Academic Libraries: 2008

First Look

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Introduction

This report presents tabulations for the 2008 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.

When academic libraries are referred to in this report, they will always be entities that 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.

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

Only selected findings are presented because the purpose of this report is to introduce new data through the presentation of tables containing descriptive information. These findings have been chosen to demonstrate the range of information available when using the ALS rather than to discuss all of the observed differences, and they are not meant to emphasize any particular issue.

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

Selected Findings

Services

- During Fiscal year (FY) 2008, there were about 138.1 million circulation transactions from academic libraries' general collection (table 1).
- Academic libraries loaned some 11.1 million documents to other libraries in FY 2008 (table 1). Academic libraries also borrowed approximately 10.7 million documents from other libraries and commercial services. Documents from commercial services accounted for about 936,000 of those documents borrowed.
- The majority of academic libraries, 2,530, were open between 60-99 hours during a typical week in FY 2008 (derived from table 2). Another 683 academic libraries were open between 40-59 hours per typical week, and 532 were open more than 100 hours per typical week.
- During a typical week in the fall of 2008, approximately 1.1 million academic library reference transactions were conducted, including computer searches (table 3).

Collections

- At the end of FY 2008, there were 226 academic libraries that held 1 million or more books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials including government documents (table 4).
- Academic libraries held approximately 102.5 million e-books and about 3.6 million electronic reference sources and aggregation services at the end of FY 2008 (table 5).
- In FY 2008, academic libraries added approximately 24.0 million books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents (table 6).

Staff

- Academic libraries reported 93,438 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff working in academic libraries during the fall of 2008 (table 7).
- Academic libraries reported 27,030 FTE librarians during the fall of 2008 (table 7). Librarians accounted for about 29 percent of the total number of FTE staff in academic libraries during the fall of 2008.

Expenditures

- Academic libraries' expenditures totaled approximately $6.8 billion during FY 2008 (table 8).
- During FY 2008, academic libraries spent about $3.3 billion on salaries and wages, representing approximately 49 percent of total library expenditures (table 9).
- Academic libraries spent about $2.7 billion on information resources during FY 2008 (table 9).
- Academic libraries spent approximately $133.6 million for electronic books, serial backfiles, and other materials in FY 2008 (table 10). Expenditures for electronic current serial subscriptions were about $1.0 billion.
- During FY 2008, academic libraries spent approximately $113.4 million for bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (table 11).

Electronic Services

- In Fall 2008, some 72 percent of academic libraries provided library reference service by e-mail or the Web (table 12).
- Nearly half (49 percent) reported providing technology to assist patrons with disabilities in Fall 2008 (table 12).

Information Literacy

- During FY 2008, some 46 percent of academic libraries reported that their postsecondary institution defined information literacy or the information literate student (table 13).
- During FY 2008, about 33 percent of academic libraries reported that 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 2008

| 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	3,827	138,102,762	40,663,408	11,095,168	6,722,510	4,372,658	10,695,342	5,535,056	4,224,658	935,628
Control										
Public	1,576	88,140,474	27,745,430	6,969,185	4,055,965	2,913,220	6,386,661	3,212,660	2,609,690	564,311
Private	2,251	49,962,288	12,917,978	4,125,983	2,666,545	1,459,438	4,308,681	2,322,396	1,614,968	371,317
Level[3]										
Total 4-year and above	2,393	120,659,016	34,858,810	10,224,099	5,906,554	4,317,545	9,590,300	4,983,340	4,145,816	461,144
Doctor's	721	88,575,059	24,553,121	7,672,219	4,126,298	3,545,921	6,948,306	3,479,113	3,116,616	352,577
Master's	911	21,614,197	6,788,944	1,833,711	1,249,443	584,268	1,920,870	1,051,301	773,188	96,381
Bachelor's	730	10,167,574	3,333,073	646,045	477,095	168,950	696,503	433,742	250,931	11,830
Less than 4-year	1,434	17,443,746	5,804,598	871,069	815,956	55,113	1,105,042	551,716	78,842	474,484
Size (FTE enrollment)[4]										
Less than 1,000	1,455	7,254,621	1,309,653	478,677	319,192	159,485	433,184	234,577	164,209	34,398
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	19,700,007	6,072,357	1,733,162	1,186,090	547,072	2,075,379	1,024,631	629,254	421,494
3,000 to 4,999	475	11,348,108	3,802,823	1,004,578	737,372	267,206	1,250,549	570,980	345,551	334,018
5,000 to 9,999	405	17,603,179	7,147,469	1,606,989	1,011,634	595,355	1,466,773	805,270	638,360	23,143
10,000 to 19,999	238	30,324,749	10,941,609	2,366,472	1,370,518	995,954	2,271,595	1,197,314	1,014,968	59,313
20,000 or more	118	51,872,098	11,389,497	3,905,290	2,097,704	1,807,586	3,197,862	1,702,284	1,432,316	63,262
Carnegie classification[3]										
Doctoral/Research	275	73,067,019	19,929,179	6,193,270	3,333,160	2,860,110	5,478,954	2,836,010	2,391,647	251,297
Master's I and II	603	23,803,770	7,856,874	2,055,420	1,279,380	776,040	2,249,835	1,077,664	1,019,840	152,331
Baccalaureate	557	13,877,587	4,774,230	1,300,092	988,402	311,690	1,338,889	871,651	444,607	22,631
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	951,931	270,388	50,998	45,988	5,010	46,598	35,222	11,356	20
Associates	1,474	18,788,529	6,056,288	905,467	842,863	62,604	1,128,355	564,219	82,151	481,985
Specialized	645	7,337,352	1,712,195	579,703	227,666	352,037	435,868	142,510	266,072	27,286
Not classified	177	276,574	64,254	10,218	5,051	5,167	16,843	7,780	8,985	78

[1]"Non-returnables" refers to 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.

[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, 2005 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), 2008.

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Table 2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2008

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Less than 20	20 - 39	40 - 59	60 - 79	80 - 99	100 - 119	120 - 167	168[1]
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	20	62	683	1,577	953	410	89	33
Control									
Public	1,576	1	4	255	754	357	144	48	13
Private	2,251	19	58	428	823	596	266	41	20
Level[2]									
Total 4-year and above	2,393	5	27	217	747	880	403	82	32
Doctor's	721	0	5	36	125	265	207	68	15
Master's	911	3	6	66	249	446	123	7	11
Bachelor's	730	2	16	110	369	159	62	6	6
Less than 4-year	1,434	15	35	466	830	73	7	7	1
Size (FTE enrollment)[3]									
Less than 1,000	1,455	20	53	467	681	180	42	5	7
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	0	8	158	446	376	127	15	6
3,000 to 4,999	475	0	0	30	221	161	57	4	2
5,000 to 9,999	405	0	0	22	148	153	66	13	3
10,000 to 19,999	238	0	1	5	71	60	73	22	6
20,000 or more	118	0	0	1	10	23	45	30	9
Carnegie classification[2]									
Doctoral/Research	275	0	1	3	8	80	115	56	12
Master's I and II	603	0	1	7	88	371	119	9	8
Baccalaureate	557	0	3	16	145	269	111	7	6
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	0	1	22	52	17	1	3	0
Associates	1,474	12	28	433	901	83	9	6	2
Specialized	645	2	20	122	316	120	54	6	5
Not classified	177	6	8	80	67	13	1	2	0

[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, 2005 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), 2008.

