

Academic Libraries: 2010

First Look



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First Look

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Introduction

This report presents tabulations for the 2010 Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) conducted by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), within the Institute of Education Sciences. The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions with all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; 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 ALS since 1966 at various intervals. However, beginning with the 1988 survey, the ALS has been conducted on a 2-year cycle. The survey focuses on library services, collections, library staff, expenditures, electronic services, and information literacy.

Because the purpose of this report is to introduce new NCES data through the presentation of tables containing descriptive information, only selected findings are presented. These findings have been chosen to demonstrate the range of information available from the study rather than to discuss all of the observed differences or focus on any particular issue.

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

Selected Findings

Services

- Academic libraries loaned some 11.2 million documents to other libraries in fiscal year 2010 (table 1). Academic libraries also borrowed approximately 10.2 million documents from other libraries and commercial services. Documents from commercial services accounted for about 176,000 of those documents borrowed.
- The majority of academic libraries, 2,440, were open between 60-99 hours during a typical week in fall of 2010 (derived from table 2). Another 559 academic libraries were open 100 or more hours per typical week.
- In fiscal year 2010, academic libraries conducted approximately 34.6 million information services to individuals,¹ including computer searches (table 3).

Collections

- At the end of fiscal year 2010, there were 227 academic libraries that held at least 1 million or more books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials including government documents (table 4).
- Academic libraries held approximately 158.7 million e-books and about 1.8 million electronic reference sources and aggregation services¹ at the end of fiscal year 2010 (table 5). In fiscal year 2010, academic libraries added about 12.9 million audiovisual material units, making their total audiovisual material holdings over 1.12 billion units (tables 5 and 6).

Staff

- Academic libraries reported 88,943 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff working in academic libraries during the fall of 2010 (table 7). Academic libraries reported 26,706 FTE librarians working during the fall of 2010 (table 7). Librarians accounted for about 30 percent of the total number of FTE staff in academic libraries during the fall of 2010.

Expenditures

- Just under half of academic libraries, 1,739, had total expenditures of \$500,000 or more in fiscal year 2010 (derived from table 8). Another 581 academic libraries had total expenditures under \$100,000 (derived from table 8).
- During fiscal year 2010, academic libraries spent about \$3.4 billion on salaries and wages, representing approximately 50 percent of total library expenditures (table 9).
- Academic libraries spent approximately \$152.4 million for electronic books, serial backfiles, and other materials in fiscal year 2010 (table 10). Expenditures for electronic current serial subscriptions totaled about \$1.2 billion. During fiscal year 2010, academic libraries spent approximately \$142.7 million for computer hardware and software (table 11).

Electronic Services

- In fall of 2010, about 41 percent of academic libraries reported providing documents digitized by staff (table 12).
- Over half (54 percent) reported providing technology to assist patrons with disabilities in fall of 2010 (table 12).

Virtual Reference

- During fiscal year 2010, some 72 percent of academic libraries reported that they supported virtual reference services (table 13).
- During fiscal year 2010, about 32 percent of academic libraries reported that they utilized instant messaging applications (table 13).

¹ See appendix C for definitions of information services to individuals and electronic reference sources and aggregation services.

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 2010

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic 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 ¹	From commercial services ²
All U.S. academic libraries	3,689	136,003,396	40,733,019	11,213,645	6,853,263	4,360,382	10,157,182	5,700,249	4,280,483	176,450
Control										
Public	1,559	87,090,397	28,993,312	6,991,128	4,127,026	2,864,102	6,021,386	3,340,649	2,600,079	80,658
Private	2,130	48,912,999	11,739,707	4,222,517	2,726,237	1,496,280	4,135,796	2,359,600	1,680,404	95,792
Level ³										
Total 4-year and above ⁴	2,363	118,003,115	33,099,790	10,509,633	6,204,896	4,304,737	9,694,543	5,308,177	4,219,618	166,748
Doctor's	821	87,254,644	23,309,179	8,144,442	4,489,740	3,654,702	7,268,665	3,875,871	3,304,236	88,558
Master's	833	20,532,837	6,877,599	1,702,692	1,215,088	487,604	1,760,371	1,012,021	682,049	66,301
Bachelor's	709	10,215,634	2,913,012	662,499	500,068	162,431	665,507	420,285	233,333	11,889
Less than 4-year ⁵	1,326	18,000,281	7,633,229	704,012	648,367	55,645	462,639	392,072	60,865	9,702
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁶										
Less than 1,000	1,236	7,208,071	1,115,093	402,467	284,309	118,158	366,944	200,494	143,351	23,099
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	18,512,322	5,594,138	1,669,775	1,167,503	502,272	1,635,077	1,000,840	618,201	16,036
3,000 to 4,999	470	11,444,772	3,712,996	1,056,257	748,390	307,867	933,677	562,486	355,212	15,979
5,000 to 9,999	428	18,606,064	7,126,461	1,754,633	1,153,383	601,250	1,553,293	925,167	610,552	17,574
10,000 to 19,999	277	29,607,784	10,904,404	2,322,322	1,308,483	1,013,839	2,259,691	1,146,364	1,078,002	35,325
20,000 or more	133	50,624,383	12,279,927	4,008,191	2,191,195	1,816,996	3,408,500	1,864,898	1,475,165	68,437
Carnegie classification ³										
Doctoral/Research	275	69,397,995	17,705,776	6,303,425	3,448,454	2,854,971	5,558,946	3,034,217	2,457,975	66,754
Master's I and II	597	23,749,387	8,340,649	2,291,664	1,462,669	828,995	2,251,259	1,194,960	1,018,577	37,722
Baccalaureate	556	13,677,809	4,771,097	1,328,863	1,012,959	315,904	1,353,162	874,289	442,546	36,327
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	1,194,021	287,712	38,147	32,167	5,980	35,317	23,920	11,393	4
Associate's	1,371	19,730,439	7,961,500	745,931	681,805	64,126	501,101	414,474	76,606	10,021
Specialized	580	7,793,874	1,549,198	486,292	202,987	283,305	434,144	148,046	260,574	25,524
Not classified	227	459,871	117,087	19,323	12,222	7,101	23,253	10,343	12,812	98

¹ "Non-returnable" 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 received 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, and includes documents bought from providers such as Infotrieve, Ingenta, CISTI Document Delivery, and Thomson Scientific - Document Solution.

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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

⁴ 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.

⁵ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁶ "Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment" is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table 2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2010

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic 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	3,689	11	44	635	1,539	901	421	106	32
Control									
Public	1,559	1	2	290	710	330	155	56	15
Private	2,130	10	42	345	829	571	266	50	17
Level ²									
Total 4-year and above ³	2,363	5	24	205	750	841	412	97	29
Doctor's	821	3	8	40	129	299	244	80	18
Master's	833	1	8	63	245	396	102	10	8
Bachelor's	709	1	8	102	376	146	66	7	3
Less than 4-year ⁴	1,326	6	20	430	789	60	9	9	3
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁵									
Less than 1,000	1,236	9	37	374	625	147	37	4	3
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	2	6	164	452	370	133	12	6
3,000 to 4,999	470	0	0	48	202	146	60	11	3
5,000 to 9,999	428	0	0	31	153	149	78	12	5
10,000 to 19,999	277	0	1	18	90	69	67	28	4
20,000 or more	133	0	0	0	17	20	46	39	11
Carnegie classification ²									
Doctoral/Research	275	1	1	3	9	71	116	63	11
Master's I and II	597	0	1	9	84	360	120	14	9
Baccalaureate	556	0	2	13	141	267	116	10	7
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	0	2	15	42	19	4	1	0
Associate's	1,371	7	13	408	849	73	10	9	2
Specialized	580	2	14	121	283	98	53	7	2
Not classified	227	1	11	66	131	13	2	2	1

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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

³ 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.

