

FDLP Forecast Study Data Report

Library Forecast Question 8



July 3, 2013

Question 8 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: “In your library, are resources made available by the FDLP an important source of both tangible and digital authenticated government information?” This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

The data report, [Overall High-Level Quantitative Data for Library Forecast Questionnaires](#), is available for viewing.

The results are presented by:

- Library Type
 - Academic General
 - Academic, Community College
 - Academic, Law Library
 - Federal Agency Library
 - Federal Court Library
 - Highest State Court Library
 - Public Library
 - Service Academy
 - Special Library
 - State Library
- Library Size
 - Large = > 1,000,000 volumes
 - Medium = 250,000 – 1,000,000 volumes
 - Small = < 250,000 volumes
- Depository Type
 - Regional
 - Selective
- Cross-tabulated by Library Size and Depository Type
- Cross-tabulated by Library Type and Depository Type

PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Question 8 asked: “In your library, are resources made available by the FDLP an important source of both tangible and digital authenticated government information?” The response options were:

- 1) yes
 - 2) no
- Please elaborate

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 8, 736 (92%) responded “yes” while 66 (8%) responded “no.”

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

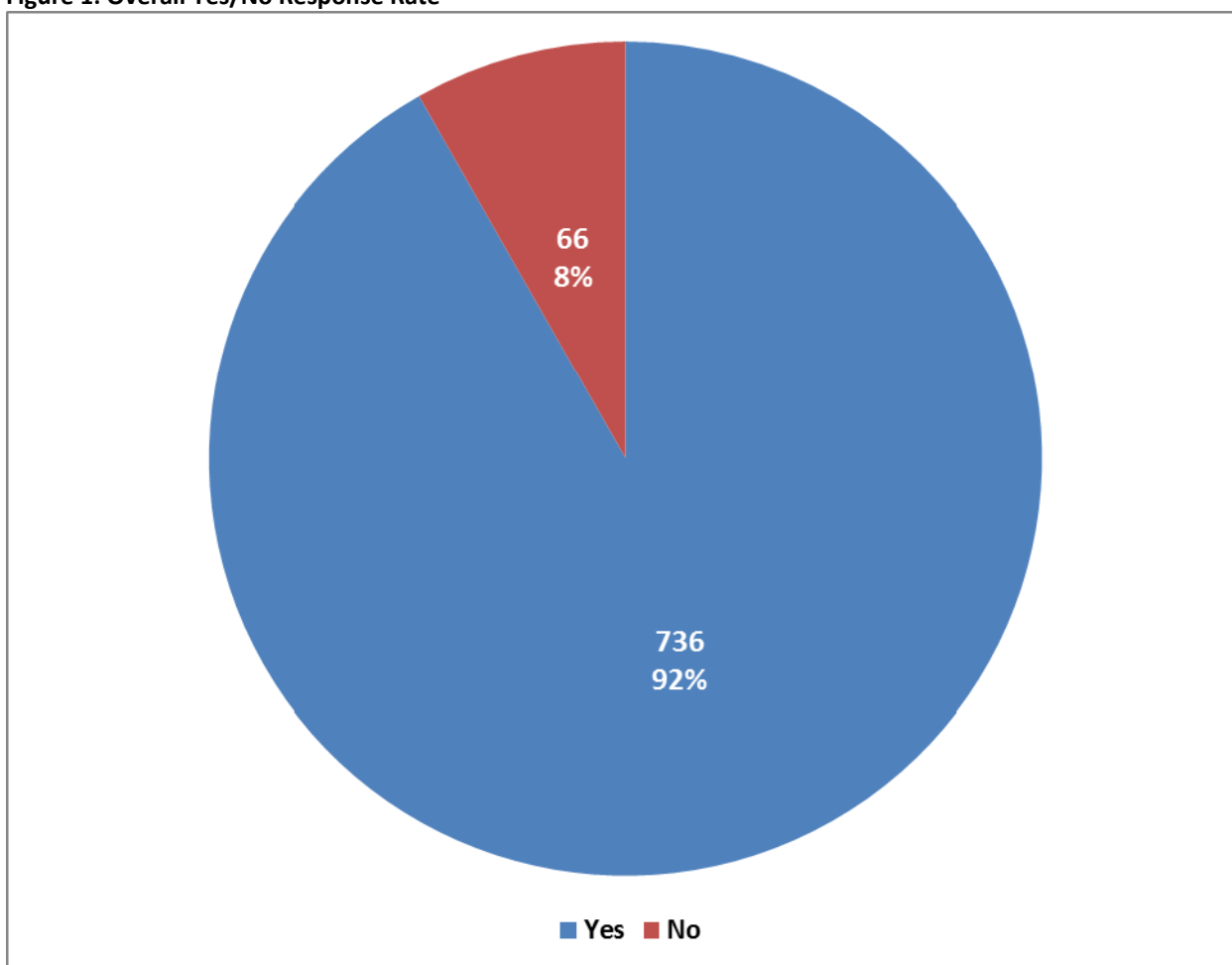


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Federal Court Libraries and Service Academies had the highest “yes” response rate (100%), followed by Academic, Law Libraries and State Libraries (95%). Academic General Libraries also had a high “yes” response rate (94%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

Library Type	Yes		No		Total Freq	Total %
	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Academic General	418	94%	27	6%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	29	85%	5	15%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	104	95%	5	5%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	14	78%	4	22%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	6	100%	0	0%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	23	88%	3	12%	26	100%
Public Library	98	84%	18	16%	116	100%
Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	6	75%	2	25%	8	100%
State Library	36	95%	2	5%	38	100%
Grand Total	736	92%	66	8%	802	100%

Figure 3 illustrates “yes” responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries had the highest number of “yes” responses, with 418, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 104, and Public Libraries with 98.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

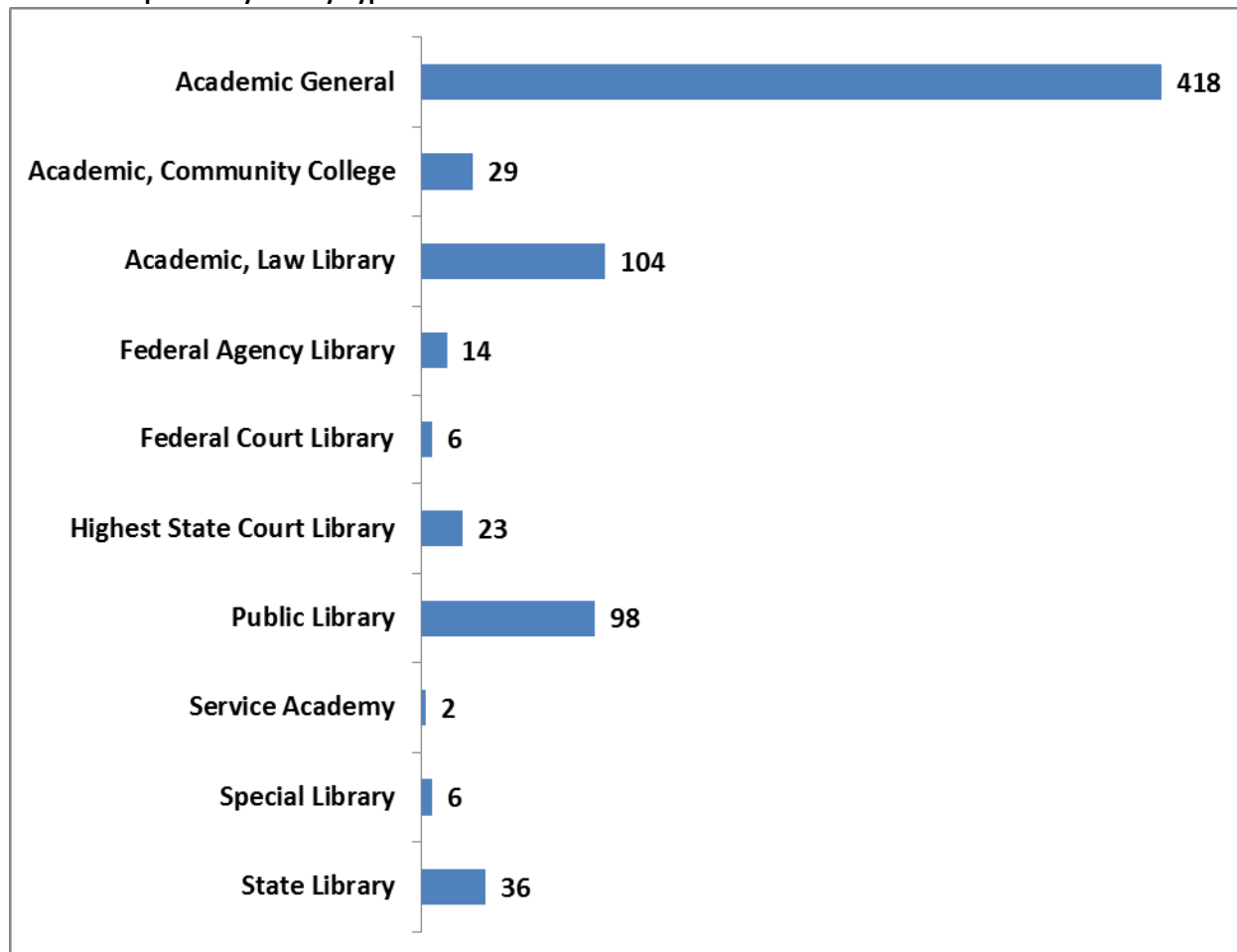


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest “yes” response rate (96%), with 272 of the 283 total Large Libraries.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

