

2015-2020 California Community College Annual Library Data Survey Analysis

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This analysis is a companion to the *Library Survey Brief Key Indicators* by Terrence Willett (see appendix). The additional analysis uses the same data sources; however, expenditure comparisons across years are not adjusted for inflation.

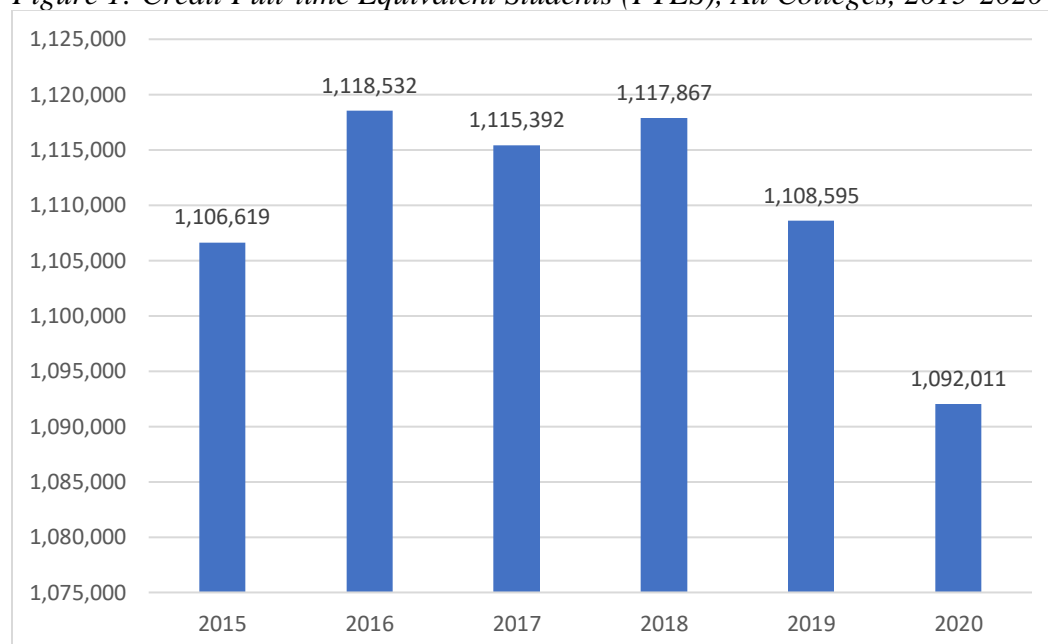
This analysis also uses Willett’s grouping of “Larger Colleges”—greater than 13,000 FTES; “Mid-ranged Colleges”—6,500-13,000 FTES; and “Smaller Colleges”—less than 6,500 FTES to allow for basic comparison among and between different sized colleges.

For brevity, the years referenced are fiscal years on the July 1 through June 30 cycle. For example, references to 2015 indicate the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014 and ending June 30 2015. The data from the 2019-2020 survey is incomplete and should be resolved and included as part of the analysis of the 2020-2021 year.

Access to the entire data set is available through the Council of Chief Librarians website. A pivot table allows you to pull specific data by date and category without having to wade through the entire data set. For basic instructions on using a pivot table, see the *CSU Fullerton IT Training Excel Pivot Table Tutorial Training*. [Part I](#), [Part II](#), [Part III](#)).

The statistics reviewed here correspond to a system-wide decline in Credit Full-time equivalent students (FTES) since 2018 as noted in Figure 1.

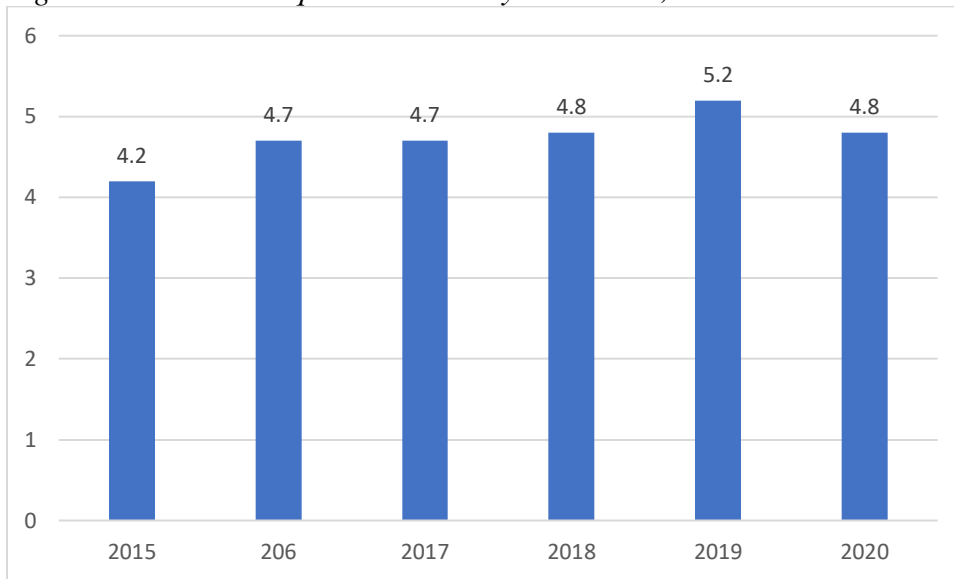
Figure 1: Credit Full-time Equivalent Students (FTES), All Colleges, 2015-2020



Librarian Staffing

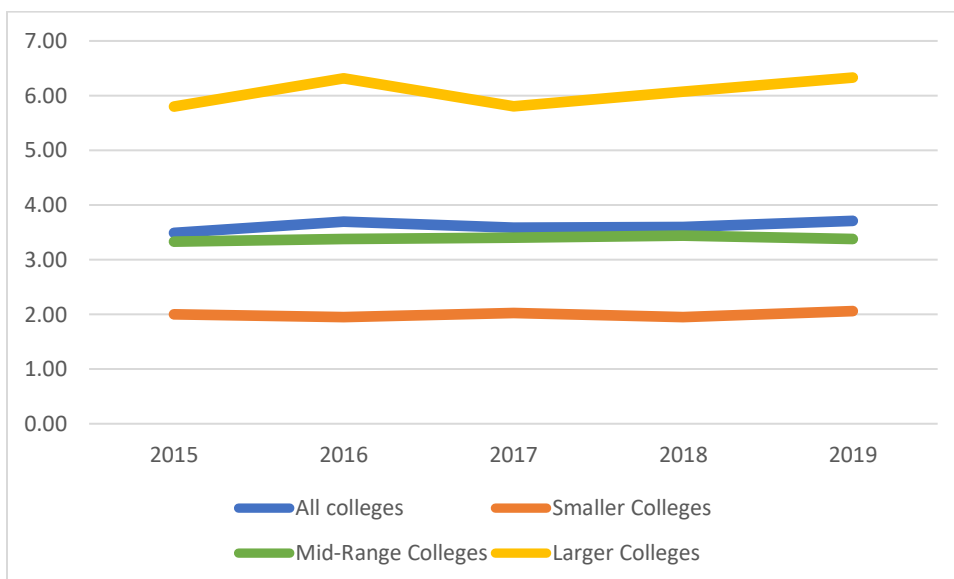
Full-time equivalent faculty (FTEF) librarian staffing has remained fairly consistent in sum, with a slight increase from 4.7 in 2015-2016 to 4.8 in 2020. See Figure 2. Willett's data also show that trend holds for all college sizes.

Figure 2: Full-Time Equivalent Faculty Librarians, 2015-2020



The number of full-time librarians has remained flat across all college sizes during this time, as shown in Figure 3:

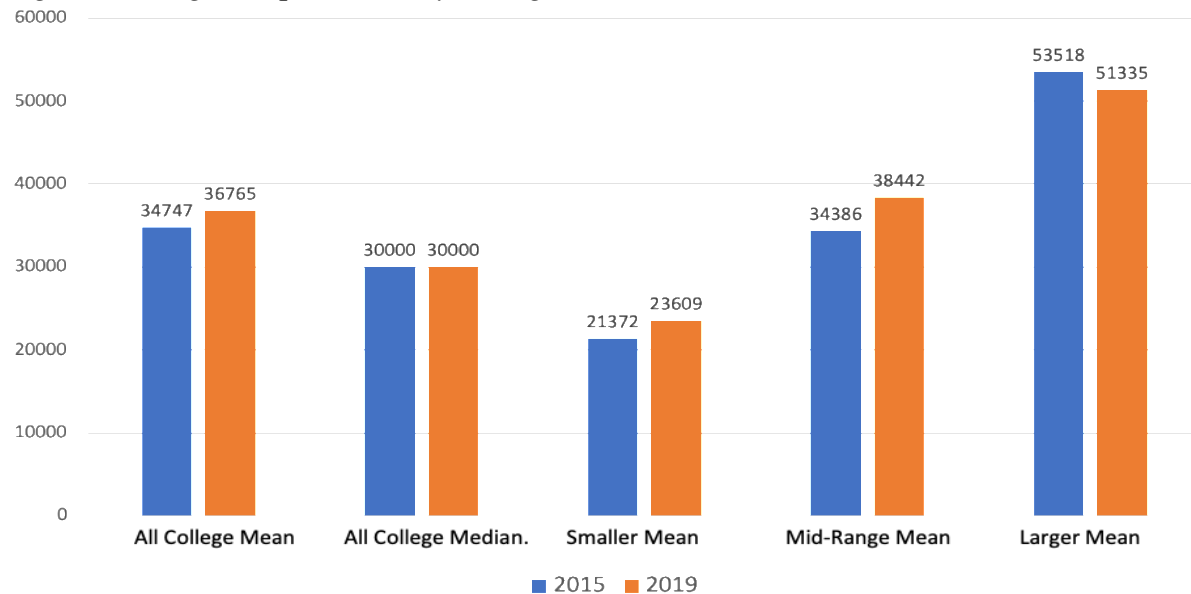
Figure 3: Mean Full-Time Librarians by College Size, 2015-2019



Assigned Square Feet

Comparing library sizes by Assigned Square Feet (ASF) from 2015 to 2019, there was an increase in the mean across all colleges from 34,747 sq. ft. to 36,765 sq. ft.; 12 colleges reported increases in ASF, while 16 reported decreases. See Figure 4. Unresolved anomalies made ASF data from 2020 unreliable.

Figure 4: Assigned Square Feet by College Size, 2015. vs. 2019



Expenditures

Willett's analysis indicates total expenditures trending up when from 2014 to 2020, although inconsistently by college size. This section includes analysis of expenditures on print books and eBooks; print periodicals; AV purchases and subscriptions; and databases. This is followed by further analysis of total expenditures.

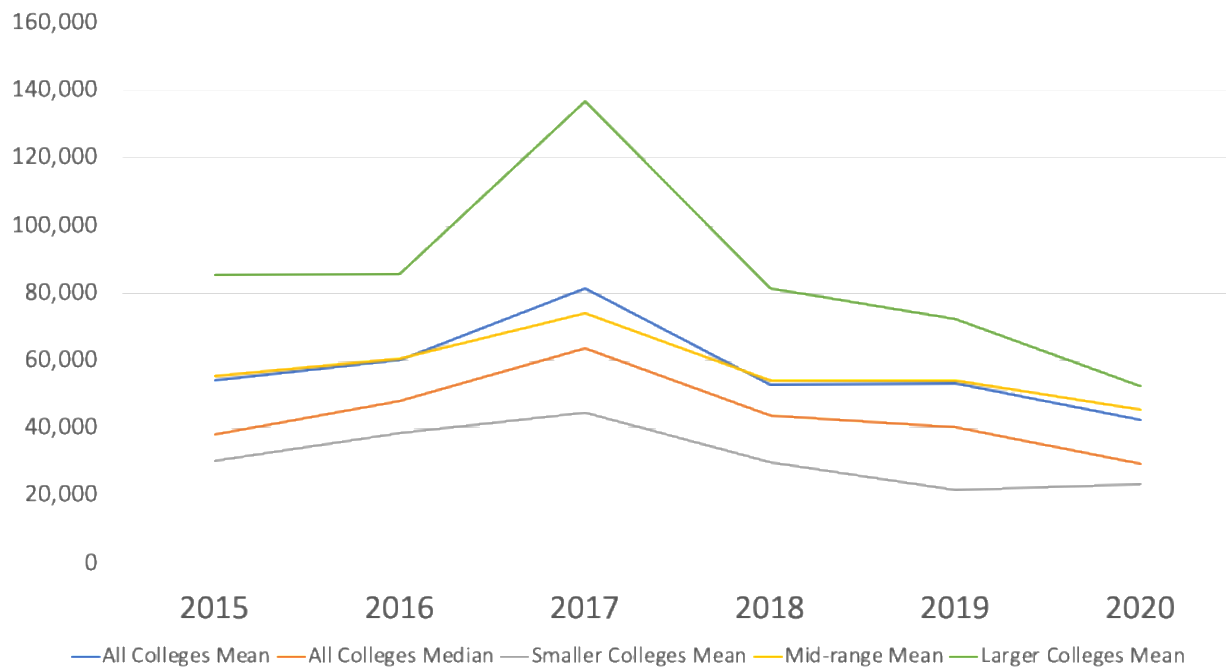
Print Books and eBooks

The spending trends for books and eBooks increased from 2015 to 2017 then have trended downward from 2017 to 2020. (See Table 1).

