



The State of Libraries at Historically Black Colleges and Universities:

*A Comparative Analysis Using Data Collected
through the Academic Libraries Survey*

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through the Academic Libraries Survey*

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Introduction

Education within the African-American community has long been associated with individual achievement, economic prosperity, and social status and prestige. From the time of slavery, efforts were made to deny blacks the skills to read and write effectively. The Historically Black College and University (HBCU) is an institution established to provide the education that freed slaves needed to prosper and to do so in an environment that is at once sensitive to new students, caring about their successes and failures, and rigorous in its program. The HBCU history is vastly different from that of other colleges and universities. It is 105 individual stories about people, churches, and groups that established schools for the sole purpose of educating and training disenfranchised and freed slaves.

Review any HBCU mission statement and you will find an agenda that is about advancing the education of African Americans. The HBCU institution is the foundation for the magnificence of our black leadership in the arts, sciences, business, politics, and education. HBCUs are “the heart of black political thinking, art and culture, and the nurture of a black intelligentsia.”¹

Within the black family a choice is often made to send a young student to an HBCU because of its nurturing atmosphere and the guarantee of lifelong friendships. It is an environment that is caring, one that assumes the role of parent, defining expectations, offering challenges, providing comfort, holding up culture, and delivering opportunity to each young person. This nurturance, we believe, is so important for blacks in a world where “what you are” too often defines “who you are.”

The libraries of the HBCU institutions have a special obligation to help the student become academically successful. The success of our libraries, like every other academic library, rests largely on the value held and the support received from faculty and campus administration. HBCU libraries offer a neutral place on campus for students and faculty to seek guidance and information, to conduct scholarship, and to learn. In the day-to-day administration (and sometimes frustration) of our libraries, we do not and cannot forget why the HBCU exists and how important it is.

Literature on libraries and the current environment does not focus specifically on the HBCU. The HBCU Library Alliance was founded largely to address this gap in reference and visibility. Within this report, evidence is presented of the resources we enjoy and, in some cases, the conditions we endure as we contribute to the learning, teaching, and nurturing program of the historically black college and university. The members of the HBCU Library Alliance are poised for study and dialogue about this data. It can be used to contrast ourselves with one another and with non-HBCUs, and to advance the library within the HBCU academic environment.

Loretta Parham

Chair, HBCU Library Alliance
Library Director and CEO, Robert W. Woodruff Library,
Atlanta University Center

- HBCUs represent 2.6% of all U.S. institutions of higher education
- HBCUs enrolled 13% of all African-American students in higher education in fall 2000*
- In 1999, HBCUs conferred 24% of all bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans in the U.S., 13% of all master's degrees, 10% of all doctoral degrees, and 20% of first-professional degrees*

* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *Status and Trends in the Education of Blacks*, (NCES 2003-034), by Kathryn Hoffman and Charmaine Llagas. Project Officer: Thomas D. Snyder. Washington, DC: 2003, p. 105.

¹ Juan Williams, Dwayne Ashley, and Shawn Rhea, *I'll Find a Way or Make One: A Tribute to Historically Black Colleges and Universities* (New York: Amistad, 2004), p. xvi.

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Executive Summary

Defined by the Higher Education Act of 1965, HBCUs are “any historically black college or university that was established prior to 1964, whose principal mission was, and is, the education of black Americans.” Many of the nation’s 105 HBCUs were formed following the Civil War to educate newly freed slaves. For decades, HBCUs were the only source of higher education for African Americans. They have provided support, encouragement, and leadership for generations of African American students. Graduates from HBCUs have made significant contributions to society, business, government, academia, and the arts, nationally and internationally.

As in all academic institutions, libraries are critical elements in the infrastructure of HBCUs. They provide resources and services that enable HBCUs to achieve their missions. They also preserve the legacy of achievement among African Americans through a wealth of unique collections. A successful HBCU has a strong library, supported by the necessary financial, staffing, and technical resources, well-integrated into programs for teaching and learning throughout the campus.

How do the levels of support for and services from HBCU libraries compare to those at other academic institutions? To develop a baseline comparison, the HBCU Library Alliance and the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) undertook an assessment of the state of libraries at HBCUs using data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through its biennial Academic Libraries Survey (ALS). Funded by the Training and Technical Assistance Program of the Library Statistics Program at the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and SOLINET, the assessment project is part of a broader initiative at the HBCU Library Alliance to strengthen HBCU libraries by integrating them into campus programs for teaching and learning. The information in this report can help HBCU libraries, individually and as a group, identify needs and priorities for strengthening library services and campus educational programs. It also provides documentation that can be used to examine and potentially influence public policy issues. In addition to this report, each of the HBCU libraries in the data set received a set of individualized tables comparing the statistics from its own survey response to the responses of peer groups.

The data used in this report is from the 2000 survey, the most current for which complete data sets are available from NCES for analysis. The timing of the data collection influences the results of the analysis, especially in areas related to electronic resources and services. Most libraries were still ramping up their development of these areas at the time of the survey. The expansion of available electronic resource and service options since 2000 has made them more prominent in libraries today than five years ago.

Data on the libraries is influenced also by major institutional demographic differences. Size of student population, Carnegie classification level, and public or private control of the institution are factors included in the data analysis. A higher percentage of the HBCUs are baccalaureate, graduate, and research level institutions (83%) than the non-HBCUs (54%), whereas 14% of the HBCUs are associate level (two-year) institutions compared to 43% of the non-HBCUs. In addition, large percentages of both HBCUs and non-HBCUs have student enrollments of less than 2,000 (53% of the HBCUs and 54% of the non-HBCUs). However, 14% of the non-HBCUs have student populations above 7,000 compared to 5.6% of the non-HBCUs.

The report shows major differences, among both HBCUs and non-HBCUs, between publicly and privately controlled institutions. Private institutions have twice as many staff members in the library per student than public institutions; hold significantly more volumes, titles, and subscriptions in their collections; add more resources to their collections annually; serve students more frequently through interlibrary loan, document deliv-

ery, circulation, and reference; spend more per student on information resources; and spend more per student on the library as a whole. On the other hand, public institutions provide electronic resources and services at a higher rate, have more distance education students, and participate in consortia for electronic resources more often than do private institutions.

Average staffing levels at HBCUs split relatively evenly between professionals (8.9), other paid staff (8.1), and student assistants (8.3). Non-HBCU libraries average more other paid staff (13.6), followed by professionals (10.8) and student assistants (9.2). Nonetheless, the level of professional and total library staffing per student is similar between HBCUs and non-HBCUs, with a slight advantage to the HBCUs over the non-HBCUs as a group. However, the research and baccalaureate level HBCUs fall behind peer non-HBCUs in terms of number of library staff per student.

HBCUs added significantly fewer materials to their collections per student during the reporting period than non-HBCUs. Overall collection size per student is closer between HBCUs and non-HBCUs than annual additions, with HBCUs having larger microform collections and more subscriptions per student, but fewer titles and volumes, than non-HBCUs. At research level libraries, HBCU collections per student lag significantly behind non-HBCUs in all areas, and title and volume holdings at baccalaureate HBCUs are significantly lower per student than at baccalaureate non-HBCUs. Library usage levels reported at HBCUs are lower than at non-HBCUs with the exception of reference transactions, which are more than 50% higher per student at HBCUs than at non-HBCUs.

Patterns in provision of electronic resources are similar in HBCUs and non-HBCUs, especially among more common resources such as index and reference tools, Internet access, catalogs, full-text periodicals, and full-text reserves. Some of the parity here may be driven by the availability of resources through state-funded consortia and virtual libraries. In regard to electronic services (reference, interlibrary loan, document delivery), the variation between the HBCUs and non-HBCUs is usually less than 10%, with HBCUs exceeding in some areas and non-HBCUs in others. HBCUs provide computer hardware and software for patron use more frequently than non-HBCUs. As with all electronic resources and services, though, the survey measured only whether or not an electronic resource or service was provided, not the quantity or quality of what was provided.

Higher percentages of HBCUs than non-HBCUs are in states with state-funded consortia that provide electronic resources. This may be due in part to the concentration of HBCUs in southeastern states, where state-wide consortia existed in all in 2000. HBCUs more frequently participate in state consortia for electronic resources than do non-HBCUs, even though participation by the private HBCUs is less frequent than by the public HBCUs. HBCUs do, however, more often receive full state funding to participate in these state consortia than do non-HBCUs.

HBCU and non-HBCU libraries spend similar proportions of their annual expenditures on salaries (about 60%), information resources (about 30%), and operations (about 10%). However, within these areas there is significant variation between the two groups. The average reported salary for an HBCU library staff member is below that for a non-HBCU library staff member, especially for professionals and student

An HBCU:

“any historically black college or university that was established prior to 1964, whose principal mission was, and is, the education of black Americans, and that is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association determined by the Secretary [of Education] to be a reliable authority as to the quality of training offered or is, according to such an agency or association, making reasonable progress toward accreditation.”

From the White House Initiative on HBCUs website
(<http://www.ed.gov/about/inits/list/whhbcu/edlite-index.html>) June 30, 2005

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assistants. In addition, non-HBCUs as a group spend nearly 17% more per student on information resources than HBCUs. In both groups, subscriptions absorb a similar, large portion of the annual information expenditures (60-62%). And, although public HBCUs and non-HBCUs spend a similar amount per student on information resources, it is well below (more than 50%) what private institutions spend. HBCU libraries spend 14% more annually per student on operating expenses than non-HBCUs, with private institutions in both groups spending twice as much in this area per student than public institutions.

Overall, the average annual library expenditure per student is similar among HBCUs (\$516.44) and non-HBCUs (\$538.33). The average expenditure per student is substantially lower at public institutions (both HBCU and non-HBCU) than at private, with the private institutions spending twice as much per student for library services as the public institutions. However, the public HBCU libraries spend about 10% more per student than the public non-HBCU libraries, whereas the private HBCU libraries spend about 10% less per student than the private non-HBCU libraries.

Funding for libraries in colleges and universities is determined by many factors, some of which are outside the control of the library itself, such as the availability of federal Title III funds or the amount of student financial aid directed toward work-study programs. Assessment of the financial data from the NCES survey raises additional questions, such as the impact and use of federal funds on campuses and within libraries, and the comparative percentage of an institution's budget going to support the library. Further research could investigate the sources of library funding in greater detail, including income from endowments, grants, state and federal allocations, and the university or college itself. Who controls the allocation of funds to and within the library is another area for future investigation.

Investigation into the primary drivers, in addition to money, of the significant differences noted in this report is another area for additional research. Such drivers could include the ability and success of the library director in advocating on campus for support for library services and collections, the overall health of the institution, the relationship between the library and institutional technology operations, and relationships with faculty and students. Data in this report can identify areas for research, but other sources of information beyond that collected through the Academic Libraries Survey will be needed.

This report provides a baseline for future comparison among HBCUs and of HBCUs with non-HBCUs. It reports facts that can be used to identify needs. It also provides a starting point for identifying useful metrics for measuring the impact of the library, especially on students. As with all statistical studies, this report often raises more questions than it answers. Nonetheless, it sets the stage for taking action to strengthen libraries at HBCUs, individually and as a group.

In conclusion, the authors of this report wish to thank the Statistics Committee of the HBCU Library Alliance for providing advice, review, ideas, and support for the assessment: Tommy Holton, chair (Dillard University), Janice R. Franklin (Alabama State University), Kate Nevins (SOLINET), Loretta Parham (Atlanta University Center), Linda Simmons-Henry (Saint Augustine's College), and Carole Taylor (Fort Valley State University). The authors also thank Denise M. Davis, Director of the Office of Research and Statistics at the American Library Association, for providing a critical review of the draft narrative. Although she is not responsible for the content of this report, her recommendations made it a better document. The narrative report was prepared and published by SOLINET, thanks to the generous support of The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Methodology

The 2000 Academic Libraries Survey was conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education. It collected data from libraries at 2-year and 4-year degree-granting, postsecondary institutions in the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The Academic Libraries Survey was conducted in the fall of 2000 as a web-based survey. Appendix B provides a copy of the complete survey form and instructions. The web-based data collection included internal consistency, range, and summation checks.

The survey defines an academic library 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 clientele
- An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele
- The physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.²

Of the 3,923 2-year and 4-year degree-granting postsecondary institutions in the U.S. in 2000, 3,527 reported that they had their own academic library. 396 institutions were not identified as having their own library either because they did not have an academic library as defined by the survey (240 institutions) or because they shared a library with one or more of 88 other “parent” institutions (156 “child” institutions). In addition, 443 of the records represent institutions that did not respond to the 2000 Academic Library Survey; for those institutions data was imputed.³ 3,240 academic libraries were eligible and did respond.

The data set provided by NCES included some institution-level information collected and reported in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). In this study, IPEDS data used in analysis included:

- Control of the institution, reported as public or private. References throughout this report to “public academic libraries” and “private academic libraries” mean that the institution to which the library belongs is either publicly controlled or privately controlled.
- Carnegie classification, as defined by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Classification is based on the level of degrees awarded and research funding levels.
- Full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment, based on the “Fall Enrollment Survey.” The FTE enrollment is calculated for this study using the NCES formula, which is to add the number of full-time students enrolled to one-third of the number of part-time students enrolled.⁴

² U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *Academic Libraries: 2000*. NCES 2004-317, by Nancy Carey and Natalie M. Justh. Jeffrey Williams, Project Officer. Washington, D.C.: 2003, pp. 4-5. (Available at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2004317>).

³ NCES performed imputations when a value or item was missing. If prior-year (1998) data was available, an imputed value for the missing item was determined by applying a ratio adjustment to the prior-year value, taking into account the average amount of change that occurred in the variable within the relevant imputation stratum for the institution. The imputation strata were based upon the highest level of degree granted, control (public or private), and size of institution. If prior-year data was unavailable for imputation, the Academic Libraries file was divided into eight imputation classes, and averages for each class were applied. Additional information about NCES editing and imputation strategies is available in NCES, *Academic Libraries: 2000*, pp. 12-13.

⁴NCES, *Academic Libraries: 2000*, p. 8.

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From the full NCES database of 3,527 institutions, two groups of institutions were deleted for this study of the HBCU libraries: institutions that did not provide enough figures to calculate student FTE enrollment (96) or did not fit into the Carnegie classification scheme of the HBCU group (797). Some institutions were deleted for both reasons.

HBCUs were identified as such in the data set provided by NCES. Not all HBCUs on the list maintained by the White House Initiative on HBCUs are included in the NCES data set. The White House Initiative's list in 2004 (when data analysis began) included 103 institutions; the HBCUs included in the NCES data set represent 94 institutions. One of the HBCU institutions missing from the NCES data set is not located in the 50 states or District of Columbia (the University of the Virgin Islands). No records were in the NCES data set for the other eight institutions (Claflin University, Clinton Junior College, Knoxville College, Paul Quinn College, Rust College, Selma University, University of Maryland – Eastern Shore, and Wilberforce University). A list of the HBCU libraries included in this study appears in Appendix A.

Records from 2,636 academic libraries were used in this study, 90 representing libraries at HBCUs and 2,546 representing other, non-HBCU academic libraries in the same Carnegie classification strata as the HBCUs. Four HBCU institutions are “child” libraries of a “parent” library. The four “child” HBCUs are Interdenominational Theological Center, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, and Spelman College. They share a library with Clark Atlanta University (the “parent”) and are combined within this report as Atlanta University Center. Table 1 provides a demographic breakdown of all libraries included in this study. HBCU libraries represent 3.4% of all libraries in the study.

In addition to comparing the survey results for the libraries at HBCUs with libraries at non-HBCU institutions, the tables in Section II of this report compare results based on institutional control (public or private) and Carnegie classification grouping. Five Carnegie classification groups were defined:

- Group A represents research institutions offering doctoral degrees (Carnegie classes 11-14)
- Group B represents institutions granting master's degrees (Carnegie classes 21-22)
- Group C represents institutions granting bachelor's degrees (Carnegie classes 31-32, 51 [religious], and 58 [education])
- Group D represents institutions granting associate's degrees (two-year programs, Carnegie class 40)
- Group E represents institutions granting medical degrees (Carnegie classes 52-53).

Data from the survey for institutions with Carnegie classifications 54 (engineering and technology), 55 (business), 56 (art, music, design, architecture), 57 (law), 59 (specialized), and 60 (tribal) were not included in the analysis of non-HBCU academic libraries since these types of libraries were not reported distinctively within the HBCU group.

Section I provides a narrative comparison based on the statistical analysis of HBCU libraries and other, similar academic libraries. Tables in Section II report the data analyzed for all libraries included in the study, organized into four areas: resource and service volume, electronic services, infrastructure, and finances. Two sets of tables in Section II provide data for (1) HBCU libraries only and (2) HBCU and non-HBCU academic libraries.

Section I: Results

I.A. Demographics

**Table 1:
Description of the 2000 Academic Libraries Survey Respondents
Included in This Study**

| | HBCUs | | All Other Institutions | |
|----------------------|----------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | <i>N</i> | Percent | <i>N</i> | Percent |
| Public | 48 | 53.3% | 1,311 | 51.5% |
| Private | 42 | 46.7% | 1,235 | 48.5% |
| Carnegie Class | | | | |
| A (research) | 4 | 4.4% | 222 | 8.7% |
| B (graduate) | 29 | 32.2% | 474 | 18.6% |
| C (baccalaureate) | 42 | 46.7% | 672 | 26.4% |
| D (associate) | 13 | 14.4% | 1,083 | 42.5% |
| E (medical) | 2 | 2.2% | 95 | 3.7% |
| Student FTE Category | | | | |
| Under 1,000 | 32 | 35.6% | 737 | 28.9% |
| 1,001-2,000 | 16 | 17.8% | 642 | 25.2% |
| 2,001-3,000 | 16 | 17.8% | 337 | 13.2% |
| 3,001-5,000 | 14 | 15.6% | 307 | 12.1% |
| 5,001-7,000 | 7 | 7.8% | 168 | 6.6% |
| Over 7,000 | 5 | 5.6% | 355 | 13.9% |
| Total | 90 | | 2,546 | |

The proportion of institutions controlled publicly and privately is similar between the HBCUs and the non-HBCUs, with a slightly higher percentage in both groups in the public realm. HBCU institutions, however, are predominately in the Carnegie C group of 4-year colleges and universities (46.7%), while the non-HBCU institutions are predominately in the Carnegie D group of 2-year colleges and universities (42.5%). 83.3% of the HBCUs are in Carnegie groups C, B, and A, offering baccalaureate, masters, and doctoral degrees respectively, compared to 53.7% of the non-HBCUs.

Although a higher proportion (13.9%) of the non-HBCUs serve institutions with student enrollments above 7,000 (compared to 5.6% of the HBCUs), the largest percentage of both groups serve institutions with smaller size student enrollments, those under 1,000 FTE. 71.2% of the HBCUs and 67.3% of the non-HBCUs have student enrollments at or below 3,000 FTE.

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**Table 2:
Average Student FTE Enrollments**

| | HBCUs | Non-HBCUs | Percent Non-HBCUs Larger than HBCUs |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------|--|
| All | 2,500 | 3,638 | 46% |
| Public | 3,306 | 5,423 | 64% |
| Private | 1,579 | 1,743 | 10% |
| Carnegie Class A (research) | 8,476 | 14,534 | 71% |
| Carnegie Class B (graduate) | 4,105 | 4,759 | 16% |
| Carnegie Class C (baccalaureate) | 1,241 | 1,194 | -4% |
| Carnegie Class D (associate) | 1,458 | 2,676 | 84% |
| Carnegie Class E (medical) | 517 | 839 | 62% |

In terms of student enrollment, non-HBCUs are significantly larger on average than the HBCUs in similar groups, except for Carnegie C (baccalaureate) colleges and universities, in which both HBCUs and non-HBCUs are, on average, of a similar size. This factor should be kept in mind when comparing average numbers of resources, service volume levels, and annual financial expenditures.

I.B. Library Resources

The Academic Libraries Survey collected information on staffing levels (professional, student assistants, other paid staff, and contributed services staff) and collections (volumes, titles, microform units, serial subscriptions, and audiovisual units). The “Resource and Service Volume” Tables in Section II provide details on survey responses related to staffing and collection resources for HBCU and non-HBCU libraries.

Staffing

Staffing levels at HBCU libraries, based on average number of staff per library, are lower than levels at non-HBCU libraries in comparable categories. This can partially be explained by the demographic information noted above, where a larger proportion of HBCU than non-HBCU libraries serve campuses of less than 1,000 students. To put the HBCU and non-HBCU academic libraries on a similar level for comparison, Tables 3 and 4 provide information on professional and total staffing levels in terms of the average number of staff per student FTE.

**Table 3:
Average Number of Professional Library Staff and Total Library Staff per Student FTE**

| | HBCUs | | | Non-HBCUs | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | All | Public | Private | All | Public | Private |
| Professionals /sFTE | 0.0050 | 0.0034 | 0.0069 | 0.0045 | 0.0023 | 0.0068 |
| Total Library Staff /sFTE | 0.0146 | 0.0095 | 0.0204 | 0.0121 | 0.0070 | 0.0174 |

**Table 4:
Average Number of Professional Library Staff and Total Library Staff
per Student FTE by Carnegie Group**

| | Carnegie A | | Carnegie B | | Carnegie C | | Carnegie D | | Carnegie E | |
|------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non |
| Professionals /sFTE | 0.0031 | 0.0047 | 0.0037 | 0.0031 | 0.0055 | 0.0074 | 0.0032 | 0.0027 | 0.0283 | 0.0110 |
| Total Staff /sFTE | 0.0104 | 0.0145 | 0.0092 | 0.0095 | 0.0163 | 0.0200 | 0.0150 | 0.0063 | 0.0631 | 0.0283 |

Library staffing levels in HBCUs are comparable to staffing levels in non-HBCU libraries, with the HBCUs as a group having a slightly higher number of staff (both professional and overall) per student than non-HBCU libraries. Private academic libraries, both HBCU and non-HBCU, have twice as many (or more) staff per student FTE as public academic libraries. Carnegie A (research) HBCU libraries lag behind non-HBCU research libraries in staffing per student FTE, as do Carnegie C (baccalaureate) HBCUs. Carnegie B (graduate) HBCU and non-HBCU libraries are more similar in staffing levels per student FTE than other Carnegie groups. Carnegie D (associate) HBCU colleges, however, have higher staffing levels per student than their non-HBCU counterparts, a situation that can partially be attributed to higher levels of student assistants in the associate HBCU libraries. HBCU medical libraries (Carnegie E) have significantly higher staffing levels per student than non-HBCU medical libraries, although readers should keep in mind that the HBCU medical library pool is small. Medical libraries as a whole provide higher levels of staff support per student FTE than other libraries included in this study. Carnegie C institutions, both HBCU and non-HBCU, provide higher staffing support per student FTE than the other groups of academic, non-medical libraries.

Collections

The average addition of physical resources to collections (books, microforms, paper and microform serials, and audiovisual materials⁵) reported in the “Resource and Service Volume” tables in Section II is impacted by the average size of the institutions represented by the designated groups. Institutions that serve, on average, larger student enrollments tend to add, on average, higher numbers of physical resources in the year. In addition, research level institutions add more materials than graduate level institutions, which add more than baccalaureate level, which add more than associate level. To take into account the average institutional size in assessing acquisitions, Table 5 compares physical acquisitions at HBCU and non-HBCU libraries per student FTE.

⁵ Note that the 2000 Academic Libraries Survey did not collect information on the number of subscriptions to electronic resources. Instructions accompanying the survey form in Appendix B provide definition of terms. In brief, “volumes” include books, serial backfiles, government documents, and other printed works contained in bindings or portfolios. “Subscriptions” refer to the number of current paper and microform serial subscriptions received, including government documents issued serially.

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Table 5:
Average Additions to Collections during the Fiscal Year per Student FTE

| Materials Added | HBCUs | | | Non-HBCUs | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | All | Public | Private | All | Public | Private |
| Volumes | 1.87 | 1.38 | 2.44 | 3.99 | 1.57 | 6.57 |
| Titles | 1.64 | 1.41 | 1.91 | 2.63 | 1.15 | 4.21 |
| Microforms | 2.40 | 3.40 | 1.26 | 2.90 | 2.14 | 3.70 |

HBCUs as a group added fewer volumes, titles, and microforms to collections per student FTE during the year than did non-HBCUs as a group. Private HBCUs added 77% more volumes and 36% more titles per student FTE than public HBCUs, but public HBCUs added 2.7 times more microforms per student FTE than private HBCUs. Among non-HBCUs, the private academic libraries added four times more volumes, 3.7 times more titles, and 73% more microforms per student FTE than the public academic libraries. Comparing public and private HBCUs and non-HBCUs, the public HBCUs added slightly fewer volumes per student FTE than the public non-HBCUs, but more titles and 59% more microforms. The private non-HBCUs added more resources per student FTE to collections than the private HBCUs – 2.7 times as many volumes, 2.2 times as many titles, and nearly three times as many microforms.

Total size of the physical collections at the end of the fiscal year is also impacted by the institutional size and type. Table 6 compares the average size of physical collections at HBCUs and non-HBCUs per student FTE. Table 7 provides similar comparison based on Carnegie class grouping.

Table 6:
**Average Physical Collection Size per Student FTE for
Public and Private Institutions**

| Collection | HBCUs | | | Non-HBCUs | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | All | Public | Private | All | Public | Private |
| Volumes | 90.24 | 72.80 | 110.18 | 116.67 | 51.89 | 185.43 |
| Titles | 65.34 | 49.22 | 83.77 | 84.86 | 35.74 | 137.00 |
| Microforms | 99.77 | 144.74 | 48.37 | 80.03 | 72.54 | 87.98 |
| Subscriptions (paper & microform) | 1.42 | 0.37 | 2.61 | 0.96 | 0.51 | 1.43 |
| Audiovisual | 6.44 | 8.56 | 4.01 | 7.47 | 4.52 | 10.61 |

Among the HBCUs and non-HBCUs, in nearly all cases private institutions held more physical material per student FTE at the end of the fiscal year than public institutions. Private HBCUs held 51% more volumes than public HBCUs, 70% more titles, and 7.1 times more subscriptions per student FTE. The discrepancy between public and private is greater, though, among the non-HBCUs. Private non-HBCUs held 3.6 times more volumes than public non-HBCUs, 3.8 times more titles, and 2.8 times more subscriptions per student FTE. The exceptions to private institution holdings exceeding public institution holdings per student FTE are among the HBCUs, where public HBCUs held significantly more microforms per student at the end of the fiscal year than private HBCUs and all non-HBCUs. In addition, public HBCUs held more audiovisual units per student FTE at

the end of the fiscal year than private HBCUs. HBCUs, as a group, held more microforms per student than non-HBCUs and more paper/microform subscriptions per student. Other than in the area of subscriptions, private non-HBCUs held more resources per student FTE at the end of the fiscal year than private HBCUs, and public HBCUs held more resources per student FTE than public non-HBCUs.

**Table 7:
Average Physical Collection Size per Student FTE by Carnegie Class**

| Collection | Car negie A | | Car negie B | | Car negie C | | Car negie D | | Car negie E | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------|-------------|--------|
| | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non |
| Volumes | 105.97 | 169.51 | 86.71 | 87.73 | 100.90 | 263.46 | 35.56 | 27.62 | 241.79 | 114.42 |
| Titles | 53.26 | 84.67 | 55.99 | 63.61 | 82.38 | 202.76 | 31.37 | 24.41 | 88.11 | 46.39 |
| Microforms | 168.47 | 197.85 | 148.54 | 160.36 | 87.48 | 85.06 | 23.03 | 17.79 | 11.98 | 77.82 |
| Subsc riptions (pape r & mf) | 0.59 | 1.14 | 1.33 | 1.04 | 1.86 | 1.60 | 0.23 | 0.41 | 2.83 | 1.77 |
| Aud iovisual | 4.77 | 18.50 | 3.52 | 4.25 | 9.33 | 12.14 | 3.50 | 3.12 | 10.37 | 14.42 |

HBCU Carnegie A (research) libraries held fewer physical resources per student at the end of the fiscal year, in all categories, than did non-HBCU research libraries (from 15% to 75% fewer, with titles and volumes at 37% fewer). Carnegie B (graduate) HBCU libraries are close to other graduate academic libraries in holdings per student FTE, although the non-HBCU libraries have slightly more resources in most categories than do the HBCUs. The Carnegie C (baccalaureate) libraries at HBCUs held substantially fewer volumes (62%) and titles (60%) per student than other Carnegie C academic libraries, although holdings of microforms and subscriptions are slightly higher per student at the HBCUs. In Carnegie D (associate) libraries, HBCUs held 11% to 23% more material per student than non-HBCUs in all categories except subscriptions. Among the Carnegie E (medical) libraries, HBCUs also held more material per student in most categories, the exceptions being microforms and audiovisual materials.

I.C. Library Usage – Service Volume

The 2000 Academic Libraries Survey collected information on the use of libraries, including interlibrary loans, document deliveries, circulations, and presentations to groups. Additional measures of library service included the number of hours open, gate counts, and reference transactions per week. Averages in these categories, as in collection size in section I.B. above, are related to both average institutional size and institutional type. The “Resource and Service Volume” Tables in Section II provide details on survey responses related to service levels for HBCU and non-HBCU libraries.

■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Table 8:
Library Usage per Student FTE for HBCUs and Non-HBCUs

| Service | HBCUs | | | Non-HBCUs | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|
| | All | Public | Private | All | Public | Private |
| ILLs received | 0.26 | 0.17 | 0.35 | 0.95 | 0.56 | 1.36 |
| Document delivery (commercial) | 0.46 | 0.03 | 0.95 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.22 |
| Annual circulations | 22.80 | 8.02 | 39.68 | 23.49 | 13.50 | 34.08 |
| Gate count per week | 1.70 | 1.05 | 2.46 | 2.19 | 1.55 | 2.88 |
| Reference transactions per week | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.25 |

HBCU libraries received fewer interlibrary loans per student than non-HBCUs and in both cases, private libraries received two times or more interlibrary loans per student than public academic libraries. In a corollary area, HBCU libraries as a group made greater use than non-HBCU libraries of commercial document delivery services on a per student basis, especially libraries at private HBCUs.

