

ACRL Academic Library Trends and Statistics Annual Survey

Instructions and Definitions



Revised: August 2017

Introduction

The ACRL Academic Library Trends and Statistics Survey is administered by the [ACRL Academic Library Trends and Statistics Survey Editorial Board](#) and is designed to gather information at the national level from all types of academic libraries. It is the largest survey of academic libraries in the country and therefore provides one of the most comprehensive portraits of the impact that academic libraries have across the U.S.

The ACRL Academic Library Trends and Statistics Survey is composed of three parts:

- Questions from the [IPEDS Academic Libraries \(AL\) Component](#). Every institution of higher education receiving federal funding must respond to the IPEDS survey. The ACRL survey asks every question about academic libraries required by IPEDS, with instructions and definitions completely aligned (this alignment began in 2015). ACRL survey results are available three months after the survey closes. The purpose of the Academic Libraries Component of IPEDS is to collect information on library collections, expenses, and services for degree-granting postsecondary institutions. There are few changes to the instructions for the 2017 Academic Libraries Component from the 2016 survey, namely clarifications in the definitions for physical media, ILL, and circulation.
- Selected questions about academic libraries exclusive to this survey, several of which IPEDS is using as test questions for future surveys.
- A section of questions about library trends; every year features a different topic. This year, we are replicating a popular study from ten years ago about faculty status for librarians, based on the [ACRL Standards for Faculty Status](#) which measures the nine dimensions of faculty status.

Where will the reported data appear?

Data collected through the ACRL Academic Library Trends and Statistics Survey will be available at the institution and aggregated levels. Full access to all 2017 results will be available within a few months after the survey closes through a subscription to [ACRL Metrics](#) (an online database). Results are also published in the 2017 print edition of ACRL Academic Library Trends and Statistics (available four months after the survey closes). Aggregate survey results are available to all participating libraries via ACRLMetrics within a few months of the submission deadline.

Why should my library participate in this survey?

At the very least, every academic library which submits data to IPEDS as part of their federal requirement should submit the same data to ACRL. ACRL members recommend completing the ACRL survey first, because, after completion, respondents are offered a .txt file which can then be used to upload the required IPEDS responses (excluding annotations) by any authorized institutional keyholder which may include a library staff member designated by the campus keyholder. This feature makes submitting IPEDS statistics straightforward and fast.

Moreover, the ACRL survey is the largest of its kind, offering the best picture of the impact academic libraries in the U.S. have through their staffing, teaching, collections, and beyond. Collecting these data systematically and thoroughly ensures that we, as academic librarians, have a national overview of the overall resources, investments, and contributions we make and allows us to benchmark more widely, track new trends, demonstrate our value, and make data informed decisions in a timely way. The survey questions are shaped by respondents from every type of library: ACRL needs and welcomes your suggestions.

General Instructions

Submission website

<http://acrl.countingopinions.com>

Reporting Period Covered

Report all data for fiscal year (FY) 2017. Fiscal year 2017 is defined as the most recent 12-month period that ends before October 1, 2017, that corresponds to the institution's fiscal year.

Data Collection Period

The survey will be open from September 2017 – February 28, 2018.

General Instructions

Please respond to each item in this survey. If the appropriate answer for an item is zero or none, or if a material is provided and counts are not measurable, use "0." If a material is not provided or not applicable, leave the item blank.

The members of the [ACRL Academic Library Trends and Statistics Survey Editorial Board](#) recognize and acknowledge the differences in internal workflows in academic libraries resulting in varying data collection compilation processes and reporting. We are asking each library to respond as best as possible when completing this survey and to provide annotations (notes) accordingly.

Reporting Units

Include data for the main or central academic library and all branch and independent libraries that were open all or part of the fiscal year 2017. For IPEDS institutions, data should be reported consistently with the institution's IPEDS Unit ID. Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library that houses the basic collection. The central library administers the branches. Libraries on branch campuses that have separate IPEDS unit identification numbers are reported as separate libraries.

IPEDS Integration

Libraries at all U.S. academic institutions receiving federal funding must submit IPEDS data, so we hope all academic libraries will also participate in the ACRL survey. In fact, to save yourself time, please submit your ACRL data before doing the IPEDS survey. Upon completion of the ACRL survey, the site offers a downloadable file for upload to IPEDS. This feature makes submission of IPEDS data quick and easy, whether you do it yourself or send the file to your institution's IPEDS keyholder. This year, the ACRL survey administrator, Counting Opinions, will also send a URL to the download option via email to all institutional survey respondents who provide an email address.

Adding Notes

Add any significant, measure-specific data note by clicking on the pad and pencil symbol in, or to the left of, the relevant data input box. Once a note is added, the symbol turns yellow. Refresh the screen view and the note appears at the bottom of the input file. To update an existing note, click on the symbol and then click on the note (existing notes are highlighted in blue, just below the white input box). You can remove the note by clicking on the red "x" adjacent to the note. Submit any general notes in the Notes field before the Trends questionnaire section.

Reporting of Law and Medical Libraries

Institutions with separate law library and/or medical library(s) should consider submitting a separate survey for each. This may also be advisable for libraries that support other professional schools (e.g., business, library science, social work).

Counting Opinions administers the survey on behalf of ACRL and will work with you to manage the data process to produce the correct IPEDS-aligned file(s) for submission to IPEDS, to combine results (rollup view) across reporting units (if so desired) to ensure that there is no duplication of data in the ACRL data collection and to support various key ratios combining other institutional level data (i.e., non-library specific) from IPEDS which are integrated with the ACRL

results (e.g., institutional budgets, graduation rates, student populations, etc.). Contact the ACRL survey administrator, Counting Opinions, for more information at acrlsupport@countingopinions.com or at 1-800-542-9847.

Where to Get Help with Reporting

If you have any questions regarding the survey instrument or the instructions, please contact the ACRL survey administrator, Counting Opinions, at 1-800-542-9847 or via email at acrlsupport@countingopinions.com. For additional guidance about IPEDS questions, see the IPEDS [survey website](#) for this cycle which includes the questions, instructions, and definitions for the IPEDS Academic Libraries (AL) survey component.

Notes for Library Consortia

A library consortium is any local, statewide, regional, or interstate cooperative association of libraries that provides for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of schools, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers, for improving services to the clientele of such libraries. (U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Sect. 54.500)

The purpose of library consortia can include:

- Cost reduction through group purchasing
- Professional development for library staff
- Resource sharing (content, technology, expertise, and funding)
- Networking, information sharing, mass communication
- Building shared integrated library management and cataloging systems.

