

# Academic Libraries: 2010

First Look



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**ies** NATIONAL CENTER FOR  
EDUCATION STATISTICS  
Institute of Education Sciences



# Academic Libraries: 2010

First Look

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## **Introduction**

This report presents tabulations for the 2010 Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) conducted by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), within the Institute of Education Sciences. The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions with all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. This definition includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers. Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library that houses the basic collection. The central library administers the branches. In ALS, libraries on branch campuses that have separate NCES identification numbers are reported as separate libraries.

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

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

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

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

## Selected Findings

### Services

- Academic libraries loaned some 11.2 million documents to other libraries in fiscal year 2010 (table 1). Academic libraries also borrowed approximately 10.2 million documents from other libraries and commercial services. Documents from commercial services accounted for about 176,000 of those documents borrowed.
- The majority of academic libraries, 2,362, were open between 60-99 hours during a typical week in fall of 2010 (derived from table 2). Another 564 academic libraries were open 100 or more hours per typical week.
- In fiscal year 2010, academic libraries conducted approximately 34.6 million information services to individuals,<sup>1</sup> including computer searches (table 3).

### Collections

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

### Staff

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

### Expenditures

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

### Electronic Services

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

### Virtual Reference

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

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

## Tables

**Table 1. Total circulation, interlibrary loan transactions, and documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2010**

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

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

<sup>2</sup> "Documents received from commercial services" refers to all documents from commercial document delivery services received by the library's users. This includes all transactions that the library pays for, even if library staff is not involved in the transaction, and includes documents bought from providers such as Infotrieve, Ingenta, CISTI Document Delivery, and Thomson Scientific - Document Solution.

<sup>3</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Less than 20	20 - 39	40 - 59	60 - 79	80 - 99	100 - 119	120 - 167	168 <sup>1</sup>
All U.S. academic libraries	3,689	75	44	644	1,464	898	424	106	34
Control									
Public	1,559	3	2	293	707	328	155	56	15
Private	2,130	72	42	351	757	570	269	50	19
Level <sup>2</sup>									
Total 4-year and above <sup>3</sup>	2,363	30	24	213	716	837	415	97	31
Doctor's	821	3	8	41	128	298	245	80	18
Master's	833	9	8	64	237	393	104	10	8
Bachelor's	709	18	8	108	351	146	66	7	5
Less than 4-year <sup>4</sup>	1,326	45	20	431	748	61	9	9	3
Size (FTE enrollment) <sup>5</sup>									
Less than 1,000	1,236	59	37	373	570	151	37	4	5
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	15	6	171	435	363	137	12	6
3,000 to 4,999	470	0	0	50	200	146	60	11	3
5,000 to 9,999	428	1	0	32	152	149	77	12	5
10,000 to 19,999	277	0	1	18	90	69	67	28	4
20,000 or more	133	0	0	0	17	20	46	39	11
Carnegie classification <sup>2</sup>									
Doctoral/Research	275	1	1	3	9	71	116	63	11
Master's I and II	597	1	1	9	86	357	120	14	9
Baccalaureate	556	0	2	13	142	265	117	10	7
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	0	2	16	40	20	4	1	0
Associate's	1,371	17	13	415	831	74	10	9	2
Specialized	580	4	14	125	273	98	55	7	4
Not classified	227	52	11	63	83	13	2	2	1

<sup>1</sup> These libraries are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<sup>2</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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

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

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic libraries	Gate count <sup>1</sup> during typical week in fall 2010	Total information services to individuals <sup>2</sup> fiscal year 2010	Information services to groups, fiscal year 2010	
				Total number of presentations	Total number served
All U.S. academic libraries	3,689	22,077,092	34,599,983	520,122	9,656,402
Control					
Public	1,559	14,829,696	23,438,170	336,984	6,632,509
Private	2,130	7,247,396	11,161,813	183,138	3,023,893
Level <sup>3</sup>					
Total 4-year and above <sup>4</sup>	2,363	17,239,753	22,692,528	365,774	6,675,116
Doctor's	821	11,228,036	14,469,948	232,835	4,259,320
Master's	833	4,258,775	4,716,911	81,701	1,475,526
Bachelor's	709	1,752,942	3,505,669	51,238	940,270
Less than 4-year <sup>5</sup>	1,326	4,837,339	11,907,455	154,348	2,981,286
Size (FTE enrollment) <sup>6</sup>					
Less than 1,000	1,236	1,037,764	3,251,043	36,868	581,056
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	3,606,123	5,599,570	91,981	1,609,382
3,000 to 4,999	470	2,644,604	3,650,012	65,042	1,189,262
5,000 to 9,999	428	4,045,520	5,754,189	92,622	1,831,679
10,000 to 19,999	277	5,161,882	8,194,242	114,574	2,149,666
20,000 or more	133	5,581,199	8,150,927	119,035	2,295,357
Carnegie classification <sup>3</sup>					
Doctoral/Research	275	7,756,908	9,987,352	160,094	2,895,089
Master's I and II	597	5,210,064	6,075,344	105,534	2,009,369
Baccalaureate	556	2,548,124	2,300,041	44,540	742,161
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	227,368	523,717	7,010	126,128
Associate's	1,371	5,270,805	13,108,907	170,062	3,329,588
Specialized	580	918,811	2,202,132	24,921	428,695
Not classified	227	145,012	402,490	7,961	125,372

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

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

<sup>3</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

<sup>2</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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

**Table 5. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the fiscal year at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2010**

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

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

<sup>2</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The

"Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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



**Table 6. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions added during the fiscal year at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2010**

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

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

<sup>2</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The

"Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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

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

Institutional characteristic	Total number of academic libraries	Total expenditures	Expenditures								
			Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$1,999,999	\$2,000,000 or more
All U.S. academic libraries	3,689	\$6,829,108,368	11	163	407	508	347	514	653	431	655
Control											
Public	1,559	4,019,665,965	0	4	29	140	163	250	342	225	406
Private	2,130	2,809,442,403	11	159	378	368	184	264	311	206	249
Level <sup>1</sup>											
Total 4-year and above <sup>2</sup>	2,363	6,198,982,118	3	56	206	296	187	282	397	320	616
Doctor's	821	4,985,721,966	1	6	18	43	28	60	92	125	448
Master's	833	852,271,637	1	4	44	94	77	127	211	153	122
Bachelor's	709	360,988,515	1	46	144	159	82	95	94	42	46
Less than 4-year <sup>3</sup>	1,326	630,126,250	8	107	201	212	160	232	256	111	39
Size (FTE enrollment) <sup>4</sup>											
Less than 1,000	1,236	295,403,027	11	148	332	358	160	130	55	25	17
1,000 to 2,999	1,145	810,703,205	0	15	71	139	152	264	302	119	83
3,000 to 4,999	470	546,613,560	0	0	3	3	32	99	147	122	64
5,000 to 9,999	428	1,054,811,543	0	0	1	4	2	20	114	108	179
10,000 to 19,999	277	1,626,607,082	0	0	0	3	1	0	33	54	186
20,000 or more	133	2,494,969,951	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	126
Carnegie classification <sup>1</sup>											
Doctoral/Research	275	3,938,177,395	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	17	247
Master's I and II	597	1,210,538,411	0	0	2	12	8	50	131	164	230
Baccalaureate	556	550,561,902	1	7	8	36	70	118	156	91	69
Baccalaureate/Associate's	83	37,200,438	0	3	11	24	13	13	11	3	5
Associate's	1,371	685,416,068	9	91	183	227	166	252	279	117	47
Specialized	580	371,203,822	1	25	96	152	76	76	65	35	54
Not classified	227	36,010,332	0	37	107	57	11	3	5	4	3

<sup>1</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

<sup>2</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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

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

<b>Institutional characteristic</b>	<b>Documents digitized by library staff</b>	<b>Library reference service by e-mail or the Web</b>	<b>Technology to assist patrons with disabilities</b>	<b>Electronic theses and dissertations produced</b>
All U.S. academic libraries	40.8	76.3	54.1	17.1
Control				
Public	45.3	87.7	79.0	17.3
Private	37.6	67.9	36.0	16.9
Level <sup>1</sup>				
Total 4-year and above <sup>2</sup>	51.6	80.1	52.0	26.3
Doctor's	71.6	89.8	68.5	54.0
Master's	52.0	84.3	52.2	16.1
Bachelor's	27.9	63.9	32.7	6.2
Less than 4-year <sup>3</sup>	21.6	69.5	57.9	0.6
Size (FTE enrollment) <sup>4</sup>				
Less than 1,000	23.1	57.0	25.2	7.1
1,000 to 2,999	40.8	80.3	53.6	12.1
3,000 to 4,999	46.6	88.7	74.0	15.5
5,000 to 9,999	58.4	90.0	83.4	26.6
10,000 to 19,999	63.5	94.2	87.7	42.2
20,000 or more	82.0	95.5	92.5	74.4
Carnegie classification <sup>1</sup>				
Doctoral/Research	90.2	97.8	89.1	85.1
Master's I and II	67.3	92.6	72.7	33.5
Baccalaureate	55.8	88.7	51.1	15.5
Baccalaureate/Associate's	21.7	68.7	37.3	8.4
Associate's	21.9	71.0	58.2	0.8
Specialized	35.0	62.9	27.9	12.4
Not classified	11.0	45.4	18.9	8.4

<sup>1</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

<sup>2</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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

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

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

Institutional characteristic	Supported virtual reference services	Type of virtual reference service reported			
		E-mail reference	Chat reference, commercial service	Chat reference, instant messaging applications	Short message service or text messaging
All U.S. academic libraries	72.0	69.6	20.7	32.2	15.8
Control					
Public	83.8	81.3	30.0	39.3	19.9
Private	63.4	61.0	13.8	27.0	12.8
Level <sup>1</sup>					
Total 4-year and above <sup>2</sup>	76.2	74.4	21.5	38.2	19.6
Doctor's	87.3	85.7	31.4	53.7	30.6
Master's	80.1	78.2	19.4	35.7	16.8
Bachelor's	58.7	56.7	12.6	23.3	10.2
Less than 4-year <sup>3</sup>	64.6	61.0	19.2	21.5	9.1
Size (FTE enrollment) <sup>4</sup>					
Less than 1,000	50.6	47.7	6.5	14.2	5.7
1,000 to 2,999	75.8	73.8	16.9	31.8	13.1
3,000 to 4,999	85.3	83.6	26.0	37.0	17.4
5,000 to 9,999	88.1	85.5	36.2	50.0	23.1
10,000 to 19,999	92.4	89.9	48.4	57.8	40.4
20,000 or more	96.2	93.2	59.4	75.9	52.6
Carnegie classification <sup>1</sup>					
Doctoral/Research	97.8	97.8	51.6	75.6	50.9
Master's I and II	90.5	88.3	33.2	52.8	26.3
Baccalaureate	83.1	82.0	14.7	38.3	17.1
Baccalaureate/Associate's	62.7	56.6	14.5	19.3	8.4
Associate's	66.7	63.3	20.3	22.8	10.2
Specialized	55.7	53.3	6.7	15.0	6.2
Not classified	42.3	39.6	5.3	16.3	4.0

<sup>1</sup> While "Level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005.

<sup>2</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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

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



## References

### Data Files

Phan, T., Hardesty, L., Hug, J., and Sheckells, C. (2011). *Documentation for the Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) Restricted-Use Data File: 2010* (NCES 2011-366). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC.

### Other Information Sources

*Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*. Alexander C. McCormick. Menlo Park, CA: The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 2005 (<http://www.carnegiefoundation.org/classifications/index.asp>).

*Higher Education Directory, 2011 Edition*. Falls Church, VA: Higher Education Publications, Inc. (<http://www.hepinc.com>).

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## Appendix A: Technical Notes

### Technical Notes

#### *History of Academic Libraries Survey data collection*

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

#### *Topics covered and time frames*

The tables in this publication summarize library services (including electronic services), library staff, library collections, and library expenditures for libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Library staff data are for the fall of 2010. Library circulation, interlibrary loans, operating expenditures, and library collections data are for fiscal year 2010.

Gate count and public services hours were counted during a typical week in the fall of 2010 that reflected a time period that was neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. A typical week did not include a time when key staff were on vacation, or days when unusual events were taking place on the campus or in the library. A typical week for data collection was chosen during which the library was open its regular hours. A typical week was defined as any 7 consecutive calendar days. If waiting for a typical week in the fall of 2010 would delay the data collection, data from a typical week from the preceding fiscal year was used. If the library had data for the entire year, that number was divided by the number of weeks that the library was open.

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

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

## **Methodology**

### ***Scope***

The ALS was fielded in the fall of 2010 as a Web-based survey. This is a universe survey that collects data on libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States. The ALS data file and this report cover all academic libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States, including institutions that are Title IV program participants and branch campuses of Title IV program participating institutions.

### ***Coverage and response rates***

There were a total of 3,689 degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia that had academic libraries in 2010. The response rate among these institutions was approximately 86 percent.

Methodological tables A-1 and A-2 present further information on response rates. The first two rows of table A-1 present the number of academic libraries and the number and percentage of respondents by level and control of institution. Row 2 shows unit response rates. The remaining rows show the number and percentage of libraries responding for each item (i.e., item response rates). Item response rates, at the total level, range from about 69 percent to 85 percent. Table A-2 shows the number and percentage of nonrespondents by control and level of institution and by state/jurisdiction (unit response rates).

### ***Data collection procedures***

The U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division collected and processed the ALS data for NCES. In 1990, an NCES/IPEDS ALS Improvement Project was begun with the assistance of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the American Library Association's Office of Research and Statistics. The project identified a librarian in each state/jurisdiction to work with IPEDS state/jurisdiction data coordinators in submitting library data to NCES. For the 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998 data collections, many of those library representatives took major responsibility for collecting data in their respective state/jurisdiction. For the 2010 Web-based data collection, state/jurisdiction-level library representatives were available to provide prompt responses from librarians and to assist in problem resolution when anomalies were discovered in responses from the academic librarians.

## Editing and Imputation

### *Editing*

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

- *Summations* – Reported totals are compared with the sums of the component data items. If they are not equal, a warning message is generated.
- *Relational edit checks* – The program compares responses entered in one section of the questionnaire with responses entered in another section of the questionnaire for consistency. For example, if a librarian reports that books and bound serials were added during the fiscal year, the program would look for some expenditure to be reported for books and bound serials. If the former is reported without the latter, an error message is generated. Another example is that the number of volumes of print materials added during the fiscal year cannot exceed the total number of volumes held at the end of the fiscal year.
- *Range checks* – An error message is generated if responses are above or below expected amounts. For example, if e-books added during the fiscal year were greater than 250,000, an error message is generated. If the reported hours of service are greater than 168 hours per week, an error message is generated.
- *Current year/prior year comparisons* – If the current year data do not fall within the “acceptable range” for the prior reporting period, an error message is generated.
- *Ratios* – If the ratio of one item to another exceeds a predetermined limit, an error message will be generated. For example, when the ratio of program attendance to number of presentations exceeds an upper limit.
- *Item comparison* – One item should not exceed another, such as books added during the year should not exceed books held at the end of the year.
- *Missing or blank items* – If an item is not reported by a respondent, such as missing total expenditures, then an error message will be generated.