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: 2008

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	During typical week in Fall 2008		Information service to groups, Fiscal year 2008	
		Gate count[1]	Reference transactions, including computer searches	Total number of presentations	Total number served
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	20,274,423	1,079,770	498,337	8,967,559
Control					
Public	1,576	13,238,737	727,046	323,006	6,153,856
Private	2,251	7,035,686	352,724	175,331	2,813,703
Level[2]					
Total 4-year and above	2,393	15,661,190	708,135	356,293	6,254,102
Doctor's	721	9,640,623	426,522	218,079	3,795,776
Master's	911	4,285,287	169,007	88,752	1,624,958
Bachelor's	730	1,626,198	106,676	47,366	798,877
Less than 4-year	1,434	4,613,233	371,635	142,044	2,713,457
Size (FTE enrollment)[3]					
Less than 1,000	1,455	1,218,368	130,657	39,098	608,461
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	3,714,979	194,543	94,862	1,564,532
3,000 to 4,999	475	2,591,602	128,749	65,993	1,207,170
5,000 to 9,999	405	3,621,103	172,090	92,724	1,669,575
10,000 to 19,999	238	4,328,134	226,436	100,209	1,834,200
20,000 or more	118	4,800,237	227,295	105,451	2,083,621
Carnegie classification[2]					
Doctoral/Research	275	7,159,593	292,535	156,696	2,787,418
Master's I and II	603	4,533,195	209,969	105,527	1,906,206
Baccalaureate	557	2,360,543	74,027	41,034	677,525
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	250,583	16,196	8,158	146,231
Associates	1,474	4,890,329	401,013	155,103	2,941,041
Specialized	645	1,003,464	75,747	27,484	440,453
Not classified	177	76,716	10,283	4,335	68,685

[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, 2005 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), 2008.

Table 4. Number of academic libraries, by volumes held at end of Fiscal year, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008

Institutional characteristic	Volumes held at end of year	Number of libraries										
			Number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents									
		Total	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	1,052,531,290	3,827	657	191	238	213	466	665	709	280	182	226
Control												
Public	634,628,677	1,576	33	49	94	124	267	377	217	141	115	159
Private	417,902,613	2,251	624	142	144	89	199	288	492	139	67	67
Level[1]												
Total 4-year and above	995,603,669	2,393	251	110	116	87	205	341	604	274	179	226
Doctor's	745,363,343	721	22	10	14	15	45	62	156	101	85	211
Master's	178,895,540	911	55	37	39	24	63	150	329	133	70	11
Bachelor's	68,168,300	730	174	61	58	46	92	124	111	36	24	4
Less than 4-year	56,927,621	1,434	406	81	122	126	261	324	105	6	3	0
Size (FTE enrollment)[2]												
Less than 1,000	60,279,904	1,455	564	122	143	87	186	185	143	22	1	2
1,000 to 2,999	138,826,826	1,136	77	53	74	98	176	219	317	80	36	6
3,000 to 4,999	75,234,526	475	6	12	17	28	72	129	114	71	23	3
5,000 to 9,999	156,441,807	405	4	2	4	0	29	101	76	89	71	29
10,000 to 19,999	249,255,851	238	4	1	0	0	3	30	52	14	45	89
20,000 or more	372,492,376	118	2	1	0	0	0	1	7	4	6	97
Carnegie classification[1]												
Doctoral/Research	623,013,219	275	5	0	1	3	2	4	15	23	33	189
Master's I and II	200,182,855	603	8	7	0	6	14	68	224	150	99	27
Baccalaureate	115,061,778	557	7	4	15	11	26	133	245	64	43	9
Baccalaureate/Associates	4,298,097	96	22	21	6	8	9	21	8	0	1	0
Associates	60,802,800	1,474	387	98	120	129	275	340	113	9	3	0
Specialized	47,246,280	645	95	46	86	52	135	94	99	34	3	1
Not classified	1,926,261	177	133	15	10	4	5	5	5	0	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, 2005 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), 2008.

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 2008

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 services[1]
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	1,052,531,290	102,502,182	1,157,364,947	25,342,205	110,092,234	3,569,348
Control							
Public	1,576	634,628,677	55,679,674	789,995,608	13,708,953	76,234,370	1,843,054
Private	2,251	417,902,613	46,822,508	367,369,339	11,633,252	33,857,864	1,726,294
Level[2]							
Total 4-year and above	2,393	995,603,669	87,538,635	1,131,982,277	23,669,528	105,356,658	3,215,521
Doctor's	721	745,363,343	56,039,252	859,056,049	15,228,254	89,679,424	1,646,622
Master's	911	178,895,540	17,594,748	233,684,587	5,783,511	11,703,946	1,015,628
Bachelor's	730	68,168,300	13,700,676	28,940,791	2,502,846	3,901,858	548,229
Less than 4-year	1,434	56,927,621	14,963,547	25,382,670	1,672,677	4,735,576	353,827
Size (FTE enrollment)[3]							
Less than 1,000	1,455	60,279,904	10,345,875	29,379,158	2,082,316	3,965,256	879,339
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	138,826,826	22,950,420	105,514,213	5,199,958	9,253,677	775,836
3,000 to 4,999	475	75,234,526	9,400,889	84,308,569	2,322,184	4,808,459	279,395
5,000 to 9,999	405	156,441,807	12,826,118	207,402,717	4,705,241	8,210,159	503,846
10,000 to 19,999	238	249,255,851	20,137,841	290,672,409	5,547,907	26,077,552	678,664
20,000 or more	118	372,492,376	26,841,039	440,087,881	5,484,599	57,777,131	452,268
Carnegie classification[2]							
Doctoral/Research	275	623,013,219	46,340,847	721,532,418	11,369,376	84,037,171	1,099,341
Master's I and II	603	200,182,855	16,612,056	310,677,542	6,478,553	9,184,590	929,094
Baccalaureate	557	115,061,778	16,441,390	69,615,341	3,462,009	5,981,484	581,095
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	4,298,097	1,300,641	2,158,114	330,369	389,977	34,929
Associates	1,474	60,802,800	16,975,721	26,543,089	1,843,909	5,044,979	338,606
Specialized	645	47,246,280	4,256,365	26,551,477	1,653,077	5,382,445	347,744
Not classified	177	1,926,261	575,162	286,966	204,912	71,588	238,539

[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, 2005 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), 2008.

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 2008

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 services[1]
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	23,990,187	20,021,312	6,997,677	3,462,722	3,399,654	610,916
Control							
Public	1,576	14,355,746	11,692,097	4,523,843	2,006,276	1,880,932	296,021
Private	2,251	9,634,441	8,329,215	2,473,834	1,456,446	1,518,722	314,895
Level[2]							
Total 4-year and above	2,393	21,702,698	17,434,555	6,782,827	3,276,163	3,063,353	564,418
Doctor's	721	15,946,933	11,351,359	5,297,377	2,247,726	2,377,869	221,191
Master's	911	4,012,279	3,481,727	949,507	650,572	449,789	206,786
Bachelor's	730	1,656,709	2,564,416	423,722	368,791	232,000	134,006
Less than 4-year	1,434	2,287,489	2,586,757	214,850	186,559	336,301	46,498
Size (FTE enrollment)[3]							
Less than 1,000	1,455	1,872,908	1,604,409	307,778	228,612	186,467	173,585
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	3,425,661	3,793,855	799,762	727,114	427,077	155,097
3,000 to 4,999	475	1,759,127	1,663,576	442,159	274,589	230,997	46,178
5,000 to 9,999	405	3,116,449	2,193,908	768,321	559,450	358,331	64,418
10,000 to 19,999	238	5,332,088	4,663,669	1,487,104	732,120	622,251	139,248
20,000 or more	118	8,483,954	6,101,895	3,192,553	940,837	1,574,531	32,390
Carnegie classification[2]							
Doctoral/Research	275	13,280,021	9,466,385	4,375,500	1,765,799	2,148,730	176,059
Master's I and II	603	3,996,717	3,575,885	1,419,404	715,185	373,509	126,930
Baccalaureate	557	2,501,524	2,912,190	649,010	489,118	256,402	121,294
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	140,864	302,104	28,705	24,560	17,489	3,567
Associates	1,474	2,465,825	2,869,892	226,438	195,494	365,166	43,495
Specialized	645	1,460,130	845,622	293,437	253,082	228,293	117,853
Not classified	177	145,106	49,234	5,183	19,484	10,065	21,718

[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, 2005 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), 2008.

