

Joanne Cross

THE KRESGE LIBRARY

1969/70

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

Oakland University

June 8, 1970

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I. Library Development at Oakland 1959/60 - 1965/66

By June 30, 1970, Oakland University will have completed its eleventh year as a functioning institution. An examination of library development since 1959 reveals a confusing pattern of inadequate and inconsistent fiscal support for library personnel, services and collections. Table I (p.12) shows expenditures charged to the "Library General Fund" since Oakland first opened its doors to students.

During the seven years from 1959/60 through 1965/66, total library expenditures consistently went up one year and down the next. Equipment expenditures (including book funds) followed precisely the same pattern. For two successive years (1963/64 and 1964/65) salary expenditures were actually lower than in 1962/63.

Over these seven years, the student body increased from 471 FYES (1959/60) to 2,551 (1965/66), and faculty increased from 23 FTE to 112. Academic programs grew in number and in sophistication. Towards the end of the period, a number of master's programs were initiated. As a result of institutional growth and increasingly high educational standards, pressures on the library for improved services and expanded collections also increased.

Rising costs in all areas worsened the library's already shaky position. The consumer price index rose from 100.0 (1957-1959) to 114.7 in 1966. The book price index rose from 100.0 (1957-59) to 150.0 in 1966, and the periodical price index from 100.0 to 151.2.

After seven years of inadequate funding and indifferent planning, Kresge Library was ill-equipped in 1965/66 to respond significantly to a situation of mounting pressures. Staff turnover had always been unusually high, and the library desperately short-staffed. After seven years of operation, Kresge Library had only sixteen filled positions on June 30, 1966, just three more than on the same date three years earlier. The inventory of cataloged books and related library materials stood at a mere 75,808 volumes, with an additional 17,542 units in microform. As a direct result of short staffing and sketchy library organization*, a backlog of about 42,000 volumes existed untouched, of which approximately 30,000 volumes required full cataloging treatment before they could be added to the collection. Up to this point, the University community had good reason to complain about library inadequacies in all respects, and Oakland's academic librarians had equally good reason to maintain (as they did) that institutional support of the library was by any objective standard inadequate.

*See 1966/67 Annual Report for a fuller explanation of the state of the Library after seven years of operation.

Oakland has been called the oldest of the instant universities, which have constituted a significant phenomenon of the past decade in North America and Western Europe. In the development of unusual and progressive academic programs, this university has shown daring and imagination, frequently experimenting with new concepts in higher education and responding dynamically to a changing academic ethos. Compared to overall university development, unfortunately, library development has been agonizingly slow and on the whole severely limited in reach and range. New universities in New York, California, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ontario and British Columbia (for example) which were established later than Oakland and which in many cases have lacked Oakland's capacity for evolving original academic formulations have long since passed us by in terms of library growth. In some cases, they have done this (as in California) by establishing a basic book stock before a single student arrived on campus, and building on this base in accordance with a logical, long-term plan. Oakland, on the other hand, began classes without books. Other young universities no better funded initially than Oakland, have chosen to allocate from 10% to 20% of the university's budget in support of library development. Oakland has chosen to allocate from 7% to 8%.

As an institution, we continue to pay for seven years in which library development was not accorded a valid and significant priority. In order to compensate for earlier neglect, and to create a library system which will measure up to the high academic standards of the University, the Library now needs what may seem disproportionate fiscal support.

II. Library Development at Oakland 1966/67 - 1969/70

A. Budgets & Expenditures

When compared to the record of the first seven years, library growth over the past four years is impressive. Of the total general fund expenditures for library purposes in the eleven years since 1959/60, nearly two-thirds has been spent in the last four years. The key year is 1966/67, when expenditures increased 83.0% over 1965/66. (See Table I, page 12). As the Annual Report of the University Librarian (1966/67) puts it, "In this determinative year, ...the university administration has given tangible recognition of the need for a rapid expansion of library holdings by substantially increasing the library budget."* In this year the library was completely reorganized and a firm foundation laid for future growth.

Unfortunately, the leap forward achieved in this significant year has not since been repeated. Expenditures rose by only 12.6% in 1967/68, by 23.6% in 1968/69, and by only 12.8% in 1969/70. Meanwhile the consumer price index

*Annual Report, (1)

rose from 114.7 (December, 1965) to 131.1 (December, 1969) representing a percentage increase of 14.3%. The book price index increased from 144.5 (1956) to 177.1 (1969) and the periodical price index from 141.3 to 189.2, representing percentage increases of 22.6% and 33.9% respectively. (See Table II, p.13).

