

**Supplemental Academic Libraries Survey (ALS) 2012 Tables to NCES 2014-038**

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## **Description**

These tables supplement the publication Academic Libraries: 2012 (NCES 2014-038)

The data are from NCES's Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), Fiscal year 2012.

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**Table 1. Total circulation and interlibrary loan transactions, including documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012**

State/jurisdiction	Circulation		Interlibrary loans						
	General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries			Loans and documents received			
			Total	Returnable	Non-returnable <sup>1</sup>	Total	Returnable	Non-returnable <sup>1</sup>	From commercial services <sup>2</sup>
United States	116,891,247	37,517,764	10,518,321	6,444,299	4,074,022	9,789,151	5,387,173	4,141,922	260,056
Alabama	956,015	196,621	62,150	28,436	33,714	58,432	24,303	33,584	545
Alaska	240,762	20,578	17,654	6,518	11,136	14,232	7,356	6,856	20
Arizona	1,906,146	260,038	133,644	83,815	49,829	126,384	61,540	58,474	6,370
Arkansas	726,914	121,873	68,307	24,930	43,377	64,624	25,938	38,355	331
California	13,384,082	5,652,294	791,633	508,435	283,198	836,018	475,148	267,515	93,355
Colorado	2,124,781	2,803,675	368,303	220,480	147,823	233,239	152,000	80,215	1,024
Connecticut	1,393,238	491,787	164,632	96,483	68,149	183,432	96,277	76,235	10,920
Delaware	434,805	26,331	40,894	23,106	17,788	27,751	13,444	14,200	107
District of Columbia	1,097,076	112,831	138,679	107,423	31,256	172,972	129,983	42,686	303
Florida	5,139,346	1,394,772	276,241	139,106	137,135	196,018	95,551	95,955	4,512
Georgia	2,095,591	927,992	203,141	110,134	93,007	126,558	67,750	58,315	493
Hawaii	479,975	63,058	15,351	12,493	2,858	32,786	15,357	17,302	127
Idaho	442,699	289,333	32,081	16,541	15,540	36,620	18,525	18,007	88
Illinois	5,743,100	1,894,922	829,502	645,711	183,791	745,488	531,348	211,753	2,387
Indiana	2,139,335	596,218	267,211	137,152	130,059	279,050	124,388	152,600	2,062
Iowa	1,352,616	211,106	133,314	65,266	68,048	103,198	44,532	55,757	2,909
Kansas	874,883	93,961	125,662	74,374	51,288	95,114	37,642	57,079	393
Kentucky	1,568,330	175,649	98,473	47,461	51,012	108,765	45,763	60,473	2,529
Louisiana	645,294	99,219	63,268	23,898	39,370	86,317	26,004	59,536	777
Maine	505,783	282,038	117,332	89,660	27,672	98,933	70,923	27,941	69
Maryland	1,310,809	749,643	116,211	70,765	45,446	167,564	77,981	79,663	9,920
Massachusetts	4,451,982	1,296,523	508,500	322,436	186,064	416,572	217,999	194,877	3,696
Michigan	3,383,938	987,509	373,357	235,786	137,571	300,167	142,403	151,620	6,144
Minnesota	2,190,799	748,257	354,806	239,373	115,433	317,657	187,127	126,761	3,769
Mississippi	668,098	239,508	51,022	15,266	35,756	52,199	19,523	32,564	112
Missouri	2,184,186	798,641	292,028	183,481	108,547	250,726	131,613	118,192	921
Montana	255,482	472,620	39,431	17,099	22,332	25,676	13,102	12,569	5
Nebraska	607,251	266,856	89,198	34,197	55,001	77,537	27,115	50,113	309
Nevada	498,776	263,907	44,710	39,735	4,975	32,416	16,373	15,654	389
New Hampshire	687,244	100,455	120,019	58,531	61,488	89,485	39,351	45,455	4,679

See notes at end of table.

**Table 1. Total circulation, and interlibrary loan transactions, including documents received from commercial services at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Circulation		Interlibrary loans						
	General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries			Loans and documents received			
			Total	Returnable	Non-returnable <sup>1</sup>	Total	Returnable	Non-returnable <sup>1</sup>	From commercial services <sup>2</sup>
New Jersey	1,993,823	777,879	153,563	108,633	44,930	147,128	92,408	53,888	832
New Mexico	571,893	478,795	43,414	26,332	17,082	59,108	22,894	32,051	4,163
New York	8,691,454	5,162,548	659,457	348,660	310,797	700,326	365,933	321,172	13,221
North Carolina	4,597,563	1,195,460	233,685	148,585	85,100	201,775	120,679	79,671	1,425
North Dakota	202,136	40,523	28,764	15,222	13,542	29,489	14,028	14,638	823
Ohio	5,581,793	1,046,753	725,775	594,166	131,609	636,199	531,994	91,882	12,323
Oklahoma	951,794	179,155	115,691	51,648	64,043	89,738	41,933	45,920	1,885
Oregon	1,722,958	541,257	327,702	228,596	99,106	321,792	217,293	102,550	1,949
Pennsylvania	6,876,241	1,698,534	562,925	363,818	199,107	622,982	295,949	292,256	34,777
Rhode Island	649,197	231,947	54,069	37,467	16,602	53,880	36,472	17,008	400
South Carolina	1,289,218	195,183	66,891	43,665	23,226	82,395	40,811	39,671	1,913
South Dakota	186,011	36,060	27,404	12,431	14,973	23,797	9,809	13,745	243
Tennessee	1,482,579	224,187	145,268	51,286	93,982	132,564	52,162	79,363	1,039
Texas	10,362,677	1,565,944	480,722	216,332	264,390	371,686	163,047	200,775	7,864
Utah	1,407,537	244,049	102,462	44,750	57,712	74,663	27,340	47,261	62
Vermont	553,532	237,529	53,639	31,934	21,705	50,626	25,006	19,362	6,258
Virginia	3,274,758	459,864	268,959	166,069	102,890	223,826	126,270	96,809	747
Washington	3,517,509	967,566	223,090	132,970	90,120	277,724	140,014	136,625	1,085
West Virginia	552,216	61,374	39,029	12,953	26,076	49,407	17,014	32,386	7
Wisconsin	2,683,787	510,322	219,195	97,058	122,137	240,016	81,323	148,918	9,775
Wyoming	253,235	24,620	49,863	33,633	16,230	44,100	28,435	15,665	0

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

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week, and state/jurisdiction: Fall 2012**

State/jurisdiction	Number of academic libraries	Public service hours per typical week								
		Less than 20	20 - 39	40 - 59	60 - 79	80 - 99	100 - 119	120 - 167	168 <sup>1</sup>	
United States	3,793	16	51	714	1,519	898	432	132	31	
Alabama	70	0	2	16	32	12	4	3	1	
Alaska	6	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	
Arizona	59	0	2	8	31	8	5	4	1	
Arkansas	46	1	0	12	14	16	2	1	0	
California	361	1	9	101	153	58	26	9	4	
Colorado	61	1	1	12	29	10	6	2	0	
Connecticut	41	0	1	9	13	9	9	0	0	
Delaware	11	0	0	0	6	3	2	0	0	
District of Columbia	17	0	0	1	7	3	3	2	1	
Florida	169	1	2	35	82	28	16	5	0	
Georgia	113	0	0	27	43	31	6	6	0	
Hawaii	14	0	0	6	4	4	0	0	0	
Idaho	15	0	0	2	6	5	2	0	0	
Illinois	158	2	1	30	66	36	14	9	0	
Indiana	80	0	0	5	37	25	10	3	0	
Iowa	64	0	0	7	22	25	10	0	0	
Kansas	57	0	1	6	29	18	1	2	0	
Kentucky	65	0	2	16	24	14	7	1	1	
Louisiana	51	1	0	16	15	14	3	2	0	
Maine	28	0	0	6	8	8	5	1	0	
Maryland	54	0	1	5	25	10	8	3	2	
Massachusetts	117	0	3	9	36	31	29	5	4	
Michigan	87	1	0	11	37	25	7	4	2	
Minnesota	88	0	0	17	34	22	15	0	0	
Mississippi	38	0	1	5	19	7	5	0	1	
Missouri	105	0	3	18	43	29	9	3	0	
Montana	22	0	0	11	6	3	2	0	0	
Nebraska	35	0	1	3	14	14	3	0	0	
Nevada	16	0	0	4	8	3	1	0	0	
New Hampshire	25	0	0	3	8	6	6	2	0	

See notes at end of table.