For IPEDS purposes, academic libraries that share an administrative unit are NOT considered a consortium (see definition of branch and independent libraries). There are two cases of consortium: one in which members share ALL library resources or one in which they share PARTIAL resources. Refer below for specific instructions in each case.

Consortium Members Sharing ALL Resources

In the case of consortia where individual library members share ALL the same library resources and library budget, a parent/child relationship for reporting Academic Libraries data may be established if certain criteria are met. Parent/child relationships can be established for institutions if (1) the child institution is in the same institutional control as the parent, and (2) the child institution is not set up to report its own academic libraries expenses or collections data.

Once a parent/child relationship has been established, the parent institution will report all data for the child institution. Shared resources are to be reported at the system level. For example, if 20,000 e-book titles were purchased by two institutions in a parent/child relationship to be shared, the parent institution will report 20,000 e-book titles and not 40,000 e-book titles. Institutions wishing to establish a parent/child relationship must contact the IPEDS Help Desk (1-877-225-2568 or ipedshelp@rti.org). See the IPEDS [resource guide](#) for more details on parent/child reporting.

Consortium Members Sharing PARTIAL Resources

In the case where individual library members of the consortia share PARTIAL resources and/or set up to report their own academic library expenses or collections data, they must do so for their individual institution. Please note the instructions below.

Reporting digital/electronic collection

If your library is part of a consortium of independent libraries and shares a common e-service (e.g., Overdrive), then your library should report the number of digital/electronic titles it has access to as part of its collection. For example, if your library pays a set annual fee, as part of a consortium, for access rights to 1200 e-books that are shared across all members of the consortium, then your library should count the 1200 titles as part of its e-book collection.

Reporting digital/electronic circulation or usage

If your library is part of a consortium of independent libraries and shares a common e-service (e.g., Overdrive), then count the number of digital/electronic usage for your library's e-books and e-media collection only. If the usage count for only your institution is not available from the e-service provider, you may allocate the total usage based on characteristics of the institutions in the consortia (e.g., based on percentage Full Time Equivalent students, based on percentage of consortial fees, etc.). Do not include counts from other members of the consortium.

Reporting ongoing expenses for e-/digital materials or databases paid through a set annual consortium fee

Report them under 'All other operations and maintenance expenses.' Do not include under 'Ongoing Commitments to subscriptions.'

Detailed Instructions

Staffing Types, FTEs and Expenses

01-06 Column A. Staffing Types and FTE

Helpful definitions

Librarians

“Librarians” are professional staff as defined by NISO: Staff members doing work that requires professional education (the master's degree or its equivalent) in the theoretical and scientific aspects of librarianship. [NISO 39.7-2013, section 3.4]

Other professional staff

Other professional staff are staff performing professional level tasks who, though not librarians, have equivalent education and training in related fields (e.g., archives, preservation or conservation, computer sciences, business administration, education). [NISO 39.7-2013, section 3.4]

All other paid staff (except student assistants)

Library staff members without formal qualification in librarianship/information science or other relevant specialization, not included elsewhere. [NISO 39.7-2013, section 3.3]

Student assistants

Student assistants, employed on an hourly basis whose wages are paid from funds from the library budget or from an account(s) within the institution, including the Federal Work-Study Program. [NISO 39.7-2013, section 3.7]

Census date

Report the number of filled or temporarily vacant FTE positions assigned to the library as of November 1 of the fiscal year.

Additional survey guidance

Report FTEs supported from the library budget. However, if known, if significant, and if specifically for library business, include FTEs funded by the institution’s budget. For example, for staffing counts, you may include full counts for federal work-study students working for the library, but do not include counts for maintenance and custodial staff. If there are significant counts included or excluded because of how budgeting/expenses are handled at your institution, indicate in a note whether your reporting here includes or excludes them.

Computing FTEs for part-time staff

To compute FTEs for 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. [NISO Z39.7-2013, section 3]

01-06 Column B. Staffing Salaries and Wages

Report salaries and wages before deductions for all full-time and part-time library staff, including student assistant wage and Federal Work-Study students' wage, from the library budget or all other institutional sources that are identifiable. Include salaries and wages by staffing types and exclude fringe benefit expenses.

07. Number of hours to work per week to be considered “full time” at the institution

Indicate the number of hours a person needs to work per week at the institution to be considered “full-time.”

08. Are staff fringe benefits paid from the library budget?

If benefits are paid from the library budget, select “yes” and report the amount. If benefits are not paid from the library budget, select “no” and report “0” for the amount.

09 Column B. Staff fringe benefits (IF paid by library budget)

If fringe benefits are paid by the library budget (“yes”), report all cash contributions in the form of supplementary or deferred compensation other than salary. Do not include the employee's contribution. Employee fringe benefits include retirement plans, social security taxes, medical/dental plans, unemployment compensation plans, group life insurance plans, worker's compensation plans, and other benefits in-kind with cash options. Exclude employee fringe benefits if not paid from the library budget (“no”).

Expenses (Exclude Staff)

Expenses should be reported for the most recent 12-month period that corresponds to your institution's fiscal year that ends before October 1, 2017. Report funds expended by the library (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. All expenses should be reported in whole dollars in the most appropriate category to provide an unduplicated count of expenses. Exclude expenses for new buildings and building renovation.

Please note: IPEDS views a product such as ebrary as a database, and it may be reported in three places in this section of the survey:

- Expenses: A product such as ebrary could be reported as part of question 20: One-time purchase of books, serial back-files, and other materials, OR, if ebrary is an ongoing, annual expense at your library, its annual cost should then be reported as part of question 21: Ongoing commitments to subscriptions.
- Collection: The ebrary collection titles may qualify under the definition of question 40: Column B: Digital/Electronic Books. Count the e-book titles as the equivalent of one title, regardless of the number of users.
- Database: Add ebrary as a database in question 41: Column B. Databases include e-book databases.

20. One-time purchases of books, serial back-files, and other materials

Provide the cost of one-time purchases of books, serial backfiles, and other materials. Report expenses for published materials in all formats including archives and special collections. Include one-time acquisitions of access rights for digital/electronic materials held locally and for remote materials. Include expenses for database licenses only if they are not a subscription or part of an annual consortium fee. Do not include expenses for computer software used to support library operations or to link external networks, including the Internet. This is reported under other operations and maintenance expenses.

20a. E-books (if available)

Report the library's one-time expenses for e-books in the e-books block only if the library can identify these expenses separately (question 20a).