Salaried staff expanded significantly in 1966/67. (See Table III, p.14). Of the 21 budgeted positions for 1965/66, only 16 were filled as of June 30, 1966. Of the 31 budgeted positions for 1966/67, 28 were filled as of June 30, 1967. For the past three years, however, new positions granted have constituted only one-third to one-half of the number requested. Since 1966/67, only twelve new positions have been added to the library. Of the forty-three positions budgeted for 1969/70, only forty will be filled as of June 30, 1970.*

As a result of less than adequate staffing over the past three years, the ratio of salaried library staff (filled positions) to students (FYES), which stood at 1: 117 as of June 30, 1967, will have declined to a ratio of 1: 146 as of June 30, 1970. (See Table IV, p.15). The effects of this decline are apparent in an increasing work-load for staff members in both divisions.

An examination of book budget expenditures indicates a similar decline. (See Table V, p.16). State funds spent for books and related library materials in 1966/67 have exceeded expenditures in this category for each of the three subsequent years.** Nearly 27% of funds spent for books over these four years derived from grant and gift funds. Because of inflation, which resulted in an increase in book costs of from 25% to 35% over the period examined, more books, periodicals, etc. were acquired in 1966/67 than in any subsequent year.

Library expenditures per student (FYES) have also declined since 1966/67 with depressing consistency. (See Table VI, p.17). Expenditures per student for all library purposes fell from \$138.57 (1966/67) to \$124.98 (1969/70). Expenditures per student for books (state funds only) declined from \$60.24 (1966/67) to \$32.92 (1969/70). Expenditures per student for books (state, grant, and gift funds combined) dropped from \$68.15 (1966/67) to \$41.09 (1969/70).

*These three vacancies have not been filled, in accordance with the Chancellor's "Emergency Budget Measures" directive, dated March 2, 1970.

**Expenditures in this category for 1969/70 (\$191,835) represent the balance available after the budget cut of March 2, 1970.

In spite of the manifest needs in all areas of library operations, rarely if ever has the Library been permitted to spend out its allocated budget. Because of the continuing difficulty in filling professional positions, and because of a normal turnover of clerical-technical staff, surpluses have existed in the Salaries account for each of the past four years. In terms of logic as well as equity, sums saved in any library account should have been released for expenditure in another library account. Although transfers have frequently been approved, substantial sums have been lost to the Library every year (for example, see Table VII p. 18). Ideally such monies would have been used to fund the purchase of books or shelving or seating in order to expand library collections or to improve services.

B. Library Progress and Staff Performance

In 1966/67, a precisely defined and logically coordinated library organizational structure was established, for the first time in Oakland's history. Over the past four years, a primary purpose of library administration has been to recruit a staff of properly qualified professional librarians, capable of building an effective organization on this structural base. The record of performance in all areas of library operations since 1966/67 is a measure of the high quality of the Library's professional and supportive staff.

1. Division of Technical Services

The library staff on hand in 1966/67 (60% of them new appointments in that year) faced staggering problems to be solved before reasonable order could be imposed on relative chaos. Faced with the largest book budget on record at Oakland, and an enormous backlog of uncataloged books, supervisors in the Division of Technical Services first had to direct their chief attention to the training of new personnel and the initiation of new procedural methods. Although the training process is a continual one, and procedural patterns are never fixed and final, a stable staff and a sound system of sequential operations have long since been firmly established.

On June 30, 1966, the inventory of books and related library materials (cataloged or otherwise organized for use) stood at only 75,805 volumes, and of materials in microform at 17,542 "units". The inventory on June 30, 1970 has risen to 162,828 volumes and 83,554 units

in microform. (See Table I, p.12). Kresge Library thus now has available nearly five times the number of units of microform which were on hand four years ago. Many items in microform, however, may be added to a library's collections with a minimum of cataloging. The rise in the totality of cataloged books and related library materials is far more remarkable. In this category, additions to the collection over the past four years represent an increase of 114.8% over holdings at the beginning of the period. To put it another way, 53.4% of the inventory of books and related library materials on hand as of June 30, 1970 (accumulated over a period of eleven years) has been cataloged and made available for use in the past four years. (See Table VII, p.19). Books cataloged (exclusive of periodicals, documents and music parts) increased from 6,514 volumes (1966/67) to 23,199 volumes (1969/70). Periodical subscriptions rose from 1,252 to 2,486 over the same period. (See Table IX, p.20).