<i>Table 1: Total print and eBook Expenditures by College Size 2015-2020</i>						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All Colleges Mean	54,039	60,042	81430	52634	52700	41718
All Colleges Median	38126	47965	63857	43691	40236	29611
Smaller Colleges Mean	30,330	38628	44827	29689	21851	23334
Mid-ranged Mean	55,560	60581	73981	54206	54179	45,287
Larger Colleges Mean	85,205	85528	136872	81214	72404	52349

Figure 5 highlights the more pronounced peak in spending by larger colleges in 2017 in comparison to colleges of other sizes.

Figure 5: Print and eBook Expenditures by College Size 2015 to 2020



Sources of funding for book purchases included the General Fund and a wide range of other sources, dominated by Lottery funding. Figure 6 shows the frequency of these funding sources for book purchases, while Figure 7 shows the percentage of total spending accounted for by each funding source from 2015 to 2020. Lottery funding at 43% followed by General Fund at 31% were the predominant funding sources during this span.

Figure 6: Frequency of Non-General Fund Sources Used for Book Purchases, 2015-2020

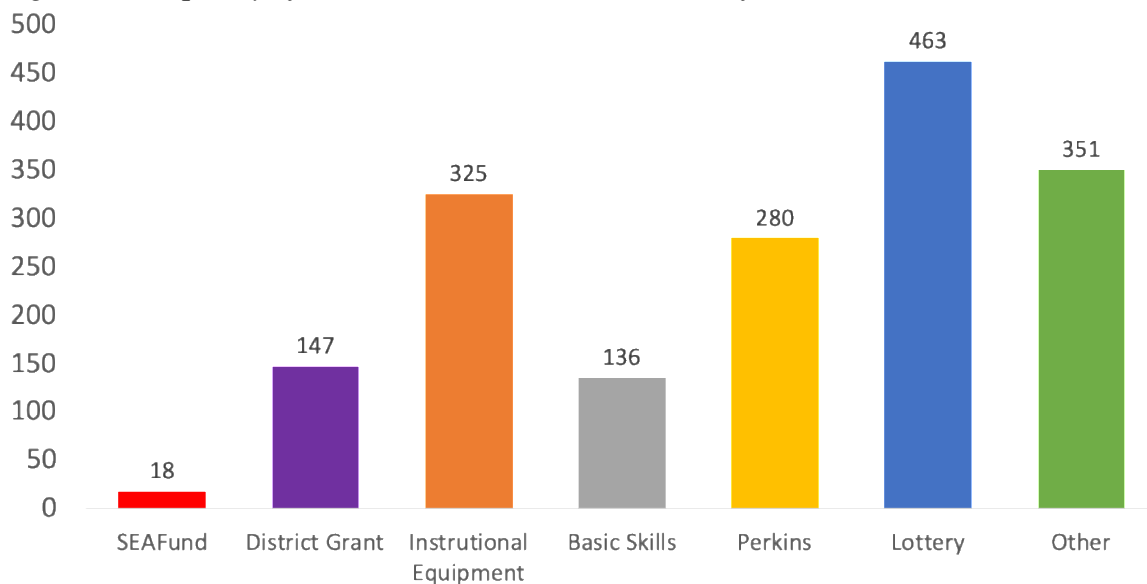
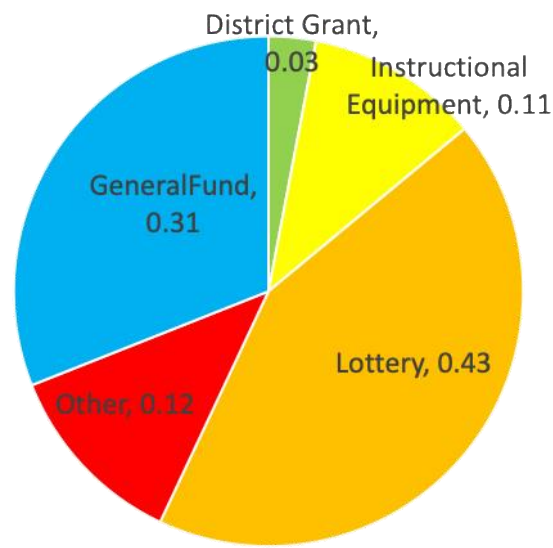
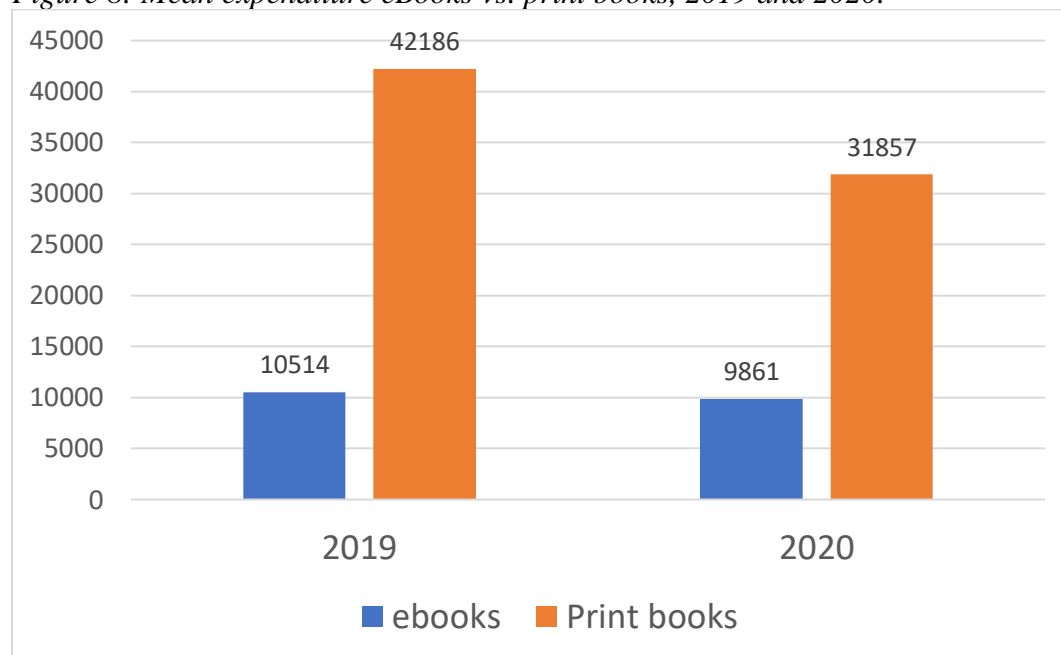


Figure 7: Percentage Funding Source Distribution for print and eBooks, 2015-2020



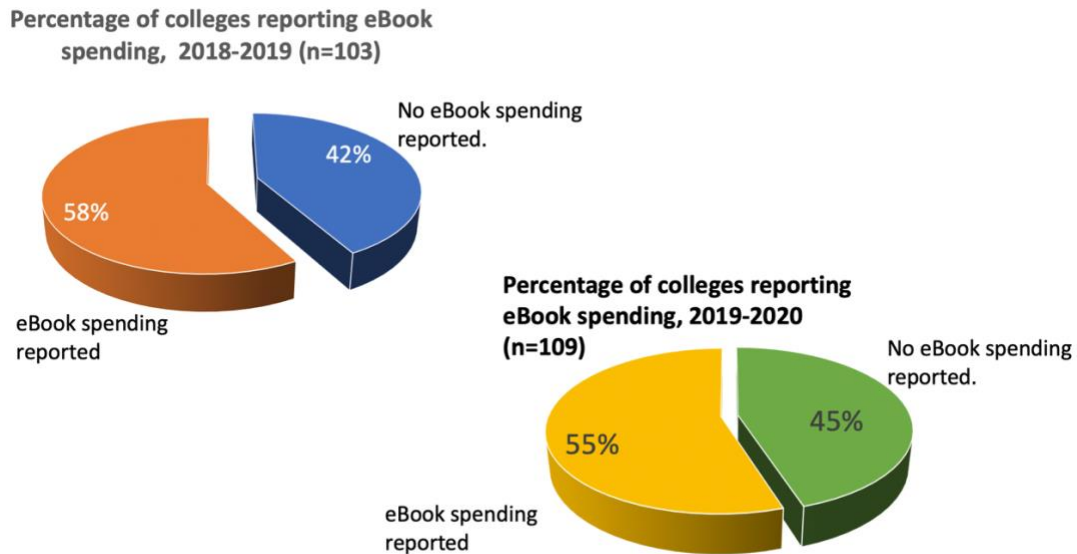
Separate statistics for expenditures on print books and eBooks are only available for 2019 and 2020. In 2019, the mean expenditure for print books was \$42,186, compared to \$10,514 for eBooks, a ratio of 4 to 1. In 2020, the mean expenditure for print books was \$31,857 and \$9,861 for eBooks, a ratio of 3.2 to 1 (see Figure 8). The influence of the pandemic on the increased emphasis on ebook spending is not known.

Figure 8: Mean expenditure eBooks vs. print books, 2019 and 2020.



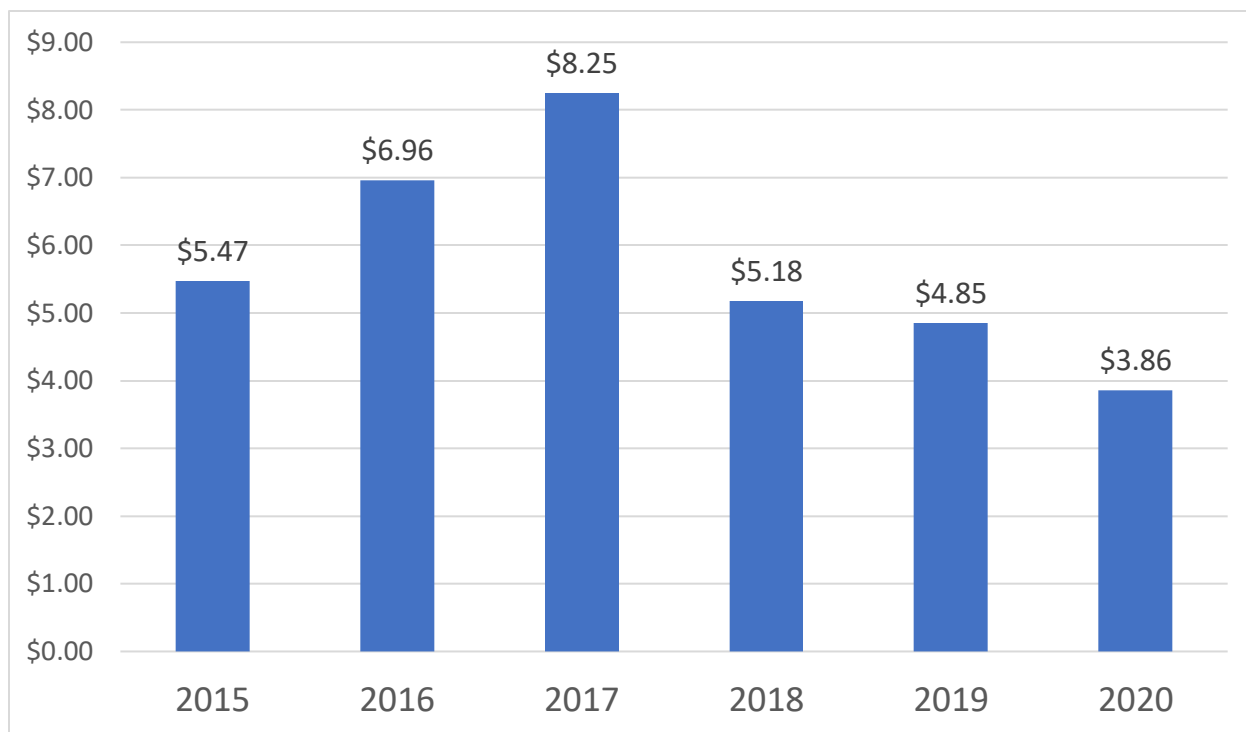
A large percentage of colleges reported spending no money on eBooks in either 2019 or 2020: 42% and 45% in respective years (see Figure 9). It is not known to what degree the change in the survey asking to break out ebook and print book spending was a factor.

Figure 9: Percentage of Colleges Reporting eBook Expenditures, 2019 and 2020



The mean for expenditures on books and eBooks per Credit FTES illustrates the downward trend similarly, showing a decline from \$8.25 per FTES in 2017 to \$3.86 per student in 2020. See Figure 10. Expenditure per Credit FTES provides another metric that allows for comparison across different sized colleges, although economies of scale in purchasing are not accounted for in this calculation.

