4.75	4.66	4.66
%	60.0%	30.9%	242.3%	43.8%

Table 43. CC27: Schools of engineering

*28 - Other technology-related schools: These institutions award most of their bachelor's or graduate degrees in technology- related fields.*

This category includes 38 libraries serving 33,182 FTE with 43,066 circulation. Twenty-eight of the libraries (74%) grew in total circulation.

Sixteen libraries (42.1%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 13,462 FTE (40.6%) with 23,804 circulation (55.3%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	16	1.77	1.31	0.68
Shrink	22	0.98	1.13	0.39
%	42.1%	80.6%	15.9%	74.4%

Table 44. CC28: Other technology institutions

*29 - Schools of business and management: These institutions award most of their bachelor's or graduate degrees in business or business-related programs.*

This group includes 18 libraries serving 41,884 FTE with 151,556 circulation. Five of the libraries (27.8%) grew in total circulation.

Nine libraries (50.0%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 18,637 FTE (44.5%) with 89,434 circulation (59.0%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	9	4.80	5.03	2.94
Shrink	9	2.67	14.10	1.62
%	50.0%	79.8%	-64.3%	81.5%

Table 45. CC29: Business and management schools

A quick note on the apparent anomaly here: One business school—with slightly growing overall circulation and slightly falling circulation per capita—circulated more than 120 items per capita. No other shrinking library circulated more than 5.5 and only two more than 2.21.

*30 - Schools of art, music, and design: These institutions award most of their bachelor's or graduate degrees in art, music, design, architecture, or some combination of such fields.*

This group includes 92 libraries serving 148,590 FTE with 2,281,734 circulation. Forty-eight of the libraries (52.2%) grew in total circulation.

Forty-one libraries (44.6%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 75,677 FTE (50.9%) with 1,351,222 circulation (59.2%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	41	17.86	28.90	18.00
Shrink	51	12.76	17.79	12.02
%	44.6%	40.0%	62.5%	49.8%

Table 46. CC30: Art, music and design schools

*31 - Schools of law: These institutions award most of their degrees in law.*

This group includes 19 libraries serving 20,428 FTE with 219,369 circulation. Ten of the libraries (52.6%) grew in total circulation.

Seven libraries (36.8%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 7,690 FTE (37.6%) with 71,078 circulation (32.4%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	7	9.24	11.71	10.19
Shrink	12	11.64	7.44	5.61
%	36.8%	-20.6%	57.4%	81.6%

Table 47. CC31: Law schools

*32 - Other special-focus institutions: Institutions in this category include graduate centers, maritime academies, military institutes, and institutions that do not fit any other classification category.*

Eighteen libraries fall into this category, serving 11,793 with 289,765 circulation. Eleven of them (61.1%) grew in total circulation.

Seven libraries (38.9%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 7,226 FTE (61.3%) with 119,816 circulation (41.3%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	7	16.58	26.65	15.14
Shrink	11	37.11	24.20	14.02
%	38.9%	-55.3%	10.1%	8.0%

Table 48. CC32: Other special-focus institutions

One shrinking library serves fewer than one-tenth of the FTE with more than one-third of the circulation and more than 115 circ per capita, explaining the anomalous overall and average figures.

*33 - Tribal Colleges: These colleges are, with few exceptions, tribally controlled and located on reservations. They are all members of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium.*

This category includes 25 libraries serving 10,188 FTE with 95,220 circulation. Eighteen libraries (72%) grew in overall circulation.

Nineteen libraries (76%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 6,569 FTE (64.5%) with 69,534 circulation (73.0%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	19	10.59	17.32	6.88
Shrink	6	7.10	5.48	3.66
%	76.0%	49.2%	216.1%	88.0%

Table 49. CC33: Tribal colleges

## Carnegie: Outliers

### *0 - Not Classified*

There are only two libraries in this cluster (that weren't removed for other reasons), serving 902 FTE with 4,996 circulation. One of the two was up overall; both were down 24%-25% in circulation per capita.

### *-3 - Not Applicable, not in Carnegie universe (not accredited or nondegree-granting)*

This category includes 72 libraries serving 58,214 FTE with 262,281 circulation. Forty-four libraries (61.1%) had growing overall circulation.

Twenty-seven libraries (37.5%) had growing per capita circulation, serving 10,768 FTE (18.4%) with 74,928 circulation (28.6%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	27	6.96	8.23	3.43
Shrink	45	3.95	11.40	1.73
%	37.5%	76.2%	-27.8%	98.3%

Table 50. Not in Carnegie universe

## Three More Groups

I'm adding three special groups (all libraries contained in the preceding groups) that I thought might be interesting: Liberal arts colleges as defined by the older Carnegie categories and both larger and very large four-year (and above) public and private not-for-profit institutions.

Note that, in all three cases, outlying libraries have not been restored.

### *Liberal Arts Colleges*

This group includes 202 libraries serving 365,495 FTE with 8,748,406 circulation. Eighty-two of the libraries (40.6%) grew in total circulation.

Seventy-nine libraries (39.1%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 146,367 FTE (40.0%) with 4,241,918 circulation (48.5%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	79	28.98	23.75	14.80
Shrink	123	20.57	24.25	21.45
%	39.1%	40.9%	-2.1%	-31.0%

Table 51. Liberal arts colleges

This group turned out *entirely* differently than I expected. I expected to see a very high percentage of growing libraries and the usual situation that growing libraries circulate significantly more per capita than shrinking libraries. Instead, the percentage of growing libraries is reasonably typical—and, oddly, the midpoint for shrinking libraries is considerably *higher* than for growing libraries.

### *Larger Colleges and Universities*

My cutoff here was 10,000 FTE or more in FY10, and I included only four-year (and above) public and private not-for-profit institutions. That yields 279 libraries and systems, serving 5,669,221 FTE with 73,478,294 circulation. Of those, 115 libraries (41.2%) grew in total circulation.

One hundred five libraries (37.6%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 1,977,516 FTE (34.9%) with 24,889,551 circulation (33.9%). Thus, these tend toward *slightly* smaller institutions.

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	105	12.59	12.29	9.02
Shrink	174	13.17	11.90	8.74
%	37.6%	-4.4%	3.3%	3.2%

Table 52. Larger colleges and universities

### *Big Colleges and Universities*

This is a subset of the group above: Institutions with at least 25,000 FTE. That includes 69 libraries and systems serving 2,373,627 FTE with 37,176,663 circulation. Twenty-four of those libraries (34.8%) grew in total circulation.

Nineteen libraries (27.5%) grew in circulation per capita, serving 638,190 FTE (26.9%) with 8,936,279 circulation (24.0%).

	#	Overall	Average	Median
Grow	19	14.00	13.96	14.52
Shrink	50	16.47	15.84	12.72
%	27.5%	-15.0%	-11.9%	14.2%

Table 53. Big colleges and universities

Here, I think, there may be one indication of why the dominant story line is as it is: The percentage of big college and university libraries with growing circulation per capita is considerably lower than it is across the board, although it's still more than a quarter of these libraries.

## Summarizing Growth

Here's a table showing percentage of libraries with more per capita circulation in 2010 than in 2008, arranged by decreasing percentage, excluding categories with fewer than 50 institutions.

Category	Grow%
Private for-profit 2-year	52.20%
Associate private for-profit	51.30%
Seminaries and theological colleges	49.50%
Bachelor/associate mix	48.80%
Private non-profit 2-year	47.30%
Research university, other	45.60%
Southwest	45.50%
Art. Music and design schools	44.60%
Associate public urban multi-campus	44.00%
Associate public rural small	43.80%
Associate public rural large	43.40%
Great Lakes	43.30%
Master's, larger	42.20%
Associate public rural medium	41.90%
Plains	41.80%
Bachelor's diverse	41.40%
Private non-profit 4-year and above	41.30%
Mid East	41.10%
Total	41.00%
Far West	40.90%
Associate private not-for-profit	40.30%
Bachelor's arts & sciences	40.20%
Public 2-year	40.10%
New England	39.30%
Liberal arts	39.10%
Southeast	38.90%
Private for-profit 4-year and above	38.80%
Rocky Mountains	38.70%
Public 4-year and above	38.70%
Master's, smaller	38.70%
Larger colleges & universities	37.60%
Research, high activity	36.30%
Master's, medium	35.10%
Health profession (exc. medical schools)	31.00%
Associate public suburban single-campus	30.10%

Associate public suburban multi-campus	29.50%
Research, very high activity	28.10%
Big colleges & universities (25,000+)	27.50%

Table 55. Categories by growth per capita percentage

Note that sectors and Carnegie classifications are sometimes relatively redundant—thus, for example, the first two rows are mostly (but not entirely) the same institutions.

Here's a similar table with the same names—but this time with the percentage of libraries that had more circulation overall, rather than per capita.

Category	Grow%
Associate public urban multi-campus	66.40%
Private for-profit 2-year	65.60%
Associate private for-profit	64.10%
Private for-profit 4-year and above	60.40%
Associate public suburban multi-campus	59.10%
Public 2-year	58.50%
Associate public rural large	57.30%
Associate public suburban single-campus	57.30%
Far West	56.60%
Associate public rural medium	55.60%
Associate public rural small	54.20%
Bachelor/associate	52.30%
Health profession (exc, medical schools)	52.30%
Art, Music and design schools	52.20%
Southeast	51.60%
Southwest	50.50%
Total	50.40%
Great Lakes	50.10%
Research, other	48.50%
Plains	48.40%
Mid East	48.20%
Rocky Mountains	47.20%
Bachelor's diverse	47.00%
Associate private not-for-profit	46.80%
Master's, larger	46.70%
New England	46.70%
Public 4-year and above	45.70%
Private non-profit 2-year	45.50%
Private non-profit 4-year and above	43.40%
Seminaries and similar	42.40%



Master's, smaller	41.60%
Larger colleges & universities	41.20%
Master's, medium	41.10%
Liberal arts	40.60%
Bachelor's arts & sciences	38.60%
Research, high activity	38.20%
Big colleges & universities (25,000+)	34.80%
Research, very high activity	30.20%

Table 56. Categories by growth overall percentage

### *Is Size the Critical Factor?*

Here, finally, is a table that *only* considers size, where GrowC% is the percentage of libraries with growing circulation and GrowCP% is the percentage of libraries with growing circulation per capita. I won't draw conclusions beyond those that seem obvious at the very top and the very bottom.