At the end of fiscal 1966/67, a backlog of about 42,000 volumes existed, a largely unorganized grouping of purchased and gift material. It was estimated at that time that about 30,000 volumes were needed in the collection and would therefore require full cataloging; the unneeded balance could be sold or discarded. Since that estimate was taken, substantial gifts of books have continued to come in, and a number of bulk purchases funded by cash gifts have been made. The important William Springer Collection of Civil War materials and Lincolniana (for example) has been acquired, as well as the smaller but choice Bass Collection. Several small useful collections, offered at modest prices, have been purchased from selected American, British, and Irish bookshops. Meanwhile, the Friends of Kresge Library have supervised several sales of unneeded books, contributing the proceeds for the purchase of additional needed library materials.

So long as an academic library is receptive to gifts of books, and is prepared (as Kresge Library is) to take advantage of good opportunities for bulk purchase in the book market when such opportunities occur and gift funds are available, a backlog of uncataloged books will be a continuing phenomenon. A substantial backlog exists now, estimated at about 40,000 volumes, of which perhaps 25,000 volumes should eventually be cataloged and added to the collection. Given a greatly enlarged catalog department, the present high production of cataloged books could be increased.

With the present staff modestly enlarged, a regular increase in volumes cataloged may be assumed, but spectacular results cannot reasonably be expected in the near future.

Although the backlog is still with us, its composition has changed completely over the past four years. At the beginning of this period, a very large proportion of the backlog consisted of books requested by faculty and charged to library allocated departmental book funds. Only about 5,000 volumes in this category remain uncataloged, because the highest priority has been assigned to such materials. The balance consists of rare or scarce books, special collections, and miscellaneous books (many of them duplicates) which should and will eventually be added to the collection, but do not now merit the first priority.

Credit for exceptional performance in the Division of Technical Services is shared by all of its departments; the division is today a highly integrated operation in every sense. The exceptional increase in books cataloged, for example, could not have been achieved without the establishment in the Acquisitions Department of a thorough and accurate system for bibliographic identification. Similarly, the Serials Department continues to assume new responsibilities every year.

2. Division of Public Services

Whereas the Division of Technical Services is essentially a centralized unit primarily concerned with the development of collections and the organization of library materials for easy availability, the Division of Public Services functions organizationally in terms of controlled decentralization. The professional librarians in this Division offer a variety of specialized, direct services to the academic public. As the University grows, the services required of them increase quantitatively, and expand as well in breadth and depth. Measured against all standard performance criteria, the record of this Division is one of increasing excellence over the past four years.

During this period, student enrollment rose from 2,551 (FYES) for 1965/66 to 5,828 for 1969/70,

representing an increase of 128.5%. Use of the library (door count) rose from 210,044 (1966/67)* to 324,117 (1969/70), an increase of 54.3%. Reference questions (reference desk only) rose from 9,131 (1965/66) to 21,559 (1969/70), an increase of 136.1%. Interlibrary loan transactions rose from 320 (1965/66) to 1,556 (1969/70) an increase of 386.3%. Photocopies rose from 51,196 (1966/67)* to 116,935 (1969/70), an increase of 128.4%. Circulation rose from 53,731 volumes (1965/66) to 116,935 volumes (1969/70), an increase of 115.2%.**

Only two floors of Kresge Library were in use from the opening of the building through the year 1965/66; the basement floor and the third floor remained unfinished until that year. For the first time, therefore, in 1966/67, the entire building became available for library use. The Documents Department and the Archives were moved to the basement floor, and the Science Department and periodical collection were centralized on the third floor. As a result of this expansion in usable library space, the area of responsibility of the public services staff increased substantially.

Despite the expansion of space and the rising service load, the increase in public service staff since 1965/66 has been modest. The total staff in the Division has increased from six (1965/66) to thirteen (1969/70). The major increase has been in non-professional or paraprofessional personnel. Since June 30, 1966, the professional staff in public services has risen minimally from four to seven. Several positions which in most academic libraries are manned by professional librarians (Circulation and Archives Supervisors, for example) are filled by graduate library assistants in Kresge Library.

