

**Yale University Library**  
**New Haven Connecticut 06520**



**Memorandum**

**To:** Collections Development Council  
**From:** Martha Conway  
**Re:** Tables of Contents Enrichment  
**Date:** 15 June 2000

The attached report was prepared by a working group charged with investigating possibilities for tables of contents enhancement of the catalog. The members of the working group are Steven Arakawa (Catalog), Martha Conway (Catalog), E.C. Schroeder (Beinecke), Kalee Sprague (Systems), and William Wheeler (SSLIS).

The report is organized into eight sections as follows:

- Reasons for Considering Tables of Contents Enrichment
- Tables of Contents Enrichment: Services Available
- Tables of Contents Enrichment: Public Services Considerations
- Tables of Contents Enrichment: Technical Services Considerations
- Tables of Contents Enrichment: Systems Implications
- Assessing the Value of Tables of Contents Enrichment
- Recommendations
- Appendix #1 (Catalog records enriched with tables of contents information)
- Appendix #2 (Distribution of Blackwell's tables of contents records)

Several options for implementing tables of contents enrichment are described in the "Recommendations" section of the report. Below you will find a general description of how tables of contents enrichment works in general and an overview of how tables of contents enrichment could work at YUL.

All records representing English-language monographs published in 1992 or later and containing an LCCN (010) and/or an ISBN (020) are candidates for enrichment with tables of contents information. The vendor enriches records based upon a match between the ISBN or the LCCN in the incoming record and the ISBN or the LCCN in the vendor record and returns the enriched records to us. We load the records into Orbis.

Option #1: Enrich all candidate records

- extract all records representing English-language monographs published in 1992 or later
- send records to Blackwell's for tables of contents enrichment
- load enriched records

Option #2: Enrich some candidate records

- extract records representing English-language monographs with a given date of publication and/or records representing English-language monographs in a given subject (LC class)
- send records to Blackwell's for tables of contents enrichment
- load enriched records

Option #3: Enrich some candidate records

- enrich only those candidate records that are sent to for authority control processing
- enrich only those candidate records that are provided by Blackwell's in a "records with books" process

**Tables of Contents Enrichment:  
A Report to the Collections Development Council  
15 June 2000**

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### **Reasons for Considering Tables of Contents Enrichment**

By enriching a catalog record with tables of contents information, we make it more useful as a surrogate for the item it represents and more accessible to the readers it is intended to serve. In making the catalog record a better surrogate, we can reduce the number of fruitless trips to the stacks, eliminate unnecessary interlibrary loan requests, compensate for the fact that material shelved in some locations is not browsable, and make material shelved in all locations browsable from any location, even a remote one. By enriching it with key words, including subject terminology and personal names, we provide a level of access to the record -- and therefore to the item that it represents -- that would not be possible otherwise. Examples of catalog records that have been enriched with tables of contents information appear in Appendix #1.

### **Tables of Contents Enrichment: Services Available**

Two vendors provide tables of contents enrichment services: Blackwell's Book Services and Syndetic Solutions. Both vendors can provide enrichment services directly or via the OCLC/WLN MARC Record Service. What follows is a detailed description of the enrichment service offered by Blackwell's and a brief description of what is known about the service offered by Syndetic Solutions.

#### Blackwell's

Blackwell's has been providing tables of contents enrichment services to libraries since 1992. Blackwell's creates approximately 40,000 tables of contents records annually for books available on approval in the U.S. and in the U.K. as well as for medical textbooks on the Brandon-Hill list, conference proceedings, and the 5,000 best-selling popular titles. The Blackwell's database of tables of contents records currently contains approximately 275,000 records. Records are not created for tables of contents information that does not add value to the catalog record.

Approximately one half (55%) of the tables of contents records in Blackwell's database represent materials in the following four LC classes: H (social sciences), P (language and literature), Q (science) and R (medicine). Approximately 92% of the tables of contents records in Blackwell's database represent materials published in 1993 or later. Tables showing the distribution of Blackwell's tables of contents records by broad LC class and by year of publication appear in Appendix #2.

Tables of contents information is electronically scanned and converted to machine-readable text. Standardizing routines edit punctuation, create abbreviations, and convert spelled numbers to Arabic numerals. In this way, for example, "Part One" is changed to "Pt. 1." When chapter titles and author names are recorded in upper- and lower-case characters, the data is retained as is. When chapter titles and author names are recorded in upper-case characters, all are converted to lower-case except for the first character of each word and certain acronyms. All characters in common words such as "a," "and," "the," "by," and "as" are converted to lower-case when they are not the first word of the title or subtitle.