FTE	Count	GrowC%	GrowCP%
25,000+	76	36.84%	26.32%
15,000-24,999	139	43.88%	38.13%
10,000-14,999	182	52.20%	37.36%
7,500-9,999	157	47.77%	36.31%
6,000-7,499	125	49.60%	41.60%
5,000-5,999	139	48.92%	38.13%
4,000-4,999	205	58.05%	39.51%
3,000-3,999	257	58.75%	44.75%
2,000-2,999	428	50.00%	38.79%
1,500-1,999	256	44.53%	38.28%
1,000-1,499	369	53.66%	42.28%
600-999	352	53.69%	39.20%
300-599	328	47.56%	45.43%
18-299	311	48.87%	51.77%

Table 57. Percentage of growing circulation by size

### *Just a Pause?*

I wondered whether the 2008-2010 numbers might be some odd glitch, an interruption in the long decline of circulation in nearly all academic libraries. To test that theory, I added FY2006 numbers where that was feasible. But adding that information in any detail would make this article too long and way too full of tables. So you'll find it a little later in this issue. The short version: No, 2008-2010 was not a glitch. Many libraries grew in circulation from 2006 to 2008 and 2006 to 2010.

## Conclusions

I admit to being surprised by how *many* libraries have growing overall and per capita circulation. While I knew that the offhand claim that all academic libraries have shrinking circulation was false, I accepted the general narrative, changing “all” to “nearly all” in my mind.

Such is the domination of mindscape by a relatively small number of institutions. Not only is the generalization false, it’s not even close.

But circulation overall is down. That’s hardly surprising, for a number of reasons including student convenience and library focus on e-resources.

You can see the numbers throughout this report. The overall message in a complex landscape: *Lots* of academic libraries saw more circulation per capita in FY2010 than in FY2008, and that’s true no matter how you slice the data.

## Media

### 50 Movie Box Office Gold, Part 2

In the old movie sets I’ve reviewed to date, I’ve only failed to complete a few movies—one because it was too gruesome, at least one because my tolerance for a gang of juvenile delinquents had run out, a couple for other reasons. But I’ve also sat through some movies that were really, truly uninteresting even after half an hour.

No more. Nobody should be reading these “reviews” for much more than casual amusement. I’m adopting a flick version of the Nancy Pearl Rule (you know: If after 100 pages minus your age a book doesn’t hold your attention, give up), which itself is a codification of *Life is Too Short*. From now on, if I just don’t give a damn about a movie after half an hour, I’m inclined to give up. *Life* really is too short. I’ll include a short note as to why I didn’t watch it, but no *\$rating*. The situation arises right away with this larger half of the set.

#### *Disc 7*

*Choices*, 1981, color. Silvio Narizzano (dir.), Paul Carafotes, Victor French, Lelia Goldoni, Val Avery, Demi Moore, William R. Moses. 1:30.

The plot from the sleeve—and I got pretty well into it within the first 30-40 minutes: A high school student is a great football player and a virtuoso violinist (in the school orchestra that’s taught by his grandfather), and of course good-looking and popular. But he’s also deaf: Completely deaf in one ear, half-deaf in the other, as the result of a swimming accident when he was eight.

The new school doctor says he can't play football because he's deaf. As his father and the coach are trying to appeal this situation, he starts withdrawing and hanging out with a punk acquaintance just back from Juvie. Oh, he also tries to get it on with a girl he's known for something like 15 minutes...and this is *before* he gets knocked off the team.

This rates as "Box Office Gold" because of a very young Demi Moore in a small role, I guess (she was 18 and it's her film debut, but it's a tiny part). The problem is that I didn't find the kid sympathetic or believable, I found the movie listless and boring, and I didn't feel like watching the rest of what felt like an Afterschool Special flick. Life is too short. (I thought of "Afterschool Special" before I saw just that description in the first IMDB review). No rating.

*Crossbar*, 1979, color, made for Canadian TV. John Trent (dir.), Brent Carver, Kim Cattrall, John Ireland, Kate Reid. 1:18.

Another movie about a young sports star with a disability problem—but this one's different. The hero is a Canadian Olympic-class high jumper (the sleeve says "pole vaulter" but he doesn't use a pole), winner of a bronze medal, who goes back to his farm and winds up missing a leg because of a combine accident. He's not a virtuoso in some other field, he's not an amoral asshat, and while he certainly goes through issues, the film is largely about bravery and relationships (family and otherwise) and it winds up being decent. A young Kim Cattrall (22 at the time) plays his ex-girlfriend/coach and does it well.

The plot: His sometime girlfriend, an Olympic-class runner, comes out to visit—but she's planning to move to her new boyfriend's place with superior training facilities as she prepares for the next Olympics. He doesn't know this. He's more than a little down and sneaks off one day to canoe a river with rapids, with no safety vest, apparently thinking he might just die. He doesn't—and decides he wants to get back into jumping. Which he does, despite his father's "freak show" comment, with the help of the ex-girlfriend (now coach) and—eventually—all the other Canadian jumpers.

Far-fetched? (A one-legged man hopping up to the bar and clearing a 7' crossbar height?) I dunno. Nicely done, with some realistic family portrayals? Yes. Of course it's schmaltzy and includes some of the typical stuff you'd expect, but it also has some fairly good acting (including John Ireland and Kate Reid as the guy's parents). Not great, but not terrible, and a very good print: \$1.25.

*Lovers and Liars* (orig. *Viaggio con Anita*), 1979, color. Mario Monicelli (dir.), Goldie Hawn, Giancarlo Giannini, Claudine Auger, Aurore

Clement, Laura Betti, Andrea Ferreol; score (and conducted) by Enrico Morricone. 2:00 [1:35]

I suppose you could call this odd little Italian movie a romantic comedy, if your definition of “romantic” is based on Elvis Presley’s classic “Hounddog”—or, in this case, horndog, apparently the sole motivation of the male protagonist. It’s most definitely European, even if it does feel like a TV movie: Casual full frontal nudity (no, not Goldie), extremely casual sex (yes, Goldie), not terribly sophisticated writing.

The plot: Guido, our “hero,” gets a call while he’s at home with his attractive wife and rebellious teen: His father’s doing badly and he needs to go to the family home up north. So he packs...and goes over to where his girlfriend from the last summer lives, so he can pick her up and take her with him. She’s moved on (as is demonstrated when she resists his charming attempt to have sex with her while she’s still asleep), but her temporary roommate—Here’s Goldie!—would be happy to have him drive her north. (She works at the U. of Chicago, met an Italian there, fell for him...and bought a 14-day excursion airfare so she could visit him. He, of course, is no longer interested. So she’s trying to see Italy on no money.)

After various misadventures including a multicar crash and his attempt to have sex with *her* while she’s asleep—in the car—which she responds to as sort of “I’m not interested, but if that’s what you want...” they wind up on a tourist island, but it’s off-season. We get various other bits of nonsense as he’s trying to keep her available (“interested” doesn’t seem to be an issue: she has no apparent qualms about whatever partner’s handy) while he deals with his family. The trouble is, he doesn’t appear to have any personality other than being a horndog—he’s mostly tiresome.

It all climaxes in a long set of scenes where we learn that his father—now dead—had a mistress for 18 years. His brothers knew; so, for that matter, did the mother (but didn’t say); and, well...the movie ends. I kept hoping for it all to mean something. That was clearly a forlorn hope. Maybe the missing 25 minutes explains why this “screwball comedy” just seemed sort of blah. Goldie Hawn is very Goldie Hawnish. The Enrico Morricone score? Meh. A very soft print. Charitably, \$1.

*Twisted Nerve*, 1968, color. Roy Boulting (dir.), Hayley Mills, Hywel Bennett, Billie Whitelaw, Phyllis Calvert, Frank Finlay, Barry Foster, Salmaan Peerzada. 1:58 [1:52]

In the opening scene, a young man is playing ball with a person with Down syndrome. This turns out to be at an institution, the young man is the other’s brother, the doctor says not to disturb their mother by bringing her around. Did I mention that the filmmakers

found it necessary to have a voice-over before the movie emphasizing that people with “mongolism” (and their siblings) aren’t *all* psychotic or criminals...and, yes, used the term “mongolism” repeatedly in a 1968 film.

Next: The young man’s in a toy store. He goes up to the counter looking at a toy duck. While an attractive young woman is discussing the price of something with the clerk (and smiles at him at one point) and then buying something, he pockets the duck. Two store detectives follow both of them out of the store, interrogate them on the assumption that the young woman is his confederate in shoplifting, and eventually free them when she pays for the toy after convincing them that she has no idea who the young man is. The young man, calling himself Georgie (his name’s Martin) and frequently referring to himself in the third person, says he loves ducks...

With a start like that...OK, I probably should have given up on it early, but Hayley Mills (the young woman—home from college from the summer and working in a public library while studying for her exams) and some of the characters in her mother’s boarding house kept me watching. The young man is, as we gradually learn, some sort of schizophrenic and definitely a murdering psychopath. But he’s so *cute*... Along the way, we’re exposed to a fair amount of casual racism among all British classes, including other doctors who refer to an Indian doctor (one of the boarders) with various “amusing” epithets. This doctor, who winds up saving the day, is perhaps the only likable character other than Mills’ character, but that’s two better than some movies.

