
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

E.D. TABS

October 1999

Academic Libraries: 1996

U.S Department of Education

Office of Educational Research and Improvement

NCES2000326

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Introduction

The tables in this publication summarize library services, library staff, library collections, and library expenditures for libraries in higher education institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (D.C.). Library staff data are for Fall, 1996. Operating expenditures and library collections are for fiscal year 1996. Library circulation and interlibrary loans are for fiscal year 1996 and other library services are for a typical week in the Fall of 1996. FY 1996 is defined as any 12-month period between July 1, 1995, and September 30, 1996, that corresponds to the institution's fiscal year.

This report is based on information from the 1996-97 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Academic Libraries survey. IPEDS is the U.S. Department of Education's vehicle for collecting data from all postsecondary institutions in the United States. Other surveys included within IPEDS are Institutional Characteristics, Fall Enrollment, Completions, Finance, Faculty Salaries, and Staff. The data in this report come from the higher education institutions in IPEDS and include all colleges and universities with accreditation at the higher education level as recognized by the Secretary of Education. At the national level, 94.2 percent of the libraries responded and data were imputed for nonresponse.

The Academic Libraries survey has been carried out by NCES since 1966. Although there have been changes in the form over the years, the series is generally considered to be continuous. Beginning with the 1988 survey, the Academic Libraries survey has been conducted on a 2-year cycle. Caution should be exercised when comparing estimates by state because some states had higher levels of nonresponse than others did. See the section on *Methodology* following the tables for more detail on imputation. See table B for the number and percentage of nonresponding academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution.

Highlights

Services

In 1996, 3,408 of the 3,792 institutions of higher education in the United States reported that they had their own academic library (Table A - Methodology section).

In fiscal year 1996, general collection circulation transactions in the nation's academic libraries at institutions of higher education totaled 186.5 million. Reserve collection circulation transactions totaled 44.2 million. For general and reserve circulation transactions taken together, the median circulation was 15.0 per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student.¹ The median total circulation ranged from 8.4 per FTE in less than 4-year institutions to 28.0 in doctorate-granting institutions (table 1A and table 13A).

In 1996, academic libraries provided a total of about 9.4 million interlibrary loans to other libraries (both higher education and other types of libraries) and received about 7.5 million loans (table 1A).

The median number of volumes held per FTE student was 58.2 volumes. Median volumes held ranged from 19.0 per FTE in less than 4-year institutions to 111.2 in doctorate-granting institutions (table 13B).

Of the total volumes held at the end of the year, 44 percent (352.1 million) were held at the 125 institutions categorized under the 1994 Carnegie classification as Research I or Research II institutions. About 55 percent of the volumes were at those institutions classified as either Research or Doctoral in the Carnegie classification (table 4B).

In FY 1996, the median number of volumes added to collections per FTE student was 1.5. The median number added ranged from .6 per FTE in less than 4-year institutions to 2.8 in doctorate granting institutions (table 13B).

Staff

There was a total of 95,580 FTE staff working in academic libraries in 1996. Of these, about 27,268 (29 percent) were librarians or other professional staff; 40,022 (42 percent) were other paid staff; 291 (less than one-half of one percent) were contributed services staff; and 27,998 (29 percent) were student assistants (table 8A).

Excluding student assistants, the institutional median number of academic library FTE staff per 1,000

Methodology

Scope

The Academic Libraries survey was mailed in August 1996 to all 2-year and 4-year Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs) and to other postsecondary institutions in the United States that had one or more instructional programs of 4 years or more.³ Among the 3,792 higher education institutions in the United States that are the focus of this report the response rate was 95 percent. The Academic Library file and this Ed-Tabs report are limited to Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs), which are defined for this report as institutions which were accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education.

Of the 3,792 higher education institutions in the United States, there were 172 institutions that did not have their own library but shared a library with one or more of 96 other institutions. Those 172 institutions were excluded from the survey. There were also 212 institutions that were found to be out of scope because they did not have an academic library as defined by the survey. Thus there were 3,408 academic libraries in the IHEs of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The response among these 3,408 institutions was 94 percent.

An Academic Library is defined as an entity that provides all of the following:

- 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 clientele

- An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele

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

This definition includes libraries that are part of Learning Resource Centers. The library must be operated by a postsecondary education institution.

Data Collection Procedures

The Academic Library Survey data are collected and processed by the Census Bureau, for NCES. In 1990, an NCES/IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System) academic library survey improvement project was begun with the assistance of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the American Library Association's Office of Research and Statistics (ALA-ORS). The project identified a librarian in each state to work with IPEDS Coordinators in submitting library data to NCES. For the 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996 data collections many of those library representatives took major responsibility for collecting data in their

³ This report is based only on responses of the Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs). The response rate among "Other Postsecondary Institutions" is typically under 50 percent.

state. Others were available to promote prompt responses from librarians and to assist in problem resolution when anomalies were discovered in completed questionnaires.

The project also assisted NCES in developing microcomputer software packages prepared for use by states in reporting library data to NCES. The software package was named Input and Data Editing for Academic Library Statistics (IDEALS). Academic librarians within each state completed hard copy forms as in the past and returned them to the state's library representative or the IPEDS Coordinator. States were given the option of submitting the library forms to NCES, but were encouraged to enter those data into IDEALS and submit the data on diskette to NCES.

The IDEALS package features some internal consistency edit checks as well as a few range checks and summation checks. Library representatives at the state level could run edit/error reports and make corrections before submitting the data on diskette to NCES.

Editing and Imputation

The IDEALS computer program described above includes many edit checks providing some warnings as the data are being keyed and provides an edit/error report after the data have been keyed. Examples of these edit checks are listed below:

Summations--reported totals are compared with the sums of the constituent data items. If they are not equal, an error message is generated.

Relational edit checks--the program compares data entries from one section of the questionnaire with data entries from another section of the questionnaire for consistency. For example, if books and bound serials were added during the fiscal year the program would expect some expenditure to be reported for books and bound serials. If one is reported without the other 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--For example, if the average salary of librarians is less than \$20,000 or greater than \$100,000, an error message is generated. If any of the collections data, except for volumes held at the end of the year, is greater than 1,000,000, an error message is generated. If the reported hours of service is less than 10 hours per week or greater than 168 hours per week, an error message is generated.

When probable errors were identified by the IDEALS edit checks, state or Census Bureau personnel contacted the institution to resolve the problem.

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

If a total was blank or zero, but there were one or more positive subtotals the total was changed to equal the sum of the subtotals.

If prior year (1994) data were available, the 1994 responses were used for imputation. A ratio adjustment was done, taking into account the average amount of change that occurred in the variable within the imputation stratum to which the institution was assigned. These ratios were then applied to the prior year data used for imputation. The classes were based upon the highest level of degree (Doctor's, Master's, Bachelor's, and Associate), and control and size of institution. The four control/size imputation categories were: public, less than median number of degrees; public, equal to or greater than the median; private, less than the median; private, equal to or greater than the median.

If prior year data were unavailable, for purposes of imputation, the higher education file was divided into the 8 imputation classes noted above and averages for the class were applied.

To calculate the imputed value for a subtotal, the average estimate was calculated across the set of respondents in each class, including ones for which the total was obtained by adding the subtotals, but excluding those for which the sum of the subtotals did not originally equal the total. The average subtotal value was divided by the average total value within each imputation class to obtain an average proportion. The average proportion was multiplied by the reported total to obtain the imputed subtotal value.

If for total staff (Part B, line 6) and total operating expenditures (Part C, line 19), the total and all subtotals were blank or zero, they were imputed by using the average by imputation class.

Values were imputed for all data items in Parts B through F, except contributed services staff (Part B, line 4) and employee fringe benefits (Part C, line 23). These categories were applicable to only a few institutions. Values were not imputed for electronic services (Part G). Tables 1 - 11 and 13 reflect imputed data. Table 12, which reports percentages, does not include imputed data.

The imputation procedure of using a ratio adjustment to prior year data for imputation represented

the number of academic libraries, and the number and percentage of nonrespondents and respondents at the national level by level and control of institution. In addition, the remaining rows show the number and percentage of libraries responding for each item at the national level.

Classifications Used in the ED-TABS report

The tables in this report present the data by state, control (public, private); level of highest offering (doctor's, master's, bachelor's, and less than 4-year); size of FTE enrollment (less than 1,500; 1,500 to 4,999; 5,000 or more); and the 1994 Carnegie classification. For table presentation, "level I" and "level II" of the Carnegie classifications were combined. The Carnegie classification categories used are as follows: Research I and II; Doctoral I and II; Master's I and II; Baccalaureate I and II; Associate of Arts; and Specialized. In addition, there were 316 institutions that did not have a Carnegie classification in 1994 and these were put into a "not classified" category (Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*, Princeton, N. J.).