**Table 2. Number of academic libraries, by public service hours per typical week, and state/jurisdiction: Fall 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Number of academic libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Less than 20	20 - 39	40 - 59	60 - 79	80 - 99	100 - 119	120 - 167	168 <sup>1</sup>
New Jersey	58	0	0	3	26	19	9	1	0
New Mexico	40	1	1	10	20	5	3	0	0
New York	274	0	2	37	101	70	49	11	4
North Carolina	140	0	1	33	59	29	9	8	1
North Dakota	20	0	1	8	5	6	0	0	0
Ohio	166	0	0	47	68	31	13	5	2
Oklahoma	54	0	1	8	22	15	7	1	0
Oregon	53	0	0	12	20	12	5	4	0
Pennsylvania	194	3	8	36	51	54	37	4	1
Rhode Island	13	0	0	0	3	2	8	0	0
South Carolina	71	0	0	18	25	20	5	3	0
South Dakota	20	0	0	6	5	8	1	0	0
Tennessee	82	0	0	14	38	25	2	3	0
Texas	201	2	2	26	90	48	19	12	2
Utah	24	0	0	5	9	6	3	1	0
Vermont	19	0	1	2	1	8	6	0	1
Virginia	104	0	0	18	44	21	15	5	1
Washington	76	1	2	14	35	14	7	1	2
West Virginia	31	0	1	2	16	8	2	2	0
Wisconsin	70	1	0	13	24	15	14	3	0
Wyoming	10	0	1	0	4	4	1	0	0

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 3. Gate count, and total information service to individuals and groups, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012**

<b>State/jurisdiction</b>	<b>Gate count<sup>1</sup> during typical week in fall 2012</b>	<b>Total information services to individuals,<sup>2</sup> fiscal year 2012</b>	<b>Information service to groups, Fiscal year 2012</b>	
			<b>Total number of presentations</b>	<b>Total number served<sup>3</sup></b>
United States	22,404,805	28,856,409	536,065	10,109,738
Alabama	271,659	576,212	7,826	131,233
Alaska	39,286	32,124	1,004	17,142
Arizona	260,690	445,158	8,309	156,646
Arkansas	175,201	254,010	3,943	84,228
California	2,580,140	3,034,452	47,456	1,004,875
Colorado	301,423	447,945	8,327	144,285
Connecticut	259,120	294,307	7,323	125,696
Delaware	60,015	215,078	1,760	23,318
District of Columbia	138,852	202,043	5,478	70,313
Florida	1,115,969	1,812,815	29,715	629,554
Georgia	616,713	691,173	14,959	270,158
Hawaii	80,413	78,082	2,198	34,155
Idaho	112,639	144,951	2,214	48,203
Illinois	879,054	1,170,736	25,273	435,248
Indiana	470,655	724,588	14,061	255,570
Iowa	262,048	246,640	6,455	119,770
Kansas	204,168	304,205	6,108	109,751
Kentucky	291,181	366,743	7,996	147,164
Louisiana	255,102	301,619	5,541	94,341
Maine	100,351	117,604	2,535	44,690
Maryland	397,821	763,111	10,539	206,869
Massachusetts	827,246	887,946	19,173	326,677
Michigan	682,377	847,307	14,090	298,245
Minnesota	446,470	424,264	11,588	197,228
Mississippi	235,543	300,074	5,975	109,164
Missouri	405,996	553,094	10,641	180,098
Montana	68,197	97,874	1,677	31,671
Nebraska	114,090	134,428	3,525	55,342
Nevada	144,681	265,393	2,257	45,262
New Hampshire	109,381	97,894	3,041	51,674

See notes at end of table.

**Table 3. Gate count, and total information service to individuals and groups, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Gate count <sup>1</sup> during typical week in fall 2012	Total information services to individuals, <sup>2</sup> fiscal year 2012	Information service to groups, Fiscal year 2012	
			Total number of presentations	Total number served <sup>3</sup>
New Jersey	469,526	866,572	11,232	224,191
New Mexico	129,592	176,933	4,080	71,497
New York	2,033,693	2,536,157	43,923	786,239
North Carolina	797,145	1,118,919	20,406	356,036
North Dakota	38,607	73,265	1,668	25,950
Ohio	783,219	1,029,541	19,593	375,486
Oklahoma	218,797	300,797	5,610	108,601
Oregon	297,550	273,156	7,436	138,313
Pennsylvania	1,157,976	1,048,605	25,658	481,930
Rhode Island	137,192	221,798	2,814	78,941
South Carolina	314,925	506,369	7,676	137,550
South Dakota	60,614	44,638	1,382	26,519
Tennessee	359,666	474,484	8,940	167,048
Texas	1,433,258	2,299,866	36,136	734,295
Utah	274,291	337,497	7,066	139,349
Vermont	88,384	40,273	1,914	33,642
Virginia	633,214	716,425	14,724	270,386
Washington	612,459	468,750	11,389	256,413
West Virginia	137,707	105,182	2,492	40,953
Wisconsin	480,273	349,444	9,759	187,363
Wyoming	40,236	35,868	1,180	20,466

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

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

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 4. Volumes held at end of fiscal year and number of academic libraries, by number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials including government documents, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012**

State/jurisdiction	Volumes <sup>1</sup> held at end of year	Number of academic libraries										
		Total	Number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
United States	1,099,951,212	3,793	645	202	242	219	461	660	675	289	177	223
Alabama	18,332,585	70	10	5	2	4	8	15	11	8	4	3
Alaska	2,133,109	6	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0
Arizona	13,236,048	59	13	11	4	4	11	9	4	0	1	2
Arkansas	7,920,837	46	2	2	8	6	5	6	10	3	2	2
California	101,081,860	361	75	26	25	20	43	78	43	17	13	21
Colorado	19,034,480	61	20	6	2	4	7	3	6	5	4	4
Connecticut	24,946,486	41	1	0	5	2	7	9	6	5	3	3
Delaware	3,863,747	11	1	0	2	0	1	2	3	1	0	1
District of Columbia	11,342,568	17	0	2	1	0	3	2	3	1	1	4
Florida	33,465,984	169	54	23	9	5	12	22	24	8	4	8
Georgia	25,373,859	113	16	5	8	10	18	20	21	6	4	5
Hawaii	4,153,794	14	2	0	0	1	1	5	4	0	0	1
Idaho	4,211,843	15	4	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
Illinois	60,551,289	158	21	7	14	9	17	30	33	12	5	10
Indiana	29,981,530	80	15	10	3	4	5	5	19	10	3	6
Iowa	15,676,466	64	9	4	3	6	4	14	17	2	2	3
Kansas	14,277,989	57	7	3	4	9	7	12	8	1	3	3
Kentucky	15,471,380	65	16	1	2	5	10	10	10	3	5	3
Louisiana	18,692,657	51	12	5	3	0	3	4	8	7	5	4
Maine	5,147,646	28	0	0	8	2	4	7	2	1	2	2
Maryland	16,950,601	54	6	1	6	3	2	11	12	7	3	3
Massachusetts	50,561,808	117	9	4	8	6	11	31	20	13	6	9
Michigan	38,414,322	87	6	2	1	4	15	19	19	9	7	5
Minnesota	19,322,145	88	10	8	9	8	9	12	13	12	6	1
Mississippi	8,988,446	38	5	0	0	0	6	13	9	1	1	3
Missouri	21,033,484	105	21	4	5	7	15	21	18	5	3	6
Montana	3,390,993	22	1	3	3	2	2	3	6	0	1	1
Nebraska	8,761,604	35	4	2	1	4	5	3	11	1	2	2
Nevada	3,495,898	16	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	2
New Hampshire	6,299,285	25	2	0	5	4	2	2	5	3	0	2

See notes at end of table.

**Table 4. Volumes held at end of fiscal year and number of academic libraries, by number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials including government documents, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Volumes <sup>1</sup> held at end of year	Number of academic libraries										
		Number of books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents										
		Total	Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
New Jersey	25,566,822	58	1	2	2	0	6	13	14	9	8	3
New Mexico	8,402,773	40	11	1	2	3	7	7	4	2	1	2
New York	89,179,726	274	33	11	13	3	49	40	63	30	15	17
North Carolina	36,425,935	140	9	7	10	21	32	23	20	6	4	8
North Dakota	3,398,069	20	0	2	4	2	1	3	6	0	1	1
Ohio	46,858,250	166	47	9	16	7	14	21	25	7	7	13
Oklahoma	13,661,537	54	10	1	4	2	9	10	8	6	1	3
Oregon	12,130,795	53	5	4	4	4	8	7	10	6	2	3
Pennsylvania	53,912,344	194	41	8	8	7	13	27	44	26	13	7
Rhode Island	8,604,336	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	2	2
South Carolina	13,104,591	71	9	1	5	7	6	18	17	4	2	2
South Dakota	2,931,439	20	4	2	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	0
Tennessee	17,459,568	82	16	1	5	6	5	21	16	5	4	3
Texas	71,651,523	201	41	6	5	6	26	38	34	20	8	17
Utah	11,647,823	24	12	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	1	3
Vermont	5,983,573	19	1	0	2	0	4	4	4	2	0	2
Virginia	25,913,572	104	27	4	3	6	12	11	18	14	3	6
Washington	18,176,568	76	13	2	8	5	15	18	4	5	2	4
West Virginia	5,994,959	31	6	1	0	1	5	5	11	0	0	2
Wisconsin	20,740,604	70	10	5	4	7	6	13	10	4	8	3
Wyoming	2,091,662	10	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	1

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 5. Number of volumes and units added during the fiscal year and total volumes and units held at the end of the fiscal year at academic libraries, by types of volumes and units and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012**