It’s not a particularly good picture, and the suggested genetic link between Down syndrome and sociopathic behavior (explored at some length in a hospital lecture) is truly offensive—but it’s an excellent print and both Hayley Mills and Billie Whitelaw (as her mother, who’s been having it on with one boarder and develops a fatal attraction for the strange young man) offer good performances. I wouldn’t watch it again, but I’ll give it \$1.25.

## Disc 8

*Eliza’s Horoscope*, 1975, color. Gordon Sheppard (dir.), Elizabeth Moorman, Tommy Lee Jones, Rose Quang. 2:00.

An 18-year-old country girl north of Montreal shows up in a not-so-great part of the city, somehow at an odd apartment building, meeting an ancient Asian astrologer and... *What I read on the sleeve*: she’s “looking for a new life,” she moves into this boarding house where Tommy (Tommy Lee Jones) also lives and has a “checked past,” the astrologer tells her (the sleeve says an Astrologer “who tell here”: the person must have *watched* this just before writing it) she’ll meet the love of her life and she starts a hunt for the man.

*What I saw:* random characters and worse than random filmmaking with lots of visual hiccups—you see the first second of a shot, then the same first second followed by more—and occasional random inserts of scenes for no apparent reason. Maybe it's supposed to be trippy but it felt like stone incompetent direction and editing. Maybe that's the point. Maybe there is no point.

Even with a young Tommy Lee Jones I could barely last for half an hour before giving up on it. After reading the odd set of IMDB reviews, I conclude either that the movie's either too deep and artistic for my cloddish soul—or that it's a badly-made piece of pseudo-mystical crap. I note that the director was also the producer, writer and editor—and never directed, produced, wrote or edited another feature film. The star apparently never acted in another movie either (but did stunts in one). Tommy Lee Jones (“Tom Lee Jones” at the time) does not save the picture; not by a long shot. Decent print, I guess. Even in “headier” days I would have walked out on this; it's possible that if you're sufficiently stoned, it would be wonderful. Or not. No rating.

*It Seemed like a Good Idea at the Time*, 1975, color. John Trent (dir.), Anthony Newley, Stefanie Powers, Isaac Hayes, Lloyd Bochner, Yvonne De Carlo, Henry Ramer, Lawrence Dane, John Candy. 1:30.

There's a lot right with this farce—a great cast, good photography, a good print and some genuinely amusing moments. Stefanie Powers is a beautiful woman with somewhat questionable morals: She divorced her first husband (a starving playwright, played by Anthony Newley) to marry a wealthy construction magnate—but she sleeps with her ex once a week, and when she gets involved in a politician's campaign she's clearly ready to sleep with him as well. She also wants to save her feisty mom's house from being torn down (by her husband's company) by getting it declared a landmark, and gets the politician involved in that (but he's double-crossing her). That's just the start of a fast, frequently funny flick that never stops moving.

What's the problem? It tries a little too hard, from the opening cartoon credits to the use of cuckoo-clock sound effects each time the armed mom is about to do something nefarious. (It's also a panned-and-scanned version of a widescreen flick, but that's par for the course.) Still, it is a remarkable cast (with Isaac Hayes as a drunken sculptor, a young and slim John Candy as a hapless junior-grade cop and more) and while I don't grant “hysterical” it is amusing in a frenetic way. (It is not a “John Candy film” by any means: his role is relatively minor.) \$1.25.

*Mooch Goes to Hollywood*, 1971, color, made for TV. Richard Erdman (dir.), Vincent Price, James Darren, Jill St. John, Jim Backus and, mostly in

cameos, Marty Allen, Richard Burton (voice), Phyllis Diller, Jay C. Flippen, Zsa Zsa Gabor (voice), Sam Jaffe, Rose Marie, Dick Martin, Darren McGavin, Edward G. Robinson, Cesar Romero, Mickey Rooney. 0:51.

Sometimes a picture is so astonishing that it raises fundamental questions. Such as, in this case, how did this thing ever get made—and, better yet, *why*? The plot, if you want to call it that, is that a mutt jumps off a freight car (hobo's bag & stick in mouth) and wanders around Hollywood, instantly charming a number of movie actors—specifically, the first four listed above—and twice getting taken to the same sinister vet's (I say "sinister" only because I've never seen a real vet who's so bad with animals).

Oh, and Zsa Zsa Gabor narrates the whole thing.

A remarkable cast, although some of them are barely in the picture at all (I think Mickey Rooney's on screen for ten seconds or less, with no lines, and Phyllis Diller's part isn't much bigger). I know I remarked on it: "Don't all these big names have anything better to do?" Followed by "Did Jim Backus—who co-wrote and co-produced this—really have *that* many favors owed him?" One repeated sequence (repeated with each of the four main players) is dumb the first time and a little creepy by the fourth. (Apparently the dog playing Mooch was the original Benji, for what that's worth.) Decent print, good color, wholly pointless, and even as a bizarre little flick it's not worth more than \$0.75.

*The Yin and the Yang of Mr. Go*, 1970, color. Burgess Meredith (dir. & writer), James Mason, Jack MacGowran, Irene Tsu, Jeff Bridges, Peter Lind Hayes, Clarissa Kaye-Mason, Burgess Meredith, Broderick Crawford. 1:29.

I'm not quite sure how to describe this movie, set in Hong Kong while it was still British-controlled. We have James Mason as a half-Mexican, half-Chinese evil power broker (who turns good halfway through the movie); Burgess Meredith as a grumpy old Chinese acupuncturist/herbal medicine purveyor (Meredith also wrote and directed the movie); Jeff Bridges as a deserting soldier who's also a James Joyce scholar/writer (I guess) and, on the side, blackmailer; Irene Tsu as his Chinese wife/girlfriend/companion; and narration by Buddha (who apparently can, once every 50 years, cause a transmutation in one person when the world needs changing). Oh, and a crass CIA agent who's also a Joyce scholar and who has trouble dying (he's as ineffectual at that as at everything else). Some really annoying pop-style songs. As one review says, fight scenes "right out of Batman"—that is, the series in which Meredith was the Joker, certainly not the movies. Jeff Bridges' first feature film (he was 21), although he'd done TV before that.

That's just the beginning. There's lots of plot. Tsu has wardrobe problems throughout, as do a number of lesser-known Chinese actresses. It's a truly odd flick. The print's soft but watchable; the flick's weird but watchable, even if I did sort of go "Huh?" when it was all over. As a not very good curiosity, I'll give it \$1.00.

## Disc 9

*Death Screem* (orig. *La maison sous les arbres* or *The Deadly Trap*), 1971, color. Rene Clement (dir.), Faye Dunaway, Frank Langella, Barbara Parkins, Karen Blanguernon. 1:36 [1:32]

We have Frank Langella as a mathematical genius, working for a publisher, who's contacted by someone who really, truly wants him to do something for them...something clearly not on the up and up. He's in Paris, where he moved two years previously with his wife (Faye Dunaway), their 8-year-old daughter and 2-year-old son. Dunaway seems to be having memory problems, the marriage isn't as good as it should be, and he bonds with the daughter while she spoils the (slightly rotten) son. The real estate agent who found them the apartment lives downstairs with her husband and spends a *lot* of time with them. Dunaway's character is seeing a psychiatrist and seems to be getting more anxious by the day, especially when she buys a party dress and her daughter points out that she already owns the exact same dress.

And then, she's with the kids at a puppet show, buys a hoop for the son, and as they're going home, she loses them. After clues suggesting that they might have drowned (or that she might have drowned them), it turns out they've been kidnapped. The rest of the film deals with that (and gaslighting, but not by her husband). The title's a cheat; there are deaths (two of them), but that's not really the theme. I guess it's a psychological thriller; I just didn't find it particularly compelling. Widescreen (but not anamorphic, and zooming this VHS-quality print up to fill a big screen was occasionally unpleasant). Not terrible, not great, \$1.25.

*Powderkeg*, 1971, color (TV: pilot for *Bearcats!*). Douglas Heyes (dir.), Rod Taylor, Dennis Cole, Fernando Lamas, John McIntire, Michael Ansara, Tisha Sterling. 1:33.

The plot's all seriousness: A band of Mexican bandits hijack a train and its 73 passengers (shooting the troops that are on the train) in order to free the brother of the head bandit, who's going to be hanged in New Mexico after the gang had raided the town. If the brother isn't freed, the head promises to shoot all the passengers—and keeps running the train back and forth on 40 miles of track in the open Mexican country, so he can spot any attempts to rescue them.



Well, sir...the note demanding the exchange (pinned to the body of a railroad official, thrown off at the station the train doesn't stop at) was written under duress by a young Mexican lawyer, instructed to address it to the president of the railroad and any high-ranking names he can think of. The two names he adds turn out to be a couple of guys who've done border-town cleanup in the past. And thus the romp begins.

And romp it is: High adventure with low plausibility, carried off with style by a good cast. After learning that this was actually the movie-length pilot for a one-season TV series starring Rod Taylor and Dennis Cole (*Bearcats!*)—well, it's still a good flick. It's not even worth recounting the rest of the plot. I found it well done, enjoyable, a fairly good print; easily worth \$1.50.

*Slipstream*, 1989, color. Steven Lisberger (dir.), Bob Peck, Mark Hammill, Kitty Aldridge, Bill Paxton, Susan Leong, Abigail David, Robbie Coltrane. (Brief parts by Ben Kingsley and F. Murray Abraham.) 1:42.