Average annual circulations per student FTE are similar at HBCU and non-HBCU libraries. In both cases, libraries at private institutions account for significantly more circulations per student FTE than libraries at public institutions (4.9 times as many at HBCUs and 2.5 times as many at non-HBCUs).

Respondents to the survey reported the numbers for gate count and reference transactions during a typical week in the fall of 2000. Gate counts, representing the number of people physically entering the library, are lower per student FTE at HBCUs than at non-HBCUs, and significantly lower at public institutions than at private institutions. Reference transactions per student FTE average higher at HBCUs than non-HBCUs, and are higher at private institutions than public institutions in both groups.

Table 9:
Library Usage per Student FTE by Carnegie Class

| Service | Carnegie A | | Carnegie B | | Carnegie C | | Carnegie D | | Carnegie E | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|------|------------|--------|
| | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non | HBCU | Non |
| ILLs received | 0.45 | 1.30 | 0.19 | 0.87 | 0.10 | 1.36 | 0.03 | 0.32 | 5.48 | 4.84 |
| Document delivery | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.25 | 0.90 | 0.19 | 0.0006 | 0.15 | 1.14 | 0.49 |
| Annual circulations | 14.37 | 28.79 | 6.65 | 15.89 | 11.70 | 35.69 | 6.37 | 9.03 | 614.01 | 127.51 |
| Gate count per week | 1.02 | 1.73 | 1.29 | 1.74 | 2.04 | 3.25 | 1.17 | 1.45 | 5.72 | 6.46 |
| Reference transactions per week | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.31 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.19 | 0.61 | 0.40 |

Except for medical libraries (Carnegie E), HBCU libraries in all Carnegie groups average significantly fewer interlibrary loans received per student than non-HBCU libraries. In regard to related commercial document delivery services, all libraries except for Carnegie C (baccalaureate) HBCUs receive fewer documents, on average, per student than interlibrary loans. Carnegie C and Carnegie E HBCUs receive more documents per student FTE than their non-HBCU counterparts.

With the exception of medical libraries, circulations per student FTE are lower at HBCUs than at non-HBCUs in all Carnegie groups. In the Carnegie A (research), Carnegie B (graduate) and Carnegie C institutions, circulations are 50%, 58%, and 67% lower, respectively. At Carnegie D (associate) institutions, circulations are 30% lower.

Weekly gate counts are lower per student FTE at the HBCUs than the non-HBCUs in all Carnegie classes in the study. The highest average gate counts occur among the Carnegie E (medical) libraries and the Carnegie C libraries. Average reference transactions per student FTE are also highest at the medical libraries. The HBCU libraries provide higher average reference transactions per student FTE in all classes except Carnegie A.

I.D. Electronic Services

The “Electronic Services” Tables in Section II provide details on responses to survey questions about the availability of electronic information resources, electronic support services, and technology for patron or institutional use. The survey asked only “yes/no” questions, so did not collect data on usage or impact. The survey collected information on electronic services and resources for both on- and off-campus use. Among all HBCUs and non-HBCUs, the percentage of libraries providing electronic resources, services, and technology for off-campus use is lower than the percentage of libraries providing electronic resources, services, and technology for on-campus use.⁶

Electronic Resources

In terms of electronic resources available at academic libraries, both the HBCU and non-HBCU libraries consistently provide a high level of basic resources in electronic form – catalogs, index and reference tools, and Internet access (see Charts 1 and 2). Private academic libraries tend to fall behind public academic libraries in these areas, with a lower percentage of the HBCUs (especially the private HBCUs) having catalogs for on-campus use (Chart 1). Off-campus provision of these same resources is mixed among libraries (see Chart 2), with a lower percentage of the HBCUs providing catalogs and index and reference tools for off-campus use than non-HBCU libraries (private HBCUs have the lowest percentage of all in these two areas). The highest percentage of libraries providing basic electronic resources off-campus is among the public non-HBCU libraries. Finally, while higher percentages of all libraries provide Internet access on-campus than electronic catalogs and index and reference tools, Internet access off-campus is provided by the lowest percentage of libraries except for private HBCUs, which provide Internet access off-campus at only a slightly higher rate than they provide electronic catalogs and index and reference tools off-campus.

⁶ There are a few cases in some specific Carnegie groups where an individual electronic resource or service is provided equally on- and off-campus. See the “Electronic Services” Tables in Section II for these cases.

■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Chart 1: Percent with Basic Electronic Resources On-Campus

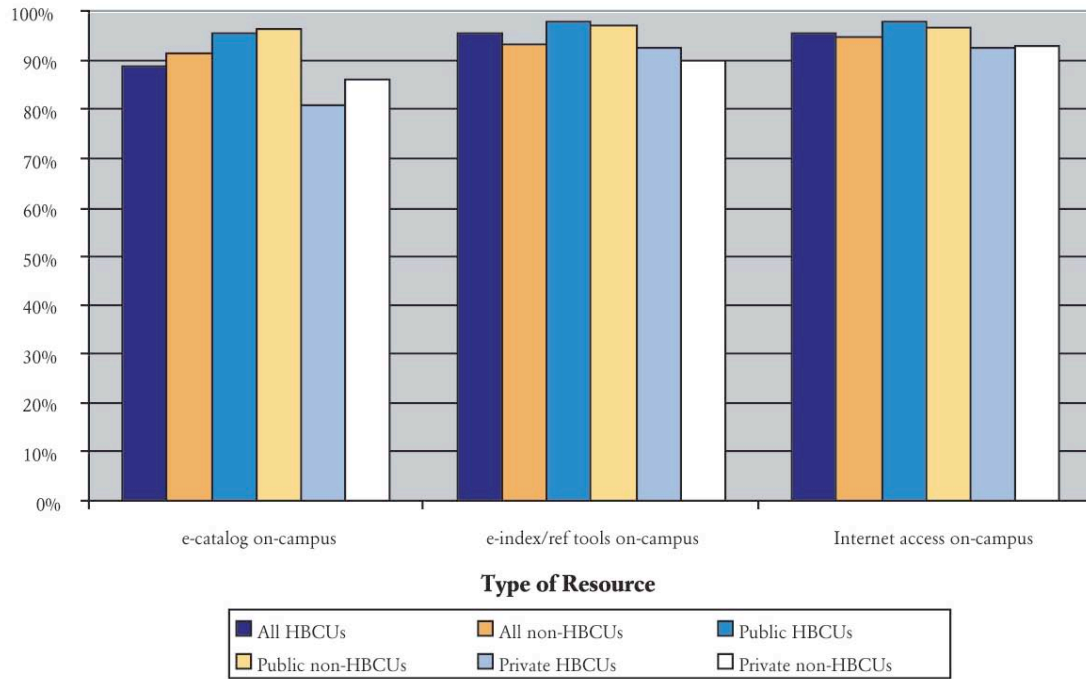
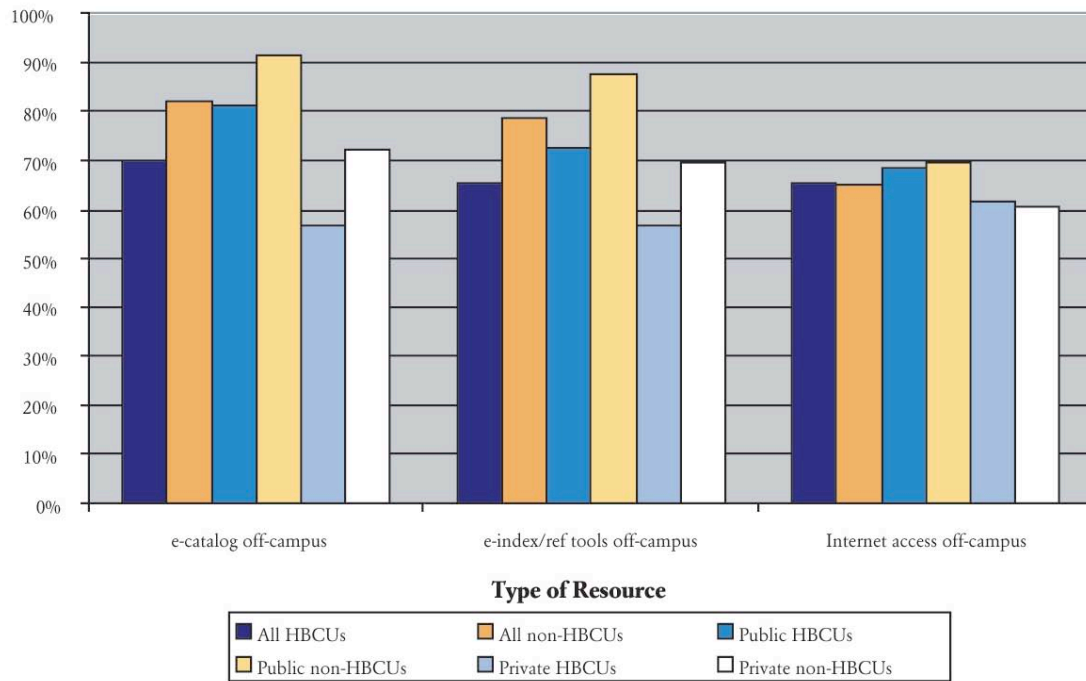


Chart 2: Percent with Basic Electronic Resources Off-Campus

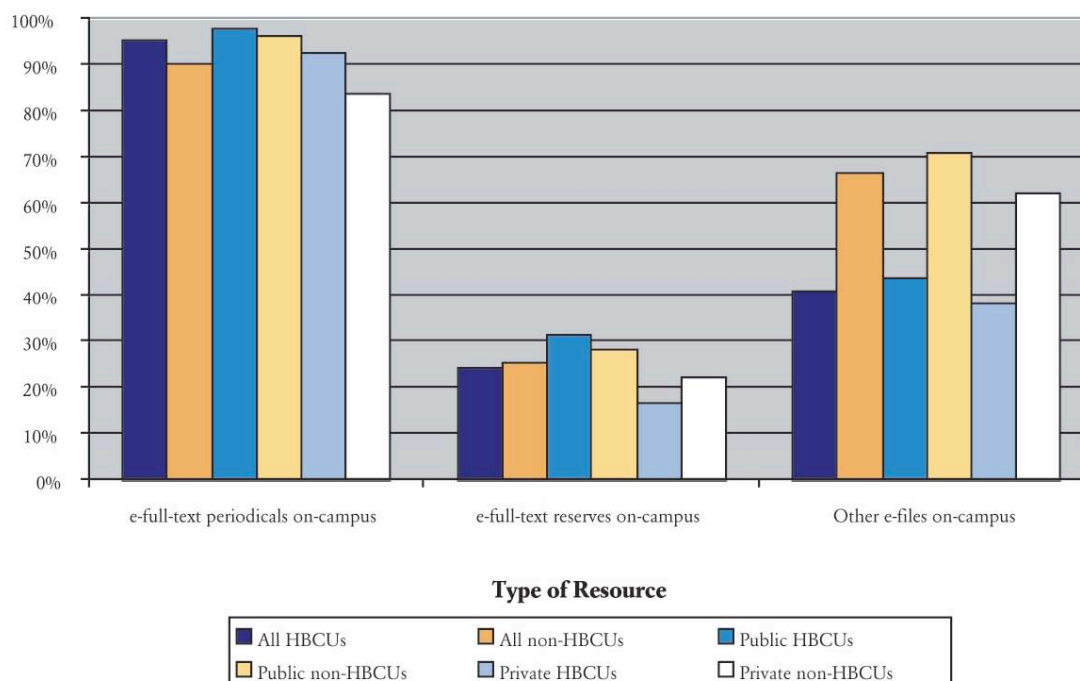


The State of Libraries at HBCUs ■

Carnegie A (research) and Carnegie B (graduate) HBCU libraries provide catalogs, index and reference tools, and Internet access on-campus at similar rates to their non-HBCU counterparts. Carnegie C (baccalaureate) and Carnegie D (associate) HBCUs provide catalogs on-campus less frequently than Carnegie C and D non-HBCUs. Provision of index and reference tools and Internet access on-campus is similar among HBCU and non-HBCU Carnegie C libraries and higher at HBCU than non-HBCU Carnegie D libraries. However, the Carnegie A, B, C, and D HBCUs provide these basic electronic resources off-campus at consistently lower rates than the non-HBCUs.

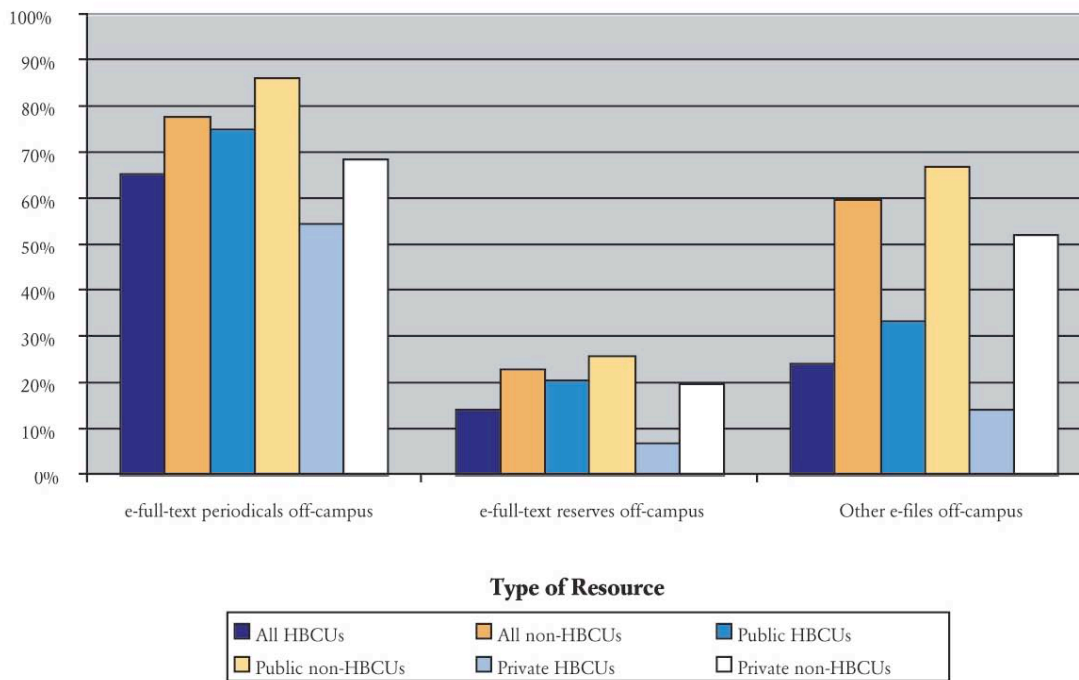
Additional electronic resources provided by libraries include periodicals, reserves, and electronic files created by the library other than the catalog (see Charts 3 and 4). Periodicals are consistently provided on-campus by high percentages of all library groups, on a similar scale as the provision of the more basic electronic resources described in Chart 1. Higher percentages of the HBCUs than the non-HBCUs (all, public, and private) provide periodicals on-campus, whereas higher percentages of the non-HBCUs provide periodicals off-campus. A lower percentage of HBCUs provide reserves, on- and off-campus, than non-HBCUs with the exception of public HBCUs, which provide this electronic resource at a slightly higher frequency than public non-HBCUs. Higher percentages of non-HBCU libraries provide other electronic files on- and off-campus than do HBCU libraries. In all library groups, the provision of reserves is less common than the provision of other types of electronic resources, both on- and off-campus. Fewer private HBCUs provide on- and off-campus periodicals, reserves, and other files than public HBCUs.

Chart 3: Percent with Additional Electronic Resources On-Campus



■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Chart 4: Percent with Additional Electronic Resources Off-Campus



100% of the HBCU Carnegie A (research), Carnegie D (associate), and Carnegie E (medical) libraries provide periodicals on-campus compared to lower percentages of the non-HBCUs (98.6%, 89%, and 80%, respectively). The Carnegie B (graduate) and Carnegie C (baccalaureate) HBCUs also provide periodicals on-campus at a higher rate than their non-HBCU counterparts. In all groups except Carnegie D and Carnegie E, the HBCUs provide periodicals off-campus less frequently than the non-HBCUs, and the percentages of Carnegie D HBCUs and non-HBCUs providing this off-campus are close.

Fewer Carnegie A and Carnegie B HBCUs provide reserves and other files on- and off-campus than non-HBCU Carnegie A and B libraries. More Carnegie C, Carnegie D, and Carnegie E HBCUs provide reserves on-campus than similar non-HBCU groups. Only the Carnegie E HBCUs provide electronic reserves off-campus more frequently than non-HBCUs. All Carnegie HBCU groups provide other files on- and off-campus at lower rates than non-HBCUs.

Electronic Services

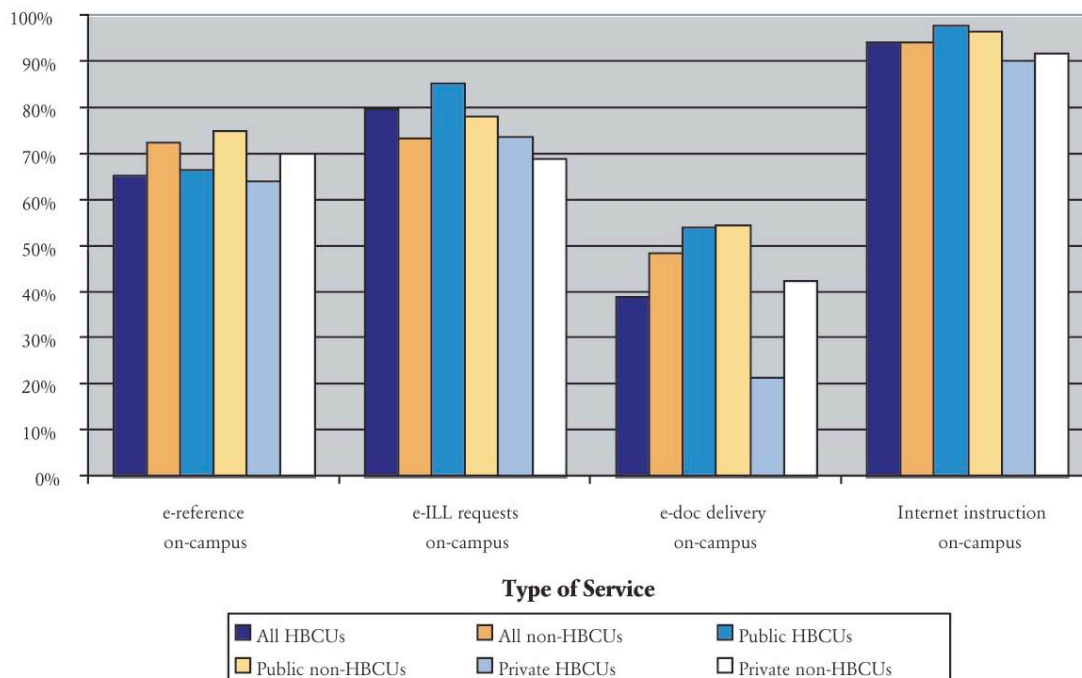
Libraries reported whether or not they offer several services electronically – the ability to make interlibrary loan (ILL) or document delivery requests, deliver documents, and provide reference service by e-mail. Also included in this section is information on the provision of instruction on the use of Internet resources, a service provided by libraries that may or may not be done electronically. Charts 5 and 6 compare percentages of libraries providing these services among public and private HBCU and non-HBCU libraries.

The State of Libraries at HBCUs ■

Electronic services and Internet instruction are provided by smaller percentages of private than public libraries, both on- and off-campus. Document delivery is the least common among all of the library groups. Internet instruction on-campus is provided by high percentages of all libraries, paralleling (although slightly below) the high percentage of provision of Internet access (Chart 1). A similar pattern exists for off-campus Internet instruction and access, although there is a larger gap between the percentage of libraries providing Internet access off-campus and Internet instruction off-campus than there is in the on-campus arena.

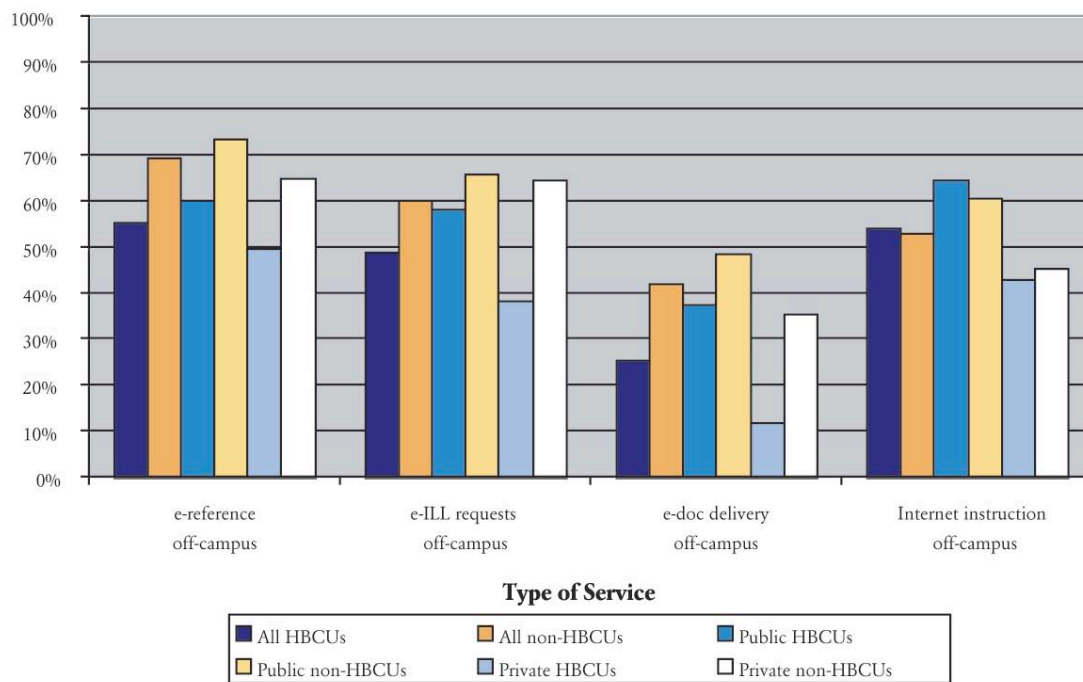
Higher percentages of all non-HBCU library groups provide e-mail reference and document delivery than do the HBCU library groups. Higher percentages of the HBCUs provide support for ILL requests on-campus than do the equivalent non-HBCU library groups, but lower percentages of HBCUs provide support in this area off-campus. Lower percentages of private HBCUs provide electronic services and Internet instruction off-campus than any of the other groups of libraries.

Chart 5: Percent with Electronic Services On-Campus



■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Chart 6: Percent with Electronic Services Off-Campus



Higher percentages of Carnegie A (research) and Carnegie E (medical) HBCU libraries provide e-mail reference services on-campus than Carnegie A and E non-HBCUs. Lower percentages of HBCUs in Carnegie B (graduate), Carnegie C (baccalaureate), and Carnegie D (associate) groups provide this service than Carnegie B, C, and D non-HBCUs. Off-campus, more Carnegie A and Carnegie D HBCUs provide e-mail reference than the Carnegie A and D non-HBCUs; in all other groups, more non-HBCUs provide this service than HBCUs.

More Carnegie B, C, D, and E HBCUs provide ILL request services on-campus than Carnegie B, C, D, and E non-HBCUs. Fewer Carnegie A HBCUs provide this service than Carnegie A non-HBCUs. Except for Carnegie E libraries, fewer HBCUs in other Carnegie groups provide ILL request services off-campus than non-HBCUs.

More Carnegie A and E HBCUs provide document delivery on-campus than Carnegie A and E non-HBCUs. Fewer Carnegie B, C, and D HBCUs provide this service than Carnegie B, C, and D non-HBCUs. Off-campus, lower percentages of all HBCU Carnegie groups provide document delivery than non-HBCUs except for the Carnegie E libraries.

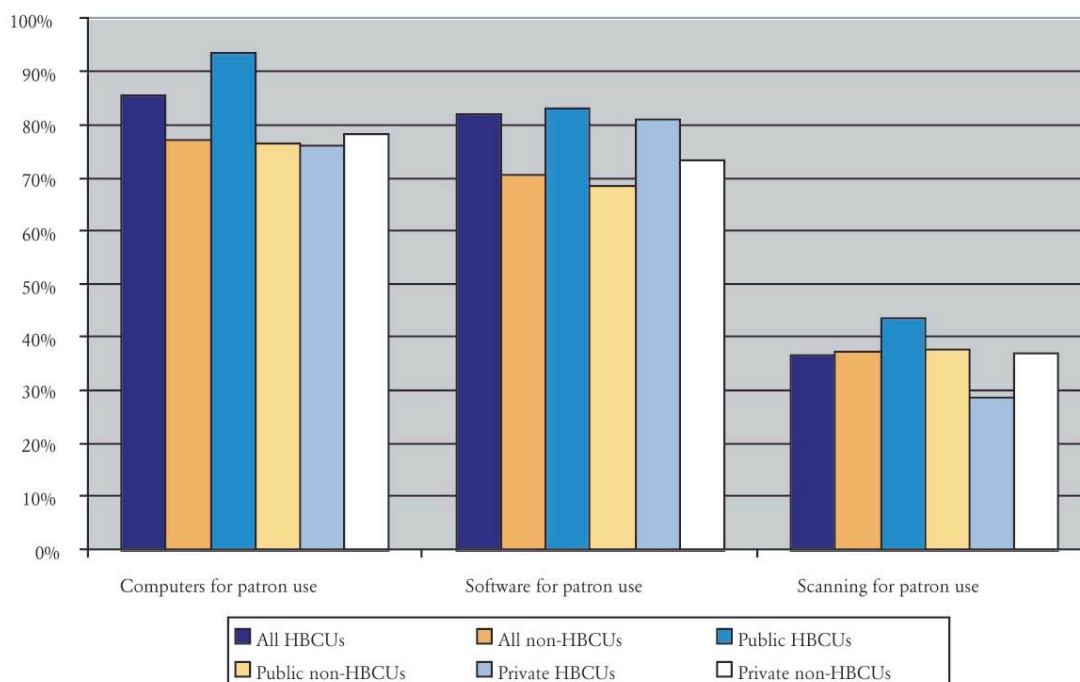
With the exception of the Carnegie C HBCUs, all other Carnegie HBCU groups provide Internet instruction on campus at an equal or higher percentage than the non-HBCU groups. Fewer Carnegie B HBCUs provide Internet instruction off-campus than Carnegie B non-HBCUs, but in all other Carnegie groups, the HBCU libraries provide this service off-campus more often than the non-HBCU libraries.

Technology

Section G of the 2000 Academic Libraries Survey asked for information on technology resident in the library. Tables in Section II indicate percentages of libraries providing technology to assist patrons with disabilities, support video/desktop conferencing (by or for the library), and support satellite broadcasting (by or for the library). Technology to assist the disabled on-campus is more common within public, private, and total library groups than technology to support either video/desktop conferencing or satellite broadcasting. Higher percentages of non-HBCUs than HBCUs in all groups provide technology to assist the disabled on- and off-campus, whereas higher percentages of HBCUs than non-HBCUs provide video/desktop conferencing and satellite broadcasting, on-campus and off-campus, with one exception (20.1% of public non-HBCUs provide video/desktop conferencing compared to 18.8% of public HBCUs). Private institutions fall below public institutions in all three areas, although higher percentages of private HBCUs provide video/desktop conferencing and satellite broadcasting than do private non-HBCUs, both on- and off-campus.

Provision of hardware and software for patron use (Chart 7) is more common than provision of video/desktop conferencing, satellite broadcasting, and technology to assist patrons with disabilities. About half as many libraries, in all groups, provide scanning equipment for patron use compared to hardware and software. Higher percentages of public HBCUs provide hardware, software, and scanning equipment than any of the other library groups. A higher percentage of all HBCUs provide software and hardware for patron use than non-HBCUs.

Chart 7: Hardware & Software for Patron Use



■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

I.E. Infrastructure

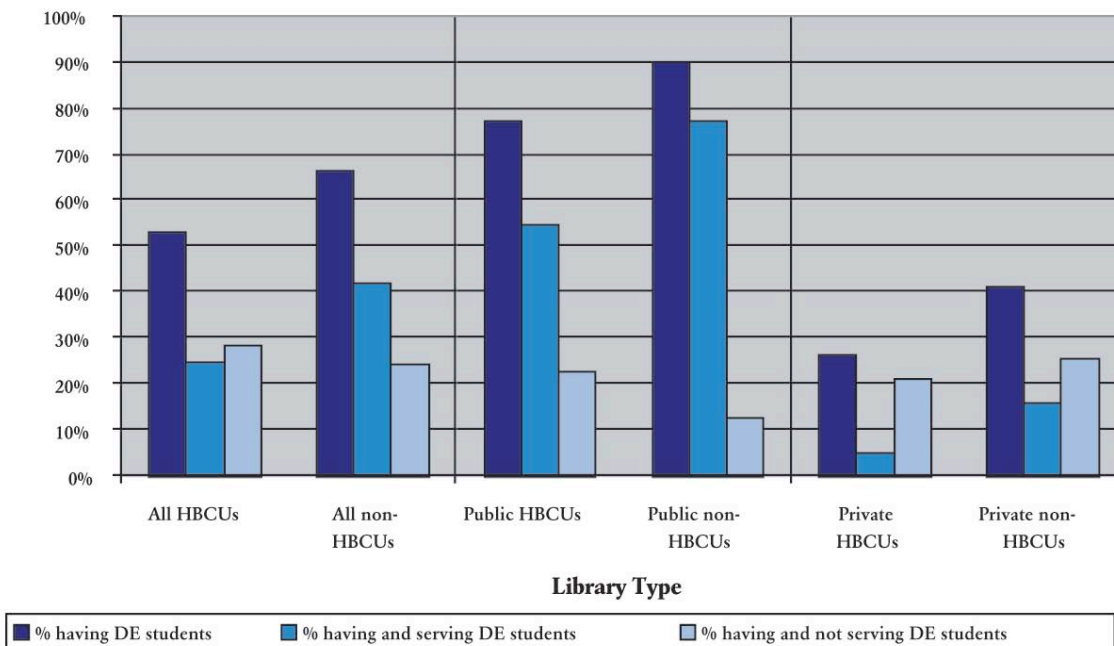
The “Infrastructure” Tables in Section II provide details on responses to survey questions about branch libraries, service to distance education students, and participation in consortia.

