

Chapter Two

WORLDCAT: The PROFILE

The Sample

The data analysis and interpretation in this report construct a profile of the monographic bibliographic records in WorldCat by a number of parameters. All 3,378,272 usable records from the sample are analyzed according to the imprint year time periods and subject divisions defined for the study in the main Table 2-1, *WorldCat Records, All Titles Held by Date (all subject divisions)*, attached to this chapter. It must be borne in mind that all absolute numbers in this report are from the 10% systematic sample of monographic bibliographic records in WorldCat which should reflect the population of records in WorldCat. Because the numbers are from a sample, they will not directly correspond to numbers in actual collections or the analyses of WorldCat in *OCLC Annual Reports*.

Table 2-1 is the ABig Picture,@ showing the distribution of monographic bibliographic records in WorldCat by imprint year and subject division across the 500 plus years of the printed book. Table 2-1 has a Subject Analysis subtotal line which contains the total for all records with call numbers used in the subject analysis (2,199,1650). After the Subject Analysis subtotal line, the number of records with ANo call number present@ are shown by time period (1,179,107). There is also an Aother@ column at the end of the dated columns which shows the total by subject for all those records which did not have publication dates. The AGrand Total@ line adds the subtotal, Subject Analysis, and the ANo call number present@ lines to account for all usable records in the 10% sample (3,378,272).

Table 2-2, *WorldCat Monographic Bibliographic Records: Percentage Increase/Decrease by Time Period*, is a summary table of records by time period. The table contains the total number of records in the WorldCat sample divided into those records with usable call numbers and those without call numbers. The increase/decrease in the number of records in the sample over the 500 year time span is shown.

As defined for the study, the early centuries beginning with 1500 are shown in 100

year blocks. The number of records for the earliest period, pre-1500, may appear to be high, but these no doubt include records for manuscript works as well as incunabula, those works printed before 1500 or facsimiles of these early works. The first full century of printing, 1500-1599, naturally shows a very large increase in titles over the first time interval of pre-1500.

The publication explosion of the nineteenth century can be seen in the huge difference between the number of records for the first half of the century, which is more than doubled in the second half (133%). From 1900 forward, the time periods are by decade until 1985, in which the analysis becomes annual. The number of records increases steadily throughout the 20th century with the exception of the decades of the two world wars which each decrease from the previous decade. Even in the decade of the 1930s, the period of the Great Depression, the number of records increases 18% over the more prosperous decade of the 1920s. The decrease is slight in the 1940s, only 2 percent. The explosion in publishing which followed World War II is obvious in the huge increase in records for the 1950s (49%), with an even larger increase of 82% in the 1960s. The number keeps going up as the 1970s saw another increase of 61 percent. Adding together the number of records for the 1980s gives a total of 670,660 records, an increase of 27% over the previous decade.

For the fifteen years 1985-1999, the number of records increases annually until 1993, in which the number begins to decrease. From an annual high of 75,460 records in 1992, there is a 39 percentage point difference in the number of records between 1992 and 1999. Since the data were extracted in February 2001, it could be expected that many libraries had not cataloged or set holdings for all year 2000 imprints. The differences, however, between 1999 and years immediately preceding would seem to show that there is a time lag during which bibliographic records for a considerable number of published works are not available in WorldCat. Previous research as reviewed in Chapter One shows that the annual number of records rises as time goes on and the numbers tend to level out over time.

In Table 2-2, the records for ANo call number present^o do not follow closely the patterns of increase/decrease for those with call numbers. Prior to the mid 19th century, the number of records without call numbers exceeds the number of records with call numbers. It is not until the 1850B1899 time period that the number of records with call numbers exceeds the number without call numbers. The large number of records without call numbers pre-1850 may reflect records from special collections and non-US libraries which do not use Dewey or Library of Congress classification schemes.