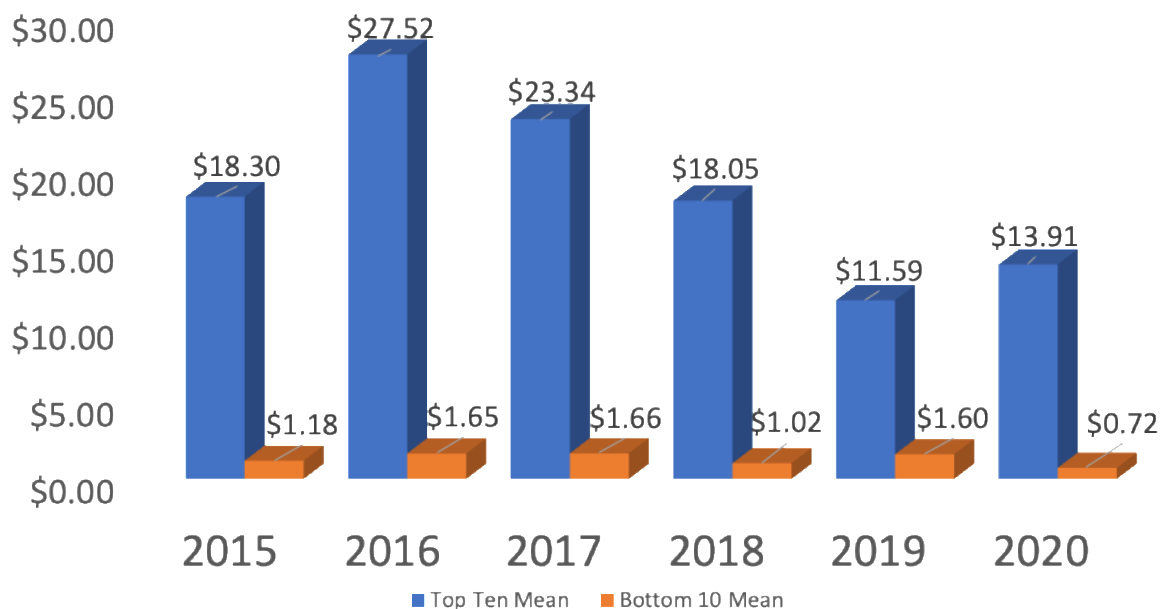
Figure 10: Mean Print and eBook Expenditure per FTES (\$), All Colleges



As Figure 10 illustrates, the mean for print and ebook expenditures per Full-time equivalent students (FTES) rose from 2015 to 2017 but has decreased from \$8.25 per FTES in 2017 to \$3.86 per FTES in 2020. Again, this decrease in book spending is accompanied by a consistent trend of increased database spending as documented by Willet (see Willett p.5).

A comparison of top 10 and bottom 10 colleges in print and ebook expenditures reveals an enormous gap. The mean for the top ten colleges spending for books and eBooks per FTES ranged from a high of \$27.52 in 2016 to a low of \$11.59 in 2019, with a general trend downward since 2016. The mean among those 10 colleges spending least on books and eBooks during that period ranged from a high of just \$1.66 in 2017 to a low of \$0.72 in 2020. The consistent gap between the top and bottom 10 colleges in expenditures on books reflects an ongoing lack of equity in resources available to students across the community college system. See Figure 11.

Figure 11: Mean Expenditure on Books and eBooks in Dollars Per FTES, Top Ten vs. Bottom Ten Colleges, 2015-2020

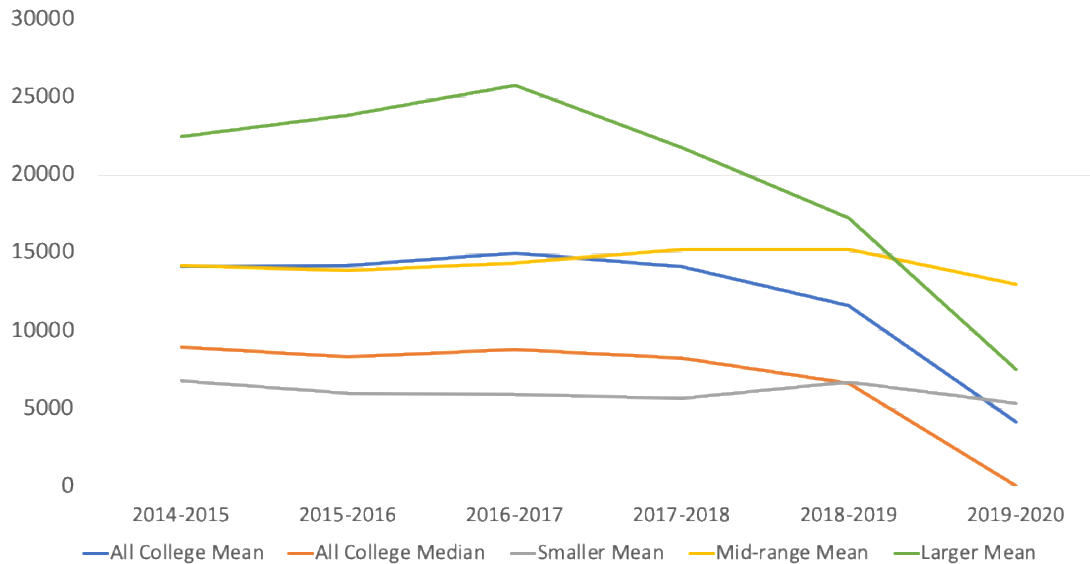


Print Periodicals

As with book purchases, print periodical expenditures show a downward trend from 2017 as well, although smaller colleges increased periodical spending remained fairly flat. The steep decline in print periodical expenditures in 2020 must in part be attributed to the pandemic. In fact, as more than half of colleges reported no print periodical expenditures for that year, the median was 0. See Table 2 and Figure 12.

<i>Table 2: Print Periodical Expenditures by College Size, 2015-2020</i>						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All College Mean	14058	14208	14951	14058	11600	4097
All College Median	8950	8332	8775	8245	6586	0
Smaller Mean	6753	5949	5850	5655	6721	5353
Mid-ranged Mean	14160	13814	14308	15227	15191	12952
Larger Mean	22464	23848	25763	21721	17264	7504

Figure 12: Print Periodical Expenditures by College Size 2015-2020 (in dollars)*

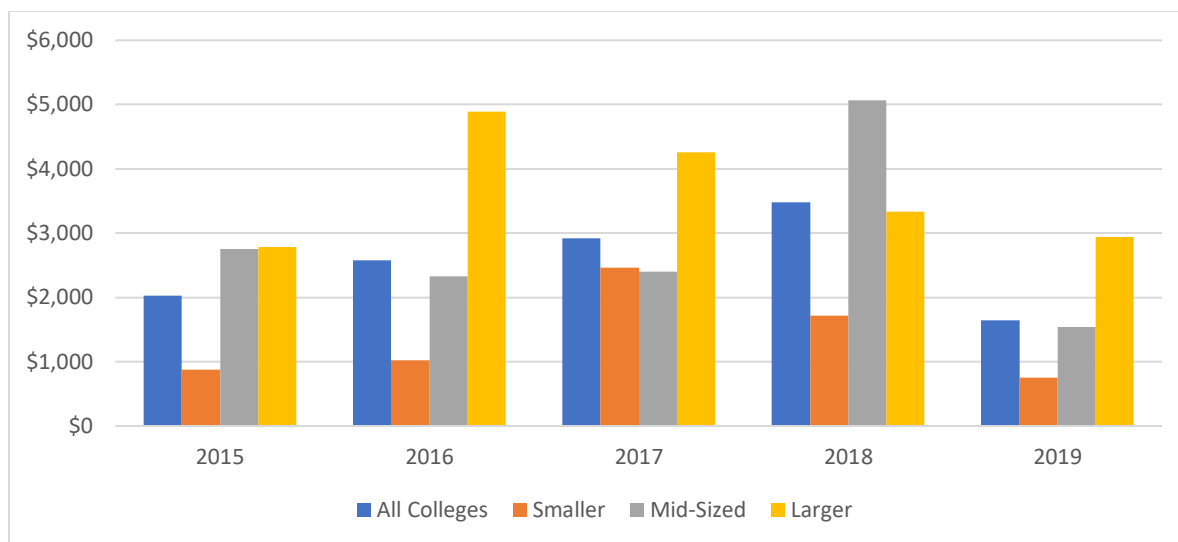


*In 2020, the median all-college expenditure was 0 because more than half the colleges reported no spending on periodicals.

Audio Visual Purchases and Subscriptions

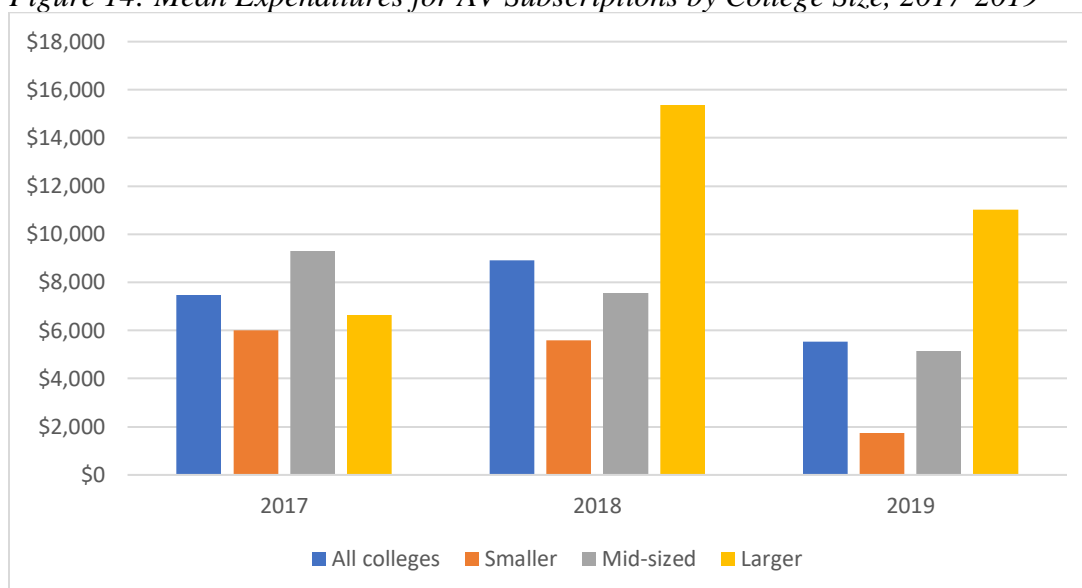
Data from 2015 on indicate a growing shift toward streaming subscription media services, although the data from both subscriptions and purchases of AV materials do not reveal a consistent pattern by college size. Data for 2020 was incomplete and not available for this analysis. For AV purchases, note the steady rise in the all-college mean from 2015-2018, accompanied by a steady decline in the mean for large colleges since 2016 (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Mean Expenditures for AV Purchases by College Size, 2015-2019



The pattern for trends for AV subscriptions is also murky, but with a clear overall decline in mean subscription expenditures from 2018 to 2019 collectively and by college size. See Figure 14.

Figure 14: Mean Expenditures for AV Subscriptions by College Size, 2017-2019



When looking at AV purchases compared to subscriptions, though, the trend is clear across all college sizes: subscriptions are prioritized over purchases. See Table 3.

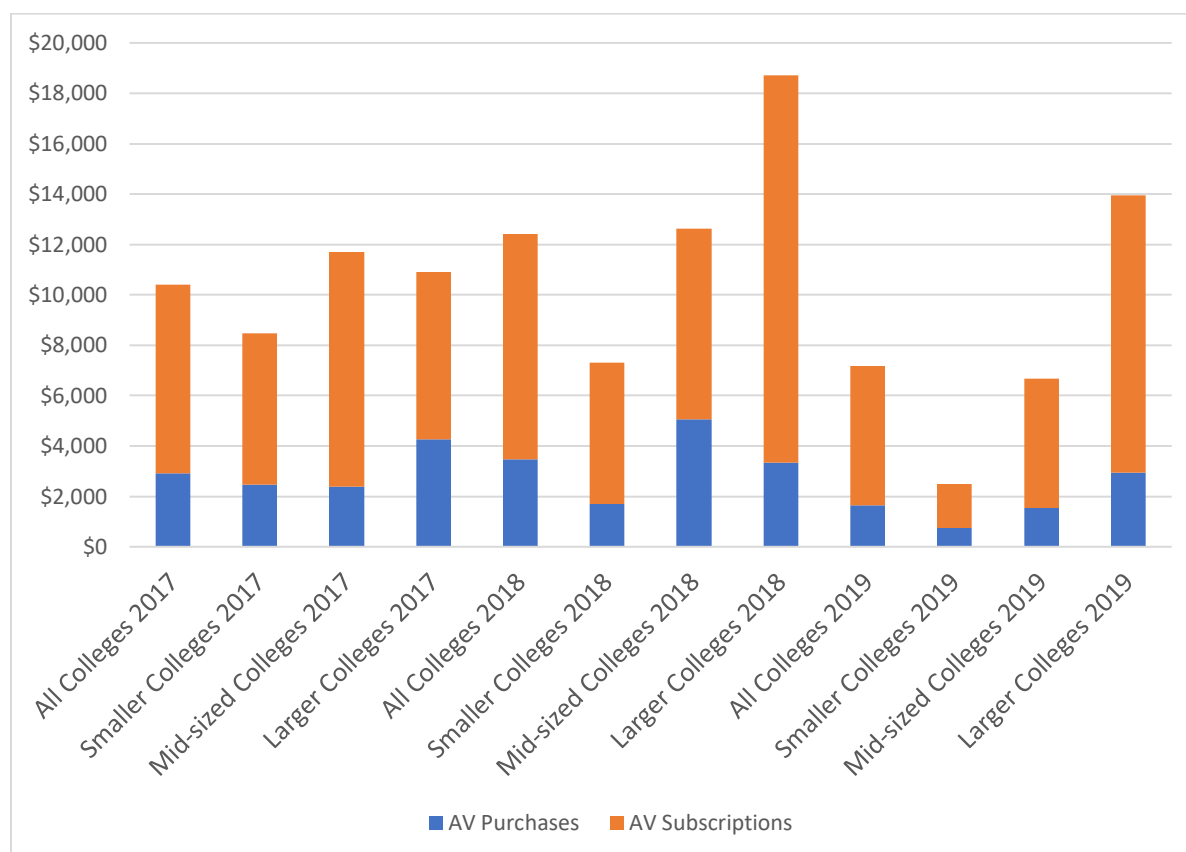
Table 3: Mean AV Purchases and Subscriptions by College Size, 2017-2019