Distance Education

Significantly higher percentages of public than private academic libraries, both HBCU and non-HBCU, have distance education students (see Chart 8). Fewer of the HBCUs than the non-HBCUs, as a whole and in both the public and private groups, have distance education students.

Although they may have distance education students, not all libraries provide services specifically for them. Among the HBCUs, fewer than half of those that have distance education students provide services for them, whereas about two-thirds of the non-HBCUs that have distance education students provide services for them. Higher percentages of the public institutions than the private institutions that have distance education students provide library services for them. In the private groups, 19% of the HBCUs having distance education students provide library services to them compared to 39% of the non-HBCUs. In the public groups, 71% of the HBCUs having distance education students provide library services to them compared to 86% of the non-HBCUs.

Chart 8: Percent Having & Serving Distance Education Students
(reports percentage of all libraries in each group)



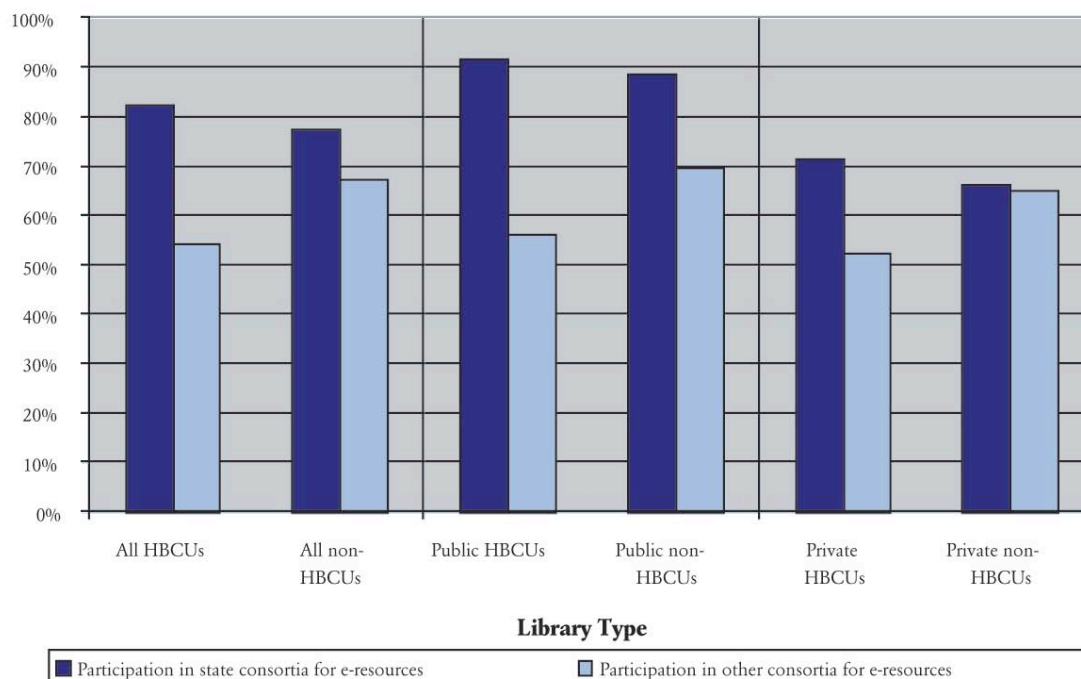
Participation in Consortia

Although libraries participate in consortia for a variety of reasons, the 2000 Academic Libraries Survey asked only about participation in consortia for access to electronic resources. The survey further distinguished between participation in consortia that is or is not subsidized by the state. Higher percentages of the HBCU libraries are located in states with state-subsidized consortia than are non-HBCU libraries (see Table 10). However, not all libraries participate in either state-subsidized or other, non-state-subsidized consortia, even when they are available (see Charts 9 and 10).

**Table 10:
Percent of Libraries in States Having State-Subsidized Consortia for E-Resources**

| | HBCUs | Non-HBCUs |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|
| All | 92.2% | 85.0% |
| Public | 93.8% | 90.4% |
| Private | 90.5% | 79.2% |
| Carnegie Class | | |
| A (research) | 100% | 84.2% |
| B (graduate) | 89.7% | 87.8% |
| C (baccalaureate) | 90.5% | 83.5% |
| D (associate) | 100% | 85.0% |
| E (medical) | 100% | 82.1% |

Chart 9: Participation in Consortia for E-Resources

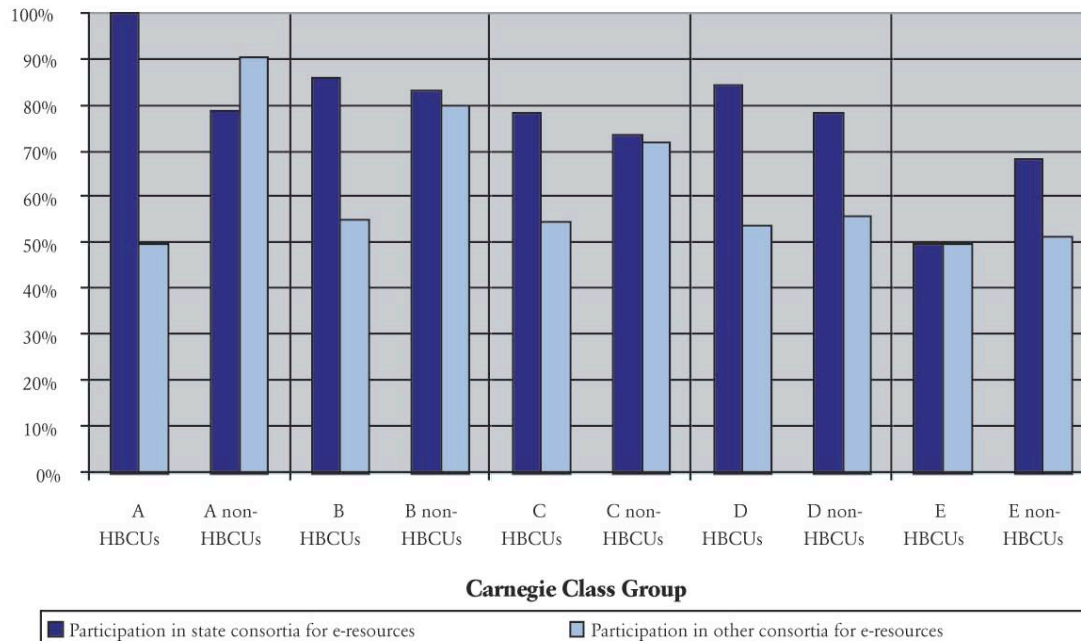


■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Both HBCU and non-HBCU libraries participate in state-subsidized consortia for access to e-resources at a higher rate than they do in other (non-state-subsidized) consortia (Chart 9). Higher percentages of the HBCUs (all, public, and private) participate in state-subsidized consortia than do non-HBCUs. Greater percentages of the non-HBCUs (all, public, and private) participate in other (non-state-subsidized) consortia than the HBCUs. A higher percentage of public HBCUs participate in state-subsidized consortia than private HBCUs. Even so, not all HBCUs participate in state-subsidized consortia, even when such consortia are available (see Chart 11).

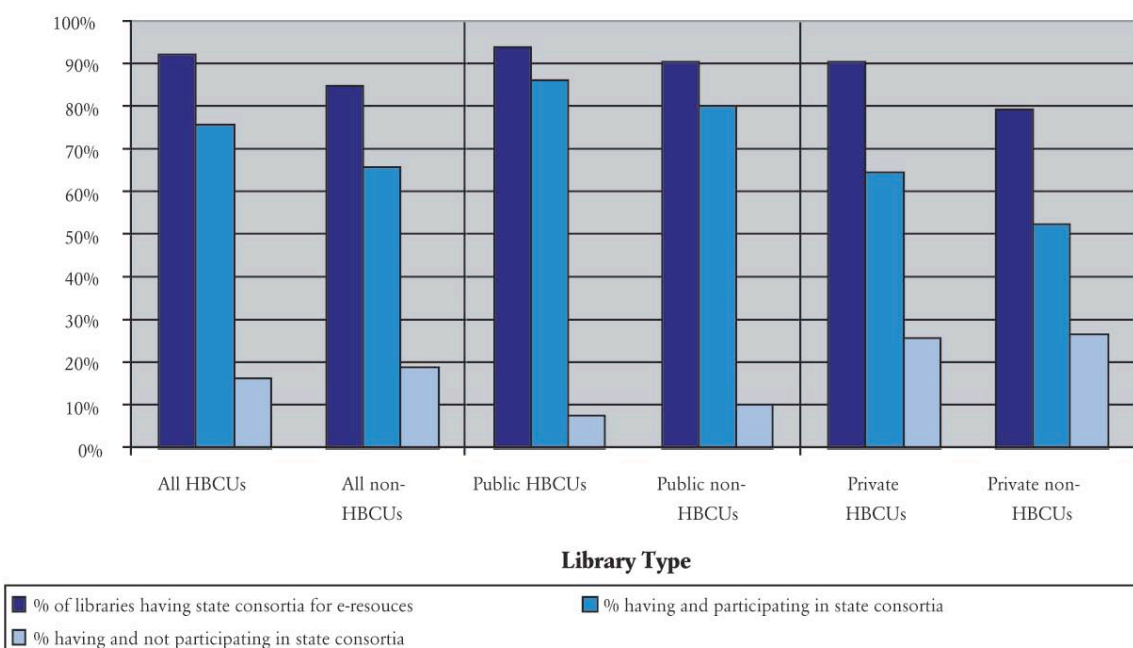
In all Carnegie groups except E (medical), HBCUs participate in state-subsidized consortia for e-resources at higher rates than non-HBCUs (see Chart 10). Likewise in all groups, the non-HBCUs participate in other, non-state-subsidized consortia at higher percentages than the equivalent HBCU groups. The Carnegie A (research) non-HBCU group is the only one that participates in non-state-subsidized consortia at a higher percentage than state-subsidized consortia. Participation levels in non-state-subsidized consortia by all HBCU Carnegie groups are similar, falling within 5% of each other; the range among non-HBCUs is almost 40%. Participation levels in state-subsidized consortia among Carnegie groups fall within a 21% range for HBCUs (excluding the medical libraries, which are a small pool) and within 9% among non-HBCUs.

Chart 10: Participation in Consortia for E-Resources by Carnegie Group



Not all academic libraries in states with state-subsidized consortia participate in those consortia. Chart 11 indicates the percentage of libraries in states with subsidized consortia that do and do not participate in the subsidized consortia.

Chart 11: Participation in Statewide Consortia for E-Resources
(reports percent of all libraries in each group)



Participation in state-subsidized consortia among the HBCUs (all, public, and private) exceeds participation among equivalent non-HBCU libraries. 76% of the HBCUs in states with subsidized consortia participate in them compared to 66% of the non-HBCUs. 86% of the public HBCUs and 80% of the public non-HBCUs participate in state-subsidized consortia compared to 65% of the private HBCUs and 52% of the private non-HBCUs. By Carnegie group (excluding medical libraries due to the small population among HBCUs), between 71% and 100% of the HBCUs in states with subsidized consortia participate in those consortia, compared to 61% to 73% of non-HBCUs.

The 2000 Academic Libraries Survey also asked about funding for institutions participating in state-subsidized consortia. Of the libraries that do participate in these state-subsidized consortia, public institutions receive more full or partial funding than do private institutions (see Chart 12). Overall, about 70% of both HBCUs and non-HBCUs receive full or partial funding for participation in state-subsidized consortia. However, HBCUs more often receive full funding than do non-HBCUs: 49% of the HBCU participants in state-subsidized consortia receive full funding compared to 31% of the non-HBCU participants; 21% of the participating HBCUs receive partial funding compared to 36% of the non-HBCUs. Only about 50% of participating private libraries, both HBCU and non-HBCU, receive either full or partial funding for participation. 29% of the private HBCU libraries receive full funding for participation compared to 21% of the private non-HBCU libraries.

■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Chart 12: State Funding for Libraries Participating in Statewide Consortia for E-Resources

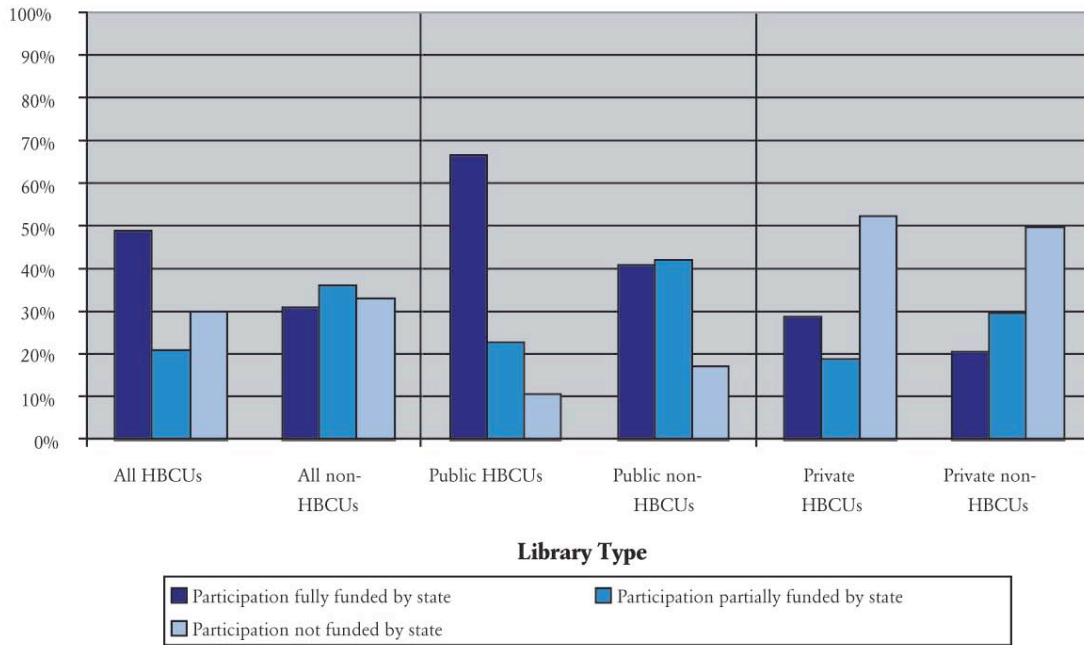
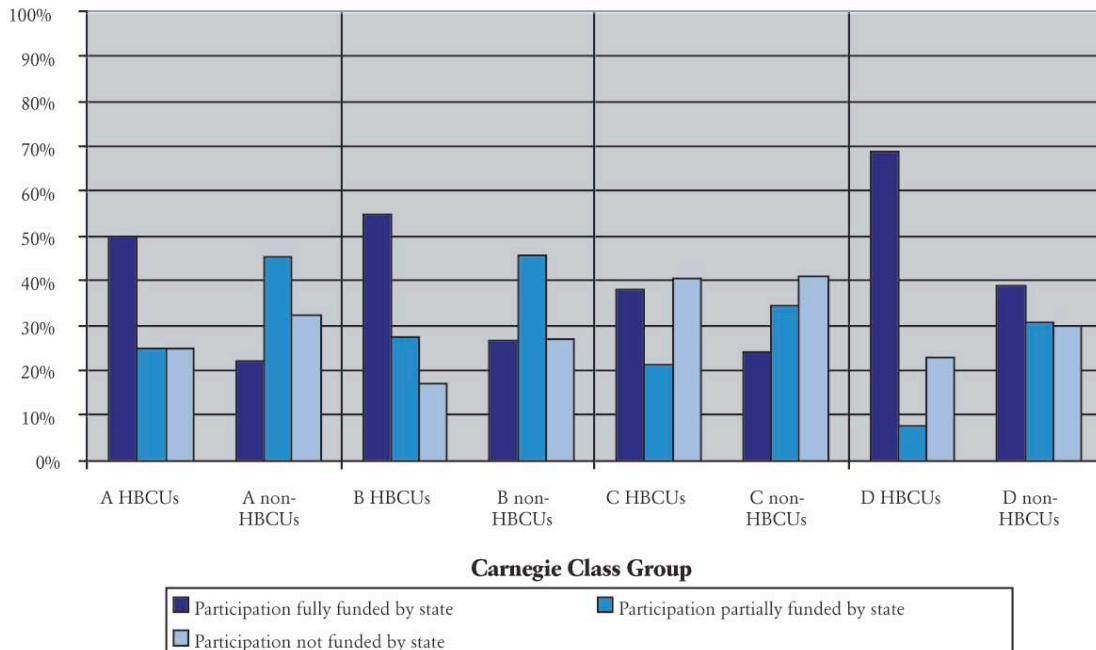


Chart 13: State Funding for Library Participation in Statewide Consortia for E-Resources by Carnegie Class Group



By Carnegie class group (see Chart 13), the HBCUs in each group more often receive full funding for participation in the state-subsidized consortia than do non-HBCUs; non-HBCUs more often receive partial funding than the HBCUs. The participating Carnegie D (associate) HBCUs and Carnegie B (graduate) HBCUs most frequently receive full funding for their participation in the state-subsidized consortia. Full funding ranges from a high of 69% among the participating Carnegie D HBCUs to a low of 38% of participating Carnegie C (baccalaureate) HBCUs. Among participating non-HBCUs, full funding ranges from a high of 39% for Carnegie D to a low of 22% for Carnegie A (research) libraries. Combined partial and full funding for participants is highest for the Carnegie B libraries (83% of the HBCUs and 73% of the non-HBCUs). The largest percentage of libraries receiving no funding for participation in state-subsidized consortia is among the Carnegie C group, at 41% of both HBCUs and non-HBCUs.

I.F. Finances

The 2000 Academic Libraries Survey collected information on library expenditures over a 12-month period in three broad categories – salaries and wages, acquisition and preservation of information resources, and operating expenses. The “Finances” Tables in Section II provide details on responses for HBCU and non-HBCU libraries.

Salaries and Wages

Expenditures for salaries and wages include both full-time and part-time employees before deductions, excluding fringe benefits. Totals for the fiscal year were provided for librarians and other professional staff, student assistants, and all other paid staff. Tables reporting averages in Section II do not total salaries as a subcategory, since not all institutions provided responses in all salary categories. In addition, to protect the confidentiality of respondents, salary expenditure data was removed by NCES from individual records in the public-use data file for libraries where staff reported in any category was less than or equal to two FTE. The library’s total operating expenditures were not affected by the suppression of this salary data, nor are national or group totals. Data about fringe benefits is not included in this study because only a portion of the libraries pay these from the library budget (see question 25 on the survey in Appendix B).

HBCU and non-HBCU libraries, on average, spend most salary money on professional staff, least on student assistants (see Chart 14). The average total salary expenditures among HBCU groups falls below averages in comparable non-HBCU groups, but the total average staff size at HBCU libraries is often lower than at non-HBCUs (see Table 11).⁷

⁷ See Tables 3 and 4 for a report on the average number of staff per student FTE.

■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Chart 14: Average Total Annual Expenditures for Salaries for Three Categories of Staff

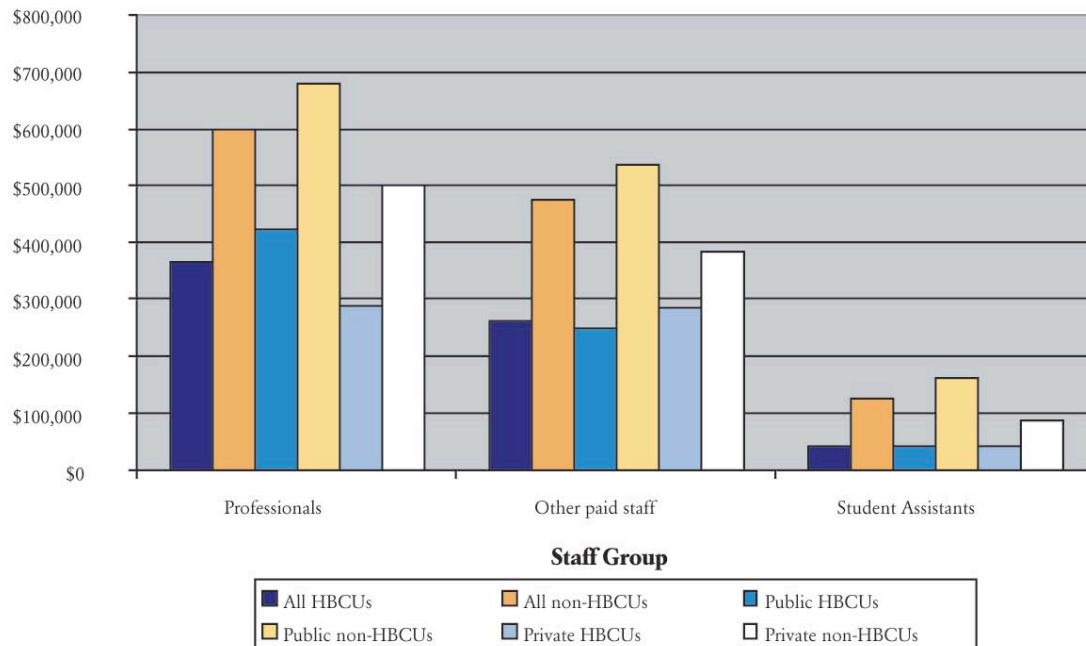


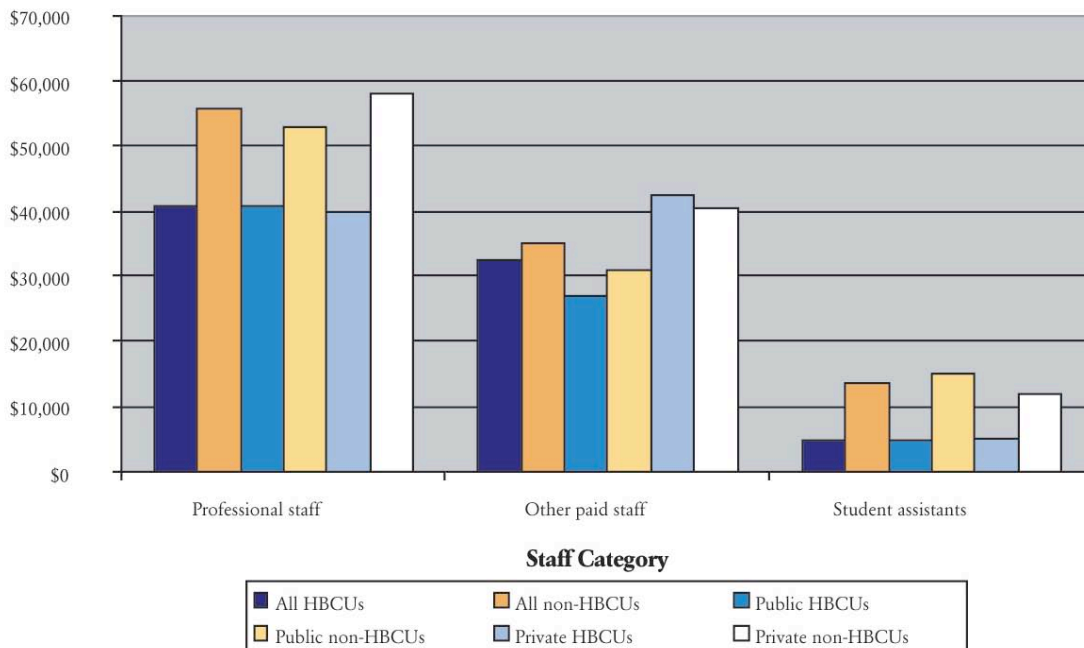
Table 11: Average Number of Staff and Average Total Annual Salary Expenditures

| | Professionals | | Other Paid Staff | | Student Assts. | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| | # | Salaries | # | Salaries | # | Salaries |
| All HBCUs | 8.94 | \$366,468 | 8.07 | \$262,998 | 8.28 | \$42,049 |
| All Non-HBCUs | 10.77 | \$601,166 | 13.6 | \$477,151 | 9.17 | \$126,237 |
| Public HBCUs | 10.43 | \$425,100 | 9.25 | \$249,853 | 8.66 | \$42,070 |
| Public Non-HBCUs | 12.78 | \$679,714 | 17.44 | \$538,115 | 10.77 | \$161,804 |
| Private HBCUs | 7.24 | \$290,592 | 6.72 | \$286,302 | 7.84 | \$42,022 |
| Private Non-HBCUs | 8.62 | \$502,107 | 9.51 | \$385,873 | 7.48 | \$90,312 |
| Carnegie A HBCUs | 26.75 | \$1,223,685 | 38 | \$1,102,391 | 24.5 | \$132,697 |
| Carnegie A Non-HBCUs | 59.21 | \$2,667,614 | 86.65 | \$2,208,500 | 48.02 | \$538,772 |
| Carnegie B HBCUs | 13.78 | \$503,786 | 11.84 | \$297,827 | 10.13 | \$50,008 |
| Carnegie B Non-HBCUs | 12.05 | \$521,141 | 14.25 | \$376,901 | 11.87 | \$98,638 |
| Carnegie C HBCUs | 5.53 | \$191,735 | 3.94 | \$125,112 | 6.22 | \$26,780 |
| Carnegie C Non-HBCUs | 5.05 | \$236,992 | 4.76 | \$152,647 | 5.90 | \$51,972 |
| Carnegie D HBCUs | 3.69 | \$203,557 | 2.98 | \$138,391 | 6.93 | \$30,586 |
| Carnegie D Non-HBCUs | 4.11 | \$256,588 | 4.74 | \$185,272 | 2.65 | \$33,307 |
| Carnegie E HBCUs | 9 | \$376,332 | 13.5 | \$263,667 | 1 | N/A |
| Carnegie E Non-HBCUs | 7.44 | \$503,860 | 10.1 | \$363,690 | 2.43 | \$46,089 |

The State of Libraries at HBCUs ■

Based on the average total salary expenditure in each category divided by the average number of staff reported for that category, the average salary per staff member is lower at HBCUs than at non-HBCUs (\$14,827 or 25% lower for professional staff, \$2,495 or 7% lower for other paid staff, and \$8,688 or 63% lower for student assistants). Lower average salaries per staff member at HBCUs also holds true for public institutions. The average salary per “other paid staff” member of private HBCUs is slightly higher (5%) than that of private non-HBCUs.

Chart 15: Average Annual Salary Expenditure per Staff Member for Three Categories of Staff



■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Chart 16: Average Annual Salary Expenditure per Staff Member for Three Categories of Staff by Carnegie Class Group

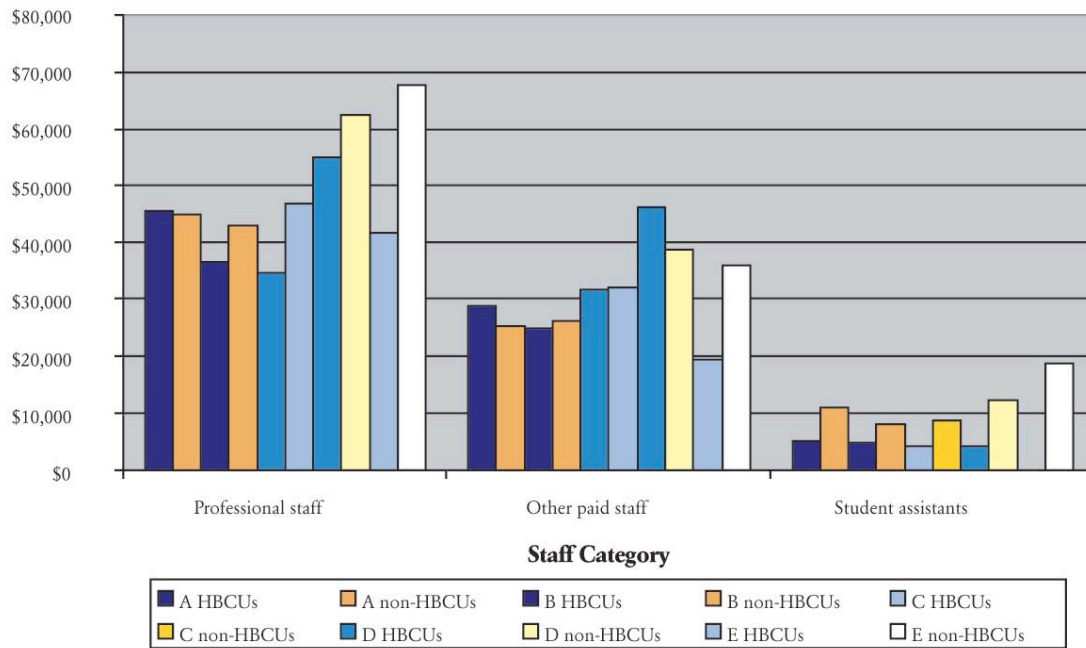


Chart 16 provides average salaries by Carnegie group. Carnegie A (research) HBCUs have a slightly higher average salary for professionals and other paid staff than do Carnegie A non-HBCUs, and Carnegie D (associate) HBCUs have a higher average salary for other paid staff than do Carnegie D non-HBCUs. In all other cases, the average annual salary for staff in HBCUs is below that in non-HBCUs in equivalent Carnegie groups.

Acquisition and Preservation of Information Resources

Annual library expenditures for information resources were collected for:

- One-time purchase of books, serial backfiles, and other materials in paper and microform
- One-time purchase or lease of books, serial backfiles, and other materials in electronic format
- Current serial subscriptions and search services in paper and microform
- Current serial subscriptions and search services in electronic format
- Acquisition of audiovisual materials
- Fees for document delivery and interlibrary loan services, including copies, faxes, royalties, and access
- Preservation expenditures for maintaining collections, including binding, conservation, and deacidification
- Expenditures for other materials not reported in the above categories (for example, cartographic materials and manuscripts).