In 1988 both groupings of records have a similar increase over the previous year of plus 3 percent. For those records without call numbers, the number of records declines each year beginning in 1991, while those with call numbers begin to decline in 1993. The declines are larger in the number of records with no call number than in those with call numbers. In 1996 the ratio of records with call number to those without call number is nearly 3/1. The number of no call number records peaks slightly earlier, 1990, than those with call numbers (1992) and the decrease is more pronounced, but the same pattern of decline during the 1990s is present. The number of records with call numbers declines 72 percentage points between 1992 and 2000. The number of records without call numbers declines 88 percentage points from 1990 to 2000. Further analysis of the decreasing numbers of records in WorldCat for the most current years is contained in the foreign language analysis, the unique title analysis, and the ISBN analysis.

Subject Analysis

Subject analysis can only be conducted on those records with call numbers as the call numbers are used to perform the subject sort. If we look at the vertical ATotal^o column in Table 2-1, the main table, we can see the total number of records with call numbers for each of the 24 subject divisions which correspond to the Library of Congress A-Z broad subject divisions. It is obvious that the Language, Linguistics, and Literature (LLL) subject division has the largest number of titles in the sample out of the 24 subject divisions, with 464,138 records. The LLL division represents the majority of the titles in the LC AP^o classifications and comprises 21% of all of the records with call numbers. The history, biography and travel classifications, LC AC-F,^o have 292,037 or 13.3% of all records with

call numbers. The business and economics classes are the only other grouping to have over 200,000 titles and comprise 9.6% of the total number of records with call numbers. Only two other subject divisions have more than 100,000 records: philosophy/religion has 180,309 (8.2%) and engineering/technology with 150,042 (6.8%).

Of those subject divisions with less than 100,000 records in the sample, education has 97,094 (4.4%); art and architecture with 93,013 for (4%); law with 85,621 (3.9%); sociology with 84,886 (3.9%); political science with 74,097 or (3.4%). Library science and bibliography and medicine have almost the same number of records for 3.1% of total each. The remaining subject divisions have very small percentages of the total number of records in the sample. These proportions to total for the records in the sample should closely reflect the proportions of those subject divisions in the WorldCat database.

Those subject divisions which are known to be monographically oriented disciplines are the subject divisions with the highest number of records. The LLL and history subject divisions have much larger proportions of records than any other subject divisions. These two subject areas comprise 34.3%, or over 1/3 of the records with call numbers in the sample. Adding in the only other subject division with over 200,000 records, business/economics at 9.6%, yields 43.9% of total comprised of the three largest subject divisions. The next two largest subject divisions, those with over 100,000 titles comprise 15% of total. The largest five subject divisions account for nearly 60% of the records in the sample, the remaining subject areas thus comprising the other 40 percent.

Computer science predictably shows few records until the 1960s and is one of the few subject divisions with increases in annual numbers in the 1990s, with 1999 having the highest number of records of any time period. Chemistry, a classic science field, more closely follows the pattern of increase/decrease for the database. It fluctuates after 1984 with the highest annual number reached in 1989 and declining numbers after that. The LLL division has small but rather steady increases each year beginning in 1985 with the highest annual total reached in 1994 and a small decline in numbers each year until a more pronounced decrease of 15% in 1999. The LLL division has by far the highest

number of records in 2000 evincing a strong pattern of acquisitions support for those subject areas. The history areas follow an almost identical pattern to the LLL division, again with the highest number in 1994 but a larger 23% decline in 1999.

If we look at the imprint year which has the highest number of records after 1984 for each of the 24 subject divisions, the earliest year in which any division peaks is 1990. Education and engineering/technology are the two subject divisions which have their highest number of annual records in 1990 with the number steadily declining after that. ANo call number present^o also peaks in 1990. Five subject divisions peak in 1991: chemistry, computer science, music, and physical sciences. There are four areas which peak in 1992: business/economics, medicine, philosophy/religion, and political science. 1993 has the largest number of subject division peaks; agriculture, biological sciences, mathematics, physical education/recreation, and sociology. In 1994 five subject areas peak: anthropology, history, LLL, law, and psychology. Only library science and bibliography have their highest number of records in 1995, perhaps reflecting the current nature of the materials, and one subject, art/architecture has the largest number of records in 1996. Thus it can be seen that the number of records in the sample reflect a pattern of the highest annual number of records peaking between 1990 and 1996, with the majority in the 1990-1994 time frame.