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 2008

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	3,827	93,438	100.0	34,520	36.9	27,030	28.9	7,491	8.0		34,808	37.3	24,110	25.8
Control														
Public	1,576	56,019	60.0	20,021	21.4	15,666	16.8	4,355	4.7		22,425	24.0	13,572	14.5
Private	2,251	37,419	40.0	14,500	15.5	11,364	12.2	3,136	3.4		12,382	13.3	10,537	11.3
Level[2]														
Total 4-year and above	2,393	80,431	86.1	29,230	31.3	22,797	24.4	6,433	6.9		29,886	32.0	21,315	22.8
Doctor's	721	56,617	60.6	20,330	21.8	15,367	16.4	4,964	5.3		22,465	24.0	13,822	14.8
Master's	911	16,716	17.9	6,128	6.6	5,143	5.5	984	1.1		5,430	5.8	5,158	5.5
Bachelor's	730	6,572	7.0	2,550	2.7	2,093	2.2	456	0.5		1,823	2.0	2,200	2.4
Less than 4-year	1,434	13,007	13.9	5,290	5.7	4,233	4.5	1,058	1.1		4,922	5.3	2,794	3.0
Size (FTE enrollment)[3]														
Less than 1,000	1,455	6,692	7.2	2,971	3.2	2,331	2.5	640	0.7		1,488	1.6	2,232	2.4
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	14,630	15.7	5,552	5.9	4,534	4.9	1,018	1.1		4,509	4.8	4,569	4.9
3,000 to 4,999	475	9,298	10.0	3,625	3.9	2,955	3.2	670	0.7		3,259	3.5	2,414	2.6
5,000 to 9,999	405	14,665	15.7	5,419	5.8	4,443	4.8	976	1.0		5,636	6.0	3,610	3.9
10,000 to 19,999	238	20,625	22.1	7,127	7.6	5,541	5.9	1,586	1.7		8,660	9.3	4,838	5.2
20,000 or more	118	27,528	29.5	9,827	10.5	7,226	7.7	2,601	2.8		11,255	12.0	6,446	6.9
Carnegie classification[2]														
Doctoral/Research	275	44,539	47.7	15,868	17.0	11,736	12.6	4,132	4.4		18,309	19.6	10,362	11.1
Master's I and II	603	19,043	20.4	6,797	7.3	5,695	6.1	1,103	1.2		6,631	7.1	5,614	6.0
Baccalaureate	557	9,112	9.8	3,256	3.5	2,717	2.9	540	0.6		2,654	2.8	3,202	3.4
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	807	0.9	344	0.4	267	0.3	77	0.1		202	0.2	261	0.3
Associates	1,474	13,821	14.8	5,557	5.9	4,492	4.8	1,066	1.1		5,233	5.6	3,030	3.2
Specialized	645	5,577	6.0	2,368	2.5	1,891	2.0	478	0.5		1,702	1.8	1,506	1.6
Not classified	177	537	0.6	329	0.4	233	0.2	96	0.1		75	0.1	134	0.1

[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, 2005 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), 2008.

Table 8. Number of academic libraries, by total academic library expenditures, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total 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	3,827	$6,785,542,230	47	294	384	496	351	526	654	444	631
Control											
Public	1,576	4,031,306,389	1	4	34	146	175	249	339	230	398
Private	2,251	2,754,235,841	46	290	350	350	176	277	315	214	233
Level[1]											
Total 4-year and above	2,393	6,145,053,984	21	116	184	286	173	302	385	329	597
Doctor's	721	4,750,800,315	3	5	17	53	24	55	65	102	397
Master's	911	991,237,874	8	19	40	91	69	143	219	170	152
Bachelor's	730	354,907,564	10	92	125	141	76	102	97	47	40
Less than 4-year	1,434	640,488,246	26	178	200	210	178	224	269	115	34
Size (FTE enrollment)[2]											
Less than 1,000	1,455	328,512,540	47	278	333	360	155	166	68	32	16
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	855,629,075	0	15	48	122	170	259	305	133	84
3,000 to 4,999	475	558,486,301	0	1	2	9	24	87	163	121	68
5,000 to 9,999	405	1,016,623,343	0	0	0	4	2	13	103	109	174
10,000 to 19,999	238	1,642,416,446	0	0	0	1	0	1	14	49	173
20,000 or more	118	2,383,874,525	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	116
Carnegie classification[1]											
Doctoral/Research	275	3,910,036,444	0	0	1	1	1	5	7	15	245
Master's I and II	603	1,203,207,160	0	1	6	8	13	53	129	171	222
Baccalaureate	557	544,321,495	3	9	9	40	62	123	155	91	65
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	37,367,284	0	7	16	26	15	13	12	3	4
Associates	1,474	678,457,360	25	152	203	230	185	241	279	121	38
Specialized	645	384,335,793	13	47	104	166	70	85	66	39	55
Not classified	177	27,816,694	6	78	45	25	5	6	6	4	2

[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, 2005 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), 2008.

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 2008

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures	Information resources total[1]	Operating expenditures[2]
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	$6,785,542,230	$3,342,081,820	49.3	$2,663,081,820	$780,378,590
Control						
Public	1,576	4,031,306,389	2,046,549,366	50.8	1,537,511,561	447,245,462
Private	2,251	2,754,235,841	1,295,532,454	47.0	1,125,570,259	333,133,128
Level[3]						
Total 4-year and above	2,393	6,145,053,984	2,883,234,013	46.9	2,534,240,364	727,579,607
Doctor's	721	4,750,800,315	2,136,205,944	45.0	2,025,495,761	589,098,610
Master's	911	991,237,874	533,938,179	53.9	359,242,872	98,056,823
Bachelor's	730	354,907,564	193,061,382	54.4	124,325,930	37,520,252
Less than 4-year	1,434	640,488,246	458,847,807	71.6	128,841,456	52,798,983
Size (FTE enrollment)[4]						
Less than 1,000	1,455	328,512,540	185,336,563	56.4	110,694,627	32,481,350
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	855,629,075	447,781,717	52.3	317,052,253	90,795,105
3,000 to 4,999	475	558,486,301	311,764,264	55.8	187,816,416	58,905,621
5,000 to 9,999	405	1,016,623,343	528,702,506	52.0	384,766,925	103,153,912
10,000 to 19,999	238	1,642,416,446	777,643,996	47.3	669,621,735	195,150,715
20,000 or more	118	2,383,874,525	1,090,852,774	45.8	993,129,864	299,891,887
Carnegie classification[3]						
Doctoral/Research	275	3,910,036,444	1,727,188,817	44.2	1,685,437,698	497,409,929
Master's I and II	603	1,203,207,160	631,434,430	52.5	450,647,507	121,125,223
Baccalaureate	557	544,321,495	268,554,367	49.3	216,803,945	58,963,183
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	37,367,284	23,607,409	63.2	10,793,004	2,966,871
Associates	1,474	678,457,360	483,951,369	71.3	138,104,464	56,401,527
Specialized	645	384,335,793	191,588,281	49.8	151,297,994	41,449,518
Not classified	177	27,816,694	15,757,147	56.6	9,997,208	2,062,339

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

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

[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, 2005 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), 2008.