⁴ Less than 4-year category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁵ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table 3. Gate count, and total information services to individuals and groups, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2010

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic libraries	Gate count ¹ during typical week in fall 2010	Total information services to individuals ² fiscal year 2010	Information services to groups, fiscal year 2010	
				Total number of presentations	Total number served
All U.S. academic libraries	3,689	22,515,136	34,599,983	520,122	9,656,402
Control					
Public	1,559	15,001,954	23,438,170	336,984	6,632,509
Private	2,130	7,513,182	11,161,813	183,138	3,023,893
Level ³					
Total 4-year and above ⁴	2,363	17,562,933	22,692,528	365,774	6,675,116
Doctor's	821	11,404,056	14,469,948	232,835	4,259,320
Master's	833	4,350,390	4,716,911	81,701	1,475,526
Bachelor's	709	1,808,487	3,505,669	51,238	940,270
Less than 4-year ⁵	1,326	4,952,203	11,907,455	154,348	2,981,286
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁶					
Less than 1,000	1,236	1,105,450	3,251,043	36,868	581,056
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	3,736,979	5,599,570	91,981	1,609,382
3,000 to 4,999	470	2,688,997	3,650,012	65,042	1,189,262
5,000 to 9,999	428	4,128,265	5,754,189	92,622	1,831,679
10,000 to 19,999	277	5,204,401	8,194,242	114,574	2,149,666
20,000 or more	133	5,651,044	8,150,927	119,035	2,295,357
Carnegie classification ³					
Doctoral/Research	275	7,868,407	9,987,352	160,094	2,895,089
Master's I and II	597	5,270,229	6,075,344	105,534	2,009,369
Baccalaureate	556	2,606,346	2,300,041	44,540	742,161
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	231,305	523,717	7,010	126,128
Associate's	1,371	5,394,749	13,108,907	170,062	3,329,588
Specialized	580	976,443	2,202,132	24,921	428,695
Not classified	227	167,657	402,490	7,961	125,372

¹"Gate count" is the number of persons who physically enter library facilities over the course of a typical week.

²"Information services to individuals" is the number of information contacts that involve the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff.

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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

⁴The 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.

⁵Less than 4-year category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁶Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table 4. Volumes held at end of fiscal year and number of academic libraries, by number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials including government documents, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institutions: Fiscal year 2010

Institutional characteristic	Volumes held at end of fiscal year		Number of academic libraries									
			Number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials including government documents									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
All U.S. academic libraries	1,076,027,407	3,689	592	177	227	197	445	663	691	293	177	227
Control												
Public	654,864,528	1,559	30	39	103	121	254	376	227	138	112	159
Private	421,162,879	2,130	562	138	124	76	191	287	464	155	65	68
Level ¹												
Total 4-year and above ²	1,021,831,451	2,363	247	113	102	73	204	345	589	287	176	227
Doctor's	801,060,014	821	22	16	26	17	45	70	184	133	95	213
Master's	157,177,193	833	44	33	35	17	62	153	302	119	58	10
Bachelor's	63,594,244	709	181	64	41	39	97	122	103	35	23	4
Less than 4-year ³	54,195,956	1,326	345	64	125	124	241	318	102	6	1	0
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁴												
Less than 1,000	51,574,505	1,236	455	109	113	72	166	171	125	23	1	1
1,000 to 2,999	136,323,737	1,145	114	49	88	91	165	209	302	85	35	7
3,000 to 4,999	72,432,717	470	8	11	23	27	75	124	113	64	21	4
5,000 to 9,999	158,125,026	428	7	3	3	5	31	114	72	98	65	30
10,000 to 19,999	251,901,879	277	5	4	0	2	7	43	67	16	47	86
20,000 or more	405,669,543	133	3	1	0	0	1	2	12	7	8	99
Carnegie classification ¹												
Doctoral/Research	652,093,855	275	4	1	0	3	1	3	17	24	32	190
Master's I and II	199,663,442	597	7	6	4	4	12	69	219	149	101	26
Baccalaureate	115,961,951	556	9	3	11	9	26	139	234	76	38	11
Baccalaureate/Associate's	4,176,968	83	20	15	4	4	10	19	9	1	1	0
Associate's	58,953,885	1,371	319	78	124	130	257	341	113	8	1	0
Specialized	42,721,314	580	68	47	75	45	126	85	95	35	4	0
Not classified	2,455,992	227	165	27	9	2	13	7	4	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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

² 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.

³ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

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 2010

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic 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	3,689	1,076,027,407	158,652,457	1,124,940,604	25,041,250	112,591,839	1,784,129
Control							
Public	1,559	654,864,528	91,551,806	768,269,771	13,714,036	81,809,978	925,081
Private	2,130	421,162,879	67,100,651	356,670,833	11,327,214	30,781,861	859,048
Level ²							
Total 4-year and above ³	2,363	1,021,831,451	139,121,611	1,106,762,189	23,517,390	107,046,884	1,621,727
Doctor's	821	801,060,014	93,432,216	898,421,792	16,741,156	92,561,037	965,809
Master's	833	157,177,193	26,659,563	184,529,770	4,600,553	10,444,315	462,479
Bachelor's	709	63,594,244	19,029,832	23,810,627	2,175,681	4,041,532	193,439
Less than 4-year ⁴	1,326	54,195,956	19,530,846	18,178,415	1,523,860	5,544,955	162,402
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁵							
Less than 1,000	1,236	51,574,505	12,710,658	22,947,033	1,786,530	3,359,738	369,459
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	136,323,737	32,771,770	92,716,165	5,016,900	8,840,841	321,511
3,000 to 4,999	470	72,432,717	15,712,250	82,502,584	2,017,150	5,422,458	77,306
5,000 to 9,999	428	158,125,026	19,459,143	195,215,223	3,856,310	8,766,160	427,296
10,000 to 19,999	277	251,901,879	32,259,142	278,683,761	5,502,068	21,120,424	323,217
20,000 or more	133	405,669,543	45,739,494	452,875,838	6,862,292	65,082,218	265,340
Carnegie classification ²							
Doctoral/Research	275	652,093,855	74,084,948	719,890,224	12,077,700	85,310,313	421,492
Master's I and II	597	199,663,442	26,856,078	294,403,251	5,928,117	9,653,100	746,000
Baccalaureate	556	115,961,951	24,677,768	67,710,775	3,401,368	6,160,364	246,559
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	4,176,968	1,863,250	1,606,278	143,061	402,816	26,730
Associate's	1,371	58,953,885	23,489,800	19,991,615	1,584,784	5,861,483	230,001
Specialized	580	42,721,314	5,317,249	20,670,411	1,601,280	5,121,925	96,595
Not classified	227	2,455,992	2,363,364	668,050	304,940	81,838	16,752

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); and 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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

³ 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.

⁴ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁵ "Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment" is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

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 2010

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services¹
All U.S. academic libraries	3,689	27,163,548	32,033,008	8,089,808	2,333,830	12,888,775	105,183
Control							
Public	1,559	15,249,004	18,655,461	3,906,233	1,273,383	10,628,477	49,485
Private	2,130	11,914,544	13,377,547	4,183,575	1,060,447	2,260,298	55,698
Level ²							
Total 4-year and above ³	2,363	25,325,355	28,865,157	7,956,509	2,211,626	11,604,096	93,801
Doctor's	821	20,638,213	21,224,037	6,782,646	1,672,579	10,557,736	59,088
Master's	833	2,920,038	5,319,734	881,993	343,519	693,184	24,210
Bachelor's	709	1,767,104	2,321,386	291,870	195,528	353,176	10,503
Less than 4-year ⁴	1,326	1,838,193	3,167,851	133,299	122,204	1,284,679	11,382
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁵							
Less than 1,000	1,236	1,261,705	2,253,439	193,327	186,406	150,911	19,557
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	2,952,618	4,991,554	817,939	446,407	727,207	23,778
3,000 to 4,999	470	1,796,114	3,177,993	638,587	112,735	512,585	6,990
5,000 to 9,999	428	2,800,181	4,283,761	943,065	275,028	1,026,793	18,676
10,000 to 19,999	277	8,177,416	7,894,219	2,772,096	578,713	1,594,061	17,164
20,000 or more	133	10,175,514	9,432,042	2,724,794	734,541	8,877,218	19,018
Carnegie classification ²							
Doctoral/Research	275	17,684,828	17,050,853	5,784,378	1,144,540	10,202,216	29,176
Master's I and II	597	3,734,388	5,511,452	938,384	604,909	523,783	31,053
Baccalaureate	556	2,295,486	4,229,538	996,370	299,860	391,008	15,143
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	269,742	205,077	13,406	10,799	26,517	3,099
Associate's	1,371	2,037,469	3,542,062	146,020	103,727	1,306,432	12,261
Specialized	580	945,484	1,135,357	198,201	127,739	427,077	13,138
Not classified	227	196,151	358,669	13,049	42,256	11,742	1,313

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); and 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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

³ 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.

