

Academic Libraries: 2008

First Look

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Contents

Acknowledgments.....	iii
List of Tables	v
Introduction.....	1
Selected Findings	2
Tables.....	3
References.....	17
Appendix A: Technical Notes.....	19
Appendix B: Glossary.....	32
Appendix C: Survey Questionnaire and Instructions	34

List of Tables

Table	Page
1. Total circulation, interlibrary loan transactions, and documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008	4
2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2008	5
3. Gate count, reference transactions per typical week in academic libraries, and total information service to groups, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 2008.....	6
4. Number of academic libraries, by volumes held at end of Fiscal year, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008.....	7
5. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the Fiscal year at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008	8
6. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions added during the Fiscal year at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008	9
7. Number and percentage distribution of different types of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries across institutional characteristics, and number and percentage distribution of FTE across staff types within institutional characteristics, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2008.....	10
8. Number of academic libraries, by total academic library expenditures, control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008.....	11
9. Expenditures on different functions at academic libraries and salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008.....	12
10. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008.....	13
11. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008	14

Table	Page
12. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2008	15
13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 2008	16
A-1. Number and percentage of responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and item: Fiscal year 2008	24
A-2. Number and percentage of non-responding academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: Fiscal year 2008	28
A-3. Total number of academic libraries, by level, control of institution, and state: Fiscal year 2008	30

Introduction

This report presents tabulations for the 2008 Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) conducted by the United States Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), within the Institute of Education Sciences. An academic library is defined as an entity in a postsecondary institution that provides all of the following: an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. This definition includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers. Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library that houses the basic collection. The central library administers the branches. In ALS, libraries on branch campuses that have separate NCES identification numbers are reported as separate libraries.

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

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

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

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

Selected Findings

Services

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

Collections

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

Staff

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

Expenditures

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

Electronic Services

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

Information Literacy

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

Tables

Table 1. Total circulation, interlibrary loan transactions, and documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ These libraries are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

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

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

Table 3. Gate count, reference transactions per typical week at academic libraries, and total information service to groups, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 2008

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

¹"Gate count" is the number of persons who physically enter library facilities over the course of a typical week. A single person can be counted more than once.

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

The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

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

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

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

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

¹ While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

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

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

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

Table 5. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the Fiscal year at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services¹
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	1,052,531,290	102,502,182	1,157,364,947	25,342,205	110,092,234	3,569,348
Control							
Public	1,576	634,628,677	55,679,674	789,995,608	13,708,953	76,234,370	1,843,054
Private	2,251	417,902,613	46,822,508	367,369,339	11,633,252	33,857,864	1,726,294
Level ²							
Total 4-year and above	2,393	995,603,669	87,538,635	1,131,982,277	23,669,528	105,356,658	3,215,521
Doctor's	721	745,363,343	56,039,252	859,056,049	15,228,254	89,679,424	1,646,622
Master's	911	178,895,540	17,594,748	233,684,587	5,783,511	11,703,946	1,015,628
Bachelor's	730	68,168,300	13,700,676	28,940,791	2,502,846	3,901,858	548,229
Less than 4-year	1,434	56,927,621	14,963,547	25,382,670	1,672,677	4,735,576	353,827
Size (FTE enrollment) ³							
Less than 1,000	1,455	60,279,904	10,345,875	29,379,158	2,082,316	3,965,256	879,339
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	138,826,826	22,950,420	105,514,213	5,199,958	9,253,677	775,836
3,000 to 4,999	475	75,234,526	9,400,889	84,308,569	2,322,184	4,808,459	279,395
5,000 to 9,999	405	156,441,807	12,826,118	207,402,717	4,705,241	8,210,159	503,846
10,000 to 19,999	238	249,255,851	20,137,841	290,672,409	5,547,907	26,077,552	678,664
20,000 or more	118	372,492,376	26,841,039	440,087,881	5,484,599	57,777,131	452,268
Carnegie classification ²							
Doctoral/Research	275	623,013,219	46,340,847	721,532,418	11,369,376	84,037,171	1,099,341
Master's I and II	603	200,182,855	16,612,056	310,677,542	6,478,553	9,184,590	929,094
Baccalaureate	557	115,061,778	16,441,390	69,615,341	3,462,009	5,981,484	581,095
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	4,298,097	1,300,641	2,158,114	330,369	389,977	34,929
Associates	1,474	60,802,800	16,975,721	26,543,089	1,843,909	5,044,979	338,606
Specialized	645	47,246,280	4,256,365	26,551,477	1,653,077	5,382,445	347,744
Not classified	177	1,926,261	575,162	286,966	204,912	71,588	238,539

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

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

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

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

Table 6. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions added during the Fiscal year at academic libraries, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services¹
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	23,990,187	20,021,312	6,997,677	3,462,722	3,399,654	610,916
Control							
Public	1,576	14,355,746	11,692,097	4,523,843	2,006,276	1,880,932	296,021
Private	2,251	9,634,441	8,329,215	2,473,834	1,456,446	1,518,722	314,895
Level ²							
Total 4-year and above	2,393	21,702,698	17,434,555	6,782,827	3,276,163	3,063,353	564,418
Doctor's	721	15,946,933	11,351,359	5,297,377	2,247,726	2,377,869	221,191
Master's	911	4,012,279	3,481,727	949,507	650,572	449,789	206,786
Bachelor's	730	1,656,709	2,564,416	423,722	368,791	232,000	134,006
Less than 4-year	1,434	2,287,489	2,586,757	214,850	186,559	336,301	46,498
Size (FTE enrollment) ³							
Less than 1,000	1,455	1,872,908	1,604,409	307,778	228,612	186,467	173,585
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	3,425,661	3,793,855	799,762	727,114	427,077	155,097
3,000 to 4,999	475	1,759,127	1,663,576	442,159	274,589	230,997	46,178
5,000 to 9,999	405	3,116,449	2,193,908	768,321	559,450	358,331	64,418
10,000 to 19,999	238	5,332,088	4,663,669	1,487,104	732,120	622,251	139,248
20,000 or more	118	8,483,954	6,101,895	3,192,553	940,837	1,574,531	32,390
Carnegie classification ²							
Doctoral/Research	275	13,280,021	9,466,385	4,375,500	1,765,799	2,148,730	176,059
Master's I and II	603	3,996,717	3,575,885	1,419,404	715,185	373,509	126,930
Baccalaureate	557	2,501,524	2,912,190	649,010	489,118	256,402	121,294
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	140,864	302,104	28,705	24,560	17,489	3,567
Associates	1,474	2,465,825	2,869,892	226,438	195,494	365,166	43,495
Specialized	645	1,460,130	845,622	293,437	253,082	228,293	117,853
Not classified	177	145,106	49,234	5,183	19,484	10,065	21,718

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

²While "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*.

³Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

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

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

Table 7. Number and percentage distribution of different types of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries across institutional characteristics, and number and percentage distribution of FTE across staff types within institutional characteristics, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: Fall 2008

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

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

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

NOTE: The number of doctoral, master's, and bachelor's level institutions does not sum to the total number of 4-year and above institutions because there are 4-year and above institutions that grant "other" degrees and are thus not included in the breakdown. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

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

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

¹ While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

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

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

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

Table 9. Expenditures on different functions at academic libraries and salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures	Information resources total¹	Operating expenditures²
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	\$6,785,542,230	\$3,342,081,820	49.3	\$2,663,081,820	\$780,378,590
Control						
Public	1,576	4,031,306,389	2,046,549,366	50.8	1,537,511,561	447,245,462
Private	2,251	2,754,235,841	1,295,532,454	47.0	1,125,570,259	333,133,128
Level ³						
Total 4-year and above	2,393	6,145,053,984	2,883,234,013	46.9	2,534,240,364	727,579,607
Doctor's	721	4,750,800,315	2,136,205,944	45.0	2,025,495,761	589,098,610
Master's	911	991,237,874	533,938,179	53.9	359,242,872	98,056,823
Bachelor's	730	354,907,564	193,061,382	54.4	124,325,930	37,520,252
Less than 4-year	1,434	640,488,246	458,847,807	71.6	128,841,456	52,798,983
Size (FTE enrollment) ⁴						
Less than 1,000	1,455	328,512,540	185,336,563	56.4	110,694,627	32,481,350
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	855,629,075	447,781,717	52.3	317,052,253	90,795,105
3,000 to 4,999	475	558,486,301	311,764,264	55.8	187,816,416	58,905,621
5,000 to 9,999	405	1,016,623,343	528,702,506	52.0	384,766,925	103,153,912
10,000 to 19,999	238	1,642,416,446	777,643,996	47.3	669,621,735	195,150,715
20,000 or more	118	2,383,874,525	1,090,852,774	45.8	993,129,864	299,891,887
Carnegie classification ³						
Doctoral/Research	275	3,910,036,444	1,727,188,817	44.2	1,685,437,698	497,409,929
Master's I and II	603	1,203,207,160	631,434,430	52.5	450,647,507	121,125,223
Baccalaureate	557	544,321,495	268,554,367	49.3	216,803,945	58,963,183
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	37,367,284	23,607,409	63.2	10,793,004	2,966,871
Associates	1,474	678,457,360	483,951,369	71.3	138,104,464	56,401,527
Specialized	645	384,335,793	191,588,281	49.8	151,297,994	41,449,518
Not classified	177	27,816,694	15,757,147	56.6	9,997,208	2,062,339

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

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

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

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

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

¹ While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

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

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

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

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

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

¹ While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

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

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

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

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

Institutional characteristic	Defined information literacy or information literate student¹	Incorporated information literacy into institution's mission	Incorporated information literacy into institution's strategic plan	Has institution-wide committee to implement strategic plan for information literacy	The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction
All U.S. academic libraries	46.3	32.5	30.3	17.8	24.2
Control					
Public	55.6	36.3	34.1	18.9	26.1
Private	39.8	29.8	27.6	17.1	22.9
Level ²					
Total 4-year and above	46.3	33.0	30.1	17.6	24.4
Doctor's	46.2	34.1	31.8	17.1	24.8
Master's	49.9	34.8	31.1	18.3	25.7
Bachelor's	43.0	30.3	27.7	17.4	22.6
Less than 4-year	46.2	31.6	30.5	18.3	24
Size (FTE enrollment) ³					
Less than 1,000	32.3	26.7	25.4	16.4	21.4
1,000 to 2,999	50.4	34.2	30.9	17.3	25.5
3,000 to 4,999	58.7	35.6	34.7	17.7	25.3
5,000 to 9,999	60.2	38.8	37.0	20.7	28.1
10,000 to 19,999	60.1	40.3	32.8	21.0	24.4
20,000 or more	52.5	37.3	38.1	25.4	28.8
Carnegie classification ²					
Doctoral/Research	50.9	38.9	32.4	19.3	25.5
Master's I and II	60.7	38.8	39.0	20.9	30.3
Baccalaureate	47.8	30.7	26.8	14.4	22.1
Baccalaureate/Associates	56.3	42.7	37.5	25.0	34.4
Associates	47.2	32.4	30.9	18.9	24.6
Specialized	29.8	26.8	23.4	14.7	18.8
Not classified	32.2	22.0	24.3	15.3	19.2

¹"Information literacy" is the set of skills needed to find, retrieve, analyze, and use information.

² While "level" and "Carnegie classification" are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. "Level" refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The "Carnegie classification" is based on criteria such as institutional mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 2005 Edition*.

³ Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

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

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

References

Data Files

Phan, T., Hardesty, L., and Sheckells, C. (2009) *Documentation for the Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) Restricted-Use Data File: 2008* (NCES 2010-311). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC.

Other Information Sources

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

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

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Appendix A: Technical Notes

Technical Notes

History of Academic Library Survey data collection

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

Topics covered and time frames

The tables in this publication summarize library services (including electronic services), library staff, library collections, and library expenditures for libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Library staff data are for the fall of 2008. Library circulation, interlibrary loans, operating expenditures, and library collections data are for Fiscal year (FY) 2008.