Table 10. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008

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			
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	$2,663,081,820	$788,627,781	$133,586,086	$43,849,233	$1,704,298,887	$1,004,393,298	$30,495,790	$41,590,609	$98,068,753
Control										
Public	1,576	1,537,511,561	427,042,609	74,148,629	25,109,653	1,017,904,643	628,441,467	18,730,294	23,307,199	50,526,816
Private	2,251	1,125,570,259	361,585,172	59,437,457	18,739,580	686,394,244	375,951,831	11,765,496	18,283,410	47,541,937
Level[2]										
Total 4-year and above	2,393	2,534,240,364	717,513,435	125,493,143	34,870,596	1,650,938,333	977,243,151	29,622,399	40,867,748	95,298,449
Doctor's	721	2,025,495,761	559,447,024	103,394,645	21,842,988	1,327,878,515	823,754,288	23,187,664	33,895,503	81,087,055
Master's	911	359,242,872	107,491,794	14,441,681	8,445,279	232,683,297	113,945,863	4,807,243	4,827,412	9,433,126
Bachelor's	730	124,325,930	46,975,784	6,075,614	4,445,947	71,192,206	34,693,655	1,550,150	1,874,685	2,733,105
Less than 4-year	1,434	128,841,456	71,114,346	8,092,943	8,978,637	53,360,554	27,150,147	873,391	722,861	2,770,304
Size (FTE enrollment)[3]										
Less than 1,000	1,455	110,694,627	38,144,192	6,345,073	2,866,101	65,513,688	28,117,990	959,018	1,596,171	4,481,558
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	317,052,253	98,806,785	11,736,018	8,949,807	198,899,789	101,098,846	3,990,798	4,418,532	10,936,349
3,000 to 4,999	475	187,816,416	59,801,846	8,494,703	5,262,997	120,067,823	61,214,589	2,141,597	2,098,323	3,706,827
5,000 to 9,999	405	384,766,925	108,702,180	19,010,829	7,606,676	254,691,941	139,473,553	3,775,908	5,748,840	11,848,056
10,000 to 19,999	238	669,621,735	190,392,504	31,764,978	9,121,773	440,285,665	264,874,589	6,410,250	10,106,562	22,426,754
20,000 or more	118	993,129,864	292,780,274	56,234,485	10,041,879	624,839,981	409,613,731	13,218,219	17,622,181	44,669,209
Carnegie classification[2]										
Doctoral/Research	275	1,685,437,698	474,046,700	90,541,016	16,471,975	1,092,261,983	690,888,848	19,353,778	29,598,004	70,177,233
Master's I and II	603	450,647,507	124,253,040	16,316,044	9,178,314	304,181,928	158,137,216	5,661,793	5,378,663	11,172,083
Baccalaureate	557	216,803,945	69,526,661	8,073,765	5,405,183	135,627,722	66,401,183	3,169,795	3,837,951	4,641,816
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	10,793,004	5,582,194	792,086	590,326	4,741,577	2,602,677	53,663	67,665	347,905
Associates	1,474	138,104,464	76,601,591	9,209,426	9,602,218	56,708,205	28,610,892	914,607	754,425	3,125,636
Specialized	645	151,297,994	34,323,950	7,923,962	2,209,452	106,201,337	55,506,072	1,291,792	1,918,079	7,562,836
Not classified	177	9,997,208	4,293,645	729,787	391,765	4,576,135	2,246,410	50,362	35,822	1,041,244

[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, 2005 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), 2008.

Table 11. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Operating expenditures		
		Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	Other operating expenditures
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	$158,698,289	$113,427,308	$508,252,993
Control				
Public	1,576	100,238,695	64,961,468	282,045,299
Private	2,251	58,459,594	48,465,840	226,207,694
Level[1]				
Total 4-year and above	2,393	145,700,680	102,599,799	479,279,128
Doctor's	721	116,716,438	69,272,729	403,109,443
Master's	911	20,556,845	23,950,333	53,549,645
Bachelor's	730	7,754,354	8,882,074	20,883,824
Less than 4-year	1,434	12,997,609	10,827,509	28,973,865
Size (FTE enrollment)[2]				
Less than 1,000	1,455	7,498,617	7,633,480	17,349,253
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	19,733,441	20,911,102	50,150,562
3,000 to 4,999	475	10,785,184	13,140,667	34,979,770
5,000 to 9,999	405	21,876,581	17,793,978	63,483,353
10,000 to 19,999	238	32,779,259	23,321,664	139,049,792
20,000 or more	118	66,025,207	30,626,417	203,240,263
Carnegie classification[1]				
Doctoral/Research	275	95,522,406	52,717,863	349,169,660
Master's I and II	603	27,495,288	26,535,158	67,094,777
Baccalaureate	557	10,786,492	14,441,053	33,735,638
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	673,465	833,177	1,460,229
Associates	1,474	13,515,036	11,672,662	31,213,829
Specialized	645	10,115,556	6,974,203	24,359,759
Not classified	177	590,046	253,192	1,219,101

[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, 2005 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), 2008.

Table 12. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2008

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	35.7	72.1	48.8	13.3
Control				
Public	40.4	85.5	75.3	14.4
Private	32.4	62.7	30.2	12.5
Level[1]				
Total 4-year and above	46.2	75.9	46.6	20.6
Doctor's	65.7	84.0	62.8	48.3
Master's	48.1	81.1	48.1	12.6
Bachelor's	24.4	61.5	28.8	3.8
Less than 4-year	18.2	65.8	52.4	1.0
Size (FTE enrollment)[2]				
Less than 1,000	19.5	51.5	21.3	5.3
1,000 to 2,999	36.9	79.7	52.2	9.7
3,000 to 4,999	41.5	86.5	65.9	10.5
5,000 to 9,999	52.8	88.4	83.0	22.0
10,000 to 19,999	65.1	92.4	87.0	40.3
20,000 or more	83.1	97.5	90.7	72.9
Carnegie classification[1]				
Doctoral/Research	85.8	96.4	85.1	73.8
Master's I and II	60.4	89.9	68.2	25.5
Baccalaureate	47.8	81.5	44.3	9.5
Baccalaureate/Associates	17.7	62.5	36.5	7.3
Associates	18.1	67.0	52.4	0.9
Specialized	29.8	58.1	21.9	10.9
Not classified	13.6	42.9	14.7	4.0

[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, 2005 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 Appendix A, 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), 2008.

Table 13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008

Institutional characteristic	Defined information literacy or information literate student[1]	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	46.3	32.5	30.3	17.8	24.2
Control					
Public	55.6	36.3	34.1	18.9	26.1
Private	39.8	29.8	27.6	17.1	22.9
Level[2]					
Total 4-year and above	46.3	33.0	30.1	17.6	24.4
Doctor's	46.2	34.1	31.8	17.1	24.8
Master's	49.9	34.8	31.1	18.3	25.7
Bachelor's	43.0	30.3	27.7	17.4	22.6
Less than 4-year	46.2	31.6	30.5	18.3	24
Size (FTE enrollment)[3]					
Less than 1,000	32.3	26.7	25.4	16.4	21.4
1,000 to 2,999	50.4	34.2	30.9	17.3	25.5
3,000 to 4,999	58.7	35.6	34.7	17.7	25.3
5,000 to 9,999	60.2	38.8	37.0	20.7	28.1
10,000 to 19,999	60.1	40.3	32.8	21.0	24.4
20,000 or more	52.5	37.3	38.1	25.4	28.8
Carnegie classification[2]					
Doctoral/Research	50.9	38.9	32.4	19.3	25.5
Master's I and II	60.7	38.8	39.0	20.9	30.3
Baccalaureate	47.8	30.7	26.8	14.4	22.1
Baccalaureate/Associates	56.3	42.7	37.5	25.0	34.4
Associates	47.2	32.4	30.9	18.9	24.6
Specialized	29.8	26.8	23.4	14.7	18.8
Not classified	32.2	22.0	24.3	15.3	19.2

[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, 2005 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 Appendix A, 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), 2008.

References

Data Files

Phan, T., Hardesty, L., and Sheckells, C. (2009) *Documentation for the Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) Restricted-Use Data File: 2008* (NCES 2010-311). 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, 2005 Edition. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005 (http://www.carnegiefoundation.org/classifications/index.asp).

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

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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 are 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 the fall of 2008. Library circulation, interlibrary loans, operating expenditures, and library collections data are for Fiscal year (FY) 2008.

Library services that took place during a typical week in the fall of 2008 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 typical week for data collection was chosen during which the library was open its regular hours. A typical week was defined as any seven consecutive calendar days. If waiting for a typical week in the fall of 2008 would delay the 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. For more information about the 2008 Academic Libraries Survey, refer to http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/libraries/.

Methodology

Scope
The Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) was fielded in the fall of 2008 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 3,827 degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia that had academic libraries in 2008. The response rate among these 3,827 institutions was approximately 87 percent.

Methodological 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, range from about 86 percent to 72 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 U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division collected and processed the ALS data for NCES. 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 2008 Web-based data collection, state-level library representatives were available to provide prompt responses from librarians and to assist in problem resolution when anomalies were discovered in responses from the academic librarians.