⁴ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁵ "Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment" is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table 7. Number and percentage distribution of different types of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2010

Institutional characteristic	Total			Librarians and other professionals									
	number of academic libraries	Total FTE staff ¹	Percent	Total		Librarians		Other professional staff		Other paid staff		Student assistants	
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
All U.S. academic libraries	3,689	88,943	100.0	34,147	38.4	26,706	30.0	7,441	8.4	32,415	36.4	22,382	25.2
Control													
Public	1,559	53,606	60.3	19,706	22.2	15,387	17.3	4,319	4.9	21,201	23.8	12,700	14.3
Private	2,130	35,337	39.7	14,441	16.2	11,319	12.7	3,122	3.5	11,214	12.6	9,682	10.9
Level ²													
Total 4-year and above ³	2,363	76,683	86.2	28,938	32.5	22,563	25.4	6,376	7.2	27,915	31.4	19,830	22.3
Doctor's	821	56,436	63.5	21,008	23.6	16,072	18.1	4,936	5.5	21,827	24.5	13,601	15.3
Master's	833	13,934	15.7	5,317	6.0	4,355	4.9	961	1.1	4,396	4.9	4,221	4.7
Bachelor's	709	6,313	7.1	2,614	2.9	2,135	2.4	478	0.5	1,692	1.9	2,008	2.3
Less than 4-year ⁴	1,326	12,260	13.8	5,208	5.9	4,144	4.7	1,065	1.2	4,500	5.1	2,552	2.9
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁵													
Less than 1,000	1,236	5,475	6.2	2,537	2.9	2,029	2.3	508	0.6	1,205	1.4	1,734	1.9
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	13,329	15.0	5,452	6.1	4,345	4.9	1,107	1.2	3,826	4.3	4,050	4.6
3,000 to 4,999	470	8,690	9.8	3,469	3.9	2,813	3.2	656	0.7	2,983	3.4	2,238	2.5
5,000 to 9,999	428	14,547	16.4	5,540	6.2	4,451	5.0	1,089	1.2	5,327	6.0	3,680	4.1
10,000 to 19,999	277	19,709	22.2	7,233	8.1	5,666	6.4	1,568	1.8	8,062	9.1	4,413	5.0
20,000 or more	133	27,194	30.6	9,914	11.1	7,402	8.3	2,512	2.8	11,012	12.4	6,268	7.0
Carnegie classification ²													
Doctoral/Research	275	42,097	47.3	15,508	17.4	11,569	13.0	3,940	4.4	16,894	19.0	9,695	10.9
Master's I and II	597	18,273	20.5	6,685	7.5	5,562	6.3	1,124	1.3	6,359	7.1	5,229	5.9
Baccalaureate	556	8,646	9.7	3,343	3.8	2,731	3.1	612	0.7	2,464	2.8	2,839	3.2
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	754	0.8	326	0.4	260	0.3	66	0.1	187	0.2	241	0.3
Associate's	1,371	13,402	15.1	5,636	6.3	4,482	5.0	1,154	1.3	4,914	5.5	2,852	3.2
Specialized	580	5,129	5.8	2,262	2.5	1,787	2.0	476	0.5	1,531	1.7	1,335	1.5
Not classified	227	642	0.7	385	0.4	316	0.4	69	0.1	66	0.1	191	0.2

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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

³ 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.

⁴ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁵ "FTE enrollment" is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table 8. Number of academic libraries and expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2010

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic libraries	Total expenditures	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	3,689	\$6,829,108,368	11	163	407	508	347	514	653	431	655
Control											
Public	1,559	4,019,665,965	0	4	29	140	163	250	342	225	406
Private	2,130	2,809,442,403	11	159	378	368	184	264	311	206	249
Level ¹											
Total 4-year and above ²	2,363	6,198,982,118	3	56	206	296	187	282	397	320	616
Doctor's	821	4,985,721,966	1	6	18	43	28	60	92	125	448
Master's	833	852,271,637	1	4	44	94	77	127	211	153	122
Bachelor's	709	360,988,515	1	46	144	159	82	95	94	42	46
Less than 4-year ³	1,326	630,126,250	8	107	201	212	160	232	256	111	39
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁴											
Less than 1,000	1,236	295,403,027	11	148	332	358	160	130	55	25	17
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	810,703,205	0	15	71	139	152	264	302	119	83
3,000 to 4,999	470	546,613,560	0	0	3	3	32	99	147	122	64
5,000 to 9,999	428	1,054,811,543	0	0	1	4	2	20	114	108	179
10,000 to 19,999	277	1,626,607,082	0	0	0	3	1	0	33	54	186
20,000 or more	133	2,494,969,951	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	126
Carnegie classification ¹											
Doctoral/Research	275	3,938,177,395	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	17	247
Master's I and II	597	1,210,538,411	0	0	2	12	8	50	131	164	230
Baccalaureate	556	550,561,902	1	7	8	36	70	118	156	91	69
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	37,200,438	0	3	11	24	13	13	11	3	5
Associate's	1,371	685,416,068	9	91	183	227	166	252	279	117	47
Specialized	580	371,203,822	1	25	96	152	76	76	65	35	54
Not classified	227	36,010,332	0	37	107	57	11	3	5	4	3

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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

² 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.

³ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table 9. Number of academic libraries and expenditures, by selected expenditure categories, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2010

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic libraries	Total expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures	All information resources¹	Operating expenditures²
All U.S. academic libraries	3,689	\$6,829,108,368	\$3,401,648,997	49.8	\$2,680,297,976	\$747,161,395
Control						
Public	1,559	4,019,665,965	2,055,389,088	51.1	1,532,252,076	432,024,801
Private	2,130	2,809,442,403	1,346,259,909	47.9	1,148,045,900	315,136,594
Level ³						
Total 4-year and above ⁴	2,363	6,198,982,118	2,945,527,275	47.5	2,555,872,382	697,582,461
Doctor's	821	4,985,721,966	2,270,730,741	45.5	2,129,587,522	585,403,703
Master's	833	852,271,637	473,878,785	55.6	298,452,104	79,940,748
Bachelor's	709	360,988,515	200,917,749	55.7	127,832,756	32,238,010
Less than 4-year ⁵	1,326	630,126,250	456,121,722	72.4	124,425,594	49,578,934
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁶						
Less than 1,000	1,236	295,403,027	166,904,992	56.5	100,918,881	27,579,154
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	810,703,205	430,886,904	53.1	297,830,800	81,985,501
3,000 to 4,999	470	546,613,560	305,528,592	55.9	186,170,072	54,914,896
5,000 to 9,999	428	1,054,811,543	553,240,250	52.4	399,643,568	101,927,725
10,000 to 19,999	277	1,626,607,082	796,288,437	49.0	654,344,310	175,974,335
20,000 or more	133	2,494,969,951	1,148,799,822	46.0	1,041,390,345	304,779,784
Carnegie classification ³						
Doctoral/Research	275	3,938,177,395	1,758,686,285	44.7	1,699,400,764	480,090,346
Master's I and II	597	1,210,538,411	642,022,697	53.0	453,430,737	115,084,977
Baccalaureate	556	550,561,902	277,518,979	50.4	217,267,809	55,775,114
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	37,200,438	25,087,852	67.4	9,795,717	2,316,869
Associate's	1,371	685,416,068	492,206,300	71.8	139,175,507	54,034,261
Specialized	580	371,203,822	186,117,335	50.1	147,712,930	37,373,557
Not classified	227	36,010,332	20,009,549	55.6	13,514,512	2,486,271

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

² "Operating expenditures" include computer hardware and software; bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia; all other expenditures not already reported, including furniture and equipment; and any related maintenance costs.

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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

⁴ 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.