There's a deep mystery to this picture. We'll get to that in a minute.

Oh, the mystery's not the nature of the killer who's central to the plot. He (Bob Peck) starts out being captured by two cops, one of whom (Mark Hammill) delights in blowing people away at the slightest provocation; is taken from them by a no-account bounty hunter (Bill Paxton) who wants to turn him in for the reward; and winds up the most heroic character in the film. If you haven't figured out what he is long before it's revealed—about halfway through the film—you're not trying.

It's not even the erratic nature of the slipstream—the supposed worldwide band of constant howling winds that's the chief result of “the Convergence,” a near-future environmental disaster that's resulted in the death of most people and ruination of most others. The slipstream is terribly ferocious when it suits the plot; nonexistent when it doesn't.

It's not even just *how* long in the future this could be set, given that one semi-decadent “downstream” group, living in an old museum/library setting with a variety of artifacts seems to have an unlimited supply of Dom Perignon.

Variable acting (Mark Hammill makes a *great* villain), pretty good print, loads of scenery, good stereo sound (unusual for these pictures) with an Elmer Bernstein score. Not a *great* scifi flick, but not a bad one.

The mystery is this: How on earth does a British 1989 color science fiction flick with good production values and scenery (if not great special effects), produced by Gary Kurtz, filmed in Turkey with a quality score and a good cast wind up in a Mill Creek Entertainment megapack? In any case, I'll give it \$1.50.

*Somewhere, Tomorrow*, 1983, color. Robert Wiemer (dir. & screenplay), Sarah Jessica Parker, Nancy Addison, Tom Shea, Rick Weber, Paul Bates. 1:31.

At first blush, this appears to be a movie told as flashbacks, starting with a teenager (an 18-year-old Sarah Jessica Parker) in ICU after a minor concussion—because, the doctor says, she seems to want to die. And, in the end, she doesn't—but there's also a little twist on the twist.

Basic plot: The girl's father was killed in a plane crash—it's never said how much earlier. She mourns him. She and her mother live on a horse ranch, but really can't afford to keep it up. Her mother's dating a local cop, and the girl's not too wild about that.

And then...and then. Lots of plot. Cut to a teenage boy and his friend, taking off in a single-engine Cessna (I guess the kid's old enough for a pilot's license) to go visit the kid's horse, who is on a stud appointment at the girl's ranch. There's some sputtering just before they take off (as the kid's teaching his friend to fly), but they ignore it. Which, of course, eventually leads to them crashing in the firebreak near the ranch, just as she's taking the kid's horse out for some exercise.

We wind up with the boy showing up as an all-too-physical ghost only she can see (and, oh look, she was watching *Topper* just before going out for the exercise ride), a lot of blather about the need for her mother to move on, her mother marrying the police officer...and back we go to the hospital. It all ends happily and truly peculiarly.

The good parts: Very good print (full VHS quality). Some good scenery. The bad parts: The very young Parker (in her first movie, although she'd done earlier TV) isn't all that great, and neither are the other actors—but maybe that's the script. Oh, and Parker sings two songs, which turns out not be a win either. I found the whole thing sort of dreary; there may have been a Deep Religious Message that I missed and there's definitely a "life must go on!" message, but mostly it was not very good. Generously, \$1.

## Disc 10

*Portrait of a Showgirl*, 1982, color (made for TV). Steven Hilliard Stern (dir.), Lesley Ann Warren, Rita Moreno, Dianne Kay, Tony Curtis, Barry Primus, Hamilton Camp, Kip Gilman. 1:34 [1:36].

A first-rate cast, a good print (VHS quality), an OK story. It's slice-of-life time for three dancers in Las Vegas: A newly arrived hard-edged former Fosse dancer, just in from New York in her Mercedes; a naïve young thing in from St. Louis; and an Italian stalwart who lives in town with her husband, a hotel concierge who dreams of making it big. The stalwart wonders if she has one more good show left in her—

but at whatever age, it's hard to think of Rita Moreno (Italian, right? and married to Tony Curtis) as being less than superb as a dancer. Lesley Ann Warren does hard-edged superbly, and a combination of bad at making romantic choices and good at telling the truth even better. The rest of the cast includes some notably good talent as well.

The foreground story? Not much, really, Caesar's Palace (where it was filmed) has decided to go back to a showgirl revue, and the troupe is getting ready. It all revolves around that. Nothing terribly deep, and the St. Louis newbie is a little too naïve to believe—but it all works fairly well. It's made for TV, but it's a good job. All in all, it gets \$1.50.

*Casablanca Express*, 1989, color. Sergio Martino (dir.), Jason Connery, Francesco Quinn, Jinny Steffan, Jean Sorel, Donald Pleasence, Glenn Ford. 1:25.

Set in French Africa (Algeria) and Morocco in 1942, based on the plan of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin to meet in Casablanca and plan their war efforts. Churchill's now in Algiers, and the idea is to get him to Casablanca alive—despite the clear presence of collaborators (Vichy French and Arabs who regard the Third Reich as liberators).

After the setup, it's mostly set on a train, the Casablanca Express, and it's a bloody ride as the Germans try to kidnap Churchill. What else can I say about the plot? There's a modest twist at the end, and we all know that Churchill wasn't captured by Hitler. In any case, it's a fairly good cast, the acting is OK, and all in all it's not a bad ride (although, reading the poisonous IMDB reviews, it's apparently wildly inauthentic). Filmed where it's set, by an Italian company. (It's a "sons" picture—Connery and Francesco are the sons of Sean and Anthony.) \$1.25.

*Cold War Killers*, 1986, color (made for TV). William Barnes (dir.), Terence Stamp, Robin Sachs, Carmen Du Sautoy. 1:26.

The title's a little misleading. Yes, the plot does involve several deaths—but only one during the film itself, and that one's off-screen. This movie is a moderately complex espionage flick involving the KGB, the Mossad and at least two different (I think) branches of British intelligence, all somehow trying to solve a 30-year-old mystery when a crashed plane emerges as a large pond is being drained.

What you need to know (and what may explain why this rather good movie is in this set—well, that and its TV provenance): No explosions. No high-speed car chases. No gun battles. Indeed, the most violent action is a window being broken (twice during the film—and we're expected to believe that a high-level British operative breaks into a store by, wait for it, taking a tire iron to the window instead of using lock picks).

And it's really quite good. I'm not sure why I liked it, but Terence Stamp is clearly part of the reason. I found this compelling and entertaining. Not a great movie, but pretty good, and exceptional as a TV movie: \$1.75.

*Delta Force Commando*, 1988, color. Perluigi Ciricai (dir.), Brett Baxter Clark, Fred Williamson, Mark Gregory, Bo Svenson. 1:36.

The only way I can plausibly review this flick is as a modern Spaghetti Western, only with grenade launchers, helicopters and an atomic weapon that's readily carried by one person instead of horses, saloons and acrobatic shooting—although it still has a prostitute (sort of) if less nudity than usual. It's Italian, it's got pretty decent production values, it stars a wronged handsome fellow and his unwilling sidekick who seem immune to bullets and leave an *enormous* body count. I mean *enormous*. I didn't even try to count. (The guns all seem to have limitless firepower—even though people are changing clips once in a while. Verisimilitude is not, shall we say, this film's strong point.)

The "plot": Some Latin American revolutionaries swipe this backpack bomb from "U.S.Base" in Puerto Rico (I think that was the name), thanks to a lecherous Sergeant who takes a really sleazy hooker to his upscale barracks and...well, never mind. Just know that on the way out, the trigger-happy bomb thieves manage to shoot the pregnant wife of Our Hero.

Somehow, the 50-person Marine Delta Force can't leave the carrier where they're staked out waiting to find this bomb—and there's even a BBC reporter (who reads words very slowly and wouldn't last a day on the actual BBC), invited there by a State Department idiot who seems to be in control, and... well, never mind. The hero hijacks a helicopter and we're off and running, er, gunning.

I won't spoil the plot twist, but it makes no sense in any case. Let's just say this is mano-a-mano with a few dozen other dead manos (and women) thrown in for good measure. (The plot summary on the sleeve and at IMDB is just wrong.) Viewed strictly as over-the-top Italian action flick making, it's maybe worth \$1.00.

## Disc 11

*The Day Time Ended*, 1979, color. John 'Bud' Cardos (dir.), Jim Davis, Chris Mitchun, Dorothy Malone, Marcy Lafferty, Natasha Ryan, Scott C. Kolden, Roberto Contreras. 1:19 [1:20].

The sleeve description is wrong on many counts—but it's hard to fault it, because trying to come with a *right* summary of this film, other than "They grow that stuff *strong* in California," isn't easy—unless the moral is "Don't power your house with solar energy: It draws strange neighbors." Consider any attempt at plot description

here to be useless: There really is no plot. Although at two points there is a truly odd little (about 6" tall) dancing and beckoning alien—or possibly the same footage used twice.

Jim Davis (Jock Ewing in the first seasons of the original *Dallas*, until his death), the classic crusty old Westerner, is with his son (or son-in-law?) picking up both of their wives, his daughter (or daughter-in-law) and son (or other son) and granddaughter, and taking them to their spectacular new vaguely pyramid-shaped adobe solar-powered house, with its similar stable.

From there on out, things just get strange. The little girl sees a big tall green semi-pyramidal building that makes music, befriends her and somehow becomes an inch-tall building she can carry around—and that makes things happen for her. There's a presumably-evil alien (?) hovering machine that never actually harms anybody (IMDB calls it the "Vacuum Cleaner of Doom," which is a good description); a simultaneous triple supernova that basically takes over the whole sky, lots of strange alien lights and whirly things and...