Library Size	Yes		No		Total Freq	Total %
	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Large	272	96%	11	4%	283	100%
Medium	304	90%	32	10%	336	100%
Small	160	87%	23	13%	183	100%
Grand Total	736	92%	66	8%	802	100%

Figure 5 illustrates “yes” responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Medium Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (304 out of 736 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

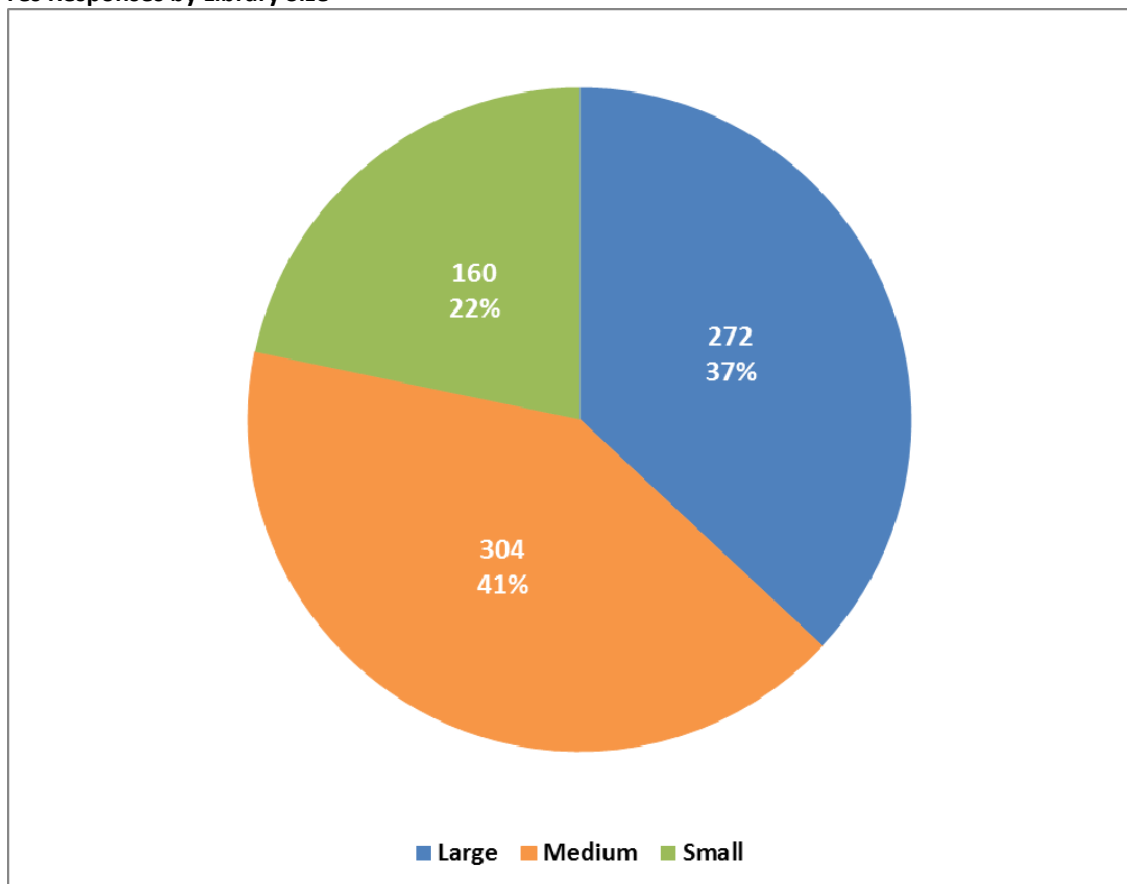


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher “yes” response rate (98%) than Selective Libraries (91%).

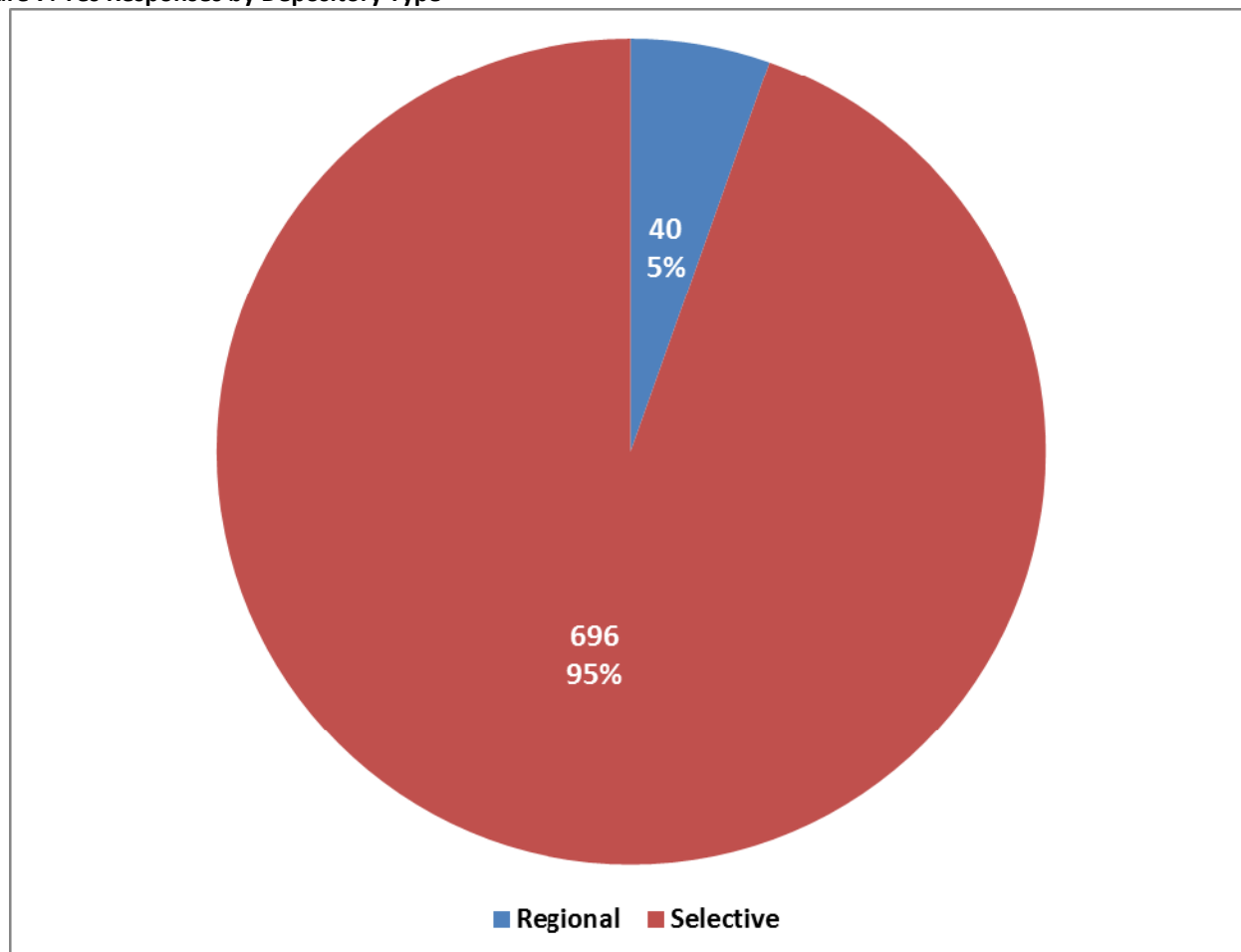
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

Depository Type	Yes		No		Total Freq	Total %
	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Regional	40	98%	1	2%	41	100%
Selective	696	91%	65	9%	761	100%
Grand Total	736	92%	66	8%	802	100%

Figure 7 illustrates “yes” responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total “yes” responses (696 of 736 responses).