Chart 17: HBCU Average Expenditure by Type of Resource

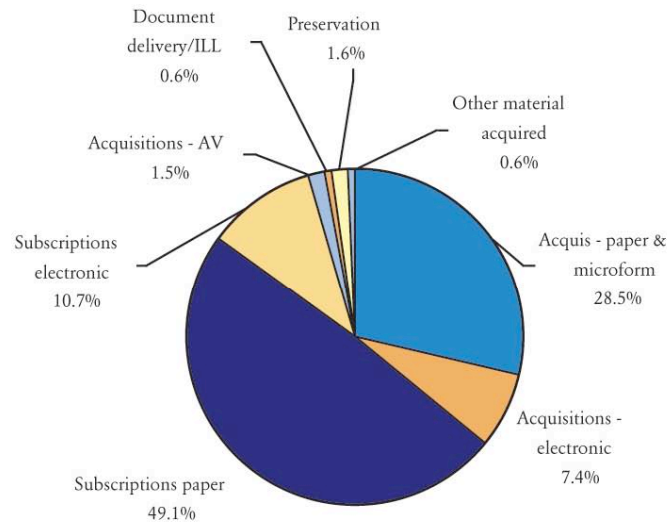
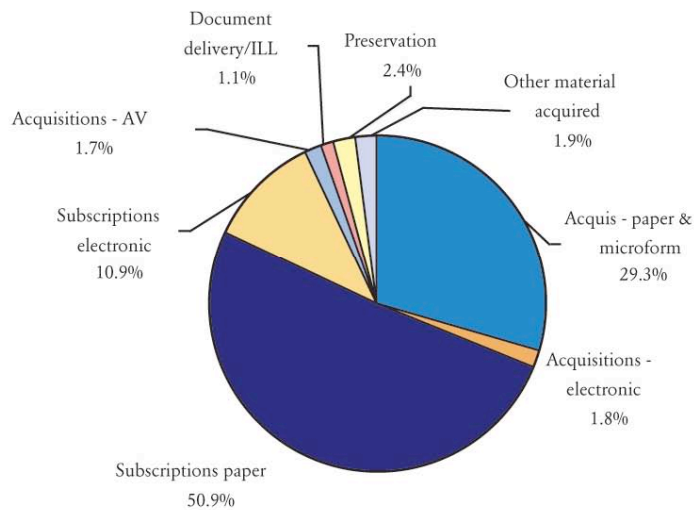


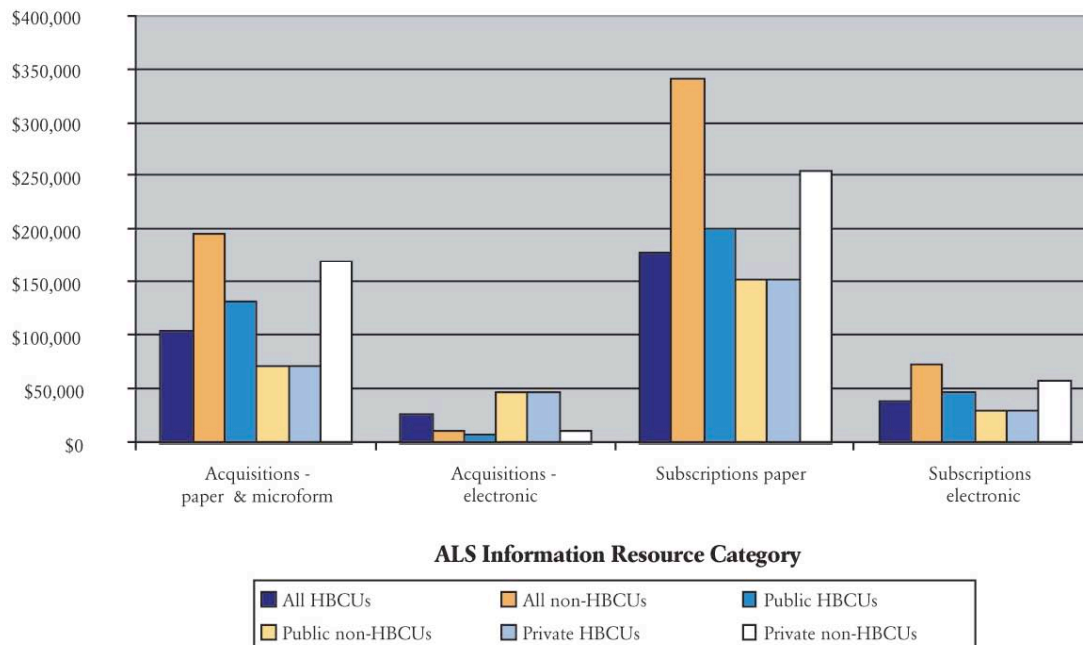
Chart 18: Non-HBCU Library Average Expenditure by Type of Resource



■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

HBCU and non-HBCU libraries spend the largest portion of their information resource funds on subscriptions, paper/microform and electronic (59% of the HBCU information resource expenditures and 62% of the non-HBCU information resource expenditures; see Charts 17 and 18). The proportion of information resource expenditures in survey categories is similar between HBCUs and non-HBCUs, with the largest distinction being that HBCUs spent 5% more on acquisition (one-time purchase) of electronic materials than non-HBCUs.

Chart 19: Average Annual Information Resource Expenditure by Type of Resource



Average annual information resource expenditures are higher in all categories for non-HBCUs than HBCUs (see Chart 19), with the exception of one-time acquisition of electronic resources (this, however, represents a small percentage of the overall information resource expenditure, as noted in Charts 17 and 18 above). All institution types spend more annually on average for paper/microform subscriptions than any other type of information resource. Public institutions, both HBCU and non-HBCU, spend more annually in all categories than do private institutions, with the exception of private HBCUs, which spend more on one-time acquisition of electronic resources than any other group.

Although there are some variations in individual information resource categories, Carnegie A (research) institutions spend more annually on average for information resources than Carnegie B (graduate), Carnegie B more than Carnegie C (baccalaureate), and Carnegie C more than Carnegie D (associate), among both HBCUs and non-HBCUs. Carnegie A and B HBCUs spend more annually on average for one-time acquisition of electronic resources than the non-HBCU Carnegie A and B libraries. Carnegie E (medical) library annual average expenditures on information resources fall in line with Carnegie B institutions, with the Carnegie E HBCUs spending more on paper subscriptions and slightly more overall than the non-HBCU Carnegie E libraries. Details are provided in the “Finances” Tables in Section II.

Chart 20: Average Annual Resource Expenditure per Student FTE

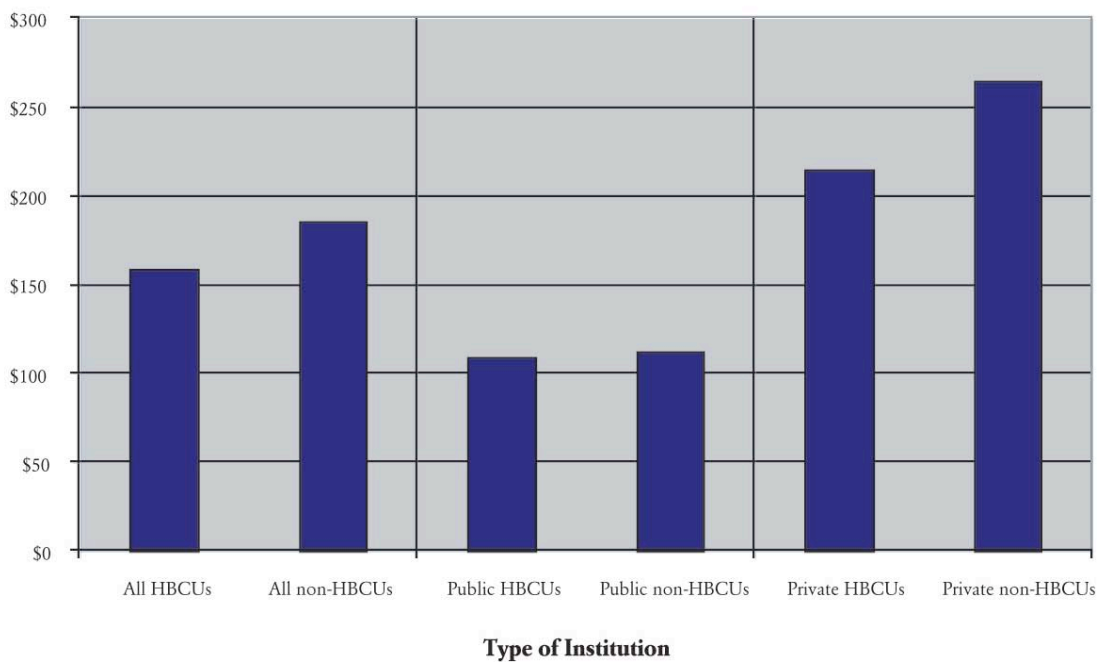
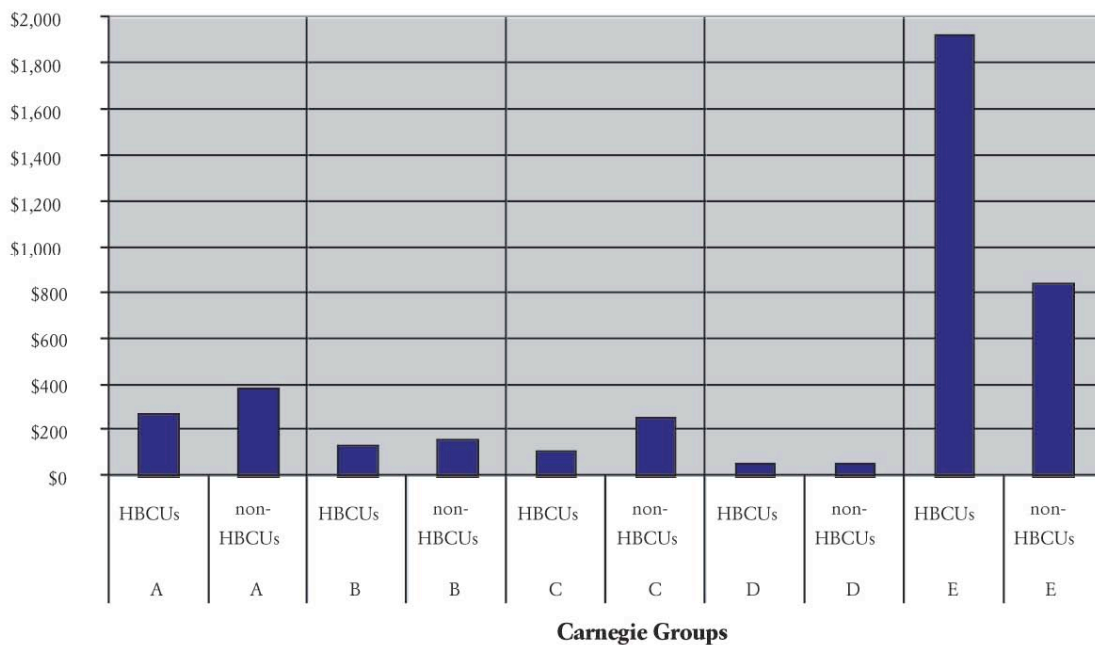


Chart 21: Average Annual Resource Expenditure per Student FTE by Carnegie Class Group



■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Average annual information resource expenditures can be impacted by the average size of institutions in the group (as noted in the “Demographics” section). Charts 20 and 21 illustrate the average annual expenditure on information resources per student FTE, by library group and type.

Non-HBCUs (excluding medical libraries) spend more, on average, for information resources per student FTE than do HBCUs. Private institutions spend more than twice as much on information resources per student FTE than public. Although the public HBCUs and non-HBCUs spend close to the same amount, on average, for information resources per student FTE, the private non-HBCUs spend about 25% more than the private HBCUs. Carnegie D (associate) HBCUs and non-HBCUs spend nearly identical amounts per student FTE, on average, for information resources (there is only a \$0.28 difference). Non-HBCU Carnegie A (research) libraries spend 40% more than HBCU Carnegie A; non-HBCU Carnegie B (graduate) libraries spend 15% more than HBCU Carnegie B; and non-HBCU Carnegie C (baccalaureate) libraries spend 2.3 times more than HBCU Carnegie C. Carnegie E HBCU and non-HBCU libraries spend the most on information resources per student FTE.

Operating Expenses

Annual operating expenditures reported in the 2000 Academic Libraries Survey were for:

- Furniture and equipment purchased (excluding computers)
- Computer hardware and software purchased and leased (including maintenance)
- Services from bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (excluding expenditures for electronic information resources and document delivery/ILL)
- All other operating expenses not reported elsewhere, excluding expenditures for new buildings and building renovations. “Other” expenditures would include such expenses as electricity, telecommunications, and HVAC operation.

Chart 22: HBCU Library Average Operating Expenditures

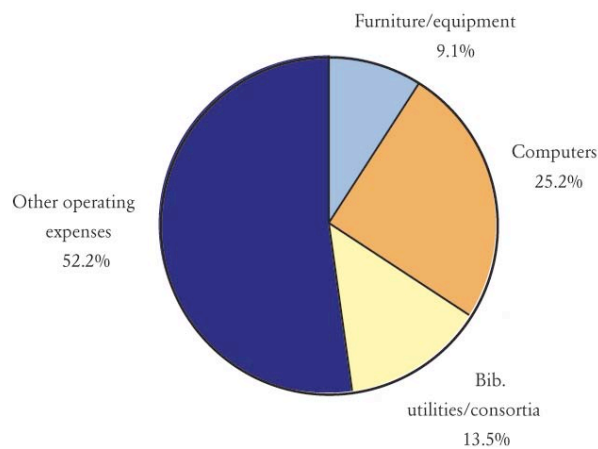
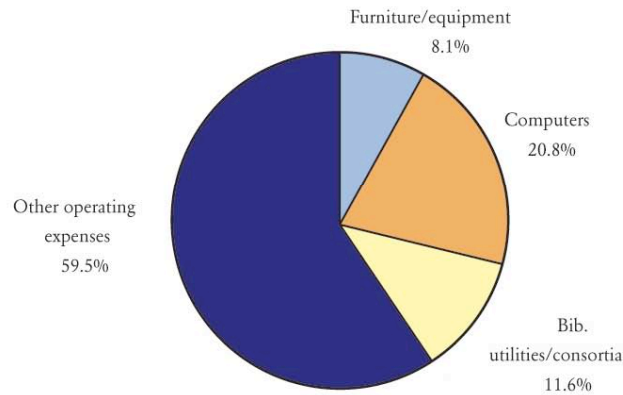


Chart 23: Non-HBCU Library Average Operating Expenditures



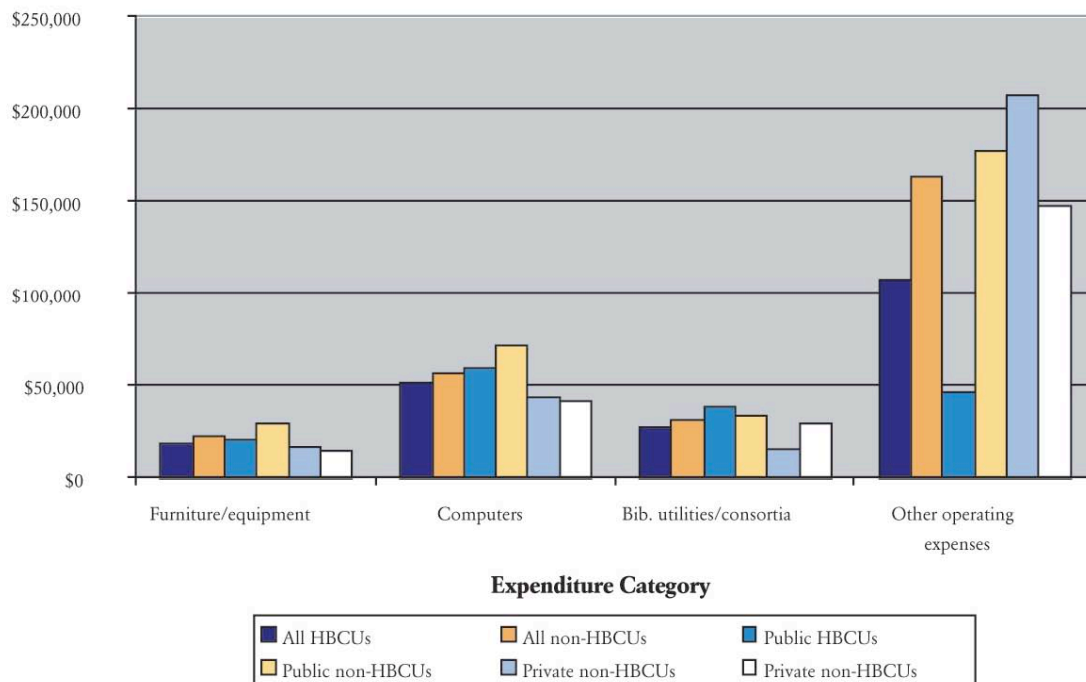
Among both HBCUs and non-HBCUs, the largest portion of operating expense falls into the “other” category. Within the three remaining categories (furniture, computers, and bibliographic utilities), the HBCUs spend a slightly greater percentage of their overall operating budget than the non-HBCUs in each area (see Charts 22 and 23).

In terms of average annual operating expenses, HBCUs and non-HBCUs spent similar amounts in all categories except “other” (see Chart 24). Public institutions spent slightly more, on average, on furniture, computers, and bibliographic utilities/consortia than private institutions. Private HBCUs spent the least of all groups in the area of bibliographic utilities/consortia. Public HBCUs spent less on other operating expenses than any other group, whereas the private HBCUs spent more than any other group.

As with information resource expenditures, operating expenses are tied to the size of the institution. To provide a more standard base for comparison, Charts 25 and 26 describe total operating expenses for HBCU and non-HBCU libraries per student FTE. These show that the HBCUs as a group spend 14% more annually per student FTE for operating expenses than non-HBCUs. Public HBCUs spend 28% more and private HBCUs spend 10% more than non-HBCUs per student FTE for operating expenses. In addition, private institutions spend twice as much on average per student FTE for operating expenses than do public institutions.

■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Chart 24: Average Annual Operating Expenditures by Library Type



Carnegie A (research) HBCU libraries spend 30% more on average per student FTE for operating expenses than non-HBCU Carnegie A. Carnegie B (graduate), Carnegie C (baccalaureate), and Carnegie D (associate) HBCUs and non-HBCUs spend similar amounts per student FTE for operating expenses within their groups. The Carnegie E (medical) non-HBCUs spend the most on average per student FTE for operating expenses of all groups, nearly 60% more than the Carnegie E HBCUs.

Total Expenditures

Proportionally, the HBCUs and non-HBCUs, whether public or private, spend a similar percentage of their overall expenditures in each of the three major expense categories – salaries, information resources, and operations (see Chart 27). Salaries and wages consume 57% to 61% of the annual expenditures, information resource acquisition and preservation consume 27% to 33%, and operating costs consume 10% to 14%. HBCUs and non-HBCUs as a whole spend an almost identical percentage on salaries; HBCUs spend a slightly higher percentage on operations whereas non-HBCUs spend a slightly higher percentage on information resources.

Chart 25: Average Annual Operating Expense per Student FTE for HBCU and Non-HBCU Libraries

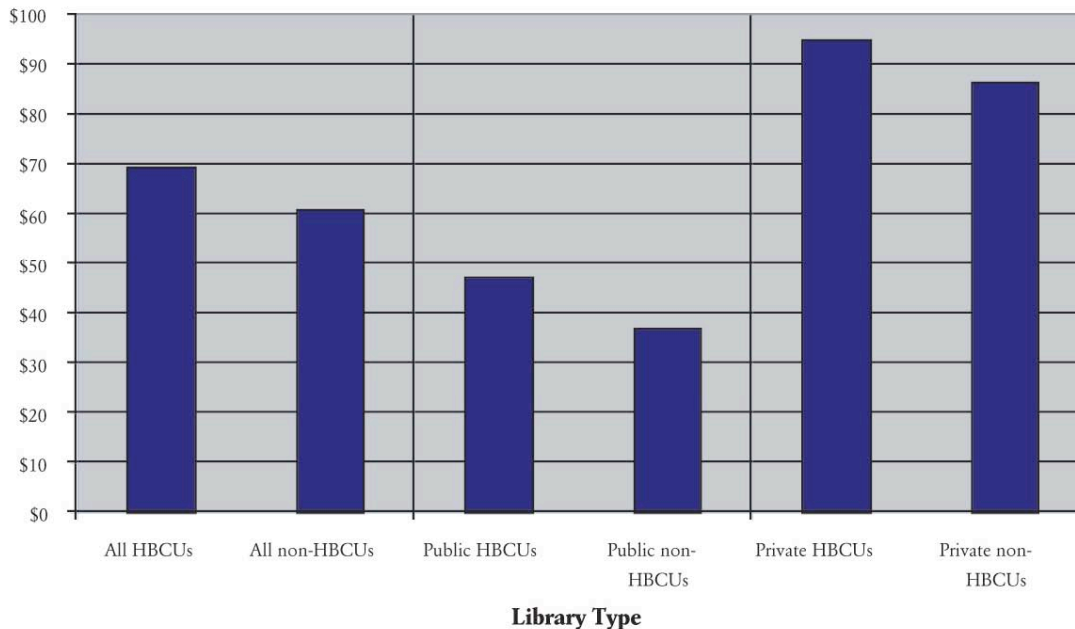
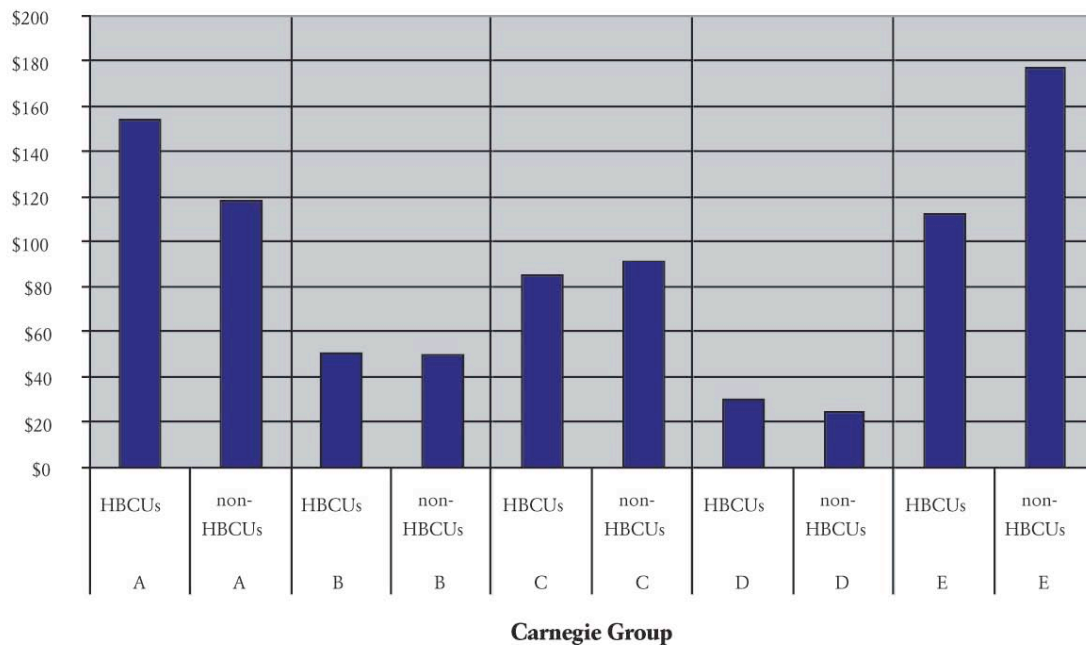
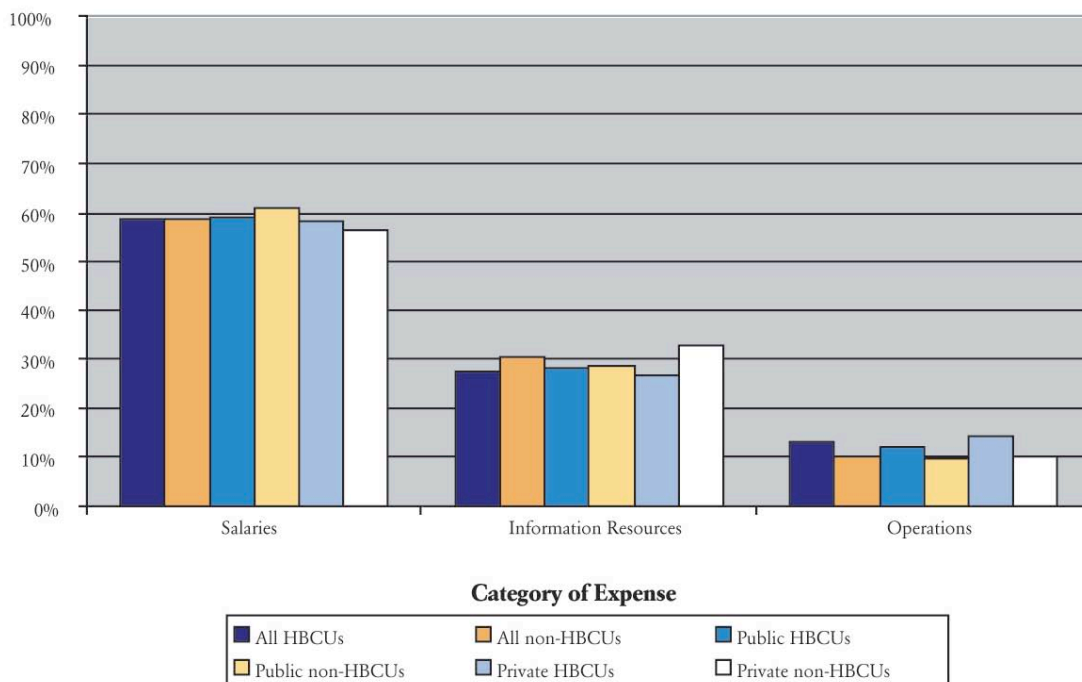


Chart 26: Average Annual Operating Expenditure per Student FTE by Carnegie Class Group



■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Chart 27: Average Annual Expenditures as a Portion of Total



Greater variation in percentage of overall expenditures falling into the three categories can be seen among the Carnegie groups (Chart 28). Carnegie D (associate) libraries, both HBCU and non-HBCU, spend the highest percentage on salaries and the lowest percentage on information resources among all Carnegie groups. Carnegie A (research) libraries spend the lowest percentage on salaries and, with Carnegie E (medical) libraries, the highest percentage on information resources. Except for Carnegie E libraries, the HBCUs in all other Carnegie groups spend smaller percentages on information resources and higher percentages on operations than do comparable non-HBCUs.

Average annual library expenditure per student FTE is similar for HBCUs and non-HBCUs as a whole (\$516.44 for HBCUs and \$538.33 for non-HBCUs). However, average annual expenditure per student FTE is significantly lower at public institutions, both HBCU and non-HBCU, than at private institutions (see Chart 29). Private HBCUs spend 1.8 times as much per student FTE as public HBCUs, and private non-HBCUs spend 2.2 times as much as public non-HBCUs. Public HBCU libraries spend about 10% more per student FTE than public non-HBCU libraries, and private HBCU libraries spend about 10% less per student FTE than private non-HBCU libraries.