Caution on the analysis of data by state and by level and control of institution. Since the number of complete nonresponses can vary by state and affect the reliability of the state estimates, table B presents the distribution of the set of complete nonrespondents by libraries by state and by level and control of institution. Table C gives the number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution. The data user should be especially cautious in using data at a level of detail where the nonresponse rate was 30 percent or greater.

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Table 1A.- Total circulation and interlibrary loan transactions in academic libraries, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Circulation		Interlibrary loans	
		General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries	Loans received from other libraries
Total 50 states & D.C. ¹	3,408	186,544,558	44,188,834	9,430,907	7,512,105
Alabama	68	2,605,127	460,082	103,350	62,432
Alaska	6	470,732	60,529	25,740	24,959
Arizona	41	3,213,187	538,506	157,398	128,250
Arkansas	44	1,125,681	166,200	68,314	59,514
California	317	21,714,118	4,772,691	608,595	512,554
Colorado	51	3,735,334	565,765	179,490	133,123
Connecticut	44	1,928,479	401,565	126,396	92,182
Delaware	9	600,478	165,557	17,092	18,356
District of Columbia	19	1,728,126	496,234	78,102	66,736
Florida	104	6,005,230	1,566,070	302,389	253,074
Georgia	99	3,593,565	842,599	184,317	121,730
Hawaii	16	873,387	104,061	19,995	16,270
Idaho	11	811,488	238,921	35,650	38,681
Illinois	164	9,030,894	2,466,255	871,651	620,287
Indiana	69	4,983,087	1,040,278	269,679	213,578
Iowa	59	2,711,650	619,513	171,126	128,361
Kansas	52	3,000,418	531,604	142,638	111,405
Kentucky	45	2,590,704	575,044	98,620	71,435
Louisiana	32	2,136,641	509,503	90,182	95,553
Maine	31	767,476	405,488	128,294	122,478
Maryland	57	3,352,655	956,069	151,465	122,615
Massachusetts	116	7,349,754	2,277,520	372,495	266,043
Michigan	104	5,254,482	1,063,369	254,806	182,543
Minnesota	96	5,167,638	1,077,507	433,017	255,617
Mississippi	40	1,240,329	326,427	41,865	34,346
Missouri	89	3,545,553	822,102	185,134	163,548
Montana	23	547,450	182,426	45,635	35,815
Nebraska	30	1,517,398	276,062	71,514	64,157
Nevada	9	594,096	172,376	22,191	23,219
New Hampshire	28	1,015,760	306,993	58,551	51,389
New Jersey	55	3,880,452	644,120	146,415	114,319
New Mexico	32	1,306,194	451,486	76,287	97,815
New York	255	13,455,140	4,412,614	645,188	524,000
North Carolina	120	5,949,423	1,003,087	271,551	162,500
North Dakota	20	768,270	93,058	32,270	37,045
Ohio	137	7,488,667	1,840,163	565,781	626,815
Oklahoma	45	1,755,249	495,396	102,884	91,058
Oregon	48	2,315,062	684,096	137,303	111,181
Pennsylvania	202	8,153,182	2,443,714	471,415	387,460
Rhode Island	12	773,742	305,863	43,908	35,904
South Carolina	62	2,614,056	440,873	81,058	84,912
South Dakota	20	365,407	99,852	37,863	42,718
Tennessee	76	3,011,012	749,156	101,449	103,944
Texas	172	12,733,968	2,272,697	582,169	407,987
Utah	15	1,991,775	472,305	75,170	54,061
Vermont	21	773,469	238,236	42,014	38,111
Virginia	82	4,347,705	1,456,889	233,193	170,233
Washington	64	5,824,757	729,049	178,065	120,831
West Virginia	27	1,145,411	183,202	35,674	34,323
Wisconsin	61	4,277,136	1,163,786	226,142	156,238
Wyoming	9	403,564	21,876	29,417	20,400

¹ Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996
SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 1B.- Total circulation and interlibrary loan transactions in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Circulation		Interlibrary loans	
		General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries	Loans received from other libraries

All higher education institutions

Table 2B.- Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Total	Less than 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 119	120 or more
All higher education institutions¹	3,408	258,651	28	72	466	1,490	957	315	80
Control									
Public	1,573	119,398	5	7	168	857	385	104	47
Private	1,835	139,253	23	65	298	633	572	211	33
Level²									
Total 4-year and above	2,115	176,108	12	24	170	650	895	311	53
Doctor's	538	49,588	2	6	19	99	229	155	28
Master's	905	75,452	4	10	60	251	470	92	18
Bachelor's	670	50,947	6	8	90	299	196	64	7
Less than 4-year	1,293	82,543	16	48	296	840	62	4	27
Size (FTE enrollment)									
Less than 1,500	1,839	126,107	25	68	394	867	391	81	13

Table 3A.- Number served and number of reference transactions per typical week, and total information service to groups, in academic libraries, by state: 1996

Table 4A.- Number of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes, by state: 1996

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Table 4B.- Number of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Volumes held at end of year	Number of libraries in volume category									
			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 higher education institutions¹	3,408	806,717,207	320	158	213	241	450	691	747	275	153	160
Control												
Public	1,573	469,863,888	43	57	77	145	297	362	231	146	106	109
Private	1,835	336,853,319	277	101	136	96	153	329	516	129	47	51
Level²												
Total 4-year and above	2,115	753,862,302	115	48	90	89	155	361	673	273	151	160
Doctor's	538	517,545,197	12	6	8	5	14	35	131	83	93	151
Master's	905	175,152,602	35	19	24	22	39	177	378	151	51	9
Bachelor's	670	61,076,696	68	23	58	61	102	148	164	39	7	0
Less than 4-year	1,293	52,854,905	205	110	123	152	295	330	74	2	2	0
Size (FTE enrollment)												

Table 5B.- Number of units and linear feet held at the end of the year and number of volumes, units, and linear feet added during the year by material collection category, in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Number held at the end of the year				Number added during the year				
		Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts and archives in linear feet	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units	Books and bound serials volumes	Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts and archives linear feet	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units
All higher education institutions ¹	3,408	1,015,714,047	4,310,700	33,879,852	95,860,437	21,346,078	38,172,955	223,131	658,490	1,951,563
Control										
Public	1,573	697,747,082	2,491,931	26,388,683	68,396,912	12,758,101	22,755,467	110,782	533,327	1,150,885
Private	1,835	317,966,965	1,818,769	7,491,169	27,463,525	8,587,977	15,417,488	112,349	125,163	800,678
Level²										
Total 4-year and above	2,115	971,527,449	4,180,961	33,603,085	92,376,480	19,371,834	35,940,374	217,637	647,541	1,876,702
Doctor's	538	651,660,202	3,035,392	29,300,258	80,556,839	13,057,752	21,231,259	155,663	516,402	1,571,261
Master's	905	287,024,715	861,434	3,506,648	8,792,286	4,631,815	12,523,020	44,118	99,075	203,228
Bachelor's	670	32,842,532	283,989	796,179	3,027,355	1,680,389	2,186,095	17,735	32,064	102,213
Less than 4-year	1,293	44,186,598	129,739	276,767	3,483,957	1,974,244	2,232,581	5,494	10,949	74,861
Size (FTE enrollment)										
Less than 1,500	1,839	80,204,611	653,369	928,644	7,267,796	3,279,195	4,675,441	42,372	41,000	208,258
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	215,946,068	621,658	2,973,992	8,569,344	4,431,502	10,175,857	30,687	89,245	226,864
5,000 or more	558	719,563,368	3,035,673	29,977,216	80,023,297	13,635,381	23,321,657	150,072	528,245	1,516,441
Carnegie classification (1994) ²										
Research I and II	125	408,648,031	2,214,205	22,082,787	65,177,411	8,306,698	12,024,746	118,295	380,860	988,669
Doctoral I and II	110	146,521,773	490,468	5,308,330	11,467,513	2,657,387	5,193,057	20,495	91,903	469,271
Master's I and II	518	310,086,857	769,011	4,329,338	6,184,654	4,212,721	12,390,944	30,306	111,678	104,533
Baccalaureate I and II	599	65,719,356	415,604	1,437,008	3,255,036	2,559,481	4,430,813	19,246	49,895	84,541
Associate of Arts	1,182	42,958,771	128,058	255,096	3,502,834	1,911,097	2,218,800	4,538	10,084	73,647
Specialized	558	33,042,218	250,516	390,359	5,740,256	1,296,411	1,418,176	27,474	10,972	206,799
Not classified	316	8,737,041	42,838	76,934	532,733	402,283	496,419	2,777	3,098	24,103