Blackwell's has two enrichment services. TOC Enrichment is used for files containing more than 50,000 records, for one-time projects, and for tests. The turnaround time is generally three to five business days. TOC Express is used for files containing fewer than 50,000 records and for ongoing projects. The Express service provides overnight enrichment for files staged Monday through Friday. Files received on Friday evening or during the weekend are enriched on the following Monday evening. Blackwell's establishes an FTP account on their server for each customer. The FTP set-up can accommodate TOC Enrichment, TOC Express, or both. The library determines the schedule for submitting input files. Only catalog records representing English-language monographs and containing an ISBN and/or an LCCN are candidates for enrichment. If the ISBN or the LCCN in the incoming record matches the ISBN or the LCCN in a Blackwell's tables of contents record, the catalog record is enriched. ISBNs and LCCNs in Blackwell's tables of contents records are derived from the book. Blackwell's adds a \$d with its NUC symbol to field 040 of the enriched record and requests that the library retain that information in the record.

In general, approximately 45% to 90% of the records representing current, English-language monographs submitted by academic libraries are enriched with tables of contents information.

Tables of contents information is added to catalog records in one of three ways: as a basic formatted contents note (field 505), as an enhanced formatted contents note (field 505), or as a set of 9xx fields containing chapter-level author and title information, which some local systems can use to display the information in a format that is similar to the printed table of contents page.

When tables of contents information is added to catalog records in a basic formatted contents note (field 505 second indicator blank), the information is recorded in \$a. The first indicator is assigned according to the completeness of the note. If the record to be enriched already contains field 505, it will be replaced. The average size of the basic formatted contents note provided by Blackwell's is 1,078 characters. Libraries can specify field size limits and request the creation of multiple fields. Tables of contents data recorded in multiple fields is split at the chapter level. Most libraries record tables of contents information as a basic formatted contents notes.

When tables of contents information is added to catalog records in an enhanced formatted contents note (field 505 second indicator 0), the information is recorded in \$g, \$r, and \$t. The first indicator is assigned according to the completeness of the note. If the record to be enriched already contains field 505, it will be replaced. The average size of the enhanced formatted contents note provided by Blackwell's is about 1,148 characters. Libraries can specify field size limits and request the creation of multiple fields. Tables of contents data recorded in multiple fields is split at the chapter level. It is expected that tables of contents information recorded as an enhanced formatted contents note will facilitate improved displays in web-based and next-generation OPACs.

As an alternative to "traditional" contents notes, tables of contents information can be added to catalog records as a set of 9xx fields with chapter-level author, title, and author-title information. Some local systems -- not NOTIS -- can index the information recorded in the 9xx fields and display it in a format that is similar to the printed table of contents page. If a library that has opted to enrich records with contents notes is at a later date able to accommodate the 9xx fields, Blackwell's will re-enrich the library's records with 9xx fields at no additional charge.

Upon completion of enrichment processing, Blackwell's will provide the library with an FTP file containing all records, all records with enriched records indicated by the value A in leader byte

23, enriched records only, or enriched records only with value A in leader byte 23. Blackwell's also provides a detailed statistical report indicating among other things the number of records that were eligible for enrichment and the number of records that were enriched.

Blackwell's standard charge is \$1.05 per record enriched.

### Syndetic Solutions

Syndetic Solutions has offered tables of contents enrichment services since May 1999. Syndetic Solutions creates approximately 60,000 tables of contents records annually for new English-language non-fiction titles published and/or distributed in the U.S. and Canada. Syndetic Solutions has begun to create tables of contents records retrospectively for titles currently in print. Like Blackwell's, Syndetic Solutions provides tables of contents information in one of three ways: as a basic formatted contents note (field 505), as an enhanced formatted contents note (field 505), or as a set of 9xx fields containing chapter-level author and title information.

Records submitted to Syndetic Solutions for enrichment must contain a standard ISBN in field 020. When the ISBN in the incoming record matches the ISBN in the Syndetic Solutions record, fields 245 and/or 246 are compared before the record is enriched. Discrepancies are verified manually prior to enrichment.

Upon completion of enrichment processing, Syndetic Solutions will provide the library with an FTP file containing enriched records and a report indicating the number of records processed and the number of records enriched.