State/jurisdiction	Number of volumes and units added during the of the fiscal year				Number of volumes and units held at the end of the fiscal year				
	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units <sup>1</sup>	Audiovisual materials units	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units <sup>1</sup>	Audiovisual materials units	
United States	27,605,440	52,738,755	3,860,991	7,665,867	1,099,951,212	252,599,161	1,044,521,205	122,967,053	
Alabama	562,084	816,742	44,830	49,969	18,332,585	4,640,628	23,392,331	663,803	
Alaska	28,892	240,517	2,343	14,130	2,133,109	453,815	1,110,112	143,831	
Arizona	248,836	639,336	29,621	65,317	13,236,048	3,465,752	15,507,612	2,189,704	
Arkansas	151,975	677,669	20,257	19,707	7,920,837	1,591,661	9,342,416	253,789	
California	2,254,948	3,656,723	211,589	670,316	101,081,860	19,123,023	87,767,649	22,062,663	
Colorado	1,742,572	925,131	45,147	22,087	19,034,480	5,759,348	17,822,298	475,885	
Connecticut	940,130	1,068,267	39,321	33,336	24,946,486	3,852,341	19,190,644	3,276,867	
Delaware	53,795	141,597	9,419	1,592	3,863,747	527,437	5,139,712	53,069	
District of Columbia	207,596	1,045,897	43,145	13,017	11,342,568	2,567,885	14,754,681	1,088,121	
Florida	935,233	1,622,302	155,361	89,505	33,465,984	10,918,762	41,384,424	2,871,092	
Georgia	850,841	975,098	105,928	121,011	25,373,859	6,465,462	36,111,004	11,605,154	
Hawaii	42,992	147,659	5,821	2,712	4,153,794	935,020	4,213,339	109,821	
Idaho	51,343	285,758	7,911	4,817	4,211,843	1,103,332	6,707,184	86,579	
Illinois	1,422,110	1,244,962	117,821	92,083	60,551,289	6,154,963	41,407,724	3,005,662	
Indiana	1,289,195	1,648,123	474,008	233,474	29,981,530	8,036,723	22,483,667	2,184,196	
Iowa	300,188	632,037	11,508	52,579	15,676,466	2,575,200	9,596,954	1,541,001	
Kansas	580,426	707,871	29,677	14,538	14,277,989	2,353,674	7,822,355	702,299	
Kentucky	401,608	507,330	48,329	42,643	15,471,380	4,493,263	16,443,835	587,966	
Louisiana	543,947	567,050	177,078	25,893	18,692,657	3,568,567	21,776,896	559,591	
Maine	73,974	336,342	17,257	5,598	5,147,646	1,785,376	3,396,836	171,643	
Maryland	412,271	830,146	30,129	35,706	16,950,601	3,947,809	17,389,772	3,148,586	
Massachusetts	739,261	3,293,088	218,201	280,141	50,561,808	12,282,966	36,603,255	4,304,152	
Michigan	1,287,889	3,264,586	245,362	44,545	38,414,322	10,552,731	40,946,954	1,010,495	
Minnesota	352,941	817,021	83,705	69,879	19,322,145	3,979,521	14,046,066	1,806,413	
Mississippi	225,685	264,173	62,303	21,541	8,988,446	1,723,760	14,175,627	1,101,257	
Missouri	329,785	844,741	94,225	71,102	21,033,484	3,958,708	28,556,451	1,236,252	
Montana	66,726	467,497	18,232	6,880	3,390,993	1,191,828	4,391,891	116,462	
Nebraska	113,225	184,097	27,571	10,996	8,761,604	1,800,244	7,783,127	395,226	
Nevada	58,930	267,531	30,411	13,943	3,495,898	1,400,272	6,529,281	188,727	
New Hampshire	116,402	589,732	7,263	38,212	6,299,285	2,131,416	7,028,248	1,016,153	

See notes at end of table.

**Table 5. Number of volumes and units added during the fiscal year and total volumes and units held at the end of the fiscal year at academic libraries, by types of volumes and units and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Number of volumes and units				Number of volumes and units			
	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials, including government documents	E-books	Microform units <sup>1</sup>	Audiovisual materials units	Books, serial backfiles, and other paper materials (including government documents)	E-books	Microform units <sup>1</sup>	Audiovisual materials units
New Jersey	580,858	643,373	61,229	76,269	25,566,822	2,535,958	22,607,006	676,848
New Mexico	174,151	169,205	5,959	9,971	8,402,773	1,107,977	7,620,121	710,508
New York	1,411,330	4,357,258	275,876	326,896	89,179,726	19,699,913	88,717,464	7,721,053
North Carolina	1,765,701	2,385,937	175,945	224,433	36,425,935	10,809,704	33,101,458	2,218,971
North Dakota	60,923	24,909	15,849	3,495	3,398,069	321,882	1,870,023	93,015
Ohio	1,008,588	2,328,010	147,784	70,175	46,858,250	15,579,596	32,694,487	4,745,599
Oklahoma	293,468	926,160	15,341	27,538	13,661,537	4,055,208	14,089,018	2,202,530
Oregon	241,323	1,025,224	40,090	112,050	12,130,795	2,650,519	13,672,391	3,240,644
Pennsylvania	1,205,395	2,505,758	112,284	174,985	53,912,344	10,157,428	48,968,156	3,733,167
Rhode Island	100,518	865,107	8,139	5,590	8,604,336	2,559,612	6,984,476	1,392,764
South Carolina	236,654	1,000,070	58,796	20,893	13,104,591	4,748,805	14,355,647	544,876
South Dakota	32,771	173,992	1,917	4,549	2,931,439	560,991	2,327,967	108,942
Tennessee	423,214	813,970	104,138	400,642	17,459,568	6,804,995	16,487,713	1,515,250
Texas	2,138,920	1,876,317	164,632	3,644,871	71,651,523	14,881,441	70,799,862	8,260,644
Utah	148,252	173,238	21,817	86,673	11,647,823	1,972,867	9,743,655	4,711,816
Vermont	66,872	284,311	8,444	18,060	5,983,573	1,244,113	2,196,891	159,654
Virginia	460,750	1,958,494	109,773	66,486	25,913,572	9,306,063	27,177,999	1,396,195
Washington	451,663	816,488	73,227	119,028	18,176,568	3,130,416	20,733,557	2,601,266
West Virginia	64,730	389,120	21,717	58,950	5,994,959	2,163,404	6,409,239	615,640
Wisconsin	309,842	1,154,543	21,632	43,940	20,740,604	3,898,273	18,030,135	8,180,918
Wyoming	43,717	158,248	2,629	3,104	2,091,662	1,068,509	3,111,595	180,294

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 6. Number and percentage distribution of different types of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction: Fall 2012**

State/jurisdiction	Total FTE staff <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Total librarians and other professional staff		Librarians		Other professional staff		Other paid staff		Student assistants	
			FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
United States	85,752	100.0	34,423	40.1	26,606	31.0	7,817	9.1	30,819	35.9	20,509	23.9
Alabama	1,258	1.5	564	44.9	399	31.8	165	13.1	424	33.7	269	21.4
Alaska	176	0.2	67	38.4	48	27.3	19	11.1	80	45.5	28	16.1
Arizona	1,070	1.2	396	37.0	345	32.3	51	4.7	431	40.3	243	22.7
Arkansas	691	0.8	254	36.8	196	28.4	58	8.4	293	42.5	143	20.7
California	8,141	9.5	3,193	39.2	2,236	27.5	957	11.8	3,041	37.3	1,908	23.4
Colorado	1,199	1.4	404	33.7	326	27.2	78	6.5	469	39.1	326	27.2
Connecticut	1,366	1.6	637	46.6	489	35.8	148	10.8	489	35.8	241	17.6
Delaware	277	0.3	109	39.3	93	33.6	16	5.8	127	45.9	41	14.8
District of Columbia	970	1.1	334	34.5	274	28.3	60	6.2	367	37.8	269	27.7
Florida	3,571	4.2	1,469	41.1	1,098	30.7	372	10.4	1,324	37.1	777	21.8
Georgia	2,319	2.7	996	42.9	799	34.4	197	8.5	850	36.7	473	20.4
Hawaii	410	0.5	190	46.4	132	32.3	58	14.1	120	29.2	100	24.4
Idaho	302	0.4	101	33.3	89	29.4	12	4.0	124	41.0	77	25.6
Illinois	3,977	4.6	1,490	37.5	1,202	30.2	288	7.2	1,488	37.4	999	25.1
Indiana	2,034	2.4	818	40.2	606	29.8	212	10.4	740	36.4	476	23.4
Iowa	953	1.1	352	37.0	278	29.2	74	7.8	359	37.7	242	25.4
Kansas	827	1.0	326	39.4	238	28.8	88	10.6	263	31.8	238	28.8
Kentucky	1,259	1.5	493	39.2	393	31.2	100	8.0	457	36.3	309	24.6
Louisiana	1,067	1.2	469	44.0	346	32.4	123	11.6	320	30.0	278	26.0
Maine	399	0.5	168	42.1	137	34.4	31	7.7	120	30.0	111	27.9
Maryland	1,512	1.8	703	46.5	482	31.9	221	14.6	540	35.7	269	17.8
Massachusetts	4,006	4.7	1,776	44.3	1,433	35.8	343	8.6	1,290	32.2	941	23.5
Michigan	2,779	3.2	1,107	39.9	835	30.0	273	9.8	953	34.3	719	25.9
Minnesota	1,564	1.8	589	37.6	521	33.3	68	4.3	470	30.1	505	32.3
Mississippi	839	1.0	334	39.8	248	29.6	86	10.2	262	31.3	243	29.0
Missouri	1,709	2.0	682	39.9	556	32.5	126	7.4	611	35.8	416	24.3
Montana	254	0.3	86	33.7	74	29.0	12	4.7	113	44.3	56	22.0
Nebraska	587	0.7	222	37.8	182	30.9	40	6.8	225	38.3	141	24.0
Nevada	391	0.5	144	36.8	107	27.3	37	9.5	148	37.7	99	25.4
New Hampshire	536	0.6	204	38	162	30.2	42	7.9	219	40.9	113	21.1

See notes at end of table.



