Federal Depository Library Program Forecast Study Final Report

Summary Analysis and Recommendations

Library Services and Content Management
Office of the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Publishing Office

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NOTE TO READERS:

As this final report was being written, legislation was enacted that changed the name of the U.S. Government Printing Office to the U.S. Government Publishing Office. That same law changed the title of the head of the agency from Public Printer to Director of the Government Publishing Office.

Because the FDLP Forecast Study was conducted and its findings were reported to the Federal depository library community prior to the name and title changes, this report refers to them as they were at the time.

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Message from the Director

At my nomination hearing last year before the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, I was asked, "Do we still need Federal depository libraries if everybody can access information from their living room?" Without hesitation, I answered, "Yes, most definitely we need Federal depository libraries." I truly believe this.

And I believe that today, the U.S. Government Publishing Office (GPO) needs to better serve depository libraries, so that they can better serve the public in the digital age. The Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Forecast Study was undertaken to determine how we can best do this. GPO asked depositories to share their vision of the future of the FDLP. We asked them to tell us what they need from GPO to help them provide improved access to Federal Government information. More than 800 libraries submitted library forecast questionnaires – 67% of depositories shared thoughts and ideas with GPO. Taken together, the responses to the study add up to a plan for transforming the FDLP for the future.

After careful data analysis, the FDLP Forecast Study Team submitted the following recommendations for my approval:

1. *Establish Library Services and Content Management processes and procedures that apply life cycle management best practices for all formats, while also ensuring permanent public access to Government information dissemination products in the digital age.*
2. *Provide a governance process and a sustainable network structure that ensures coordination across the Federal Depository Library Program and allows the most flexible and effective management of depository libraries and their resources.*
3. *Deliver dynamic, innovative, strategic services and mechanisms to support the needs of Federal depository libraries in providing accurate Government information to the public at large in a timely manner.*

In recent years, GPO has been undergoing a transformation from a print-centric to a content-centric operation, providing an expanding array of Official, Digital, Secure publishing services to meet the changing information needs of Congress, Federal agencies, and the American public. In an environment dominated by constantly evolving technology, rapidly changing stakeholder expectations, and an ongoing shift to digital content via multiple formats and devices, we must transform and modernize the FDLP too. These recommendations set the tenor for the necessary change.

It is all about public access to Government information – supporting it; facilitating it; expanding it; promoting it; and making it more comprehensive and convenient than ever before. Access to Government information is a core principal of our Government, enshrined in our Constitution, and it is the core ideology of the FDLP.

It is with pleasure that I accept these recommendations and support them as the strategic priorities of the Library Services and Content Management business unit and the FDLP.

Davita Vance-Cooks

DAVITA VANCE-COOKS
Director, U.S. Government Publishing Office

Acknowledgements

It is an honor to submit the FDLP Forecast Study Report to Director Davita Vance-Cooks. We graciously thank her for her unfailing support throughout all phases of the Forecast Study, from data gathering and analysis, to the development of recommendations. Director Vance-Cooks has, again and again, expressed her commitment to understanding the needs of U.S. Government Publishing Office (GPO) stakeholders, including our Nation's strong network of Federal depository libraries. Her strategic vision to transformative change needed to strengthen GPO and the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) to meet the needs of participating libraries inspired this study.

We acknowledge with gratitude the directors and depository coordinators of the more than 800 libraries who took the time to thoughtfully complete and submit the individual library questionnaires. Your responses, particularly regarding your vision of the future of the FDLP, provided a roadmap for analysis, discussion and change. We are equally grateful to regional librarians for reaching out to their selective depository coordinators to ensure that the responses to the state survey and the development of the State Focused Action Plans represented the views of participating libraries in their region. Thank you all.

As the GPO Director's advisory body, members of the Depository Library Council (DLC) offered helpful suggestions and advice at all stages of the Forecast Study. We would like to acknowledge with gratitude members of the DLC from 2011 to the present, especially those who served on the joint DLC/LSCM Working Group on the Forecast Study. Special thanks go to Council Chairs James R. Jacobs, Sharalyn Laster, Arlene Weible, and Marie Concannon for their strong support.

The project would not have been possible without the tireless efforts and hard work of the LSCM managing directors, their staff, and the staff of GPO's Business Intelligence and Analysis Group. LSCM staff are fully committed to contributing their efforts to ensure the success of our programs, tools and services. They understand the value of their work and are excited to have a better understanding of the needs of our partner libraries. Their thorough research and analysis, coupled with their excellent writing, form the core of this report.

At the April 2011 Depository Library Meeting in San Antonio, I addressed you for the first time as Superintendent of Documents. In remarks defining the goals of transparency, collaboration, partnerships, and training as our top priorities, I emphasized the need, "to strengthen the ties between GPO and the library community as we work toward a more robust and collaborative future. I hope to be able to bring the community together toward a consensus on how best to ensure a 21st Century FDLP that will best serve the needs of the American public."

The FDLP Forecast Study has provided us all with the road map for our future collaboration to ensure that Federal Government information will be discoverable, harvested, cataloged, curated and preserved. It is a team effort, one that will require the commitment and participation of our Federal depository libraries as well as new partners. Let us all accept the challenge to continue to collaborate and commit ourselves to realizing the historic mission of the Federal Depository Library Program to provide for no-fee ready and permanent public access to Federal Government information, now and for future generations.

MARY ALICE BAISH
Superintendent of Documents

Executive Summary

The Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Forecast Study (The Study) is an important research initiative of the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) that was conducted in collaboration with Federal depository libraries. The Study data-gathering effort resulted from an exchange of ideas about the future direction of the FDLP at the October 2011 Depository Library Council (DLC) Meeting and FDL Conference. The Study was undertaken to gather data that allows GPO to:

- Understand pressing issues, goals, and viewpoints of depositories from all library types;
- Document the needs, vision, and environment in which individual depositories exist at the state level;
- Document the goals and initiatives of states and multi-state Federal depository regions; and
- Obtain a clear vision, based on consensus, about the FDLP's future direction.

DATA GATHERING RESPONSE

After testing with a diverse group, the questionnaires were put into the field on February 9, 2012. At that time there were 1,201 libraries in the FDLP. The final deadline for submissions was November 30, 2012. The response rate was high with 67% (802) of depository libraries and 84% of states completed and submitted questionnaires.

In addition to the questionnaires states, or regional depository service areas, were asked to submit State Focused Action Plans (SFAPs). SFAPs included up to five key initiatives and activities they planned to undertake within the next five years. Forty states/territories were represented by 34 SFAPs that were submitted.

Library and state questionnaires and the SFAPs were phase 1 of The Study. Phase 2 consisted of a series of focused discussions to obtain additional information or clarification of questionnaire responses.

Both the library and state forecast responses provided a confidence level of 95%. Throughout the study process measures were taken to ensure the integrity of the data, the reliability of the results, and the validity of the findings – ensuring a solid foundation for any inferences made from the data.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- Increase access to online Government information.
- Provide improved and easy to use tools and services for discovery and findability of Government information.
- Digitize the historical collection of Government publications or coordinate a national digitization effort to do so.

- Deliver more and enhanced cataloging (include analytics and more subject headings).
- Provide more educational opportunities.
- Allow more flexibility and collaboration among depository libraries for collection management than the statutory authority (44 *United States Code* §§1901-1916) for the Program currently permits.
- Preserve the tangible and digital collections for future generations.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND GOALS

After analysis of forecast responses, the FDLP Forecast Team found that any actions to be taken fell into three broad categories. The first, Life Cycle Management of Government Information, includes internal processes that support services provided to Federal depository libraries. The second, Governance and Structure of the FDLP, includes actions GPO must take to ensure a sustainable structure and organization in which depository libraries can best manage their collections. And the third, Services, includes actions that directly support depository libraries and their ability to provide services for and access to Federal Government information.

This was the basis for the recommendations that were submitted to the Public Printer. Upon her acceptance, the recommendations became strategic priorities for Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) and the FDLP. Achieving the identified corresponding goals will provide a strong and sustainable future for the FDLP. Below are the priorities and their related goals.

Strategic Priority 1: Life Cycle Management of Government Information

Establish Library Services and Content Management processes and procedures that apply life cycle management best practices for all formats, and ensure permanent public access to Government information dissemination products in the digital age.

Goals:

- Transform LSCM from a print-centric operation to a content-centric operation
- Improve quality control
- Increase identification and acquisition of content for Cataloging & Indexing Program (C&I) and the FDLP
- Enhance records for the *National Bibliographic Records Inventory*
- Preserve Government information for permanent public access
- Allow more flexibility in selection and distribution of FDLP content to depositories

Strategic Priority 2: Governance and Structure of the FDLP

Provide a governance process and a sustainable network structure that ensures coordination across the Federal Depository Library Program and allows the most flexible and effective management of depository libraries and their resources.

Goals:

- Allow more flexibility for Federal depository libraries to manage their depository resources and services

- Explore and identify alternative sustainable structures for the FDLP
- Undertake future transformation of the FDLP

Strategic Priority 3: Services

Deliver dynamic, innovative, strategic services and mechanisms to support the needs of Federal depository libraries in providing accurate Government information to the public at large in a timely manner.

Goals:

- Improve communication
- Enrich education
- Create better discovery tools
- Enhance marketing and promotion
- Increase partnerships and affiliations

NEXT STEPS

The strategic priorities, goals and objectives derived from FDLP Forecast Study responses will inform the development of a national plan for the future of the Federal Depository Library Program. They will also inform future Library Services and Content Management Business Unit strategic plans-.

Many of the desired actions expressed in survey responses were already underway within LSCM. Others were incorporated into the current LSCM strategic plan. The FDLP Forecast Study Working Papers report the major findings and inferences in each of the six questionnaire topical themes:

- Affiliations & Community Marketing;
- Collection Management;
- Education;
- LSCM Projects;
- Preservation; and
- Future Roles and Opportunities.

These papers also include actions already taken as well as GPO's planned responses to issues and needs. Near-term goals will be incorporated into the LSCM strategic planning process.

The national plan will look further into the future and include mid-term and long-term goals identified through the FDLP Forecast Study process and other Program influences. With the vision, "*To provide Government information when and where it is needed",* access remains the foundation of the FDLP. Achieving this vision in the digital age requires reaching beyond the FDLP and into other operational areas of LSCM. The national plan for the future of access to Federal Government information will include the Federal Depository Library Program; the Cataloging and Indexing Program; and the preservation of tangible and digital Government information to ensure permanent public access for future generations.

Introduction and Background

The Federal Depository Library Program

By tradition and law, no-fee public access to Federal Government information is the foundation of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP). The writings of several of our Founding Fathers contain statements of principle that an informed citizenry is one of the cornerstones of our democracy. In a Resolution of 1813, Congress first authorized printing and distribution of copies of the House and Senate Journals and other Congressional publications to each executive, to each branch of every state and territorial legislature, to each university and college in each state, and to each state historical society. The Secretary of State assumed responsibility for distributing publications and the American Antiquarian Society became the first known depository of Federal publications in 1814.

Responsibility for distribution to depositories was moved to the Secretary of the Interior in 1857, where it remained until the Printing Act of 1895 was enacted. At that time the office of the Superintendent of Documents and depository distribution were transferred to the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), in part, to be in close proximity to the print production of Government publications. The FDLP still resides within the GPO under the purview of the Superintendent of Documents. Over time the number and types of libraries eligible for the Program have increased, as has the scope of the content to be distributed. During this time all depositories had to retain all FDLP publications sent to them.

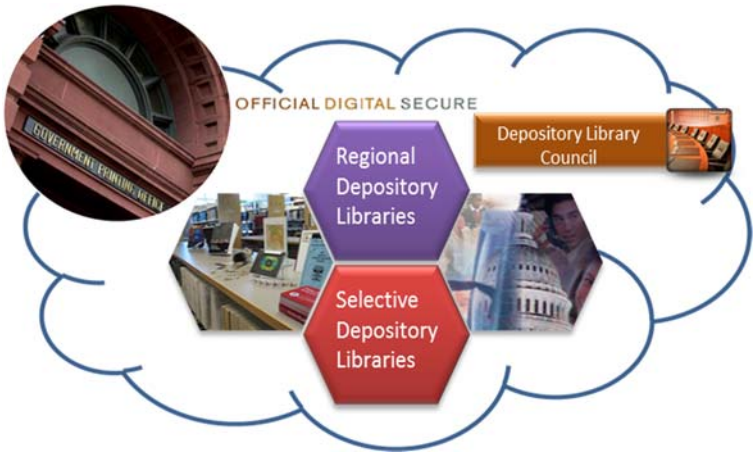

Figure 1: Structure of the Federal Depository Library Program Today

The FDLP currently operates under the authority and mandates of 44 United States Code §§1901-1916. The existing structure of selective and regional depository libraries dates back to the Depository Library Act of 1962. The 1962 Act established regional depository libraries and imposed certain requirements and responsibilities on them. Regionals must retain at least one copy of all Government publications either in printed or microfacsimile form (except those authorized to be discarded by the Superintendent of Documents), and they must keep them "properly maintained" and accessible to the public. As "properly maintained" has not been interpreted to mean preservation or conservation, neither regionals nor selectives have been obligated to undertake these activities for FDLP materials. Selectives may withdraw publications under certain circumstances.

As of this writing there are 1,169 libraries in the FDLP. The largest segment is General Academic with 54%, followed by Public at 16%, and Law School at 13%. There are forty-seven regionals. All depositories must allow free access to materials received through the FDLP; they must serve the public at large. The law exempts Highest State Court libraries from this provision, though many follow the spirit of the law and provide access. Materials sent to depositories remain the property of the U.S. Government. When GPO chooses to disseminate online Government information rather than a tangible product, nothing is "deposited". Libraries are, however, required to provide access to digital Federal content by making the proper equipment available for use by the general public.

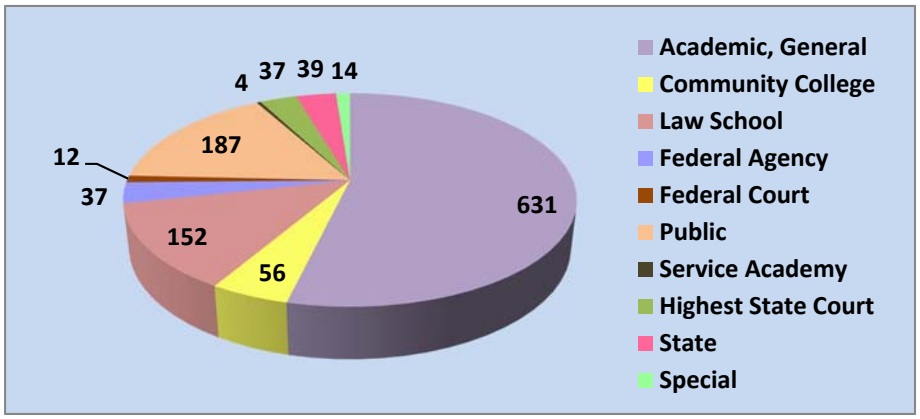

Figure 2: Federal Depository Libraries by Library Type

The depository libraries today are facing some of the same challenges they faced when reform was provided in the 1962 Depository Library Act. Depository libraries are located in different types and sizes of libraries; they are geographically dispersed; service areas vary greatly in size and population; and in addition to meeting the mandates of the FDLP, they must also work within the influences of their unique local environment. The online information environment has presented additional challenges as well as new opportunities.

Libraries and the world around them have changed radically in the more than fifty years since the Depository Library Act of 1962 was passed. A sound, sustainable, and more flexible FDLP designed for current library conditions and the ever-changing digital technologies is required.

The FDLP Forecast Study

The FDLP Forecast Study resulted from a discussion at the October 2011 Depository Library Council Meeting and Federal Depository Library Conference about the future direction of the Federal Depository Library Program. During the all-day session entitled "Shared Visioning", GPO proposed two survey instruments relating to state activities and plans. After much discussion, GPO staff and conference participants decided to add a survey for individual libraries.

The FDLP Forecast Study was undertaken to gather data that would allow GPO to:

- Understand pressing issues, goals, and viewpoints of depositories from all library types;
- Document the needs, vision, and environment in which individual depositories exist at the state level,
- Document the goals and initiatives of states and multi-state Federal depository regions; and
- Obtain a clear vision, based on consensus, about the future direction of the FDLP.

This important research initiative, conducted in cooperation with Federal depository libraries, was undertaken to obtain outcomes to inform the strategic direction for the depository program and Library Services and Content Management. Additionally, results would lead to the development of a long-term national plan for the future of the FDLP.

Methodology

The FDLP Forecast Study resulted from a discussion at the October 2011 Depository Library Council (DLC) Meeting and Federal Depository Library Conference about the future direction of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP). During the all-day session entitled "Shared Visioning", GPO proposed two survey instruments: a State Forecast Questionnaire and a State Focused Action Plan. However, as a result of the collaborative discussion that day, GPO staff and conference participants decided to add a third survey instrument, for individual libraries. Opening up the survey to libraries was desirable to more effectively assess the current needs and future direction of the program.

GPO staff and the FDLP community collaborated to develop three survey instruments. Based upon known FDLP issues, questions were developed and reviewed by LSCM staff for the Library questionnaire. Questions were distilled to cover core topic areas. A second draft was shared with members of the DLC. After further refinement, the survey was reviewed by GPO's Public Affairs Office.

The Forecast Study co-leads recommended thirty volunteer pilot testers, selected to represent the various types of FDLP libraries and geographic areas. Volunteers provided feedback on the questions and the level of difficulty filling them out. They submitted completed questionnaires. Initial sampling occurred in late December 2011, and early January 2012. After successive phases of vetting and review, the survey instruments were finalized. The instruments had six topical areas for the questions:

- Affiliations & Community Marketing;
- Collection Management;
- Education;
- LSCM Projects;
- Preservation; and
- Future Roles and Opportunities.

The Library Questionnaire was released to the FDLP community on February 10, 2012, and the State Questionnaire was released on March 20, 2012. GPO staff strongly promoted participation in the study. Upon request, GPO staff remotely moderated state meetings to provide support in completing the state survey instruments. During these sessions, they provided information about the questionnaires and answered questions for over 20 in-person meetings and webinars. Also, LSCM staff initiated more than 100 personal telephone calls, email messages, and follow-up reminders to actively encourage participation. The final deadline for submission was November 30, 2012. Survey response analysis began in December 2012, and continued through September 2013. Data retrieval and cleanup was performed by staff in GPO's Program, Strategy, and Technology, Business Intelligence and Analysis (BIA) Group. Duplicate and incomplete submissions were removed, and demographic identifiers were added (e.g., library size – large, medium, or small). Steps were taken to ensure data quality and integrity; validity of findings; and, reliability of results.

High-level summaries of all quantitative questions were provided to LSCM subject matter expert (SME) coding teams. SME teams also received demographic cross-tabulations for the

following: depository type - regional or selective; library size - small, medium and large; etc. These outputs were used by the SME coding teams to differentiate responses in Data Reports and Working Papers.

On the other hand, qualitative questions called for free text, open-ended responses in text boxes. In December, 2012, each SME coding team received training on coding methodology. SME coding team members read through every response for a single question noting identifying words, phrases, and thoughts that lead to a "theme". They assigned codes to each theme. To ensure coding was done correctly, at least two coders independently applied codes to each response, and then compared their results. Coders resolved any differences in their coding by discussing their interpretation(s) of the responses. When coding was completed for their question set, they sent their Excel workbook to the BIA Team for analysis. Data was analyzed and Excel workbooks were generated for each coding team to review. As a final step to aid in analysis, each coder received training on creating pivot tables and pivot charts. They used pivot tables and charts to create their Data Reports and Working Papers.

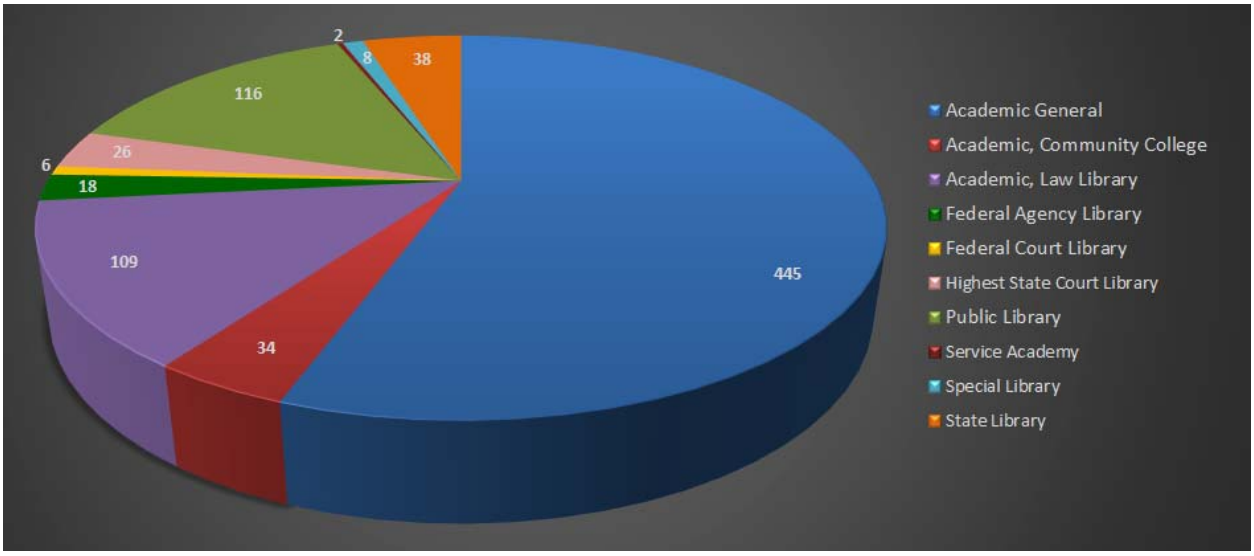

Figure 3: Number of Respondents by Library Type

Confidence levels in reporting Forecast Study results are high, due to the steps taken to ensure accuracy. They included pre-testing questions, following-up with respondents when needed, extensive training for coding, multiple reviews, coding team collaboration and review, testing the reliability of data analyzed, and the high response rates (67% for the Library Forecast, 84% for the State Forecast). Further, the sample was representative, with responses received from every state and territory. Forecast data provide a solid foundation for any inferences made from responses.

Analysis and Findings

Library and State Survey Results

TOPICAL AREA 1: AFFILIATIONS & COMMUNITY MARKETING

Affiliations among the FDLP community and beyond are relationships that are integral to the continued success of the FDLP and to increasing awareness of FDLP libraries across the country. No one library can fulfill all the information needs of the community being served; therefore, collaboration is necessary.

Marketing the FDLP has been and continues to be a key initiative of GPO's Library Services & Content Management (LSCM). Marketing the FDLP is also integral to its continued success and growth. The American public needs to be continuously informed about the FDLP and the variety of resources and services available through it in order for patronage to continue and increase.

In the FDLP Forecast Study, these two topics were combined into one category, as there is a strong relationship between them. Affiliations are an excellent and cost-effective method of marketing the FDLP and increasing awareness of the Program throughout the country.

For the purposes of this study, the terms "marketing" and "promotion" are often used interchangeably. "Marketing" is defined as "the action or business of promoting products and services." Although not always described as "community marketing" in the context of this Working Paper, marketing and promotion refer specifically to efforts within the FDLP community. The term "affiliation" is defined as "a closely connected business relationship (either formal or informal) forged to accomplish common goals."

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Affiliations

As demonstrated by the Library Forecast data collected in affiliations questions, most libraries self-reported that they are not engaging in affiliations with either the FDLP community or with non-FDLP libraries, groups, and organizations:

- 55% of libraries reported that they do not have formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information. (Library Q21)
- 48% of libraries reported that non-FDLP libraries with which they have relationships are not marketing FDLP resources to their patrons. An additional 39% reported that they did not know if non-FDLP libraries with which they have relationships are marketing FDLP resources to their patrons. (Library Q24)
- 88% of libraries reported that they were not planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries. (Library Q25)
- 74% of libraries reported that they were not planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local FDLP libraries. (Library Q26)

States reported a different point of view:

- 87% of states indicated that libraries in the state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries. Only six states indicated no relationships/agreements. (State Q9)
- 47% of states indicated that libraries in the state were planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries. (State Q12)
- 67% of states indicated that libraries in the state were planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries. (State Q13)

Community Marketing

As demonstrated by the Library Forecast data collected in community marketing questions, community marketing is not prevalent in FDLP libraries:

- Of 802 respondents that indicated ways that GPO can assist in effectively marketing the services that their library provides, 37% reported responses in the "Other" category, which included responses such as: no time/staff/money for marketing and marketing help is not needed. This also included 11% of the responses reporting that they were unsure of how GPO could assist them in marketing. (Library Q23)
- 59% of respondents reported that they do not market their library's collections and services. (Library Q22)
- Of the 41% that reported they do market their library's collections and services, many simply reported that this was being accomplished through the library's Web site (a small component of marketing). (Library Q22)

Much like the affiliations-related responses, states showed a different point of view with regard to community marketing:

- 82% of states indicated that libraries in the state market their FDLP collections and services. Only eight states indicated that no marketing activities are undertaken. (State Q10)
- Of 45 state respondents that indicated ways that GPO can assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services, a mere 1% of responses reported that they were unsure of how GPO could assist them in marketing. (State Q11)

TOPICAL AREA 2: COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

GPO's Library Services and Content Management business unit recognizes the key role it plays in supporting collection management work in FDLP libraries and the legal requirements related to acquiring and disseminating U.S. Government publications.

Collection Management is framed by the scope of the resources included in the FDLP. The scope of tangible materials for the FDLP includes all published Federal information products, regardless of format or medium, which are of public interest or educational value, or produced using Federal funds. Exceptions are those products, as determined by their issuing agency, to be required for official use only or for strictly administrative or operational purposes which have no public interest or educational value, and information classified for reasons of national security.

All Federal information dissemination products published on an agency's publicly accessible Web site and originating from or funded by the agency are intended for public use and are in scope of the FDLP.

FDLP Government information products include tangible resources within the scope of the FDLP, electronic resources on GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys), other titles in the FDLP Basic Collection, resources made available through official FDLP content partnerships, and all online publications cataloged and available through the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP).

Federal depository libraries select tangible, electronic, and tangible electronic (e.g., CDs) Federal depository resources through item selection. With very few exceptions, Regional depository libraries acquire all available tangible resources in at least one tangible format.

Depository libraries are not required to select online-only publications by item numbers or house them, although they may do so. Libraries provide access to all online publications within the FDLP.

Collection Management questions from the Library and State FDLP Forecast Questionnaires are addressed here. Most forecast questions under the "Collection Management" heading were intended to assess the current status, standing, and challenges of managing government information collections (an environmental scan). Other questions ask about future plans, within the parameters of the program, to change the shape of collections.

Open-ended responses addressed collection management at libraries, related GPO processes, and improvements or changes to information life cycle management processes. Responses also addressed specific topics covering GPO's resources for depository collection management (e.g., the *List of Classes of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries*), GPO and library technical services processes for all formats of publications, selection and patron use of different formats, and depository housing and retention of tangible publications.

Collection management refers to activities within the Federal Depository Library Program that relate to developing and managing either tangible, tangible electronic, or electronic collections at libraries and GPO. Activities include discovery, selection, GPO distribution to libraries, bibliographic control, and access as it relates to any of the above. There were five collection management questions in the Library Forecast Questionnaire (Questions 7-12). There were no parallel collection management questions in the State Forecast Questionnaire.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Responses from individual libraries and at the state level reinforce that collection management is a central focus for libraries and is essential to the FDLP. Unless otherwise stated, the information below refers to 802 respondents to the Library Questionnaire value and use of Federal government information

- 92% of libraries agreed that FDLP resources are an important source of both tangible and digital authenticated government information.

    - Elaborations from 439 libraries indicated that specific types of content are important, all formats of materials are important, and also that specific types of users prefer and use certain formats.
- 79% of libraries indicate that their patrons use commercial or non-depository resources to find Federal Government information in their libraries.
- Although there are distinct user groups who prefer one format over others, there are also patrons who use any available format.

Tangible resources

- When asked to describe the "tangible FDLP collection" in their own words, 34% indicated that it is a "valuable information asset" and 37% responded that it is "supportive of their library's mission".
- Concerns were expressed about the "tangible FDLP collection" by 273 respondents. The top three responses were, in ranked order: 1) storage or space issues; 2) preference for electronic; and 3) reduction in use or low usage.
- 69% of libraries do not store depository materials remotely or offsite. Among those libraries that do have this type of collection housing, only 4% indicated that retrieval time involved negatively affects patron demand for the resources.

Digital resources

- 88% of libraries agreed that the Government information available through the Federal Digital System (FDsys) is an important source of Federal digital government information.
- 52% of Library respondents and 87% of 45 State Questionnaire respondents reported that they anticipate barriers will exist to access digital only government information in the next five years.

Collaboration and support

- Libraries are interested in LSCM project areas related to collection management, with the majority typically rating them as extremely or moderately beneficial to their individual libraries in both the Library and State responses. Suggestions for additional project emphasis include cataloging, especially of pre-1976 publications, and improvements in collection management tools and processes.
- Some libraries indicated an interest in additional training on collection management topics, such as management techniques and guidance (e.g., weeding, retention, and storage) and collection development guidance and tools.
- The majority of Library respondents indicated they would not be willing to commit to the development of specific subject-focused collections. Of the 45 State respondents, however, 80% indicate a willingness to commit to subject-based collection development and service beyond their local communities.
- Collaboration between libraries often involves collection management activities
    - Library respondents indicate that a majority of libraries do not have or do not plan to have relationships with other libraries. For example, only 9% of libraries

currently have formal selective housing arrangements while 51% are not interested in establishing such an arrangement within any geographic area.

- Responses to State level questions about existing or planned collaboration between depository and non-depository libraries indicate that 87% have relationships, formal and informal, with non-depository libraries and 67% plan to enter into relationships with other depository libraries.

TOPICAL AREA 3: EDUCATION

Prior to the Questionnaire, GPO's Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) recognized the value of education and training for the FDLP community and the public. FDLP training and education is a key strategic initiative and was identified in the LSCM Strategic Plan (FY2013 – FY2017).

> *KEY EFFORT: Customer Education Initiatives —Appropriate promotion and recognition/ penetration to the American public for all GPO products and services.*
> *Key initiatives:*
>
> *1. FDsys Training — LSCM continues developing a comprehensive Federal Digital System (FDsys) Training portfolio, launching additional FDsys educational video modules (advanced searching, tracking legislation, etc.)*
>
> *2. LSCM expands its eLearning platform to:*
>
> *a. Create new educational offerings and curriculum development beyond FDsys;*
>
> *b. Identify partner agencies and offer collaborative training portfolio developed in partnership with the FDLP community, facilitated by GPO; and,*
>
> *c. Extend the use of our eLearning platform to the FDLP community for cross-community training and sharing best practices.*

In the context of the FDLP Forecast Study, education is defined in its traditional manner as "the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction." Education can be accomplished through various methods, including webinars, classroom sessions, conferences, and video tutorials. Also, education can be conducted both virtually and in-person. There were two education questions in the Library Forecast Questionnaire (Questions 19 and 20), and one education question in the State Forecast Questionnaire (Question 8).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Education

As demonstrated by the Library Forecast data collected in the education questions, most libraries self-reported that they are interested in FDLP educational opportunities:

- 86% of libraries reported they would participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on FDLP topics.
  - Furthermore, those 691 respondents provided additional suggestions for training topics that would be of interest to the FDLP community, providing over 1,300 suggestions for training. (Library Q19)

States showed a great deal of consensus on the matter:

- 93% of states indicated interest in participating in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars. Only three states indicated no interest. (State Q8)

Mentoring

As demonstrated by the Library Forecast data collected in the one mentoring question, most libraries self-reported that they are interested in FDLP mentoring opportunities:

- 55% of libraries reported that they would participate in a mentoring forum hosted by GPO for new or existing coordinators. (Library Q20)

TOPICAL AREA 4: LSCM PROJECTS

GPO's Library Services and Content Management business unit recognizes the importance of providing the depository library community with products and services necessary to manage the FDLP and to ensure the discovery, findability, and access to Federal government information, regardless of format, channel, or location. For the purpose of this Working Paper, LSCM Projects are the entire body of products or services that support the administration of the FDLP, other statutorily mandated programs, and GPO's Library Services and Content Management strategic initiatives.

These are categorized under five broad areas:

- ***Access to Government Information*** **–** Access is defined as the ability to discover, find, and access Federal Government information products in all publishing and delivery formats, so that Federal Government information products are available to and usable by all Federal depository library patrons and the American public. Access ensures that the American public is able to discover, find, and retrieve Federal government information when it is needed, in a useful format or medium, through the FDLP or a digital information service established and maintained by a Government agency or its authorized agent.
- ***Cataloging Services*** **–** Cataloging involves projects and services related to the Cataloging and Indexing Program managed by GPO as mandated by U.S.C. Title 44. Cataloging is the process of classifying information following established categorical systems and standards in order to provide future access to information.
- ***Collection Development & Management Tools*** **–** Collection development and management tools involve those devices, applications, or programs developed or provided by LSCM that assist FDLP libraries in shaping their FDLP collections to meet their users' needs. Those tools can include resources developed outside the FDLP but routinely used by libraries for collection development purposes.
- ***Education & Online Communication Services*** **–** Education and online communication services ensure that FDLP coordinators and others working with government publications are knowledgeable in areas that support the FDLP.
- ***Other Services*** **–** Other services can include new services or enhancements to current LSCM services.

Questions 17 and 18 in the Library Forecast Questionnaire and Questions 6 and 7 in the State Forecast Questionnaire asked respondents to rate LSCM projects based on how users of Federal

Government information in their libraries benefit from those projects and to identify other areas of service that libraries want LSCM to offer.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

As demonstrated by the Library and State Forecast data collected that related to LSCM Projects, most libraries rated LSCM projects highly, especially access and cataloging services.

- 97% of libraries and 100% of states reported LSCM Projects and Services related to access as either "extremely beneficial" or "moderately beneficial." (Library Q17A and State Q6A)
- 92% of libraries and 100% of states reported LSCM Projects and Services related to cataloging as either "extremely beneficial" or "moderately beneficial." (Library Q17B and State Q6B)
- When responding to the follow-up question on what "other services" LSCM could offer, respondents frequently named services related to Cataloging, followed by Education and Online Communication services. (Library Q18 and State Q7)
- Considering the future, respondents expressed interest in a number of expansions, technological improvements, and enhancements to current LSCM services.

TOPICAL AREA 5: PRESERVATION

Preservation has been an integral part of the work of Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) in support of GPO's mission to ensure no-fee permanent public access to Government information.

The 1996 landmark report, *Report to the Congress Study to Identify Measures Necessary for a Successful Transition to a More Electronic Federal Depository Library Program,* identified five key principles for Federal Government information. Principle number four (4) establishes that the Federal Government has an obligation to preserve its information.

> *Government information is part of our national heritage. It documents the fundamental rights of American citizens, the actions of Federal officials in all three branches of our Government, and the characteristics of our national experience. Therefore, it is a Government obligation to guarantee the preservation of Government information for future generations of Americans. This principle applies to Government information that has been determined to have sufficient historical value or that provides significant evidence of the organizations, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations or activities of the Government. Despite changing times and technologies, public access to these types of Government information in a meaningful format must be maintained in perpetuity to ensure the continued accountability of the Government to its present and future citizens.*[1]

Key strategic initiatives that include the importance of preserving Federal Government information are also found in GPO's Strategic Plan (FY 2013—FY 2017) and LSCM's

[1] Government Printing Office, *Report to the Congress Study to Identify Measures Necessary for a Successful Transition to a More Electronic Federal Depository Library*, GPO Publication 500.11 (Washington, D.C.: United States Printing Office, 1996), p 16.

corresponding Strategic Plan (FY 2013—FY 2017). In recognition of the important role that GPO and LSCM have in the preservation of Government information, the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) in their 2013 report, *Rebooting the Government Printing Office: Keeping America Informed in the Digital Age,* charged GPO with developing a comprehensive plan for the preservation of the FDLP collection.

For the purposes of the FDLP Forecast Study, preservation is defined as:

> *The activities associated with maintaining publications for use, either in their original form or in some verifiable, usable form. Preservation may also include creation of a surrogate for the original by a conversion process, wherein, the intellectual content and other essential attributes of the original are retained. For digital materials, preservation includes the management of formats of information (including possible migration to newer versions), the storage environment, and the archival management of information to facilitate preservation.*[2]

In analyzing the Forecast Study responses, the topic of preservation was viewed broadly to include digitization, digital collection development, access, permanent access, authentication, and Web harvesting and archiving. Preservation is concerned with the maintenance of legacy tangible collections, digitization of selected tangible content, harvesting of Web-disseminated information, ingest and curation of digital collections, including cataloging and metadata for discovery, long-term access, and future migration.

The need for preservation was a recurring topic throughout the Forecast Study responses. Responses to every question from the Future Roles and Opportunities sections of both the Library and State Forecast questionnaires included observations on permanent access, preservation, digitization, the authentication of digital content, and the need to capture and preserve Web-disseminated and born digital content.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

As demonstrated by the Library Forecast data collected in preservation questions, most libraries are not engaging in digitization:

- 87% of libraries are not digitizing, and 82% of libraries do not plan to digitize government information. (Library Q13 and Q14)
- Libraries that are digitizing government information store their digital master files primarily in local digital repositories but also in institutional partnership digital repositories.

However, the State Forecast data reported slightly different, though parallel, results in how the states are storing their digital master files:

- Only 49% of the states indicated that libraries in their state are not digitizing government information. (State Q2)
- Only 42% of the states indicated that libraries in their state have plans to digitize government information. (State Q3)

[2] GPO Future Digital System (FDsys) Opportunity RFI (9/15/2005) [http://www.gpo.gov/pdfs/fdsys-info/documents/FDsys_RFI.pdf]

- The primary storage locations for digital master files of states that are digitizing are local digital repositories and also institutional partnership digital repositories. (State Q2)

A majority of libraries anticipate barriers to access (52%) as government information is increasingly available in digital-only formats. A larger majority of states (87%) anticipate barriers to access government information in digital-only formats. (Library Q16 and State Q5)

A significant majority of library respondents (85%) and states (96%) said GPO should provide advice and guidance to libraries that want to digitize publications from the tangible FDLP collection. (Library Q15 and State Q4)

TOPICAL AREA 6: FUTURE ROLES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The library and state forecast questions covered in this Future Roles and Opportunities Working Paper are open-ended and address short term needs and actions as well as the long term or vision of the future FDLP. Specifically asked were, how GPO can help libraries improve public access to Government information in the next five years; what attributes an ideal FDLP would have; and what leadership opportunities were envisioned for their depository library. There also was the standard open-ended question, "Is there anything else that you would like to tell us …"

Nature of Open-Ended Questions

The nature of open-ended questions elicits responses that:

- Present rich qualitative data.
- Provide unique, unprompted, spontaneous, and often detailed responses.
- Offer context for or clarification of responses to other forecast questions.
- Include suggestions, opinions, and new insights that were not anticipated.
- Express thoughts that may be more accurate as the respondent did not have to choose answers that "fit the best".
- Avoid unintentional leading responses.

Outlier Responses

Outliers are those responses whose frequencies are outside the norm of the bell curve, at either end of the spectrum. In data analysis they are viewed as extreme or "data noise" and often are ignored, treated as statistically insignificant, or eliminated.

Outlier responses are of great value to the FDLP Forecast Study. The open-ended questions were asked in order to obtain opinions, ideas, and other information that might not have been gathered from the other portions of the questionnaires. All forecast responses, not just those that reoccur, contribute to determining the needs of depository libraries and the views of the ideal or FDLP of the future. Because a comment may appear only once does not make it insignificant. Given a platform or context different from the Forecast Study, that one comment may represent the norm.[3]

[3] John W. Foreman, "Chapter 9 – Outlier Detection: Just Because They're Odd Doesn't Mean They're Unimportant" in *Data Smart: Using Data Science to Transform Information into Insight* (John Wiley & Sons, 2014). Books24x7.

About the Responses

The nature of open-ended questions leads to very diverse categories and themes to analyze. The open-ended responses were coded for categories and themes in a manner that permitted the qualitative data to be quantified. Thirty-three themes were used for coding these questions. Coding, and the categories and themes, are described in more detail in the Library Forecast and *State Forecast Results: Future Roles & Opportunities* data reports that were released for these questions.

Responses to State Forecast Questions 18-20 and Library Forecast Questions 30-33 all included suggestions that are beyond the purview of GPO's statutory authority.

Examples of recurring observations falling into this theme are:

- "Provide grants to libraries to participate in digitization initiatives"
- "Continue printing the Statistical Abstract"
- "Standardize, as much as possible across the board, software programs"
- "Develop guidelines for a certain amount of consistency with agency Web sites"
- "Avoid distributing formats that are likely to become obsolete"
- "Please do not be swayed by the people talking about privatizing the information you provide to the public"
- "I wish that more care was given and an opportunity for input when choosing to discontinue information access to a resource like the Statistical Abstract"
- "Provide more access to NTIS"
- "[Provide] funding to offset costs of hardware and software to service patrons with special accessibility needs"

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Open-ended questions that asked respondents to describe the "ideal FDLP" and what GPO can do in the next 5 years to help improve access to Government information in depository libraries. The high-level recurring topics from the responses are:

- Increase access to online Government information.
- Provide improved and easy to use tools/services for discovery and findability of Government information.
- Digitize the historical collection of Government publications or coordinate a national digitization effort to do so.
- Deliver more and enhanced cataloging (include analytics and more subject headings).
- Provide more educational opportunities (including virtual).
- Allow more flexibility and collaboration among depository libraries for collection management than Title 44 currently permits (sharing across state lines and regional discards when online version is available).
- Preserve the tangible and digital collections for future generations.

State Focused Action Plans

State Focused Action Plans (SFAPs) provided states and multi-state regions the opportunity to share what initiatives they had already planned, and/or intended to work on in the next five years. Responses reflected realistic, achievable goals given economic realities, and indicated concerns about staffing, space, and technology. Analysis revealed that responses clustered into ten themes:

- Access
- Cataloging/Retrospective Cataloging
- Collaboration/State Group/Network/Communication
- Collection Sharing/Selective Housing Agreements/Collaborative Collection Development
- Digitization/Digital Projects
- Marketing/Outreach/Promotion/Awareness
- Preservation
- Services/ILL/Reference/Collection Development
- Training/Mentoring/Teaching Standards/CEUs
- Weeding/Rules

The five most frequent themes and their identified initiatives are shown below.

Collaboration/State Group/Network/Communication

This theme includes responses about collaborative efforts through state and local groups, the development of networks, and improved communication among libraries and library groups.

State groups and associations can be used to provide a forum for collaboration between depositories.

- Libraries want to create opportunities for new coordinators to work with veteran librarians before they retire.
- Develop/enhance peer sharing programs through professional organizations.

Using technology to develop better communication or enhance communication is critical. Responses included:

- Alerting government documents coordinators about training workshops; creating a better online presence.
- Create a communication network so depository libraries.

Collection Sharing/Selective Housing Agreements/Collaborative Collection Development

This theme includes responses on the creation of comprehensive collections, awareness of other libraries' collections, coordination between nearby libraries to de-duplicate items selected, and the development of selective housing agreements.

Libraries are emphasizing the importance of identifying what institutions have in their collections. By doing this, they are facilitating comprehensive collection development, ILL, preservation, and future digitization projects. Responses included:

- Informing libraries in one state or multi-state region what other libraries are using to maintain their collections.
- Creating a database of collections within a state or multi-state region to assist in libraries collection development plans.

Digitization/Digitization Projects

This theme includes digitization of publications, preparing for future digitization projects, working with born-digital content, and establishing priorities for what material should be digitized.

Responses indicated that most libraries are not committed to digitizing documents. Instead, many responses indicated libraries are preparing for digitization projects, identifying content to be digitized, or monitoring what others are doing. Responses indicated that libraries want to:

- Explore digitizing titles on microfiche.
- Archive digital Government information and digitize currently tangible only documents.
- Undertake digitization projects for material of interest to their local patrons.

Marketing/Outreach/Promotion/Awareness

Marketing is generally focused within the state or at the local level, working collaboratively within a state or multi-state region to develop and promote awareness and access to collections of interest to residents of a particular region. In general, responses indicated that:

- Marketing includes various media, e.g., flyers, widgets, webinars, brochures to promote government information, and includes items being customizable.
- Marketing can be targeted to specific audiences, including public, school, and non-depository libraries.

Training/Mentoring/Teaching Standards/CEUs:

- Training non-depository library staff.
- Continuing education of depository staff.
- Mentoring and training of new depository coordinators, in addition to creating and maintaining training tools.
- The creation of teaching standards and continuing education credits/programs for ongoing training.
- Training/Mentoring/Teaching Standards/CEUs.

SFAP responses provided detailed, measurable initiatives for depository libraries to accomplish to strengthen the FDLP in their state or multi-state region in the next five years. Most of the initiatives included in the SFAPs parallel the identified “needs of libraries” or characteristics of “an ideal depository library program” conveyed in the library and state forecast responses. As such, GPO will be able to complement and support many of the SFAP efforts. With depository libraries and GPO working on similar initiatives, there is opportunity for more collaboration and additional partnerships.

Focused Discussions

Focused Discussions, Phase 2 of the FLDP Forecast Study, were designed to obtain clarification or additional information on topics found in forecast questionnaire responses. The first of the focused discussions was held April 24, 2013, as part of GPO's virtual meeting to celebrate Preservation Week.

Additional discussions were on the agenda for the 2013 Depository Library Council Meeting & Federal Depository Library Conference, which was to be held in October at GPO headquarters. Unfortunately the Government shutdown forced cancellation of this meeting. To move forward with the planned focused discussions, GPO scheduled them as December virtual events, which allowed for wide-spread participation by the depository library community.

Below are the expected outcomes of the discussions and the determination of their success. A more complete summary of the discussion questions is found in Supporting Documentation.

Tangible Collection Preservation: An FDLP Forecast Study Focused Discussion

April 24, 2013

Expected Outcome of Discussion

- GPO seeks your thoughts and ideas as to what strategies should be included in the comprehensive preservation plan that will result in a collection of Government publications and information dissemination products that will be available for use by future generations.

Outcome Achieved?

While the discussion questions did not spark overwhelming numbers of responses, those who participated offered a variety of viewpoints, suggestions, cautionary notes, and consensus in some areas. The desired outcome was achieved.

Depository Library Collaboration: Structure for the Digital Age

Part 1: Regional and Selective Depository Libraries

December 5, 2013

Expected Outcome of Discussion

- Identify options for flexibility within the current regional / selective structure. The options identified may or may not include changes to Title 44.

Outcome Achieved?

No definitive flexible models or preferences to be applied within the current regional/selective structure were identified during the focused discussion. While the expected outcome was not achieved, there was excellent discussion that revolved around the factors and issues to consider when developing a flexible and sustainable structure for the FDLP. Geography covered,

populations served, responsibilities to be shouldered by regional depositories, and multi-state shared collections should be considered.

Depository Library Collaboration: Structure for the Digital Age
Part 2: New Opportunities for Depository Libraries
December 5, 2013

Expected Outcomes of Discussion

- Ascertaining changing and new roles for depository library staff.
- Ideas for Proofs of Concept for collaborative pilot projects for depository libraries.
- Identifying areas where GPO can take on a supporting, coordinating, or leadership role.

Outcome Achieved?

Excellent discussion resulted in achievement of the first and third expected outcomes. New ideas for proofs of concept did not emerge from the discussion. Existing collaborative models were identified though reasons for their success were not discussed, nor were discrete tasks for GPO to investigate or undertake to build upon those models identified or discussed.

Building an Authoritative National Bibliography of U.S. Government Publications
December 10, 2013

Expected Outcome of Discussion

- Obtain your thoughts, ideas, and strategies that will assist GPO in the development of a premiere comprehensive index of Government publications and information dissemination products.

Outcome Achieved?

The expected outcomes of the discussion were achieved. Thoughts about accessibility and the bibliographic record needs of the community were discussed and ideas for current and potential collaborations and models were considered. Strategies such as sharing catalogs, delivering records from GPO to libraries, and setting cataloging priorities were also examined.

In the Public Eye: Increasing Federal Depository Library Relevance
December 10, 2013

Expected Outcome of Discussion

- Suggested actions for GPO and Federal depository libraries to undertake that will increase the relevance of Federal depository libraries and Government documents collections that are dispersed.

Outcome Achieved?

The expected outcome of the focused discussion was achieved. Suggested actions to increase the relevance of depository libraries included increasing dispersed access points for FDLP

content, rebranding of the FDLP, and increasing the acquisition of new content through enhanced relations with Federal agencies.

Anticipated Barriers to Digital Access

December 11, 2013

Expected Outcome of Discussion

- Determine options to resolve or minimize the anticipated barriers to accessing digital Federal Government information.

Outcome Achieved?

The objectives were met as participants suggested many things that GPO and libraries could do independently, or in partnership with one another, to help overcome the anticipated barriers to accessing digital content. Suggestions for GPO action were related to providing leadership and preservation. Actions suggested for libraries focused on providing leadership in archiving, access, advocacy, and user education. The final question of what the libraries and GPO could do together in partnership to resolve anticipated barriers provided 31 specific suggestions. A significant point however was reached when the conversation turned to additional resources that would be required to execute these ideas. While resources include labor, money, and more, nine participants noted that funding underlay most of the barriers to digital access. Additional steps and prioritization of needs would be required before any conclusive actions could be taken.

Marketing

December 11, 2013

Expected Outcomes of Discussion

- Suggested ideas for continued development and refinement of the marketing efforts by GPO and FDLP member libraries.
- Augmentation of the FDLP Promotion Plan with the goal of continuing and expanding use of Federal depository libraries.

Outcome Achieved?

The Marketing Focused Discussion confirmed a number of key ideas that first surfaced in the Library and State Forecast Questionnaire responses. The participants provided focused suggestions regarding current and future FDLP marketing efforts, such as the ability of libraries to customize promotional materials, the use of more contemporary language to describe the good work the libraries are doing, and major facets of the FDLP that should be highlighted. These ideas will be incorporated into the next iteration of the FDLP Promotion Plan. In light of these facts, the expected outcomes of the Marketing Focused Discussion were met.

Conclusion

The following conclusions are drawn from the FDLP Forecast Study responses, from both libraries and states.

No single library can fulfill the information needs of any one community they serve, and most libraries do not have formal or informal relationships with non-FDLs. Almost 90% of libraries said they will not be entering into new or additional relationships with non-depository libraries. Since collaboration is not occurring, this is an identified weakness in the FDLP network. In the area of marketing, most libraries do not actively market their depository library or the FDLP. Reponses indicate that libraries count on GPO's marketing campaigns. They indicated that marketing is integral to the program's continued existence and patronage by the American public.

The majority of libraries do not store materials remotely or offsite. Just under a third do, and of that number, only 4% indicated remote housing negatively affected patron demand. The information provided by the FDLP is valuable, but Forecast Study respondents indicated that LSCM and the FDLP community need to plan for the future of tangible materials in the context of current and future realities. The majority of libraries (79%) are using commercial resources to find access Federal Government information. Over 90% said FDLP resources are an important source of tangible and digital authenticated Government information, and 30% indicated that tangible FDLP collections are a valuable information asset and support their library's mission. Likewise, 88% said FDsys is an important source of Federal Government information. Respondents indicated the importance of all formats—tangible and digital—acknowledging patron groups prefer one or the other.

The community is looking to LSCM for continued education, training, and guidance on a broad spectrum of topics. They need guidance in administering and managing the depository collection, GPO tools and services, identifying what Government information is online, and the best ways to access that information. Participants want LSCM to present, facilitate and provide access to educational programs and materials, and recognize FDLP training as a critical need. 94% of libraries and 100% of states rated LSCM education either extremely or moderately beneficial. Training is already a critical goal in LSCM's strategic plan. Access services were rated most highly by respondents, acknowledging LSCM provides greater discovery and access to government information. GPO's Cataloging was highly rated (92% of libraries, 100% of states). Just more than half of the libraries (58%) said better tools are needed to identify and select resources, and identify what electronic publications are accessed by their patrons. Respondents are interested in updated collection management and development tools.

Library and state respondents gave LSCM service areas high value ratings. Contemplating current needs, respondents gave access their highest value rating for LSCM services. In contrast, open-ended comments about the future focused on cataloging, digitization, and education.

85% of libraries and 96% of states need advice and guidance planning digitization projects. Digitization was a consistent theme in the Future Roles and Opportunities section of the

Forecast Study, although respondents acknowledged concern about potential barriers to digital access. Respondents indicated how critical it is for GPO to explore ways to ingest and authenticate content digitized by library or agency partners into FDsys. Also, respondents acknowledged GPO's harvesting, archiving and providing access and discovery to harvested content is critical to the FDLP and public access.

While LSCM services overall were rated highly, in responses to the question about the "ideal FDLP", respondents called for more efficient services from GPO, program changes, revisions to methods used for resource selection, timelier cataloging, better quality control, and simplified tools for processing materials. Respondents indicated a need for program changes to allow more flexibility in requirements placed on them. They included fewer restrictions in retention policies, allowing regional depositories to substitute electronic for tangible, and that maintaining a regional collection in every state is no longer necessary in today's or tomorrow's library environment. Comments included:

- Build on success of shared/multi-state regional arrangements to identify services most effectively handled at the multi-state level, or in clusters not necessarily based on state boundaries.
- Create a network of comprehensive collections without every single regional replicating similar or duplicative collections.
- Create greater flexibilities in shared depository collections and arrangements.