Extension of services and a striking improvement in the quality of services offered are apparent in all public service areas. The automated circulation system, which had barely concluded its first experimental year on June 30, 1966, has been extensively refined since that time and now constitutes a well-established and on the whole an efficient operation. The present staff of librarians offers a far more comprehensive service than that possible four years ago. Since that time, the reference collection has

*No figures available for 1965/66.

**For more detailed Public Services statistics, see Table XI, p.22.

more than quadrupled in size, chiefly due to the students' major gift of funds for books as a memorial to Mrs. Matilda R. Wilson. Similarly, the documents collection has nearly quadrupled. The Interlibrary Loan service has been completely reorganized, improved service has stimulated an increased demand. All professional librarians in the Division have prepared, or have participated in the preparation of subject bibliographies as aids to individual faculty members, academic departments and schools, or library administration.

III. Present State of the Library

Although the funding and staffing of the library system at Oakland are still not fully adequate to support the University's undergraduate and graduate programs, the present library organization and library staff (professional, paraprofessional, and clerical-technical) are much the best in the history of library service at Oakland. The Annual Report of the University Librarian (1966/67) emphasized the need for "a complete reorganization of space, staff, and operational procedures"* Although no library system can be permitted to rigidify into a final unchanging form, the basic reorganization has been completed.

Assuming a regulated annual increase in library staff responsive to overall institutional growth, the most critical present library problems are those caused by a compelling need for expanded physical space and a substantially larger and better collection of books and related library materials.

Space for service and collections is running out fast. All projections indicate that within two years Kresge Library will be seriously overcrowded. The preliminary written program (completed more than six months ago) for a new facility, the Central Library Building, has not yet gone to the appropriate state authority for approval. Unfortunately, even if quick action were taken, the new building could not open for service before 1974.

Every effort must be made to make the best use of declining library space. Increasingly, we may expect narrower aisles and corridors, tighter shelving of books, a more concentrated placement of student seating, and a contracting work area for each staff member. Until the new facility is a reality, there is bound to be a decline in the percentage of the student body which can be seated in Kresge Library.**

As the present building becomes overcrowded, it will of course become more inconvenient for students, faculty, and library staff. Some

* Annual Report, 3.

**At present, seating is provided for about 14% of enrolled students, whereas (according to national standards) 25% should be regarded as a minimum.

degree of tolerance for inconvenience would seem mandatory over the next few years. Above all, we must not in the interests of convenience delay or reduce the greatest possible expansion of the library's collections. Books and related library materials must continue to be acquired in increasing volume; whether or not the library staff is large enough to prepare them for quick availability, or the space is at hand to shelve them. In view of the number and nature of Oakland's present undergraduate and graduate programs, there can be no relaxation in the University's effort to build a book collection which will fully satisfy the increasing needs of students and faculty.

In September, 1970, Oakland University will enroll approximately 6,415 (FYES) students. At the beginning of the year (July 1, 1970) the library collection will total 246,382 "volumes" (inclusive of microform units) either cataloged or otherwise organized for use. How does this collection measure up in terms of accepted standards for academic libraries?

The Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, has devised a reasonable formula for testing the adequacy of academic library collections, described as follows:

Since there appears to be a correlation between the growth of the student body and the growth of the collection, there is a convenient measure based upon observation of the development of college libraries which may serve as a guide: up to 600 students, 50,000 volumes; for every additional 200 students, 10,000 volumes.*

According to this formula, Oakland University's library holdings at the beginning of the fall semester, 1970, should total 340,000 volumes, cataloged or otherwise organized for use. Moreover, this formula is not specifically designed for the urgent situation of the young, rapidly expanding university. Furthermore, no special provision is made in this formula for the massive book needs resulting from the initiation of graduate programs.

A more recent formula accepted by the Ontario Association of College and University Libraries, designed to further the rapid development of new university libraries, is described in the following passage:

Applying standards adopted by the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries, we have estimated what the holdings of each institution should be to support its undergraduate enrollment, as follows: (a) a minimum of 100,000 volumes, plus (b) 75 volumes per full-time undergraduate student when the resulting figure overtakes the minimum of 100,000 volumes. In addition, we have used

*(American Library Association. Association of College and Research Libraries) "Standards for College Libraries" College and Research Libraries, XX, (July, 1959), 278.

the Clapp-Jordan formula to estimate what the holdings of each institution should be in order to support its graduate enrollment, as follows: 27,550 volumes for every field of graduate concentration covering both Master's and Doctoral work, and 3,050 volumes for every field of graduate concentration at the Master's level only.*

In terms of this formula, for purposes of undergraduate use only, Kresge Library should contain a total of 481,150 volumes adequately to support the fall enrollment. If weight is given to Oakland's eleven graduate programs, the recommended book stock increases to 514,700 volumes.