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

## *Imputation*

When surveys are sent to the U.S. Census Bureau for processing, responses are not always given for every data item. In order to make complete datasets for constructing estimates of totals, imputation for the missing data items is necessary. This section describes the imputation methods that were used to fill in for the missing data.

For imputation, institutions were grouped into 27 imputation cells. The imputation cells were determined based on sector and full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment. The sector categories used are (1) public, 4-year or above; (2) private nonprofit, 4-year or above; (3) private for profit, 4-year or above; (4) public, 2-year; (5) private nonprofit, 2-year; and (6) private for profit, 2-year. The following imputation methodologies were used to fill data for missing values:

- If a value was missing and prior year (fiscal year 2008 or fiscal year 2006) data were available and were not expected to change, then the missing value was filled with the value in the prior year. For example, the number of reported Branches and Independent Libraries (Item 100) is likely to remain constant from year to year, so the prior year value was brought forward, if the current year was not reported.
- If a value was missing, prior year data were available, and the value was expected to change from the prior year, then the missing value was filled with the prior year value multiplied by the median growth rate within the imputation cell. For example, the number of Full-time Librarians (Item 200, column 1) is expected to change from year to year, so this imputation method was used.
- If a value was missing and prior year data were unavailable or older than fiscal year 2006, then data were imputed using the current year median cell distribution ratio or the current year cell median. For example, impute E-books Added (Item 401, column 1) using the value of E-books Held (Item 401, column 2) multiplied by the median cell distribution ratio of E-books Added to E-books Held.
- If there were missing current year data that prevented the use of a current year median cell distribution ratio, then the current year cell median was imputed. For example, if it was not possible to impute E-books Added using a current year median cell distribution ratio because E-books Held was missing, then E-books Added was imputed with the current year cell median.
- After imputation, if a total was missing or known to need adjustment, then the total was readjusted to equal the sum of its detail items.

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

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

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

### **Classifications used in the report**

The tables in this report present the data by control (public, private); level of highest degree offered—a categorization based on the IPEDS classification of the highest degree awarded by the institution (doctor's, master's, bachelor's, and less than 4-year); size of FTE enrollment (less than 1,000; 1,000 to 2,999; 3,000 to 4,999; 5,000 to 9,999; 10,000 to 19,999; 20,000 or more); and the institution's 2005 Carnegie classification. Reports prior to 2008 used the 2000 Carnegie classification and different FTE enrollment sizes.

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

This is a descriptive report that focuses on information from a census of academic libraries in 2010. The presentation of numbers, proportions, and percentages is descriptive only of libraries in the period referenced. While data were imputed for nonresponse, the number of unit nonresponses can vary by state/jurisdiction and affect the reliability of the state/jurisdiction data. See methodological table A-1 for item response rates by level and control of institution. Methodological table A-2 presents the distribution of the set of unit nonrespondents by state/jurisdiction and by level and control of institution. The data user should be especially cautious in using data at a level of detail where the nonresponse rate was 15 percent or greater. Methodological table A-3 gives the number of academic libraries by state/jurisdiction, level, and control of institution.

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

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

See notes at end of table.



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

Item	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions		4-year institutions									Less than 4-year <sup>2</sup>		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions <sup>1</sup>		Highest level of degree						Total res-ponding		Total res-ponding		Total res-ponding		
					Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's								
			Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total
<b>Library collections</b>																	
Library collection entirely electronic	3,147	85.3	2,046	86.6	755	92.0	755	90.6	536	75.6	1,101	83.0	1,463	93.8	1,684	79.1	
Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, added	3,038	82.4	1,990	84.2	736	89.6	736	88.4	518	73.1	1,048	79.0	1,431	91.8	1,607	75.4	
Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, EOFY <sup>5</sup>	3,071	83.2	2,012	85.1	745	90.7	744	89.3	523	73.8	1,059	79.9	1,441	92.4	1,630	76.5	
E-Books, added	2,909	78.9	1,913	81.0	702	85.5	717	86.1	494	69.7	996	75.1	1,376	88.3	1,533	72.0	
E-Books, EOFY <sup>5</sup>	2,945	79.8	1,945	82.3	719	87.6	723	86.8	503	70.9	1,000	75.4	1,397	89.6	1,548	72.7	
Microforms, added	2,911	78.9	1,920	81.3	710	86.5	713	85.6	497	70.1	991	74.7	1,379	88.5	1,532	71.9	
Microforms, EOFY <sup>5</sup>	2,933	79.5	1,941	82.1	718	87.5	720	86.4	503	70.9	992	74.8	1,400	89.8	1,533	72.0	
Audiovisual materials, added	2,979	80.8	1,951	82.6	716	87.2	727	87.3	508	71.7	1,028	77.5	1,411	90.5	1,568	73.6	
Audiovisual materials, EOFY <sup>5</sup>	3,017	81.8	1,983	83.9	734	89.4	735	88.2	514	72.5	1,034	78.0	1,421	91.1	1,596	74.9	
Current serial subscriptions, added	2,921	79.2	1,895	80.2	693	84.4	701	84.2	501	70.7	1,026	77.4	1,385	88.8	1,536	72.1	
Current serial subscriptions, EOFY <sup>5</sup>	2,984	80.9	1,954	82.7	720	87.7	720	86.4	514	72.5	1,030	77.7	1,403	90.0	1,581	74.2	
Electronic reference sources, <sup>6</sup> added	2,793	75.7	1,825	77.2	663	80.8	686	82.4	476	67.1	968	73.0	1,330	85.3	1,463	68.7	
Electronic reference sources, <sup>6</sup> EOFY <sup>5</sup>	2,893	78.4	1,885	79.8	690	84.0	703	84.4	492	69.4	1,008	76.0	1,365	87.6	1,528	71.7	
<b>Library services</b>																	
Interlibrary loans provided																	
Returnable	3,032	82.2	1,978	83.7	723	88.1	736	88.4	519	73.2	1,054	79.5	1,431	91.8	1,601	75.2	
Non-returnable <sup>7</sup>	3,031	82.2	1,978	83.7	723	88.1	736	88.4	519	73.2	1,053	79.4	1,431	91.8	1,600	75.1	
Total provided	3,063	83.0	2,004	84.8	744	90.6	738	88.6	522	73.6	1,059	79.9	1,444	92.6	1,619	76.0	
Interlibrary loans received																	
Returnable	3,035	82.3	1,980	83.8	723	88.1	736	88.4	521	73.5	1,055	79.6	1,431	91.8	1,604	75.3	
Non-returnable <sup>7</sup>	3,034	82.2	1,979	83.7	722	87.9	736	88.4	521	73.5	1,055	79.6	1,431	91.8	1,603	75.3	
Documents delivered from																	
commercial services <sup>8</sup>	3,038	82.4	1,984	84.0	726	88.4	736	88.4	522	73.6	1,054	79.5	1,430	91.7	1,608	75.5	
Total received	3,065	83.1	2,006	84.9	744	90.6	738	88.6	524	73.9	1,059	79.9	1,443	92.6	1,622	76.2	
General circulation transactions	3,076	83.4	2,007	84.9	743	90.5	741	89.0	523	73.8	1,069	80.6	1,449	92.9	1,627	76.4	
Reserve circulation transactions	2,943	79.8	1,924	81.4	707	86.1	720	86.4	497	70.1	1,019	76.8	1,407	90.3	1,536	72.1	
Number of presentations	3,070	83.2	2,005	84.8	740	90.1	743	89.2	522	73.6	1,065	80.3	1,447	92.8	1,623	76.2	
Total attendance at all presentations	3,060	82.9	1,998	84.6	739	90.0	739	88.7	520	73.3	1,062	80.1	1,445	92.7	1,615	75.8	
Services to Individuals																	
In-person Reference	2,555	69.3	1,686	71.3	633	77.1	615	73.8	438	61.8	869	65.5	1,224	78.5	1,331	62.5	
Virtual Reference	2,574	69.8	1,685	71.3	626	76.2	615	73.8	444	62.6	889	67.0	1,229	78.8	1,345	63.1	
Total Reference	2,683	72.7	1,752	74.1	660	80.4	636	76.4	456	64.3	931	70.2	1,270	81.5	1,413	66.3	
In-person Consultations	2,605	70.6	1,711	72.4	645	78.6	619	74.3	447	63.0	894	67.4	1,249	80.1	1,356	63.7	
Virtual Consultations	2,640	71.6	1,723	72.9	641	78.1	627	75.3	455	64.2	917	69.2	1,260	80.8	1,380	64.8	
Total Consultations	2,690	72.9	1,757	74.4	662	80.6	638	76.6	457	64.5	933	70.4	1,274	81.7	1,416	66.5	
Total services to individuals	2,850	77.3	1,876	79.4	712	86.7	678	81.4	486	68.5	974	73.5	1,347	86.4	1,503	70.6	

See notes at end of table.

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

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

See notes at end of table.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

<sup>3</sup> FTE = Full-time equivalent.

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

<sup>5</sup> EOFY = End of fiscal year.

<sup>6</sup> "Electronic reference sources, and aggregation services" include citation indexes and abstracts; full-text reference sources (e.g., encyclopedias, almanacs, biographical and statistical sources, and other quick fact-finding sources); full-text journal and periodical article collection services (e.g., EBSCOhost, ProQuest, Academic Universe, and INFOTRAC OneFile); and dissertation and conference proceedings databases. Licensed electronic resources also include those databases that institutions mount locally.

<sup>7</sup> "Non-returnable" refers to materials that the supplier/lending library does not expect to have returned. Examples of non-returnables include photocopies or facsimiles, fiche-to-fiche copies, print copies from microfilm, electronic full-text documents, and gratis print copies of unpublished reports and/or departmental working papers.

<sup>8</sup> "Documents received from commercial services" refers to all documents from commercial document delivery services received by the library's users. This includes all transactions that the library pays for, even if library staff is not involved in the transaction.

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

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

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

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

<sup>1</sup>The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant other degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown.

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

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

## Appendix B: Glossary

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

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

**Baccalaureate/associate's colleges:** These institutions are undergraduate colleges where the majority of conferrals are below the baccalaureate level (associate's degrees and certificates). During the period studied, bachelor's degrees accounted for at least 10 percent of undergraduate awards.

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

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

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

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

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

**Doctoral/research universities:** These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the doctorate level.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix C: Survey Questionnaire and Instructions

### SURVEY ELIGIBILITY

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

- |    |  |        |
|----|--|--------|
| a. | Do your total library expenditures exceed \$10,000?  | Yes/No |
| b. | Do you have an organized collection of printed or other materials or a combination thereof?  | Yes/No |
| c. | Do you have paid, trained library staff to provide and interpret library materials to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele? | Yes/No |
| d. | Do you have established hours of operation during which paid, trained staff are available to meet the informational service needs of clientele?                          | Yes/No |
| e. | Does the library have the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule?   | Yes/No |

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

**ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY**

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**OUTLETS & STAFF, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Outlets</b>	<b>Number</b>
100	Branch and independent libraries – Exclude main or central library	_____

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

<b>Item</b>	<b>Staff</b>	<b>Fall 2010 Number of full-time equivalents (FTE) (1)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Salaries and wages (whole dollars only) (2)</b>
200	Librarians	_____	
201	Other professional staff	_____	
202	<b>Total librarians and other professional staff</b> (sum items 200 and 201)	_____	\$ _____
203	All other paid staff (except student assistants)	_____	\$ _____
204	Student assistants from all funding sources	_____	\$ _____
205	<b>Total full-time equivalent (FTE) staff</b> (sum items 202, 203 and 204)	_____	\$ _____
206	Are employee fringe benefits paid from the library budget? If no, select “N” and skip to item 300		_____ (Yes/No)
207	Employee fringe benefits (if paid from library budget)		\$ _____

**ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY**

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**LIBRARY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

See instructions for definitions.

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

**ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY**

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**LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

See instructions for definitions.

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

**ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY**

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**LIBRARY SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

See instructions for definitions.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Interlibrary loans and documents provided to other libraries:</b>		
500	Returnable	_____
501	Non-returnable	_____
502	<b>Total provided</b> (sum of items 500 and 501)	_____
<b>Interlibrary loans and documents received:</b>		
503	Returnable	_____
504	Non-returnable	_____
505	Documents received from commercial services	_____
506	<b>Total received</b> (sum of items 503, 504 and 505)	_____
<b>Circulation:</b>		
507	General circulation transactions	_____
508	Reserve circulation transactions	_____

**ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY**

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**LIBRARY SERVICES CONT., FISCAL YEAR 2010**

See instructions for definitions.

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

**ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY**

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**LIBRARY SERVICES, TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 2010**

See instructions for definitions.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Number in a typical week</b>
600	Number of weekly public service hours	_____
601	Gate count in a typical week	_____
<b>602</b>	<b>Reference Transactions - Now reported as an annual figure in item 517</b>	



**ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY**

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**ELECTRONIC SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

See instructions for definitions.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
	<b>Does your library provide the following?</b>	
700	Documents digitized by the library staff	_____
701	Library reference service by e-mail or the Web	_____
702	Technology to assist patrons with disabilities	_____
703	Electronic theses and dissertations produced by your students	_____

**ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY**

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**INFORMATION LITERACY, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

See instructions for definition.

Item	Yes/No
<b>Does your postsecondary institution have the following, or has it done the following?</b>	
800 A definition of information literacy or of an information literate student	_____
801 Incorporated information literacy in the institution's mission	_____
802 Incorporated information literacy in the institution's strategic plan If no, select "N" and skip 803 and 804.	_____
803 An institution-wide committee to implement the strategic plans for information literacy	_____
804 The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction?	

## ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

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### VIRTUAL REFERENCE, FISCAL YEAR 2010

See instructions for definition.

Item		Yes/No
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900	Does your library support virtual reference services? If no, select "N" and skip 901 thru 904.	_____
-----	---	-------

If yes, does your library utilize any of the following and does it collect usage statistics form any of the virtual reference utilities?

901	E-mail reference	_____
-----	------------------	-------

902	Chat reference, commercial service	_____
-----	------------------------------------	-------

903	Chat reference, instant messaging applications	_____
-----	--	-------

904	Short message service (SMS) or text messaging	_____
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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ACADEMIC LIBRARY SURVEY – FISCAL YEAR 2010

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Please respond to each item in this survey. If the appropriate answer for an item is zero or none, use “0.” If you do not collect data for an item, provide your best estimate. PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ITEMS BLANK. If an item is left blank, NCES will estimate a value using the average for institutions with similar characteristics. Include data for the main or central library and all branch and independent libraries that were open all or part of fiscal year 2010.

