

Academic Libraries: 2006

First Look



This page left intentionally blank.

Academic Libraries: 2006

First Look

JULY 2008

Barbara Holton

National Center for
Education Statistics

Laura Hardesty

Patricia O'Shea

Governments Division
U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Education

Margaret Spellings

Secretary

Institute of Education Sciences

Grover J. Whitehurst

Director

National Center for Education Statistics

Mark Schneider

Commissioner

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries.

NCES activities are designed to address high-priority education data needs; provide consistent, reliable, complete, and accurate indicators of education status and trends; and report timely, useful, and high-quality data to the U.S. Department of Education, the Congress, the states, other education policymakers, practitioners, data users, and the general public. Unless specifically noted, all information contained herein is in the public domain.

We strive to make our products available in a variety of formats and in language that is appropriate to a variety of audiences. You, as our customer, are the best judge of our success in communicating information effectively. If you have any comments or suggestions about this or any other NCES product or report, we would like to hear from you.

Please direct your comments to:

National Center for Education Statistics

Institute of Education Sciences

U. S. Department of Education

1990 K Street NW

Washington, DC 20006-5651

July 2008

The NCES World Wide Web Home Page is <http://nces.ed.gov>.

The NCES World Wide Web Electronic Catalog is <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch>.

This publication is only available online. To download, view, and print the report as a PDF file, go to the NCES World Wide Web Electronic Catalog address shown above.

Suggested Citation

Holton, B., Hardesty, L., and O'Shea, P. (2008). *Academic Libraries: 2006* (NCES 2008-337). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC.

Content Contact

Barbara Holton

(202) 219-7095

Barbara.Holton@ed.gov

Acknowledgments

This publication and the collection of academic library data have been a team effort. First, we would like to thank the academic librarians who provided the information upon which the report is based and library representatives who assisted in this data collection. The American Library Association (ALA) Office of Research and Statistics and the Academic Libraries Survey Technical Working Group were instrumental in designing the survey. Members of the Academic Libraries Survey Technical Working Group during the time of the study were as follows: Denise Davis, the American Library Association; C. Colleen Cook, Texas A&M University Libraries; Victoria L. Hanawalt, Reed College Library; Martha Kyrillidou, Association of Research Libraries; Leslie A. Manning, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (retired); Carolyn F. Norman, California Community Colleges; Rita Pellen, Florida Atlantic University; and Patricia C. Profeta, Indian River Community College.

The authors would also like to thank National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) reviewers John Sietsema, Elementary/Secondary and Libraries Studies Division; and Bill Sonnenberg, Early Childhood, International, and Crosscutting Studies Division.

Thanks to Alexandra Henning, Ben Kaplan, and Simone Robers, Education Statistics Services Institute, for their technical review. Caspar Stuart and Gina Robles-Villalba of Synergy Enterprises, Inc. also contributed to this report.

Contents

Acknowledgments.....	iii
List of Tables	v
Introduction.....	1
Selected Findings	2
Tables.....	3
References.....	17
Appendix A: Technical Notes.....	19
Appendix B: Survey Questionnaire and Instructions	33

List of Tables

Table	Page
1. Total circulation, interlibrary loan transactions, and documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006	4
2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2006	5
3. Gate count, reference transactions per typical week at academic libraries, and total information service to groups, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 2006.....	6
4. Number of academic libraries, by volumes held at end of fiscal year, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006.....	7
5. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the fiscal year in academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006	8
6. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions added during the fiscal year at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006	9
7. Number and percentage distribution of different types of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries across institutional characteristics, and number and percentage distribution of FTE across staff types within institutional characteristics, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2006.....	10
8. Number of academic libraries, by total academic library expenditures, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006.....	11
9. Expenditures on different functions at academic libraries and salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006	12
10. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006.....	13
11. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006	14
12. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2006.....	15

Table	Page
13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 2006	16
A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2006	24
A-2. Number and percentage of non-responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: 2006	27
A-3. Total number of academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: 2006.....	29

Introduction

This report presents tabulations for the 2006 Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) conducted by the United States Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), within the Institute of Education Sciences. An academic library is defined as an entity in a postsecondary institution that provides all of the following: An organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. This definition includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers. Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library that houses the basic collection. The central library administers the branches. In ALS, libraries on branch campuses that have separate NCES identification numbers are reported as separate libraries.

These academic libraries are informational resources within degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States, including institutions that are eligible for Title IV aid and branch campuses of Title IV-eligible institutions. When academic libraries are referred to in this report, they will always be entities that are part of the degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States, including institutions that are eligible for Title IV aid and branch campuses of Title IV, eligible institutions.

The ALS has been conducted by NCES since 1966 at irregular intervals. Beginning with the 1988 survey, the ALS has been conducted on a 2-year cycle. The survey focuses on library services, collections, library staff, expenditures, electronic services, and information literacy.

Two appendixes follow this report. Appendix A contains technical notes, survey methodology, methodology tables, and a glossary. Appendix B contains the survey questionnaire and instructions.

Selected Findings

Services

- During Fiscal year (FY) 2006, there were 144.1 million circulation transactions from academic libraries' general collection (table 1).
- Academic libraries loaned 10.8 million documents to other libraries, and borrowed 10.3 million documents from other libraries in FY 2006 (table 1). In addition to the interlibrary loans, academic libraries received 1.2 million documents from commercial services in FY 2006.
- During a typical week in the fall of 2006, of the 3,600 academic libraries in the United States, 31 were open 24 hours per day, 7 days per week (table 2).
- During a typical week in the fall of 2006, approximately 1.1 million academic library reference transactions were conducted, including computer searches (table 3).

Collections

- At the end of FY 2006, there were 221 academic libraries that held 1 million or more books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents (table 4).
- The nation's 3,600 academic libraries held 1.0 billion books; serial backfiles; and other paper materials, including government documents at the end of FY 2006 (table 5).
- In FY 2006, academic libraries added 22.2 million books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents (table 6).

Staff

- Academic libraries report 93,600 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff working in academic libraries during the fall of 2006 (table 7).
- Academic libraries reported 26,500 FTE librarians in during the fall of 2006 (table 7). Librarians accounted for 28 percent of the total number of FTE staff working in academic libraries during the fall of 2006.

Expenditures

- Academic libraries' expenditures totaled \$6.2 billion during FY 2006 (table 8).
- During FY 2006, academic libraries spent \$3.1 billion on salaries and wages, representing 50 percent of total library expenditures (table 9).
- Academic libraries spent \$2.4 billion on information resources during FY 2006 (table 9).
- Academic libraries spent \$94 million for electronic books, serials backfiles, and other materials in FY 2006 (table 10). Expenditures for electronic current serial subscriptions were \$692 million.
- During FY 2006, academic libraries spent \$106.3 million for bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (table 11).

Electronic Services

- In the fall 2006, some 72 percent of academic libraries provided library reference service by e-mail or the Web (table 12).
- Fifty percent of academic libraries reported providing technology to assist patrons with disabilities in the fall 2006 (table 12).

Information Literacy

- During FY 2006, some 48 percent of academic libraries reported that their postsecondary institution defined information literacy or the information-literate student (table 13).
- During FY 2006, there were 34 percent of academic libraries that reported their postsecondary institution had incorporated information literacy into its mission (table 13).

Tables

Table 1. Total circulation, interlibrary loan transactions, and documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Circulation		Interlibrary loan transactions and documents received from commercial services						
		General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries			Loans and documents received			
				Total	Returnable	Non-returnable ¹	Total	Returnable	Non-returnable	From commercial services ²
All U.S. academic libraries	3,617	144,119,450	43,116,990	10,801,531	6,185,846	4,615,685	10,265,385	4,977,277	4,093,113	1,194,995
Control										
Public	1,570	92,921,793	29,232,842	6,864,933	3,732,724	3,132,209	5,985,538	2,899,686	2,567,288	518,564
Private	2,047	51,197,657	13,884,148	3,936,598	2,453,122	1,483,476	4,279,847	2,077,591	1,525,825	676,431
Level ³										
Total 4-year and above	2,283	126,613,553	37,864,874	10,021,983	5,466,455	4,555,528	9,239,931	4,474,968	4,000,887	764,076
Doctor's	663	91,873,687	27,113,126	7,461,921	3,749,001	3,712,920	6,257,329	3,028,813	2,905,663	322,853
Master's	902	23,375,358	7,213,034	1,840,653	1,200,491	640,162	2,241,655	1,003,314	810,024	428,317
Bachelor's	687	10,272,304	3,334,189	642,250	468,456	173,794	723,510	431,790	279,232	12,488
Less than 4-year	1,334	17,505,897	5,252,116	779,548	719,391	60,157	1,025,454	502,309	92,226	430,919
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁴										
Less than 1,500	1,685	13,371,388	3,284,738	935,422	588,552	346,870	1,003,787	447,381	306,646	249,760
1,500 to 4,999	1,188	27,264,802	8,688,385	2,270,512	1,492,654	777,858	2,956,419	1,263,031	862,218	831,170
5,000 or more	744	103,483,260	31,143,867	7,595,597	4,104,640	3,490,957	6,305,179	3,266,865	2,924,249	114,065
Carnegie classification ³										
Doctoral/Research	255	75,937,441	21,794,892	5,991,410	3,054,989	2,936,421	4,955,402	2,499,105	2,230,969	225,328
Master's I and II	582	25,461,236	8,464,989	2,089,048	1,232,456	856,592	2,495,287	984,781	1,030,788	479,718
Baccalaureate	499	12,927,799	4,965,161	1,146,216	841,737	304,479	1,261,866	771,943	456,999	32,924
Baccalaureate/Associates	48	631,338	206,362	42,700	37,169	5,531	37,806	27,805	9,938	63
Associates	1,315	19,811,839	5,501,727	815,107	745,802	69,305	1,072,857	528,178	106,038	438,641
Specialized	559	8,403,612	1,923,504	645,176	235,272	409,904	376,676	133,400	225,736	17,540
Not classified	359	946,185	260,355	71,874	38,421	33,453	65,491	32,065	32,645	781

¹"Non-returns" refers to materials that the supplier/lending library does not expect to have returned. Examples of non-returns include photocopies or facsimiles, fiche-to-fiche copies, print copies from microfilm, electronic full-text documents, and gratis print copies of unpublished reports and/or departmental working papers.

²"Documents delivered from commercial services" refers to all documents from commercial document delivery services received by the library's users. This includes all transactions that the library pays for, even if library staff is not involved in the transaction.