Syndetic Solutions' standard charge is \$0.50 per record enriched.

### **Tables of Contents Enrichment: Public Services Considerations**

The primary purpose in enriching a catalog record with tables of contents information is to make it more useful as a surrogate for the item it represents and more accessible to the readers it is intended to serve. As such, the most significant impact of tables of contents enrichment will be experienced by readers and by the YUL staff who instruct and assist them in their use of the catalog.

A catalog record enriched with tables of contents information becomes a better surrogate for the item it represents when the "long" view is invoked in the OPAC and information is displayed that would otherwise be available only by examining the item itself. Readers will have to invoke the "long" display to view tables of contents information, and should be aware of the fact that, even if all records that are candidates for enrichment are in fact enriched with tables of contents information, overall only a small percentage of the catalog records that make up Orbis will contain tables of contents information.

Enriching the catalog record with key words, especially current subject terminology, dramatically increases its accessibility in the OPAC. Tables of contents information is indexed in the keyword index only; author, title, and subject searching will not be affected by tables of contents enrichment. Research and anecdotal data strongly suggest that a catalog record enriched with tables of contents information is significantly more likely to be retrieved than a catalog record that has not been so enriched. Some libraries have reported a dramatic increase in the use of current library materials that are represented in the catalog by a record that has been enriched with tables of contents information. Again, readers will have to know

that only a small percentage of the catalog records that make up Orbis will contain tables of contents information.

Tables of contents information is currently available to staff and readers by way of several resources that are accessible via the Research Workstation, most notably Eureka and FirstSearch, both of which are valuable resources and provide staff and readers with a wealth of information regarding a wide variety of information objects. There is a fundamental difference, however, between making tables of contents information available to readers and enhancing the catalog with tables of contents information. This report deals only with enhancing the catalog with tables of contents information, the merits of which can and should be considered independently of the fact that tables of contents information is available to readers via services such as Eureka and FirstSearch.

### **Tables of Contents Enrichment: Technical Services Considerations**

Records that are enriched with tables of contents information will differ from those created according to current cataloging practices in two ways. First, enriched records will contain contents notes that would not normally be recorded. In current cataloging practice, contents are recorded in the catalog record in certain cases only. Second, in current cataloging practice, contents are recorded in the catalog record according to specific AACR2 rules governing capitalization. Enriched records will contain contents notes that do not follow the AACR2 rules governing capitalization.

Technical services staff will have to be aware of the fact that, if the record to be enriched with vendor-supplied tables of contents information in field 505 already contains field 505, it will be replaced. Additionally, if a record has been enriched with vendor-supplied tables of contents information in field 505, the field must be removed when the record is used to represent a variant edition. Finally, technical services staff should not be required to flag records to be extracted and sent for enrichment with tables of contents information. Records that are candidates for enrichment with tables of contents information should be so identified by a NOTIS program developed specifically for that purpose, which is explained in the following section.

### **Tables of Contents Enrichment: Systems Implications**

Enriching catalog records with tables of contents information will not adversely affect the integrity or the functionality of the Orbis database. The keyword index can accommodate the subject terms and the personal names that will be added to catalog records by way of tables of contents enrichment. NOTIS can accommodate the increased record size and the lengthy, multiple 505 fields that will result from tables of contents enrichment. The most significant systems-related impact is the allocation of Systems Office resources to accomplish the extract, loading, and maintenance of the affected catalog records.

The initial extract of records for enrichment with tables of contents information will require approximately 1 week of Systems Office project time to (1) establish the criteria that will be used to govern the extract (2) make necessary changes to existing extract programs (3) run the extract and analyze the output and (4) make the file of records available to the vendor.

Approximately 6.5 weeks of Systems Office project time will be required to load the enriched records into Orbis. Required tasks include (1) securing appropriately-formatted records from the vendor (2) developing a new load program that will accommodate lengthy, multiple 505 fields and identify the record as "vendor enriched" (3) testing the load and analyzing its outcome and (4) running the load into "production" Orbis.

Tables of contents information that has been purchased from a vendor can not be loaded into a shared record, union database, or bibliographic utility. Vendor-supplied 505 fields will have to be removed from catalog records when the records are exported for loading into WorldCat (the OCLC online union catalog) and into RLIN. Approximately 2 to 3 weeks of Systems Office project time will be required to make a number of necessary changes to existing export programs.