⁵ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁶ "Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment" is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table 10. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2010

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic libraries	All information resources ¹	Books, serial backfiles and other materials			Current serial subscriptions		Document delivery/inter-library loan		Other expenditures for information resources
			Total	Electronic	Audiovisual	Total	Electronic	Preservation		
All U.S. academic libraries	3,689	\$2,680,297,976	\$723,959,975	\$152,359,261	\$55,659,121	\$1,786,083,064	\$1,249,726,269	\$33,679,450	\$31,211,786	\$105,363,701
Control										
Public	1,559	1,532,252,076	387,757,150	87,570,872	23,164,830	1,057,188,502	760,411,889	20,679,376	17,436,112	49,190,936
Private	2,130	1,148,045,900	336,202,825	64,788,389	32,494,291	728,894,562	489,314,380	13,000,074	13,775,674	56,172,765
Level ²										
Total 4-year and above ³	2,363	2,555,872,382	659,916,894	142,624,149	48,242,311	1,730,192,961	1,218,963,511	32,805,092	30,766,120	102,191,315
Doctor's	821	2,129,587,522	528,504,111	117,768,251	36,619,131	1,457,708,763	1,054,311,903	26,120,144	25,872,004	91,382,500
Master's	833	298,452,104	83,597,027	14,775,035	7,109,809	198,426,620	119,158,556	4,838,550	3,405,141	8,184,766
Bachelor's	709	127,832,756	47,815,756	10,080,863	4,513,371	74,057,578	45,493,052	1,846,398	1,488,975	2,624,049
Less than 4-year ⁴	1,326	124,425,594	64,043,081	9,735,112	7,416,810	55,890,103	30,762,758	874,358	445,666	3,172,386
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁵										
Less than 1,000	1,236	100,918,881	30,255,007	6,915,923	2,204,782	64,153,693	33,868,340	1,030,376	1,066,020	4,413,785
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	297,830,800	87,876,748	15,540,953	7,360,675	192,864,254	121,922,083	4,227,712	3,589,957	9,272,129
3,000 to 4,999	470	186,170,072	51,178,694	9,174,782	5,169,511	125,663,849	74,961,269	2,252,305	1,777,970	5,297,254
5,000 to 9,999	428	399,643,568	105,786,967	20,841,031	6,429,468	272,590,981	180,262,726	3,945,007	4,061,592	13,259,021
10,000 to 19,999	277	654,344,310	172,062,131	33,359,872	22,918,661	441,308,337	311,997,658	6,942,727	6,903,147	27,127,968
20,000 or more	133	1,041,390,345	276,800,428	66,526,700	11,576,024	689,501,950	526,714,193	15,281,323	13,813,100	45,993,544
Carnegie classification ²										
Doctoral/Research	275	1,699,400,764	434,162,296	95,827,538	30,839,395	1,145,987,191	863,118,284	21,469,604	21,385,603	76,396,070
Master's I and II	597	453,430,737	112,480,349	21,600,300	8,437,939	318,270,781	190,242,971	6,360,431	4,552,559	11,766,617
Baccalaureate	556	217,267,809	62,965,587	11,095,985	4,717,044	142,786,417	88,790,820	3,555,104	3,109,308	4,851,393
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	9,795,717	4,870,966	1,145,787	497,132	4,570,067	2,957,611	73,926	49,682	231,076
Associate's	1,371	139,175,507	72,962,528	11,775,743	8,829,845	61,237,912	33,811,326	969,532	497,958	3,507,577
Specialized	580	147,712,930	30,988,451	9,475,011	1,992,271	105,503,956	65,310,189	1,191,489	1,571,498	8,457,536
Not classified	227	13,514,512	5,529,798	1,438,897	345,495	7,726,740	5,495,068	59,364	45,178	153,432

¹ "All information resources" include 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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

³ 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.

⁴ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁵ "Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment" is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table 11. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2010

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic libraries	Operating expenditures		
		Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	Other operating expenditures ¹
All U.S. academic libraries	3,689	\$142,651,501	\$117,837,569	\$486,672,325
Control				
Public	1,559	92,073,320	67,772,443	272,179,038
Private	2,130	50,578,181	50,065,126	214,493,287
Level ²				
Total 4-year and above ³	2,363	131,515,068	106,630,066	459,437,327
Doctor's	821	108,098,798	75,691,306	401,613,599
Master's	833	16,369,243	22,135,559	41,435,946
Bachelor's	709	7,047,027	8,803,201	16,387,782
Less than 4-year ⁴	1,326	11,136,433	11,207,503	27,234,998
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁵				
Less than 1,000	1,236	6,647,842	7,317,285	13,614,027
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	17,191,075	20,536,978	44,257,448
3,000 to 4,999	470	10,038,934	12,394,434	32,481,528
5,000 to 9,999	428	20,737,310	20,362,630	60,827,785
10,000 to 19,999	277	28,818,634	23,001,579	124,154,122
20,000 or more	133	59,217,706	34,224,663	211,337,415
Carnegie classification ²				
Doctoral/Research	275	85,423,254	54,641,533	340,025,559
Master's I and II	597	24,846,579	27,747,327	62,491,071
Baccalaureate	556	9,756,826	15,463,400	30,554,888
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	736,500	631,565	948,804
Associate's	1,371	12,067,003	12,368,410	29,598,848
Specialized	580	9,250,064	6,525,269	21,598,224
Not classified	227	571,275	460,065	1,454,931

¹ "Other operating expenditures" are all other expenditures not already reported, and include furniture and equipment except computer hardware, and any related maintenance costs.

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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

³ 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.

⁴ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁵ "Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment" is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table 12. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2010

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	40.8	76.3	54.1	17.1
Control				
Public	45.3	87.7	79.0	17.3
Private	37.6	67.9	36.0	16.9
Level ¹				
Total 4-year and above ²	51.6	80.1	52.0	26.3
Doctor's	71.6	89.8	68.5	54.0
Master's	52.0	84.3	52.2	16.1
Bachelor's	27.9	63.9	32.7	6.2
Less than 4-year ³	21.6	69.5	57.9	0.6
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁴				
Less than 1,000	23.1	57.0	25.2	7.1
1,000 to 2,999	40.8	80.3	53.6	12.1
3,000 to 4,999	46.6	88.7	74.0	15.5
5,000 to 9,999	58.4	90.0	83.4	26.6
10,000 to 19,999	63.5	94.2	87.7	42.2
20,000 or more	82.0	95.5	92.5	74.4
Carnegie classification ¹				
Doctoral/Research	90.2	97.8	89.1	85.1
Master's I and II	67.3	92.6	72.7	33.5
Baccalaureate	55.8	88.7	51.1	15.5
Baccalaureate/Associate's	21.7	68.7	37.3	8.4
Associate's	21.9	71.0	58.2	0.8
Specialized	35.0	62.9	27.9	12.4
Not classified	11.0	45.4	18.9	8.4

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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

² 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.

³ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁴ "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 nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table 13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting virtual reference services, by type of virtual reference service reported, control, level, size, and Carnegie classifications of institution: Fiscal year 2010

Institutional characteristic	Supported virtual reference services	Type of virtual reference service reported			
		E-mail reference	Chat reference, commercial service	Chat reference, instant messaging applications	Short message service or text messaging
All U.S. academic libraries	72.0	69.6	20.7	32.2	15.8
Control					
Public	83.8	81.3	30.0	39.3	19.9
Private	63.4	61.0	13.8	27.0	12.8
Level ¹					
Total 4-year and above ²	76.2	74.4	21.5	38.2	19.6
Doctor's	87.3	85.7	31.4	53.7	30.6
Master's	80.1	78.2	19.4	35.7	16.8
Bachelor's	58.7	56.7	12.6	23.3	10.2
Less than 4-year ³	64.6	61.0	19.2	21.5	9.1
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁴					
Less than 1,000	50.6	47.7	6.5	14.2	5.7
1,000 to 2,999	75.8	73.8	16.9	31.8	13.1
3,000 to 4,999	85.3	83.6	26.0	37.0	17.4
5,000 to 9,999	88.1	85.5	36.2	50.0	23.1
10,000 to 19,999	92.4	89.9	48.4	57.8	40.4
20,000 or more	96.2	93.2	59.4	75.9	52.6
Carnegie classification ¹					
Doctoral/Research	97.8	97.8	51.6	75.6	50.9
Master's I and II	90.5	88.3	33.2	52.8	26.3
Baccalaureate	83.1	82.0	14.7	38.3	17.1
Baccalaureate/Associate's	62.7	56.6	14.5	19.3	8.4
Associate's	66.7	63.3	20.3	22.8	10.2
Specialized	55.7	53.3	6.7	15.0	6.2
Not classified	42.3	39.6	5.3	16.3	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. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

² 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.