Editing and Imputation

Editing

The Web-based data collection application features internal edit checks. An edit check tool alerted the respondent to questionable data via interactive "edit check warnings" during the data entry process and through edit check reports that could be viewed on screen or printed. The edit check program enabled the respondent to submit an edited data to NCES, which usually required little or no follow-up for data problems. The edit check tool includes seven types of edits:

- *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 e-books added during the fiscal year was greater than 250,000, an error message is generated. If the reported hours of service are greater than 168 hours per week, an error message is generated.

- *Current year/prior year comparisons* – Current year data must fall within the "acceptable range" for the prior reporting period.

- *Ratios* – The ratio of one item to another must not exceed a limit, such as the ratio of program attendance to number of presentations exceeds an upper limit and is not reasonable.

- *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.

- *Missing or blank items* – An item is not reported by a respondent, such as total expenditures is missing.

After responses were received, the U.S. Census Bureau reviewed the data and contacted respondents with questionable data to request verification or correction of that data. Data records were then aggregated into preliminary draft tables, which were reviewed by NCES and the U.S. Census Bureau for data quality issues.

Imputation

When responses to surveys are sent to the Census Bureau for processing, sometimes answers are not given for every data item. In order to make complete datasets for constructing estimates of totals, we need to impute for the missing data items. This section describes the imputation methods that were used to fill in for the missing data.

For imputation, institutions were grouped into 27 imputation cells. The imputation cells were determined based on sector and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of the institution. 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. The following imputation methodologies were used:

- If values were missing and prior year (FY 2006) data were available and were not expected to change, then missing values were filled with the value in the prior year. For example, the number of reported Branches and Independent Libraries (Item 100) is likely to remain constant from year to year, so the prior year value was brought forward.

- If values were missing, a prior year value was 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 (Item 200, column 1) is expected to change from year to year, so this imputation method is used.

- If values were missing and prior year data were unavailable, then a value was imputed using the current year median cell distribution ratio. For example, impute E-books Added (Item 401, column 1) using the value of E-books Held (Item 401, 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 used. 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.

The use of institution FTE enrollment to determine imputation cells and the use of medians instead of means for imputation was not employed until 2002 and represents a change from previous survey cycles. While research indicates 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 (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 1,000; 1,000 to 2,999; 3,000 to 4,999; 5,000 to 9,999; 10,000 to 19,999; 20,000 or more); and the institution's 2005 Carnegie classification. Previous reports used the 2000 Carnegie classification and different FTE enrollment sizes.

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 2008. 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 Methodological table A-1 for item response rates by level and control of institution. Methodological table A-2 presents the distribution of the set of unit nonrespondents by state and by 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. Methodological table A-3 gives the number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution.

Table A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2008

	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions	Percent	Total 4-year institutions Total res-ponding	Percent	Doctor's Total res-ponding	Percent	Master's Total res-ponding	Percent	Bachelor's Total res-ponding	Percent	Less than 4-year Total res-ponding	Percent	Public Total res-ponding	Percent	Private Total res-ponding	Percent
All institutions	3,827	100.0	2,393	100.0	721	100.0	911	100.0	730	100.0	1,434	100.0	1,576	100.0	2,251	100.0
Responding libraries	3,318	86.7	2,084	87.1	644	89.3	829	91.0	584	80.0	1,234	86.1	1,504	95.4	1,814	80.6
Part B-Library staff																
Number of FTEs																
Librarians	3,301	86.3	2,077	86.8	643	89.2	825	90.6	582	79.7	1,224	85.4	1,502	95.3	1,799	79.9
Other professional staff	3,298	86.2	2,076	86.8	643	89.2	825	90.6	581	79.6	1,222	85.2	1,501	95.2	1,797	79.8
Total librarians and other professional staff	3,298	86.2	2,076	86.8	643	89.2	825	90.6	581	79.6	1,222	85.2	1,501	95.2	1,797	79.8
All other paid staff	3,293	86.0	2,073	86.6	642	89.0	824	90.5	580	79.5	1,220	85.1	1,501	95.2	1,792	79.6
Student assistants	3,289	85.9	2,069	86.5	640	88.8	823	90.3	580	79.5	1,220	85.1	1,497	95.0	1,792	79.6
Total FTE staff	3,283	85.8	2,067	86.4	640	88.8	824	90.5	577	79.0	1,216	84.8	1,496	94.9	1,787	79.4
Salaries and Wages																
Total librarians and other professional staff	3,127	81.7	1,974	82.5	623	86.4	779	85.5	546	74.8	1,153	80.4	1,462	92.8	1,665	74.0
All other paid staff	3,212	83.9	2,019	84.4	630	87.4	798	87.6	565	77.4	1,193	83.2	1,471	93.3	1,741	77.3
Student assistants	3,122	81.6	1,980	82.7	622	86.3	785	86.2	547	74.9	1,142	79.6	1,431	90.8	1,691	75.1
Total salaries and wages	3,067	80.1	1,956	81.7	615	85.3	777	85.3	538	73.7	1,111	77.5	1,424	90.4	1,643	73.0
Employee fringe benefits	3,245	84.8	2,037	85.1	629	87.2	814	89.4	568	77.8	1,208	84.2	1,486	94.3	1,759	78.1
Part C-Library expenditures																
Total salaries and wages	3,067	80.1	1,956	81.7	615	85.3	777	85.3	538	73.7	1,111	77.5	1,424	90.4	1,643	73.0
Information resources:																
Books, serial backfiles, and other materials	3,139	82.0	1,991	83.2	625	86.7	804	88.3	537	73.6	1,148	80.1	1,470	93.3	1,669	74.1
Electronic	2,749	71.8	1,753	73.3	565	78.4	714	78.4	453	62.1	996	69.5	1,326	84.1	1,423	63.2
Audiovisual	2,906	75.9	1,821	76.1	555	77.0	739	81.1	504	69.0	1,085	75.7	1,376	87.3	1,530	68.0
Current serials	3,142	82.1	1,994	83.3	622	86.3	809	88.8	538	73.7	1,148	80.1	1,465	93.0	1,677	74.5
Electronic serials	2,845	74.3	1,831	76.5	580	80.4	754	82.8	475	65.1	1,014	70.7	1,381	87.6	1,464	65.0
Other information resources:																
Document delivery/interlibrary loan	3,139	82.0	1,992	83.2	624	86.5	803	88.1	540	74.0	1,147	80.0	1,463	92.8	1,676	74.5
Preservation	3,139	82.0	1,989	83.1	621	86.1	803	88.1	540	74.0	1,150	80.2	1,463	92.8	1,676	74.5
Other expenditures for information resources	3,124	81.6	1,980	82.7	621	86.1	798	87.6	536	73.4	1,144	79.8	1,459	92.6	1,665	74.0
Operating expenditures																
Computer hardware and software	3,137	82.0	1,989	83.1	624	86.5	802	88.0	538	73.7	1,148	80.1	1,466	93.0	1,671	74.2
Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia	3,135	81.9	1,991	83.2	622	86.3	807	88.6	537	73.6	1,144	79.8	1,463	92.8	1,672	74.3
All other operating expenditures	3,130	81.8	1,986	83.0	621	86.1	802	88.0	538	73.7	1,144	79.8	1,463	92.8	1,667	74.1
Total expenditures	2,975	77.7	1,905	79.6	602	83.5	767	84.2	512	70.1	1,070	74.6	1,407	89.3	1,568	69.7