These e-book expenses should be included in the block labeled “One-time purchases of books, serial back-files, and other materials.” Any expenses for e-books indicated in this separate block (question 20a) will not be added into the Total materials/services expenses. One-time expenses for e-books is included as an informational data point only.

Report one-time expenses for triggered patron-drive acquisitions (PDAs) in question 20 and in question 20a if it is an e-book.

Do not report funds in deposit accounts as expenditures until the library receives something from the deposit. Counting the deposit as an expenditure and then counting the actual expenditure from the deposit would inflate reported expenditures. This survey considers only expenditures that resulted in an actual acquisition.

21. Ongoing commitments to subscriptions

Report expenses for ongoing commitments in all formats, including duplicates, for all outlets. This includes serials and any other items committed to annually, as well as annual electronic platform or access fees. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Print-based serial subscriptions include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Include the costs of electronic serials bought in aggregations and serial packages. Include abstracting and indexing services and any database that requires an annual subscription fee. Do not include subscription fees if they are part of an annual consortium fee. Government documents received serially are included if they are accessible through the library's catalog or discovery system.

Include expenses concerning standing orders. A standing order is an ongoing commitment as opposed to a one-time purchase because if the library cancels the standing order it would no longer receive the content.

21a. E-books (if available)

Report the library's ongoing expenses for e-books in the e-books block only if the library can identify these expenses separately. An example of an ongoing commitment to e-books would be a multi-year subscription to a publisher's e-book collection.

These e-book expenses should be included in the block labeled "Ongoing commitments to subscriptions." Any expenses for e-books indicated in this separate block will not be added into question 23: Total materials/services expenses. Ongoing expense for e-books is included as an informational data point only.

21b. E-journals (if available)

Report the library's ongoing expenses for e-journals in the e-journals block only if the library can identify these expenses separately. This would include the costs for databases that are primarily comprised of e-journals.

These e-journal expenses should be included in the block labeled "Ongoing commitments to subscriptions." Any expenses for e-journals indicated in this separate block will not be added into question 23: Total materials/services expenses. Ongoing expense for e-journals is included as an informational data point only.

22. All other materials/service cost

Report additional materials/service costs that have not already been reported in this section. Other materials/service costs may include:

- Document delivery/interlibrary loan services. Include fees paid for photocopies, costs of facsimile transmissions, royalties and access fees paid to provide document delivery or interlibrary loan. Include the interlibrary loan fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the interlibrary loan costs paid can be separated out from the expenses paid to the bibliographic utility.
- Do not count expenses related to transactions between the main or central library and branches, transactions between branches, or expenses for an on-campus delivery.
- Include costs associated with pay-per-view journal article transactions.
- Include fees expended for short-term loans as part of a Patron-Driven Acquisition (PDA) or Demand-Driven Acquisition (DDA) program.
- Other expenses for information resources. Include copyright fees and fees for database searches (e.g., DIALOG, Lexis-Nexis).
- If ILL is included as an expense with bibliographic utilities, but the costs cannot be separated out, include those costs only with the bibliographic utilities expenses in question 25.
- Include expenditures for pay-per-view (PPV) journal article transactions in question 22. If, however, the library places the journal article in the collection (the library keeps it), then it should be reported in question 20.

- Include the costs for bibliographic management systems (e.g., RefWorks, EndNote) if provided through the library's budget for students and faculty. This survey views these products as information resource management tools.

23. Total materials/services expenses

This line will automatically be calculated for you.

24. Preservation services

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

25. All other operations and maintenance expenses

Report any other maintenance expenses that have not already been reported in this section.

Include:

- Computer hardware and software expenses. Report expenses from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, local or remote. Include the expenses for equipment used to run information service products when that expense can be separated from the price of the product.
- National, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks and consortia.
- If interlibrary loan fees paid to bibliographic utilities cannot be separated out, include the interlibrary loan costs here with the library's expenses of the bibliographic utilities.
- All other operating expenses. Report all other expenses from the library budget not already reported. Exclude expenses for new buildings and building renovations. Include all expenses for furniture and equipment. Include any related maintenance costs.
- If interlibrary loan fees paid to bibliographic utilities can be separated out, include those interlibrary loan costs in question 22.
- Expenses for Consortia/Networks/Bibliographic Utilities that are not paid for by the library are not collected in this survey. IPEDS and ACRL are seeking expenditure information from the institution, not expenditure information from consortia.
- Report consortial fees under "All other operations and maintenance expenses." Include expenses for database licenses, serial subscription fees, and other annual electronic platform or access fees, if they were part of an annual consortium fee. Do not report these under "Ongoing commitment to subscriptions" or "One-time purchases" expenses.
- Include registration and travel expenses for staff to attend conferences/professional development.

26. Total Operations and Maintenance Expenses

These lines will automatically be calculated for you.

27. Are expenses reported in Canadian dollars?

If expenses are reported in Canadian dollars, select "yes." If expenses are not reported in Canadian dollars, select "no."

30. & 31. Total Expenses with and without Fringe Benefits

These lines will automatically be calculated for you.

Library Collections

Scope

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

Reporting period	Report the total number of each category held at the END OF Fiscal Year 2017.
What to include	<p>Count only those materials that are considered part of your collection. Collections comprise documents held locally and remote resources for which permanent or temporary access rights have been acquired. Access rights may be acquired by the library itself, by a consortium, and/or through external funding.</p> <p>Acquisition is to be understood as securing access rights and including it in the library catalog, other library databases or discovery systems.</p> <p>Interlibrary lending and document delivery are excluded from the collection.</p> <p>Include government documents that are cataloged and/or searchable through the library catalog or discovery system.</p>
Helpful definitions	<p>Book A non-serial publication of any length bound in hard or soft covers or in loose-leaf or electronic format. Also called monograph. Includes printed sheet music and Braille. [NISO Z39.7-2013 4.3]</p> <p>Cataloged “Cataloged” includes documents for which records are provided by the library or downloaded from other sources into the library catalog or discovery system.</p> <p>Discovery System A discovery system product consists of an interface directed toward the users of a library to find materials in its collections and subsequently to gain access to items of interest through the appropriate mechanisms. Discovery systems tend to be independent from the specific applications that libraries implement to manage resources, such as integrated library systems, library services platforms, repository platforms, or electronic resource management systems. In most cases they provide access to multiple types of materials, independently of the management platform involved. Discovery systems provide an interface with search and retrieval capabilities, often with features such as relevancy-based ordering of search results, facets presented that can be selected to narrow results according to specific categories, contributors, or date ranges, and tools to identify related materials or to refine search queries. Examples of discovery systems can be found at http://librarytechnology.org/discovery/.</p> <p>Title The designation of a separate bibliographic whole, whether issued in one or several volumes, reels, discs, slides, or other parts. Titles are defined according to the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. A book or serial title may be distinguished from other such titles by its unique International Standard Book Number (ISBN) or International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). This definition applies equally to print, electronic, audiovisual, and other library materials. For unpublished works, the term is used to designate a manuscript collection or an archival record series. Two subscriptions to Science magazine, for example, are counted as one title. When vertical file materials are counted, a file folder is considered a title. [NISO Z39.7-2013 4-Collections]</p>