³ "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

⁴ "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 nonresponse.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

References

Data Files

Phan, T., Hardesty, L., Hug, J., and Sheckells, C. (2011). *Documentation for the Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) Restricted-Use Data File: 2010* (NCES 2011-366). 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, 2011 Edition. Falls Church, VA: Higher Education Publications, Inc. (<http://www.hepinc.com>).

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Appendix A: Technical Notes

Technical Notes

History of Academic Libraries 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 unique unit identification number (UNITID). 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 2010. Library circulation, interlibrary loans, operating expenditures, and library collections data are for fiscal year 2010.

Gate count and public services hours were counted during a typical week in the fall of 2010 that 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 7 consecutive calendar days. If waiting for a typical week in the fall of 2010 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, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) revises the ALS survey form to reflect changes that have occurred in the services, collections, expenditure accounting, and staffing of academic libraries. For example, in 1996, a number of questions were added on electronic services. In 1998, a substantial number of additional changes were made, especially in the collections and expenditures sections. These changes reflect the extensive changes in library services that occurred with regard to the development of electronic media. In 2010, "reference sources per typical week" was changed to "total information services to individuals," which is an annual figure. This was a change to the terminology to conform to the existing "information services to groups." For more information about the 2010 ALS, refer to <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/libraries/>.

Methodology

Scope

The ALS was fielded in the fall of 2010 as a Web-based survey. This is a universe survey that collects data on libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States. The ALS 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 a total of 3,689 degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia that had academic libraries in 2010. The response rate among these institutions was approximately 86 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 69 percent to 85 percent. Table A-2 shows the number and percentage of nonrespondents by control and level of institution and by state/jurisdiction (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 ALS Improvement Project was begun with the assistance of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the American Library Association's Office of Research and Statistics. The project identified a librarian in each state/jurisdiction to work with IPEDS state/jurisdiction 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 respective state/jurisdiction. For the 2010 Web-based data collection, state/jurisdiction-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 alerts the respondent to questionable data via interactive “edit check warnings” during the data entry process and through edit check reports that can be viewed on screen or printed. The edit check program enables the respondent to submit edited data to NCES, which usually requires 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 were 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* – If the current year data do not fall within the “acceptable range” for the prior reporting period, an error message is generated.
- *Ratios* – If the ratio of one item to another exceeds a predetermined limit, an error message will be generated. For example, when the ratio of program attendance to number of presentations exceeds an upper limit.
- *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* – If an item is not reported by a respondent, such as missing total expenditures, then an error message will be generated.

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 surveys are sent to the U.S. Census Bureau for processing, responses are not always given for every data item. In order to make complete datasets for constructing estimates of totals, imputation for the missing data items is necessary. 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. The sector categories used are (1) public, 4-year or above; (2) private nonprofit, 4-year or above; (3) private for profit, 4-year or above; (4) public, 2-year; (5) private nonprofit, 2-year; and (6) private for profit, 2-year. The following imputation methodologies were used to fill data for missing values:

- If a value was missing and prior year (fiscal year 2008 or fiscal year 2006) data were available and were not expected to change, then the missing value was filled with the value in the prior year. For example, the number of reported Branches and Independent Libraries (Item 100) is likely to remain constant from year to year, so the prior year value was brought forward, if the current year was not reported.
- If a value was missing, prior year data were available, and the value was 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 was used.
- If a value was missing and prior year data were unavailable or older than fiscal year 2006, then data were imputed using the current year median cell distribution ratio or the current year cell median. 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 imputed. For example, if it was not possible to impute E-books Added using a current year median cell distribution ratio because E-books Held was missing, then E-books Added was imputed with the current year cell median.
- After imputation, if a total was missing or known to need adjustment, then the total was readjusted to equal the sum of its detail items.

For fiscal year 2010, there was a new section of items (Items 511 – 517). For these items, total information services to individuals used the prior year annualized reference transactions times the cell median growth rate to impute. If prior year data were unavailable, the current year cell median was used. Detail items (items 511, 512, 514, and 515) and subtotals (items 513 and 516) for information services to individuals were new, so the current year median cell distribution ratio was the methodology used.

None of the yes/no variables (Electronic Services [items 700-703], Information Literacy [items 800-804] or Virtual Reference [items 900-904]) were imputed.

The use of FTE to determine imputation cells was not employed until 2002. The procedure of using medians instead of means for imputation also represents a change from past 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 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. Reports prior to 2008 used the 2000 Carnegie classification and different FTE enrollment sizes.

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

This is a descriptive report that focuses on information from a census of academic libraries in 2010. 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/jurisdiction and affect the reliability of the state/jurisdiction 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/jurisdiction 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/jurisdiction, level, and control of institution.

Table A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2010

Item	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions		4-year institutions								Less than 4-year ²		Public		Private				
	Total institutions	Percent	Total 4-year institutions ¹		Highest level of degree						Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent			
			Total res-ponding	Percent	Doctor's			Master's									Bachelor's		
					Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent							Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding
All institutions	3,689	100.0	2,363	100.0	821	100.0	833	100.0	709	100.0	1,326	100.0	1,559	100.0	2,130	100.0			
Responding libraries	3,177	86.1	2,057	87.1	757	92.2	758	91.0	542	76.4	1,120	84.5	1,483	95.1	1,694	79.5			
Library staff																			
Number of FTEs ³																			
Librarians	3,126	84.7	2,028	85.8	745	90.7	747	89.7	536	75.6	1,098	82.8	1,474	94.5	1,652	77.6			
Other professional staff	3,128	84.8	2,028	85.8	745	90.7	748	89.8	535	75.5	1,100	83.0	1,475	94.6	1,653	77.6			
Total librarians and other professional staff	3,128	84.8	2,030	85.9	748	91.1	747	89.7	535	75.5	1,098	82.8	1,476	94.7	1,652	77.6			
All other paid staff	3,124	84.7	2,028	85.8	747	91.0	747	89.7	534	75.3	1,096	82.7	1,473	94.5	1,651	77.5			
Student assistants	3,099	84.0	2,015	85.3	741	90.3	744	89.3	530	74.8	1,084	81.7	1,461	93.7	1,638	76.9			
Total FTE ¹ staff	3,097	84.0	2,013	85.2	740	90.1	744	89.3	529	74.6	1,084	81.7	1,462	93.8	1,635	76.8			
Salaries and Wages																			
Total librarians and other professional staff	2,971	80.5	1,936	81.9	729	88.8	712	85.5	495	69.8	1,035	78.1	1,437	92.2	1,534	72.0			
All other paid staff	3,046	82.6	1,971	83.4	731	89.0	724	86.9	516	72.8	1,075	81.1	1,454	93.3	1,592	74.7			
Student assistants	2,946	79.9	1,923	81.4	722	87.9	711	85.4	490	69.1	1,023	77.1	1,415	90.8	1,531	71.9			
Total salaries and wages	2,895	78.5	1,897	80.3	719	87.6	701	84.2	477	67.3	998	75.3	1,408	90.3	1,487	69.8			
Employee fringe benefits	3,095	83.9	2,008	85.0	737	89.8	744	89.3	527	74.3	1,087	82.0	1,467	94.1	1,628	76.4			
Library expenditures																			
Total salaries and wages	2,895	78.5	1,897	80.3	719	87.6	701	84.2	477	67.3	998	75.3	1,408	90.3	1,487	69.8			
Information resources:																			
Books, serial backfiles, and other materials	3,026	82.0	1,967	83.2	734	89.4	728	87.4	505	71.2	1,059	79.9	1,451	93.1	1,575	73.9			
Electronic	2,700	73.2	1,757	74.4	671	81.7	641	77.0	445	62.8	943	71.1	1,335	85.6	1,365	64.1			
Audiovisual	2,824	76.6	1,823	77.1	658	80.1	692	83.1	473	66.7	1,001	75.5	1,369	87.8	1,455	68.3			
Current serials	3,028	82.1	1,974	83.5	736	89.6	734	88.1	504	71.1	1,054	79.5	1,451	93.1	1,577	74.0			
Electronic serials	2,778	75.3	1,817	76.9	686	83.6	685	82.2	446	62.9	961	72.5	1,360	87.2	1,418	66.6			
Other information resources:																			
Document delivery/interlibrary loan	3,027	82.1	1,972	83.5	737	89.8	730	87.6	505	71.2	1,055	79.6	1,445	92.7	1,582	74.3			
Preservation	3,026	82.0	1,969	83.3	735	89.5	731	87.8	503	70.9	1,057	79.7	1,444	92.6	1,582	74.3			
Other expenditures for information resources	3,013	81.7	1,963	83.1	734	89.4	730	87.6	499	70.4	1,050	79.2	1,442	92.5	1,571	73.8			
Operating expenditures:																			
Computer hardware and software	3,024	82.0	1,969	83.3	736	89.6	730	87.6	503	70.9	1,055	79.6	1,447	92.8	1,577	74.0			
Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia	3,029	82.1	1,978	83.7	739	90.0	733	88.0	506	71.4	1,051	79.3	1,447	92.8	1,582	74.3			
All other operating expenditures ⁴	3,013	81.7	1,967	83.2	737	89.8	727	87.3	503	70.9	1,046	78.9	1,447	92.8	1,566	73.5			
Total expenditures	2,853	77.3	1,869	79.1	708	86.2	692	83.1	469	66.1	984	74.2	1,392	89.3	1,461	68.6			