I don't know what to say. At one point, the alien force acts as an instant glazier, fixing a broken wall mirror. At one point, "prehistoric monsters" that were never in any Earth history are doing battle in the yard. At one point, the front 400 acres seems to have become some sort of universal graveyard for flying and other machines. There's a huge daytime moon taking up one-third of the sky at one point, a sun (or not) taking up even more at another. Especially in the last third of the flick, the family—whatever there is of it at any time—seems to have become spectators in their own story.

And at a key point, the crusty old father says it must be a space-time warp, the two missing people (they're not missing for long) must have been swept into the vortex, and they'll just have to make do. Oh, and before this all begins there's a starscape with some distorted narration about trying to reach people but not knowing where or when the person was, but now he knows that time is all there at once. Or something. This was Jim Davis' final picture, but I'm sure he was prouder of his legacy as Jock Ewing: The plots made a *lot* more sense and the general acting level was higher.

I suppose you could call it scifi, but even most bad B flicks have a slightly more coherent "plot" than this thing. It's bizarrely amusing (but doesn't make a lick of sense) and the visuals aren't bad; for that, I'll give it \$0.75.

*Hard Knox*, 1984, color (TV movie). Peter Werner (dir.), Robert Conrad, Red West, Joan Sweeny, Bill Erwin, Dean Hill, Dianne B. Shaw, Stephen Caffrey. 1:36

The plot's familiar enough, with a number of variations: New [student, teacher, administrator, recruit, headmaster, whatever] shows up at [school, military school, platoon, whatever] full of misfits and turns it or them around—changing himself or herself in the process.

Whether you like this formula or not depends primarily, I think, on how you like the protagonist. And I like Robert Conrad just fine, in this case as Col. Joe “Hard” Knox, the most decorated fighter pilot in the Marine Air Corps, who's just been grounded for medical reasons and has a 30-day leave before he accepts (or doesn't) a promotion and a desk job. He returns home—and to the low-rent military school he graduated from, which has fallen on hard times. You can almost guess the rest. He agrees to be headmaster for two weeks; his trusty sidekick shows up to help out; and, well, the rest is what it is.

I found it surprisingly enjoyable. Nothing terribly deep, not lots of character development, and clearly not a huge-budget movie. I wasn't surprised to find that it was a TV movie. But, well, I thought Conrad and his crew did a good job of what they did. \$1.50.

*Arch of Triumph*, 1984, color (TV movie). Waris Hussein (dir.), Anthony Hopkins, Lesley-Anne Downs, Donald Pleasence, Frank Finlay. 1:33 [1:35].

I found it impossible to watch this movie to completion. That was partly the print: portions were so dark it was difficult to tell what was happening. It was partly the way it was directed and cut. And it was, I'm afraid, partly my own unwillingness to sit through such a downbeat movie.

A shame, probably, as the cast is first-rate. Since I didn't finish it, I provide no rating. Maybe more serious cineastes would love it. Or, given that it's a TV movie and the reviews I read, maybe not. No rating.

*Jory*, 1973, color. Jorge Foris (dir.), John Marley, B.H. Thomas, Robby Benson, Brad Dexter, Anne Lockhart, Linda Purl. 1:37.

Fifteen-year-old Jory and his father get off a stagecoach, are told Santa Rosa's just over the hill, and drag a trunk and a suitcase to this tiny little town. (Presumably a mythical Santa Rosa or possibly Santa Rosa, New Mexico; even that early on, Santa Rosa, California was a *lot* bigger than this.) It's not quite clear why they've come out west from St. Louis. The father's a lawyer and there's clearly no law in this version of the old west—as we find out when the father gets stabbed to death in a saloon the first night there, with the only reaction being the bartender suggesting that the killer might want to leave. Jory returns the favor, bashing the killer's head in with a rock, which nobody sees but might just make him a target for relatives. So he heads out with a horse run (like a cattle run but with horses) on its way to a Texas ranch by way of Hobbes, New Mexico. (Why do the horsemen let him come along? Well, this flashy cowboy [B.J.

Thomas] who's a hot gun handler but who's never shot anybody takes a fancy to him, and...)

In Hobbes, town of bright lights and loud saloons, the flashy cowboy gets shot in an unfair fight. Jory shoots *his* killer in a slightly fairer fight. Later, there's an attempted stampede which Jory prevents, he's hired on as the bodyguard for the rancher's roughly 15-year-old daughter (since the neighboring rancher's a thief and scoundrel)... And that's just part of the plot, which culminates in, well, Jory leaving the ranch to find his own future. With his pa's lawbook but no pistols (one rifle, however). I guess it's a coming-of-age film, but it's all so compressed and Jory seems to learn so little that it's hard to say.

How you feel about this film may depend heavily on how you feel about the very young Robby Benson (he was 17 when the film was released, probably 15 or 16 when it was made, and certainly looked 15—it's his first credited movie role). If you think he's a fine young dramatic actor with great looks, you'll probably give this flick \$1.50, maybe more. If you find him vapid and irritating, you'll probably downgrade this to a buck. I'm somewhere in the middle. I was sad that an uncredited Howard Hesseman only got about two minutes (he's the bartender). It's a good cast in general, and it's a fine-quality print, but it's a slightly empty picture. \$1.25.

## Disc 12

*Angels Hard As They Come*, 1971, color. Joe Viola (dir.), Scott Glenn, Charles Dierkop, James Iglehart, Gilda Texter, Gary Littlejohn, Gary Busey. 1:26.

We open with some motorcycle dudes (one driving a motorized tricycle) trying to close a drug deal, but the man's watching. From there, we get some of them—the Angels—tooling down the road, where they meet up with members of another outlaw cycle gang, the Dragons. They're told of an ongoing party with some hippies in a ghost town, so of course they drop everything and join it.

All's fine until some of the Dragons gang-rape (apparently) one of the hippie girls, she winds up dead, the Angels wind up in the ghost town's jail and things start going south. Eventually—after a whole bunch of violence and some topless dancing—most of the Dragons are dead and the hippies and Angels leave. That's about it. Gratuitous everything.

Utterly worthless. Good print, but even as an exploitation flick this one's pointless and vile. For fans of motorcycles and truly worthless biker flicks, maybe \$0.25.

*Jane Eyre*, 1970 (TV movie), color. Delbert Mann (dir.), George C. Scott, Susannah York, Ian Bannen, Jack Hawkins, Jean Marsh. 1:50 [1:39]

This is one of those “why is this in a cheap 50-movie set?” movies. I mean: George C. Scott. Susannah York. *Jane Eyre*. Music by John Williams. And a pretty respectable British production. Not a great print, but usually near-VHS quality. I won’t comment on the plot, which I assume is fairly true to the original (depressing, although love sort-of triumphs in the end). Scott (as Rochester) leaves a few toothmarks in the scenery, but probably no more than the role calls for. York does a pretty good imitation of being plain, and a fine job in the role.

All in all, a solid piece of work. OK, it’s a TV movie (but a good one), and there appear to be a few minutes missing, but it’s still pretty solid. (I list Jean Marsh above because she’s Mrs. Rochester, in a crucial but non-speaking role.) Not great, but certainly worth \$1.50.

*The Seniors*, 1978, color. Rod Amateau (dir.), Jeffrey Byron, Gary Imhoff, Dennis Quaid, Lou Richards, Rocky Flintermann, Priscilla Barnes, Alan Reed, Edward Andrews, Ian Wolfe, Alan Hewitt, Robert Emhardt. 1:27.

An odd little confection about four men, seniors in college who share an old house and a beautiful “nympho who loves to cook and clean” and who are terrified of graduating and going to Work. They have a dweebish friend who lusts after their nympho and who is a lab assistant to (and buffer to the world for) a “three-time Nobel winner” entomologist (there are *so many* entomology Nobel categories!) who gets any grant he asks for and will sign anything the lab assistant puts in front of him. So the four prepare a \$50,000 grant request for a study on sexual preferences of liberated college women (or something like that).

From there on, part of it seems like an excuse for half a dozen or more college women to drop their tops (did college women in 1978 really wear such long and dowdy clothing?), and we learn that hundreds of beautiful coeds will rush at the opportunity to have sex with strangers for \$20 an hour. After the four (the original men in the “study”) realize the money may eventually run out, they decide to expand the study to involve other male participants paying \$50 an hour to participate in the study...and take over a motel to serve as a research source. (The coeds get \$20; the rest goes for overhead and expansion and...well, and profit. All in the name of science, to be sure.)

In other words, it’s a comedy about the joys of prostitution. (At this point, the always-willing coed participants are signing up for 6 days-a-week two-hour shifts: *Sure* it’s just research.) It also involves venal leaders of the community, a foundation person hot after the 72-year-old scientist (who’s breeding an indestructible mosquito to take over the world) and more uplifting material.

A trashy little item with some up-and-coming and down-and-going actors. (Quaid was 24 at the time; Barnes was 20.) Not badly done for what it is. I’ll give it \$0.75.



*The Deadly Companions*, 1961, color. Sam Peckinpah (dir.), Maureen O'Hara, Brian Keith, Steve Cochran, Chill Wills, Strother Martin. 1:33.

Another “how did this get into a cheap megapack?” movie—a decent Western with reasonable starpower and a first-rate director. (Ah, but it was early in Peckinpah's career.) The basic story: A guy shows up in an Arizona town, sees another guy hanging from a rafter in a “torture him to death” situation, saves him. Turns out the first guy—who never takes off his hat—is a former Union officer who was almost scalped by a Johnny Reb and has been looking for him. Guess who?

The rest of the plot is complex and involves an accidental killing, a bank robbery, a love story of sorts, various forms of betrayal, loads of Arizona scenery and about as much of a happy ending as makes sense for this kind of flick. All in all, well done, a pretty good print, not a great movie but not a bad flick. \$1.25.