LIBRARY - An entity that provides all of the following:

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

This includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers.

### Number of Public Service Outlets, Fiscal Year 2010

Branch and independent libraries (item 100) - Report the number of branch and independent libraries at your institution that were open all or part of fiscal year 2010. EXCLUDE THE MAIN OR CENTRAL LIBRARY. Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library of an institution, which have a basic collection of books and other materials, a regular staffing level, and an established schedule.

Branch and independent libraries are administered either by the central library or, as in the case of some libraries (such as law, medical, etc.), through the administrative structure of other units within the university. Departmental study/reading rooms are not included. Include data for all branch and independent libraries on the campus. Include libraries on branch campuses (i.e., located in another community) if those campuses are registered under the same NCES UNITID number as the main campus.

### Library Staff, Fall 2010 and Salaries/Wages, Fiscal Year 2010

Column (1), Full-time equivalent (FTE) employees (items 200-205) - Report the number of filled or temporarily vacant FTE positions during Fall 2010. To compute FTEs for part-time employees and student assistants, take the TOTAL number of hours worked per week by part-time employees and divide it by the number of hours in the library's full-time work week (e.g., 60 hours per week of part-time work divided by 40 hours per full-time week equals 1.50 FTE). Data should be reported to two decimal places.

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

Column (2), Salaries and wages (items 202-205) - Report expenditures in fiscal year 2010 for full-time and part-time salaries and wages before deductions. *Exclude* employee fringe benefits provided by your institution for all regular library staff that may be reported in item 207.

Librarians (item 200) - Report the total FTE of staff whose duties require professional education (the master's degree or its equivalent) in the theoretical and scientific aspects of librarianship.

Other professional staff (item 201) - Report the total FTE of staff whose duties require education and/or training in related fields (e.g., academic disciplines, archives, media, computing).

Total librarians and other professional staff (item 202) - Report the sum of items 200 and 201, column 1.

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

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

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

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

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

### **Library Expenditures, Fiscal Year 2010**

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

Expenditures on information resources and operations (items 300-311) - Report funds expended by the library in fiscal year 2010 (regardless of when received) from its regular budget and from all other sources; e.g., research grants, special projects, gifts and endowments, and fees for services. If items in this section are not paid from the library budget but can be easily identified in other parts of the institution's budget, report them here. **Expenditures should be reported for the 12-month period that corresponds to your library's fiscal year between the calendar period June 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010.** All expenditures should be reported in whole dollars in the most appropriate category to provide an unduplicated count of expenditures. *Exclude* expenditures for new buildings and building renovation.

Information resources (items 300-307) -

Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (one time purchases) (item 300) - Report expenditures for published materials in all formats except current subscriptions to serials.

Electronic (item 301) - Report expenditures that are not current subscriptions to serials (i.e. are non-subscription, one-time, or monographic in nature) for software and machine-readable materials considered part of the collections. Examples include serial backfiles, literature collections, and one-time costs for electronic backfiles, etc. These expenditures have already been reported as part of item 300 above. Therefore, item 301 is not added into Total Expenditures (item 311).

Audiovisual (item 302) - Report expenditures for all library materials that are displayed by visual projection or magnification or through sound reproduction, or both, including graphic materials, audio materials, motion pictures, video materials, and special visual materials such as three-dimensional materials. These expenditures have already been reported as part of item 300 above. Therefore, item 302 is not added into Total Expenditures (item 311).

Current serial subscriptions (ongoing commitments) (item 303) - Report expenditures for ongoing subscriptions to serials in all formats. These are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies.

Electronic serials (item 304) – Report subscription expenditures (or those which are expected to be ongoing commitments) for serial publications whose primary format is electronic. Examples include paid subscriptions for electronic journals and indexes/abstracts available via the Internet, CD-ROM serials, and annual access fees. These expenditures have already been reported as part of item 303. Therefore, item 304 is not added into Total Expenditures (item 311).

Other Information Resources (items 305-307) -

Document delivery/interlibrary loan (item 305) - Report expenditures for document delivery and interlibrary loan services. Include fees paid for photocopies, costs of facsimile transmission, royalties and access fees paid to provide document delivery or interlibrary loan. Include fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for interlibrary loan can be separately counted. Do not count expenditures related to transactions between the main or central library and branches reported in item 100, transactions between branches (item 100), or expenditures for on campus delivery.

Preservation (item 306) - Report expenditures associated with maintaining library and archival materials for use either in their original physical form or in some other usable way. This includes but is not limited to binding and rebinding, materials conservation, deacidification, lamination, and restoration. Also, include preservation-related contracts for services (e.g. digitization). Do not include staff salaries and wages.

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

### Operating Expenditures (items 308-310) -

Computer hardware and software (item 308) - Report expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, local or remote. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include the expenditure for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. Exclude expenditures reported in item 304.

Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (item 309) - Report expenditures from the library operating budget for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia. Exclude expenditures already reported on items 301, 304, and 305.

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

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

### **Library Collections, Fiscal Year 2010**

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

Column (1), Total number added during fiscal year - Report the gross number of each category added during Fiscal year 2010. Do not subtract the number withdrawn.

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

Books, serial backfiles and other paper materials (include government documents) (item 400) - Report the number of volumes using the ANSI/NISO Z39.7-1995 definition for volume, which is as follows: A single physical unit of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed, or processed work, distinguished from other units by a separate binding, encasement, portfolio, or other clear distinction, which has been cataloged, classified, and made ready for use, and which is typically the unit used to charge circulation transactions. Include print photographs, duplicates and bound volumes of periodicals. For purposes of this questionnaire, unclassified bound serials arranged in alphabetical order are considered classified. Exclude microfilms, maps, nonprint materials, and uncataloged items. Include Government document volumes that are accessible through the library's catalogs regardless of whether they are separately shelved. "Classified" includes documents arranged by Superintendent of Documents, CODOC, or similar numbers. "Cataloged" includes documents for which records are provided by the library or downloaded from other sources into the library's card or online catalogs.

E-Books (item 401) - Report the number of electronic monographs that have been cataloged by your library and are accessible through the library's catalog.

Microforms (item 402) - Report units of all photographic reproduction of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification. Examples of microforms are roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche.

Audiovisual Materials (item 403) - Report units of all library materials that are displayed by visual projection or magnification or through sound reproduction, or both, including graphic materials, audio materials (include audio books), motion pictures, video materials, and special visual materials such as three-dimensional materials.

Current serial subscriptions (item 404) - Report the total number of titles in all formats. If the title comes in both paper and electronic form, count it twice. Count each individual title if it is received as part of a publisher's package. Include paper and microfilm government documents issued serially if they are accessible through the library's catalog. Report indexing and abstracting services that may contain full-text in item 405.

Electronic reference sources and aggregation services (item 405) –Report the total number of citation indexes and abstracts; full-text article databases; full-text reference sources (e.g., encyclopedias, almanacs, biographical and statistical sources and other quick fact-finding sources); dissertation and conference proceedings databases. Licensed electronic resources also include those databases that institutions mount locally. [Aggregation services are defined by NISO Z39.7-2004 as “4.10.3.2 Aggregated Full Text Databases: Collection of both bibliographic references and full text articles from periodical and/or other titles presented on a continuous basis that may relate to a common discipline or may provide multi-disciplinary coverage. This includes electronic reference and indexing tools that, if existed in print form, would be counted as periodicals. The content of aggregated full text databases consists predominately of full text articles rather than bibliographic references without associated full text, although both may be represented in the database.”]

### **Library Services, Fiscal Year 2010**

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

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

Non-returnables (item 501 and 504) - Report materials that the library does not expect to have returned. Examples of non-returnables include photocopies or facsimiles, fiche-to-fiche copies, print copies from microfilm, electronic full-text documents, and gratis print copies of unpublished reports and/or departmental working papers.

Documents delivered from commercial services (item 505) - Report the number of documents from commercial document delivery services received by your users. Count all transactions for which the library pays even if library staff is not involved in the transaction. Include documents received by regular or express mail, by fax, or in electronic form.

Total loans (items 502 and 506) - Sum items 500 and 501 for item 502, and sum items 503, 504, and 505 for item 506.



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

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

Information services to groups (items 509 and 510) - Report the total number of presentations (item 509) and the total number of persons attending or served by those presentations (item 510). Information services to groups are presentations at which a staff member or person invited by a staff member provides information intended for a number of persons and planned in advance. These services may be either bibliographic instruction or library use presentations, or cultural, recreational, or educational presentations. Presentations both on and off the library premises should be included, as long as they are sponsored by the library. Self-paced tutorials and staff training should be excluded, as well as meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms. Include web-based presentations.

Information services to individuals (items 511 – 516) – Reference and consultation interactions are information contacts that involve the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases (including assistance with computer searching), the Web, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions, and persons both inside and outside the library.

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

If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one reference transaction. When a staff member utilizes information gained from a previous use of information sources to answer a question, report as a reference transaction, even if the source is not consulted again during this transaction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Library Services - Typical Week, Fall 2010**

Collect data during a typical week in the fall. A typical week is one that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid vacation periods for key staff or days when unusual events are taking place on the campus or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include any seven consecutive calendar days. If waiting for a typical week in Fall 2010 will delay this form, please use typical week data from the preceding fiscal year. If you have data for the entire year, divide by the number of weeks that the library was open.

Number of weekly public service hours (item 600) – Report an unduplicated count of the total public service hours for physical libraries per typical full-service week (i.e., no holidays or other special accommodations) across both main library and branches using the following method (corresponds to IPEDS): If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during these hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., the total hours during which users can find service somewhere within the system becomes 42 hours per week. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the count is still 42, but if Branch B is open two hours on another evening, or remains open two hours later, the total is then 44 hours per week. Exclude 24-hour unstaffed reserve or similar reading rooms. The maximum total is 168 (i.e., a staffed reading room open 7 days per week, 24 hours per day).

Gate count in a typical week (item 601) - Report the number of persons who physically enter library facilities in a typical week. It is understood that a single person may be counted more than once. If the library is virtual or entirely electronic, please leave the line blank.

Reference transactions in a typical week (item 602) – Now reported as an annual figure in item 517.

### **Electronic Services**

This section requests information about the electronic services provided by the library. The questions require a “yes” or “no” response. If the answer was “yes” at any time during the academic year, respond “yes”. Examples of Technology to assist patrons with disabilities (item 702) are TDD and specially equipped work stations.

## **Information Literacy**

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

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

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

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

**Supplemental Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) 2010 Tables to NCES 2012-365**

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## **Description**

These tables supplement the publication *Academic Libraries: 2010* (NCES 2012-365)

The data are from NCES's Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), Fiscal year 2010.

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**Table 1. Total circulation, interlibrary loan transactions, and documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Circulation		Interlibrary loans						
	General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries			Loans and documents received			
			Total	Returnable	Non-returnable <sup>1</sup>	Total	Returnable	Non-returnable <sup>1</sup>	From commercial services <sup>2</sup>
United States	136,003,396	40,733,019	11,213,645	6,853,263	4,360,382	10,157,182	5,700,249	4,280,483	176,450
Alabama	1,130,847	136,016	70,309	31,908	38,401	54,977	22,474	28,348	4,155
Alaska	256,854	17,854	24,340	7,939	16,401	24,675	9,821	14,841	13
Arizona	2,140,810	192,871	173,308	115,982	57,326	162,180	84,326	64,519	13,335
Arkansas	715,194	130,793	72,739	24,925	47,814	66,146	26,027	39,580	539
California	15,839,819	6,344,125	850,101	571,138	278,963	854,531	562,305	266,590	25,636
Colorado	2,379,277	1,621,906	334,765	221,758	113,007	233,844	153,300	79,113	1,431
Connecticut	1,765,224	607,865	164,229	100,808	63,421	155,091	92,160	60,708	2,223
Delaware	505,090	23,054	30,067	17,342	12,725	35,141	15,163	19,714	264
District of Columbia	1,303,388	109,114	126,992	103,848	23,144	173,545	124,172	48,746	627
Florida	5,321,881	1,077,360	260,124	129,890	130,234	213,777	91,245	96,845	25,687
Georgia	2,624,744	788,275	206,565	114,605	91,960	128,442	69,917	58,464	61
Hawaii	564,173	72,562	10,124	6,477	3,647	30,216	12,629	17,474	113
Idaho	499,447	226,106	34,944	18,956	15,988	41,890	22,433	19,337	120
Illinois	6,817,896	1,636,985	809,418	576,627	232,791	656,082	438,507	215,672	1,903
Indiana	3,098,386	505,117	264,007	134,038	129,969	306,004	146,599	156,994	2,411
Iowa	1,751,767	253,905	159,022	76,173	82,849	121,849	53,564	66,616	1,669
Kansas	1,069,212	108,005	130,927	79,042	51,885	121,008	43,333	75,363	2,312
Kentucky	1,576,918	217,897	107,273	52,732	54,541	108,914	41,652	65,074	2,188
Louisiana	653,626	243,128	77,166	30,008	47,158	88,931	29,040	59,002	889
Maine	548,369	338,401	119,073	90,380	28,693	114,143	80,431	33,526	186
Maryland	2,073,047	790,624	120,469	76,226	44,243	156,089	79,034	76,055	1,000
Massachusetts	5,255,537	1,530,264	565,730	375,466	190,264	455,488	236,947	216,744	1,797
Michigan	4,126,334	1,172,008	421,035	253,083	167,952	338,410	178,043	152,895	7,472
Minnesota	2,501,817	933,587	447,152	301,511	145,641	363,609	222,467	134,361	6,781
Mississippi	990,001	269,848	57,798	24,267	33,531	51,291	21,043	29,996	252
Missouri	2,539,823	976,243	347,569	224,837	122,732	270,289	158,069	110,036	2,184
Montana	306,454	583,197	45,165	18,799	26,366	30,438	15,572	14,788	78
Nebraska	772,229	210,231	79,173	31,471	47,702	80,519	31,330	49,082	107
Nevada	824,963	174,697	32,613	26,839	5,774	30,135	11,796	18,063	276
New Hampshire	784,091	89,611	104,256	63,698	40,558	68,519	32,216	35,194	1,109

See notes at end of table.