40 Column A. Physical Books (include government documents)

Report physical book titles owned or leased by the library if individual titles are cataloged and/or searchable through the library catalog or discovery system. Exclude serials, microforms, maps, nonprint materials, and uncataloged items. Include music scores if searchable by title through the library catalog or discovery system.

Include government documents that are accessible through the library's catalogs regardless of whether they are separately classified and/or shelved. "Cataloged" includes documents for which records are provided by the library or downloaded from other sources into the library's card or online catalogs. Government documents include local, state, regional, federal and international.

Include open access (OA) titles if the individual titles are searchable through the library's catalog or discovery system.

40 Column B. Digital/Electronic Books (include government documents)

Report e-book titles owned or leased by the library if individual titles are cataloged and/or searchable through the library catalog or discovery system. Examples of discovery systems can be found at <http://librarytechnology.org/discovery/>.

E-books are digital documents (including those digitized by the library), licensed or not, where searchable text is prevalent, and which can be seen in analogy to a printed book (monograph). Include e-book titles in aggregated sets in which the library selected the aggregator even if not each individual e-book title.

Report the number at the administrative entity level; do not duplicate unit count for each branch.

Include government documents, locally digitized electronic books and electronic theses and dissertations. Include digital music scores if searchable by title through the library catalog or discovery system. Include open access (OA) titles if the individual titles are searchable through the library's catalog or discovery system, except do not count e-book titles from HathiTrust, Center for Research Libraries, Internet Archive, and similar collections unless the library owns the digitized item and it is accessible under current copyright law.

Do not include titles in Demand-Driven Acquisition (DDA) or Patron-Driven Acquisition (PDA) collections until they have been purchased by the library.

Moreover:

- Count e-book titles regardless of the number of users.
- If possible, do not report duplicate titles even if the titles are in two or more databases or services. Report the titles based upon the cataloged bibliographic record rather than holdings records attached to the bibliographic record.
- E-book titles may be found through the library's link resolver knowledge base in addition to the catalog or discovery system.
- A dissertation database such as ProQuest Dissertation & Theses Database is reported as a database.

40a. Books [volume count]

IPEDS discontinued the reporting of physical volume counts in 2016. ACRL understands that there is trend analysis value for this long-standing measure. Therefore, if available:

Report the number of volumes using the ANSI/NISO Z39.7-2013 (section 4) definition for volume, which is as follows:

"a single physical unit of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed, or processed work, distinguished from other units by a separate binding, encasement, portfolio, or other clear distinction, which has been cataloged, classified, and made ready for use, and which is typically the unit used to charge circulation transactions. Either a serial volume is bound or it comprises the serial issues that would be bound together if the library bound all serials."

Additional guidance:

- Include duplicates and bound volumes of periodicals and music scores.
- For the purposes of the ACRL survey, unclassified bound serials arranged in alphabetical order are considered classified.
- Exclude microfilms, maps, nonprint materials, and uncataloged items.
- Include all government document volumes if individual titles are searchable through the library's catalog or discovery system 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 online catalog or discovery system.
- Include serial volumes.

The reported counts for question 40a will not be used in the sum to fill in question 44 Total Physical Collections.

41. Digital/Electronic Databases

Report the total number of licensed digital/electronic databases in your collection if there is bibliographic or discovery access at the database level. Each database is counted individually even if access to several databases is supported through the same vendor interface.

A database is collection of electronically stored data or unit records (facts, bibliographic data, and texts) with a common user interface and software for the retrieval and manipulation of the data. The data or records are usually collected with a particular intent and relate to a defined topic.

Do not include discovery systems in the count of databases. Do not include "individual releases" such as annual updates of content or the migration of the user interface to the next vendor-release (i.e., interface version 3.0 replaces version 2.0) as separate databases.

Consider a resource a database if the user links to the content as a whole and then selects individual resources within the database that best serves their needs.

Include e-book databases but report the individual e-book titles within the database separately under question 40 Column B. Digital/Electronic Books.

42 Column A. Physical Media

Report the number of titles of media materials. Include microforms, audiovisual materials, cartographic, graphic materials, and three-dimensional artifacts realia.

Additional survey guidance:

- IPEDS and ACRL view physical media as more inclusive than just audio and visual resources. For example, IPEDS identifies microforms as physical media rather than physical books. Maps in print are also counted in this section as physical media rather than physical books. Microforms and maps are specifically excluded from the physical books count in question 40.
- Count microform titles not the number of boxes of microfilm rolls.
- If your library has any media serials, do not include them here; include them only in the serials count.
- If a media title is broken into two containers for circulation purposes, it would count as one title for physical media collection.
- Report titles cataloged and/or searchable through the library catalog or discovery system.
- Microforms are photographic reproduction of textual, tabular, or graphic material reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification. Examples of microforms are roll microfilm, aperture cards, microfiche, ultrafiche, and reproductions on opaque material.
- Cartographic material are materials representing in whole or in part the earth or any celestial body at any scale (e.g., maps and charts).
- NISO Z39.7-2013 defines graphic materials as: "Opaque (e.g., two-dimensional) art originals and reproductions, charts, photographs or materials intended to be projected or viewed without sound, e.g., filmstrips, transparencies,

photographs, posters, pictures, radiographs, slides, and collections of such materials.” [NISO Z39.7-2013, section 4.6]

42 Column B. Digital/Electronic Media

Report titles of e-media materials owned or leased by the library, if the individual titles are cataloged and/or searchable through the library catalog or discovery system. E-media materials are media materials that are in digital format and are available for download or streaming. For example, titles from Films on Demand or Alexander Street Press should be reported.

Include digital graphic materials and cartographic materials. Include e-media titles in aggregated sets in which the library selected the aggregator even if not each individual title.

Report the number at the administrative entity level; do not duplicate unit count for each branch.