### Disc 13

*C.C. and Company*, 1970, color. Seymour Robbie (dir.), Joe Namath, Ann-Margret, William Smith, Greg Mullavey. 1:34.

We start with this oddly handsome dude strolling through a grocery store, cutting open various items to make himself a ham & cheese sandwich, eat it, have some milk, have some cupcakes, wipe his mouth and, after destroying probably \$10-\$15 worth of goods, buy a \$0.10 candy and walk out. So: He's a sociopath, probably the villain, right?

Nope. That's the *hero*, played by Joe Namath—and, see, he's only an everyday casual criminal (thief, possible rapist, whatever), where the motorcycle gang he hangs out with is headed up by some hard-core criminals. Just for starters: The four young women who are part of the gang are also the gang's primary means of support through prostitution.

We get a sense of our hero's predispositions when he and two of the really bad cases in the gang, after harassing some non-criminal motorcyclists, run upon a stranded limousine (hood open) with a very shortskirted Ann-Margret in the back seat. He starts looking at the engine, with her alongside. The other two get into the limo, start drinking the booze and watching cartoons on the TV, then grab her to join them. When she starts to resist, they're ready to beat up on her, and *only at that point* does the hero make a move, saying (paraphrased) that it's fine to rape her but don't actually hit her.

You know how this is going to work out: *Of course* these two wind up together.

Sad. The print's in great condition (better than VHS, I'd say). As an actor, Joe Namath was a great quarterback. Roger “Mr. Ann-Margret” Smith wrote the screenplay. Ann-Margret's always fun, there's some

good motocross racing (and a fair amount of casual nudity: this one earned its R rating. But it's mostly trash. Being generous, \$1.00.

*The Concrete Cowboys*, 1979, color (TV). Burt Kennedy (dir.), Jerry Reed, Tom Selleck, Morgan Fairchild, Claude Akins, Roy Acuff, Barbara Mandrell, Ray Stevens, Lucille Benson, Gene Evans. 1:40? [1:31]

This one's a hoot—intended that way, and for me (at least) it works. Two Montana cowboys decide to head out for Hollywood on a bus but wind up in Nashville via freight train. One thing leads quickly to another and they're posing as private eyes trying to track down a supposedly dead young woman with a decidedly mixed recent past. There's lots more plot and, while I won't provide any spoilers, I will say that they wind up on another freight train, this time at least headed west.

If you like Jerry Reed circa 1979 as a good ol' boy, you'll love this. If you like a young (well, 34-year-old) Tom Selleck as a cowboy who wants to read everything he can get his hands on, you'll love it too. If you hate country music, you probably won't care for it: There's a live Ray Stevens performance, some Jerry Reed songs on the soundtrack, and bit parts by some of country's greatest stars at the time. And there's Morgan Fairchild, as always playing a gorgeous woman of negotiable morals. Each chapter (i.e. sections between commercial interludes) begins with a painted title page, very nicely done.

Decent print. I found the whole thing a thoroughly enjoyable 90 minutes of fluff—just as it was intended. It aired as a TV movie and returned as a series that lasted all of seven episodes in 1981—with Jerry Reed but without Selleck or Fairchild. \$1.50.

*Mean Johnny Barrows*, 1976, color. Fred Williamson (dir.), Fred Williamson, Roddy McDowall, Stuart Whitman, Tony Caruso, Elliott Gould, Jenny Sherman. 1:30 [1:25]

I came close to giving up on this sad little movie about halfway through. That would have been a good decision. We meet Johnny Barrows (Fred Williamson) as he's being set up—in Vietnam, I guess—by a couple of crackers who slip a live mine into his training mine field; he cold-cocks one of them. Next we see, he's on a bus: dishonorably discharged. Next, he gets mugged and taken downtown as a drunk...silver star and all. (Elliott Gould has a two-minute part as a "retired professor of philosophy" who's a *talented* bum and wants to show Johnny the soup-kitchen ropes.)

Through various plot twists we get to him offing a bunch of gangsters on behalf of another gangster—but it's OK because the new gangsters were selling dope to "his people." And apparently falling for a woman who, if he had a lick of sense, he would know is trying to set him up.

Williamson's apparent strength is not talking, which frequently makes no sense. He mostly stands around being moody. The cinematography, with odd random shots here and there, is on par with the acting. We get martial arts sequences that would make more sense if we didn't know the parties were armed. Lots of deaths. No heroes. No even plausibly likable characters. The ending is remarkably stupid, but I won't spoil it. The theme seems to be "peace is hell." It's also one of those cases where a director-star manages to louse both roles up pretty badly. A lousy print makes this, even charitably and for Williamson fans, worth at most \$0.75.

*Mesmerized* (aka *My Letter to George*), 1986, color. Michael Laughlin (dir.), Jodie Foster, John Lithgow, Michael Murphy, Dan Shor, Harry Andrews, Philip Holder. 1:34 [1:30]

An odd one, this, set in New Zealand and supposedly based on a true story. It begins with Jodie Foster as defendant in a courtroom, then proceeds in flashback—to an infant being dropped off at a foundling home, then not quite 18 years later to Foster at the home being asked to see a visitor. Who, it turns out, is the tall and very strange John Lithgow, who's there to take her hand as an arranged bride...and then return her to the home until she's of legal age a few months later.

Then...well, he runs a chains of shops, lives in a fairly remote area, is somewhat of a brute and has a much more brutish brother and a kinder younger brother. After enduring his charms, she manages to sneak off, pawn a carriage for enough money to purchase passage to America—but the brute and father catch her (and the younger brother), and in the ensuing brawl, she brains the younger brother with a candlestick or something (presumably aiming for her husband). The husband and father pronounce the brother dead, whisk her away...and a bit later assure her it's all been covered up. Then there's a letter, which they hide from her but which she eventually finds.

Anyway, this tale also involves mesmerizing (hypnosis), a preacher and friend of the couple, the idiot husband breathing in mercury vapors while helping to poison rats and nearly dying as a result...and his eventual death. From chloroform poisoning.

It's all a bit much, even if there is sort of a happy ending and even if it is based on a true story. But Foster and Lithgow are both fairly effective and the print's decent, so I'll give it a middling \$1.25.

## Summing Up

What do we have in the second "half" of this set (a bit more than half, as I included discs 7 through 13 in the second half)? Nothing worth \$2 or more, and three I was unwilling to finish watching. One very good \$1.75: *Cold*

*War Killers*. Six good at \$1.50, eight so-so \$1.25, five mediocre \$1.00. That adds up to \$25.75. In an odd sort of symmetry, the first half (22 movies) totaled \$25.25 for movies I gave \$1 or more. That adds up to \$51, then, if you're reasonably generous—and the set sells for around \$45 at this point. Certainly not one of the better bargains among these fifty-movie packs, and with *lots* of weakness—but an interesting lot. And hey, it's all in color.

## Libraries

# Academic Library Circulation, Part 2: 2006-2010

I'll assume you've read the first article: depending on how you define the universe, a slight *majority* of U.S. academic libraries actually circulated *more* items in 2010 than in 2008.

I wondered whether that might have been an exception, a two-year lull in the ongoing long-term declining circulation in (nearly) all academic libraries that seems to be the commonly-accepted story about academic library use.

I retrieved the 2006 NCES tables and prepared a new set of calculations, looking at change from 2006-2008 and 2006-2010. Here's what I found.

## The Short Version

I found 3,669 institutions with the same institutional ID in 2006, 2008 and 2010. Of those, one reported 0 FTE in FY2008; I eliminated that one. Three hundred twenty one showed no circulation in FY2006, 15 more showed none in FY2008, and 55 more showed none in FY2010. Removing those yielded 3,227 libraries in all.

Of those 3,227 libraries, here's how many grew in total circulation:

Grew from:	Count	Percent
2006-2008	1,410	43.0%
2006-2010	1,452	44.3%

Table 1. Circulation growth, 2006-2010

Here's the situation for growing circulation per capita:

Grew from	Count	Percent
2006-2008	1,353	41.3%
2006-2010	1,231	37.6%

Table 2. Circulation per capita growth, 2006-2010

Overall, 2008 circulation was 95.7% of 2006 circulation, while 2010 circulation was 94.3% of 2006 circulation: The decline *did* slow

considerably from 2008 to 2010. On a per capita basis, 2008 circulation was 93.0% of 2006, 2010 was 84.8% of 2006.

### *The Trimmed Universe*

Removing libraries with extraordinary changes—either 500% or higher or 20% or lower—from year to year eliminated enough libraries to bring the universe down to 3,064. It didn't eliminate much in the way of FTE or circulation: 350,000 or so FTE (out of 13 to 14.4 million) and about four million circulation (out of 143.6 to 135.4 million).

The growth percentages for this trimmed universe, most comparable to the 2008-2010 analysis above:

Grew from:	Count	Percent
2006-2008	1,320	43.0%
2006-2010	1,363	44.5%

Table 3. Circulation growth, 2006-2010, trimmed

And growth per capita:

Grew from	Count	Percent
2006-2008	1,268	41.4%
2006-2010	1,148	37.5%

Table 4. Circulation per capita growth, 2006-2010

The general story is similar to the story for 2008-2010. Even though the decline from 2006 to 2008 was a little steeper than from 2008 to 2010, it's still the case that at least 40% of libraries actually grew in per capita circulation during the period.

## The Long Version

Let's look at the trimmed universe in more detail—the same set of breakdowns used in the 2008-2010 article (except for the last three). But I'll offer a different set of tables that may be meaningful in a different way. Instead of showing circulation per capita for overall average, average library and median library within a group, I'll show the percentage of libraries within a given sector where circulation grew significantly, stayed about the same, or shrank significantly over two-year and four-year periods.