Figure 7: Yes Responses by Depository Type



Figures 8, 9, and 10 illustrate response rates and “yes” responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size for all 802 respondents.

39 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded “yes” to Question 8. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded “yes.”

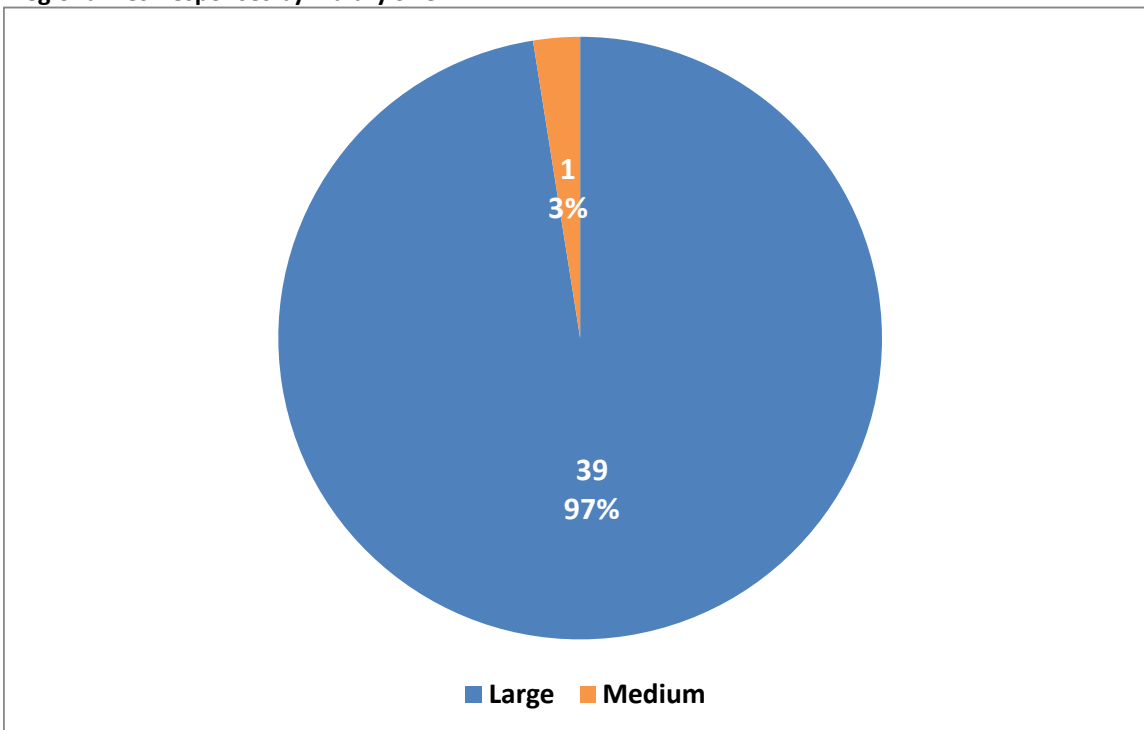
233 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded “yes,” 303 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded “yes,” and 160 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “yes.”

Figure 8: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type and Library Size

Depository Type	Library Size	Yes		No		Total Freq	Total %
		Freq	%	Freq	%		
Regional	Large	39	98%	1	3%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		40	98%	1	2%	41	100%
Selective	Large	233	96%	10	4%	243	100%
	Medium	303	90%	32	10%	335	100%
	Small	160	87%	23	13%	183	100%
Selective Total		696	91%	65	9%	761	100%
Grand Total		736	92%	66	8%	802	100%

Large Regional Libraries had a higher number of total “yes” responses (39 of 40 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Medium Selective Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (303 of 696 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

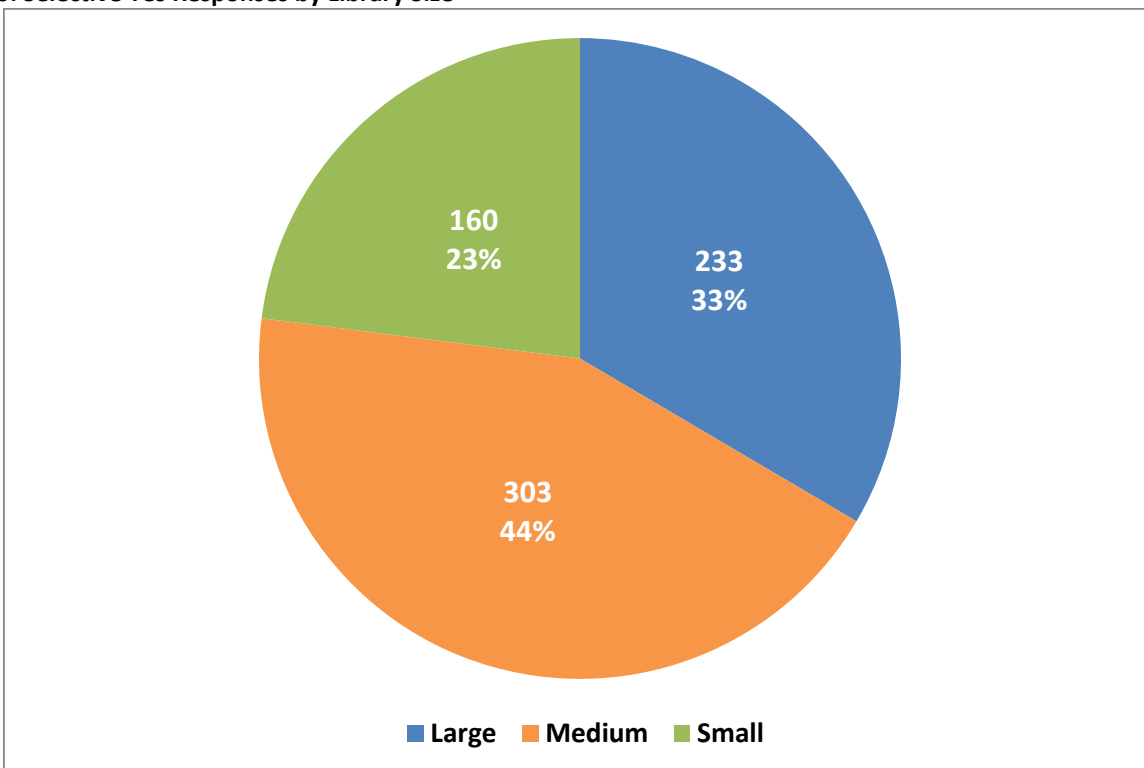


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, both Public Libraries and State Libraries had a “yes” rate of 100%. Of Selective Libraries, Federal Court Libraries and Service Academies (100%) had the highest rate of “yes” responses. Academic, Law Libraries (95%), Academic General Libraries (94%), and State Libraries (92%) also had high response rates.

