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ABSTRACT

This bulletin highlights data on library staff, operating expenditures, and collections reported by 2,881 institutions of higher education on the 1985 Survey of College and University Libraries. Overall survey results are discussed; summary information is provided for library operating expenditures and titles and volumes; and the use of indices for library operating expenditures, bookstocks held at the end of the year, and FTE (full-time equivalent) library staff is described. A discussion of survey methodology and definitions of terms central to the report are also included. Statistical information provided in seven tables includes: (1) Library Operating Expenditures by Institutional Size, and by Institutional Type and Control; (2) Percentage Distribution of Library Operating Expenditures by Purpose and by Institutional Type and Control; (3) Average Number of Titles of Books, Serials, and Government Documents Held at the End of the Year by Institutional Size, Type, and Control; (4) Average Number of Volumes of Books, Serials and Government Documents Held at the End of the Year by Institutional Size, Type, and Control; (5) Indices on Library Operating Expenditures, Bookstock, and Staff by Institutional Type and Control; (6) Total Operating Expenditures and Distribution of Expenditures of Institutions of Higher Education Libraries, by Purpose and by Institutional Control, Type, and Size; and (7) Indices Concerning Library Operating Expenditures, Bookstock Held at the End of the Year, and FTE Library Staff. (KM)

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College and University Libraries, Fall 1985

The Nation's institutions of higher education had operating budgets for libraries of about \$2.4 billion in 1984-85. This represents an average expenditure of about \$183 per full-time-equivalent student. Of total library operating expenditures, about 58 percent was spent on salaries and fringe benefits; 29 percent went to maintain or improve library collections; and the remainder, 13 percent, was spent on equipment and other operating expenses.

As might be expected, library size is strongly related to the size of an institution's enrollment. The higher the enrollment, the larger the library in terms of volumes. For example, institutions with enrollments of over 10,000 students stocked, on the average, nearly 1.03 million volumes while those with under 500 students averaged about 46,000 volumes in their collections. The type of institution was also indicative of a library's size. Universities averaged over 2.1 million volumes while other 4-year institutions had about 207,000 volumes in stock. However, direct comparisons between institutional types are not possible because library resources reflect institutional operating characteristics and these characteristics and commensurate library resources vary significantly among types of institutions.

These are among the findings of the data reported by 2,881 institutions of higher education that responded to the Center for Education Statistics' Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of the universe of college and university libraries conducted in the fall of 1985. Additional details about the survey are presented in the methodology section of this report.

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Library Operating Expenditures

Public universities, which have about 71 percent of higher education enrollments, accounted for two-thirds of the \$2.4 billion spent for library operating expenditures in FY 1985. Size of institution was also important. Over half of the funds (\$1,371 million) were spent by public and private institutions that had enrollments of at least 10,000 students (table A).

Salaries and fringe benefits accounted for about 58 percent or \$1.4 billion of the \$2.4 billion spent for libraries in the Nation's higher education institutions (tables B and 1). Expenditures for serial subscriptions, print materials and other collections were the next largest categories, totaling 29 percent. The remaining 13 percent, \$325 million, was accounted for by equipment purchases (2 percent), binding, rebinding and miscellaneous operating expenditures.

As table B indicates, there was very little variation in the distribution of expenditures between public and private institutions or between universities and other 4-year institutions. However, within other 4-year institutions, the expenditure pattern varied somewhat. For example, private institutions spent proportionately less than public institutions for salaries and fringe benefits (53 percent versus 59 percent) and somewhat more on their print materials, serial subscriptions, and other collections (32 percent versus 29 percent).

Two-year institutions spent about \$280 million for libraries in FY 1985. About 15 percent of the total was accounted for by expenditures for their collections. These institutions spend a higher proportion of their funds for salaries and equipment than do other types of institutions.

Titles and Volumes

Because libraries often have more than one copy of a book, it is useful to describe library size in terms of both titles and volumes (table D). The average number of titles in college and university libraries nationwide was nearly 121,000 (table C). However, this average varied greatly by size of institution -- ranging from about 34,000 titles in institutions with under 500 students enrolled to over 479,000 in institutions with over 10,000 students.

Private universities had larger libraries in terms of titles held than their public counterparts. For example, the largest private universities (10,000 students or more) averaged about 1.12 million titles in stock, about 11 percent more than the 1.01 million titles found in public universities. In other 4-year schools, the average number of titles by size and control of institution showed more variation. For example, public institutions with enrollments between 1,000 and 10,000 students had more titles than their private counterparts. In smaller and larger institutions, private institutions had more titles.