Library services that took place during a typical week in the fall of 2008 reflected a time period that was neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. A typical week did not include a time when key staff were on vacation, or days when unusual events were taking place on the campus or in the library. A typical week for data collection was chosen during which the library was open its regular hours. A typical week was defined as any seven consecutive calendar days. If waiting for a typical week in the fall of 2008 would delay the data collection, data from a typical week from the preceding fiscal year was used. If the library had data for the entire year, that number was divided by the number of weeks that the library was open.

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

On an as-needed basis, NCES revises the ALS survey form to reflect changes that have occurred in the services, collections, expenditure accounting, and staffing of academic libraries. For example, in 1996, a number of questions were added on electronic services. In 1998, a substantial number of additional changes were made, especially in the collections and expenditures sections. These changes reflect the extensive changes in library services that occurred with regard to the development of electronic media. For more information about the 2008 Academic Libraries Survey, refer to <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/libraries/>.

Methodology

Scope

The Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) was fielded in the fall of 2008 as a Web-based survey. This survey collects data on libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States. The Academic Libraries data file and this report cover all academic libraries in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the United States, including institutions that are Title IV program participants and branch campuses of Title IV program participating institutions.

Coverage and response rates

There were 3,827 degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia that had academic libraries in 2008. The response rate among these 3,827 institutions was approximately 87 percent.

Methodological tables A-1 and A-2 present further information on response rates. The first two rows of table A-1 present the number of academic libraries and the number and percentage of respondents by level and control of institution. Row 2 shows unit response rates. The remaining rows show the number and percentage of libraries responding for each item (i.e., item response rates). Item response rates, at the total level, range from about 86 percent to 72 percent. Table A-2 shows the number and percentage of nonrespondents by control and level of institution and by state (unit response rates).

Data collection procedures

The U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division collected and processed the ALS data for NCES. In 1990, an NCES/IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System) Academic Libraries Survey Improvement Project was begun with the assistance of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the American Library Association's Office of Research and Statistics (ALA-ORS). The project identified a librarian in each state to work with IPEDS state data coordinators in submitting library data to NCES. For the 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998 data collections, many of those library representatives took major responsibility for collecting data in their states. Since 2000, the ALS is no longer a component of the IPEDS package of surveys. ALS data can still be linked to IPEDS institutional data using the institution's UNITID number. For the 2008 Web-based data collection, state-level library representatives were available to provide prompt responses from librarians and to assist in problem resolution when anomalies were discovered in responses from the academic librarians.

Editing and Imputation

Editing

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

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

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

Imputation

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

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

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

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

Classifications used in the report

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

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

This is a descriptive report that focuses on information from a census of academic libraries in 2008. The presentation of numbers, proportions, and percentages is descriptive only of libraries in the period referenced. While data were imputed for nonresponse, the number of unit nonresponses can vary by state and affect the reliability of the state data. See Methodological table A-1 for item response rates by level and control of institution. Methodological table A-2 presents the distribution of the set of unit nonrespondents by state and by level and control of institution. The data user should be especially cautious in using data at a level of detail where the nonresponse rate was 15 percent or greater. Methodological table A-3 gives the number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution.

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

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

See notes at end of table.

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

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

See notes at end of table.

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

	Total post-secondary degree granting institutions		4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Highest level of degree						Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent	Total res-ponding	Percent
			Total	res-ponding	Doctor's		Master's		Bachelor's							
					Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent						
Part G-Electronic services																
Library services provided:																
Documents digitized by library staff	3,174	82.9	2,010	84.0	628	87.1	808	88.7	548	75.1	1,164	81.2	1,465	93.0	1,709	75.9
Library reference service by e-mail or Web	3,177	83.0	2,013	84.1	630	87.4	809	88.8	548	75.1	1,164	81.2	1,465	93.0	1,712	76.1
Technology to assist patrons with disabilities	3,173	82.9	2,011	84.0	629	87.2	808	88.7	548	75.1	1,162	81.0	1,464	92.9	1,709	75.9
Electronic theses and dissertations produced by students	3,174	82.9	2,011	84.0	629	87.2	808	88.7	548	75.1	1,163	81.1	1,464	92.9	1,710	76.0
Part H-Information Literacy																
Definition of information literacy or of an information literate student	3,159	82.5	2,002	83.7	624	86.5	806	88.5	546	74.8	1,157	80.7	1,463	92.8	1,696	75.3
Incorporated information literacy into the institution's mission	3,157	82.5	2,001	83.6	624	86.5	805	88.4	546	74.8	1,156	80.6	1,463	92.8	1,694	75.3
Incorporated information literacy into the institution's strategic plan	3,154	82.4	1,998	83.5	624	86.5	804	88.3	544	74.5	1,156	80.6	1,463	92.8	1,691	75.1
Institution-wide committee to implement the strategic plan for information literacy	3,150	82.3	1,996	83.4	623	86.4	804	88.3	543	74.4	1,154	80.5	1,461	92.7	1,689	75.0
The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction	3,105	85.8	1,992	87.3	597	90.0	788	87.4	582	84.7	1,113	83.4	1,438	91.6	1,667	81.4

NOTE: EOFY = Held at end of fiscal year.

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

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

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

NOTE: Percentages are derived using table A-3 counts.

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

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

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

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

Appendix B: Glossary

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

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

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

Baccalaureate colleges—general: These institutions are primarily undergraduate colleges with major emphasis on baccalaureate programs. During the period studied, they awarded less than half of their baccalaureate degrees in liberal arts fields.

Baccalaureate colleges—liberal arts: These institutions are primarily undergraduate colleges with major emphasis on baccalaureate programs. During the period studied, they awarded at least half of their baccalaureate degrees in liberal arts fields.

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

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

Control categories: Institutional control categories are public, private not-for-profit, and private for profit.

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

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

Doctoral/research universities—extensive: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the doctorate level. During the period studied, they awarded 50 or more doctoral degrees per year across at least 15 disciplines.

Doctoral/research universities—intensive: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the doctorate level. During the period studied, they awarded at least ten doctoral degrees per year across three or more disciplines, or at least 20 doctoral degrees per year overall.

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

Level categories: Levels range from 4-year and higher (4 year), 2-but-less-than 4-year (2 year), and less than 2-year.

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

Master's colleges and universities I: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. During the period studied, they awarded 40 or more master's degrees per year across three or more disciplines.

Master's colleges and universities II: These institutions typically offer a wide range of baccalaureate programs, and they are committed to graduate education through the master's degree. During the period studied, they awarded 20 or more master's degrees per year.

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

Sector (of institution): One of nine categories into which postsecondary institutions may be divided based on their control and level.

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

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

Appendix C: Survey Questionnaire and Instructions

SURVEY ELIGIBILITY

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

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

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

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

OUTLETS & STAFF, FY 2008

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

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

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

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

207 Employee fringe benefits (if paid from library budget) \$ _____

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES, FY 2008

See instructions for definitions.

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

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FY 2008

See instructions for definitions.

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

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

LIBRARY SERVICES, FY 2008

See instructions for definitions.

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

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

LIBRARY SERVICES, TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 2008

See instructions for definitions.

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

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

ELECTRONIC SERVICES, FY 2008

See instructions for definitions.

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

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

INFORMATION LITERACY, FY 2008

See instructions for definition.

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ACADEMIC LIBRARY SURVEY – FY 2008

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Please respond to each item in this survey. If the appropriate answer for an item is zero or none, use "0." If you do not collect data for an item, provide your best estimate. **PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ITEMS BLANK.** If an item is left blank, NCES will estimate a value using the average for institutions with similar characteristics. Include data for the main or central library and all branch and independent libraries that were open all or part of fiscal year 2008.

LIBRARY - An entity that provides all of the following:

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

This includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers.

Number of Public Service Outlets, Fiscal Year 2008

Branch and independent libraries (item 100) - Report the number of branch and independent libraries at your institution that were open all or part of fiscal year 2008. **EXCLUDE THE MAIN OR CENTRAL LIBRARY.** Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library of an institution, which have a basic collection of books and other materials, a regular staffing level, and an established schedule.

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

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

Column (1), Full-time equivalent (FTE) employees (items 200-205) - Report the number of filled or temporarily vacant FTE positions during Fall 2008. To compute FTEs for part-time employees and student assistants, take the **TOTAL** number of hours worked per week by part-time employees and divide it by the number of hours in the library's full-time work week (e.g., 60 hours per week of part-time work divided by 40 hours per full-time week equals 1.50 FTE). Data should be reported to two decimal places.

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

Column (2), Salaries and wages (items 202-205) - Report expenditures in FY 2008 for full-time and part-time salaries and wages before deductions. *Exclude* employee fringe benefits provided by your institution for all regular library staff that may be reported in item 207.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Library Expenditures, Fiscal Year 2008

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

Expenditures on information resources and operations (items 300-311) - Report funds expended by the library in fiscal year 2008 (regardless of when received) from its regular budget and from all other sources; e.g., research grants, special projects, gifts and endowments, and fees for services. If items in this section are not paid from the library budget but can be easily identified in other parts of the institution's budget, report them here. **Expenditures should be reported for the 12-month period that corresponds to your library's fiscal year between the calendar period June 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008.** All expenditures should be reported in whole dollars in the most appropriate category to provide an unduplicated count of expenditures. *Exclude* expenditures for new buildings and building renovation.

Information resources (items 300-307) -

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

materials in all formats except current subscriptions to serials.

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

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

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

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

Other Information Resources (items 305-307) -

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

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

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

Operating Expenditures (items 308-310) -

Computer hardware and software (item 308) - Report expenditures from the library budget for computer

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

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

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

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

Library Collections, Fiscal Year 2008

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

Column (1), Total number added during fiscal year - Report the gross number of each category added during FY 2008. Do not subtract the number withdrawn.

Column (2), Total number held at end of fiscal year - Report the total number of each category held at end of FY 2008. To get this figure, take the total number held at the end of FY 2007, add the number added during FY 2008, and subtract the number withdrawn FY 2008.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Library Services, Fiscal Year 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Library Services - Typical Week, Fall 2008

Collect data during a typical week in the fall. A typical week is one that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid vacation periods for key staff or days when unusual events are taking place on the campus or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include any seven consecutive calendar days. If waiting for a typical week in Fall 2008 will delay this form, please use typical week data from the preceding fiscal year. If you have data for the entire year, divide by the number of weeks that the library was open.

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

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

Reference transactions in a typical week (item 602) - Report the total number of reference transactions in a typical week. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases (including assistance with computer searching), the Web, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions, and persons both inside and outside the library. Include transactions in person, by phone, by e-mail, by the Web, and count transactions that take place at the reference desk, as well as elsewhere. Include information and referral services. If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one reference transaction. When a staff member

utilizes information gained from a previous use of information sources to answer a question, report as a reference transaction, even if the source is not consulted again during this transaction. Duration should not be an element in determining whether a transaction is a reference transaction.

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

Electronic Services

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

Information Literacy

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

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

Supplemental Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) 2008 Tables to NCES 2010-348

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Description

These tables supplement the publication *Academic Libraries: 2008* (NCES 2009-348)

The data are from NCES's Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), Fiscal year 2008.