Do not count image databases (Artstor, AP Photo Archive) in this category (these resources should be counted as databases). Do not include titles in Demand-Driven Acquisition (DDA) or Patron-Driven Acquisition (PDA) collections until they have been purchased or leased by the library.

Additional survey guidance:

- Exclude serials.
- E-media titles may be found through the library’s link resolver knowledge base in addition to the catalog or discovery system.
- Include open access (OA) titles if the individual titles are searchable through the library catalog or discovery system.

43 Column A. Physical Serials

Report the number of physical serial titles that are accessible through the library’s catalog or discovery system. A serial is a publication in any medium issued in successive parts bearing numerical or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely. This definition includes, in any physical format, periodicals, newspapers, and annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.); the journals, memoirs, proceedings, transactions, etc. of societies; and numbered monographic series.

Report serial titles, not subscriptions.

If possible, report the count of only those de-duplicated or otherwise unique serial titles searchable through the library’s catalog or discovery system.

If possible, do not include earlier title changes; however, do not worry about removing them if it is not possible/feasible.

Report the number of current and ceased serial titles that are accessible through the library’s catalog or discovery system.

43 Column B. Digital/Electronic Serials

Report the number of e-serial titles that are accessible through the library’s catalog or discovery system. An e-serial is a periodical publication that is published in digital form to be displayed on a computer screen.

Include open access (OA) titles if the individual titles are searchable through the library’s catalog or discovery system, except do not count e-serial titles from HathiTrust, Center for Research Libraries, Internet Archive, and similar collections unless the library owns the digitized item and it is accessible under current copyright law.

If possible, report the count of only those de-duplicated or otherwise unique serial titles searchable through the library’s catalog or discovery system. If possible include ceased titles. If possible, do not count earlier title changes; however, do not worry about removing them if it is not possible/feasible. A source for counting e-serials may be a library- or vendor-developed A-Z title list of e-journals.

Report serial titles, not subscriptions. E-serial titles may be found through the library's link resolver knowledge base in addition to the catalog or discovery system.

44. Total Physical Collection and Total Digital/Electronic Collection

These lines will automatically be calculated for you.

Institutional Repositories

An institutional repository is a set of services that an institution or organization (library, archive, digital collection, etc.) offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including long-term preservation where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution.

Additional survey guidance:

- Content hosted in an institutional repository may include, for example, scholarly publications (pre-print, post-print and publisher versions), conference proceedings, white papers, technical reports, presentations (speeches, posters or PowerPoints), performances (e.g., dramatic, musical) datasets, software and video.
- Include any digitized special collections housed in the repository including rare and unique materials as well as college or institutional publications such as alumni magazines, class catalogs, and annual reports.
- A library should be able to provide usage statistics for the institutional repository aligning as much as possible with the COUNTER Code of Practice. When developing usage statistics functionality for institutional repositories, libraries should attempt to comply with COUNTER for configuring a Web analytics program to deliver as much as possible COUNTER compliant usage statistics.
- Please note that certain collections or parts of the repository may not be open access and may be restricted to only parts of the community. Usage counts should include uses of to all items whether there are restrictions on access to them (e.g., on campus use only) or not (i.e., open access).

50. Items contributed to the institutional repository via uploads

Report the number of items uploaded to (i.e., number of all items available in) the library's hosted or administered institutional repositories. Include all uploads whether by library staff, faculty, students, college staff, or other guests. If your library does not have an institutional repository, report "0".

51. Item usage from the institutional repository

Report the number of downloads from the institutional repository during the reported fiscal year. If available, download counts are preferred. However, if downloads are not available, usage statistics may include page views, visits or other data related to the access of the items in the institutional repository. If your library does not have an institutional repository, report "0."

If possible, limit the reported usage to only human readership. Institutional repository vendors have reported that their analysis of download traffic shows that a large number of downloads are generated by web spiders and robots, many from legitimate sources but many with an unknown purpose.

Library Circulation / Usage

60 Column A. Total Physical Circulation

Report the total number of times physical items are checked out from the general and reserve collections. Include only initial checkouts (circulation), not renewals. Exclude interlibrary loan lending and borrowing.

Include transactions of books, media, and serials. Do not include transactions of equipment or computers. However, circulation of electronic reading devices (e.g., Kindles) can be included if the device is pre-loaded with e-books. For

example, if a customer checks out a Kindle that is pre-loaded with 20 e-books, then that transaction counts as 1 physical circulation, not 20 electronic/digital circulations.

Do not include in-house circulation (items that library personnel pick up from tables and carrels and are scanned as to being used) with circulation.

60 Column B. Total Digital/Electronic Circulation or Usage

Report usage of digital/electronic titles whether viewed, downloaded, or streamed. Do not include e-serials and institutional repository documents.

Include usage for e-books and e-media titles only, even if the title was purchased as part of a database.

Do not include usage of titles in Demand-Driven Acquisition (DDA) or Patron-Driven Acquisition (PDA) collections until they have been purchased or leased by the library.

Do not include transactions of VHS, CDs, or DVDs, as the transactions of these materials are reported under "physical circulation."

Additional survey guidance:

- Exclude renewals.
- Do not include serials use.
- Viewing documents is defined as having the full text of a digital document or electronic resource downloaded. [NISO Z39.7-2013, section 7.7]
- An electronic resource management system (ERMS) and/or a usage consolidation service may be helpful for collecting e-book usage statistics.
- Libraries may need to ask vendors for usage reports; reports may not be delivered automatically or in easily-understood formats by the vendor to the library.

61. & 62. E-book usage

This breakdown is requested to help libraries seeking such information for benchmarking studies.

Many vendors will provide usage statistics in COUNTER reports. Project COUNTER Code of Practice is available here: <https://www.projectcounter.org/code-of-practice-sections/general-information/>. Relevant COUNTER reports for e-books are: BR1-Number of Successful Title Requests by Month and Title; and BR2-Number of Successful Section Requests by Month and Title. For media, the report MR1-Number of Successful Multimedia Full Content Unit Requests by Month and Collection, is most relevant.

If COUNTER reports are available, IPEDS suggest that libraries report counts from BR1 and MR1. If BR1 and MR1 statistics are not available, BR2 and MR2 statistics can be used. In cases where vendors do not provide COUNTER reports, libraries may report using other means for monitoring digital/electronic circulation/usage (downloads, session views, transaction logs, etc.).