The patterns, both for absolute numbers and the annual increase/decline after 1984, are remarkably similar for all of the subject divisions. The differences in absolute numbers between the various subject divisions are due in part to the way in which the subject divisions are constituted in the WLN Conspectus and the iCAS products (This organization is also the North American Title Count subject division). The LLL division is the largest because it includes all language, literature, and linguistics worldwide. The history division is likewise inclusive. These two areas are the major disciplines that are studied internationally and will figure prominently in the language analysis. They are also the most monographically oriented of all disciplines.

The absolute numbers for all of the subject divisions are also a reflection of the universe of publication by subject fields. The relative size of each subject to the others reflects the proportion of the universe of publication which each field represents. The relative lack of fluctuation over the last 15 years of the 20th century can either be a reflection of the universe of publication, or a reflection of the numbers of titles by subject fields the libraries in WorldCat were acquiring and cataloging. It is likely that the acquisitions patterns reflect publication patterns, with the exception of the last 5-6 years of data.

The data from Table 2-1 have been aggregated into several summary tables for subject analysis. Table 2-3, *WorldCat Records: Subject Divisions, 50 Year Range*, shows the growth in numbers of titles by 50 year ranges beginning in 1800.

It is easy to see the explosion in publishing which accelerated from the first half of the 19th century through the last half of the 20th century in Table 2-3. The total of records for publication years since 1800 make up 95% of the records in the study. Just the fifty years from 1950-1999 contain 70% of all records in the 10% sample from WorldCat. While there is undoubtedly much global publication which is not reflected in WorldCat, we can be certain that these patterns are at least reflective of Western European and North American publication rates.

Table 2-4, *WorldCat RecordsBSubject Divisions, 10 Year Range*, shows the decades of the 20th century. It has been already been shown from Table 2-1 that the number of records progressively declines throughout most of the 1990s, yet it can be seen in Table 2-4 that the decade of the 1990s has the highest number of records for anthropology, art and architecture, biological sciences, business and economics, computer science, history, LLL, law, mathematics and medicine, performing arts, philosophy/religion, physical education and recreation, political science, psychology, and sociology. (Highlighted in Table 2-4)

When the magnitude of the increase in publication numbers from the 1950s forward is seen, there can be no wonder that the rate of increase for monographs (not to mention

average price increases) made it a near impossibility for libraries to continue to acquire a substantial proportion of the universe of publication. Those subject areas which have a decrease in numbers in the last decade are, agriculture, chemistry, education, engineering and technology, geography and earth science, library science, general reference and bibliography, music, physical sciences. These are mainly fields which are not monographically oriented disciplines. The exception would be education and the library science, reference and bibliography areas. The decrease for the AZ@ classifications may be partially explained by a change in classification by the Library of Congress in which bibliographies began to be assigned to the subject classification of the work instead of AZ.@ It is also suspected that with the prevalence of online bibliographic databases beginning in the early 1990s, printed bibliographies became less useful as they became out of date very quickly and it had become easy to construct up-to-date bibliographies from databases.

The increase for the monographically oriented humanities and social sciences fields in the 1990s over the 1980s may be an indication that libraries were endeavoring to support acquisitions for those areas because of the large increases in serial subscription prices in the scientific, technical, medical fields.

It is obvious that the rate of monographic publication did not abate in the 1990s as even with the steep declines in the number of records annually for most of the decade, the total number of records for the 1990s is only 5,000 less than the total for the decade of the 1980s.