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2008—Continued

	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions	Percent	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent	Total responding	Percent
Part D-Library collections																
Library collection entirely electronic	3,192	83.4	2,021	84.5	631	87.5	812	89.1	552	75.6	1,171	81.7	1,472	93.4	1,720	76.4
Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, added	3,069	80.2	1,956	81.7	620	86.0	788	86.5	523	71.6	1,113	77.6	1,445	91.7	1,624	72.1
Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, EOFY	3,086	80.6	1,967	82.2	622	86.3	792	86.9	527	72.2	1,119	78.0	1,454	92.3	1,632	72.5
E-Books, added	2,911	76.1	1,865	77.9	581	80.6	758	83.2	504	69.0	1,046	72.9	1,401	88.9	1,510	67.1
E-Books, EOFY	2,894	75.6	1,871	78.2	591	82.0	764	83.9	492	67.4	1,023	71.3	1,398	88.7	1,496	66.5
Microforms, added	2,891	75.5	1,862	77.8	590	81.8	754	82.8	494	67.7	1,029	71.8	1,397	88.6	1,494	66.4
Microforms, EOFY	2,904	75.9	1,881	78.6	605	83.9	760	83.4	491	67.3	1,023	71.3	1,411	89.5	1,493	66.3
Audiovisual materials, added	3,024	79.0	1,925	80.4	601	83.4	778	85.4	523	71.6	1,099	76.6	1,428	90.6	1,596	70.9
Audiovisual materials, EOFY	3,006	78.5	1,928	80.6	613	85.0	777	85.3	514	70.4	1,078	75.2	1,427	90.5	1,579	70.1
Current serial subscriptions, added	2,988	78.1	1,893	79.1	581	80.6	775	85.1	513	70.3	1,095	76.4	1,406	89.2	1,582	70.3
Current serial subscriptions, EOFY	3,059	79.9	1,952	81.6	616	85.4	790	86.7	521	71.4	1,107	77.2	1,445	91.7	1,614	71.7
Electronic reference sources, added	2,840	74.2	1,806	75.5	561	77.8	740	81.2	483	66.2	1,034	72.1	1,363	86.5	1,477	65.6
Electronic reference sources, EOFY	2,930	76.6	1,875	78.4	589	81.7	770	84.5	494	67.7	1,055	73.6	1,394	88.5	1,536	68.2
Part E-Library services																
Interlibrary loans provided																
Returnable	3,011	78.7	1,911	79.9	591	82.0	785	86.2	511	70.0	1,100	76.7	1,429	90.7	1,582	70.3
Non-returnable	3,011	78.7	1,911	79.9	591	82.0	785	86.2	511	70.0	1,100	76.7	1,429	90.7	1,582	70.3
Total provided	3,050	79.7	1,943	81.2	616	85.4	789	86.6	513	70.3	1,107	77.2	1,447	91.8	1,603	71.2
Interlibrary loans received																
Returnable	3,022	79.0	1,918	80.2	589	81.7	788	86.5	516	70.7	1,104	77.0	1,431	90.8	1,591	70.7
Non-returnable	3,023	79.0	1,919	80.2	590	81.8	788	86.5	516	70.7	1,104	77.0	1,432	90.9	1,591	70.7
Documents delivered from commercial services	3,059	79.9	1,949	81.4	615	85.3	791	86.8	518	71.0	1,110	77.4	1,448	91.9	1,611	71.6
Total received	3,033	79.3	1,927	80.5	596	82.7	788	86.5	518	71.0	1,106	77.1	1,437	91.2	1,596	70.9
General circulation transactions	3,079	80.5	1,967	82.2	618	85.7	795	87.3	529	72.5	1,112	77.5	1,453	92.2	1,626	72.2
Reserve circulation transactions	2,967	77.5	1,885	78.8	584	81.0	774	85.0	502	68.8	1,082	75.5	1,424	90.4	1,543	68.5
Number of presentations	3,080	80.5	1,961	81.9	612	84.9	791	86.8	533	73.0	1,119	78.0	1,456	92.4	1,624	72.1
Total attendance at all presentations	3,051	79.7	1,936	80.9	609	84.5	785	86.2	517	70.8	1,115	77.8	1,449	91.9	1,602	71.2
Part F-Library services, typical week																
Hours open, typical week	3,144	82.2	1,998	83.5	626	86.8	803	88.1	543	74.4	1,146	79.9	1,461	92.7	1,683	74.8
Gate count, typical week	3,016	78.8	1,910	79.8	595	82.5	767	84.2	527	72.2	1,106	77.1	1,411	89.5	1,605	71.3
Reference transactions, typical week	3,129	81.8	1,988	83.1	623	86.4	797	87.5	543	74.4	1,141	79.6	1,458	92.5	1,671	74.2

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2008—Continued

	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions	Percent	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					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 G-Electronic services																
Library services provided:																
Documents digitized by																
library staff	3,174	82.9	2,010	84.0	628	87.1	808	88.7	548	75.1	1,164	81.2	1,465	93.0	1,709	75.9
Library reference service by																
e-mail or Web	3,177	83.0	2,013	84.1	630	87.4	809	88.8	548	75.1	1,164	81.2	1,465	93.0	1,712	76.1
Technology to assist patrons																
with disabilities	3,173	82.9	2,011	84.0	629	87.2	808	88.7	548	75.1	1,162	81.0	1,464	92.9	1,709	75.9
Electronic theses and dissertations																
produced by students	3,174	82.9	2,011	84.0	629	87.2	808	88.7	548	75.1	1,163	81.1	1,464	92.9	1,710	76.0
Part H-Information Literacy																
Definition of information literacy or of																
an information literate student	3,159	82.5	2,002	83.7	624	86.5	806	88.5	546	74.8	1,157	80.7	1,463	92.8	1,696	75.3
Incorporated information literacy into																
the institution's mission	3,157	82.5	2,001	83.6	624	86.5	805	88.4	546	74.8	1,156	80.6	1,463	92.8	1,694	75.3
Incorporated information literacy into																
the institution's strategic plan	3,154	82.4	1,998	83.5	624	86.5	804	88.3	544	74.5	1,156	80.6	1,463	92.8	1,691	75.1
Institution-wide committee to implement																
the strategic plan for information																
literacy	3,150	82.3	1,996	83.4	623	86.4	804	88.3	543	74.4	1,154	80.5	1,461	92.7	1,689	75.0
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, 2008.

Table A-2. Number and percentage of non-responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: 2008

State	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Percent	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree											
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	509	13.3	309	12.9	77	10.7	82	9.0	146	20.0	200	13.9	72	4.6	437	19.4
Alabama	3	4.5	2	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	1	3.7	0	0.0	3	11.1
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	13	22.8	8	27.6	2	28.6	1	14.3	4	28.6	5	17.9	3	12.5	10	30.3
Arkansas	3	6.5	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	1	4.2	1	3.0	2	15.4
California	67	18.7	42	20.8	10	13.9	12	16.4	19	36.5	25	15.9	14	9.5	53	25.0
Colorado	11	16.4	4	10.5	1	8.3	2	20.0	1	6.3	7	24.1	1	3.8	10	24.4
Connecticut	6	13.3	4	13.8	0	0.0	1	11.1	3	37.5	2	12.5	3	13.6	3	13.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	3	20.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	2	33.3	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	23.1
Florida	32	19.9	24	22.0	4	19.0	8	19.5	12	26.1	8	15.4	0	0.0	32	26.2
Georgia	10	8.5	4	6.2	1	5.9	2	7.4	1	5.0	6	11.5	3	4.5	7	14.0
Hawaii	4	21.1	2	16.7	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	2	28.6	1	11.1	3	30.0
Idaho	2	15.4	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	33.3
Illinois	13	7.9	10	9.5	6	14.6	2	6.5	2	6.1	3	5.1	1	1.7	12	11.5
Indiana	14	17.3	12	19.4	3	21.4	5	18.5	4	19.0	2	10.5	2	7.1	12	22.6
Iowa	3	4.8	3	6.5	0	0.0	1	5.9	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.8
Kansas	4	6.9	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	3	10.7	3	9.4	1	3.8
Kentucky	6	8.8	4	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	25.0	2	7.1	1	4.2	5	11.4
Louisiana	7	13.7	3	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9	4	18.2	0	0.0	7	28.0
Maine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	11	20.0	7	19.4	4	26.7	2	11.1	1	33.3	4	21.1	1	3.3	10	40.0
Massachusetts	10	8.6	7	7.5	3	9.7	4	10.0	0	0.0	3	13.0	1	3.2	9	10.6
Michigan	21	21.6	16	24.6	2	10.5	3	13.6	11	50.0	5	15.6	4	9.1	17	32.1
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	2	5.0	1	5.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	2	7.7	0	0.0
Missouri	20	18.5	12	16.0	4	17.4	0	0.0	8	27.6	8	24.2	1	3.0	19	25.3
Montana	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	2	12.5	0	0.0
Nebraska	5	12.5	4	14.3	0	0.0	1	7.1	3	33.3	1	8.3	0	0.0	5	20.0
Nevada	3	17.6	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	1	16.7	0	0.0	3	30.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2. Number and percentage of non-responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: 2008—Continued

