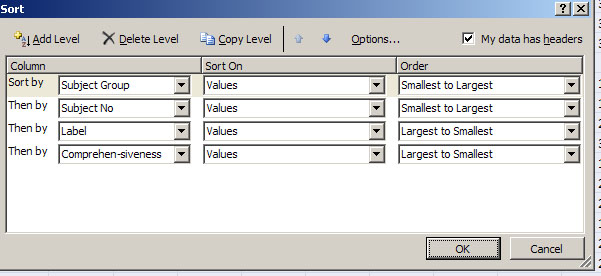
**Analysis of OhioLINK Subject Collections**

The Analysis of OhioLINK Subject Collections is grouped into nine broad subject groups:

1. Genre,
2. Arts & Recreation,
3. Business & Economics,
4. History & Geography,
5. Language & Literature,
6. Science & Technology,
7. Social Science,
8. Medicine,
9. Law.

The first group, *Genre*, includes the books that are categorized primarily by their type or genre rather than by their subject. This group includes encyclopedias, indexes, almanacs, bibliographies, and other similar materials.

The detailed analysis of individual subject areas are shown within the nine board subject areas roughly the order of their corresponding Library of Congress Classification Number. Within each subject area, the default order of the university or college campuses is in decreasing order of their comprehensiveness (see definition below). However, the default order can be changed by sorting the entries. The sort window for default order (Comprehensiveness) would be:



To retain the order of the subjects, the first three levels should not be changed. For example, to order the table alphabetically by institution name, the forth level (Comprehensiveness) would be replaced by “Institution”.

The metrics used in the analysis are:

**Number of Works:** The number of distinct works in the collection.The works were identified using the OCLC work-set algorithm[[1]](#endnote-1) and based on the FRBR definition of works[[2]](#endnote-2).

**No. of Manifestations:** The number of manifestations is determined by counting the number of unique OCLC numbers for the bibliographic records for the collection. Each OCLC number is assumed to represent a distinct manifestation. The difference between the number of works and the number of manifestations generally results from acquiring different editions of the same title.

**Number of Items:** The total number of different items or volumes in the collection. The difference between the number of manifestations and the number of items generally results from acquiring multiple copies of editions.

**Percent Non-circulating**: The percent of the collection that does not circulated.

**Annual Circulation:** The total circulation generated by the collection for the year observed.

**Circulation Rate:** The average annual circulation for the circulating items in the subject collection.

**Coverage:** The percent of all OhioLINK manifestations held in specified collection. Example: The University of Akron’s *Ethics* collection:

* Collectively OhioLINK libraries hold 13,308 different manifestations classified as *Ethics*,
* 1,563 of these manifestations are held by the University of Akron,

Therefore Akron’s coverage of ethics = 1,563 / 13,308 = 11.7%.

**Comprehensiveness**: The proportion of all OhioLINK circulations that could have been met by the manifestations in the specified collection. For the University of Akron’s *Ethics* collection:

* Collectively all *Ethics* manifestations in OhioLINK libraries circulated 8,817 times,
* Collectively the *Ethics* manifestations held at the University of Akron accounted for 3,060 circulations[[3]](#endnote-3),

Therefore the comprehensiveness of Arkon’s ethics collection = 3,060 / 8,817 = 0.347. Note that the 3,060 circulations represent the total circulation from all OhioLINK libraries for the manifestations held by the University of Akron. Another way of viewing this is that comprehensiveness is the proportion of the year’s circulation that would have been satisfied in all OhioLINK libraries relied solely on the manifestations held at Akron.

**Average Age:** The average age of the books in the collection based on the book’s publication date.

**Percent English:** The percentage of the collection that are English language books.

**Audience Level:** The type of audience for which the collection is most suitable[[4]](#endnote-4). Most books in WorldCat have had their audience level estimated based on the type of libraries that have acquired the book. The audience level for an individual books ranges from maximum of one for very scholarly material to minimum of zero for picture books for preschoolers. The audience level for a collection is the average of the audience levels of the books in the collection. In general, collections with high audience levels will be more scholarly or research focused than collections with lower audience levels.

1. Hickey, T., & Toves, J. (2005, April). FRBR work-set algorithm. Accessed Sept. 20, 2007 from <http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/frbr/default.htm> [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. IFLA Committee on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. 1998. FRBR final report. Munich: K. G. Saur. Accessed Sept. 20, 2007, from <http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr_2008.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. The total circulation from all OhioLINK libraries for the manifestations held by the University of Akron is not shown is the table and is calculated by summing the OhioLINK circulation for each manifestation held by the University of Akron. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. O’Neill, Edward T., Lynn Silipigni Connaway, and Timothy J. Dickey, “Estimating the Audience Level for Library Resources”. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, Vol 59, No 13, 2008. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)