By objective standards, then, Oakland University's present library collections constitute only 72.5% of the ACRL recommendation for minimal holdings in support of undergraduate curricula, and 51.2% of what is considered adequate for Canadian undergraduate institutions. For full support of superior undergraduate and graduate programs, the library's book stock today should be more than twice as large as it now is.

In view of the clear inadequacy of the present library collection, our continuing goal is to achieve adequacy as quickly as possible. Basic to this program is a rapidly expanding book budget; a progressive, regulated increase in library staff; a growing utilization of the best techniques for mass acquisitions, speedy cataloging and processing of library materials; and a steady improvement in services for the academic public. The library must keep pace with the University, or the University will not keep pace with other universities.

IV. Marks of Progress: 1969/70

For Oakland's academic librarians, this has been a year of unusual importance. In April of last year, the University Senate recommended to the Board of Trustees that all professional librarians be accorded faculty rank and status, and that they be included in the University's tenure system. The Senate further charged the librarians to prepare a constitution for their governance, with the assistance of the Library Committee of the Senate. Early this year, a Constitution Committee of librarians was established to prepare this document. The first draft was discussed in a series of professional staff meetings, and after extensive revision, was approved by that body and presented to the Library Committee of the Senate, whose members made several additional suggestions. Following the approval of the professional staff and the Library Committee, the Constitution was approved by the Senate in early May for submission to the Board.

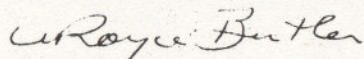
The Constitution of the Library is an important document in the growth of participatory democracy at Oakland. Designedly, it is similar to the constitutions of the other organized faculties. Whereas traditionally

*Ontario Association of College and University Libraries. A Brief to the Commission appointed to study the development of graduate programs in Ontario Universities, April, 1966, 1.

the academic library, as a purely administrative unit, has been structured hierarchically, the establishment of a Faculty Assembly will now provide a means of involving all professional librarians in the evolution of library policy.

When the Constitution of the Library is in effective operation, it is hoped that it will serve to bring the Library into the University and the University into the Library. As members of an organized faculty, librarians will be enabled to participate more effectively in the concerns of the University. Finally, with the initiation of the Library Council, for the first time a forum will exist affording representatives of the Faculty of the Library, the other organized faculties, the student body, and the University administration an opportunity to participate "in the formulation of broad, general policies for the development of library collections, buildings, and services."*

If Oakland University is to fulfil its commitment to academic excellence, the escalating problems related to the development of library services and collections which have been emphasized in this report must be a matter of concern to the entire academic community. Mutual trust and intelligent cooperation as well as much hard thinking and realistic planning will be needed before Oakland can have a library worthy of an institution of quality.



W. Royce Butler
University Librarian

*Constitution of the Library, 7.

TABLE I

OAKLAND UNIVERSITY

Library General Fund Expenditures

	Salaries	Labor	Supplies & Services	Equipment	Total	% Increase or Decrease
1959-60	\$ 18,447	\$ 2,147	\$ 4,358	\$ 42,600	\$ 67,552	
1960-61	44,734	8,138	9,377	87,592	149,841	121.8%
1961-62	64,867	9,812	10,922	49,873	135,474	- 9.6%
1962-63	78,302	12,325	11,737	61,408	163,772	20.9%
1963-64	76,549	14,115	14,033	57,250	161,947	- 1.1%
1964-65	77,297	29,108	18,689	131,339	256,433	58.3%
1965-66	<u>112,287</u>	<u>23,076</u>	<u>34,040</u>	<u>79,172</u>	<u>248,575</u>	- 3.1%
	\$ 472,483	\$ 98,721	\$ 103,156	\$ 509,234	\$ 1,183,594	

TABLE II

BOOK PRICE INDEXES*

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1969</u>	Percentage of Increase <u>1966/67-1969/70</u>
Books	150.0	177.1	18%
Periodicals	151.2	189.2	25%
Serial Service	159.9	198.0	24%

BOOK EXPENDITURES

<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	
\$ 223,739	\$ 239,498	7%

* Bowker Annual of Library & Book Trade Information, 1970
New York, R. R. Bowker, [1970], 37-40.