### **Assessing the Value of Tables of Contents Enrichment**

Although tables of contents enrichment is clearly a value-added process, it is difficult to assess or to measure in a formal way the value associated with enriching catalog records with tables of contents information. There exists broadly a general sense that tables of contents enrichment enhances the potential usefulness of the catalog record. Very little is known, however, about the impact of tables of contents enrichment on actual use of library materials.

Nevertheless, in considering tables of contents enrichment, we are making the following two assumptions:

- Assumption #1: A catalog record enriched with tables of contents information is more likely to be retrieved than a catalog record that has not been so enriched.
- Assumption #2: Current library materials that are represented in the catalog by a record that has been enriched with tables of contents information are more likely to be used than those that are represented by a record that has not been so enriched.

There is a fair amount of evidence in support of the first assumption. Several studies have demonstrated that enriching the catalog record with key words, especially the personal names and the current subject terminology that are found in tables of contents, dramatically increases its accessibility in the OPAC. We could test Assumption #1 by comparing the results of specific keyword searches before and after enrichment. We should find that more records and more relevant records are retrieved after enrichment.

There is very little evidence in support of the second assumption. A recent, small-scale study at the Health Sciences Center Library at the University of New Mexico determined that use of current library materials that are represented in the catalog by a record that has been enriched with tables of contents information increased by 45%. We could test Assumption #2 by replicating the research conducted at the University of New Mexico. We may find that library materials that are represented by a catalog record that has been enriched with tables of contents information are more likely to be used than those that are represented by a record that has not been so enriched.

An increasing number of libraries have determined that tables of contents enrichment adds value to the catalog record, including those at Arizona, California (Santa Barbara), Chicago, Columbia, George Washington, Johns Hopkins, McGill, Minnesota (Minneapolis), Nevada (Reno), and Vanderbilt. In considering the value of tables of contents enrichment, we should keep in mind that current cataloging trends, especially core-level cataloging, are resulting in records that sometimes contain less as opposed to more of the information upon which staff and readers depend. In the end, it may not be necessary to formally assess the value associated with enriching catalog records with tables of contents information. We can rely on research, anecdotal evidence, and the experience of other libraries to inform our thinking regarding the value that is added to the catalog record by enriching it with tables of contents information.

## Recommendations

### Recommendation #1: Enrich "some" catalog records with tables of contents information.

All records representing English-language monographs published in 1992 or later and containing an LCCN (010) and/or an ISBN (020) are candidates for enrichment with tables of contents information. There are in general three options for enriching "some" as opposed to "all" candidate records. The first is to enrich records based upon date of publication; the second is to enrich records based upon subject (i.e. broad LC classification); and the third is to enrich records based upon a combination of date of publication and subject.

- In the first, all records representing English-language monographs published in a given year (e.g. 1999) or years (e.g. between 1992 and 1995) would be extracted from Orbis and sent for tables of contents enrichment. The vendor would enrich records based upon a match between the ISBN or the LCCN in the incoming record and the ISBN or the LCCN in the vendor record and return enriched records to us.
- In the second, all records representing English-language monographs classed in a given LC class (e.g. H [Social sciences] or HD [Economic history and conditions] or P [Language and literature] or PS [American literature]) would be extracted from Orbis and sent for tables of contents enrichment. The vendor would enrich records based upon a match between the ISBN or the LCCN in the incoming record and the ISBN or the LCCN in the vendor record and return enriched records to us.
- In the third, all records representing English-language monographs published in a given year (or years) and classed in a given LC class (or classes) would be extracted from Orbis and sent for tables of contents enrichment. The vendor would enrich records based upon a match between the ISBN or the LCCN in the incoming record and the ISBN or the LCCN in the vendor record and return enriched records to us.

### Recommendation #2: Incorporate tables of contents enrichment into current planning for authority control, LMS migration, and process improvement.

- Authority control

We have used the OCLC Authority Control Service (ACS) to update and correct most of the headings and provide us with most of the associated authority records for (1) all bibliographic records in Orbis as of March 1997 and (2) all bibliographic records created since then (i.e. those created in the course of retrospective conversion and current cataloging). OCLC has informed us that they will cease to operate ACS, most likely at the end of the calendar year. At that time we must have in place another mechanism for updating and correcting the headings in our catalog and making available the associated authority records, including changed authority records. OCLC is encouraging us to use the authority control component of the OCLC/WLN MARC Record Service (MARS). It appears -- at this point in time -- that a switch to MARS is our best bet for maximizing the efficiency with which we are able to implement a new authority control service and at the same time minimize the disruption that will be its result.