¹ Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

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 institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 6A. - Number of unduplicated titles held at the end of the year in academic libraries by material collection category, and by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents not elsewhere classified	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Sound recordings ²	Films and video materials	Computer files ²
Total 50 states & D.C. ¹	3,408	449,178,927	67,313,520	5,708,762	181,203,010	9,206,407	3,915,855	982,508
Alabama	68	8,031,362	940,277	71,709	4,583,556	102,191	78,409	12,151
Alaska	6	1,342,885	8,236	12,575	926,093	25,501	15,564	2,433
Arizona	41	4,080,638	1,012,506	58,753	1,234,493	89,661	53,240	4,470
Arkansas	44	3,159,433	405,548	36,830	2,855,060	54,578	31,351	44,303
California	317	40,099,501	5,305,932	976,013	10,408,240	770,945	320,410	80,324
Colorado	51	5,917,569	1,746,910	91,035	2,972,771	119,741	65,270	6,097
Connecticut	44	6,534,767	1,000,361	62,723	2,985,375	135,587	50,624	3,243
Delaware	9	477,299	41,601	7,483	336,787	7,962	3,747	254
District of Columbia	19	5,954,837	241,649	70,315	1,071,354	70,598	26,564	2,263
Florida	104	12,919,430	2,310,296	142,874	3,254,916	193,040	158,644	15,417
Georgia	99	7,373,387	1,124,032	105,924	3,480,256	152,774	89,559	36,073
Hawaii	16	2,772,058	51,891	37,209	87,484	33,543	26,255	2,654
Idaho	11	1,828,156	575,346	16,249	717,149	14,330	12,779	2,184
Illinois	164	26,526,880	2,775,153	299,394	11,884,834	689,211	223,518	29,457
Indiana	69	8,425,031	1,399,508	140,209	3,848,620	167,346	94,134	36,580
Iowa	59	8,330,516	862,663	153,516	1,670,054	129,625	65,411	8,354
Kansas	52	5,950,374	966,589	45,708	2,619,916	100,647	47,294	7,357
Kentucky	45	6,967,441	1,350,301	76,286	3,088,014	173,278	62,099	7,762

Table 6B.- Number of unduplicated titles held at the end of the year in academic libraries by material collection category, and by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents not elsewhere classified	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Sound recordings ³	Films and video materials	Computer files ³
All higher education institutions¹	3,408	449,178,927	67,313,520	5,708,762	181,203,010	9,206,407	3,915,855	982,508
Control								
Public	1,573	260,124,607	52,459,571	3,103,593	124,466,690	4,907,436	2,581,579	519,713
Private	1,835	189,054,320	14,853,949	2,605,169	56,736,320	4,298,971	1,334,276	462,795
Level²								
Total 4-year and above	2,115	405,179,686	65,590,567	5,216,492	177,152,350	8,002,142	2,527,678	733,435
Doctor's	538	241,833,138	39,358,293	3,623,873	97,369,914	4,519,089	1,100,426	489,329
Master's	905	118,172,798	22,485,351	1,203,406	72,341,589	2,455,987	1,027,510	153,769
Bachelor's	670	45,118,627	3,746,923	388,388	7,437,733	1,025,417	398,281	90,296
Less than 4-year	1,293	43,999,241	1,722,953	492,270	4,050,660	1,204,265	1,388,177	249,073
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	1,839	84,439,736	5,892,851	999,065	21,703,156	2,323,405	1,040,329	322,981
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	108,723,032	16,807,021	1,133,969	53,636,991	2,414,555	1,388,997	201,349
5,000 or more	558	256,016,159	44,613,648	3,575,728	105,862,863	4,468,447	1,486,529	458,178
Carnegie classification (1994)²								
Research I and II	125	140,875,936	16,065,353	2,008,820	43,840,348	2,106,663	487,269	77,458
Doctoral I and II	110	53,706,766	12,218,113	998,028	21,631,811	1,187,958	246,788	98,522
Master's I and II	518	106,547,380	28,020,369	1,075,192	85,629,311	2,129,444	824,733	336,000
Baccalaureate I and II	599	69,778,026	6,416,372	616,846	16,518,713	1,592,736	582,861	69,200
Associate of Arts	1,182	43,533,176	1,713,380	472,045	3,942,835	1,172,546	1,335,057	222,171
Specialized	558	28,046,641	2,486,859	433,966	8,172,619	851,878	324,397	126,539
Not classified	316	6,691,002	393,074	103,865	1,467,373	165,182	114,750	52,618

¹ Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

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 institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

³ 'Sound recordings' was previously labeled 'Audio materials,' and 'Computer files' was previously labeled 'Machine readable materials.'

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 7A.- Number of unduplicated titles added during the year by material collection category, and by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	
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Table 8A.- Number and percentage of FTE staff in academic libraries, by staff category and state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff	Percent	Librarians and other professional		All other paid staff		Contributed service staff		Student assistants	
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
Total 50 states & D.C. ¹	3,408	95,580	100.0%	27,268	28.5%	40,022	41.9%	291	0.3%	27,998	29.3%
Alabama	68	1,564	1.6	408	26.1	585	37.4	3	.2	569	36.4
Alaska	6	239	.2	68	28.7	102	42.6	2	.7	67	28.0
Arizona	41	1,416	1.5	335	23.7	624	44.1	1	0	455	32.2
Arkansas	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
California	317	9,503	9.9	2,322	24.4	4,027	42.4	21	.2	3,134	33.0
Colorado	51	1,229	1.3	323	26.3	553	45.0	0	.0	353	28.7
Connecticut	44	1,516	1.6	508	33.5	644	42.5	2	.1	363	23.9
Delaware	9	346	.4	100	29.0	161	46.7	0	0	84	24.4
District of Columbia	19	1,130	1.2	335	29.6	522	46.2	3	.3	270	23.9
Florida	104	3,198	3.3	964	30.2	1,452	45.4	6	.2	775	24.2
Georgia	99	2,275	2.4	684	30.1	1,008	44.3	1	.1	581	25.5
Hawaii	16	494	.5	136	27.6	173	35.1	3	.5	182	36.8
Idaho	11	368	.4	87	23.6	150	40.6	2	0	130	35.4
Illinois	117	9,503	9.9	2,322	24.4	4,027	42.4	21	.2	3,134	33.0
Indiana	164	1,035	1.1	335	29.6	522	46.2	3	.3	270	23.9
Iowa	117	9,503	9.9	2,322	24.4	4,027	42.4	21	.2	3,134	33.0
Kansas	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Kentucky	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Louisiana	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Maine	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Maryland	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Massachusetts	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Michigan	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Minnesota	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Mississippi	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Missouri	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Montana	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Nebraska	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Nevada	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
New Hampshire	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
New Jersey	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
New Mexico	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
New York	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
North Carolina	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
North Dakota	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Ohio	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Oklahoma	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Oregon	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Pennsylvania	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Rhode Island	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
South Carolina	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
South Dakota	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Tennessee	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Texas	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Utah	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Vermont	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Virginia	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Washington	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
West Virginia	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Wisconsin	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1
Wyoming	44	716	.7	194	27.1	279	38.9	7	.9	237	33.1

Table 8B.- Number and percentage of FTE staff in academic libraries by staff category and by institutional control level, size, and Carnegie classification: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff	Percent	Librarians and other professional		All other paid staff		Contributed service staff		Student assistants	
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
All higher education institutions¹	3,408	95,580	100.0%	27,268	28.5%	40,022	41.9%	291	0.3%	27,998	29.3%
Control											
Public	1,573	58,506	61.2	16,031	27.4	25,989	44.4	78	.1	16,407	28.0
Private	1,835	37,074	38.8	11,237	30.3	14,033	37.9	213	.6	11,591	31.3
Level²											
Total 4-year and above	2,115	81,589	85.4	23,143	28.4	33,991	41.7	216	.3	24,239	29.7
Doctor's	538	53,620	56.1	14,882	27.8	24,250	45.2	29	.1	14,459	27.0
Master's	905	20,402	21.3	6,059	29.7	7,390	36.2	120	.6	6,833	33.5
Bachelor's	670	7,552	7.9	2,198	29.1	2,342	31.0	66	.9	2,946	39.0
Less than 4-year	1,293	13,990	14.6	4,125	29.5	6,031	43.1	75	.5	3,759	26.9
Size (FTE enrollment)											