Responses to questions about the next five years confirm that digital content is seen as a vital access point to Government information for the public, and they underscored the importance of user-friendly interfaces for discovery. Respondents have high expectations that GPO will lead and coordinate the digitization of existing FDLP collections across the Nation, and provide future digital preservation of that content following forward-thinking digital preservation practices. Respondents want GPO to provide access to all types of training resources and a wide array of training opportunities. And they most assuredly depend on GPO to provide high quality cataloging to benefit libraries in providing access and discovery to the communities they serve.

Strategic Priorities, Goals, and Objectives

After analysis of forecast responses, the FDLP Forecast Team found that any actions to be taken fell into three broad categories. The first, Life Cycle Management of Government Information, includes internal processes that support services provided to Federal depository libraries. The second, Governance and Structure of the FDLP, includes actions GPO must take to ensure a sustainable structure in which depository libraries can best manage their collections. And the third, Services, includes actions that directly support depository libraries and their ability to provide services and access to Federal Government information.

This was the basis for the recommendations that were submitted to the Public Printer. Upon her acceptance, the recommendations became strategic priorities for LSCM and the FDLP. Some of the goals will be achieved over time (years) while others will be incorporated into the LSCM strategic plan for near term completion.

Strategic Priority 1: Life Cycle Management of Government Information

Establish Library Services and Content Management processes and procedures that apply life cycle management best practices for all formats, and ensure permanent public access to Government information dissemination products in the digital age.

GOAL 1.1: TRANSFORM LSCM FROM A PRINT-CENTRIC OPERATION TO A CONTENT-CENTRIC OPERATION.

1.1.1 Assess and re-engineer current work processes to create a more efficient, effective, and format-neutral workflow process.

GOAL 1.2: IMPROVE QUALITY CONTROL

1.2.1 Make FDLP and Cataloging and Indexing Program (C&I) acquisition decisions from the prototype of the information dissemination product, rather than from the Printing and Binding Requisition or the Notification of Intent to Publish forms.

1.2.2 Implement improved quality control across all LSCM operational processes.

GOAL 1.3: INCREASE IDENTIFICATION AND ACQUISITION OF CONTENT FOR C&I AND THE FDLP

1.3.1 Increase harvesting of content from official Government Web sites.

1.3.2 Collaborate with GPO's Customer Services and develop improved processes to regularly acquire content originating from GPO regional procurement offices.

1.3.3 Develop a new comprehensive Collection Development Plan for C&I, the FDLP, and FDsys.

1.3.4 Identify and partner with Federal agencies to acquire declassified publications and appropriate information products made available through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

GOAL 1.4: ENHANCE RECORDS FOR *THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS INVENTORY*

1.4.1 Request adequate annual funding to continue cataloging pre-1976 Government publications and increase GPO's cataloging output overall.

1.4.2 Identify other creators of cataloging/metadata records for Government information dissemination products, establish partnerships for record sharing, and include their records in the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP).

1.4.3 Develop customization methods so libraries can select catalog records by selection profiles, subjects, titles, issuing agencies, SuDocs class numbers, etc.

1.4.4 Expand record content prospectively to include analytics, more subject headings, and geographic subdivisions. Work with the FDLP community to identify and prioritize needed elements.

GOAL 1.5: PRESERVE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION FOR PERMANENT PUBLIC ACCESS

1.5.1 Develop a comprehensive plan to preserve the tangible and digital collections of Government publications.

1.5.2 Implement the comprehensive preservation plan.
Dependency: Ability to enter into partnerships.

1.5.3 Increase the amount of born digital and converted content ingested into FDsys
Dependency: Ability to achieve this objective is dependent upon the identified content meeting the scope of the collection development plan, and file meets the technical requirements.

1.5.4 Increase the number of formal partnerships for digitizing and hosting digital content.

1.5.5 Develop training for the care, maintenance, and preservation of tangible and digital depository collections.

GOAL 1.6: ALLOW MORE FLEXIBILITY IN SELECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FDLP CONTENT TO DEPOSITORIES

1.6.1 Assess the continuing need for item numbers in the digital age.

1.6.2 Investigate and plan for a print on demand (POD) selection option for FDLs.
Dependency: This objective relies on GPO's development of POD capability.

1.6.3 Create a plan and develop requirements for deposit or pushing digital content to depository libraries.
Dependency: The technical capability of GPO to push files to libraries and ability of libraries to host them.

Strategic Priority 2: Governance and Structure of the FDLP

Provide a governance process and a sustainable network structure that ensures coordination across the Federal Depository Library Program and allows the most flexible and effective management of depository libraries and their resources.

GOAL 2.1: ALLOW MORE FLEXIBILITY FOR FDLs TO MANAGE THEIR DEPOSITORY RESOURCES AND SERVICES

2.1.1 Review and revise, as appropriate, *Legal Requirements & Program Regulations of the Federal Depository Library Program* allowing for flexibility.

2.1.2 Develop Federal depository library best practices for posting on www.fdlp.gov.

2.1.3 Develop and conduct training that addresses FDLP regulations, revisions as they are made, and statutory requirements of FDLs.

2.1.4 Determine new or evolving roles for depository libraries and depository coordinators in the digital age.

2.1.5 Use Forecast Study results to identify new roles for GPO to assume that will provide additional support to FDLs.

GOAL 2.2: EXPLORE AND IDENTIFY ALTERNATIVE SUSTAINABLE STRUCTURES FOR THE FDLP

2.2.1 Encourage collaboration, partnerships, and resource sharing proposals by FDLs.

2.2.2 Employ identified new leadership roles for depository libraries when defining a new sustainable structure(s) for the FDLP.

2.2.3 Incorporate identified leadership roles for GPO to assume that will provide additional and needed support for the sustainability of the FDLP and permanent public access to Government information.

GOAL 2.3: UNDERTAKE FUTURE TRANSFORMATION OF THE FDLP

2.3.1 Authorize regional depository libraries to replace some tangible depository materials from their collections if those materials are available on FDsys as an authentic version with the digital signature of the Superintendent of Documents.

2.3.2 Change the Federal Depository Library Program name so it is more fitting of access in the digital age.

2.3.3 Develop strategies to acquire digitized Government documents for ingest into GPO's Federal Digital System.

Strategic Priority 3: Services

Deliver dynamic, innovative, strategic services and mechanisms to support the needs of Federal depository libraries in providing accurate Government information to the public at large in a timely manner.

GOAL 3.1: IMPROVE COMMUNICATION

3.1.1 Analyze current external communication strategies, determining strengths and weaknesses in current methods. Develop and implement improved FDLP communication strategies.

3.1.2 Fully inform the depository community of all tools and project developments, including setbacks or obstacles (technical or otherwise).

3.1.3 Create more effective mechanisms that allow greater input on issues relating to the FDLP. GPO staff must play a more proactive role in moderating and spurring discussions and answering questions in online discussions.

GOAL 3.2: ENRICH EDUCATION

3.2.1 Create new FDL education and training opportunities for FDL staff, including new coordinators and other librarians.

3.2.2 Develop, in collaboration with the FDLP community, Federal Government information/depository library competencies and CEU opportunities for FDL staff.

3.2.3 Develop curricula and training aids for use by the depository library community and library school programs.

3.2.4 Develop a mentoring program for new Government documents librarians, based on developed mentor/mentee training guidelines.

GOAL 3.3: CREATE BETTER DISCOVERY TOOLS

3.3.1 Promote and develop, through multiple channels, awareness and delivery of GPO cataloging records.

3.3.2 Develop a dynamic/flexible system for FDLs to use in developing online and tangible collections based on expressed needs. Inform the depository community of what's accomplished and progress made.

3.3.3 Develop better accessibility to Federal Government information through sharing of GPO metadata and content with the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) and with open information discovery services.

GOAL 3.4: ENHANCE MARKETING/PROMOTION

3.4.1 Revise and enhance LSCM's FDLP marketing plan to include strategies for depository community feedback and review for incorporation into the next version of the plan. Review the plan on a cyclical basis, and revise as necessary.

3.4.2 Develop a marketing strategy for the *Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* (CGP) that includes mechanisms for FDLs to promote Federal government resources and the CGP to non-depository libraries.

3.4.3 Develop campaigns, including Public Service Announcements (PSAs), for depository libraries to promote the FDLP and the CGP.

3.4.4 Create strategies to enhance and actively promote access to Government Information Online (GIO).

3.4.5 Develop a repository for depository libraries to share marketing content.

3.4.6 Present webinars and conduct training on marketing for FDLs and lead focused discussions to identify collaborative marketing opportunities.

GOAL 3.5: INCREASE PARTNERSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS

3.5.1 Increase partnerships and affiliations that will add content to the FDLP, increase awareness of, and improve discovery and access to Federal Government information.

3.5.2 Develop partnerships and affiliations that result in improved usability of all Government information discovery tools.

3.5.3 Develop partnerships and affiliations with Federal agencies to deliver educational and training opportunities to the FDL community.

Next Steps

Outcomes of the FDLP Forecast Study will inform:

- The strategic direction for the FDLP and LSCM; and
- The development of a National Plan for the Future of the FDLP.

Forecast responses generally paralleled LSCM's current efforts in moving LSCM from a print-centric operation to content-centric or content-neutral processes. LSCM is realigning staff to develop life cycle management in all operations. This entails developing a comprehensive "cradle-to-grave" approach in managing Government information and Government information dissemination products, from intake of content, creating associated metadata to describe that information, storing that information and/or identifying where it is stored, up to and through the time when the information is safety accessible and stored for future generations. In addition, LSCM is developing plans to ensure we have comprehensive collection development plans for our cataloging and indexing and Federal depository library programs, and for FDsys. We will finalize them, and communicate them to stakeholders, ensuring transparency.

At the same time, with agencies and other Federal entities publishing more over the Web, we are stepping up what is harvested from official Government Web sites, and working to ingest more born digital and converted content into FDsys. LSCM continues filling gaps in pre-1976 cataloging by identifying fugitives and fugitive collections to fill those gaps. After completing our internal processes, we will identify other sources for pre-1976 cataloging. Part of the planning for the new ILS system being selected includes the capability for libraries to customize how they select catalog records: by selection profiles, subjects, titles, issuing agency, SuDoc class numbers, etc. Most importantly, and this directly parallels an important recommendation of NAPA[4], LSCM must develop and implement comprehensive plans to preserve tangible and digital collections of Government publications.

GPO's Publications and Information Sales business unit is exploring options for print on demand. LSCM will follow their lead. Forecast respondents asked LSCM to assess the continuing need for item numbers for digital content, and they asked for the ability for GPO to deposit or push digital content to depository libraries. We are currently updating the List of Classes for SuDoc numbers, and after that is completed, we can assess the need for item numbers for digital content. Looking to push or deposit content in depository libraries will be a longer-term exercise. We do not have that capability today—although various organizations are currently capturing and replicating FDsys content.

In the area of communications, LSCM is developing plans to improve communications to the FDLP community. We are examining current communication strategies, and will fully inform the community of progress made in developing tools and project developments. We are hiring more Web specialists, with the goal of revamping the entire FDLP.gov. In the area of education, LSCM has dramatically stepped up class offerings, collaborating with outside trainers to enrich those offerings. We are exploring ways to offer CEU-like certification for virtual training. LSCM

[4] National Academy of Public Administration, *Rebooting the Government Printing Office: Keeping American Informed in the Digital Age*, January 2013.

is in the process now of hiring curriculum specialists. When onboard, this will be a priority. And the community has asked us to develop a mentoring program for new Government information librarians, using established mentor/mentee training guidelines.

We have delivered GPO metadata and content to the Digital Public Library of America. We will investigate and identify other open access information discovery services, as well. We are currently developing a marketing strategy for the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP). This will be a mechanism to promote Federal Government resources both inside FDLs and to non-depository libraries. The community is asking that LSCM develop a repository for depository libraries to share their marketing content. We are exploring that possibility. Likewise, we are developing strategies to more actively promote access to Government Information Online (GIO). Through GIO, requestors can ask questions of government information librarians who are experts at finding information from Government agencies of all levels. GIO is a partnership with GPO providing free online information reference provided by nearly twenty public, state and academic libraries across the United States.

Plans are already underway to develop an infrastructure for the future of the FDLP. This will include planning for ways to greatly increase partnerships and affiliations to add content to the FDLP, and increase awareness of and improve discovery and access to Federal Government information. Partnerships will be geared to improve discovery, access and usability of all Government information, and to ensure dynamic, innovative, strategic services to support Federal depository libraries in providing access to Government information in a timely manner.

The national plan will also include strategies for transforming the FDLP for the digital age. Depository libraries must have flexibility to manage their depository resources and services in an effective and efficient manner that meets their local needs. Access to Government information is a cornerstone of democracy, and depository libraries are essential to providing free access to the public at large. A sound, sustainable, and more flexible FDLP designed for current library conditions and the ever-changing digital technologies will be developed. And preservation of the comprehensive collection, of yesterday's and today's tangible and digital Government information will be undertaken as a major priority to ensure that future generations will have access to our nation's Government information.

Supporting Documentation

This section contains documentation that provides the reader with background to and a better understanding of the FDLP Forecast Study process and final report findings. Found here are the following study elements:

- Library Forecast Questionnaire
- State Forecast Questionnaire
- State Focused Action Plan Template
- Detailed Methodology
- Library Data Reports
- State Data Reports
- Focused Discussion Summaries
- Working Papers
- State Focused Action Plans Summary Report

The raw data collected from the Library Forecast and the State Forecast survey instruments are available for downloading from FDLP.gov. A compilation of the State Focused Action Plans, as they were submitted, also can be downloaded.

FDLP Library Forecast

In order to obtain the critical viewpoints from the FDLP community on the local environment influencing participation in the Program and to support these viewpoints with quantitative and qualitative data, we have designed the following questionnaire. This questionnaire contains open-ended questions and the time to complete it will vary based on your responses. The information gathered in this study is critically important and it will be used to inform a National FDLP Plan and shape the future of the Program.

The FDLP community has consistently provided statistical data to GPO through biennial surveys but no previous survey has asked open-ended questions designed to allow respondents to share opinions about the FDLP collection and the strengths and weaknesses of the Program; the role of digitization and digital government information; cooperative efforts and partnerships; and the future direction of the program. Your participation is crucial to support future changes for the Program and to inform a National FDLP Plan.

The purpose of this survey is to gather information and direct input from depository libraries. Please answer all of the following questions based on your experience as a coordinator or person with primary responsibility for the FDLP collection at your library, institution, or agency, and to the best of your knowledge. It will be assumed you will be completing this survey on behalf of your library and in conjunction with your director.

Please join us in working together for a vibrant and shared vision of the future of the FDLP.

* Respondents can print each survey page as they progress using their web browser's printing options. Before clicking the "Next" and "Done" buttons, a respondent can use the browser's printing options to print the current page of answers. However, language within text boxes that exceeds the size of the answer box will not appear in the printed page. It is suggested that respondents write their answers in a word processor and then cut and paste their answers into Survey Monkey's text boxes.

***1. Depository Library Number**

***2. FDLP Password**

Economic

***3. Have changes in funding affected the following areas of your parent library or institution over the last five years (2007-2011)?**

	Yes, decreased	Yes, increased	Yes, remained the same	No change
Staffing	◯	◯	◯	◯
Services	◯	◯	◯	◯
Public Use of the Collection	◯	◯	◯	◯

***4. How does your library anticipate the following areas of your library being affected over the next five years (2012-2016)?**

	Yes, decreasing	Yes, increasing	Yes, remaining the same	Will not be affected
Staffing	◯	◯	◯	◯
Services	◯	◯	◯	◯
Public use of the collection	◯	◯	◯	◯

Demographics

***5. Is there a distinct user group(s) in your library that prefers digital government information? (Examples include but should not be limited to: Users of the Congressional Record, Historians, Professors, Small-business owners.)**

- ◯ Do not know
- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please identify user group(s))

***6. Is there a distinct user group(s) in your library that prefers tangible (this includes paper, microfiche, maps, compact discs and audio visual materials) government information? (Examples include but should not be limited to: Historians, Users of the Congressional Record, Professors, Small-business owners.)**

- ◯ Do not know
- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please identify user group(s))

Collection Management

***7. If your library stores FDLP materials remotely (in-house or offsite), does the time needed to retrieve the item negatively affect the demand for their use by the general public?**

- ◯ My library does not store materials remotely.
- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes

***8. In your library, are resources made available by the FDLP an important source of both tangible and digital authenticated government information?**

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

Please elaborate

***9. Do patrons use commercial resources (Examples include Westlaw and Lexis/Nexis.) to access Federal government information in your library?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please identify these sources)

***10. The tangible FDLP collection is: (Please mark all that apply.)**

- ☐ A valuable information asset
- ☐ Supportive of the library's mission
- ☐ Viewed as cost and/or space intensive
- ☐ Other (Please elaborate)

11. If your library does not view the tangible FDLP collection positively, please explain.

***12. In your library, is digital government information available through FDsys an important source for federal digital government information?**

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

Please elaborate

Preservation Issues

***13. If your library digitizes FDLP material (in-house or outsourced), where do you store the master digital files? Please check all that apply.**

- [ ] My library does not digitize.
- [ ] Local Digital repository
- [ ] Hathi Trust
- [ ] Internet Archive
- [ ] Other (Please identify)

***14. Does your library plan, within the next five years, to digitize publications from the FDLP/government documents collection?**

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Already digitizing FDLP publications.

***15. Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to plan projects to digitize publications from the tangible collection?**

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

***16. As government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do you anticipate in the next five years?**

- ◯ I do not anticipate any barriers to access.
- ◯ I anticipate barriers to access. (Please identify anticipated barriers)

Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) Projects

***17. Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit.**

	Extremely beneficial	Moderately beneficial	Not Beneficial
Projects to provide greater access to government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys.	◯	◯	◯
Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetaLib.	◯	◯	◯
Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports.	◯	◯	◯
Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter)	◯	◯	◯

***18. Is there another area of service that you would like LSCM to offer? (Please describe.)**

◯ No

◯ Yes (please describe)

Education

***19. Would you participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please tell us what topics would be most helpful to you)

***20. Would you participate in a mentoring forum hosted by GPO for new or existing coordinators?**

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

Affiliations and Community Marketing

***21. Does your library have formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please describe these relationships)

***22. Does your library market its FDLP collection and services to local non-depository libraries or in other venues where members of your community could learn of them?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please describe)

***23. How can GPO assist in effectively marketing the services your library provides?**

***24. If your library has relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information, do those libraries market your library's FDLP collection and services?**

- ◯ Don't know
- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please describe how)

***25. Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please describe these relationships)

***26. Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with other FDLP libraries to provide government information?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please describe these relationships)

Future Roles and Opportunities

***27. Within the next five years, is your library interested in participating in shared housing agreements to distribute parts of your library's FDLP collection throughout your state, depository region, or multi-state region? (Please mark all that apply.)**

- [ ] State
- [ ] Depository Region
- [ ] Multi-state region
- [ ] My library already participates in shared housing agreements to distribute parts of our FDLP collection.
- [ ] My library is not interested in participating in shared housing agreements to distribute parts of its FDLP collection.

***28. Within the next five years, would your library be willing to commit to preserving and hosting a permanent digital collection of Federal government information?**

- ◯ My library would be willing to preserve and host.
- ◯ My library would be willing to preserve only.
- ◯ My library would be willing to host only.
- ◯ My library does not wish to preserve or host.

***29. Within the next five years, would your library be willing to commit to the development of a specific subject area collection and be willing to serve users beyond your local community?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (If yes, please describe these subject area(s))

***30. What leadership opportunities and roles do you foresee for your depository library in the next five years?**

***31. What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal government information?**

***32. Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information?**

***33. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please explain)

Certification

***34. May GPO provide your responses in a cumulative listing to organizers of state or regional level meetings as part of the State Forecasting Project?**

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

***35. I certify that I am the coordinator or individual with primary responsibility for the FDLP collection at my library, institution, or agency and that (Please certify below):**

- ☐ My director is aware of and has approved the responses contained in this questionnaire.

***36. Email address of coordinator, or person with primary responsibility for the FDLP collection, completing this questionnaire. If this email address does not match the address currently on file in the FDLP Library Directory (http://catalog.gpo.gov/fdlpdir/), please update your entry.**

FDLP State Forecast

Instructions

PLEASE SUBMIT ONLY ONE FDLP STATE FORECAST PER STATE.

In order to obtain the critical viewpoints from the FDLP community at the state level that impact participation in the Program and to support these viewpoints with quantitative and qualitative data, we have designed the following questionnaire. This questionnaire contains open-ended questions and the time to complete it will vary based on your responses. The information gathered in this study is vitally important and it will be used to inform a National FDLP Plan and shape the future of the Program.

This FDLP State Forecast builds on the responses of individual FDLP libraries in your state. It represents a consensus of opinion at the state level of the FDLP libraries in a state and should be based on the responses to the FDLP Library Forecasts submitted by FDLP members in your state and discourse at the state level among FDLP members about plans or intentions that are designed to serve the state as a whole. Individuals with primary responsibility for FDLP collections within your state are encouraged to meet, discuss the state and library FDLP Forecast questionnaire answers, and collaborate to produce responses at the State level.

GPO recognizes that there are seven multistate regionals. We are asking for viewpoints and data to be collected at the state level. However, when information is asked about that is not strictly limited to occurring within the state or dealing only with those within the state, responses that represent relationships/agreements beyond the individual state should also be included if relevant. Please answer on behalf of the FDLP libraries in your state representing their collective experiences, their consensus on major issues when possible, and to the best of your knowledge.

Please join us in working together for a vibrant and shared vision of the future of the FDLP.

Note: Where mentioned, state represents state, district, or territory.

Respondents can print each survey page as they progress using their web browser's printing options. Before clicking the "Next" and "Done" buttons, a respondent can use the browser's printing options to print the current page of answers. However, language within text boxes that exceeds the size of the answer box will not appear in the printed page. It is suggested that respondents write their answers in a word processor and then cut and paste their answers into Survey Monkey’s text boxes.

*1. State (Spell out name of state, district, or territory)

FDLP State Forecast

Preservation Issues

***2. If FDLP libraries within your state digitize FDLP materials (in-house or outsourced), where do they store the master digital files? (Please mark all that apply.)**

- [ ] Libraries within this state do not digitize.
- [ ] Local digital repository
- [ ] Hathi Trust
- [ ] Internet Archive
- [ ] Other (Please identify)

***3. Do FDLP libraries in your state plan to digitize publications from the FDLP/Government documents collection within the next five years?**

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Already digitizing FDLP publications.

***4. Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to digitize publications from the tangible collection?**

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

***5. As Government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do libraries in your state anticipate in the next five years?**

- ◯ Libraries in this state do not anticipate any barriers to access.
- ◯ Libraries in this state anticipate barriers to access. (Please identify anticipated barriers)

FDLP State Forecast

Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) Projects

***6. Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit.**

	Extremely beneficial	Moderately beneficial	Not Beneficial
Projects to provide greater access to Government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys.	◯	◯	◯
Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetaLib.	◯	◯	◯
Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports.	◯	◯	◯
Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter)	◯	◯	◯

***7. Is there another area of service that FDLP libraries within your state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years? (Please describe.)**

◯ No

◯ Yes (please describe)

FDLP State Forecast

Education

***8. Would FDLP libraries in your state participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please tell us what topics would be most helpful to you)

FDLP State Forecast

Affiliations and Community Marketing

***9. Do FDLP libraries in your state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please describe these relationships)

***10. Do FDLP libraries in your state market their FDLP collections and services to non-depository libraries or conduct other outreach activities that target the general public?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please describe)

***11. How can GPO assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services?**

***12. Within the next five years, are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please describe these relationships)

FDLP State Forecast

***13. Are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries to provide Government information?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please describe these relationships and with whom these relationships/agreements will be entered)

FDLP State Forecast

Future Roles and Opportunities

***14. Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to hosting a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please elaborate, providing details addressing the specifics of your discussions or plans to host a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information)

***15. Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to preserving a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please elaborate, providing details addressing the specifics of your discussions or plans to host a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information)

***16. Within the next five years, would FDLP libraries in your state be willing to commit to the development of a specific collection area(s) and be willing to serve users beyond their local communities? (Your response to this question is not binding.)**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (If yes, please describe these subject area(s))

FDLP State Forecast

***17. What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?**

***18. What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?**

***19. Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?**

***20. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?**

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes (Please explain)

FDLP State Forecast

Certification

***21. We certify that the above FDLP State Forecast represents a group effort and is based on the responses to the FDLP Library Forecasts of FDLP members in this state. Individuals with primary responsibility for FDLP collections within our state have met, discussed our state and library FDLP Forecast questionnaire answers, and collaborated to produce these responses.**

☐ The above statement is correct.

***22. The following individuals participated in the completion of this questionnaire.**

State Focused Action Plan Template

This State Focused Action Plan may be completed at the state or Federal depository region/ multi-state region level. It is designed to document what states or Federal depository regions have identified in their individual library and state forecasts as important issues and how FDLP libraries are working together to address these issues through shared initiatives and actions. The completed action plan should present initiatives for all Federal depository libraries within the state or depository region collectively and may contain initiatives for specific library types as needed.

Please provide up to five of the most important initiatives that your state or Federal depository region plans to implement within the next one to five years. These initiatives or goals should be specific and attainable, emphasizing what FDLP libraries in your state or Federal depository region want to achieve. These initiatives may also reflect collaborative efforts across states. Examples of possible initiatives are provided below.

Your responses will help GPO in determining a national strategy for the future direction of the Program. Learning about the state and region level initiatives assists us in determining how best to complement your efforts as we work towards an FDLP National Plan for the future of the Program.

Thank you for sharing your plans with us and helping us to build a stronger FDLP.

Please submit your State Focused Action Plans to GPO no later than **June 30, 2012**.

Example:

Initiatives -All Libraries:

Initiative 1: All Federal depository libraries in [state/region] will work collaboratively to promote awareness of and access to Government information dissemination products and services

Actions/Plans: To accomplish this depository libraries will:

1.1 Develop a marketing plan/strategy that targets public users
- 1.1.1 Theme [state-wide interest or event to tie to?]
- 1.1.2 Promotional materials
- 1.1.3 Online presence
- 1.1.4 Library as a place
- 1.1.5 Resources available to users
- 1.1.6 Services available to users
- 1.1.7 …
- 1.1.8 …

1.2 Develop a marketing plan/strategy that targets non-depository libraries

1.2.1 Theme [state-wide library theme to tie to?]
1.2.2 Promotional materials
1.2.3 Online presence
1.2.4 Library as a place
1.2.5 Resources available to non-depositories
1.2.6 Services available to non-depositories
1.2.7 …
1.2.8 …

Initiatives -All Libraries:

Initiative 2: All Federal depository libraries in [state/region] will work collaboratively to develop and promote awareness of and access to a digital collection of Government information dissemination products of interest to the residents of the state.

Actions/Plans: To accomplish this depository libraries will:

2.1 Determine subject of the digital collection
2.2 Identify holdings in state's depositories
2.3 Identify digitization options
2.4 Identify materials already available in digital format
2.5 Develop Web presence for the collection
2.6 Include project in GPO's registry of digital projects
2.7 …
2.8 …

Initiatives –Indicate Library types: _____

Initiative 1:

Actions/Plans:

1.1.

1.2.

1.3.

1.4.

Initiatives –Indicate Library types: _____

Initiative 2:

Actions/Plans:

2.1.

2.2.

2.3.

2.4.

Initiatives –Indicate Library types: _____

Initiative 3:

Action/Plans:

1.1.

1.2.

1.3.

1.4.

Initiatives –Indicate Library types: _____

Initiative 4:

Action/Plans:

1.1.

1.2.

1.3.

1.4

Initiatives –Indicate Library types: _____

Initiative 5:

Action/Plans:

1.1.

1.2.

1.3.

1.4.

We certify that the above State Focused Action Plan represents a group effort and is based on the responses to the FDLP Library and State Forecasts from FDLP members in this state or Federal depository region. Individuals with primary responsibility for FDLP collections within our state(s) have met, discussed our state and individual FDLP Forecast questionnaire answers, and collaborated to document the goals and actions or plans for this State Focused Action Plan.

The following individuals participated in the completion of this questionnaire for the state of _____ (state) or the Federal depository region which encompasses the following states:_____.

1. _____(name), _____ (institution)
2. _____(name), _____ (institution)
3. _____(name), _____ (institution)
4. _____(name), _____ (institution)
5. _____(name), _____ (institution)
6. _____(name), _____ (institution)
7. _____(name), _____ (institution)
8. _____(name), _____ (institution)
9. _____(name), _____ (institution)
10. _____(name), _____ (institution)
11. _____(name), _____ (institution)

12. _____(name), _____ (institution)
13. _____(name), _____ (institution)
14. _____(name), _____ (institution)
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19. _____(name), _____ (institution)
20. _____(name), _____ (institution)

The FDLP Forecast Study: Detailed Methodology

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Overview

This data-gathering effort resulted from an exchange of ideas about the future direction of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) at the 2011 Depository Library Council (DLC) Meeting and FDL Conference. On October 20, 2011, GPO presented a proposal for a FDLP Forecast Study during a special all-day session on "Shared Visioning." The GPO proposal included two survey instruments: a State Forecast Questionnaire and a State Focused Action Plan. As a result of the collaborative discussion that day, GPO staff and conference participants agreed to add an additional survey instrument, the individual Library Questionnaire. Engaging multiple levels of the community in the study was desirable to effectively assess the current needs and future direction of the FDLP.

By inviting all FDLP coordinators to share their issues and viewpoints, GPO hoped to get a better understanding of the FDLP community's pressing needs, goals, and directions.[1] There were 1,201 libraries in the FDLP at the time the questionnaires were released. Of that number, 1,154 were selective depositories and 47 were regional depository libraries. The regional depository libraries coordinate FDLP activities in almost every state, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands), and the Federated States of Micronesia.[2]

Gathering this information would assist GPO in better understanding the issues facing and preferences of all types of FDLP libraries individually and in the states. The resulting data would inform GPO of various initiatives, either underway or planned, in the states and multi-state Federal depository regions. Library and State Questionnaire survey results would document the FDLP libraries' current and forecasted future. The data would inform Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) strategic priorities and a new national plan for the future of the FDLP. The FDLP Forecast Study design, followed throughout the project period, incorporated a mixed methods approach. It combined documented quantitative and qualitative findings from the survey instruments with other normative data and literature sources to contribute to the development of a LSCM strategic plans and a national plan that is a blueprint for the future of the FDLP.

First Phase – Involved the design and steps GPO took to analyze the data generated by the FDLP Forecast Study's three data gathering instruments:

1. Library Forecast Questionnaire (36 questions)
2. State Forecast Questionnaire (22 questions, mirroring those above)
3. State Focused Action Plan (SFAP) (open-ended instrument)

Collectively, results from the questionnaires are reported in two different types of reports:

1. Data Reports (question specific)

[1] Directors were asked to approve or certify the responses.
[2] The jurisdictions, referred to as "states", are established by law, 44 USC §§ 1901 – 1916.

2. Working Papers (topic specific)

Based on Forecast Study findings, GPO identified actions that are: already in-process; doable with current funding and staff levels; possible with strategic planning to ensure adequate funding and staff levels; and those that require changes to the laws and regulations governing the FDLP.

Second Phase – The FDLP Forecast Study Team (Study Team) conducted follow-up focused discussions. These organized discussions were led by an impartial facilitator to clarify and expand upon themes identified in the analysis. They explored various issues raised in responses to the questionnaires. Focus groups provided clarification, broader context, confirmation, and consensus. All focus group discussions were recorded and analyzed. Results of the focus groups, along with survey response results, will inform LSCM strategic plans and the national plan for the future of the FDLP.

Development of Data Gathering Instruments

GPO staff and the FDLP community worked together to develop the three survey instruments to gather library and state responses. Based upon known FDLP issues, a range of questions was developed and reviewed by LSCM staff for the Library Forecast questionnaire. The number of questions was reduced to cover the core topic areas. The second draft was shared with members of the Depository Library Council (DLC), who further refined the questions.[3]

The draft questionnaire was tested by 30 volunteer pilot testers. Forecast Study co-leads selected the pilot testers from demographic and geographic data collected from the 1,181 depository libraries in the FDLP that submitted the 2011 biennial survey. The volunteer pilot testers were carefully selected to represent a subset of the breadth of diversity within the FDLP among library types, size of libraries, their constituent communities, and geographic locations. Library coordinators were personally contacted by phone or email and asked to participate in the pilot test of the questionnaire. These volunteers provided feedback on the questions and the level of difficulty in filling out and submitting a completed questionnaire. The pilot test took place during a two week period in late December 2011 and early January 2012. After successive phases of testing, review, and revision, the questions for the questionnaires were finalized.

Library Questionnaire – Filled out by individual Federal Depository libraries, the library questionnaire explored topics to "obtain critical viewpoints from the FDLP community on the local environment influencing participation in the Program". Topics included economic factors; perceived user groups preferring tangible versus digital content; collection management; preservation issues; satisfaction with

[3] The questions were also reviewed by GPO's Public Affairs Office for approval prior to distribution. The Chief Communications Officer recommended each completed questionnaire be certified by the library director, and stipulated that questions should not speculate upon or endorse changes to current law, although respondents were free to suggest any future scenarios for the FDLP.

GPO's LSCM projects, education needs, affiliations and marketing efforts; and, desired future roles and opportunities within the FDLP. The questions elicited both quantitative and qualitative responses.[4]

State Questionnaire –The state questionnaire built on the questions in the Library Forecast Questionnaires, in an effort to reach consensus of opinion at the state level. The topics focused more narrowly than on the Library Forecast Questionnaire. They included preservation issues; satisfaction with LSCM projects, education needs, affiliations and marketing efforts; and, desired future roles and opportunities for the FDLP.[5] Parallel wording was used for questions on both instruments, as shown in Attachment B. The Study Team recommended the FDLP libraries within each state meet together, usually under the leadership of the regional depository coordinator, to collaborate in formulating their responses to the State Questionnaire. State questions called for a consensus, or at least general agreement, among state coordinators to best represent the state as a whole.

State Focused Action Plan (SFAP) – This instrument provided the opportunity for each state or Federal depository region/multi-state region to document up to five key initiatives and activities[6] that they planned to implement in the next five years. The open-ended format of the SFAPs allowed for a state(s) to present plans tailored specifically to the state or region. Previously-developed State Plans could be submitted, although it was anticipated that states would build upon issues covered in the Library and State Questionnaires and any subsequent discussions. The SFAPs were to include objectives and initiatives identified by the depositories in the state or region that the depository coordinators planned to pursue in the next five years. In addition, states or depository regions could name action Items representing activities that could lead to the successful accomplishment of specific initiatives. The SFAPs, like the library and state survey results, will influence the development of LSCM Strategic Plans and the national plan for the future of the FLDP.

Release of Survey Instruments

The Library Questionnaire was released to the FDLP community on January 31, 2012, and the State Questionnaire was released on February 12, 2012. FDLP coordinators could retrieve the Questionnaires from the FDLP Desktop Web site either as a PDF or Word document or via a link to Survey Monkey. The initial deadline for both questionnaires was July 2, 2012.[7]

Measures to Increase Participation

After the release of the survey questionnaire, Forecast Study co-leads devised a program of outreach to FDLP coordinators to encourage them to complete the questionnaire and participate in the Forecast

[4] Library Forecast Questionnaire included 9 strictly quantitative questions, 16 open to elaboration, 6 totally open-ended questions and 5 informational questions.
[5] State Forecast Questionnaire included 5 quantitative, 5 totally open-ended questions, and the rest quantitative with the possibility of an elaboration.
[6] Some states named more than five.
[7] The next business day after June 30, 2012

Study. Individual coordinators were contacted by phone and email and asked if they would participate in a webinar led by GPO staff. The webinar format was designed to promote participation by discussing the goals of the study, answering any questions, and walking coordinators through the Library Forecast Questionnaire, question by question if so desired. GPO staff were also requested to virtually attend state meetings to answer questions from multiple coordinators in attendance. GPO staff conducted over 20 webinars as well as in-person meetings,[8] made personal phone calls to coordinators, and sent out email reminders to actively encourage participation by FDLP library coordinators.[9] These follow-up reminders to coordinators continued throughout the timeframe that the questionnaires were open.

GPO staff continued providing support to states by sharing their Library Questionnaire responses when requested by state organizers.[10] To protect each library respondent's identity in these responses, various personally identifiable information (PII) was removed as appropriate. Importantly, information was not released to state organizers if the respondent answered 'no' to question 34 on the library survey: "May GPO provide your responses in a cumulative listing to organizers of state or regional level meetings as part of the State Forecasting Project?"

While the community's response rate remained strong, the deadline was extended to ensure that GPO received as many responses as possible to incorporate into the development of the LSCM Strategic Plan and FDLP National Plan. The final deadline for all three instruments was November 30, 2012.

[8] Virtual meetings held for the states, individually or combined, of Arizona; California; Kansas; Illinois; Colorado, Minnesota, and South Dakota; Michigan; Iowa; Rhode Island; Virginia; Louisiana; North Dakota; Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire; Ohio; South Carolina; and Texas. Some general sessions were held for regional depositories, the FDLP community at large, Federal, and law libraries.

[9] Staff made more than 100 telephone calls and sent many email messages.

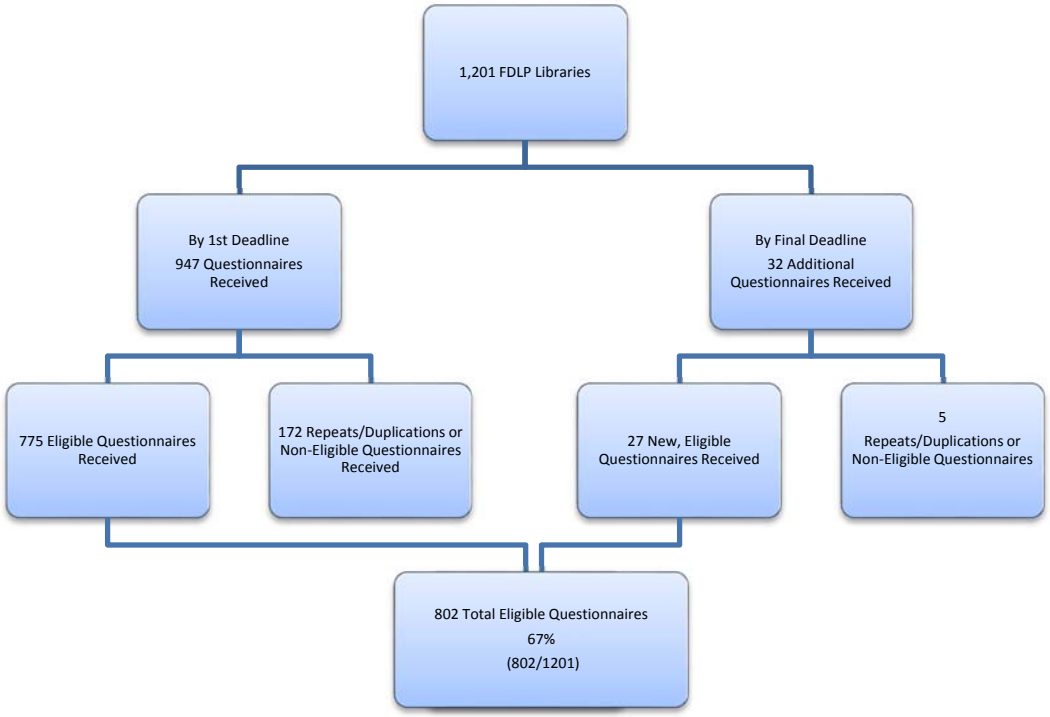
[10] The state organizers who received preliminary data included Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Mexico, Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, and Montana.

Receipt of Responses

Library Forecast Questionnaire

Eligible Library Questionnaire responses were received from 775 of the 1,201 libraries[11] by the first deadline, representing almost two-thirds of the FDLP library community from every "state" or other jurisdiction.[12] By the final deadline of November 30, 2012, an additional 27 eligible questionnaires were received for a total of 802 eligible submissions. Every "state" or other jurisdiction eligible to respond was represented.

Receipts of Library Forecast Questionnaires



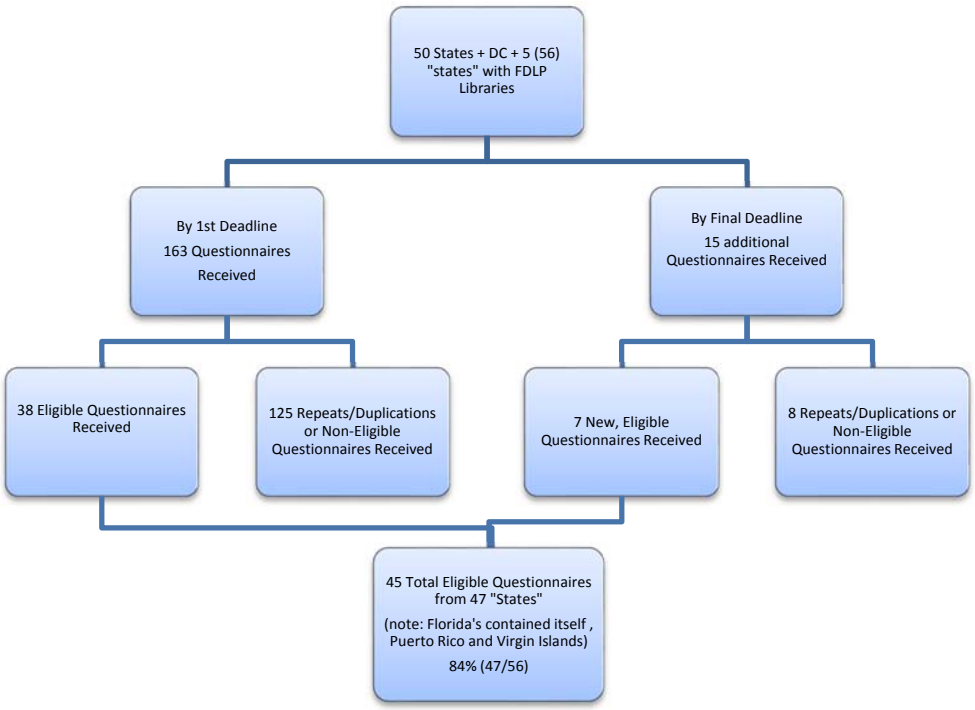
[11] From the FDL Directory at the start of the survey.

[12] The "states" include all U.S. states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands), and the Federated States of Micronesia, 56 jurisdictions in all, as designated by law.

State Forecast Questionnaire

The number of jurisdictions or "states" is 56. State Forecast Questionnaires were received from 38 states by the initial deadline. By November 30, 2012, the number of eligible questionnaires increased by seven (7), to represent 45 eligible Questionnaires from 47 "states."

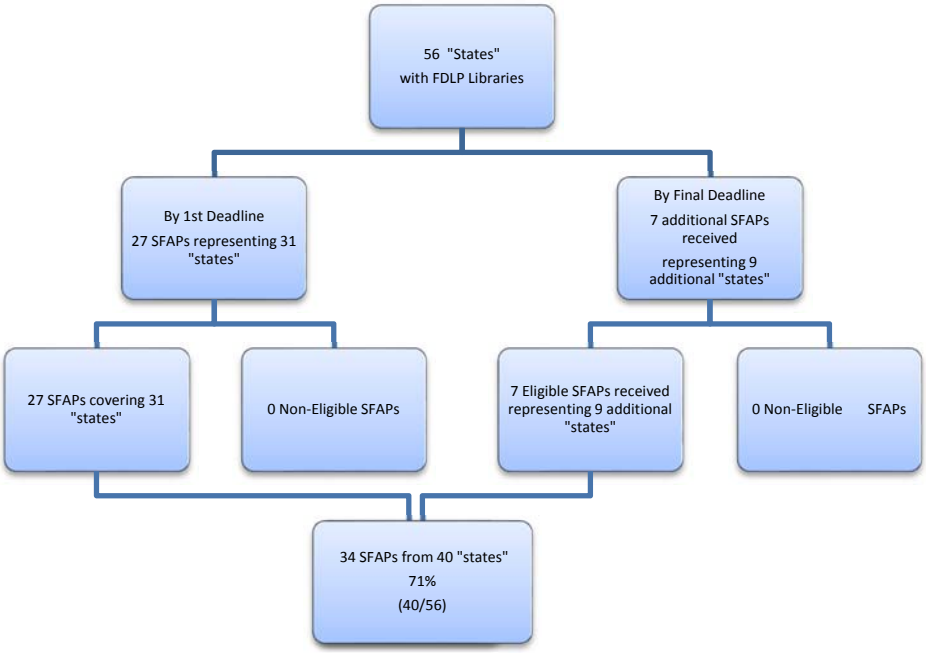
Receipt of State Forecast Questionnaires



State Focused Action Plans

It was planned that the first deadline for the SFAP (August 31, 2012) would fall well after the initial Questionnaire deadline (July 2, 2012) to allow coordinators to incorporate issues from the Questionnaires into their SFAP. By the final deadline of November 30, 2012, a total of 34 SFAPs were received from 40 "states."

Receipt of SFAP Instruments



The deadline extensions predictably led to higher response rates:

- 67% of libraries participated in the Library Forecast Questionnaire
- 84% "states" responded to the State Forecast Questionnaire[13]
- 71% "states" submitted SFAP Initiatives

[13] Florida's responses comprised itself, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands; these were counted as 3 in this calculation.

Analysis Methods

The Business Intelligence and Analytics (BIA) Team was composed of staff from GPO's Programs, Strategy and Technology (PST) Business Unit and was led by PST's Senior Program Planner. The BIA Team thoroughly analyzed the responses from both quantitative and qualitative perspectives, as described below.

Quantitative Analysis

The BIA Team utilized SAS and MS Excel software to analyze all responses. The BIA Team performed the following procedures to ensure control over data quality and to achieve data integrity, validity of findings, and reliability of results. In addition to the questionnaire responses, the BIA Team added demographic data to the Library Questionnaire responses.[14] These demographic data variables allowed analysis across several distinctive groups of stakeholders, including but not limited to: depository type (Regional or Selective); library size (small, medium and large); and library type (academic, public, state, etc.).[15]

The decision of what constituted an "eligible" questionnaire for inclusion in the analysis was decided well before the questionnaires were released. Foremost, eligible questionnaires needed to be:

- Submitted in a timely manner
- Completed in their entirety
- Certified – (for Library Questionnaires, question 35 was required to be checked, and for State Questionnaires, question 21 was required to be checked)
- Only one questionnaire was accepted from each library or state. If multiple eligible questionnaires were submitted, the latest one was used in the analysis.

The BIA Team performed the following steps to create the Library and State master databases that contain both quantitative and qualitative data:

1. Downloaded survey data from Survey Monkey into an Excel spreadsheet.
2. Identified eligible questionnaires, sometimes requiring a careful, manual review to determine which questionnaire was to be retained. This process involved: removal of duplicate records when necessary according to established eligibility rules, and deletion of records that were blank, or incomplete.
3. Imported the initial Excel spreadsheets into SAS.
4. Performed further "data cleanup" by examining consistency and out-of-range responses (for example, identifying FDLP number typos).
5. Added demographic grouping variables from the FDLP Directory to each eligible Library Questionnaire.

[14] Grouping variables were taken from the FDL Directory.

[15] Demographic groupings also included: State, GPO's Sales & Marketing Geographic Region, Congressional District, and Type of Designation.

6. Used SAS to extract the responses for each Library/State open-ended question for Subject Matter Expert (SME) Teams to use in developing their themes.

After preliminary data had been cleaned and compiled, the BIA Team used SAS software to produce high level summaries of all questions, with demographic cross tabulations and graphical output. All SAS created data was exported into Excel workbooks and/or Word RTF documents and provided to the Study Team for their use in creating the question-specific data reports and working papers. The primary analysis began in early August 2012, and continued up to the final deadline, with all preliminary tabulations of initial quantitative data being completed by January 31, 2013. Additional analysis continued until all data reports and working papers were completed.

Qualitative Analysis

A major commitment of time, effort, and expertise was needed to effectively handle the workload of analyzing the various types of open-ended responses. Many of the respondents provided lengthy elaborations that needed to be accurately coded. To properly analyze these responses, GPO created Subject Matter Expert (SME) Teams that utilized a systematic approach to capture, code, and condense the wide-range of open-ended response themes into analyzable data.

To create well-rounded SME Teams that could achieve an un-biased comprehensive analysis, GPO chose team members based upon diversity of experience within the FDLP, and diversity of career specialty/expertise. SME Teams combined individuals with fewer years of experience with those who have long careers in government documents or at GPO. In addition, staff members with significant career experience in librarianship teamed with those from other specialties. Team assignments were made by questionnaire topic and one's area of expertise. Question topics were assigned to the appropriate SME Team.

The following quality control measures were integrated in every step of the qualitative analysis process:

1. Before tackling any coding, in mid-December 2012, all SME Team members attended and successfully completed training sessions that rigorously prepared them to be effective and consistent coders. The Senior Program Planner from GPO's Program Strategy and Technology Business Unit conducted the training. The training included explanations of method-specific worksheets, strict rules for establishing codes or themes, detailed instructions for applying codes / themes, specific directions for consistent categorization, actual examples of completed coding, and supervised practice sessions.

2. Within the SME Teams at least two individuals were assigned per question to allow consultation and peer review of each other's work. SME Teams met weekly, sometimes daily, until coding and analysis were completed. They reported to management within the Superintendent of Documents organization on their progress and/or to solve any problems that arose.

3. After examining the intent, scope, and purpose of each question, SME Team members followed consistent techniques, cross-checking each other at every step. The codebooks that evolved were structured by type of question, but all SME Teams followed similar processes, as described below.
   a) *Reading through responses* -- Each SME Team broke into small groups to thoroughly, read and re-read the responses, line-by-line, and discuss them to grasp common themes and patterns that emerged. Any ambiguities were discussed between the coders. They focused on language used without imposing a subjective interpretation to the response.

   b) *Create response themes* – SME Team members created codes specific to each question or group of questions. SME Team members worked independently, proposed, discussed, gave examples, and compared themes to ensure inter-coder reliability. They came to consensus on an initial list of possible, workable, definable themes. Codes were assigned to each theme.

   c) *Label each comment with one or several themes* –Two coders independently applied the proposed list of codes to responses, on the standard coding sheets provided. Then they compared the results of their double-coding. Sometimes this activity revealed the need for additional codes, to collapse or compress themes, clarification of definition, or a different structure altogether. The coders resolved any differences by discussing the meaning of what was actually said. When new themes emerged, a response was marked for reconsideration, or accommodated by labeling "un-determined" until later discussion could take place with SME Team leaders or with the SME Team as a whole. If the results indicated the coders were not able to code each question the same way repeatedly, they re-started the process until they could agree on the consistent use of codes. To create the most applicable codes for the particular set of responses, the SME Teams repeatedly added, subtracted, and combined themes, revised their definitions, and included examples to clarify meaning.

   d) Review tabulation of themes – The BIA Team received coded sheets with themes from the SME Teams. They used these themes to create SAS user formats. The BIA Team read the coded sheets into a SAS program and created initial frequency summaries for the themes. These summaries along with suggestions for theme compressions were provided to the SME Teams for their review. The SME Teams responded with final suggestions for compression, if any. The objective was to represent the "texture" of the comments in the most meaningful way. Thus, more or less compression took place for the clearest representation of observations. The BIA Team used the compressed themes to modify the SAS program to create the final outputs for the SME Teams to use in creating their data reports and working papers. While creating the final outputs, any duplicate compressed/aggregated themes were removed. This would prevent a single respondent's answer on a topic to count more than once. In addition, themes were cross-tabulated by demographic variables to identify any particular demographic group that could be driving the overall response. The BIA Team provided the SME Teams with Excel workbooks and/or

Word RTF summaries along with the raw data in an Excel workbook, so they could create graphics and pivot tables (which could be used to drill down further into the data) during their data report and working paper creation phase.

State Focused Action Plans Qualitative Analysis

The SME Team that analyzed the SFAPs was composed entirely of senior staff and FDLP assessment librarians. They began by compiling a broad set of categories representing both the initiatives and the action items. They followed a similar process as described above: (1) reading through the SFAPs; (2) creating response themes; and (3) labeling responses with themes that were coded. The SFAP SME Team used the same themes that were developed for the Future Roles and Opportunities questions in the Library and State Forecast Questionnaires, but some themes were further divided or expanded to accommodate the action plans. As was true for all thematic coding, themes were counted only once for each response (state). The SFAP SME Team did not require SAS tabulation and further compression of SFAP themes.

Reporting

The depository library community was kept apprised of the progress of The Study analysis and findings. SME Teams presented initial quantitative and qualitative findings in several ways.

1. *Data Reports* – The SME Teams completed and released data reports to the community at intervals, first for the Library Questionnaire, and second for the State Questionnaire. Individual Data Reports were generated for each question on the Library Questionnaire. Each report's data, illustrated by tables and charts, included the overall responses and responses with various demographics. Data Reports for the State Questionnaire were based on topics, and each report included the data, illustrated by tables and charts, for all questions pertaining to the specific topic.
2. *Working Papers* – The preliminary analysis released in Data Reports formed the basis for Working Papers on thematic Questionnaire subjects. The SME Teams wrote findings, illustrated by tables and charts; identified crossover between question findings; identified responsive actions and next steps for LSCM; and, provided conclusions. This process helped to identify response topics in need of a more in-depth investigation or focus groups.
3. *Focused Discussion Summaries* – Focused discussions were conducted to obtain further information about specified issues. Once completed, summaries of the discussions were made available. Summaries included a determination as to whether the expected outcomes were achieved.
4. *Presentations and articles* – Every opportunity was taken to share progress and findings, including presentations at meetings of the Depository Library Council (DLC) and speaking engagements at numerous library association meetings. GPO's newsletter for the depository community, *FDLP Connection*, was also used to convey progress and next steps.

Overall Survey Confidence

GPO took steps to minimize the type of error that occurs from differences in the way respondents interpret questions. These steps included pre-testing the questions and following up to assist respondents to clarify anything that was unclear in the Forecast Questionnaires.