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2010—Continued

Item	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions	Percent	4-year institutions									Less than 4-year ²		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions ¹			Highest level of degree						Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent
			Total res-ponding	Percent	Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's								
					Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent							
Library collections																	
Library collection entirely electronic	3,147	85.3	2,046	86.6	755	92.0	755	90.6	536	75.6	1,101	83.0	1,463	93.8	1,684	79.1	
Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, added	3,038	82.4	1,990	84.2	736	89.6	736	88.4	518	73.1	1,048	79.0	1,431	91.8	1,607	75.4	
Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, EOFY ⁵	3,071	83.2	2,012	85.1	745	90.7	744	89.3	523	73.8	1,059	79.9	1,441	92.4	1,630	76.5	
E-Books, added	2,909	78.9	1,913	81.0	702	85.5	717	86.1	494	69.7	996	75.1	1,376	88.3	1,533	72.0	
E-Books, EOFY ⁵	2,945	79.8	1,945	82.3	719	87.6	723	86.8	503	70.9	1,000	75.4	1,397	89.6	1,548	72.7	
Microforms, added	2,911	78.9	1,920	81.3	710	86.5	713	85.6	497	70.1	991	74.7	1,379	88.5	1,532	71.9	
Microforms, EOFY ⁵	2,933	79.5	1,941	82.1	718	87.5	720	86.4	503	70.9	992	74.8	1,400	89.8	1,533	72.0	
Audiovisual materials, added	2,979	80.8	1,951	82.6	716	87.2	727	87.3	508	71.7	1,028	77.5	1,411	90.5	1,568	73.6	
Audiovisual materials, EOFY ⁵	3,017	81.8	1,983	83.9	734	89.4	735	88.2	514	72.5	1,034	78.0	1,421	91.1	1,596	74.9	
Current serial subscriptions, added	2,921	79.2	1,895	80.2	693	84.4	701	84.2	501	70.7	1,026	77.4	1,385	88.8	1,536	72.1	
Current serial subscriptions, EOFY ⁵	2,984	80.9	1,954	82.7	720	87.7	720	86.4	514	72.5	1,030	77.7	1,403	90.0	1,581	74.2	
Electronic reference sources, ⁶ added	2,793	75.7	1,825	77.2	663	80.8	686	82.4	476	67.1	968	73.0	1,330	85.3	1,463	68.7	
Electronic reference sources, ⁶ EOFY ⁵	2,893	78.4	1,885	79.8	690	84.0	703	84.4	492	69.4	1,008	76.0	1,365	87.6	1,528	71.7	
Library services																	
Interlibrary loans provided																	
Returnable	3,032	82.2	1,978	83.7	723	88.1	736	88.4	519	73.2	1,054	79.5	1,431	91.8	1,601	75.2	
Non-returnable ⁷	3,031	82.2	1,978	83.7	723	88.1	736	88.4	519	73.2	1,053	79.4	1,431	91.8	1,600	75.1	
Total provided	3,063	83.0	2,004	84.8	744	90.6	738	88.6	522	73.6	1,059	79.9	1,444	92.6	1,619	76.0	
Interlibrary loans received																	
Returnable	3,035	82.3	1,980	83.8	723	88.1	736	88.4	521	73.5	1,055	79.6	1,431	91.8	1,604	75.3	
Non-returnable ⁷	3,034	82.2	1,979	83.7	722	87.9	736	88.4	521	73.5	1,055	79.6	1,431	91.8	1,603	75.3	
Documents delivered from commercial services ⁸																	
Total received	3,065	83.1	2,006	84.9	744	90.6	738	88.6	524	73.9	1,059	79.9	1,443	92.6	1,622	76.2	
General circulation transactions	3,076	83.4	2,007	84.9	743	90.5	741	89.0	523	73.8	1,069	80.6	1,449	92.9	1,627	76.4	
Reserve circulation transactions	2,943	79.8	1,924	81.4	707	86.1	720	86.4	497	70.1	1,019	76.8	1,407	90.3	1,536	72.1	
Number of presentations	3,070	83.2	2,005	84.8	740	90.1	743	89.2	522	73.6	1,065	80.3	1,447	92.8	1,623	76.2	
Total attendance at all presentations	3,060	82.9	1,998	84.6	739	90.0	739	88.7	520	73.3	1,062	80.1	1,445	92.7	1,615	75.8	
Services to Individuals																	
In-person Reference	2,559	69.4	1,688	71.4	633	77.1	616	73.9	439	61.9	871	65.7	1,225	78.6	1,334	62.6	
Virtual Reference	2,574	69.8	1,685	71.3	626	76.2	615	73.8	444	62.6	889	67.0	1,229	78.8	1,345	63.1	
Total Reference	2,683	72.7	1,752	74.1	660	80.4	636	76.4	456	64.3	931	70.2	1,270	81.5	1,413	66.3	
In-person Consultations	2,605	70.6	1,711	72.4	645	78.6	619	74.3	447	63.0	894	67.4	1,249	80.1	1,356	63.7	
Virtual Consultations	2,640	71.6	1,723	72.9	641	78.1	627	75.3	455	64.2	917	69.2	1,260	80.8	1,380	64.8	
Total Consultations	2,690	72.9	1,757	74.4	662	80.6	638	76.6	457	64.5	933	70.4	1,274	81.7	1,416	66.5	
Total services to individuals	2,850	77.3	1,876	79.4	712	86.7	678	81.4	486	68.5	974	73.5	1,347	86.4	1,503	70.6	

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2010—Continued

Item	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions		Total 4-year institutions ¹		4-year institutions						Less than 4-year ²		Public		Private	
	Total institutions	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Highest level of degree						Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
					Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent
Library services, typical week																
Hours open, typical week	3,102	84.1	2,025	85.7	750	91.4	747	89.7	528	74.5	1,077	81.2	1,455	93.3	1,647	77.3
Gate count, ⁹ typical week	2,979	80.8	1,933	81.8	717	87.3	710	85.2	506	71.4	1,046	78.9	1,416	90.8	1,563	73.4
Electronic services																
Library services provided:																
Documents digitized by library staff	3,114	84.4	2,029	85.9	755	92.0	744	89.3	530	74.8	1,085	81.8	1,459	93.6	1,655	77.7
Library reference service by e-mail or Web	3,114	84.4	2,029	85.9	755	92.0	744	89.3	530	74.8	1,085	81.8	1,459	93.6	1,655	77.7
Technology to assist patrons with disabilities	3,113	84.4	2,029	85.9	755	92.0	744	89.3	530	74.8	1,084	81.7	1,459	93.6	1,654	77.7
Electronic theses and dissertations produced by students	3,114	84.4	2,029	85.9	755	92.0	744	89.3	530	74.8	1,085	81.8	1,459	93.6	1,655	77.7
Information Literacy																
Definition of information literacy or of an information literate student	3,093	83.8	2,017	85.4	751	91.5	744	89.3	522	73.6	1,076	81.1	1,454	93.3	1,639	76.9
Incorporated information literacy into the institution's mission	3,091	83.8	2,016	85.3	750	91.4	744	89.3	522	73.6	1,075	81.1	1,453	93.2	1,638	76.9
Incorporated information literacy into the institution's strategic plan	3,094	83.9	2,017	85.4	750	91.4	744	89.3	523	73.8	1,077	81.2	1,455	93.3	1,639	76.9
Institution-wide committee to implement the strategic plan for information literacy	3,092	83.8	2,016	85.3	750	91.4	743	89.2	523	73.8	1,076	81.1	1,455	93.3	1,637	76.9
The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction	3,091	83.8	2,015	85.3	750	91.4	742	89.1	523	73.8	1,076	81.1	1,454	93.3	1,637	76.9