**Table 1. Total circulation, interlibrary loan transactions, and documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Circulation		Interlibrary loans						
	General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries			Loans and documents received			
			Total	Returnable	Non-returnable <sup>1</sup>	Total	Returnable	Non-returnable <sup>1</sup>	From commercial services <sup>2</sup>
New Jersey	2,035,746	834,200	166,798	108,163	58,635	129,623	81,803	47,278	542
New Mexico	573,717	1,055,987	50,398	30,706	19,692	61,208	24,487	30,574	6,147
New York	10,437,312	5,359,142	682,125	362,830	319,295	719,852	376,431	335,058	8,363
North Carolina	5,564,996	1,099,560	275,360	166,602	108,758	217,406	135,612	78,443	3,351
North Dakota	220,475	53,594	32,047	14,095	17,952	35,825	14,767	20,907	151
Ohio	7,409,117	2,230,954	839,574	635,752	203,822	762,093	615,574	132,474	14,045
Oklahoma	1,241,372	156,919	116,538	58,584	57,954	104,609	51,676	52,755	178
Oregon	1,984,460	622,381	354,351	235,446	118,905	313,156	221,420	89,842	1,894
Pennsylvania	7,667,376	1,952,113	630,955	405,382	225,573	588,965	300,624	281,961	6,380
Rhode Island	687,521	164,663	50,805	34,618	16,187	58,334	40,122	17,702	510
South Carolina	1,492,502	290,364	67,686	47,741	19,945	85,415	47,823	36,535	1,057
South Dakota	275,161	27,799	27,188	15,180	12,008	24,149	10,412	13,681	56
Tennessee	1,754,525	351,780	115,473	50,272	65,201	120,592	48,366	71,492	734
Texas	10,828,888	2,042,689	548,701	237,293	311,408	392,645	165,174	222,953	4,518
Utah	1,712,091	345,920	115,547	50,114	65,433	86,783	30,413	56,337	33
Vermont	614,978	256,679	59,263	31,929	27,334	53,558	27,289	25,885	384
Virginia	3,627,901	538,250	293,942	179,480	114,462	248,456	139,608	102,692	6,156
Washington	3,869,283	1,366,503	247,387	147,453	99,934	260,914	125,539	134,219	1,156
West Virginia	497,361	77,302	37,274	17,180	20,094	58,648	24,992	33,073	583
Wisconsin	2,562,530	496,345	218,408	98,025	120,383	246,103	76,783	155,926	13,394
Wyoming	208,866	28,226	37,372	25,645	11,727	52,675	35,719	16,956	0

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

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

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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

**Table 2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week, and state/jurisdiction: Fall 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Number of academic libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Less than 20	20 - 39	40 - 59	60 - 79	80 - 99	100 - 119	120 - 167	168 <sup>1</sup>
United States	3,689	75	44	644	1,464	898	424	106	34
Alabama	66	1	1	15	30	11	4	2	2
Alaska	5	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
Arizona	58	2	2	13	25	6	4	5	1
Arkansas	45	0	0	15	14	14	2	0	0
California	345	11	6	101	138	55	24	7	3
Colorado	58	0	1	11	26	11	7	2	0
Connecticut	40	0	1	9	13	9	7	0	1
Delaware	10	0	0	1	4	3	2	0	0
District of Columbia	16	1	0	3	4	3	4	0	1
Florida	152	13	2	21	70	28	15	2	1
Georgia	110	3	1	22	45	27	7	5	0
Hawaii	13	1	1	6	2	2	0	1	0
Idaho	13	0	0	0	6	5	2	0	0
Illinois	155	1	2	26	67	38	15	6	0
Indiana	82	0	0	6	42	22	9	2	1
Iowa	58	1	0	4	18	25	9	0	1
Kansas	58	0	1	6	27	20	1	3	0
Kentucky	68	1	1	17	26	15	6	1	1
Louisiana	49	3	0	17	9	13	6	0	1
Maine	29	0	0	5	8	10	6	0	0
Maryland	55	0	0	5	25	13	7	3	2
Massachusetts	117	2	1	12	33	36	27	4	2
Michigan	88	0	1	12	38	26	6	3	2
Minnesota	99	0	0	19	44	19	17	0	0
Mississippi	34	0	0	4	19	6	4	0	1
Missouri	108	0	3	19	40	36	7	3	0
Montana	20	0	0	9	6	3	2	0	0
Nebraska	37	0	1	3	16	15	2	0	0
Nevada	12	0	0	1	8	0	2	1	0
New Hampshire	25	0	0	1	11	6	6	0	1

See notes at end of table.

**Table 2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week, and state/jurisdiction: Fall 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Number of academic libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Less than 20	20 - 39	40 - 59	60 - 79	80 - 99	100 - 119	120 - 167	168 <sup>1</sup>
New Jersey	57	2	1	3	22	20	7	2	0
New Mexico	34	1	0	4	23	3	2	1	0
New York	270	3	4	35	100	68	47	8	5
North Carolina	132	3	0	24	61	25	9	9	1
North Dakota	19	0	1	8	6	4	0	0	0
Ohio	161	5	2	35	69	30	15	3	2
Oklahoma	48	0	0	4	21	14	9	0	0
Oregon	51	0	1	10	17	14	6	3	0
Pennsylvania	183	6	4	27	50	52	38	5	1
Rhode Island	13	0	0	0	3	2	8	0	0
South Carolina	68	0	0	16	28	18	3	3	0
South Dakota	22	0	0	7	6	8	1	0	0
Tennessee	84	0	0	15	38	27	2	2	0
Texas	204	6	2	28	84	51	21	11	1
Utah	27	1	0	6	10	7	2	1	0
Vermont	20	0	0	0	5	7	7	0	1
Virginia	95	3	0	14	37	23	15	2	1
Washington	66	1	0	10	33	15	5	1	1
West Virginia	32	3	2	3	11	9	2	2	0
Wisconsin	68	1	1	10	22	17	14	3	0
Wyoming	10	0	1	0	4	4	1	0	0

<sup>1</sup> These libraries are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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

**Table 3. Gate count, and total information service to individuals and groups, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Gate count <sup>1</sup> during typical week in fall 2010	Total information services to individuals, <sup>2</sup> fiscal year 2010	Information service to groups, Fiscal year 2010	
			Total number of presentations	Total number served <sup>3</sup>
United States	22,077,092	34,599,983	520,122	9,656,402
Alabama	247,950	770,818	7,586	135,913
Alaska	26,363	32,964	902	13,444
Arizona	315,563	490,753	7,945	153,357
Arkansas	145,891	365,503	3,309	59,129
California	2,468,540	3,918,796	48,710	990,897
Colorado	295,925	374,683	6,915	127,658
Connecticut	229,535	322,513	7,759	131,248
Delaware	60,956	208,363	1,453	24,850
District of Columbia	216,343	234,426	4,591	70,348
Florida	1,160,637	1,971,799	25,262	545,290
Georgia	581,493	834,758	13,616	239,961
Hawaii	74,256	120,862	1,778	27,525
Idaho	105,395	210,525	1,873	39,646
Illinois	938,507	1,422,950	25,046	437,087
Indiana	449,644		14,057	241,795
Iowa	265,100	352,058	6,841	121,463
Kansas	174,232	335,039	5,691	98,173
Kentucky	286,673	411,873	6,745	118,443
Louisiana	305,232	386,172	6,264	85,488
Maine	95,433	116,186	2,222	41,909
Maryland	379,001	865,354	10,315	197,207
Massachusetts	732,682	966,178	18,406	312,738
Michigan	680,924	912,358	15,310	330,800
Minnesota	485,952	526,959	10,171	181,975
Mississippi	213,559	750,629	6,537	121,123
Missouri	414,463	600,894	10,237	178,915
Montana	63,293	117,796	1,520	30,508
Nebraska	108,572	166,271	3,011	48,635
Nevada	134,401	293,693	2,160	41,889
New Hampshire	115,221	106,031	1,930	35,046

See notes at end of table.

**Table 3. Gate count, and total information service to individuals and groups, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Gate count <sup>1</sup> during typical week in fall 2010	Total information services to individuals, <sup>2</sup> fiscal year 2010	Information service to groups, Fiscal year 2010	
			Total number of presentations	Total number served <sup>3</sup>
\	436,827	900,523	10,586	210,846
New Mexico	95,132	138,657	3,570	57,052
New York	1,991,182	2,721,760	42,270	762,013
North Carolina	772,453	1,377,759	21,345	349,544
North Dakota	40,713	63,810	1,535	26,483
Ohio	668,292	1,242,166	19,429	372,854
Oklahoma	182,860	292,609	5,282	110,322
Oregon	292,225	311,791	6,949	130,312
Pennsylvania	1,027,031	1,369,459	27,206	486,465
Rhode Island	125,926	155,788	2,746	46,688
South Carolina	256,461	526,928	7,523	135,002
South Dakota	56,585	72,741	1,755	31,405
Tennessee	387,720	584,005	8,897	180,280
Texas	1,580,121	3,390,547	35,436	688,010
Utah	230,725	420,490	6,992	130,653
Vermont	93,496	58,728	2,100	29,989
Virginia	616,509	860,007	14,082	259,412
Washington	583,079	477,545	10,483	217,270
West Virginia	163,962	132,231	2,778	38,411
Wisconsin	674,911	507,307	10,049	193,326
Wyoming	29,146	28,985	947	17,605

<sup>1</sup>"Gate count" is the number of persons who physically enter library facilities over the course of a week.

<sup>2</sup>"Total information services to individuals" are information contacts that involve the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff.

<sup>3</sup>"Total number served" is total number of persons attending or served by those presentations.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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

**Table 4. Volumes held at end of fiscal year and number of academic libraries, by number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials including government documents, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Volumes <sup>1</sup> held at end of year	Number of academic libraries										
		Total	Number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
United States	1,076,027,407	3,689	592	177	227	197	445	663	691	293	177	227
Alabama	17,403,413	66	8	4	1	3	9	15	10	9	4	3
Alaska	2,075,156	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0
Arizona	12,788,598	58	17	8	3	2	11	9	5	0	1	2
Arkansas	7,878,458	45	2	2	11	5	3	6	9	4	1	2
California	99,466,728	345	77	16	21	20	33	80	48	18	10	22
Colorado	16,173,315	58	17	6	1	6	6	4	6	4	4	4
Connecticut	24,049,075	40	2	0	4	1	9	7	6	5	3	3
Delaware	4,302,184	10	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	0	1	1
District of Columbia	11,854,976	16	1	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	1	5
Florida	31,926,447	152	45	17	7	8	12	20	22	9	4	8
Georgia	24,778,806	110	11	9	9	9	16	21	20	5	5	5
Hawaii	3,968,832	13	2	0	0	1	1	5	3	0	0	1
Idaho	4,209,261	13	2	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	2	2
Illinois	58,950,795	155	20	4	15	8	19	29	30	13	6	11
Indiana	28,517,931	82	18	9	2	4	4	6	19	10	4	6
Iowa	14,776,184	58	5	3	2	6	3	13	18	3	2	3
Kansas	14,373,300	58	9	1	5	9	8	12	7	1	3	3
Kentucky	15,288,938	68	16	2	2	4	12	10	11	4	4	3
Louisiana	19,189,296	49	10	3	4	0	3	4	8	7	6	4
Maine	5,071,909	29	1	0	9	1	4	8	1	2	1	2
Maryland	16,745,709	55	6	1	3	4	4	11	14	5	4	3
Massachusetts	49,815,370	117	8	6	8	4	9	32	24	11	5	10
Michigan	36,999,824	88	4	2	3	4	15	20	18	9	8	5
Minnesota	19,887,246	99	16	15	7	8	8	14	12	12	6	1
Mississippi	8,589,521	34	2	0	0	0	6	11	7	5	0	3
Missouri	22,600,264	108	22	5	4	5	16	21	21	5	3	6
Montana	3,168,664	20	1	2	4	1	2	4	3	1	1	1
Nebraska	9,136,571	37	5	1	2	3	6	3	12	1	2	2
Nevada	3,149,635	12	2	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	2
New Hampshire	6,250,829	25	1	1	5	6	1	3	3	3	0	2

See notes at end of table.

**Table 4. Volumes held at end of fiscal year and number of academic libraries, by number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials including government documents, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Volumes <sup>1</sup> held at end of year	Number of academic libraries										
		Total	Number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
New Jersey	24,642,126	57	1	1	1	2	5	11	16	9	8	3
New Mexico	8,162,669	34	5	1	3	2	7	7	4	2	1	2
New York	87,142,336	270	34	6	13	2	44	42	66	31	16	16
North Carolina	35,016,792	132	6	8	8	14	36	20	22	5	5	8
North Dakota	3,145,695	19	0	1	3	3	1	4	5	0	1	1
Ohio	49,159,687	161	42	8	15	6	15	22	26	6	8	13
Oklahoma	14,504,134	48	5	1	3	4	6	11	8	7	0	3
Oregon	11,654,715	51	4	4	3	4	8	9	8	6	2	3
Pennsylvania	53,864,222	183	37	6	5	7	9	27	45	25	14	8
Rhode Island	8,049,668	13	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	2	2
South Carolina	12,429,270	68	9	1	4	7	4	15	20	4	2	2
South Dakota	3,045,540	22	4	2	1	1	3	5	3	1	2	0
Tennessee	17,697,109	84	19	2	6	1	2	26	16	4	5	3
Texas	64,597,272	204	42	6	7	7	26	33	42	17	7	17
Utah	10,574,616	27	14	0	1	0	1	2	4	1	1	3
Vermont	4,970,754	20	0	1	2	0	4	6	4	1	1	1
Virginia	27,164,403	95	19	4	2	7	12	10	17	15	2	7
Washington	17,342,071	66	4	2	8	3	19	15	4	6	1	4
West Virginia	6,231,138	32	6	1	0	0	5	6	12	0	0	2
Wisconsin	21,252,722	68	9	4	3	5	9	10	12	7	6	3
Wyoming	1,993,233	10	2	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	1

<sup>1</sup>"Volumes" includes a single physical unit of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed, or processed work, distinguished from other units by a separate binding, encasement, portfolio, or other clear distinction, which has been cataloged, classified, and made ready for use, and which is typically the unit used to charge circulation transactions. Include print photographs, duplicates and bound volumes of periodicals. For purposes of this questionnaire, unclassified bound serials arranged in alphabetical order are considered classified. Exclude microfilms, maps, nonprint materials, and uncataloged items. Include Government document volumes that are accessible through the library's catalogs regardless of whether they are separately shelved. "Classified" includes documents arranged by Superintendent of Documents, CODOC, or similar numbers. "Cataloged" includes documents for which records are provided by the library or downloaded from other sources into the library's card or online catalogs.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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