Table 9A.- Total operating expenditures and number of libraries by category of total operating expenditures, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Number of libraries								
			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
Total 50 states & D.C. 1	3,408	\$4,301,815,368	71	141	264	533	439	571	575	379	435
Alabama	68	56,676,859	0	2	5	16	10	17	5	9	4
Alaska	6	10,860,535	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Arizona	41	59,584,957	0	5	5	6	4	8	5	4	4
Arkansas	44	27,107,902	0	1	6	13	8	2	9	0	5
California	317	468,151,779	8	16	23	44	32	65	59	28	42
Colorado	51	59,535,381	2	6	5	10	3	6	6	6	7
Connecticut	44	87,835,182	0	0	6	3	5	9	8	6	7
Delaware	9	16,007,290	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1
District of Columbia	19	61,257,086	0	0	1	4	2	1	2	2	7
Florida	104	129,657,499	1	13	8	22	9	8	16	13	14
Georgia	99	102,078,834	2	3	6	17	21	19	13	8	10
Hawaii	16	18,647,364	0	1	2	2	2	4	1	3	1
Idaho	11	16,148,742	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	3
Illinois	164	209,622,725	4	4	14	25	18	28	38	15	18
Indiana	69	96,404,631	1	3	8	14	6	11	11	8	7
Iowa	59	57,656,360	1	1	1	14	10	16	10	3	3
Kansas	52	41,613,323	0	3	4	23	10	2	1	4	5
Kentucky	45	55,899,859	3	4	4	5	7	8	5	3	6
Louisiana	32	51,823,274	0	1	1	1	8	2	3	9	7
Maine	31	20,976,114	0	1	6	5	5	7	2	0	5
Maryland	57	85,913,184	1	3	2	3	5	9	17	8	9
Massachusetts	116	232,941,990	1	4	8	14	10	21	21	17	20

Table 9B.- Total operating expenditures and number of libraries by category of total operating expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Number of libraries								
			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 higher education institutions ¹	3,408	\$4,301,815,368	71	141	264	533	439	571	575	379	435
Control											
Public	1,573	2,629,996,839	2	9	53	208	199	279	309	216	298
Private	1,835	1,671,818,529	69	132	211	325	240	292	266	163	137
Level ²											
Total 4-year and above	2,115	3,818,599,349	30	63	108	268	241	320	355	308	422
Doctor's	538	2,714,421,008	3	1	7	28	25	43	49	86	296
Master's	905	836,213,574	7	18	31	79	106	152	221	185	106
Bachelor's	670	266,939,482	20	44	70	160	110	125	84	37	20
Less than 4-year	1,293	483,216,019	41	78	156	265	198	251	220	71	13
Size (FTE enrollment)											
Less than 1,500	1,839	544,449,931	71	141	259	477	348	313	154	54	22
1,500 to 4,999	1,011	882,597,067	0	0	5	56	91	240	340	193	86
5,000 or more	558	2,874,768,370	0	0	0	0	0	18	81	132	327
Carnegie classification (1994) ²											
Research I and II	125	1,780,260,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	124
Doctoral I and II	110	494,021,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	90
Master's I and II	518	810,453,374	0	0	0	4	19	54	128	178	135
Baccalaureate I and II	599	388,732,136	0	1	11	72	116	151	152	62	34
Associate of Arts	1,182	465,249,226	28	63	123	223	195	243	223	73	11
Specialized	558	283,334,485	14	37	80	131	78	77	60	45	36
Not classified	316	79,764,656	29	40	50	103	31	46	7	5	5

¹ Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

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 institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 10A.- Library operating expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures	Information resources total ²	Preservation	All other operating expenditures ³
Total 50 states & D.C. ¹	3,408	\$4,301,815,368	\$2,147,841,900	49.9%	\$1,499,248,832	\$45,610,394	\$609,114,308
Alabama	68	56,676,859	27,613,036	48.7	20,672,980	742,263	7,648,581
Alaska	6	10,860,535	6,088,403	56.1	2,024,207	33,961	2,713,964
Arizona	41	59,584,957	28,304,907	47.5	20,461,872	567,316	10,250,867
Arkansas	44	27,107,902	12,281,246	45.3	10,769,651	204,001	3,853,005
California	317	468,151,779	256,043,065	54.7	139,710,652	5,550,985	66,847,092
Colorado	51	59,535,381	28,693,698	48.2	23,028,947	657,357	7,155,378
Connecticut	44	87,835,182	42,018,682	47.8	28,271,553	1,162,396	16,382,553
Delaware	9	16,007,290	7,349,176	45.9	7,020,232	130,024	1,507,858
District of Columbia	19	61,257,086	28,915,479	47.2	22,889,046	708,466	8,744,097
Florida	104	129,657,499	64,824,482	50.0	47,742,464	1,354,491	15,736,060
Georgia	107	152,978,551	75,337,748	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Idaho	12	12,878,531	6,533,178	50.8	2,320,232	218,611	2,149,888
Illinois	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Indiana	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Iowa	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Kansas	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Kentucky	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Louisiana	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Maine	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Maryland	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Massachusetts	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Michigan	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Minnesota	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Mississippi	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Missouri	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Montana	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Nebraska	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Nevada	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
New Hampshire	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
New Jersey	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
New Mexico	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
New York	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
North Carolina	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
North Dakota	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Ohio	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Oklahoma	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Oregon	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Pennsylvania	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Rhode Island	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
South Carolina	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
South Dakota	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Tennessee	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Texas	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Utah	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Vermont	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Virginia	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Washington	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
West Virginia	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Wisconsin	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889
Wyoming	127	187,852,551	92,533,178	49.3	48,656,491	1,148,148	15,469,889

Table 10B.- Library operating expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percentage of total operating expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries
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Table 11A.- Operating expenditures for information resources, equipment, and other selected expenditures by category, by state: 1996

State	Total number of libraries	Information resources total ²	Books and bound serials	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Audiovisual materials	Computer files/search services ³
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PuSc 1,573 891,758,651 265,738,952 86,186,639 51 ,60,863 6,065 97,151,611 5,116,837

Table 11B.- Operating expenditures for information resources, equipment and other selected expenditures by category, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Information resources total ³	Books and bound serials	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Audiovisual materials	Computer files/search services ⁴	Document delivery/inter-library loan
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Table 12A.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state, United States: 1996

State	Electronic catalog that includes the library's holdings		Electronic indexes and reference tools	
	Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on		

Table 12A.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state, United States: 1996

State	Electronic full text periodicals				Electronic full text course reserves			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states & D.C. ¹	69.7%	38.1%	31.8%	11.0%	6.3%	5.1%	4.5%	1.7%
Alabama	77.6	29.6	24.6	9.4	7.6	.0	1.8	.0
Alaska	66.7	50.0	50.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Arizona	79.5	45.5	43.8	25.0	7.7	.0	6.2	3.1
Arkansas	74.4	13.2	2.9	2.9	7.1	5.4	5.7	8.6
California	65.1	32.1	30.0	9.9	7.1	6.2	5.0	.9
Colorado	70.8	40.4	34.8	11.1	6.4	4.2	4.4	.0
Connecticut	75.0	51.4	47.2	14.3	7.5	8.1	8.1	2.7
Delaware	88.9	42.9	37.5	16.7	22.2	14.3	12.5	.0
District of Columbia	52.9	23.1	14.3	7.1	23.5	16.7	.0	.0
Florida	76.0	25.6	22.0	10.3	6.2	4.7	3.7	2.5
Georgia	85.1	64.9	58.9	21.4	7.1	5.1	4.1	1.4
Hawaii	75.0	62.5	62.5	25.0	6.2	.0	6.2	.0
Idaho	45.5	45.5	18.2	9.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Illinois	71.2	42.3	32.1	9.7	6.5	6.7	6.8	2.3
Indiana	66.7	36.1	26.7	11.7	6.2	4.9	5.0	1.7
Iowa	62.5	38.3	25.5	.0	7.1	6.4	4.3	4.3
Kansas	82.0	28.6	29.2	14.3	7.8	8.0	4.1	.0
Kentucky	57.8	27.0	27.0	8.1	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.3
Louisiana	56.7	38.5	30.8	15.4	3.4	4.0	3.8	.0
Maine	60.0	42.3	34.6	11.5	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.0
Maryland	80.0	38.0	38.8	10.4	9.6	8.3	8.5	4.3
Massachusetts	63.4	35.3	31.0	13.1	7.2	3.9	2.0	1.0
Michigan	67.0	35.1	25.8	12.4	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Minnesota	80.5	58.8	50.6	17.3	6.0	4.1	2.7	.0
Mississippi	61.5	14.7	13.3	3.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Missouri	71.3	40.2	23.5	7.9	7.0	6.2	3.8	.0
Montana	84.2	47.4	52.6	42.1	15.8	5.3	5.3	.0
Nebraska	77.8	44.4	36.0	4.2	7.4	7.4	8.0	8.0
Nevada	77.8	66.7	55.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
New Hampshire	79.2	21.1	15.0	5.3	8.3	10.5	10.0	10.0
New Jersey	74.4	25.6	27.0	10.8	2.4	2.4	.0	.0
New Mexico	65.6	43.8	34.4	15.6	9.4	6.2	3.1	3.1
New York	52.7	25.4	25.4	6.9	4.2	4.3	5.2	2.2
North Carolina	79.7	22.2	18.4	7.8	4.4	1.9	2.9	.0
North Dakota	100.0	93.3	93.3	71.4	.0	14.3	7.7	.0
Ohio	65.5	48.5	29.8	10.8	6.2	5.2	4.3	4.4
Oklahoma	69.0	26.8	29.3	13.2	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.3
Oregon	63.6	30.0	23.1	7.7	4.5	5.0	.0	.0
Pennsylvania	62.7	46.9	39.0	6.1	8.0	9.2	8.3	1.2
Rhode Island	91.7	58.3	81.8	36.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
South Carolina	57.6	17.9	17.0	5.8	1.7	1.8	.0	.0
South Dakota	85.0	55.0	45.0	35.0	5.0	.0	.0	.0
Tennessee	68.6	41.7	37.3	8.8	5.8	1.6	3.4	.0
Texas	72.2	36.1	31.9	7.4	5.7	4.9	5.1	.7
Utah	92.3	76.9	30.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	.0	.0
Vermont	75.0	71.4	60.0	14.3	12.5	14.3	14.3	.0
Virginia	85.7	63.9	32.4	4.3	6.6	8.6	5.8	2.9
Washington	71.7	32.7	28.8	12.2	10.0	3.9	4.0	2.0
West Virginia	76.9	20.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wisconsin	74.1	50.9	40.4	14.0	10.3	6.9	6.9	1.7
Wyoming	88.9	88.9	88.9	77.8	.0	.0	.0	.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12A.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state, United States: 1996