³ While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

⁴ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2006

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Public service hours per typical week							168 ¹
		Less than 20	20 - 39	40 - 59	60 - 79	80 - 99	100 - 119	120 - 167	
All U.S. academic libraries	3,617	12	47	570	1,558	943	394	62	31
Control									
Public	1,570	0	3	235	787	353	144	33	15
Private	2,047	12	44	335	771	590	250	29	16
Level ²									
Total 4-year and above	2,283	2	26	175	725	877	390	61	27
Doctor's	663	0	6	27	109	253	206	51	11
Master's	902	1	7	59	260	445	116	4	10
Bachelor's	687	1	13	87	351	168	56	5	6
Less than 4-year	1,334	10	21	395	833	66	4	1	4
Size (FTE enrollment) ³									
Less than 1,500	1,685	11	47	440	788	313	70	5	11
1,500 to 4,999	1,188	1	0	101	538	387	148	7	6
5,000 or more	744	0	0	29	232	243	176	50	14
Carnegie classification ²									
Doctoral/Research	255	0	0	0	6	80	119	41	9
Master's I and II	582	0	0	5	86	366	109	10	6
Baccalaureate	499	0	2	9	127	253	99	5	4
Baccalaureate/Associates	48	0	0	4	27	13	2	2	0
Associates	1,315	7	15	320	883	80	5	1	4
Specialized	559	1	14	102	262	121	50	3	6
Not classified	359	4	16	130	167	30	10	0	2

¹ These libraries are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 3. Gate count, reference transactions per typical week at academic libraries, and total information service to groups, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 2006

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	During typical week in fall 2006		Information service to groups, fiscal year 2006	
		Gate count ¹	Reference transactions, including computer searches	Total number of presentations	Total number served
All U.S. academic libraries	3,617	18,765,712	1,100,863	471,089	8,306,186
Control					
Public	1,570	12,359,184	727,389	310,653	5,785,726
Private	2,047	6,406,528	373,474	160,436	2,520,460
Level ²					
Total 4-year and above	2,283	14,476,083	754,255	336,226	5,724,846
Doctor's	663	9,019,662	443,465	207,715	3,457,848
Master's	902	3,897,783	201,231	87,200	1,556,354
Bachelor's	687	1,464,869	104,506	38,691	667,600
Less than 4-year	1,334	4,289,629	346,608	134,863	2,581,340
Size (FTE enrollment) ³					
Less than 1,500	1,685	2,103,844	191,291	60,042	930,388
1,500 to 4,999	1,188	4,941,935	286,891	129,795	2,284,861
5,000 or more	744	11,719,933	622,681	281,252	5,090,937
Carnegie classification ²					
Doctoral/Research	255	6,551,929	309,923	147,258	2,503,909
Master's I and II	582	4,254,081	225,936	102,016	1,797,982
Baccalaureate	499	1,924,525	77,185	36,737	599,704
Baccalaureate/Associates	48	186,861	9,462	4,081	79,077
Associates	1,315	4,531,736	372,015	142,606	2,733,021
Specialized	559	1,055,868	77,754	26,983	405,836
Not classified	359	260,712	28,588	11,408	186,657

¹"Gate count" is the number of persons who physically enter library facilities over the course of a typical week. A single person can be counted more than once.

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 4. Number of academic libraries, by volumes held at end of fiscal year, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006

Institutional characteristic	Volumes held at end of year	Number of libraries										
		Total	Number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
All U.S. academic libraries	1,015,657,807	3,617	537	161	218	220	428	655	705	294	178	221
Control												
Public	609,665,109	1,570	42	38	85	124	273	375	226	142	107	158
Private	405,992,698	2,047	495	123	133	96	155	280	479	152	71	63
Level ¹												
Total 4-year and above	960,003,083	2,283	225	82	114	92	151	332	597	292	177	221
Doctor's	712,536,818	663	18	10	16	12	18	49	143	107	81	209
Master's	178,973,433	902	49	29	36	28	53	153	330	143	72	9
Bachelor's	64,914,032	687	158	41	57	50	78	125	115	36	24	3
Less than 4-year	55,654,724	1,334	312	79	104	128	277	323	108	2	1	0
Size (FTE enrollment) ²												
Less than 1,500	95,242,430	1,685	491	121	168	140	202	258	249	46	8	2
1,500 to 4,999	177,335,265	1,188	35	36	46	77	195	397	324	140	51	9
5,000 or more	743,080,112	744	11	4	4	3	31	0	132	108	119	210
Carnegie classification ¹												
Doctoral/Research	593,989,731	255	1	0	1	0	1	0	10	23	31	188
Master's I and II	200,110,565	582	4	4	2	4	6	60	213	165	99	25
Baccalaureate	108,621,834	499	1	2	5	6	19	113	237	68	40	8
Baccalaureate/Associates	3,068,237	48	2	1	0	6	10	23	6	0	0	0
Associates	59,932,984	1,315	245	76	108	131	289	342	118	4	2	0
Specialized	43,394,697	559	75	39	69	55	78	99	106	32	6	0
Not classified	6,539,759	359	209	39	33	18	25	18	15	2	0	0

¹ While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

² Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

**Table 5. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the fiscal year at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution:
Fiscal year 2006**

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services¹
All U.S. academic libraries	3,617	1,015,657,807	64,365,781	1,166,295,282	16,361,013	99,214,757	3,876,327
Control							
Public	1,570	609,665,109	32,911,522	800,439,039	9,286,560	68,199,060	2,622,433
Private	2,047	405,992,698	31,454,259	365,856,243	7,074,453	31,015,697	1,253,894
Level ²							
Total 4-year and above	2,283	960,003,083	54,398,339	1,136,793,638	14,961,671	94,303,906	3,493,323
Doctor's	663	712,536,818	33,979,594	851,062,403	9,514,673	77,897,360	2,486,899
Master's	902	178,973,433	12,034,805	248,294,482	3,753,792	12,360,637	739,938
Bachelor's	687	64,914,032	8,195,198	25,695,384	1,589,897	3,951,257	262,693
Less than 4-year	1,334	55,654,724	9,967,442	29,501,644	1,399,342	4,910,851	383,004
Size (FTE enrollment) ³							
Less than 1,500	1,685	95,242,430	12,191,057	56,693,153	2,323,663	6,885,957	600,087
1,500 to 4,999	1,188	177,335,265	17,029,924	177,139,749	4,100,744	11,858,887	730,701
5,000 or more	744	743,080,112	35,144,800	932,462,380	9,936,606	80,469,913	2,545,539
Carnegie classification ²							
Doctoral/Research	255	593,989,731	27,868,625	708,547,790	7,119,113	71,698,468	595,750
Master's I and II	582	200,110,565	11,023,301	331,211,249	3,939,993	10,478,148	2,119,021
Baccalaureate	499	108,621,834	8,851,022	65,166,478	2,318,999	5,616,213	443,487
Baccalaureate/Associates	48	3,068,237	365,973	845,462	163,563	302,353	16,137
Associates	1,315	59,932,984	10,853,560	31,084,280	1,558,098	5,241,536	415,792
Specialized	559	43,394,697	2,805,982	23,674,109	1,002,071	5,612,427	257,373
Not classified	359	6,539,759	2,597,318	5,765,914	259,176	265,612	28,767

¹"Electronic reference sources, and aggregation services" include citation indexes and abstracts; full-text reference sources (e.g., encyclopedias, almanacs, biographical and statistical sources and other quick fact-finding sources); full-text journal and periodical article collection services (e.g., EBSCOhost, ProQuest, Academic Universe, and INFOTRAC OneFile); dissertation and conference proceedings databases. Licensed electronic resources also include those databases that institutions mount locally.

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 6. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions added during the fiscal year at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services¹
All U.S. academic libraries	3,617	22,241,445	16,212,823	18,522,663	2,117,461	5,127,743	1,597,704
Control							
Public	1,570	12,835,421	8,133,399	13,110,399	1,080,283	2,880,121	1,267,706
Private	2,047	9,406,024	8,079,424	5,412,264	1,037,178	2,247,622	329,998
Level ²							
Total 4-year and above	2,283	19,963,066	13,897,063	18,212,204	1,947,208	4,785,808	1,500,746
Doctor's	663	13,803,647	8,613,236	15,763,586	1,072,345	3,563,235	1,163,260
Master's	902	4,128,210	2,794,681	1,975,382	579,860	1,003,740	262,875
Bachelor's	687	1,872,899	2,401,294	353,333	288,171	215,130	74,106
Less than 4-year	1,334	2,278,379	2,315,760	310,459	170,253	341,935	96,958
Size (FTE enrollment) ³							
Less than 1,500	1,685	2,912,279	2,958,395	662,676	470,191	351,100	151,048
1,500 to 4,999	1,188	4,461,926	3,999,151	1,723,761	569,137	549,469	311,630
5,000 or more	744	14,867,240	9,255,277	16,136,226	1,078,133	4,227,174	1,135,026
Carnegie classification ²							
Doctoral/Research	255	11,274,467	7,420,219	14,572,397	735,678	3,284,305	179,786
Master's I and II	582	4,481,216	2,393,052	2,590,161	494,748	958,703	1,085,235
Baccalaureate	499	2,265,826	2,433,568	657,328	399,908	266,380	122,874
Baccalaureate/Associates	48	236,355	91,993	6,958	58,819	21,037	272
Associates	1,315	2,478,683	2,440,359	324,655	212,736	358,067	120,679
Specialized	559	1,069,745	602,456	307,372	180,047	215,750	81,385
Not classified	359	435,153	831,176	63,792	35,525	23,501	7,473

¹Electronic reference sources and aggregation services" include citation indexes and abstracts; full-text reference sources (e.g., encyclopedias, almanacs, biographical and statistical sources and other quick fact-finding sources); full-text journal and periodical article collection services (e.g., EBSCOhost, ProQuest, Academic Universe, and INFOTRAC OneFile); dissertation and conference proceedings databases. Licensed electronic resources also include those databases that institutions mount locally.