MARS is a comprehensive database preparation service that provides authority control, customized record processing, and tables of contents enrichment services. As such, records that we will send to MARS for authority control processing can also be enriched with tables of contents information at the same time.

One of the key decisions in the transition from ACS to MARS will be our use of correction transaction records or replacement bibliographic records. Correction transaction records modify only the affected field(s) in a bibliographic record, thereby allowing the database to remain completely dynamic while record processing is underway. We opted for correction transaction records in our use of ACS primarily because the service was characterized by a lengthy (eight to twelve weeks) turnaround time. Replacement bibliographic records, on the other hand, are intended to replace one "version" of the bibliographic record with another, meaning that changes to the record that are initiated locally while record processing is underway will be "wiped out" when the replacement record is loaded. MARS does not currently generate correction transaction records as an alternative to replacement bibliographic records. Although it is likely that, by the end of the year, correction transaction records will be an option for authority control processing, it is unlikely that correction transaction records will be an option for tables of contents enrichment. Therefore, at this point in time, our best bet for obtaining authority control processing and tables of contents enrichment at the same time is to opt for replacement bibliographic records.

- LMS migration

It is highly likely that a new library management system (LMS) will be able to easily accommodate a tables of contents enrichment process and to maximize for catalog users the usefulness of the resulting records. In order to do so, the LMS should be characterized by the following:

- easy movement of records in and out of the system;
- increased reporting flexibility; and
- flexible indexing and display of records.

The threshold requirements that have been set by the Migration Management Group and the charges that will guide the efforts of six criteria working groups indicate that the evaluation and selection of a new LMS will be done with the above criteria in mind.

- Process improvement

During the course of the last several months, Library staff have been engaged in identifying and evaluating ways for improving the efficiency of various components of the "selector to shelf" process. One possibility that has been identified is contracting with Blackwell's for its MARC with Books service. Blackwell's MARC with Books service provides machine-readable records for U.S./Canadian editions of English-language titles supplied on approval or as a form, firm, or standing order, and for U.K./European editions of English-language titles supplied on approval or as a form or firm order. All books invoiced in a particular week are matched, according to the Library's profile, with MARC records that are available for retrieval via FTP. MARC with Books records representing U.S./Canadian editions of English-language titles supplied on approval or as part of Blackwell's New Titles service can be enriched with tables of contents information.

## Appendix #1

Catalog record enriched with basic formatted contents notes (LTYL)

010 |a 95052230  
020 |a 0865474982  
020 |a 0374213755  
040 |a DLC |c DLC |d OrLoB-B  
050 |a PS648.M59 |b M58 1996  
245 |a Mothers : |b twenty stories of contemporary motherhood / |c edited and with an introduction by Katrina Kenison and Kathleen Hirsch.  
250 |a 1st ed.  
260 |a New York : |b North Point Press, |c 1996.  
300 |a 343 p. ; |c 21 cm.  
505 |a Before / Mary Grimm -- Another Marvelous Thing / Laurie Colwin -- For Women Everywhere / Perri Klass -- Pagan Night / Kate Braverman -- Baby Pictures / Molly Giles Separation / Mary Gordon -- The Trouble with Sophie / Perri Klass -- |t You'll Be Crying in a Minute / Ronnie Sandroff -- King of the Sky / Roxana Robinson -- Quality Time / Barbara Kingsolver -- Starlight / Marian Thurm -- Chances with Johnson / Paula K. Gover -- Deeds of Love and Rage / Marsha Lee Berkman -- The Instinct for Bliss / Melissa Pritchard -- Poltergeists / Jane Shapiro -- The Daguerreotype / Julia Whitty -- In the Gloaming / Alice Elliott Dark -- Swimming to the Top of the Rain / J. California Cooper -- Leaving Home / Sue Miller -- Zoo Bus / Eileen FitzGerald.  
650 |a Mother and child |x Fiction.  
650 |a Short stories, American |x Women authors.  
650 |a Motherhood |x Fiction.  
650 |a Women |x Fiction.  
700 |a Kenison, Katrina.  
700 |a Hirsch, Kathleen.