State	Electronic files other than the catalog				Internet access			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states & D.C. ¹	38.1%	28.1%	26.4%	24.0%	80.9%	76.9%	50.4%	23.9%
Alabama	31.3	24.6	20.7	17.9	67.2	63.8	35.1	28.3
Alaska	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	83.3	66.7	66.7	66.7
Arizona	51.3	48.4	40.0	40.0	87.2	73.5	57.6	33.3
Arkansas	30.2	18.4	17.1	17.1	65.1	85.0	31.4	20.0
California	33.2	24.2	22.4	16.8	75.7	69.5	46.1	21.4
Colorado	38.3	27.7	33.3	31.1	84.0	80.0	60.0	23.3
Connecticut	42.5	43.2	40.5	36.1	78.0	78.4	50.0	20.0

Table 12A.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state, United States: 1996

State	Library reference service by e-mail				Capacity to place interlibrary loan/document delivery requests electronically			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
Total 50 states & D.C. ¹	40.1%	38.8%	36.4%	22.5%	60.0%	31.6%	30.6%	11.5%
Alabama	37.3	30.4	28.1	20.4	43.3	22.8	20.7	7.3
Alaska	66.7	66.7	66.7	50.0	66.7	50.0	66.7	16.7
Arizona	31.6	27.3	34.4	28.1	53.8	31.2	34.4	18.8
Arkansas	34.9	37.8	28.6	22.9	76.2	27.8	20.6	8.8
California	34.8	32.9	32.9	16.1	44.2	19.3	21.1	11.2
Colorado	39.6	38.3	43.5	21.7	61.2	47.8	47.8	22.2
Connecticut	38.5	44.7	43.2	29.7	72.5	37.8	37.8	2.8
Delaware	44.4	57.1	37.5	28.6	66.7	42.9	25.0	.0
District of Columbia	47.1	30.8	42.9	21.4	47.1	30.8	30.8	7.1
Florida	36.1	27.6	28.6	20.7	62.2	24.4	20.5	10.0
Georgia	44.2	46.8	39.5	25.4	60.5	28.6	23.9	14.7
Hawaii	50.0	43.8	43.8	25.0	62.5	25.0	31.2	6.2
Idaho	36.4	36.4	36.4	18.2	63.6	45.5	27.3	.0
Illinois	39.3	33.1	29.9	21.4	72.5	25.7	30.6	12.8
Indiana	26.6	30.2	29.5	23.0	51.5	39.7	29.0	9.7
Iowa	54.5	56.2	50.0	27.7	54.4	22.4	18.4	2.1
Kansas	54.0	40.8	33.3	25.0	78.4	31.9	27.7	10.9
Kentucky	35.6	40.5	37.8	24.3	73.3	32.4	27.0	10.8
Louisiana	44.8	42.3	40.7	37.5	46.7	30.8	26.9	8.0
Maine	51.6	41.4	37.0	19.2	61.3	44.4	42.3	15.4
Maryland	42.3	44.7	35.4	19.1	53.8	27.1	28.6	12.2
Massachusetts	39.1	42.7	36.9	21.4	60.7	35.3	33.7	10.3
Michigan	34.0	36.1	37.1	21.6	52.6	23.7	23.7	12.4
Minnesota	48.3	44.3	41.6	28.4	67.8	39.2	35.4	11.5
Mississippi	20.5	17.6	20.0	16.7	56.4	21.2	16.7	13.3
Missouri	37.5	39.5	35.4	19.7	67.8	25.9	31.7	10.1
Montana	42.1	36.8	36.8	31.6	52.6	31.6	31.6	15.8
Nebraska	55.6	53.8	50.0	30.8	77.8	57.7	50.0	19.2
Nevada	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	55.6	33.3	22.2	11.1
New Hampshire	54.2	52.4	38.1	35.0	73.9	33.3	28.6	10.0
New Jersey	32.6	35.0	27.0	10.8	65.1	27.5	34.2	10.3
New Mexico	43.8	40.6	40.6	21.9	56.2	21.9	28.1	12.5
New York	40.3	35.5	34.8	19.5	59.2	32.1	32.9	9.1
North Carolina	31.3	21.8	22.1	15.4	77.1	31.8	32.4	13.5
North Dakota	53.3	53.8	53.8	53.8	80.0	46.7	53.3	26.7
Ohio	36.3	41.0	35.4	21.3	59.3	45.5	37.9	13.0
Oklahoma	19.5	25.0	17.9	13.5	54.8	27.5	20.5	13.9
Oregon	44.2	51.3	55.0	37.5	56.8	32.5	37.5	12.8
Pennsylvania	44.4	43.9	40.6	24.4	52.2	35.6	36.3	9.6
Rhode Island	58.3	50.0	54.5	45.5	58.3	50.0	54.5	27.3
South Carolina	39.0	40.0	35.2	14.8	66.1	29.6	22.6	9.4
South Dakota	35.0	35.0	35.0	30.0	75.0	40.0	40.0	45.0
Tennessee	30.4	39.0	39.7	24.6	58.0	33.9	33.3	5.4
Texas	40.6	41.7	39.4	25.4	52.2	29.0	26.1	14.2
Utah	38.5	38.5	30.8	30.8	61.5	53.8	46.2	15.4
Vermont	56.2	57.1	50.0	35.7	75.0	42.9	46.7	14.3
Virginia	53.9	52.1	43.5	29.9	77.9	38.4	33.8	11.3
Washington	54.1	53.8	42.3	14.3	51.7	32.7	34.0	6.2
West Virginia	46.2	40.0	41.7	16.7	69.2	41.7	33.3	4.2
Wisconsin	51.7	48.3	51.7	25.9	61.4	38.6	40.4	14.3
Wyoming	55.6	44.4	44.4	33.3	66.7	55.6	44.4	33.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12A.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by state, United States: 1996

State	Electronic document delivery by the library to patron's account/address	Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside the library	Computer software for patron use inside the library	Technology in the library to assist patrons with disabilities	Instruction by library staff on use of internet resources
Total 50 states & D.C. ¹	16.5%	63.4%	60.5%	42.1%	75.4%
Alabama	7.6	64.2	66.2	37.9	64.2
Alaska	16.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	83.3
Arizona	20.0	52.5	46.2	38.5	82.1
Arkansas	18.6	52.3	51.2	36.4	70.5
California	13.0	58.2	53.1	37.2	71.9
Colorado	22.4	61.2	59.2	46.9	78.0
Connecticut	17.9	57.5	50.0	40.0	65.9
Delaware	11.1	44.4	44.4	66.7	88.9
District of Columbia	17.6	58.8	52.9	29.4	58.8
Florida	23.7	71.4	68.4	64.4	71.4
Georgia	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Illinois	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Indiana	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Iowa	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Michigan	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Minnesota	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Mississippi	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Missouri	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Montana	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Nebraska	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Nevada	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
New Hampshire	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
New Jersey	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
New Mexico	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
New York	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
North Carolina	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
North Dakota	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Ohio	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Oklahoma	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Oregon	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Pennsylvania	7.97	29.4	54.7	26.4	62.0
Rhode Island	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
South Carolina	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
South Dakota	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Tennessee	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Texas	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Utah	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Vermont	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Virginia	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Washington	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
West Virginia	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Wisconsin	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4
Wyoming	17.5	47.9	51.1	33.6	41.4