The rate of decrease in the number of records by imprint year in the latter half of the 1990s points to a pattern of Aslow accretion@ in the way in which libraries add new titles. The analysis provided for the WorldCat profile cannot solely identify the causes of the time lag in records appearing in WorldCat. Other studies have similar findings with regard to the time lag. It may be that libraries are slow in making selection and thus purchasing decisions. It may be that the majority of libraries wait for a bibliographic record to show up in WorldCat to avoid original cataloging. And it could be a combination of both of these

factors. This problem will again be explored in the subsequent chapters with the analysis by type of library grouping, the Unique Titles, and the Language Analysis.

Summary for WorldCat

The profile of WorldCat by subject divisions and time periods depicted in Chapter Two reveals the parameters of the aggregated resources base of the 9,000 library membership of OCLC. The collective holdings of these libraries comprise an information commons[®] of titles available through resources sharing. The profile is a broad outline provided through the iCAS analysis of the 10% sample of monographic bibliographic records extracted from the WorldCat database. Subsequent chapters explore the variables in the study providing a more detailed profile of those resources.

In Chapter Three the five types of library groupings are each analyzed separately by the same parameters of distribution by imprint date and subject divisions.

[Click here for Chapter 3.](#)

Table 2-1a
WorldCat Monographic Bibliographic Records - All Titles Held by Date (all subject divisions)

SUBJECT DIVISION	Pre-1500	1500-1599	1600-1699	1700-1799	1800-1849	1850-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929
AGRICULTURE	0	26	75	244	441	1,987	1,285	1,536	1,642
ANTHROPOLOGY	1	20	30	52	160	650	354	296	419
ART AND ARCHITECTURE	3	92	151	401	942	3,101	2,159	1,641	2,728
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	2	34	76	424	1,020	3,043	1,399	1,009	1,263
BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS	2	59	209	2,371	4,342	5,128	3,316	3,253	4,610
CHEMISTRY	0	9	44	76	118	358	230	177	327
COMPUTER SCIENCE	0	0	0	1	0	4	10	3	2
EDUCATION	1	15	56	144	565	1,992	1,148	1,143	1,693
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	5	77	177	428	969	3,966	2,575	2,273	2,976
GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCES	1	39	99	356	819	2,676	1,196	973	1,197
HISTORY AND AUXILIARY SCIENCES	8	401	2,100	4,141	7,677	23,375	11,360	9,465	9,745
LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS, AND LITERATURE	51	962	2,332	6,530	12,932	34,256	18,443	12,916	18,031
LAW	15	237	417	688	1,602	3,571	1,168	950	1,053
LIBRARY SCIENCE, GENERALITIES AND REFERENCE	6	33	324	738	1,567	3,262	1,407	1,007	1,611
MATHEMATICS	1	50	150	263	410	1,047	502	382	449
MEDICINE	5	128	222	466	957	2,301	1,077	1,003	1,257
MUSIC	3	49	83	402	567	1,594	973	686	943
PERFORMING ARTS	0	13	31	69	109	371	257	195	362
PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION	75	1,492	3,638	5,029	7,405	18,945	7,683	5,405	6,394
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION	0	6	19	47	127	547	352	282	443
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	16	169	308	612	820	1,926	902	760	924
POLITICAL SCIENCE	0	61	245	640	1,062	3,234	1,625	1,932	1,785
PSYCHOLOGY	1	24	99	82	153	621	447	384	631
SOCIOLOGY	1	12	64	242	866	2,315	1,145	1,074	1,317
Subject Analysis	197	4,008	10,949	24,446	45,630	120,270	61,013	48,745	61,802
No Call Number Present	1,189	7,369	16,124	32,265	48,052	98,366	42,986	37,472	42,853
Grand Total	1,386	11,377	27,073	56,711	93,682	218,636	103,999	86,217	104,655

Table 2-1b
WorldCat Monographic Bibliographic Records - All Titles Held by Date (all subject divisions)