In 2-year institutions, public schools had a higher average number of titles than their private counterparts -- 39,189 to 17,707. Even when large public schools (10,000 or more) are eliminated from the calculations, public schools still averaged a significantly higher number of titles (33,147) than private 2-year schools (17,707).

The average number of volumes on hand in college and university libraries nationwide was approximately 222,000 (table D). The patterns that were apparent with average titles are repeated for average volumes. Large private universities had more volumes than their public counterparts; there was more variation among other public and private other 4-year schools than in universities or two-year schools; and the public two-year schools generally had more volumes than private 2-year schools.

Indices for Library Operating Expenditures, Bookstocks held at end of year, and FTE Library Staff

When assessing the library data presented in this report, a useful approach is to develop indices which examine these data elements in terms of full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment for these institutions. At the national level for all institutions, operating expenditures per FTE were \$183 and the number of titles and volumes per FTE were 23 and 48 respectively (table E). There was one FTE librarian or other library employee for every 149 students.

When examining the indices by institutional control, significant differences are apparent. Private institutions spend more per student than do their public counterparts (\$290 to \$154), have more titles and volumes per student, 46 titles and 94 volumes compared to 17 and 36 respectively, and have a lower student to library staff ratio (84:1 versus 187:1).

Comparisons among type and control sectors further reveal wide disparity in the indices. Private universities have a student/library staff ratio of 61:1 compared to a public university ratio of 104:1. Expenditures, titles and volumes per FTE student were all higher in private universities. This pattern of higher resources for students in private universities was also true of other 4-year and 2-year schools.

Additional indices by size of institution within type and control may be found in table 2.

Survey Methodology

This report highlights data reported on the 1985 "Survey of College and University Libraries," conducted as part of the 20th annual Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). The HEGIS universe of 3,388 institutions of higher education located in the United States and its territories was determined by the eligibility factors of the Department of Education. Of these 3,388 institutions, 2,881 submitted data; 58 institutions reported they had no library facilities; 33 institutions shared library facilities but their data were reported by another institution; and 416 did not respond to the survey.

Library data were collected on public service hours, staff, operating expenditures, collections, loan transactions, and service per typical week. This report provides data on three of these six sections. Some institutions were not able to report data on these three sections so actual totals may be slightly understated.

Data were edited for major reporting and keypunch errors. Institutions were contacted when data problems could not be resolved. Data were not imputed for the 416 nonrespondents because the previous survey was completed 3 years ago (1982) and the information collected was not directly comparable with the 1985 survey. Therefore, national results in this report could be underreported.

Definitions

Definitions of terms central to this report are as follows:

Volumes -- A physical unit of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed, or processed work, contained in one binding or portfolio, handbound or paperbound, which has been cataloged, classified, or otherwise made ready for use.

Title -- A publication which forms a separate bibliographic whole, whether issued in one or several volumes, reels, disks, slides, or parts. It applies equally to printed materials, such as books and periodicals, as well as to audiovisual materials and microforms.

Library Operating Expenditures -- Funds expended through the libraries operating budget during fiscal year 1985 regardless of when the funds may have been received from Federal, State, or other resources.

FTE Library Staff -- The number of full-time staff plus the number of full-time-equivalent part-time librarians, other paid staff, contributed services (religious institutions only), and student assistants employed by the library.

Additional Information

Inquiries on the data tape, special tabulation and other data requests should be directed to:

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Information Systems and Media Services
555 New Jersey Avenue, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20208-1327
Telephone: (202) 357-6520

Table A. -- Library operating expenditures by institutional size, and by institutional type, and control, 50 States and D.C., FY 1985

Institutional type and control	Expenditures by institutional size (enrollment)					
	Total expendi- tures	Enrollments				
		Under 500	500- 999	1,000- 4,999	5,000- 9,999	10,000 or more
(millions of dollars)						
All institutions	\$2,417	\$52	\$85	\$516	\$393	\$1,371
Public	1,609	6	21	251	249	1,081
Private	808	45	64	265	144	290
Universities	898	...	...	7	84	808
Public	557	...	...	...	6	551
Private	341	...	...	7	78	256
Other 4-year schools	1,238	44	73	405	237	479
Public	785	4	13	150	173	446
Private	453	40	60	255	65	34
2-year schools	280	8	13	104	72	84
Public	266	2	9	101	70	84
Private	14	5	4	3	1	...

... Indicates data not applicable or not reported.