If counts are available, separately report e-book usage. If usage is available for COUNTER BR1, report on line 61 Column B. If usage is available for COUNTER BR2, report on line 62, Column B. Libraries not using COUNTER should provide the most valid and reliable response possible for e-book usage for question 61 and make a note, or report zero in both 61 and 62.

Additional survey guidance:

- The reported counts for questions 61 and 62 will not be used as a sum to fill in Total Digital/Electronic Circulation in question 60, Column B.
- An electronic resource management system (ERMS) and/or a usage consolidation service may be helpful for collecting e-book usage statistics.

- Libraries may need to ask vendors for e-book usage reports; reports may not be delivered automatically or in easily-understood formats by the vendor to the library.

63. E-serials usage

Please note: e-serials usage is not currently reported to IPEDS as part of their Academic Libraries survey component. However, e-serials are an important content source for users of academic libraries. This breakdown is requested because of the importance of e-serials to academic library users, and to help libraries seeking such information for benchmarking studies.

Also please note that the ACRL Academic Library Trend and Statistics Survey is not collecting use of print journal titles separately from other physical initial circulation.

Guidelines for collecting e-serials usage:

- Include usage for all e-serials, even if the title was purchased as part of a database.
- When possible record usage at the article level. The most relevant COUNTER report is JR1 (which includes any use in JR1GOA and JR1a reports).
- In cases where vendors do not provide COUNTER reports, libraries may report using other means for monitoring digital/electronic circulation/usage (downloads, session views, transaction logs, etc.), or report zero.
- Viewing a document is defined as having the full text of a digital document or electronic resource downloaded. [NISO Z39.7-2013, section 7.7]
- If available, include the count for open access e-journal usage if the title is accessible through the library's catalog or discovery system.
- An electronic resource management system (ERMS) and/or a usage consolidation service may be helpful for collecting e-serial usage statistics.
- Libraries may need to ask vendors for e-serial usage reports; reports may not be delivered automatically or in easily-understood formats by the vendor to the library.

Information Services to Individuals

Transactions and consultation interactions are information contacts that involve the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases (including assistance with computer searching), the library's own catalogs and other holdings records, other libraries and institutions through communication or referral, and persons both inside and outside the library. [NISO Z39.7-2013, section 7.3]

If separate counts are not available for transactions (question 64) and consultations (question 65), report the total number of information services to individuals as transactions on line 64, and make a note.

64. Transactions

Transactions are typically walk-ups in person, or by phone, by e-mail, by the Web, and may take place at the reference desk or elsewhere. Include information and referral services.

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 non-bibliographic nature with machines.

If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one transaction. When a staff member uses information gained from previous use of information sources to answer a question, the request is reported as an information request even if the source is not consulted again. [NISO Z39.7-2013, section 7.3]

65. Consultations

Consultations are one-on-one or small group appointments (i.e., scheduled) with a library staff member outside of the classroom. Include in-person consultations as well as those conducted online or remotely. Include appointments made with special collections and/or archives staff. This may include any walk-up transactions if the person initially asked could not answer the question and the question is referred to another person with the appropriate and aligned knowledge, no matter what the length or topic discussed.

A specific example of a walk-up transaction becoming a consultation is when a question posed at the reference desk cannot be answered at the desk at that moment for whatever reason. The person at the desk may encourage the patron to schedule an appointment, or contact an appropriate person in their office to see if they are available. If an appropriate person is available and comes out to the desk, or invites the patron back to their office, this would be a reference consultation albeit unscheduled.

67. Virtual Reference Services

A virtual reference interaction is a question that is received and responded to in electronic format and conforms to reference interactions in that it is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, commendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Virtual reference interactions include email, webform, chat, text messaging, instant messaging, or other network-based medium designed to support virtual reference. [NISO Z39.7-2013, section 7.3.1]

Locations

68. Indicate the number of branch and independent libraries

Report the number of branch and independent libraries at your institution that were open all or part of fiscal year 2017. 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. Include virtual/digital-based branch and independent libraries.

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 the other units within the university.

Departmental study/reading rooms are not included. Please note that data for libraries on branch campuses (i.e., located in another community) are included if those campuses are registered under the same NCES Unit ID number as the main campus.

See the section titled “Notes for Library Consortia” earlier in this document for more information about IPEDS parent/child relationships.

Information Services to Groups

Information contacts planned in advance in which a staff member, or a person invited by a staff member, provides information intended for a number of persons. Information service to groups includes information literacy instruction as well as cultural, recreational, or other educational presentations. Presentations both on and off the library premises are included as long as the library sponsors them. Meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms are not included. [NISO 39.7-2013, section 7.8.3] Self-paced tutorials and staff training should be excluded as well as meetings sponsored by outside groups using the library’s meeting spaces.

70. Number of presentations

Report the total number of presentations conducted in-person in Column A. Report the total number of presentations conducted using digital/electronic formats, including web-based presentations, in Column B. Examples of web-based presentations include webinars and videoconferences. If a presentation is conducted as a simultaneous hybrid (in-person and online), report only once as either in-person or online. The number of attendees may help to decide which presentation to count.

If a presentation begins in one format (such as in-person) and ends in another (such as online), report it as the format that concludes the presentation.

If in-person and online services to groups are not tracked separately, then simply submit the total number of presentations on line 70, Column C.

71. Total attendance at all presentations

Report the total number of persons attending or served by those presentations. For multi-session classes, count each person only once regardless of the number of sessions attended if possible/feasible. If attendance is not tracked separately (physical or digital/electronic), then simply submit the total number of presentations on line 71, Column C.

Hours

72. Number of hours open during a typical week in an academic session

Report an unduplicated count of hours a library facility or facilities are open in a typical week, including the main library and branches, using the following method:

If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during these hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., the total hours during which users can find service somewhere within the system becomes 42 hours per week. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the count is still 42, but if Branch B is open two hours on another evening, or remains open two hours later, the total is then 44 hours per week. [NISO 39.7-2013, section 7.2]

A “typical week” is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holidays, vacation periods, days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open regular hours. [NISO 39.7-2013, section 7.2]

Exclude 24-hour unstaffed reserve or similar reading rooms. The maximum total is 168 (i.e., a staffed reading room open 7 days per week, 24 hours per day).

Gate Counts

Report the number of entries to the library facilities on an annual basis and/or in a typical week, whichever is easier for the responder. If the library does not count entries on an annual basis or for a typical week, please enter N/A in the appropriate block (either lines 73 or 74) or in both blocks.

73. Gate Count on an annual basis

Report the number of entries to the library facilities in the past fiscal year on line 73.