²While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

³Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 7. Number and percentage distribution of different types of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries across institutional characteristics, and number and percentage distribution of FTE across staff types within institutional characteristics, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2006

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff ¹	Percent	Librarians and other professionals						Other paid staff		Student assistants	
				Total		Librarians		Other professional staff		FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent				
All U.S. academic libraries	3,617	93,590	100.0	33,265	35.5	26,469	28.3	6,795	7.3	36,350	38.8	23,976	25.6
Control													
Public	1,570	56,730	60.6	19,378	20.7	15,529	16.6	3,849	4.1	23,605	25.2	13,747	14.7
Private	2,047	36,861	39.4	13,887	14.8	10,941	11.7	2,946	3.1	12,745	13.6	10,229	10.9
Level ²													
Total 4-year and above	2,283	80,451	86.0	28,195	30.1	22,347	23.9	5,848	6.2	31,156	33.3	21,099	22.5
Doctor's	663	56,542	60.4	19,485	20.8	15,083	16.1	4,402	4.7	23,470	25.1	13,587	14.5
Master's	902	16,942	18.1	6,065	6.5	5,083	5.4	982	1.0	5,682	6.1	5,195	5.6
Bachelor's	687	6,451	6.9	2,418	2.6	1,994	2.1	423	0.5	1,834	2.0	2,199	2.3
Less than 4-year	1,334	13,140	14.0	5,069	5.4	4,122	4.4	947	1.0	5,194	5.5	2,877	3.1
Size (FTE enrollment) ³													
Less than 1,500	1,685	10,571	11.3	4,362	4.7	3,467	3.7	895	1.0	2,831	3.0	3,378	3.6
1,500 to 4,999	1,188	20,086	21.5	7,453	8.0	6,118	6.5	1,335	1.4	7,004	7.5	5,628	6.0
5,000 or more	744	62,934	67.2	21,450	22.9	16,885	18.0	4,565	4.9	26,515	28.3	14,969	16.0
Carnegie classification ²													
Doctoral/Research	255	44,732	47.8	15,236	16.3	11,557	12.3	3,679	3.9	19,111	20.4	10,385	11.1
Master's I and II	582	18,914	20.2	6,552	7.0	5,543	5.9	1,009	1.1	6,852	7.3	5,510	5.9
Baccalaureate	499	8,655	9.2	3,009	3.2	2,502	2.7	507	0.5	2,650	2.8	2,996	3.2
Baccalaureate/Associates	48	564	0.6	232	0.2	182	0.2	50	0.1	148	0.2	184	0.2
Associates	1,315	13,765	14.7	5,265	5.6	4,330	4.6	935	1.0	5,414	5.8	3,086	3.3
Specialized	559	5,477	5.9	2,234	2.4	1,806	1.9	428	0.5	1,855	2.0	1,389	1.5
Not classified	359	1,483	1.6	736	0.8	549	0.6	187	0.2	321	0.3	425	0.5

¹ Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff is calculated by dividing the total number of hours for all part-time positions by the number of hours the library defines as a full-time position.

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 8. Number of academic libraries, by total academic library expenditures, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures	Total academic library expenditures								
			Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$1,999,999	\$2,000,000 or more
All U.S. academic libraries	3,617	\$6,234,191,836	41	253	330	443	345	542	637	417	609
Control											
Public	1,570	3,730,749,705	0	4	36	152	170	261	343	216	388
Private	2,047	2,503,442,131	41	249	294	291	175	281	294	201	221
Level ¹											
Total 4-year and above	2,283	5,634,075,222	19	101	184	237	177	305	366	317	577
Doctor's	663	4,324,759,482	2	2	18	28	18	52	59	98	386
Master's	902	938,457,598	7	23	42	79	74	144	218	169	146
Bachelor's	687	323,191,056	10	76	123	128	80	106	87	40	37
Less than 4-year	1,334	600,116,614	22	152	146	206	168	237	271	100	32
Size (FTE enrollment) ²											
Less than 1,500	1,685	520,599,095	41	243	311	374	227	265	136	52	36
1,500 to 4,999	1,188	1,126,462,561	0	9	16	65	115	260	385	212	126
5,000 or more	744	4,587,130,180	0	1	3	4	3	17	116	153	447
Carnegie classification ¹											
Doctoral/Research	255	3,559,747,403	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	12	238
Master's I and II	582	1,113,191,413	0	0	2	10	12	53	126	163	216
Baccalaureate	499	479,792,053	0	0	7	41	52	113	143	82	61
Baccalaureate/Associates	48	24,700,818	0	1	3	7	9	15	8	3	2
Associates	1,315	631,683,130	18	109	125	207	179	251	288	103	35
Specialized	559	350,474,087	8	36	88	116	69	92	58	40	52
Not classified	359	74,602,932	15	107	105	61	24	17	11	14	5

¹ While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

² Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 9. Expenditures on different functions at academic libraries and salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures	Information resources total¹	Operating expenditures²
All U.S. academic libraries	3,617	\$6,234,191,836	\$3,102,560,577	49.8	\$2,375,484,525	\$756,146,734
Control						
Public	1,570	3,730,749,705	1,907,064,047	51.1	1,392,062,460	431,623,198
Private	2,047	2,503,442,131	1,195,496,530	47.8	983,422,065	324,523,536
Level ³						
Total 4-year and above	2,283	5,634,075,222	2,675,060,719	47.5	2,254,112,765	704,901,738
Doctor's	663	4,324,759,482	1,977,150,285	45.7	1,782,227,742	565,381,455
Master's	902	938,457,598	501,437,809	53.4	338,300,851	98,718,938
Bachelor's	687	323,191,056	176,636,842	54.7	109,805,394	36,748,820
Less than 4-year	1,334	600,116,614	427,499,858	71.2	121,371,760	51,244,996
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁴						
Less than 1,500	1,685	520,599,095	287,688,530	55.3	173,466,291	59,444,274
1,500 to 4,999	1,188	1,126,462,561	606,020,906	53.8	396,086,027	124,355,628
5,000 or more	744	4,587,130,180	2,208,851,141	48.2	1,805,932,207	572,346,832
Carnegie classification ³						
Doctoral/Research	255	3,559,747,403	1,600,782,640	45.0	1,482,440,591	476,524,172
Master's I and II	582	1,113,191,413	584,234,550	52.5	408,830,840	120,126,023
Baccalaureate	499	479,792,053	236,702,663	49.3	188,617,594	54,471,796
Baccalaureate/Associates	48	24,700,818	15,525,075	62.9	7,041,559	2,134,184
Associates	1,315	631,683,130	445,558,592	70.5	131,173,083	54,951,455
Specialized	559	350,474,087	176,280,560	50.3	132,074,285	42,119,242
Not classified	359	74,602,932	43,476,497	58.3	25,306,573	5,819,862

¹Includes books, serial backfiles, current serial subscriptions, document delivery/interlibrary loan, preservation, and other expenditures for information resources.

²Includes computer hardware and software; bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia; furniture and equipment; maintenance costs; and other expenditures not reported elsewhere.

³While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

⁴Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 10. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Information resources total ¹	Books, serial backfiles and other materials			Current serial subscriptions		Document delivery/inter-library loan		Preservation	Other expenditures for information resources
			Total	Electronic	Audiovisual	Total	Electronic	library loan			
All U.S. academic libraries	3,617	\$2,375,484,525	\$705,034,391	\$93,778,009	\$39,028,567	\$1,521,721,559	\$691,584,934	\$26,513,084	\$41,102,129	\$81,113,362	
Control											
Public	1,570	1,392,062,460	395,136,094	48,961,537	23,865,743	912,778,538	444,218,015	16,401,363	24,729,246	43,017,219	
Private	2,047	983,422,065	309,898,297	44,816,472	15,162,824	608,943,021	247,366,919	10,111,721	16,372,883	38,096,143	
Level ²											
Total 4-year and above	2,283	2,254,112,765	637,204,778	87,537,123	30,535,141	1,472,310,575	668,924,425	25,760,092	39,962,954	78,874,366	
Doctor's	663	1,782,227,742	484,726,732	72,005,722	18,957,834	1,178,018,967	554,388,771	20,078,338	32,737,744	66,665,961	
Master's	902	338,300,851	106,248,328	10,917,464	8,013,499	214,605,505	86,893,364	4,121,420	5,173,236	8,152,362	
Bachelor's	687	109,805,394	43,140,637	3,768,490	3,481,280	61,252,685	23,782,832	1,476,045	1,807,168	2,128,859	
Less than 4-year	1,334	121,371,760	67,829,613	6,240,886	8,493,426	49,410,984	22,660,509	752,992	1,139,175	2,238,996	
Size (FTE enrollment) ³											
Less than 1,500	1,685	173,466,291	58,379,622	6,322,860	4,464,772	103,483,155	38,280,913	1,841,844	2,825,807	6,935,863	
1,500 to 4,999	1,188	396,086,027	133,474,464	14,727,087	10,811,275	243,876,642	100,623,531	4,393,766	5,475,667	8,865,488	
5,000 or more	744	1,805,932,207	513,180,305	72,728,062	23,752,520	1,174,361,762	552,680,490	20,277,474	32,800,655	65,312,011	
Carnegie classification ²											
Doctoral/Research	255	1,482,440,591	405,322,538	63,003,858	14,209,898	975,149,843	463,342,422	16,758,874	28,289,111	56,920,225	
Master's I and II	582	408,830,840	119,142,958	11,795,831	8,576,153	268,741,167	111,652,768	4,306,229	5,757,705	10,882,781	
Baccalaureate	499	188,617,594	64,374,045	5,103,923	4,377,264	114,182,456	45,601,328	2,662,331	3,548,991	3,849,771	
Baccalaureate/Associates	48	7,041,559	3,555,635	236,105	254,811	3,270,330	1,362,123	36,468	86,845	92,281	
Associates	1,315	131,173,083	73,726,508	7,334,015	8,919,497	53,114,276	24,548,555	791,085	1,209,451	2,331,763	
Specialized	559	132,074,285	29,982,522	5,021,385	1,986,693	92,519,227	39,967,457	1,790,414	2,030,427	5,751,695	
Not classified	359	25,306,573	8,930,185	1,282,892	704,251	14,744,260	5,110,281	167,683	179,599	1,284,846	

¹ "Information resources total" includes books, serial backfiles, current serial subscriptions, document delivery/interlibrary loan, preservation, and other expenditures for information resources.