Table 12B.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Table 12B.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Electronic full text periodicals				Electronic full text course reserves			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All higher education institutions ¹	69.7%	38.1%	31.8%	11.0%	6.3%	5.1%	4.5%	1.7%
Control								
Public	84.0	47.0	38.6	14.5	7.0	5.9	5.5	2.0
Private	56.6	29.6	25.3	7.6	5.7	4.4	3.6	1.5
Level ²								
Total 4-year and above	67.0	44.5	39.0	11.5	7.7	6.9	6.3	2.0
Doctor's	73.9	60.2	57.6	15.8	13.9	12.8	12.2	4.1
Master's	66.5	42.8	36.0	11.5	5.7	5.2	4.5	1.5
Bachelor's	61.9	33.0	26.6	7.8	5.3	4.4	3.7	1.0
Less than 4-year	74.2	27.4	19.8	10.1	4.0	2.1	1.5	1.3
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	57.8	25.2	20.3	8.1	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.1
1,500 to 4,999	79.4	43.0	34.2	10.3	5.3	4.0	3.3	1.5
5,000 or more	88.5	65.7	59.6	20.4	14.0	12.9	13.2	4.1
Carnegie classification (1994) ²								
Research I and II	96.7	85.6	83.8	26.7	31.6	28.9	26.1	6.2
Doctoral I and II	90.3	74.0	69.0	23.5	18.4	18.0	19.0	8.0
Master's I and II	79.0	54.5	46.7	12.5	6.4	5.6	5.3	1.9
Baccalaureate I and II	73.3	42.9	34.6	10.2	6.3	5.5	4.6	1.4
Associate of Arts	75.0	27.6	20.2	10.3	4.2	2.3	1.8	1.4
Specialized	38.6	22.0	19.0	5.6	3.4	2.8	1.9	.7
Not classified	59.8	28.8	24.7	8.8	4.2	2.4	1.5	.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12B.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Electronic files other than the catalog				Internet access			
	Access from		Access off campus by		Access from		Access off campus by	
	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others	Within library	Elsewhere on campus	Primary clientele	Others
All higher education institutions¹	38.1%	28.1%	26.4%	24.0%	80.9%	76.9%	50.4%	23.9%
Control								
Public	42.8	32.3	30.3	28.2	86.6	85.2	56.8	28.5
Private	33.8	24.1	22.6	19.9	75.6	69.0	44.3	19.6
Level²								
Total 4-year and above	45.1	36.7	35.2	31.8	84.2	81.2	60.9	28.0
Doctor's	63.7	57.8	55.9	52.2	90.3	88.7	77.8	39.0
Master's	43.8	34.1	32.4	29.2	86.4	84.1	60.8	26.7
Bachelor's	31.5	21.7	20.6	17.3	76.3	70.6	46.1	20.4
Less than 4-year	26.5	13.7	11.5	10.7	75.3	69.7	32.6	17.1
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	27.0	14.5	13.3	11.1	72.6	65.6	34.5	15.7
1,500 to 4,999	41.6	32.1	29.4	26.8	87.5	86.4	59.1	27.6
5,000 or more	65.4	59.1	57.1	54.5	94.1	92.1	79.1	40.8
Carnegie classification (1994)²								
Research I and II	90.8	83.1	81.2	73.5	99.2	96.5	93.9	50.5
Doctoral I and II	75.5	75.0	72.3	72.3	95.2	98.0	92.1	48.0
Master's I and II	51.3	44.6	42.3	38.8	92.9	94.3	74.1	32.8
Baccalaureate I and II	45.6	34.5	32.4	28.7	87.1	84.9	61.8	27.6
Associate of Arts	26.5	14.2	11.8	11.0	76.6	70.8	34.2	18.2
Specialized	27.7	16.8	15.2	13.2	70.2	60.9	35.0	14.9
Not classified	25.5	11.4	11.9	8.8	67.8	58.4	31.3	14.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12B.- Percentage of responding institutions with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1996

Institutional characteristic	Electronic document delivery by the library to patron's account/address	Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside the library	Computer software for patron use inside the library	Technology in the library to assist patrons with disabilities	Instruction by library staff on use of internet resources
All higher education institutions ¹	16.5%	63.4%	60.5%	42.1%	75.4%
Control					
Public	19.0	62.8	58.0	62.0	82.3
Private	14.2	64.0	62.7	23.8	69.1
Level ²					
Total 4-year and above	19.6	66.5	62.9	39.5	78.9
Doctor's	24.8	72.4	64.3	59.4	89.1
Master's	19.9	63.3	59.9	39.6	81.1
Bachelor's	14.8	66.2	65.8	22.9	67.4
Less than 4-year	11.4	58.3	56.5	46.4	69.6
Size (FTE enrollment)					
Less than 1,500	12.7	65.3	64.8	23.4	65.9
1,500 to 4,999	17.3	57.8	54.4	52.1	82.3
5,000 or more	26.4	67.7	58.3	80.8	91.9
Carnegie classification (1994) ²					
Research I and II	33.3	81.5	67.2	90.8	100.0
Doctoral I and II	33.3	70.2	63.7	73.5	97.1
Master's I and II	22.4	63.2	59.0	58.6	90.9
Baccalaureate I and II	20.2	64.9	61.8	28.2	80.8
Associate of Arts	10.8	57.4	55.5	48.1	69.6
Specialized	12.0	68.7	67.0	17.7	60.3
Not classified	15.5	65.6	65.1	25.5	66.7

¹ Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

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 institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.

NOTE: Total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in Table A

NOTE: This is a new table in the 1996 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report, reflecting the addition of the Electronic Services section to the 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

Table 13A.- Academic library circulation per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution, United States: 1996

	Total higher education institutions ¹	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
General circulation per FTE student ²								
Lower quartile	5.8	9.1	12.7	8.7	7.0	3.5	5.3	6.8
Median	11.6	16.6	21.0	15.4	14.8	6.5	9.2	15.4
Upper quartile	22.6	30.0	41.6	24.5	29.1	11.3	16.4	30.5
Reserve circulation per FTE student ²								
Lower quartile8	1.6	2.5	1.6	.9	.3	.8	.9
Median	2.6	3.7	4.8	3.5	3.0	1.3	2.1	3.2
Upper quartile	5.8	7.7	8.7	6.5	8.4	2.9	4.2	8.2
Total circulation per FTE student ²								
Lower quartile	7.8	12.5	17.5	12.2	9.8	4.8	7.0	9.4
Median	15.0	21.5	28.0	19.2	19.3	8.4	11.9	19.7
Upper quartile	29.2	38.1	52.6	32.1	37.1	14.2	20.4	40.7

¹ Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

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

NOTE: For each calculation, twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each of the four quartile groupings (below lower quartile, between lower quartile and median, between median and upper quartile, and above upper quartile).

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1995-96 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

Table 13C.- Total academic library staff, except student assistants, per 1,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students, by level and control of institution, United States: 1996

	Total higher education institutions ¹	4-year institutions			Less than 4-year	Public	Private	
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's				Bachelor's
Total staff per 1,000 FTE students ²								
Lower quartile	3.6	5.1	6.2	4.8	4.9	2.5	3.0	5.2
Median	5.8	7.5	9.5	6.5	7.8	3.6	4.3	8.2
Upper quartile	9.9	12.4	16.4	10.6	11.7	5.4	6.0	13.9

¹ Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

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

NOTE: For each calculation, twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each of the four quartile groupings (below lower quartile, between lower quartile and median, between median and upper quartile, and above upper quartile).