**Table 5. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the fiscal year at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions					
	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units <sup>1</sup>	Current serial subscriptions <sup>2</sup>	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services <sup>3</sup>
United States	1,076,027,407	158,652,457	1,124,940,604	25,041,250	112,591,839	1,784,129
Alabama	17,403,413	3,275,606	23,978,920	310,546	1,369,424	5,738
Alaska	2,075,156	233,162	1,238,687	65,356	102,355	530
Arizona	12,788,598	2,124,043	15,513,363	104,970	2,244,185	51,605
Arkansas	7,878,458	717,719	10,178,350	93,273	240,550	9,635
California	99,466,728	13,119,988	91,526,892	2,215,632	16,837,099	184,915
Colorado	16,173,315	3,768,264	19,880,323	416,627	517,579	86,416
Connecticut	24,049,075	2,400,570	19,452,182	495,181	3,521,343	43,960
Delaware	4,302,184	334,738	5,367,848	46,071	49,442	746
District of Columbia	11,854,976	1,603,391	14,902,347	340,635	1,027,848	81,502
Florida	31,926,447	7,203,442	47,094,527	982,059	1,686,472	71,205
Georgia	24,778,806	4,711,512	39,437,946	427,248	11,468,449	19,821
Hawaii	3,968,832	554,230	4,188,289	80,504	116,163	728
Idaho	4,209,261	563,389	6,828,033	49,050	116,140	1,430
Illinois	58,950,795	4,308,710	45,465,006	1,145,446	3,169,674	67,780
Indiana	28,517,931	4,162,156	22,789,523	582,487	2,062,869	23,114
Iowa	14,776,184	1,769,068	14,177,455	526,078	1,476,264	4,031
Kansas	14,373,300	1,518,071	8,918,938	109,901	704,963	5,657
Kentucky	15,288,938	3,023,610	18,429,878	329,175	590,773	106,434
Louisiana	19,189,296	2,625,945	22,531,584	365,924	549,902	106,405
Maine	5,071,909	1,086,442	4,131,552	265,363	177,990	2,885
Maryland	16,745,709	2,006,416	17,849,804	354,865	3,780,397	19,687
Massachusetts	49,815,370	5,963,177	38,576,439	1,094,465	3,860,467	125,534
Michigan	36,999,824	5,577,838	39,676,724	735,183	954,280	41,647
Minnesota	19,887,246	2,618,187	14,755,393	886,602	1,673,104	9,141
Mississippi	8,589,521	1,488,152	15,205,781	338,028	1,206,286	5,675
Missouri	22,600,264	2,242,414	28,726,031	480,020	1,409,675	19,142
Montana	3,168,664	631,899	4,350,092	65,691	106,272	1,333
Nebraska	9,136,571	1,623,566	8,915,959	198,609	385,961	66,143
Nevada	3,149,635	421,478	6,709,277	55,454	166,100	1,057
New Hampshire	6,250,829	1,097,905	8,334,779	203,397	956,211	3,788

See notes at end of table.

**Table 5. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the fiscal year at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions					
	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units <sup>1</sup>	Current serial subscriptions <sup>2</sup>	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services <sup>3</sup>
New Jersey	24,642,126	1,361,235	23,979,488	590,944	652,553	12,990
New Mexico	8,162,669	615,982	8,366,998	246,203	1,346,403	2,478
New York	87,142,336	11,707,176	94,913,615	2,106,254	8,935,233	112,460
North Carolina	35,016,792	6,396,419	37,514,044	745,533	2,370,590	15,577
North Dakota	3,145,695	266,056	2,439,056	115,491	98,347	3,004
Ohio	49,159,687	10,428,380	36,501,573	1,305,125	3,337,259	144,485
Oklahoma	14,504,134	2,727,172	19,596,248	415,872	2,268,252	3,410
Oregon	11,654,715	1,147,628	14,736,600	249,453	2,729,588	5,182
Pennsylvania	53,864,222	6,729,255	50,246,618	1,358,755	4,405,426	28,382
Rhode Island	8,049,668	1,114,654	6,985,902	164,993	1,424,251	1,537
South Carolina	12,429,270	3,043,129	13,277,276	298,036	600,735	10,935
South Dakota	3,045,540	274,196	2,328,403	137,852	97,957	14,006
Tennessee	17,697,109	4,969,423	22,717,514	329,670	1,115,328	59,597
Texas	64,597,272	10,756,265	72,253,841	1,373,030	5,078,260	130,603
Utah	10,574,616	1,422,713	10,813,017	266,481	2,611,487	3,435
Vermont	4,970,754	1,033,916	3,794,461	177,385	174,739	1,732
Virginia	27,164,403	6,129,443	36,318,627	744,327	1,339,644	32,936
Washington	17,342,071	1,371,046	19,533,726	413,385	2,486,169	7,250
West Virginia	6,231,138	1,478,441	6,867,641	103,036	562,027	1,435
Wisconsin	21,252,722	2,494,486	19,513,682	402,696	7,972,756	22,616
Wyoming	1,993,233	410,354	3,110,352	132,889	456,598	2,395

<sup>1</sup>"Microform units" includes all photographic reproduction of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification. Examples of microforms are roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche.

<sup>2</sup>"Current serial subscriptions" includes total number of titles in all formats. Include paper and microfilm government documents issued serially if they are accessible through the library's catalog. Report indexing and abstracting services that may contain full-text.

<sup>3</sup>"Electronic reference sources and aggregation services" include citation indexes and abstracts; full-text reference sources (e.g., almanacs, encyclopedias, biographical and statistical sources and other quick fact-finding sources); full-text journal and periodical article collection services (e.g., EBSCOhost, ProQuest, Academic Universe, and INFOTRAC OneFile); dissertation and conference proceedings databases. Licensed electronic resources also include those databases that institutions mount locally.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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

**Table 6. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions added during the fiscal year at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions					
	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services <sup>1</sup>
United States	27,163,548	32,033,008	8,089,808	2,333,830	12,888,775	105,183
Alabama	344,974	438,327	71,890	35,137	36,154	721
Alaska	33,154	134,495	5,903	6,296	9,050	16
Arizona	187,393	290,971	76,497	11,830	74,693	3,214
Arkansas	142,353	129,528	45,898	1,753	20,038	434
California	1,971,167	2,179,408	327,789	214,511	484,237	19,328
Colorado	470,215	1,215,916	101,107	41,831	28,989	5,408
Connecticut	315,701	641,409	61,082	28,443	28,161	3,170
Delaware	55,223	5,788	9,909	7,981	2,333	44
District of Columbia	245,375	306,613	131,548	67,876	26,891	4,164
Florida	840,513	1,446,666	1,078,006	111,332	101,625	1,860
Georgia	509,612	593,843	230,860	18,580	7,424,076	2,043
Hawaii	34,456	38,868	5,990	12,520	9,523	28
Idaho	77,356	20,272	19,407	5,499	3,645	112
Illinois	1,542,881	1,543,751	205,212	72,680	256,246	3,098
Indiana	1,553,308	844,930	84,910	36,310	184,326	1,522
Iowa	278,024	360,048	48,944	28,499	33,676	300
Kansas	385,939	281,984	125,775	4,921	21,690	2,082
Kentucky	325,219	269,886	77,621	15,854	27,539	5,113
Louisiana	313,439	354,581	105,298	15,599	97,113	1,075
Maine	80,081	182,234	20,390	25,590	6,958	212
Maryland	373,901	611,663	119,942	97,355	44,537	1,258
Massachusetts	813,081	1,666,673	279,382	79,845	280,295	5,244
Michigan	925,381	720,306	136,966	104,749	52,727	1,479
Minnesota	367,029	411,982	86,961	161,255	71,426	952
Mississippi	161,554	439,691	78,186	8,333	19,295	959
Missouri	409,862	342,842	77,783	35,669	58,239	641
Montana	55,762	131,843	9,541	10,159	6,099	108
Nebraska	154,906	175,529	26,732	12,434	12,499	1,630
Nevada	87,887	81,740	39,601	6,074	4,164	53
New Hampshire	230,184	328,559	20,550	24,996	71,527	707

See notes at end of table.

**Table 6. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions added during the fiscal year at academic libraries by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions					
	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials (including government documents)	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services <sup>1</sup>
New Jersey	504,927	331,250	114,522	29,157	34,219	1,300
New Mexico	479,057	17,106	34,451	11,633	73,258	293
New York	4,777,820	3,625,418	1,836,459	203,509	1,879,984	5,299
North Carolina	703,377	849,670	234,666	89,116	139,183	1,230
North Dakota	58,985	19,941	21,038	9,209	3,955	850
Ohio	1,334,171	1,684,532	406,716	93,191	74,477	5,978
Oklahoma	258,295	741,419	49,086	49,181	21,803	436
Oregon	224,949	334,387	33,793	4,820	26,390	1,099
Pennsylvania	1,115,152	1,221,582	310,852	106,958	236,993	3,409
Rhode Island	121,255	394,379	10,795	21,011	20,019	195
South Carolina	191,443	535,487	68,473	16,006	71,575	1,662
South Dakota	43,282	73,196	7,626	355	2,781	579
Tennessee	429,724	433,334	80,410	31,201	196,781	3,398
Texas	1,860,017	2,062,647	334,936	135,401	135,009	7,220
Utah	155,338	281,760	29,929	33,694	30,736	364
Vermont	76,075	358,841	9,054	23,557	7,798	186
Virginia	535,811	1,585,498	517,969	49,801	47,244	2,434
Washington	457,735	341,112	205,829	39,978	86,001	718
West Virginia	198,163	267,827	26,760	13,355	14,666	177
Wisconsin	314,298	379,910	44,315	57,715	41,046	999
Wyoming	37,744	303,366	2,449	11,071	247,086	382

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

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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

**Table 7. Number and percentage distribution of different types of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction: Fall 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Total FTE staff <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Total librarians and other professional staff				Librarians		Other professional staff		Other paid staff		Student assistants	
			FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
United States	88,943	100.0	34,147	38.4	26,706	30.0	7,441	8.4	32,415	36.4	22,382	25.2		
Alabama	1,359	1.5	558	41.0	396	29.1	162	11.9	437	32.2	365	26.8		
Alaska	190	0.2	64	33.8	40	21.1	24	12.6	85	44.9	41	21.4		
Arizona	1,080	1.2	426	39.4	355	32.9	71	6.6	414	38.4	240	22.2		
Arkansas	722	0.8	242	33.5	190	26.3	52	7.2	280	38.8	199	27.6		
California	8,532	9.6	3,132	36.7	2,223	26.1	909	10.7	3,329	39.0	2,071	24.3		
Colorado	1,127	1.3	392	34.8	319	28.3	73	6.5	422	37.5	313	27.8		
Connecticut	1,443	1.6	630	43.7	489	33.9	141	9.7	511	35.4	302	20.9		
Delaware	287	0.3	107	37.5	90	31.5	17	5.9	130	45.5	49	17.1		
District of Columbia	1,051	1.2	325	30.9	273	26.0	52	5.0	423	40.3	302	28.8		
Florida	3,607	4.1	1,466	40.6	1,087	30.1	379	10.5	1,235	34.2	906	25.1		
Georgia	2,273	2.6	893	39.3	746	32.8	148	6.5	908	39.9	472	20.8		
Hawaii	403	0.5	169	42.0	123	30.5	46	11.5	119	29.6	115	28.4		
Idaho	281	0.3	88	31.2	78	27.6	10	3.6	121	43.1	72	25.7		
Illinois	4,188	4.7	1,501	35.8	1,208	28.9	293	7.0	1,658	39.6	1,029	24.6		
Indiana	2,220	2.5	817	36.8	608	27.4	209	9.4	809	36.5	594	26.8		
Iowa	959	1.1	352	36.7	272	28.4	80	8.3	374	39.0	234	24.4		
Kansas	822	0.9	320	39.0	235	28.6	85	10.3	262	31.8	240	29.2		
Kentucky	1,286	1.4	461	35.8	396	30.8	65	5.0	480	37.3	346	26.9		
Louisiana	1,174	1.3	485	41.3	361	30.8	124	10.6	336	28.6	353	30.1		
Maine	394	0.4	162	41.1	138	34.9	25	6.3	124	31.5	108	27.3		
Maryland	1,558	1.8	666	42.7	559	35.9	106	6.8	615	39.4	278	17.8		
Massachusetts	4,087	4.6	1,749	42.8	1,408	34.4	341	8.3	1,334	32.6	1,004	24.6		
Michigan	2,844	3.2	1,101	38.7	872	30.6	229	8.1	1,019	35.8	725	25.5		
Minnesota	1,574	1.8	595	37.8	534	33.9	61	3.9	509	32.3	470	29.9		
Mississippi	888	1.0	322	36.3	243	27.3	79	9.0	279	31.4	286	32.3		
Missouri	1,786	2.0	701	39.3	570	31.9	131	7.3	654	36.6	430	24.1		
Montana	249	0.3	87	34.8	72	28.9	15	5.8	103	41.1	60	24.1		
Nebraska	595	0.7	225	37.9	186	31.2	40	6.6	229	38.6	140	23.6		
Nevada	388	0.4	129	33.4	99	25.6	30	7.8	148	38.2	110	28.5		
New Hampshire	538	0.6	203	38	159	29.6	44	8.2	219	40.6	117	21.7		

See notes at end of table.