If the library has two or more physical spaces, and one does not use gate counts but conducts an hourly head count, include the head count in the count on line 73 and include a note: " ____ percent of the gate count represents head counts done hourly at (# of libraries) library-managed and library-staffed location(s) open ____ hours a week."

74. Gate Count in a typical week

Report the number of entries to the library facilities in a typical week in question 74. It is understood that a single person may be counted more than once. [NISO 39.7-2013, section 7.1]

Typical Week – A “typical week” is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holidays, vacation periods, days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open regular hours. [NISO 39.7-2013, section 7.1]

Interlibrary Loan Services

80. Does your institution have Interlibrary Loan Services?

Respond “yes” or “no” to indicate whether your institution has interlibrary loan services. If yes, please report:

81. Total interlibrary loans and documents provided to other libraries

Leave this question blank if the counts for 81a. and 81b. are available. Report separately for all returnable and non-returnable interlibrary loans and documents if the count is available.

Report the number of filled requests for material provided to other libraries. Include all returnable and non-returnable interlibrary loans and documents. Include direct borrowing between consortium members. Do not include transactions between the main or central library and branches, or transactions between branches.

Report borrowing between members of a library consortium as interlibrary loan rather than circulation. The library staff may find a document in the collection which is transmitted directly to the patron requesting it. This should be reported under Information Services to Individuals. This part of the survey is measuring transactions between and among libraries.

81a. ILL-01 Returnable

Report materials that the library expects to have returned. Examples of returnables include books, dissertations and theses, microfilm reels, sound recordings, and audiovisual material.

81b. ILL-02 Non-returnable

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

81c. Total if ILL-01 and ILL-02 are reported separately

This line will automatically be calculated for you.

82. Total interlibrary loans and documents received

Leave this question blank if the counts for 82a., 82b., and 82c. are available. Report separately for all returnable, non-returnable, and commercial service documents and loans received if the count is available.

Report the number of filled requests for material received from other libraries. Include all returnable and non-returnable interlibrary loans and documents received from commercial services. Documents delivered from commercial services are all transactions for which the library pays even if library staff is not involved in the transaction. This includes documents received by regular or express mail, by fax, or in electronic form. Include direct borrowing between consortium members. Exclude transactions between the main or central library and branches and transactions between branches.

Transactions through OCLC’s IFM (Interlibrary Loan Fee Management) service should not be considered commercial. IFM is an ILL tool used by libraries that assess a fee to a borrowing library. Those transactions should be reported as a count in either 82a. or 82b.

82a. ILL-03 Returnable

Report materials that the lending library expected to have returned. Examples of returnables include books, dissertations and theses, microfilm reels, sound recordings, and audiovisual material.

82b. ILL-04 Non-returnable

Report materials that the lending library did 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.

82c. ILL-05 Documents received from commercial services

Any publisher site that sells documents directly to consumers in which the library is involved in the borrowing transactions, either directly (the library makes the decision to use the service) or indirectly (the user makes the decision but the library ends up paying for the transaction) is a commercial service. An example of a commercial service is Get It Now from the Copyright Clearance Center.

82d.

This line will automatically be calculated for you.

Student Enrollment

Many of the derived ratios sought by librarians involve student enrollment data, such as expenditures per student, reference transactions per student or number of staff per student. IPEDS collects student enrollment data; however, the data are reported more than a year following its collection. ACRL is asking survey respondents to provide student enrollment data so that ACRL can include student enrollment-based ratios in a timely manner, thereby adding value to your data.

90. Full-time Equivalent (FTE)

Report the number of student full-time equivalents as of Fall 2016. The number of FTE students is calculated based on the credit hours reported by the institution on the IPEDS 12-month enrollment survey component and the institution's calendar system. For schools on a semester system, 30 undergraduate credit hours represents one 12-month FTE for an undergraduate student while 24 graduate credit hours represents one 12-month FTE for a graduate student. Includes both degree-seeking and non-degree-seeking.

The campus Institutional Research office will likely have this student enrollment information in the standardized format used to report to IPEDS on behalf of the campus as a whole.

91. Headcounts

Leave question 91 blank if the counts for 91a., 91b., 91c., and 91d. are available. Report the total of student headcounts on line 91 only IF the library cannot report separately for full- and part-time undergraduate and graduate students (lines 91a - 91d).

Report the number of student headcounts as of Fall 2016.

Report separately if counts are available for:

Full time undergraduates - headcounts (Line 91a)

Part time undergraduates - headcounts (Line 91b)

Full time graduates - headcounts (Line 91c)

Part time graduates - headcounts (Line 91d)

The sum of these four lines will be calculated on line 91e.

A good source for these data is the Common Data Set (CDS), Table B1, Institutional Enrollment - Men and Women. Many institutions voluntarily submit data to the CDS (<http://www.commondataset.org/>) and then provide the data via their

websites. If the Common Data Set is unavailable via the institution's website, the Institutional Research office will likely have this student enrollment information.

Other

We are asking for your responses to the following two questions to assist the members of the ACRL Academic Library Trends and Statistics Survey Editorial Board to improve the survey and to learn about your use of the data file generated by your responses:

100. What library data would you suggest ACRL collect on this annual survey?

Please provide a list of data (this is a multiple line text box) you would like the members of the ACRL Academic Library Trends and Statistics Survey Editorial Board to consider including in future surveys.

Notes

110. Notes

Please use this space to include any additional, non-measure-specific information to provide context for the data you've reported above.

Additional Guidance

Staffing & Expenses

Our institution now has a Library and Learning Center, instead of a standalone Library, which is comprised of a library, tutoring, a writing center, and computer labs. Should we answer for the entire facility or just the library component?

You should answer for the entire facility if it's under the library's administrative unit, reports to the head of libraries, and expenses are paid from the library's budget.

Should expenditures for memberships (e.g., state and national associations) be reported?

Yes, include membership costs if they are part of the library budget. These types of membership costs should be included in "all other materials/service cost."

How does an institution report digitization expenditures?

Report expenditures for digitization for preservation purposes as preservation expenditures, regardless of whether it is an outsourced service. Other digitization-related expenses are either reported as memberships or services and included in "all other materials/service cost" OR reported as computer systems/other technology-related expenditures and included in "All other operations and maintenance expenses."

Expenses for Collections

How are purchased electronic journals counted?

Electronic journals are included in the collection count, but not in the circulation count. However, expenses for electronic journal subscriptions should be reported under "Ongoing commitments to subscriptions."

Where do we report expenses for electronic journals and electronic indexing/abstracting services available on the Internet?