AV Purchases	AV Subscriptions
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All Colleges 2017	\$2,922	\$7,473
Smaller Colleges 2017	\$2,463	\$6,012
Mid-ranged Colleges 2017	\$2,399	\$9,307
Larger Colleges 2017	\$4,259	\$6,650
All Colleges 2018	\$3,478	\$8,928
Smaller Colleges 2018	\$1,712	\$5,594
Mid-ranged Colleges 2018	\$5,071	\$7,547
Larger Colleges 2018	\$3,332	\$15,379
All Colleges 2019	\$1,639	\$5,525
Smaller Colleges 2019	\$749	\$1,748
Mid-ranged Colleges 2019	\$1,545	\$5,141
Larger Colleges 2019	\$2,936	\$11,012

Figure 15 represents the clear preference for subscription AV services over materials purchases from 2017 to 2019.

Figure 15: Mean AV Purchases and Subscriptions by College Size, 2017-2019



Textbooks

In the three years that data are available for textbook expenditures, Table 4 indicates a peak in 2018 across all college sizes. Notably, the all-college median and mean are not proximate; this is due to the high number of colleges reporting 0 total expenditures on textbooks.

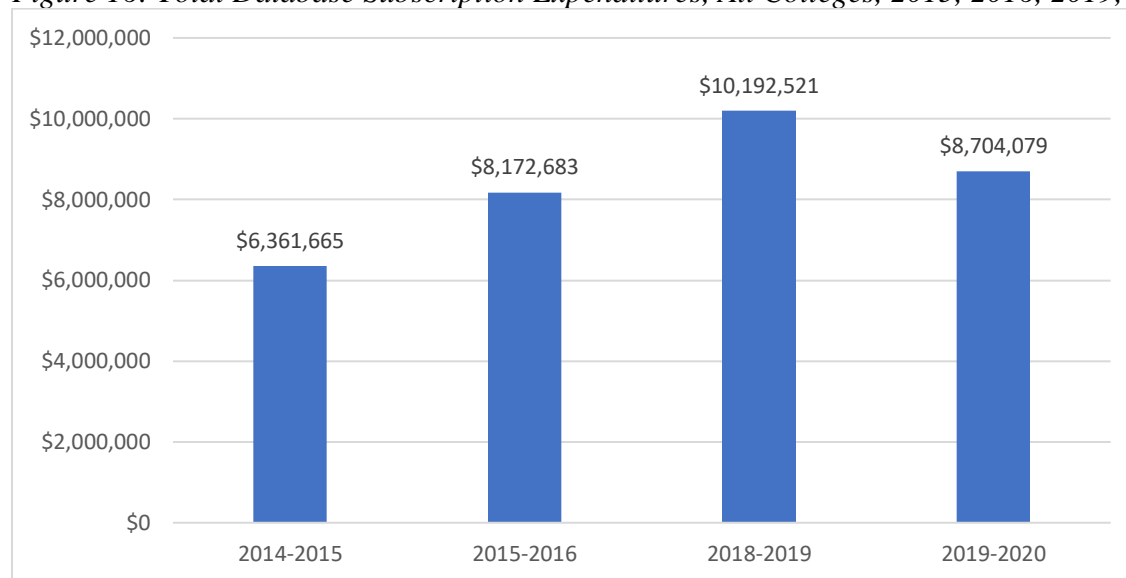
<i>Table 4: Textbook Expenditures by College Size, 2017-2019</i>			
	2017	2018	2019
All Colleges Mean	15,948	16,582	12,646
Smaller Mean	10,193	6,242	5,371
Mid-range Mean	15,934	18,932	12,575
Larger Mean	25,561	26,495	22,941
All College Median	7,160	7,646	5,000

Databases

Willett's analysis notes the consistent upward trend in the ratio of database spending to print books from 2014 to 2020 across all college sizes (p. 6).

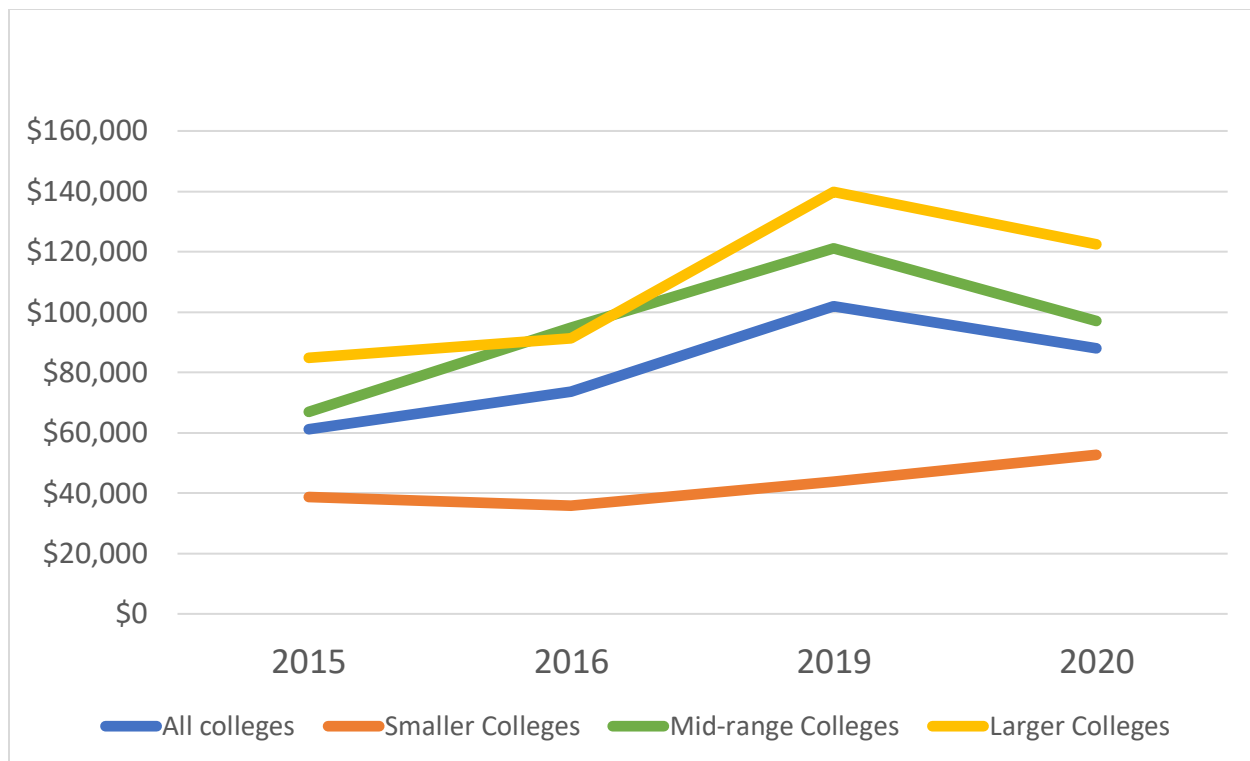
Total expenditures on database subscriptions show an increasing trend from 2015 to 2019, with a decrease during the 2019-2020 pandemic year. See Figure 16.

Figure 16: Total Database Subscription Expenditures, All Colleges, 2015, 2016, 2019, 2020



Mean database expenditures by college size shows a trending increase from 2015 to 2019, with a decline in spending in 2020. Smaller colleges are the exception, with an increased spending trend from 2016 through 2020, as shown in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Mean Database Expenditure by College Size, 2015, 2016, 2019, 2020



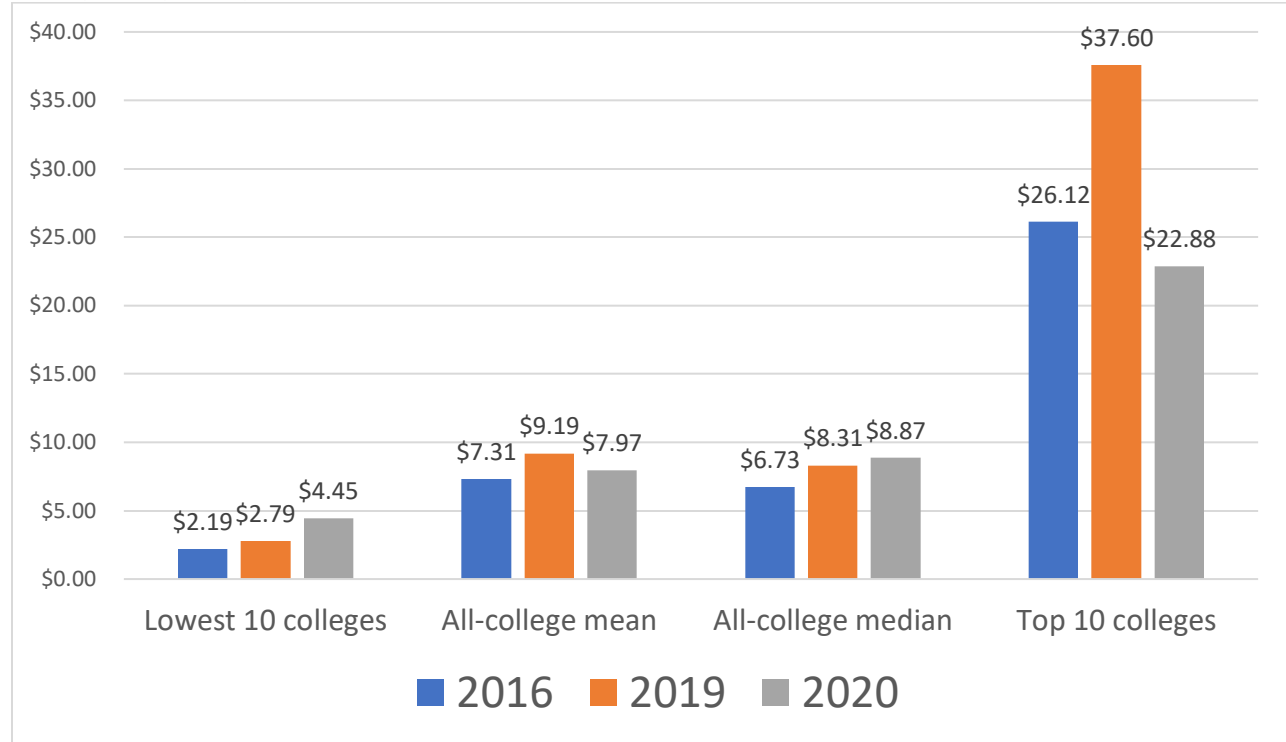
The gap in database spending across community colleges is persistent. Table 5 indicates the mean database expenditure for the 10 colleges spending the least per Credit FTES was 11.9 times lower than the top ten database spenders in 2016, 13.5 times lower in 2019, and still 5.1 times lower in 2020. The colleges spending least on databases demonstrated a persistent gap against the mean and median in all three years, too, the most favorable ratio in 2020 still showing twice (1.8x) the all-college mean spending compared to the bottom 10 mean.

Table 5: Highest and lowest 10 colleges, mean database expenditure in dollars per Credit FTES, 2016, 2019, 2020

	2016	2019	2020
Lowest 10 colleges	\$2.19	\$2.79	\$4.45
All-college mean	\$7.31	\$9.19	\$7.97
All-college median	\$6.73	\$8.31	\$8.87
Top 10 colleges	\$26.12	\$37.60	\$22.88

Figure 18 provides a visual representation of these gaps across all three years.