Figure 11: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type and Library Type

Depository Type	Library Type	Yes		No		Total Freq	Total %
		Freq	%	Freq	%		
Regional	Academic General	25	96%	1	4%	26	100%
	Public Library	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	13	100%	0	0%	13	100%
Regional Total		40	98%	1	2%	41	100%
Selective	Academic General	393	94%	26	6%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	29	85%	5	15%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	104	95%	5	5%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	14	78%	4	22%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	6	100%	0	0%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	23	88%	3	12%	26	100%
	Public Library	96	84%	18	16%	114	100%
	Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	6	75%	2	25%	8	100%
	State Library	23	92%	2	8%	25	100%
Selective Total		696	91%	65	9%	761	100%
Grand Total		736	92%	66	8%	802	100%

Figures 12 and 13 illustrate number of “yes” responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of “yes” responses with 25, followed by State Libraries with 13. Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of “yes” responses with 393, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 104, and Public Libraries with 96.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

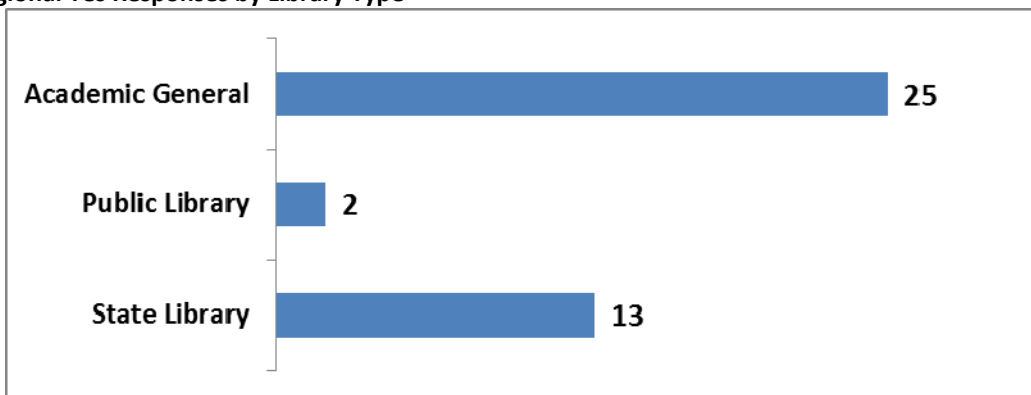
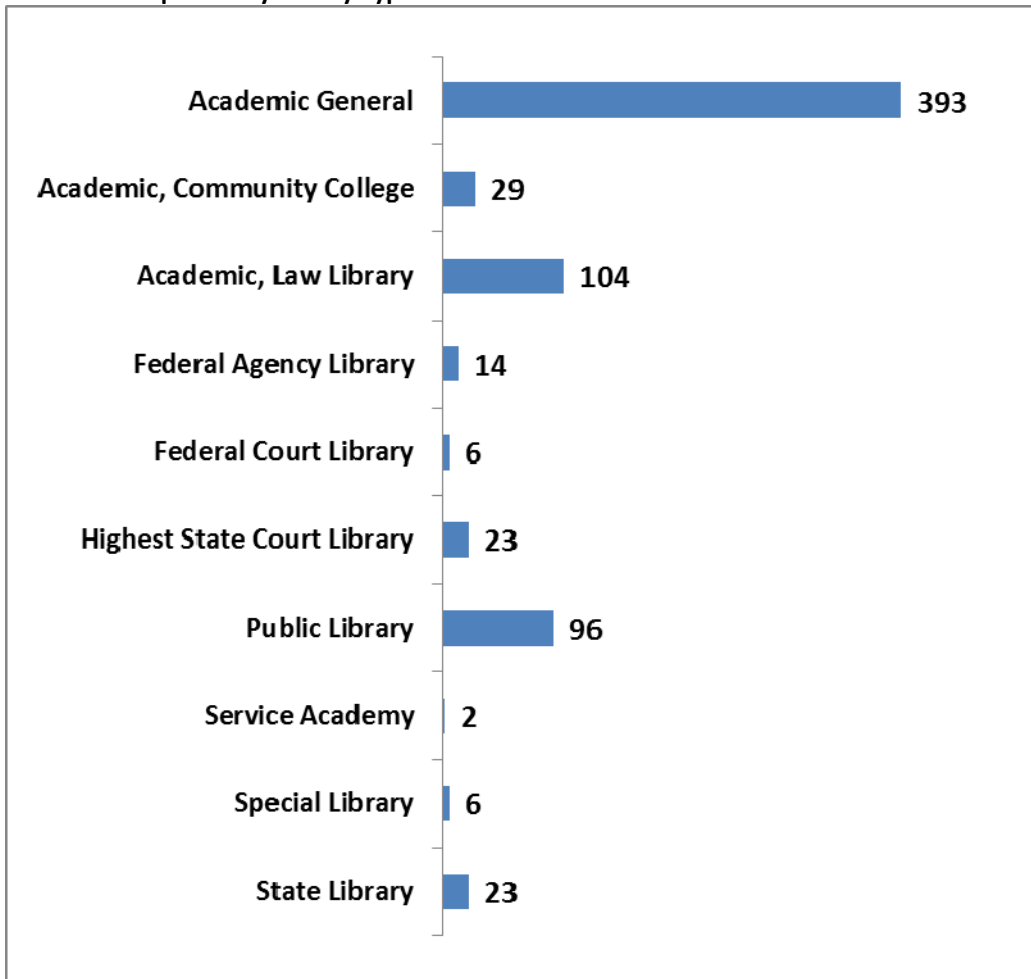


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

439 libraries elaborated on whether or not resources made available by the FDLP are an important source of tangible or digital authenticated government information. All respondents had the opportunity to elaborate on their responses regardless of whether they responded “yes” or “no.” The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 766 observations (individual elaborations specified). Observations were grouped into 12 over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **All Formats Important** refers to responses which indicated that each/all/various/multiple formats are important, used, or preferred. Examples of responses include: FDLP resources are an important source of tangible and digital information, whether it is tangible or electronic is irrelevant; items in both formats get used regularly; and our patrons use both tangible and digital formats.
2. **Authentication Important** refers to responses which indicated that authentication is important, used, or preferred, regardless of format of Federal depository resources. Examples of responses include: the authenticated government information assures our users that the information they are accessing and using is truly from the government and is information that is authoritative, credible, and reliable; authentication of these documents is a must when researchers, faculty, students cite them in research papers, publications, and reports for scholarly research; and for the legal community, digital government information must be authenticated.
3. **Authentication Not Important** refers to responses which indicated that authentication is not important or necessary. Examples of responses include: the uses our patrons have for the materials do not require that they be authenticated; our users have not expressed a specific need for official authentication; and we are not concerned about digital authentication or a signature.
4. **Digital Preferred** refers to responses which indicated that digital formats are important, used, or preferred. Examples of responses include: digital only as we have discontinued all but a handful of tangible titles; the digital resources are more important than the tangible ones; and only the digital is important to our particular library, and our patrons prefer digital.
5. **Non-FDLP Sources Preferred** refers to responses which indicated that other sources of government information (instead of Federal depository materials) are important, used, or preferred. Examples of responses include: West is considered authenticated information and is also seen as being easier to use; most of the resources my patrons and community members want can be found electronically outside of a traditional FDLP; patrons use commercial resources; we have other databases with the same information; and we do not rely on FDLP for our access to govt. information.
6. **Not Important** refers to responses which indicated that FDLP or other government information (or some type of content) is not important, used, or preferred. Examples of responses include: not for most of our users; GPO materials get little usage; and most documents are not heavily used.
7. **Other** refers to responses that did not specifically relate to the question or other responses not categorized. Examples of responses include: we catalog digital websites; we do not have dedicated

staff to properly promote, curate, and use the collection; both tangible and digital are available through our OPAC; patrons have access to a wide range of resources; and we're in a law school.