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: 2010—Continued

Item	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions	Percent	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year ²		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions ¹		Highest level of degree						Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent
			Total res-ponding	Percent	Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
					Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent				
Virtual Reference																
Library supports virtual reference	3,107	84.2	2,025	85.7	754	91.8	744	89.3	527	74.3	1,082	81.6	1459	93.6	1648	77.4
Library utilizes e-mail reference	3,097	84.0	2,022	85.6	752	91.6	743	89.2	527	74.3	1,075	81.1	1455	93.3	1642	77.1
Library utilizes chat reference, commercial services	3,091	83.8	2,018	85.4	751	91.5	741	89.0	526	74.2	1,073	80.9	1453	93.2	1638	76.9
Library utilizes chat reference, instant messaging	3,090	83.8	2,018	85.4	751	91.5	741	89.0	526	74.2	1,072	80.8	1452	93.1	1638	76.9
Library utilizes short message service	3,090	83.8	2,018	85.4	751	91.5	741	89.0	526	74.2	1,072	80.8	1452	93.1	1638	76.9

¹ 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.

² "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

³ FTE = Full-time equivalent.

⁴ "Other operating expenditures" are all other expenditures not already reported, and include furniture and equipment except computer hardware, and any related maintenance costs.

⁵ EOFY = End of fiscal year.

⁶ "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); and dissertation and conference proceedings databases. Licensed electronic resources also include those databases that institutions mount locally.

⁷ "Non-returnable" 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.

⁸ "Documents received 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.

⁹ "Gate count" is the number of persons who physically enter library facilities over the course of a typical week.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table A-2. Number and percentage of nonresponding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state/jurisdiction: 2010

State/jurisdiction	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions		4-year institutions									Less than 4-year ²		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions ¹		Highest level of degree						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	Number	Percent	Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's										
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent							
United States	512	13.9	306	12.9	64	7.8	75	9.0	167	23.6	206	15.5	76	4.9	436	20.5	
Alabama	4	6.1	4	10.0	0	0	0	0	4	30.8	0	0	0	0	4	14.8	
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	15	25.9	11	33.3	0	0	3	50.0	8	44.4	4	16.0	2	8.3	13	38.2	
Arkansas	4	8.9	3	13.6	0	0	0	0	3	33.3	1	4.3	1	3.0	3	25.0	
California	73	21.2	40	21.4	10	12.3	12	19.0	18	41.9	33	20.9	15	10.3	58	29.1	
Colorado	8	13.8	7	20.0	0	0	0	0	7	41.2	1	4.3	0	0	8	25.0	
Connecticut	2	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13.3	1	5.6	1	4.5	
Delaware	3	30.0	2	33.3	1	25.0	1	50.0	0	0	1	25.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	
District of Columbia	3	18.8	3	18.8	1	11.1	2	33.3	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	2	14.3	
Florida	34	22.4	21	18.9	1	4.3	9	20.5	11	25.0	13	31.7	0	0	34	30.6	
Georgia	14	12.7	5	7.7	0	0	1	4.3	4	16.7	9	20.0	2	3.2	12	25.5	
Hawaii	2	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	1	12.5	1	20.0	
Idaho	2	15.4	2	20.0	0	0	1	50.0	1	20.0	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	
Illinois	17	11.0	13	13.1	3	6.8	0	0	10	31.3	4	7.1	1	1.7	16	16.8	
Indiana	6	7.3	5	8.1	2	11.1	1	4.5	2	9.1	1	5.0	0	0	6	11.1	
Iowa	7	12.1	7	17.1	0	0	3	18.8	4	26.7	0	0	0	0	7	17.9	
Kansas	5	8.6	3	9.7	0	0	1	9.1	2	15.4	2	7.4	2	6.7	3	10.7	
Kentucky	13	19.1	6	14.6	2	15.4	0	0	4	26.7	7	25.9	2	8.3	11	25.0	
Louisiana	9	18.4	3	10.3	0	0	1	10.0	2	40.0	6	30.0	2	6.9	7	35.0	
Maine	1	3.4	1	5.3	0	0	0	0	1	12.5	0	0	1	6.7	0	0	
Maryland	9	16.4	7	19.4	3	21.4	2	11.1	2	50.0	2	10.5	4	13.3	5	20.0	
Massachusetts	12	10.3	8	8.4	4	10.8	2	5.4	2	9.5	4	18.2	1	3.3	11	12.6	
Michigan	11	12.5	6	10.7	1	4.3	2	10.5	3	21.4	5	15.6	2	4.5	9	20.5	
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi	3	8.8	1	5.9	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	2	11.8	2	8.3	1	10.0	
Missouri	15	13.9	14	18.4	3	11.1	1	4.3	10	38.5	1	3.1	1	2.9	14	18.9	
Montana	1	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	1	10.0	0	0	1	20.0	
Nebraska	5	13.5	5	19.2	0	0	2	14.3	3	50.0	0	0	0	0	5	22.7	
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	3	12.0	2	11.1	1	14.3	0	0	1	14.3	1	14.3	1	10.0	2	13.3	

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2. Number and percentage of nonresponding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state/jurisdiction: 2010—Continued

State/jurisdiction	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions		4-year institutions									Less than 4-year ²		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions ¹		Highest level of degree						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
	Number	Percent	Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's										
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent							
New Jersey	7	12.3	5	13.9	1	5.9	1	7.7	3	50.0	2	9.5	2	6.3	5	20.0	
New Mexico	6	17.6	4	26.7	0	0	1	14.3	3	60.0	2	10.5	3	11.1	3	42.9	
New York	51	18.9	40	20.1	15	20.3	11	13.6	14	31.8	11	15.5	3	3.8	48	25.3	
North Carolina	3	2.3	3	4.5	0	0	0	0	3	10.3	0	0	0	0	3	5.3	
North Dakota	1	5.3	1	8.3	1	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	0	0	
Ohio	32	19.9	15	15.2	3	10.7	5	11.1	7	26.9	17	27.4	8	16.0	24	21.6	
Oklahoma	5	10.4	3	9.1	1	9.1	0	0	2	22.2	2	13.3	3	10.3	2	10.5	
Oregon	6	11.8	4	12.1	1	8.3	1	7.1	2	28.6	2	11.1	2	8.0	4	15.4	
Pennsylvania	35	19.1	8	6.5	2	4.2	6	11.8	0	0	27	45.8	2	5.9	33	22.1	
Rhode Island	1	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	1	10.0	
South Carolina	9	13.2	4	9.5	0	0	1	5.6	3	20.0	5	19.2	4	12.1	5	14.3	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tennessee	9	10.7	5	8.3	1	5.3	0	0	4	19.0	4	16.7	0	0	9	14.5	
Texas	32	15.7	12	11.7	2	3.7	3	12.5	7	28.0	20	19.8	1	1.0	31	30.7	
Utah	3	11.1	3	14.3	0	0	0	0	3	30.0	0	0	0	0	3	16.7	
Vermont	1	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	1	6.7	
Virginia	15	15.8	9	14.3	2	8.3	0	0	7	26.9	6	18.8	2	5.1	13	23.2	
Washington	3	4.5	3	7.7	1	8.3	0	0	2	14.3	0	0	0	0	3	12.0	
West Virginia	3	9.4	1	4.0	0	0	0	0	1	12.5	2	28.6	0	0	3	17.6	
Wisconsin	9	13.2	7	13.7	1	7.1	2	8.7	4	28.6	2	11.8	2	6.7	7	18.4	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

¹ 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.