Figure 18: Highest and lowest 10 colleges, mean database expenditure in dollars per Credit FTES, 2016, 2019, 2020

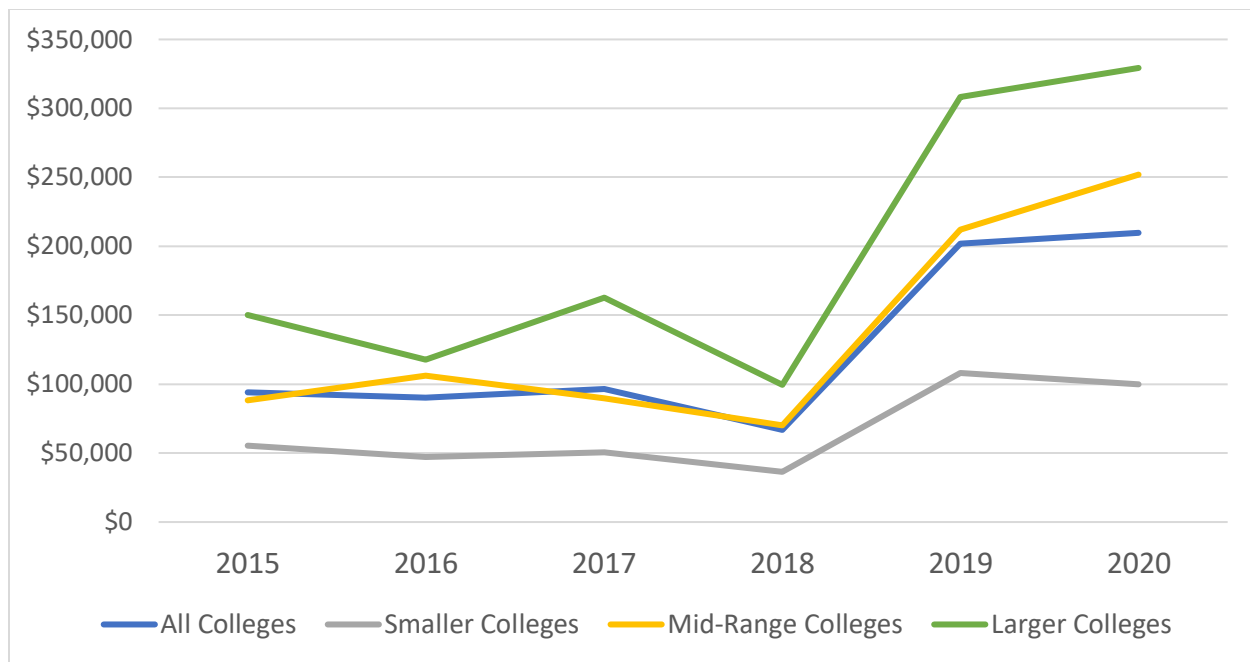


Total Expenditures

Willet indicated a generally rising trend in total expenditures from 2014 to 2020 (p.4). Table 6 and Figure 19 demonstrate this trend by college size, although the swings in total spending in from 2015 to 2020 make predicting the future trend more difficult.

<i>Table 6: Mean Total Expenditures by College Size, 2015-2020</i>						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All Colleges	\$93,956	\$89,978	\$96,513	\$66,820	\$201,813	\$209,725
Smaller Colleges	\$55,348	\$47,046	\$50,629	\$36,409	\$108,080	\$100,040
Mid-Range Colleges	\$88,349	\$106,296	\$89,553	\$70,121	\$212,220	\$251,952
Larger Colleges	\$149,963	\$117,924	\$162,635	\$99,505	\$308,377	\$329,311

Figure 19: Mean Total Expenditures by College Size, 2015-2020



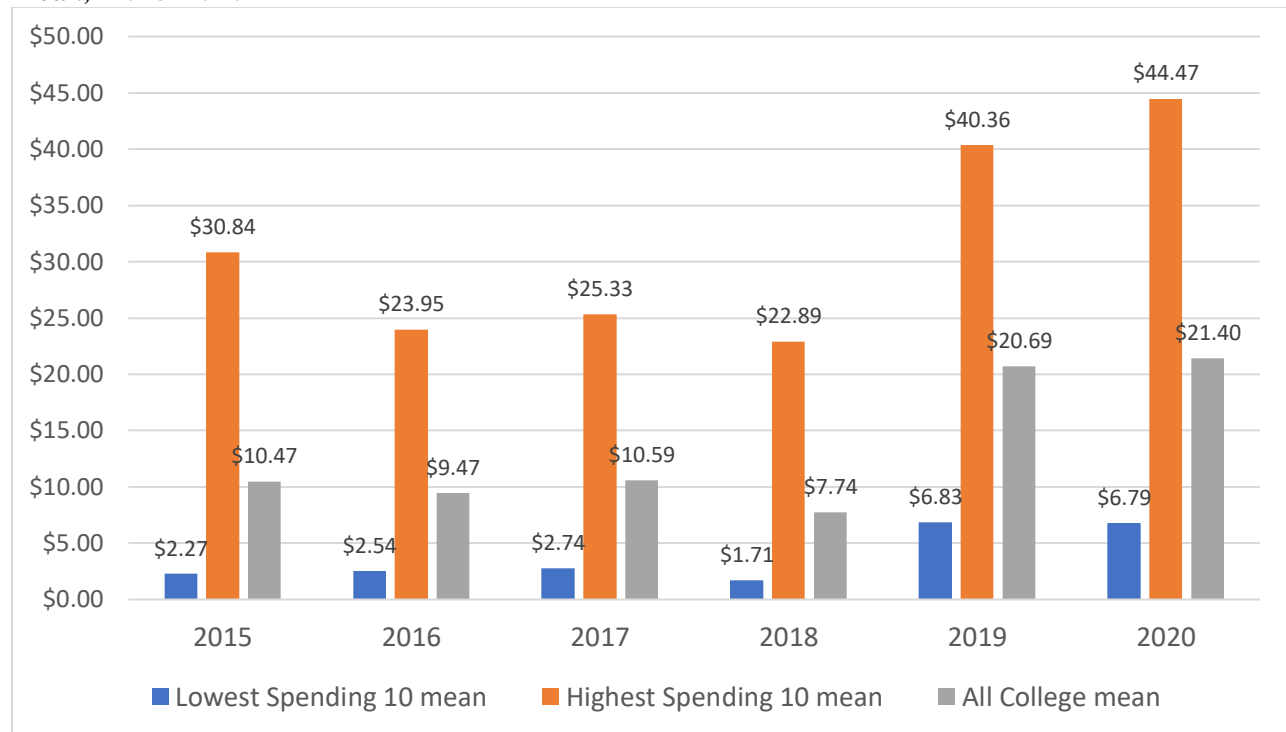
Inequitable spending as a ratio dollars per Credit FTES follows the trend discussed related to books and databases. The lowest 10 underspent the all-college mean by a factor of over 4.5 in 2015 and 2018 and by a factor of over 3 in 2020, the narrowest gap. And the lowest 10 spending colleges underspent the highest 10 by a factor of over 13 in 2015 and 2018; the narrowest gap in spending between these two groups was in 2019, when the highest 10 colleges still spent 5.9 times more than the lowest spending colleges. See Table 7.

Table 7: Total Expenditures Per Credit FTES, Lowest 10 Mean, Highest 10 Mean, All-College Mean, 2015-2020

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Lowest Spending 10 mean	\$2.27	\$2.54	\$2.74	\$1.71	\$6.83	\$6.79
Highest Spending 10 mean	\$30.84	\$23.95	\$25.33	\$22.89	\$40.36	\$44.47
All College mean	\$10.47	\$9.47	\$10.59	\$7.74	\$20.69	\$21.40

Figure 20 illustrates the stark and persistent gap in spending between low spending and high-spending colleges.

Figure 20: Total Expenditures Per Credit FTES, Lowest 10 Mean, Highest 10 Mean, All-College Mean, 2015-2020



Transactions

Reference Transactions

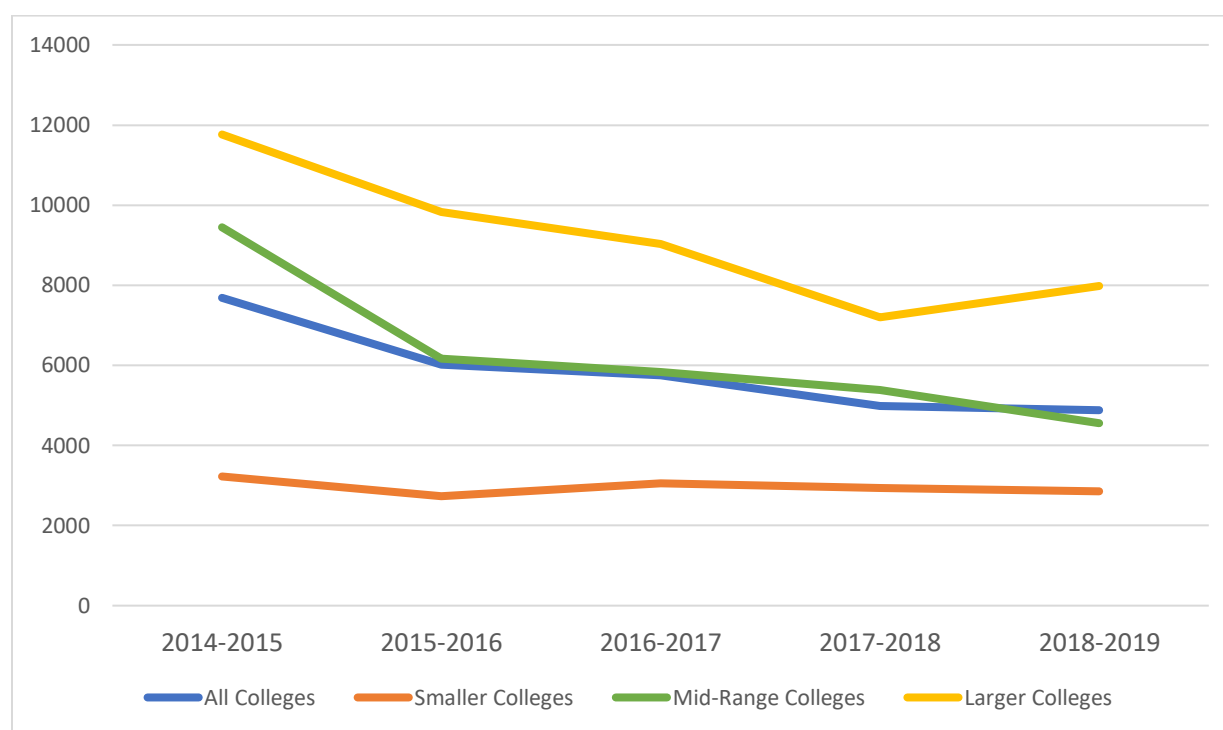
A Reference transaction is defined in the survey as “an information contact that involves the use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources, or knowledge of such sources, by a member of the reference/information staff.” These transactions “do not include directional/operational questions, such as directions for locating restrooms, carrels or telephone, library staff, locating materials for which the user has the call number, supplying materials such as paper and pencils, or assisting users with the operation of printers and photocopiers.”

Table 8 shows reference transactions trending downward between 2015 and 2019, with small colleges mostly flat and large colleges actually increasing these transactions in 2019.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
All Colleges	7685	6011	5749	4977	4879
Smaller Colleges	3226	2732	3047	2939	2849
Mid-Range Colleges	9446	6162	5831	5379	4556
Larger Colleges	11763	9827	9030	7199	7979

Figure 21 highlights how this decline is distributed by college size; the mid-range colleges very closely correlate with the all-college mean, while small colleges have remained flat, showing little change in these numbers since 2016. Note data only is available through 2019 and not related to the impact of the pandemic.

Figure 21: Mean Reported Reference Transactions by College Size, 2015-2019



Print and eBook Circulations

While expenditures for print books continues to outpace that for eBooks (see Figure 7, p. 5), total circulations for eBooks in 2019 exceeded print books. This held true for smaller and mid-ranged colleges, too. (See Table 9). The mean eBook circulations for all colleges was 6,456, compared to 5,648 for print books, a greater than 14% difference.

Table 9: Total Circulations, Print vs. eBooks 2019 by College Size

	Print books	eBooks	Ratio eBooks/Print
All colleges	548,878	561,697	1.02
Smaller Colleges	74,587	136,899	1.84
Mid-ranged colleges	221,694	230,349	1.04
Larger colleges	251,597	194,449	0.77
Mean circs, all colleges	5,648	6,456	1.14
Mean for all colleges reporting circs > 0	5,707	13,374	2.34

There are some difficulties in comparing these circulation statistics, however. First, 45 of 97 colleges completing the 2018-2019 survey reported ebook circulations as 0 and 9 colleges left this question blank. The introduction of a common library services platform (i.e., Alma/Primo by Ex Libris) should create a more standardized means of collecting this data over the next several years. Comparing reporting print and ebook circulations, Table 10 also shows that no colleges left the question of print book circulations blank, and only a fully online college reported no print book circulations. Also, the question of what constitutes an ebook circulation remains open. The instruction states, “Report the circulation of all (e)books...for which a loan record is created.” That provides possibilities for liberal interpretation of a loan record. In addition, when a patron examines a print book at a shelf and then returns it immediately to the shelf, no record is generated. But even quickly examining an e-book’s contents by opening it generates a record of use. A single consistent means of measuring ebook circulations via the LSP will at least provide more a more reliable point of comparison.