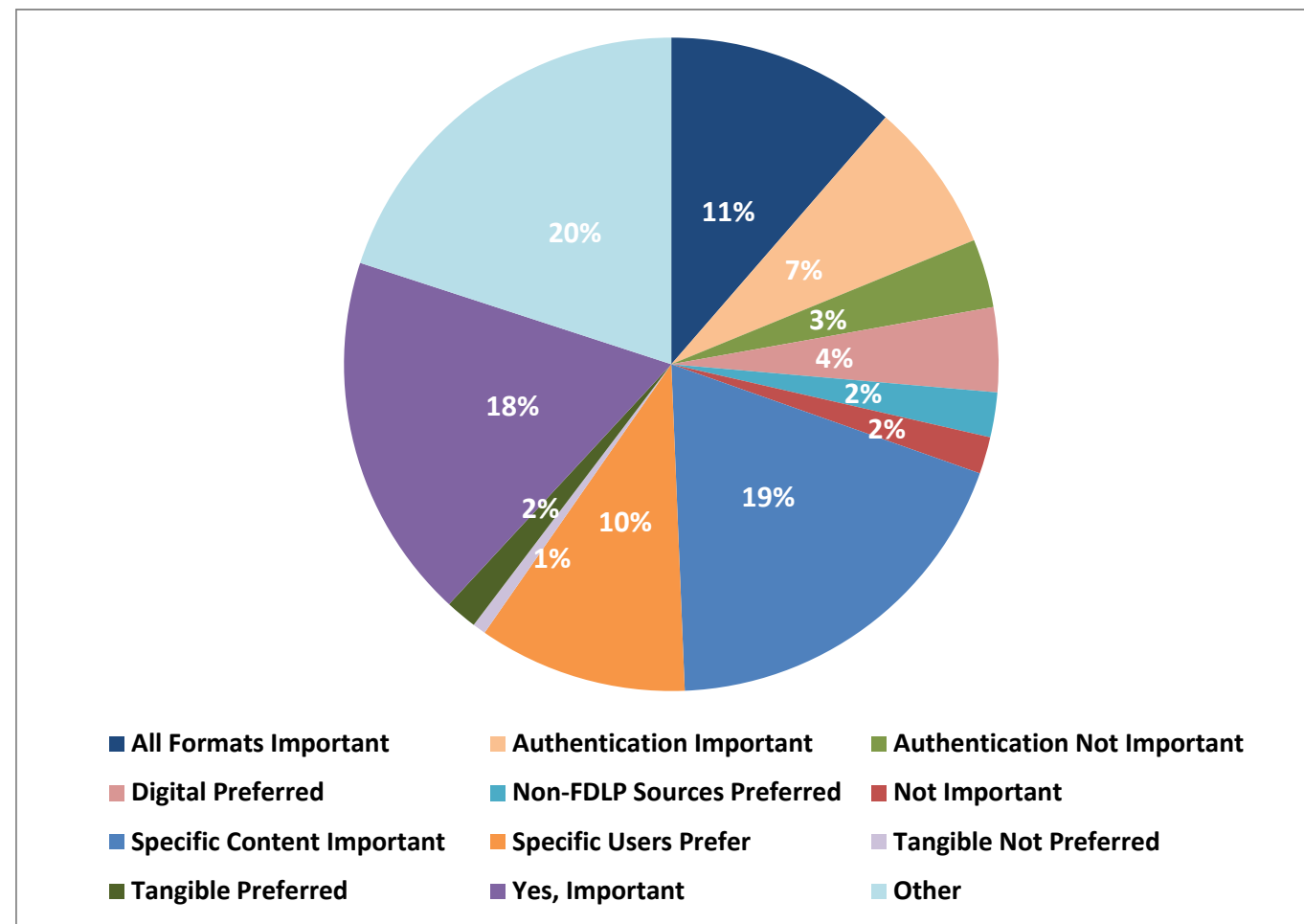
8. **Specific Content Important** refers to responses which indicated that specific publications or topics are important, used, or preferred. Examples of responses include: print resources or agency websites that have statistical data and tables are very useful; especially the Federal Register, Congressional Record, and Code of Federal Regulations; the most valuable FDLP resources are the Basic and Essential collection titles; and users rely heavily on business, social science, health science, and legal information and data provided by the government.
9. **Specific Users Prefer** refers to responses which indicated that specific users use or prefer tangible and digital authenticated Federal depository government information resources (over other types of government information content). Examples of responses include: especially useful for Criminal Justice, History, and Political Science students; for faculty in teaching & research and students in their course work and research; and in support of Information gathering course taught by Mass Communication department.
10. **Tangible Not Preferred** refers to responses which indicated that tangible formats are not used or preferred, or their use is decreasing. Examples of responses include: the importance of tangible is decreasing rapidly; our patrons don't use tangible resources very often; and tangible resources are less popular.
11. **Tangible Preferred** refers to responses which indicated that tangible formats are important, used, or preferred. Examples of responses include: more tangible than digital for usability; and yes [important] for tangible but not digital.
12. **Yes Important** refers to responses which indicated that tangible and digital authenticated Federal depository government information resources are important, used, or preferred. Examples of responses include: resources from FDLP are critical to conducting federal research; information not available elsewhere; government documents are important to us especially during these tight budget years when purchasing funds are being reduced; and essential for cultivating an informed democracy.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 19% reported “Specific Content Important,” 18% reported “Yes, Important,” 11% reported “All Formats Important,” 10% reported “Specific Users Prefer,” 7% reported “Authentication Important,” 4% reported “Digital Preferred,” 3% reported “Authentication Not Important,” 2% reported “Tangible Preferred,” 2% reported “Non-FDLP Sources Preferred,” 2% reported “Not Important,” 1% reported “Tangible Not Preferred,” and 20% reported “Other.”

Figure 14: Importance of FDLP Resources: Responses by Category

	All Formats Important		Authentication Important		Authentication Not Important		Digital Preferred		Non-FDLP Sources Preferred		Not Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Tangible Not Preferred		Tangible Preferred		Yes, Important		Other		Total Freq	Total %
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Total	87	11%	57	7%	26	3%	32	4%	17	2%	14	2%	145	19%	79	10%	5	1%	12	2%	139	18%	153	20%	766	100%

Figure 15: Importance of FDLP Resources: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on the most frequent and specific observations about the importance of tangible and digital authenticated government information FDLP resources, all categories that received less than 33 observations and the “Other” responses have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 507.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate the importance of FDLP resources by library type.

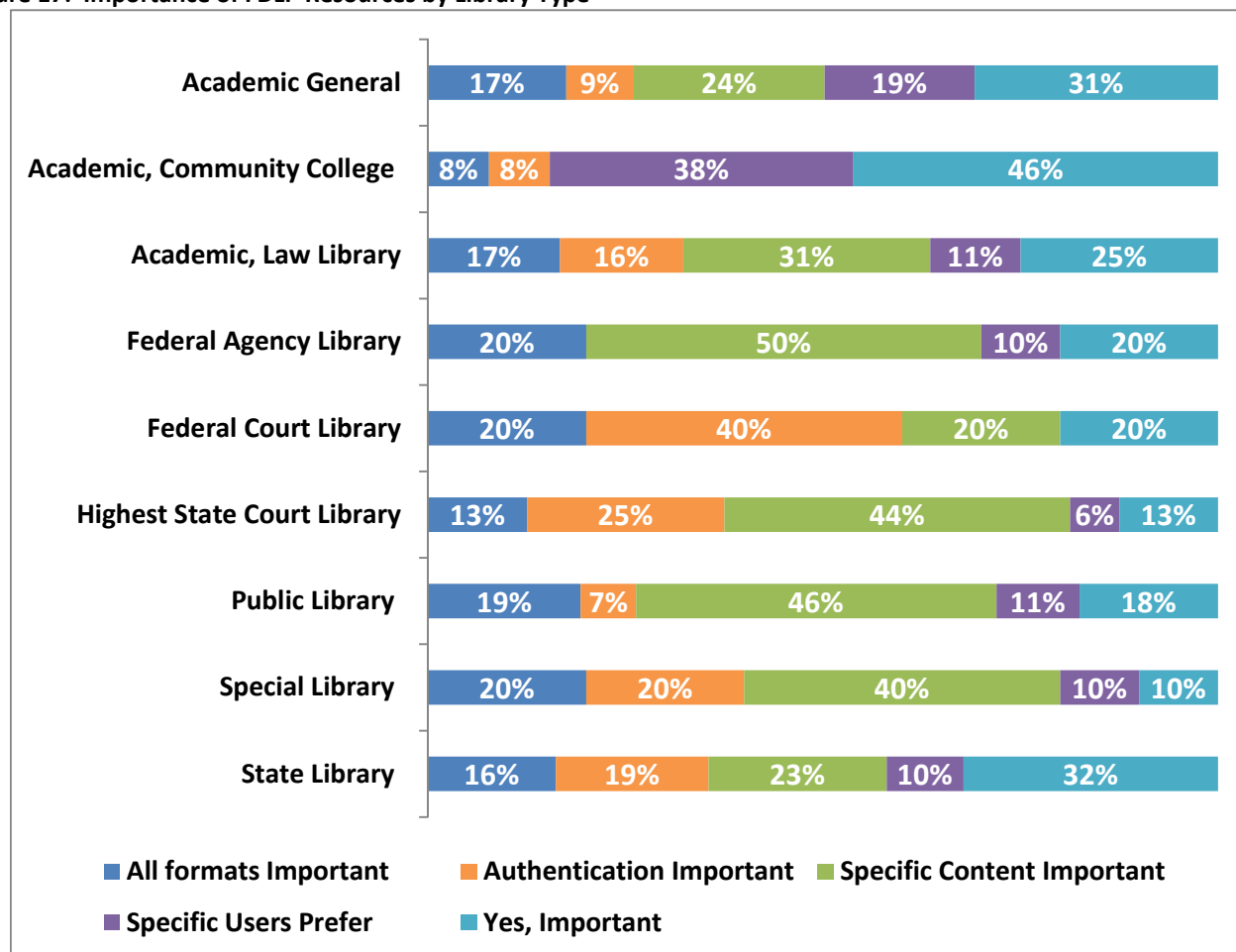
As reflected in the data:

- Responses from Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; and State Libraries most often observed “Yes, Important.”
- Responses from Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; Public Libraries; and Special Libraries most often observed “Specific Content Important.”
- Most responses from Federal Court Libraries observed “Authentication Important.”