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1995-96 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

Table 13D.- Total operating expenditures for academic libraries, information resources, and serials expenditures per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution, United States: 1996

Total higher education institutions ¹	4-year institutions	
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Table 13E.- Academic library expenditures as a percentage of educational and general (E&G) expenditures; and expenditures for information resources, current serials, and salaries and wages as a percentage of total library operating expenditures, by level and control of institution, United States: 1996

	Total higher education institutions ¹	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total operating expenditures as percentage of E&G expenditures								
Lower quartile	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%
Median	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%
Upper quartile	3.6%	4.0%	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%	3.0%	3.2%	4.3%
Expenditures for information resources as a percentage of total operating expenditures²								
Lower quartile	21.8%	26.6%	31.4%	26.7%	23.3%	16.9%	20.2%	23.5%
Median	29.8%	33.7%	37.0%	33.0%	31.1%	23.1%	27.6%	31.7%
Upper quartile	37.6%	40.1%	42.3%	39.7%	38.4%	29.6%	35.3%	39.4%
Expenditures for current serials as a percentage of total information resources expenditures								
Lower quartile	21.6%	26.6%	37.3%	26.9%	21.7%	17.5%	21.6%	21.5%
Median	33.0%	40.6%	54.0%	39.0%	33.9%	25.0%	32.1%	33.5%
Upper quartile	48.4%	54.1%	65.1%	51.3%	45.7%	33.4%	51.7%	47.0%
Salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures								
Lower quartile	46.3%	44.2%	42.1%	45.0%	45.5%	53.5%	49.1%	44.3%
Median	54.7%	50.9%	47.6%	52.7%	52.5%	62.7%	57.6%	52.1%
Upper quartile	65.0%	59.3%	53.0%	60.4%	62.7%	72.1%	67.4%	62.0%

¹ Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1996

² 'Information resources' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.

NOTE: For each calculation, twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each of the four quartile groupings (below lower quartile, between lower quartile and median, between median and upper quartile, and above upper quartile).

SOURCE: 1996 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1995-96 IPEDS Finance Survey

Table A.- Number and percent of responding academic libraries by item and by level and control of institution: 1996

	Total higher education institutions	Pct responding	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree						Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding
			Total responding	Pct responding	Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
					Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding	Total responding	Pct responding						
All institutions	3,408	100.0%	2,115	100.0%	538	100.0%	905	100.0%	670	100.0%	1,293	100.0%	1,573	100.0%	1,835	100.0%
Non-responding libraries	197	5.8	115	5.4	31	5.8	39	4.3	45	6.7	82	6.3	49	3.1	148	8.1
Responding libraries	3,211	94.2	2,000	94.6	507	94.2	866	95.7	625	93.3	1,211	93.7	1,524	96.9	1,687	91.9
Part B-Library staff																
Librarians/professional staff	3,106	91.1	1,936	91.5	490	91.1	844	93.3	600	89.6	1,170	90.5	1,493	94.9	1,613	87.9
All other paid staff	3,030	88.9	1,896	89.6	490	91.1	824	91.0	580	86.6	1,134	87.7	1,485	94.4	1,545	84.2
Contributed services staff	2,713	79.6	1,709	80.8	435	80.9	733	81.0	539	80.4	1,004	77.6	1,318	83.8	1,395	76.0

Table B.- Number and percentage of non-responding academic libraries by state, level and control of institution: 1996

	Total higher education institutions	Pct	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree						Total	Pct	Total	Pct	Total	Pct
			Total	Pct	Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
					Total	Pct	Total	Pct	Total	Pct						

Libraries with all items imputed

Table C.- Number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution: 1996

	Total higher education institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Libraries	3,408	2,115	538	905	670	1,293	1,573	1,835
Alabama	68	35	9	14	12	33	45	23
Alaska	6	5	1	2	2	1	3	3
Arizona	41	19	3	7	9	22	22	19
Arkansas	44	20	4	8	8	24	32	12
California	317	176	47	90	38	141	139	178
Colorado	51	33	12	9	12	18	28	23
Connecticut	44	25	8	13	4	19	19	25
Delaware	9	6	2	4	0	3	5	4
District of Columbia	19	19	7	11	1	0	3	16
Florida	104	66	16	20	30	38	39	65
Georgia	99	54	14	24	16	45	57	42
Hawaii	16	9	3	3	3	7	9	7
Idaho	11	7	3	2	2	4	6	5
Illinois	164	105	32	30	43	59	61	103
Indiana	69	50	11	23	16	19	27	42
Iowa	59	40	6	14	20	19	19	40
Kansas	52	29	5	11	13	23	31	21
Kentucky	45	37	7	16	14	8	9	36
Louisiana	32	24	10	11	3	8	20	12
Maine	31	20	3	6	11	11	14	17
Maryland	57	34	9	20	5	23	35	22
Massachusetts	116	90	27	36	27	26	31	85
Michigan	104	69	12	24	33	35	44	60
Minnesota	96	47	7	22	18	49	54	42
Mississippi	40	21	7	7	7	19	26	14
Missouri	89	63	13	23	27	26	30	59
Montana	23	11	2	4	5	12	16	7
Nebraska	30	22	4	10	8	8	15	15
Nevada	9	4	2	0	2	5	6	3
New Hampshire	28	17	3	8	6	11	11	17
New Jersey	55	29	11	17	1	26	32	23
New Mexico	32	13	3	9	1	19	23	9
New York	255	168	47	84	37	87	86	169
North Carolina	120	58	14	20	24	62	74	46
North Dakota	20	10	2	2	6	10	15	5
Ohio	137	88	21	37	30	49	54	83
Oklahoma	45	26	6	15	5	19	29	16
Oregon	48	33	8	17	8	15	22	26
Pennsylvania	202	146	31	65	49	56	61	141
Rhode Island	12	11	6	3	2	1	3	9
South Carolina	62	36	8	13	15	26	33	29
South Dakota	20	18	4	9	5	2	9	11
Tennessee	76	54	14	24	16	22	24	52
Texas	172	97	40	35	22	75	103	69
Utah	15	8	3	3	2	7	10	5
Vermont	21	18	2	12	4	3	6	15
Virginia	82	51	16	16	19	31	39	43
Washington	64	29	5	16	8	35	40	24
West Virginia	27	23	2	8	13	4	16	11
Wisconsin	61	41	5	28	8	20	30	31
Wyoming	9	1	1	0	0	8	8	1

SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

FORM IPEDS-L
(6-1-96)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY
EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY
1996

NOTE - The completion of this survey, in a timely and accurate manner, is MANDATORY for all institutions which participate or are applicants for participation in any Federal financial assistance program authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The completion of this survey is mandated by 20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(17).
For those institutions not required to complete this survey on the basis of the above requirements, the completion of this survey is voluntary and authorized by P.L. 103-382, National Education Statistics Act of 1994, Sec. 404(a).

Please read the accompanying instructions before completing this survey form. Report data ONLY for the institution in the address label. If data for any other institutions or branch campuses are included in this report because they CANNOT be reported separately, please provide a list of these schools.

Please correct any errors in the name, address, and ZIP Code.

If there are any questions about this form, contact a Bureau of the Census IPEDS representative at (800) 451-6236 or FAX number (301) 457-1542, 7:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m. EST.

© Date due: November 15, 1996

1. Name of respondent	2. Title of respondent	3. Telephone Area code, number, extension
4. E-Mail address ©		FAX number

© Does your institution have its own library, report with another institution or are you financially supporting a shared library with another institution?

Has own library as defined in Part A of the instructions. — *Please complete this survey.*

Has own library but reports with another library — *Go to Combined Data sheet, page 4*

Does not have own library but contributes financial support to a shared library with the following postsecondary institution(s). A shared library is a facility housing an organized collection of printed, microform, and audiovisual materials, and (a) is jointly administered by more than one educational institution, or (b) whose funds or operating expenditures have been received from more than one educational institution. The location of the facility is not a determining factor. — *Please complete the item below and return blank survey form to the address shown above.*

Changes from the 1994 form for
1996 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

© Cover sheet — Own library question

The question has been expanded to allow for combined or shared library systems.

© Part E — Library Services, Fiscal Year 1996

Data requests for document delivery/interlibrary loans provided to other libraries, as well as those received from other libraries or commercial services, have been expanded to request separate reporting for returnables and non-returnables, as well as the total.

© Part G — Electronic Services

This part was added to identify the availability of electronic services within the library system. The questions require a "yes" or "no" response to the availability of the various services listed.

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collects these data periodically to obtain and report a comprehensive picture on the status of collections, transactions, staff, service per typical week, and library operating expenditures in postsecondary institutions. The survey is being conducted in compliance with the Center's mission "to collect, and analyze, and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States . . .", (P.L. 103-382, National Education Statistics Act of 1994, Sec. 404(a)).