List of Tables

Table	Page
1	Total circulation, interlibrary loan transactions, and documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008..... 1
2	Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week and state: Fall 2008 3
3	Gate count, number of reference transactions per typical week in academic libraries, and total information service to groups, by state: 2008 5
4	Number of academic libraries, by volumes held at end of Fiscal year and state: Fiscal year 2008..... 7
5	Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the Fiscal year at academic libraries, by state, Fiscal year 2008 9
6	Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions added during the Fiscal year at academic libraries, by state, Fiscal year 2008 11
7	Number and percentage distribution of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries across states, and number and percent of FTE across staff types within state, by state: Fall 2008 13
8	Number of academic libraries, by total academic library expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2008 15
9	Expenditures on different functions at academic libraries, and salaries as a percentage of total expenditures, by state: Fiscal year 2008..... 17
10	Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008..... 19
11	Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008..... 21
12	Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by state: Fall 2008 23

Table	Page
13	Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by state: Fiscal year 2008 25
14	Academic library circulation per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level of institution, control, and quartile: Fiscal year 2008 27
15	Number of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held per full-time equivalent (FTE) student at the end of the year at academic libraries and added during the year per FTE student, by level of institution, control, and quartile: Fiscal year 2008 28
16	Total academic library staff per 1,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students, by level of institution, control, and quartile: Fall 2008 29
17	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, control, and quartile: Fiscal year 2008 30
18	Academic library expenditures for information resources, current serial subscriptions, and salaries and wages, as a percentage of total library expenditures, by level of institution, control, and quartile: Fiscal year 2008 31
19	Total academic library expenditures as a percentage of total institution expenditures, by level of institution, control, and quartile: Fiscal year 2008 32
20	Information resources expenditures and total expenditures per FTE enrollment, librarians and other professional staff per 1,000 FTE enrollment, and FTE enrollment per librarians and other professional staff, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008 33

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Table 1. Total circulation, interlibrary loan transactions, and documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Total number of libraries	Circulation		Interlibrary Loans						
		General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries			Loans and document received			
				Total	Returnable	Non-returnable	Total	Returnable	Non-returnable	From commercial services ¹
United States	3,827	138,102,762	40,663,408	11,095,168	6,722,510	4,372,658	10,695,342	5,535,056	4,224,658	935,628
Alabama	66	1,239,158	179,533	64,874	32,989	31,885	54,435	23,489	27,007	3,939
Alaska	6	285,798	19,229	25,271	8,786	16,485	35,514	11,035	24,411	68
Arizona	57	2,210,215	184,706	173,856	95,395	78,461	139,254	65,824	54,226	19,204
Arkansas	46	834,604	133,845	65,940	23,072	42,868	70,557	30,714	39,280	563
California	359	15,636,980	5,881,858	700,043	437,890	262,153	772,221	438,774	275,513	57,934
Colorado	67	2,380,571	687,196	280,755	170,098	110,657	411,409	142,303	73,527	195,579
Connecticut	45	1,967,921	681,136	181,582	108,228	73,354	143,583	84,095	57,569	1,919
Delaware	9	497,508	30,023	27,788	14,742	13,046	30,318	10,378	19,737	203
District of Columbia	15	1,287,392	135,240	126,960	105,029	21,931	147,487	123,193	24,120	174
Florida	161	5,020,539	1,273,186	260,422	133,671	126,751	205,844	85,289	89,388	31,167
Georgia	117	2,384,172	807,982	222,380	122,203	100,177	156,347	79,150	75,282	1,915
Hawaii	19	638,148	49,988	11,976	7,586	4,390	37,011	17,584	19,427	0
Idaho	13	545,484	250,410	33,246	18,038	15,208	32,074	14,034	17,897	143
Illinois	164	7,008,487	1,782,225	795,534	568,229	227,305	692,441	435,655	200,740	56,046
Indiana	81	3,548,868	558,784	258,212	136,359	121,853	299,051	139,181	156,592	3,278
Iowa	63	1,672,641	368,537	167,596	82,971	84,625	124,796	54,221	70,109	466
Kansas	58	1,125,417	140,944	136,129	78,944	57,185	138,873	46,548	72,956	19,369
Kentucky	68	1,613,904	157,079	109,477	48,195	61,282	103,029	38,851	61,810	2,368
Louisiana	51	662,120	233,544	67,730	37,582	30,148	94,595	34,104	57,530	2,961
Maine	29	571,354	354,752	112,079	80,046	32,033	104,743	66,862	37,782	99
Maryland	55	2,128,798	697,157	111,097	62,010	49,087	153,453	85,434	66,594	1,425
Massachusetts	116	5,919,108	1,533,378	560,178	354,464	205,714	443,064	239,438	202,535	1,091
Michigan	97	4,335,651	1,153,745	377,712	212,814	164,898	320,808	159,292	155,630	5,886
Minnesota	98	2,639,337	564,167	418,443	280,403	138,040	334,610	209,133	124,255	1,222
Mississippi	40	842,364	329,923	49,544	25,861	23,683	278,014	16,818	18,734	242,462
Missouri	108	2,677,678	1,120,047	313,930	201,799	112,131	269,965	159,499	107,798	2,668
Montana	21	323,952	529,361	37,752	15,307	22,445	32,606	15,881	16,532	193
Nebraska	40	797,182	205,256	100,708	40,410	60,298	76,356	30,479	45,399	478
Nevada	17	679,319	226,141	24,567	17,692	6,875	31,082	9,245	21,550	287
New Hampshire	26	853,136	90,978	92,771	59,056	33,715	68,435	32,093	34,282	2,060

See notes at end of table.

Table 1. Total circulation, interlibrary loan transactions, and documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Total number of libraries	Circulation		Interlibrary Loans						
		General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries			Loans and document received			
				Total	Returnable	Non-returnable	Total	Returnable	Non-returnable	From commercial services ¹
New Jersey	55	2,140,020	769,613	166,398	98,563	67,835	302,697	78,758	58,984	164,955
New Mexico	39	633,870	1,264,606	40,875	26,002	14,873	91,001	23,200	45,884	21,917
New York	285	10,136,406	4,896,972	681,951	366,390	315,561	654,490	339,797	306,538	8,155
North Carolina	127	5,801,665	985,662	255,188	141,982	113,206	208,598	117,659	86,739	4,200
North Dakota	20	247,967	49,610	40,531	23,492	17,039	40,280	20,124	20,003	153
Ohio	171	6,525,570	2,758,163	880,711	658,438	222,273	796,585	635,319	143,569	17,697
Oklahoma	52	1,154,251	194,002	94,794	45,764	49,030	130,277	46,158	46,178	37,941
Oregon	54	2,030,424	603,862	405,775	283,566	122,209	326,432	214,036	107,583	4,813
Pennsylvania	194	7,526,631	2,195,299	615,960	396,254	219,706	557,118	289,665	262,742	4,711
Rhode Island	14	739,929	170,372	63,810	43,228	20,582	65,482	49,423	15,600	459
South Carolina	65	1,315,791	247,474	66,118	39,203	26,915	74,140	35,904	37,527	709
South Dakota	23	296,408	178,422	26,351	16,113	10,238	23,994	11,431	12,400	163
Tennessee	94	1,760,727	380,453	111,478	54,981	56,497	118,904	46,852	70,543	1,509
Texas	202	12,098,498	1,813,147	740,896	430,972	309,924	555,304	318,391	229,917	6,996
Utah	25	1,610,932	521,505	117,494	50,545	66,949	82,127	26,354	55,667	106
Vermont	20	617,217	213,632	53,652	30,477	23,175	45,883	24,139	21,481	263
Virginia	99	3,948,587	576,383	289,193	166,492	122,701	245,840	129,584	114,873	1,383
Washington	68	3,709,189	1,656,990	259,368	142,775	116,593	264,411	145,438	118,716	257
West Virginia	32	587,019	99,610	37,584	17,314	20,270	61,493	24,697	36,047	749
Wisconsin	67	2,684,160	687,888	221,440	100,191	121,249	221,056	48,932	168,799	3,325
Wyoming	9	209,695	39,393	17,049	9,899	7,150	27,255	10,599	16,656	0

¹"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.

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

Table 2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week and state: Fall 2008

State	Total number of libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Less than 20	20 - 39	40 - 59	60 - 79	80 - 99	100 - 119	120 - 167	168 ¹
United States	3,827	20	62	683	1,577	953	410	89	33
Alabama	66	1	1	16	29	13	2	2	2
Alaska	6	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
Arizona	57	0	0	11	33	6	3	3	1
Arkansas	46	0	0	15	16	13	2	0	0
California	359	1	8	87	165	66	25	4	3
Colorado	67	0	2	14	31	15	5	0	0
Connecticut	45	0	2	8	17	11	6	0	1
Delaware	9	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	0
District of Columbia	15	0	1	0	7	2	4	0	1
Florida	161	3	6	36	68	30	14	4	0
Georgia	117	0	2	25	51	28	6	5	0
Hawaii	19	1	0	10	5	2	0	1	0
Idaho	13	0	0	1	5	6	1	0	0
Illinois	164	2	2	26	76	34	18	6	0
Indiana	81	0	2	4	40	22	10	2	1
Iowa	63	0	0	6	24	21	11	0	1
Kansas	58	0	1	10	29	17	0	1	0
Kentucky	68	0	0	16	28	16	6	2	0
Louisiana	51	1	0	18	8	16	6	0	2
Maine	29	0	0	6	7	9	6	1	0
Maryland	55	0	2	2	28	11	8	2	2
Massachusetts	116	0	2	10	33	40	25	4	2
Michigan	97	0	1	9	49	26	8	3	1
Minnesota	98	0	3	24	33	21	17	0	0
Mississippi	40	0	2	7	18	8	4	0	1
Missouri	108	0	1	15	48	34	8	2	0
Montana	21	0	1	9	6	3	2	0	0
Nebraska	40	0	0	5	17	17	1	0	0
Nevada	17	0	1	1	11	0	2	2	0
New Hampshire	26	0	0	1	9	9	6	0	1

See notes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week and state: Fall 2008—Continued

State	Total number of libraries	Less than 20	20 - 39	40 - 59	60 - 79	80 - 99	100 - 119	120 - 167	168¹
New Jersey	55	0	0	3	24	19	8	1	0
New Mexico	39	0	1	8	21	8	1	0	0
New York	285	2	4	36	114	72	43	8	6
North Carolina	127	0	1	22	59	26	12	7	0
North Dakota	20	0	0	7	10	2	1	0	0
Ohio	171	0	4	48	66	34	14	3	2
Oklahoma	52	2	1	4	26	12	7	0	0
Oregon	54	0	1	11	19	15	6	2	0
Pennsylvania	194	2	2	41	55	53	36	3	2
Rhode Island	14	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	0
South Carolina	65	0	0	15	25	20	3	2	0
South Dakota	23	0	0	5	9	9	0	0	0
Tennessee	94	1	0	14	48	27	2	2	0
Texas	202	1	2	25	83	61	18	11	1
Utah	25	1	1	7	5	6	4	1	0
Vermont	20	0	0	0	4	9	6	0	1
Virginia	99	0	1	18	39	26	13	1	1
Washington	68	0	1	8	36	16	5	1	1
West Virginia	32	1	2	5	12	8	3	1	0
Wisconsin	67	1	1	12	17	21	13	2	0
Wyoming	9	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0

¹ These libraries are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

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

Table 3. Gate count, number of reference transactions per typical week in academic libraries, and total information service to groups, by state: 2008

State	Total number of libraries	During typical week in Fall 2008		Information service to groups, Fiscal year 2008	
		Gate count ¹	Reference transactions, including computer searches	Total number of presentations	Total number served
United States	3,827	20,274,423	1,079,770	498,337	8,967,559
Alabama	66	241,591	23,936	7,782	142,574
Alaska	6	28,603	1,050	693	10,790
Arizona	57	303,184	15,294	8,636	160,266
Arkansas	46	166,683	12,739	3,241	58,600
California	359	2,320,582	109,132	45,612	962,292
Colorado	67	259,892	10,039	6,677	107,784
Connecticut	45	249,302	12,137	8,579	122,785
Delaware	9	66,526	8,219	1,110	19,052
District of Columbia	15	141,571	8,833	4,257	61,387
Florida	161	1,006,131	52,354	21,840	477,768
Georgia	117	507,838	29,808	15,161	219,984
Hawaii	19	80,123	3,823	1,772	27,204
Idaho	13	100,322	4,258	1,705	33,705
Illinois	164	888,540	52,664	24,865	401,765
Indiana	81	416,086	20,957	13,044	221,662
Iowa	63	262,309	11,742	6,547	121,850
Kansas	58	176,026	10,038	5,106	93,559
Kentucky	68	269,702	10,866	6,847	127,756
Louisiana	51	236,690	12,802	4,915	65,799
Maine	29	93,463	3,310	1,924	31,591
Maryland	55	316,590	20,981	9,671	175,143
Massachusetts	116	673,341	32,485	18,556	304,859
Michigan	97	618,601	26,373	15,533	301,624
Minnesota	98	478,863	19,712	11,813	191,915
Mississippi	40	192,936	26,943	5,718	104,689
Missouri	108	398,811	21,949	10,787	182,335
Montana	21	64,346	4,048	1,557	29,946
Nebraska	40	105,997	4,934	2,709	48,673
Nevada	17	96,931	6,515	2,607	50,028
New Hampshire	26	285,148	3,185	1,923	33,847

See notes at end of table.