"Significantly" is one of those terms whose meaning can be argued. I'm going to use 2.5% for two years, 5% for four years—in either direction. If the change is less than 2.5% or 5%, the library is counted as part of the group where circulation stayed about the same.

This is one case where you may be better off with the [single-column version of Cites & Insights](#), designed for e-reading. The tables that follow have seven columns, which means the type is pretty small to fit into the 21 picas (3.5 inches) of a column of the regular C&I. I've enlarged the

type in the single-column version to take advantage of the 28 pica (4 2/3 inch) column.

## Overall

Here and in the remaining cases, I show the number of libraries in the category. Note that this number may *not* be the same as in the first article, since trimming included eliminating institutions with no circulation in 2006 and those where the change from 2006 to 2008 or 2010 was extreme (growing or shrinking by a factor of five).

In each table, percentages for 2006-2008, 2006-2010, and 2008-2010, for change in total circulation and change in circulation per capita, appear for three rows: More (growing by at least 2.5% over two years or 5% over four years), Same (neither significant growth nor shrinking) and Less (falling by at least 2.5% over two years or 5% over four years).

Table 5 includes 3,064 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	40.0%	40.5%	43.8%	37.9%	33.3%	36.4%
Same	9.4%	10.1%	12.6%	7.5%	8.3%	7.3%
Less	50.6%	49.4%	43.6%	54.6%	58.4%	56.3%

Table 5. Circulation change for (nearly) all libraries

## Region by Region

The situation for each region as defined by the OBE (Bureau of Economic Analysis) region code.

### 0: US Service Schools

With only five libraries, Table 6 doesn't mean much

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	40%	20%	40%	40%	20%	20%
Same	0%	40%	0%	20%	20%	0%
Less	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	80%

Table 6. Circulation change for US service schools

### 1: New England—CT ME MA NH RI VT

Table 7 includes 221 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	36.2%	32.1%	38.9%	33.9%	30.3%	35.3%
Same	12.2%	13.1%	16.3%	9.0%	7.7%	8.1%
Less	51.6%	54.8%	44.8%	57.0%	62.0%	56.6%

Table 7. Circulation change for New England libraries

## 2 : Mid East—DE DC MD NJ NY PA

This group includes 465 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	35.3%	35.5%	44.9%	34.0%	31.2%	37.2%
Same	9.9%	12.5%	13.3%	6.9%	7.7%	9.7%
Less	54.8%	52.0%	41.7%	59.1%	61.1%	53.1%

Table 8. Circulation change for Mid East libraries

## 3: Great Lakes—IL IN MI OH WI

This region includes 471 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	35.9%	40.3%	43.3%	35.2%	34.0%	38.4%
Same	11.3%	10.2%	12.3%	10.0%	9.6%	7.6%
Less	52.9%	49.5%	44.4%	54.8%	56.5%	53.9%

Table 9. Circulation change for Great Lakes libraries

## 4: Plains—IA KS MN MO NE ND SD

This region includes 332 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	41.6%	41.3%	42.8%	40.7%	35.8%	38.3%
Same	10.8%	7.8%	12.0%	9.3%	7.8%	6.6%
Less	47.6%	50.9%	45.2%	50.0%	56.3%	55.1%

Table 10. Circulation change for Plains libraries

## 5: Southeast—AL AR FL GA KY LA MS NC SC TN VA WV

This region includes 764 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	42.1%	41.9%	44.8%	38.4%	32.5%	33.6%
Same	7.9%	9.7%	10.2%	5.8%	8.5%	7.6%
Less	50.0%	48.4%	45.0%	55.9%	59.0%	58.8%

Table 11. Circulation changes for Southeast libraries

## 6: Southwest—AZ NM OK TX

This region includes 281 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	43.8%	41.6%	43.8%	42.0%	37.7%	38.8%
Same	7.8%	7.5%	12.5%	7.5%	6.8%	7.8%
Less	48.4%	50.9%	43.8%	50.5%	55.5%	53.4%

Table 12. Circulation changes for Southwest libraries

## 7: Rocky Mountains—CO ID MT UT WY

This group includes 96 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	41.7%	40.6%	39.6%	39.6%	31.3%	35.4%
Same	11.5%	11.5%	16.7%	6.3%	11.5%	4.2%
Less	46.9%	47.9%	43.8%	54.2%	57.3%	60.4%

Table 13. Circulation changes for Rocky Mountain libraries

## 8 : Far West—AK CA HI NV OR WA

This region includes 392 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	43.4%	48.0%	46.7%	40.3%	34.4%	37.0%
Same	7.9%	8.9%	14.8%	7.1%	8.4%	4.6%
Less	48.7%	43.1%	38.5%	52.6%	57.1%	58.4%

Table 14. Circulation changes for Far West libraries

## 9: Outlying areas—AS FM GU MH MP PR PW VI

This group includes 37 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	49%	35%	32%	49%	27%	30%
Same	5%	11%	11%	3%	0%	3%
Less	46%	54%	57%	49%	73%	68%

Table 15. Circulation changes for outlying libraries

# Sector of Institution

A relatively simple breakdown of institutions.

## 1: Public, 4-year and above

This sector includes 615 libraries.



	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	34.0%	32.8%	37.9%	31.2%	27.3%	34.8%
Same	9.6%	11.7%	13.2%	7.6%	10.9%	7.2%
Less	56.4%	55.4%	48.9%	61.1%	61.8%	58.0%

Table 16. Circulation changes for public 4-year

## 2: Private non-profit, 4-year and above

This sector includes 1,232 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	35.2%	34.6%	38.1%	37.8%	33.7%	36.9%
Same	8.4%	10.3%	12.5%	7.5%	8.0%	8.0%
Less	56.4%	55.1%	49.4%	54.7%	58.3%	55.1%

Table 17. Circulation changes, private non-profit 4-year

## 3: Private for-profit, 4-year and above

This sector includes 192 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	73.4%	64.6%	57.3%	44.3%	31.8%	34.4%
Same	4.2%	3.6%	12.5%	6.3%	6.3%	4.7%
Less	22.4%	31.8%	30.2%	49.5%	62.0%	60.9%

Table 18. Circulation changes, private for-profit 4-year

## 4: Public, 2-year

This sector includes 865 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	41.2%	46.4%	51.4%	39.7%	35.4%	35.8%
Same	8.9%	9.2%	11.8%	7.9%	7.7%	7.9%
Less	49.9%	44.4%	36.8%	52.5%	56.9%	56.3%

Table 19. Circulation changes, public 2-year

## 5: Private non-profit, 2-year

This sector includes 46 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	52%	46%	41%	39%	37%	43%
Same	20%	15%	13%	9%	11%	2%
Less	28%	39%	46%	52%	52%	54%

Table 20. Circulation changes, private non-profit 2-year

### 6:- Private for-profit, 2-year

This sector includes 114 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	54%	59%	56%	50%	47%	45%
Same	29%	14%	18%	7%	3%	4%
Less	18%	27%	25%	43%	50%	52%

Table 21. Circulation changes, private for-profit 2-year

## Carnegie Classification 2005: Associate Degrees

There are 1,139 libraries in these classifications.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	44.7%	48.2%	51.1%	40.6%	35.9%	36.1%
Same	10.7%	9.9%	12.4%	7.6%	7.3%	6.9%
Less	44.6%	41.9%	36.5%	51.7%	56.8%	57.0%

Table 22. Circulation changes, all associate's

### 1 - Associate's - Public Rural - serving small

This classification includes 89 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	60%	52%	45%	55%	38%	37%
Same	7%	10%	9%	6%	7%	8%
Less	34%	38%	46%	39%	55%	55%

Table 23. Circulation changes, associate's public rural small

### 2 - Associate's - Public Rural - serving medium

This group includes 271 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	36.9%	44.3%	49.8%	38.0%	37.6%	36.5%
Same	11.4%	7.7%	14.8%	9.6%	7.7%	8.1%
Less	51.7%	48.0%	35.4%	52.4%	54.6%	55.4%

Table 24. Circulation changes, associate's public rural medium

### 3 - Associate's - Public Rural - serving large

This classification includes 136 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	36%	49%	55%	37%	40%	41%
Same	5%	7%	3%	4%	7%	9%
Less	59%	44%	42%	60%	54%	50%

Table 25. Circulation changes, associate's public rural large

#### 4 - Associate's - Public Suburban - serving single campus

This classification includes 103 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	38%	42%	45%	36%	27%	29%
Same	9%	17%	17%	7%	9%	8%
Less	53%	41%	38%	57%	64%	63%

Table 26. Circulation changes, associate's public suburban single-campus

#### 5 - Associate's - Public Suburban - serving multi-campus

This classification includes 88 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	50%	50%	49%	48%	40%	27%
Same	9%	11%	14%	10%	13%	7%
Less	41%	39%	38%	42%	48%	66%

Table 27. Circulation changes, associate's public suburban multi-campus

#### 6 - Associate's - Public Urban - serving single campus

This classification includes 31 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	42%	48%	68%	35%	32%	32%
Same	10%	10%	6%	16%	13%	13%
Less	48%	42%	26%	48%	55%	55%

Table 28. Circulation changes, associate's public urban single-campus

#### 7 - Associate's - Public Urban - serving multi-campus

This classification includes 120 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	29%	40%	58%	27%	27%	36%
Same	12%	7%	13%	10%	3%	8%
Less	59%	53%	30%	63%	71%	57%

Table 29. Circulation changes, associate's public urban multi-campus

### 8 - Associate's - Public special use

With only four libraries, Table 30 isn't especially meaningful—but it's striking!