	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Percent	4-year institutions									Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree												
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's								
State			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Jersey	4	7.3	3	8.6	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	40.0	1	5.0	1	3.1	3	13.0
New Mexico	7	17.9	5	26.3	0	0.0	3	33.3	2	28.6	2	10.0	2	7.1	5	45.5
New York	60	21.1	46	22.4	19	27.5	13	14.6	14	31.8	14	17.5	3	3.8	57	27.8
North Carolina	5	3.9	5	7.8	0	0.0	2	9.1	3	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	9.6
North Dakota	2	10.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	12.5	1	7.1	1	16.7
Ohio	29	17.0	10	10.8	3	12.5	4	9.1	2	9.1	19	24.4	4	8.0	25	20.7
Oklahoma	5	9.6	4	11.4	0	0.0	1	5.9	3	27.3	1	5.9	1	3.4	4	17.4
Oregon	5	9.3	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	3	15.0	1	4.0	4	13.8
Pennsylvania	35	18.0	10	8.3	4	8.3	3	6.1	3	12.5	25	34.2	3	8.1	32	20.4
Rhode Island	1	7.1	1	8.3	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0
South Carolina	15	23.1	11	27.5	0	0.0	5	27.8	6	40.0	4	16.0	3	9.1	12	37.5
South Dakota	3	13.0	2	11.8	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	50.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	3	27.3
Tennessee	8	8.5	5	7.7	2	11.1	0	0.0	3	12.0	3	10.3	0	0.0	8	11.1
Texas	26	12.9	7	6.7	2	3.9	0	0.0	4	16.0	19	19.4	4	3.8	22	22.4
Utah	2	8.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	11.1	0	0.0	2	12.5
Vermont	2	10.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	2	13.3
Virginia	14	14.1	9	14.3	2	10.0	2	11.8	5	20.8	5	13.9	2	5.1	12	20.0
Washington	7	10.3	5	12.8	2	20.0	0	0.0	3	23.1	2	6.9	1	2.4	6	22.2
West Virginia	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	5.9
Wisconsin	3	4.5	2	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	1	4.8	1	3.2	2	5.6
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	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), 2008.

Table A-3. Total number of academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: 2008

State	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's	Less than 4-year	Public	Private
United States	3,827	2,393	721	911	730	1,434	1,576	2,251
Alabama	66	39	11	13	15	27	39	27
Alaska	6	4	1	2	1	2	5	1
Arizona	57	29	7	7	14	28	24	33
Arkansas	46	22	6	7	9	24	33	13
California	359	202	72	73	52	157	147	212
Colorado	67	38	12	10	16	29	26	41
Connecticut	45	29	11	9	8	16	22	23
Delaware	9	6	4	2	0	3	5	4
District of Columbia	15	15	7	6	1	0	2	13
Florida	161	109	21	41	46	52	39	122
Georgia	117	65	17	27	20	52	67	50
Hawaii	19	12	4	4	4	7	9	10
Idaho	13	9	3	2	4	4	7	6
Illinois	164	105	41	31	33	59	60	104
Indiana	81	62	14	27	21	19	28	53
Iowa	63	46	8	17	21	17	19	44
Kansas	58	30	5	12	13	28	32	26
Kentucky	68	40	8	16	16	28	24	44
Louisiana	51	29	11	10	7	22	26	25
Maine	29	19	4	6	9	10	15	14
Maryland	55	36	15	18	3	19	30	25
Massachusetts	116	93	31	40	19	23	31	85
Michigan	97	65	19	22	22	32	44	53
Minnesota	98	64	16	20	26	34	42	56
Mississippi	40	20	6	9	5	20	26	14
Missouri	108	75	23	23	29	33	33	75
Montana	21	10	2	5	3	11	16	5
Nebraska	40	28	5	14	9	12	15	25
Nevada	17	11	2	2	7	6	7	10
New Hampshire	26	18	5	6	7	8	11	15

See notes at end of table.

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Table A-3. Total number of academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: 2008—Continued

State	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Total 4-year institutions	4-year institutions Highest level of degree Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's	Less than 4-year	Public	Private
New Jersey	55	35	15	15	5	20	32	23
New Mexico	39	19	3	9	7	20	28	11
New York	285	205	69	89	44	80	80	205
North Carolina	127	64	16	22	26	63	75	52
North Dakota	20	12	3	2	7	8	14	6
Ohio	171	93	24	44	22	78	50	121
Oklahoma	52	35	7	17	11	17	29	23
Oregon	54	34	9	16	9	20	25	29
Pennsylvania	194	121	48	49	24	73	37	157
Rhode Island	14	12	5	4	2	2	3	11
South Carolina	65	40	6	18	15	25	33	32
South Dakota	23	17	5	10	2	6	12	11
Tennessee	94	65	18	21	25	29	22	72
Texas	202	104	51	27	25	98	104	98
Utah	25	16	3	6	7	9	9	16
Vermont	20	19	2	13	4	1	5	15
Virginia	99	63	20	17	24	36	39	60
Washington	68	39	10	16	13	29	41	27
West Virginia	32	23	3	12	7	9	15	17
Wisconsin	67	46	12	23	11	21	31	36
Wyoming	9	1	1	0	0	8	8	1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey, 2008.

Appendix B: Glossary

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

*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 10 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 level. 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 level. 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: Levels 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 C: Survey Questionnaire and Instructions

SURVEY ELIGIBILITY

You are eligible to complete the survey if your institution has its own library, defined as an entity that provides <u>all</u> of the following:

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

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

c.   Do you have established hours of operation during which paid, trained staff are available to meet the informational service needs of clientele?   Yes/No

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

Data collected by NCES are used for statistical and directory purposes only.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

OUTLETS & STAFF, FY 2008

Item	Outlets	Number
100	Branch and independent libraries – Exclude main or central library	_____

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

Item	Staff	FALL 2008 Number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) (1)	FY 2008 Salaries and wages (whole dollars only) (2)
200	Librarians	_____	
201	Other professional staff	_____	
202	**Total librarians and other professional staff** (sum items 200 and 201)	_____	$_____
203	All other paid staff (except student assistants)	_____	$_____
204	Student assistants from all funding sources	_____	$_____
205	**Total full-time equivalent (FTE) staff** (sum items 202, 203 and 204)	_____	$_____

206	Are employee fringe benefits paid from the library budget? If no, select "N" and skip to item 300	_____ (Yes/No)
207	Employee fringe benefits (if paid from library budget)	$ _____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES, FY 2008

See instructions for definitions.

Item	Expenditures	Amount (whole dollars only)
205	**Total salaries and wages (from previous page):**	$
	Information resources:	
300	**One-time purchases of books, serial backfiles and other materials**	$
301	Electronic $	
302	Audiovisual $	
303	**Ongoing commitments to serial subscriptions**	$
304	Electronic serials $	
	Other information resources:	
305	Document delivery/interlibrary loan	$
306	Preservation	$
307	Other expenditures for information resources	$
	Operating expenditures:	
308	Computer hardware and software (include maintenance)	$
309	Bibliographic utilities, networks and consortia	$
310	All other operating expenditures	$
311	**TOTAL EXPENDITURES** (Sum 205, 300, 303 and 305 through 310)	$

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FY 2008

See instructions for definitions.

Item	Collections	Added during the Fiscal Year (1)	Held at end of Fiscal Year (2)
400	Books, serial backfiles and other paper materials (include government documents)	_____	_____
401	E-Books	_____	_____
402	Microforms	_____	_____
403	Audiovisual materials	_____	_____
404	Current serial titles	_____	_____
405	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services	_____	_____
406	Is the library collection entirely electronic?	Yes/No _____	

LIBRARY SERVICES, FY 2008

See instructions for definitions.