SUBJECT DIVISION	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1984	1985	1986	1987
AGRICULTURE	1,993	1,986	3,418	5,046	8,595	5,361	1,080	1,013	993
ANTHROPOLOGY	484	405	732	1,231	2,396	1,418	308	303	305
ART AND ARCHITECTURE	2,742	2,795	5,094	10,317	16,617	10,330	2,083	2,013	2,068
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	1,556	1,340	2,241	4,332	7,738	4,489	920	923	937
BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS	6,159	6,525	9,513	20,515	39,372	24,406	4,952	5,153	5,127
CHEMISTRY	368	372	759	1,527	1,894	955	197	176	214
COMPUTER SCIENCE	1	19	66	546	1,606	1,785	499	519	564
EDUCATION	2,848	2,310	4,385	10,821	21,417	11,854	2,444	2,451	2,356
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	3,532	4,840	8,399	15,575	30,872	18,954	3,841	3,816	3,705
GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCES	1,412	1,370	3,518	6,237	9,633	5,753	1,122	1,137	1,143
HISTORY AND AUXILIARY SCIENCES	12,657	13,033	14,621	28,175	43,055	24,808	5,160	4,967	5,235
LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS, AND LITERATURE	17,940	18,404	27,146	50,991	69,595	37,742	7,734	7,770	7,726
LAW	1,555	1,522	2,765	5,338	13,230	10,233	2,259	2,362	2,344
LIBRARY SCIENCE, GENERALITIES AND REFERENCE	2,681	2,033	3,177	7,950	13,960	7,624	1,557	1,256	1,574
MATHEMATICS	446	537	977	2,681	3,749	2,045	445	420	429
MEDICINE	1,578	1,665	3,016	5,761	11,792	7,685	1,544	1,698	1,739
MUSIC	1,077	1,141	1,656	2,814	4,510	2,552	561	473	529
PERFORMING ARTS	522	502	880	1,495	2,780	1,793	401	373	367
PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION	6,828	6,799	10,441	17,433	22,776	13,635	2,914	2,822	2,699
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION	606	545	1,176	2,138	4,559	2,793	504	509	549
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	1,122	1,114	2,150	4,513	5,124	2,865	590	624	659
POLITICAL SCIENCE	2,412	3,047	4,366	7,737	12,072	6,889	1,426	1,458	1,557
PSYCHOLOGY	612	524	1,021	2,161	4,520	2,358	500	560	514
SOCIOLOGY	1,710	1,570	2,722	7,259	17,726	10,069	2,032	2,121	2,156
Subject Analysis	72,841	74,398	114,239	222,593	369,588	218,396	45,073	44,917	45,489
No Call Number Present	50,466	46,145	65,353	104,778	158,019	108,674	21,891	21,830	22,413
Grand Total	123,307	120,543	179,592	327,371	527,607	327,070	66,964	66,747	67,902

Table 2-1c
WorldCat Monographic Bibliographic Records - All Titles Held by Date (all subject divisions)