Training, multiple reviews, and collaboration by the SME and BIA Teams ensured the consistency of theme coding, the completeness and reliability of the data analyses, the determination of findings, and the drawing of conclusions.

Participation in the FDLP FORECAST Study was voluntary. With the ***high*** response rates (67% for the Library Forecast and 84% for the State Forecast) voluntary participation does not pose any limitation on the study's ability to generalize findings.

The overall survey confidence was high:

- Library Forecast Questionnaire Survey: Given that 802 of the eligible 1,201 FDLPs participated (representing all states and jurisdictions) we are 95% confident that the findings and conclusions made from their responses represent the FDLP community as a whole within ± 2%
- State Forecast Questionnaire Survey: Given that 47 of the eligible 56 states and jurisdictions participated we are 95% confident that the findings and conclusions made from their responses represent their community as a whole within ± 5.5%

The methodology defined in this report has ensured the integrity of the data analyzed, the validity of findings, and the reliability of results.

Attachments

Attachment A – FDLP Forecast Questionnaire Pilot Testers A-1

Attachment B – Parallel Wording Used for Library and State Questionnaires B-1

Attachment A – FDLP Forecast Questionnaire Pilot Testers

NAME	LIBRARY NUMBER	STATE	Library Type
Greg Curtis	0235	Maine	L Academic
Andy Lupardus	0492	Oklahoma	L Academic
Ann Marie Sanders	0273	Michigan	State
Arlene Weible	0500	Oregon	State
Camilla Tubbs	0076A	Connecticut	Academic Law
Dana Jackson	0496A	Oklahoma	M Academic
Daniel O'Mahony	0555	Rhode Island	L Academic
Debbie Rabina	NONE	New York	NA
Donna Lauffer	0203A	Kansas	Public
Helen Burke	0302	Minnesota	Public
James R. Jacobs	0051	California	L Academic
Jill Moriearty	0622	Utah	L Academic
John Phillips	0488	Oklahoma	State/Regional
John Stevenson	0087	Delaware	L Academic
Kathy Carlson	0678A	Wyoming	Court
Lawrence Meyer	0054	California	Court
Madeline Cohen	0068A	Colorado	Court
Mark Phillips	0608A	Texas	L Academic
Michele McKnelly	0675A	Wisconsin	M Academic
Peggy Roebuck Jarrett	0645A	Washington	L Academic
Robbie Sittel	0491A	Oklahoma	L public
Robin Dillow	0141A	Illinois	Comm College
Sena Bailey	0199A	Kansas	Comm College
Sharalyn Laster	0477C	Ohio	L Academic
Stephanie Braunstein	0222	Louisiana	M Academic/Regional
Stephen Hayes	0176	Indiana	L Academic
Steve Beleu	0487	Oklahoma	State
Susan Lyons	378A	New Jersey	Academic Law
Susan Woitte	0491	Oklahoma	M Academic
Suzanne Sears	0608A	Texas	L Academic

Attachment B – Parallel Wording Used for Library and State Questionnaires

Comparison of Coordinating Questions Found in The FDLP Library And State Forecasts 1

Library Forecast	State Forecast
1. Depository Library Number	1. State (Spell out name of state, district, or territory)
2. FDLP Password	----
Economic 3. Have changes in funding affected the following areas of your parent library or institution over the last five years (2007-2011)?	**Economic** ---
4. How does your library anticipate the following areas of your library being affected over the next five years (2012-2016)?	---
Demographics 5. Is there a distinct user group(s) in your library that prefers digital government information? (Examples include but should not be limited to: Users of the Congressional Record, Historians, Professors, Small-business owners.)	**Demographics** ---
6. Is there a distinct user group(s) in your library that prefers tangible (this includes paper, microfiche, maps, compact discs and audio visual materials) government information? (Examples include but should not be limited to: Historians, Users of the Congressional Record, Professors, Small-business owners.)	---
Collection Management 7. If your library stores FDLP materials remotely (in-house or offsite), does the time needed to retrieve the item negatively affect the demand for their use by the general public?	**Collection Management** ---
8. In your library, are resources made available by the FDLP an important source of both tangible and digital authenticated government information?	---
9. Do patrons use commercial resources (Examples include Westlaw and Lexis/Nexis.) to access Federal government information in your library?	---
10. The tangible FDLP collection is: (Please mark all that apply.)	---
11. If your library does not view the tangible FDLP collection positively, please explain.	---
12. In your library, is digital government information available through FDsys an important source for federal digital government information?	---
Preservation Issues 13. If your library digitizes FDLP material (in-house or outsourced), where do you store the master digital files? Please check all that apply.	**Preservation Issues** 2. If FDLP libraries within your state digitize FDLP materials (in-house or outsourced), where do they store the master digital files? (Please mark all that apply.)
14. Does your library plan, within the next five years, to digitize publications from the FDLP/government documents collection?	3. Do FDLP libraries in your state plan to digitize publications from the FDLP/Government documents collection within the next five years?
15. Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to plan projects to digitize publications from the tangible collection?	4. Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to digitize publications from the tangible collection?
16. As government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do you anticipate in the next five years?	5. As Government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do libraries in your state anticipate in the next five years?
Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) Projects 17. Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit.	**Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) Projects** 6. Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit.

Comparison of Coordinating Questions Found in The FDLP Library And State Forecasts 2

18. Is there another area of service that you would like LSCM to offer? (Please describe.)	7. Is there another area of service that FDLP libraries within your state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years? (Please describe.)
Education 19. Would you participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?	**Education** 8. Would FDLP libraries in your state participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?
20. Would you participate in a mentoring forum hosted by GPO for new or existing coordinators?	-----
Affiliations and Community Marketing 21. Does your library have formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?	**Affiliations and Community Marketing** 9. Do FDLP libraries in your state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?
22. Does your library market its FDLP collection and services to local non-depository libraries or in other venues where members of your community could learn of them?	10. Do FDLP libraries in your state market their FDLP collections and services to non-depository libraries or conduct other outreach activities that target the general public?
23. How can GPO assist in effectively marketing the services your library provides?	11. How can GPO assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services?
24. If your library has relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information, do those libraries market your library's FDLP collection and services?	----
25. Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?	12. Within the next five years, are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?
26. Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with other FDLP libraries to provide government information?	13. Are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries to provide Government information?
Future Roles and Opportunities 27. Within the next five years, is your library interested in participating in shared housing agreements to distribute parts of your library's FDLP collection throughout your state, depository region, or multistate region? (Please mark all that apply.)	**Future Roles and Opportunities** ---
28. Within the next five years, would your library be willing to commit to preserving and hosting a permanent digital collection of Federal government information?	14. Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to hosting a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information? 15. Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to preserving a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?
29. Within the next five years, would your library be willing to commit to the development of a specific subject area collection and be willing to serve users beyond your local community?	16. Within the next five years, would FDLP libraries in your state be willing to commit to the development of a specific collection area(s) and be willing to serve users beyond their local communities? (Your response to this question is not binding.)
30. What leadership opportunities and roles do you foresee for your depository library in the next five years?	17. What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?
31. What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal government information?	18. What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?

Comparison of Coordinating Questions Found in The FDLP Library And State Forecasts 3

32. Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information?	19. Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?
33. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?	20. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?
Certification 34. May GPO provide your responses in a cumulative listing to organizers of state or regional level meetings as part of the State Forecasting Project?	---
35. I certify that I am the coordinator or individual with primary responsibility for the FDLP collection at my library, institution, or agency and that (Please certify below): My director is aware of and has approved the responses contained in this questionnaire.	21. We certify that the above FDLP State Forecast represents a group effort and is based on the responses to the FDLP Library Forecasts of FDLP members in this state. Individuals with primary responsibility for FDLP collections within our state have met, discussed our state and library FDLP Forecast questionnaire answers, and collaborated to produce these responses.
36. Email address of coordinator, or person with primary responsibility for the FDLP collection, completing this questionnaire. If this email address does not match the address currently on file in the FDLP Library Directory (http://catalog.gpo.gov/fdlpdir/), please update your entry.	22. The following individuals participated in the completion of this questionnaire.

* The following sections have been omitted from the State Forecasts: Economic, Demographic, and Collection Management
*Note that Q28 of the Library Forecast has been broken into tow Qs on the State Forecast (Q14 & Q15).

Library Data Reports

Overall High-Level Quantitative Data for Library Forecast Questionnaires

Q3: Funding in Libraries

Q4: Anticipated Funding in Libraries

Q5: Preferences for Digital Information

Q6: Preferences for Tangible Information

Q7: Remote Storage Challenges

Q8: Importance of FDLP Tangible and Digital Authenticated Information

Q9: Patron Usage of Commercial Resources

Q10: Importance of the Tangible Collection

Q11: Negative Views on the Tangible Collection

Q12: Importance of Digital Information via FDsys

Q13: Storage of Digital Files

Q14: Plans to Digitize

Q15: Digitization Guidance Needs

Q16: Anticipated Digital Barriers to Access

Q17: Rating LSCM Projects

Q18: Service Needs from LSCM

Q19: Training Needs

Q20: Mentoring Needs

Q21: Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries

Q22: Marketing the Library's Collection and Services

Q23: Marketing Needs

Q24: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries

Q25: Anticipated Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries

Q26: Anticipated Relationships with FDLP Libraries

Q27: Interest in Shared Housing Agreements

Q28: Willingness to Preserve or Host a Permanent Digital Collection

Q29: Willingness to Develop A Subject Area Collection

Q30: Anticipated Leadership Opportunities

Q31: Ideal FDLP

Q32: Anticipated Future Needs from GPO

Q33: Current and Future Vision of the FDLP

FDLP Forecast Study Data Report

Overall High-Level Quantitative Data for Library Forecast Questionnaires

May 15, 2013

The FDLP Forecast Study queried Federal depository libraries to indicate their pressing issues, goals, and viewpoints and identify initiatives and needs. This report summarizes the overall response rates for the Library Forecast Questionnaire, including overall corresponding high-level quantitative data. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 1 presents the total number of respondents from all FDLP libraries and the overall response rate. When the survey closed in fall 2012, there were 1,201 FDLP libraries. Of that number, 802 responded, with an overall response rate of 67%.

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate of FDLP Libraries

Total Number of FDLP Libraries	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
1,201	802	67%

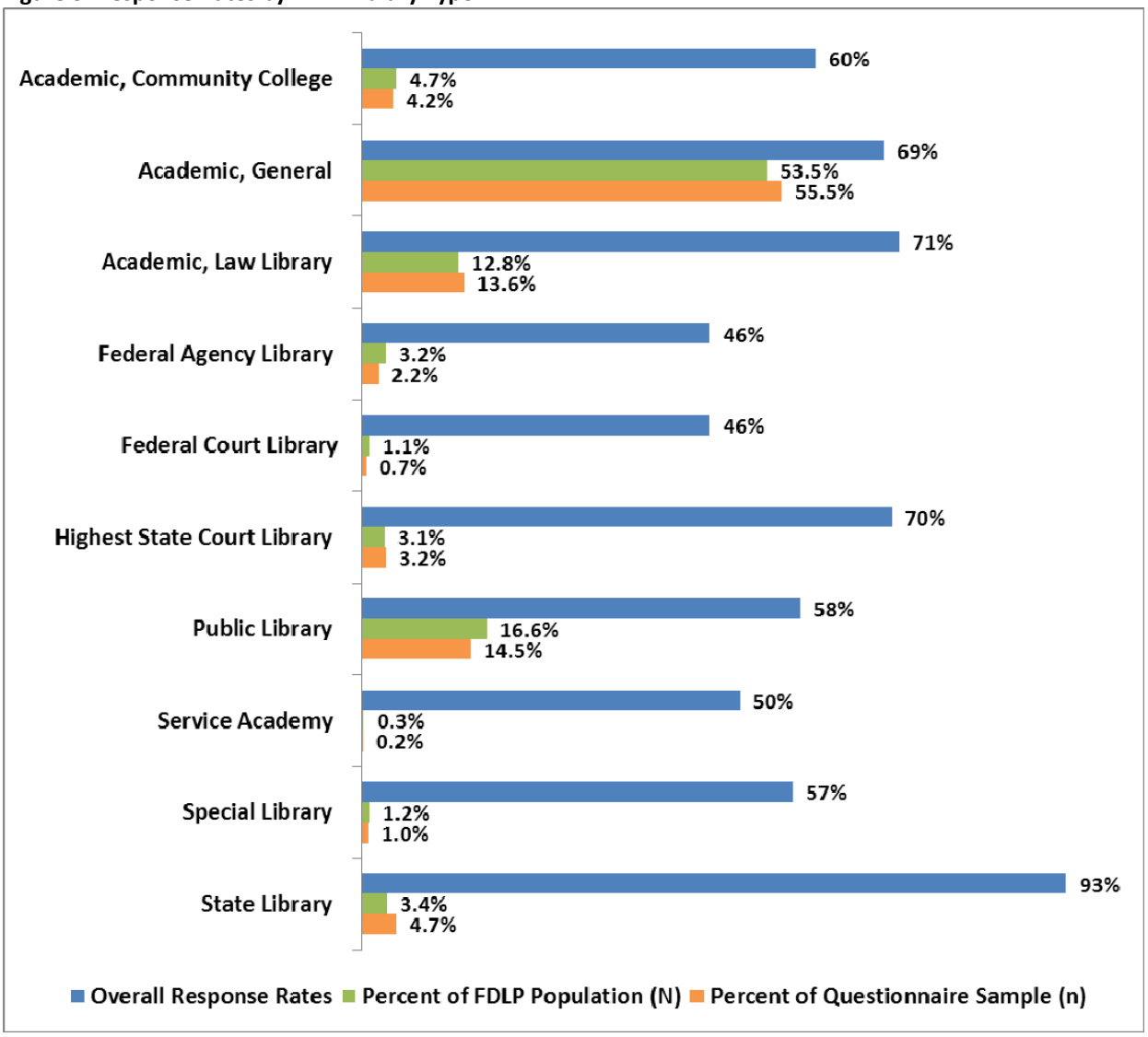
Figures 2 - 7 illustrate response rates by Library Type, Depository Type, and Library Size.

State Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest response rates overall, with 93% and 71% reporting, respectively.

Figure 2: Response Rates by FDLP Library Type

FDLP	Questionaire Sample (n)		FDLP Population (N)		Response Rates
Library Type	Number of Respondents	Percent of "n"	FDLP Totals	Percent of "N"	n/N
Academic, General	445	55.5%	643	53.5%	69%
Academic, Community College	34	4.2%	57	4.7%	60%
Academic, Law Library	109	13.6%	154	12.8%	71%
Federal Agency Library	18	2.2%	39	3.2%	46%
Federal Court Library	6	0.7%	13	1.1%	46%
Highest State Court Library	26	3.2%	37	3.1%	70%
Public Library	116	14.5%	199	16.6%	58%
Service Academy	2	0.2%	4	0.3%	50%
Special Library	8	1.0%	14	1.2%	57%
State Library	38	4.7%	41	3.4%	93%
Total	**802**	**100.0%**	**1,201**	**100.0%**	**67%**

Figure 3: Response Rates by FDLP Library Type

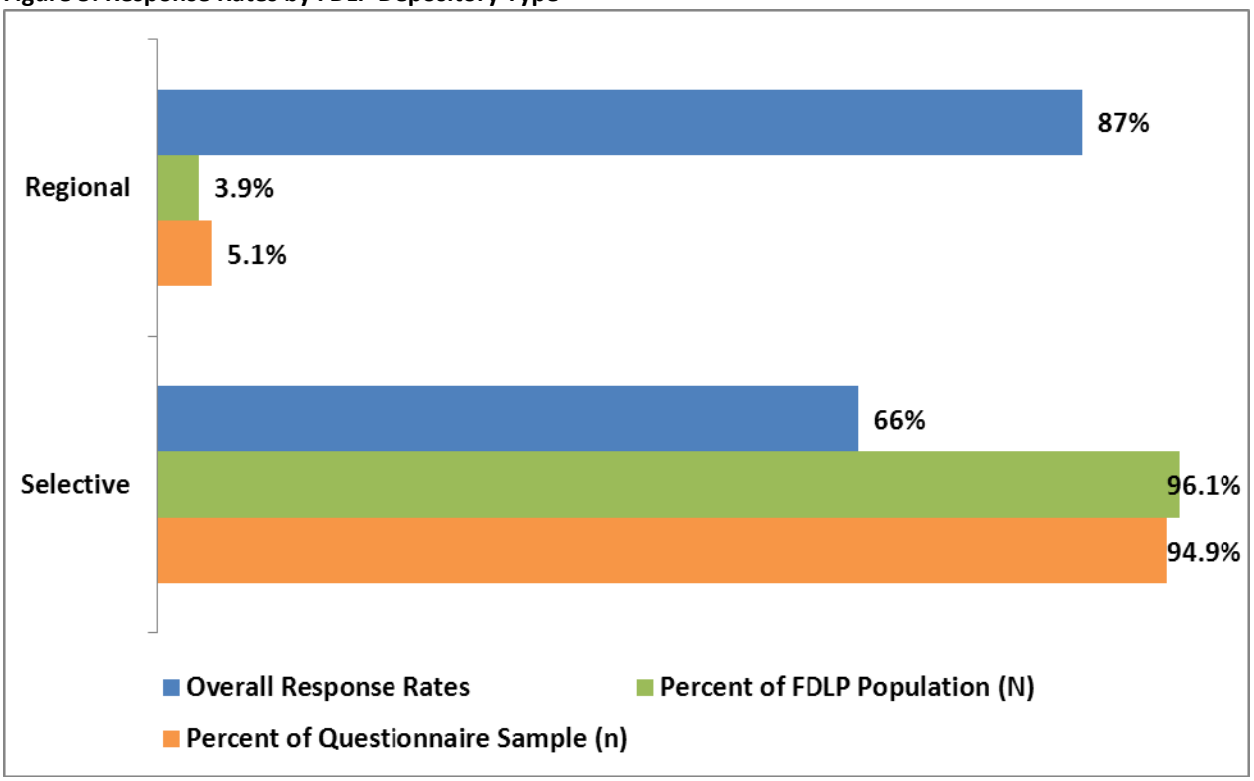


By Depository Type, 87% of Regional Libraries responded to the Library Forecast Questionnaire, and 66% of Selective Libraries responded.

Figure 4: Response Rates by FDLP Depository Type

FDLP	Questionaire Sample (n)		FDLP Population (N)		Response Rates
Depository Type	Number of Respondents	Percent of "n"	FDLP Totals	Percent of "N"	n/N
Regional	41	5.1%	47	3.9%	87%
Selective	761	94.9%	1154	96.1%	66%
Total	**802**	**100.0%**	**1,201**	**100.0%**	**67%**

Figure 5: Response Rates by FDLP Depository Type



GPO defines library size by number of volumes in the collection.

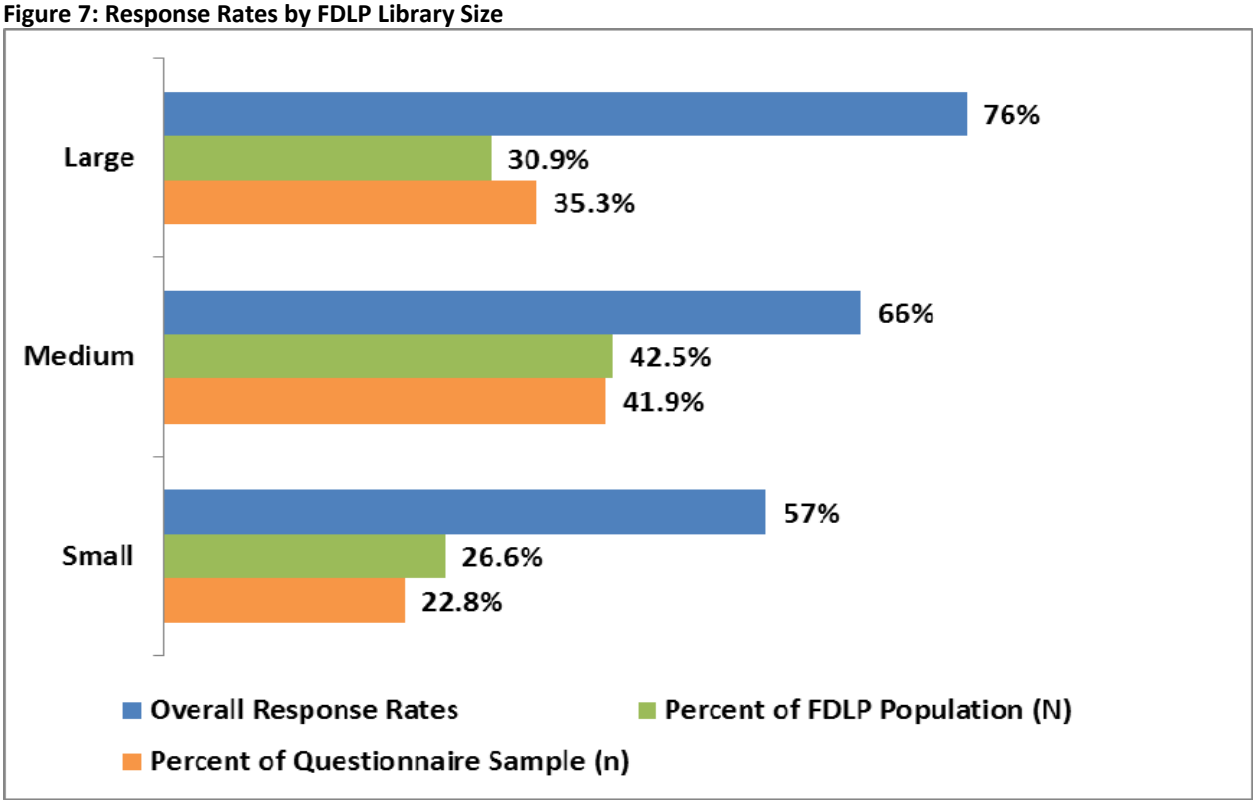
- *Large = > 1,000,000 volumes*
- *Medium = 250,000 – 1,000,000 volumes*
- *Small = < 250,000 volumes*

Large Libraries had the highest response rate of the three library size categories (76%).

Figure 6: Response Rates by FDLP Library Size

FDLP	Questionaire Sample (n)		FDLP Population (N)		Response Rates
Library Size	Number of Respondents	Percent of "n"	FDLP Totals	Percent of "N"	n/N
Large	283	35.3%	371	30.9%	76%
Medium	336	41.9%	510	42.5%	66%
Small	183	22.8%	320	26.6%	57%
Total	**802**	**100.0%**	**1,201**	**100.0%**	67%

Figure 7: Response Rates by FDLP Library Size



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 3

REVISED MAY 30, 2013

Question 3 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire was a three-part question. It asked depository libraries: "Have changes in funding affected the following areas of your parent library or institution over the last five years (2007-2011)?" The depository libraries were asked to provide responses for the following three areas: Staffing, Services, and Public Use of the Collection. For the purpose of this report, the question is reported under three sub-questions. This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 FOR 3A

Question 3A asked, "Have changes in funding affected the following areas -**Staffing**- of your parent library or institution over the last five years (2007-2011)?" The response options were:

1) yes, decreased
2) yes, increased
3) yes, remained the same
4) no change

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 3A, 491 (61%) responded "yes, decreased," 52 (7%) responded "yes, increased," 100 (12%) responded "yes, remained the same," and 159 (20%) responded "no change."

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate

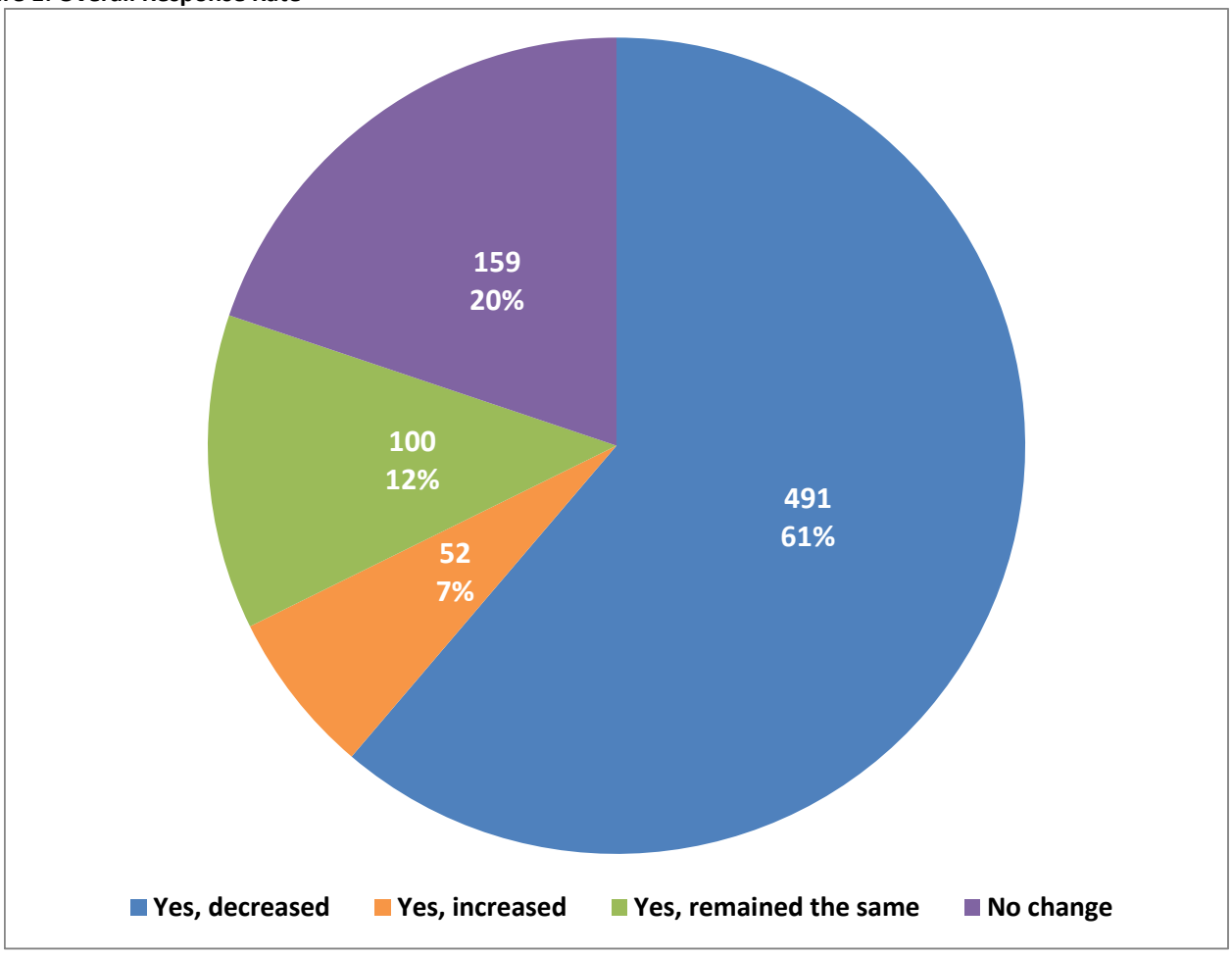


Figure 2 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreased" responses, with 268 of the 491, and 96 of the 491. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "yes, increased" responses, with 34 of the 52, and 10 of the 52. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "yes, remained the same" responses, with 62 of the 100 and 19 of the 100. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "no change" responses, with 81 of the 159 and 37 of the 159.

Figure 2: Response by Library Type

	Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	268	60%	34	8%	62	14%	81	18%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	21	62%	1	3%	3	9%	9	26%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	43	39%	10	9%	19	17%	37	34%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	11	61%	1	6%	0	0%	6	33%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	2	33%	0	0%	3	50%	1	17%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	16	62%	2	8%	1	4%	7	27%	26	100%
Public Library	96	83%	3	3%	9	8%	8	7%	116	100%
Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	4	50%	1	13%	1	13%	2	25%	8	100%
State Library	28	74%	0	0%	2	5%	8	21%	38	100%
Grand Total	**491**	**61%**	**52**	**6%**	**100**	**12%**	**159**	**20%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 3 illustrates response rate by library type for all 802 respondents.

Service Academies had the highest "yes, decreased" response rate (100%), Special Libraries had the highest "yes, increased" response rate (13%), Federal Court Libraries had the highest "yes, remained the same" response rate (50%), and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest "no change" response rate (34%).

Figure 3: Response Rate by Library Type

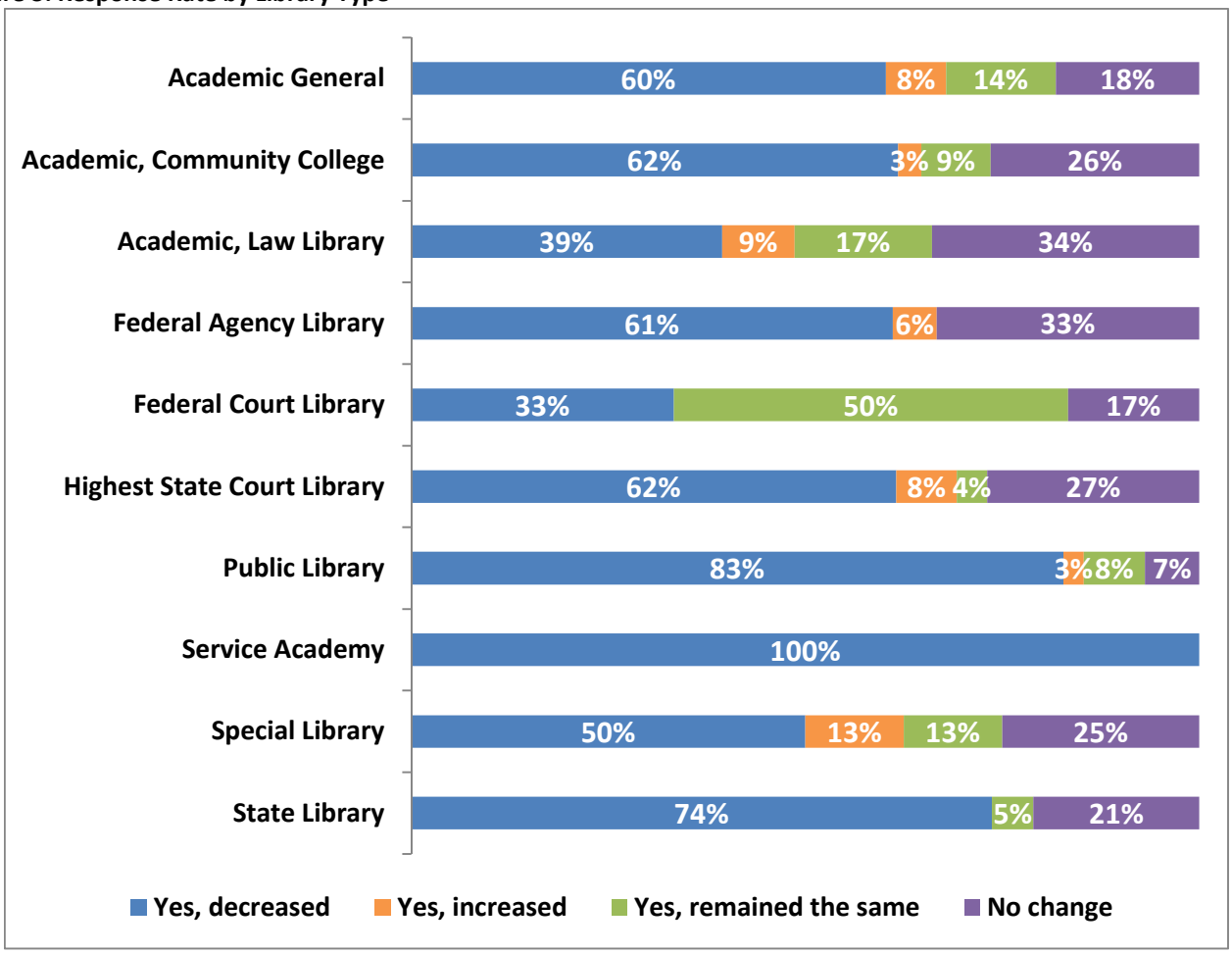


Figure 4 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreased" responses, with 211 of the 283 total Large Libraries. Medium Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreased" responses, with 187 of the 336 total Medium Libraries. Small Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreased" responses, with 93 of the 183 total Small Libraries.

Figure 4: Responses by Library Size

	Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	211	75%	14	5%	25	9%	33	12%	283	100%
Medium	187	56%	24	7%	47	14%	78	23%	336	100%
Small	93	51%	14	8%	28	15%	48	26%	183	100%
Grand Total	**491**	**61%**	**52**	**6%**	**100**	**12%**	**159**	**20%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 5 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes, decreased" response rate (75%). Small Libraries had the highest "yes, increased" response rate (8%). Small Libraries also had the highest "yes, remained the same" response rate (15%) and "no change" response rate (26%).

Figure 5: Response Rates by Library Size

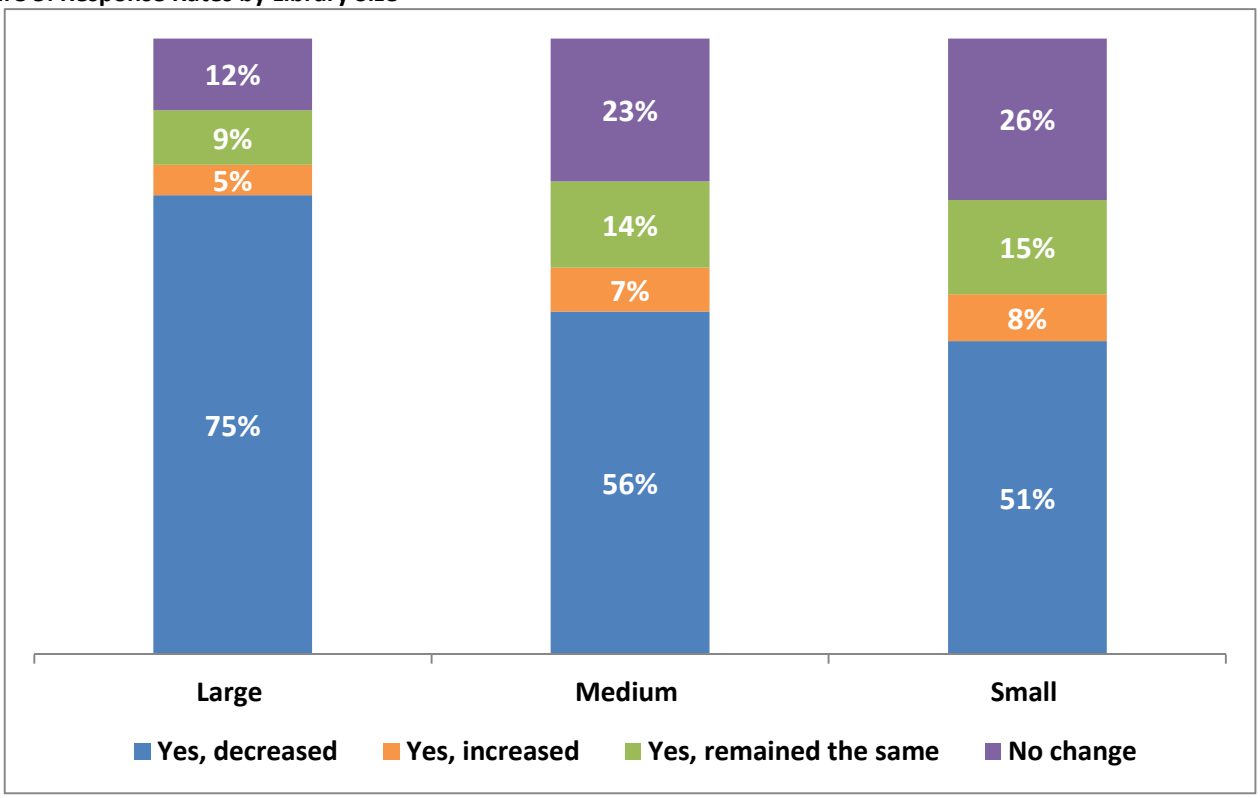


Figure 6 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreased" responses, with 30 of the 41 total Regional Libraries. Selective Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreased" responses, with 461 of the 761 total Selective Libraries.

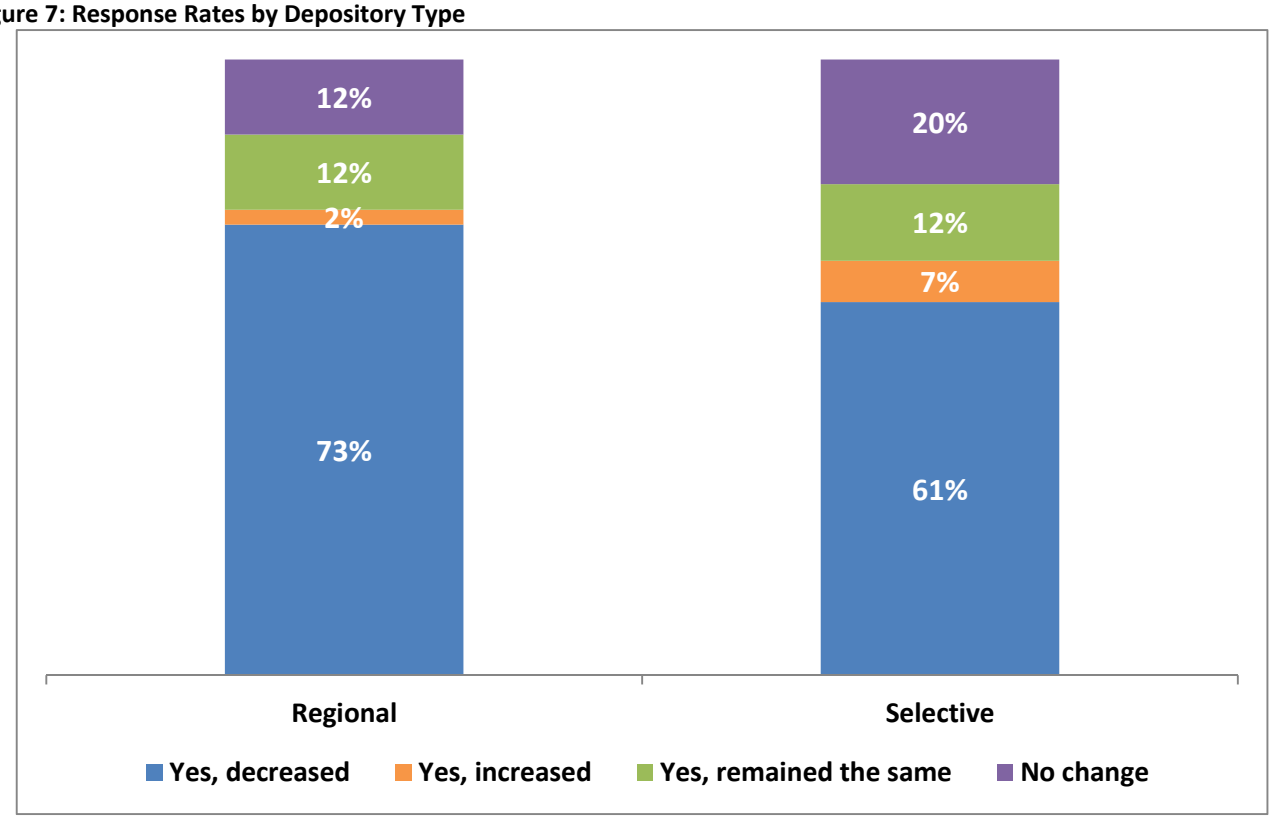
Figure 6: Responses by Depository Type

	Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	30	73%	1	2%	5	12%	5	12%	41	100%
Selective	461	61%	51	7%	95	12%	154	20%	761	100%
Grand Total	**491**	**61%**	**52**	**6%**	**100**	**12%**	**159**	**20%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 7 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes, decreased" response rate (73%) than Selective Libraries (61%). Selective Libraries had a higher "yes, increased" response rate (7%) and "no change" response rate (20%) than Regional Libraries (2%) and (12%). Both Regional Libraries and Selective Libraries had the same "yes, remained the same" response rates (12%).

Figure 7: Response Rates by Depository Type



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

29 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, decreased," 1 of 40 Large Regionals responded "yes, increased," and 5 of 40 responded "yes, remained the same" and "no change" to Question 3A. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded "yes, decreased."

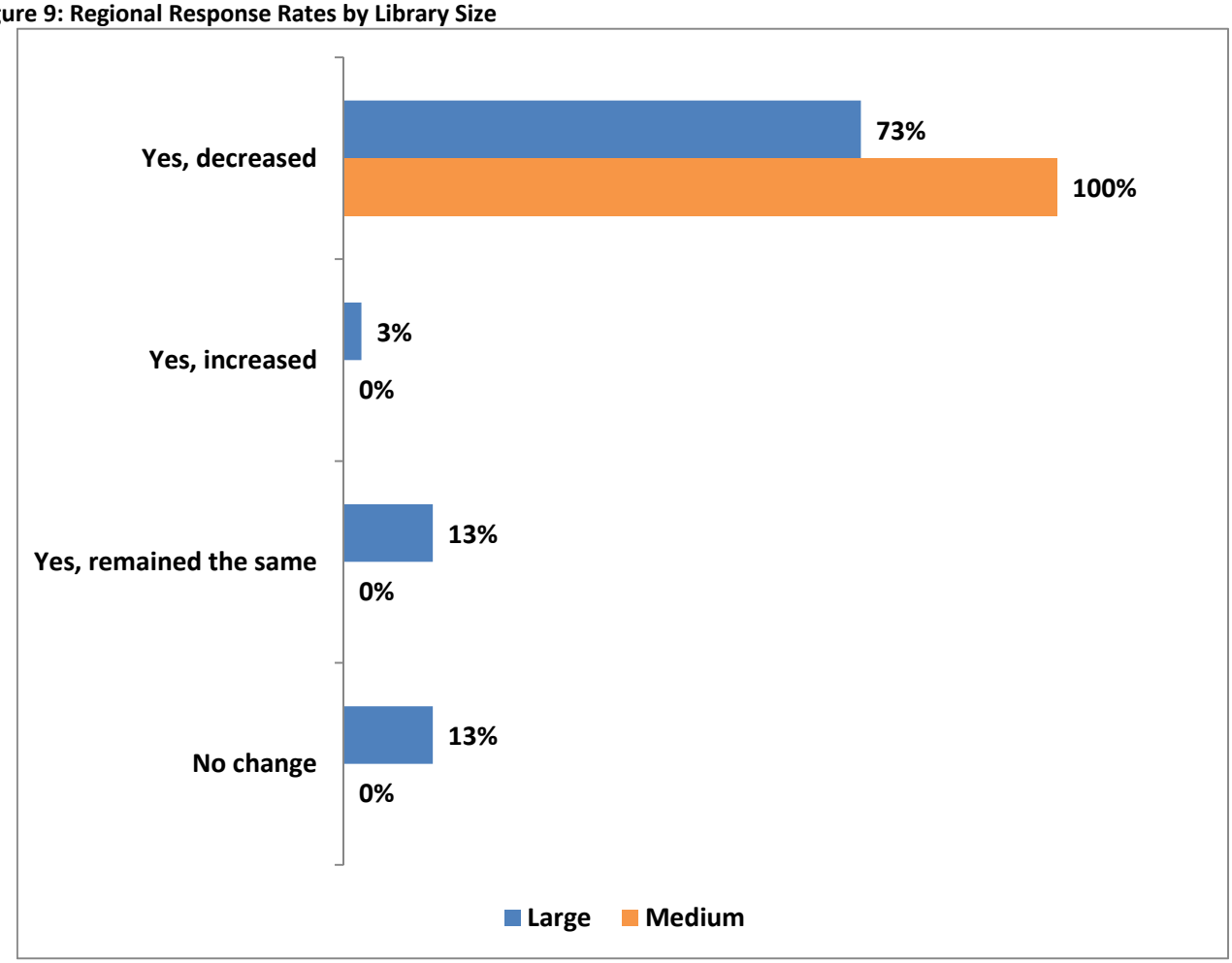
182 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 186 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 93 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, decreased." 13 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 24 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 14 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, increased." In addition, 20 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 47 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 28 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, remained the same." Finally, 28 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 78 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 48 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "no change."

Figure 8: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	29	73%	1	3%	5	13%	5	13%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**30**	**73%**	**1**	**2%**	**5**	**12%**	**5**	**12%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	182	75%	13	5%	20	8%	28	12%	243	100%
	Medium	186	56%	24	7%	47	14%	78	23%	335	100%
	Small	93	51%	14	8%	28	15%	48	26%	183	100%
Selective Total		**461**	**61%**	**51**	**7%**	**95**	**12%**	**154**	**20%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**491**	**61%**	**52**	**6%**	**100**	**12%**	**159**	**20%**	**802**	**100%**

Medium Regional Libraries had the highest "yes, decreased" response rate (100%). Large Regional Libraries had the highest "yes, increased" response rate (3%), "yes, remained the same" response rate (13%) and "no change" response rate (13%).

Figure 9: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest "yes, decreased" response rate (75%). Small Selective Libraries had the highest "yes, increased" response rate (8%), "yes, remained the same" response rate (15%), and "no change" response rate (26%).

Figure 10: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

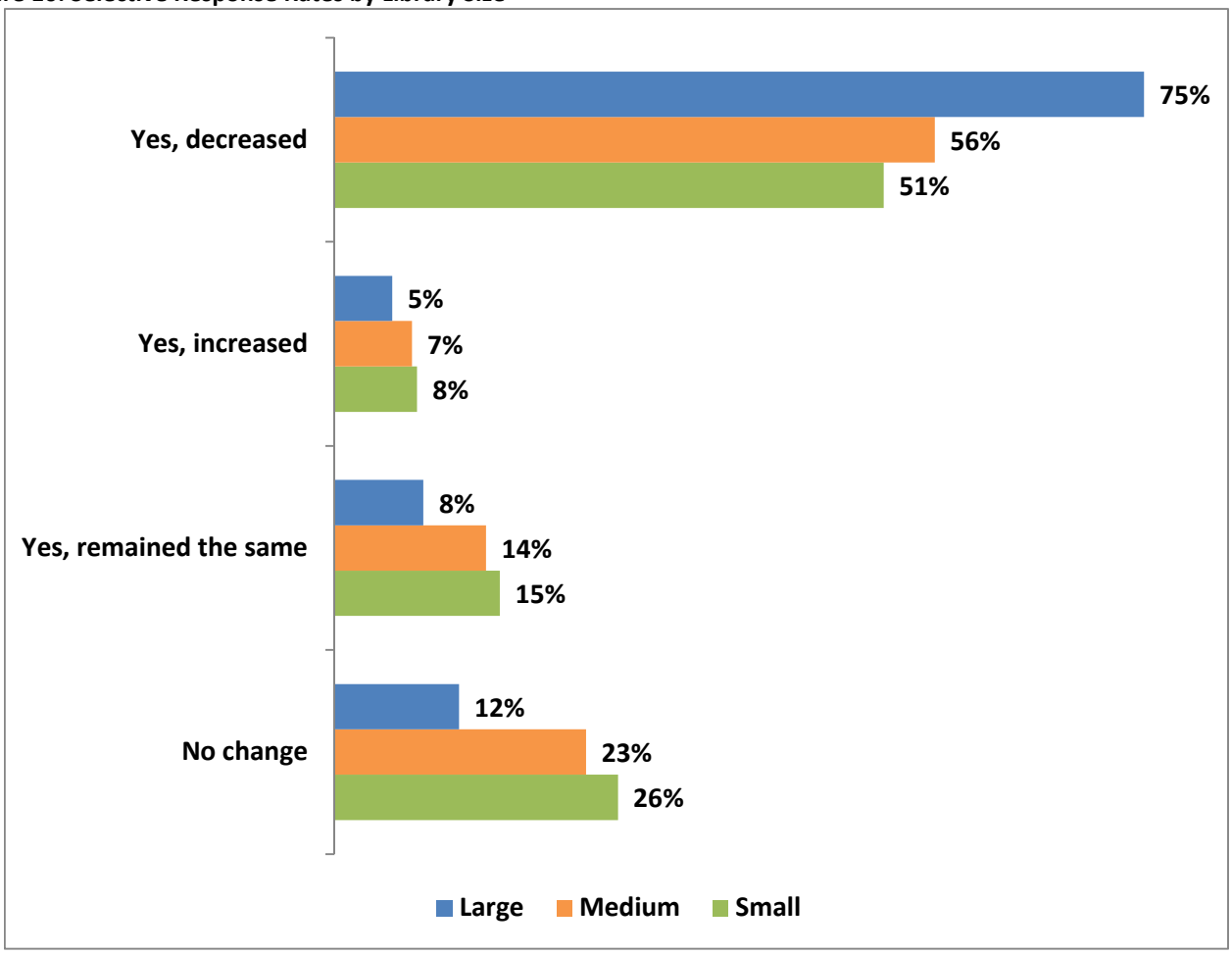


Figure 11, 12, and 13 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional Libraries, "yes, decreased" responses were the highest number of responses for all library types.

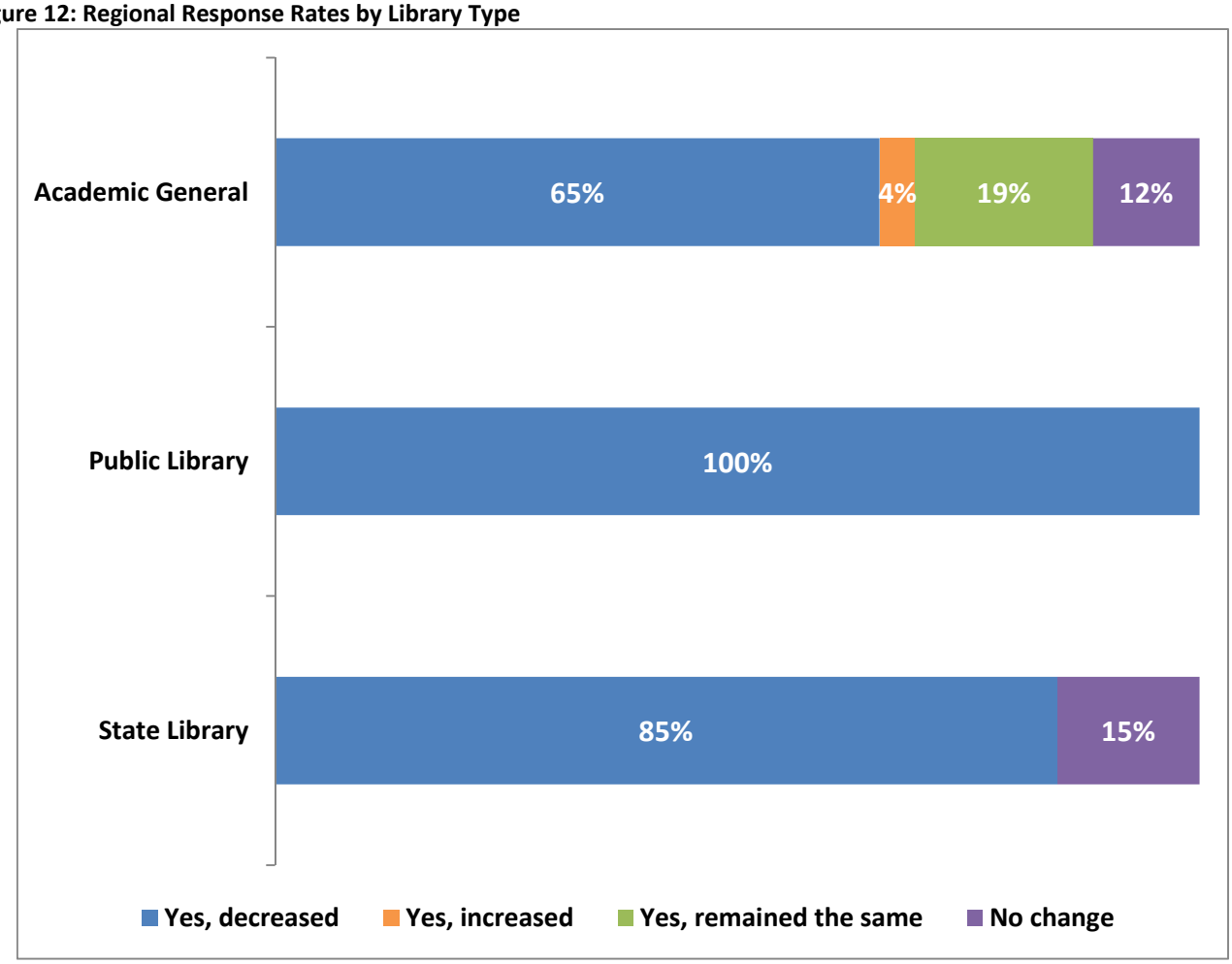
Among Selective Libraries, "yes, decreased" responses were the highest number of responses for almost all library types. Selective Federal Court Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remained the same."