**Table 7. Number and percentage distribution of different types of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fall 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Total FTE staff <sup>1</sup>	Total librarians and other										
		professional staff		Librarians		Other professional staff		Other paid staff		Student assistants		
		Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
New Jersey	2,032	2.3	739	36.4	587	28.9	152	7.5	893	43.9	400	19.7
New Mexico	615	0.7	317	51.6	161	26.1	157	25.4	115	18.7	183	29.7
New York	7,683	8.6	3,298	42.9	2,422	31.5	876	11.4	2,604	33.9	1,781	23.2
North Carolina	3,144	3.5	1,293	41.1	1,083	34.5	209	6.7	1,270	40.4	581	18.5
North Dakota	261	0.3	98	37.7	79	30.2	20	7.5	74	28.4	88	33.9
Ohio	3,223	3.6	1,280	39.7	898	27.9	382	11.8	895	27.8	1,048	32.5
Oklahoma	1,065	1.2	348	32.7	291	27.4	57	5.3	345	32.4	372	34.9
Oregon	1,098	1.2	403	36.7	309	28.2	93	8.5	387	35.2	309	28.1
Pennsylvania	4,543	5.1	1,658	36.5	1,369	30.1	288	6.3	1,717	37.8	1,168	25.7
Rhode Island	589	0.7	205	34.7	172	29.2	33	5.5	186	31.6	198	33.7
South Carolina	1,256	1.4	455	36.2	384	30.5	72	5.7	464	36.9	337	26.8
South Dakota	197	0.2	80	40.7	59	29.7	22	11.1	69	35.0	48	24.2
Tennessee	1,588	1.8	612	38.5	506	31.8	106	6.7	607	38.2	369	23.2
Texas	5,957	6.7	2,112	35.5	1,734	29.1	378	6.4	2,425	40.7	1,420	23.8
Utah	1,050	1.2	344	32.8	250	23.8	94	9.0	314	29.9	392	37.3
Vermont	414	0.5	157	37.9	110	26.5	47	11.4	107	25.9	150	36.2
Virginia	2,424	2.7	902	37.2	721	29.7	181	7.5	991	40.9	531	21.9
Washington	1,604	1.8	561	35.0	466	29.1	95	5.9	684	42.7	358	22.3
West Virginia	415	0.5	162	38.9	127	30.6	34	8.3	172	41.4	82	19.7
Wisconsin	1,732	1.9	681	39.3	599	34.6	83	4.8	481	27.8	570	32.9
Wyoming	148	0.2	74	50.2	51	34.6	23	15.6	46	31.4	27	18.4

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

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

**Table 8. Number of academic libraries, by total academic library expenditures, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Number of academic libraries	Total expenditures	Total academic library expenditures								
			Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$1,999,999	\$2,000,000 or more
United States	3,689	\$6,829,108,368	11	163	407	508	347	514	653	431	655
Alabama	66	88,870,680	0	1	9	7	11	12	11	4	11
Alaska	5	13,759,343	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
Arizona	58	91,223,040	0	4	11	8	6	6	12	5	6
Arkansas	45	43,543,040	0	2	1	15	5	5	7	5	5
California	345	684,586,430	0	16	49	40	32	29	72	44	63
Colorado	58	97,749,188	0	6	11	8	5	6	9	3	10
Connecticut	40	151,633,600	0	0	4	1	3	5	11	5	11
Delaware	10	25,842,464	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	1
District of Columbia	16	90,891,092	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	8
Florida	152	238,966,563	2	7	34	29	10	9	23	15	23
Georgia	110	164,741,848	0	7	6	11	16	23	23	9	15
Hawaii	13	25,436,414	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	3	2
Idaho	13	22,202,265	0	0	1	3	0	1	4	0	4
Illinois	155	306,648,600	0	4	14	21	15	31	19	23	28
Indiana	82	158,817,625	0	5	8	11	10	14	12	10	12
Iowa	58	77,989,923	0	0	2	12	12	10	11	6	5
Kansas	58	56,719,627	0	3	12	20	6	7	2	5	3
Kentucky	68	82,545,261	0	3	10	10	7	16	11	3	8
Louisiana	49	79,320,734	0	3	7	4	2	7	7	9	10
Maine	29	32,370,856	0	0	2	5	6	8	2	0	6
Maryland	55	139,997,753	0	3	1	7	3	6	10	11	14
Massachusetts	117	382,923,670	0	2	9	9	5	17	30	16	29
Michigan	88	236,621,686	0	2	5	15	6	6	20	13	21
Minnesota	99	125,444,860	0	6	19	15	8	13	11	13	14
Mississippi	34	54,574,232	0	1	1	2	2	6	10	8	4
Missouri	108	132,441,152	1	9	10	20	15	17	17	8	11
Montana	20	19,035,969	0	0	1	6	6	3	2	0	2
Nebraska	37	43,799,189	0	2	5	4	6	7	7	2	4
Nevada	12	34,557,143	0	0	1	2	1	0	5	0	3
New Hampshire	25	45,990,846	1	0	1	6	4	2	3	4	4

See notes at end of table.

**Table 8. Number of academic libraries, by total academic library expenditures, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Number of academic libraries	Total expenditures	Total academic library expenditures								
			Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$1,999,999	\$2,000,000 or more
New Jersey	57	\$172,386,844	0	0	2	5	2	3	12	13	20
New Mexico	34	42,906,975	0	2	2	9	6	4	5	4	2
New York	270	589,934,684	1	4	15	51	9	27	51	45	67
North Carolina	132	252,924,020	0	3	7	23	18	32	24	7	18
North Dakota	19	17,198,951	0	0	4	4	3	3	2	1	2
Ohio	161	241,404,203	1	16	24	20	19	22	25	11	23
Oklahoma	48	70,166,402	0	0	7	6	7	5	9	7	7
Oregon	51	79,798,592	0	0	7	5	8	6	8	7	10
Pennsylvania	183	356,824,714	3	16	16	19	13	20	30	26	40
Rhode Island	13	45,529,445	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	5
South Carolina	68	79,648,090	0	0	9	4	8	15	15	10	7
South Dakota	22	12,911,905	0	2	4	4	2	4	4	0	2
Tennessee	84	114,346,772	0	8	12	8	7	17	15	5	12
Texas	204	439,218,150	1	11	28	23	11	27	36	19	48
Utah	27	72,385,698	0	3	8	4	2	1	1	2	6
Vermont	20	26,866,244	0	0	2	2	0	6	4	4	2
Virginia	95	187,261,464	0	6	11	6	14	12	16	10	20
Washington	66	117,466,004	0	1	4	5	5	11	17	13	10
West Virginia	32	28,340,097	0	1	5	4	3	10	5	2	2
Wisconsin	68	118,931,665	1	1	6	7	6	12	13	10	12
Wyoming	10	13,412,356	0	2	0	0	1	2	4	0	1

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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



**Table 9. Distribution of expenditures, and salaries and wages as a percent of total expenditures, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Distribution of expenditures			Salaries and wages of total expenditures	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures
	Total expenditures	Information resources total <sup>1</sup>	Operating expenditures <sup>2</sup>		
United States	\$6,829,108,368	\$2,680,297,976	\$747,161,395	\$3,401,648,997	49.8
Alabama	88,870,680	33,167,309	11,708,658	43,994,713	49.5
Alaska	13,759,343	4,292,593	2,320,707	7,146,043	51.9
Arizona	91,223,040	38,647,742	12,636,178	39,939,120	43.8
Arkansas	43,543,040	17,575,587	6,161,954	19,805,499	45.5
California	684,586,430	226,675,666	80,068,405	377,842,359	55.2
Colorado	97,749,188	44,116,891	9,726,405	43,905,892	44.9
Connecticut	151,633,600	66,363,728	12,878,867	72,391,005	47.7
Delaware	25,842,464	11,706,294	2,120,116	12,016,054	46.5
District of Columbia	90,891,092	34,870,417	13,558,786	42,461,889	46.7
Florida	238,966,563	96,327,545	24,324,586	118,314,432	49.5
Georgia	164,741,848	64,903,701	21,328,011	78,510,136	47.7
Hawaii	25,436,414	9,065,383	1,499,366	14,871,665	58.5
Idaho	22,202,265	10,870,970	1,528,767	9,802,528	44.2
Illinois	306,648,600	125,054,962	22,743,392	158,850,246	51.8
Indiana	158,817,625	64,325,972	20,035,944	74,455,709	46.9
Iowa	77,989,923	34,610,186	7,040,664	36,339,073	46.6
Kansas	56,719,627	23,121,989	5,505,986	28,091,652	49.5
Kentucky	82,545,261	31,808,661	10,220,756	40,515,844	49.1
Louisiana	79,320,734	35,899,600	5,183,125	38,238,009	48.2
Maine	32,370,856	15,836,978	2,744,001	13,789,877	42.6
Maryland	139,997,753	58,255,976	16,202,380	65,539,397	46.8
Massachusetts	382,923,670	135,220,682	41,547,598	206,155,390	53.8
Michigan	236,621,686	96,555,250	25,906,502	114,159,934	48.2
Minnesota	125,444,860	51,281,336	10,898,932	63,264,592	50.4
Mississippi	54,574,232	19,999,245	9,828,337	24,746,650	45.3
Missouri	132,441,152	52,818,318	18,830,705	60,792,129	45.9
Montana	19,035,969	9,988,930	1,288,048	7,758,991	40.8
Nebraska	43,799,189	18,507,228	4,630,387	20,661,574	47.2
Nevada	34,557,143	13,681,022	3,902,853	16,973,268	49.1
New Hampshire	45,990,846	20,462,641	4,046,543	21,481,662	46.7

See notes at end of table.

**Table 9. Distribution of expenditures, and salaries and wages as a percent of total expenditures, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Distribution of expenditures			Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures
	Total expenditures	Information resources total <sup>1</sup>	Operating expenditures <sup>2</sup>		
New Jersey	\$172,386,844	\$61,805,996	\$14,891,209	\$95,689,639	55.5
New Mexico	42,906,975	15,983,039	6,343,476	20,580,460	48.0
New York	589,934,684	219,934,742	50,283,192	319,716,750	54.2
North Carolina	252,924,020	101,550,581	28,283,231	123,090,208	48.7
North Dakota	17,198,951	7,734,475	1,553,927	7,910,549	46.0
Ohio	241,404,203	92,237,279	39,816,394	109,350,530	45.3
Oklahoma	70,166,402	31,959,692	7,198,048	31,008,662	44.2
Oregon	79,798,592	31,038,012	8,692,400	40,068,180	50.2
Pennsylvania	356,824,714	149,205,865	39,543,958	168,074,891	47.1
Rhode Island	45,529,445	18,852,858	4,140,783	22,535,804	49.5
South Carolina	79,648,090	32,417,371	9,453,936	37,776,783	47.4
South Dakota	12,911,905	4,417,899	1,909,277	6,584,729	51.0
Tennessee	114,346,772	50,339,430	11,480,314	52,527,028	45.9
Texas	439,218,150	182,220,212	51,017,924	205,980,014	46.9
Utah	72,385,698	28,806,195	8,087,365	35,492,138	49.0
Vermont	26,866,244	12,268,587	1,655,289	12,942,368	48.2
Virginia	187,261,464	73,660,546	21,735,292	91,865,626	49.1
Washington	117,466,004	40,415,646	11,253,744	65,796,614	56.0
West Virginia	28,340,097	11,154,086	2,952,138	14,233,873	50.2
Wisconsin	118,931,665	41,738,503	15,353,108	61,840,054	52.0
Wyoming	13,412,356	6,544,160	1,099,431	5,768,765	43.0

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

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

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection. staff. and schedule.

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

**Table 10. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Information resources total <sup>1</sup>	Types of information resources at academic libraries							Other expenditures for information resources	
		Books, serial backfiles and other materials <sup>2</sup>			Current serial subscriptions		Document delivery/inter-library loan			Preservation
		Total	Electronic	Audiovisual	Total	Electronic	library loan	Preservation		
United States	\$2,680,297,976	\$723,959,975	\$152,359,261	\$55,659,121	\$1,786,083,064	\$1,249,726,269	\$33,679,450	\$31,211,786	\$105,363,701	
Alabama	33,167,309	8,076,835	1,065,434	393,797	23,952,949	17,043,373	249,256	343,622	544,647	
Alaska	4,292,593	637,851	68,894	86,984	3,593,887	2,813,040	32,191	22,049	6,615	
Arizona	38,647,742	9,740,508	2,431,980	960,839	27,065,143	22,300,284	976,542	265,467	600,082	
Arkansas	17,575,587	4,016,714	573,636	269,834	12,134,570	8,670,675	224,968	143,459	1,055,876	
California	226,675,666	62,969,031	12,609,528	2,556,379	141,713,220	83,787,421	4,231,459	4,197,611	13,564,345	
Colorado	44,116,891	12,004,227	3,393,406	581,936	30,241,845	22,752,258	757,527	482,809	630,483	
Connecticut	66,363,728	33,191,707	2,159,432	16,557,707	31,004,197	20,547,113	602,087	703,145	862,592	
Delaware	11,706,294	3,459,498	665,765	122,227	8,042,079	6,218,084	68,567	80,138	56,012	
District of Columbia	34,870,417	9,091,500	1,231,486	284,615	22,882,662	16,710,670	221,357	448,713	2,226,185	
Florida	96,327,545	25,667,503	6,585,432	3,114,713	66,411,924	49,087,011	763,256	562,148	2,922,714	
Georgia	64,903,701	15,958,249	3,128,555	812,756	41,257,759	27,840,752	662,895	540,700	6,484,098	
Hawaii	9,065,383	1,585,928	433,651	73,308	7,062,692	5,085,031	166,724	138,215	111,824	
Idaho	10,870,970	2,531,818	1,022,898	125,963	8,159,720	5,766,593	74,958	64,308	40,166	
Illinois	125,054,962	35,619,733	6,492,981	1,857,283	83,722,759	59,258,430	926,832	2,083,245	2,702,393	
Indiana	64,325,972	18,452,475	3,679,552	847,889	41,381,478	30,255,840	1,044,630	630,761	2,816,628	
Iowa	34,610,186	7,770,512	1,150,174	538,868	23,906,879	17,060,885	433,093	530,560	1,969,142	
Kansas	23,121,989	5,837,826	1,485,160	282,889	15,355,085	12,417,641	701,326	213,226	1,014,526	
Kentucky	31,808,661	7,960,707	1,199,495	522,549	21,941,481	15,423,837	315,146	411,725	1,179,602	
Louisiana	35,899,600	10,787,585	663,136	409,746	23,729,078	15,998,332	182,811	228,672	971,454	
Maine	15,836,978	3,562,103	701,827	204,886	11,672,053	7,307,622	309,958	149,609	143,255	
Maryland	58,255,976	19,218,579	4,216,973	953,841	36,439,381	26,633,888	761,056	163,581	1,673,379	
Massachusetts	135,220,682	37,155,789	7,183,775	1,852,786	91,164,480	63,453,009	1,165,049	1,203,384	4,531,980	
Michigan	96,555,250	20,754,895	5,603,184	945,247	66,189,777	44,670,340	1,452,742	1,881,765	6,276,071	
Minnesota	51,281,336	13,503,648	2,784,004	1,550,311	34,942,228	23,567,123	1,071,291	644,171	1,119,998	
Mississippi	19,999,245	3,254,953	456,663	227,772	16,326,924	11,455,001	117,895	155,565	143,908	
Missouri	52,818,318	12,252,823	2,744,358	595,757	36,702,042	25,279,431	376,042	471,144	3,016,267	
Montana	9,988,930	1,677,439	447,824	150,908	8,001,128	5,919,628	272,716	26,811	10,836	
Nebraska	18,507,228	3,606,831	326,060	280,961	13,743,174	9,662,375	328,621	239,254	589,348	
Nevada	13,681,022	3,072,962	916,668	240,924	9,517,290	8,143,168	169,373	55,957	865,440	
New Hampshire	20,462,641	3,982,654	965,595	278,054	15,622,713	10,726,914	219,972	189,010	448,292	

See notes at end of table.