**Table 6. Number and percentage distribution of different types of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fall 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Total FTE staff <sup>1</sup>	Percent	Total librarians and other professional staff		Librarians		Other professional staff		Other paid staff		Student assistants	
			FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
New Jersey	1,948	2.3	741	38.0	580	29.8	161	8.3	828	42.5	379	19.5
New Mexico	612	0.7	226	36.9	150	24.5	76	12.4	227	37.1	159	26.0
New York	7,590	8.9	3,357	44.2	2,397	31.6	959	12.6	2,473	32.6	1,761	23.2
North Carolina	3,063	3.6	1,321	43.1	1,081	35.3	240	7.8	1,207	39.4	535	17.5
North Dakota	235	0.3	97	41.1	76	32.3	21	8.8	69	29.2	70	29.7
Ohio	2,964	3.5	1,214	41.0	868	29.3	347	11.7	834	28.1	916	30.9
Oklahoma	1,037	1.2	351	33.8	299	28.8	52	5.0	353	34.0	333	32.1
Oregon	1,067	1.2	390	36.6	304	28.5	86	8.1	381	35.7	296	27.7
Pennsylvania	4,245	5.0	1,650	38.9	1,369	32.2	281	6.6	1,557	36.7	1,039	24.5
Rhode Island	522	0.6	198	38.0	157	30.1	41	7.9	179	34.3	145	27.7
South Carolina	1,190	1.4	463	38.9	392	32.9	71	6.0	432	36.3	295	24.8
South Dakota	184	0.2	78	42.4	55	29.8	23	12.6	62	33.7	44	23.8
Tennessee	1,497	1.7	609	40.7	491	32.8	117	7.8	574	38.3	314	21.0
Texas	5,636	6.6	2,155	38.2	1,703	30.2	453	8.0	2,239	39.7	1,242	22.0
Utah	994	1.2	329	33.1	238	24.0	91	9.1	307	30.9	358	36.0
Vermont	333	0.4	147	44.2	108	32.5	39	11.7	102	30.5	84	25.3
Virginia	2,440	2.8	964	39.5	777	31.9	187	7.6	982	40.3	494	20.2
Washington	1,556	1.8	572	36.7	482	31.0	89	5.7	640	41.1	345	22.2
West Virginia	373	0.4	154	41.3	122	32.7	32	8.6	162	43.5	57	15.2
Wisconsin	1,671	1.9	656	39.2	579	34.6	76	4.6	453	27.1	562	33.6
Wyoming	151	0.2	75	49.8	54	35.9	21	13.9	43	28.7	32	21.5

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 7. Number of academic libraries, total library expenditures, and number of libraries, by amount of expenditures and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012**

State/jurisdiction	Number of academic libraries	Total expenditures	Total academic library expenditures									
			Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$1,999,999	\$2,000,000 or more	
United States	3,793	\$7,008,113,939	15	122	518	546	304	518	666	452	652	
Alabama	70	89,004,634	1	3	9	9	9	11	14	3	11	
Alaska	6	16,173,206	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	
Arizona	59	91,558,105	1	3	14	6	4	6	12	7	6	
Arkansas	46	45,863,634	0	0	2	16	5	5	10	3	5	
California	361	714,500,925	0	11	51	62	24	33	75	43	62	
Colorado	61	101,328,081	0	3	17	7	6	8	7	3	10	
Connecticut	41	152,388,676	0	0	4	1	3	6	9	7	11	
Delaware	11	26,920,185	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	
District of Columbia	17	90,934,715	0	0	0	5	0	2	2	2	6	
Florida	169	248,938,193	1	7	44	36	11	8	17	20	25	
Georgia	113	176,628,408	0	1	13	16	16	19	23	10	15	
Hawaii	14	30,614,901	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	2	3	
Idaho	15	24,333,419	0	1	4	1	0	2	3	0	4	
Illinois	158	323,169,099	1	3	17	19	14	27	28	22	27	
Indiana	80	159,868,167	0	3	8	11	7	16	14	10	11	
Iowa	64	82,272,584	0	4	5	10	9	14	12	5	5	
Kansas	57	60,162,868	0	1	12	20	6	6	4	4	4	
Kentucky	65	84,958,989	0	2	8	9	5	14	15	5	7	
Louisiana	51	78,519,819	0	1	9	5	2	10	6	8	10	
Maine	28	33,063,218	0	0	2	4	7	6	3	0	6	
Maryland	54	144,374,042	0	0	4	5	5	5	8	13	14	
Massachusetts	117	396,042,487	1	1	9	11	3	18	28	16	30	
Michigan	87	234,820,127	0	0	7	16	5	7	19	12	21	
Minnesota	88	126,307,748	0	4	14	11	10	10	11	13	15	
Mississippi	38	57,315,683	0	3	3	1	4	3	14	6	4	
Missouri	105	129,753,880	3	6	15	17	10	17	16	10	11	
Montana	22	20,913,505	0	0	2	7	5	4	1	1	2	
Nebraska	35	46,281,597	0	2	3	6	4	7	7	1	5	
Nevada	16	35,155,861	0	0	3	3	1	3	3	0	3	
New Hampshire	25	46,245,030	0	0	1	7	3	2	4	5	3	

See notes at end of table.

**Table 7. Number of academic libraries, total library expenditures, and number of libraries, by amount of expenditures and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Number of academic libraries	Total expenditures	Total academic library expenditures								
			Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$1,999,999	\$2,000,000 or more
New Jersey	58	\$174,152,874	0	0	2	7	1	5	12	10	21
New Mexico	40	46,375,855	0	2	7	9	4	8	4	4	2
New York	274	603,545,786	2	3	17	52	6	28	48	51	67
North Carolina	140	248,447,925	1	3	9	27	23	27	24	8	18
North Dakota	20	17,434,682	0	0	5	4	1	5	2	1	2
Ohio	166	235,874,436	2	7	40	18	16	22	26	13	22
Oklahoma	54	71,001,370	0	2	11	8	6	5	7	8	7
Oregon	53	81,367,982	0	1	6	7	6	6	10	6	11
Pennsylvania	194	364,188,109	0	12	36	18	9	19	35	29	36
Rhode Island	13	46,842,137	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	5
South Carolina	71	91,372,371	0	0	10	9	5	12	17	11	7
South Dakota	20	12,194,413	0	3	3	2	2	3	5	0	2
Tennessee	82	117,021,515	0	8	8	11	3	19	13	8	12
Texas	201	444,096,166	1	4	36	17	13	31	28	23	48
Utah	24	73,928,496	0	2	8	2	2	1	0	4	5
Vermont	19	28,431,656	0	0	2	2	0	5	4	4	2
Virginia	104	200,866,058	1	5	14	12	12	14	19	8	19
Washington	76	119,031,491	0	4	10	4	6	13	18	9	12
West Virginia	31	28,694,245	0	3	4	4	0	12	4	2	2
Wisconsin	70	118,169,306	0	1	8	8	8	9	12	13	11
Wyoming	10	16,665,280	0	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	1

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 8. Distribution of expenditures, and salaries and wages as a percent of total expenditures, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2012**