Report electronic journal and indexing/abstracting service expenses with "Ongoing commitments to subscriptions" if they require an annual fee. If not, report electronic journal expenses under "One-time purchases of books, serial backfiles, and other materials" and electronic indexing/abstracting services under "Other materials/service costs."

Counts for Collections

How should items missing from the library's collection be counted?

Missing items are part of the collection.

Do we count unlicensed databases such as library-created databases?

No, only count licensed databases.

Where are print photographs reported?

Print photographs are reported as graphic materials within physical media.

How does an institution count microform if not in the library catalog or discovery system as individual titles?

Microform, titles only, are counted in physical media; do not include items (such as microfiche pieces). Microform titles are counted in physical media only if the titles are searchable through the institution's catalog and discovery system. For example, if there are thousands of titles in ERIC that are not searchable through the institution's catalog or discovery system, ERIC should be counted as 1 title.

If a title is not searchable through the institution's catalog or discovery system, but is searchable through their link resolver, is this counted in IPEDS?

Yes, institutions should count titles that are searchable through their link resolver even if they are not searchable through their catalog or discovery system.

When reporting the count of digital/electronic materials, do we count the total number available at the system level or at the branch level?

Report at the system or administrative entity level. For example, if the library system has 3 branch libraries and access to 2,038 downloadable audio units at the system level, then it would report 2,038 and not 6,114 units.

How do we count electronic books available via e-book services such as the Ebook Library (EBL), Freading, or Overdrive?

Report each title owned or leased by the library if individual titles are cataloged and/or searchable through the library catalog or discovery system.

How do we count media offered through online streaming services such as Films on Demand, VAST, Swank?

Report titles of the media if it is owned or leased by the library, if the titles are cataloged, and/or searchable through the library catalog or discovery system.

If a digital/electronic unit can be downloaded as many formats, is each format counted as a separate title?

Count all formats as one title. For example, count an e-book title that is available via epub, PDF, or Kindle formats as one title.

For collections, do we count downloadables (e-books, e-serials, and e-media) that do not have records in our catalog but that we have access to?

Count only downloadables to which you have access and that are in your library's catalog or discovery system.

How are electronic theses and dissertations counted?

Theses and dissertations in electronic format can be included under "digital/electronic books", providing they are part of the library's collection. Report the titles.

Can I report open access (OA) titles as part of my collection?

OA titles may be included if the individual titles are searchable through the library's catalog or discovery system. However, do not count titles from HathiTrust, Center for Research Libraries, Internet Archive, and similar collections unless the library owns the digitized item and it is accessible under current copyright law.

Are proceedings included as an e-book or as an e-serial?

Based on the definition of serials, numbered monographic series are included in the e-serial collection count. If the proceedings are numbered, then they may be a monographic series, which should be counted in e-serials.

However, if the proceedings have an ISBN, then it is a monograph and should be counted as an e-book. If it has both an ISBN and ISSN, and if it is an individual volume within a series that can stand on its own (it is not dependent upon content before it or after it), then it would be counted as an e-book.

Is Artstor reported as a database or media?

Artstor is reported as a database.

Usage / Circulation

Does circulation include both check-outs and check-ins?

Circulation only includes initial check-outs, but not renewals or check-ins.

In-house circulation may include items that library personnel pick up from tables and carrels and are scanned as being used. Do we include in-house use as circulation?

Do not include these types of in-house circulation with circulation or interlibrary lending.

Why does question 60 Column B only count e-books and not e-serial or e-journal circulation/usage in databases?

IPEDS does not collect the circulation/usage of electronic journals or serials, so we need to include a question that feeds directly into their report. However, most libraries would agree that their journal/e-serial usage is a critical factor to assess and therefore we have added questions to gather data on this topic.

What are some suggestions for obtaining title counts for digital/electronic circulation?

If you have titles in your knowledge base in your link resolver integrated into your discovery tool, this can be a straightforward way to get title counts for the digital/electronic collections (e-books, e-serials, and e-media). If your link resolver is not complete for e-books or e-multimedia, it might be better to rely on getting the title counts through catalog records or other means.

What are the basic steps for obtaining COUNTER Reports for Digital/Electronic Circulation?

First, identify where you should collect your electronic and digital circulation data. Some options are:

- Publishers that host their own content (e.g., Elsevier on ScienceDirect)
- Publishers that use a third-party platform to host content (e.g., Royal Society on Highwire)
- Aggregators that license content from a wide variety of publishers and offer it through a database (e.g., Academic Search Complete on EBSCOhost)

Second, obtain a list of providers and identify how to obtain reports from each provider. An example of steps for this process are as follows:

- Compile spreadsheet of providers.
- Identify administrative URLs and login information needed to collect statistics.
- Identify formats and reports to collect under each provider:
 - Serials - JR 1
 - Books - BR 1
 - Books - BR 2
 - Multimedia - MR 1
- Identify providers where you need to contact vendor or where statistics are unavailable.
- Work your way through the list, recording the Reporting Period Total in your spreadsheet.
- Provide IPEDS with one total sum of all digital/electronic Reporting Period Totals obtained through all providers.

Note: In cases where vendors do not provide COUNTER reports, libraries may report using other means for monitoring digital/electronic circulation/usage (downloads, session views, transaction logs, etc.).

The ACRL Academic Library Trends and Statistics Editorial Board knows how difficult these numbers are to collect and how much time and effort library staff spend in gathering these data. We hope that by requiring these data as part of this survey that libraries will be able to pressure vendors for better data and COUNTER compliant reports.

The instructions state to exclude DDA and PDA usage unless/until items have been purchased or leased by the library. What if the vendor / we cannot exclude those numbers in a COUNTER report?

If DDA and PDA numbers cannot be excluded in the institution's COUNTER report, then please report the COUNTER report with DDA and PDA numbers included. Please note this detail in the comment box available on the survey.

What should an institution report if they have platforms with BR1 data as well as BR2 data?

Please only report BR1 data.

Ebrary counts every page download as a chapter download. Should an institution report Ebrary counts in COUNTER BR2 data?

Include COUNTER BR2 reports with Ebrary. However, please note the inclusion of Ebrary in the comments section on the survey. Please use this rule for any similar cases.

Should an institution include usage based collection model items (e.g., evidence-based programs) in e-book usage?

The survey excludes DDA or PDA collections unless they have been purchased by the institution. However, if the title is purchased in an evidence-based model and it is searchable through the catalog or discovery system, then it is counted in e-book usage.