Chart 28: Average Annual Expenditures as a Portion of Total by Carnegie Group

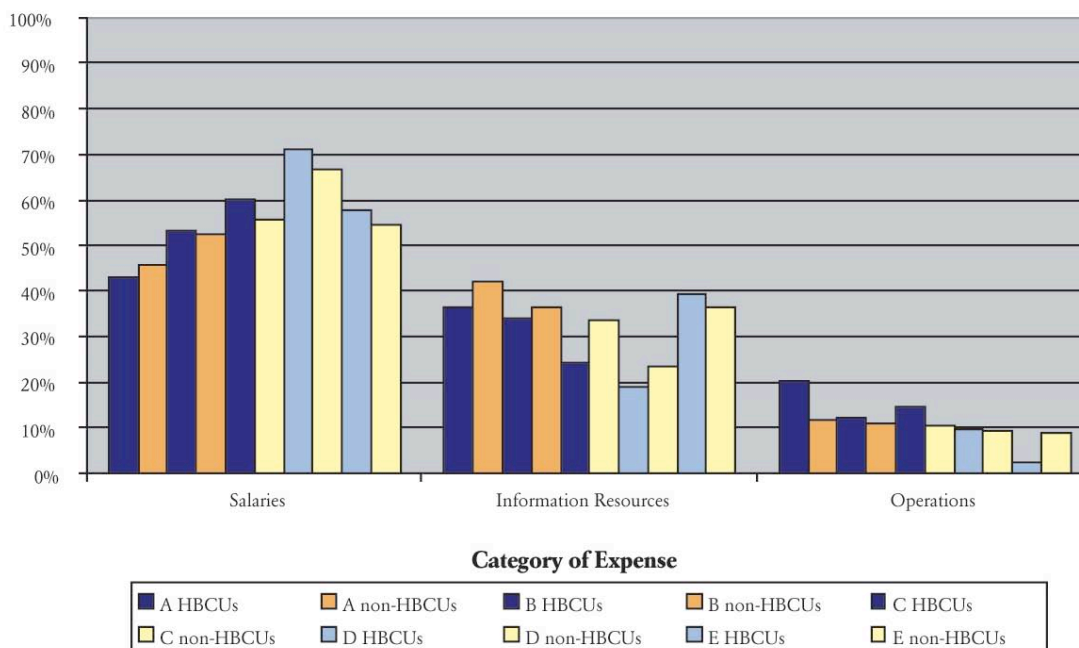
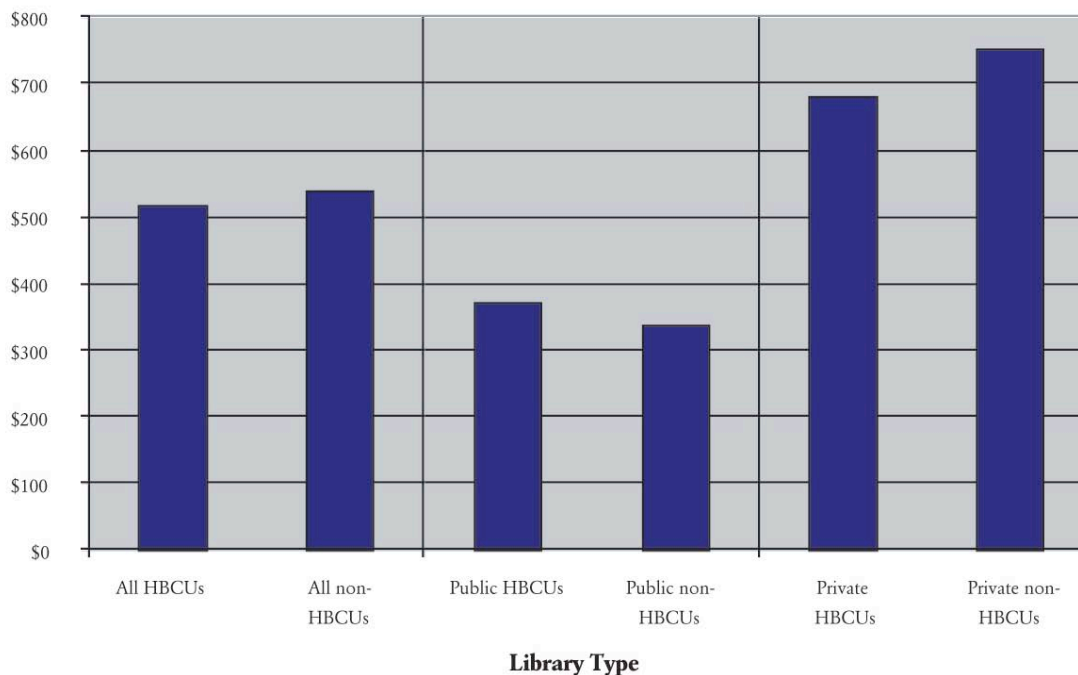


Chart 29: Average Annual Library Expenditure per Student FTE



■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

Chart 30: Average Annual Library Expenditure per Student FTE by Carnegie Class Group

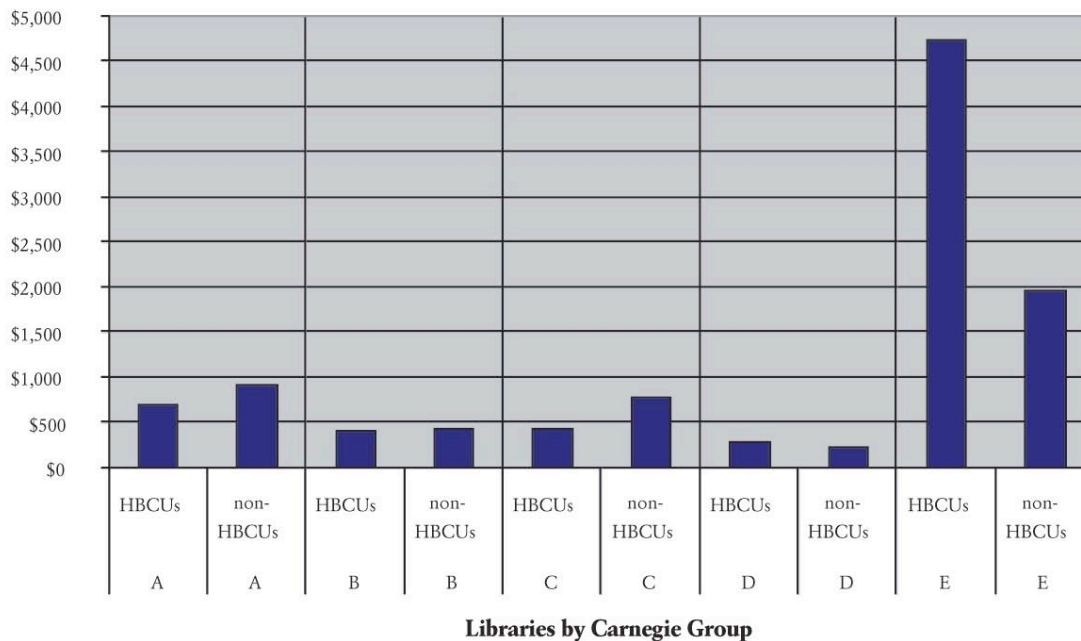
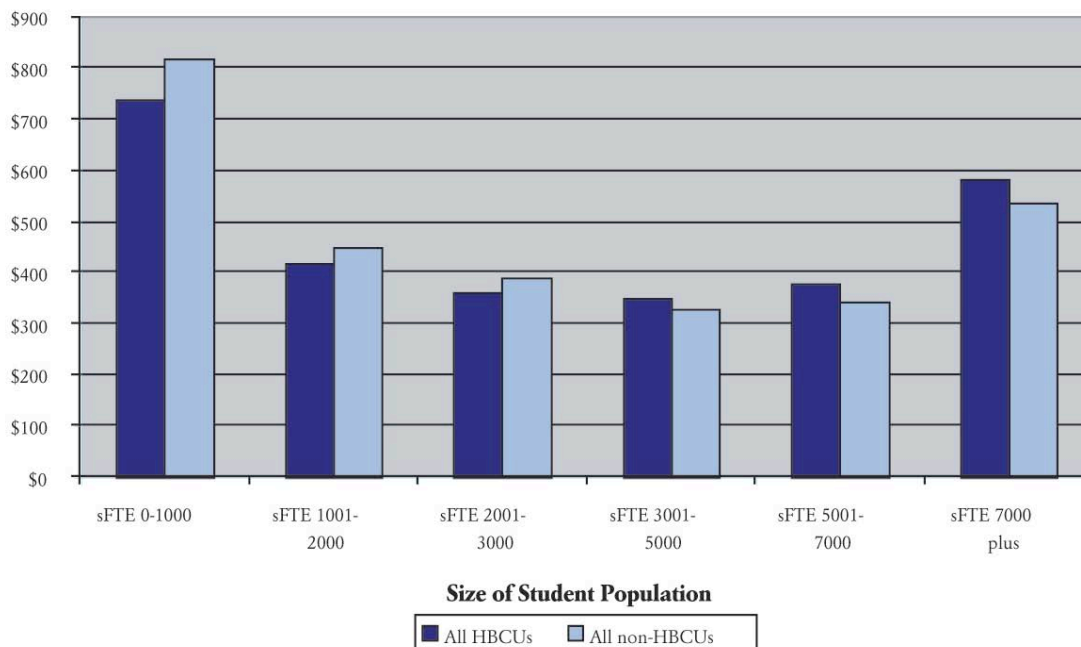


Chart 30 illustrates variations in average annual library expenditure per student FTE among the different Carnegie groups. Carnegie E (medical) libraries spend significantly more per student FTE than do other Carnegie groups, with the HBCU medical libraries spending nearly 2.5 times as much per student FTE as non-HBCU medicals. Carnegie A (research) libraries spend more on average per student FTE than groups B (graduate) through D (associate). The Carnegie A non-HBCUs spend 30% more per student FTE than the Carnegie A HBCUs. The Carnegie B non-HBCUs spend 5% more per student FTE, and the Carnegie C (baccalaureate) non-HBCUs spend 78% more per student FTE. Carnegie D HBCUs spend 28% more per student FTE than Carnegie D non-HBCUs.

The smallest size institutions in terms of student enrollment (1,000 FTE or less) spend more annually on average per student FTE than others, among both HBCUs and non-HBCUs (see Chart 31). The largest institutions (7,000 student FTE or more) are second highest in terms of annual average library expenditures per student FTE. In both cases (smallest and largest student enrollment groups), the libraries spend twice as much or more per student on acquisitions than libraries in other student enrollment groups (see the tables in Section II for “Total Expenses by Student FTE Group,” “Acquisition Expenses by Student FTE Group,” and “Operating Expenses by Student FTE Group”). In addition, the libraries in the 0-1,000 student enrollment group spend nearly twice as much on salaries per student than all other student enrollment groups.

Chart 31: Average Annual Library Expenditure per Student FTE by Size of Student Population for HBCUs and Non-HBCUs



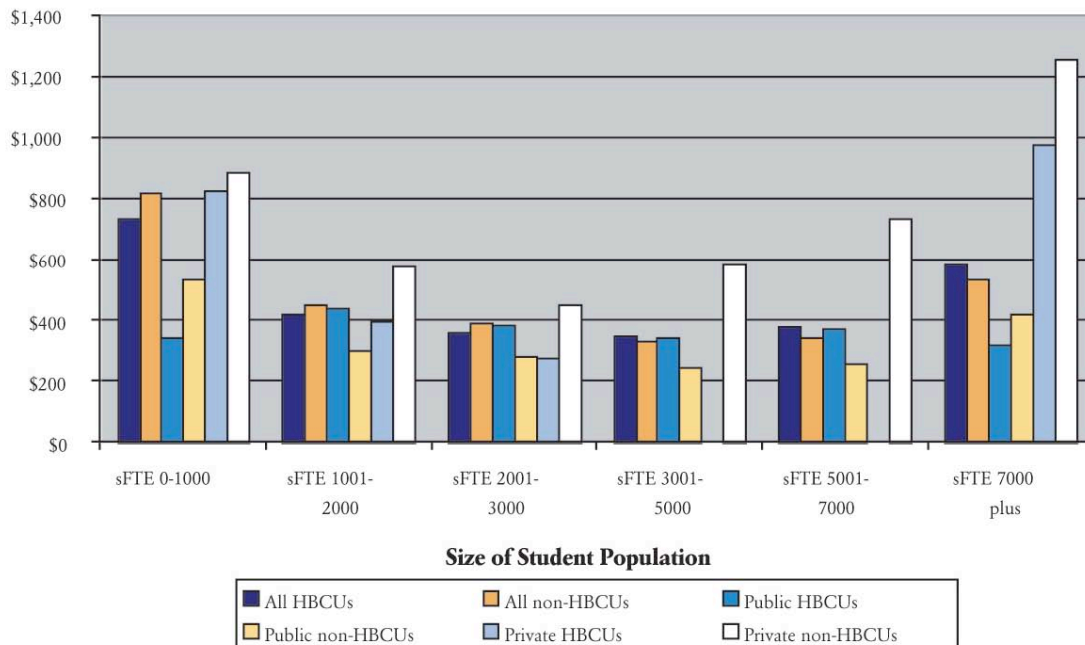
Among the three smallest institutional size groups (student enrollments of 3,000 or below), non-HBCUs spend slightly more on average per student FTE annually than HBCUs. Among the three largest institutional size groups, the HBCUs spend slightly more on average per student FTE annually than non-HBCUs. The difference between the HBCU and non-HBCU libraries' average annual expenditure per student FTE ranges between 8% and 10% (of the higher expenditure) for the institutions with student enrollments below 3,000, and between 6% and 9% for the institutions with student enrollments above 3,000.

Chart 32 shows average annual library expenditures per student FTE by size of institution for public and private HBCUs and non-HBCUs. Note that only one HBCU fell into each of the private library groups with student enrollments of 3,001-5,000 and 5,001 to 7,000, so that data has been excluded from the chart to maintain confidentiality.

■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

The public HBCU libraries serving the smallest and largest groups of enrolled students spend less per student FTE than their non-HBCU counterparts (35% less in the 0-1,000 student FTE group and 24% less in the 7,000 plus student FTE group). In the four middle-size groups, the public HBCUs spend about 30% more per student FTE than the public non-HBCUs. Among the four groups reporting private library expenditures, the non-HBCUs spend more per student FTE in each, from a low of 6% more for the libraries serving 1,000 or fewer student FTEs to a high of 39% more in the libraries serving 2,001 to 3,000 student FTEs.

Chart 32: Average Annual Library Expenditure per Student FTE by Size of Student Population for Public and Private Institutions



Section II: Tables

Aggregated HBCUs – RESOURCE AND SERVICE VOLUME (page 1 of 2)

Numbers represent the average or, if there are two numbers reported, the average / the average per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs |
|---------------|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 02 | # librarians | 6.83 | 7.83 | 5.69 | 24.50 | 9.91 | 4.25 |
| 03 | # other professionals | 2.11 | 2.60 | 1.56 | 2.25 | 3.87 | 1.28 |
| 04 | Total professional staff / per sFTE | 8.94 / .0050 | 10.43 / .0034 | 7.24 / .0069 | 26.75 / .0031 | 13.78 / .0037 | 5.53 / .0055 |
| 05 | # other paid staff | 8.07 | 9.25 | 6.72 | 38.00 | 11.84 | 3.94 |
| 06 | # contributing staff | .13 | .14 | .13 | 0 | .08 | .21 |
| 07 | # student assistants | 8.28 | 8.66 | 7.84 | 24.50 | 10.13 | 6.22 |
| 08 | Total FTE staff / per sFTE | 25.43 / .0146 | 28.48 / .0095 | 21.94 / .0204 | 89.25 / .0104 | 35.83 / .0092 | 15.90 / .0163 |
| 26(1) | Volumes added in FY / per sFTE | 3758 / 1.87 | 4174 / 1.38 | 3282 / 2.44 | 15588 / 1.80 | 5506 / 1.37 | 2251 / 2.20 |
| 26(2) | Total vols at end FY / per sFTE | 202971 / 90.24 | 239409 / 72.80 | 161328 / 110.18 | 916269 / 105.97 | 327743 / 86.71 | 104482 / 100.90 |
| 27(1) | Titles added in FY / per sFTE | 3505 / 1.64 | 4370 / 1.41 | 2517 / 1.91 | 12910 / 1.54 | 5799 / 1.49 | 1737 / 1.71 |
| 27(2) | Total titles at end FY / per sFTE | 134297 / 65.34 | 162321 / 49.22 | 102269 / 83.77 | 435831 / 53.26 | 218311 / 55.99 | 83880 / 82.38 |
| 28(1) | Microforms added / per sFTE | 7122 / 2.40 | 10946 / 3.40 | 2751 / 1.26 | 21927 / 2.75 | 13166 / 3.34 | 3091 / 2.07 |
| 28(2) | Total mf at end FY / per sFTE | 299714 / 99.77 | 426733 / 144.74 | 154550 / 48.37 | 1461114 / 168.47 | 524705 / 148.54 | 119019 / 87.48 |
| 29(1) | Subscriptions added | 103 | 45 | 169 | 1016 | 35 | 81 |
| 29(2) | Total subscrip. End FY / per sFTE | 2309 / 1.42 | 1248 / .37 | 3521 / 2.61 | 5184 / .59 | 4357 / 1.33 | 1310 / 1.86 |
| 30(1) | AV added in FY | 1369 | 139 | 2776 | 27493 | 157 | 155 |
| 30(2) | Total AV at end FY / per sFTE | 13942 / 6.44 | 20794 / 8.56 | 6111 / 4.01 | 42350 / 4.77 | 15435 / 3.52 | 13727 / 9.33 |
| 31 | ILL to – returnable | 478 | 583 | 357 | 1365 | 865 | 268 |
| 32 | ILL to – non-returnable | 411 | 433 | 387 | 1880 | 742 | 124 |
| 33 | Total ILL to others | 889 | 1015 | 744 | 3245 | 1606 | 392 |
| 34 | ILL rec'd – returnable | 250 | 277 | 219 | 1870 | 359 | 90 |
| 35 | ILL rec'd – non-returnable | 310 | 291 | 333 | 2293 | 450 | 51 |
| 36 | Total ILL received / per sFTE | 560 / .26 | 567 / .17 | 552 / .35 | 4163 / .45 | 809 / .19 | 141 / .10 |
| 37 | Documents delivered from commercial services / per sFTE | 428 / .46 | 144 / .03 | 753 / .95 | 873 / .11 | 131 / .02 | 733 / .90 |
| 38 | Circulation transactions / per sFTE | 27108 / 22.80 | 26213 / 8.02 | 28131 / 39.68 | 130717 / 14.37 | 28942 / 6.65 | 14998 / 11.70 |
| 39 | Presentations to groups / per sFTE | 98 / .08 | 87 / .03 | 110 / .14 | 165 / .02 | 87 / .02 | 115 / .13 |
| 40 | Total attendance at above | 1592 | 1602 | 1581 | 4215 | 1732 | 1417 |
| 41 | Hours open per week | 80 | 81 | 79 | 93 | 87 | 77 |
| 42 | Gate count per week / per sFTE | 3071 / 1.70 | 3292 / 1.05 | 2817 / 2.46 | 8459 / 1.02 | 4813 / 1.29 | 1955 / 2.04 |
| 43 | Ref. trans. per week / per sFTE | 668 / .33 | 902 / .27 | 401 / .39 | 1214 / .14 | 1223 / .31 | 392 / .31 |

Aggregated HBCUs – RESOURCE AND SERVICE VOLUME (continued, p. 2 of 2)

Numbers represent the average or, if there are two numbers reported, the average / the average per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs |
|---------------|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 02 | # librarians | 6.83 | 7.83 | 5.69 | 2.62 | 8.50 |
| 03 | # other professionals | 2.11 | 2.60 | 1.56 | 1.08 | .50 |
| 04 | Total professional staff / per sFTE | 8.94 / .0050 | 10.43 / .0034 | 7.24 / .0069 | 3.69 / .0032 | 9.00 / .0283 |
| 05 | # other paid staff | 8.07 | 9.25 | 6.72 | 2.98 | 13.50 |
| 06 | # contributing staff | .13 | .14 | .13 | .06 | 0 |
| 07 | # student assistants | 8.28 | 8.66 | 7.84 | 6.93 | 1.00 |
| 08 | Total FTE staff / per sFTE | 25.43 / .0146 | 28.48 / .0095 | 21.94 / .0204 | 13.65 / .0150 | 23.50 / .0631 |
| 26(1) | Volumes added in FY / per sFTE | 3758 / 1.87 | 4174 / 1.38 | 3282 / 2.44 | 1426 / 1.57 | 1545 / 4.55 |
| 26(2) | Total vols at end FY / per sFTE | 202971 / 90.24 | 239409 / 72.80 | 161328 / 110.18 | 41782 / 35.56 | 83183 / 241.79 |
| 27(1) | Titles added in FY / per sFTE | 3505 / 1.64 | 4370 / 1.41 | 2517 / 1.91 | 1599 / 1.53 | 956 / 3.38 |
| 27(2) | Total titles at end FY / per sFTE | 134297 / 65.34 | 162321 / 49.22 | 102269 / 83.77 | 33416 / 31.37 | 27483 / 88.11 |
| 28(1) | Microforms added / per sFTE | 7122 / 2.40 | 10946 / 3.40 | 2751 / 1.26 | 3136 / 1.56 | 411 / .48 |
| 28(2) | Total mf at end FY / per sFTE | 299714 / 99.77 | 426733 / 144.74 | 154550 / 48.37 | 68773 / 23.03 | 10260 / 11.98 |
| 29(1) | Subscriptions added | 103 | 45 | 169 | 37 | 170 |
| 29(2) | Total subscrip. End FY / per sFTE | 2309 / 1.42 | 1248 / .37 | 3521 / 2.61 | 267 / .23 | 917 / 2.83 |
| 30(1) | AV added in FY | 1369 | 139 | 2776 | 149 | 135 |
| 30(2) | Total AV at end FY / per sFTE | 13942 / 6.44 | 20794 / 8.56 | 6111 / 4.01 | 4330 / 3.50 | 2470 / 10.37 |
| 31 | ILL to – returnable | 478 | 583 | 357 | 92 | 11 |
| 32 | ILL to – non-returnable | 411 | 433 | 387 | 12 | 1299 |
| 33 | Total ILL to others | 889 | 1015 | 744 | 104 | 1310 |
| 34 | ILL rec'd – returnable | 250 | 277 | 219 | 55 | 34 |
| 35 | ILL rec'd – non-returnable | 310 | 291 | 333 | 9 | 1733 |
| 36 | Total ILL received / per sFTE | 560 / .26 | 567 / .17 | 552 / .35 | 64 / .03 | 1767 / 5.48 |
| 37 | Documents delivered from commercial services / per sFTE | 428 / .46 | 144 / .03 | 753 / .95 | 1 / .0006 | 233 / 1.14 |
| 38 | Circulation transactions / per sFTE | 27108 / 22.80 | 26213 / 8.02 | 28131 / 39.68 | 12175 / 6.37 | 144690 / 614.01 |
| 39 | Presentations to groups / per sFTE | 98 / .08 | 87 / .03 | 110 / .14 | 42 / .03 | 105 / .24 |
| 40 | Total attendance at above | 1592 | 1602 | 1581 | 1058 | 1480 |
| 41 | Hours open per week | 80 | 81 | 79 | 64 | 107 |
| 42 | Gate count per week / per sFTE | 3071 / 1.70 | 3292 / 1.05 | 2817 / 2.46 | 1332 / 1.17 | 1758 / 5.72 |
| 43 | Ref. trans. per week / per sFTE | 668 / .33 | 902 / .27 | 401 / .39 | 227 / .24 | 188 / .61 |

Aggregated HBCUs – ELECTRONIC SERVICES (page 1 of 2)

Numbers represent percent responding YES of all surveyed institutions.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 44(1-2) | e-catalog on-campus | 88.9% | 95.8% | 81.0% | 100.0% | 96.6% | 83.3% |
| 44(3-4) | e-catalog off-campus | 70.0% | 81.3% | 57.1% | 100.0% | 86.2% | 59.5% |
| 45(1-2) | e-index/ref tools on-campus | 95.6% | 97.9% | 92.9% | 100.0% | 96.6% | 92.9% |
| 45(3-4) | e-index/ref tools off-campus | 65.6% | 72.9% | 57.1% | 75.0% | 72.4% | 57.1% |
| 46(1-2) | e-fulltext periodicals on-campus | 95.6% | 97.9% | 92.9% | 100.0% | 96.6% | 92.9% |
| 46(3-4) | e-fulltext periodicals off-campus | 65.6% | 75.0% | 54.8% | 75.0% | 69.0% | 57.1% |
| 47(1-2) | e-fulltext reserves on-campus | 24.4% | 31.3% | 16.7% | 50.0% | 24.1% | 21.4% |
| 47(3-4) | e-fulltext reserves off-campus | 14.4% | 20.8% | 7.1% | 50.0% | 17.2% | 11.9% |
| 48(1-2) | Other e-files on-campus | 41.1% | 43.8% | 38.1% | 75.0% | 44.8% | 35.7% |
| 48(3-4) | Other e-files off-campus | 24.4% | 33.3% | 14.3% | 75.0% | 31.0% | 14.3% |
| 49(1-2) | Internet access on-campus | 95.6% | 97.9% | 92.9% | 100.0% | 96.6% | 92.9% |
| 49(3-4) | Internet access off-campus | 65.6% | 68.8% | 61.9% | 75.0% | 75.9% | 54.8% |
| 50(1-2) | e-reference on-campus | 65.6% | 66.7% | 64.3% | 100.0% | 69.0% | 59.5% |
| 50(304) | e-reference off-campus | 55.6% | 60.4% | 50.0% | 100.0% | 65.5% | 42.9% |
| 51(1-2) | e-ILL requests on-campus | 80.0% | 85.4% | 73.8% | 75.0% | 89.7% | 76.2% |
| 51(3-4) | e-ILL requests off-campus | 48.9% | 58.3% | 38.1% | 75.0% | 79.3% | 28.6% |
| 52(1-2) | Tech. for disabled on-campus | 50.0% | 58.3% | 40.5% | 100.0% | 58.6% | 35.7% |
| 52(3-4) | Tech. for disabled off-campus | 14.4% | 16.7% | 11.9% | 50.0% | 13.8% | 11.9% |
| 53(1-2) | Internet instruction on-campus | 94.4% | 97.9% | 90.5% | 100.0% | 96.6% | 90.5% |
| 53(3-4) | Internet instruction off-campus | 54.4% | 64.6% | 42.9% | 100.0% | 51.7% | 47.6% |
| 54(1-2) | e-doc delivery on-campus | 38.9% | 54.2% | 21.4% | 75.0% | 51.7% | 23.8% |
| 54(3-4) | e-doc delivery off-campus | 25.6% | 37.5% | 11.9% | 50.0% | 37.9% | 14.3% |
| 55(1-2) | Video conference on-campus | 34.4% | 43.8% | 23.8% | 25.0% | 37.9% | 28.6% |
| 55(3-4) | Video conference off-campus | 15.6% | 18.8% | 11.9% | 25.0% | 20.7% | 14.3% |
| 56(1-2) | Satellite broadcast on-campus | 43.3% | 52.1% | 33.3% | 50.0% | 44.8% | 33.3% |
| 56(3-4) | Satellite broadcast off-campus | 24.4% | 31.3% | 16.7% | 50.0% | 34.5% | 14.3% |
| 57 | Computers for patron use | 85.6% | 93.8% | 76.2% | 100.0% | 93.1% | 76.2% |
| 58 | Software for patron use | 82.2% | 83.3% | 81.0% | 100.0% | 86.2% | 76.2% |
| 59 | Scanning for patron use | 36.7% | 43.8% | 28.6% | 25.0% | 34.5% | 35.7% |

Aggregated HBCUs – ELECTRONIC SERVICES (continued, p. 2 of 2)

Numbers represent percent responding YES of all surveyed institutions.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 44(1-2) | e-catalog on-campus | 88.9% | 95.8% | 81.0% | 84.6% | 100.0% |
| 44(3-4) | e-catalog off-campus | 70.0% | 81.3% | 57.1% | 53.8% | 100.0% |
| 45(1-2) | e-index/ref tools on-campus | 95.6% | 97.9% | 92.9% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 45(3-4) | e-index/ref tools off-campus | 65.6% | 72.9% | 57.1% | 69.2% | 100.0% |
| 46(1-2) | e-fulltext periodicals on-campus | 95.6% | 97.9% | 92.9% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 46(3-4) | e-fulltext periodicals off-campus | 65.6% | 75.0% | 54.8% | 76.9% | 100.0% |
| 47(1-2) | e-fulltext reserves on-campus | 24.4% | 31.3% | 16.7% | 23.1% | 50.0% |
| 47(3-4) | e-fulltext reserves off-campus | 14.4% | 20.8% | 7.1% | 0.0% | 50.0% |
| 48(1-2) | Other e-files on-campus | 41.1% | 43.8% | 38.1% | 38.5% | 50.0% |
| 48(3-4) | Other e-files off-campus | 24.4% | 33.3% | 14.3% | 30.8% | 0.0% |
| 49(1-2) | Internet access on-campus | 95.6% | 97.9% | 92.9% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 49(3-4) | Internet access off-campus | 65.6% | 68.8% | 61.9% | 69.2% | 100.0% |
| 50(1-2) | e-reference on-campus | 65.6% | 66.7% | 64.3% | 61.5% | 100.0% |
| 50(304) | e-reference off-campus | 55.6% | 60.4% | 50.0% | 61.5% | 50.0% |
| 51(1-2) | e-ILL requests on-campus | 80.0% | 85.4% | 73.8% | 69.2% | 100.0% |
| 51(3-4) | e-ILL requests off-campus | 48.9% | 58.3% | 38.1% | 30.8% | 100.0% |
| 52(1-2) | Tech. for disabled on-campus | 50.0% | 58.3% | 40.5% | 61.5% | 50.0% |
| 52(3-4) | Tech. for disabled off-campus | 14.4% | 16.7% | 11.9% | 15.4% | 0.0% |
| 53(1-2) | Internet instruction on-campus | 94.4% | 97.9% | 90.5% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 53(3-4) | Internet instruction off-campus | 54.4% | 64.6% | 42.9% | 61.5% | 100.0% |
| 54(1-2) | e-doc delivery on-campus | 38.9% | 54.2% | 21.4% | 38.5% | 100.0% |
| 54(3-4) | e-doc delivery off-campus | 25.6% | 37.5% | 11.9% | 23.1% | 50.0% |
| 55(1-2) | Video conference on-campus | 34.4% | 43.8% | 23.8% | 46.2% | 50.0% |
| 55(3-4) | Video conference off-campus | 15.6% | 18.8% | 11.9% | 0.0% | 50.0% |
| 56(1-2) | Satellite broadcast on-campus | 43.3% | 52.1% | 33.3% | 69.2% | 50.0% |
| 56(3-4) | Satellite broadcast off-campus | 24.4% | 31.3% | 16.7% | 23.1% | 50.0% |
| 57 | Computers for patron use | 85.6% | 93.8% | 76.2% | 92.3% | 100.0% |
| 58 | Software for patron use | 82.2% | 83.3% | 81.0% | 84.6% | 100.0% |
| 59 | Scanning for patron use | 36.7% | 43.8% | 28.6% | 38.5% | 100.0% |

Aggregated HBCUs – INFRASTRUCTURE

The number of branch libraries is the average per institution type. All other numbers represent percent responding YES.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs |
|---------------|---|-----------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 01 | Branch libraries | .47 | .46 | .48 | 1.75 | .59 | .21 |
| 60a | Have distance ed students | 53.3% | 77.1% | 26.2% | 100.0% | 75.9% | 33.3% |
| 60b | Serve distance ed students | 46.7% | 70.8% | 19.0% | 100.0% | 65.5% | 26.2% |
| 61 | State/consortia e-resources? | 92.2% | 93.8% | 90.5% | 100.0% | 89.7% | 90.5% |
| 62 | Library participates if 61 is yes? | 82.2% | 91.7% | 71.4% | 100.0% | 86.2% | 78.6% |
| 63 | Is participation in 61 fully funded by state? | 48.9% | 66.7% | 28.6% | 50.0% | 55.2% | 38.1% |
| 64 | Is participation in 61 partially funded by state? | 21.1% | 22.9% | 19.0% | 25.0% | 27.6% | 21.4% |
| 65 | Participation in other consortia for e-resources? | 54.4% | 56.3% | 52.4% | 50.0% | 55.2% | 54.8% |

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs |
|---------------|---|-----------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 01 | Branch libraries | .47 | .46 | .48 | .62 | .50 |
| 60a | Have distance ed students | 53.3% | 77.1% | 26.2% | 61.5% | 0% |
| 60b | Serve distance ed students | 46.7% | 70.8% | 19.0% | 61.5% | 0% |
| 61 | State/consortia e-resources? | 92.2% | 93.8% | 90.5% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 62 | Library participates if 61 is yes? | 82.2% | 91.7% | 71.4% | 84.6% | 50.0% |
| 63 | Is participation in 61 fully funded by state? | 48.9% | 66.7% | 28.6% | 69.2% | 50.0% |
| 64 | Is participation in 61 partially funded by state? | 21.1% | 22.9% | 19.0% | 7.7% | 0% |
| 65 | Participation in other consortia for e-resources? | 54.4% | 56.3% | 52.4% | 53.8% | 50.0% |

Aggregated HBCUs – FINANCES (page 1 of 2)

Numbers represent the average expense or, if there are two numbers reported, the average expense / the average expense per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 09 | Salaries – professionals * | \$366468 | \$425100 | \$290592 | \$1223685 | \$503786 | \$191735 |
| 10 | Salaries – other staff * | \$262998 | \$249853 | \$286302 | \$1102391 | \$297827 | \$125112 |
| 11 | Salaries – student asst. * | \$42049 | \$42070 | \$42022 | \$132697 | \$50008 | \$26780 |
| 12 | Acquisitions – paper & microform | \$104466 | \$132511 | \$72415 | \$410174 | \$184037 | \$47498 |
| 13 | Acquisitions – electronic | \$26975 | \$8532 | \$48053 | \$451126 | \$18189 | \$2178 |
| 12+13 | Acq – paper mf elec / per sFTE | \$131441 / \$53.61 | \$141042 / \$39.26 | \$120468 / \$70.02 | \$861300 / \$98.20 | \$202226 / \$48.63 | \$49676 / \$48.21 |
| 14 | Subscriptions paper | \$179521 | \$202261 | \$153533 | \$1144540 | \$282762 | \$49953 |
| 15 | Subscriptions electronic | \$39198 | \$46989 | \$30294 | \$246897 | \$61848 | \$14418 |
| 14+15 | Sub – paper & elec / per sFTE | \$218720 / \$96.43 | \$249250 / \$64.70 | \$183827 / \$132.70 | \$1391437 / \$165.22 | \$344610 / \$82.79 | \$64370 / \$53.65 |
| 16 | Acquisitions – AV | \$5578 | \$6464 | \$4565 | \$11972 | \$9707 | \$3271 |
| 17 | Document delivery/ILL | \$2057 | \$2636 | \$1395 | \$10681 | \$3819 | \$361 |
| 18 | Preservation | \$6032 | \$7471 | \$4388 | \$46730 | \$9011 | \$1832 |
| 19 | Other material acquired | \$2090 | \$2372 | \$1768 | \$0 | \$3776 | \$1382 |
| 12-19 | Total acquisitions \$ / per sFTE | \$365918 / \$158.32 | \$409235 / \$109.35 | \$316412 / \$214.28 | \$2322119 / \$272.39 | \$573151 / \$137.70 | \$120894 / \$108.79 |
| 20 | Furniture/equipment | \$18730 | \$20769 | \$16401 | \$80424 | \$17365 | \$18742 |
| 21 | Computers | \$52034 | \$59321 | \$43706 | \$209803 | \$84852 | \$28091 |
| 22 | Bib. utilities/consortia | \$27907 | \$38310 | \$16018 | \$84732 | \$55837 | \$11535 |
| 23 | Other operating expenses | \$107892 | \$46245 | \$207702 | \$1005290 | \$50537 | \$30656 |
| 20-23 | Total operating exp. / per sFTE | \$164606 / \$69.56 | \$151156 / \$47.26 | \$179976 / \$95.05 | \$1380249 / \$154.21 | \$194650 / \$50.59 | \$75156 / \$84.70 |
| 24 | Total expenses | \$1085494 | \$1207351 | \$946229 | \$6161141 | \$1575269 | \$478374 |
| | Total expenses per student FTE | \$516.44 | \$371.83 | \$681.71 | \$706.47 | \$406.50 | \$441.85 |

* These three categories cannot be totaled for a “total salary” figure because not all institutions provided responses for each salary category.