SUBJECT DIVISION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AGRICULTURE	1,076	1,067	1,133	1,147	1,156	1,156	1,100	943
ANTHROPOLOGY	329	338	370	405	411	401	431	378
ART AND ARCHITECTURE	2,181	2,228	2,342	2,342	2,355	2,225	2,215	2,231
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	994	952	1,086	1,126	1,122	1,134	1,080	932
BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS	5,322	5,487	5,702	5,792	6,037	5,783	5,736	5,366
CHEMISTRY	197	232	225	228	223	201	178	154
COMPUTER SCIENCE	553	672	735	795	774	776	724	700
EDUCATION	2,539	2,511	2,737	2,571	2,749	2,689	2,469	2,328
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	3,791	3,780	4,085	4,044	4,088	3,700	3,544	3,191
GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCES	1,144	1,272	1,232	1,395	1,331	1,294	1,181	1,118
HISTORY AND AUXILIARY SCIENCES	5,541	5,634	6,088	5,912	6,130	5,980	6,241	6,136
LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS, AND LITERATURE	7,908	8,440	8,813	9,206	9,262	9,561	9,600	9,251
LAW	2,465	2,618	2,902	3,076	3,028	3,030	3,204	2,901
LIBRARY SCIENCE, GENERALITIES AND REFERENCE	1,410	1,287	1,437	1,324	1,370	1,227	1,170	1,278
MATHEMATICS	456	467	507	540	550	551	486	468
MEDICINE	1,918	1,861	1,976	2,141	2,246	2,111	2,089	1,866
MUSIC	530	535	521	548	508	524	513	471
PERFORMING ARTS	381	375	431	404	446	473	408	427
PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION	2,886	2,965	3,252	3,164	3,267	3,172	3,134	2,908
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION	610	567	612	695	663	699	653	659
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	673	646	659	754	713	683	596	654
POLITICAL SCIENCE	1,624	1,690	1,845	1,985	2,041	1,915	1,970	1,893
PSYCHOLOGY	539	573	550	566	609	601	640	523
SOCIOLOGY	2,188	2,341	2,459	2,631	2,695	2,729	2,579	2,588
Subject Analysis	47,255	48,538	51,699	52,791	53,774	52,615	51,941	49,364
No Call Number Present	23,130	23,054	23,291	22,208	21,686	21,255	20,287	18,341
Grand Total	70,385	71,592	74,990	74,999	75,460	73,870	72,228	67,705

Table 2-1d
WorldCat Monographic Bibliographic Records - All Titles Held by Date (all subject divisions)

SUBJECT DIVISION	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Other	Total
AGRICULTURE	964	946	766	617	258	12	365	49,427
ANTHROPOLOGY	396	421	355	293	108	7	211	14,418
ART AND ARCHITECTURE	2,249	2,179	1,973	1,553	523	12	1,128	93,013
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	833	837	789	600	313	23	559	45,126
BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS	4,832	4,652	4,055	3,096	1,186	69	1,962	210,089
CHEMISTRY	148	114	102	107	66	5	74	10,055
COMPUTER SCIENCE	638	648	626	749	340	21	728	15,104
EDUCATION	1,888	1,649	1,569	1,134	383	47	2,188	97,094
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	2,988	2,941	2,584	2,190	916	52	1,168	150,042
GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCES	1,097	998	961	812	434	18	812	53,780
HISTORY AND AUXILIARY SCIENCES	5,888	5,577	5,168	3,995	1,350	84	2,330	292,037
LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS, AND LITERATURE	8,977	8,639	8,155	6,942	3,222	156	4,505	464,138
LAW	2,910	2,807	2,513	1,911	529	16	402	85,621
LIBRARY SCIENCE, GENERALITIES AND REFERENCE	950	1,553	689	519	210	5	2,742	68,938
MATHEMATICS	395	390	381	297	133	20	251	20,875
MEDICINE	1,834	1,797	1,595	1,510	761	52	932	68,583
MUSIC	392	407	375	371	144	13	494	26,959
PERFORMING ARTS	441	411	381	349	153	9	174	15,783
PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION	2,972	2,831	2,493	2,062	865	51	1,874	180,309
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION	714	688	603	598	300	21	283	23,567
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	519	504	452	418	199	19	316	33,003
POLITICAL SCIENCE	1,822	1,663	1,430	1,146	536	13	976	74,097
PSYCHOLOGY	511	511	474	486	239	16	171	22,221
SOCIOLOGY	2,383	2,343	2,089	1,604	727	50	1,079	84,886
Subject Analysis	46,741	45,506	40,578	33,359	13,895	791	25,724	2,199,165
No Call Number Present	16,407	17,017	15,060	12,037	2,795	11	16,283	1,179,107
Grand Total	63,148	62,523	55,638	45,396	16,690	802	42,007	3,378,272

Table 2-2
WorldCat Monographic Bibliographic Records
Percentage Increase/Decrease by Time Period