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	50%	50%	100%	25%	50%	100%
Same	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Less	50%	25%	0%	75%	50%	0%

Table 30. Circulation changes, associate's public special use

### 9 - Associate's - Private not-for-profit

This classification includes 52 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	52%	46%	42%	40%	33%	35%
Same	17%	17%	12%	10%	10%	2%
Less	31%	37%	46%	50%	58%	63%

Table 31. Circulation changes, associate's private not-for-profit

### 10 - Associate's - Private for-profit

This classification includes 135 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	56%	56%	55%	47%	44%	44%
Same	25%	14%	16%	6%	4%	3%
Less	19%	30%	30%	47%	53%	53%

Table 32. Circulation changes, associate's private for-profit

### 11 - Associate's - Public 2-year colleges under 4-year universities

This classification includes 45 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	64%	47%	36%	60%	29%	29%
Same	0%	2%	11%	2%	9%	4%
Less	36%	51%	53%	38%	62%	67%

Table 33. Circulation changes, public 2-year under 4-year universities

## 12 - Associate's - Public 4-year primarily associate's

This group includes 15 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	47%	47%	53%	40%	33%	33%
Same	0%	13%	7%	0%	7%	20%
Less	53%	40%	40%	60%	60%	47%

Table 34. Circulation changes, public 4-year primarily associate's

## 13 - Associate's - Private not-for-profit 4-year primarily associate's degrees

This classification includes 12 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	50%	50%	25%	50%	50%	25%
Same	0%	8%	17%	8%	0%	0%
Less	50%	42%	58%	42%	50%	75%

Table 35. Circulation changes, private not-for-profit 4-year primarily associate's

## 14 - Associate's - Private for-profit 4-year primarily associate's degrees

This classification includes 38 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	79%	82%	68%	39%	32%	37%
Same	3%	3%	18%	8%	11%	3%
Less	18%	16%	13%	53%	58%	61%

Table 36. Circulation changes, private for-profit 4-year primarily associate's

# Carnegie: Baccalaureate Degrees

Overall, there are 594 libraries in these categories.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	37.2%	34.0%	38.4%	36.4%	29.5%	36.4%
Same	7.9%	8.8%	11.1%	6.7%	7.7%	8.1%
Less	54.9%	57.2%	50.5%	56.9%	62.8%	55.6%

Table 37. Circulation change, bachelor's overall

## 21 - Baccalaureate Colleges-Arts and Sciences

This classification includes 242 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	32.6%	28.1%	32.6%	32.6%	26.9%	33.9%
Same	7.4%	7.9%	12.4%	5.0%	7.9%	9.9%
Less	59.9%	64.0%	55.0%	62.4%	65.3%	56.2%

Table 38. Circulation changes, bachelor's arts & science

## 22 - Baccalaureate Colleges-Diverse Fields

This classification includes 282 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	38.3%	35.1%	41.5%	38.3%	29.4%	36.5%
Same	8.5%	10.3%	9.9%	8.9%	8.5%	7.1%
Less	53.2%	54.6%	48.6%	52.8%	62.1%	56.4%

Table 39. Circulation changes, bachelor's diverse

## 23 - Baccalaureate/Associate's Colleges

This classification includes 70 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	50%	50%	46%	41%	39%	44%
Same	6%	6%	11%	4%	4%	6%
Less	44%	44%	43%	54%	57%	50%

Table 40. Circulation changes, bachelor/associate

## Carnegie: Master's Degrees

Overall, these include 580 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	38.3%	35.9%	38.4%	36.4%	29.0%	34.7%
Same	10.2%	12.2%	11.4%	7.1%	12.2%	8.1%
Less	51.6%	51.9%	50.2%	56.6%	58.8%	57.2%

Table 41. Circulation changes, master's (all)

## 18 - Master's Colleges and Universities (larger programs)

This classification includes 311 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	37.3%	35.7%	42.8%	35.4%	28.3%	37.6%
Same	7.1%	11.6%	8.4%	6.1%	13.8%	8.0%
Less	55.6%	52.7%	48.9%	58.5%	57.9%	54.3%

Table 42. Circulation changes, larger master's

## 19 - Master's Colleges and Universities (medium programs)

This classification includes 162 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	40.1%	37.0%	31.5%	38.3%	29.0%	29.6%
Same	14.2%	9.9%	16.0%	7.4%	9.3%	7.4%
Less	45.7%	53.1%	52.5%	54.3%	61.7%	63.0%

Table 43. Circulation changes, medium master's

## 20 - Master's Colleges and Universities (smaller programs)

This classification includes 107 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	37%	35%	36%	36%	31%	34%
Same	14%	18%	13%	9%	12%	9%
Less	49%	48%	50%	54%	57%	57%

Table 44. Circulation changes, smaller master's

# Carnegie: Doctorates

Overall, these classifications include 265 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	28.7%	27.2%	35.5%	26.8%	23.8%	32.1%
Same	10.6%	12.8%	12.5%	9.4%	7.5%	7.9%
Less	60.8%	60.0%	52.1%	63.8%	68.7%	60.0%

Table 45. Circulation changes, all doctorate-granting

## 15 - Research Universities (very high research activity)

This group includes 96 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	24%	23%	27%	25%	21%	25%
Same	16%	14%	19%	10%	10%	8%
Less	60%	64%	54%	65%	69%	67%

Table 46. Circulation changes, research universities (very high activity)

## 16 - Research Universities (high research activity)

This classification includes 101 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	30%	29%	38%	29%	25%	34%
Same	8%	13%	9%	7%	6%	6%
Less	62%	58%	53%	64%	69%	60%

Table 47. Circulation changes, research universities (high activity)

## 17 - Doctoral/Research Universities (other)

This group includes 68 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	34%	31%	44%	26%	26%	40%
Same	7%	12%	9%	12%	6%	10%
Less	59%	57%	47%	62%	68%	50%

Table 49. Circulation changes, other doctoral universities

## Carnegie: Special Focus Institutions

Overall, this diverse set includes 467 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	40.0%	42.6%	43.7%	41.1%	43.0%	42.6%
Same	6.6%	8.1%	16.5%	7.9%	6.2%	6.0%
Less	53.3%	49.3%	39.8%	51.0%	50.7%	51.4%

Table 50. Circulation changes, special focus institutions

## 24 - Theological seminaries and similar

This classification includes 152 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	27.0%	28.9%	38.8%	43.4%	56.6%	52.6%
Same	9.2%	12.5%	15.8%	7.9%	5.3%	5.9%
Less	63.8%	58.6%	45.4%	48.7%	38.2%	41.4%

Table 51. Circulation changes, seminaries and similar



## 25 - Medical schools and medical centers

This classification includes 40 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	28%	28%	33%	30%	15%	25%
Same	3%	3%	23%	3%	13%	10%
Less	70%	70%	45%	68%	73%	65%

Table 52. Circulation changes, medical schools/centers

## 26 - Other separate health profession schools

This classification includes 76 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	33%	49%	43%	42%	34%	29%
Same	7%	3%	14%	9%	5%	3%
Less	61%	49%	42%	49%	61%	68%

Table 53. Circulation changes, other health profession

## 27 - Schools of engineering

This classification includes five libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	20%	60%	60%	40%	60%	60%
Same	20%	0%	20%	20%	0%	20%
Less	60%	40%	20%	40%	40%	20%

Table 54. Circulation changes, schools of engineering

## 28 - Other technology-related schools

This classification includes 32 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	88%	88%	72%	38%	22%	34%
Same	3%	3%	19%	3%	13%	3%
Less	9%	9%	9%	59%	66%	63%

Table 55. Circulation changes, technology-related

## 29 - Schools of business and management

This classification includes 17 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	24%	18%	24%	29%	18%	29%
Same	0%	18%	24%	0%	0%	24%
Less	76%	65%	53%	71%	82%	47%

Table 56. Circulation changes, business schools

### 30 - Schools of art, music, and design

This classification includes 84 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	58%	46%	48%	44%	42%	44%
Same	7%	8%	11%	11%	7%	5%
Less	35%	45%	42%	45%	51%	51%

Table 57. Circulation changes, art/music/design schools

### 31 - Schools of law

This group includes 19 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	26%	42%	37%	37%	53%	37%
Same	0%	5%	16%	16%	0%	0%
Less	74%	53%	47%	47%	47%	63%

Table 58. Circulation changes, law schools

### 32 - Other special-focus institutions

This non-group includes 18 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	61%	61%	39%	56%	61%	33%
Same	6%	11%	39%	6%	0%	11%
Less	33%	28%	22%	39%	39%	56%

Table 59. Circulation changes, other special-focus

### 33 - Tribal colleges

This group includes 24 colleges.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	46%	63%	58%	38%	63%	75%
Same	13%	8%	17%	8%	4%	4%
Less	42%	29%	25%	54%	33%	21%

Table 60. Circulation changes, tribal colleges

# Carnegie: Outliers

## 0 - Not Classified

Only one library made the cut for all three periods, mostly up.

## -3 - Not Applicable, not in Carnegie universe (not accredited or nondegree-granting)

This non-group includes 18 libraries.

	Circulation			Circulation per capita		
	06-08	06-10	08-10	06-08	06-10	08-10
More	50%	56%	56%	39%	28%	11%
Same	11%	0%	22%	6%	17%	0%
Less	39%	44%	22%	56%	56%	89%

Table 61. Circulation changes, non-Carnegie libraries

# Conclusions

The story I see here is interesting and very different from the common wisdom: *many* academic libraries have growing circulation, at least over a four-year period. More interesting and far more useful would be analyses showing what factors within those libraries (or their parent institutions) seemed to correlate best with circulation growth, assuming for the moment that, at least for some kinds of academic library, growing circulation isn't such a terrible thing. But that's a bigger project requiring actual funding.

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# Masthead

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