Aggregated HBCUs – FINANCES (continued, p. 2 of 2)

Numbers represent the average expense or, if there are two numbers reported, the average expense / the average expense per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 09 | Salaries – professionals * | \$366468 | \$425100 | \$290592 | \$203557 | \$376332 |
| 10 | Salaries – other staff * | \$262998 | \$249853 | \$286302 | \$138391 | \$263667 |
| 11 | Salaries – student asst. * | \$42049 | \$42070 | \$42022 | \$30586 | -- |
| 12 | Acquisitions – paper & microform | \$104466 | \$132511 | \$72415 | \$24108 | \$57935 |
| 13 | Acquisitions – electronic | \$26975 | \$8532 | \$48053 | \$326 | \$0 |
| 12+13 | Acq – paper mf elec / per sFTE | \$131441 / \$53.61 | \$141042 / \$39.26 | \$120468 / \$70.02 | \$24434 / \$33.79 | \$57935 / \$279.04 |
| 14 | Subscriptions paper | \$179521 | \$202261 | \$153533 | \$29304 | \$449852 |
| 15 | Subscriptions electronic | \$39198 | \$46989 | \$30294 | \$2930 | \$51507 |
| 14+15 | Sub – paper & elec / per sFTE | \$218720 / \$96.43 | \$249250 / \$64.70 | \$183827 / \$132.70 | \$32234 / \$18.03 | \$501359 / \$1565.64 |
| 16 | Acquisitions – AV | \$5578 | \$6464 | \$4565 | \$2221 | \$3178 |
| 17 | Document delivery/ILL | \$2057 | \$2636 | \$1395 | \$62 | \$7823 |
| 18 | Preservation | \$6032 | \$7471 | \$4388 | \$595 | \$5000 |
| 19 | Other material acquired | \$2090 | \$2372 | \$1768 | \$1579 | \$0 |
| 12-19 | Total acquisitions \$ / per sFTE | \$365918 / \$158.32 | \$409235 / \$109.35 | \$316412 / \$214.28 | \$61124 / \$57.63 | \$575294 / \$1923.51 |
| 20 | Furniture/equipment | \$18730 | \$20769 | \$16401 | \$5573 | \$421 |
| 21 | Computers | \$52034 | \$59321 | \$43706 | \$12115 | \$22914 |
| 22 | Bib. utilities/consortia | \$27907 | \$38310 | \$16018 | \$3148 | \$14006 |
| 23 | Other operating expenses | \$107892 | \$46245 | \$207702 | \$20937 | -- |
| 20-23 | Total operating exp. / per sFTE | \$164606 / \$69.56 | \$151156 / \$47.26 | \$179976 / \$95.05 | \$32109 / \$30.28 | \$37341 / \$112.59 |
| 24 | Total expenses | \$1085494 | \$1207351 | \$946229 | \$333870 | \$1467550 |
| | Total expenses per student FTE | \$516.44 | \$371.83 | \$681.71 | \$294.77 | \$4737.87 |

* These three categories cannot be totaled for a “total salary” figure because not all institutions provided responses for each salary category

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – RESOURCE AND SERVICE VOLUME (p. 1 of 4)

Numbers represent the average or, if there are two numbers reported, the average / the average per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Public Non-HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | All Private Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 02 | # librarians | 6.83 | 8.74 | 7.83 | 10.43 | 5.69 | 6.94 |
| 03 | # other professionals | 2.11 | 2.03 | 2.60 | 2.35 | 1.56 | 1.69 |
| 04 | Total professional staff / per sFTE | 8.94 / .0050 | 10.77 / .0045 | 10.43 / .0034 | 12.78 / .0023 | 7.24 / .0069 | 8.62 / .0068 |
| 05 | # other paid staff | 8.07 | 13.60 | 9.25 | 17.44 | 6.72 | 9.51 |
| 06 | # contributing staff | .13 | .07 | .14 | .07 | .13 | .07 |
| 07 | # student assistants | 8.28 | 9.17 | 8.66 | 10.77 | 7.84 | 7.48 |
| 08 | Total FTE staff / per sFTE | 25.43 / .0146 | 33.60 / .0121 | 28.48 / .0095 | 41.07 / .0070 | 21.94 / .0204 | 25.68 / .0174 |
| 26(1) | Volumes added in FY / per sFTE | 3758 / 1.87 | 8752 / 3.99 | 4174 / 1.38 | 10529 / 1.57 | 3282 / 2.44 | 6865 / 6.57 |
| 26(2) | Total vols at end FY / per sFTE | 202971 / 90.24 | 330845 / 116.67 | 239409 / 72.80 | 390631 / 51.89 | 161328 / 110.18 | 267381 / 185.43 |
| 27(1) | Titles added in FY / per sFTE | 3505 / 1.64 | 6151 / 2.63 | 4370 / 1.41 | 7679 / 1.15 | 2517 / 1.91 | 4528 / 4.21 |
| 27(2) | Total titles at end FY / per sFTE | 134297 / 65.34 | 187855 / 84.86 | 162321 / 49.22 | 225109 / 35.74 | 102269 / 83.77 | 148309 / 137.00 |
| 28(1) | Microforms added / per sFTE | 7122 / 2.40 | 12477 / 2.90 | 10946 / 3.40 | 14393 / 2.14 | 2751 / 1.26 | 10444 / 3.70 |
| 28(2) | Total mf at end FY / per sFTE | 299714 / 99.77 | 402421 / 80.03 | 426733 / 144.74 | 544028 / 72.54 | 154550 / 48.37 | 252099 / 87.98 |
| 29(1) | Subscriptions added | 103 | 196 | 45 | 205 | 169 | 187 |
| 29(2) | Total subscrip. end FY / per sFTE | 2309 / 1.42 | 2705 / .96 | 1248 / .37 | 3054 / .51 | 3521 / 2.61 | 2335 / 1.43 |
| 30(1) | AV added in FY | 1369 | 952 | 139 | 1170 | 2776 | 720 |
| 30(2) | Total AV at end FY / per sFTE | 13942 / 6.44 | 31078 / 7.47 | 20794 / 8.56 | 38106 / 4.52 | 6111 / 4.01 | 23618 / 10.61 |
| 31 | ILL to – returnable | 478 | 1628 | 583 | 2016 | 357 | 1217 |
| 32 | ILL to – non-returnable | 411 | 1756 | 433 | 2389 | 387 | 1085 |
| 33 | Total ILL to others | 889 | 3384 | 1015 | 4405 | 744 | 2301 |
| 34 | ILL rec'd – returnable | 250 | 1288 | 277 | 1588 | 219 | 969 |
| 35 | ILL rec'd – non-returnable | 310 | 1517 | 291 | 1889 | 333 | 1121 |
| 36 | Total ILL received / per sFTE | 560 / .26 | 2804 / .95 | 567 / .17 | 3477 / .56 | 552 / .35 | 2090 / 1.36 |
| 37 | Documents delivered from commercial services / per sFTE | 428 / .46 | 419 / .19 | 144 / .03 | 496 / .16 | 753 / .95 | 337 / .22 |
| 38 | Circulation transactions / per sFTE | 27108 / 22.80 | 69784 / 23.49 | 26213 / 8.02 | 91780 / 13.50 | 28131 / 39.68 | 46434 / 34.08 |
| 39 | Presentations to groups / per sFTE | 98 / .08 | 147 / .06 | 87 / .03 | 204 / .05 | 110 / .14 | 87 / .07 |
| 40 | Total attendance at above | 1592 | 2590 | 1602 | 3825 | 1581 | 1279 |
| 41 | Hours open per week | 80 | 80 | 81 | 78 | 79 | 82 |
| 42 | Gate count per week / per sFTE | 3071 / 1.70 | 5766 / 2.19 | 3292 / 1.05 | 7696 / 1.55 | 2817 / 2.46 | 3717 / 2.88 |
| 43 | Ref. trans. per week / per sFTE | 668 / .33 | 540 / .20 | 902 / .27 | 736 / .16 | 401 / .39 | 332 / .25 |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – RESOURCE AND SERVICE VOLUME (continued, p. 2 of 4)

Numbers represent the average or, if there are two numbers reported, the average / the average per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie A Non-HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie B Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 02 | # librarians | 6.83 | 8.74 | 24.50 | 46.08 | 9.91 | 10.34 |
| 03 | # other professionals | 2.11 | 2.03 | 2.25 | 13.13 | 3.87 | 1.71 |
| 04 | Total professional staff / per sFTE | 8.94 / .0050 | 10.77 / .0045 | 26.75 / .0031 | 59.21 / .0047 | 13.78 / .0037 | 12.05 / .0031 |
| 05 | # other paid staff | 8.07 | 13.60 | 38.00 | 86.65 | 11.84 | 14.25 |
| 06 | # contributing staff | .13 | .07 | 0 | .04 | .08 | .14 |
| 07 | # student assistants | 8.28 | 9.17 | 24.50 | 48.02 | 10.13 | 11.87 |
| 08 | Total FTE staff / per sFTE | 25.43 / .0146 | 33.60 / .0121 | 89.25 / .0104 | 190.92 / .0145 | 35.83 / .0092 | 38.31 / .0095 |
| 26(1) | Volumes added in FY / per sFTE | 3758 / 1.87 | 8752 / 3.99 | 15588 / 1.80 | 52815 / 3.95 | 5506 / 1.37 | 9996 / 2.41 |
| 26(2) | Total vols at end FY / per sFTE | 202971 / 90.24 | 330845 / 116.67 | 916269 / 105.97 | 2206248 / 169.51 | 327743 / 86.71 | 367007 / 87.73 |
| 27(1) | Titles added in FY / per sFTE | 3505 / 1.64 | 6151 / 2.63 | 12910 / 1.54 | 37230 / 2.74 | 5799 / 1.49 | 6612 / 1.67 |
| 27(2) | Total titles at end FY / per sFTE | 134297 / 65.34 | 187855 / 84.86 | 435831 / 53.26 | 1024026 / 84.67 | 218311 / 55.99 | 249937 / 63.61 |
| 28(1) | Microforms added / per sFTE | 7122 / 2.40 | 12477 / 2.90 | 21927 / 2.75 | 73427 / 6.10 | 13166 / 3.34 | 19888 / 5.34 |
| 28(2) | Total mf at end FY / per sFTE | 299714 / 99.77 | 402421 / 80.03 | 1461114 / 168.47 | 2697682 / 197.85 | 524705 / 148.54 | 658604 / 160.36 |
| 29(1) | Subscriptions added | 103 | 196 | 1016 | 1153 | 35 | 216 |
| 29(2) | Total subscrip. end FY / per sFTE | 2309 / 1.42 | 2705 / .96 | 5184 / .59 | 16265 / 1.14 | 4357 / 1.33 | 3600 / 1.04 |
| 30(1) | AV added in FY | 1369 | 952 | 27493 | 6629 | 157 | 757 |
| 30(2) | Total AV at end FY / per sFTE | 13942 / 6.44 | 31078 / 7.47 | 42350 / 4.77 | 267400 / 18.50 | 15435 / 3.52 | 15904 / 4.25 |
| 31 | ILL to – returnable | 478 | 1628 | 1365 | 8548 | 865 | 2088 |
| 32 | ILL to – non-returnable | 411 | 1756 | 1880 | 12153 | 742 | 1789 |
| 33 | Total ILL to others | 889 | 3384 | 3245 | 20701 | 1606 | 3877 |
| 34 | ILL rec'd – returnable | 250 | 1288 | 1870 | 7020 | 359 | 1518 |
| 35 | ILL rec'd – non-returnable | 310 | 1517 | 2293 | 8963 | 450 | 2067 |
| 36 | Total ILL received / per sFTE | 560 / .26 | 2804 / .95 | 4163 / .45 | 15983 / 1.30 | 809 / .19 | 3585 / .87 |
| 37 | Documents delivered from commercial services / per sFTE | 428 / .46 | 419 / .19 | 873 / .11 | 861 / .11 | 131 / .02 | 638 / .25 |
| 38 | Circulation transactions / per sFTE | 27108 / 22.80 | 69784 / 23.49 | 130717 / 14.37 | 421856 / 28.79 | 28942 / 6.65 | 69777 / 15.89 |
| 39 | Presentations to groups / per sFTE | 98 / .08 | 147 / .06 | 165 / .02 | 551 / .04 | 87 / .02 | 165 / .04 |
| 40 | Total attendance at above | 1592 | 2590 | 4215 | 8258 | 1732 | 2093 |
| 41 | Hours open per week | 80 | 80 | 93 | 106 | 87 | 91 |
| 42 | Gate count per week / per sFTE | 3071 / 1.70 | 5766 / 2.19 | 8459 / 1.02 | 23708 / 1.73 | 4813 / 1.29 | 7295 / 1.74 |
| 43 | Ref. trans. per week / per sFTE | 668 / .33 | 540 / .20 | 1214 / .14 | 2492 / .19 | 1223 / .31 | 687 / .16 |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – RESOURCE AND SERVICE VOLUME (continued, p. 3 of 4)

Numbers represent the average or, if there are two numbers reported, the average / the average per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs | Carnegie C Non-HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie D Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 02 | # librarians | 6.83 | 8.74 | 4.25 | 4.28 | 2.62 | 3.38 |
| 03 | # other professionals | 2.11 | 2.03 | 1.28 | .77 | 1.08 | .73 |
| 04 | Total professional staff / per sFTE | 8.94 / .0050 | 10.77 / .0045 | 5.53 / .0055 | 5.05 / .0074 | 3.69 / .0032 | 4.11 / .0027 |
| 05 | # other paid staff | 8.07 | 13.60 | 3.94 | 4.76 | 2.98 | 4.74 |
| 06 | # contributing staff | .13 | .07 | .21 | .06 | .06 | .05 |
| 07 | # student assistants | 8.28 | 9.17 | 6.22 | 5.90 | 6.93 | 2.65 |
| 08 | Total FTE staff / per sFTE | 25.43 / .0146 | 33.60 / .0121 | 15.90 / .0163 | 15.78 / .0200 | 13.65 / .0150 | 11.55 / .0063 |
| 26(1) | Volumes added in FY / per sFTE | 3758 / 1.87 | 8752 / 3.99 | 2251 / 2.20 | 5010 / 9.82 | 1426 / 1.57 | 2081 / 1.18 |
| 26(2) | Total vols at end FY / per sFTE | 202971 / 90.24 | 330845 / 116.67 | 104482 / 100.90 | 173961 / 263.46 | 41782 / 35.56 | 49636 / 27.62 |
| 27(1) | Titles added in FY / per sFTE | 3505 / 1.64 | 6151 / 2.63 | 1737 / 1.71 | 3522 / 5.93 | 1599 / 1.53 | 1661 / 1.05 |
| 27(2) | Total titles at end FY / per sFTE | 134297 / 65.34 | 187855 / 84.86 | 83880 / 82.38 | 124727 / 202.76 | 33416 / 31.37 | 42063 / 24.41 |
| 28(1) | Microforms added / per sFTE | 7122 / 2.40 | 12477 / 2.90 | 3091 / 2.07 | 4505 / 3.41 | 3136 / 1.56 | 2726 / .93 |
| 28(2) | Total mf at end FY / per sFTE | 299714 / 99.77 | 402421 / 80.03 | 119019 / 87.48 | 106679 / 85.06 | 68773 / 23.03 | 36053 / 17.79 |
| 29(1) | Subscriptions added | 103 | 196 | 81 | 80 | 37 | 73 |
| 29(2) | Total subscrip. end FY / per sFTE | 2309 / 1.42 | 2705 / .96 | 1310 / 1.86 | 1001 / 1.60 | 267 / .23 | 743 / .41 |
| 30(1) | AV added in FY | 1369 | 952 | 155 | 369 | 149 | 281 |
| 30(2) | Total AV at end FY / per sFTE | 13942 / 6.44 | 31078 / 7.47 | 13727 / 9.33 | 9061 / 12.14 | 4330 / 3.50 | 5076 / 3.12 |
| 31 | ILL to – returnable | 478 | 1628 | 268 | 1099 | 92 | 384 |
| 32 | ILL to – non-returnable | 411 | 1756 | 124 | 587 | 12 | 113 |
| 33 | Total ILL to others | 889 | 3384 | 392 | 1686 | 104 | 469 |
| 34 | ILL rec'd – returnable | 250 | 1288 | 90 | 906 | 55 | 308 |
| 35 | ILL rec'd – non-returnable | 310 | 1517 | 51 | 780 | 9 | 123 |
| 36 | Total ILL received / per sFTE | 560 / .26 | 2804 / .95 | 141 / .10 | 1686 / 1.36 | 64 / .03 | 431 / .32 |
| 37 | Documents delivered from commercial services / per sFTE | 428 / .46 | 419 / .19 | 733 / .90 | 260 / .19 | 1 / .0006 | 341 / .15 |
| 38 | Circulation transactions / per sFTE | 27108 / 22.80 | 69784 / 23.49 | 14998 / 11.70 | 30056 / 35.69 | 12175 / 6.37 | 23907 / 9.03 |
| 39 | Presentations to groups / per sFTE | 98 / .08 | 147 / .06 | 115 / .13 | 72 / .07 | 42 / .03 | 110 / .06 |
| 40 | Total attendance at above | 1592 | 2590 | 1417 | 1292 | 1058 | 2247 |
| 41 | Hours open per week | 80 | 80 | 77 | 85 | 64 | 66 |
| 42 | Gate count per week / per sFTE | 3071 / 1.70 | 5766 / 2.19 | 1955 / 2.04 | 2789 / 3.25 | 1332 / 1.17 | 3368 / 1.45 |
| 43 | Ref. trans. per week / per sFTE | 668 / .33 | 540 / .20 | 392 / .31 | 176 / .24 | 227 / .24 | 325 / .19 |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – RESOURCE AND SERVICE VOLUME (continued, p. 4 of 4)

Numbers represent the average or, if there are two numbers reported, the average / the average per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs | Carnegie E Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 02 | # librarians | 6.83 | 8.74 | 8.50 | 6.01 |
| 03 | # other professionals | 2.11 | 2.03 | .50 | 1.42 |
| 04 | Total professional staff / per sFTE | 8.94 / .0050 | 10.77 / .0045 | 9.00 / .0283 | 7.44 / .0110 |
| 05 | # other paid staff | 8.07 | 13.60 | 13.50 | 10.10 |
| 06 | # contributing staff | .13 | .07 | 0 | .06 |
| 07 | # student assistants | 8.28 | 9.17 | 1.00 | 2.43 |
| 08 | Total FTE staff / per sFTE | 25.43 / .0146 | 33.60 / .0121 | 23.50 / .0631 | 20.02 / .0283 |
| 26(1) | Volumes added in FY / per sFTE | 3758 / 1.87 | 8752 / 3.99 | 1545 / 4.55 | 2103 / 2.91 |
| 26(2) | Total vols at end FY / per sFTE | 202971 / 90.24 | 330845 / 116.67 | 83183 / 241.79 | 83441 / 114.42 |
| 27(1) | Titles added in FY / per sFTE | 3505 / 1.64 | 6151 / 2.63 | 956 / 3.38 | 998 / 1.88 |
| 27(2) | Total titles at end FY / per sFTE | 134297 / 65.34 | 187855 / 84.86 | 27483 / 88.11 | 32679 / 46.39 |
| 28(1) | Microforms added / per sFTE | 7122 / 2.40 | 12477 / 2.90 | 411 / .48 | 632 / 1.96 |
| 28(2) | Total mf at end FY / per sFTE | 299714 / 99.77 | 402421 / 80.03 | 10260 / 11.98 | 29119 / 77.82 |
| 29(1) | Subscriptions added | 103 | 196 | 170 | 86 |
| 29(2) | Total subscrip. end FY / per sFTE | 2309 / 1.42 | 2705 / .96 | 917 / 2.83 | 972 / 1.77 |
| 30(1) | AV added in FY | 1369 | 952 | 135 | 427 |
| 30(2) | Total AV at end FY / per sFTE | 13942 / 6.44 | 31078 / 7.47 | 2470 / 10.37 | 6702 / 14.42 |
| 31 | ILL to – returnable | 478 | 1628 | 11 | 1094 |
| 32 | ILL to – non-returnable | 411 | 1756 | 1299 | 4305 |
| 33 | Total ILL to others | 889 | 3384 | 1310 | 5398 |
| 34 | ILL rec'd – returnable | 250 | 1288 | 34 | 608 |
| 35 | ILL rec'd – non-returnable | 310 | 1517 | 1733 | 2463 |
| 36 | Total ILL received / per sFTE | 560 / .26 | 2804 / .95 | 1767 / 5.48 | 3070 / 4.84 |
| 37 | Documents delivered from commercial services / per sFTE | 428 / .46 | 419 / .19 | 233 / 1.14 | 298 / .49 |
| 38 | Circulation transactions / per sFTE | 27108 / 22.80 | 69784 / 23.49 | 144690 / 614.01 | 51091 / 127.51 |
| 39 | Presentations to groups / per sFTE | 98 / .08 | 147 / .06 | 105 / .24 | 77 / .11 |
| 40 | Total attendance at above | 1592 | 2590 | 1480 | 870 |
| 41 | Hours open per week | 80 | 80 | 107 | 87 |
| 42 | Gate count per week / per sFTE | 3071 / 1.70 | 5766 / 2.19 | 1758 / 5.72 | 4593 / 6.46 |
| 43 | Ref. trans. per week / per sFTE | 668 / .33 | 540 / .20 | 188 / .61 | 268 / .40 |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – ELECTRONIC SERVICES (p. 1 of 4)

Numbers represent percent responding YES of all surveyed institutions.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Public Non-HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | All Private Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 44(1-2) | e-catalog on-campus | 88.9% | 91.6% | 95.8% | 96.6% | 81.0% | 86.3% |
| 44(3-4) | e-catalog off-campus | 70.0% | 82.4% | 81.3% | 91.6% | 57.1% | 72.6% |
| 45(1-2) | e-index/ref tools on-campus | 95.6% | 93.6% | 97.9% | 97.1% | 92.9% | 90.0% |
| 45(3-4) | e-index/ref tools off-campus | 65.6% | 79.0% | 72.9% | 87.7% | 57.1% | 69.7% |
| 46(1-2) | e-fulltext periodicals on-campus | 95.6% | 90.4% | 97.9% | 96.4% | 92.9% | 84.0% |
| 46(3-4) | e-fulltext periodicals off-campus | 65.6% | 77.7% | 75.0% | 86.3% | 54.8% | 68.5% |
| 47(1-2) | e-fulltext reserves on-campus | 24.4% | 25.3% | 31.3% | 28.1% | 16.7% | 22.3% |
| 47(3-4) | e-fulltext reserves off-campus | 14.4% | 22.9% | 20.8% | 25.8% | 7.1% | 19.8% |
| 48(1-2) | Other e-files on-campus | 41.1% | 66.7% | 43.8% | 70.9% | 38.1% | 62.1% |
| 48(3-4) | Other e-files off-campus | 24.4% | 59.8% | 33.3% | 67.0% | 14.3% | 52.1% |
| 49(1-2) | Internet access on-campus | 95.6% | 95.0% | 97.9% | 96.9% | 92.9% | 93.0% |
| 49(3-4) | Internet access off-campus | 65.6% | 65.4% | 68.8% | 69.7% | 61.9% | 60.8% |
| 50(1-2) | e-reference on-campus | 65.6% | 72.7% | 66.7% | 75.1% | 64.3% | 70.1% |
| 50(3-4) | e-reference off-campus | 55.6% | 69.4% | 60.4% | 73.5% | 50.0% | 65.2% |
| 51(1-2) | e-ILL requests on-campus | 80.0% | 73.6% | 85.4% | 78.1% | 73.8% | 68.9% |
| 51(3-4) | e-ILL requests off-campus | 48.9% | 60.4% | 58.3% | 65.9% | 38.1% | 64.6% |
| 52(1-2) | Tech. for disabled on-campus | 50.0% | 65.0% | 58.3% | 84.0% | 40.5% | 44.9% |
| 52(3-4) | Tech. for disabled off-campus | 14.4% | 19.2% | 16.7% | 26.0% | 11.9% | 12.0% |
| 53(1-2) | Internet instruction on-campus | 94.4% | 94.3% | 97.9% | 96.6% | 90.5% | 91.9% |
| 53(3-4) | Internet instruction off-campus | 54.4% | 53.2% | 64.6% | 60.5% | 42.9% | 45.5% |
| 54(1-2) | e-doc delivery on-campus | 38.9% | 48.7% | 54.2% | 54.5% | 21.4% | 42.7% |
| 54(3-4) | e-doc delivery off-campus | 25.6% | 42.4% | 37.5% | 48.8% | 11.9% | 35.6% |
| 55(1-2) | Video conference on-campus | 34.4% | 30.4% | 43.8% | 43.6% | 23.8% | 16.4% |
| 55(3-4) | Video conference off-campus | 15.6% | 14.8% | 18.8% | 20.1% | 11.9% | 9.2% |
| 56(1-2) | Satellite broadcast on-campus | 43.3% | 34.3% | 52.1% | 49.3% | 33.3% | 18.5% |
| 56(3-4) | Satellite broadcast off-campus | 24.4% | 13.8% | 31.3% | 20.0% | 16.7% | 7.3% |
| 57 | Computers for patron use | 85.6% | 77.5% | 93.8% | 76.5% | 76.2% | 78.5% |
| 58 | Software for patron use | 82.2% | 70.9% | 83.3% | 68.5% | 81.0% | 73.4% |
| 59 | Scanning for patron use | 36.7% | 37.4% | 43.8% | 37.7% | 28.6% | 37.1% |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – ELECTRONIC SERVICES (continued, p. 2 of 4)