Table 3. Gate count, number of reference transactions per typical week in academic libraries, and total information service to groups, by state: 2008—Continued

State	Total number of libraries	During typical week in Fall 2008		Information service to groups, Fiscal year 2008	
		Gate count ¹	Reference transactions, including computer searches	Total number of presentations	Total number served
New Jersey	55	400,410	17,351	10,222	190,004
New Mexico	39	99,380	5,345	3,428	54,663
New York	285	1,904,391	82,659	38,549	695,451
North Carolina	127	683,154	42,794	18,225	290,686
North Dakota	20	42,854	2,390	1,624	26,251
Ohio	171	619,853	32,246	18,013	310,172
Oklahoma	52	207,085	8,592	5,512	103,715
Oregon	54	289,893	10,182	6,153	101,262
Pennsylvania	194	887,866	47,790	25,513	440,908
Rhode Island	14	107,240	5,989	3,046	51,273
South Carolina	65	266,840	18,227	7,081	128,899
South Dakota	23	54,163	1,865	1,583	29,026
Tennessee	94	296,806	18,237	8,437	149,801
Texas	202	1,280,666	122,468	34,892	667,521
Utah	25	253,406	9,753	7,485	140,754
Vermont	20	90,679	2,096	1,532	25,884
Virginia	99	565,184	26,477	12,904	246,308
Washington	68	530,846	15,752	8,919	180,916
West Virginia	32	125,456	6,797	2,272	36,931
Wisconsin	67	496,926	20,455	10,986	192,312
Wyoming	9	24,597	1,179	774	13,590

¹"Gate count of visitors to library per typical week" is the number of persons who physically enter library facilities over the course of a week. A single person can be counted more than once.

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

Table 4. Number of academic libraries, by volumes held at end of Fiscal year and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Volumes held at end of year	Number of 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	1,052,530,000	3,827	657	191	238	213	466	665	709	280	182	226
Alabama	15,589,305	66	9	3	1	3	9	17	10	8	2	4
Alaska	2,039,448	6	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
Arizona	12,313,369	57	19	7	4	2	8	11	3	0	1	2
Arkansas	7,661,048	46	2	3	12	4	3	6	9	4	1	2
California	96,281,081	359	82	12	24	19	38	86	51	16	8	23
Colorado	15,546,674	67	27	4	2	5	7	5	4	5	3	5
Connecticut	24,287,875	45	2	1	5	0	11	8	7	4	4	3
Delaware	4,152,544	9	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	1
District of Columbia	11,030,074	15	0	2	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	5
Florida	31,592,008	161	54	16	7	7	13	19	22	11	5	7
Georgia	24,539,804	117	15	9	13	10	15	20	21	6	3	5
Hawaii	4,645,590	19	6	0	0	1	3	5	3	0	0	1
Idaho	4,768,616	13	2	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	3	1
Illinois	56,107,999	164	22	8	15	9	18	27	38	9	8	10
Indiana	27,534,042	81	17	11	2	3	3	4	20	12	3	6
Iowa	14,738,241	63	6	5	2	7	5	12	19	2	2	3
Kansas	14,042,539	58	7	2	2	9	13	11	6	2	3	3
Kentucky	14,978,223	68	17	1	2	5	9	12	12	3	4	3
Louisiana	18,055,913	51	14	2	5	0	1	5	8	6	6	4
Maine	5,124,359	29	1	1	7	2	4	7	2	2	1	2
Maryland	16,224,050	55	6	2	3	3	6	9	14	6	3	3
Massachusetts	49,164,061	116	5	6	9	3	10	34	25	8	6	10
Michigan	34,631,153	97	5	5	5	6	18	18	18	9	8	5
Minnesota	19,762,392	98	10	17	9	8	9	13	14	10	7	1
Mississippi	8,631,667	40	3	2	1	2	8	9	8	4	0	3
Missouri	22,847,920	108	19	7	5	5	16	21	21	6	2	6
Montana	3,204,758	21	1	3	4	2	1	4	3	1	1	1
Nebraska	9,471,244	40	6	3	3	5	2	4	10	3	2	2
Nevada	3,110,770	17	7	1	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	2
New Hampshire	6,644,141	26	1	1	4	5	3	3	5	2	0	2

See notes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of academic libraries, by volumes held at end of Fiscal year and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Volumes held at end of year		Number of 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	24,163,883	55	0	1	0	1	5	13	15	9	8	3
New Mexico	7,431,214	39	9	1	3	3	7	9	2	2	1	2
New York	89,583,987	285	38	9	18	0	43	48	62	33	16	18
North Carolina	33,884,917	127	3	5	7	14	37	20	22	6	5	8
North Dakota	3,296,744	20	0	1	3	3	2	6	2	1	1	1
Ohio	45,243,319	171	51	4	15	12	15	20	27	7	9	11
Oklahoma	13,511,557	52	9	2	2	5	6	9	9	6	1	3
Oregon	11,430,549	54	6	5	4	4	7	10	9	4	2	3
Pennsylvania	55,147,260	194	44	7	6	8	9	27	47	23	14	9
Rhode Island	7,572,229	14	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	0	2	2
South Carolina	11,736,650	65	6	1	4	9	6	13	19	3	2	2
South Dakota	3,164,470	23	5	1	2	1	3	5	3	1	2	0
Tennessee	18,525,507	94	25	4	4	2	6	24	17	4	4	4
Texas	63,019,890	202	40	2	6	7	30	31	41	17	12	16
Utah	10,446,925	25	11	2	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	3
Vermont	4,897,696	20	0	1	2	1	3	6	5	0	1	1
Virginia	25,507,770	99	22	4	2	6	15	9	20	12	3	6
Washington	17,071,442	68	8	2	5	6	15	17	5	4	3	3
West Virginia	4,644,140	32	6	1	0	0	5	4	14	1	0	1
Wisconsin	21,628,827	67	8	3	3	5	9	10	13	6	6	4
Wyoming	1,901,406	9	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	1

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

Table 5. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions held at the end of the Fiscal year at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services¹
United States	3,827	1,052,531,290	102,502,182	1,157,364,947	25,342,205	110,092,234	3,569,348
Alabama	66	15,589,305	2,068,495	23,322,515	222,614	1,359,012	5,838
Alaska	6	2,039,448	129,711	1,262,200	59,786	100,474	460
Arizona	57	12,313,369	1,743,650	15,129,943	179,562	2,417,265	48,572
Arkansas	46	7,661,048	508,458	10,244,751	170,035	230,388	9,359
California	359	96,281,081	7,706,921	95,115,998	1,748,261	16,391,248	596,535
Colorado	67	15,546,674	1,390,093	18,815,887	294,523	612,206	81,486
Connecticut	45	24,287,875	1,608,448	19,638,744	736,187	3,892,622	85,768
Delaware	9	4,152,544	311,797	5,250,480	35,578	45,635	590
District of Columbia	15	11,030,074	749,917	14,752,053	329,850	980,561	74,258
Florida	161	31,592,008	4,915,083	45,926,683	758,957	1,526,297	166,750
Georgia	117	24,539,804	3,540,819	38,090,935	585,415	2,623,884	81,109
Hawaii	19	4,645,590	765,465	4,573,062	129,111	109,369	977
Idaho	13	4,768,616	442,902	5,719,150	32,972	130,537	1,142
Illinois	164	56,107,999	2,485,991	46,717,776	1,665,898	4,985,941	70,934
Indiana	81	27,534,042	2,033,206	25,208,021	564,449	1,729,312	49,577
Iowa	63	14,738,241	1,056,252	14,273,536	443,659	1,451,623	9,798
Kansas	58	14,042,539	1,100,605	9,912,212	194,861	642,150	28,146
Kentucky	68	14,978,223	2,341,873	18,721,044	260,108	3,006,086	105,270
Louisiana	51	18,055,913	1,604,608	24,765,703	377,093	447,535	119,885
Maine	29	5,124,359	696,360	4,304,788	194,537	168,920	2,035
Maryland	55	16,224,050	2,684,304	17,733,819	378,048	3,411,830	18,747
Massachusetts	116	49,164,061	2,653,337	38,825,702	1,116,488	5,901,795	113,884
Michigan	97	34,631,153	2,942,204	40,661,188	714,401	976,048	90,919
Minnesota	98	19,762,392	2,043,585	17,436,174	662,511	1,577,942	11,878
Mississippi	40	8,631,667	808,791	14,201,691	186,897	1,170,742	15,653
Missouri	108	22,847,920	1,393,926	29,787,566	475,633	1,494,369	43,812
Montana	21	3,204,758	226,285	4,428,505	104,833	111,110	12,370
Nebraska	40	9,471,244	1,304,736	9,205,603	264,831	555,143	57,127
Nevada	17	3,110,770	364,316	6,262,126	80,557	189,874	967
New Hampshire	26	6,644,141	556,426	8,676,369	308,940	876,617	89,615

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: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services¹
New Jersey	55	24,163,883	1,340,575	23,489,363	557,578	681,000	11,472
New Mexico	39	7,431,214	534,317	8,434,646	165,822	1,289,034	25,927
New York	285	89,583,987	5,668,259	100,774,446	2,481,225	7,281,796	131,733
North Carolina	127	33,884,917	4,859,661	39,075,227	963,052	2,329,647	202,325
North Dakota	20	3,296,744	174,683	4,118,042	97,782	176,733	1,405
Ohio	171	45,243,319	6,406,075	36,492,642	1,309,627	7,632,897	234,461
Oklahoma	52	13,511,557	1,821,160	20,095,728	306,390	2,353,127	39,329
Oregon	54	11,430,549	486,245	14,919,289	243,391	1,938,061	8,260
Pennsylvania	194	55,147,260	4,845,828	57,170,132	1,263,101	4,324,038	35,102
Rhode Island	14	7,572,229	409,818	6,969,314	192,464	1,687,361	3,602
South Carolina	65	11,736,650	1,755,733	13,005,436	190,633	496,219	19,040
South Dakota	23	3,164,470	206,835	2,353,056	81,579	108,123	18,682
Tennessee	94	18,525,507	4,452,743	22,642,729	420,825	851,487	356,929
Texas	202	63,019,890	7,380,823	74,764,321	1,553,918	4,855,856	162,245
Utah	25	10,446,925	1,347,201	11,639,865	220,852	2,434,779	26,068
Vermont	20	4,897,696	671,767	3,794,726	131,828	181,763	27,452
Virginia	99	25,507,770	3,851,654	35,897,566	692,691	1,390,203	259,101
Washington	68	17,071,442	955,197	20,511,538	493,887	2,173,826	4,147
West Virginia	32	4,644,140	871,827	6,892,412	122,148	537,801	1,258
Wisconsin	67	21,628,827	2,189,699	22,305,302	425,253	8,228,324	5,536
Wyoming	9	1,901,406	93,518	3,054,943	151,564	23,624	1,813