Figure 16: Importance of FDLP Resources by Library Type

Library Type	All Formats Important		Authentication Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Yes, Important		Total Freq	Total %
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Academic General	47	17%	23	9%	65	24%	51	19%	83	31%	269	100%
Academic, Community College	1	8%	1	8%	0	0%	5	38%	6	46%	13	100%
Academic, Law Library	16	17%	15	16%	30	31%	11	11%	24	25%	96	100%
Federal Agency Library	2	20%	0	0%	5	50%	1	10%	2	20%	10	100%
Federal Court Library	1	20%	2	40%	1	20%	0	0%	1	20%	5	100%
Highest State Court Library	2	13%	4	25%	7	44%	1	6%	2	13%	16	100%
Public Library	11	19%	4	7%	26	46%	6	11%	10	18%	57	100%
Special Library	2	20%	2	20%	4	40%	1	10%	1	10%	10	100%
State Library	5	16%	6	19%	7	23%	3	10%	10	32%	31	100%
Grand Total	87	17%	57	11%	145	29%	79	16%	139	27%	507	100%

Figure 17: Importance of FDLP Resources by Library Type



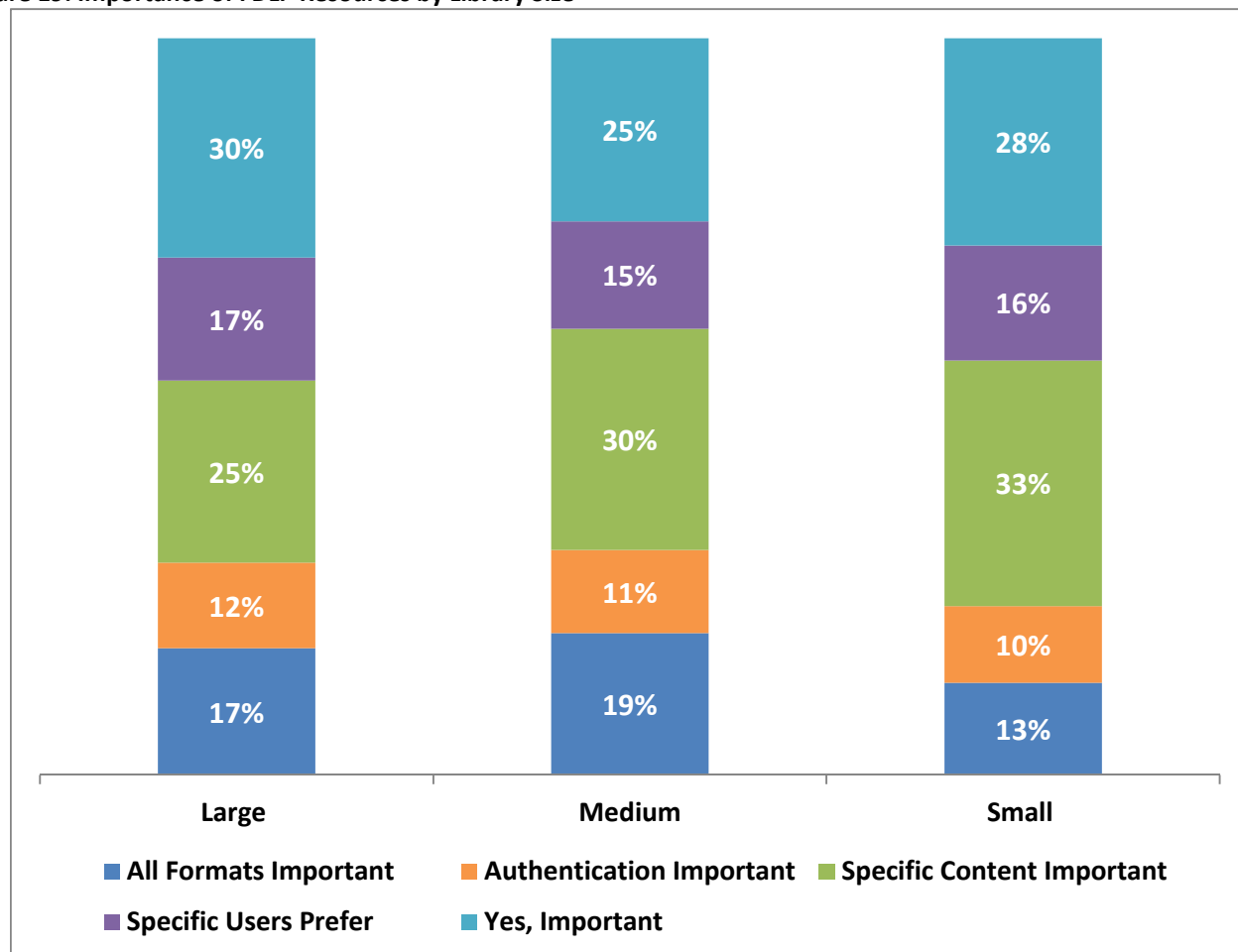
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate importance of FDLP resources by library size.

In examining the results by library size, Large Libraries had a high frequency of “Yes, Important” observations (59, 30%). Small Libraries had a high frequency of “Specific Content Important” observations (32, 33%), as did Medium Libraries (64, 30%).

Figure 18: Importance of FDLP Resources by Library Size

Library Size	All formats Important		Authentication Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Yes, Important		Total Freq	Total %
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Large	34	17%	23	12%	49	25%	33	17%	59	30%	198	100%
Medium	41	19%	24	11%	64	30%	31	15%	53	25%	213	100%
Small	12	13%	10	10%	32	33%	15	16%	27	28%	96	100%
Grand Total	87	17%	57	11%	145	29%	79	16%	139	27%	507	100%

Figure 19: Importance of FDLP Resources by Library Size



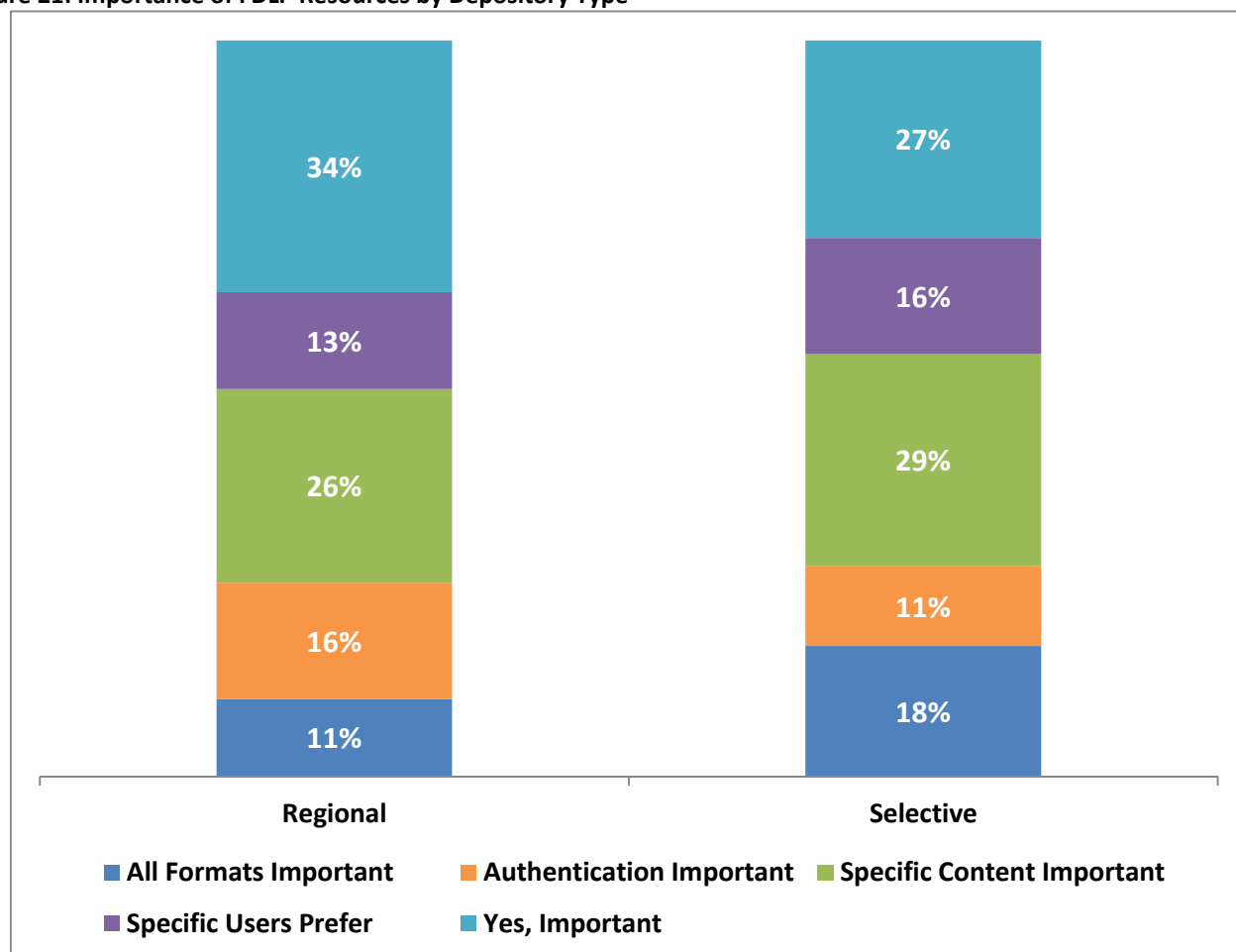
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate importance of FDLP resources by depository type.