Numbers represent percent responding YES of all surveyed institutions.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie A Non-HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie B Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 44(1-2) | e-catalog on-campus | 88.9% | 91.6% | 100.0% | 99.1% | 96.6% | 96.0% |
| 44(3-4) | e-catalog off-campus | 70.0% | 82.4% | 100.0% | 99.1% | 86.2% | 95.1% |
| 45(1-2) | e-index/ref tools on-campus | 95.6% | 93.6% | 100.0% | 99.1% | 96.6% | 96.6% |
| 45(3-4) | e-index/ref tools off-campus | 65.6% | 79.0% | 75.0% | 98.6% | 72.4% | 92.6% |
| 46(1-2) | e-fulltext periodicals on-campus | 95.6% | 90.4% | 100.0% | 98.6% | 96.6% | 96.4% |
| 46(3-4) | e-fulltext periodicals off-campus | 65.6% | 77.7% | 75.0% | 98.2% | 69.0% | 90.9% |
| 47(1-2) | e-fulltext reserves on-campus | 24.4% | 25.3% | 50.0% | 72.1% | 24.1% | 38.2% |
| 47(3-4) | e-fulltext reserves off-campus | 14.4% | 22.9% | 50.0% | 70.3% | 17.2% | 35.9% |
| 48(1-2) | Other e-files on-campus | 41.1% | 66.7% | 75.0% | 95.9% | 44.8% | 81.9% |
| 48(3-4) | Other e-files off-campus | 24.4% | 59.8% | 75.0% | 94.6% | 31.0% | 78.7% |
| 49(1-2) | Internet access on-campus | 95.6% | 95.0% | 100.0% | 98.6% | 96.6% | 96.8% |
| 49(3-4) | Internet access off-campus | 65.6% | 65.4% | 75.0% | 92.8% | 75.9% | 77.6% |
| 50(1-2) | e-reference on-campus | 65.6% | 72.7% | 100.0% | 95.0% | 69.0% | 80.6% |
| 50(3-4) | e-reference off-campus | 55.6% | 69.4% | 100.0% | 95.9% | 65.5% | 81.0% |
| 51(1-2) | e-ILL requests on-campus | 80.0% | 73.6% | 75.0% | 94.6% | 89.7% | 86.5% |
| 51(3-4) | e-ILL requests off-campus | 48.9% | 60.4% | 75.0% | 93.2% | 79.3% | 83.5% |
| 52(1-2) | Tech. for disabled on-campus | 50.0% | 65.0% | 100.0% | 91.4% | 58.6% | 73.4% |
| 52(3-4) | Tech. for disabled off-campus | 14.4% | 19.2% | 50.0% | 41.4% | 13.8% | 22.4% |
| 53(1-2) | Internet instruction on-campus | 94.4% | 94.3% | 100.0% | 98.6% | 96.6% | 96.6% |
| 53(3-4) | Internet instruction off-campus | 54.4% | 53.2% | 100.0% | 76.6% | 51.7% | 69.6% |
| 54(1-2) | e-doc delivery on-campus | 38.9% | 48.7% | 75.0% | 71.6% | 51.7% | 54.6% |
| 54(3-4) | e-doc delivery off-campus | 25.6% | 42.4% | 50.0% | 68.5% | 37.9% | 51.1% |
| 55(1-2) | Video conference on-campus | 34.4% | 30.4% | 25.0% | 44.6% | 37.9% | 33.8% |
| 55(3-4) | Video conference off-campus | 15.6% | 14.8% | 25.0% | 21.2% | 20.7% | 18.1% |
| 56(1-2) | Satellite broadcast on-campus | 43.3% | 34.3% | 50.0% | 45.0% | 44.8% | 38.6% |
| 56(3-4) | Satellite broadcast off-campus | 24.4% | 13.8% | 50.0% | 24.8% | 34.5% | 16.0% |
| 57 | Computers for patron use | 85.6% | 77.5% | 100.0% | 85.6% | 93.1% | 78.7% |
| 58 | Software for patron use | 82.2% | 70.9% | 100.0% | 76.1% | 86.2% | 71.3% |
| 59 | Scanning for patron use | 36.7% | 37.4% | 25.0% | 56.8% | 34.5% | 41.6% |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – ELECTRONIC SERVICES (continued, p. 3 of 4)

Numbers represent percent responding YES of all surveyed institutions.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs | Carnegie C Non-HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie D Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 44(1-2) | e-catalog on-campus | 88.9% | 91.6% | 83.3% | 90.8% | 84.6% | 88.7% |
| 44(3-4) | e-catalog off-campus | 70.0% | 82.4% | 59.5% | 83.0% | 53.8% | 74.6% |
| 45(1-2) | e-index/ref tools on-campus | 95.6% | 93.6% | 92.9% | 93.2% | 100.0% | 91.8% |
| 45(3-4) | e-index/ref tools off-campus | 65.6% | 79.0% | 57.1% | 73.8% | 69.2% | 73.0% |
| 46(1-2) | e-fulltext periodicals on-campus | 95.6% | 90.4% | 92.9% | 87.1% | 100.0% | 89.0% |
| 46(3-4) | e-fulltext periodicals off-campus | 65.6% | 77.7% | 57.1% | 71.7% | 76.9% | 72.7% |
| 47(1-2) | e-fulltext reserves on-campus | 24.4% | 25.3% | 21.4% | 19.8% | 23.1% | 13.4% |
| 47(3-4) | e-fulltext reserves off-campus | 14.4% | 22.9% | 11.9% | 17.4% | 0.0% | 11.0% |
| 48(1-2) | Other e-files on-campus | 41.1% | 66.7% | 35.7% | 63.5% | 38.5% | 56.1% |
| 48(3-4) | Other e-files off-campus | 24.4% | 59.8% | 14.3% | 55.2% | 30.8% | 47.9% |
| 49(1-2) | Internet access on-campus | 95.6% | 95.0% | 92.9% | 93.9% | 100.0% | 94.2% |
| 49(3-4) | Internet access off-campus | 65.6% | 65.4% | 54.8% | 63.7% | 69.2% | 55.6% |
| 50(1-2) | e-reference on-campus | 65.6% | 72.7% | 59.5% | 73.8% | 61.5% | 63.6% |
| 50(3-4) | e-reference off-campus | 55.6% | 69.4% | 42.9% | 70.1% | 61.5% | 58.4% |
| 51(1-2) | e-ILL requests on-campus | 80.0% | 73.6% | 76.2% | 71.9% | 69.2% | 64.3% |
| 51(3-4) | e-ILL requests off-campus | 48.9% | 60.4% | 28.6% | 59.5% | 30.8% | 43.9% |
| 52(1-2) | Tech. for disabled on-campus | 50.0% | 65.0% | 35.7% | 44.5% | 61.5% | 71.0% |
| 52(3-4) | Tech. for disabled off-campus | 14.4% | 19.2% | 11.9% | 10.1% | 15.4% | 19.9% |
| 53(1-2) | Internet instruction on-campus | 94.4% | 94.3% | 90.5% | 93.2% | 100.0% | 93.5% |
| 53(3-4) | Internet instruction off-campus | 54.4% | 53.2% | 47.6% | 45.1% | 61.5% | 46.1% |
| 54(1-2) | e-doc delivery on-campus | 38.9% | 48.7% | 23.8% | 43.9% | 38.5% | 44.8% |
| 54(3-4) | e-doc delivery off-campus | 25.6% | 42.4% | 14.3% | 36.6% | 23.1% | 37.1% |
| 55(1-2) | Video conference on-campus | 34.4% | 30.4% | 28.6% | 20.4% | 46.2% | 32.6% |
| 55(3-4) | Video conference off-campus | 15.6% | 14.8% | 14.3% | 10.7% | 0.0% | 14.4% |
| 56(1-2) | Satellite broadcast on-campus | 43.3% | 34.3% | 33.3% | 22.0% | 69.2% | 38.1% |
| 56(3-4) | Satellite broadcast off-campus | 24.4% | 13.8% | 14.3% | 7.7% | 23.1% | 14.2% |
| 57 | Computers for patron use | 85.6% | 77.5% | 76.2% | 79.6% | 92.3% | 73.0% |
| 58 | Software for patron use | 82.2% | 70.9% | 76.2% | 73.7% | 84.6% | 67.1% |
| 59 | Scanning for patron use | 36.7% | 37.4% | 35.7% | 41.4% | 38.5% | 28.6% |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – ELECTRONIC SERVICES (continued, p. 4 of 4)

Numbers represent percent responding YES of all surveyed institutions.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs | Carnegie E Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 44(1-2) | e-catalog on-campus | 88.9% | 91.6% | 100.0% | 90.5% |
| 44(3-4) | e-catalog off-campus | 70.0% | 82.4% | 100.0% | 64.2% |
| 45(1-2) | e-index/ref tools on-campus | 95.6% | 93.6% | 100.0% | 90.5% |
| 45(3-4) | e-index/ref tools off-campus | 65.6% | 79.0% | 100.0% | 69.5% |
| 46(1-2) | e-fulltext periodicals on-campus | 95.6% | 90.4% | 100.0% | 80.0% |
| 46(3-4) | e-fulltext periodicals off-campus | 65.6% | 77.7% | 100.0% | 63.2% |
| 47(1-2) | e-fulltext reserves on-campus | 24.4% | 25.3% | 50.0% | 26.3% |
| 47(3-4) | e-fulltext reserves off-campus | 14.4% | 22.9% | 50.0% | 22.1% |
| 48(1-2) | Other e-files on-campus | 41.1% | 66.7% | 50.0% | 64.2% |
| 48(3-4) | Other e-files off-campus | 24.4% | 59.8% | 0.0% | 51.6% |
| 49(1-2) | Internet access on-campus | 95.6% | 95.0% | 100.0% | 93.7% |
| 49(3-4) | Internet access off-campus | 65.6% | 65.4% | 100.0% | 64.2% |
| 50(1-2) | e-reference on-campus | 65.6% | 72.7% | 100.0% | 75.8% |
| 50(3-4) | e-reference off-campus | 55.6% | 69.4% | 50.0% | 71.6% |
| 51(1-2) | e-ILL requests on-campus | 80.0% | 73.6% | 100.0% | 80.0% |
| 51(3-4) | e-ILL requests off-campus | 48.9% | 60.4% | 100.0% | 63.2% |
| 52(1-2) | Tech. for disabled on-campus | 50.0% | 65.0% | 50.0% | 37.9% |
| 52(3-4) | Tech. for disabled off-campus | 14.4% | 19.2% | 0.0% | 8.4% |
| 53(1-2) | Internet instruction on-campus | 94.4% | 94.3% | 100.0% | 90.5% |
| 53(3-4) | Internet instruction off-campus | 54.4% | 53.2% | 100.0% | 55.8% |
| 54(1-2) | e-doc delivery on-campus | 38.9% | 48.7% | 100.0% | 45.3% |
| 54(3-4) | e-doc delivery off-campus | 25.6% | 42.4% | 50.0% | 40.0% |
| 55(1-2) | Video conference on-campus | 34.4% | 30.4% | 50.0% | 26.3% |
| 55(3-4) | Video conference off-campus | 15.6% | 14.8% | 50.0% | 16.8% |
| 56(1-2) | Satellite broadcast on-campus | 43.3% | 34.3% | 50.0% | 31.6% |
| 56(3-4) | Satellite broadcast off-campus | 24.4% | 13.8% | 50.0% | 15.8% |
| 57 | Computers for patron use | 85.6% | 77.5% | 100.0% | 87.4% |
| 58 | Software for patron use | 82.2% | 70.9% | 100.0% | 80.0% |
| 59 | Scanning for patron use | 36.7% | 37.4% | 100.0% | 43.2% |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – INFRASTRUCTURE (p. 1 of 2)

The number of branch libraries is the average per institution type. All other numbers represent percent responding YES.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Public Non-HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | All Private Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|---|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 01 | Branch libraries | .47 | .96 | .46 | 1.08 | .48 | .83 |
| 60a | Have distance ed students | 53.3% | 66.3% | 77.1% | 89.9% | 26.2% | 41.3% |
| 60b | Serve distance ed students | 46.7% | 63.1% | 70.8% | 86.0% | 19.0% | 38.7% |
| 61 | State/consortia e-resources? | 92.2% | 85.0% | 93.8% | 90.4% | 90.5% | 79.2% |
| 62 | Library participates if 61 is yes? | 82.2% | 77.7% | 91.7% | 88.6% | 71.4% | 66.2% |
| 63 | Is participation in 61 fully funded by state? | 48.9% | 31.1% | 66.7% | 41.0% | 28.6% | 20.6% |
| 64 | Is participation in 61 partially funded by state? | 21.1% | 36.0% | 22.9% | 42.0% | 19.0% | 29.6% |
| 65 | Participation in other consortia for e-resources? | 54.4% | 67.5% | 56.3% | 69.7% | 52.4% | 65.2% |

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie A Non-HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie B Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|---|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 01 | Branch libraries | .47 | .96 | 1.75 | 5.31 | .59 | .61 |
| 60a | Have distance ed students | 53.3% | 66.3% | 100.0% | 84.7% | 75.9% | 78.3% |
| 60b | Serve distance ed students | 46.7% | 63.1% | 100.0% | 82.0% | 65.5% | 76.6% |
| 61 | State/consortia e-resources? | 92.2% | 85.0% | 100.0% | 84.2% | 89.7% | 87.8% |
| 62 | Library participates if 61 is yes? | 82.2% | 77.7% | 100.0% | 78.8% | 86.2% | 83.1% |
| 63 | Is participation in 61 fully funded by state? | 48.9% | 31.1% | 50.0% | 22.1% | 55.2% | 26.8% |
| 64 | Is participation in 61 partially funded by state? | 21.1% | 36.0% | 25.0% | 45.5% | 27.6% | 46.0% |
| 65 | Participation in other consortia for e-resources? | 54.4% | 67.5% | 50.0% | 90.5% | 55.2% | 80.0% |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – INFRASTRUCTURE (continued, p. 2 of 2)

The number of branch libraries is the average per institution type. All other numbers represent percent responding YES.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs | Carnegie C Non-HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie D Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|---|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 01 | Branch libraries | .47 | .96 | .21 | .39 | .62 | .61 |
| 60a | Have distance ed students | 53.3% | 66.3% | 33.3% | 41.2% | 61.5% | 74.5% |
| 60b | Serve distance ed students | 46.7% | 63.1% | 26.2% | 38.7% | 61.5% | 69.8% |
| 61 | State/consortia e-resources? | 92.2% | 85.0% | 90.5% | 83.5% | 100.0% | 85.0% |
| 62 | Library participates if 61 is yes? | 82.2% | 77.7% | 78.6% | 73.7% | 84.6% | 78.4% |
| 63 | Is participation in 61 fully funded by state? | 48.9% | 31.1% | 38.1% | 24.3% | 69.2% | 39.2% |
| 64 | Is participation in 61 partially funded by state? | 21.1% | 36.0% | 21.4% | 34.7% | 7.7% | 31.0% |
| 65 | Participation in other consortia for e-resources? | 54.4% | 67.5% | 54.8% | 71.9% | 53.8% | 56.0% |

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs | Carnegie E Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|---|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 01 | Branch libraries | .47 | .96 | .50 | .49 |
| 60a | Have distance ed students | 53.3% | 66.3% | 0% | 47.4% |
| 60b | Serve distance ed students | 46.7% | 63.1% | 0% | 47.4% |
| 61 | State/consortia e-resources? | 92.2% | 85.0% | 100.0% | 82.1% |
| 62 | Library participates if 61 is yes? | 82.2% | 77.7% | 50.0% | 68.4% |
| 63 | Is participation in 61 fully funded by state? | 48.9% | 31.1% | 50.0% | 29.5% |
| 64 | Is participation in 61 partially funded by state? | 21.1% | 36.0% | 0% | 30.5% |
| 65 | Participation in other consortia for e-resources? | 54.4% | 67.5% | 50.0% | 51.6% |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – FINANCES (p. 1 of 4)

Numbers represent the average expense or, if there are two numbers reported, the average expense / the average expense per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | All Public HBCUs | All Public Non-HBCUs | All Private HBCUs | All Private Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 09 | Salaries – professionals * | \$366468 | \$601166 | \$425100 | \$679714 | \$290592 | \$502107 |
| 10 | Salaries – other staff * | \$262998 | \$477151 | \$249853 | \$538115 | \$286302 | \$385873 |
| 11 | Salaries – student asst. * | \$42049 | \$126237 | \$42070 | \$161804 | \$42022 | \$90312 |
| 12 | Acquisitions – paper & microform | \$104466 | \$196974 | \$132511 | \$221891 | \$72415 | \$170524 |
| 13 | Acquisitions – electronic | \$26975 | \$11770 | \$8532 | \$11826 | \$48053 | \$11711 |
| 12+13 | Acq – paper mf elec / per sFTE | \$131441 / \$53.61 | \$208744 / \$68.00 | \$141042 / \$39.36 | \$233717 / \$34.69 | \$120468 / \$70.02 | \$182236 / \$103.36 |
| 14 | Subscriptions paper | \$179521 | \$341975 | \$202261 | \$423180 | \$153533 | \$255773 |
| 15 | Subscriptions electronic | \$39198 | \$73272 | \$46989 | \$87685 | \$30294 | \$57971 |
| 14+15 | Sub – paper & elec / per sFTE | \$218720 / \$96.43 | \$415247 / \$103.78 | \$249250 / \$64.70 | \$510865 / \$68.61 | \$183827 / \$132.70 | \$313744 / \$141.11 |
| 16 | Acquisitions – AV | \$5578 | \$11238 | \$6464 | \$13910 | \$4565 | \$8401 |
| 17 | Document delivery/ILL | \$2057 | \$7586 | \$2636 | \$9858 | \$1395 | \$5175 |
| 18 | Preservation | \$6032 | \$16146 | \$7471 | \$18514 | \$4388 | \$13633 |
| 19 | Other material acquired | \$2090 | \$12494 | \$2372 | \$13800 | \$1768 | \$11109 |
| 12-19 | Total acquisitions \$ / per sFTE | \$365918 / \$158.32 | \$671456 / \$185.65 | \$409235 / \$109.35 | \$800663 / \$111.76 | \$316412 / \$214.28 | \$534297 / \$264.09 |
| 20 | Furniture/equipment | \$18730 | \$22343 | \$20769 | \$30032 | \$16401 | \$14181 |
| 21 | Computers | \$52034 | \$56961 | \$59321 | \$71208 | \$43706 | \$41837 |
| 22 | Bib. utilities/consortia | \$27907 | \$31703 | \$38310 | \$33765 | \$16018 | \$29513 |
| 23 | Other operating expenses | \$107892 | \$163385 | \$46245 | \$177439 | \$207702 | \$147361 |
| 20-23 | Total operating exp. / per sFTE | \$164606 / \$69.56 | \$218818 / \$60.86 | \$151156 / \$47.26 | \$256140 / \$36.84 | \$179976 / \$95.05 | \$179198 / \$86.36 |
| 24 | Total expenses | \$1085494 | \$1793716 | \$1207351 | \$2188723 | \$946229 | \$1374401 |
| | Total expenses per student FTE | \$516.44 | \$538.33 | \$371.83 | \$336.29 | \$681.71 | \$752.79 |

* These three categories cannot be totaled for a “total salary” figure because not all institutions provided responses for each salary category.

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – FINANCES (continued, p. 2 of 4)

Numbers represent the average expense or, if there are two numbers reported, the average expense / the average expense per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie A Non-HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie B Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 09 | Salaries – professionals * | \$366468 | \$601166 | \$1223685 | \$2667614 | \$503786 | \$521141 |
| 10 | Salaries – other staff * | \$262998 | \$477151 | \$1102391 | \$2208500 | \$297827 | \$376901 |
| 11 | Salaries – student asst. * | \$42049 | \$126237 | \$132697 | \$538772 | \$50008 | \$98638 |
| 12 | Acquisitions – paper & microform | \$104466 | \$196974 | \$410174 | \$1252808 | \$184037 | \$204291 |
| 13 | Acquisitions – electronic | \$26975 | \$11770 | \$451126 | \$89049 | \$18189 | \$8870 |
| 12+13 | Acq – paper mf elec / per sFTE | \$131441 / \$53.61 | \$208744 / \$68.00 | \$861300 / \$98.20 | \$1341857 / \$103.63 | \$202226 / \$48.63 | \$213161 / \$53.61 |
| 14 | Subscriptions paper | \$179521 | \$341975 | \$1144540 | \$2546462 | \$282762 | \$348776 |
| 15 | Subscriptions electronic | \$39198 | \$73272 | \$246897 | \$482815 | \$61848 | \$83705 |
| 14+15 | Sub – paper & elec / per sFTE | \$218720 / \$96.43 | \$415247 / \$103.78 | \$1391437 / \$165.22 | \$3029277 / \$253.85 | \$344610 / \$82.79 | \$432481 / \$94.53 |
| 16 | Acquisitions – AV | \$5578 | \$11238 | \$11972 | \$37941 | \$9707 | \$14921 |
| 17 | Document delivery/ILL | \$2057 | \$7586 | \$10681 | \$54891 | \$3819 | \$7446 |
| 18 | Preservation | \$6032 | \$16146 | \$46730 | \$128273 | \$9011 | \$13760 |
| 19 | Other material acquired | \$2090 | \$12494 | \$0 | \$124782 | \$3776 | \$2974 |
| 12-19 | Total acquisitions \$ / per sFTE | \$365918 / \$158.32 | \$671456 / \$185.65 | \$2322119 / \$272.39 | \$4717021 / \$383.36 | \$573151 / \$137.70 | \$684744 / \$157.05 |
| 20 | Furniture/equipment | \$18730 | \$22343 | \$80424 | \$125242 | \$17365 | \$26626 |
| 21 | Computers | \$52034 | \$56961 | \$209803 | \$367218 | \$84852 | \$56912 |
| 22 | Bib. utilities/consortia | \$27907 | \$31703 | \$84732 | \$162938 | \$55837 | \$40417 |
| 23 | Other operating expenses | \$107892 | \$163385 | \$1005290 | \$924004 | \$50537 | \$91831 |
| 20-23 | Total operating exp. / per sFTE | \$164606 / \$69.56 | \$218818 / \$60.86 | \$1380249 / \$154.21 | \$1550266 / \$118.77 | \$194650 / \$50.59 | \$204549 / \$49.97 |
| 24 | Total expenses | \$1085494 | \$1793716 | \$6161141 | \$11666204 | \$1575269 | \$1853722 |
| | Total expenses per student FTE | \$516.44 | \$538.33 | \$706.47 | \$919.20 | \$406.50 | \$427.55 |

* These three categories cannot be totaled for a “total salary” figure because not all institutions provided responses for each salary category.

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – FINANCES (continued, p. 3 of 4)

Numbers represent the average expense or, if there are two numbers reported, the average expense / the average expense per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs | Carnegie C Non-HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie D Non-HBCUs |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 09 | Salaries – professionals * | \$366468 | \$601166 | \$191735 | \$236992 | \$203557 | \$256588 |
| 10 | Salaries – other staff * | \$262998 | \$477151 | \$125112 | \$152647 | \$138391 | \$185272 |
| 11 | Salaries – student asst. * | \$42049 | \$126237 | \$26780 | \$51972 | \$30586 | \$33307 |
| 12 | Acquisitions – paper & microform | \$104466 | \$196974 | \$47498 | \$97235 | \$24108 | \$51313 |
| 13 | Acquisitions – electronic | \$26975 | \$11770 | \$2178 | \$2733 | \$326 | \$2383 |
| 12+13 | Acq – paper mf elec / per sFTE | \$131441 / \$53.61 | \$208744 / \$68.00 | \$49676 / \$48.21 | \$99969 / \$116.50 | \$24434 / \$33.79 | \$53697 / \$27.37 |
| 14 | Subscriptions paper | \$179521 | \$341975 | \$49953 | \$108851 | \$29304 | \$28288 |
| 15 | Subscriptions electronic | \$39198 | \$73272 | \$14418 | \$26971 | \$2930 | \$13910 |
| 14+15 | Sub – paper & elec / per sFTE | \$218720 / \$96.43 | \$415247 / \$103.78 | \$64370 / \$53.65 | \$135823 / \$116.86 | \$32234 / \$18.03 | \$42199 / \$24.98 |
| 16 | Acquisitions – AV | \$5578 | \$11238 | \$3271 | \$6504 | \$2221 | \$7452 |
| 17 | Document delivery/ILL | \$2057 | \$7586 | \$361 | \$2830 | \$62 | \$454 |
| 18 | Preservation | \$6032 | \$16146 | \$1832 | \$6395 | \$595 | \$750 |
| 19 | Other material acquired | \$2090 | \$12494 | \$1382 | \$1591 | \$1579 | \$956 |
| 12-19 | Total acquisitions \$ / per sFTE | \$365918 / \$158.32 | \$671456 / \$185.65 | \$120894 / \$108.79 | \$253112 / \$253.20 | \$61124 / \$57.63 | \$105508 / \$57.91 |
| 20 | Furniture/equipment | \$18730 | \$22343 | \$18742 | \$7830 | \$5573 | \$8961 |
| 21 | Computers | \$52034 | \$56961 | \$28091 | \$19429 | \$12115 | \$16493 |
| 22 | Bib. utilities/consortia | \$27907 | \$31703 | \$11535 | \$21314 | \$3148 | \$8710 |
| 23 | Other operating expenses | \$107892 | \$163385 | \$30656 | \$41947 | \$20937 | \$23197 |
| 20-23 | Total operating exp. / per sFTE | \$164606 / \$69.56 | \$218818 / \$60.86 | \$75156 / \$84.70 | \$76786 / \$91.17 | \$32109 / \$30.28 | \$46008 / \$24.77 |
| 24 | Total expenses | \$1085494 | \$1793716 | \$478374 | \$676179 | \$333870 | \$469147 |
| | Total expenses per student FTE | \$516.44 | \$538.33 | \$441.85 | \$785.64 | \$294.77 | \$230.43 |

* These three categories cannot be totaled for a “total salary” figure because not all institutions provided responses for each salary category.

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – FINANCES (continued, p. 4. of 4)

Numbers represent the average expense or, if there are two numbers reported, the average expense / the average expense per student FTE.

| Survey Quest. | Brief Description | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs | Carnegie E Non-HBCUS |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 09 | Salaries – professionals * | \$366468 | \$601166 | \$376332 | \$503860 |
| 10 | Salaries – other staff * | \$262998 | \$477151 | \$263667 | \$363690 |
| 11 | Salaries – student asst. * | \$42049 | \$126237 | -- | \$46089 |
| 12 | Acquisitions – paper & microform | \$104466 | \$196974 | \$57935 | \$59211 |
| 13 | Acquisitions – electronic | \$26975 | \$11770 | \$0 | \$16591 |
| 12+13 | Acq – paper mf elec / per sFTE | \$131441 / \$53.61 | \$208744 / \$68.00 | \$57935 / \$279.04 | \$75802 / \$176.64 |
| 14 | Subscriptions paper | \$179521 | \$341975 | \$449852 | \$381577 |
| 15 | Subscriptions electronic | \$39198 | \$73272 | \$51507 | \$68407 |
| 14+15 | Sub – paper & elec / per sFTE | \$218720 / \$96.43 | \$415247 / \$103.78 | \$501359 / \$1565.64 | \$449984 / \$604.97 |
| 16 | Acquisitions – AV | \$5578 | \$11238 | \$3178 | \$7095 |
| 17 | Document delivery/ILL | \$2057 | \$7586 | \$7823 | \$12683 |
| 18 | Preservation | \$6032 | \$16146 | \$5000 | \$10527 |
| 19 | Other material acquired | \$2090 | \$12494 | \$0 | \$6265 |
| 12-19 | Total acquisitions \$ / per sFTE | \$365918 / \$158.32 | \$671456 / \$185.65 | \$575294 / \$1923.51 | \$562356 / \$844.73 |
| 20 | Furniture/equipment | \$18730 | \$22343 | \$421 | \$15737 |
| 21 | Computers | \$52034 | \$56961 | \$22914 | \$59014 |
| 22 | Bib. utilities/consortia | \$27907 | \$31703 | \$14006 | \$17151 |
| 23 | Other operating expenses | \$107892 | \$163385 | -- | \$132649 |
| 20-23 | Total operating exp. / per sFTE | \$164606 / \$69.56 | \$218818 / \$60.86 | \$37341 / \$112.59 | \$153339 / \$176.94 |
| 24 | Total expenses | \$1085494 | \$1793716 | \$1467550 | \$1429057 |
| | Total expenses per student FTE | \$516.44 | \$538.33 | \$4737.87 | \$1961.59 |

* These three categories cannot be totaled for a “total salary” figure because not all institutions provided responses for each salary category.