State/jurisdiction	Distribution of expenditures			Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures
	Total expenditures	Information resources total <sup>1</sup>	Operating expenditures <sup>2</sup>		
United States	\$7,008,113,939	\$2,790,039,494	\$774,243,874	\$3,443,830,568	49.1
Alabama	89,004,634	35,091,771	9,327,456	44,585,407	50.1
Alaska	16,173,206	4,422,175	3,684,846	8,066,185	49.9
Arizona	91,558,105	39,867,639	10,595,586	41,094,880	44.9
Arkansas	45,863,634	17,822,573	7,499,707	20,541,354	44.8
California	714,500,925	243,203,121	81,290,369	390,007,435	54.6
Colorado	101,328,081	44,370,050	10,860,670	46,097,361	45.5
Connecticut	152,388,676	65,378,338	14,025,231	72,985,107	47.9
Delaware	26,920,185	12,423,164	2,075,220	12,421,801	46.1
District of Columbia	90,934,715	35,125,306	12,054,597	43,754,812	48.1
Florida	248,938,193	100,395,512	23,765,295	124,777,386	50.1
Georgia	176,628,408	69,953,811	24,512,763	82,161,833	46.5
Hawaii	30,614,901	9,885,229	3,600,824	17,128,848	55.9
Idaho	24,333,419	12,313,760	1,747,958	10,271,701	42.2
Illinois	323,169,099	127,961,593	36,025,617	159,181,889	49.3
Indiana	159,868,167	71,494,967	13,679,214	74,693,986	46.7
Iowa	82,272,584	38,522,626	6,700,647	37,049,311	45.0
Kansas	60,162,868	24,115,863	6,285,504	29,761,501	49.5
Kentucky	84,958,989	33,838,790	9,809,778	41,310,421	48.6
Louisiana	78,519,819	35,608,575	6,971,008	35,940,235	45.8
Maine	33,063,218	16,097,832	2,967,670	13,997,716	42.3
Maryland	144,374,042	56,287,283	20,808,736	67,278,023	46.6
Massachusetts	396,042,487	145,629,766	42,169,725	208,242,996	52.6
Michigan	234,820,127	98,936,086	22,304,075	113,579,966	48.4
Minnesota	126,307,748	53,423,293	10,612,807	62,271,648	49.3
Mississippi	57,315,683	23,609,239	8,423,871	25,282,572	44.1
Missouri	129,753,880	49,932,366	21,607,015	58,214,499	44.9
Montana	20,913,505	10,218,057	2,639,724	8,055,724	38.5
Nebraska	46,281,597	20,681,170	4,883,926	20,716,501	44.8
Nevada	35,155,861	13,676,123	4,812,833	16,666,905	47.4
New Hampshire	46,245,030	21,513,333	3,424,691	21,307,006	46.1

See notes at end of table.

**Table 8. Distribution of expenditures, and salaries and wages as a percent of total expenditures, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Distribution of expenditures			Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenditures
	Total expenditures	Information resources total <sup>1</sup>	Operating expenditures <sup>2</sup>		
New Jersey	\$174,152,874	\$61,663,701	\$16,790,517	\$95,698,656	55.0
New Mexico	46,375,855	15,831,010	8,368,732	22,176,113	47.8
New York	603,545,786	230,888,669	48,285,795	324,371,322	53.7
North Carolina	248,447,925	99,837,463	27,136,038	121,474,424	48.9
North Dakota	17,434,682	8,244,063	1,431,915	7,758,704	44.5
Ohio	235,874,436	91,133,968	33,728,256	111,012,212	47.1
Oklahoma	71,001,370	32,378,179	8,361,549	30,261,642	42.6
Oregon	81,367,982	32,514,163	7,754,415	41,099,404	50.5
Pennsylvania	364,188,109	152,788,086	41,693,790	169,706,233	46.6
Rhode Island	46,842,137	20,054,216	4,457,134	22,330,787	47.7
South Carolina	91,372,371	32,513,131	18,920,873	39,938,367	43.7
South Dakota	12,194,413	4,478,357	1,481,682	6,234,374	51.1
Tennessee	117,021,515	53,508,350	10,676,487	52,836,678	45.2
Texas	444,096,166	190,071,713	49,831,920	204,192,533	46.0
Utah	73,928,496	27,718,056	11,022,057	35,188,383	47.6
Vermont	28,431,656	13,420,628	1,876,002	13,135,026	46.2
Virginia	200,866,058	82,747,074	22,463,582	95,655,402	47.6
Washington	119,031,491	43,048,183	11,510,424	64,472,884	54.2
West Virginia	28,694,245	11,371,503	3,108,747	14,213,995	49.5
Wisconsin	118,169,306	43,654,073	15,308,919	59,206,314	50.1
Wyoming	16,665,280	10,375,497	867,677	5,422,106	32.5

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

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 9. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012**

State/jurisdiction	Information resources total <sup>1</sup>	Types of information resources at academic libraries							Other expenditures for information resources
		Books, serial backfiles and other materials <sup>2</sup>			Current serial subscriptions		Document delivery/inter-		
		Total	Electronic	Audiovisual	Total	Electronic	library loan	Preservation	
United States	\$2,790,039,494	\$721,442,652	\$180,569,584	\$37,021,795	\$1,923,935,307	\$1,436,670,505	\$32,490,004	\$26,837,585	\$85,333,946
Alabama	35,091,771	9,015,730	1,925,789	280,056	24,748,580	15,852,905	324,384	302,025	701,052
Alaska	4,422,175	894,094	342,591	103,273	3,481,036	2,926,527	30,541	14,114	2,390
Arizona	39,867,639	9,662,127	2,692,603	602,218	28,844,177	25,411,856	841,581	86,754	433,000
Arkansas	17,822,573	3,852,240	1,172,088	306,707	12,922,346	10,067,993	234,230	119,113	694,644
California	243,203,121	80,070,012	19,867,477	3,280,027	142,857,610	103,045,270	4,271,629	3,648,155	12,355,715
Colorado	44,370,050	9,280,765	2,939,539	499,198	32,239,727	27,098,691	798,691	377,778	1,673,089
Connecticut	65,378,338	32,004,533	3,225,175	543,697	31,264,850	23,590,777	745,295	645,752	717,908
Delaware	12,423,164	3,057,218	387,007	115,192	9,227,448	7,686,447	82,000	47,221	9,277
District of Columbia	35,125,306	7,926,341	1,024,329	252,376	23,486,076	17,699,791	274,344	417,337	3,021,208
Florida	100,395,512	27,789,168	8,010,365	1,779,507	68,863,112	51,809,021	861,913	778,481	2,102,838
Georgia	69,953,811	16,785,404	4,335,145	680,726	47,835,144	35,095,595	698,540	461,007	4,173,716
Hawaii	9,885,229	1,742,140	517,425	84,742	7,754,621	6,207,157	205,634	154,755	28,079
Idaho	12,313,760	2,479,941	1,125,101	93,007	9,703,526	7,348,180	73,049	39,033	18,211
Illinois	127,961,593	32,643,289	8,340,690	2,009,122	90,085,406	69,330,824	876,909	1,878,793	2,477,196
Indiana	71,494,967	19,452,296	4,413,281	873,100	47,451,051	35,499,093	1,032,882	542,018	3,016,720
Iowa	38,522,626	6,958,225	709,114	529,126	29,479,033	20,654,924	367,737	295,778	1,421,853
Kansas	24,115,863	5,175,902	1,484,305	307,382	17,308,920	13,433,366	418,997	272,052	939,992
Kentucky	33,838,790	6,232,895	1,353,798	480,636	25,745,401	19,706,906	305,056	288,635	1,266,803
Louisiana	35,608,575	9,733,779	693,281	353,219	24,165,992	16,898,023	167,949	264,903	1,275,952
Maine	16,097,832	3,483,554	1,108,767	220,664	11,806,276	9,302,145	268,357	128,254	411,391
Maryland	56,287,283	13,402,078	3,378,594	743,745	40,490,534	27,589,584	1,264,110	149,587	980,974
Massachusetts	145,629,766	37,993,737	11,308,558	1,742,627	103,118,145	78,978,446	1,343,100	970,612	2,204,172
Michigan	98,936,086	22,745,539	6,052,466	738,985	69,478,026	48,932,936	1,391,660	1,016,343	4,304,518
Minnesota	53,423,293	12,672,907	2,777,086	1,547,609	36,996,819	26,174,817	923,713	578,132	2,251,722
Mississippi	23,609,239	4,721,369	2,214,062	250,326	18,304,029	12,935,358	145,383	132,967	305,491
Missouri	49,932,366	10,000,254	2,468,981	595,836	38,333,655	27,295,581	383,997	379,469	834,991
Montana	10,218,057	2,073,797	938,481	131,810	7,956,032	6,477,481	91,201	84,110	12,917
Nebraska	20,681,170	4,490,815	1,789,103	295,218	14,951,622	11,325,727	246,018	220,861	771,854
Nevada	13,676,123	2,198,980	888,192	177,452	10,711,397	9,444,521	192,482	35,844	537,420
New Hampshire	21,513,333	4,201,421	674,530	245,388	16,713,216	13,239,431	100,227	147,148	351,321

See notes at end of table.