In examining the results by depository type, Regional Libraries had a high frequency of “Yes, Important” observations (13, 34%) while Selective Libraries had a high frequency of “Specific Content Important” observations (135, 29%).

Figure 20: Importance of FDLP Resources by Depository Type

Depository Type	All Formats Important		Authentication Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Yes, Important		Total Freq	Total %
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Regional	4	11%	6	16%	10	26%	5	13%	13	34%	38	100%
Selective	83	18%	51	11%	135	29%	74	16%	126	27%	469	100%
Grand Total	87	17%	57	11%	145	29%	79	16%	139	27%	507	100%

Figure 21: Importance of FDLP Resources by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate the importance of FDLP resources cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

In examining the results cross-tabulated by depository type and library size, Large Regional Libraries had a high frequency of “Yes, Important” observations (12, 35%). Large Selective Libraries also had a high frequency of “Yes, Important” observations (47, 29%). Both Medium Selective Libraries (63, 30%) and Small Selective Libraries (32, 33%) had high frequencies of “Specific Content Important” observations.

Figure 22: Importance of FDLP Resources by Depository Type and Library Size

Depository Type	Library Size	All Formats Important		Authentication Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Yes, Important		Total Freq	Total %
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Regional	Large	4	12%	5	15%	9	26%	4	12%	12	35%	34	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%	1	25%	1	25%	4	100%
Regional Total		4	11%	6	16%	10	26%	5	13%	13	34%	38	100%
Selective	Large	30	18%	18	11%	40	24%	29	18%	47	29%	164	100%
	Medium	41	20%	23	11%	63	30%	30	14%	52	25%	209	100%
	Small	12	13%	10	10%	32	33%	15	16%	27	28%	96	100%
Selective Total		83	18%	51	11%	135	29%	74	16%	126	27%	469	100%
Grand Total		87	17%	57	11%	145	29%	79	16%	139	27%	507	100%

Figure 23: Importance of FDLP Resources for Regional Libraries by Library Size

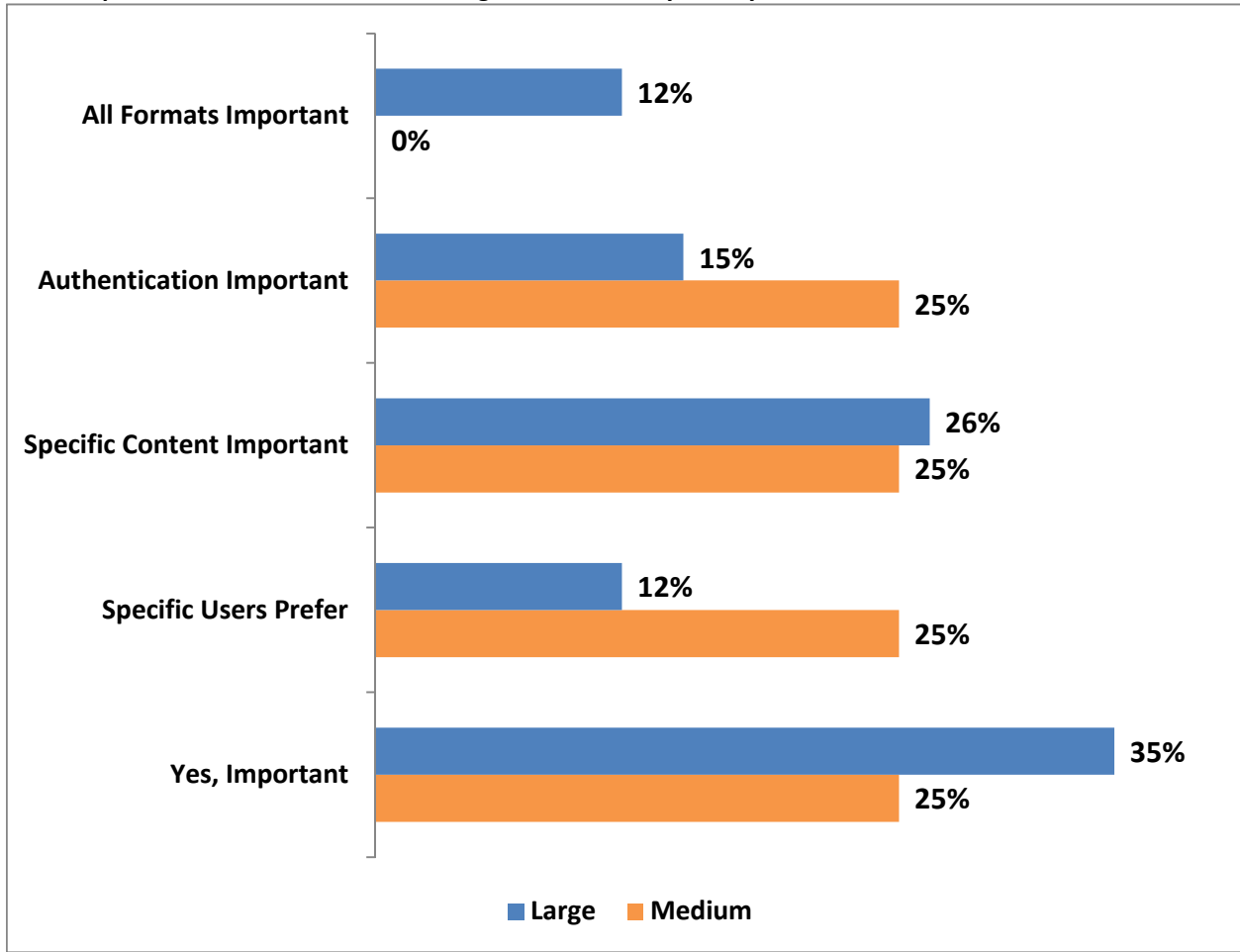
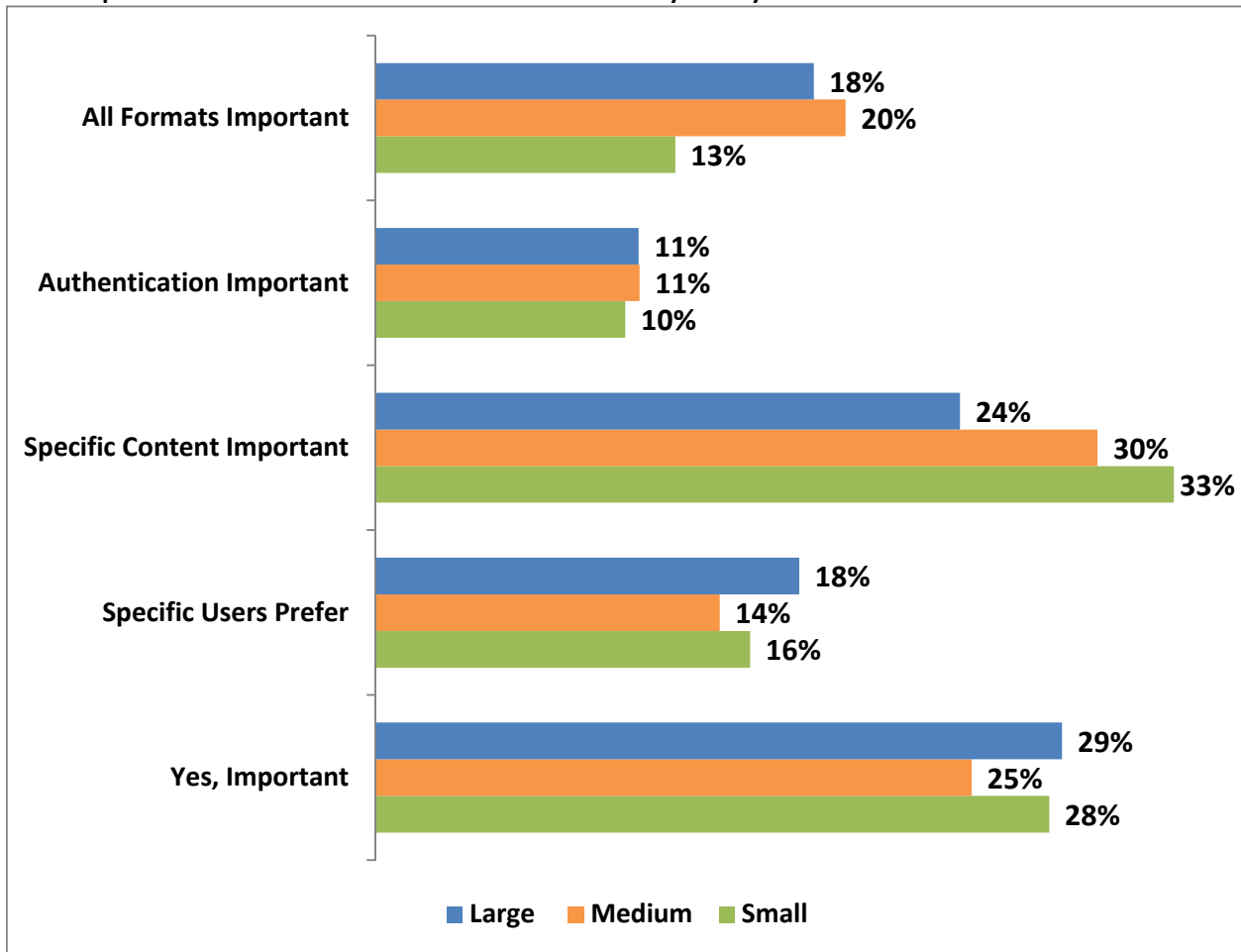