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

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

Table 6. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions added during the Fiscal year at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services¹
United States	3,827	23,990,187	20,021,312	6,997,677	3,462,722	3,399,654	610,916
Alabama	66	368,292	149,814	89,934	13,722	16,128	560
Alaska	6	53,291	12,634	2,772	1,122	7,945	23
Arizona	57	240,623	277,056	19,498	18,318	76,685	3,497
Arkansas	46	120,080	32,449	44,155	6,554	10,516	328
California	359	2,561,560	1,383,898	648,750	211,351	235,080	111,731
Colorado	67	339,759	468,368	167,056	47,819	67,929	17,462
Connecticut	45	459,468	361,836	169,614	159,928	33,146	8,107
Delaware	9	135,487	33,136	20,470	1,185	4,381	52
District of Columbia	15	116,124	53,751	66,823	31,775	196,250	2,131
Florida	161	926,332	661,834	373,525	128,093	100,447	12,898
Georgia	117	561,289	511,705	126,381	57,362	51,593	1,804
Hawaii	19	74,755	142,351	23,626	3,412	6,994	58
Idaho	13	100,303	179,063	13,761	722	6,184	81
Illinois	164	1,149,164	711,697	477,567	170,395	192,218	8,478
Indiana	81	881,574	496,638	176,527	58,321	50,694	6,983
Iowa	63	261,189	253,587	42,351	46,075	27,264	907
Kansas	58	234,069	594,294	41,419	20,186	33,369	1,404
Kentucky	68	324,146	306,202	298,118	30,488	85,821	5,545
Louisiana	51	282,817	223,689	110,921	58,722	23,125	23,851
Maine	29	104,554	76,512	24,754	20,511	8,601	257
Maryland	55	325,944	494,641	50,568	57,521	99,234	1,152
Massachusetts	116	809,854	755,608	189,330	163,436	302,843	22,132
Michigan	97	793,464	538,907	189,025	67,173	45,753	27,628
Minnesota	98	380,298	254,300	135,102	93,506	32,366	2,723
Mississippi	40	215,161	208,342	33,674	69,974	13,299	3,075
Missouri	108	585,700	193,805	78,979	54,167	67,014	3,091
Montana	21	75,824	52,297	15,578	13,715	5,027	668
Nebraska	40	532,477	128,738	36,943	9,651	19,046	7,868
Nevada	17	90,945	26,526	34,680	4,743	6,584	73
New Hampshire	26	127,993	29,953	19,078	57,602	50,544	51,749

See notes at end of table.

Table 6. Number of volumes, units, and subscriptions added during the Fiscal year at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Total number of libraries	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials (including government documents)	E-books	Microform units	Current serial subscriptions	Audiovisual materials units	Electronic reference sources and aggregation services¹
New Jersey	55	629,236	88,751	112,746	84,591	30,836	1,354
New Mexico	39	165,792	136,062	18,744	31,702	30,961	8,182
New York	285	1,888,894	1,501,917	437,310	287,176	259,862	19,215
North Carolina	127	833,567	1,450,693	573,020	172,527	84,362	30,853
North Dakota	20	70,856	19,799	5,562	5,658	5,101	268
Ohio	171	1,139,231	1,819,139	221,420	283,654	90,275	104,742
Oklahoma	52	450,905	365,346	76,414	29,831	15,750	8,825
Oregon	54	486,633	42,375	58,684	29,593	43,254	1,573
Pennsylvania	194	1,081,930	1,553,646	793,422	176,663	165,248	5,158
Rhode Island	14	143,901	73,582	35,482	18,391	21,694	2,456
South Carolina	65	234,883	208,867	31,310	22,537	28,465	2,080
South Dakota	23	58,339	7,019	10,599	36,224	11,070	2,642
Tennessee	94	488,465	737,632	56,309	44,192	24,258	44,084
Texas	202	1,409,077	517,239	402,085	199,340	107,291	6,545
Utah	25	218,233	177,846	34,762	21,252	145,501	976
Vermont	20	71,814	79,486	39,360	19,421	8,551	112
Virginia	99	470,351	929,531	206,196	159,946	41,987	43,855
Washington	68	407,181	127,184	68,323	78,854	99,949	592
West Virginia	32	76,467	143,847	35,962	11,385	12,436	166
Wisconsin	67	382,169	385,103	54,917	44,215	294,780	678
Wyoming	9	49,727	42,617	4,071	28,021	1,943	244

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

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

Table 7. Number and percentage distribution of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries across states, and number and percent of FTE across staff types within state, by state: Fall 2008

State	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff		Librarians and other professionals						Other paid staff		Student assistants	
		Number	Percentage distribution	Total		Librarians		Other professional staff		FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent				
United States	3,827	93,438	100.0	34,520	36.9	27,030	28.9	7,491	8.0	34,808	37.3	24,110	25.8
Alabama	66	1,437	1.5	558	38.8	408	28.4	150	10.4	475	33.0	404	28.1
Alaska	6	200	0.2	70	34.9	47	23.4	23	11.5	92	46.0	38	19.1
Arizona	57	1,174	1.3	398	33.9	337	28.7	61	5.2	512	43.6	264	22.5
Arkansas	46	783	0.8	246	31.5	194	24.8	52	6.6	308	39.3	229	29.2
California	359	9,157	9.8	3,298	36.0	2,287	25.0	1,011	11.0	3,439	37.6	2,420	26.4
Colorado	67	1,146	1.2	395	34.5	332	29.0	63	5.5	448	39.1	303	26.4
Connecticut	45	1,695	1.8	746	44.0	533	31.5	213	12.6	609	35.9	341	20.1
Delaware	9	295	0.3	105	35.6	89	30.0	17	5.6	136	46.1	54	18.3
District of Columbia	15	1,143	1.2	344	30.1	306	26.8	38	3.4	466	40.8	332	29.1
Florida	161	3,627	3.9	1,395	38.5	1,116	30.8	279	7.7	1,360	37.5	872	24.0
Georgia	117	2,393	2.6	854	35.7	746	31.2	108	4.5	1,015	42.4	524	21.9
Hawaii	19	447	0.5	189	42.3	135	30.2	54	12.1	131	29.2	127	28.4
Idaho	13	323	0.3	94	29.2	85	26.2	10	3.0	132	40.9	97	30.0
Illinois	164	4,384	4.7	1,542	35.2	1,225	27.9	318	7.2	1,744	39.8	1,098	25.0
Indiana	81	2,227	2.4	807	36.2	602	27.0	205	9.2	867	38.9	554	24.9
Iowa	63	1,078	1.2	384	35.6	319	29.6	65	6.0	424	39.3	270	25.0
Kansas	58	858	0.9	315	36.8	231	26.9	84	9.8	288	33.6	254	29.7
Kentucky	68	1,410	1.5	478	33.9	410	29.1	68	4.8	526	37.3	407	28.8
Louisiana	51	1,334	1.4	549	41.2	371	27.8	179	13.4	358	26.8	427	32.0
Maine	29	414	0.4	158	38.2	138	33.3	20	4.9	139	33.7	116	28.1
Maryland	55	1,673	1.8	683	40.8	560	33.5	123	7.3	666	39.8	324	19.4
Massachusetts	116	4,376	4.7	1,786	40.8	1,440	32.9	346	7.9	1,549	35.4	1,040	23.8
Michigan	97	2,765	3.0	1,036	37.5	806	29.2	230	8.3	1,018	36.8	710	25.7
Minnesota	98	1,574	1.7	578	36.7	506	32.1	72	4.6	557	35.4	439	27.9
Mississippi	40	1,033	1.1	337	32.6	250	24.2	87	8.4	285	27.6	410	39.8
Missouri	108	1,844	2.0	706	38.3	576	31.2	130	7.0	705	38.2	434	23.5
Montana	21	258	0.3	84	32.5	71	27.4	13	5.0	111	43.0	63	24.5
Nebraska	40	623	0.7	236	37.9	191	30.7	45	7.2	233	37.4	154	24.7
Nevada	17	396	0.4	134	33.9	109	27.5	26	6.4	166	41.9	96	24.2
New Hampshire	26	577	0.6	223	38.6	169	29.3	54	9.4	225	39.1	128	22.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 7. Number and percentage distribution of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries across states, and number and percent of FTE across staff types within state, by state: Fall 2008—Continued

State	Total FTE staff			Librarians and other professionals						Other paid staff		Student assistants	
	Total number of libraries	Number	Percentage distribution	Total		Librarians		Other professional staff		FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent				
New Jersey	55	2,124	2.3	776	36.5	626	29.5	149	7.0	951	44.8	398	18.7
New Mexico	39	661	0.7	360	54.5	169	25.6	191	28.9	118	17.9	183	27.6
New York	285	8,297	8.9	3,353	40.4	2,486	30.0	867	10.4	2,877	34.7	2,067	24.9
North Carolina	127	3,193	3.4	1,263	39.6	1,071	33.5	192	6.0	1,317	41.3	613	19.2
North Dakota	20	264	0.3	98	37.1	79	29.7	20	7.4	74	28.0	92	34.8
Ohio	171	3,369	3.6	1,196	35.5	858	25.5	338	10.0	951	28.2	1,222	36.3
Oklahoma	52	1,172	1.3	380	32.4	290	24.7	90	7.7	370	31.5	423	36.1
Oregon	54	1,096	1.2	378	34.5	291	26.6	86	7.9	408	37.2	310	28.3
Pennsylvania	194	4,726	5.1	1,640	34.7	1,349	28.5	292	6.2	1,782	37.7	1,304	27.6
Rhode Island	14	571	0.6	195	34.1	167	29.2	28	4.9	215	37.7	161	28.2
South Carolina	65	1,259	1.3	436	34.6	369	29.3	67	5.3	460	36.6	362	28.8
South Dakota	23	205	0.2	81	39.7	63	30.5	19	9.2	72	35.2	51	25.1
Tennessee	94	1,724	1.8	642	37.2	534	31.0	108	6.2	683	39.6	399	23.1
Texas	202	6,069	6.5	2,059	33.9	1,699	28.0	360	5.9	2,533	41.7	1,477	24.3
Utah	25	1,095	1.2	352	32.2	256	23.4	96	8.8	354	32.4	388	35.5
Vermont	20	417	0.4	157	37.6	113	27.1	44	10.5	114	27.4	146	34.9
Virginia	99	2,539	2.7	931	36.7	754	29.7	176	6.9	1,047	41.2	561	22.1
Washington	68	1,726	1.8	584	33.8	486	28.2	97	5.6	746	43.2	396	23.0
West Virginia	32	440	0.5	162	36.9	131	29.8	31	7.1	179	40.7	99	22.4
Wisconsin	67	1,696	1.8	674	39.7	602	35.5	71	4.2	523	30.9	499	29.4
Wyoming	9	155	0.2	75	48.5	49	31.8	26	16.8	50	32.3	30	19.2

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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

Table 8. Number of academic libraries, by total academic library expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Total number of 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	3,827	\$6,785,542,230	47	294	384	496	351	526	654	444	631
Alabama	66	90,805,562	0	4	4	10	8	14	11	3	12
Alaska	6	13,204,778	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
Arizona	57	92,269,237	0	8	7	10	3	6	13	4	6
Arkansas	46	42,846,023	0	3	1	13	6	6	9	3	5
California	359	725,860,746	2	35	41	44	27	28	68	54	60
Colorado	67	91,207,798	1	14	14	7	5	7	6	3	10
Connecticut	45	165,604,767	0	1	2	3	3	8	11	5	12
Delaware	9	25,024,906	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	1
District of Columbia	15	85,427,912	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	8
Florida	161	241,170,167	4	23	29	28	11	7	20	16	23
Georgia	117	163,632,766	0	7	7	20	16	23	21	11	12
Hawaii	19	30,070,635	1	2	1	2	1	4	4	1	3
Idaho	13	23,968,144	0	0	3	1	0	1	4	0	4
Illinois	164	308,220,906	1	9	13	24	14	31	21	24	27
Indiana	81	161,600,301	2	9	4	8	11	13	13	10	11
Iowa	63	82,829,290	2	2	2	12	10	11	13	6	5
Kansas	58	56,114,484	0	4	11	22	3	6	4	4	4
Kentucky	68	84,224,579	1	5	8	8	7	16	12	3	8
Louisiana	51	77,520,879	1	7	7	3	3	7	4	9	10
Maine	29	31,546,634	0	0	3	7	5	6	2	0	6
Maryland	55	139,735,403	0	3	2	5	4	6	12	10	13
Massachusetts	116	363,411,163	0	3	6	11	3	19	29	16	29
Michigan	97	213,343,487	0	1	6	19	12	6	22	11	20
Minnesota	98	123,260,687	2	6	15	12	9	14	14	14	12
Mississippi	40	53,538,078	0	4	4	3	3	4	12	5	5
Missouri	108	132,460,875	1	10	12	11	17	19	19	8	11
Montana	21	16,870,934	0	0	5	4	5	3	2	0	2
Nebraska	40	41,870,500	1	2	7	5	5	6	9	1	4
Nevada	17	33,435,834	0	1	5	2	0	2	4	1	2
New Hampshire	26	44,116,670	1	1	0	5	3	7	1	6	2

See notes at end of table.