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 11. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Operating expenditures		
		Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	Other operating expenditures
All U.S. academic libraries	3,617	\$153,002,059	\$106,267,556	\$496,877,119
Control				
Public	1,570	94,391,515	57,847,533	279,384,150
Private	2,047	58,610,544	48,420,023	217,492,969
Level ¹				
Total 4-year and above	2,283	140,303,993	95,948,198	468,649,547
Doctor's	663	112,267,974	65,001,550	388,111,931
Master's	902	19,106,646	22,560,879	57,051,413
Bachelor's	687	7,907,300	7,972,072	20,869,448
Less than 4-year	1,334	12,698,066	10,319,358	28,227,572
Size (FTE enrollment) ²				
Less than 1,500	1,685	14,032,552	12,147,625	33,264,097
1,500 to 4,999	1,188	25,157,036	26,687,319	72,511,273
5,000 or more	744	113,812,471	67,432,612	391,101,749
Carnegie classification ¹				
Doctoral/Research	255	92,569,254	49,761,756	334,193,162
Master's I and II	582	25,075,480	24,894,770	70,155,773
Baccalaureate	499	10,343,454	12,915,674	31,212,668
Baccalaureate/Associates	48	461,448	622,266	1,050,470
Associates	1,315	13,464,906	11,192,816	30,293,733
Specialized	559	9,303,989	5,913,011	26,902,242
Not classified	359	1,783,528	967,263	3,069,071

¹ While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

² Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 12. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2006

Institutional characteristic	Documents digitized by library staff	Library reference service by e-mail or the Web	Technology to assist patrons with disabilities	Electronic theses and dissertations produced
All U.S. academic libraries	31.6	72.1	49.8	11.1
Control				
Public	35.3	82.5	73.4	12.5
Private	28.8	64.1	31.8	10.0
Level ¹				
Total 4-year and above	41.1	75.7	46.9	17.0
Doctor's	62.7	86.7	66.7	41.8
Master's	38.5	76.2	45.7	9.8
Bachelor's	23.7	64.2	29.7	2.9
Less than 4-year	15.4	66.0	54.8	1.1
Size (FTE enrollment) ²				
Less than 1,500	19.5	58.9	26.9	4.6
1,500 to 4,999	33.5	80.6	60.9	8.5
5,000 or more	56.2	88.4	84.0	30.1
Carnegie classification ¹				
Doctoral/Research	80.8	95.7	89.4	66.3
Master's I and II	52.7	87.6	66.3	18.9
Baccalaureate	40.5	78.8	43.9	7.8
Baccalaureate/Associates	18.8	68.8	47.9	0.0
Associates	16.0	68.9	54.8	1.4
Specialized	29.2	62.8	25.2	10.6
Not classified	12.8	47.6	23.4	1.7

¹ While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

² Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: Total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in table A-1. Data were not imputed for non-response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table 13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2006

Institutional characteristic	Defined information literacy or information literate student¹	Incorporated information literacy into institution's mission	Incorporated information literacy into institution's strategic plan	Has institution-wide committee to implement strategic plan for information literacy	The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction
All U.S. academic libraries	48.4	34.3	30.4	17.6	24.8
Control					
Public	55.5	36.9	34.3	18.4	26.6
Private	43.0	32.2	27.3	17.0	23.4
Level ²					
Total 4-year and above	48.4	34.3	30.1	17.0	25.2
Doctor's	50.7	35.3	33.5	17.6	27.5
Master's	48.6	34.3	28.8	15.6	23.9
Bachelor's	47.5	34.2	28.8	18.5	24.7
Less than 4-year	48.4	34.1	30.8	18.5	24.1
Size (FTE enrollment) ³					
Less than 1,500	38.1	31.0	25.7	16.5	22.4
1,500 to 4,999	55.4	34.5	32.4	17.0	25.6
5,000 or more	60.8	41.3	37.6	21.0	29.0
Carnegie classification ²					
Doctoral/Research	56.1	40.0	38.4	19.6	32.2
Master's I and II	62.2	39.2	35.7	19.9	28.5
Baccalaureate	47.3	31.5	27.3	13.2	21.2
Baccalaureate/Associates	56.3	39.6	39.6	25.0	37.5
Associates	51.5	35.7	31.9	19.1	25.4
Specialized	32.4	25.4	21.5	13.1	18.2
Not classified	35.1	33.7	27.0	18.9	24.8

¹"Information literacy" is the set of skills needed to find, retrieve, analyze, and use information.

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: Total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in table A-1. Data were not imputed for non-response.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

References

Data Files

Holton, B., Hardesty, L., O'Shea, P. (2008). *Documentation for the Academic Library Survey (ALS) Public-Use Data File: 2006* (NCES 2008-348). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC.

Holton, B., Hardesty, L., O'Shea, P. (2008). *Documentation for the Academic Library Survey (ALS) Restricted-Use Data File: 2006* (NCES 2008-350). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC.

Other Information Sources

Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2000 Edition. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2000 (<http://www.carnegiefoundation.org/classifications/index.asp>).

Higher Education Directory, 2000 Edition. Falls Church, VA: Higher Education Publications (<http://www.hepinc.com>).

This page left intentionally blank.

APPENDIX A: Technical Notes

Technical Notes

History of Academic Library Survey Data Collection

From 1988 to 1998, the Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) was a part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). IPEDS is the U.S. Department of Education's vehicle for collecting data from all postsecondary institutions in the United States. Topics included within IPEDS during that period were institutional characteristics, fall enrollment, completions, finance, faculty salaries, and fall staff. Beginning in the year 2000, the ALS began collecting data independent from IPEDS data collection; however, data from the ALS can still be linked to IPEDS data using the institution's UNITID number. IPEDS serves as the frame, or universe of degree-granting postsecondary institutions, from which eligible institutions are selected for the current ALS administration.

Topics covered and time frames

The tables in this publication summarize library services (including electronic services), library staff, library collections, and library expenditures for libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Library staff data are for fall 2006. Library circulation, interlibrary loans, operating expenditures, and library collections data are for fiscal year (FY) 2006.

Library services that took place during a typical week in the fall of 2006 reflected a time period that was neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. A typical week did not include a time when key staff were on vacation, or days when unusual events were taking place on the campus or in the library. A week for data collection was chosen during which the library was open its regular hours. A week was defined as any seven consecutive calendar days. If waiting for a typical week in Fall 2006 would delay data collection, data from a typical week from the preceding fiscal year was used. If the library had data for the entire year, that number was divided by the number of weeks that the library was open.

Changes in the survey form and definitions of key terms since 2000

On an as-needed basis, NCES revises the ALS survey form to reflect changes that have occurred in the services, collections, expenditure accounting, and staffing of academic libraries. For example, in 1996, a number of questions were added on electronic services. In 1998, a substantial number of additional changes were made, especially in the collections and expenditures sections. These changes reflect the extensive changes in library services that occurred with regard to the development of electronic media. In 2004, a new set of questions on "information literacy" was added to the questionnaire. For more information about the 2006 Academic Libraries Survey, refer to (<http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/libraries/>).

Methodology

Scope

The Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) was fielded in fall 2006 as a Web-based survey. This survey collects data on libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States. The Academic Libraries data file and this report cover all academic libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States, including institutions that are Title IV program participants, and branch campuses of Title IV program participating institutions.

Coverage and response rates

There were 3,617 degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia that had academic libraries in 2006. The response rate among these 3,617 institutions was 88.8 percent.

Methodology tables A-1 and A-2 present further information on response rates. The first two rows of table A-1 present the number of academic libraries and the number and percentage of respondents by level and control of institution. Row 2 shows unit response rates. The remaining rows show the number and percentage of libraries responding for each item (i.e., item response rates). Item response rates, at the total level, ranged from 88.8 percent to 78.9 percent. Table A-2 shows the number and percentage of nonrespondents by control and level of institution and by state (unit response rates).

Data collection procedures

The ALS data are collected and processed for NCES by the U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division. In 1990, an NCES/IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System) Academic Libraries Survey Improvement Project was begun with the assistance of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the American Library Association's Office of Research and Statistics (ALA-ORS). The project identified a librarian in each state to work with IPEDS state data coordinators in submitting library data to NCES. For the 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998 data collections, many of those library representatives took major responsibility for collecting data in their states. Since 2000, the ALS is no longer a component of the IPEDS package of surveys. ALS data can still be linked to IPEDS institutional data using the institution's UNITID number. For the 2006 Web-based data collection, state-level library representatives were available to promote prompt responses from librarians and to assist in problem resolution when anomalies were discovered in responses from the academic librarians.

Editing and Imputation

The Web-based data collection application features internal consistency edit checks as well as a few range checks and summation checks.

The edit checks provide warnings as the data are being entered into the web application and an edit report after the data have been entered. The types of edit checks are listed below:

Summations - reported totals are compared with the sums of the component data items. If they are not equal, a warning message is generated.

Relational edit checks - the program compares responses entered in one section of the questionnaire with responses entered in another section of the questionnaire for consistency. For example, if a librarian reports that books and bound serials were added during the fiscal year, the program would look for some expenditure to be reported for books and bound serials. If the former is reported without the latter, an error message is generated. Another example is that the number of volumes of print materials added during the fiscal year cannot exceed the total number of volumes held at the end of the fiscal year.

Range checks - an error message is generated if responses are above or below expected amounts. For example, if the average salary of librarians is reported as less than \$20,000 or greater than \$100,000, an error message is generated. If the reported hours of service are greater than 168 hours per week, an error message is generated.

After the data were received by NCES from every state, the data files were merged and general edits and imputations were performed. Some examples of general edits and imputations follow:

Edits

In addition to the summations, relational edit checks, and range checks described above, the following edits were performed in data review:

Current year/prior year comparisons – the ratio of the current year data to the prior year data must fall within the set range. The range for each variable is determined by past reported data.

Ratios – the ratio of one item to another must not exceed a limit, such as the ratio of salaries and wages to staff exceeds an upper limit and is not reasonable for that position.

Item comparison — one item should not exceed another, such as books added during the year should not exceed books held at the end of the year.

Imputations

After editing, there is still missing data. Imputation is the process of filling missing data with reasonable values in order to have a complete data set.

For estimation, institutions were grouped into 27 imputation cells. The imputation cells were determined based on sector and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment. The sector categories used are (1) public, 4-year or above; (2) private non-profit, 4-year or above; (3) private for profit, 4-year or above; (4) public, 2-year; (5) private non-profit, 2-year; and (6) private for profit, 2-year.

If a value was missing and prior year (FY 2004) data were available and were not expected to change, then the missing value was filled with the value in the prior year. For example, the number of reported Branches and Independent Libraries (Part A, line item 1) is likely to remain constant from year to year, so the prior year value was brought forward.

If a value was missing, prior year data were available, and the value is expected to change from the prior year, then the missing value was filled with the prior year value multiplied by the median growth rate within the imputation cell. For example, the number of Full-time Librarians (Part B, line item 2, column 1) is expected to change from year to year, so this imputation method is used.

If a value was missing and prior year data were unavailable, then data were imputed using the current year median cell distribution ratio. For example, E-books Added was imputed (Part D, line item 23, column 1) using the value of E-books Held (Part D, line item 23, column 2) multiplied by the median cell distribution ratio of E-books Added to E-books Held.

If there were missing current year data that prevented the use of a current year median cell distribution ratio, then the current year cell median was imputed. For example, if it was not possible to impute E-books Added using a current year median cell distribution ratio because E-books Held was missing, then E-books Added was imputed with the current year cell median.

After imputation, if a total was missing or known to need adjustment, then the total was readjusted to equal the sum of its detail items.

No Electronic Services items in Part G were imputed because the questions were yes/no questions. Also, no items in Part H were imputed because the information literacy items were yes/no questions.

The use of FTE to determine imputation cells was not employed until 2002. The procedure of using medians instead of means for imputation also represented a change from past survey cycles. While a test of imputation methods indicated that the effect of the change in imputation procedure was not large, caution should be exercised in making comparisons with 2000 or earlier reports.

Classifications used in the report

The tables in this report present the data by control of institution (public, private); level of highest degree offered—a categorization based on the IPEDS classification of the highest degree awarded by the institution (doctor's, master's, bachelor's, and less than 4-year); size of full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment (less than 1,500; 1,500 to 4,999; 5,000 or more); and the institution's 2000 Carnegie Classification.