**Table 10. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Information resources total <sup>1</sup>	Types of information resources at academic libraries							Other expenditures for information resources
		Books, serial backfiles, and other materials <sup>2</sup>			Current serial subscriptions		Document delivery/inter-library loan		
		Total	Electronic	Audiovisual	Total	Electronic	Preservation		
New Jersey	\$61,805,996	\$21,203,978	\$1,978,955	\$640,948	\$36,212,397	\$25,975,831	\$450,682	\$1,150,489	\$2,788,450
New Mexico	15,983,039	4,596,454	966,320	401,668	10,821,627	7,413,410	142,933	178,199	243,826
New York	219,934,742	61,284,606	19,471,334	3,242,322	142,687,638	98,377,148	2,525,417	2,905,945	10,531,136
North Carolina	101,550,581	31,193,002	9,057,057	1,437,510	65,028,080	45,654,080	828,938	1,119,388	3,381,173
North Dakota	7,734,475	1,261,966	92,621	113,187	6,041,196	4,225,391	75,181	38,579	317,553
Ohio	92,237,279	25,427,606	4,082,003	1,425,249	62,960,885	45,279,164	467,518	1,046,463	2,334,807
Oklahoma	31,959,692	7,525,848	3,224,363	473,203	21,131,260	10,136,445	393,380	330,133	2,579,071
Oregon	31,038,012	6,804,721	1,002,276	452,628	21,976,866	15,474,389	743,803	261,521	1,251,101
Pennsylvania	149,205,865	40,382,568	10,733,180	2,092,004	99,171,595	70,434,551	2,740,908	2,210,695	4,700,099
Rhode Island	18,852,858	4,413,343	1,164,367	167,114	12,899,963	9,758,560	256,217	78,305	1,205,030
South Carolina	32,417,371	8,203,695	1,282,247	452,260	23,405,090	17,774,073	138,726	272,770	397,090
South Dakota	4,417,899	945,231	87,418	50,742	3,357,567	1,706,561	12,435	47,969	54,697
Tennessee	50,339,430	10,392,327	2,490,051	768,989	36,485,499	26,134,139	465,509	296,084	2,700,011
Texas	182,220,212	48,122,668	10,396,420	2,665,363	121,704,631	86,154,375	1,699,127	1,564,939	9,128,847
Utah	28,806,195	5,795,016	788,079	278,283	22,168,723	18,002,446	230,344	484,925	127,187
Vermont	12,268,587	2,670,585	464,918	259,784	9,151,583	6,851,205	282,495	81,667	82,257
Virginia	73,660,546	22,830,059	5,359,339	1,242,947	47,415,912	35,862,852	1,291,270	902,351	1,220,954
Washington	40,415,646	9,759,804	1,506,850	811,152	28,763,894	21,216,620	516,663	300,287	1,074,998
West Virginia	11,154,086	1,650,816	257,803	107,879	8,835,389	5,681,797	182,294	65,455	420,132
Wisconsin	41,738,503	10,417,949	1,252,156	776,407	28,014,060	18,563,189	1,322,456	559,527	1,424,511
Wyoming	6,544,160	1,674,850	313,978	117,753	3,968,612	3,194,274	32,814	45,271	822,613

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

<sup>2</sup> Total "Book, serial backfiles and other materials" does not equal the sum of "Electronic" and "Audiovisual" because other detail expenditure categories are not collected.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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

**Table 11. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Operating expenditures			
	Total	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	Other operating expenditures <sup>1</sup>
United States	\$747,161,395	\$142,651,501	\$117,837,569	\$486,672,325
Alabama	11,708,658	2,854,328	1,699,367	7,154,963
Alaska	2,320,707	404,472	352,307	1,563,928
Arizona	12,636,178	4,429,906	1,511,509	6,694,763
Arkansas	6,161,954	1,177,111	695,007	4,289,836
California	80,068,405	13,700,434	10,352,665	56,015,306
Colorado	9,726,405	1,672,711	2,118,524	5,935,170
Connecticut	12,878,867	1,451,499	1,460,422	9,966,946
Delaware	2,120,116	403,076	239,554	1,477,486
District of Columbia	13,558,786	1,461,721	2,979,909	9,117,156
Florida	24,324,586	3,699,276	3,012,082	17,613,228
Georgia	21,328,011	2,932,419	2,585,078	15,810,514
Hawaii	1,499,366	218,870	416,907	863,589
Idaho	1,528,767	518,121	420,742	589,904
Illinois	22,743,392	4,470,606	4,935,908	13,336,878
Indiana	20,035,944	4,258,122	2,648,088	13,129,734
Iowa	7,040,664	1,965,298	828,192	4,247,174
Kansas	5,505,986	1,695,701	915,647	2,894,638
Kentucky	10,220,756	1,889,221	912,990	7,418,545
Louisiana	5,183,125	703,261	1,800,410	2,679,454
Maine	2,744,001	383,616	634,710	1,725,675
Maryland	16,202,380	2,324,825	2,977,111	10,900,444
Massachusetts	41,547,598	6,168,000	6,007,745	29,371,853
Michigan	25,906,502	6,906,634	3,314,146	15,685,722
Minnesota	10,898,932	3,028,018	2,287,703	5,583,211
Mississippi	9,828,337	1,685,061	3,371,607	4,771,669
Missouri	18,830,705	1,669,015	3,064,497	14,097,193
Montana	1,288,048	308,526	370,189	609,333
Nebraska	4,630,387	872,475	710,194	3,047,718
Nevada	3,902,853	746,937	302,982	2,852,934
New Hampshire	4,046,543	659,617	755,168	2,631,758

See notes at end of table.

**Table 11. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Operating expenditures			
	Total	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	Other operating expenditures <sup>1</sup>
New Jersey	\$14,891,209	\$2,649,156	\$2,130,938	\$10,111,115
New Mexico	6,343,476	1,193,273	1,531,134	3,619,069
New York	50,283,192	10,124,039	8,051,222	32,107,931
North Carolina	28,283,231	5,228,724	3,216,660	19,837,847
North Dakota	1,553,927	271,725	445,114	837,088
Ohio	39,816,394	4,923,462	7,387,757	27,505,175
Oklahoma	7,198,048	1,576,980	962,793	4,658,275
Oregon	8,692,400	1,927,278	1,616,880	5,148,242
Pennsylvania	39,543,958	9,055,089	6,302,010	24,186,859
Rhode Island	4,140,783	345,261	696,828	3,098,694
South Carolina	9,453,936	1,651,831	1,703,341	6,098,764
South Dakota	1,909,277	124,919	634,649	1,149,709
Tennessee	11,480,314	2,628,492	1,839,267	7,012,555
Texas	51,017,924	11,998,713	7,074,210	31,945,001
Utah	8,087,365	2,789,304	868,388	4,429,673
Vermont	1,655,289	490,073	305,666	859,550
Virginia	21,735,292	4,377,892	3,612,046	13,745,354
Washington	11,253,744	2,218,734	2,119,283	6,915,727
West Virginia	2,952,138	1,170,404	646,053	1,135,681
Wisconsin	15,353,108	2,804,346	2,828,838	9,719,924
Wyoming	1,099,431	442,929	183,132	473,370

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

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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

**Table 12. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by state/jurisdiction: Fall 2010**

<b>State/jurisdiction</b>	<b>Documents digitized by library staff</b>	<b>Library reference service by e-mail or the Web</b>	<b>Technology to assist patrons with disabilities</b>	<b>Electronic theses and dissertations produced</b>
United States	40.8	76.3	54.1	17.1
Alabama	36.4	83.3	62.1	12.1
Alaska	80.0	100.0	100.0	20.0
Arizona	27.6	62.1	43.1	12.1
Arkansas	35.6	77.8	75.6	8.9
California	31.0	63.5	51.6	17.1
Colorado	31.0	62.1	55.2	17.2
Connecticut	52.5	82.5	62.5	27.5
Delaware	30.0	50.0	50.0	20.0
District of Columbia	50.0	75.0	56.3	37.5
Florida	28.3	65.1	47.4	11.2
Georgia	43.6	76.4	61.8	9.1
Hawaii	46.2	76.9	53.8	23.1
Idaho	46.2	69.2	53.8	15.4
Illinois	47.1	82.6	61.3	18.7
Indiana	36.6	82.9	51.2	15.9
Iowa	48.3	82.8	41.4	13.8
Kansas	37.9	77.6	50.0	12.1
Kentucky	35.3	77.9	50.0	7.4
Louisiana	44.9	69.4	53.1	12.2
Maine	62.1	93.1	58.6	13.8
Maryland	40.0	78.2	52.7	27.3
Massachusetts	48.7	82.9	59.8	22.2
Michigan	46.6	80.7	62.5	22.7
Minnesota	39.4	93.9	53.5	26.3
Mississippi	29.4	82.4	50.0	8.8
Missouri	32.4	65.7	49.1	15.7
Montana	65.0	90.0	65.0	25.0
Nebraska	32.4	75.7	48.6	13.5
Nevada	50.0	91.7	58.3	16.7
New Hampshire	40.0	88.0	52.0	16.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table 12. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by state/jurisdiction: Fall 2010—Continued**

<b>State/jurisdiction</b>	<b>Documents digitized by library staff</b>	<b>Library reference service by e-mail or the Web</b>	<b>Technology to assist patrons with disabilities</b>	<b>Electronic theses and dissertations produced</b>
New Jersey	43.9	80.7	59.6	21.1
New Mexico	23.5	64.7	47.1	8.8
New York	50.0	73.0	48.5	18.1
North Carolina	40.2	88.6	68.2	13.6
North Dakota	26.3	68.4	36.8	5.3
Ohio	38.5	73.3	44.1	19.3
Oklahoma	45.8	75.0	70.8	16.7
Oregon	49.0	80.4	56.9	23.5
Pennsylvania	47.5	72.7	44.8	17.5
Rhode Island	76.9	92.3	84.6	38.5
South Carolina	26.5	79.4	41.2	11.8
South Dakota	50.0	90.9	40.9	13.6
Tennessee	40.5	77.4	42.9	16.7
Texas	37.7	75.0	61.3	18.6
Utah	33.3	74.1	44.4	25.9
Vermont	55.0	95.0	70.0	25.0
Virginia	42.1	80.0	54.7	15.8
Washington	57.6	92.4	75.8	19.7
West Virginia	37.5	81.3	53.1	9.4
Wisconsin	55.9	77.9	57.4	23.5
Wyoming	40.0	90.0	70.0	10.0

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. The total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in Academic Libraries: 2010 First Look, Appendix A, Table A-1.

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



**Table 13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by type of reference utility, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010**

<b>State/jurisdiction</b>	<b>Defined information literacy or information literate student</b>	<b>Incorporated information literacy into institution's mission</b>	<b>Incorporated information literacy into institution's strategic plan</b>	<b>Has institution-wide committee to implement strategic plan for information literacy</b>	<b>The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction</b>
United States	50.3	32.7	32.5	19.8	25.6
Alabama	60.6	42.4	47.0	27.3	40.9
Alaska	60.0	60.0	0	0	0
Arizona	48.3	31.0	29.3	17.2	24.1
Arkansas	33.3	22.2	26.7	13.3	26.7
California	52.2	35.4	30.1	18.3	24.3
Colorado	37.9	24.1	22.4	15.5	17.2
Connecticut	65.0	37.5	37.5	25.0	30.0
Delaware	60.0	40.0	50.0	30.0	50.0
District of Columbia	43.8	43.8	31.3	18.8	25.0
Florida	37.5	30.9	30.3	17.8	23.7
Georgia	40.0	28.2	29.1	20.0	21.8
Hawaii	53.8	15.4	15.4	15.4	7.7
Idaho	30.8	15.4	7.7	0	0
Illinois	46.5	35.5	34.2	21.9	27.1
Indiana	61.0	25.6	35.4	14.6	24.4
Iowa	55.2	29.3	36.2	20.7	27.6
Kansas	41.4	24.1	17.2	10.3	12.1
Kentucky	44.1	25.0	22.1	14.7	16.2
Louisiana	46.9	28.6	28.6	22.4	24.5
Maine	55.2	41.4	27.6	10.3	20.7
Maryland	61.8	41.8	43.6	30.9	30.9
Massachusetts	52.1	28.2	28.2	16.2	20.5
Michigan	42.0	27.3	33.0	19.3	22.7
Minnesota	42.4	23.2	24.2	12.1	17.2
Mississippi	41.2	38.2	35.3	26.5	26.5
Missouri	34.3	27.8	25.0	18.5	21.3
Montana	45.0	25.0	40.0	15.0	25.0
Nebraska	40.5	32.4	29.7	18.9	24.3
Nevada	50.0	33.3	50.0	41.7	41.7
New Hampshire	52.0	24.0	40.0	8.0	24.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table 13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by type of reference utility, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

<b>State/jurisdiction</b>	<b>Defined information literacy or information literate student</b>	<b>Incorporated information literacy into institution's mission</b>	<b>Incorporated information literacy into institution's strategic plan</b>	<b>Has institution-wide committee to implement strategic plan for information literacy</b>	<b>The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction</b>
New Jersey	61.4	31.6	45.6	31.6	36.8
New Mexico	50.0	26.5	20.6	11.8	14.7
New York	61.5	44.1	44.1	27.8	37.8
North Carolina	61.4	34.1	38.6	21.2	28.0
North Dakota	57.9	26.3	26.3	15.8	15.8
Ohio	46.6	31.7	25.5	16.8	23.6
Oklahoma	43.8	27.1	27.1	4.2	25.0
Oregon	62.7	21.6	25.5	11.8	19.6
Pennsylvania	58.5	38.8	38.8	21.9	26.2
Rhode Island	53.8	15.4	46.2	30.8	23.1
South Carolina	48.5	27.9	32.4	19.1	25.0
South Dakota	68.2	40.9	50.0	22.7	40.9
Tennessee	51.2	35.7	29.8	22.6	26.2
Texas	40.2	30.4	31.9	21.1	26.5
Utah	40.7	33.3	22.2	3.7	14.8
Vermont	60.0	40.0	35.0	25.0	35.0
Virginia	57.9	41.1	44.2	28.4	35.8
Washington	69.7	37.9	31.8	22.7	27.3
West Virginia	50.0	37.5	34.4	28.1	25.0
Wisconsin	47.1	27.9	23.5	16.2	17.6
Wyoming	50.0	30.0	50.0	30.0	20.0

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

"Information literacy" is the set of skills needed to find, retrieve, analyze, and use information. Data in table 13 were not imputed for non-response, and the total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in Academic Libraries: 2010 First Look, Appendix A, Table A-1.