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – FINANCES – TOTAL EXPENSES BY STUDENT FTE GROUP (page 1 of 2)

Total Expenses Breakdown by Library Group and sFTE Group (Survey Question 24)

Numbers in tables represent average \$ / average \$ per student FTE

Averages are reported only for groups including two or more institutions

| Average total expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Public HBCUs | Public Non-HBCUs | Private HBCUs | Private Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$342573 / \$738 | \$279329 / \$818 | \$259567 / \$344 | \$326262 / \$533 | \$361729 / \$829 | \$268031 / \$886 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$648710 / \$418 | \$650427 / \$450 | \$710367 / \$437 | \$447400 / \$298 | \$587053 / \$399 | \$817694 / \$576 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$917363 / \$358 | \$938378 / \$388 | \$995307 / \$385 | \$692605 / \$282 | \$684622 / \$274 | \$1292791 / \$451 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$1369812 / \$349 | \$1270084 / \$327 | \$1365292 / \$344 | \$974802 / \$248 | | \$2233851 / \$585 |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$2130480 / \$379 | \$2053252 / \$343 | \$2124298 / \$370 | \$1549934 / \$258 | | \$4368515 / \$736 |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$5515977 / \$582 | \$8147226 / \$535 | \$2758086 / \$319 | \$6902670 / \$420 | \$9652814 / \$978 | \$15919353 / \$1253 |

| Average total expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie A Non-HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie B Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$342573 / \$738 | \$279329 / \$818 | | \$953432 / \$5352 | | \$461094 / \$594 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$648710 / \$418 | \$650427 / \$450 | | \$4384976 / \$3343 | \$902172 / \$537 | \$734279 / \$481 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$917363 / \$358 | \$938378 / \$388 | | \$1672284 / \$666 | \$1142296 / \$426 | \$1149599 / \$469 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$1369812 / \$349 | \$1270084 / \$327 | | \$4190367 / \$1056 | \$1598923 / \$403 | \$1606861 / \$411 |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$2130480 / \$379 | \$2053252 / \$343 | | \$5475138 / \$918 | \$2068811 / \$363 | \$2266789 / \$378 |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$5515977 / \$582 | \$8147226 / \$535 | \$7381354 / \$784 | \$13771159 / \$823 | \$2717912 / \$280 | \$3910032 / \$354 |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – FINANCES – TOTAL EXPENSES BY STUDENT FTE GROUP (continued, page 2 of 2)

Total Expenses Breakdown by Library Group and sFTE Group (Survey Question 24)

Numbers in tables represent average \$ / average \$ per student FTE

Averages are reported only for groups including two or more institutions

| Average total expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs | Carnegie C Non-HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie D Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$342573 / \$738 | \$279329 / \$818 | \$295580 / \$515 | \$311540 / \$1032 | \$190562 / \$350 | \$134232 / \$343 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$648710 / \$418 | \$650427 / \$450 | \$609496 / \$397 | \$817838 / \$574 | | \$296750 / \$203 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$917363 / \$358 | \$938378 / \$388 | \$752290 / \$311 | \$1349952 / \$563 | | \$457339 / \$188 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$1369812 / \$349 | \$1270084 / \$327 | | \$1743412 / \$496 | \$726381 / \$190 | \$654023 / \$166 |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$2130480 / \$379 | \$2053252 / \$343 | | \$1238116 / \$220 | | \$886655 / \$147 |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$5515977 / \$582 | \$8147226 / \$535 | | | | \$1617179 / \$162 |

| Average total expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs | Carnegie E Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$342573 / \$738 | \$279329 / \$818 | \$1467550 / \$4738 | \$762918 / \$2085 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$648710 / \$418 | \$650427 / \$450 | | \$2515162 / \$1778 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$917363 / \$358 | \$938378 / \$388 | | \$3547493 / \$1513 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$1369812 / \$349 | \$1270084 / \$327 | | |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$2130480 / \$379 | \$2053252 / \$343 | | |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$5515977 / \$582 | \$8147226 / \$535 | | |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – ACQUISITION EXPENSES BY STUDENT FTE GROUP (page 1 of 2)

Total Acquisitions Expenses Breakdown by Library Group and sFTE Group (total of Survey Questions 12-19)

Numbers in tables represent average \$ / average \$ per student FTE

Averages are reported only for groups including two or more institutions

| Average acquisition expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Public HBCUs | Public Non-HBCUs | Private HBCUs | Private Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$97890 / \$226 | \$90441 / \$262 | \$48593 / \$61 | \$109807 / \$184 | \$109267 / \$265 | \$85779 / \$280 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$152325 / \$96 | \$241012 / \$166 | \$182720 / \$107 | \$144056 / \$94 | \$121929 / \$85 | \$320890 / \$225 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$259670 / \$100 | \$327919 / \$136 | \$254431 / \$98 | \$200142 / \$82 | \$275386 / \$105 | \$512176 / \$214 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$470249 / \$118 | \$418384 / \$108 | \$479460 / \$120 | \$274869 / \$70 | | \$886804 / \$233 |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$890391 / \$157 | \$721363 / \$121 | \$881526 / \$152 | \$477161 / \$79 | | \$1844691 / \$312 |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$2078394 / \$223 | \$3177467 / \$209 | \$1104884 / \$128 | \$2686014 / \$161 | \$3538659 / \$366 | \$6246541 / \$506 |

| Average acquisition expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie A Non-HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie B Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$97890 / \$226 | \$90441 / \$262 | | \$387950 / \$2504 | | \$143747 / \$184 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$152325 / \$96 | \$241012 / \$166 | | \$2119020 / \$1616 | \$218202 / \$128 | \$282108 / \$183 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$259670 / \$100 | \$327919 / \$136 | | \$712034 / \$281 | \$341658 / \$127 | \$421888 / \$172 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$470249 / \$118 | \$418384 / \$108 | | \$1574708 / \$397 | \$589727 / \$147 | \$596560 / \$153 |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$890391 / \$157 | \$721363 / \$121 | | \$2349804 / \$395 | \$877778 / \$153 | \$804140 / \$134 |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$2078394 / \$223 | \$3177467 / \$209 | \$2774136 / \$302 | \$5556620 / \$339 | \$1034781 / \$105 | \$1463988 / \$134 |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – ACQUISITION EXPENSES BY STUDENT FTE GROUP (continued, page 2 of 2)

Total Acquisitions Expenses Breakdown by Library Group and sFTE Group (total of Survey Questions 12-19)

Numbers in tables represent average \$ / average \$ per student FTE

Averages are reported only for groups including two or more institutions

| Average acquisition expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs | Carnegie C Non-HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie D Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$97890 / \$226 | \$90441 / \$262 | \$75292 / \$127 | \$94300 / \$288 | \$40686 / \$75 | \$34590 / \$93 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$152325 / \$96 | \$241012 / \$166 | \$145756 / \$93 | \$326855 / \$227 | | \$76021 / \$52 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$259670 / \$100 | \$327919 / \$136 | \$197368 / \$81 | \$534106 / \$223 | | \$112196 / \$46 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$470249 / \$118 | \$418384 / \$108 | | \$646494 / \$187 | \$131915 / \$34 | \$140186 / \$36 |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$890391 / \$157 | \$721363 / \$121 | | \$438684 / \$78 | | \$177272 / \$29 |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$2078394 / \$223 | \$3177467 / \$209 | | | | \$330574 / \$33 |

| Average acquisition expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs | Carnegie E Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$97890 / \$226 | \$90441 / \$262 | \$575294 / \$1924 | \$323481 / \$938 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$152325 / \$96 | \$241012 / \$166 | | \$994190 / \$697 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$259670 / \$100 | \$327919 / \$136 | | \$1221730 / \$523 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$470249 / \$118 | \$418384 / \$108 | | |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$890391 / \$157 | \$721363 / \$121 | | |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$2078394 / \$223 | \$3177467 / \$209 | | |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – OPERATING EXPENSES BY STUDENT FTE GROUP (page 1 of 2)

Total Operating Expenses Breakdown by Library Group and sFTE Group (total of Survey Questions 20-23)

Numbers in tables represent average \$ / average \$ per student FTE

Averages are reported only for groups including two or more institutions

| Average operating expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Public HBCUs | Public Non-HBCUs | Private HBCUs | Private Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$41932 / \$92 | \$30800 / \$90 | \$40060 / \$54 | \$34620 / \$55 | \$42364 / \$101 | \$29881 / \$99 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$95967 / \$61 | \$69916 / \$48 | \$62852 / \$36 | \$42503 / \$28 | \$129082 / \$87 | \$92500 / \$65 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$124302 / \$49 | \$114500 / \$47 | \$147586 / \$58 | \$87980 / \$36 | \$54452 / \$22 | \$152742 / \$64 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$167641 / \$42 | \$140851 / \$36 | \$173228 / \$43 | \$103240 / \$26 | | \$263611 / \$68 |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$305014 / \$56 | \$227443 / \$38 | \$283315 / \$51 | \$165447 / \$28 | | \$512621 / \$85 |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$1093259 / \$113 | \$1040805 / \$67 | \$263147 / \$31 | \$829809 / \$49 | \$2338426 / \$236 | \$2358450 / \$181 |

| Average operating expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie A HBCUs | Carnegie A Non-HBCUs | Carnegie B HBCUs | Carnegie B Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$41932 / \$92 | \$30800 / \$90 | | \$96095 / \$612 | | \$66248 / \$90 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$95967 / \$61 | \$69916 / \$48 | | \$454122 / \$317 | \$91783 / \$50 | \$89068 / \$58 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$124302 / \$49 | \$114500 / \$47 | | \$192551 / \$76 | \$159140 / \$60 | \$139241 / \$57 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$167641 / \$42 | \$140851 / \$36 | | \$578540 / \$142 | \$201599 / \$50 | \$182994 / \$47 |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$305014 / \$56 | \$227443 / \$38 | | \$655523 / \$108 | \$268676 / \$49 | \$244306 / \$41 |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$1093259 / \$113 | \$1040805 / \$67 | \$1665984 / \$173 | \$1839948 / \$110 | \$234170 / \$24 | \$407348 / \$37 |

Aggregated HBCUs & Non-HBCUs – OPERATING EXPENSES BY STUDENT FTE GROUP (continued, page 2 of 2)

Total Operating Expenses Breakdown by Library Group and sFTE Group (total of Survey Questions 20-23)

Numbers in tables represent average \$ / average \$ per student FTE

Averages are reported only for groups including two or more institutions

| Average operating expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie C HBCUs | Carnegie C Non-HBCUs | Carnegie D HBCUs | Carnegie D Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$41932 / \$92 | \$30800 / \$90 | \$48349 / \$109 | \$36945 / \$122 | \$25434 / \$40 | \$15288 / \$40 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$95967 / \$61 | \$69916 / \$48 | \$103329 / \$67 | \$92081 / \$65 | | \$30190 / \$21 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$124302 / \$49 | \$114500 / \$47 | \$99773 / \$42 | \$152996 / \$64 | | \$47334 / \$19 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$167641 / \$42 | \$140851 / \$36 | | \$193044 / \$53 | \$58822 / \$16 | \$59305 / \$15 |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$305014 / \$56 | \$227443 / \$38 | | \$109087 / \$19 | | \$93629 / \$16 |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$1093259 / \$113 | \$1040805 / \$67 | | | | \$146411 / \$15 |

| Average operating expenses for libraries serving sFTE in these groups | All HBCUs | All Non-HBCUs | Carnegie E HBCUs | Carnegie E Non-HBCUs |
|---|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| sFTE 0-1000 | \$41932 / \$92 | \$30800 / \$90 | \$37341 / \$113 | \$63705 / \$175 |
| sFTE 1001-2000 | \$95967 / \$61 | \$69916 / \$48 | | \$199490 / \$138 |
| sFTE 2001-3000 | \$124302 / \$49 | \$114500 / \$47 | | \$750406 / \$313 |
| sFTE 3001-5000 | \$167641 / \$42 | \$140851 / \$36 | | |
| sFTE 5001-7,000 | \$305014 / \$56 | \$227443 / \$38 | | |
| sFTE 7,001 plus | \$1093259 / \$113 | \$1040805 / \$67 | | |

Appendix A: HBCU Libraries Included in the Study

| Library | Student FTEs | Carnegie Group |
|--|--------------|----------------------|
| Alabama A & M University | 4,412 | B-Graduate |
| Alabama State University | 4,702 | B-Graduate |
| Albany State University | 2,657 | B-Graduate |
| Alcorn State University | 2,566 | B-Graduate |
| Allen University | 316 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Arkansas Baptist College | 151 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Atlanta University Center (Clark Atlanta University, Interdenominational Theological Center, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, and Spelman College) | 12,145 | A-Research/Doctorate |
| Barber-Scotia College | 479 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Benedict College | 2,097 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Bennett College | 594 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Bethune Cookman College | 2,354 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Bishop State Community College | 2,063 | D-Associate |
| Bluefield State College | 1,765 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Bowie State University | 3,340 | B-Graduate |
| Central State University | 901 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Cheyney University of Pennsylvania | 1,250 | B-Graduate |
| Coahoma Community College | 987 | D-Associate |
| Concordia College | 521 | D-Associate |
| Coppin State College | 2,768 | B-Graduate |
| Delaware State University | 2,620 | B-Graduate |
| Denmark Technical College | 851 | D-Associate |
| Dillard University | 1,637 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Edward Waters College | 676 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Elizabeth City State University | 1,804 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Fayetteville State University | 3,320 | B-Graduate |
| Fisk University | 793 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University | 10,505 | B-Graduate |
| Florida Memorial College | 1,684 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Fort Valley State University | 2,349 | B-Graduate |
| Gadsden State Community College | 3,255 | D-Associate |
| Grambling State University | 4,828 | B-Graduate |
| Hampton University | 5,048 | B-Graduate |
| Harris-Stowe State College | 1,076 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Howard University | 9,327 | A-Research/Doctorate |
| Huston-Tillotson College | 545 | C-Baccalaureate |
| J F Drake State Technical College | 477 | D-Associate |
| Jackson State University | 5,492 | B-Graduate |

■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

| Library | Student FTEs | Carnegie Group |
|--|--------------|----------------------|
| Jarvis Christian College | 491 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Johnson C Smith University | 1,403 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Kentucky State University | 1,853 | B-Graduate |
| Lane College | 616 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Langston University | 2,573 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Lawson State Community College | 857 | D-Associate |
| Le Moyne-Owen College | 762 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Lewis College of Business | 199 | D-Associate |
| Lincoln University (Missouri) | 2,347 | B-Graduate |
| Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) | 1,956 | B-Graduate |
| Livingstone College | 917 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Mary Holmes College | 362 | D-Associate |
| Meharry Medical College | 856 | E-Medical |
| Miles College | 1,296 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Mississippi Valley State University | 2,142 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Morehouse School of Medicine | 178 | E-Medical |
| Morgan State University | 5,466 | B-Graduate |
| Morris College | 865 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Norfolk State University | 6,304 | B-Graduate |
| North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University | 6,556 | B-Graduate |
| North Carolina Central University | 4,556 | B-Graduate |
| Oakwood College | 1,668 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Paine College | 784 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Philander Smith College | 761 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Prairie View A & M University | 5,156 | B-Graduate |
| Saint Augustines College | 1,524 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Saint Pauls College | 581 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Savannah State University | 1,841 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Shaw University | 2,332 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Shelton State Community College | 3,114 | D-Associate |
| South Carolina State University | 4,172 | B-Graduate |
| Southern University and A & M College | 8,566 | B-Graduate |
| Southern University at New Orleans | 3,391 | B-Graduate |
| Southern University at Shreveport | 1,122 | D-Associate |
| Southwestern Christian College | 171 | C-Baccalaureate |
| St. Philips College | 4,635 | D-Associate |
| Stillman College | 1,007 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Talladega College | 597 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Tennessee State University | 7,155 | A-Research/Doctorate |
| Texas College | 256 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Texas Southern University | 5,275 | A-Research/Doctorate |
| Tougaloo College | 841 | C-Baccalaureate |

| Library | Student FTEs | Carnegie Group |
|--|--------------|-----------------|
| Trenholm State Technical College | 506 | D-Associate |
| Tuskegee University | 2,953 | B-Graduate |
| University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff | 2,784 | C-Baccalaureate |
| University of the District of Columbia | 2,914 | B-Graduate |
| Virginia State University | 3,495 | B-Graduate |
| Virginia Union University | 1,477 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Voorhees College | 927 | C-Baccalaureate |
| West Virginia State College | 3,489 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Wiley College | 651 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Winston-Salem State University | 2,494 | C-Baccalaureate |
| Xavier University of Louisiana | 3,492 | B-Graduate |

■ The State of Libraries at HBCUs

**Appendix B: 2000 Academic Libraries Survey Form and Instructions
(next page)**

(There is no functionality in any of these forms, since these views are provided for information purposes only.)

ACADEMIC LIBRARY SURVEY

Instructions

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS -

Please respond to each item in this survey in the place provided. 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 ANY 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 2000.

LIBRARY - An entity that provides all of the following:

1. An organized collection of printed or other materials or a combination thereof
2. A staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele
3. An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele
4. The physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

This includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers.

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

1. **Fiscal year 2000** - Any 12-month period between **June 1, 1999 and September 30, 2000** which corresponds to your institution's fiscal year (for Parts A, C, D, and E).
2. **Typical week, Fall 2000** - 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 (for Part F).
3. **Fall 2000** - The period during the fall of 2000 when the survey form is being completed (for Parts B, F, and G).

PART A - NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FISCAL YEAR 2000

Branch and independent libraries (line 01) - Report the number of branch and independent libraries at your institution that were open all or part of fiscal year 2000. 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.

PART B - LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 2000

Full-time equivalent (FTE) employees (lines 02-08) - Report the number of filled or temporarily vacant FTE positions during Fall 2000 paid from funds under library control. To compute FTEs of part-time employees and student assistants, take the TOTAL number of hours worked per week by part-time employees IN EACH CATEGORY and divide it by the number of hours CONSIDERED BY THE REPORTING LIBRARY TO BE A 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.

Librarians (line 02) - 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 (line 03) - 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 (line 04) - Report the sum of lines 02 and 03.

All other paid staff (except student assistants) (line 05) - Report the total FTE of all other library staff who are paid annual salaries or hourly wages except students, who are reported on line 07. Include technical and clerical staff, but *exclude* maintenance and custodial staff.

Contributed services staff (line 06) - Report the total FTE for contributed services staff. Contributed services staff are those, such as members of religious orders, whose services are valued by bookkeeping entries rather than by full cash transactions. *Do not include* volunteers.

Student assistants from all funding sources (line 07) - Report the total FTE of student assistants, employed on an hourly basis whose wages are paid from funds under library control or from a budget other than the library budget, including College Work Study Program. *Exclude* maintenance and custodial staff.

Total FTE staff (line 08) - Report the sum of lines 04 through 07.

PART C - LIBRARY EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 2000

Expenditures (lines 09-24) - Report funds expended by the library in fiscal year 2000 (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 which corresponds to your library's fiscal year between the calendar period June 1, 1999, to September 30, 2000. 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. **DO NOT REPORT ANY EXPENDITURES MORE THAN ONCE.**

Salaries and wages (lines 09-11) - Report expenditures for full-time and part-time salaries and wages before deductions. Exclude employee fringe benefits provided by your institution for all regular library staff which may be reported on line 25. Include salaries and wages from all sources paid to students

serving on an hourly basis, if available; e.g., College Work Study Program. *Exclude* contributed services and maintenance and custodial staff.

Information resources (lines 12-19) -

Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (one time purchases) (lines 12 and 13) - Report expenditures for all published materials. *Do not include* current serial subscriptions.

Paper (line 12)- Report expenditures for all materials produced by making an impression with ink on paper.

Microform (line 12) - Report expenditures for all photographic reproductions of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification. Examples of microforms are roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche.

Electronic (line 13) - Report expenditures for materials that are considered part of the collection, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks, that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Include material available remotely. Include expenditures for materials purchased jointly if such expenditures can be separated from other charges for joint services. Include expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. *Exclude* expenses for library system software and microcomputer software used only by the library staff which are reported on line 21.

Current serial subscriptions and search services (ongoing commitments) (lines 14 and 15) - Report expenditures for current subscriptions to serials. These are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Include leases to collections of electronic serials. Include cost of search services such as First Search or Dialog.

Paper (line 14) - See definition for line 12 above.

Microform (line 14) - See definition for line 12 above.

Electronic (line 15) - See definition for line 13 above.

Other Information Resources (lines 16-19) -

Audiovisual materials (line 16) - 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.

Document delivery/interlibrary loan (line 17) - 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 any libraries reported in Part A, transactions between libraries reported in Part A, or expenditures for on campus delivery.

Preservation (line 18) - 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+E4, materials conservation, deacidification, lamination, and restoration. *Do not include* staff salaries and wages.

Other materials (line 19) - Report any other collection expenditures not already included on lines 12 through 18, such as expenditures for cartographic materials and manuscripts.

Operating Expenditures (lines 20-23) -

Furniture and equipment (line 20) - Report expenditures for all library furniture and equipment purchased during the 2000 fiscal year. Include microform equipment, audiovisual equipment, and related maintenance costs. *Exclude* expenditures for computer equipment.

Computer hardware and software (line 21) - Report expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include the expenditure for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. *Exclude* expenditures reported on line 15.

Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (line 22) - Report expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia. *Exclude* expenditures already reported on lines 13, 15 and 17.

All other operating expenditures (line 23) - Report all other expenditures not already reported on lines 09 through 22 except employee fringe benefits which are reported on line 25. *Exclude* expenditures for new buildings and building renovations.

Total Expenditures (line 24) - Report the sum of lines 09 through 23.

Employee fringe benefits (line 25a) — If benefits are paid from the library budget, select “Y” and report the amount in line 25b. If benefits are not paid from the library budget, select “N” and skip to Part D, line 26.

(line 25b) - If benefits are paid from the library budget, report the amount here.

PART D - LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2000

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. Do not subtract the number withdrawn.

Column (2), Total number held at end of fiscal year - Report the total number of each category held at end of fiscal year. To get this figure, take the total number held at the end of the previous fiscal year, add the number added during the fiscal year just ended and subtract the number withdrawn during that period.

Volume (line 26) - Any printed, mimeographed, or processed work contained in one binding or portfolio, hardbound or paper bound, which has been cataloged, classified, or otherwise made ready for use. Include any government documents that are accessible through the library's catalog regardless of whether or not they are separately shelved. This includes documents for which records are provided

by the library or downloaded from other sources into the library catalog.

If you have not kept a volume count for government documents, please use the following guidelines from the ARL Statistics: "if a volume count has not been kept, it may be estimated through sampling a representative group of title records and determining the corresponding number of volumes, then extrapolating to the rest of the collection. As an alternative, an estimate may be made using the following formulae: 52 document pieces per foot: 10 'traditional' volumes per foot; 5.2 document pieces per volume."

Title (line 27) - A publication which forms a separate bibliographic whole, whether issued in one or several volumes, reels, disks, slides, or parts. The term "publication" applies to printed materials, such as books, periodicals (serial backfiles), and government documents, as well as to such formats as microforms, audiovisual materials, and computer files. To determine the number of titles, count each unique bibliographic record in the library's catalog.

Unit (lines 28 and 30) - An individual physical item of library material. Examples of units are: a volume (books and serials); a reel, sheet, or card (microforms); disk, cassette, reel, slide, chart, picture, tape, or cartridge (audiovisual material).

NOTE - For libraries which have card catalogs, a unique bibliographic record is represented by a shelf list entry. Libraries with electronic catalogs should be careful to distinguish between the BIBLIOGRAPHIC record which describes the title and the ITEM records which describe the individual volumes, parts, reels, disks, etc., associated with the title. Examples: Six copies of the same edition of a title count as one title or bibliographic record; two editions of the same title which have been cataloged or recorded separately count as two bibliographic records; a set of six monographs for which there are six bibliographic records counts as six titles; and two multi-volume sets of the same edition for which one bibliographic record has been made count as one title.

Books, serial backfiles, and other materials (include government documents (lines 26-28)) - Report the number of paper volumes and/or titles as well as microform units.

Paper (lines 26, 27, and 29) - Report number of volumes (line 26) and number of titles (line 27). For definition of paper, see instructions for line 12 above.

Microform (lines 28 and 29) - Report number of units. For definition of microform, see instructions for line 12 above.

Current serial subscriptions in paper and microform (line 29) - Report the total number of current serials received including those that are paid for and those received without payment. Include paper and microform government documents issued serially. *Do not include* any electronic subscriptions.

Audiovisual materials (line 30) - Report number of units. For definition of audiovisual materials, see instructions for line 16 above.

PART E - LIBRARY SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 2000

Interlibrary loans (lines 31-36) - On lines 31, 32, and 33, report the number of filled requests for material provided to other libraries. On lines 34, 35, and 36, report the number of filled requests for material received from other libraries or document delivery services. *Do not include* transactions between the main or central library and any libraries reported in Part A or transactions between libraries reported in Part A.

Returnables (lines 31 and 34) - Report materials that the supplier/lending library expects to have returned. Examples of returnables include books, dissertations and theses, microfilm reels, sound recordings, and audiovisual material.

Non-returnables (lines 32 and 35) - Report 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.

Total loans (lines 33 and 36) - Sum lines 31 and 32 for line 33, and sum lines 34 and 35 for line 36.

Documents delivered from commercial services (line 37) - 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.

Circulation transactions (include reserves) (line 38) - Report the number of items lent from the general collection and the reserve collection. Include both initial transactions and renewals.

Information services to groups (lines 39 and 40) - Report the total number of presentations (line 39) and the total number of persons attending or served by those presentations (line 40). 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. *Do not include* meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms.

PART F - LIBRARY SERVICES - TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 2000

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 2000 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.

Hours open in a typical week (line 41) - Report an unduplicated count of hours open in a typical week for both main library and branches reported in Part A using the following method. If a library is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during those hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 to 9:00, the total hours during which users can find service becomes 42. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the total remains 42, but if it is open two hours on another evening, or from 5:00 to 7:00 on the evening when Branch A is open later, the total becomes 44 hours during which users can find service.

Gate count in a typical week (line 42) - Report the number of persons who physically enter library facilities in a typical week. It is understood that a single person may be counted more than once.

Reference transactions in a typical week (line 43) - Report the total number of reference transactions in a typical week. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, commendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a

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

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

PART G - ELECTRONIC SERVICES

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

Does your institution have distance education students (60a) - If your institution has distance education students, select "Y" and reply to line 60b. If your institution does not have distance education students, select "N" and skip to line 61.

Services to your institution's distance education students (60b) - If you selected "Y" to 60a, indicate here if your institution does or does not offer services to distance education students.

Close

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

Please answer the following questions to determine if you need to complete this Survey?

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

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- e. Do you Provide financial support to another library? Yes No

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

Joint Library Financial Support

Identify up to three the postsecondary institutions or public libraries for which your institution contributes financial support for a joint library. Please add (click on Add to List) or delete (click the delete box next to the institution and then click on Remove from List) institutions from this list, as necessary.

Thank you for answering the pre-survey questions. Your responses to questions a-d indicate your institution is outside the scope of the Academic Library Survey. You will not need to complete the full-survey form. Please click on Log Out at the left to leave the survey site.

| # | Unit ID | Institution Name | Address | Delete |
|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|--------|
| No records found | | | | |

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

A/B-Pub Outlets/Lib Staff

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| Line No. | Item | Number |
|----------|--|----------------------|
| 01 | Branch and independent libraries - Exclude main or central library | <input type="text"/> |

(There is no functionality in this form, since this view is provided for information purposes only.)

PART B - LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 2000

(Exclude maintenance and custodial staff and volunteers)

NOTE: Report data to two decimals.

| Line No. | Staff | Number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) |
|---|--|--|
| Librarians and other professional staff: | | |
| 02 | Librarians | <input type="text"/> |
| 03 | Other professional staff | <input type="text"/> |
| 04 | Total librarians and other professional staff (Sum lines 02 and 03) | <input type="text"/> |
| 05 | All other paid staff (except student assistants) | <input type="text"/> |
| 06 | Contributed services staff | <input type="text"/> |
| 07 | Student assistants from all funding sources | <input type="text"/> |
| 08 | Total full-time equivalent (FTE) staff (Sum lines 04 through 07) | <input type="text"/> |

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

C-Library Expenditures

**Note : Do not report the same expenditures more than once.
See Instructions for exclusions for each expenditure type.**

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| Line No. | Expenditures | Amount <i>(Whole dollars only)</i> |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Salaries and wages: | | |
| 09 | Librarians and other professional staff | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 10 | All other paid staff (except student assistants) | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 11 | Student assistants | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| Information resources: | | |
| <i>Books, serial backfiles and other materials (one-time purchases):</i> | | |
| 12 | Paper and microform | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 13 | Electronic | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| <i>Current serial subscriptions and search services (ongoing commitments):</i> | | |
| 14 | Paper and microform | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 15 | Electronic | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| <i>Other information resources:</i> | | |
| 16 | Audiovisual materials | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 17 | Document delivery/interlibrary loan | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 18 | Preservation | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 19 | Other materials | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| Operating expenditures: | | |
| 20 | Furniture and equipment (exclude computer equipment) | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 21 | Computer hardware and software (include maintenance) | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 22 | Bibliographic utilities, networks and consortia | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 23 | All other operating expenditures | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 24 | TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Sum lines 09 through 23) | \$ <input type="text"/> |
| 25a | Are employee fringe benefits paid from the library budget ? If no, select "N" and skip to Part D, line 26 | <input type="text"/> |
| 25b | Employee fringe benefits (If paid from library budget) | \$ <input type="text"/> |

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

D-Library Collections, FY 2000

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| Line No. | Collections | Added during the Fiscal Year (1) | Held at end of Fiscal Year (2) |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Books, serial backfiles and other materials (include government documents): | | | |
| 26 | Paper - Volumes | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 27 | Paper - Titles | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 28 | Microform - Units | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 29 | Current serial subscriptions in paper and microform (include government documents) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 30 | Audiovisual materials - Units | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART E - LIBRARY SERVICES, FY 2000

Note: See exclusions in Instructions.

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| Line No. | Services | Number |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Interlibrary loans <u>provided</u> to other libraries: | | |
| 31 | Returnable | <input type="text"/> |
| 32 | Non-returnable | <input type="text"/> |
| 33 | Total provided (Sum lines 31 and 32) | <input type="text"/> |
| Interlibrary loans <u>received</u> from other libraries: | | |
| 34 | Returnable | <input type="text"/> |
| 35 | Non-returnable | <input type="text"/> |
| 36 | Total received (Sum lines 34 and 35) | <input type="text"/> |
| 37 | Documents delivered from commercial services | <input type="text"/> |
| 38 | Circulation transactions (include reserves) | <input type="text"/> |
| Information services to groups: | | |
| 39 | Number of presentations | <input type="text"/> |
| 40 | Total attendance at all presentations | <input type="text"/> |

(There is no functionality in this form, since this view is provided for information purposes only.)

PART F - LIBRARY SERVICES, TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 2000

Note: See exclusions in Instructions.

| Line No. | Services | Number in a typical week |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| 41 | Hours open in a typical week | <input type="text"/> |
| 42 | Gate count in a typical week | <input type="text"/> |
| 43 | Reference transactions in a typical week | <input type="text"/> |

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART G1 - ELECTRONIC SERVICES

This section requests information about the availability of electronic services in the library and elsewhere on campus and off campus access by your primary clientele and other users.

Please respond to each item by selecting “Y” or “N” in each column. If answering for more than one library, select “Y,” if at least one has the service.

Save

Save & Proceed

Reset

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| Line No. | Services | Access from | | Access off campus by | |
|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Within library (1) | Elsewhere on campus (2) | Primary clientele (3) | Others (4) |
| Does the library or parent institution make available the following services? | | | | | |
| 44 | An electronic catalog that includes the library's holdings | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 45 | Electronic indexes and reference tools | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 46 | Electronic full-text periodicals | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 47 | Electronic full-text course reserves | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 48 | Electronic files other than the catalog (e.g., finding aids, indices, manuscripts) created by library staff | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 49 | Internet access | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 50 | Library reference service by E-mail | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 51 | Capacity to place interlibrary loan/document delivery requests electronically | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 52 | Technology to assist patrons with disabilities (e.g., TDD, specially equipped work stations) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 53 | Instruction by library staff on use of internet resources | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 54 | Electronic document delivery by the library to patron's account/address | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 55 | Video/desktop conferencing by or for the library | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 56 | Satellite broadcasting by or for the library | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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Save

Save & Proceed

Reset

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ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY

PART G2 - ELECTRONIC SERVICES

Please respond to each item by selecting "Y" or "N" in each column. If answering for more than one library, select "Y," if at least one has the service.

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Line No.

Services

Does your library provide the following services?

- 57 Computers not dedicated to library functions for patron use inside the library
- 58 Computer software for patron use in the library (e.g., word processing, spreadsheet, custom applications, etc.)
- 59 Scanning equipment for patron use in the library
- 60a Does your institution have distance education students ?
If no, select "N" and skip to line 61.
- 60b Services to your institution's distance education students

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Consortorial services:

- 61 Does your state have one or more state subsidized library consortium that provides access to electronic resources?
If no, select "N" and skip to line 65.
- 62 Does your library participate in the consortium?
If no, select "N" and skip to line 65.
- 63 Is the cost of your library's participation fully funded by the state?
If yes, select "Y" and skip to line 65.
- 64 Is the cost of your library's participation partially funded by the state?
- 65 Does your library participate in any other consortia for access to electronic resources?

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Remarks

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



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