Table 8. Number of academic libraries, by total academic library expenditures and state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Total number of 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	55	\$168,180,166	0	0	1	4	1	5	15	9	20
New Mexico	39	49,916,595	4	1	3	8	4	7	6	4	2
New York	285	584,403,334	4	7	23	51	12	25	51	47	65
North Carolina	127	246,573,362	0	4	7	13	26	31	20	7	19
North Dakota	20	16,242,447	0	0	5	4	3	3	2	1	2
Ohio	171	228,153,136	2	22	29	20	17	21	26	13	21
Oklahoma	52	71,816,501	0	5	7	4	8	6	6	8	8
Oregon	54	84,847,530	0	2	9	4	6	9	8	7	9
Pennsylvania	194	342,540,824	5	24	16	19	12	24	32	26	36
Rhode Island	14	45,872,297	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	6	5
South Carolina	65	76,339,271	0	4	4	8	9	11	14	9	6
South Dakota	23	12,004,548	0	4	4	2	3	3	5	0	2
Tennessee	94	117,601,712	2	17	10	8	5	20	14	8	10
Texas	202	419,712,570	4	17	19	19	10	32	27	27	47
Utah	25	73,457,649	0	5	5	4	1	1	2	2	5
Vermont	20	26,172,657	0	0	2	2	3	4	4	3	2
Virginia	99	187,691,060	2	9	10	6	14	11	19	10	18
Washington	68	118,475,299	1	5	2	3	6	13	15	11	12
West Virginia	32	27,024,601	2	2	3	2	6	7	6	2	2
Wisconsin	67	118,529,719	1	2	4	10	5	8	15	12	10
Wyoming	9	14,792,807	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	1

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

Table 9. Expenditures on different functions at academic libraries, and salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures	Information resources total¹	Operating expenditures²
United States	3,827	\$6,785,542,230	\$3,342,081,820	49.3	\$2,663,081,820	\$780,378,590
Alabama	66	90,805,562	44,742,974	49.3	35,236,453	10,826,135
Alaska	6	13,204,778	7,046,800	53.4	4,280,641	1,877,337
Arizona	57	92,269,237	43,138,216	46.8	37,346,431	11,784,590
Arkansas	46	42,846,023	19,711,563	46.0	17,275,436	5,859,024
California	359	725,860,746	405,239,982	55.8	232,938,311	87,682,453
Colorado	67	91,207,798	42,827,477	47.0	38,919,676	9,460,645
Connecticut	45	165,604,767	75,420,874	45.5	71,465,885	18,718,008
Delaware	9	25,024,906	11,581,028	46.3	11,316,016	2,127,862
District of Columbia	15	85,427,912	40,309,405	47.2	34,050,703	11,067,804
Florida	161	241,170,167	117,041,418	48.5	98,368,185	25,760,564
Georgia	117	163,632,766	76,434,336	46.7	65,566,764	21,631,666
Hawaii	19	30,070,635	16,751,048	55.7	10,374,399	2,945,188
Idaho	13	23,968,144	10,487,350	43.8	11,787,188	1,693,606
Illinois	164	308,220,906	154,565,638	50.1	123,517,090	30,138,178
Indiana	81	161,600,301	73,474,742	45.5	67,041,254	21,084,305
Iowa	63	82,829,290	39,165,898	47.3	36,453,509	7,209,883
Kansas	58	56,114,484	27,469,074	49.0	22,993,302	5,652,108
Kentucky	68	84,224,579	40,687,566	48.3	34,284,917	9,252,096
Louisiana	51	77,520,879	36,699,586	47.3	34,720,186	6,101,107
Maine	29	31,546,634	13,512,086	42.8	15,105,993	2,928,555
Maryland	55	139,735,403	65,920,921	47.2	58,790,750	15,023,732
Massachusetts	116	363,411,163	182,941,343	50.3	137,906,409	42,563,411
Michigan	97	213,343,487	106,458,359	49.9	88,633,148	18,251,980
Minnesota	98	123,260,687	60,579,338	49.1	50,347,773	12,333,576
Mississippi	40	53,538,078	24,382,896	45.5	19,910,201	9,244,981
Missouri	108	132,460,875	58,313,168	44.0	53,735,363	20,412,344
Montana	21	16,870,934	7,525,629	44.6	7,514,513	1,830,792
Nebraska	40	41,870,500	20,348,564	48.6	16,180,358	5,341,578
Nevada	17	33,435,834	16,641,639	49.8	14,195,053	2,599,142
New Hampshire	26	44,116,670	20,472,797	46.4	19,751,679	3,892,194

See notes at end of table.

Table 9. Expenditures on different functions at academic libraries, and salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures, by state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures	Information resources total¹	Operating expenditures²
New Jersey	55	\$168,180,166	\$91,639,126	54.5	\$59,455,468	\$17,085,572
New Mexico	39	49,916,595	22,735,043	45.5	19,120,035	8,061,517
New York	285	584,403,334	312,213,737	53.4	212,910,230	59,279,367
North Carolina	127	246,573,362	114,904,524	46.6	100,528,191	31,140,647
North Dakota	20	16,242,447	7,003,196	43.1	7,639,937	1,599,314
Ohio	171	228,153,136	107,491,555	47.1	89,041,874	31,619,707
Oklahoma	52	71,816,501	31,853,465	44.4	31,965,688	7,997,348
Oregon	54	84,847,530	37,673,123	44.4	34,000,259	13,174,148
Pennsylvania	194	342,540,824	162,467,362	47.4	142,139,808	37,933,654
Rhode Island	14	45,872,297	22,820,343	49.7	18,828,670	4,223,284
South Carolina	65	76,339,271	36,372,936	47.6	29,944,396	10,021,939
South Dakota	23	12,004,548	5,918,643	49.3	4,378,501	1,707,404
Tennessee	94	117,601,712	55,503,793	47.2	51,360,951	10,736,968
Texas	202	419,712,570	190,540,793	45.4	176,063,944	53,107,833
Utah	25	73,457,649	35,228,618	48.0	27,362,812	10,866,219
Vermont	20	26,172,657	12,785,590	48.9	11,787,855	1,599,212
Virginia	99	187,691,060	89,129,527	47.5	75,815,173	22,746,360
Washington	68	118,475,299	66,220,481	55.9	40,064,963	12,189,855
West Virginia	32	27,024,601	13,398,819	49.6	10,712,659	2,913,123
Wisconsin	67	118,529,719	60,941,795	51.4	43,673,362	13,914,562
Wyoming	9	14,792,807	5,347,636	36.2	6,279,458	3,165,713

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

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

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

Table 10. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Total number of libraries	Information resources total ¹	Books, serial backfiles and other materials			Current serial subscriptions		Document delivery/inter-library loan		Preservation	Other expenditures for information resources
			Total	Electronic	Audiovisual	Total	Electronic	library loan			
United States	3,827	\$2,663,081,820	\$788,627,781	\$133,586,086	\$43,849,233	\$1,704,298,887	\$1,004,393,298	\$30,495,790	\$41,590,609	\$98,068,753	
Alabama	66	35,236,453	8,801,979	2,105,846	704,206	25,045,862	15,235,340	232,936	489,540	666,136	
Alaska	6	4,280,641	1,657,171	819,988	95,991	2,531,014	1,322,379	50,756	33,508	8,192	
Arizona	57	37,346,431	9,900,297	1,319,827	1,037,213	25,308,311	20,314,838	1,032,399	472,417	633,007	
Arkansas	46	17,275,436	4,415,122	342,270	336,255	11,993,101	8,398,471	232,890	167,468	466,855	
California	359	232,938,311	80,195,940	9,096,259	2,909,313	133,541,696	67,568,395	3,660,233	4,491,793	11,048,649	
Colorado	67	38,919,676	11,610,728	2,418,357	612,903	25,169,062	18,900,160	653,393	440,464	1,046,029	
Connecticut	45	71,465,885	36,434,531	1,761,351	1,521,190	31,805,208	19,411,099	597,272	2,004,937	623,937	
Delaware	9	11,316,016	3,319,632	489,813	104,044	7,599,622	5,693,798	80,246	128,683	187,833	
District of Columbia	15	34,050,703	11,904,133	1,147,609	278,834	20,298,404	10,537,052	188,989	377,585	1,281,592	
Florida	161	98,368,185	29,824,222	5,279,082	3,329,462	62,232,965	38,321,351	753,933	1,029,381	4,527,684	
Georgia	117	65,566,764	20,201,562	2,253,979	1,021,045	38,652,377	26,473,899	579,024	456,680	5,677,121	
Hawaii	19	10,374,399	2,466,350	429,759	116,582	7,546,233	4,318,012	134,730	206,059	21,027	
Idaho	13	11,787,188	2,963,705	827,092	145,357	8,599,696	4,605,009	46,408	127,198	50,181	
Illinois	164	123,517,090	37,870,625	4,885,863	2,152,533	79,073,849	47,079,187	963,770	3,499,644	2,109,202	
Indiana	81	67,041,254	21,093,889	3,910,624	757,455	40,831,197	24,939,955	894,099	854,097	3,367,972	
Iowa	63	36,453,509	11,359,186	1,532,293	529,570	22,496,159	16,362,384	605,912	685,926	1,306,326	
Kansas	58	22,993,302	6,566,169	1,306,734	372,252	14,490,133	8,725,817	712,158	299,370	925,472	
Kentucky	68	34,284,917	7,368,821	1,583,797	556,367	23,161,454	12,145,960	306,439	674,782	2,773,421	
Louisiana	51	34,720,186	7,120,591	1,126,732	432,859	26,000,937	14,030,759	190,099	330,190	1,078,369	
Maine	29	15,105,993	3,919,465	299,282	179,761	10,634,952	3,670,563	227,735	151,766	172,075	
Maryland	55	58,790,750	18,842,706	8,638,814	643,366	35,213,688	22,055,664	683,648	599,244	3,451,464	
Massachusetts	116	137,906,409	47,417,693	13,715,124	2,341,675	81,502,003	44,863,445	1,044,029	1,499,166	6,443,518	
Michigan	97	88,633,148	21,972,627	4,284,283	936,629	60,228,953	31,808,571	1,199,135	1,421,727	3,810,706	
Minnesota	98	50,347,773	14,532,238	2,895,239	1,156,627	32,973,767	17,652,860	996,734	739,777	1,105,257	
Mississippi	40	19,910,201	3,483,303	262,569	279,547	16,119,160	8,499,992	91,359	153,467	62,912	
Missouri	108	53,735,363	14,505,976	3,013,981	722,840	35,296,832	18,497,730	365,867	891,599	2,675,089	
Montana	21	7,514,513	1,612,102	194,660	120,845	5,712,126	4,381,322	98,043	11,355	80,887	
Nebraska	40	16,180,358	3,831,479	1,079,256	264,712	11,406,690	6,365,406	323,825	243,679	374,685	
Nevada	17	14,195,053	3,089,986	1,050,749	337,992	10,552,025	7,699,962	109,329	71,519	372,194	
New Hampshire	26	19,751,679	3,862,655	592,250	277,885	15,092,072	9,437,789	238,153	235,612	323,187	

See notes at end of table.