Figure 11: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	17	65%	1	4%	5	19%	3	12%	26	100%
	Public Library	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	11	85%	0	0%	0	0%	2	15%	13	100%
Regional Total		**30**	**73%**	**1**	**2%**	**5**	**12%**	**5**	**12%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	251	60%	33	8%	57	14%	78	19%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	21	62%	1	3%	3	9%	9	26%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	43	39%	10	9%	19	17%	37	34%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	11	61%	1	6%	0	0%	6	33%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	2	33%	0	0%	3	50%	1	17%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	16	62%	2	8%	1	4%	7	27%	26	100%
	Public Library	94	82%	3	3%	9	8%	8	7%	114	100%
	Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	4	50%	1	13%	1	13%	2	25%	8	100%
	State Library	17	68%	0	0%	2	8%	6	24%	25	100%
Selective Total		**461**	**61%**	**51**	**7%**	**95**	**12%**	**154**	**20%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**491**	**61%**	**52**	**6%**	**100**	**12%**	**159**	**20%**	**802**	**100%**

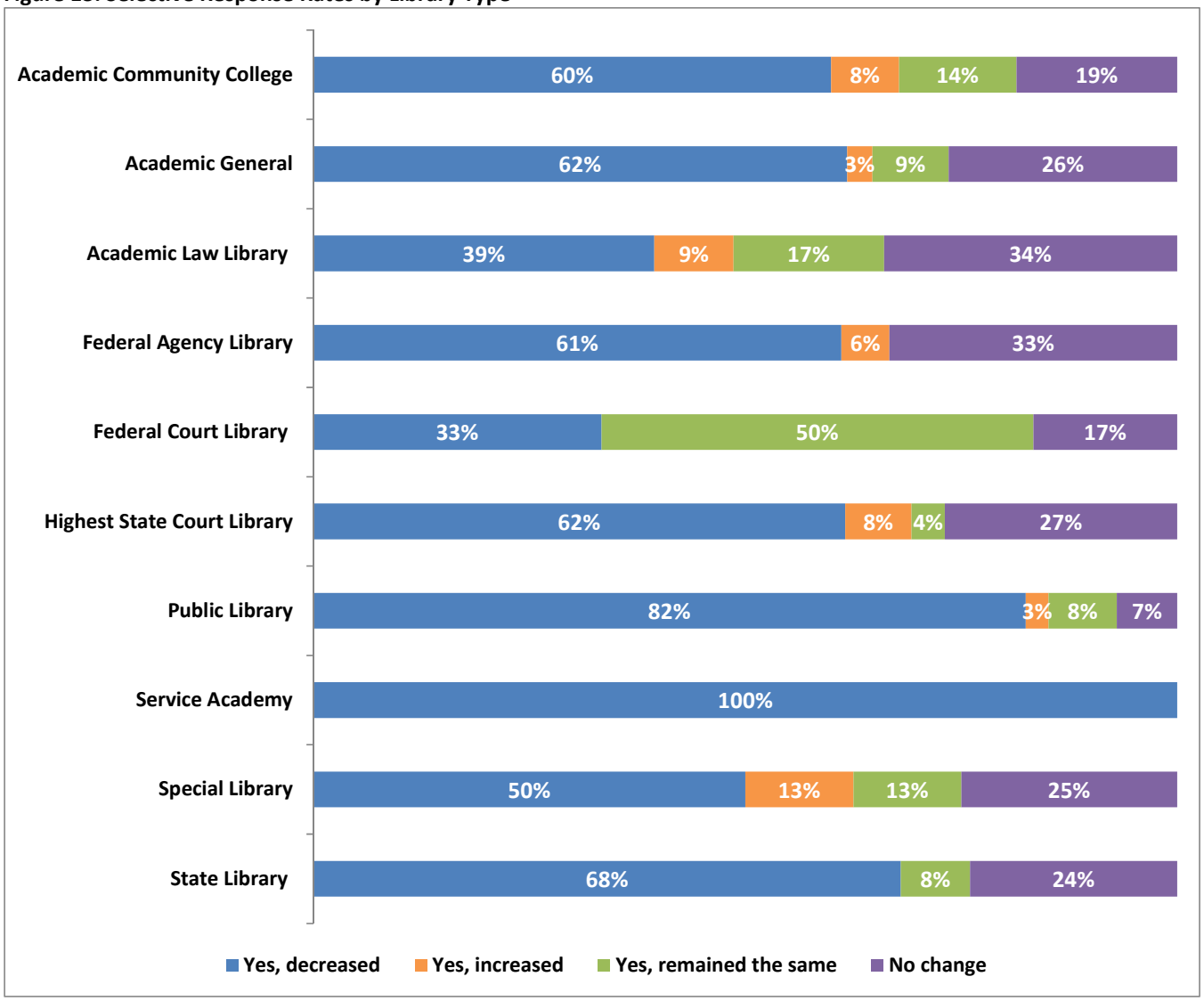
Of Regional Libraries, Public Libraries (100%) had the highest rate of “yes, decreased” responses, Academic General Libraries (4%) had the highest rate of “yes, increased” responses and (19%) “yes, remained the same” responses, and State Libraries (15%) had the highest rate of “no change” responses.

Figure 12: Regional Response Rates by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, Service Academies (100%) had the highest rate of "yes, decreased" responses, Special Libraries (13%) had the highest rate of "yes, increased" responses, Federal Court Libraries (50%) had the highest rate of "yes, remained the same" responses, and Academic, Law Libraries (34%) had the highest rate of "no change" responses.

Figure 13: Selective Response Rates by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS FOR 3B

Question 3B asked, "Have changes in funding affected the following areas -**Service**s- of your parent library or institution over the last five years (2007-2011)?" The response options were:

1) yes, decreased
2) yes, increased
3) yes, remained the same
4) no change

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 3B, 195 (24%) responded "yes, decreased," 150 (19%) responded "yes, increased," 231 (29%) responded "yes, remained the same," and 226 (28%) responded "no change."

Figure 14: Overall Response Rate

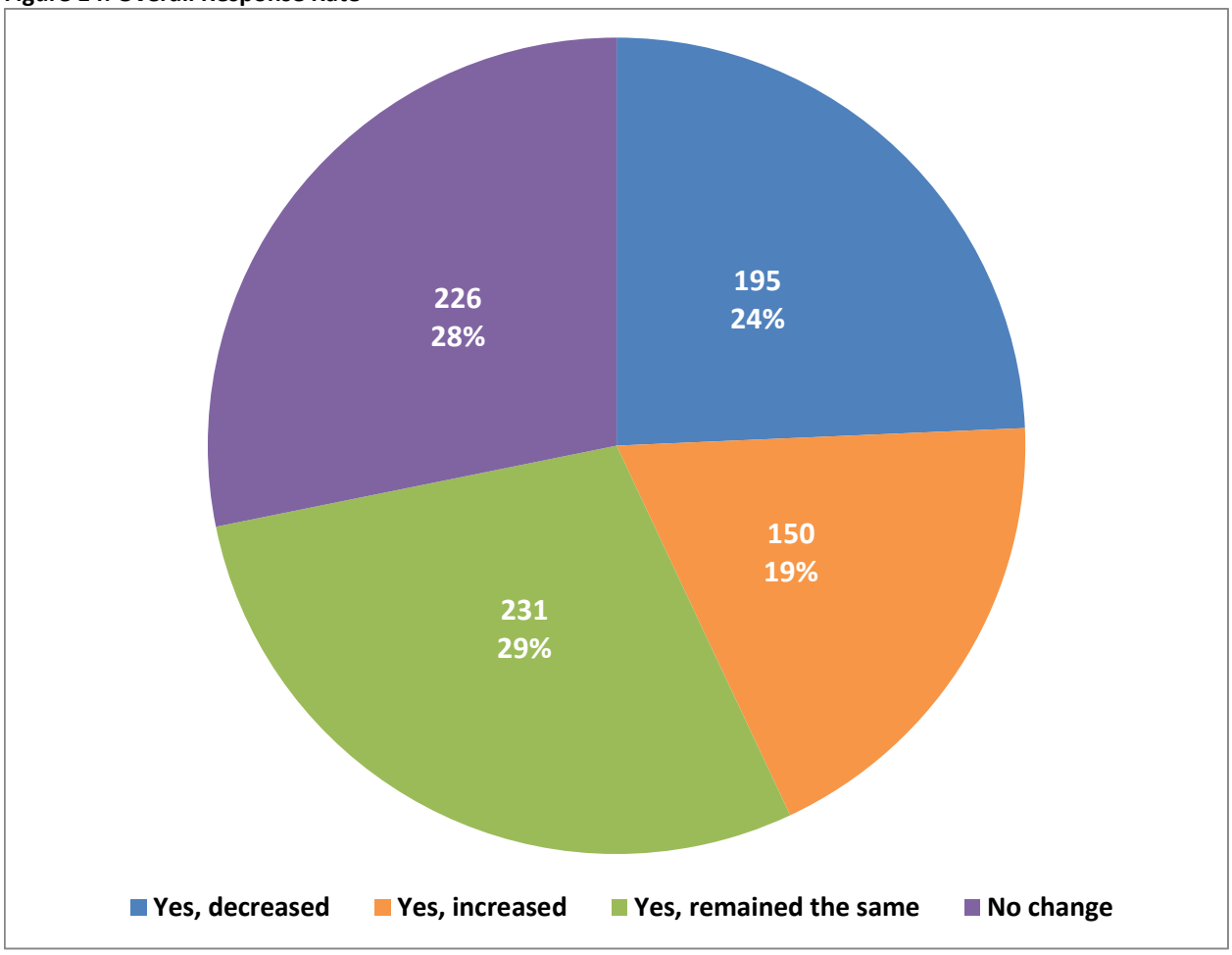


Figure 15 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreased" responses, with 97 of the 195, and 51 of the 195. Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, increased" responses, with 97 of the 150, and 20 of the 150. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "yes, remained the same" responses, with 136 of the 331 and 33 of the 331. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "no change" responses, with 115 of the 226 and 51 of the 226.

Figure 15: Responses by Library Type

	Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	97	22%	97	22%	136	31%	115	26%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	9	26%	4	12%	7	21%	14	41%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	8	7%	17	16%	33	30%	51	47%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	3	17%	3	17%	3	17%	9	50%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	4	67%	2	33%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	8	31%	4	15%	7	27%	7	27%	26	100%
Public Library	51	44%	20	17%	29	25%	16	14%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	1	13%	1	13%	2	25%	4	50%	8	100%
State Library	18	47%	4	11%	8	21%	8	21%	38	100%
Grand Total	**195**	**24%**	**150**	**19%**	**231**	**29%**	**226**	**28%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 16 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

State Libraries had the highest "yes, decreased" response rate (47%), Academic General Libraries had the highest "yes, increased" response rate (22%), Service Academies had the highest "yes, remained the same" response rate (100%), and Federal Agency and Special Libraries had the highest "no change" response rate (50%).

Figure 16: Response Rates by Library Type

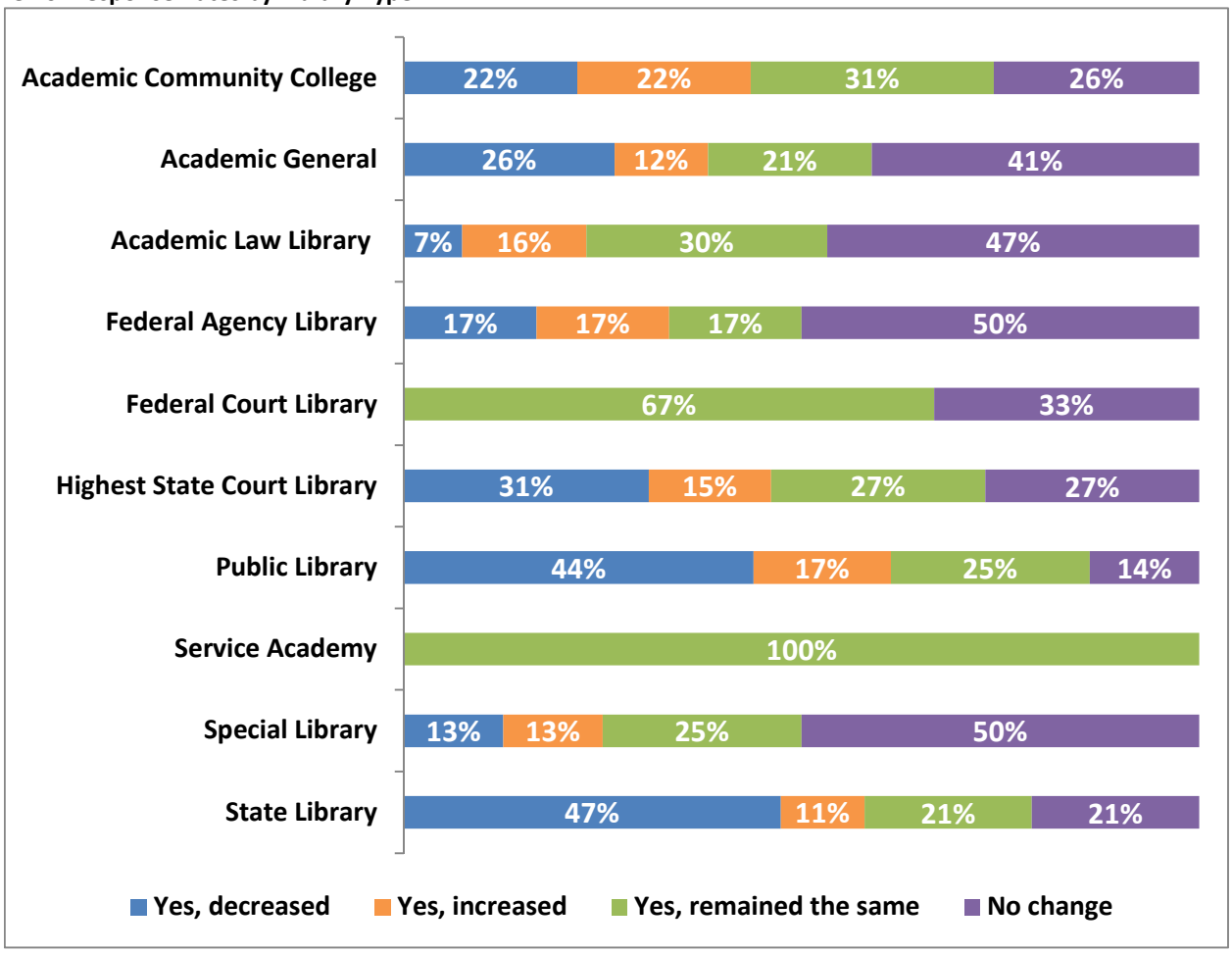


Figure 17 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, decreased," with 87 of the 283 total Large Libraries. Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for "no change," with 103 of the 336 total Medium Libraries. Small Libraries had the highest number of responses for "no change," with 68 of the 183 total Small Libraries.

Figure 17: Responses by Library Size

	Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	87	31%	59	21%	82	29%	55	19%	283	100%
Medium	71	21%	66	20%	96	29%	103	31%	336	100%
Small	37	20%	25	14%	53	29%	68	37%	183	100%
Grand Total	**195**	**24%**	**150**	**19%**	**231**	**29%**	**226**	**28%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 18 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes, decreased" response rate (31%). Large Libraries also had the highest "yes, increased" response rate (21%). Large, Medium, and Small Libraries had the same "yes, remained the same" response rates (29%). Small Libraries had the highest "no change" response rate (37%).

Figure 18: Response Rates by Library Size

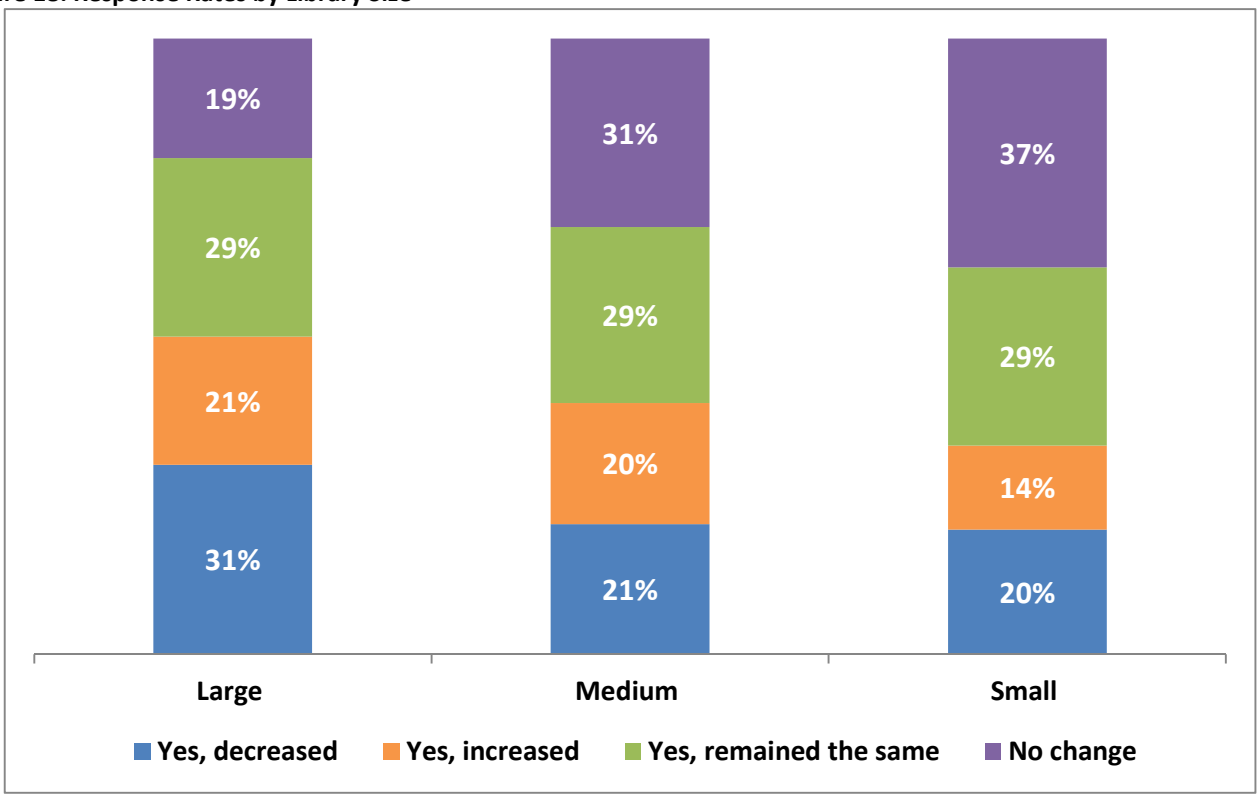


Figure 19 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreased" responses, with 16 of the 41 total Regional Libraries. Selective Libraries had the highest number of "yes, remained the same" responses, with 219 of the 761 total Selective Libraries.

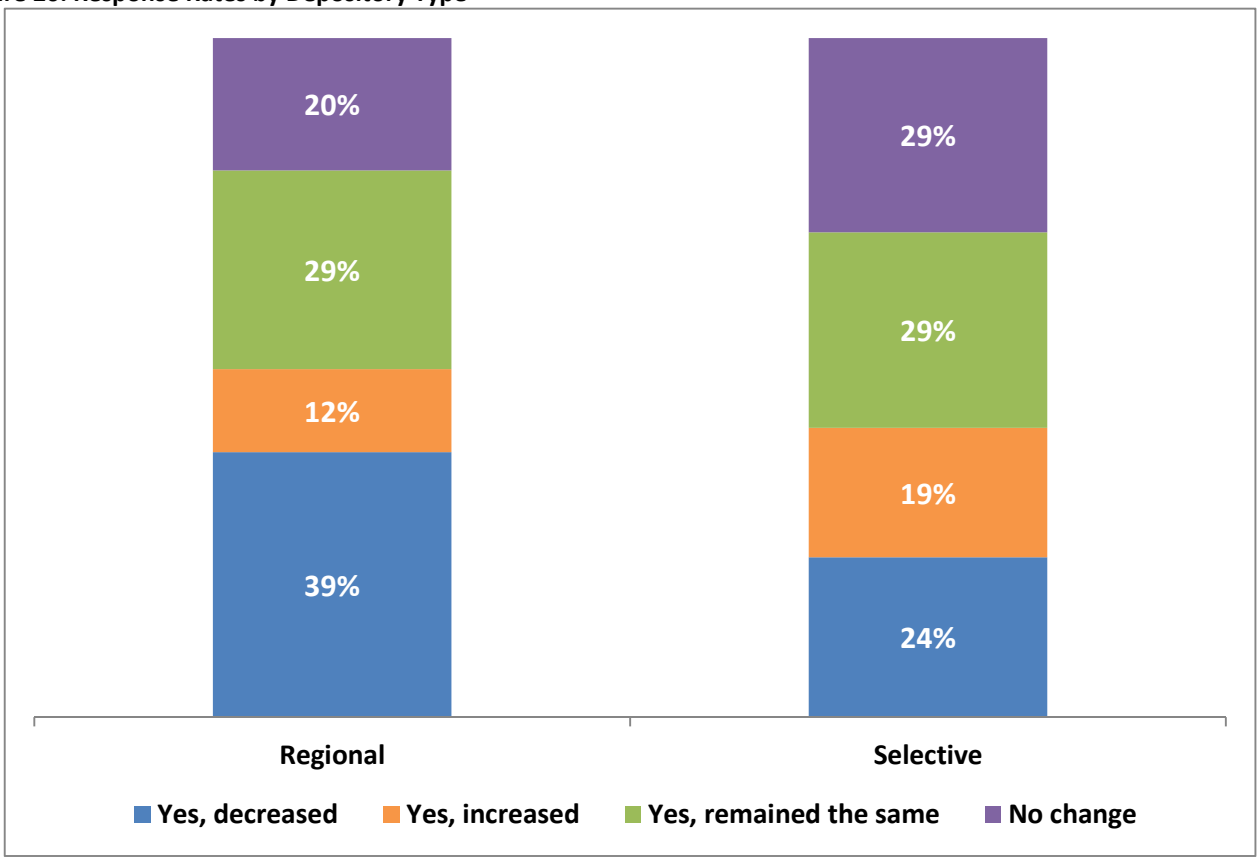
Figure 19: Responses by Depository Type

	Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	16	39%	5	12%	12	29%	8	20%	41	100%
Selective	179	24%	145	19%	219	29%	218	29%	761	100%
Grand Total	**195**	**24%**	**150**	**19%**	**231**	**29%**	**226**	**28%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 20 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes, decreased" response rate (39%) than Selective Libraries (24%). Selective Libraries had a higher "yes, increased" response rate (19%) and "no change" response rate (29%) than Regional Libraries (12%) and (20%). Both Regional Libraries and Selective Libraries had the same "yes, remained the same" response rates (29%).

Figure 20: Response Rates by Depository Type



Figures 21, 22, and 23 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size for all 802 respondents.

16 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, decreased," 5 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, increased," 11 of 40 responded "yes, remained the same," and 8 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "no change" to Question 3B. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded "yes, remained the same."

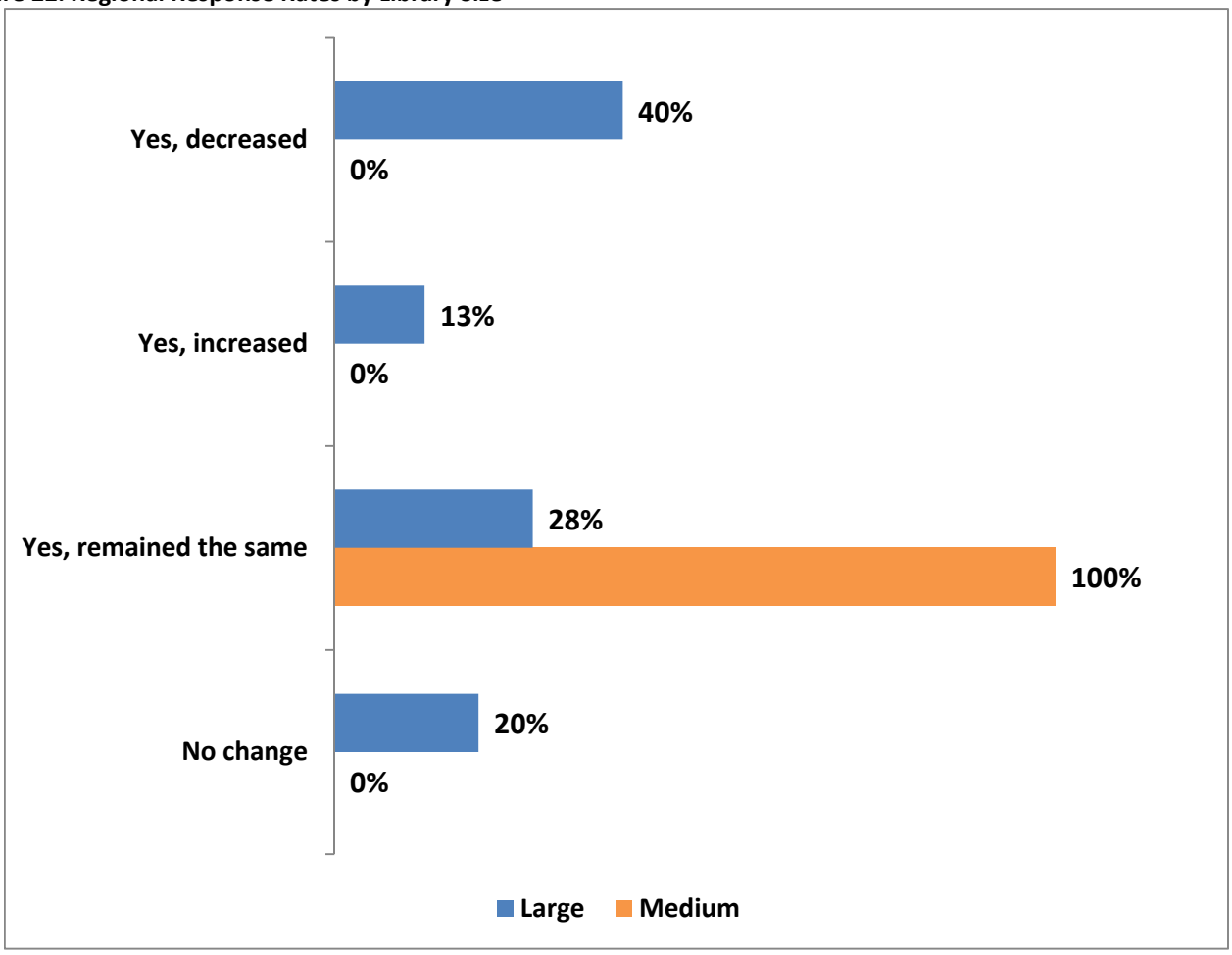
71 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 71 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 37 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, decreased." 54 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 66 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 25 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, increased." In addition, 71 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 95 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 53 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, remained the same." Finally, 47 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 103 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 68 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "no, change."

Figure 21: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	16	40%	5	13%	11	28%	8	20%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**16**	**39%**	**5**	**12%**	**12**	**29%**	**8**	**20%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	71	29%	54	22%	71	29%	47	19%	243	100%
	Medium	71	21%	66	20%	95	28%	103	31%	335	100%
	Small	37	20%	25	14%	53	29%	68	37%	183	100%
Selective Total		**179**	**24%**	**145**	**19%**	**219**	**29%**	**218**	**29%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**195**	**24%**	**150**	**19%**	**231**	**29%**	**226**	**28%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had the highest “yes, decreased” response rate (40%), “yes, increased” response rate (13%), and “no change” response rate (20%). Medium Regional Libraries had the highest “yes, remained the same” response rate (100%).

Figure 22: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest "yes, decreased" response rate (29%) and "yes, increased" response rate (22%). Large and Medium Selective Libraries had the highest "yes, remained the same" response rates (29%). Small Selective Libraries had the highest "no change" response rate (37%).

Figure 23: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

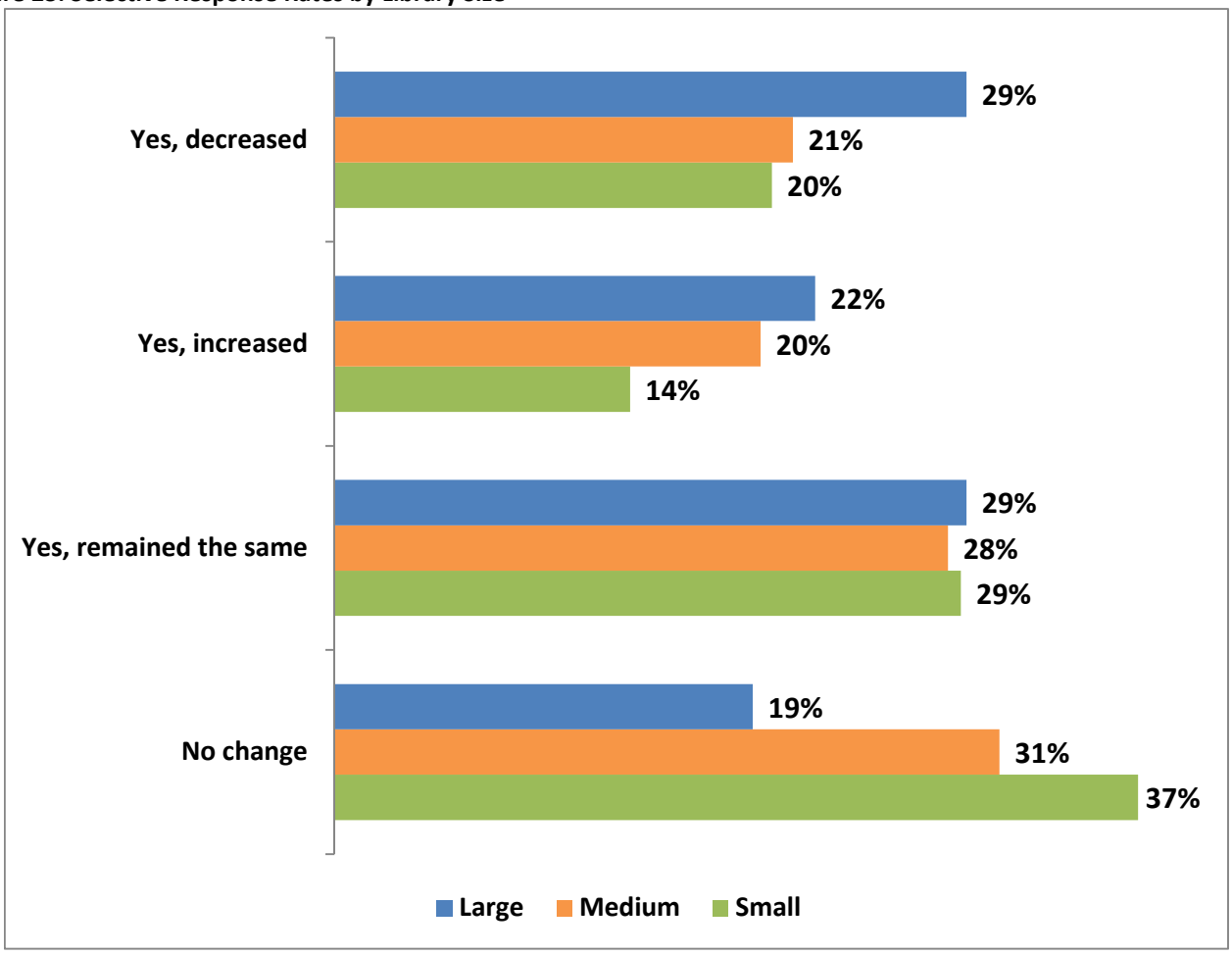


Figure 24, 25, and 26 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional Libraries, "yes, decreased" responses were the highest number of responses for Public Libraries and State Libraries. Regional Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes, remained the same" responses.

Among Selective Libraries, "yes, decreased" responses were the highest number of responses for Academic, Community College; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; and Special Libraries. Selective Academic General Libraries, Federal Court Libraries, and Service Academies had the highest number of responses for "yes, increased." Selective Highest State Court Libraries, Public Libraries, and State Libraries had the highest number of responses for "no change."

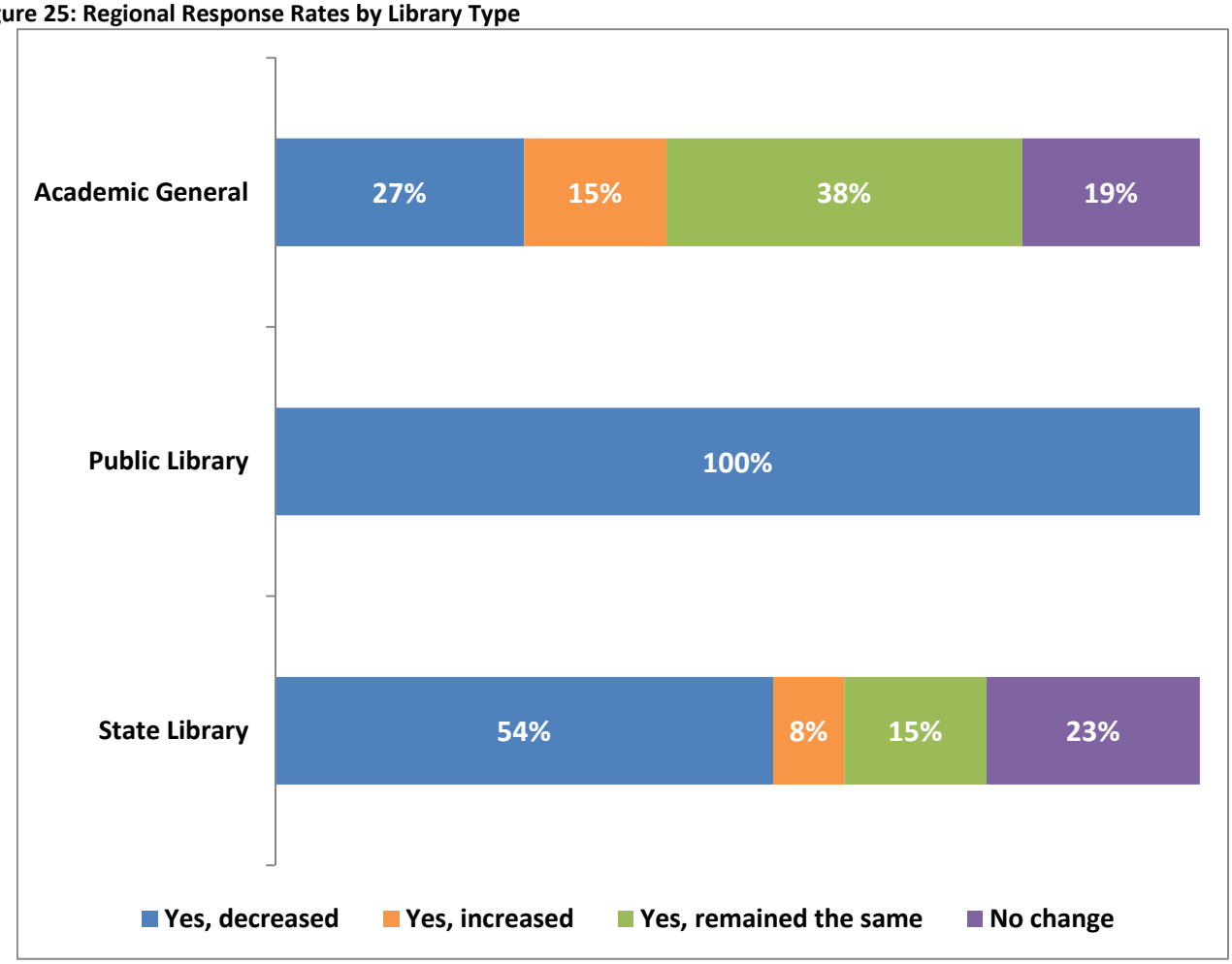
Figure 24: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	7	27%	4	15%	10	38%	5	19%	26	100%
	Public Library	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	7	54%	1	8%	2	15%	3	23%	13	100%
Regional Total		**16**	**39%**	**5**	**12%**	**12**	**29%**	**8**	**20%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	90	21%	93	22%	126	30%	110	26%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	9	26%	4	12%	7	21%	14	41%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	8	7%	17	16%	33	30%	51	47%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	3	17%	3	17%	3	17%	9	50%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	4	67%	2	33%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	8	31%	4	15%	7	27%	7	27%	26	100%
	Public Library	49	43%	20	18%	29	25%	16	14%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	1	13%	1	13%	2	25%	4	50%	8	100%
	State Library	11	44%	3	12%	6	24%	5	20%	25	100%
Selective Total		**179**	**24%**	**145**	**19%**	**219**	**29%**	**218**	**29%**	**761**	**100%**

Grand Total		**195**	**24%**	**150**	**19%**	**231**	**29%**	**226**	**28%**	**802**	**100%**

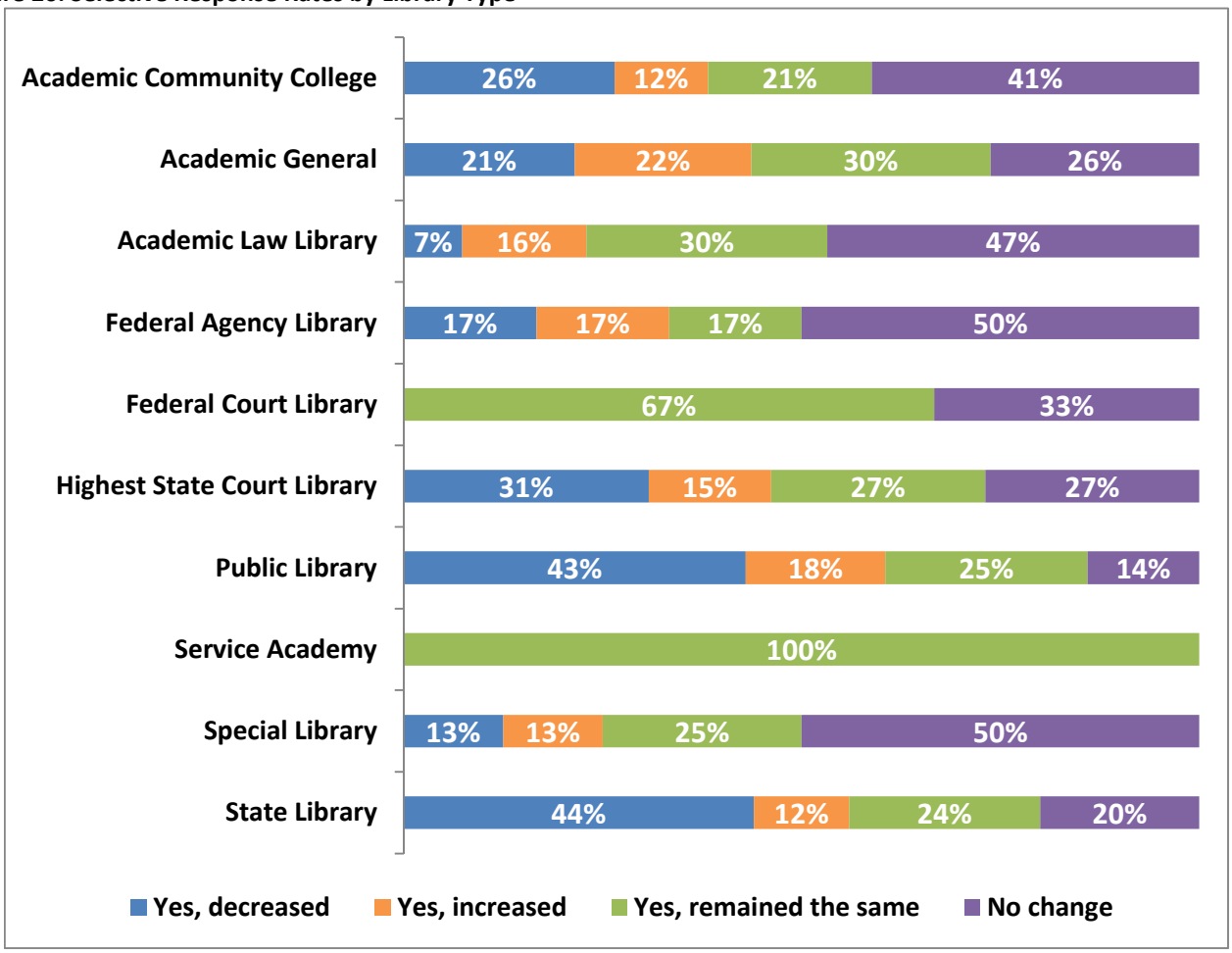
Of Regional Libraries, Public Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, decreased" responses (100%), Academic General Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, increased" responses (15%) and "yes, remained the same" responses (38%), and State Libraries had the highest rate of "no change" responses (23%).

Figure 25: Regional Response Rates by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, State Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, decreased" responses (44%), Academic General Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, increased" responses (22%), Service Academies had the highest rate of "yes, remained the same" responses (100%), and Federal Agency Libraries and Special Libraries had the highest rate of "no change" responses (50%).

Figure 26: Selective Response Rates by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS FOR 3C

Question 3C asked, "Have changes in funding affected the following areas -**Public Use of the Collection**- of your parent library or institution over the last five years (2007-2011)?" The response options were:

1) yes, decreased
2) yes, increased
3) yes, remained the same
4) no change

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 3C, 134 (17%) responded "yes, decreased," 144 (18%) responded "yes, increased," 204 (25%) responded "yes, remained the same," and 320 (40%) responded "no change."

Figure 27: Overall Response Rate

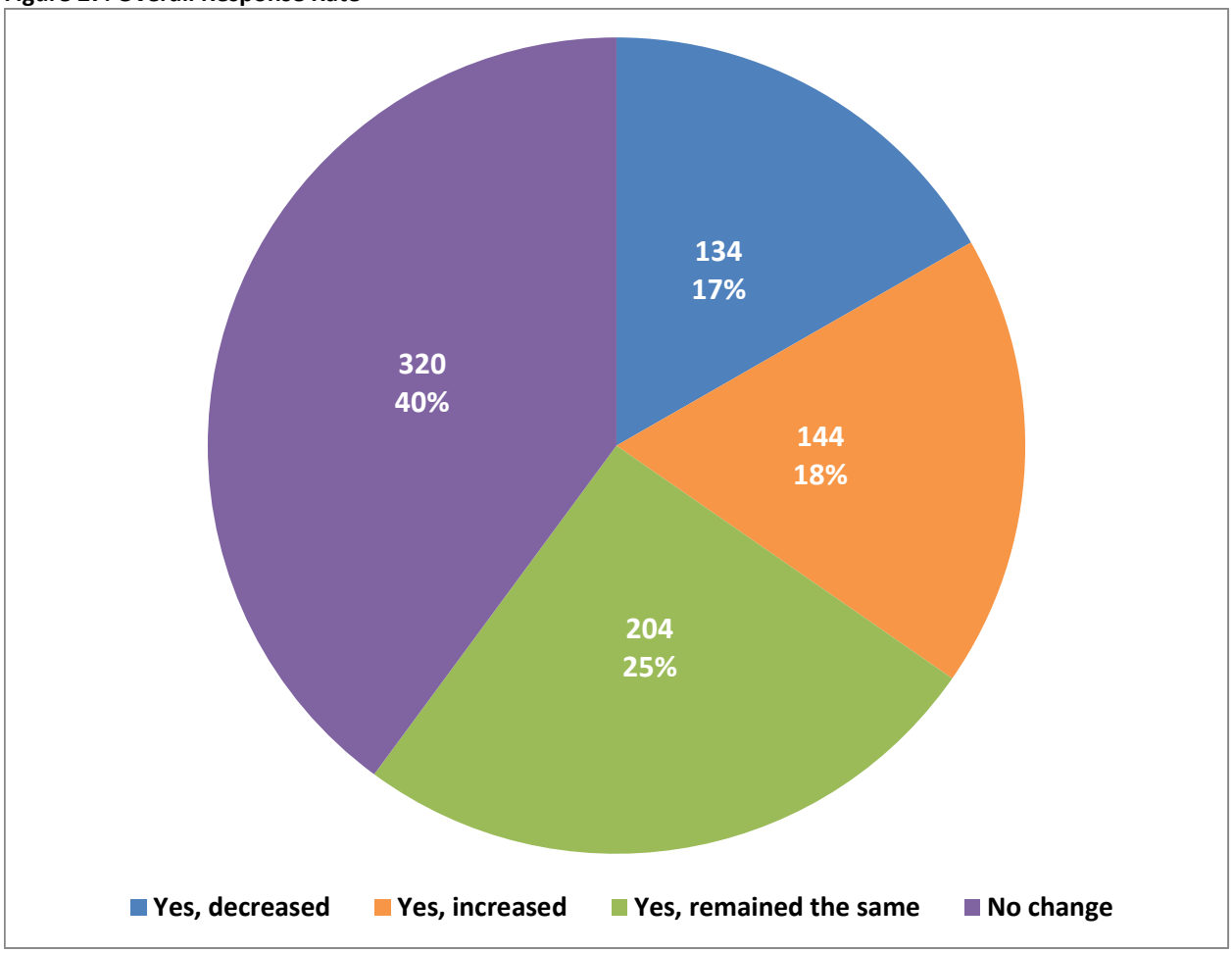


Figure 28 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreased" responses, with 70 of the 134, and 27 of the 134. Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, increased" responses, with 80 of the 144, and 44 of the 144. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "yes, remained the same" responses, with 131 of the 204 and 26 of the 204. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "no change" responses, with 164 of the 320 and 68 of the 320.

Figure 28: Responses by Library Type

	Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	70	16%	80	18%	131	29%	164	37%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	6	18%	4	12%	7	21%	17	50%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	11	10%	4	4%	26	24%	68	62%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	2	11%	3	17%	3	17%	10	56%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	4	67%	2	33%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	6	23%	5	19%	3	12%	12	46%	26	100%
Public Library	27	23%	44	38%	19	16%	26	22%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Special Library	0	0%	1	13%	2	25%	5	63%	8	100%
State Library	12	32%	3	8%	8	21%	15	39%	38	100%
Grand Total	**134**	**17%**	**144**	**18%**	**204**	**25%**	**320**	**40%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 29 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

State Libraries had the highest "yes, decreased" response rate (32%), Public Libraries had the highest "yes, increased" response rate (38%), Federal Court Libraries had the highest "yes, remained the same" response rate (67%), and Special Libraries had the highest "no change" response rate (63%).

Figure 29: Response Rates by Library Type

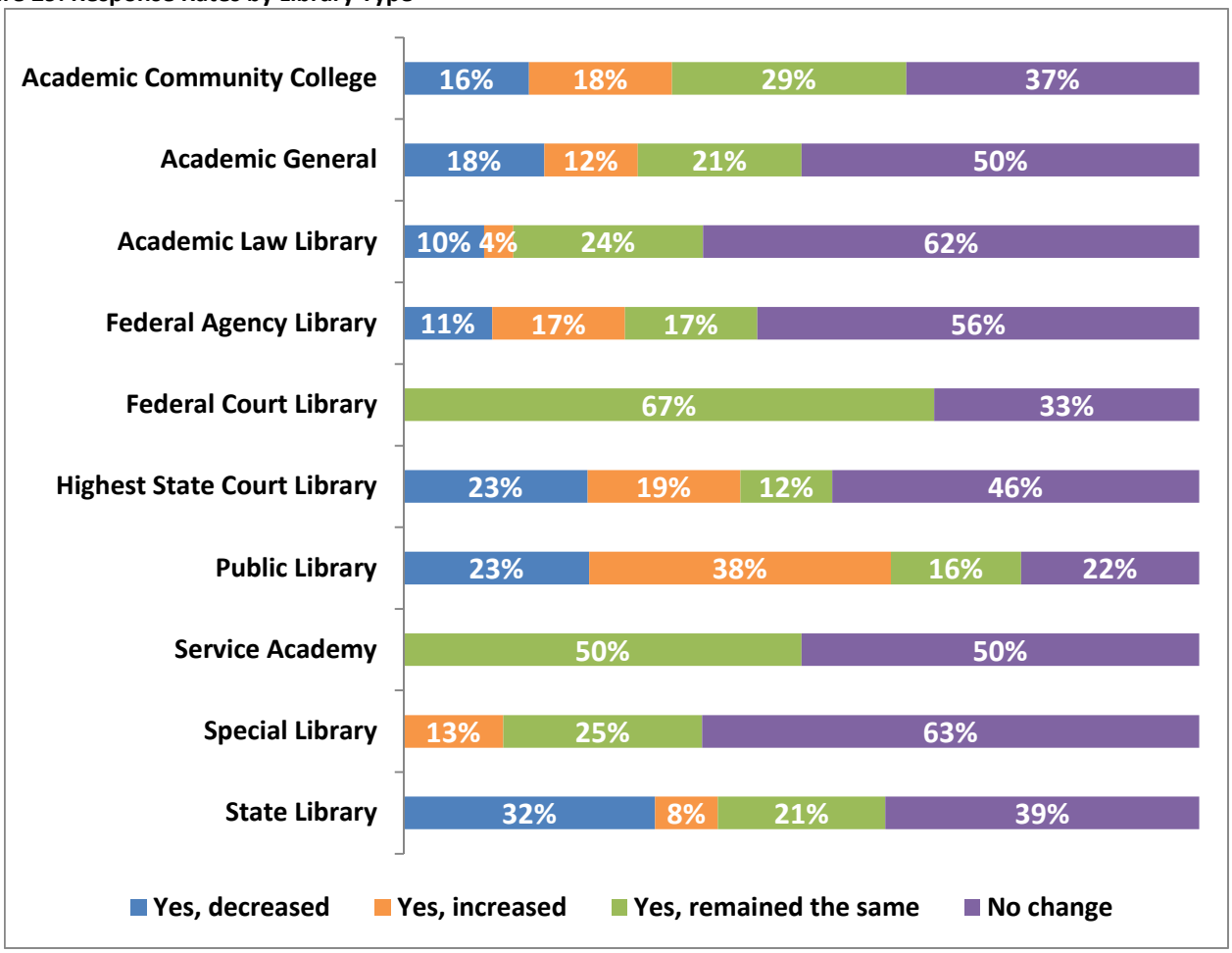


Figure 30 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest number of responses for “no change,” with 96 of the 283 total Large Libraries. Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for “no change,” with 136 of the 336 total Medium Libraries. Small Libraries had the highest number of responses for “no change,” with 88 of the 183 total Small Libraries.

Figure 30: Responses by Library Size

	Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	52	18%	61	22%	74	26%	96	34%	283	100%
Medium	53	16%	58	17%	89	26%	136	40%	336	100%
Small	29	16%	25	14%	41	22%	88	48%	183	100%
Grand Total	**134**	**17%**	**144**	**18%**	**204**	**25%**	**320**	**40%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 31 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest “yes, decreased” response rate (18%) and “yes, increased” response rate (22%). Large and Medium Libraries had the highest “yes, remained the same” response rates (26%). Small Libraries had the highest “no change” response rate (48%).

Figure 31: Response Rates by Library Size

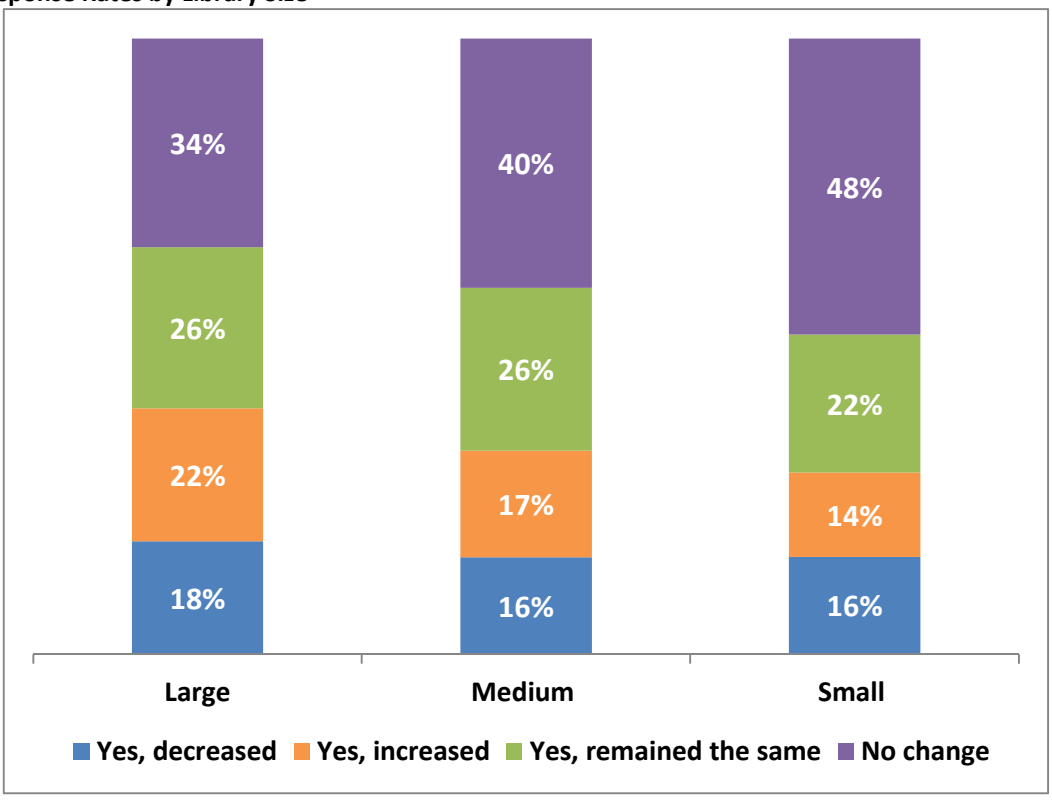


Figure 32 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of "no change" responses, with 14 of the 41 total Regional Libraries. Selective Libraries had the highest number of "no change" responses, with 306 of the 761 total Selective Libraries.