TABLE I

SALARIED STAFF*

Kresge Library

	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Non-Professional</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>June 30, 1966</u>			
Administrative	1	1	2
Public Services	4	2	6
Technical Services	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	8 (9)	8 (12)	16 (21)
<u>June 30, 1967</u>			
Administrative	1	1	2
Public Services	4	4	8
Technical Services	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>
Total	11 (13)	17 (18)	28 (31)
<u>June 30, 1968</u>			
Administrative	1	1	2
Public Services	5	3	8
Technical Services	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	13 (14)	19 (21)	32 (35)
<u>June 30, 1969</u>			
Administrative	1	1	2
Public Services	6	2.5	8.5
Technical Services	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>25</u>
Total	14 (16)	21.5 (23)	35.5 (39)
<u>June 30, 1970</u>			
Administrative	2	1	3
Public Services	7	6	13
Technical Services	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	18 (19)	22 (24)	40 (43)

* Unbracketed figures represent filled positions: bracketed figures represent budgeted positions.

TABLE IV

UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT (FYES)

RELATED TO

LIBRARY STAFFING PATTERNS

	<u>FYES</u>	<u>Budgeted Positions</u>	<u>Ratio Staff: FYES</u>	<u>Filled Positions</u>	<u>Ratio Staff: FYES</u>
1965-66	2,551	21	1: 121	16	1: 159
1966-67	3,283	31	1: 106	28	1: 117
1967-68	4,086	35	1: 117	32	1: 128
1968-69	4,928	39	1: 126	35.5	1: 139
1969-70	5,828*	43	1: 136	40	1: 146
1970-71**	6,415	48.5	1: 132		

* Estimated

** Projected

TABLE V

BOOK BUDGET EXPENDITURES

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70*</u>	<u>Total</u>
State funds**	\$ 197,760	\$ 153,940	\$ 170,450	\$ 191,835	\$ 713,985
Grant funds	24,385	37,800	38,508	31,228	131,921
Gift funds	<u>1,594</u>	<u>38,121</u>	<u>72,151</u>	<u>16,435</u>	<u>128,301</u>
Total	\$ 223,739	\$ 229,861	\$ 281,109	\$ 239,498	\$ 974,207

Percentage Table: Book Budget Expenditures

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>Total</u>
State funds	88.4%	66.9%	60.6%	80.1%	73.3%
Grant funds	10.9%	16.5%	13.7%	13.0%	13.5%
Gift funds	<u>.7%</u>	<u>16.6%</u>	<u>25.7%</u>	<u>6.9%</u>	<u>13.2%</u>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Projected

** Includes matching funds.

TABLE VI

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES PER FYES

Expenditures for all Library purposes (State funds only)

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>
FYES	3,283	4,086	4,852	5,828
Total Library Expenditures	\$ 454,934	\$ 512,043	\$ 632,668	\$ 728,387
Expenditures per FYES	\$ 138.57	\$ 125.32	\$ 130.39	\$ 124.98

Expenditures for Books (State funds only)

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>
FYES	3,283	4,086	4,852	5,828
Book Expenditures	\$197,760	\$ 153,940	\$ 170,450	\$ 191,835
Book Expenditures per FYES	\$ 60.24	\$ 37.67	\$ 35.13	\$ 32.92

Expenditures for Books (Gift and Grant funds only)

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>
FYES	3,283	4,086	4,852	5,828
Book Expenditures	\$ 25,979	\$ 75,921	\$ 110,659	\$ 47,663
Book Expenditures per FYES	\$ 7.91	\$ 18.58	\$ 22.81	\$ 8.18

Total Expenditures for Books (State, Grant & Gift funds)

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>
FYES	3,283	4,086	4,852	5,828
Book Expenditures	\$223,739	\$ 229,861	\$ 281,109	\$ 239,498
Book Expenditures per FYES	\$ 68.15	\$ 56.25	\$ 57.94	\$ 41.09