Table 10. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Total number of libraries	Information resources total ¹	Books, serial backfiles, and other materials			Current serial subscriptions		Document delivery/inter-library loan		Preservation	Other expenditures for information resources
			Total	Electronic	Audiovisual	Total	Electronic	library loan	Preservation		
New Jersey	55	\$59,455,468	\$18,988,062	\$1,791,410	\$731,518	\$34,486,601	\$22,075,820	\$435,573	\$2,094,927	\$3,450,305	
New Mexico	39	19,120,035	6,156,933	1,460,791	306,409	12,117,269	5,505,857	154,409	339,928	351,496	
New York	285	212,910,230	58,546,872	8,425,687	3,478,089	141,045,405	88,675,273	2,358,049	3,653,251	7,306,653	
North Carolina	127	100,528,191	32,250,566	6,025,874	1,711,720	62,997,756	34,369,851	773,771	1,571,937	2,934,161	
North Dakota	20	7,639,937	1,430,969	261,196	125,220	5,884,872	3,167,233	69,814	57,017	197,265	
Ohio	171	89,041,874	24,841,566	3,639,224	1,355,945	60,418,624	38,972,189	375,708	1,493,120	1,912,856	
Oklahoma	52	31,965,688	8,850,483	4,242,164	366,918	20,632,201	8,127,626	378,877	356,471	1,747,656	
Oregon	54	34,000,259	9,052,863	1,416,126	556,519	22,633,313	14,011,175	747,797	445,016	1,121,270	
Pennsylvania	194	142,139,808	40,719,585	5,987,016	2,567,850	90,187,287	51,659,618	2,358,541	2,661,907	6,212,488	
Rhode Island	14	18,828,670	4,389,446	714,241	192,043	13,000,819	8,457,868	181,239	116,697	1,140,469	
South Carolina	65	29,944,396	8,619,985	1,739,981	485,163	20,039,802	12,900,635	184,908	310,520	789,181	
South Dakota	23	4,378,501	929,377	44,289	56,409	3,324,199	1,302,758	19,768	52,555	52,602	
Tennessee	94	51,360,951	10,637,891	1,503,225	777,465	38,139,589	20,807,754	501,558	661,545	1,420,368	
Texas	202	176,063,944	50,620,983	9,708,285	3,053,604	113,798,195	71,822,858	1,564,265	2,034,332	8,046,169	
Utah	25	27,362,812	7,486,642	376,695	355,384	18,570,819	9,741,550	188,701	706,254	410,396	
Vermont	20	11,787,855	2,601,289	265,774	246,051	8,629,780	5,291,567	289,806	140,750	126,230	
Virginia	99	75,815,173	21,870,953	3,035,478	1,400,737	50,830,776	30,013,103	1,153,485	833,763	1,126,196	
Washington	68	40,064,963	10,008,601	1,083,757	790,856	28,701,677	16,423,243	415,043	477,735	461,907	
West Virginia	32	10,712,659	1,729,675	481,678	93,081	8,355,209	5,081,877	141,886	81,638	404,251	
Wisconsin	67	43,673,362	14,176,845	1,139,493	822,133	26,360,691	14,916,646	853,501	656,638	1,625,687	
Wyoming	9	6,279,458	2,573,312	1,580,220	100,809	3,034,455	1,751,628	55,548	55,975	560,168	

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

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

Table 11. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Total number of libraries	Operating expenditures			
		Total	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	All other operating expenditures ¹
United States	3,827	\$780,378,590	\$158,698,289	\$113,427,308	\$508,252,993
Alabama	66	10,826,135	2,860,761	1,562,024	6,403,350
Alaska	6	1,877,337	476,830	269,246	1,131,261
Arizona	57	11,784,590	3,873,340	466,680	7,444,570
Arkansas	46	5,859,024	1,385,499	700,472	3,773,053
California	359	87,682,453	19,241,350	8,961,085	59,480,018
Colorado	67	9,460,645	1,775,015	2,268,754	5,416,876
Connecticut	45	18,718,008	1,871,577	1,530,163	15,316,268
Delaware	9	2,127,862	445,432	159,769	1,522,661
District of Columbia	15	11,067,804	1,289,086	2,982,715	6,796,003
Florida	161	25,760,564	5,113,948	3,426,794	17,219,822
Georgia	117	21,631,666	4,053,476	2,297,122	15,281,068
Hawaii	19	2,945,188	564,608	412,063	1,968,517
Idaho	13	1,693,606	355,471	492,622	845,513
Illinois	164	30,138,178	4,733,532	4,997,700	20,406,946
Indiana	81	21,084,305	3,554,383	3,047,912	14,482,010
Iowa	63	7,209,883	2,274,722	1,088,460	3,846,701
Kansas	58	5,652,108	2,005,074	969,333	2,677,701
Kentucky	68	9,252,096	1,834,691	1,061,400	6,356,005
Louisiana	51	6,101,107	882,358	1,583,696	3,635,053
Maine	29	2,928,555	408,405	515,544	2,004,606
Maryland	55	15,023,732	2,295,550	2,689,412	10,038,770
Massachusetts	116	42,563,411	5,845,658	5,172,985	31,544,768
Michigan	97	18,251,980	4,812,269	3,247,736	10,191,975
Minnesota	98	12,333,576	3,101,536	2,260,035	6,972,005
Mississippi	40	9,244,981	1,422,889	3,307,582	4,514,510
Missouri	108	20,412,344	2,155,563	2,847,748	15,409,033
Montana	21	1,830,792	198,034	390,552	1,242,206
Nebraska	40	5,341,578	966,588	651,172	3,723,818
Nevada	17	2,599,142	645,852	327,630	1,625,660
New Hampshire	26	3,892,194	584,279	788,621	2,519,294

See notes at end of table.

Table 11. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Total number of libraries	Operating expenditures			
		Total	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	All other operating expenditures ¹
New Jersey	55	\$17,085,572	\$3,800,275	\$2,191,999	\$11,093,298
New Mexico	39	8,061,517	1,140,972	1,596,903	5,323,642
New York	285	59,279,367	13,622,272	8,833,904	36,823,191
North Carolina	127	31,140,647	6,542,865	4,985,990	19,611,792
North Dakota	20	1,599,314	286,778	452,142	860,394
Ohio	171	31,619,707	5,509,097	6,007,812	20,102,798
Oklahoma	52	7,997,348	2,372,899	979,299	4,645,150
Oregon	54	13,174,148	2,256,680	1,567,884	9,349,584
Pennsylvania	194	37,933,654	9,007,864	6,685,944	22,239,846
Rhode Island	14	4,223,284	388,765	547,589	3,286,930
South Carolina	65	10,021,939	1,777,043	1,319,847	6,925,049
South Dakota	23	1,707,404	118,121	605,095	984,188
Tennessee	94	10,736,968	2,397,441	1,402,909	6,936,618
Texas	202	53,107,833	13,680,085	6,913,954	32,513,794
Utah	25	10,866,219	2,623,254	971,172	7,271,793
Vermont	20	1,599,212	340,764	291,347	967,101
Virginia	99	22,746,360	4,848,880	2,793,122	15,104,358
Washington	68	12,189,855	2,139,395	1,831,760	8,218,700
West Virginia	32	2,913,123	863,377	579,584	1,470,162
Wisconsin	67	13,914,562	3,612,733	2,195,198	8,106,631
Wyoming	9	3,165,713	340,953	196,827	2,627,933

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

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

Table 12. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by state: Fall 2008

State	Documents digitized by library staff	Library reference service by e-mail or the Web	Technology to assist patrons with disabilities	Electronic theses and dissertations produced
United States	35.7	72.1	48.8	13.3
Alabama	30.3	77.3	62.1	10.6
Alaska	66.7	100.0	50.0	0.0
Arizona	24.6	54.4	38.6	10.5
Arkansas	34.8	73.9	67.4	4.3
California	27.6	59.1	45.1	13.4
Colorado	29.9	55.2	52.2	10.4
Connecticut	42.2	77.8	51.1	24.4
Delaware	44.4	77.8	66.7	22.2
District of Columbia	60.0	80.0	60.0	33.3
Florida	23.6	61.5	36.0	6.8
Georgia	33.3	74.4	58.1	7.7
Hawaii	31.6	63.2	47.4	15.8
Idaho	53.8	69.2	61.5	7.7
Illinois	32.9	76.8	48.8	12.8
Indiana	33.3	69.1	43.2	12.3
Iowa	42.9	85.7	33.3	12.7
Kansas	31.0	69.0	41.4	6.9
Kentucky	29.4	76.5	45.6	8.8
Louisiana	33.3	68.6	49.0	11.8
Maine	55.2	93.1	58.6	10.3
Maryland	34.5	72.7	56.4	21.8
Massachusetts	44.0	83.6	55.2	21.6
Michigan	35.1	70.1	54.6	18.6
Minnesota	40.8	88.8	49.0	11.2
Mississippi	27.5	80.0	45.0	10.0
Missouri	29.6	68.5	44.4	13.9
Montana	42.9	81.0	42.9	9.5
Nebraska	35.0	52.5	47.5	10.0
Nevada	29.4	64.7	47.1	5.9
New Hampshire	38.5	88.5	57.7	11.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 12. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by state: Fall 2008—Continued

State	Documents digitized by library staff	Library reference service by e-mail or the Web	Technology to assist patrons with disabilities	Electronic theses and dissertations produced
New Jersey	38.2	89.1	67.3	23.6
New Mexico	12.8	56.4	43.6	10.3
New York	42.5	66.3	45.3	15.1
North Carolina	36.2	84.3	66.9	11.0
North Dakota	35.0	65.0	25.0	5.0
Ohio	33.9	69.0	37.4	15.2
Oklahoma	38.5	71.2	48.1	13.5
Oregon	50.0	79.6	55.6	14.8
Pennsylvania	42.3	69.6	41.2	12.9
Rhode Island	57.1	85.7	64.3	28.6
South Carolina	26.2	64.6	40.0	6.2
South Dakota	47.8	78.3	39.1	8.7
Tennessee	34.0	76.6	37.2	13.8
Texas	33.7	75.2	56.4	15.3
Utah	40.0	68.0	48.0	12.0
Vermont	40.0	85.0	60.0	25.0
Virginia	40.4	78.8	47.5	14.1
Washington	44.1	85.3	69.1	13.2
West Virginia	40.6	81.3	53.1	12.5
Wisconsin	59.7	80.6	56.7	17.9
Wyoming	33.3	88.9	77.8	11.1

NOTE: Data were not imputed for non-response. The total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in Academic Libraries: 2008 First Look, Appendix A, Table A-1.