Note: Due to rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: Unpublished data from the HEGIS XX "Survey of College and University Libraries, Fall 1985"

Table B. -- Percentage distribution of library operating expenditures by purpose and by institutional type and control, Fiscal Year 1985

Institutional type and control	Total	Salaries and wages	Fringe benefits	Print materials	Serial subscriptions	Other collections	Equipment	Other
All institutions	100%	48%	10%	13%	14%	2%	2%	11%
Public	100	49	10	12	14	2	2	10
Private	100	46	9	13	14	3	2	13
Universities	100	46	9	13	16	2	2	13
Public	100	46	9	14	16	1	2	12
Private	100	46	9	11	15	3	2	14
Other 4-year schools	100	47	10	13	15	2	2	11
Public	100	48	11	12	15	2	2	10
Private	100	45	8	15	14	3	3	12
2-year schools	100	59	12	9	5	4	4	7
Public	100	60	12	9	5	4	4	7
Private	100	52	6	15	8	6	5	9

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Source: Unpublished data from the HEGIS XX "Survey of College and University Libraries, Fall 1985"

Table C. -- Average number of titles of books, serials and government documents held at the end of year by institutional size, type, and control, 50 States and D.C., FY 1985

Institutional type and control	Average titles by institutional size (enrollment)					
	Overall average	Enrollments				
		Under 500	500- 999	1,000- 2,999	5,000- 9,999	10,000 or more
All institutions	120,941	33,672	49,006	80,233	162,239	479,334
Public	141,814	18,146	28,857	56,574	140,201	425,452
Private	100,310	34,959	55,429	111,548	261,219	882,631
Universities	931,998	---	---	398,490	542,211	1,041,231
Public	969,079	---	---	---	277,293	1,008,236
Private	877,353	---	---	398,490	595,194	1,124,502
Other 4-year schools	126,432	41,086	62,011	118,496	225,393	425,859
Public	223,815	19,203	50,146	123,249	254,195	421,993
Private	87,313	41,671	63,197	116,615	146,187	459,357
2-year schools	35,011	15,316	21,659	29,899	49,739	86,253
Public	39,189	17,807	21,574	30,750	49,637	86,253
Private	17,707	14,685	21,766	16,933	57,056	---

--- Indicates data not applicable or not reported.

Source: Unpublished data from the HEGIS XX "Survey of College and University Libraries, Fall 1985"

Table D. -- Average number of volumes of books, serials and government documents held at the end of year by institutional size, type, and control, 50 States and D.C., FY 1985

Institutional type and control	Average volumes by institutional size (enrollment)					
	Overall average	Enrollment				
		Under 500	500- 999	1,000- 4,999	5,000- 9,999	10,000 or more
All institutions	222,329	46,052	67,283	118,504	287,508	1,027,164
Public	265,022	24,803	38,572	80,621	208,557	892,081
Private	180,520	47,791	77,255	167,480	604,425	1,993,008
Universities	2,168,700	...	...	888,227	1,269,685	2,401,747
Public	2,210,336	...	...	...	553,135	2,285,663
Private	2,106,247	...	...	888,227	1,389,110	2,696,420
Other 4-year schools	205,769	57,789	88,860	179,490	374,367	752,388
Public	374,734	40,196	79,251	185,775	384,766	759,807
Private	135,892	58,207	89,790	176,934	348,675	686,671
Two-year schools	41,822	17,931	24,511	36,523	59,662	104,845
Public	47,447	20,557	25,339	37,843	59,608	104,845
Private	20,149	17,269	23,453	20,843	63,857	...

... Indicates data not applicable or not reported.

Source: Unpublished data from the HEGIS XX "Survey of College and University Libraries, Fall 1985"

Table E. -- Indices on library operating expenditures, bookstock, and staff by institutional type and control, 50 States and D.C., FY-1985

Institutional type and control	Operating expenditures per FTE student	No. of	No. of	FTE enrollment
		titles held per FTE student	volumes held per FTE student	per FTE library staff
All institutions	\$183	23	48	149
Public	154	17	36	187
Private	290	46	94	84
Universities	355	35	98	88
Public	296	29	81	104
Private	523	51	149	61
Other 4-year schools	214	32	59	122
Public	205	25	47	147
Private	230	47	81	91
2-year schools	57	7	9	390
Public	56	7	9	409
Private	86	21	26	164

Source: Unpublished data from the HEGIS XX "Survey of College and University Libraries, Fall, 1985"

**Table 1.--Total op
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**Institutional
control, type
and enrollment
size**

Table 1.-- Continued

Institutional control, type and enrollment size
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**Table 2.--Indices conc
50 States an**

**Institutional
control, type
and enrollment
size**

**All institutions
Less than 500**

100,000

Table 2. -- continued

Institutional control, type and enrollment size	Number of institutions
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Other 4-year,
total

Less than 500

500-999