Years	Call Number Present		No Call Number Present		Total Sample Records	
	Number of Records	Percent Increase/Decrease	Number of Records	Percent Increase/Decrease	Number of Records	Percent Increase/Decrease
Pre-1500	197		1,189		1,386	
1500-1599	4,008	1934.52%	7,369	519.76%	11,377	720.85%
1600-1699	10,949	173.18%	16,124	118.81%	27,073	137.96%
1700-1799	24,446	123.27%	32,265	100.11%	56,711	109.47%
1800-1849	45,630	86.66%	48,052	48.93%	93,682	65.19%
1850-1899	120,270	163.58%	98,366	104.71%	218,636	133.38%
1900-1909	61,013		42,986		103,999	
1910-1919	48,745	-20.11%	37,472	-12.83%	86,217	-17.10%
1920-1929	61,802	26.79%	42,853	14.36%	104,655	21.39%
1930-1939	72,841	17.86%	50,466	17.77%	123,307	17.82%
1940-1949	74,398	2.14%	46,145	-8.56%	120,543	-2.24%
1950-1959	114,239	53.55%	65,353	41.63%	179,592	48.99%
1960-1969	222,593	94.85%	104,778	60.33%	327,371	82.29%
1970-1979	369,588	66.04%	158,019	50.81%	527,607	61.16%
1980-1984	218,396		108,674		327,070	
1985	45,073		21,891		66,964	
1986	44,917	-0.35%	21,830	-0.28%	66,747	-0.32%
1987	45,489	1.27%	22,413	2.67%	67,902	1.73%
1988	47,255	3.88%	23,130	3.20%	70,385	3.66%
1989	48,538	2.72%	23,054	-0.33%	71,592	1.71%
1990	51,699	6.51%	23,291	1.03%	74,990	4.75%
1991	52,791	2.11%	22,208	-4.65%	74,999	0.01%
1992	53,774	1.86%	21,686	-2.35%	75,460	0.61%
1993	52,615	-2.16%	21,255	-1.99%	73,870	-2.11%
1994	51,941	-1.28%	20,287	-4.55%	72,228	-2.22%
1995	49,364	-4.96%	18,341	-9.59%	67,705	-6.26%
1996	46,741	-5.31%	16,407	-10.54%	63,148	-6.73%
1997	45,506	-2.64%	17,017	3.72%	62,523	-0.99%
1998	40,578	-10.83%	15,060	-11.50%	55,638	-11.01%
1999	33,359	-17.79%	12,037	-20.07%	45,396	-18.41%
2000	13,895	-58.35%	2,795	-76.78%	16,690	-63.23%
2001	791		11		802	
Other	25,724		16,283		42,007	
Totals	2,199,165		1,179,107		3,378,272	

**Table 2-3
WorldCat Records - Subject Divisions, 50 Year Range**

SUBJECT DIVISION	1800-1849	1850-1899	1900-1949	1950-1999	TOTAL 1800-1999
AGRICULTURE	441	1,987	8,442	37,577	48,447
ANTHROPOLOGY	160	650	1,958	11,221	13,989
ART AND ARCHITECTURE	942	3,101	12,065	74,595	90,703
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	1,020	3,043	6,567	33,065	43,695
BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS	4,342	5,128	23,863	170,898	204,231
CHEMISTRY	118	358	1,474	7,831	9,781
COMPUTER SCIENCE	0	4	35	13,975	14,014
EDUCATION	565	1,992	9,142	82,561	94,260
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	969	3,966	16,196	126,088	147,219
GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCES	819	2,676	6,148	42,378	52,021
HISTORY AND AUXILIARY SCIENCES	7,677	23,375	56,260	194,311	281,623
LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS, AND LITERATURE	12,932	34,256	85,734	313,458	446,380
LAW	1,602	3,571	6,248	71,896	83,317
LIBRARY SCIENCE, GENERALITIES AND REFERENCE	1,567	3,262	8,739	51,312	64,880
MATHEMATICS	410	1,047	2,316	16,234	20,007
MEDICINE	957	2,301	6,580	56,179	66,017
MUSIC	567	1,594	4,820	18,790	25,771
PERFORMING ARTS	109	371	1,838	13,016	15,334
PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION	7,405	18,945	33,109	107,826	167,285
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION	127	547	2,228	19,989	22,891
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	820	1,926	4,822	23,796	31,364
POLITICAL SCIENCE	1,062	3,234	10,801	56,529	71,626
PSYCHOLOGY	153	621	2,598	18,217	21,589
SOCIOLOGY	866	2,315	6,816	72,714	82,711
Subject Analysis	45,630	120,270	318,799	1,634,456	2,119,155
No Call Number Present	48,052	98,366	219,922	736,731	1,103,071
Grand Total	93,682	218,636	538,721	2,371,187	3,222,226