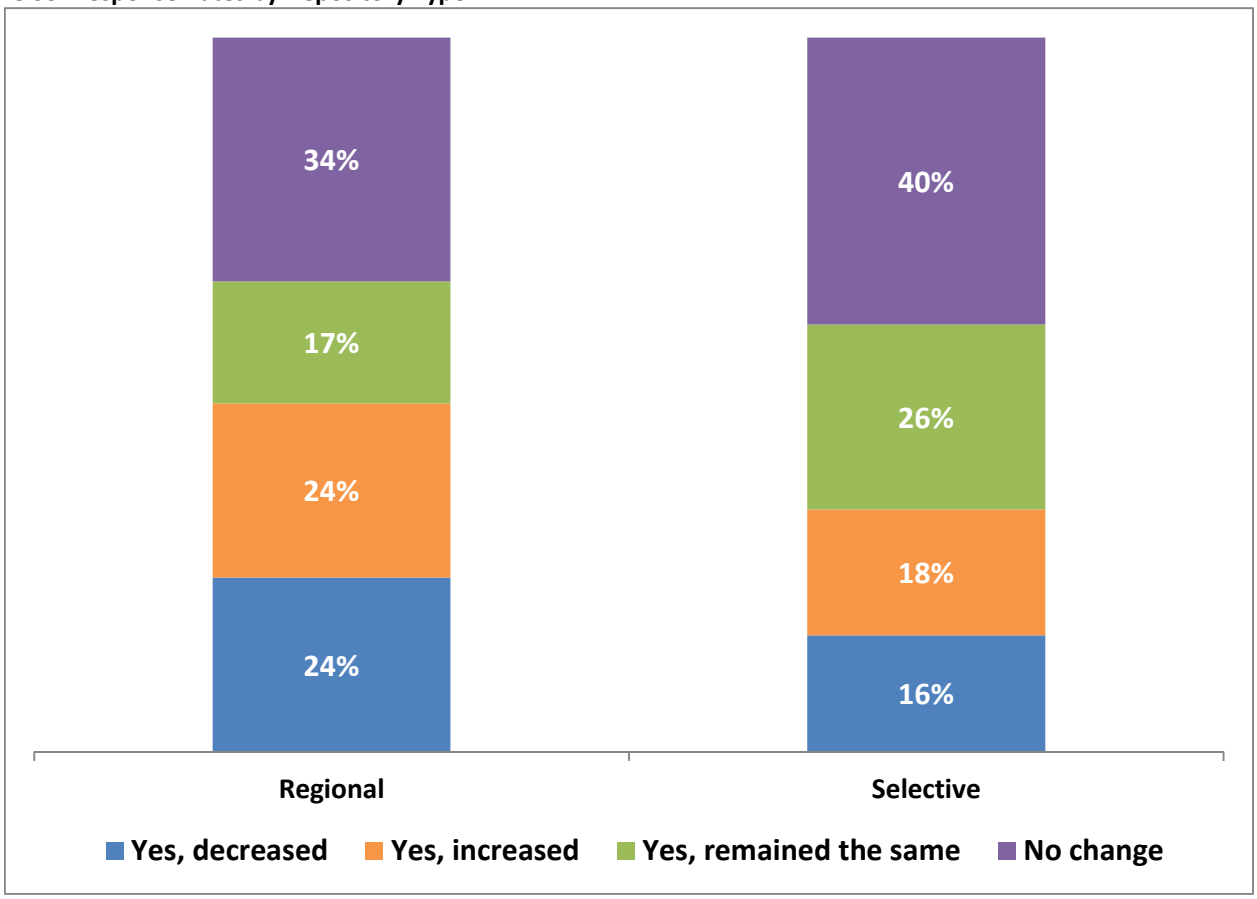
Figure 32: Responses by Depository Type

	Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	10	24%	10	24%	7	17%	14	34%	41	100%
Selective	124	16%	134	18%	197	26%	306	40%	761	100%
Grand Total	**134**	**17%**	**144**	**18%**	**204**	**25%**	**320**	**40%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 33 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes, decreased" response rate (24%) and "yes, increased" response rate (24%) than Selective Libraries (16%) and (18%). Selective Libraries had a higher "yes, remained the same" response rate (26%) and "no change" response rate (40%) than Regional Libraries (17%) and (34%).

Figure 33: Response Rates by Depository Type



Figures 34, 35, and 36 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size for all 802 respondents.

10 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, decreased," 9 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, increased," 7 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, remained the same," and 14 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "no change" to Question 3C. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded "yes, increased."

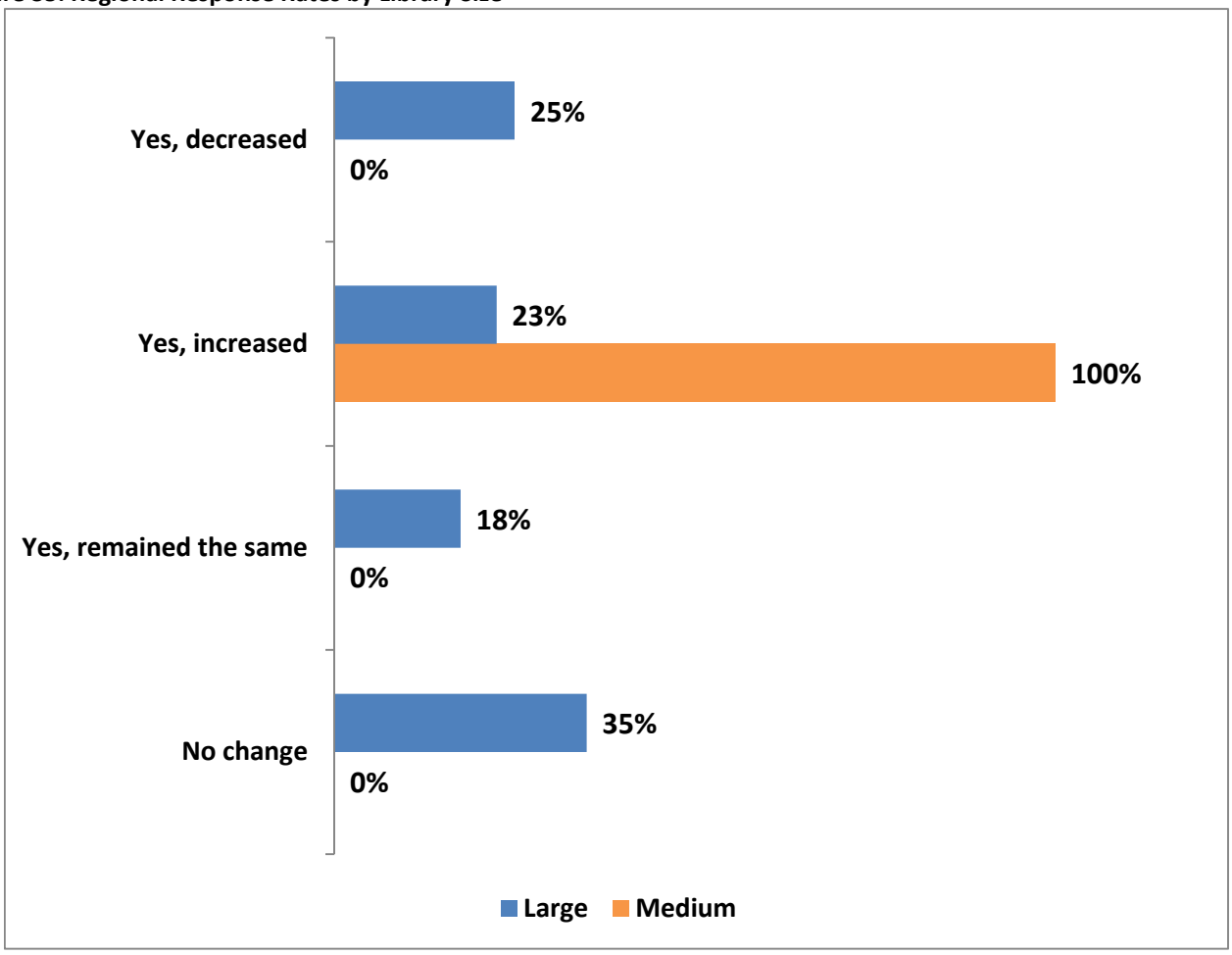
42 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 53 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 29 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, decreased." 52 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 57 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 25 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, increased." In addition, 67 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 89 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 41 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, remained the same." Finally, 82 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 136 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 88 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "no change."

Figure 34: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	10	25%	9	23%	7	18%	14	35%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**10**	**24%**	**10**	**24%**	**7**	**17%**	**14**	**34%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	42	17%	52	21%	67	28%	82	34%	243	100%
	Medium	53	16%	57	17%	89	27%	136	41%	335	100%
	Small	29	16%	25	14%	41	22%	88	48%	183	100%
Selective Total		**124**	**16%**	**134**	**18%**	**197**	**26%**	**306**	**40%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**134**	**17%**	**144**	**18%**	**204**	**25%**	**320**	**40%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had the highest “yes, decreased” response rate (25%), “yes, remained the same” response rate (18%), and “no change” response rate (35%). Medium Regional Libraries had the highest “yes, increased” response rate (100%).

Figure 35: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest "yes, decreased" response rate (17%), "yes, increased" response rate (21%), and "yes, remained the same" response rate (28%). Small Selective Libraries had the highest "no change" response rate (48%).

Figure 36: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

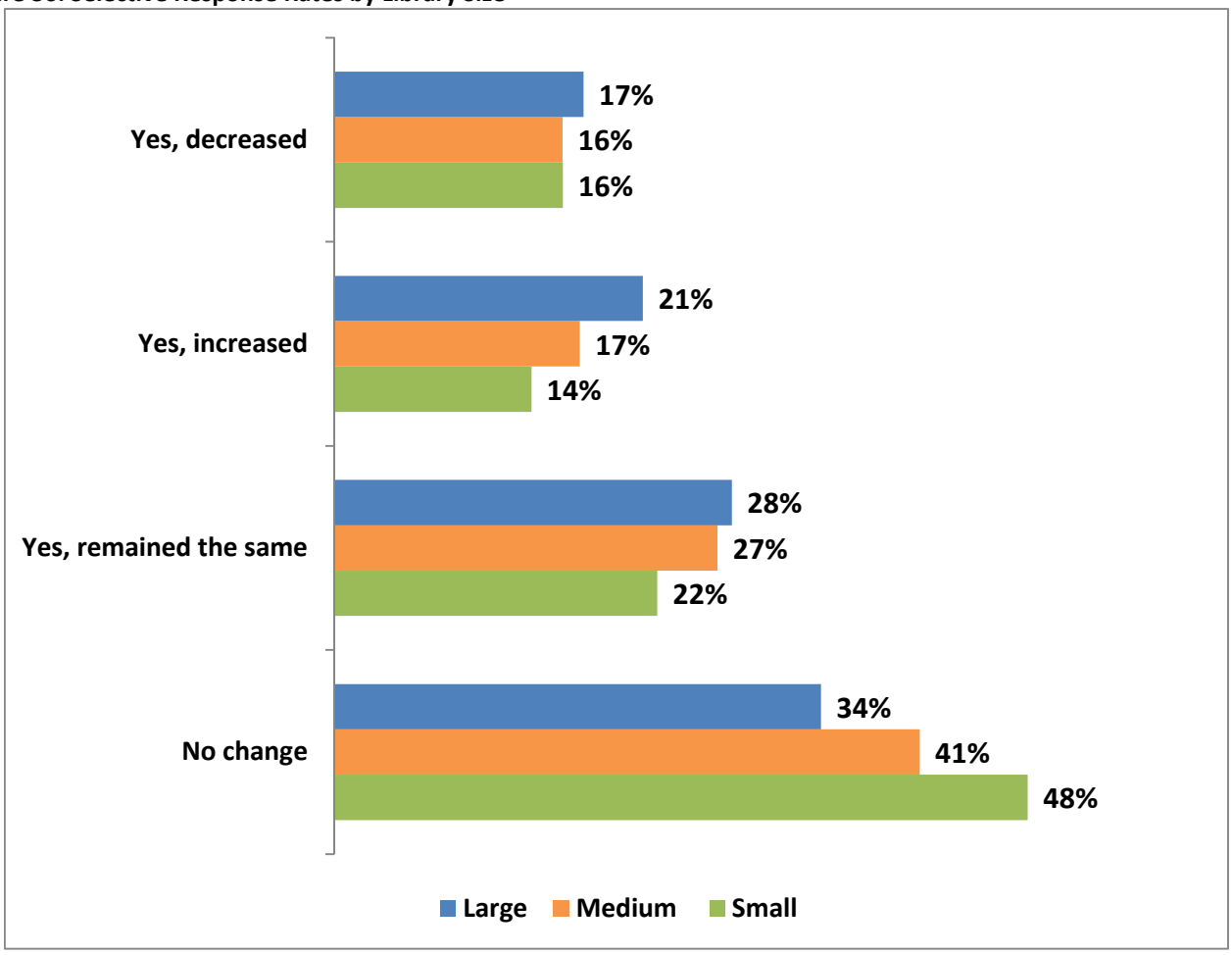


Figure 37, 38, and 39 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional Libraries, “yes, increased” responses were the highest number of responses for Academic General. Regional Public Libraries had an equal number of responses for “yes, increased” and “no change”. Regional State Libraries had the highest number of responses for “no change.”

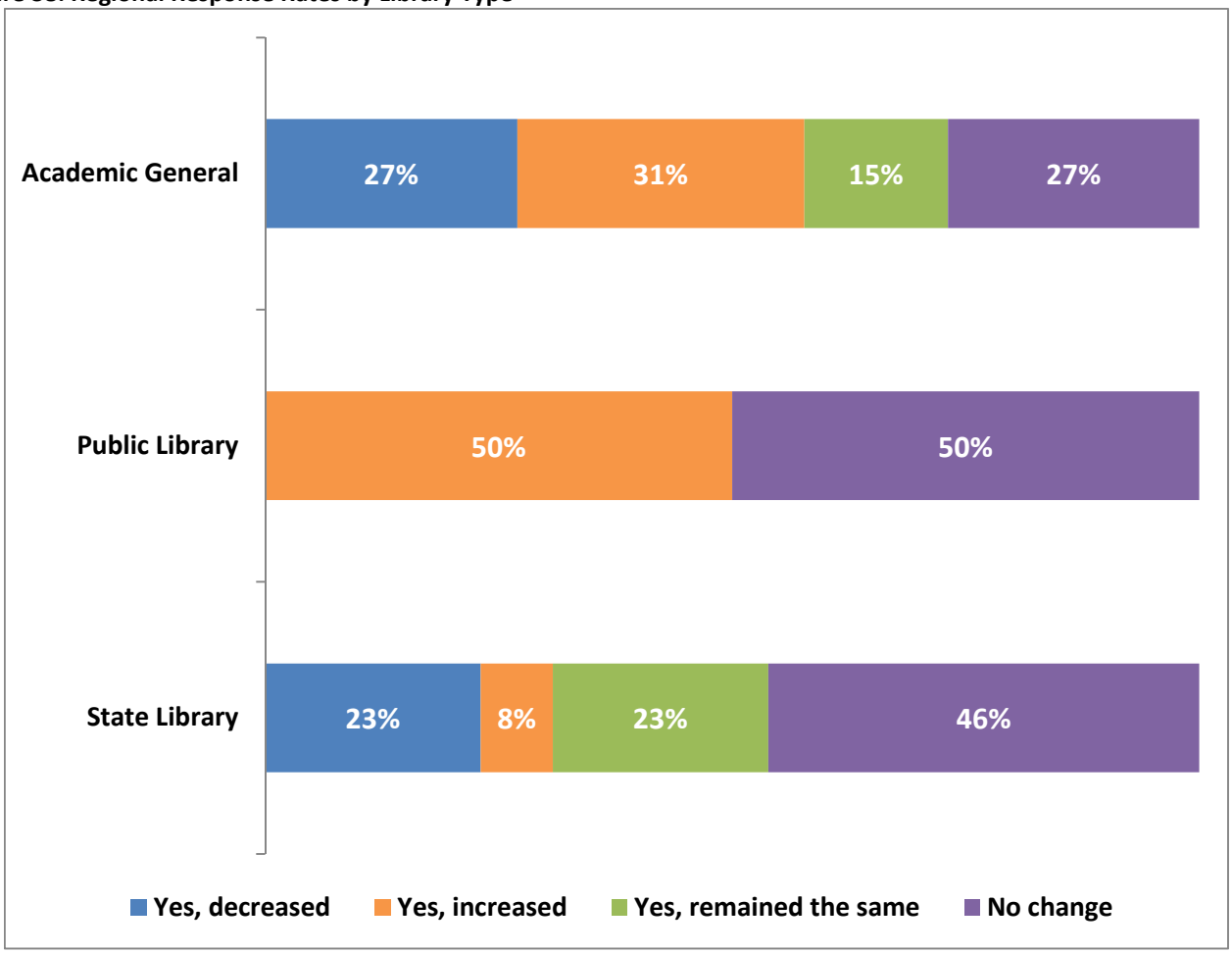
Among Selective Libraries, “yes, decreased” and “no change” responses had the highest number of responses for State Libraries. Selective Public Libraries had the highest number of responses for “yes, increased.” Selective Federal Court Libraries and Service Academies had the highest number of responses for “yes, remained the same.” The remaining Selective library types had the highest number of responses for “no change”.

Figure 37: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes, decreased		Yes, increased		Yes, remained the same		No change			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	7	27%	8	31%	4	15%	7	27%	26	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
	State Library	3	23%	1	8%	3	23%	6	46%	13	100%
Regional Total		**10**	**24%**	**10**	**24%**	**7**	**17%**	**14**	**34%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	63	15%	72	17%	127	30%	157	37%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	6	18%	4	12%	7	21%	17	50%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	11	10%	4	4%	26	24%	68	62%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	2	11%	3	17%	3	17%	10	56%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	4	67%	2	33%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	6	23%	5	19%	3	12%	12	46%	26	100%
	Public Library	27	24%	43	38%	19	17%	25	22%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	Special Library	0	0%	1	13%	2	25%	5	63%	8	100%
	State Library	9	36%	2	8%	5	20%	9	36%	25	100%
Selective Total		**124**	**16%**	**134**	**18%**	**197**	**26%**	**306**	**40%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**134**	**17%**	**144**	**18%**	**204**	**25%**	**320**	**40%**	**802**	**100%**

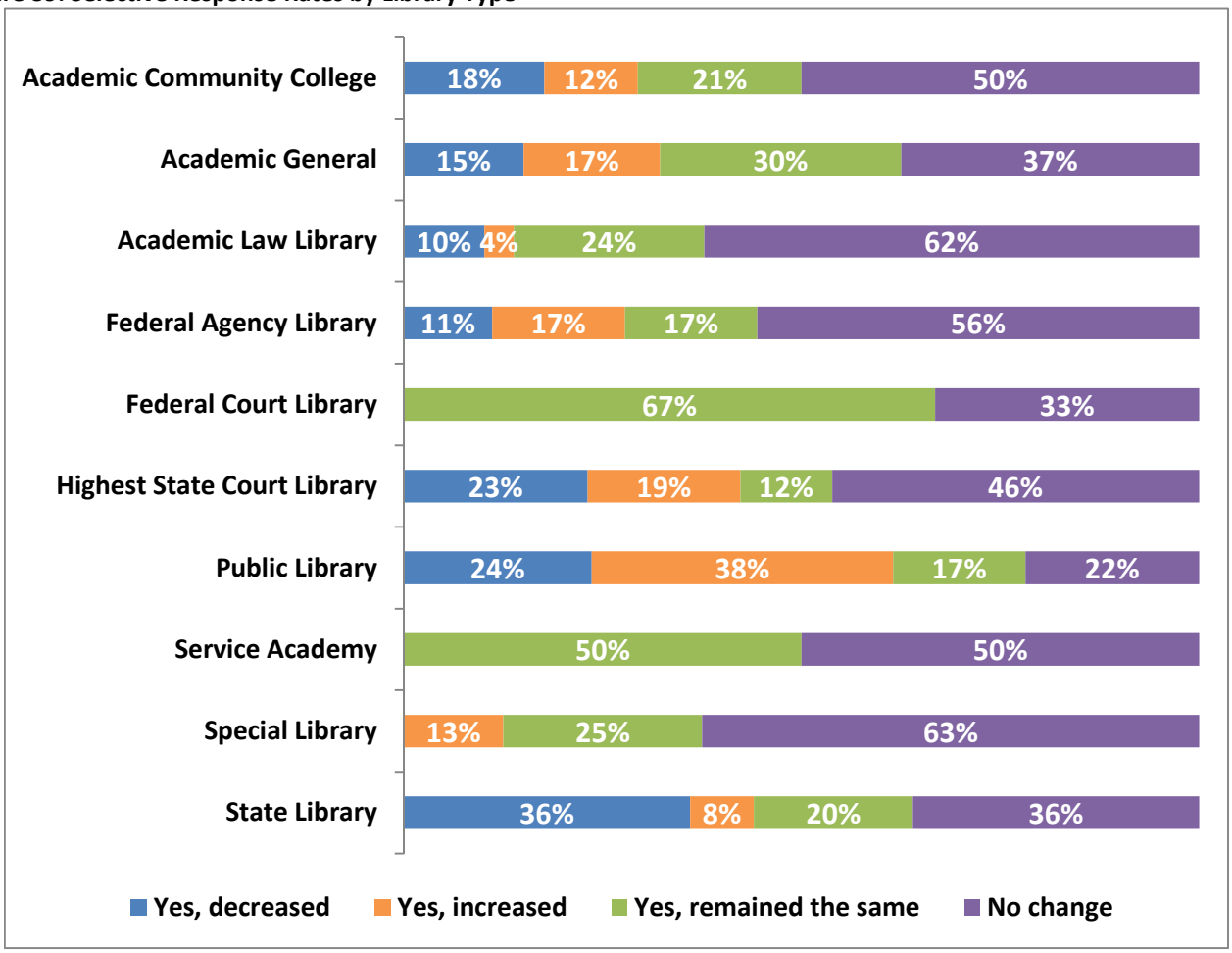
Of Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries (27%) had the highest rate of “yes, decreased” responses, Public Libraries (50%) had the highest rate of “yes, increased” responses, State Libraries (23%) had the highest rate of “yes, remained the same” responses, and Public Libraries (50%) had the highest rate of “no change” responses.

Figure 38: Regional Response Rates by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, State Libraries (36%) had the highest rate of "yes, decreased" responses, Public Libraries (38%) had the highest rate of "yes, increased" responses, Federal Court Libraries (67%) had the highest rate of "yes, remained the same" responses, and Special Libraries (63%) had the highest rate of "no change" responses.

Figure 39: Selective Response Rates by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 4

REVISED MAY 30, 2013

Question 4 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire was a three part question. It asked depository libraries: "How does your library anticipate the following areas of your library being affected over the next five years (2012-2016)?" The depository libraries were asked to provide responses for the following three areas: Staffing, Services, and Public Use of the Collection. For the purpose of this report, the question is reported under three sub-questions. This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 FOR 4A

Question 4A asked, "How does your library anticipate the following areas -**Staffing**- of your library being affected over the next five years (2012-2016)?" The response options were:

1) yes, decreasing
2) yes, increasing
3) yes, remaining the same
4) will not be affected

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 4A, 200 (25%) responded "yes, decreasing," 96 (12%) responded "yes, increasing," 348 (43%) responded "yes, remaining the same," and 158 (20%) responded "will not be affected."

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate

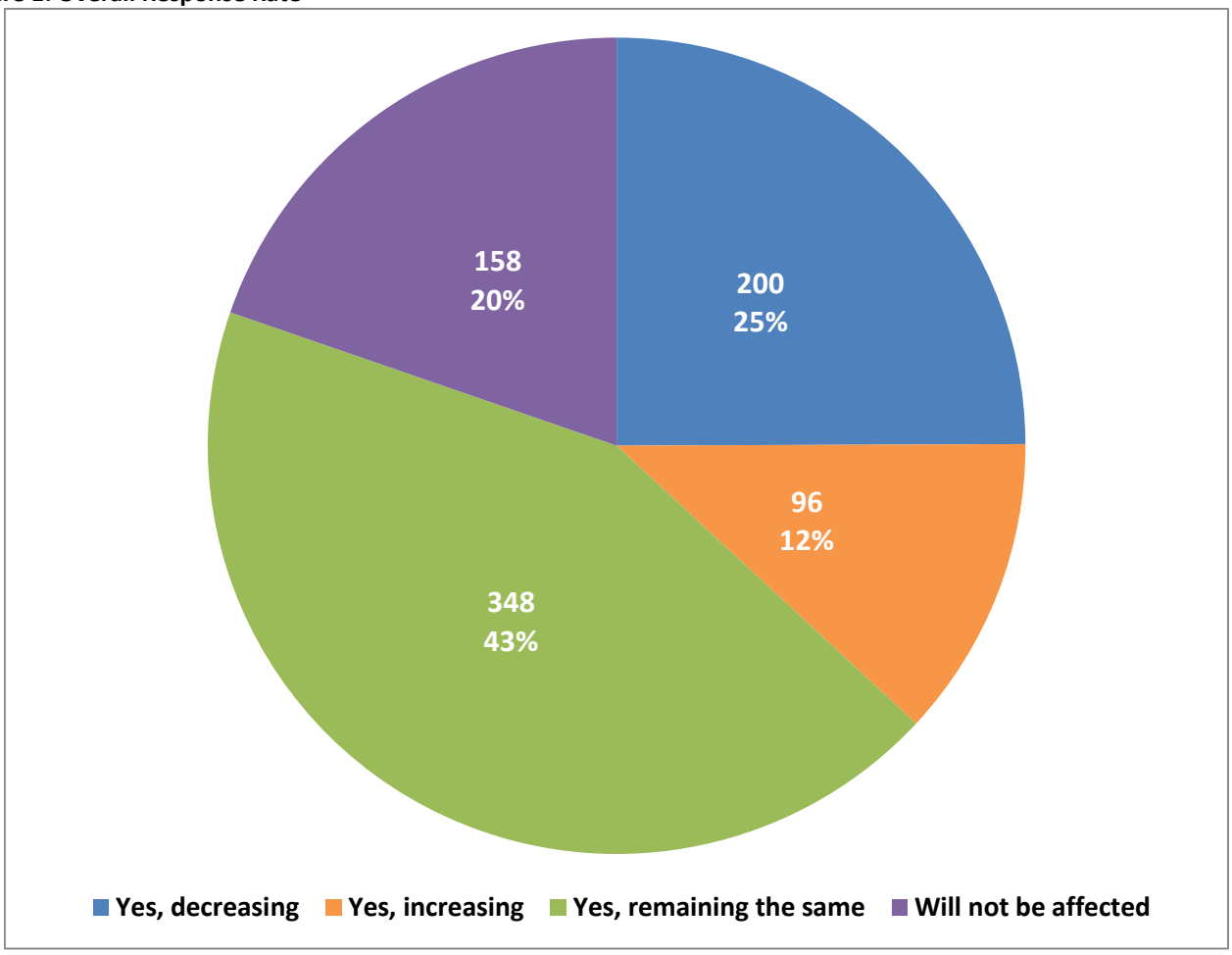


Figure 2 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreasing" responses, with 98 of the 200, and 40 of the 200. Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, increasing" responses, with 74 of the 96, and 10 of the 96. Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, remaining the same" responses, with 200 of the 348 and 52 of the 348. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "will not be affected" responses, with 73 of the 158 and 35 of the 158.

Figure 2: Responses by Library Type

	Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	98	22%	74	17%	200	45%	73	16%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	9	26%	3	9%	14	41%	8	24%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	24	22%	4	4%	46	42%	35	32%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	10	56%	1	6%	4	22%	3	17%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	1	17%	0	0%	4	67%	1	17%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	3	12%	3	12%	7	27%	13	50%	26	100%
Public Library	40	34%	10	9%	52	45%	14	12%	116	100%
Service Academy	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	1	13%	1	13%	4	50%	2	25%	8	100%
State Library	13	34%	0	0%	16	42%	9	24%	38	100%
Grand Total	**200**	**25%**	**96**	**12%**	**348**	**43%**	**158**	**20%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 3 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Federal Agency Libraries had the highest "yes, decreasing" response rate (56%), Academic General Libraries had the highest "yes, increasing" response rate (17%), Federal Court Libraries had the highest "yes, remaining the same" response rate (67%), and Highest State Court Libraries had the highest "will not be affected" response rate (50%).

Figure 3: Response Rates by Library Type

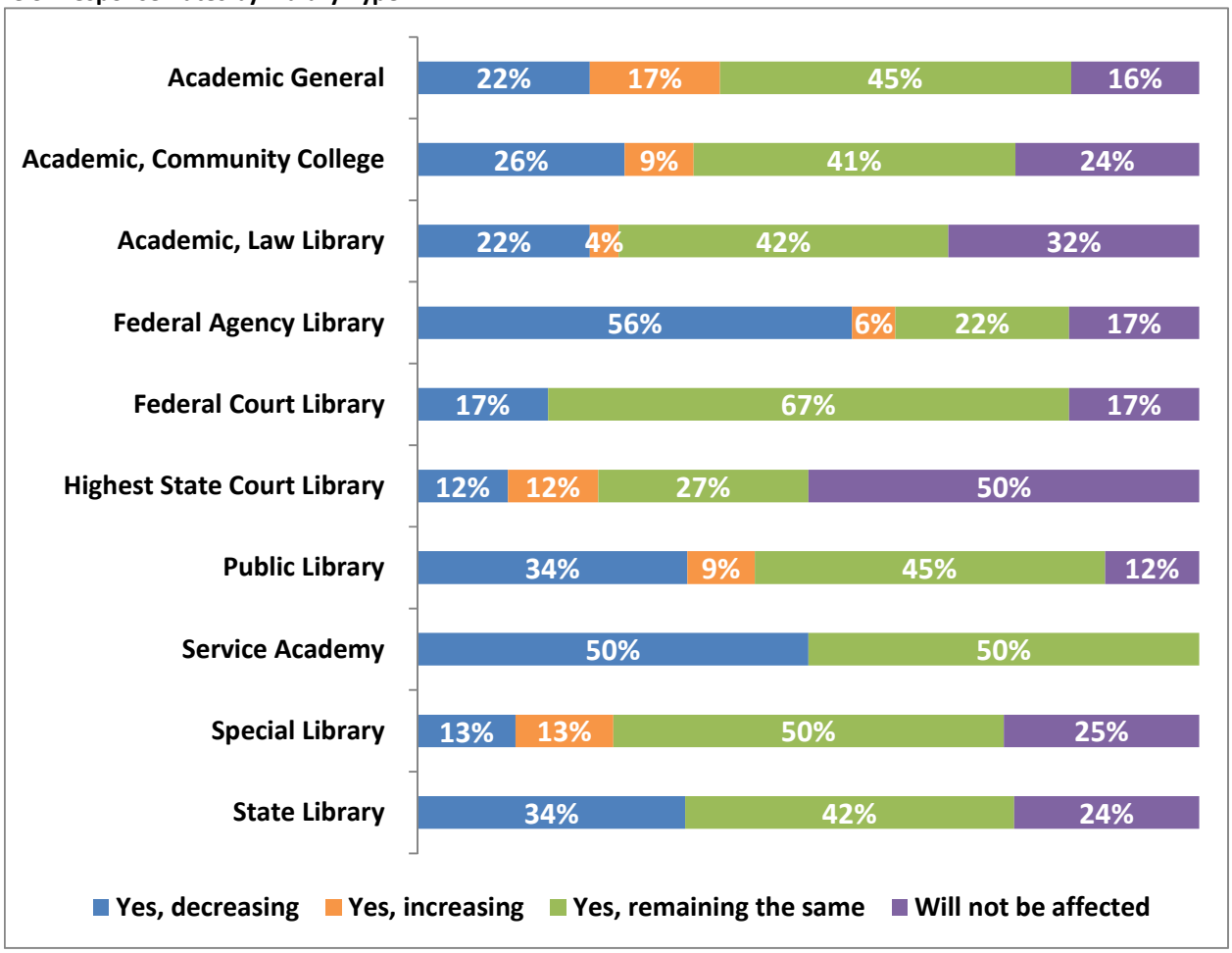


Figure 4 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 109 of the 283 total Large Libraries. Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 163 of the 336 total Medium Libraries. Small Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 76 of the 183 total Small Libraries.

Figure 4: Responses by Library Size

	Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	95	34%	36	13%	109	39%	43	15%	283	100%
Medium	73	22%	39	12%	163	49%	61	18%	336	100%
Small	32	17%	21	11%	76	42%	54	30%	183	100%
Grand Total	**200**	**25%**	**96**	**12%**	**348**	**43%**	**158**	**20%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 5 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes, decreasing" response rate (34%) and "yes, increasing" response rate (13%). Medium Libraries had the highest "yes, remaining the same" response rate (49%). Small Libraries had the highest "will not be affected" response rate (30%).

Figure 5: Response Rates by Library Size

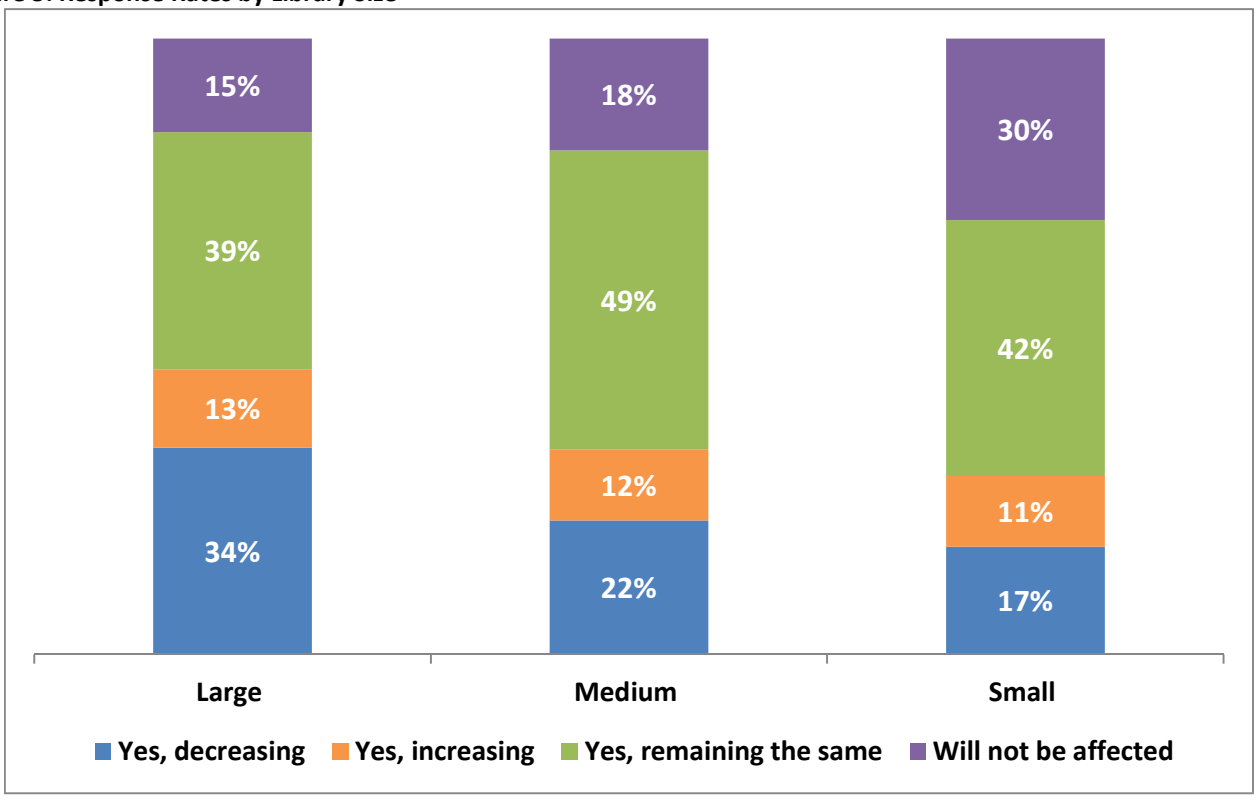


Figure 6 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 17 of the 41 total Regional Libraries. Selective Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 331 of the 761 total Selective Libraries.

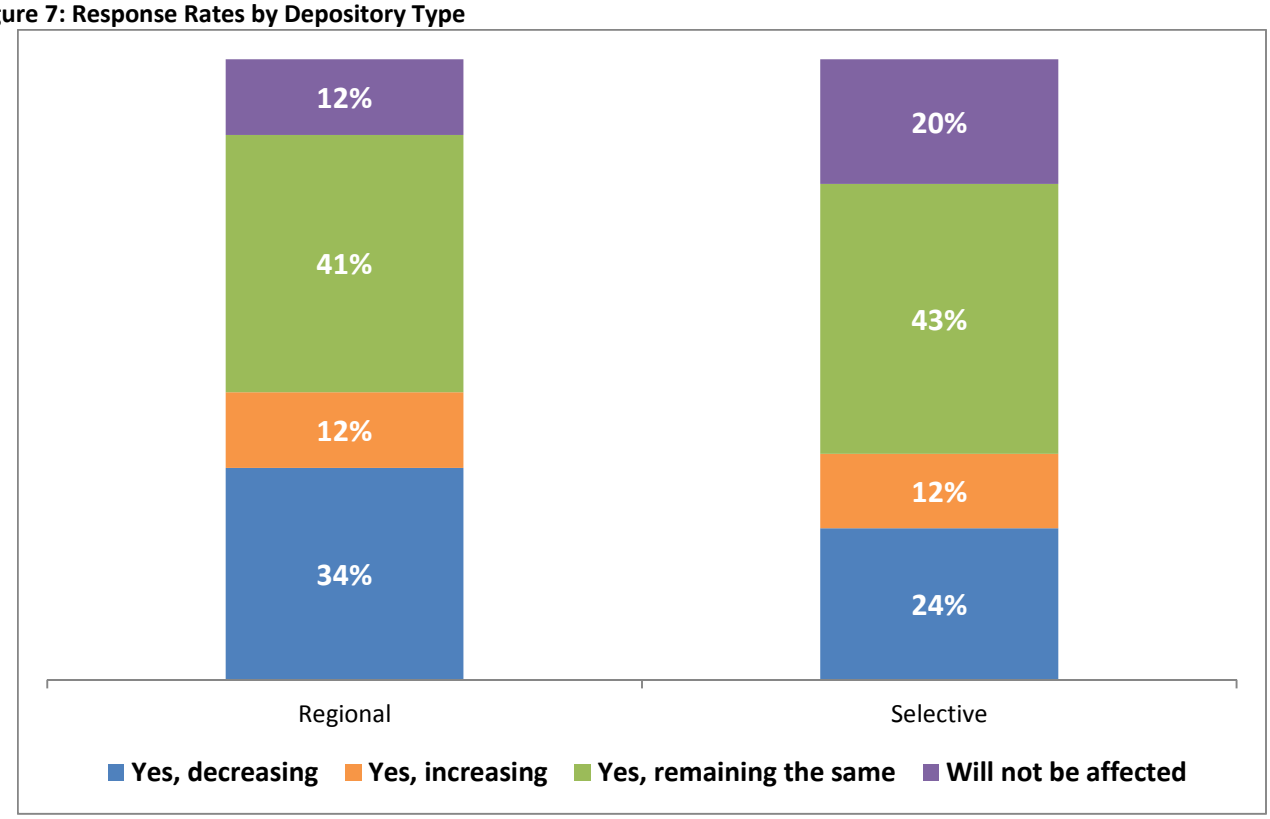
Figure 6: Responses by Depository Type

	Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	14	34%	5	12%	17	41%	5	12%	41	100%
Selective	186	24%	91	12%	331	43%	153	20%	761	100%
Grand Total	**200**	**25%**	**96**	**12%**	**348**	**43%**	**158**	**20%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 7 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes, decreasing" response rate (34%) than Selective Libraries (24%). Regional and Selective Libraries had the same "yes, increasing" response rate (12%). Selective Libraries had a higher "yes, remaining the same" response rate (43%) and "will not be affected" response rate (20%) than Regional Libraries (41%) and (12%).

Figure 7: Response Rates by Depository Type



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

14 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, decreasing," 4 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, increasing," 17 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, remaining the same," and 5 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "will not be affected" to Question 4A. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded "yes, increasing."

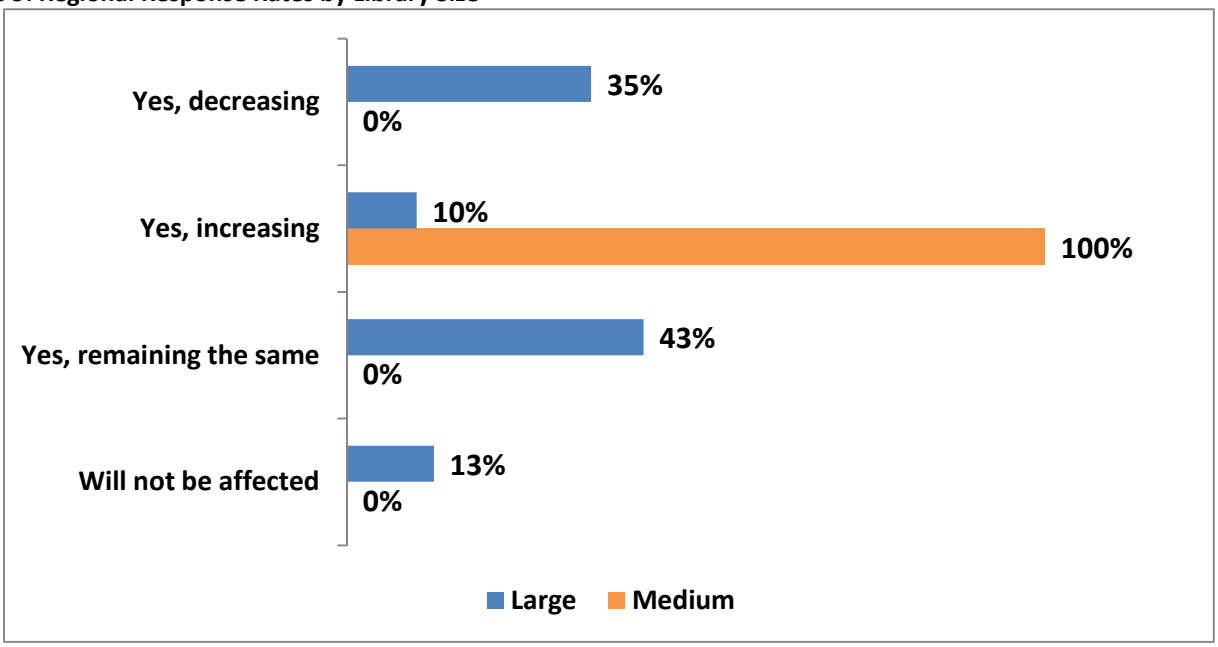
81 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 73 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 32 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, decreasing." 32 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 38 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 21 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, increasing." In addition, 92 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 163 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 76 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, remaining the same." Finally, 38 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 61 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 54 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "will not be affected."

Figure 8: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	14	35%	4	10%	17	43%	5	13%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**14**	**34%**	**5**	**12%**	**17**	**41%**	**5**	**12%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	81	33%	32	13%	92	38%	38	16%	243	100%
	Medium	73	22%	38	11%	163	49%	61	18%	335	100%
	Small	32	17%	21	11%	76	42%	54	30%	183	100%
Selective Total		**186**	**24%**	**91**	**12%**	**331**	**43%**	**153**	**20%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**200**	**25%**	**96**	**12%**	**348**	**43%**	**158**	**20%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had the highest "yes, decreasing" response rate (35%), "yes, remaining the same" response rate (43%) and "will not be affected" response rate (13%). Medium Regional Libraries had the highest "yes, increasing" response rate (100%).

Figure 9: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest "yes, decreasing" response rate (33%) and "yes, increasing" response rate (13%). Medium Selective Libraries had the highest "yes, remaing the same" response rate (49%). Small Selective Libraries had the highest "will not be affected" response rate (30%).

Figure 10: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

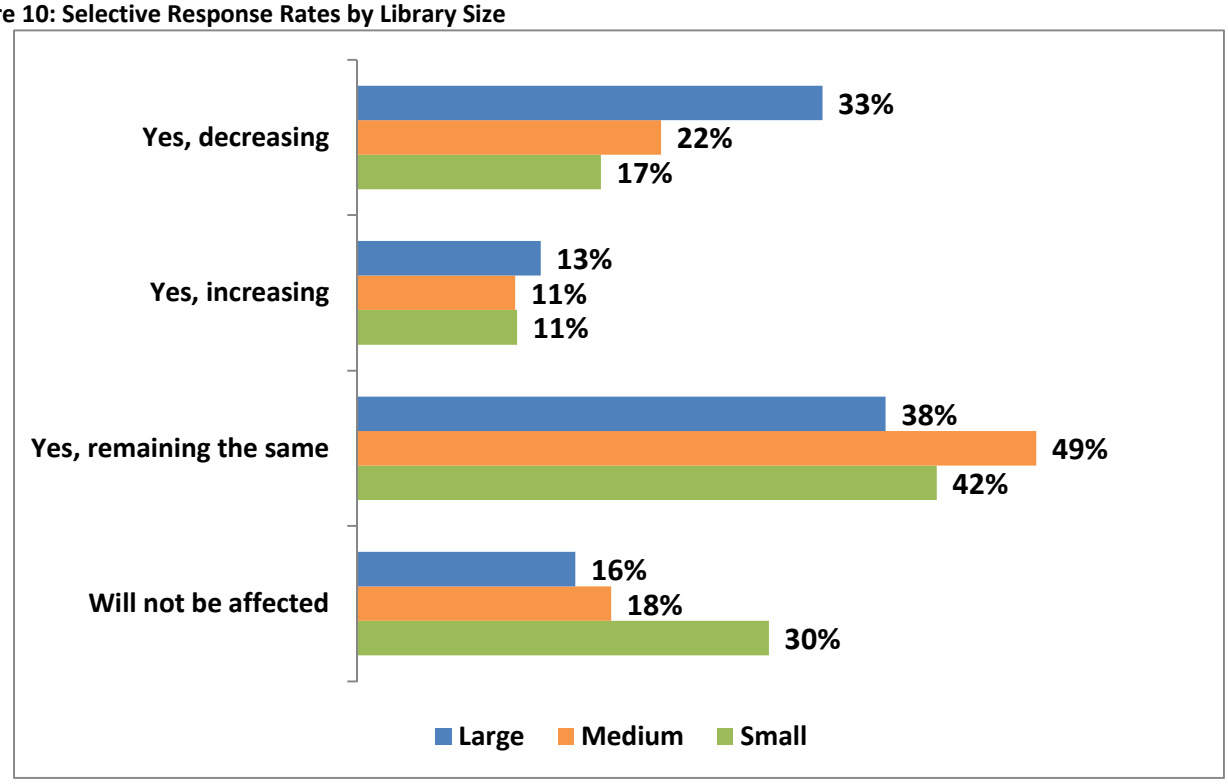


Figure 11, 12, and 13 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

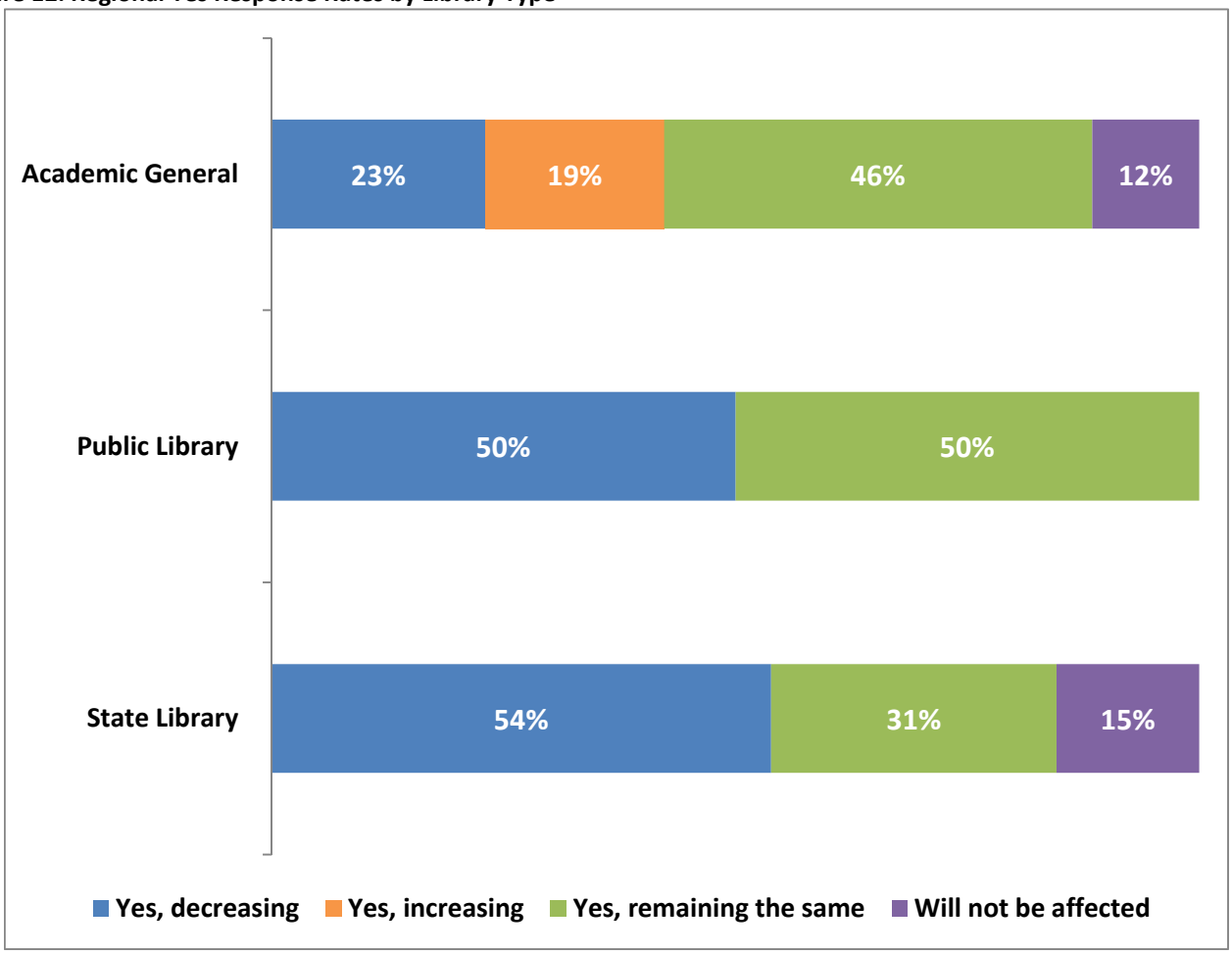
Among Regional Libraries, “yes, decreasing” responses were the highest number of responses for State Libraries. Regional Public Library reponses were evenly divided between “yes, decreasing” and “yes, remaining the same.” Regional Academic General Libraries had the highest number of responses for “yes, remaining the same.” Among Selective Libraries, the “yes, remaining the same” responses were the highest number of responses for the majority of library types. Selective Federal Agency Libraries had the highest number of responses for “yes, decreasing,” Selective Highest State Court Libraries had the highest number of responses for “will not be affected,” and Service Academies had an equal number of responses for “yes, decreasing” and “yes, remaining the same.”

Figure 11: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	6	23%	5	19%	12	46%	3	12%	26	100%
	Public Library	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	7	54%	0	0%	4	31%	2	15%	13	100%
Regional Total		**14**	**34%**	**5**	**12%**	**17**	**41%**	**5**	**12%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	92	22%	69	16%	188	45%	70	17%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	9	26%	3	9%	14	41%	8	24%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	24	22%	4	4%	46	42%	35	32%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	10	56%	1	6%	4	22%	3	17%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	1	17%	0	0%	4	67%	1	17%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	3	12%	3	12%	7	27%	13	50%	26	100%
	Public Library	39	34%	10	9%	51	45%	14	12%	114	100%
	Service Academy	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	1	13%	1	13%	4	50%	2	25%	8	100%
	State Library	6	24%	0	0%	12	48%	7	28%	25	100%
Selective Total		**186**	**24%**	**91**	**12%**	**331**	**43%**	**153**	**20%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**200**	**25%**	**96**	**12%**	**348**	**43%**	**158**	**20%**	**802**	**100%**

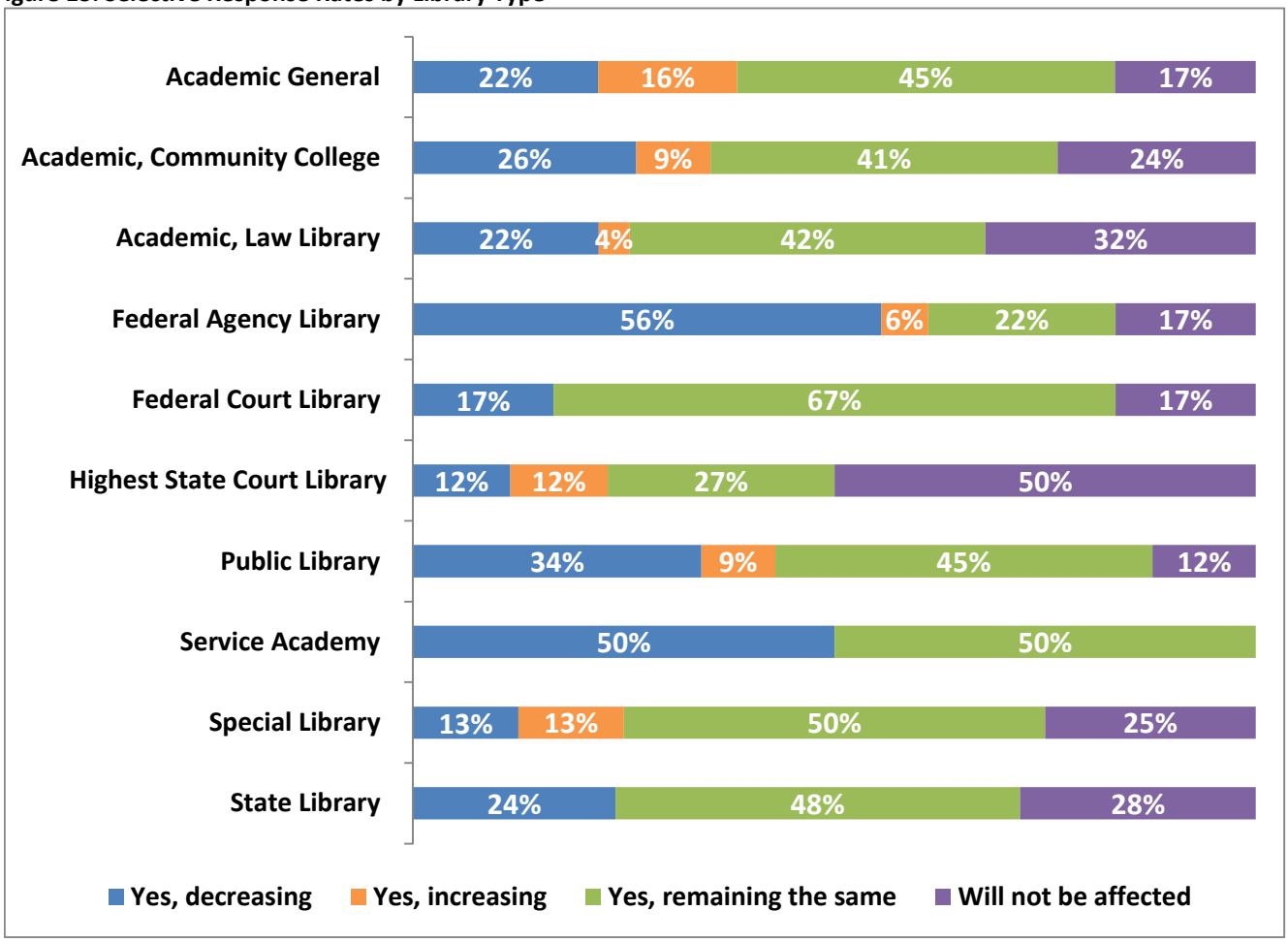
Of Regional Libraries, State Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, decreasing" responses (54%) and "will not be affected" responses (15%), Academic General Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, increasing" responses (19%), and Public Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, remaining the same" responses (50%).