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

**Table 14. Percentage of academic libraries reporting virtual reference services and other electronic services, by type of virtual reference service reported, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010**

State/jurisdiction	Type of virtual reference service reported				
	Virtual reference	E-mail reference	Chat reference, commercial service	Chat reference, instant messaging applications	Short message service or text messaging
United States	72.0	69.6	20.7	32.2	15.8
Alabama	75.8	71.2	9.1	13.6	13.6
Alaska	100.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	20.0
Arizona	63.8	51.7	20.7	24.1	13.8
Arkansas	73.3	71.1	2.2	15.6	8.9
California	60.6	57.7	18.3	26.7	13.3
Colorado	60.3	58.6	22.4	27.6	8.6
Connecticut	80.0	80.0	17.5	47.5	25.0
Delaware	50.0	50.0	30.0	30.0	20.0
District of Columbia	68.8	68.8	18.8	37.5	25.0
Florida	61.8	57.9	30.9	24.3	20.4
Georgia	71.8	70.9	17.3	33.6	18.2
Hawaii	69.2	69.2	23.1	15.4	0.0
Idaho	69.2	69.2	15.4	30.8	23.1
Illinois	76.8	76.1	30.3	32.9	20.0
Indiana	82.9	81.7	23.2	54.9	29.3
Iowa	70.7	69.0	10.3	41.4	10.3
Kansas	70.7	69.0	8.6	29.3	19.0
Kentucky	75.0	72.1	10.3	30.9	8.8
Louisiana	65.3	63.3	12.2	28.6	10.2
Maine	82.8	82.8	13.8	34.5	6.9
Maryland	65.5	63.6	25.5	25.5	14.5
Massachusetts	78.6	76.9	21.4	35.9	23.9
Michigan	77.3	76.1	25.0	37.5	10.2
Minnesota	86.9	85.9	17.2	45.5	14.1
Mississippi	79.4	76.5	38.2	29.4	14.7
Missouri	63.0	58.3	6.5	24.1	10.2
Montana	60.0	60.0	15.0	15.0	10.0
Nebraska	73.0	73.0	16.2	24.3	18.9
Nevada	91.7	83.3	8.3	33.3	8.3
New Hampshire	80.0	80.0	20.0	36.0	16.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table 14. Percentage of academic libraries reporting virtual reference services and other electronic services, by type of virtual reference service reported, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2010—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Type of virtual reference service reported				
	Virtual reference	E-mail reference	Chat reference, commercial service	Chat reference, instant messaging applications	Short message service or text messaging
New Jersey	73.7	66.7	31.6	31.6	14.0
New Mexico	67.6	67.6	11.8	20.6	5.9
New York	70.4	68.5	30.7	27.4	13.3
North Carolina	85.6	78.0	26.5	33.3	12.1
North Dakota	68.4	63.2	10.5	10.5	5.3
Ohio	70.2	66.5	28.6	37.9	15.5
Oklahoma	72.9	68.8	10.4	39.6	31.3
Oregon	74.5	70.6	27.5	43.1	21.6
Pennsylvania	68.9	68.3	19.1	34.4	19.1
Rhode Island	92.3	76.9	7.7	61.5	61.5
South Carolina	75.0	75.0	8.8	33.8	10.3
South Dakota	86.4	86.4	13.6	50.0	36.4
Tennessee	71.4	71.4	6.0	32.1	10.7
Texas	69.1	67.6	16.7	33.8	18.1
Utah	70.4	66.7	11.1	29.6	25.9
Vermont	95.0	95.0	25.0	50.0	25.0
Virginia	72.6	69.5	24.2	33.7	13.7
Washington	83.3	83.3	54.5	39.4	12.1
West Virginia	81.3	81.3	3.1	21.9	12.5
Wisconsin	77.9	75.0	22.1	41.2	16.2
Wyoming	80.0	80.0	10.0	30.0	10.0

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. Data in table 14 were not imputed for non-response, and the total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in Academic Libraries: 2010 First Look, Appendix A, Table A-1.

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

**Table 15. Academic library circulation transactions per full-time equivalent (FTE) student, by level of institution, institution's highest level of degree, control of institution, type of circulation and percentile: Fiscal year 2010**

Type of circulation and percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions					Less than four-year	Control	
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			Public		Private	
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's				
Total circulation <sup>1</sup> per FTE student <sup>2</sup>									
25th percentile	2.3	4.0	6.1	4.4	1.9	1.1	2.8	1.7	
50th percentile	5.9	9.2	11.4	9.3	5.8	3.0	5.0	7.2	
75th percentile	13.6	19.3	22.6	17.9	15.7	5.6	9.5	18.5	
General circulation <sup>3</sup> per FTE student <sup>2</sup>									
25th percentile	1.7	3.1	4.3	3.3	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.4	
50th percentile	4.5	7.2	8.8	7.4	4.8	2.2	3.7	5.8	
75th percentile	11.0	15.5	18.2	14.6	13.1	4.2	7.1	15.2	
Reserve circulation <sup>4</sup> per FTE student <sup>2</sup>									
25th percentile	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	
50th percentile	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	
75th percentile	2.1	2.8	3.8	2.7	2.1	1.1	1.9	2.3	

<sup>1</sup>"Total circulation" includes general circulation and reserve circulation.

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

<sup>3</sup>"General circulation" is the number of items lent from the general collection and includes both initial transactions and renewals.

<sup>4</sup>"Reserve circulation transactions" is the number of items lent from reserve collection and includes both initial transactions and renewals.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure. A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the 25th percentile were at or below the number given in the table for the 25th percentile and all institutions in the 50th percentile were above the 50th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the 25th percentile had 1.7 or fewer general circulation transactions per FTE student. For each type of circulation, the percentiles were calculated separately. The libraries comprising the 25th percentile for general circulation are not necessarily the same for the reserve circulation.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2009-2010.

**Table 16. Volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents per full-time equivalent (FTE) student held at the end of the year and added during the year at academic libraries, by level of institution, institution's highest level of degree, control of institution, and percentile: Fiscal year 2010**

Percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions						Less than four-year	Control	
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			Public	Private			
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's					
Volume of books held per FTE student <sup>1</sup>										
25th percentile	9.9	28.1	46.2	38.1	7.2	5.5	10.9	8.0		
50th percentile	32.4	69.5	86.5	70.0	34.5	10.8	21.6	46.4		
75th percentile	94.5	132.6	162.4	112.7	123.1	18.8	63.4	126.3		
Volume of books added per FTE student <sup>1</sup>										
25th percentile	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4		
50th percentile	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0		
75th percentile	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.5	0.7	1.0	2.6		

<sup>1</sup>Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure. A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the 25th percentile were at or below the number given in the table for the 25th percentile and all institutions in the 75th percentile were above the 75th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the 25th percentile had 9.9 or fewer volumes held per FTE student. For each type of volume of books, the percentiles were calculated separately. The libraries comprising the 25th percentile for volume of books held are not necessarily the same for the volume of books added.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2009-2010.

**Table 17. Total academic library staff per 1,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students, by level of institution, institution's highest level of degree, control of institution, and percentile: Fall 2010**

Percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions				Less than four-year	Control	
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree				Public	Private
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total academic library staff per 1,000								
25th percentile	2.9	4.6	5.3	4.7	3.3	1.9	2.4	3.8
50th percentile	5.3	7.2	7.7	6.9	7.0	2.8	3.8	7.3
75th percentile	9.2	11.8	13.7	10.0	11.9	4.4	5.9	12.4

<sup>1</sup> Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure. A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the 25th percentile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the 75th percentile were above the 75th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the 25th percentile had 2.9 or fewer total staff per 1,000 FTE students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2009-2010.

**Table 18. Total expenditures per full-time equivalent (FTE) student at academic libraries and expenditures per FTE student for information resources and current serial subscriptions, by level of institution, institution's highest level of degree, control of institution, and percentile: Fiscal year 2010**

Percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions					Less than four-year	Control	
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			Public		Private	
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's				
Total expenditures per FTE student <sup>1</sup>									
25th percentile	\$138.40	\$260.30	\$361.60	\$262.20	\$154.90	\$92.70	\$123.80	\$175.90	
50th percentile	280.40	408.20	539.00	372.00	308.00	135.50	196.20	368.50	
75th percentile	508.40	683.30	972.60	539.30	547.50	202.20	359.00	653.00	
Expenditures for information resources <sup>2</sup> per FTE student <sup>1</sup>									
25th percentile	26.40	69.40	121.70	74.60	30.30	14.20	22.60	34.10	
50th percentile	74.00	126.10	209.60	111.80	72.30	24.30	41.80	102.30	
75th percentile	170.10	248.80	390.70	178.60	157.50	39.10	108.90	213.80	
Expenditures for current serial subscriptions <sup>3</sup> per FTE student <sup>1</sup>									
25th percentile	9.50	32.20	76.30	39.50	9.70	4.50	8.90	11.40	
50th percentile	34.00	76.20	144.30	69.20	30.60	9.40	18.10	51.50	
75th percentile	103.60	162.60	259.50	112.30	80.90	16.60	72.10	129.70	

<sup>1</sup> Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

<sup>2</sup> "Information resources" includes books, serial backfiles, current serial subscriptions, document delivery/interlibrary loan, preservation, and other expenditures for information resources.

<sup>3</sup> "Expenditures for current serial subscriptions" is the total reported expenditures for all formats (paper, microform, and electronic serial subscriptions). See form changes in survey questionnaire for details.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure. A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the 25th percentile were at or below the number given in the table for the 25th percentile and all institutions in the 75th percentile were above the 75th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had total expenditures per FTE student of \$138.40 or less. For each type of expenditures, the percentiles were calculated separately. The libraries comprising the 25th percentile for expenditures for information resources are not necessarily the same for the expenditures for current serial subscriptions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2009-2010.



**Table 19. Academic library expenditures for information resources, current serial subscriptions, and salaries and wages, as a percentage of total library by level of institution, institution's highest level of degree, control of institution, and percentile: Fiscal year 2010**

Percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions					Less than four-year	Control	
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			Public		Private	
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's				
Expenditures for information resources <sup>1</sup> as a percentage of total expenditures									
25th percentile	18.2	23.9	31.0	24.8	17.7	12.9	16.7	19.2	
50th percentile	27.1	33.2	39.3	32.1	26.7	19.0	24.2	29.5	
75th percentile	37.6	42.3	47.3	38.8	36.6	26.0	34.9	39.5	
Expenditures for current serial subscriptions <sup>2</sup> as a percentage of total information resources expenditures									
25th percentile	34.6	44.5	57.0	47.5	31.0	25.7	37.0	32.5	
50th percentile	56.4	64.2	71.6	64.7	52.6	40.4	55.7	57.0	
75th percentile	72.4	76.8	81.9	75.6	66.8	57.6	73.4	71.7	
Salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures									
25th percentile	51.8	47.8	41.9	50.8	54.7	65.0	54.3	50.5	
50th percentile	63.1	57.1	49.5	57.6	65.0	72.7	65.5	60.5	
75th percentile	74.2	66.3	59.0	64.8	77.0	80.4	75.4	72.7	

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

<sup>2</sup>"Expenditures for current serial subscriptions" is the total reported expenditures for all formats (paper and microform and electronic serial subscriptions). See form changes in survey questionnaire for details.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure. A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the 25th percentile were at or below the number given in the table for the 25th percentile and all institutions in the 75th percentile were above the 75th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the 25th percentile had salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures of 34.6 percent or less. For each type of expenditures, the percentiles were calculated separately. The libraries comprising the 25th percentile for expenditures for current serial subscriptions are not necessarily the same for salaries and wages.

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

**Table 20. Total academic library expenditures as a percentage of total institution expenditures, by level of institution, institution's highest level of degree, control of institution, and percentile: Fiscal year 2010**

Percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions					Less than four-year	Control	
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			Public		Private	
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's				
Total academic library expenditures as a percentage of total institution expenditures									
25th percentile	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	
50th percentile	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.4	
75th percentile	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.5	3.5	

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure. A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the 25th percentile and all institutions in the 75th percentile were above the 75th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the 25th percentile had total library expenditures as a percentage of total institution expenditures of 1.4 percent or less.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2010, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Revenue and Expenditure Survey, 2010.

**Table 21. Total expenditures and information resources expenditures per full-time equivalent enrollment (FTE), librarians and other professional staff per 1,000 FTE enrollment, and FTE per other professional staff, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: Fiscal year 2010**

<b>Institutional characteristic</b>	<b>Total expenditures (in thousands)</b>	<b>Total expenditures per FTE enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Information resources expenditures<sup>2</sup> (in thousands)</b>	<b>Information resources expenditures<sup>2</sup> per FTE enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Librarians and other professional staff</b>	<b>Librarians and other professional staff per 1,000 FTE enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>FTE enrollment<sup>1</sup> per librarians and other professional staff</b>
All U.S. academic libraries	\$6,829,108.37	\$437.98	\$2,680,297.98	\$171.90	34,147	2.19	456.62
Control							
Public	4,019,665.97	368.51	1,532,252.08	140.47	19,706	1.81	553.53
Private	2,809,442.40	599.75	1,148,045.90	245.08	14,441	3.08	324.38
Level <sup>3</sup>							
Total 4-year and above	6,198,982.12	567.50	2,555,872.38	233.98	28,938	2.65	377.47
Doctor's	4,985,721.97	716.69	2,129,587.52	306.12	21,008	3.02	331.14
Master's	852,271.64	298.51	298,452.10	104.53	5,317	1.86	537.02
Bachelor's	360,988.52	324.77	127,832.76	115.01	2,614	2.35	425.27
Less than 4-year	630,126.25	134.96	124,425.59	26.65	5,208	1.12	896.43
Size (FTE enrollment) <sup>1</sup>							
Less than 1,000	295,403.03	512.41	100,918.88	175.06	2,537	4.40	227.25
1,000 to 2,999	810,703.21	386.20	297,830.80	141.88	5,452	2.60	385.00
3,000 to 4,999	546,613.56	297.45	186,170.07	101.31	3,469	1.89	529.66
5,000 to 9,999	1,054,811.54	351.58	399,643.57	133.20	5,540	1.85	541.53
10,000 to 19,999	1,626,607.08	426.49	654,344.31	171.57	7,233	1.90	527.26
20,000 or more	2,494,969.95	585.03	1,041,390.35	244.19	9,914	2.32	430.16
Carnegie classification <sup>3</sup>							
Doctoral/Research	3,938,177.40	832.52	1,699,400.76	359.25	15,508	3.28	305.02
Master's I and II	1,210,538.41	314.72	453,430.74	117.88	6,685	1.74	575.35
Baccalaureate	550,561.90	552.00	217,267.81	217.84	3,343	3.35	298.33
Baccalaureate/Associates	37,200.44	160.17	9,795.72	42.18	326	1.40	711.88
Associates	685,416.07	134.71	139,175.51	27.35	5,636	1.11	902.81
Specialized	371,203.82	731.36	147,712.93	291.03	2,262	4.46	224.35
Not classified	36,010.33	189.53	13,514.51	71.13	385	2.03	492.97

<sup>1</sup>Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

<sup>2</sup>"Information resources" includes books, serial backfiles, current serial subscriptions, document delivery/interlibrary loan, preservation, and other expenditures for information resources.

<sup>3</sup> While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

NOTE: The 2010 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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