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

Table 13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by state: Fiscal year 2008

State	Defined information literacy or information literate student¹	Incorporated information literacy into institution's mission	Incorporated information literacy into institution's strategic plan	Has institution-wide committee to implement strategic plan for information literacy	The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction
United States	46.3	32.5	30.3	17.8	24.2
Alabama	59.1	42.4	45.5	28.8	40.9
Alaska	66.7	33.3	16.7	0.0	16.7
Arizona	45.6	26.3	29.8	22.8	22.8
Arkansas	34.8	28.3	32.6	17.4	30.4
California	48.7	34.0	27.3	18.4	21.2
Colorado	41.8	31.3	23.9	14.9	19.4
Connecticut	64.4	37.8	33.3	22.2	28.9
Delaware	88.9	77.8	77.8	55.6	66.7
District of Columbia	46.7	40.0	33.3	20.0	20.0
Florida	37.9	29.2	30.4	17.4	25.5
Georgia	44.4	33.3	32.5	21.4	25.6
Hawaii	36.8	21.1	15.8	5.3	10.5
Idaho	30.8	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
Illinois	45.7	34.1	32.9	18.9	26.2
Indiana	49.4	32.1	28.4	9.9	24.7
Iowa	50.8	38.1	34.9	17.5	25.4
Kansas	39.7	25.9	20.7	12.1	15.5
Kentucky	39.7	19.1	16.2	10.3	16.2
Louisiana	37.3	29.4	31.4	23.5	23.5
Maine	48.3	44.8	31.0	10.3	27.6
Maryland	54.5	32.7	36.4	27.3	29.1
Massachusetts	49.1	27.6	28.4	18.1	22.4
Michigan	28.9	19.6	21.6	12.4	16.5
Minnesota	50.0	27.6	28.6	16.3	22.4
Mississippi	40.0	40.0	40.0	27.5	30.0
Missouri	35.2	28.7	20.4	13.0	17.6
Montana	33.3	28.6	19.0	4.8	19.0
Nebraska	37.5	22.5	20.0	5.0	15.0
Nevada	29.4	23.5	23.5	11.8	23.5
New Hampshire	42.3	26.9	26.9	11.5	19.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by state: Fiscal year 2008—Continued

State	Defined information literacy or information literate student¹	Incorporated information literacy into institution's mission	Incorporated information literacy into institution's strategic plan	Has institution-wide committee to implement strategic plan for information literacy	The strategic plan formally recognizes the library's role in information literacy instruction
New Jersey	67.3	34.5	49.1	38.2	41.8
New Mexico	41.0	25.6	20.5	7.7	15.4
New York	54.7	43.2	40.7	24.6	32.6
North Carolina	49.6	33.1	27.6	16.5	19.7
North Dakota	45.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	15.0
Ohio	43.3	31.6	28.7	14.6	24.0
Oklahoma	34.6	26.9	19.2	3.8	17.3
Oregon	57.4	37.0	24.1	13.0	22.2
Pennsylvania	54.1	39.2	36.1	21.6	28.9
Rhode Island	50.0	7.1	42.9	28.6	21.4
South Carolina	35.4	21.5	21.5	9.2	16.9
South Dakota	56.5	47.8	39.1	30.4	34.8
Tennessee	45.7	37.2	31.9	19.1	24.5
Texas	34.2	28.7	24.3	12.4	18.8
Utah	52.0	32.0	24.0	8.0	20.0
Vermont	60.0	35.0	30.0	10.0	30.0
Virginia	51.5	40.4	44.4	30.3	38.4
Washington	64.7	39.7	39.7	25.0	30.9
West Virginia	28.1	25.0	34.4	21.9	21.9
Wisconsin	47.8	20.9	22.4	7.5	13.4
Wyoming	44.4	33.3	22.2	11.1	22.2

NOTE: "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: 2008 First Look, Appendix A, Table A-1.

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

Table 14. Academic library circulation per full-time equivalent (FTE) student, by level of institution, control, and quartile: Fiscal year 2008

	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions					Less than four-year	Public	Private
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree						
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's				
General circulation per FTE student ¹									
Lower quartile	1.8	3.5	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.8	2.1	1.2	
Median	4.8	7.9	10.6	7.5	5.8	2.1	4.0	6.2	
Upper quartile	11.5	17.1	21.8	14.4	15.4	4.4	7.6	16.0	
Reserve circulation per FTE student ¹									
Lower quartile	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	
Median	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	
Upper quartile	2.2	3.2	4.3	3.0	2.3	0.9	1.7	2.6	
Total circulation per FTE student ¹									
Lower quartile	2.3	4.4	7.5	4.7	1.9	0.9	2.9	1.5	
Median	6.1	10.2	13.8	9.5	7.1	2.8	5.2	7.7	
Upper quartile	14.7	21.5	29.3	18.6	17.8	5.7	9.8	19.8	

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

NOTE: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had 1.8 or fewer general circulation transactions per FTE student.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2008 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2007-2008.

Table 15. Number of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held per full-time equivalent (FTE) student at the end of the year at academic libraries and added during the year per FTE student, by level of institution, control, and quartile: Fiscal year 2008

	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions					Less than four-year	Public	Private
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree						
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's				
Volumes held per FTE student ¹									
Lower quartile	11.4	32.8	54.3	37.8	10.1	6.0	12.5	9.7	
Median	35.1	74.3	92.9	71.2	45.5	12.5	24.4	49.6	
Upper quartile	96.2	141.1	175.8	113.1	138.1	21.7	63.4	130.7	
Volumes added per FTE student ¹									
Lower quartile	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	
Median	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	
Upper quartile	2.1	3.0	3.7	2.5	3.2	0.8	1.2	3.1	

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

NOTE: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had 11.4 or fewer volumes held per FTE student.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2008 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2007-2008.

Table 16. Total academic library staff per 1,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students, by level of institution, control, and quartile: Fall 2008

	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions				Less than four-year	Public	Private
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total staff per 1,000 FTE students ¹								
Lower quartile	3.2	5.1	5.9	5.0	3.6	2.2	2.7	4.0
Median	5.8	8.0	8.6	7.4	7.7	3.3	4.3	8.0
Upper quartile	10.5	13.7	15.7	11.5	14.0	5.1	6.5	14.7

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

NOTE: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had 3.2 or fewer total staff per 1,000 FTE students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2008 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2007-2008.

Table 17. 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, control, and quartile: Fiscal year 2008

	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions				Less than four-year	Public	Private
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree					
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's			
Total expenditures per FTE student ¹								
Lower quartile	\$149.10	\$267.50	\$385.40	\$269.50	\$155.80	\$102.50	\$137.50	\$166.30
Median	284.90	420.20	583.20	374.00	315.80	151.10	214.80	356.30
Upper quartile	542.70	725.70	1088.80	595.20	584.20	217.50	366.30	680.10
Expenditures for information resources per FTE student ^{1,2}								
Lower quartile	28.10	72.70	133.80	77.90	32.60	16.60	26.10	32.20
Median	73.80	131.80	234.00	116.80	74.30	27.60	47.80	99.90
Upper quartile	175.90	265.20	425.60	197.30	169.90	44.10	110.20	226.00
Expenditures for current serial subscriptions per FTE student ^{1,3}								
Lower quartile	9.10	31.60	78.10	38.60	7.50	4.60	9.70	7.90
Median	32.10	74.70	149.60	68.80	31.60	9.70	19.70	47.50
Upper quartile	101.70	164.30	261.10	116.10	79.30	17.00	71.40	125.10

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

² "Information resources" most closely resembles the category "Collection expenditures" in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D. TAB report.

³ "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: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had total expenditures per FTE student of \$149.10 or less.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2008 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2007-2008.

Table 18. Academic library expenditures for information resources, current serial subscriptions, and salaries and wages, as a percentage of total library expenditures, by level of institution, control, and quartile: Fiscal year 2008

	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions					Less than four-year	Public	Private
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree						
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's				
Expenditures for information resources as a percentage of total expenditures ¹									
Lower quartile	17.9	24.8	30.9	26.3	16.4	12.9	17.8	18.1	
Median	27.5	33.2	39.2	33.0	26.8	19.1	24.8	29.9	
Upper quartile	37.7	42.2	47.1	40.3	36.3	25.6	35.4	39.5	
Expenditures for current serial subscriptions as a percentage of total information resources expenditures ²									
Lower quartile	30.6	39.7	52.2	43.9	24.2	23.1	34.4	27.8	
Median	51.1	59.2	66.9	61.0	46.8	36.0	52.2	50.1	
Upper quartile	68.1	73.5	77.5	73.3	64.2	53.6	69.2	67.5	
Salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures									
Lower quartile	51.2	46.9	41.3	49.1	52.5	64.2	54.0	49.9	
Median	62.6	56.0	48.7	56.5	63.2	73.0	64.9	60.7	
Upper quartile	74.2	65.1	58.7	63.5	77.2	80.5	74.2	74.1	

¹ "Information resources" most closely resembles the category "Collection expenditures" in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D. TABS report.

² "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: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures of 51.2 percent or less.

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

Table 19. Total academic library expenditures as a percentage of total institution expenditures, by level of institution, control, and quartile: Fiscal year 2008

	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions						Less than four-year	Public	Private	
		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			Less than four-year	Public				Private
			Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's						
Lower quartile	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4			
Median	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.3			
Upper quartile	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.0	2.5	3.5			

NOTE: Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each quartile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the upper quartile were above the upper quartile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile 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), 2008, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Revenue and Expenditure Survey, 2008.

Table 20. Information resources expenditures and total expenditures per FTE enrollment, librarians and other professional staff per 1,000 FTE enrollment, and FTE enrollment per librarians and other professional staff, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: Fiscal year 2008

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total expenditures (in thousands)	Total expenditures per FTE enrollment¹	Information resources expenditures² (in thousands)	Information resources expenditures² per FTE enrollment¹	Librarians and other professional staff	Librarians and other professional staff per 1,000 FTE enrollment¹	FTE enrollment¹ per librarians and other professional Staff
All U.S. academic libraries	3,827	\$6,785,542.23	\$468.50	2663081.82	\$183.87	34,520	2.38	419.57
Control								
Public	1,576	4,031,306.39	397.38	1,537,511.56	151.56	20,021	1.97	506.71
Private	2,251	2,754,235.84	634.78	1,125,570.26	259.41	14,500	3.34	299.24
Level ³								
Total 4-year and above	2,393	6,145,053.98	600.88	2,534,240.36	247.80	29,230	2.86	349.87
Doctor's	721	4,750,800.32	765.49	2,025,495.76	326.37	20,330	3.28	305.27
Master's	911	991,237.87	326.93	359,242.87	118.49	6,128	2.02	494.78
Bachelor's	730	354,907.56	365.56	124,325.93	128.06	2,550	2.63	380.75
Less than 4-year	1,434	640,488.25	150.46	128,841.46	30.27	5,290	1.24	804.64
Size (FTE enrollment) ¹								
Less than 1,000	1,455	328,512.54	509.18	110,694.63	171.57	2,971	4.60	217.16
1,000 to 2,999	1,136	855,629.08	409.95	317,052.25	151.91	5,552	2.66	375.97
3,000 to 4,999	475	558,486.30	304.49	187,816.42	102.40	3,625	1.98	505.98
5,000 to 9,999	405	1,016,623.34	352.81	384,766.93	133.53	5,419	1.88	531.77
10,000 to 19,999	238	1,642,416.45	501.29	669,621.74	204.38	7,127	2.18	459.71
20,000 or more	118	2,383,874.53	634.13	993,129.86	264.18	9,827	2.61	382.53
Carnegie classification ³								
Doctoral/Research	275	3,910,036.44	862.90	1,685,437.70	371.96	15,868	3.50	285.56
Master's I and II	603	1,203,207.16	326.25	450,647.51	122.19	6,797	1.84	542.56
Baccalaureate	557	544,321.50	618.33	216,803.95	246.28	3,256	3.70	270.34
Baccalaureate/Associates	96	37,367.28	152.19	10,793.00	43.96	344	1.40	713.76
Associates	1,474	678,457.36	148.87	138,104.46	30.30	5,557	1.22	820.05
Specialized	645	384,335.79	784.67	151,297.99	308.89	2,368	4.84	206.80
Not classified	177	27,816.69	304.32	9,997.21	109.37	329	3.60	277.99

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

²Includes books, serial backfiles, current serial subscriptions, document delivery/interlibrary loan, preservation, and other expenditures for information resources.

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

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