Figure 12: Regional Yes Response Rates by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, Federal Agency Libraries (56%) had the highest rate of "yes, decreasing" responses, Academic General Libraries (16%) had the highest rate of "yes, increasing" responses, Federal Court Libraries (67%) had the highest rate of "yes, remaining the same" responses, and Highest State Court Libraries (50%) had the highest rate of "will not be affected" responses.

Figure 13: Selective Response Rates by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS FOR 4B

Question 4B asked, "How does your library anticipate the following areas -**Services**- of your library being affected over the next five years (2012-2016)?" The response options were:

1) yes, decreasing
2) yes, increasing
3) yes, remaining the same
4) will not be affected

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 4B, 92 (11%) responded "yes, decreasing," 276 (34%) responded "yes, increasing," 278 (35%) responded "yes, remaining the same," and 156 (19%) responded "will not be affected."

Figure 14: Overall Response Rate

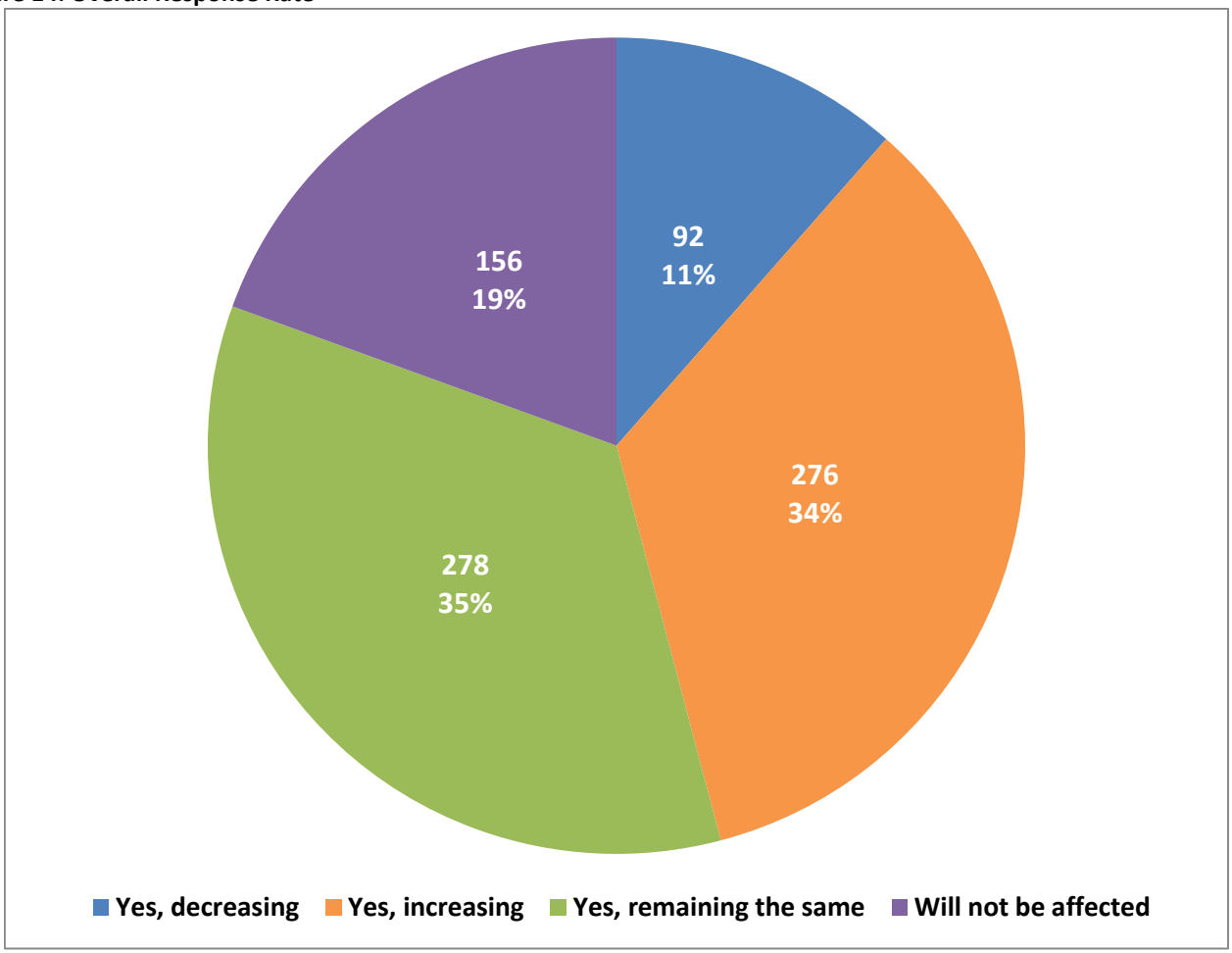


Figure 15 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreasing" responses, with 41 of the 92, and 17 of the 92. Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, increasing" responses, with 166 of the 276, and 44 of the 276. Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, remaining the same" responses, with 159 of the 278 and 43 of the 278. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "will not be affected" responses, with 79 of the 156 and 38 of the 156.

Figure 15: Responses by Library Type

	Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	41	9%	166	37%	159	36%	79	18%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	5	15%	11	32%	9	26%	9	26%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	8	7%	24	22%	39	36%	38	35%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	5	28%	7	39%	4	22%	2	11%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	1	17%	0	0%	4	67%	1	17%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	3	12%	9	35%	6	23%	8	31%	26	100%
Public Library	17	15%	44	38%	43	37%	12	10%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
Special Library	1	13%	2	25%	3	38%	2	25%	8	100%
State Library	11	29%	12	32%	11	29%	4	11%	38	100%
Grand Total	**92**	**11%**	**276**	**34%**	**278**	**35%**	**156**	**19%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 16 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

State Libraries had the highest "yes, decreasing" response rate (29%), Service Academies had the highest "yes, increasing" and "will not be affected" response rates (50%), and Federal Court Libraries had the highest "yes, remaining the same" response rate (67%).

Figure 16: Response Rates by Library Type

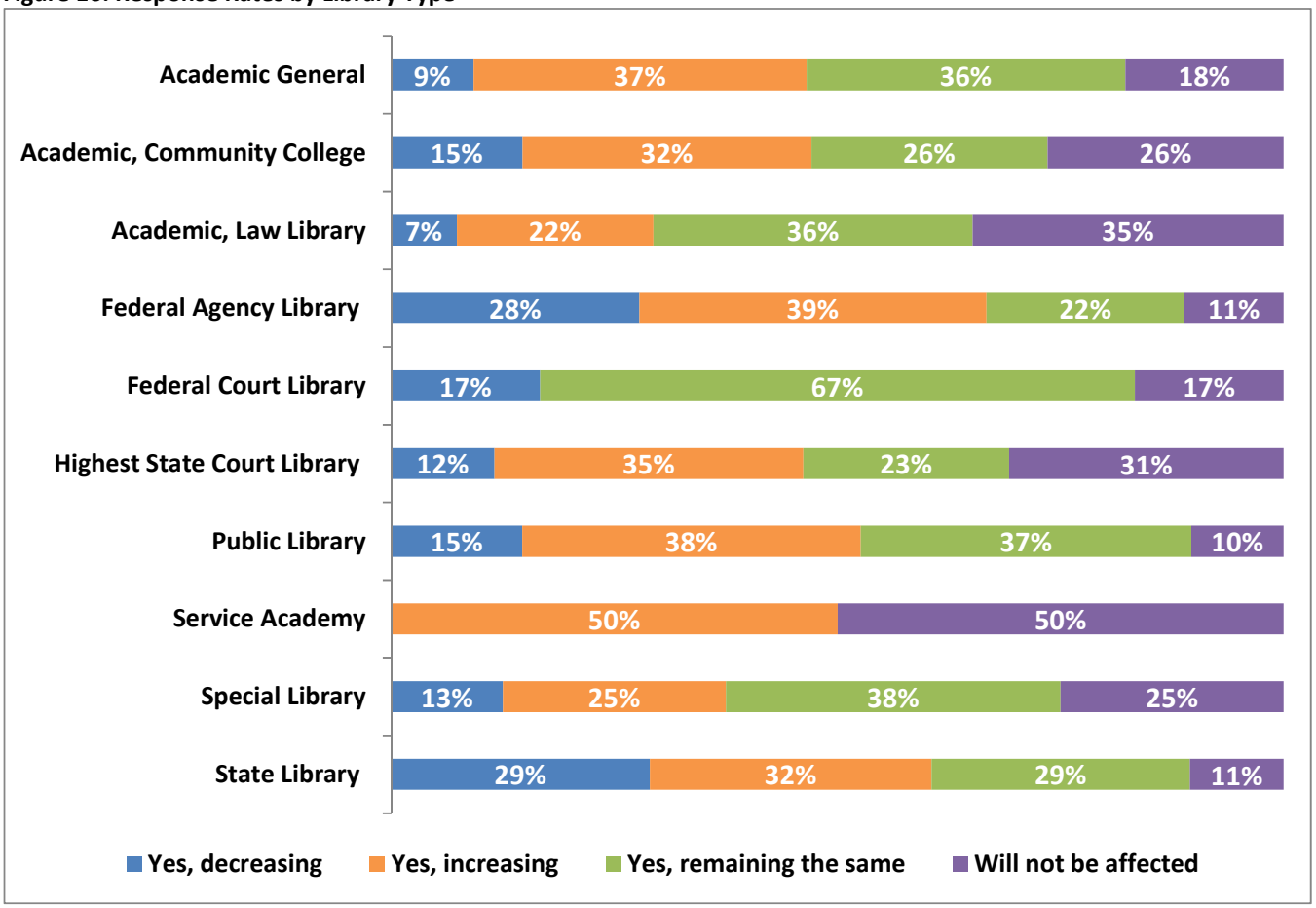


Figure 17 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, increasing," with 107 of the 283 total Large Libraries. Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 117 of the 336 total Medium Libraries. Small Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 64 of the 183 total Small Libraries.

Figure 17: Responses by Library Size

	Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	36	13%	107	38%	97	34%	43	15%	283	100%
Medium	38	11%	114	34%	117	35%	67	20%	336	100%
Small	18	10%	55	30%	64	35%	46	25%	183	100%
Grand Total	**92**	**11%**	**276**	**34%**	**278**	**35%**	**156**	**19%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 18 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes, decreasing" response rate (13%) and "yes, increasing" response rate (38%). Medium Libraries and Small Libraries had the same "yes, remaining the same" response rate (35%). Small Libraries had the highest "will not be affected" response rate (25%).

Figure 18: Response Rates by Library Size

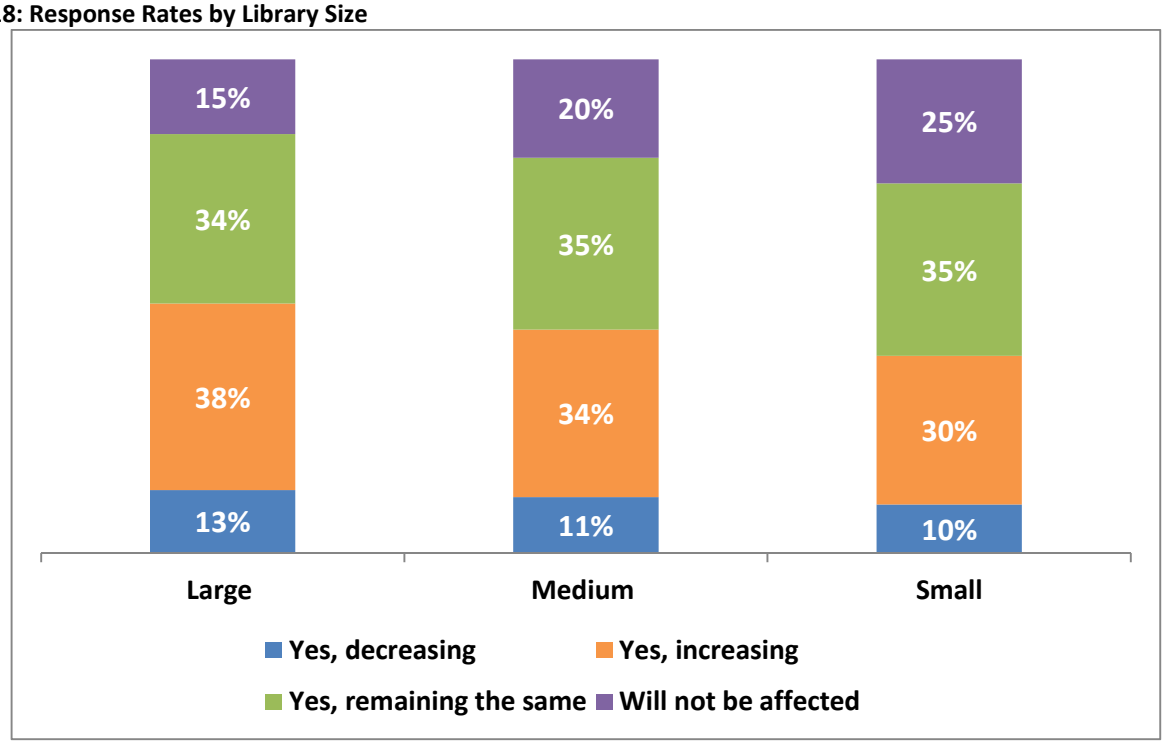


Figure 19 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, increasing," with 15 of the 41 total Regional Libraries. Selective Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 266 of the 761 total Selective Libraries.

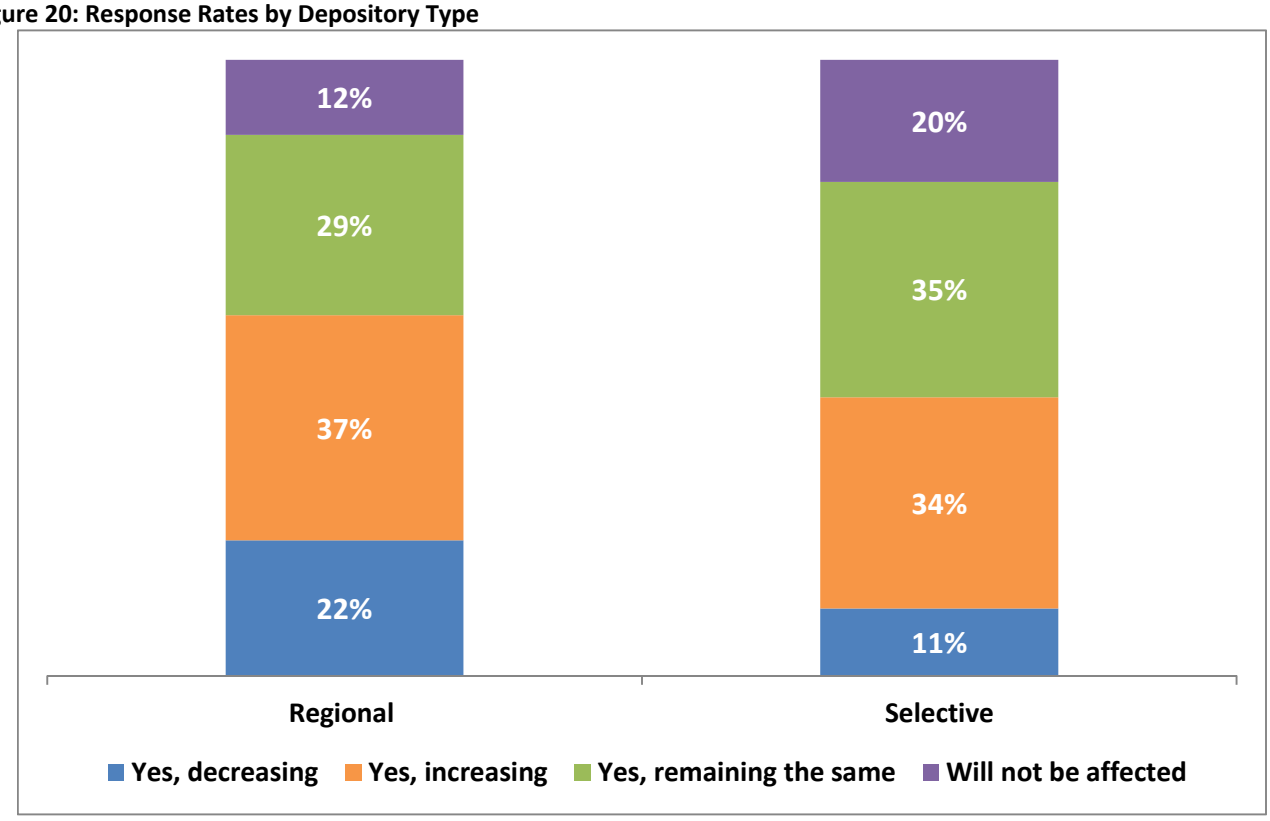
Figure 19: Responses by Depository Type

	Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	9	22%	15	37%	12	29%	5	12%	41	100%
Selective	83	11%	261	34%	266	35%	151	20%	761	100%
Grand Total	**92**	**11%**	**276**	**34%**	**278**	**35%**	**156**	**19%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 20 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes, decreasing" response rate (22%) than Selective Libraries (11%). Regional Libraries had a higher "yes, increasing" response rates (37%) than Selective Libraries (34%). Selective Libraries had a higher "yes, remaining the same" response rate (35%) and "will not be affected" response rate (20%) than Regional Libraries (29%) and (12%).

Figure 20: Response Rates by Depository Type



Figures 21, 22, and 23 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size for all 802 respondents.

9 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, decreasing," 14 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, increasing," 12 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes, remaining the same," and 5 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "will not be affected" to Question 4B. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded "yes, increasing."

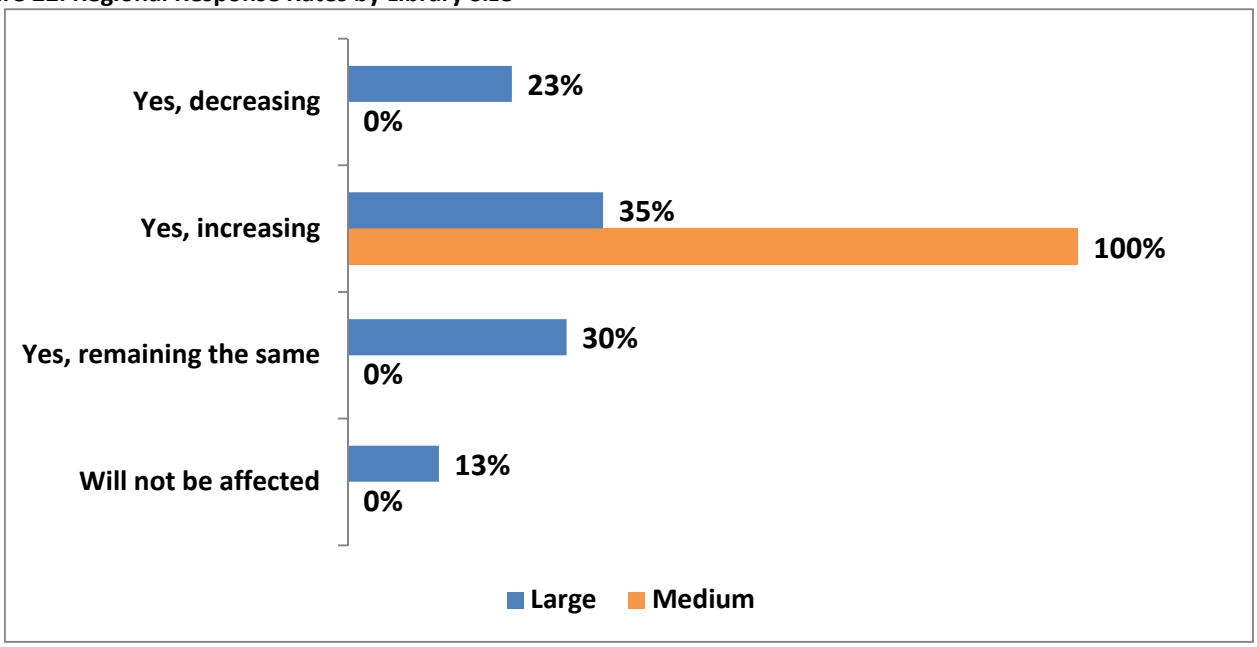
27 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 38 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 18 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, decreasing." 93 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 113 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 55 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, increasing." In addition, 85 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 117 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 64 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes, remaining the same." Finally, 38 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 67 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 46 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "will not be affected."

Figure 21: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	9	23%	14	35%	12	30%	5	13%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**9**	**22%**	**15**	**37%**	**12**	**29%**	**5**	**12%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	27	11%	93	38%	85	35%	38	16%	243	100%
	Medium	38	11%	113	34%	117	35%	67	20%	335	100%
	Small	18	10%	55	30%	64	35%	46	25%	183	100%
Selective Total		**83**	**11%**	**261**	**34%**	**266**	**35%**	**151**	**20%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**92**	**11%**	**276**	**34%**	**278**	**35%**	**156**	**19%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had the highest “yes, decreasing” response rate (23%), “yes, remaining the same” response rate (30%) and “will not be affected” response rate (13%). Medium Regional Libraries had the highest “yes, increasing” response rate (100%).

Figure 22: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Large and Medium Selective Libraries had the highest “yes, decreasing” response rate (11%). Large Selective Libraries had the highest “ yes, increasing” response rate (38%). All Selective Libraries had the same “yes, remaining the same” response rate (35%). Small Selective Libraries had the highest “will not be affected” response rate (25%).

Figure 23: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

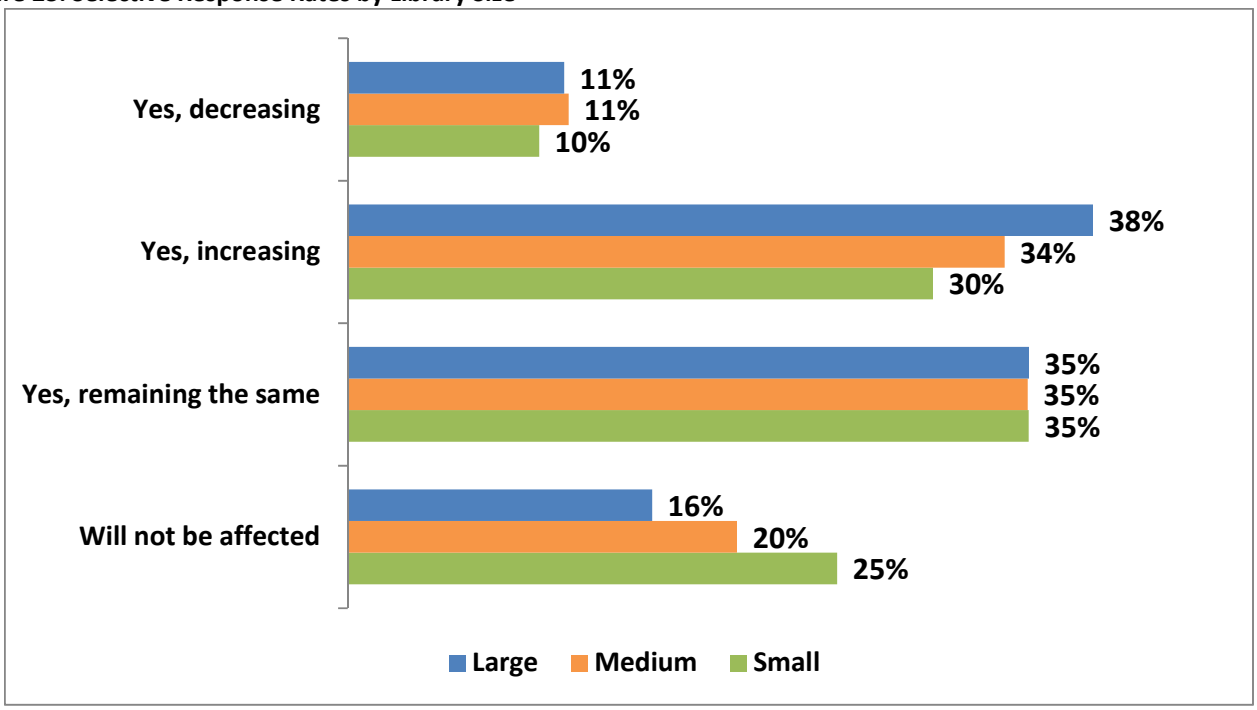


Figure 24, 25, and 26 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

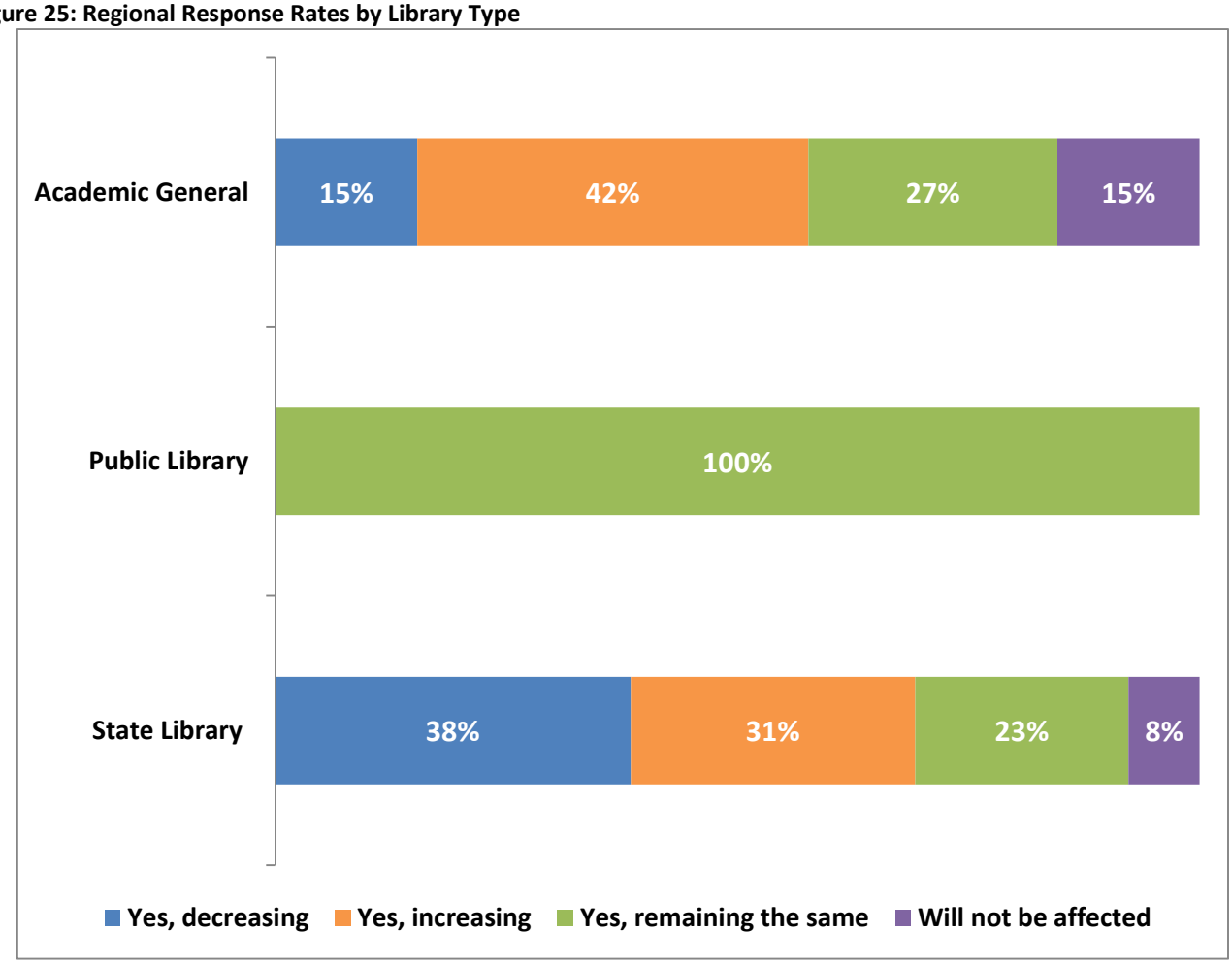
Among Regional Libraries, "yes, decreasing" responses were the highest number of responses for State Libraries. Regional Academic General Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, increasing." Regional Public Libraries both responded "yes, remaining the same."
Among Selective Libraries, the "yes, increasing" responses were the highest number of responses for the majority of library types. Selective Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Court Libraries; and Special Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same." Selective State Libraries had an equal number of responses for "yes increasing" and "yes, remaining the same," and Selective Service Academies had an equal number of responses for "yes, increasing" and "will not be affected."

Figure 24: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	4	15%	11	42%	7	27%	4	15%	26	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	5	38%	4	31%	3	23%	1	8%	13	100%
Regional Total		**9**	**22%**	**15**	**37%**	**12**	**29%**	**5**	**12%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	37	9%	155	37%	152	36%	75	18%	419	100%
	Academic Community College	5	15%	11	32%	9	26%	9	26%	34	100%
	Academic Law Library	8	7%	24	22%	39	36%	38	35%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	5	28%	7	39%	4	22%	2	11%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	1	17%	0	0%	4	67%	1	17%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	3	12%	9	35%	6	23%	8	31%	26	100%
	Public Library	17	15%	44	39%	41	36%	12	11%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
	Special Library	1	13%	2	25%	3	38%	2	25%	8	100%
	State Library	6	24%	8	32%	8	32%	3	12%	25	100%
Selective Total		**83**	**11%**	**261**	**34%**	**266**	**35%**	**151**	**20%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**92**	**11%**	**276**	**34%**	**278**	**35%**	**156**	**19%**	**802**	**100%**

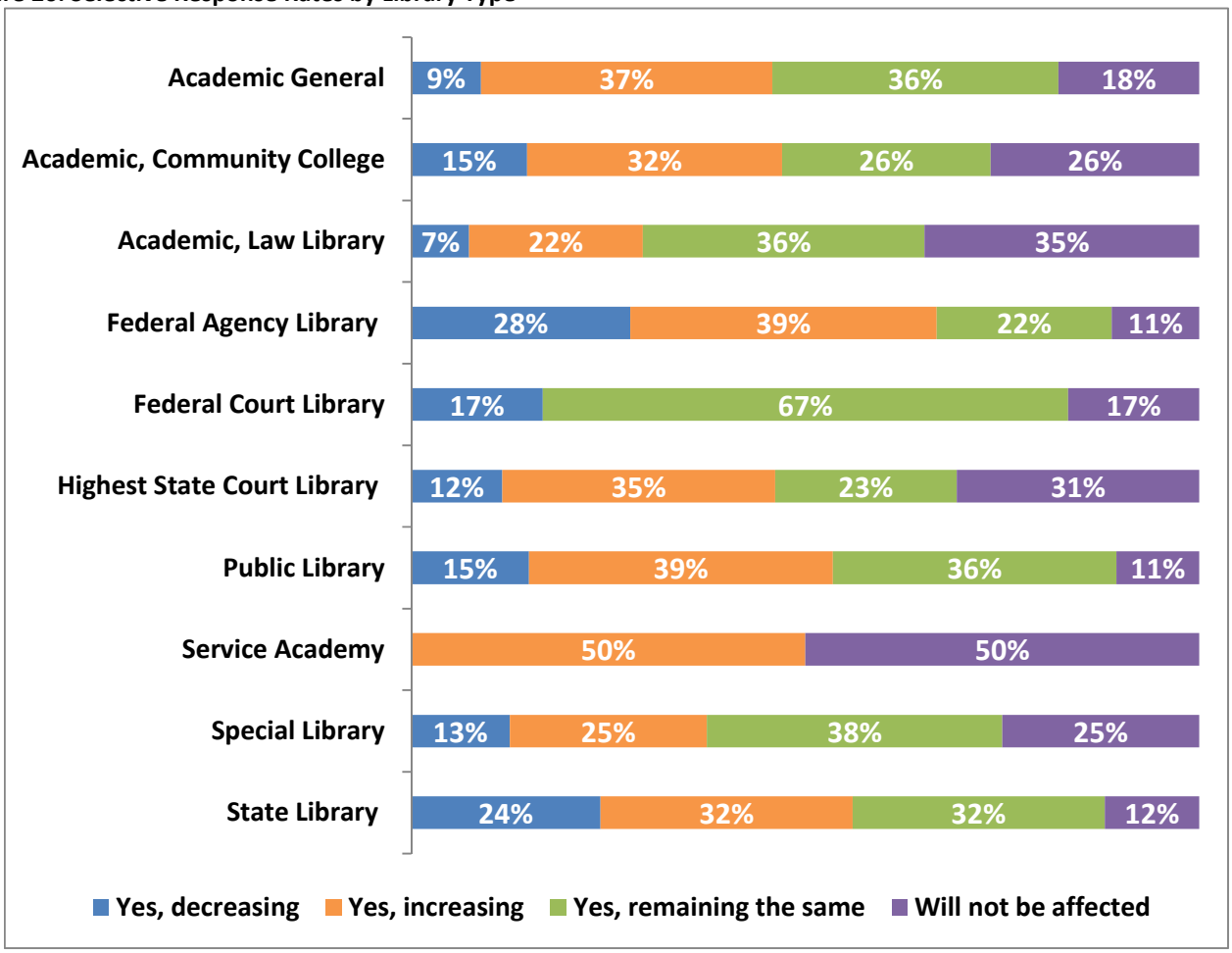
Of Regional Libraries, State Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, decreasing" responses (38%), Academic General Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, increasing" responses (42%) and "will not be affected" responses (15%), and Public Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, remaining the same" responses (100%).

Figure 25: Regional Response Rates by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, Federal Agency Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, decreasing" responses (28%), Service Academies had the highest rate of "yes, increasing" responses (50%), Federal Court Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, remaining the same" responses (67%), and Service Academies had the highest rate of "will not be affected" responses (50%).

Figure 26: Selective Response Rates by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS FOR 4C

Question 4C asked, "How does your library anticipate the following areas -**Public Use of the Collection**- of your library being affected over the next five years (2012-2016)?" The response options were:

1) yes, decreasing
2) yes, increasing
3) yes, remaining the same
4) will not be affected

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 4C, 80 (10%) responded "yes, decreasing," 224 (28%) responded "yes, increasing," 278 (35%) responded "yes, remaining the same," and 220 (27%) responded "will not be affected."

Figure 27: Overall Response Rate

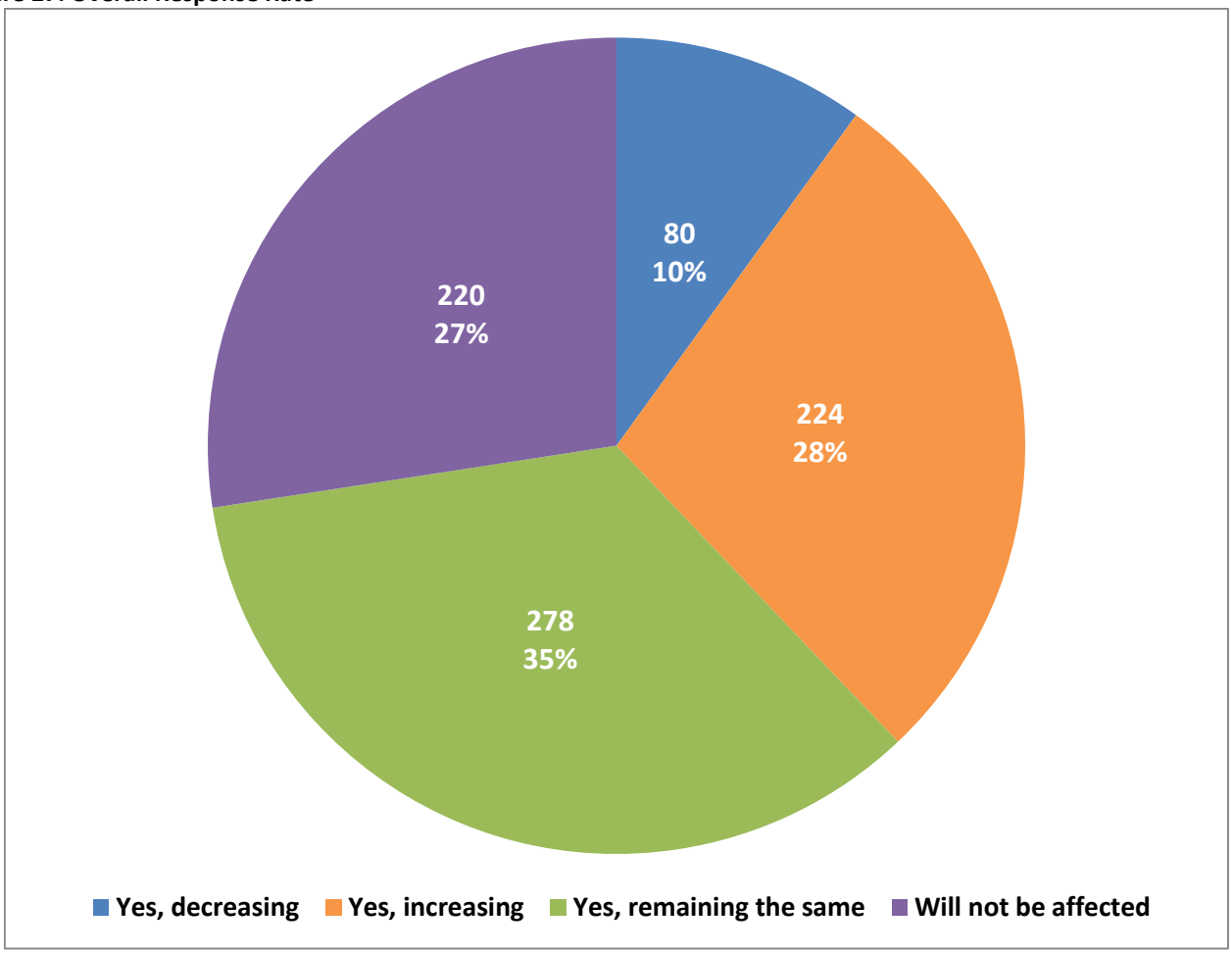


Figure 28 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "yes, decreasing" responses, with 45 of the 80, and 12 of the 80. Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of "yes, increasing" responses, with 122 of the 224, and 54 of the 224. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "yes, remaining the same" responses, with 168 of the 278 and 38 of the 278. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "will not be affected" responses, with 110 of the 220 and 51 of the 220.

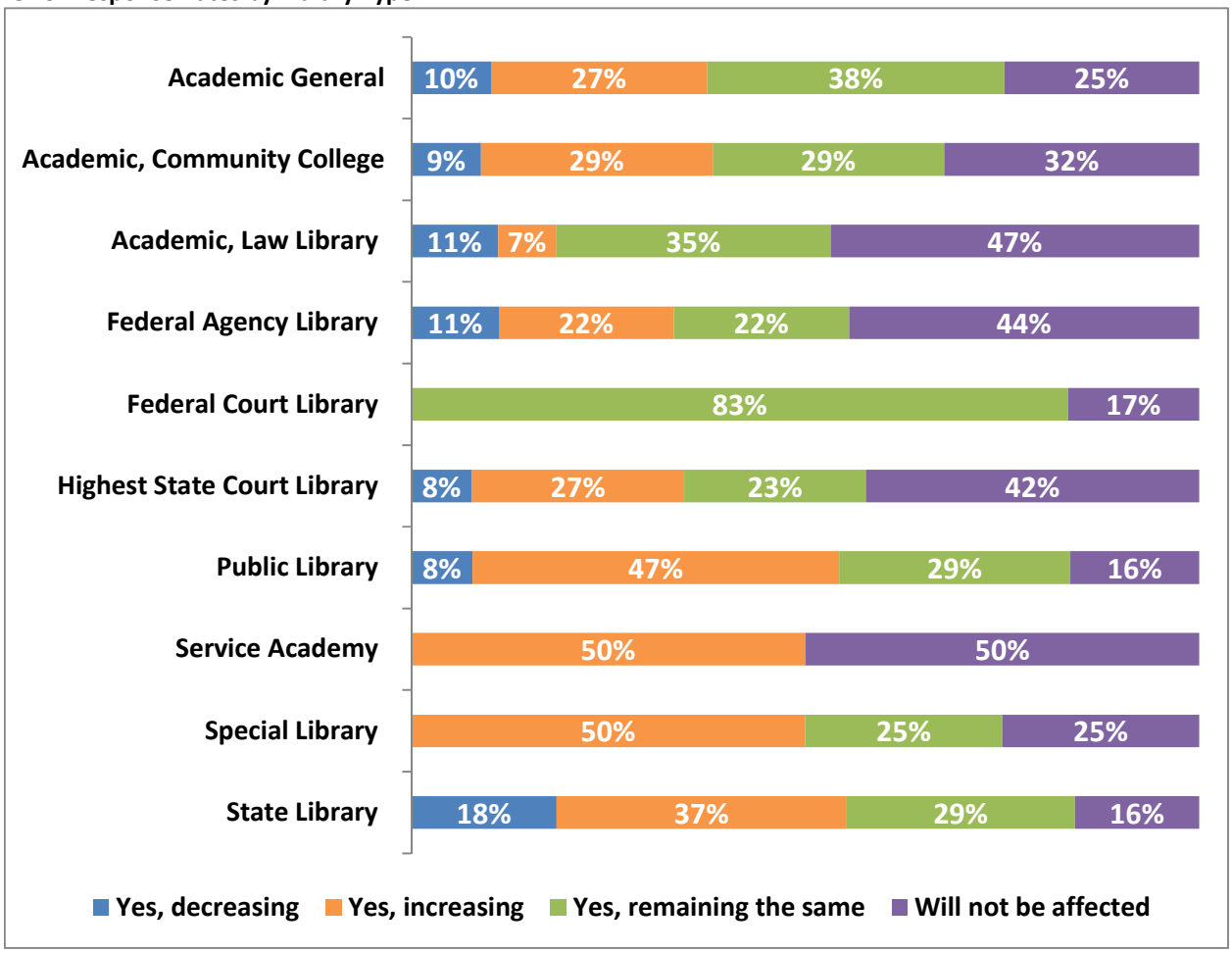
Figure 28: Responses by Library Type

	Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	45	10%	122	27%	168	38%	110	25%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	3	9%	10	29%	10	29%	11	32%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	12	11%	8	7%	38	35%	51	47%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	2	11%	4	22%	4	22%	8	44%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	5	83%	1	17%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	2	8%	7	27%	6	23%	11	42%	26	100%
Public Library	9	8%	54	47%	34	29%	19	16%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
Special Library	0	0%	4	50%	2	25%	2	25%	8	100%
State Library	7	18%	14	37%	11	29%	6	16%	38	100%
Grand Total	**80**	**10%**	**224**	**28%**	**278**	**35%**	**220**	**27%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 29 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

State Libraries had the highest "yes, decreasing" response rate (18%), Servie Academies and Special Libraries had the highest "yes, increasing" response rates (50%), Federal Court Libraries had the highest "yes, remaining the same" response rate (83%), and Service Academies had the highest "will not be affected" response rate (50%).

Figure 29: Response Rates by Library Type



Figures 30 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 98 of the 283 total Large Libraries. Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 117 of the 336 total Medium Libraries. Small Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same," with 64 of the 183 total Small Libraries.

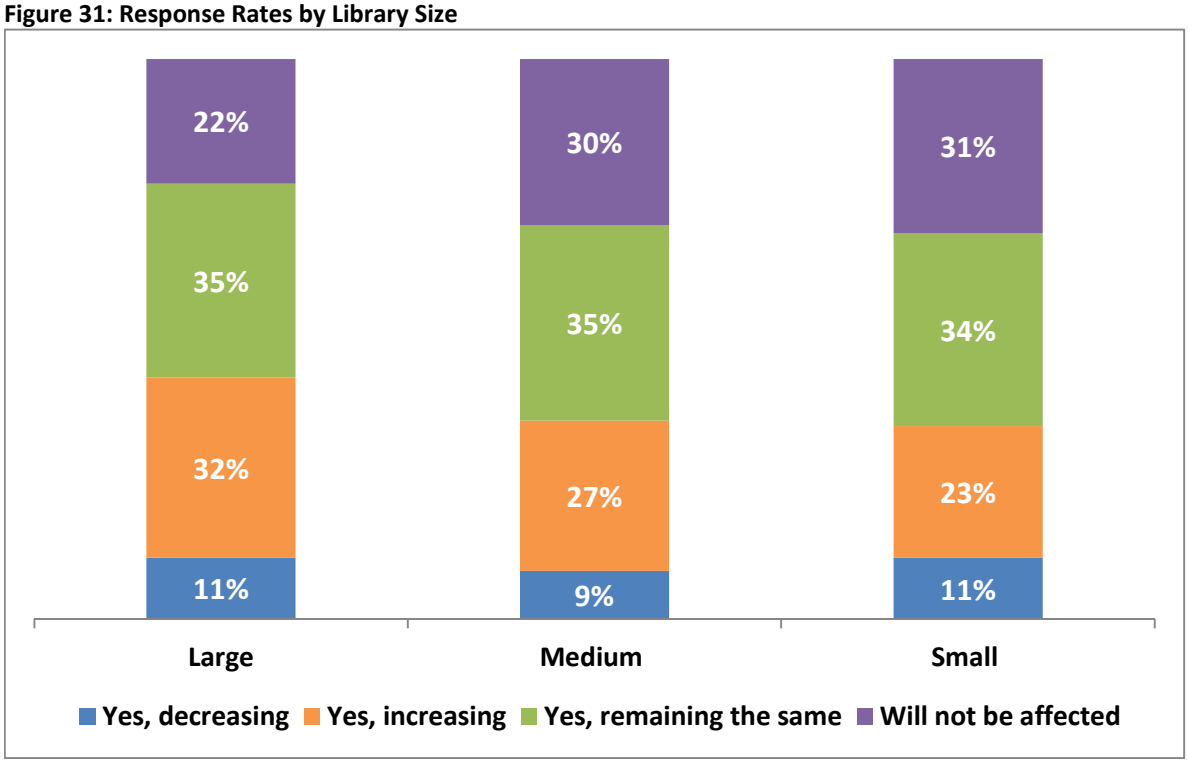
Figure 30: Responses by Library Size

	Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	31	11%	91	32%	98	35%	63	22%	283	100%
Medium	29	9%	90	27%	117	35%	100	30%	336	100%
Small	20	11%	43	23%	63	34%	57	31%	183	100%
Grand Total	**80**	**10%**	**224**	**28%**	**278**	**35%**	**220**	**27%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 31 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries and Small Libraries had the highest "yes, decreasing" response rate (11%). Large Libraries had the highest "yes, increasing" response rate (32%). Large Libraries and Medium Libraries had the same "yes, remaining the same" response rate (35%). Small Libraries had the highest "will not be affected" response rate (31%).

Figure 31: Response Rates by Library Size



Figures 32 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of "yes, increasing" responses, with 14 of the 41 total Regional Libraries. Selective Libraries had the highest number of "yes, remaining the same" responses, with 265 of the 761 total Selective Libraries.

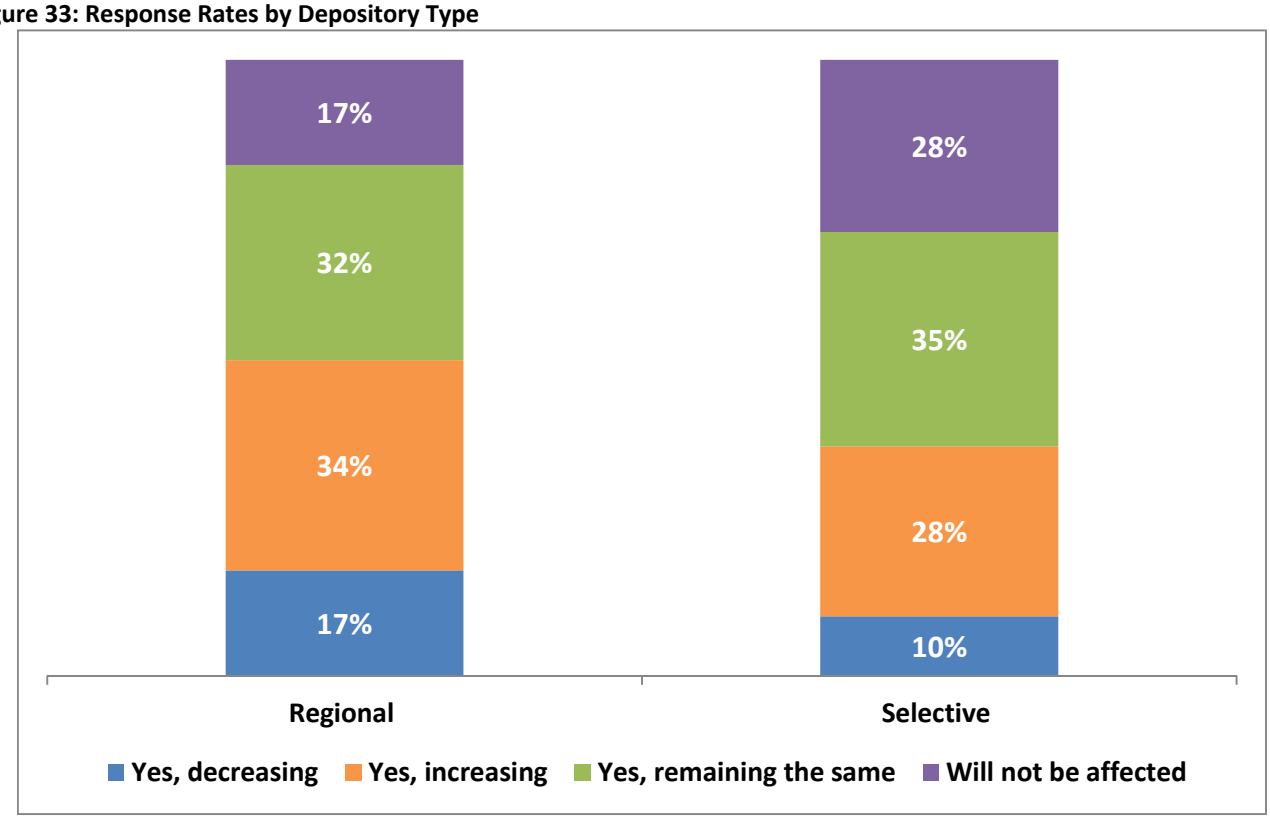
Figure 32: Responses by Depository Type

	Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	7	17%	14	34%	13	32%	7	17%	41	100%
Selective	73	10%	210	28%	265	35%	213	28%	761	100%
Grand Total	**80**	**10%**	**224**	**28%**	**278**	**35%**	**220**	**27%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 33 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes, decreasing" response rate (17%) than Selective Libraries (10%). Regional Libraries had a higher "yes, increasing" response rates (34%) than Selective Libraries (28%). Selective Libraries had a higher "yes, remaining the same" response rate (35%) and "will not be affected" response rate (28%) than Regional Libraries (32%) and (17%).

Figure 33: Response Rates by Depository Type



Figures 34, 35, and 36 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size for all 802 respondents.

7 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded “yes, decreasing,” 13 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded “yes, increasing,” 13 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded “yes, remaining the same,” and 7 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded “will not be affected” to Question 4A. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded “yes, increasing.”