USES OF DATA

Collection of these data over time will enable the nation to plan effectively for the development and use of postsecondary education library resources. Congress uses the data to assess the need for revisions of existing legislation concerning libraries and the allocation of Federal funds. Federal agencies need the data to evaluate and administer library programs. State education agencies and college librarians and administrators use the data for regional and national comparisons of library resources to plan for the effective use of funds. Finally, library associations and researchers use the survey results to determine the status of library operations and the profession.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1850-0582. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to vary from 30 minutes to 6.0 hours per response, with an average of 2.5 hours, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather and maintain the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Information Management Team, Washington, DC 20202-4652. If you have any comments or concerns regarding the status of *your individual submission* of this form, write directly to:

National Center for Education Statistics/IPEDS
U.S. Department of Education
555 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20208-5652

The definitions and instructions for compiling IPEDS data have been designed to minimize comparability problems. However, postsecondary education institutions differ widely among themselves. As a result of these differences, comparisons of data provided by individual institutions may be misleading.

DO NOT RETURN INSTRUCTIONS

REMARKS SECTION — *Please enter any remarks you may have in this section. By entering any explanations here, you may eliminate the need for telephone contact at a later date.*

Part A — NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FISCAL YEAR 1996

Line No.	Item	Number
01	Branch and independent libraries — <i>Exclude main or central library.</i>	

Part B — LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 1996
(*Exclude maintenance and custodial staff.*)*NOTE: Report data to two decimals.*

Line No.	Staff	Number of full-time equivalents
02	Librarians and other professional staff	
03	All other paid staff (except student assistants)	
04	Contributed services staff	
05	Student assistants from all funding sources	
06	Total full-time equivalent staff — (<i>Sum of lines 2 through 5</i>)	

Part C — LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1996

L

NOTE: Do not report the same expenditures more than once.

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Part D — LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1996

L

Line No.	Category	Total number —	
		Added during fiscal year (1)	Held at end of fiscal year (2)
24	Books, serial backfiles, and government documents that are accessible through the library's catalog — <i>Include bound periodicals and newspapers and exclude microforms.</i> Volumes		
25	Titles		
26	Government documents — <i>Include government documents that are not reported elsewhere.</i> Units		
27	Titles		
28	Current serials — <i>Include periodicals, newspapers, and government documents.</i> Total number of paid and unpaid subscriptions		
29	Titles (number of unique titles)		
30	Microforms Units		
31	Titles		
32	Manuscripts and archives — Linear feet		
33	Cartographic materials — Units		
34	Graphic materials — Units		
35	Sound recordings Units		
36	Titles		
37	Film and video materials Units		
38	Titles		
39	Computer files Units		
40	Titles		
41	Other library materials — Units		

Part E — LIBRARY SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1996

Line No.	Category	Number
42	Circulation transactions General collection	
43	Reserve collection	
44	Document delivery/Interlibrary loans provided to other libraries Returnable	
45	Non-returnable	
46	Total	
47	Document delivery/Interlibrary loans received from other libraries or commercial services Returnable	
48	Non-returnable	
49	Total	
50	Information service to groups Number of presentations	
51	Number of persons served in presentations	

Part F — LIBRARY SERVICES, TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 1996

Line No.	Category	Number
52	Public service hours in a typical week	
53	Gate count in a typical week	
54	Reference transactions in a typical week	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS — L

Please respond to each item on this form in the space provided. If the appropriate answer is zero or none, use "0." If you do not collect data for an item, provide your best estimate. PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY LINES BLANK. If a line is left blank, NCES will impute a figure 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 1996.

INSTITUTIONAL IDENTIFICATION

In the space provided on the front page of this report, make any necessary corrections to the preprinted address information. Also, please enter the name, title, area code and telephone number of the person responsible for completing the report.

PERIOD OF REPORT

Report information for the following time periods as specified in each section:

2. Typical week, Fall 1996 — 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. (Section F)
3. Fall 1996 — The period during the fall of 1996 when the

REMOVE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE MAILING AND RETAIN FOR YOUR FILES.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - L — Continued

Part C — LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1996 — Continued

Salaries and wages (lines 7-9) — Report expenditures for full-time and part-time salaries and wages before deductions. Exclude employee fringe benefits provided by your institution for all regular library staff which may be reported on line 23. Include salaries and wages from all sources paid to students serving on an hourly basis. Federal funds paid to students in the College Work Study Program should be reported here. Exclude contributed services and maintenance and custodial staff.

Books, serial backfiles, and other print materials (line 10) — Report expenditures for all materials consisting primarily of words and usually produced by making an impression with ink on paper. Included in this category are materials that do not require magnification: books, government documents, braille materials, ephemeral print materials, and the like. Exclude current serial subscriptions and microforms.

Current serials (line 11) — Report expenditures for current subscriptions to serials. 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. Exclude expenditures for microforms, audiovisual materials, and machine-readable materials.

Microforms (line 12) — Report expenditures for all photographic reproductions 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. Include current serials.

Audiovisual materials (line 13) — 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. Include current serials.

Computer files and search services (line 14) — Report expenditures for materials considered part of the collection, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks, that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, electronic journals, and reference tools on CD-ROM, tape, or disk. Include current serials. Include expenditures for online searches of remote databases. Include expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Exclude expenses for library system software and microcomputer software used only by the library staff which are reported on line 19.

Document delivery/Interlibrary loan (line 15) — Report expenditures for document delivery and interlibrary loan services. Include fees paid for photocopies, costs of telefacsimile transmission, royalties and access fees paid to provide document delivery or interlibrary loan. Include fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for interlibrary loan can be separately counted. Do not count expenditures related to transactions between the main or central library and any libraries reported in Part A, transactions between libraries reported in Part A, or expenditures for on campus delivery.

Other (line 16) — Report any other collection expenditures not already included on lines 10-15 such as expenditures for cartographic materials and manuscripts.

Preservation (line 17) — Report expenditures for the activities 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.

Furniture and equipment (line 18) — Report expenditures for all library furniture and equipment purchased during the 1996 fiscal year. Include microform equipment, audiovisual equipment, and related maintenance costs.

Computer hardware and software (line 19) — Report expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include the expenditure for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. Exclude expenditures reported on line 14.

Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (line 20) — Report expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia. Exclude expenditures already reported on lines 14 and 15.

All other operating expenditures (line 21) — Report all other expenditures not already reported on lines 7-20 except employee fringe benefits which are reported on line 23. Exclude expenditures for new buildings and building renovations.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - L — Continued

Titles (lines 25, 27, 29, 31, 36, 38, 40) — Report the number of titles of publications which form a separate bibliographic whole, whether issued in one or several volumes, reels, disks, slides, or parts. The term "publication" applies to printed materials, such as books, periodicals, and government documents, as well as to such formats as microforms, audiovisual materials, and computer files. To determine the number of titles, count each unique bibliographic record in the library's catalog. NOTE — For libraries which have card catalogs, a unique bibliographic record is represented by a shelf list entry. Libraries with electronic catalogs should be careful to distinguish between the BIBLIOGRAPHIC record which describes the title and the ITEM records which describe the individual volumes, parts, reels, disks, etc. associated with the title. Examples: Six copies of the same edition of a title count as one title or bibliographic record; two editions of the same title which have been

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - L — Continued

Part F — LIBRARY SERVICES - TYPICAL WEEK FALL 1996

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 1996 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.

Public service hours in a typical week (line 52) — Report an unduplicated count of public service hours in a typical week for both main library and branches reported in Part A using the following method. 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 those hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 to 9:00, the total hours during which users can find service becomes 42. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the total remains 42, but if it is open 2 hours on another evening, or from 5:00 to 7:00 on the evening when Branch A is open later, the total becomes 44 hours during which users can find service.

Gate count in a typical week (line 53) — Report the number of persons who physically enter library facilities in a typical week. It is understood that a single person may be counted more than once.

Reference transactions in a typical week (line 54) — Report the total number of reference transactions in a typical week. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation,

or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases (including assistance with computer searching) catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions, and persons both inside and outside the library. Include information and referral services. If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one reference transaction. When a staff member utilizes information gained from a previous use of information sources to answer a question, report as a reference transaction, even if the source is not consulted again during this transaction. Duration should not be an element in determining whether a transaction is a reference transaction.

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

Part G — ELECTRONIC SERVICES

This section requests information about the availability of electronic services in the library and elsewhere on campus and off campus access by your primary clientele, and other users. The questions require a "yes" or "no" response to the availability of the various services listed.

GLOSSARY

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY - L

BRANCH INSTITUTION — A campus or site of an educational institution that is not temporary, is located in a community beyond a reasonable commuting distance from its parent institution, and offers organized PROGRAMS of study, not just courses.

COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM (CWS) — (Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, Title IV, Part C; Public Laws 89-329, 92-318, 94-482, et al; 42 USC 2751-2756b.)

UNITID CODE — Unique identification number assigned to postsecondary institutions surveyed through the I 19or instruction in al; ats