Caution on the use of data by state, and by level and control of institution

This is a descriptive report that focuses on information from a census of academic libraries in 2006. The presentation of numbers, proportions, and percentages is descriptive only of libraries in the period referenced. While data were imputed for nonresponse, the number of unit nonresponses can vary by state and affect the reliability of the state data. See Methodology table A-1 for item response rates by level and control of institution. Methodology table A-2 presents the distribution of the set of unit nonrespondents by state and by level and control of institution. Methodology table A-3 gives the number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution. The data user should be especially cautious in using data at a level of detail where the nonresponse rate was 15 percent or greater.

Table A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2006

	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions		4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions				Highest level of degree				Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent
			Total 4-year institutions		Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent						
All institutions	3,617	100.0	2,283	100.0	663	100.0	902	100.0	687	100.0	1,334	100.0	1,570	100.0	2,047	100.0
Responding libraries	3,212	88.8	2,055	90.0	608	91.7	808	89.6	613	89.2	1,157	86.7	1,460	93.0	1,752	85.6
Part B-Library staff																
Number of FTEs																
Librarians	3,198	88.4	2,046	89.6	607	91.6	801	88.8	612	89.1	1,152	86.4	1,458	92.9	1,740	85.0
Other professional staff	3,199	88.4	2,047	89.7	607	91.6	802	88.9	612	89.1	1,152	86.4	1,457	92.8	1,742	85.1
Total librarians and other professional staff	3,199	88.4	2,047	89.7	607	91.6	801	88.8	613	89.2	1,152	86.4	1,457	92.8	1,742	85.1
All other paid staff	3,179	87.9	2,036	89.2	604	91.1	797	88.4	609	88.6	1,143	85.7	1,454	92.6	1,725	84.3
Student assistants	3,188	88.1	2,041	89.4	605	91.3	799	88.6	611	88.9	1,147	86.0	1,455	92.7	1,733	84.7
Total FTE staff	3,174	87.8	2,034	89.1	603	91.0	796	88.2	609	88.6	1,140	85.5	1,452	92.5	1,722	84.1
Salaries and Wages																
Total librarians and other professional staff	3,128	86.5	2,006	87.9	605	91.3	782	86.7	595	86.6	1,122	84.1	1,441	91.8	1,687	82.4
All other paid staff	3,135	86.7	2,010	88.0	601	90.6	785	87.0	600	87.3	1,125	84.3	1,438	91.6	1,697	82.9
Student assistants	3,094	85.5	1,990	87.2	595	89.7	778	86.3	593	86.3	1,104	82.8	1,416	90.2	1,678	82.0
Total salaries and wages	3,087	85.3	1,984	86.9	595	89.7	778	86.3	587	85.4	1,103	82.7	1,422	90.6	1,665	81.3
Employee fringe benefits	3,166	87.5	2,021	88.5	599	90.3	792	87.8	606	88.2	1,145	85.8	1,447	92.2	1,719	84.0
Part C-Library expenditures																
Total salaries and wages	3,087	85.3	1,984	86.9	595	89.7	778	86.3	587	85.4	1,103	82.7	1,422	90.6	1,665	81.3
Information resources:																
Books, serial backfiles, and other materials																
Electronic	2,854	78.9	1,847	80.9	550	83.0	731	81.0	544	79.2	1,007	75.5	1,318	83.9	1,536	75.0
Audiovisual	2,963	81.9	1,897	83.1	554	83.6	758	84.0	562	81.8	1,066	79.9	1,377	87.7	1,586	77.5
Current serials	3,086	85.3	1,990	87.2	595	89.7	785	87.0	585	85.2	1,096	82.2	1,425	90.8	1,661	81.1
Electronic serials	2,922	80.8	1,903	83.4	570	86.0	760	84.3	550	80.1	1,019	76.4	1,367	87.1	1,555	76.0
Other information resources:																
Document delivery/interlibrary loan	3,104	85.8	1,997	87.5	599	90.3	789	87.5	584	85.0	1,107	83.0	1,434	91.3	1,670	81.6
Preservation	3,102	85.8	1,996	87.4	597	90.0	790	87.6	584	85.0	1,106	82.9	1,432	91.2	1,670	81.6
Other expenditures for information resources	3,091	85.5	1,988	87.1	594	89.6	787	87.3	582	84.7	1,103	82.7	1,427	90.9	1,664	81.3
Operating expenditures																
Computer hardware and software	3,098	85.7	1,994	87.3	597	90.0	789	87.5	584	85.0	1,104	82.8	1,430	91.1	1,668	81.5
Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia	3,097	85.6	1,992	87.3	596	89.9	786	87.1	585	85.2	1,105	82.8	1,432	91.2	1,665	81.3
All other operating expenditures	3,099	85.7	1,994	87.3	597	90.0	789	87.5	583	84.9	1,105	82.8	1,431	91.1	1,668	81.5
Total expenditures	3,002	83.0	1,937	84.8	583	87.9	764	84.7	567	82.5	1,065	79.8	1,400	89.2	1,602	78.3

See notes at end of table

Table A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2006—Continued

	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions		4-year institutions									Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree						Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's								
			Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	
Part D-Library collections																	
Library collection entirely electronic	3,122	86.3	2,007	87.9	600	90.5	791	87.7	591	86.0	1,115	83.6	1,437	91.5	1,685	82.3	
Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, added	3,046	84.2	1,960	85.9	588	88.7	774	85.8	573	83.4	1,086	81.4	1,424	90.7	1,622	79.2	
Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, EOFY	3,058	84.5	1,970	86.3	596	89.9	777	86.1	573	83.4	1,088	81.6	1,432	91.2	1,626	79.4	
E-Books, added	2,964	81.9	1,911	83.7	566	85.4	757	83.9	565	82.2	1,053	78.9	1,392	88.7	1,572	76.8	
E-Books, EOFY	2,902	80.2	1,884	82.5	573	86.4	737	81.7	554	80.6	1,018	76.3	1,381	88.0	1,521	74.3	
Microforms, added	2,955	81.7	1,907	83.5	577	87.0	751	83.3	555	80.8	1,048	78.6	1,398	89.0	1,557	76.1	
Microforms, EOFY	2,936	81.2	1,914	83.8	592	89.3	752	83.4	547	79.6	1,022	76.6	1,391	88.6	1,545	75.5	
Audiovisual materials, added	3,008	83.2	1,936	84.8	580	87.5	767	85.0	565	82.2	1,072	80.4	1,406	89.6	1,602	78.3	
Audiovisual materials, EOFY	3,002	83.0	1,932	84.6	588	88.7	761	84.4	562	81.8	1,070	80.2	1,411	89.9	1,591	77.7	
Current serial subscriptions, added	2,996	82.8	1,921	84.1	570	86.0	761	84.4	565	82.2	1,075	80.6	1,409	89.7	1,587	77.5	
Current serial subscriptions, EOFY	3,057	84.5	1,964	86.0	594	89.6	775	85.9	570	83.0	1,093	81.9	1,428	91.0	1,629	79.6	
Electronic reference sources, added	2,918	80.7	1,878	82.3	552	83.3	746	82.7	557	81.1	1,040	78.0	1,367	87.1	1,551	75.8	
Electronic reference sources, EOFY	2,926	80.9	1,902	83.3	572	86.3	753	83.5	555	80.8	1,024	76.8	1,381	88.0	1,545	75.5	
Part E-Library services																	
Interlibrary loans provided																	
Returnable	3,002	83.0	1,921	84.1	569	85.8	762	84.5	565	82.2	1,081	81.0	1,401	89.2	1,601	78.2	
Non-returnable	3,003	83.0	1,921	84.1	569	85.8	762	84.5	565	82.2	1,082	81.1	1,403	89.4	1,600	78.2	
Total provided	3,045	84.2	1,957	85.7	593	89.4	771	85.5	568	82.7	1,088	81.6	1,425	90.8	1,620	79.1	
Interlibrary loans received																	
Returnable	3,011	83.2	1,926	84.4	569	85.8	767	85.0	565	82.2	1,085	81.3	1,406	89.6	1,605	78.4	
Non-returnable	3,010	83.2	1,926	84.4	569	85.8	767	85.0	565	82.2	1,084	81.3	1,405	89.5	1,605	78.4	
Documents delivered from																	
commercial services	3,054	84.4	1,963	86.0	593	89.4	777	86.1	568	82.7	1,091	81.8	1,428	91.0	1,626	79.4	
Total received	3,019	83.5	1,932	84.6	572	86.3	768	85.1	567	82.5	1,087	81.5	1,410	89.8	1,609	78.6	
General circulation transactions	3,051	84.4	1,962	85.9	591	89.1	776	86.0	571	83.1	1,089	81.6	1,423	90.6	1,628	79.5	
Reserve circulation transactions	2,996	82.8	1,915	83.9	575	86.7	755	83.7	560	81.5	1,081	81.0	1,403	89.4	1,593	77.8	
Number of presentations	3,058	84.5	1,962	85.9	590	89.0	774	85.8	573	83.4	1,096	82.2	1,431	91.1	1,627	79.5	
Total attendance at all presentations	3,048	84.3	1,956	85.7	589	88.8	772	85.6	570	83.0	1,092	81.9	1,427	90.9	1,621	79.2	
Part F-Library services, typical week																	
Hours open, typical week	3,104	85.8	1,990	87.2	596	89.9	785	87.0	584	85.0	1,114	83.5	1,440	91.7	1,664	81.3	
Gate count, typical week	2,980	82.4	1,902	83.3	568	85.7	755	83.7	559	81.4	1,078	80.8	1,398	89.0	1,582	77.3	
Reference transactions, typical week	3,087	85.3	1,978	86.6	594	89.6	778	86.3	581	84.6	1,109	83.1	1,433	91.3	1,654	80.8	

See notes at end of table

Table A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2006—Continued

	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions		4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree						Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent						
Part G-Electronic services																
Library services provided:																
Documents digitized by library staff	3,113	86.1	1,997	87.5	597	90.0	789	87.5	586	85.3	1,116	83.7	1,439	91.7	1,674	81.8
Library reference service by e-mail or Web	3,117	86.2	2,001	87.6	599	90.3	791	87.7	586	85.3	1,116	83.7	1,441	91.8	1,676	81.9
Technology to assist patrons with disabilities	3,116	86.1	2,000	87.6	599	90.3	790	87.6	586	85.3	1,116	83.7	1,441	91.8	1,675	81.8
Electronic theses and dissertations produced by students	3,115	86.1	1,999	87.6	597	90.0	791	87.7	586	85.3	1,116	83.7	1,439	91.7	1,676	81.9
Part H-Information Literacy																
Definition of information literacy or of an information literate student	3,110	86.0	1,996	87.4	598	90.2	787	87.3	586	85.3	1,114	83.5	1,439	91.7	1,671	81.6
Incorporated information literacy into the institution's mission	3,109	86.0	1,995	87.4	598	90.2	787	87.3	585	85.2	1,114	83.5	1,438	91.6	1,671	81.6
Incorporated information literacy into the institution's strategic plan	3,108	85.9	1,993	87.3	597	90.0	788	87.4	583	84.9	1,115	83.6	1,438	91.6	1,670	81.6
Institution-wide committee to implement the strategic plan for information literacy	3,104	85.8	1,992	87.3	597	90.0	788	87.4	582	84.7	1,112	83.4	1,437	91.5	1,667	81.4
The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction	3,105	85.8	1,992	87.3	597	90.0	788	87.4	582	84.7	1,113	83.4	1,438	91.6	1,667	81.4

NOTE: EOFY = Held at end of fiscal year

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey, 2006.