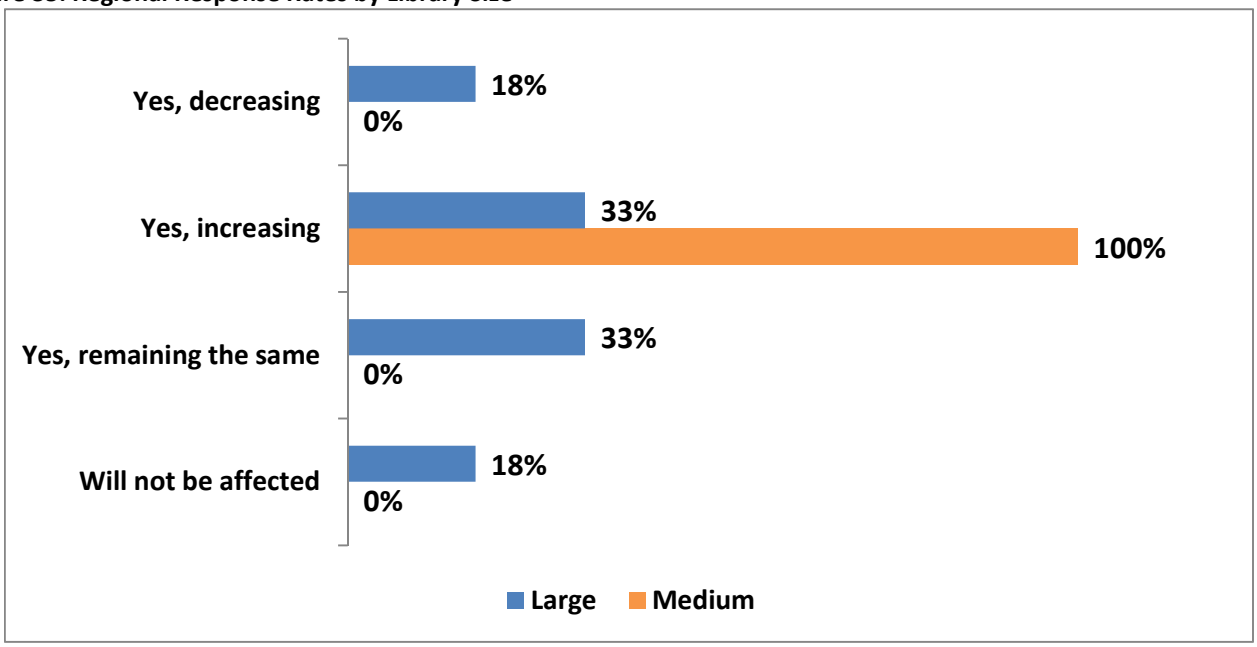
24 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 29 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 20 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “yes, decreasing.” 78 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 89 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 43 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “yes, increasing.” In addition, 85 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 117 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 63 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “yes, remaining the same.” Finally, 56 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 100 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 57 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “will not be affected.”

Figure 34: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	7	18%	13	33%	13	33%	7	18%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**7**	**17%**	**14**	**34%**	**13**	**32%**	**7**	**17%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	24	10%	78	32%	85	35%	56	23%	243	100%
	Medium	29	9%	89	27%	117	35%	100	30%	335	100%
	Small	20	11%	43	23%	63	34%	57	31%	183	100%
Selective Total		**73**	**10%**	**210**	**28%**	**265**	**35%**	**213**	**28%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**80**	**10%**	**224**	**28%**	**278**	**35%**	**220**	**27%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had the highest “yes, decreasing” response rate (18%), “yes, remaining the same” response rate (33%), and “will not be affected” response rate (18%). Medium Regional Libraries had the highest “yes, increasing” response rate (100%).

Figure 35: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Small Selective Libraries had the highest “yes, decreasing” response rate (11%). Large Selective Libraries had the highest “ yes, increasing” response rate (32%). Large and Medium Selective Libraries had the highest “yes, remaining the same” response rate (35%). Small Selective Libraries had the highest “will not be affected” response rate (31%).

Figure 36: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

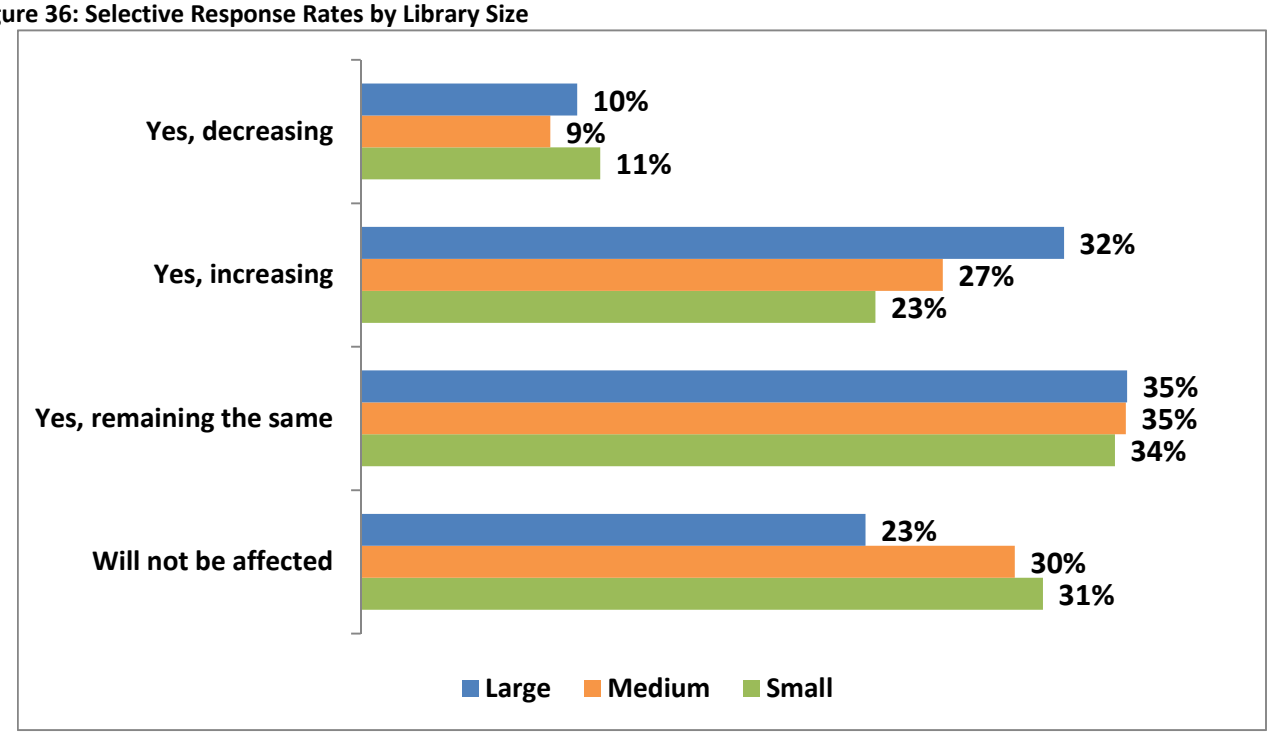


Figure 37, 38, and 39 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

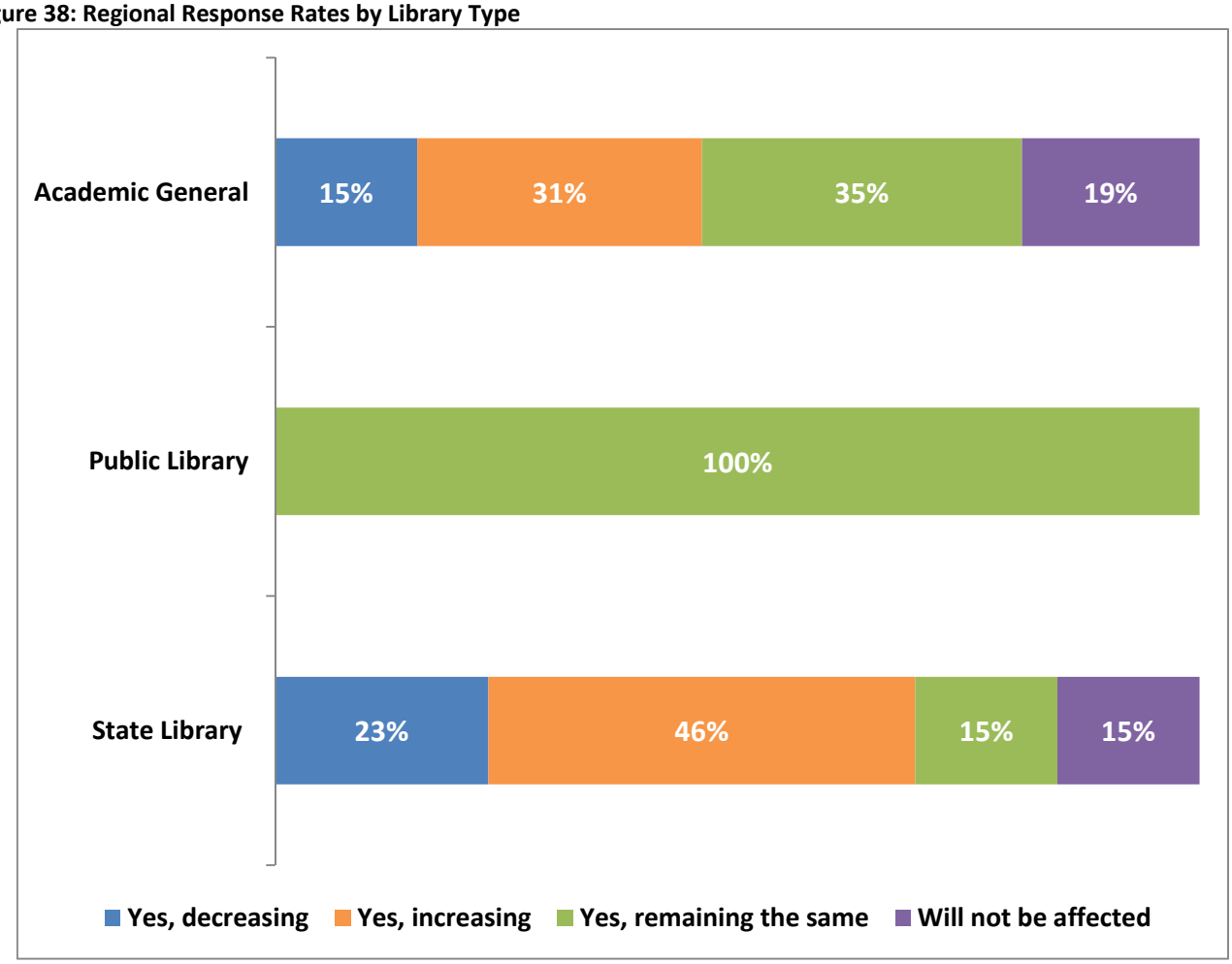
Among Regional Libraries, "yes, remaining the same" responses were the highest number of responses for Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries. Regional State Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, increasing." Among Selective Libraries, Public Libraries and Special Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, increasing." Academic General Libraries, Federal Court Libraries, and State Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes, remaining the same." Selective Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; and Highest State Court Libraries had the highest number of responses for "will not be affected." Selective Service Academies had an equal number of responses for "yes, increasing" and "will not be affected."

Figure 37: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes, decreasing		Yes, increasing		Yes, remaining the same		Will not be affected			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	4	15%	8	31%	9	35%	5	19%	26	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	3	23%	6	46%	2	15%	2	15%	13	100%
Regional Total		**7**	**17%**	**14**	**34%**	**13**	**32%**	**7**	**17%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	41	10%	114	27%	159	38%	105	25%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	3	9%	10	29%	10	29%	11	32%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	12	11%	8	7%	38	35%	51	47%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	2	11%	4	22%	4	22%	8	44%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	5	83%	1	17%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	2	8%	7	27%	6	23%	11	42%	26	100%
	Public Library	9	8%	54	47%	32	28%	19	17%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
	Special Library	0	0%	4	50%	2	25%	2	25%	8	100%
	State Library	4	16%	8	32%	9	36%	4	16%	25	100%
Selective Total		**73**	**10%**	**210**	**28%**	**265**	**35%**	**213**	**28%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**80**	**10%**	**224**	**28%**	**278**	**35%**	**220**	**27%**	**802**	**100%**

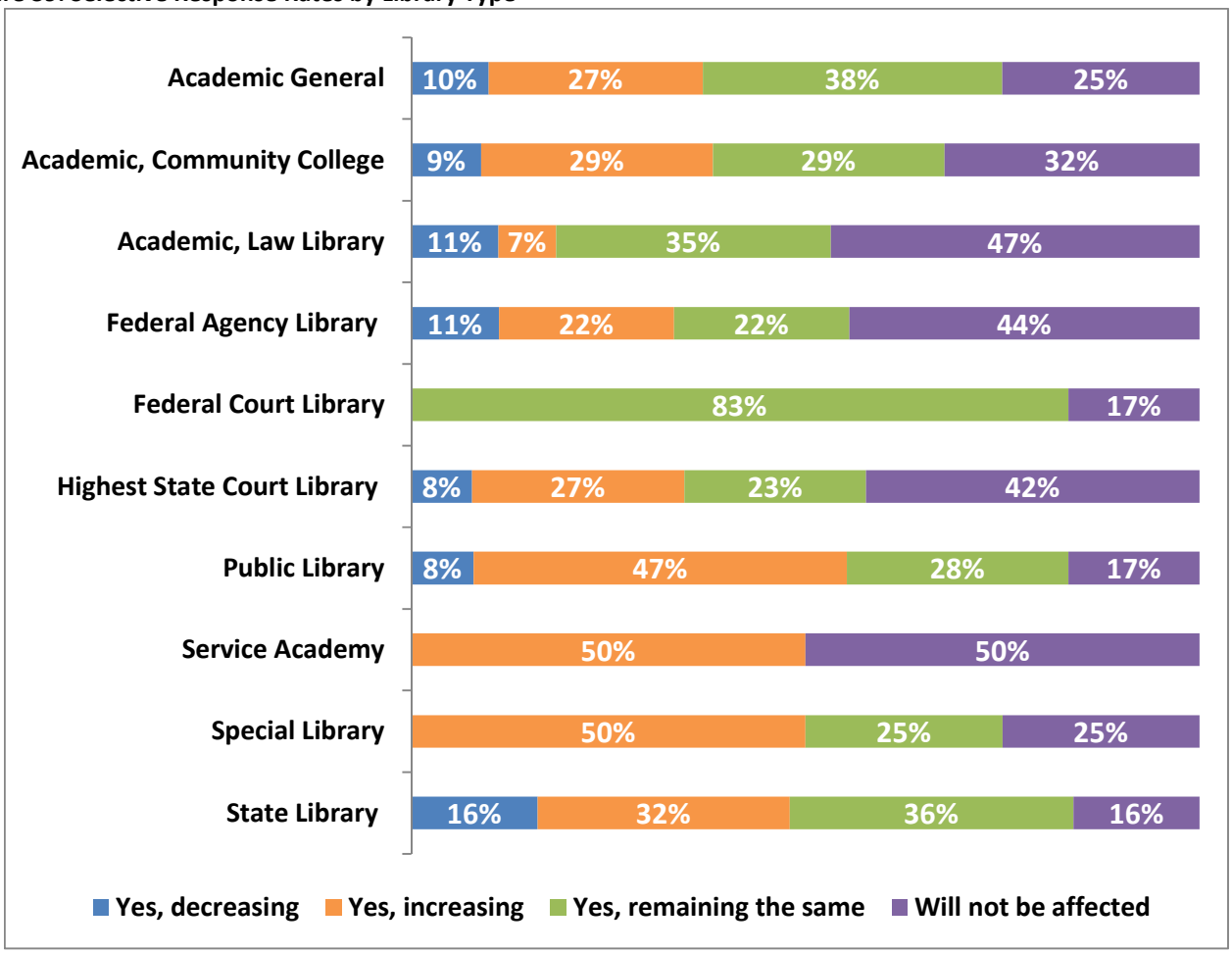
Of Regional Libraries, State Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, decreasing" responses (23%) and "yes, increasing" responses (46%), Public Libraries had the highest rate of "yes, remaining the same" responses (100%), and Academic General had the highest rate of "will not be affected" responses (19%).

Figure 38: Regional Response Rates by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, State Libraries had the highest rate of “yes, decreasing” responses (16%), Service Academies and Special Libraries had the highest rate of “yes, increasing” responses (50%), Federal Court Libraries had the highest rate of “yes, remaining the same” responses (83%), and Service Academies had the highest rate of “will not be affected” responses (50%).

Figure 39: Selective Response Rates by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 5

REVISED MAY 30, 2013

Question 5 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Is there a distinct user group(s) in your library that prefers digital government information? (Examples include but should not be limited to: Users of the Congressional Record, Historians, Professors, Small-business owners.)" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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

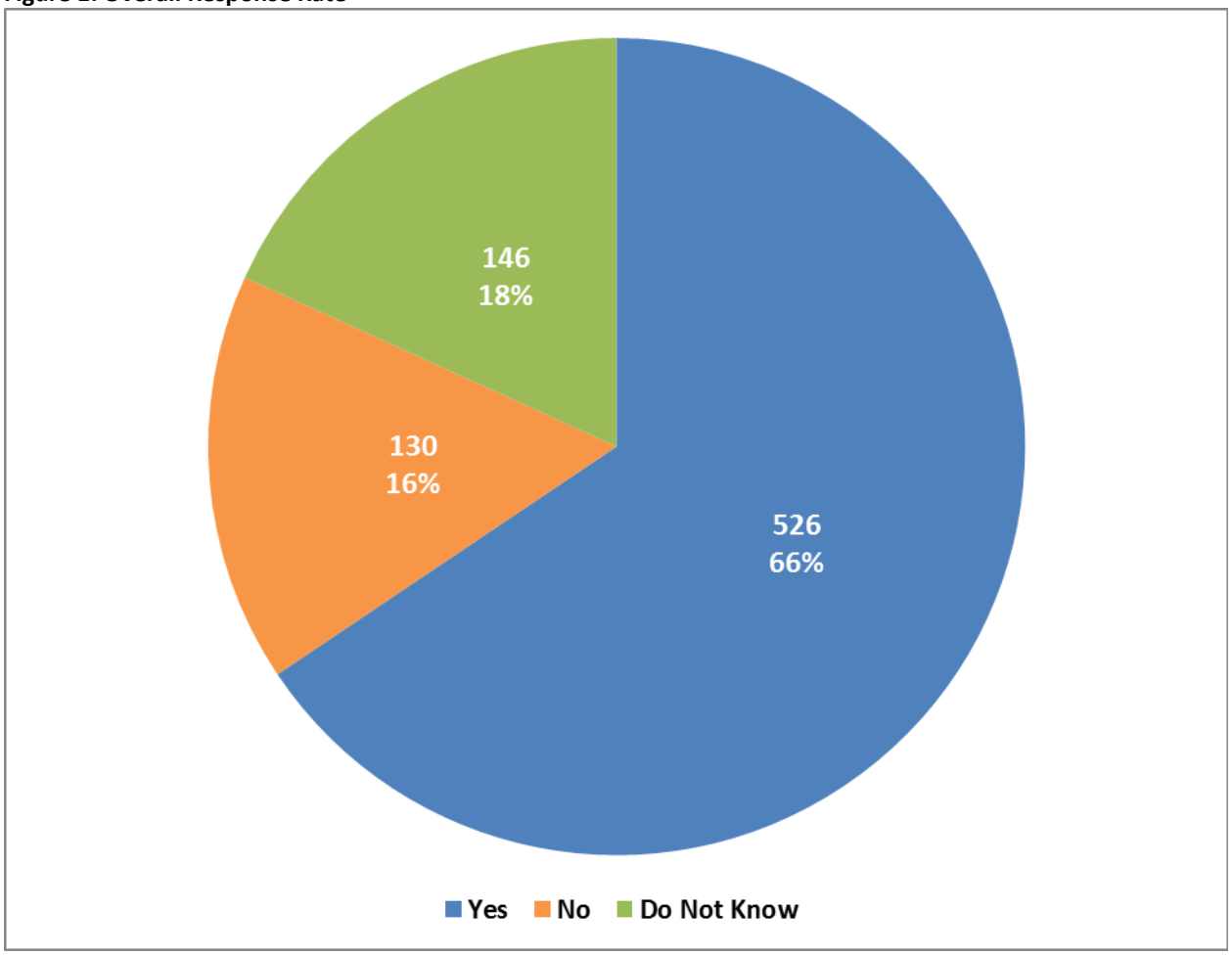
PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Question 5 asked, "Is there a distinct user group(s) in your library that prefers digital government information?" The response options were:

1) do not know
2) no
2) yes (Please identify user group(s))

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 5, 526 (66%) responded "yes," while 130 (16%) responded "no," and 146 (18%) responded "do not know."

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate



The majority of responses to Question 5 were "yes." For the purpose of highlighting user groups that prefer digital government information, the analysis of Question 5 will mainly focus on "yes" responses and the user groups described in those responses.

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

Service Academies had the highest "yes" response rate (100%), followed by Academic, Law Libraries (83%).

Figure 2: Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No		Do Not Know			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	317	71%	62	14%	66	15%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	16	47%	11	32%	7	21%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	90	83%	8	7%	11	10%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	13	72%	2	11%	3	17%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	3	50%	3	50%	0	0%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	14	54%	5	19%	7	27%	26	100%
Public Library	47	41%	32	28%	37	32%	116	100%
Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	3	38%	1	13%	4	50%	8	100%
State Library	21	55%	6	16%	11	29%	38	100%
Grand Total	**526**	**66%**	**130**	**16%**	**146**	**18%**	**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 317, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 90 and Public Libraries with 47.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

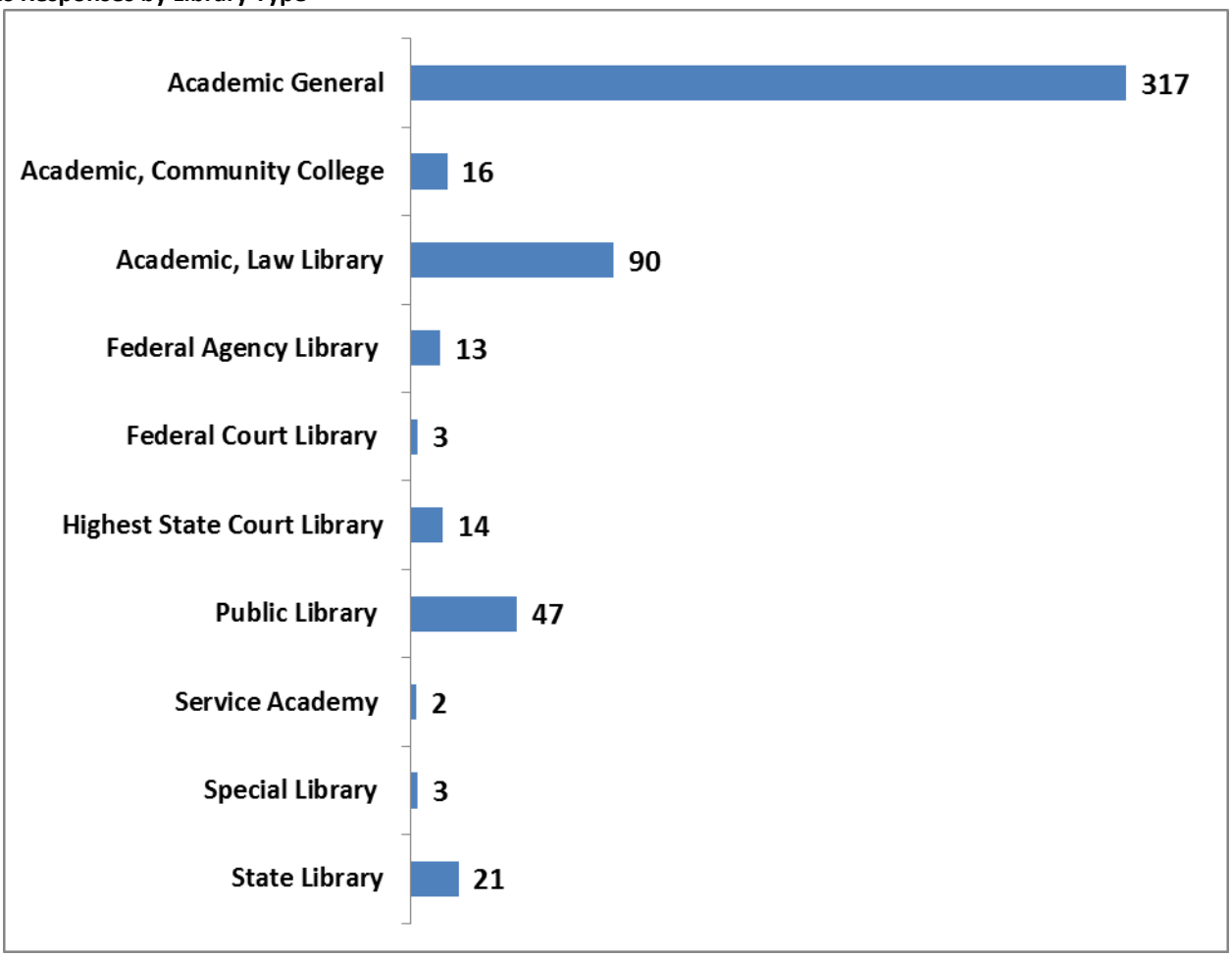


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (75%), with 212 of the 283 total Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No		Do Not Know			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	212	75%	36	13%	35	12%	283	100%
Medium	219	65%	51	15%	66	20%	336	100%
Small	95	52%	43	23%	45	25%	183	100%
Grand Total	**526**	**66%**	**130**	**16%**	**146**	**18%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Medium Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses (219 out of 526 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

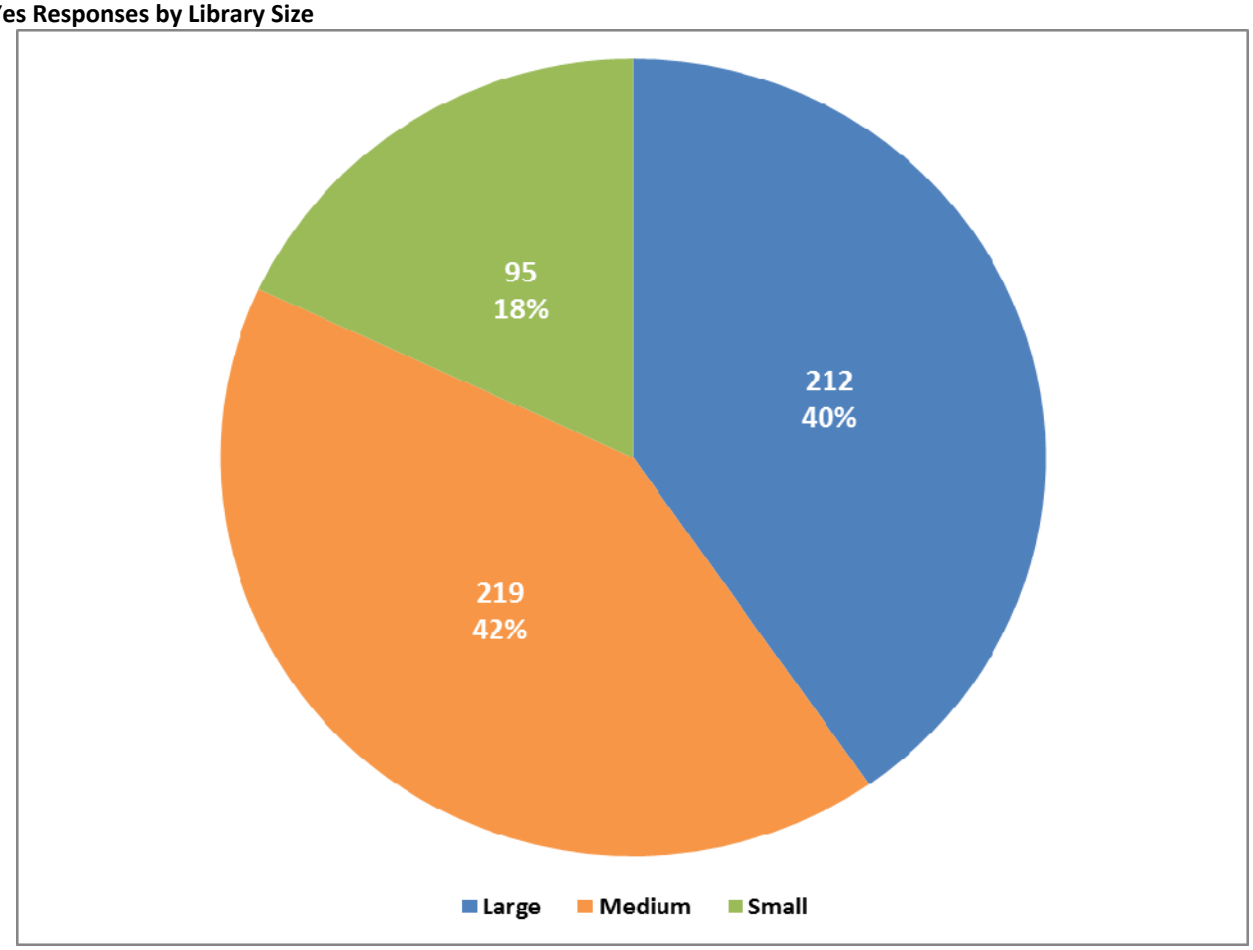


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (78%) than Selective Libraries (65%).

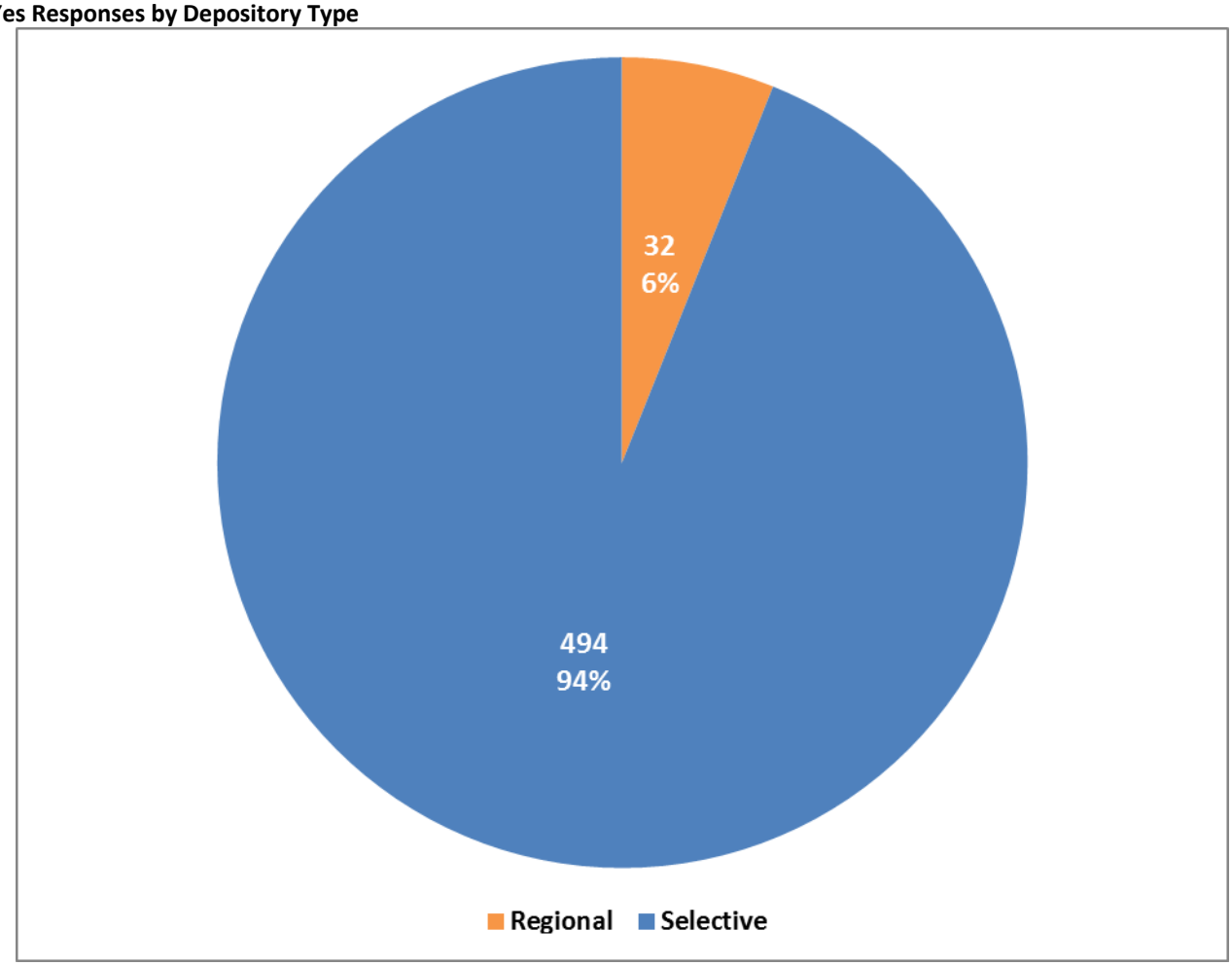
Figure 6: Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No		Do Not Know			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	32	78%	5	12%	4	10%	41	100%
Selective	494	65%	125	16%	142	19%	761	100%
Grand Total	526	66%	130	16%	146	18%	802	100%

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of "yes" responses (494 of 526 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.

31 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 5. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded "yes."

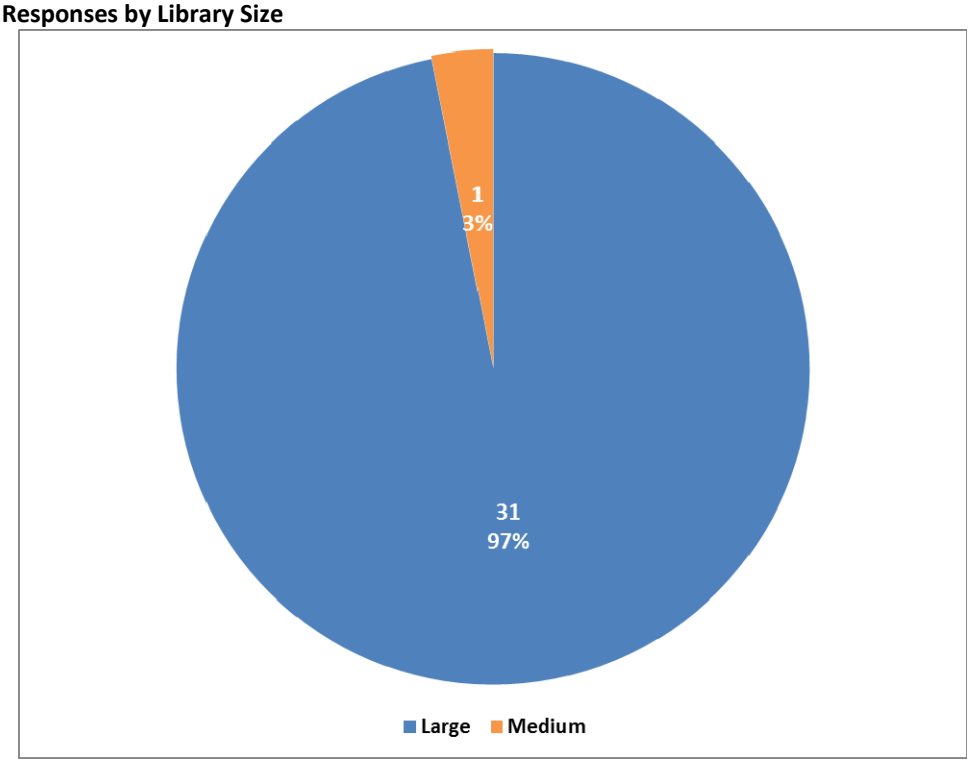
181 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 218 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 95 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

Figure 8: Response Rate by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes		No		Do not know			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	31	78%	5	13%	4	10%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**32**	**78%**	**5**	**12%**	**4**	**10%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	181	74%	31	13%	31	13%	243	100%
	Medium	218	65%	51	15%	66	20%	335	100%
	Small	95	52%	43	23%	45	25%	183	100%
Selective Total		**494**	**65%**	**125**	**16%**	**142**	**19%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**526**	**66%**	**130**	**16%**	**146**	**18%**	**802**	**100%**

Among Regionals, Large Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (31 of 32 responses)

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Among Selective Libraries, Medium Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (218 of 494 responses)

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

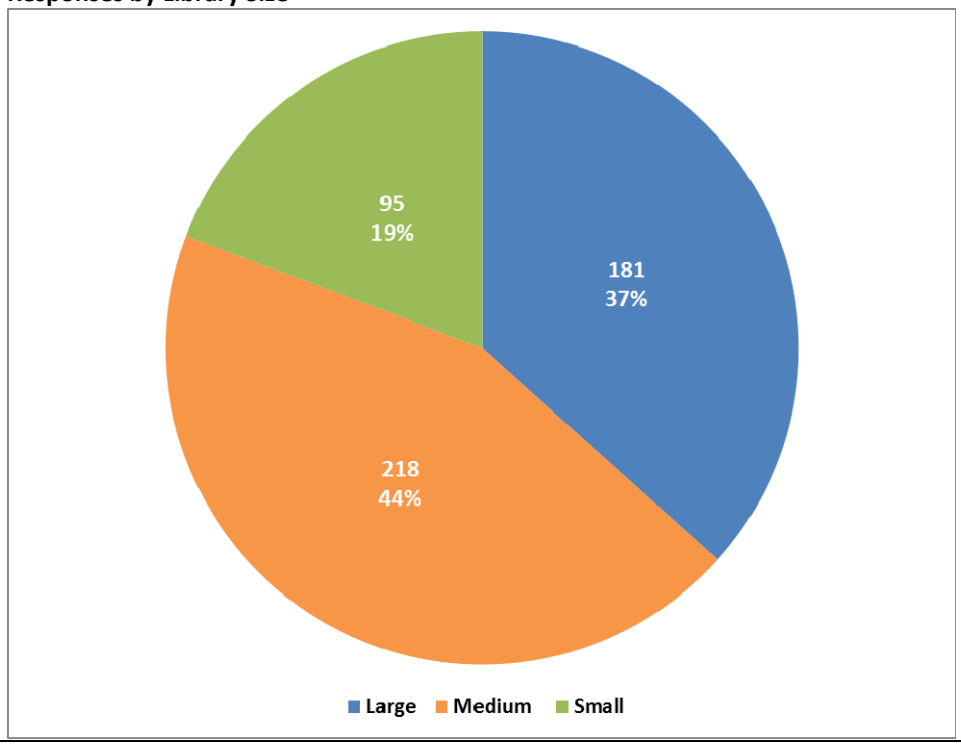


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries had a "yes" response rate of 92%.

Of Selective Libraries, Service Academies (100%) and Academic, Law Libraries (83%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses.

Figure 11: Response Rate by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes		No		Do not know			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	24	92%	1	4%	1	4%	26	100%
	Public Library	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
	State Library	7	54%	4	31%	2	15%	13	100%
Regional Total		**32**	**78%**	**5**	**12%**	**4**	**10%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	293	70%	61	15%	65	16%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	16	47%	11	32%	7	21%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	90	83%	8	7%	11	10%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	13	72%	2	11%	3	17%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	3	50%	3	50%	0	0%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	14	54%	5	19%	7	27%	26	100%
	Public Library	46	40%	32	28%	36	32%	114	100%
	Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	3	38%	1	13%	4	50%	8	100%
	State Library	14	56%	2	8%	9	36%	25	100%
Selective Total		**494**	**65%**	**125**	**16%**	**142**	**19%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**526**	**66%**	**130**	**16%**	**146**	**18%**	**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 24, followed by State Libraries with 7.
Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 293, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 90 and Public Libraries with 46.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

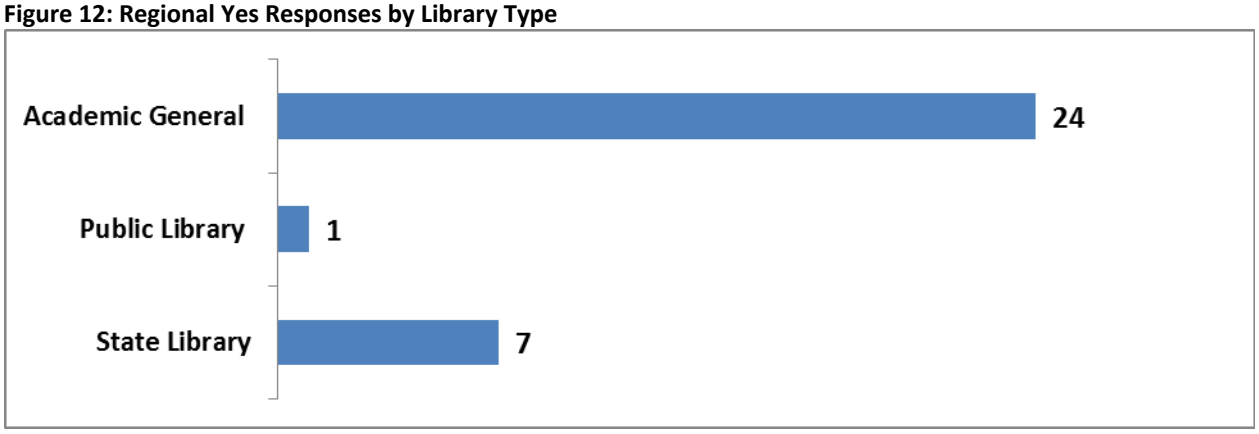
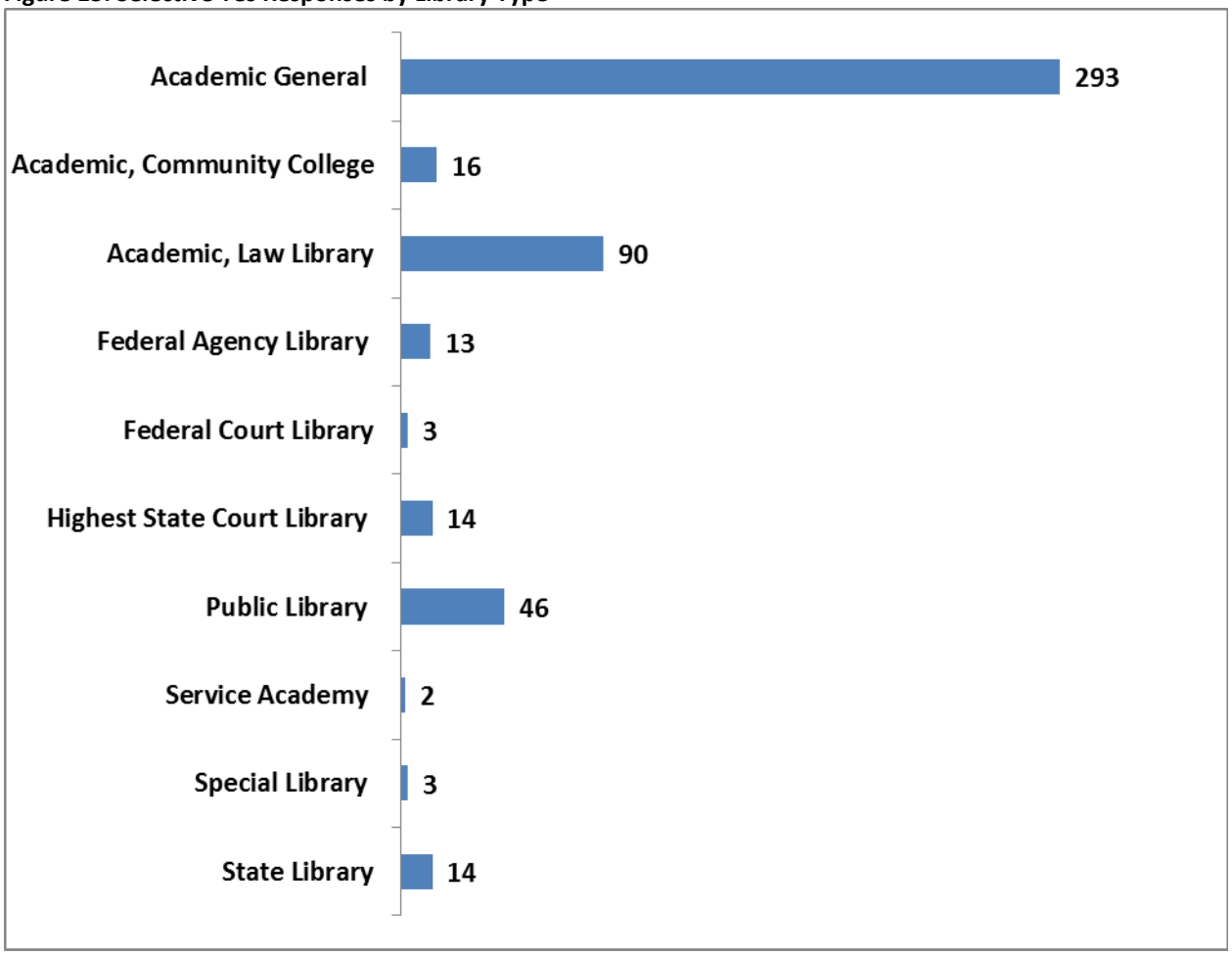


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

526 libraries indicated that distinct user groups in their libraries prefer digital government information and were also given the opportunity to identify these user groups. Respondents were not limited to the number of user groups they could identify. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 1,103 observations (user groups specified). Observations were grouped into fourteen over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Business** refers to users seeking business information for professional purposes, not including students, alumni, or faculty and staff members.

2. **Congressional** refers to users seeking Congressional or legal information, whether or not legal professionals. This category does not include students, alumni, or faculty and staff members.

3. **Faculty/Staff** refers to faculty or staff users for all disciplines.

4. **General Public** refers to users from the general public, whether or not primary patrons. This includes members of the community at large and library card holders.

5. **Government Agencies** refers to government employees or agencies at any level**.**

6. **History & Military** refers to all users seeking historical or information about the military, including veteran information and genealogy users.

7. **Most Groups** refers to responses for which it was indicated that all or most users prefer digital information. This category does not include users of specific types of materials or documents.

8. **Other** refers to users of other groups not previously cited.

9. **Remote Users** refers to users that are outside of the area or away from the physical location of the library.

10. **Researchers** refers to users conducting research in any discipline.

11. **Specific Types of Material** refers to responses for which a specific type of document or title was indicated.

12. **Statistical** refers to users of statistical information or data of any kind, including Census users, economists, and statisticians.

13. **Students/Alumni** refers to students or alumni users for all disciplines.

14. **Younger Users** refers to responses for which the terms “younger users” or users under a specific age were indicated.

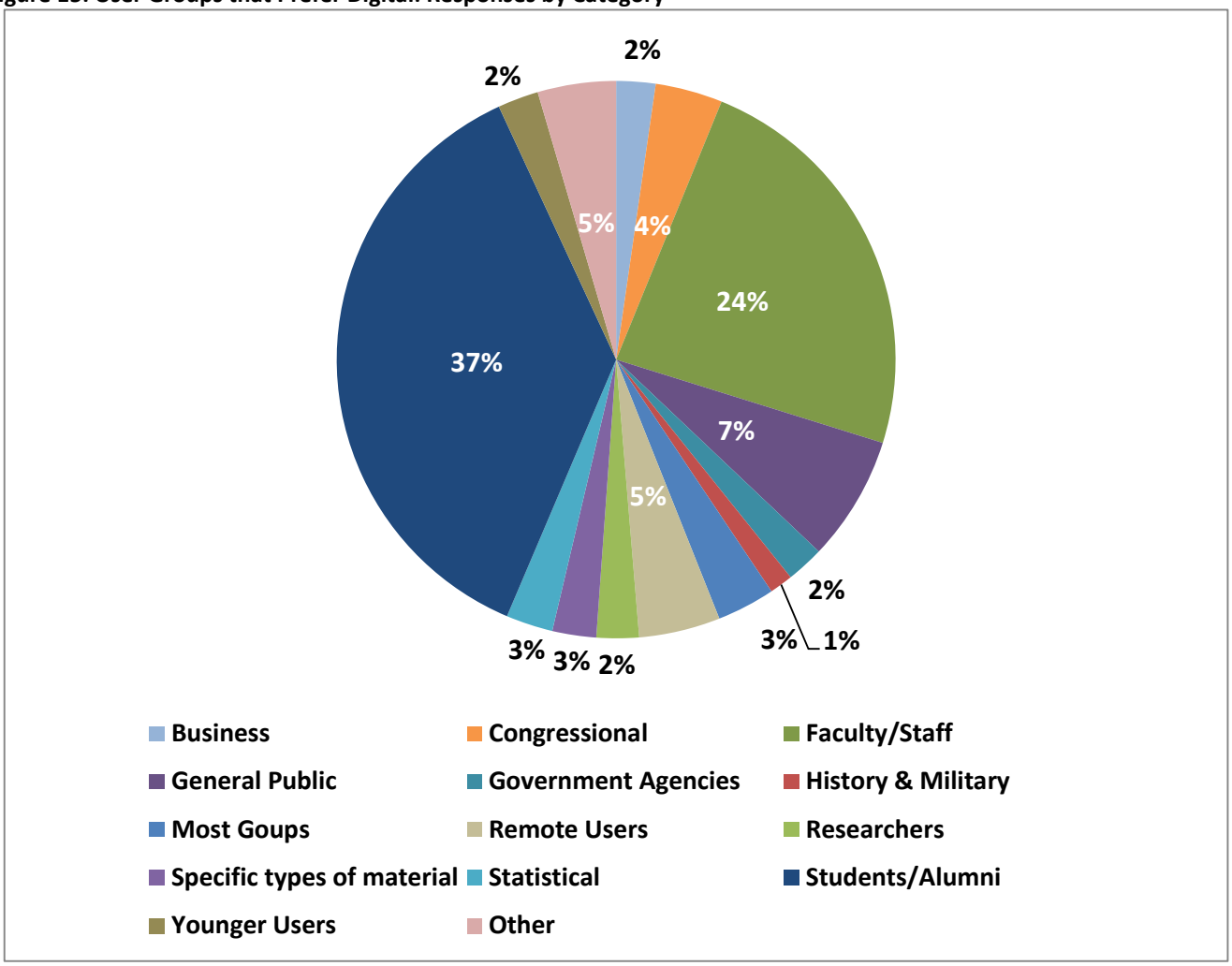
Figures 14 and 15 illustrate user groups that prefer digital government information by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 37% reported that Student/Alumni users prefer digital information, and 24% reported that Faculty/Staff users prefer digital government information.

Figure 14: User Groups that Prefer Digital: Responses by Category

	Business		Congressional		Faculty/Staff		General Public		Government Agencies		History & Military		Most Groups		Remote Users		Researchers		Specific Types of Material		Statistical		Students/ Alumni		Younger Users		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Total	25	2%	43	4%	261	24%	80	7%	24	2%	15	1%	37	3%	52	5%	27	2%	28	3%	30	3%	405	37%	26	2%	50	5%	1,103	100%

Figure 15: User Groups that Prefer Digital: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on the relevant and more frequent responses, "Other" and categories that received less than 40 observations have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 841.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate user groups that prefer digital government information by library type.

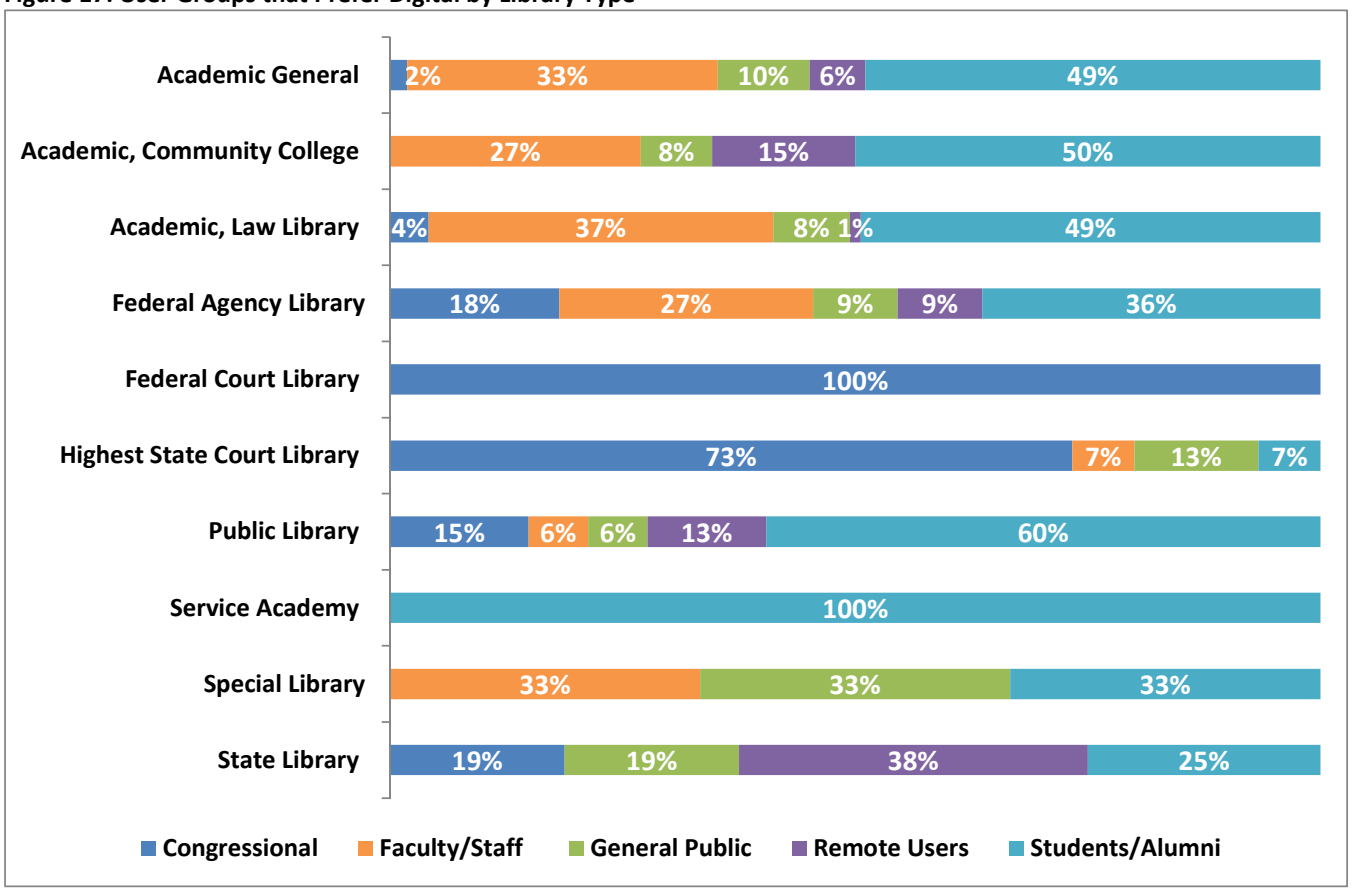
As indicated, results are dependent upon library type.