Table 10: Print Book vs. eBooks: Colleges Reporting Circulations 2019

	eBooks	Print books
Colleges reporting 0 circs	45	1 (a fully online college)
Colleges reporting circs	41	97
Colleges leaving question blank	9	0

Nevertheless, when examining the mean circulations for all colleges who reported circulations greater than 0, the difference between print and ebook use is dramatic: 13,274 mean ebook circulations vs. 5,707 mean print book circulations, more than a 2 to 1 ratio (see Table 9).

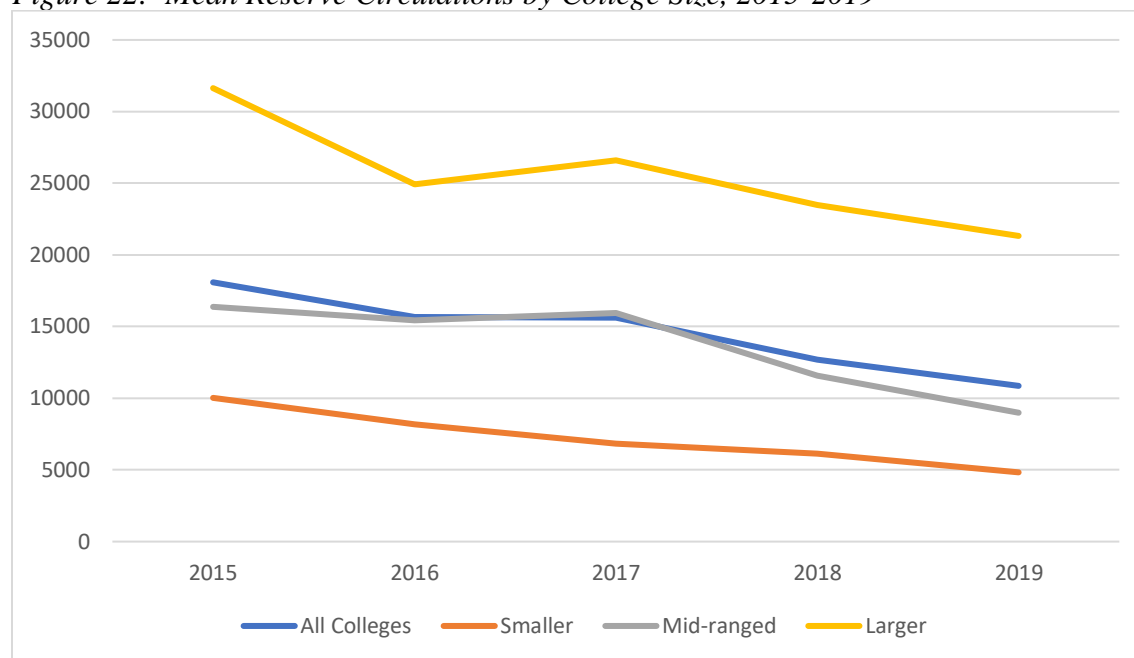
Reserves

Colleges continue to provide robust reserve services, despite a general trend downward across all college sizes (see Table 11 and Figure 22).

Table 11: Mean Reserve Circulations by College Size, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
All Colleges	18088	15669	15636	12690	10864
Smaller	10027	8195	6830	6150	4830
Mid-ranged	16379	15416	15946	11585	8990
Larger	31635	24934	26621	23498	21325

Figure 22: Mean Reserve Circulations by College Size, 2015-2019



It is difficult to pinpoint reasons for the decline of reserve circulations, but there are many factors that may come into play. The increasing popularity of open educational resources (OER) and zero textbook cost (ZTC) resources is surely a factor, and the library survey does not collect any data related to these kinds of resources in use. The emergence of controlled digital lending tools may push the reserve circulations higher in coming years, too.

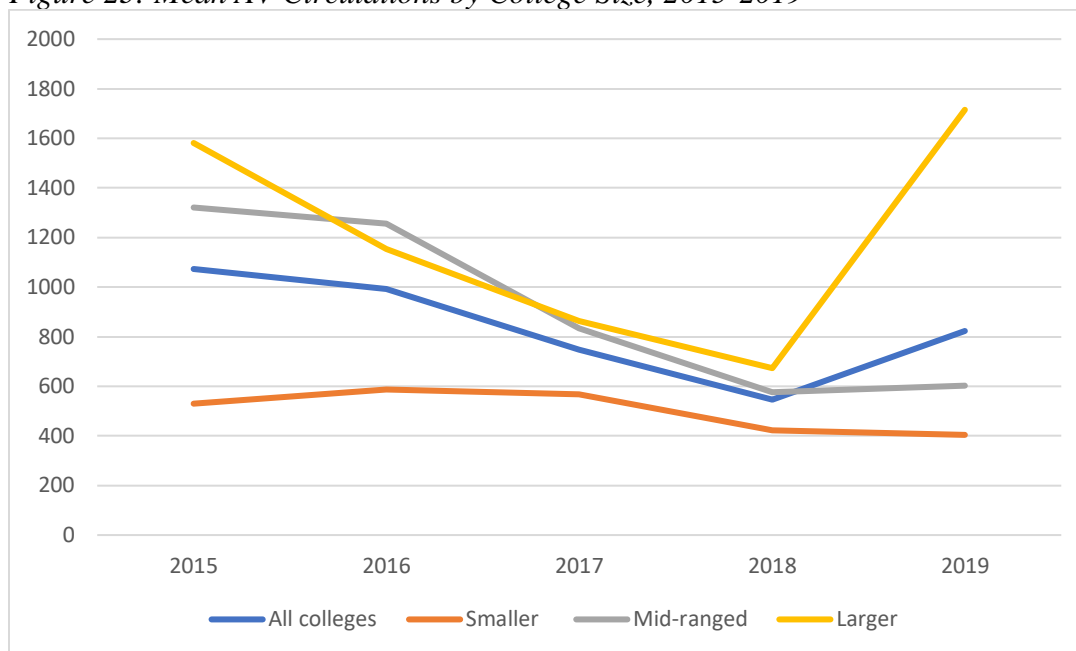
Audio Visual Circulations

AV circulations generally declined from 2015 to 2018, followed by a rise in 2019, as indicated in Table 12 and Figure 23. The reasons for this may be like what the data suggest about ebook circulations. The means of measuring these circulations is inconsistent, and it is not clear what percentage of streaming media is captured in the current data. Again, the common LSP may lead to more consistent data related to AV use in coming years.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
All colleges	1073	992	748	546	822
Smaller	531	587	568	423	404
Mid-ranged	1321	1256	833	576	602
Larger	1580	1153	864	673	1715

**Data do not reflect inclusion of streaming media by all colleges.*

*Figure 23: Mean AV Circulations by College Size, 2015-2019**

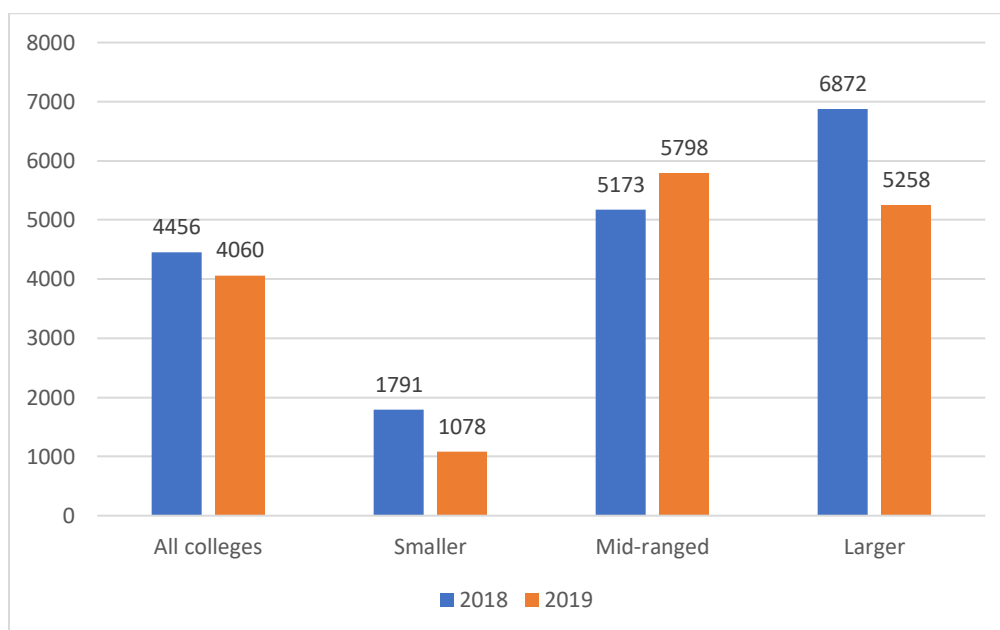


**Data do not reflect inclusion of streaming media by all colleges.*

Technology

Technology circulations were added to the survey in the 2017-2018 year; as 2020 statistics are not yet available, the role libraries continue to play in circulating technology equipment to students should be documented in future analysis. The mean circulations in both 2018 and 2019 were above 4,000, indicating an important function libraries serve even prior to the pandemic. See Figure 24.

Figure 24: Mean Technology Circulations by College Size, 2018-2019



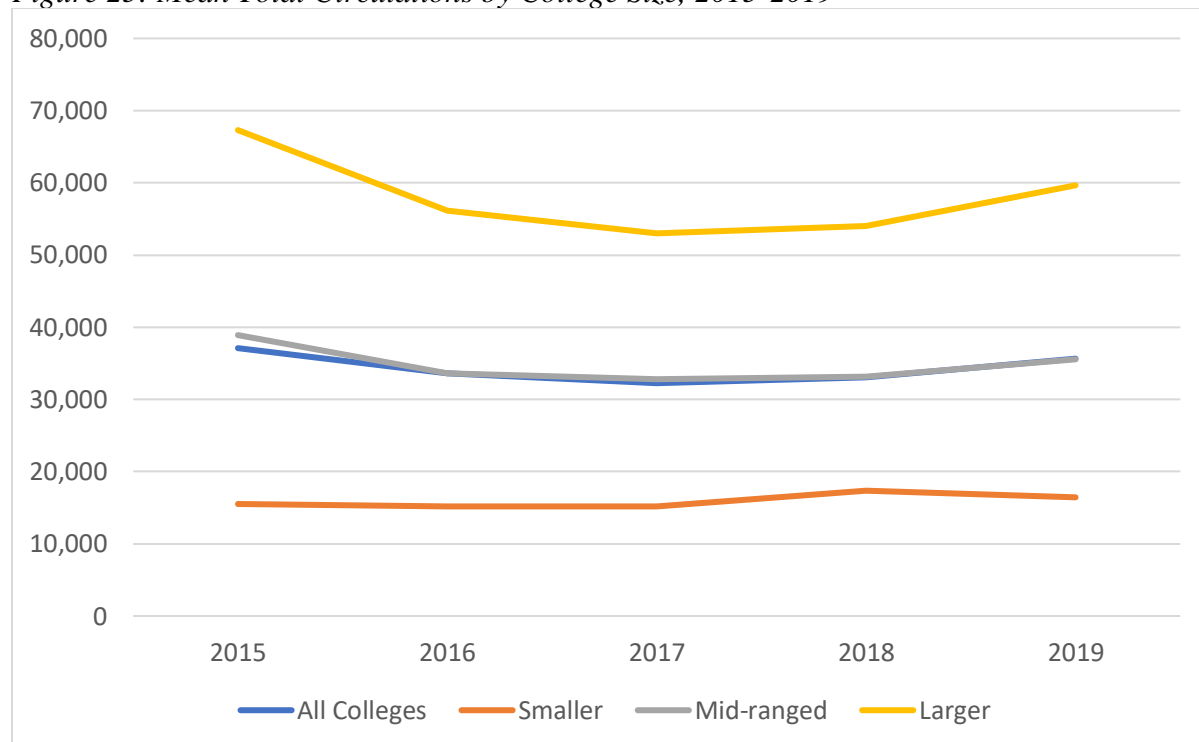
Total Transactions

Total transactions include the circulation of all books, periodicals, A/V media and other materials for which a loan record is created. This total does not include reserve circulations. Table 13 shows mean circulations by college size.

<i>Table 13: Mean Total Circulations by College Size, 2015-2019</i>					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
All Colleges	37098	33597	32247	33040	35636
Smaller	15519	15179	15179	17357	16456
Mid-ranged	38903	33598	32798	33106	35566
Larger	67300	56170	52998	54032	59607

Figure 25 suggests that despite a dip in enrollment, total circulations provided by libraries remained fairly consistent.

Figure 25: Mean Total Circulations by College Size, 2015-2019



Orientations, Workshops, Lectures, and Other Teaching and Learning Events

There were some difficulties in looking at trends across the 2015-2019 span. Survey data for 2020 for these questions were not available for this analysis. Table 14 shows which categories were counted for each year.