Table A-2. Number and percentage of non-responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: 2006

State	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions		4-year institutions									Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	Number	Percent	Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's										
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent							
United States	405	11.2	228	10.0	55	8.3	94	10.4	74	10.8	177	13.3	110	7.0	295	14.4	
Alabama	2	3.2	1	2.7	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	2	8.3	
Alaska	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Arizona	7	14.3	2	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	5	21.7	4	16.7	3	12.0	
Arkansas	1	2.1	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	
California	57	16.9	32	16.7	8	12.5	16	21.6	7	14.6	25	17.1	20	13.8	37	19.2	
Colorado	7	11.5	2	5.7	1	9.1	1	9.1	0	0.0	5	19.2	1	3.8	6	17.1	
Connecticut	7	15.9	4	13.8	0	0.0	2	20.0	2	25.0	3	20.0	1	4.5	6	27.3	
Delaware	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	20.0	0	0.0	
District of Columbia	2	13.3	2	13.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	
Florida	22	15.6	16	15.5	3	15.0	4	10.8	9	20.0	6	15.8	0	0.0	22	21.6	
Georgia	15	13.5	10	16.7	3	17.6	5	20.8	2	10.5	5	9.8	9	13.6	6	13.3	
Hawaii	2	11.1	2	18.2	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	
Idaho	1	8.3	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	
Illinois	18	11.4	9	8.7	4	9.8	2	6.7	3	9.4	9	16.4	6	10.0	12	12.2	
Indiana	10	13.0	8	14.0	3	23.1	4	14.8	1	5.9	2	10.0	2	7.1	8	16.3	
Iowa	2	3.2	2	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.7	
Kansas	3	5.5	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	2	7.7	2	6.3	1	4.3	
Kentucky	5	7.9	4	10.3	1	12.5	0	0.0	3	20.0	1	4.2	1	4.3	4	10.0	
Louisiana	5	11.6	3	10.3	0	0.0	2	18.2	1	16.7	2	14.3	0	0.0	5	29.4	
Maine	2	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	
Maryland	10	18.5	9	26.5	3	23.1	6	31.6	0	0.0	1	5.0	1	3.3	9	37.5	
Massachusetts	9	7.8	8	8.7	2	6.7	6	14.6	0	0.0	1	4.3	1	3.2	8	9.5	
Michigan	12	12.8	6	9.7	0	0.0	4	17.4	1	4.8	6	18.8	7	15.9	5	10.0	
Minnesota	3	3.1	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	3	5.6	
Mississippi	3	7.9	2	10.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	1	16.7	1	5.6	0	0.0	3	25.0	
Missouri	12	11.7	8	10.7	4	19.0	0	0.0	4	12.9	4	14.3	0	0.0	12	16.9	
Montana	3	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	27.3	2	12.5	1	20.0	
Nebraska	5	13.5	4	15.4	0	0.0	2	14.3	2	25.0	1	9.1	1	6.7	4	18.2	
Nevada	4	30.8	2	22.2	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	2	50.0	1	14.3	3	50.0	
New Hampshire	4	16.7	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	3	50.0	2	25.0	2	12.5	

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2. Number and percentage of non-responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: 2006—Continued

State	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions		4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's									
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
New Jersey	3	5.8	2	6.3	0	0.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	1	5.0	2	6.3	1	5.0
New Mexico	3	7.9	2	11.1	0	0.0	1	12.5	1	14.3	1	5.0	2	7.1	1	10.0
New York	28	11.2	16	9.3	7	13.0	6	7.6	3	8.3	12	15.4	1	1.3	27	15.9
North Carolina	5	4.0	4	6.3	0	0.0	2	9.1	2	8.0	1	1.6	1	1.3	4	8.0
North Dakota	3	15.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	14.3	1	12.5	2	14.3	1	16.7
Ohio	24	15.6	11	12.1	1	4.5	5	11.4	4	18.2	13	20.6	9	17.3	15	14.7
Oklahoma	6	12.2	2	6.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	14.3	4	22.2	3	10.3	3	15.0
Oregon	5	9.4	3	8.8	1	11.1	1	6.7	1	10.0	2	10.5	2	8.0	3	10.7
Pennsylvania	17	9.3	9	7.6	3	7.0	5	10.0	1	4.0	8	12.3	2	5.3	15	10.3
Rhode Island	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	9.1
South Carolina	8	12.9	5	13.2	0	0.0	1	5.6	4	30.8	3	12.5	3	9.1	5	17.2
South Dakota	5	23.8	4	23.5	1	20.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	2	18.2	3	30.0
Tennessee	6	7.0	3	5.0	2	13.3	1	4.5	0	0.0	3	11.5	0	0.0	6	9.4
Texas	26	13.3	10	9.7	1	2.1	1	3.4	7	28.0	16	17.2	5	4.8	21	22.8
Utah	1	4.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1
Vermont	3	13.6	3	14.3	0	0.0	2	14.3	1	20.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	1	5.9
Virginia	11	11.3	3	4.8	1	5.3	2	11.1	0	0.0	8	23.5	2	5.1	9	15.5
Washington	8	11.4	4	10.8	2	22.2	0	0.0	2	16.7	4	12.1	4	9.8	4	13.8
West Virginia	2	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	0	0.0	2	11.8
Wisconsin	5	7.8	2	4.4	1	9.1	1	4.2	0	0.0	3	15.8	3	9.7	2	6.1
Wyoming	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	0	0.0

NOTE: Percentages are derived using table A-3 counts.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2006.

Table A-3. Total number of academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: 2006

State	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
United States	3,617	2,283	663	902	687	1,334	1,570	2,047
Alabama	62	37	11	13	13	25	38	24
Alaska	7	5	1	2	2	2	5	2
Arizona	49	26	7	5	13	23	24	25
Arkansas	47	23	6	7	10	24	33	14
California	338	192	64	74	48	146	145	193
Colorado	61	35	11	11	13	26	26	35
Connecticut	44	29	10	10	8	15	22	22
Delaware	9	6	4	2	0	3	5	4
District of Columbia	15	15	6	7	1	0	2	13
Florida	141	103	20	37	45	38	39	102
Georgia	111	60	17	24	19	51	66	45
Hawaii	18	11	3	4	4	7	9	9
Idaho	12	9	3	2	4	3	7	5
Illinois	158	103	41	30	32	55	60	98
Indiana	77	57	13	27	17	20	28	49
Iowa	62	45	8	16	21	17	19	43
Kansas	55	29	6	12	11	26	32	23
Kentucky	63	39	8	16	15	24	23	40
Louisiana	43	29	11	11	6	14	26	17
Maine	29	19	3	7	9	10	15	14
Maryland	54	34	13	19	2	20	30	24
Massachusetts	115	92	30	41	18	23	31	84
Michigan	94	62	16	23	21	32	44	50
Minnesota	96	60	11	22	25	36	42	54
Mississippi	38	20	6	8	6	18	26	12
Missouri	103	75	21	23	31	28	32	71
Montana	21	10	2	5	3	11	16	5
Nebraska	37	26	4	14	8	11	15	22
Nevada	13	9	2	1	6	4	7	6
New Hampshire	24	18	5	6	7	6	8	16

See notes at end of table.

Table A-3. Total number of academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: 2006—Continued

State	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
New Jersey	52	32	14	15	3	20	32	20
New Mexico	38	18	3	8	7	20	28	10
New York	250	172	54	79	36	78	80	170
North Carolina	125	63	16	22	25	62	75	50
North Dakota	20	12	3	2	7	8	14	6
Ohio	154	91	22	44	22	63	52	102
Oklahoma	49	31	8	16	7	18	29	20
Oregon	53	34	9	15	10	19	25	28
Pennsylvania	183	118	43	50	25	65	38	145
Rhode Island	14	12	5	4	2	2	3	11
South Carolina	62	38	6	18	13	24	33	29
South Dakota	21	17	5	10	2	4	11	10
Tennessee	86	60	15	22	22	26	22	64
Texas	196	103	48	29	25	93	104	92
Utah	23	15	3	7	5	8	9	14
Vermont	22	21	2	14	5	1	5	17
Virginia	97	63	19	18	24	34	39	58
Washington	70	37	9	16	12	33	41	29
West Virginia	33	22	4	10	7	11	16	17
Wisconsin	64	45	11	24	10	19	31	33
Wyoming	9	1	1	0	0	8	8	1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey, 2006.

Glossary

For a complete set of survey definitions and instructions, please refer to the instructions following the questionnaire in appendix B.

Associate's colleges: These institutions offer associate's degree and certificate programs but, with few exceptions, award no baccalaureate degrees. This group includes institutions where, during the period studied, bachelor's degrees represented less than 10 percent of all undergraduate awards.

Baccalaureate/associate's colleges: These institutions are undergraduate colleges where the majority of conferrals are below the baccalaureate level (associate's degrees and certificates). During the period studied, bachelor's degrees accounted for at least ten percent of undergraduate awards.

Baccalaureate colleges—general: These institutions are primarily undergraduate colleges with major emphasis on baccalaureate programs. During the period studied, they awarded less than half of their baccalaureate degrees in liberal arts fields.

Baccalaureate colleges—liberal arts: These institutions are primarily undergraduate colleges with major emphasis on baccalaureate programs. During the period studied, they awarded at least half of their baccalaureate degrees in liberal arts fields.

Bibliographic utilities, networks and consortia: Services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities networks, and consortia.

Carnegie classification: A grouping of degree-granting postsecondary institutions into categories developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The categorization is based on a combination of levels of degrees awarded and research funding levels. The Carnegie Classification categories used are as follows: Doctoral/Research, Master's I and II, Baccalaureate, Baccalaureate/Associates, Associates, and Specialized. For table presentation, "level I" and "level II" of the Carnegie Classifications were combined. Institutions that do not have a Carnegie Classification are assigned to a "not classified" category.

Control categories: Institutional control categories are public, private not-for-profit, and private for profit.