**Table 9. Expenditures for different types of information resources at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Information resources total <sup>1</sup>	Types of information resources at academic libraries							Other expenditures for information resources	
		Books, serial backfiles, and other materials <sup>2</sup>			Current serial subscriptions		Document delivery/inter-library loan			Preservation
		Total	Electronic	Audiovisual	Total	Electronic	library loan			
New Jersey	\$61,663,701	\$21,132,857	\$3,913,910	\$659,298	\$37,340,486	\$28,075,225	\$443,627	\$530,344	\$2,216,387	
New Mexico	15,831,010	3,464,252	919,900	413,513	10,976,821	7,649,238	109,801	145,390	1,134,746	
New York	230,888,669	59,849,924	16,871,315	3,065,812	158,404,043	117,982,171	2,384,099	2,584,405	7,666,198	
North Carolina	99,837,463	31,408,168	7,235,786	1,406,097	64,156,571	48,294,891	692,257	864,675	2,715,792	
North Dakota	8,244,063	1,028,168	113,354	113,200	6,687,679	4,805,171	75,725	39,786	412,705	
Ohio	91,133,968	23,013,945	5,368,209	1,143,716	65,123,717	48,160,076	508,407	919,361	1,568,538	
Oklahoma	32,378,179	7,616,518	2,124,401	402,484	23,797,566	17,906,966	342,590	291,130	330,375	
Oregon	32,514,163	6,636,304	1,338,246	406,805	24,017,650	18,291,786	833,168	242,654	784,387	
Pennsylvania	152,788,086	38,248,539	13,964,132	1,812,662	107,215,868	81,212,427	2,253,221	2,094,719	2,975,739	
Rhode Island	20,054,216	5,479,149	1,687,280	202,893	13,688,922	11,032,097	278,525	72,292	535,328	
South Carolina	32,513,131	8,045,303	2,230,495	498,649	23,481,101	14,035,248	174,441	259,232	553,054	
South Dakota	4,478,357	853,701	152,615	55,303	3,545,429	2,334,599	14,866	37,856	26,505	
Tennessee	53,508,350	8,786,040	2,350,002	690,681	42,560,654	27,122,410	450,116	314,767	1,396,773	
Texas	190,071,713	44,730,914	10,622,016	2,927,858	134,252,308	107,837,576	1,596,381	1,450,282	8,041,828	
Utah	27,718,056	6,968,604	1,124,888	254,753	19,944,202	16,604,454	164,046	428,403	212,801	
Vermont	13,420,628	3,293,932	1,131,415	276,527	9,482,937	7,524,426	229,671	88,423	325,665	
Virginia	82,747,074	22,549,398	6,680,431	1,229,446	56,276,983	38,157,858	1,094,748	1,158,621	1,667,324	
Washington	43,048,183	9,437,530	2,144,139	755,612	31,343,900	23,301,408	591,091	247,839	1,427,823	
West Virginia	11,371,503	1,684,130	308,899	107,819	9,149,914	6,404,758	138,899	67,401	331,159	
Wisconsin	43,654,073	11,666,766	1,863,099	607,130	28,976,987	22,851,043	1,124,226	463,579	1,422,515	
Wyoming	10,375,497	2,807,960	267,129	128,566	7,187,762	6,027,304	28,490	59,395	291,890	

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

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 10. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2012**

State/jurisdiction	Operating expenditures			
	Total	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	Other operating expenditures <sup>1</sup>
United States	\$774,243,874	\$143,660,400	\$123,649,865	\$506,933,609
Alabama	9,327,456	2,564,968	1,646,995	5,115,493
Alaska	3,684,846	434,681	349,235	2,900,930
Arizona	10,595,586	2,309,700	1,426,975	6,858,911
Arkansas	7,499,707	1,429,798	1,191,482	4,878,427
California	81,290,369	15,303,761	9,911,425	56,075,183
Colorado	10,860,670	1,981,083	2,408,723	6,470,864
Connecticut	14,025,231	1,150,173	1,702,886	11,172,172
Delaware	2,075,220	294,518	228,436	1,552,266
District of Columbia	12,054,597	1,075,229	4,304,251	6,675,117
Florida	23,765,295	4,165,997	2,721,860	16,877,438
Georgia	24,512,763	3,189,360	2,270,356	19,053,047
Hawaii	3,600,824	477,517	991,588	2,131,719
Idaho	1,747,958	424,754	618,530	704,674
Illinois	36,025,617	5,125,824	5,859,799	25,039,994
Indiana	13,679,214	3,277,409	2,212,670	8,189,135
Iowa	6,700,647	1,886,310	947,459	3,866,878
Kansas	6,285,504	1,948,815	653,813	3,682,876
Kentucky	9,809,778	1,500,706	873,796	7,435,276
Louisiana	6,971,008	914,811	2,874,232	3,181,965
Maine	2,967,670	384,354	473,203	2,110,113
Maryland	20,808,736	1,663,389	2,960,762	16,184,585
Massachusetts	42,169,725	6,968,698	5,931,722	29,269,305
Michigan	22,304,075	4,969,531	3,471,835	13,862,709
Minnesota	10,612,807	2,718,297	2,147,883	5,746,627
Mississippi	8,423,871	1,493,500	3,072,255	3,858,116
Missouri	21,607,015	1,773,261	3,406,392	16,427,362
Montana	2,639,724	303,028	309,837	2,026,859
Nebraska	4,883,926	1,077,727	646,468	3,159,731
Nevada	4,812,833	696,338	364,029	3,752,466
New Hampshire	3,424,691	693,274	674,049	2,057,368

See notes at end of table.



**Table 10. Operating expenditures for equipment and other selected expenditures at academic libraries, by state/jurisdiction:  
Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Operating expenditures			
	Total	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	Other operating expenditures <sup>1</sup>
New Jersey	\$16,790,517	\$3,293,823	\$2,836,320	\$10,660,374
New Mexico	8,368,732	1,821,745	1,039,627	5,507,360
New York	48,285,795	10,901,649	8,517,407	28,866,739
North Carolina	27,136,038	5,020,171	3,610,467	18,505,400
North Dakota	1,431,915	118,515	510,783	802,617
Ohio	33,728,256	4,568,665	6,239,218	22,920,373
Oklahoma	8,361,549	1,770,714	1,111,186	5,479,649
Oregon	7,754,415	2,126,158	1,942,738	3,685,519
Pennsylvania	41,693,790	8,125,331	6,183,967	27,384,492
Rhode Island	4,457,134	194,095	761,358	3,501,681
South Carolina	18,920,873	2,240,252	4,662,121	12,018,500
South Dakota	1,481,682	65,987	702,633	713,062
Tennessee	10,676,487	2,810,345	1,810,575	6,055,567
Texas	49,831,920	11,785,393	7,175,255	30,871,272
Utah	11,022,057	3,759,272	1,198,454	6,064,331
Vermont	1,876,002	292,109	520,977	1,062,916
Virginia	22,463,582	6,380,971	3,188,227	12,894,384
Washington	11,510,424	1,849,092	2,032,537	7,628,795
West Virginia	3,108,747	836,708	539,157	1,732,882
Wisconsin	15,308,919	3,054,882	2,226,169	10,027,868
Wyoming	867,677	447,712	187,743	232,222

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 11. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012**

<b>State/jurisdiction</b>	<b>Documents digitized by library staff</b>	<b>Library reference service by e-mail or the Web</b>	<b>Technology to assist patrons with disabilities</b>	<b>Electronic theses and dissertations produced</b>
United States	42.6	77.0	55.2	19.9
Alabama	38.6	84.3	61.4	12.9
Alaska	66.7	66.7	66.7	33.3
Arizona	27.1	64.4	47.5	13.6
Arkansas	41.3	76.1	71.7	15.2
California	31.6	67.3	56.2	19.4
Colorado	36.1	62.3	55.7	21.3
Connecticut	48.8	85.4	58.5	31.7
Delaware	27.3	54.5	45.5	18.2
District of Columbia	58.8	64.7	52.9	41.2
Florida	30.8	65.7	49.1	15.4
Georgia	45.1	80.5	59.3	17.7
Hawaii	28.6	64.3	35.7	21.4
Idaho	46.7	80.0	60.0	13.3
Illinois	47.5	83.5	62.7	21.5
Indiana	47.5	83.8	61.3	21.3
Iowa	56.3	89.1	43.8	15.6
Kansas	35.1	77.2	43.9	12.3
Kentucky	43.1	84.6	58.5	12.3
Louisiana	39.2	66.7	54.9	15.7
Maine	60.7	96.4	64.3	17.9
Maryland	48.1	83.3	64.8	29.6
Massachusetts	47.9	81.2	54.7	23.1
Michigan	48.3	85.1	67.8	20.7
Minnesota	43.2	90.9	60.2	25.0
Mississippi	36.8	76.3	55.3	10.5
Missouri	39.0	71.4	52.4	21.0
Montana	59.1	86.4	59.1	18.2
Nebraska	42.9	74.3	57.1	11.4
Nevada	31.3	75.0	37.5	18.8
New Hampshire	56.0	88.0	48.0	28.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table 11. Percentage of academic libraries with selected electronic services, by state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