TABLE VII

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES: SALARIES AND LABOR

	<u>Allocations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
1966/67	\$ 249,540	\$ 196,644	\$ 54,896
1967/68	300,350	278,628	21,722
1968/69	364,970	359,961	5,009
1969/70*	<u>419,210</u>	<u>408,786</u>	<u>10,424</u>
	\$1,334,070	\$1,242,019	\$ 92,051

* Projected

TABLE VIII
COLLECTION STATISTICS

	Volumes Added		Inventory		Volumes Added		Inventory	
	July 1, 1968-	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1969		July 1, 1969-	June 30, 1970	June 30, 1970	
A. BOOKS & RELATED LIBRARY MATERIALS (other than microforms)								
Cataloged Books	17,500		97,046		23,199		120,245	
Periodicals	3,516		16,793		3,022		19,815	
Documents	2,690		16,540		2,880		19,420	
Bibliographies	- 368		699a		- 699		- 0 -	
Music Parts	461		2,592		756		3,348	
Total Books & Related Library Materials	23,799		133,670		29,158		162,828	
B. MICROFORM MATERIALS								
Cataloged	41		32,637		42		32,679	
Organized for use	12,296 ^b		27,490		23,385 ^c		50,875	
Total Microform materials	12,337		60,127		23,427		83,554	
Total Books and Microforms ^d	36,136		193,797		52,585		246,382	

a Material available for use but not fully cataloged; transferred to "Cataloged Books" line as cataloging takes place.

b 9,807 are Educational Resources Information Center microfiche.

c 23,037 are Educational Resources Information Center microfiche.

d The Library's collections also include 4,636 phonorecords; 288 of these were added during 1969/70.

TABLE IX

PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Titles received June 30, 1969	2,136
New subscriptions placed, July 1, 1969-June 30, 1970	<u>350</u>
	2,486*

*An additional 150 entries represent titles acquired in microform without guarantee of continuing subscription; backrun and gifts where a current subscription has not immediately been placed; PL 480 titles; other free titles; newsletters not to be bound and permanently retained and title changes.

TABLE X

INVENTORY

	Inventory 6/30/66	Additions, 7/1/66- 6/30/70	% Increase	Inventory 6/30/70*	Increase 6/30/66- 6/30/70 as a % of Total Holdings
Books & related library materials	75,805	87,023	114.8	162,828	53.4
Microform materials	17,542	66,012	376.3	83,554	79.0
Total	93,347	153,035	163.9	246,382	62.1

* Projected

TABLE XI

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS - PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION

A. Reference questions (Reference desk only)

	<u>No. of Questions</u>	<u>% Increase or Decrease</u>
1965/66	9,131	
1966/67	11,382	+ 24.7
1967/68	13,525	+ 18.8
1968/69	13,214	- 2.3
1969/70	21,559*	+ 63.2
Percentage increase, 1965/66 - 1969/70		+136.1

B. Reference questions (All departments)

1968/69	40,676	
1969/70	45,876*	+ 12.8

C. Reference questions, Documents Department

1967/68	2,651	
1968/69	4,112	+ 55.1
1969/70	4,060*	- 1.3

D. Interlibrary Loan transactions

	<u>No. of Loans</u>	<u>% Increase or Decrease</u>
1965/66	320	
1966/67	901	+181.6
1967/68	1,151	+ 27.7
1968/69	818	- 28.9
1969/70	1,556*	+ 90.2
Percentage increase, 1965/66 - 1969/70		+386.3

E. Persons entering Kresge Library

	<u>Door Count</u>	<u>% Increase or Decrease</u>
1966/67	210,044	
1967/68	262,865	+ 25.1
1968/69	318,471	+ 21.2
1969/70	324,117*	+ 1.8
Percentage increase, 1966/67 - 1969/70		+ 53.4

*Projected

F. Photocopies Produced

	<u>No. of Copies</u>	<u>% Increase or Decrease</u>
1966/67	51,196	
1967/68	98,935	+ 93.2
1968/69	112,391	+ 13.6
1969/70	116,935*	+ 40.0
Percentage increase, 1966/67 - 1969/70		+ 128.4

G. Circulation

	<u>Yearly Total</u>	<u>% Increase or Decrease</u>
1965/66	53,731	
1966/67	75,042	+ 39.7
1967/68	98,243	+ 30.9
1968/69	111,063	+ 13.0
1969/70	115,650*	+ 4.1
Percentage increase, 1965/66 - 1969/70		+ 115.2

*Projected