Control (of institution): A specification of whether an institution (postsecondary) is operated by publicly elected or appointed officials (public control) or by privately elected or appointed officials and derives its major source of funds from private sources (private control) or public sources (public control).

Degree-granting status: Degree-granting institutions offer an associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctor's, or a first-professional degree. Non-degree-granting institutions offer certificates or other formal awards.

Doctoral/research universities—extensive: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the doctorate. During the period studied, they awarded 50 or more doctoral degrees per year across at least 15 disciplines.

Doctoral/research universities—intensive: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the doctorate. During the period studied, they awarded at least ten doctoral degrees per year across three or more disciplines, or at least 20 doctoral degrees per year overall.

IPEDS: The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System: IPEDS is the core postsecondary education data collection program for the National Center for Education Statistics. This data collection program is designed to collect information about all postsecondary institutions and organizations in the 50 States, District of Columbia, and the respective outlying areas.

Level categories: Institutional level categories range from 4-year and higher (4 year), 2-but-less-than 4-year (2 year), and less than 2-year.

Level (of institution): A specification of whether a postsecondary education institution's programs are 4-year or higher (4 year), 2-but-less-than 4-year (2 year), or less than 2-year.

Master's colleges and universities I: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. During the period studied, they awarded 40 or more master's degrees per year across three or more disciplines.

Master's colleges and universities II: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. During the period studied, they awarded 20 or more master's degrees per year.

Postsecondary Institution: Postsecondary education institution has as its sole purpose or one of its primary missions, the provision of formal instructional programs with a curriculum that is designed primarily for students who are beyond the compulsory age for high school. This includes academic, vocational, and continuing professional education programs, and excludes avocational and adult basic education programs.

Sector (of institution): One of nine categories into which postsecondary institutions may be divided based on their control and level.

Specialized Institutions: These institutions offer degrees, ranging from the bachelor's to the doctorate, and typically award a majority of degrees in a single field.

Title IV Institution: An institution that has a written agreement with the Secretary of Education that allows the institution to participate in any of the Title IV federal student financial assistance programs (other than the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) and the National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership (NEISP) programs).

Appendix B: Questionnaire and Instructions

SURVEY ELIGIBILITY

Please answer the following questions to determine if you are eligible to complete this survey:

Do you have an organized collection of printed or other materials or a combination thereof? Yes/No

Do you have paid staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele? Yes/No

Do you have an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele? Yes/No

Does the library have the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule? Yes/No

(This question will popup if any of the 4 questions above are answered no.)

e. Does your institution provide financial support to another library? Yes/No

Thank you for your time.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART A – NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FY 2006

Line No.	Item	Number
01	Branch and independent libraries – Exclude main or central library	_____

PART B – LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 2006 AND SALARIES/WAGES, FY 2006

(Exclude maintenance and custodial staff, volunteers and contributed services staff)
 Note: Report FTE data to two decimals.

Line No.	Staff	FALL 2006 Number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) (1)	FY 2006 Salaries and wages (whole dollars only) (2)
02	Librarians	_____	
03	Other professional staff	_____	
04	Total librarians and other professional staff (sum lines 02 and 03, col. 1)	_____	\$ _____
05	All other paid staff (except student assistants)	_____	\$ _____
06	Student assistants from all funding sources	_____	\$ _____
07	Total full-time equivalent (FTE) staff (sum lines 04 through 06, cols. 1 & 2)	_____	\$ _____

08a Are employee fringe benefits paid from the library budget?
 If no, select “N” and skip to Part C, line 10 _____ (Yes/No)

08b Employee fringe benefits (if paid from library budget) \$ _____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART C - LIBRARY EXPENDITURES, FY 2006

Note: See instructions for exclusions and definitions.

Line No.		Amount (whole dollars only)
09	Total salaries and wages (same as line 07, col. 2):	\$ _____
	Information resources:	
10	One-time purchases of books, serial backfiles and other materials	\$ _____
11	Electronic	\$ _____
12	Audiovisual	\$ _____
13	Ongoing commitments to serial subscriptions	\$ _____
14	Electronic serials	\$ _____
	Other information resources:	
15	Document delivery/interlibrary loan	\$ _____
16	Preservation	\$ _____
17	Other expenditures for information resources	\$ _____
	Operating expenditures:	
18	Computer hardware and software (include maintenance)	\$ _____
19	Bibliographic utilities, networks and consortia	\$ _____
20	All other operating expenditures	\$ _____
21	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Sum lines 09, 10, 13, 15 through 20)	\$ _____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART D – LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FY 2006

Is the library collection entirely electronic? Yes/No _____

Line No.	Collections	Added during the Fiscal Year (1)	Held at end of Fiscal Year (2)
22	Books, serial backfiles and other paper materials (include government documents)	_____	_____
23	E-Books	_____	_____
24	Microforms	_____	_____
25	Audiovisual materials	_____	_____
26	Current serial titles	_____	_____
27	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services	_____	_____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART E – LIBRARY SERVICES, FY 2006

Note: See instructions for exclusions and definitions.

Line No.	Services	Number
Interlibrary loans and documents <u>provided</u> to other libraries:		
28a	Returnable	_____
28b	Non-returnable	_____
29	Total provided (sum lines 28a and 28b)	_____
Interlibrary loans and documents <u>received</u> :		
30	Returnable	_____
31	Non-returnable	_____
32	Documents received from commercial services	_____
33	Total received (sum lines 30, 31, 32)	_____
Circulation:		
34a	General circulation transactions	_____
34b	Reserve circulation transactions	_____
Information services to groups:		
35	Number of presentations	_____
36	Total attendance at all presentations	_____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART F – LIBRARY SERVICES, TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 2006

Note: See instructions for exclusions and definitions.

Line No.	SERVICES	Number in a TYPICAL WEEK
37	Number of weekly public service hours	_____
38	Gate count in a typical week	_____
39	Reference transactions in a typical week	_____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART G – ELECTRONIC SERVICES, FY 2006

Please respond to each item by selecting “Y” or “N”. If answering for more than one library, select “Y”, if at least one has the service.

Line No.	Services	Yes/No
	Does your library provide the following?	
40	Documents digitized by the library staff	_____
41	Library reference service by e-mail or the Web	_____
42	Technology to assist patrons with disabilities (e.g., TDD, specially equipped work stations)	_____
43	Electronic theses and dissertations produced by your students	_____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART H – INFORMATION LITERACY, FY 2006

Note: See instructions for definition.

Please respond to each item by selecting “Yes” or “No”.

Line

No.	Does your institution have the following, or has it done the following?	Yes/No
44.	A definition of information literacy or of an information literate student	_____
45.	Incorporated information literacy in the institution’s mission	_____
46.	Incorporated information literacy in the institution’s strategic plan If no, select “N” and skip lines 46a and 46b.	_____
46a.	An institution-wide committee to implement the strategic plan for information literacy	_____
46b.	The strategic plan formally recognizes the library’s role in information literacy instruction	_____

Instructions for the Academic Library Survey – FY 2006

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Please respond to each item in this survey in the place provided. If the appropriate answer for an item is zero or none, use "0." If you do not collect data for an item, provide your best estimate. **PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY ITEMS BLANK.** If an item is left blank, NCES will estimate a value. Include data for the main or central library and all branch and independent libraries that were open all or part of fiscal year 2006.

LIBRARY - An entity that provides all of the following:

1. An organized collection of printed or other materials or a combination thereof
2. A paid staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele
3. An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele
4. The physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

This includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers.

PERIOD OF REPORT - Report information for the following time periods as specified in each section:

1. **Fiscal year 2006** - Any 12-month period between June 1, 2005 and September 30, 2006 which corresponds to your institution's fiscal year (for Parts A, B, C, D, E, G, and H).
2. **Typical week, Fall 2006** - A typical week is one that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid vacation periods for key staff or days when unusual events are taking place on the campus or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include any seven consecutive calendar days (for Part F).
3. **Fall 2006** - The period during the fall of 2006 when the survey form is being completed (for Part B).

PART A - NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FISCAL YEAR 2006

Branch and independent libraries (line 01) - Report the number of branch and independent libraries at your institution that were open all or part of fiscal year 2006. EXCLUDE THE MAIN OR CENTRAL LIBRARY. Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library of an institution, which have a basic collection of books and other materials, a regular staffing level, and an established schedule.

Branch and independent libraries are administered **either** by the central library or, as in the case of some libraries (such as law, medical, etc.), through the administrative structure of other units within the university. Departmental study/reading rooms are not included. Include data for all branch and

independent libraries on the campus. Include libraries on **branch campuses** (i.e., located in another community) if those campuses are registered under the same NCES UNITID number as the main campus.

PART B - LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 2006 AND SALARIES/WAGES, FY 2006

Column (1), Full-time equivalent (FTE) employees (lines 02-07) - Report the number of filled or temporarily vacant FTE positions during Fall 2006 paid from funds under library control. To compute FTEs of part-time employees and student assistants, take the TOTAL number of hours worked per week by part-time employees IN EACH CATEGORY and divide it by the number of hours CONSIDERED BY THE REPORTING LIBRARY TO BE A FULL-TIME WORK WEEK (e.g., 60 hours per week of part-time work divided by 40 hours per full-time week equals 1.50 FTE). Data should be reported to two decimal places.

Do NOT report contributed services staff, such as members of religious orders, whose services are valued by bookkeeping entries rather than by full cash transactions. DO NOT include volunteers.

Column (2), Salaries and wages (lines 04-07) - Report expenditures in FY 2004 for full-time and part-time salaries and wages before deductions. Exclude employee fringe benefits provided by your institution for all regular library staff that may be reported on line 08b. Include salaries and wages from all sources paid to students serving on an hourly basis, if available (e.g., College Work Study Program). Exclude maintenance and custodial staff, volunteers, and contributed services staff.

Librarians (line 02) - Report the total FTE of staff whose duties require professional education (the master's degree or its equivalent) in the theoretical and scientific aspects of librarianship.

Other professional staff (line 03) - Report the total FTE of staff whose duties require education and/or training in related fields (e.g., academic disciplines, archives, media, computing).

Total librarians and other professional staff (line 04) - Report the sum of lines 02 and 03, column 1.

All other paid staff (except student assistants) (line 05) - Report the total FTE of all other library staff who are paid annual salaries or hourly wages except students paid hourly, who are reported on line 06. Include technical and clerical staff, but exclude maintenance and custodial staff, volunteers, and contributed services staff.

Student assistants from all funding sources (line 06) - Report the total FTE of student assistants, employed on an hourly basis whose wages are paid from funds under library control or from a budget other than the library budget, including College Work Study Program. Exclude maintenance and custodial staff, volunteers, and contributed services staff.

Total FTE staff (line 07) - Report the sum of lines 04 through 06, columns 1 and 2.