Item	Services	Number
	Interlibrary loans and documents provided to other libraries:	
500	Returnable	_____
501	Non-returnable	_____
502	**Total provided** (sum of items 500 and 501)	_____
	Interlibrary loans and documents received:	
503	Returnable	_____
504	Non-returnable	_____
505	Documents received from commercial services	_____
506	**Total received** (sum of items 503, 504 and 505)	_____
	Circulation:	
507	General circulation transactions	_____
508	Reserve circulation transactions	_____
	Information services to groups:	
509	Number of presentations	_____
510	Total attendance at all presentations	_____

LIBRARY SERVICES, TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 2008

See instructions for definitions.

Item	Services	Number in a typical week
600	Number of weekly public service hours	_____
601	Gate count in a typical week	_____
602	Reference transactions in a typical week	_____

ELECTRONIC SERVICES, FY 2008

See instructions for definitions.

Item	Services	Yes/No
	Does your library provide the following?	
700	Documents digitized by the library staff	____
701	Library reference service by e-mail or the Web	____
702	Technology to assist patrons with disabilities (e.g., TDD, specially equipped work stations)	____
703	Electronic theses and dissertations produced by your students	____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

INFORMATION LITERACY, FY 2008

See instructions for definition.

Item		**Yes/No**

Does your postsecondary institution have the following, or has it done the following?

800   A definition of information literacy or of an information literate student   ____

801   Incorporated information literacy in the institution's mission   ____

802   Incorporated information literacy in the institution's strategic plan
If no, select "N" and skip 803 and 804.   ____

803   An institution-wide committee to implement the strategic plans for information literacy   ____

804   The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction?

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ACADEMIC LIBRARY SURVEY – FY 2008

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Please respond to each item in this survey. 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 ITEMS BLANK. If an item is left blank, NCES will estimate a value using the average for institutions with similar characteristics. Include data for the main or central library and all branch and independent libraries that were open all or part of fiscal year 2008.

LIBRARY - An entity that provides all of the following:

1. An organized collection of printed or other materials or a combination thereof; and

2. A paid, trained library staff to provide and interpret library materials to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele; and

3. An established hours of operation during which paid, trained staff are available to meet the informational service needs of clientele; and

4. The physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

This includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers.

Number of Public Service Outlets, Fiscal Year 2008

Branch and independent libraries (item 100) - Report the number of branch and independent libraries at your institution that were open all or part of fiscal year 2008. 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.

Library Staff, Fall 2008 and Salaries/Wages, FY 2008

Column (1), Full-time equivalent (FTE) employees (items 200-205) - Report the number of filled or temporarily vacant FTE positions during Fall 2008. To compute FTEs for part-time employees and student assistants, take the TOTAL number of hours worked per week by part-time employees and divide it by the number of hours in the library's 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.

Exclude maintenance and custodial staff, volunteers, and contributed services staff, such as members of religious orders, whose services are valued by bookkeeping entries rather than by full cash transactions.

Column (2), Salaries and wages (items 202-205) - Report expenditures in FY 2008 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 in item 207.

Librarians (item 200) - 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 (item 201) - 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 (item 202) - Report the sum of items 200 and 201, column 1.

All other paid staff (except student assistants) (item 203) - Report the total FTE of all other library staff, including technical and clerical staff who are paid annual salaries or hourly wages.

Student assistants from all funding sources (item 204) - Report the total FTE of student assistants, employed on an hourly basis. Include salaries and wages from all sources (e.g., College Work Study Program). If not available leave line blank.

Total FTE staff (item 205) - Report the sum of items 202 through 204, columns 1 and 2.

Employee fringe benefits (item 206) — If benefits are paid from the library budget, select "Y" and report the amount in item 207. If benefits are not paid from the library budget, select "N" and skip to item 300.

Benefits (item 207) - If benefits are paid from the library budget, report the amount here.

Library Expenditures, Fiscal Year 2008

Total salaries and wages (item 205) - This line will automatically be filled in from the total Salaries and Wages Expenditures from the previous section.

Expenditures on information resources and operations (items 300-311) - Report funds expended by the library in fiscal year 2008 (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, 2007 to September 30, 2008.** 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 (items 300-307) -

Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (one time purchases) (item 300) - Report expenditures for published

materials in all formats except current subscriptions to serials.

Electronic (item 301) - 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 item 300 above. Therefore, item 301 is not added into Total Expenditures (item 311).

Audiovisual (item 302) - 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 item 300 above. Therefore, item 302 is not added into Total Expenditures (item 311).

Current serial subscriptions (ongoing commitments) (item 303) - 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 (item 304) – 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 item 303. Therefore, item 304 is not added into Total Expenditures (item 311).

Other Information Resources (items 305-307) -

Document delivery/interlibrary loan (item 305) - 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 branches reported in item 100, transactions between branches (item 100), or expenditures for on campus delivery.

Preservation (item 306) - 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. Also, include preservation-related contracts for services (e.g. digitization). Do not include staff salaries and wages.

Other expenditures for information resources (item 307) - Report any other collection expenditures not already included in items 300, 303, 305, and 306, such as expenditures for cartographic materials and manuscripts. Include copyright fees and fees for database searches, e.g. (DIALOG, Lexis-Nexis).

Operating Expenditures (items 308-310) -

Computer hardware and software (item 308) - Report expenditures from the library 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 in item 304.

Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (item 309) - 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 items 301, 304, and 305.

All other operating expenditures (item 310) - Report all other expenditures from the library budget not already reported in items 205 through 309 except employee fringe benefits that are reported in item 207. Exclude expenditures for new buildings and building renovations. Include all expenditures for furniture and equipment except computer hardware, which should be reported in item 308. Include any related maintenance costs.

Total Expenditures (item 311) - Report the sum of items 205, 300, 303, 305 through 310.

Library Collections, Fiscal Year 2008

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 during FY 2008. 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 FY 2008. To get this figure, take the total number held at the end of FY 2007, add the number added during FY 2008, and subtract the number withdrawn FY 2008.

Books, serial backfiles and other paper materials (include government documents) (item 400) - 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 print photographs, 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 (item 401) - Report the number of electronic monographs that have been cataloged by your library and are accessible through the library's catalog.

Microforms (item 402) - 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 (item 403) - 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 subscriptions (item 404) - 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 item 405.

Electronic reference sources and aggregation services (item 405) –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); 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 that, 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."]

Library Services, Fiscal Year 2008

Interlibrary loans and documents (items 500-506) – In items 500 and 501, report the number of filled requests for material provided to other libraries. In items 503 and 504, report the number of filled requests for material received from other libraries. Do not include transactions between the main or central library and branches reported in item 100, or transactions between branches (item 100).

Returnables (item 500 and 503) - Report materials that the library expects to have returned. Examples of returnables include books, dissertations and theses, microfilm reels, sound recordings, and audiovisual material.

Non-returnables (item 501 and 504) - Report materials that the 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 (item 505) - 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 loans (items 502 and 506) - Sum items 500 and 501 for item 502, and sum items 503, 504, and 505 for item 506.

General circulation transactions (item 507) - Report the number of items lent from the general collection. Include both initial transactions and renewals.

Reserve circulation transactions (item 508) – Report reserve transactions of all types. Include both initial transactions and renewals.

Information services to groups (items 509 and 510) - Report the total number of presentations (item 509) and the total number of persons attending or served by those presentations (item 510). 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. Self-paced tutorials and staff training should be excluded, as well as meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms. Include web-based presentations.

Library Services - Typical Week, Fall 2008

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 2008 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 (item 600) – 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 (item 601) - 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. If the library is virtual or entirely electronic, please leave the line blank.

Reference transactions in a typical week (item 602) - Report the total number of reference transactions in a typical week. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, recommendation, 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.

Electronic Services

This section requests information about the electronic services provided by the library. The questions require a "yes" or "no" response. If the answer was "yes" at any time during the academic year, respond "yes".

Information Literacy

This section requests information about institutional support for information literacy, which includes the set of skills needed to find, retrieve, analyze, and use information. The questions require a "yes" or "no" response.

Items 800-804 ask about information literacy activities undertaken by the postsecondary institution, not by the library.