## Appendix #1 (continued)

Catalog record enriched with enhanced formatted contents notes (LTYL)

010 |a 95052230  
020 |a 0865474982  
020 |a 0374213755  
040 |a DLC |c DLC |d OrLoB-B  
050 |a PS648.M59 |b M58 1996  
245 |a Mothers : |b twenty stories of contemporary motherhood / |c edited and with an introduction by Katrina Kenison and Kathleen Hirsch.  
250 |a 1st ed.  
260 |a New York : |b North Point Press, |c 1996.  
300 |a 343 p. ; |c 21 cm.  
505 |t Before / |r Mary Grimm -- |t Another Marvelous Thing / |r Laurie Colwin -- |t For Women Everywhere / |r Perri Klass -- |t Pagan Night / |r Kate Braverman -- |t Baby Pictures / |r Molly Giles -- |t Separation / |r Mary Gordon -- |t The Trouble with Sophie / |r Perri Klass -- |t You'll Be Crying in a Minute / |r Ronnie Sandroff -- |t King of the Sky / |r Roxana Robinson -- |t Quality Time / |r Barbara Kingsolver -- |t Starlight / |r Marian Thurm -- |t Chances with Johnson / |r Paula K. Gover -- |t Deeds of Love and Rage / |r Marsha Lee Berkman -- |t The Instinct for Bliss / |r Melissa Pritchard -- |t Poltergeists / |r Jane Shapiro -- |t The Daguerreotype / |r Julia Whitty -- |t In the Gloaming / |r Alice Elliott Dark -- |t Swimming to the Top of the Rain / |r J. California Cooper -- |t Leaving Home / |r Sue Miller -- |t Zoo Bus / |r Eileen FitzGerald.  
650 |a Mother and child |x Fiction.  
650 |a Short stories, American |x Women authors.  
650 |a Motherhood |x Fiction.  
650 |a Women |x Fiction.  
700 |a Kenison, Katrina.  
700 |a Hirsch, Kathleen.

## Appendix #1 (continued)

Catalog record enriched with basic or enhanced formatted contents notes (OPAC)

Title:	Mothers : twenty stories of contemporary motherhood / edited and with an introduction by Katrina Kenison and Kathleen Hirsch.
Edition:	1st ed.
Published:	New York : North Point Press, 1996.
Description:	343 p. ; 21 cm.
Contents:	Before / Mary Grimm -- Another Marvelous Thing / Laurie Colwin -- For Women Everywhere / Perri Klass -- Pagan Night / Kate Braverman -- Baby Pictures / Molly Giles -- Separation / Mary Gordon -- The Trouble with Sophie / Perri Klass -- You'll Be Crying in a Minute / Ronnie Sandroff -- King of the Sky / Roxana Robinson -- Quality Time / Barbara Kingsolver -- Starlight / Marian Thurm -- Chances with Johnson / Paula K. Gover -- Deeds of Love and Rage / Marsha Lee Berkman -- The Instinct for Bliss / Melissa Pritchard -- Poltergeists / Jane Shapiro -- The Daguerreotype / Julia Whitty -- In the Gloaming / Alice Elliott Dark -- Swimming to the Top of the Rain / J. California Cooper -- Leaving Home / Sue Miller -- Zoo Bus / Eileen FitzGerald.
Subjects (Library of Congress):	Mother and child--Fiction. Short stories, American--Women authors. Motherhood--Fiction. Women--Fiction.
Also listed under:	Kenison, Katrina. Hirsch, Kathleen.

## Appendix #2

Distribution of Blackwell's tables of contents records by broad LC class

A: General works	0.09%
B: Philosophy, Psychology, and Religion	8.40%
C: Auxiliary sciences of history	0.43%
D: History (General and Old World)	5.44%
E: History (America)	2.12%
F: History (America)	1.29%
G: Geography, Anthropology, and Recreation	2.67%
H: Social sciences	15.82%
J: Political science	2.85%
K: Law	2.43%
L: Education	2.93%
M: Music	1.19%
N: Fine arts	3.19%
P: Language and Literature	16.48%
Q: Science	13.31%
R: Medicine	9.77%
S: Agriculture	1.34%
T: Technology	8.76%
U: Military science	0.47%
V: Naval science	0.20%
Z: Library science and Bibliography	0.80%

Distribution of Blackwell's tables of contents records by year of publication

2000	2.24%
1999	13.97%
1998	12.94%
1997	13.95%
1996	14.37%
1995	12.63%
1994	11.10%
1993	10.64%
1992	7.42%
1991	0.76%