<b>State/jurisdiction</b>	<b>Documents digitized by library staff</b>	<b>Library reference service by e-mail or the Web</b>	<b>Technology to assist patrons with disabilities</b>	<b>Electronic theses and dissertations produced</b>
New Jersey	50.0	75.9	56.9	25.9
New Mexico	30.0	77.5	47.5	7.5
New York	47.1	73.0	50.4	21.2
North Carolina	43.6	87.1	62.9	15.7
North Dakota	35.0	80.0	40.0	10.0
Ohio	40.4	74.7	45.2	18.7
Oklahoma	42.6	75.9	64.8	18.5
Oregon	56.6	81.1	62.3	37.7
Pennsylvania	50.5	72.2	44.8	22.2
Rhode Island	76.9	92.3	76.9	53.8
South Carolina	28.2	77.5	45.1	7.0
South Dakota	50.0	90.0	40.0	20.0
Tennessee	43.9	79.3	52.4	24.4
Texas	39.8	79.6	64.2	21.4
Utah	41.7	54.2	45.8	25.0
Vermont	68.4	94.7	73.7	36.8
Virginia	40.4	74.0	47.1	18.3
Washington	51.3	85.5	65.8	22.4
West Virginia	32.3	80.6	58.1	9.7
Wisconsin	54.3	84.3	54.3	28.6
Wyoming	40.0	80.0	60.0	10.0

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. The total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in Academic Libraries: 2012 First Look, Appendix A, Table A-1.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 12. Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by type of reference utility, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012**

<b>State/jurisdiction</b>	<b>Articulated student learning/student success outcomes</b>	<b>Incorporated information literacy into student learning/student success outcomes<sup>1</sup></b>
United States	70.9	54.5
Alabama	85.7	67.1
Alaska	66.7	66.7
Arizona	66.1	52.5
Arkansas	69.6	41.3
California	68.1	59.8
Colorado	60.7	41.0
Connecticut	78.0	58.5
Delaware	54.5	54.5
District of Columbia	52.9	52.9
Florida	66.9	52.1
Georgia	77.0	58.4
Hawaii	64.3	57.1
Idaho	80.0	66.7
Illinois	74.7	53.8
Indiana	80.0	61.3
Iowa	76.6	57.8
Kansas	75.4	45.6
Kentucky	69.2	52.3
Louisiana	62.7	51.0
Maine	89.3	60.7
Maryland	68.5	63.0
Massachusetts	72.6	60.7
Michigan	73.6	48.3
Minnesota	77.3	54.5
Mississippi	65.8	39.5
Missouri	65.7	50.5
Montana	68.2	50.0
Nebraska	57.1	42.9
Nevada	56.3	31.3
New Hampshire	72.0	52.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table 12. Percentage of academic libraries reporting information literacy activities, by type of reference utility, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

<b>State/jurisdiction</b>	<b>Articulated student learning/student success outcomes</b>	<b>Incorporated information literacy into student learning/student success outcomes</b>
New Jersey	65.5	65.5
New Mexico	77.5	55.0
New York	67.9	55.5
North Carolina	75.0	55.0
North Dakota	90.0	60.0
Ohio	63.3	50.0
Oklahoma	72.2	44.4
Oregon	71.7	52.8
Pennsylvania	69.1	59.3
Rhode Island	69.2	53.8
South Carolina	74.6	53.5
South Dakota	80.0	75.0
Tennessee	72.0	46.3
Texas	73.1	47.8
Utah	54.2	41.7
Vermont	63.2	52.6
Virginia	67.3	57.7
Washington	78.9	64.5
West Virginia	67.7	54.8
Wisconsin	77.1	52.9
Wyoming	80.0	50.0

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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

Data in Table 12 were not imputed for non-response, and the total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in Academic Libraries: 2012 First Look, Appendix A, Table A-1.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting virtual reference services and other electronic services, by type of virtual reference service reported, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012**

State/jurisdiction	Type of virtual reference service reported				
	Virtual reference	E-mail reference	Chat reference, commercial service	Chat reference, instant messaging applications	Short message service or text messaging
United States	74.6	72.9	26.6	32.8	24.3
Alabama	80.0	78.6	20.0	24.3	24.3
Alaska	66.7	66.7	33.3	33.3	16.7
Arizona	66.1	59.3	30.5	32.2	35.6
Arkansas	73.9	73.9	6.5	21.7	15.2
California	63.7	61.8	24.4	25.8	18.3
Colorado	65.6	65.6	21.3	24.6	16.4
Connecticut	82.9	80.5	24.4	46.3	39.0
Delaware	54.5	45.5	36.4	36.4	18.2
District of Columbia	64.7	64.7	11.8	35.3	23.5
Florida	62.7	61.5	34.9	26.0	32.0
Georgia	77.0	77.0	25.7	34.5	27.4
Hawaii	64.3	64.3	21.4	14.3	0.0
Idaho	80.0	80.0	26.7	33.3	26.7
Illinois	81.6	81.6	29.1	35.4	25.3
Indiana	83.8	82.5	31.3	42.5	40.0
Iowa	81.3	79.7	21.9	50.0	26.6
Kansas	71.9	70.2	19.3	29.8	28.1
Kentucky	83.1	81.5	15.4	30.8	26.2
Louisiana	60.8	58.8	15.7	25.5	19.6
Maine	85.7	82.1	17.9	39.3	21.4
Maryland	79.6	77.8	44.4	33.3	29.6
Massachusetts	79.5	79.5	26.5	38.5	28.2
Michigan	79.3	78.2	34.5	36.8	27.6
Minnesota	90.9	88.6	26.1	35.2	15.9
Mississippi	73.7	71.1	36.8	26.3	21.1
Missouri	68.6	66.7	14.3	28.6	20.0
Montana	77.3	77.3	13.6	22.7	13.6
Nebraska	71.4	68.6	22.9	25.7	20.0
Nevada	75.0	68.8	12.5	31.3	18.8
New Hampshire	80.0	80.0	16.0	52.0	24.0

See notes at end of table.

**Table 13. Percentage of academic libraries reporting virtual reference services and other electronic services, by type of virtual reference service reported, and state/jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2012—Continued**

State/jurisdiction	Type of virtual reference service reported				
	Virtual reference	E-mail reference	Chat reference, commercial service	Chat reference, instant messaging applications	Short message service or text messaging
New Jersey	75.9	75.9	22.4	36.2	19.0
New Mexico	67.5	65.0	15.0	20.0	20.0
New York	70.8	69.0	33.2	29.9	23.4
North Carolina	83.6	82.1	28.6	38.6	21.4
North Dakota	70.0	70.0	20.0	20.0	5.0
Ohio	73.5	69.3	31.9	34.3	22.3
Oklahoma	79.6	79.6	20.4	33.3	29.6
Oregon	75.5	71.7	37.7	43.4	26.4
Pennsylvania	72.2	71.6	23.7	35.6	26.3
Rhode Island	92.3	92.3	23.1	53.8	69.2
South Carolina	73.2	71.8	28.2	35.2	28.2
South Dakota	85.0	85.0	15.0	40.0	20.0
Tennessee	78.0	75.6	14.6	36.6	15.9
Texas	77.1	76.6	27.9	36.8	29.9
Utah	58.3	58.3	20.8	20.8	45.8
Vermont	94.7	94.7	21.1	63.2	31.6
Virginia	73.1	71.2	30.8	32.7	26.0
Washington	85.5	81.6	51.3	31.6	13.2
West Virginia	77.4	77.4	16.1	16.1	12.9
Wisconsin	82.9	75.7	30.0	37.1	21.4
Wyoming	80.0	80.0	20.0	40.0	30.0

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

Data in Table 13 were not imputed for non-response, and the total number of institutions responding to each question is shown in Academic Libraries: 2012 First Look, Appendix A, Table A-1.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 14. Percentile of academic library circulation transactions per full-time equivalent (FTE) student, by control of institution, level of institution, and four-year institutions' highest level of degree: Fiscal year 2012**

Type of circulation and percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Control		Four-year institutions				Less than four-year
		Public	Private	Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			
					Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's	
Total circulation <sup>1</sup> per FTE student <sup>2</sup>								
25th percentile	2	2.6	1.4	3.1	5.2	3.5	1.2	1.1
50th percentile	5.1	4.5	6.3	8	9.9	8	4.3	2.9
75th percentile	12.2	8.5	16.5	16.7	19.8	16	13.5	5.2
General circulation <sup>3</sup> per FTE student <sup>2</sup>								
25th percentile	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.4	4	2.7	0.9	0.9
50th percentile	3.9	3.2	5	6.2	7.5	6.4	3.3	1.9
75th percentile	9.6	6.2	13.2	13.1	14.9	12.8	10.8	3.7
Reserve circulation <sup>4</sup> per FTE student <sup>2</sup>								
25th percentile	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0	0
50th percentile	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2
75th percentile	2	1.8	2.2	2.5	3.4	2.3	1.7	1

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure.

A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the 25th percentile were at or below the number given in the table for the 25th percentile and all institutions in the 50th percentile were above the 50th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the 25th percentile had 1.7 or fewer general circulation transactions per FTE student. For each type of circulation, the percentiles were calculated separately. The libraries comprising the 25th percentile for general circulation are not necessarily the same for the reserve circulation.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2011-2012.



**Table 15. Percentile of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents per full-time equivalent (FTE) student held at the end of the year and added during the year at academic libraries, by control of institution, level of institution, and four-year institutions' highest level of degree: Fiscal year 2012**

Percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Four-year institutions						
		Control		Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			Less than four-year
		Public	Private		Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's	
Volume of books held per FTE student <sup>1</sup>								
25th percentile	9.8	10.8	7.9	23	44.7	32.7	6.5	6.4
50th percentile	29.8	21.7	42.8	63.5	81.8	64.5	21.7	11.2
75th percentile	89.7	60.3	125.1	130.9	158.5	112.4	117.4	18.4
Volume of books added per FTE student <sup>1</sup>								
25th percentile	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
50th percentile	0.7	0.5	1	1	1.2	1	0.8	0.4
75th percentile	1.7	0.9	2.3	2.2	2.8	2	2.1	0.7

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure.