Employee fringe benefits (line 08a) - If benefits are paid from the library budget, select "Y" and report the amount in line 08b. If benefits are not paid from the library budget, select "N" and skip to Part C, line 10.

(line 08b) - If benefits are paid from the library budget, report the amount here.

PART C - LIBRARY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 2006

Total salaries and wages (line 09) - This line will automatically be filled in from the total Salaries and Wages Expenditures line 07, column 2, in Part B.

Expenditures on information resources and operations (lines 10-21) - Report funds expended by the library in fiscal year 2006 (regardless of when received) from its regular budget and from all other sources; e.g., research grants, special projects, gifts and endowments, and fees for services. If items in this section are not paid from the library budget but can be easily identified in other parts of the institution's budget, report them here. Expenditures should be reported for the 12-month period that corresponds to your library's fiscal year between the calendar period June 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006. All expenditures should be reported in whole dollars in the most appropriate category to provide an unduplicated count of expenditures. Exclude expenditures for new buildings and building renovation.

Information resources (lines 10-17) -

One time purchases of books, serial backfiles, and other materials (line 10) - Report expenditures for published materials in all formats except current subscriptions to serials.

Electronic (line 11) - Report expenditures that are not current subscriptions to serials (i.e., are non-subscription, one-time, or monographic in nature) for software and machine-readable materials considered part of the collections. Examples include serial backfiles, literature collections, and one-time costs for electronic backfiles, etc. These expenditures have already been reported as part of line 10 above. Therefore, line 11 is not added into Total Expenditures on line 21.

Audiovisual (line 12) - Report expenditures for all library materials that are displayed by visual projection or magnification or through sound reproduction, or both, including graphic materials, audio materials, motion pictures, video materials, and special visual materials such as three-dimensional materials. These expenditures have already been reported as part of line 10 above. Therefore, line 12 is not added into Total Expenditures on line 21.

Ongoing commitments to current serial subscriptions (line 13) - Report expenditures for ongoing subscriptions to serials in all formats. These are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies.

Electronic serials (line 14) - Report subscription expenditures (or those which are expected to be ongoing commitments) for serial publications whose primary format is electronic. Examples include paid subscriptions for electronic journals and indexes/abstracts available via the Internet, CD-ROM serials, and annual access fees. These expenditures have already been reported as part of line 13. Therefore, line 14 is not added into Total Expenditures on line 21.

Other Information Resources (lines 15-17) -

Document delivery/interlibrary loan (line 15) - Report expenditures for document delivery and interlibrary loan services. Include fees paid for photocopies, costs of facsimile transmission, royalties

and access fees paid to provide document delivery or interlibrary loan. Include fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for interlibrary loan can be separately counted. Do not count expenditures related to transactions between the main or central library and any libraries reported in Part A, transactions between libraries reported in Part A, or expenditures for on campus delivery.

Preservation (line 16) - Report expenditures associated with maintaining library and archival materials for use either in their original physical form or in some other usable way. This includes but is not limited to binding and rebinding, materials conservation, deacidification, lamination, and restoration. Do not include staff salaries and wages.

Other expenditures for information resources (line 17) - Report any other collection expenditures not already included on lines 9, 12, 14, and 15, such as expenditures for cartographic materials and manuscripts. Include copyright fees and fees for database searches.

Operating Expenditures (lines 18-20) -

Computer hardware and software (line 18) - Report expenditures from the library's operating budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, local or remote. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include the expenditure for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. Exclude expenditures reported on line 14.

Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (line 19) - Report expenditures from the library operating budget for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia. Exclude expenditures already reported on lines 11, 14, and 15.

All other operating expenditures (line 20) - Report all other expenditures from the library's operating budget not already reported on lines 09 through 19 except employee fringe benefits that are reported on line 08b. Exclude capital expenditures for new buildings and building renovations. Include all expenditures for furniture and equipment except computer hardware, which should be reported on line 18. Include any related maintenance costs.

Total Expenditures (line 21) - Report the sum of lines 09, 10, 13, 15 through 20.

PART D - LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006

NOTE - This section of the survey collects data on selected types of material. It does not cover all materials.

Column (1), Total number added during fiscal year - Report the gross number of each category added. Do not subtract the number withdrawn.

Column (2), Total number held at end of fiscal year - Report the total number of each category held at end of fiscal year. To get this figure, take the total number held at the end of the previous fiscal year, add the number added during the fiscal year just ended and subtract the number withdrawn during that period.

Books, serial backfiles and other paper materials (include government documents) (line 22) - Report the number of volumes using the ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995 definition for volume, which is as follows: A single physical unit of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed, or processed work, distinguished from other units by a separate binding, encasement, portfolio, or other clear distinction, which has been cataloged, classified, and made ready for use, and which is typically the unit used to charge circulation transactions. Include duplicates and bound volumes of periodicals. For purposes of this questionnaire, unclassified bound serials arranged in alphabetical order are considered classified. Exclude microfilms, maps, nonprint materials, and uncataloged items. Include Government document volumes that are accessible through the library's catalogs regardless of whether they are separately shelved. "Classified" includes documents arranged by Superintendent of Documents, CODOC, or similar numbers. "Cataloged" includes documents for which records are provided by the library or downloaded from other sources into the library's card or online catalogs.

E-Books (line 23) - Report the number of electronic monographs that have been cataloged by your library and are accessible through the library's catalog.

Microforms (line 24) - Report units of all photographic reproduction of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification. Examples of microforms are roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche.

Audiovisual Materials (line 25) - Report units of all library materials that are displayed by visual projection or magnification or through sound reproduction, or both, including graphic materials, audio materials (include audio books), motion pictures, video materials, and special visual materials such as three-dimensional materials.

Current serial titles (line 26) - Report the total number of titles in all formats. If the title comes in both paper and electronic form, count it twice. Count each individual title if it is received as part of a publisher's package. Include paper and microfilm government documents issued serially if they are accessible through the library's catalog. Report indexing and abstracting services that may contain full-text in line 27.

Electronic reference sources and aggregation services (line 27) - Report the total number of citation indexes and abstracts; full-text article databases; full-text reference sources (e.g., encyclopedias, almanacs, biographical and statistical sources and other quick fact-finding sources); and dissertation and conference proceedings databases. Licensed electronic resources also include those databases that institutions mount locally. [Aggregation services are defined by NISO z39.7-2004 as "4.10.3.2 Aggregated Full Text Databases: Collection of both bibliographic references and full text articles from periodical and/or other titles presented on a continuous basis that may relate to a common discipline or may provide multi-disciplinary coverage. This includes electronic reference and indexing tools which, if existed in print form, would be counted as periodicals. The content of aggregated full text databases consists predominately of full text articles rather than bibliographic references without associated full text, although both may be represented in the database."]

PART E - LIBRARY SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 2006

Interlibrary loans and documents (lines 28-33) - On lines 28a and 28b, report the number of filled requests for material provided to other libraries. On lines 30 and 31, report the number of filled requests for material received. Do not include transactions between the main or central library and any

libraries reported in Part A or transactions between libraries reported in Part A.

Returnables (lines 28a and 30) - Report materials that the supplier/lending library expects to have returned. Examples of returnables include books, dissertations and theses, microfilm reels, sound recordings, and audiovisual material.

Non-returnables (lines 28b and 31) - Report materials that the supplier/lending library does not expect to have returned. Examples of non-returnables include photocopies or facsimiles, fiche-to-fiche copies, print copies from microfilm, electronic full-text documents, and gratis print copies of unpublished reports and/or departmental working papers.

Documents delivered from commercial services (line 32) - Report the number of documents from commercial document delivery services received by your users. Count all transactions for which the library pays even if library staff is not involved in the transaction. Include documents received by regular or express mail, by fax, or in electronic form.

Total provided (line 29) - Sum lines 28a and 28b. **Total received (line 33)** - Sum lines 30, 31, and 32.

General circulation transactions (line 34a) - Report the number of items lent from the general collection. Include both initial transactions and renewals.

Reserve circulation transactions (line 34b) - Report reserve transactions of all types. Include both initial transactions and renewals.

Information services to groups (lines 35 and 36) - Report the total number of presentations (line 35) and the total number of persons attending or served by those presentations (line 36). Information services to groups are presentations at which a staff member or person invited by a staff member provides information intended for a number of persons and planned in advance. These services may be either bibliographic instruction or library use presentations, or cultural, recreational, or educational presentations. Presentations both on and off the library premises should be included, as long as they are sponsored by the library. Do not include meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms.

PART F - LIBRARY SERVICES - TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 2006

Collect data during a typical week in the fall. A typical week is one that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid vacation periods for key staff or days when unusual events are taking place on the campus or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include any seven consecutive calendar days. If waiting for a typical week in Fall 2006 will delay this form, please use typical week data from the preceding fiscal year. If you have data for the entire year, divide by the number of weeks that the library was open.

Number of weekly public service hours (line 37) - Report an unduplicated count of the total public service hours for physical libraries per typical full-service week (i.e., no holidays or other special accommodations) across both main library and branches using the following method (corresponds to IPEDS): If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during these hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., the total hours

during which users can find service somewhere within the system becomes 42 hours per week. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the count is still 42, but if Branch B is open two hours on another evening, or remains open two hours later, the total is then 44 hours per week. Exclude 24-hour unstaffed reserve or similar reading rooms. The maximum total is 168 (i.e., a staffed reading room open 7 days per week, 24 hours per day).

Gate count in a typical week (line 38) - Report the number of persons who physically enter library facilities in a typical week. It is understood that a single person may be counted more than once.

Reference transactions in a typical week (line 39) - Report the total number of reference transactions in a typical week. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, commendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases (including assistance with computer searching), the Web, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions, and persons both inside and outside the library. Include transactions in person, by phone, by e-mail, by the Web, and count transactions that take place at the reference desk, as well as elsewhere. Include information and referral services. If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one reference transaction. When a staff member utilizes information gained from a previous use of information sources to answer a question, report as a reference transaction, even if the source is not consulted again during this transaction. Duration should not be an element in determining whether a transaction is a reference transaction.

Do not report directional transactions here. A directional transaction is an information contact which facilitates the use of the library in which the contact occurs and which does NOT involve the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of any information sources other than those which describe the library; such as schedules, floor plans, handbooks, and policy statements. Examples of directional transactions include giving instruction in locating, within the library, staff, library users, or physical features, etc., and giving assistance of a nonbibliographic nature with machines.

PART G - ELECTRONIC SERVICES – FISCAL YEAR 2006

This section requests information about the electronic services provided by the library. The questions require a "yes" or "no" response.

PART H - INFORMATION LITERACY – FISCAL YEAR 2006

Information Literacy is the set of skills needed to find, retrieve, analyze, and use information. The questions require a "yes" or "no" response.