<i>Table 14: Annual Library Data Survey Question Variation, 2015-2019</i>					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Orientations	-	+	+	+	+
Tours	-	+	+	+	+
Workshops	+	+	+	+	+
Lectures	-	+	+	+	-
Other activities	-	-	-	-	+

Because of this variability from year to year, orientations, tours, workshops, lectures, and other activities have been totaled for examination across years, with the acknowledgment that year over year comparisons are problematic. These data were not broken down by college size, as parsing problematic data may make it even less reliable. See Table 15.

<i>Table 15: Total and Mean Orientations, Tours, Workshops, Lectures, and Other Activities, All Colleges, 2015-2019</i>					
	2015	2016	2107	2018	2019
Total Events	16068	25667	29929	37749	24093
All-college Mean	150	227	260	343	232

Gate Count

The total gate count for all colleges shows a general downward trend from 2015 to 2019, but that trend is muddled by the varying count of colleges participating in the study. The total numbers are impressive regardless. There were nearly 17 and a half million visits to libraries in 2019, and nearly 28 million library visits in 2017. See Figure 26.

Figure 26: Total Library Gate Counts, All Libraries, 2015-2019

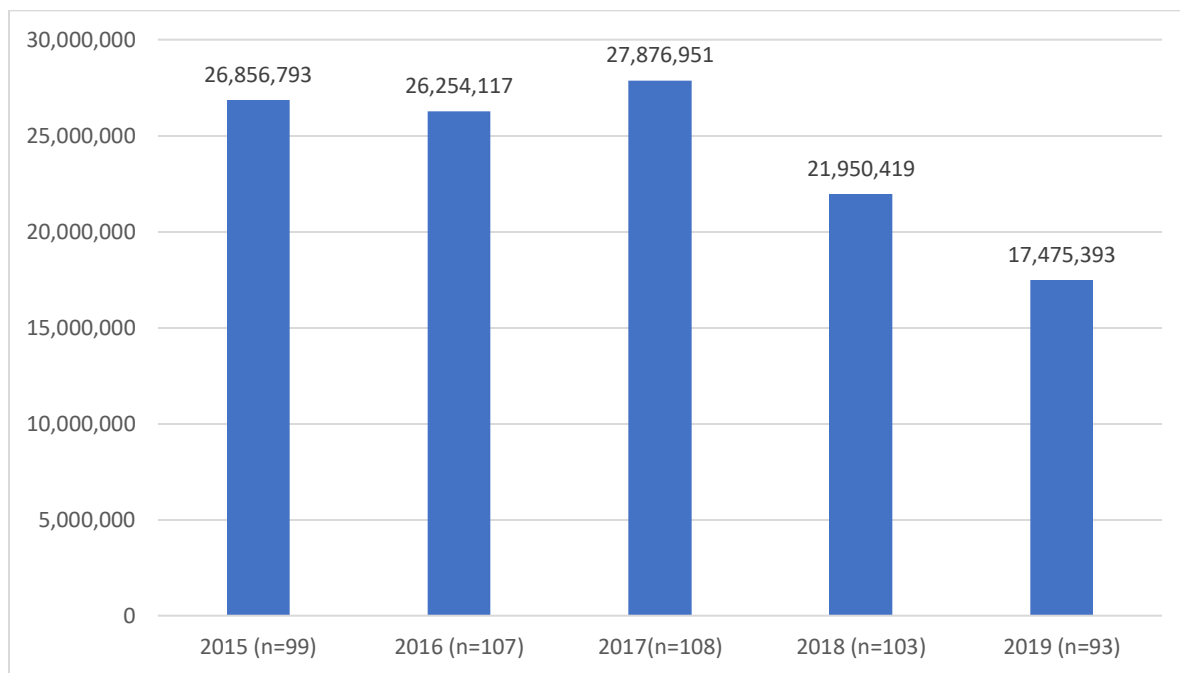
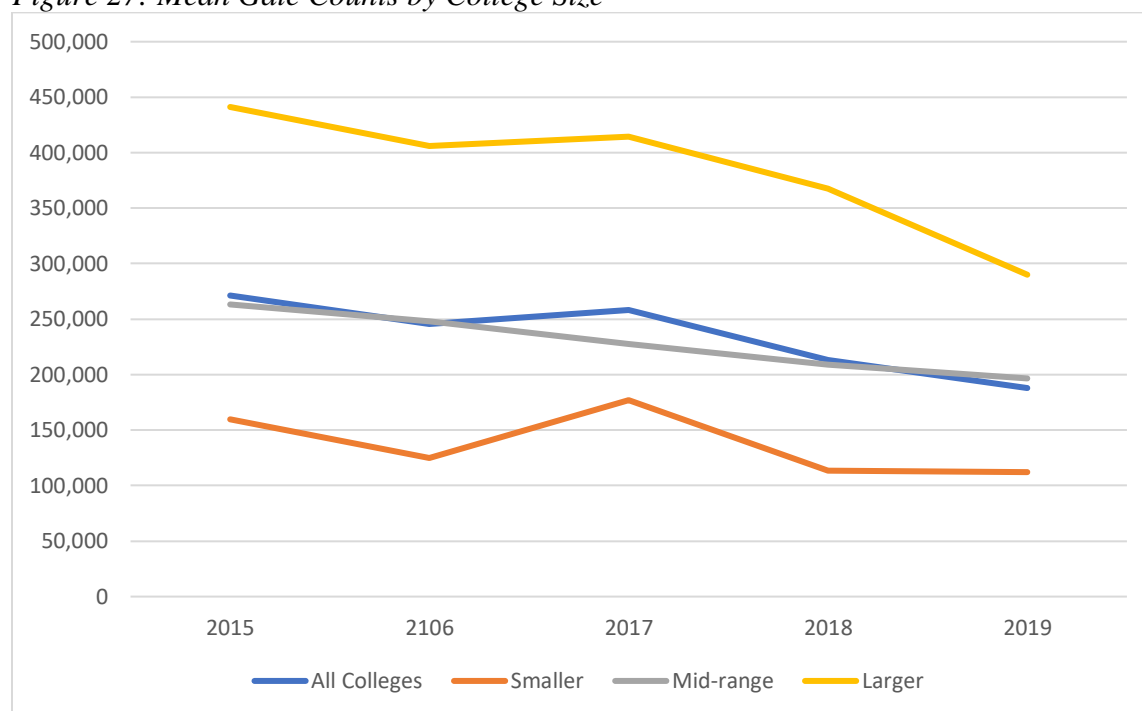


Table 16 provides mean gate counts by college size.

Table 16: Mean Gate Counts by College Size					
	2015	2106	2017	2018	2019
All Colleges	271281	245366	258120	213111	187907
Smaller	159708	125058	176997	113485	112128
Mid-range	263242	248168	227425	208681	196572
Larger	441188	405767	414258	367821	290039

Figure 27 illustrates the general declining trend but does not capture the overall quantity of students and other library users served every day by California community college library staff.

Figure 27: Mean Gate Counts by College Size



With the adoption of a common library services platform-- and an infrastructure to support related maintenance, development and training—data reporting should become more standardized and reliable. As library programs shift and grow in response to new technologies and changing needs, the LSP provides a powerful tool to help make decisions about which resources to support. In coming years, as our community colleges build a resource sharing model, the success of that model will in part be measured through LSP analytics.

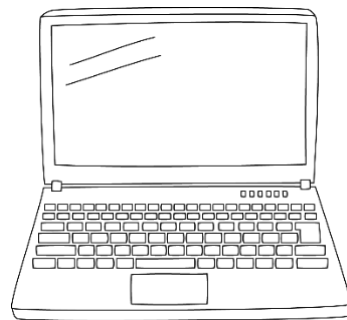
The data from 2015 to 2020 reveal community college libraries providing robust services and making transitions in providing both physical and electronic resources. The data also expose stark contrasts in what libraries throughout the system are able to provide in terms of staffing and resources for students. The gap between the best and poorest funded libraries attest to persistent inequities in the California community college system that require urgent attention.

Appendix

Library Survey Brief

Key Indicators

2005-2020



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Introduction

The Annual Library Survey for California Community Colleges has been administered for decades in various form with paper records date back decades. The modern era of this survey effort has 14 years of data beginning with 2005-2006 through 2019-2020 in an electronic database. An additional 3 years of electronic data with a different data structure were collected from 2001-2004. The survey has generally high participation rates approaching 90% most years but participation of less than 100% of libraries does indication some caution when using these data. In addition, over the years there have been some changes in questions and/or interpretation of questions, which have been notated in the database. Data entry errors have also occurred and been corrected in many cases. Recent survey administrations contain enhanced input validation and clarified instructions to ease response

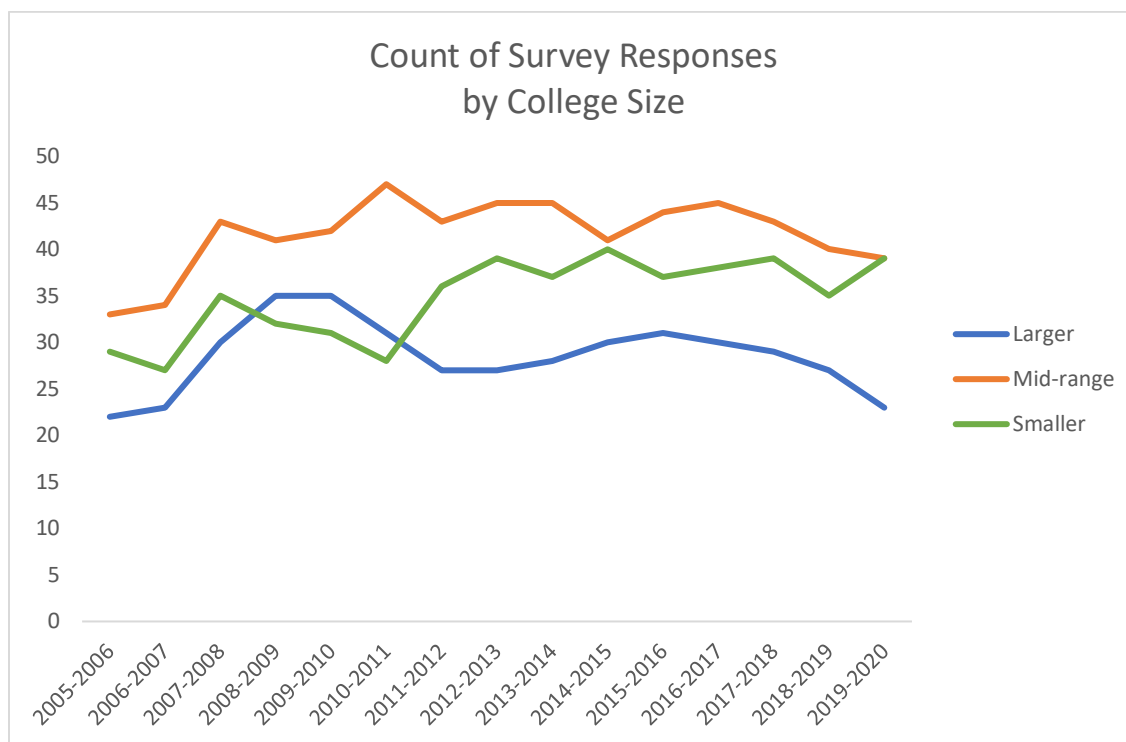
- burden and improve data quality. This brief shows example views of key indicators including:

Librarian Staffing

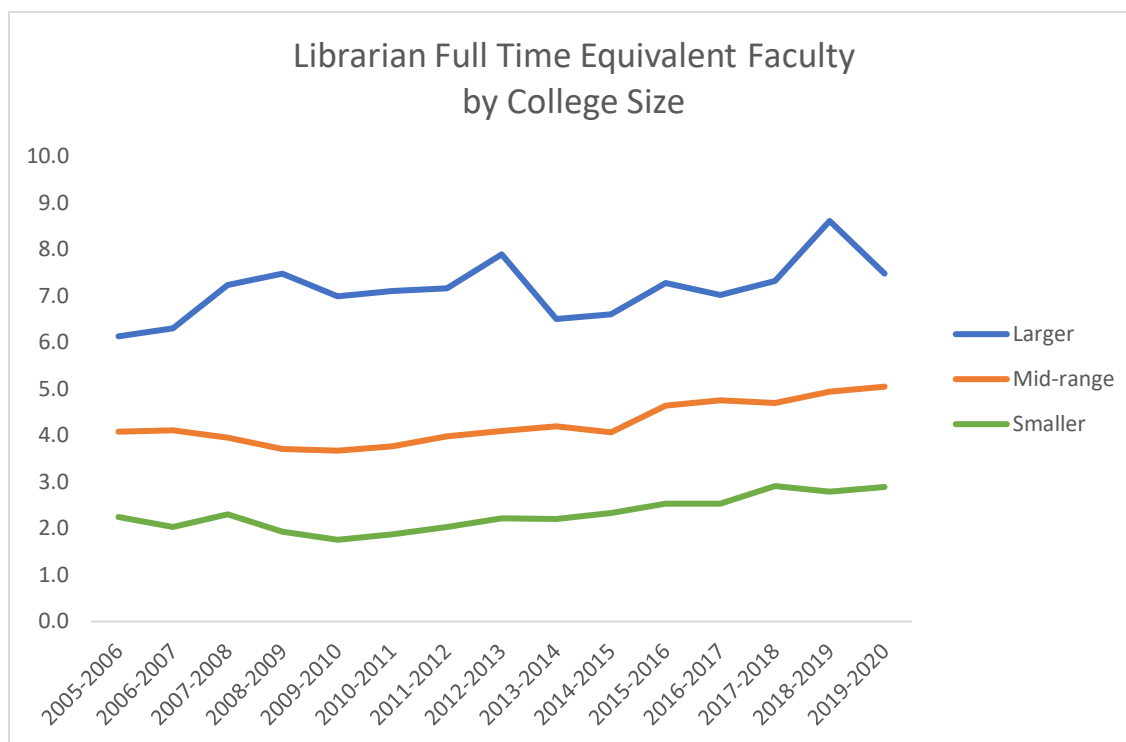
- Expenditures
 - Total
 - Print v Database
- Study Rooms