A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the 25th percentile were at or below the number given in the table for the 25th percentile and all institutions in the 75th percentile were above the 75th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the 25th percentile had 9.9 or fewer volumes held per FTE student. For each type of volume of books, the percentiles were calculated separately. The libraries comprising the 25th percentile for volume of books held are not necessarily the same for the volume of books added.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2011-2012.

**Table 16. Percentile of total academic library staff per 1,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students, by control of institution, level of institution, and four-year institutions' highest level of degree: Fall 2012**

Percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Control		Four-year institutions				Less than four-year
		Public	Private	Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			
					Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's	
Total academic library staff per 1,000 FTE students <sup>1</sup>								
25th percentile	2.9	2.4	3.9	4.3	5	4.6	3.3	2
50th percentile	5.1	3.6	7.1	6.9	7.4	6.7	6.1	2.9
75th percentile	9.2	5.4	12.2	11.4	13.2	10	11.2	4.4

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure.

A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the 25th percentile were at or below the number given in the table for the lower quartile and all institutions in the 75th percentile were above the 75th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the 25th percentile had 2.9 or fewer total staff per 1,000 FTE students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2011-2012.

**Table 17. Percentile of total expenditures per full-time equivalent (FTE) student at academic libraries and expenditures per FTE student for information resources and current serial subscriptions, by control of institution, level of institution, and four-year institutions' highest level of degree: Fiscal year 2012**

Percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Control		Four-year institutions				Less than four-year
		Public	Private	Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			
					Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's	
Total expenditures per FTE student <sup>1</sup>								
25th percentile	\$148.80	\$125.60	\$193.20	\$246.60	\$363.60	\$249.50	\$161.50	\$102.20
50th percentile	279.2	191.6	371	404.7	548.7	378.2	277	145.1
75th percentile	524.3	350.3	662.2	685.2	969.5	552.6	510.1	206.6
Expenditures for information resources <sup>2</sup> per FTE student <sup>1</sup>								
25th percentile	27.6	23	37.6	65.3	122.6	69.8	29.2	16.7
50th percentile	72.2	39.6	101.2	123.3	213.2	108	68.3	26.1
75th percentile	168	105.3	215.9	246.5	376.4	183.5	140.5	39.7
Expenditures for current serial subscriptions <sup>3</sup> per FTE student <sup>1</sup>								
25th percentile	10.2	9.1	12.5	30	78.8	34.9	9.2	5.5
50th percentile	35	18.6	51	76	147.1	69.2	27.6	10.3
75th percentile	108	73.8	131.6	167.7	272.6	116.3	77.4	17.4

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

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

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure.

A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the 25th percentile were at or below the number given in the table for the 25th percentile and all institutions in the 75th percentile were above the 75th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the lower quartile had total expenditures per FTE student of \$138.40 or less. For each type of expenditures, the percentiles were calculated separately. The libraries comprising the 25th percentile for expenditures for information resources are not necessarily the same for the expenditures for current serial subscriptions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012 and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey, 2011-2012.

**Table 18. Percentile of academic library expenditures for information resources, current serial subscriptions, and salaries and wages, as a percentage of total library expenditures, by control of institution, level of institution, and four-year institutions' highest level of degree: Fiscal year 2012**

Percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Control		Four-year institutions				Less than four-year
		Public	Private	Total four-year institutions	Highest level of degree			
					Doctor's	Master's	Bachelor's	
Expenditures for information resources <sup>1</sup> as a percentage of total expenditures								
25th percentile	18	16.7	18.8	23.2	29.3	23.4	15.5	13.5
50th percentile	25.9	23.9	27.7	32.1	39	31	24.7	18.8
75th percentile	37.8	35	39.7	42.6	47.9	39.3	36.1	24.3
Expenditures for current serial subscriptions <sup>2</sup> as a percentage of total information resources expenditures								
25th percentile	37.9	38.9	37.1	46.4	60.9	47.3	33.7	27.5
50th percentile	58.3	58.4	58.2	65.2	73.1	66.8	51.3	41.2
75th percentile	74.6	75.4	74	78.6	83	78.4	67.6	60.5
Salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures								
25th percentile	51.4	53.8	50.3	47.9	41.9	50.6	55	66.5
50th percentile	64	66.1	62.1	57.3	49.7	57.8	68.1	74.9
75th percentile	75.3	75.6	75	68.3	60.1	66.8	77.7	80.4

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

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure.

A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the 25th percentile were at or below the number given in the table for the 25th percentile and all institutions in the 75th percentile were above the 75th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the 25th percentile had salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures of 34.6 percent or less. For each type of expenditures, the percentiles were calculated separately. The libraries comprising the 25th percentile for expenditures for current serial subscriptions are not necessarily the same for salaries and wages.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.

**Table 19. Percentile of total academic library expenditures as a percentage of total institution expenditures, by control of institution, level of institution, and four-year institutions' highest level of degree: Fiscal year 2012**

Percentile	All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	Control		Four-year institutions			Less than four-year	
		Public	Private	Total four-year institutions	Doctor's	Master's		Bachelor's
Total academic library expenditures as a percentage of total institution expenditures								
25th percentile	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.2	1
50th percentile	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.5
75th percentile	3.1	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.1

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

A percentile is a measure that tells us what percent of the total frequency scored at or below that measure.

A percentile rank is the percentage of scores that fall at or below a given score. Twenty-five percent of institutions fall into each percentile grouping. All institutions in the lower quartile were at or below the number given in the table for the 25th percentile and all institutions in the 75th percentile were above the 75th percentile number. For example, all institutions within the 25th percentile had total library expenditures as a percentage of total institution expenditures of 1.4 percent or less.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Revenue and Expenditure Survey, 2012.

**Table 20. Total expenditures and information resources expenditures per full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment, librarians and other professional staff per 1,000 FTE enrollment, and FTE enrollment per other professional staff, by control, level, size, and Carnegie Classification of institution: Fiscal year 2012**

<b>Institutional characteristic</b>	<b>Total expenditures (in thousands)</b>	<b>Total expenditures per FTE enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Information resources expenditures<sup>2</sup> (in thousands)</b>	<b>Information resources expenditures<sup>2</sup> per FTE enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Librarians and other professional staff</b>	<b>Librarians and other professional staff per 1,000 FTE enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>FTE enrollment<sup>1</sup> per librarians and other professional staff</b>
All U.S. academic libraries	\$7,008,114	\$450.12	\$2,790,039	\$179.20	34,423	2.21	452.30
Control							
Public	4,077,793	374.18	1,572,279	144.27	19,601	1.80	555.99
Private	2,930,321	627.29	1,217,760	260.69	14,822	3.17	315.17
Level <sup>3</sup>							
Total 4-year and above	6,394,887	571.89	2,671,174	238.88	29,325	2.62	381.31
Doctor's	5,215,877	716.45	2,264,299	311.02	21,580	2.96	337.35
Master's	796,599	289.62	278,339	101.20	4,995	1.82	550.67
Bachelor's	382,411	332.09	128,536	111.62	2,750	2.39	418.73
Less than 4-year	613,227	139.77	118,865	27.09	5,098	1.16	860.66
Size (FTE enrollment) <sup>1</sup>							
Less than 1,000	308,934	499.33	98843	159.76	2,782	4.50	222.37
1,000 to 2,999	854,090	417.78	322113	157.56	5,459	2.67	374.47
3,000 to 4,999	527,213	302.28	180311	103.38	3,365	1.93	518.34
5,000 to 9,999	1,085,506	352.43	407478	132.30	5,578	1.81	552.21
10,000 to 19,999	1,645,740	448.86	679940	185.45	7,177	1.96	510.87
20,000 or more	2,586,631	585.77	1101354	249.41	10,062	2.28	438.86
Carnegie classification <sup>3</sup>							
Doctoral/Research	4,092,330	830.24	1,802,253	365.64	15,654	3.18	314.87
Master's I and II	1,235,782	304.43	460,370	113.41	6,892	1.70	588.99
Baccalaureate	541,231	589.53	214,023	233.12	3,213	3.50	285.73
Baccalaureate/Associates	44,152	182.47	12,627	52.18	397	1.64	608.84
Associates	679,101	140.37	133,279	27.55	5,638	1.17	858.09
Specialized	395,089	806.27	161,252	329.07	2,399	4.90	204.26
Not classified	20,428	219.84	6,235	67.10	229	2.46	405.95

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

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

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

NOTE: The 2012 ALS population included postsecondary institutions that provide all of the following: total library expenditures that exceed \$10,000; an organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof; a staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of the clientele; an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to the clientele; and the physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Academic Libraries Survey (ALS), 2012.