**Table 2-4
WorldCat Records - Subject Divisions, 10 Year Range**

SUBJECT DIVISION	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999
AGRICULTURE	1,285	1,536	1,642	1,993	1,986	3,418	5,046	8,595	10,590	9,928
ANTHROPOLOGY	354	296	419	484	405	732	1,231	2,396	3,001	3,861
ART AND ARCHITECTURE	2,159	1,641	2,728	2,742	2,795	5,094	10,317	16,617	20,903	21,664
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	1,399	1,009	1,263	1,556	1,340	2,241	4,332	7,738	9,215	9,539
BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS	3,316	3,253	4,610	6,159	6,525	9,513	20,515	39,372	50,447	51,051
CHEMISTRY	230	177	327	368	372	759	1,527	1,894	1,971	1,680
COMPUTER SCIENCE	10	3	2	1	19	66	546	1,606	4,592	7,165
EDUCATION	1,148	1,143	1,693	2,848	2,310	4,385	10,821	21,417	24,155	21,783
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	2,575	2,273	2,976	3,532	4,840	8,399	15,575	30,872	37,887	33,355
GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCES	1,196	973	1,197	1,412	1,370	3,518	6,237	9,633	11,571	11,419
HISTORY AND AUXILIARY SCIENCES	11,360	9,465	9,745	12,657	13,033	14,621	28,175	43,055	51,345	57,115
LANGUAGE, LINGUISTICS, AND LITERATURE	18,443	12,916	18,031	17,940	18,404	27,146	50,991	69,595	77,320	88,406
LAW	1,168	950	1,053	1,555	1,522	2,765	5,338	13,230	22,281	28,282
LIBRARY SCIENCE, GENERALITIES AND REFERENCE	1,407	1,007	1,611	2,681	2,033	3,177	7,950	13,960	14,708	11,517
MATHEMATICS	502	382	449	446	537	977	2,681	3,749	4,262	4,565
MEDICINE	1,077	1,003	1,257	1,578	1,665	3,016	5,761	11,792	16,445	19,165
MUSIC	973	686	943	1,077	1,141	1,656	2,814	4,510	5,180	4,630
PERFORMING ARTS	257	195	362	522	502	880	1,495	2,780	3,690	4,171
PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION	7,683	5,405	6,394	6,828	6,799	10,441	17,433	22,776	27,921	29,255
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION	352	282	443	606	545	1,176	2,138	4,559	5,532	6,584
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	902	760	924	1,122	1,114	2,150	4,513	5,124	6,057	5,952
POLITICAL SCIENCE	1,625	1,932	1,785	2,412	3,047	4,366	7,737	12,072	14,644	17,710
PSYCHOLOGY	447	384	631	612	524	1,021	2,161	4,520	5,044	5,471
SOCIOLOGY	1,145	1,074	1,317	1,710	1,570	2,722	7,259	17,726	20,907	24,100
Subject Analysis	61,013	48,745	61,802	72,841	74,398	114,239	222,593	369,588	449,668	478,368
No Call Number Present	42,986	37,472	42,853	50,466	46,145	65,353	104,778	158,019	220,992	187,589
Grand Total	103,999	86,217	104,655	123,307	120,543	179,592	327,371	527,607	670,660	665,957