Figure 24: Importance of FDLP Resources for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate importance of FDLP resources cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

In examining the results cross-tabulated by depository type and library type, Regional Academic General Libraries had the highest frequency of “Yes, Important” observations (8, 42%).

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic, Community College Libraries had a high frequency of “Yes, Important” observations (6, 46%).
- Federal Agency Libraries (5, 50%), Public Libraries (26, 46%), and Highest State Court Libraries (7, 44%) all had high frequencies of “Specific Content Important.”

Figure 25: Importance of FDLP Resources by Depository Type and Library Type

Depository Type	Library Type	All Formats Important		Authentication Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Yes, Important		Total Freq	Total %
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
Regional	Academic General	0	0%	2	11%	5	26%	4	21%	8	42%	19	100%
	Public Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	State Library	3	17%	4	22%	5	28%	1	6%	5	28%	18	100%
Regional Total		4	11%	6	16%	10	26%	5	13%	13	34%	38	100%
Selective	Academic General	47	19%	21	8%	60	24%	47	19%	75	30%	250	100%
	Academic, Community College	1	8%	1	8%	0	0%	5	38%	6	46%	13	100%
	Academic, Law Library	16	17%	15	16%	30	31%	11	11%	24	25%	96	100%
	Federal Agency Library	2	20%	0	0%	5	50%	1	10%	2	20%	10	100%
	Federal Court Library	1	20%	2	40%	1	20%	0	0%	1	20%	5	100%
	Highest State Court Library	2	13%	4	25%	7	44%	1	6%	2	13%	16	100%
	Public Library	10	18%	4	7%	26	46%	6	11%	10	18%	56	100%
	Special Library	2	20%	2	20%	4	40%	1	10%	1	10%	10	100%
	State Library	2	15%	2	15%	2	15%	2	15%	5	38%	13	100%
	Selective Total		83	18%	51	11%	135	29%	74	16%	126	27%	469
Grand Total		87	17%	57	11%	145	29%	79	16%	139	27%	507	100%

Figure 26: Importance of FDLP Resources for Regional Libraries by Library Type

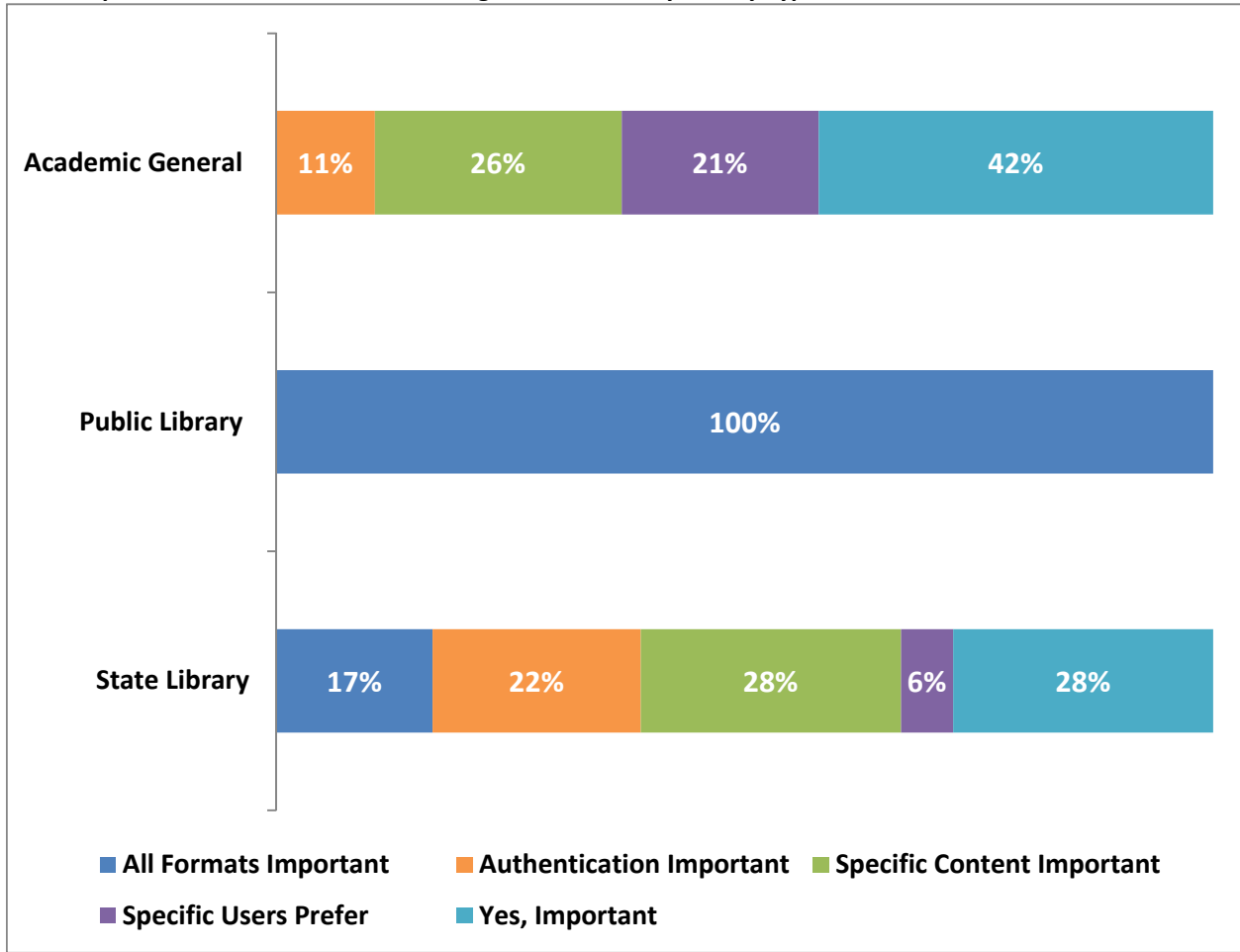


Figure 27: Importance of FDLP Resources for Selective Libraries by Library Type