² "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

Table A-3. Total number of academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state/jurisdiction: 2010

State/jurisdiction	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year ²	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions ¹	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
United States	3,689	2,363	821	833	709	1,326	1,559	2,130
Alabama	66	40	14	13	13	26	39	27
Alaska	5	3	1	2	0	2	5	0
Arizona	58	33	9	6	18	25	24	34
Arkansas	45	22	6	7	9	23	33	12
California	345	187	81	63	43	158	146	199
Colorado	58	35	12	6	17	23	26	32
Connecticut	40	25	10	10	5	15	18	22
Delaware	10	6	4	2	0	4	5	5
District of Columbia	16	16	9	6	1	0	2	14
Florida	152	111	23	44	44	41	41	111
Georgia	110	65	18	23	24	45	63	47
Hawaii	13	7	2	3	2	6	8	5
Idaho	13	10	3	2	5	3	7	6
Illinois	155	99	44	23	32	56	60	95
Indiana	82	62	18	22	22	20	28	54
Iowa	58	41	10	16	15	17	19	39
Kansas	58	31	7	11	13	27	30	28
Kentucky	68	41	13	13	15	27	24	44
Louisiana	49	29	14	10	5	20	29	20
Maine	29	19	5	6	8	10	15	14
Maryland	55	36	14	18	4	19	30	25
Massachusetts	117	95	37	37	21	22	30	87
Michigan	88	56	23	19	14	32	44	44
Minnesota	99	67	21	15	31	32	42	57
Mississippi	34	17	7	8	2	17	24	10
Missouri	108	76	27	23	26	32	34	74
Montana	20	10	2	5	3	10	15	5
Nebraska	37	26	6	14	6	11	15	22
Nevada	12	9	3	1	5	3	7	5
New Hampshire	25	18	7	4	7	7	10	15

See notes at end of table.

Table A-3. Total number of academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state/jurisdiction: 2010—Continued

State/jurisdiction	Total postsecondary degree-granting institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year ²	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions ¹	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
New Jersey	57	36	17	13	6	21	32	25
New Mexico	34	15	3	7	5	19	27	7
New York	270	199	74	81	44	71	80	190
North Carolina	132	67	20	18	29	65	75	57
North Dakota	19	12	3	2	7	7	14	5
Ohio	161	99	28	45	26	62	50	111
Oklahoma	48	33	11	13	9	15	29	19
Oregon	51	33	12	14	7	18	25	26
Pennsylvania	183	124	48	51	25	59	34	149
Rhode Island	13	11	6	4	1	2	3	10
South Carolina	68	42	9	18	15	26	33	35
South Dakota	22	17	4	11	2	5	12	10
Tennessee	84	60	19	20	21	24	22	62
Texas	204	103	54	24	25	101	103	101
Utah	27	21	3	8	10	6	9	18
Vermont	20	19	3	12	4	1	5	15
Virginia	95	63	24	13	26	32	39	56
Washington	66	39	12	13	14	27	41	25
West Virginia	32	25	6	11	8	7	15	17
Wisconsin	68	51	14	23	14	17	30	38
Wyoming	10	2	1	0	1	8	8	2

¹ 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.

² "Less than 4-year" category refers to institutions that have at least a 2-year degree, but less than a 4-year degree (below the Baccalaureate degree).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010.

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: These institutions are primarily undergraduate colleges with major emphasis on baccalaureate programs.

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/Associate's; Associate's; 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 (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: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the doctorate level.

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: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the master's degree.

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, professional vocational, and professional continuing education programs, and excludes basic vocational and basic adult education programs.

Sector (of institution): One of nine categories into which postsecondary institutions may be divided based on their control and level. Six of the nine sector categories were used in the Academic Libraries Survey data: (1) public, 4-year or above; (2) private nonprofit, 4-year or above; (3) private for profit, 4-year or above; (4) public, 2-year; (5) private nonprofit, 2-year; and (6) private for profit, 2-year.

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.

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): 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.

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 and the National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership programs).

UNITID: The unique unit identification number assigned to every institution in the universe.

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 all of the following:

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| a. | Do your total library expenditures exceed \$10,000? | Yes/No |
| b. | Do you have an organized collection of printed or other materials or a combination thereof? | Yes/No |
| c. | 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 |
| d. | Do you have established hours of operation during which paid, trained staff are available to meet the informational service needs of clientele? | Yes/No |
| e. | 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, FISCAL YEAR 2010

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 2010 Number of full-time equivalents (FTE) (1)	FY 2010 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, FISCAL YEAR 2010

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, FISCAL YEAR 2010

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 _____	

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

LIBRARY SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 2010

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	_____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

LIBRARY SERVICES CONT., FISCAL YEAR 2010

See instructions for definitions.

Item	Services	Number
Information services to groups:		
509	Number of presentations	_____
510	Total attendance at all presentations	_____
Information services to individuals:		
Reference (under 20 minutes):		
511	In-person	_____
512	Virtual	_____
513	Total Reference (sum of items 511 and 512)	_____
Consultations (20 minutes or more):		
514	In-person	_____
515	Virtual	_____
516	Total Consultations (sum of items 514 and 515)	_____
517	Total information services to individuals (sum of items 513 and 516)	_____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

LIBRARY SERVICES, TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 2010

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 - Now reported as an annual figure in item 517	

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

ELECTRONIC SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 2010

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	_____
703	Electronic theses and dissertations produced by your students	_____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

INFORMATION LITERACY, FISCAL YEAR 2010

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?	

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

VIRTUAL REFERENCE, FISCAL YEAR 2010

See instructions for definition.

Item		Yes/No
900	Does your library support virtual reference services? If no, select "N" and skip 901 thru 904.	_____
	If yes, does your library utilize any of the following and does it collect usage statistics form any of the virtual reference utilities?	
901	E-mail reference	_____
902	Chat reference, commercial service	_____
903	Chat reference, instant messaging applications	_____
904	Short message service (SMS) or text messaging	_____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ACADEMIC LIBRARY SURVEY – FISCAL YEAR 2010

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 2010.

LIBRARY - An entity that provides all of the following:

1. Total library expenditures exceed \$10,000.
2. An organized collection of printed or other materials or a combination thereof; and
3. A paid, trained library staff to provide and interpret library materials to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele; and
4. An established hours of operation during which paid, trained staff are available to meet the informational service needs of clientele; and
5. 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 2010

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 2010. 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 2010 and Salaries/Wages, Fiscal Year 2010

Column (1), Full-time equivalent (FTE) employees (items 200-205) - Report the number of filled or temporarily vacant FTE positions during Fall 2010. 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 fiscal year 2010 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 2010

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 2010 (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, 2009 to September 30, 2010.** 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 2010

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 Fiscal year 2010. Do not subtract the number withdrawn.

Column (2), Total number held at end of fiscal year - Report the total number of each category held at end of Fiscal year 2010. To get this figure, take the total number held at the end of Fiscal year 2009, add the number added during Fiscal year 2010, and subtract the number withdrawn Fiscal year 2010.

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 2010

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.

Information services to individuals (items 511 – 516) – Reference and consultation interactions are information contacts that involve 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.

Reference interactions may be in person, by phone, by e-mail, by the Web, and may take place at the reference desk or elsewhere and take less than 20 minutes to complete. Include information and referral services. Consultation interactions typically occur in person and take longer than 20 minutes to complete.

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.

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.

Report the total number of reference interactions in-person and virtual (item 511 and 512). A reference interaction is defined as requiring less than 20 minutes of a staff persons time to complete.

Total Reference (item 513) – Sum of In-person reference (item 511) and Virtual reference (item 512).

Report the total number of consultations in-person and virtual (item 514 and 515). A consultation is defined as requiring 20 minutes of more of a staff persons time to complete and may also require a reservation.

For both reference and consultation, figures may be determined by using “per typical week” measures and multiply for the total number of weeks the library is open.

Total Consultations (item 516) – Sum of In-person consultations (item 514) and Virtual consultations (item 515).

Total information services to individuals (item 517) – Sum of Total Reference (513) and Total Consultations (item 516). A yearly figure of the reference transactions per typical week (item 602) in previous collections.

Library Services - Typical Week, Fall 2010

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 2010 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) – Now reported as an annual figure in item 517.

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”. Examples of Technology to assist patrons with disabilities (item 702) are TDD and specially equipped work stations.

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.

Virtual Reference (revised language 3.5.09) (from NISO Z39.7, text integrated for clarity)

A virtual reference interaction is a question that is received and responded to in electronic format and conforms to reference interactions in that it is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, commendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Virtual reference interactions include e-mail, webform, chat, text messaging, instant messaging, or other network-based medium designed to support virtual reference. Examples of Chat reference, commercial service (item 902) are QuestionPoint and Tutor.com. Examples of Chat reference, instant messaging applications (item 904) are Meebo and Library Help.