For comparisons, colleges were grouped by sizes to create 3 approximately equal size groups:

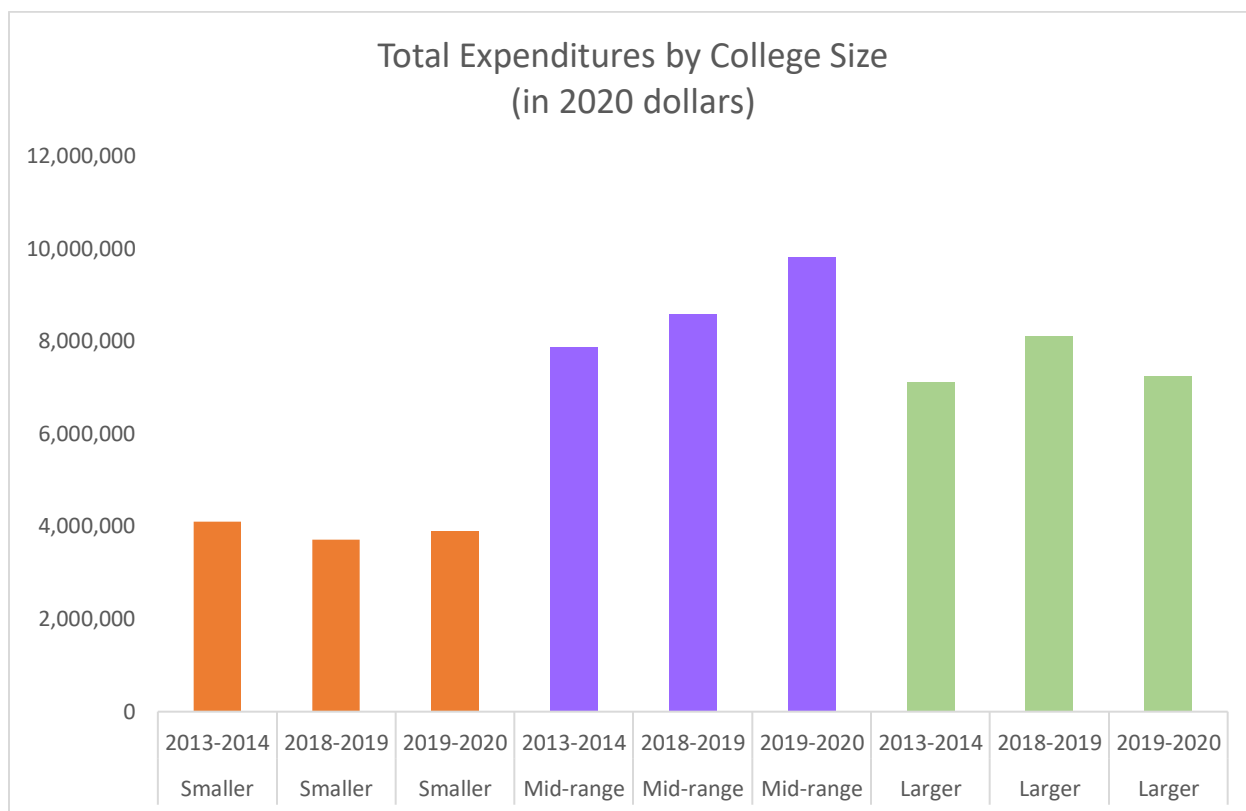
- Smaller \leq 6,500 Credit FTES
- Mid-range $>$ 6,500 to $<$ 13,000 Credit FTES
- Larger \geq 13,000 Credit FTES



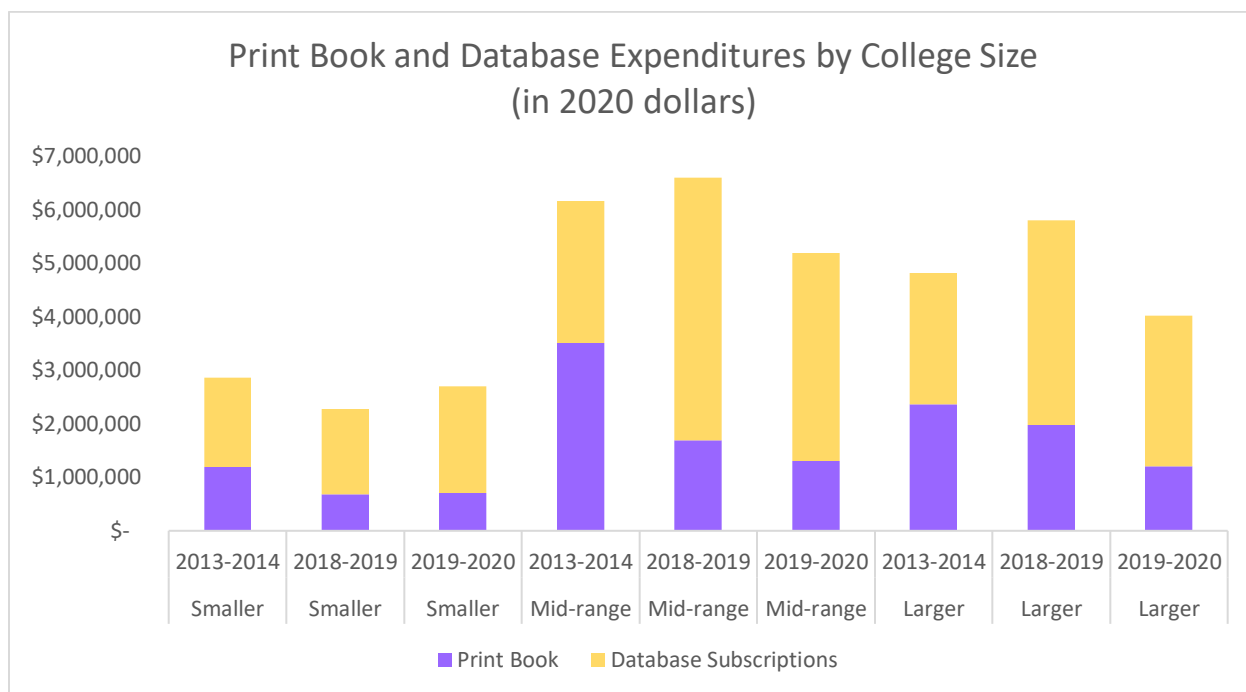
Count of Survey Responses				
Year	Smaller	Mid-range	Larger	Total
2005-2006	29	33	22	84
2006-2007	27	34	23	84
2007-2008	35	43	30	108
2008-2009	32	41	35	108
2009-2010	31	42	35	108
2010-2011	28	47	31	106
2011-2012	36	43	27	106
2012-2013	39	45	27	111
2013-2014	37	45	28	110
2014-2015	40	41	30	111
2015-2016	37	44	31	112
2016-2017	38	45	30	113
2017-2018	39	43	29	111
2018-2019	35	40	27	102
2019-2020	39	39	23	101



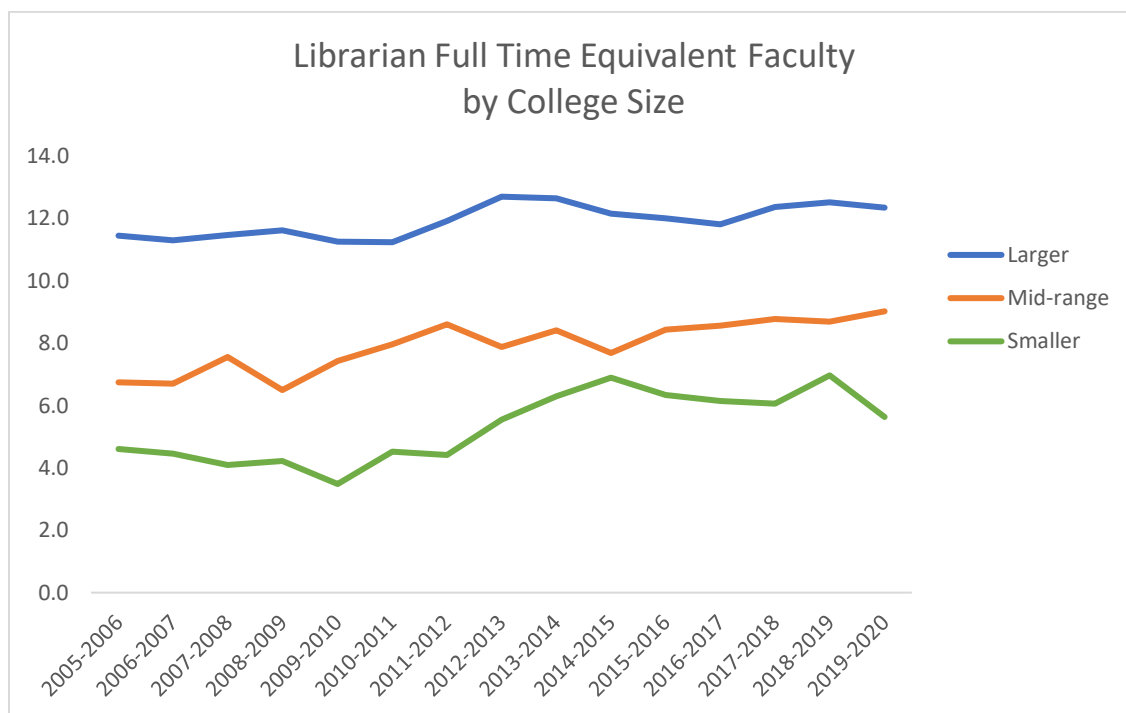
Librarian Full Time Equivalent Faculty (Average)			
Year	Smaller	Mid-range	Larger
2005-2006	2.2	4.1	6.1
2006-2007	2.0	4.1	6.3
2007-2008	2.3	3.9	7.2
2008-2009	1.9	3.7	7.5
2009-2010	1.8	3.7	7.0
2010-2011	1.9	3.8	7.1
2011-2012	2.0	4.0	7.2
2012-2013	2.2	4.1	7.9
2013-2014	2.2	4.2	6.5
2014-2015	2.3	4.1	6.6
2015-2016	2.5	4.6	7.3
2016-2017	2.5	4.7	7.0
2017-2018	2.9	4.7	7.3
2018-2019	2.8	4.9	8.6
2019-2020	2.9	5.0	7.5



College Size	Year	Total Expenses
Smaller	2013-2014	4,101,105
Smaller	2018-2019	3,719,526
Smaller	2019-2020	3,901,571
Mid-range	2013-2014	7,877,746
Mid-range	2018-2019	8,592,276
Mid-range	2019-2020	9,826,125
Larger	2013-2014	7,128,613
Larger	2018-2019	8,115,544
Larger	2019-2020	7,244,837



College Size	Year	Print Book	Database Subscriptions	Database: Print Book Ratio
Smaller	2013-2014	\$1,189,583	\$1,667,557	1.4
Smaller	2018-2019	\$681,088	\$1,592,687	2.3
Smaller	2019-2020	\$702,873	\$2,002,349	2.8
Mid-range	2013-2014	\$3,514,637	\$2,644,095	0.8
Mid-range	2018-2019	\$1,695,626	\$4,903,284	2.9
Mid-range	2019-2020	\$1,310,688	\$3,884,973	3.0
Larger	2013-2014	\$2,361,921	\$2,455,991	1.0
Larger	2018-2019	\$1,978,729	\$3,820,814	1.9
Larger	2019-2020	\$1,204,037	\$2,816,757	2.3



Year	Study Rooms (Average)		
	Smaller	Mid-range	Larger
2005-2006	4.6	6.8	11.5
2006-2007	4.5	6.7	11.3
2007-2008	4.1	7.6	11.5
2008-2009	4.2	6.5	11.6
2009-2010	3.5	7.4	11.3
2010-2011	4.5	8.0	11.2
2011-2012	4.4	8.6	11.9
2012-2013	5.5	7.9	12.7
2013-2014	6.3	8.4	12.6
2014-2015	6.9	7.7	12.2
2015-2016	6.3	8.4	12.0
2016-2017	6.2	8.6	11.8
2017-2018	6.1	8.8	12.4
2018-2019	7.0	8.7	12.5
2019-2020	5.6	9.0	12.3