- Responses from Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; Public Libraries; and Service Academies showed Student/Alumni as users with the highest preference for digital government information.
- Federal Court Libraries and Highest State Court Libraries showed Congressional as users with the highest preference for digitial government information.
- Special Libraries showed an even split for Faculty/Staff, General Public, and Students/Alumni as users that prefer digital government information.
- State Libraries showed Remote Users with the highest preference for digital government information.

Figure 16: User Groups that Prefer Digital by Library Type

	Congressional		Faculty/ Staff		General Public		Remote Users		Students/ Alumni			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	10	2%	183	33%	54	10%	33	6%	268	49%	548	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	7	27%	2	8%	4	15%	13	50%	26	100%
Academic, Law Library	7	4%	63	37%	14	8%	2	1%	84	49%	170	100%
Federal Agency Library	2	18%	3	27%	1	9%	1	9%	4	36%	11	100%
Federal Court Library	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Highest State Court Library	11	73%	1	7%	2	13%	0	0%	1	7%	15	100%
Public Library	7	15%	3	6%	3	6%	6	13%	28	60%	47	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Special Library	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	3	100%
State Library	3	19%	0	0%	3	19%	6	38%	4	25%	16	100%
Grand Total	**43**	**5%**	**261**	**31%**	**80**	**10%**	**52**	**6%**	**405**	**48%**	**841**	**100%**

Figure 17: User Groups that Prefer Digital by Library Type



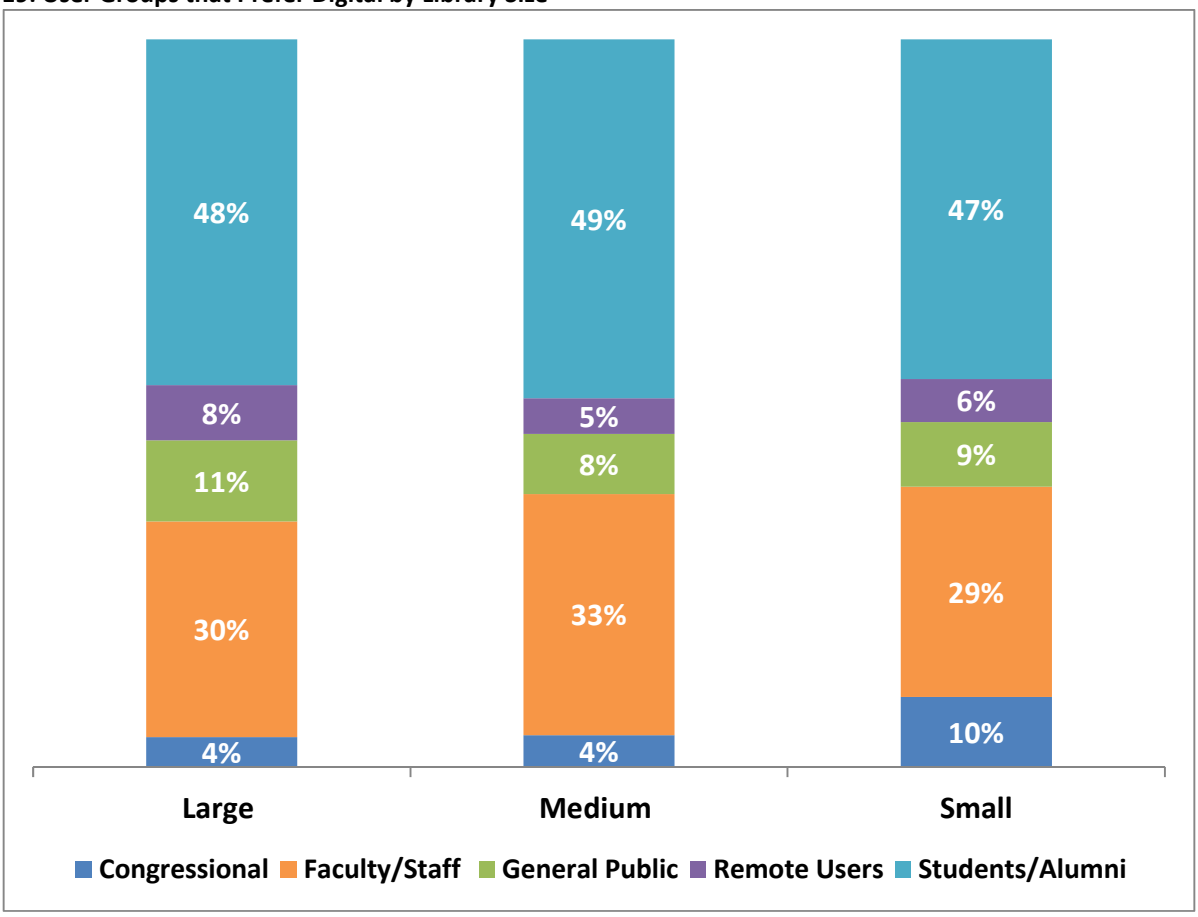
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate user groups that prefer digital government information by library size.

In examining the results by library size, it was noted that Students/Alumni users had the highest preference for digital government information overall. Small Libraries indicated the highest percentage of Congressional users that prefer digitial government information, Medium Libraries indicated the highest percentage of Faculty/Staff users that prefer digital government information, and Large Libraries indicated the highest percentage of Genal Public and Remote Users that prefer digital government information.

Figure 18: User Groups that Prefer Digital by Library Size

	Congressional		Faculty/Staff		General Public		Remote Users		Students/ Alumni			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	14	4%	101	30%	38	11%	26	8%	162	48%	341	100%
Medium	16	4%	121	33%	30	8%	18	5%	180	49%	365	100%
Small	13	10%	39	29%	12	9%	8	6%	63	47%	135	100%
Grand Total	**43**	**5%**	**261**	**31%**	**80**	**10%**	**52**	**6%**	**405**	**48%**	**841**	**100%**

Figure 19: User Groups that Prefer Digital by Library Size



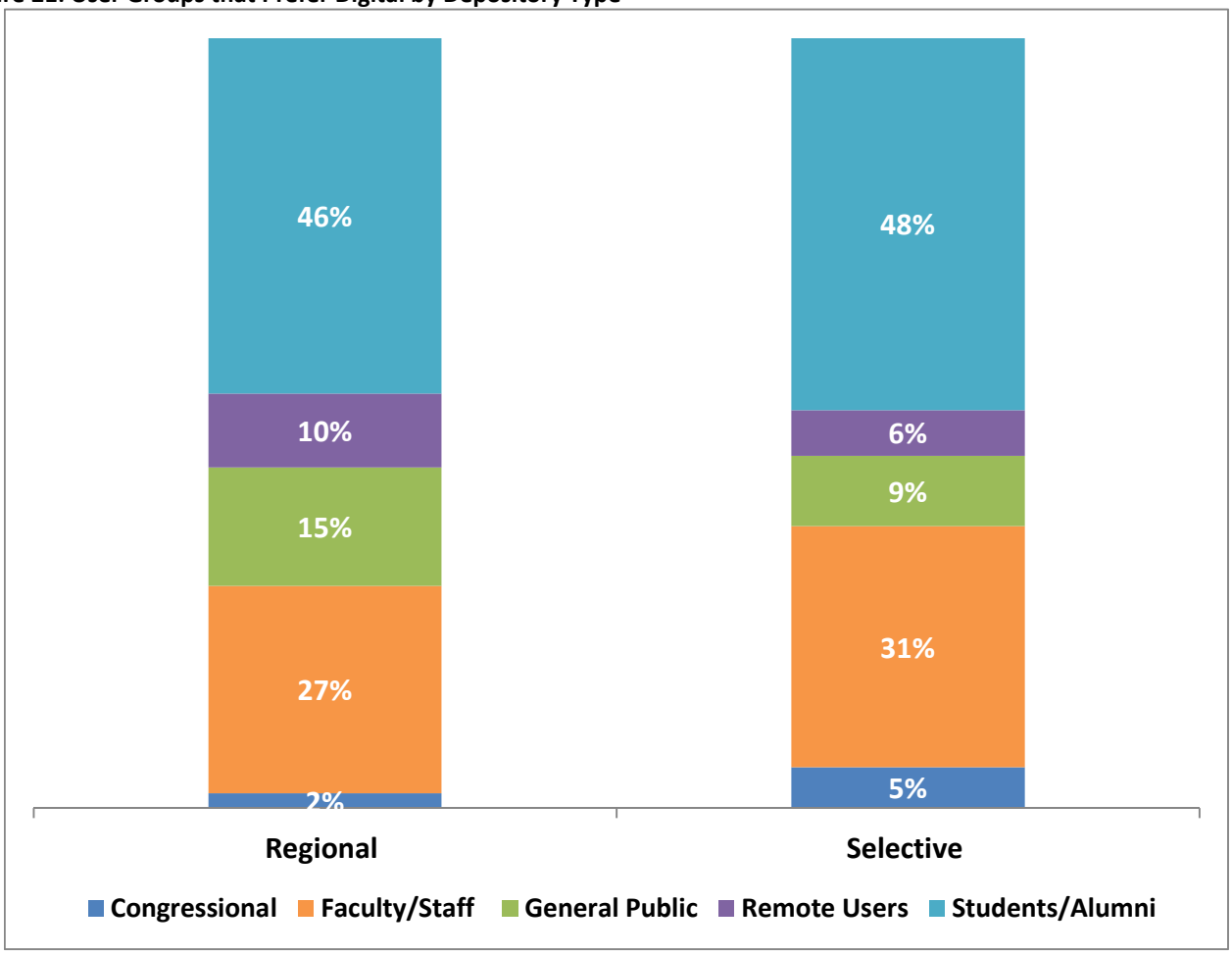
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate user groups that prefer digital government information by depository type.

The results show that both Regional and Selective Libraries reported a Student/Alumni preference for digital information.

Figure 20: User Groups that Prefer Digital by Depository Type

	Congressional		Faculty/Staff		General Public		Remote Users		Students/ Alumni			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	1	2%	14	27%	8	15%	5	10%	24	46%	52	100%
Selective	42	5%	247	31%	72	9%	47	6%	381	48%	789	100%
Grand Total	**43**	**5%**	**261**	**31%**	**80**	**10%**	**52**	**6%**	**405**	**48%**	**841**	**100%**

Figure 21: User Groups that Prefer Digital by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate user groups that prefer digital government information cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regionals reported a digital government information preference for Student/Alumni users, while the one Medium Regional reported an equal digital government information preference for Student/Alumni and General Public users.

Selective Libraries, regardless of size, reported a digital government information preference for Student/Alumni users.

Figure 22: User Groups that Prefer Digital by Depository Type and Library Size

		Congressional		Faculty/ Staff		General Public		Remote Users		Students/ Alumni			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	1	2%	14	28%	7	14%	5	10%	23	46%	50	100%
	Medium	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
Regional Total		**1**	**2%**	**14**	**27%**	**8**	**15%**	**5**	**10%**	**24**	**46%**	**52**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	13	4%	87	30%	31	11%	21	7%	139	48%	291	100%
	Medium	16	4%	121	33%	29	8%	18	5%	179	49%	363	100%
	Small	13	10%	39	29%	12	9%	8	6%	63	47%	135	100%
Selective Total		**42**	**5%**	**247**	**31%**	**72**	**9%**	**47**	**6%**	**381**	**48%**	**789**	**100%**
Grand Total		**43**	**5%**	**261**	**31%**	**80**	**10%**	**52**	**6%**	**405**	**48%**	**841**	**100%**

Figure 23: User Groups that Prefer Digital for Regional Libraries by Library Size

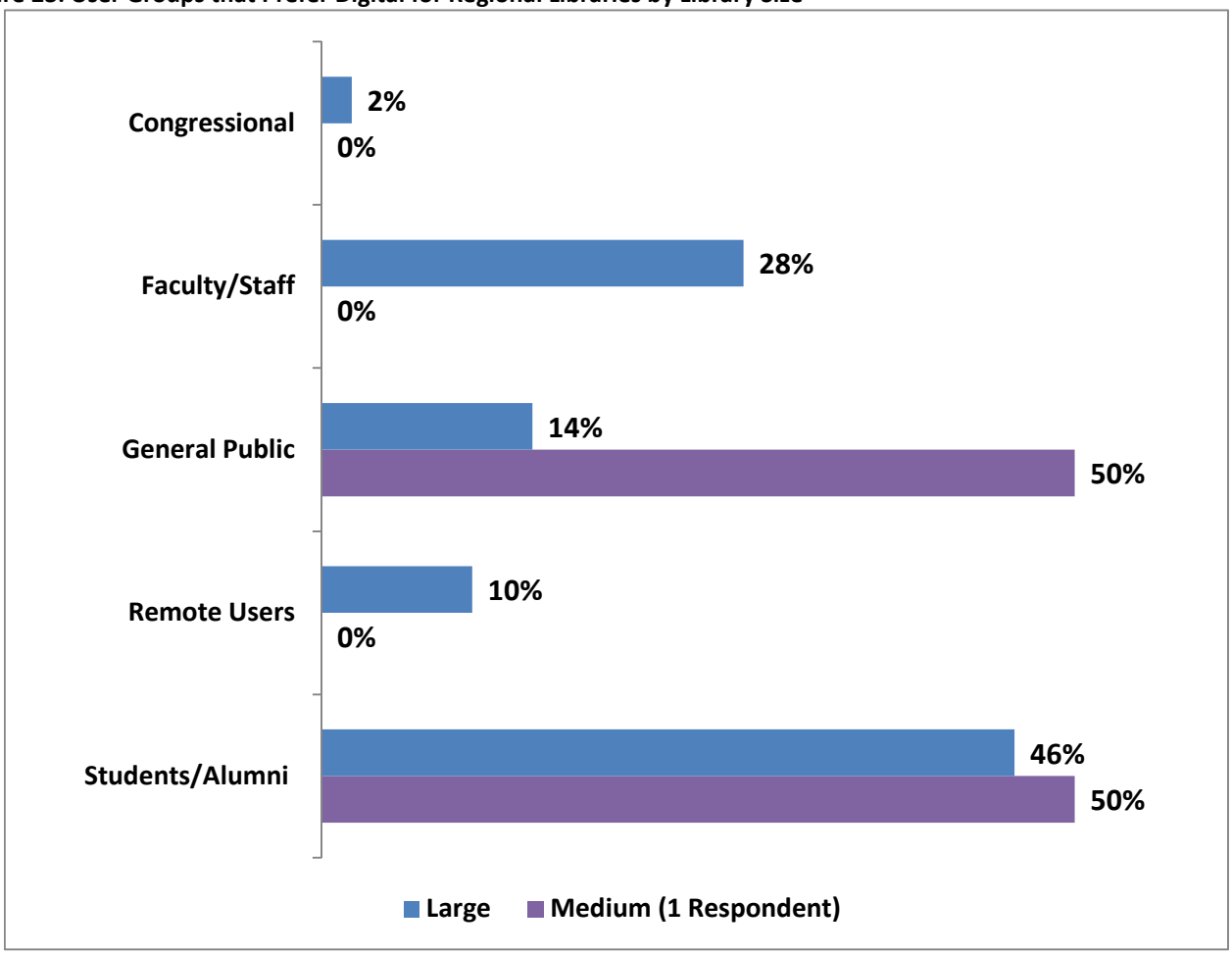
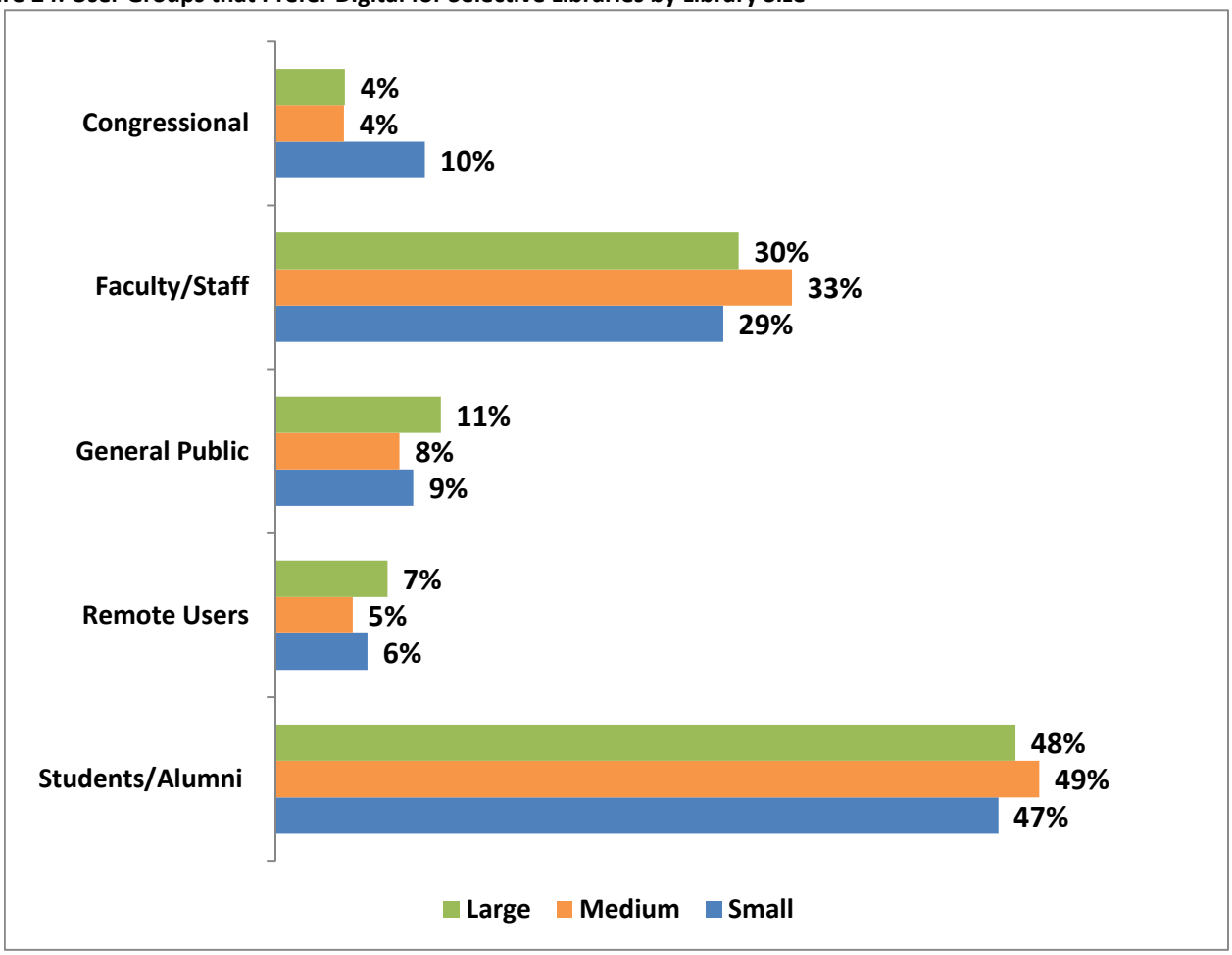


Figure 24: User Groups that Prefer Digital for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate user groups that prefer digital government information cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

While Regional Academic General Libraries and Regional Public Libraries reported a Student/Alumni user preference for digital government information, Regional State Libraries reported a fairly even spread across almost all categories of users.

For Selective Libraries:

- Responses from Academic General Libraries, Academic, Community College Libraries, Academic, Law Libraries, Federal Agency Libraries, Public Libraries and Service Academies, reported Student/Alumni as users with the highest preference for digital government information.
- Federal Court Libraries and Highest State Court Libraries reported Congressional users with the highest preference for digital government information.
- Special Libraries reported an even Faculty/Staff, General Public, and Students/Alumni user preference for digital government information.
- State Libraries reported Remote Users with the highest preference for digital government information.

Figure 25: User Groups that Prefer Digital by Depository Type and Library Type

		Congressional		Faculty/Staff		General Public		Remote Users		Students/ Alumni			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	0	0%	14	33%	5	12%	3	7%	20	48%	42	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
	State Library	1	11%	0	0%	3	33%	2	22%	3	33%	9	100%
Regional Total		**1**	**2%**	**14**	**27%**	**8**	**15%**	**5**	**10%**	**24**	**46%**	**52**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	10	2%	169	33%	49	10%	30	6%	248	49%	506	100%
	Academic, Community College	0	0%	7	27%	2	8%	4	15%	13	50%	26	100%
	Academic, Law Library	7	4%	63	37%	14	8%	2	1%	84	49%	170	100%
	Federal Agency Library	2	18%	3	27%	1	9%	1	9%	4	36%	11	100%
	Federal Court Library	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
	Highest State Court Library	11	73%	1	7%	2	13%	0	0%	1	7%	15	100%
	Public Library	7	15%	3	7%	3	7%	6	13%	27	59%	46	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Special Library	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	3	100%
	State Library	2	29%	0	0%	0	0%	4	57%	1	14%	7	100%
Selective Total		**42**	**5%**	**247**	**31%**	**72**	**9%**	**47**	**6%**	**381**	**48%**	**789**	**100%**
Grand Total		**43**	**5%**	**261**	**31%**	**80**	**10%**	**52**	**6%**	**405**	**48%**	**841**	**100%**

Figure 26: User Groups that Prefer Digital for Regional Libraries by Library Type

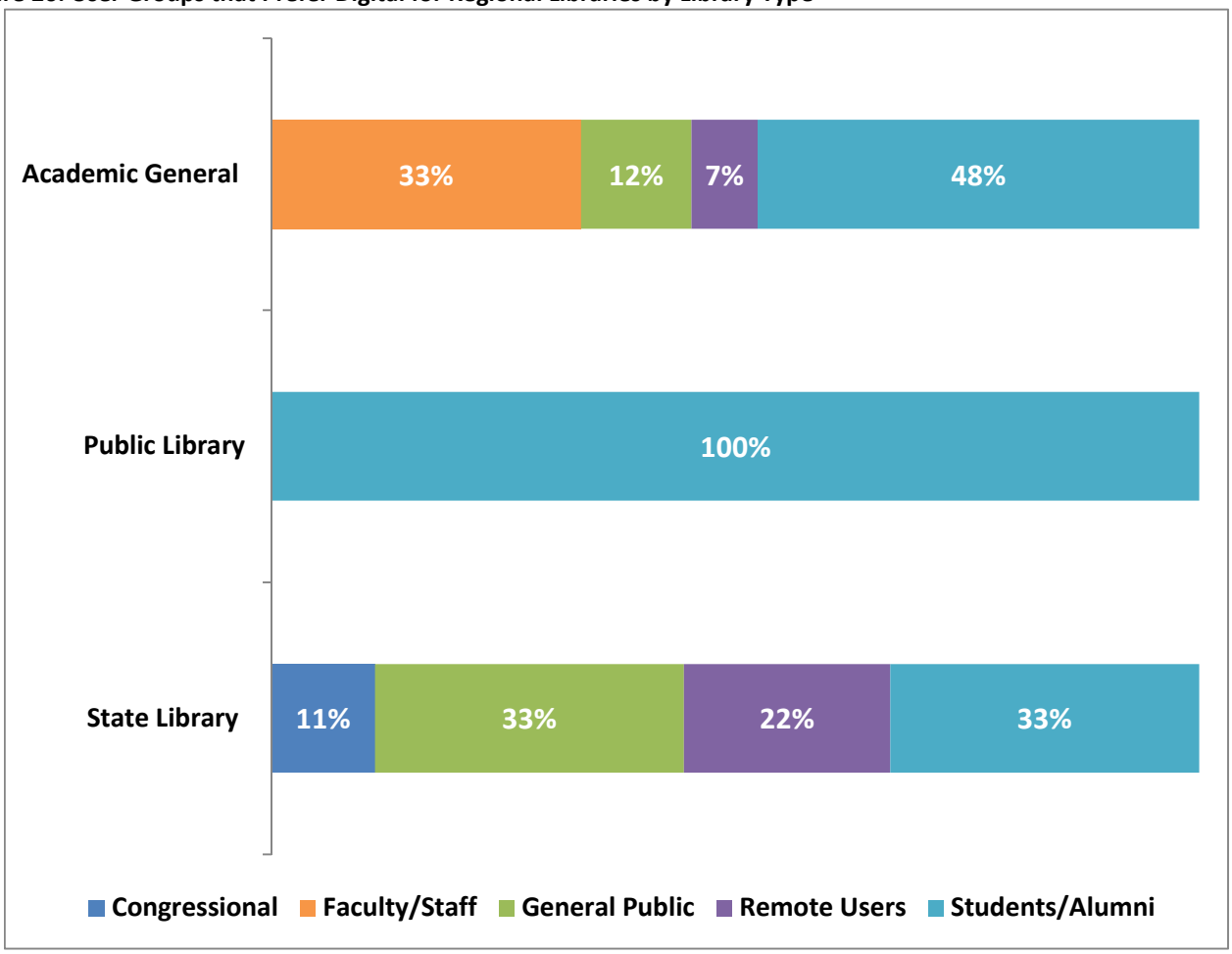
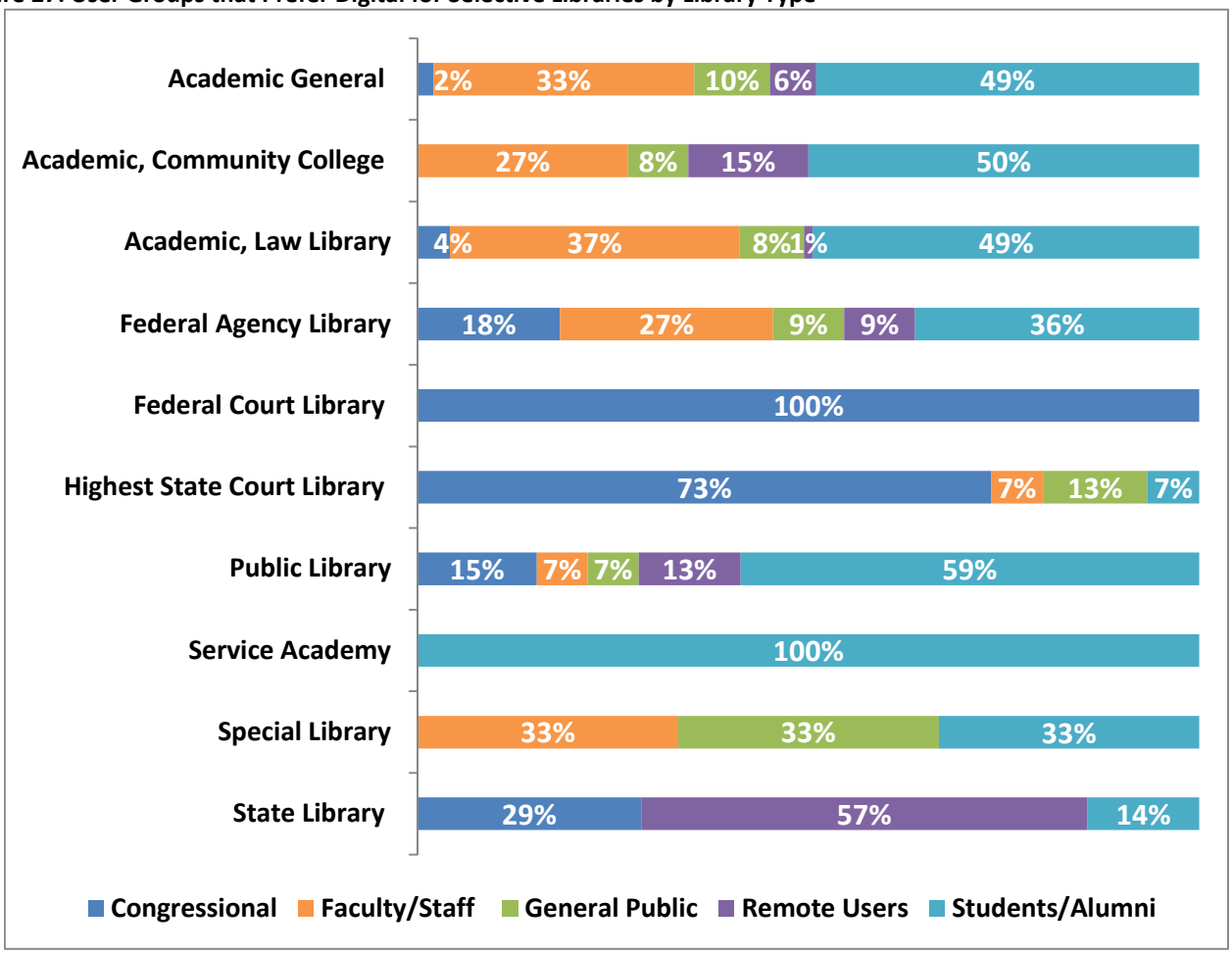


Figure 27: User Groups that Prefer Digital for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 6

REVISED JUNE 26, 2013

Question 6 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Is there a distinct user group(s) in your library that prefers tangible (this includes paper, microfiche, maps, compact discs and audio visual materials) government information? (Examples include but should not be limited to: Historians, Users of the Congressional Record, Professors, Small-business owners.)" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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

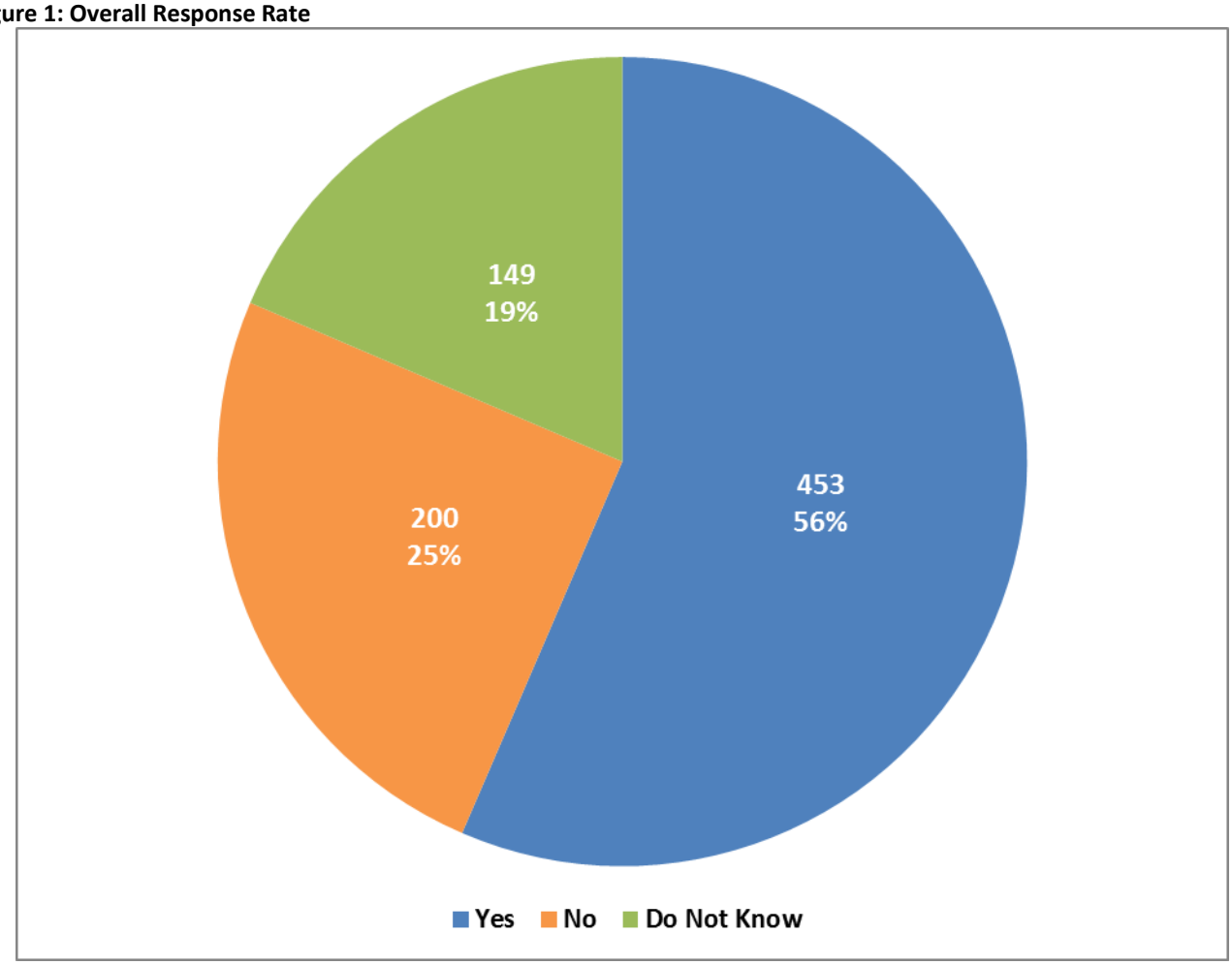
PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Question 6 asked, "Is there a distinct user group(s) in your library that prefers tangible (this includes paper, microfiche, maps, compact discs and audio visual materials) government information?" The response options were:

1) do not know
2) no
3) yes (Please identify user group(s))

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 6, 453 (56%) responded "yes," 200 (25%) responded "no," and 149 (19%) responded "do not know."

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate



The majority of responses to Question 6 were "yes." For the purpose of highlighting user groups that prefer tangible government information, the analysis of Question 6 will mainly focus on "yes" responses and the user groups described in those responses.

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

Service Academies had the highest "yes" response rate (100%), followed by Highest State Court Libraries (69%).

Figure 2: Response Rates by Library Type

	Yes		No		Do not know			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	243	55%	121	27%	81	18%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	11	32%	18	53%	5	15%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	73	67%	22	20%	14	13%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	11	61%	7	39%	0	0%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	4	67%	2	33%	0	0%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	18	69%	3	12%	5	19%	26	100%
Public Library	68	59%	17	15%	31	27%	116	100%
Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	5	63%	1	13%	2	25%	8	100%
State Library	18	47%	9	24%	11	29%	38	100%
Grand Total	**453**	**56%**	**200**	**25%**	**149**	**19%**	**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 243, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 73 and Public Libraries with 68.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

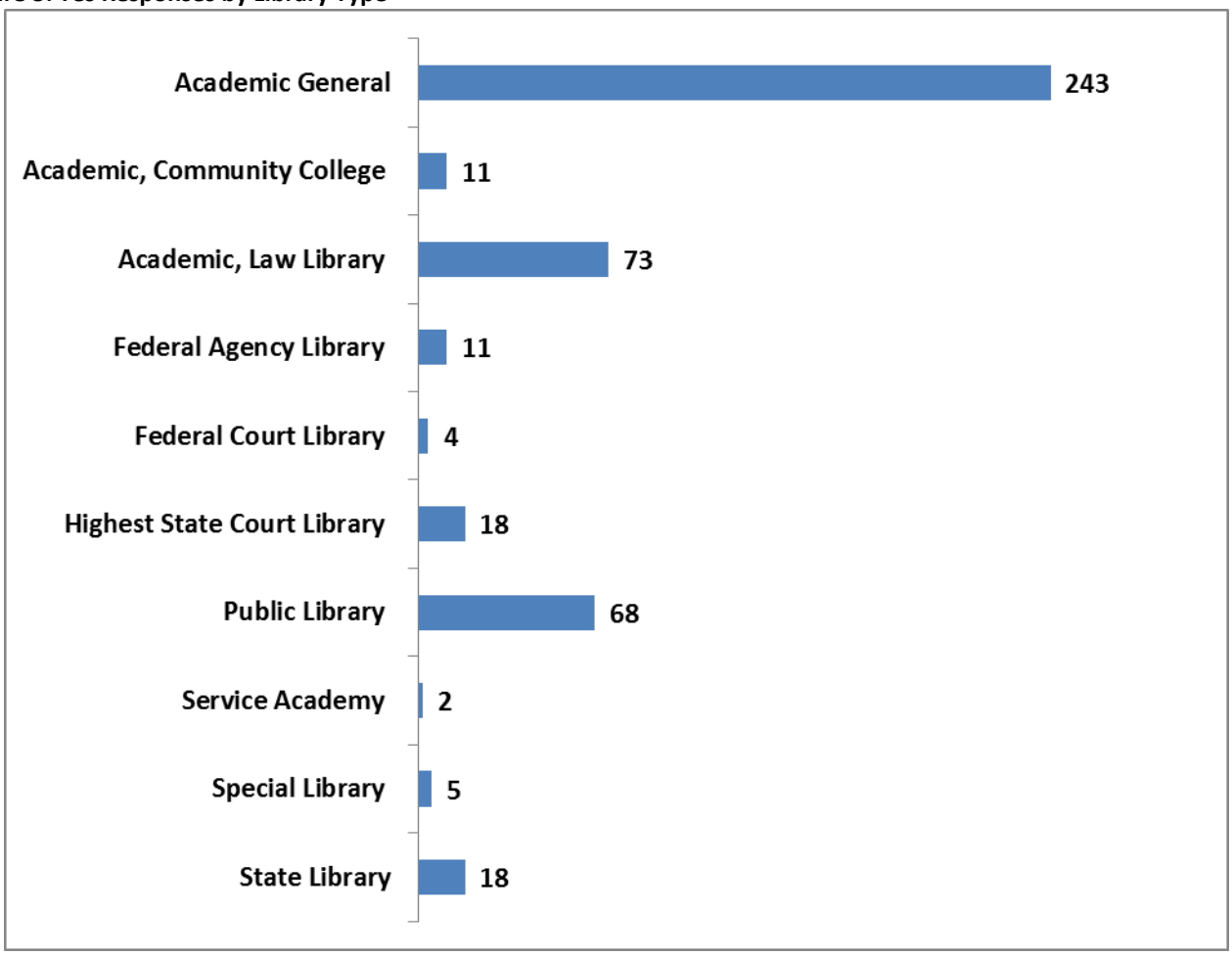


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (65%), with 185 of the 283 Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Response Rates by Library Size

	Yes		No		Do not know			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	185	65%	57	20%	41	14%	283	100%
Medium	194	58%	70	21%	72	21%	336	100%
Small	74	40%	73	40%	36	20%	183	100%
Grand Total	**453**	**56%**	**200**	**25%**	**149**	**19%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Medium Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (194 out of 453 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

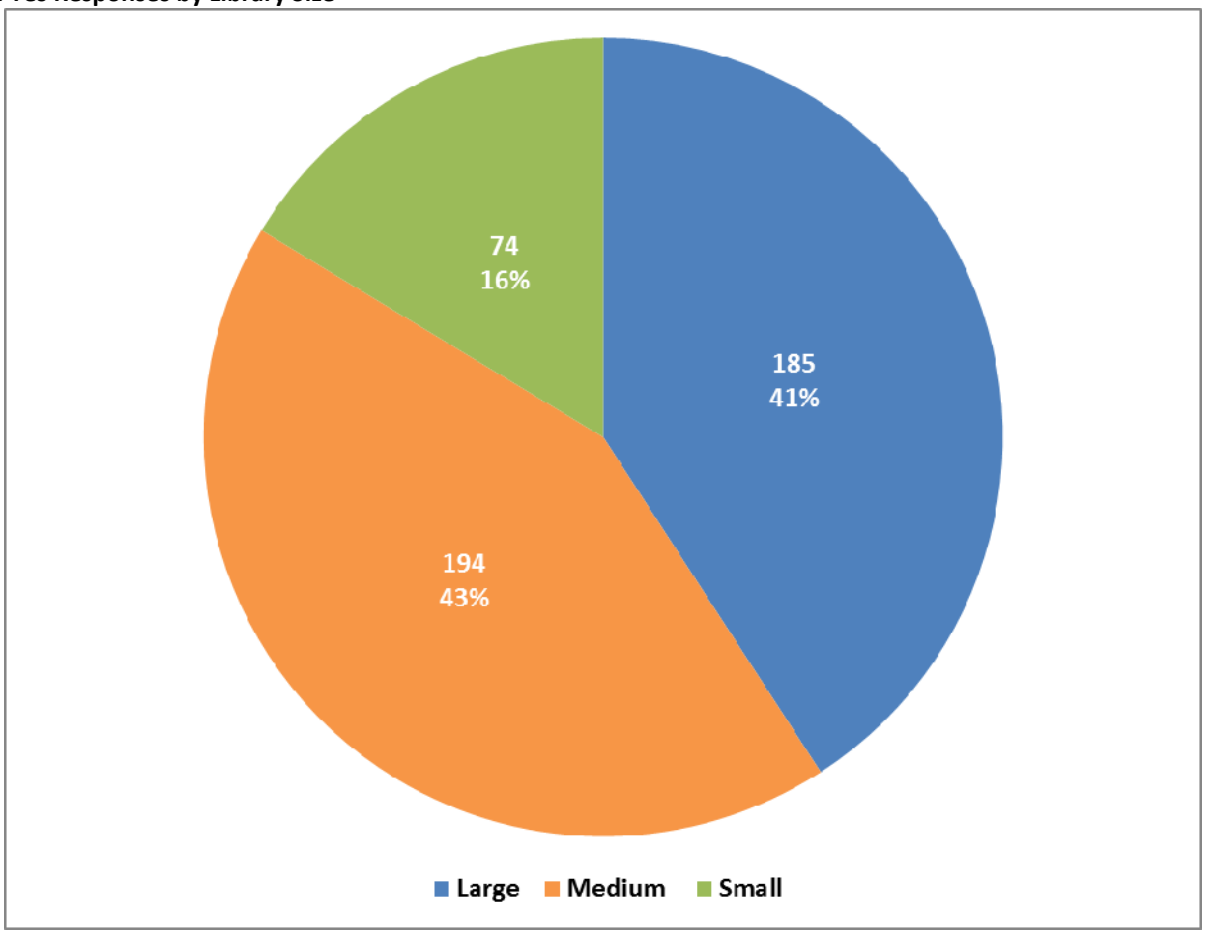


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (76%) than Selective Libraries (55%).

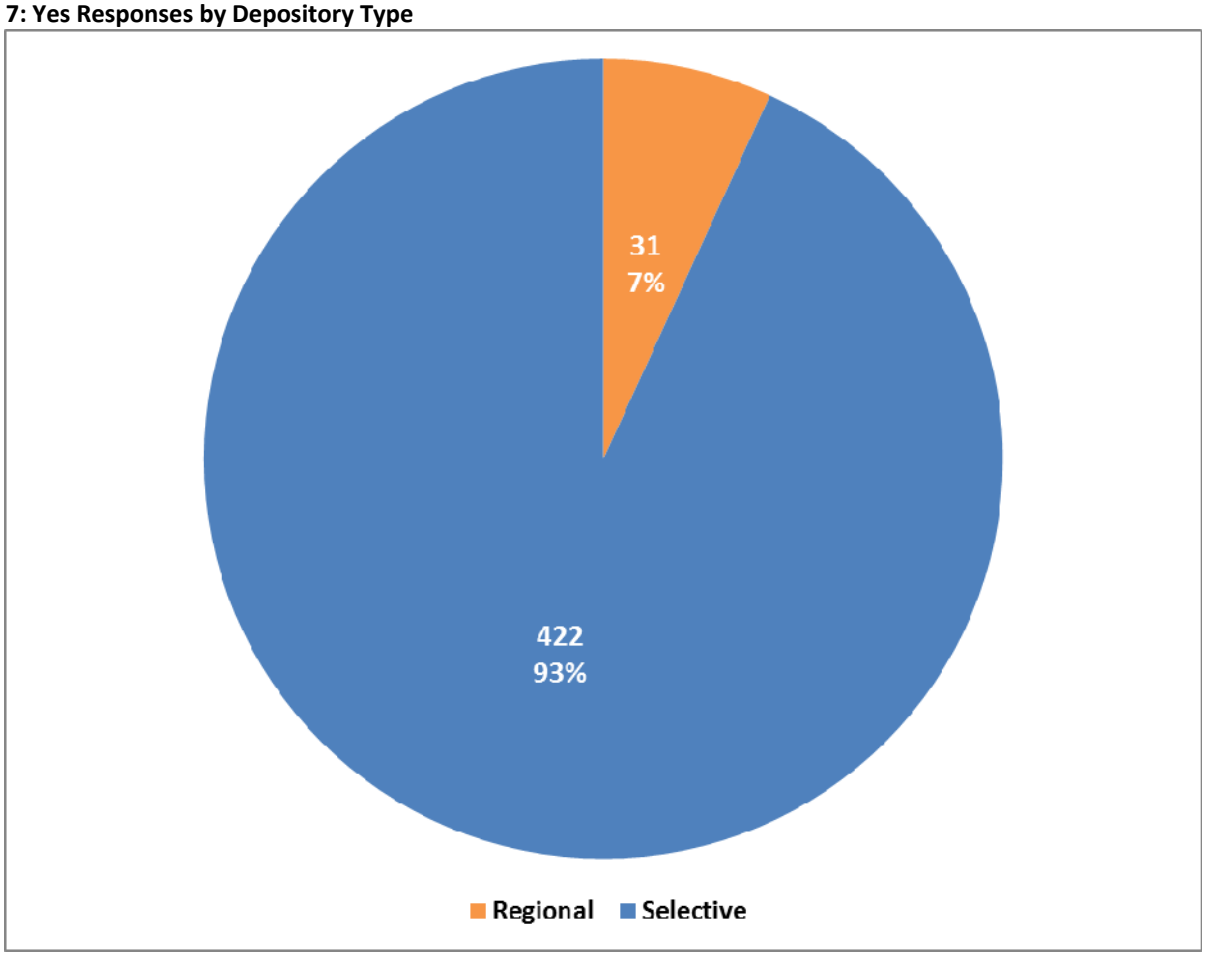
Figure 6: Response Rates by Depository Type

	Yes		No		Do not know			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	31	76%	7	17%	3	7%	41	100%
Selective	422	55%	193	25%	146	19%	761	100%
Grand Total	**453**	**56%**	**200**	**25%**	**149**	**19%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of "yes" responses (422 of 453 responses).

Figure 7: Yes Responses by Depository Type



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

30 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 6. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded "yes."

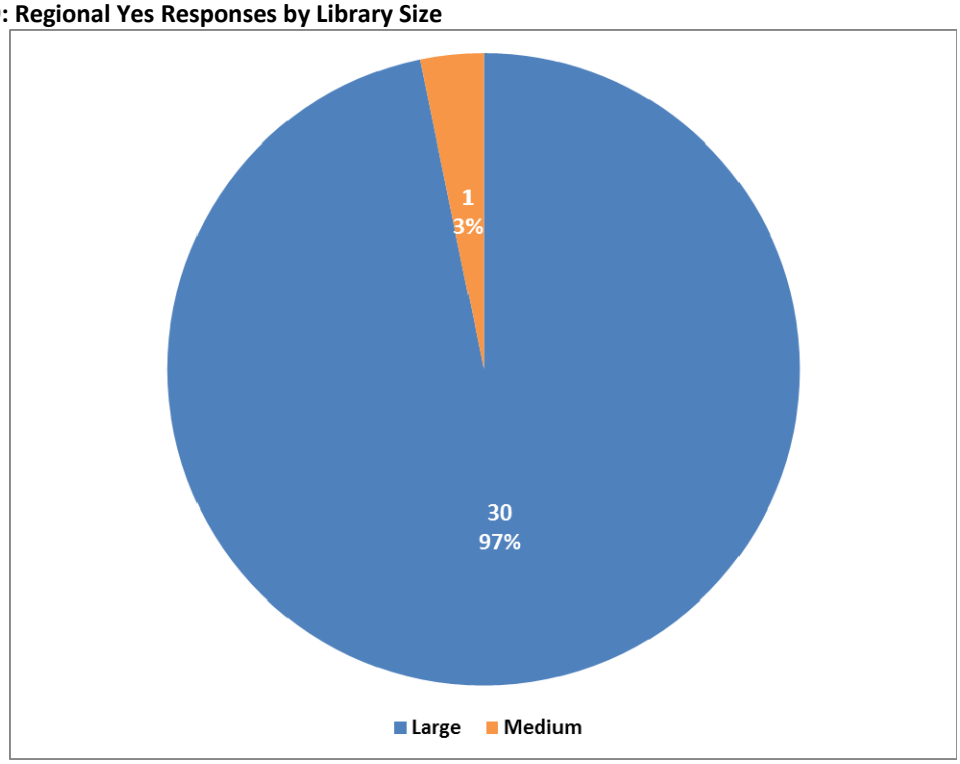
155 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 193 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 74 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

Figure 8: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes		No		Do not know			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	30	75%	7	18%	3	8%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**31**	**76%**	**7**	**17%**	**3**	**7%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	155	64%	50	21%	38	16%	243	100%
	Medium	193	58%	70	21%	72	21%	335	100%
	Small	74	40%	73	40%	36	20%	183	100%
Selective Total		422	55%	193	25%	146	19%	761	100%
Grand Total		**453**	**56%**	**200**	**25%**	**149**	**19%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Libraries had a higher number of total “yes” responses (30 of 31 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Medium Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (193 of 422).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

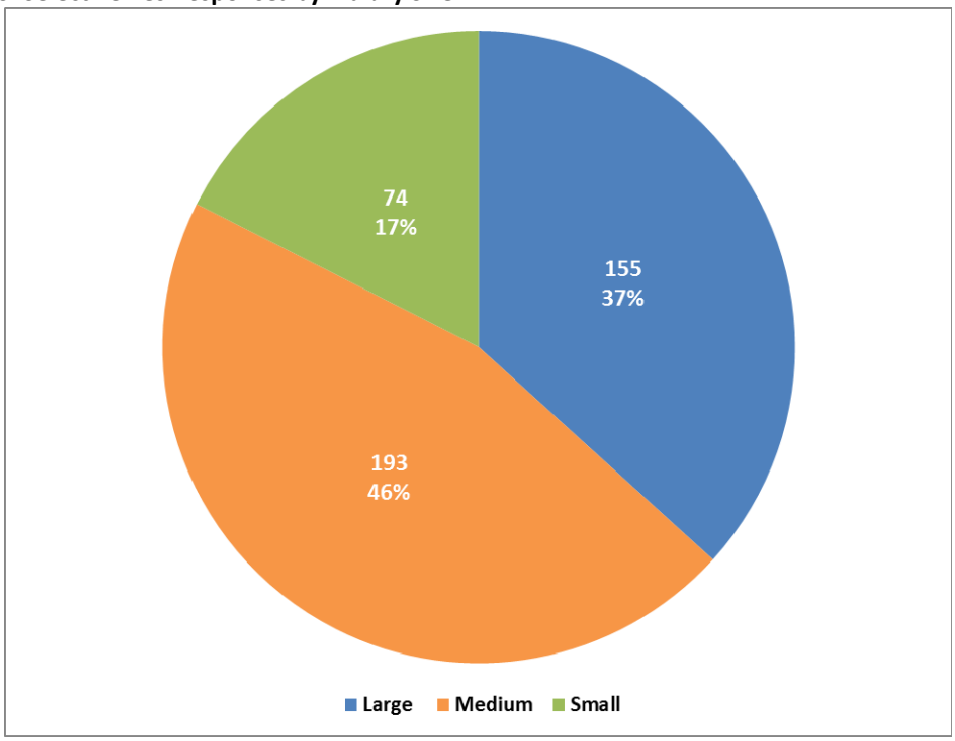


Figure 11 illustrates responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries (81%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses. Of Selective Libraries, Service Academies (100%) and Highest State Court Libraries (69%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses.

Figure 11: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes		No		Do not know			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	21	81%	5	19%	0	0%	26	100%
	Public Library	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
	State Library	9	69%	2	15%	2	15%	13	100%
Regional Total		**31**	**76%**	**7**	**17%**	**3**	**7%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	222	53%	116	28%	81	19%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	11	32%	18	53%	5	15%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	73	67%	22	20%	14	13%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	11	61%	7	39%	0	0%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	4	67%	2	33%	0	0%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	18	69%	3	12%	5	19%	26	100%
	Public Library	67	59%	17	15%	30	26%	114	100%
	Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	5	63%	1	13%	2	25%	8	100%
	State Library	9	36%	7	28%	9	36%	25	100%
Selective Total		**422**	**55%**	**193**	**25%**	**146**	**19%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**453**	**56%**	**200**	**25%**	**149**	**19%**	**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 21, followed by State Libraries with 9. Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 222, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 73 and Public Libraries with 67.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

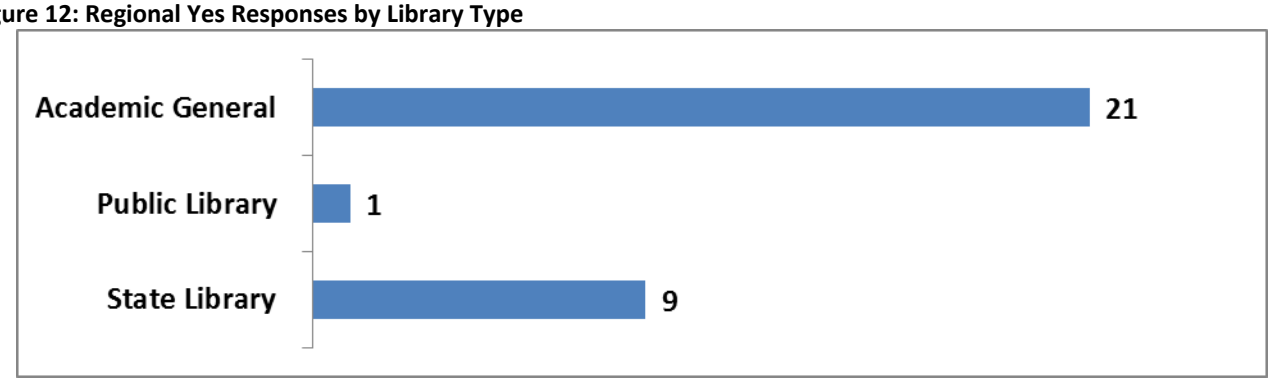
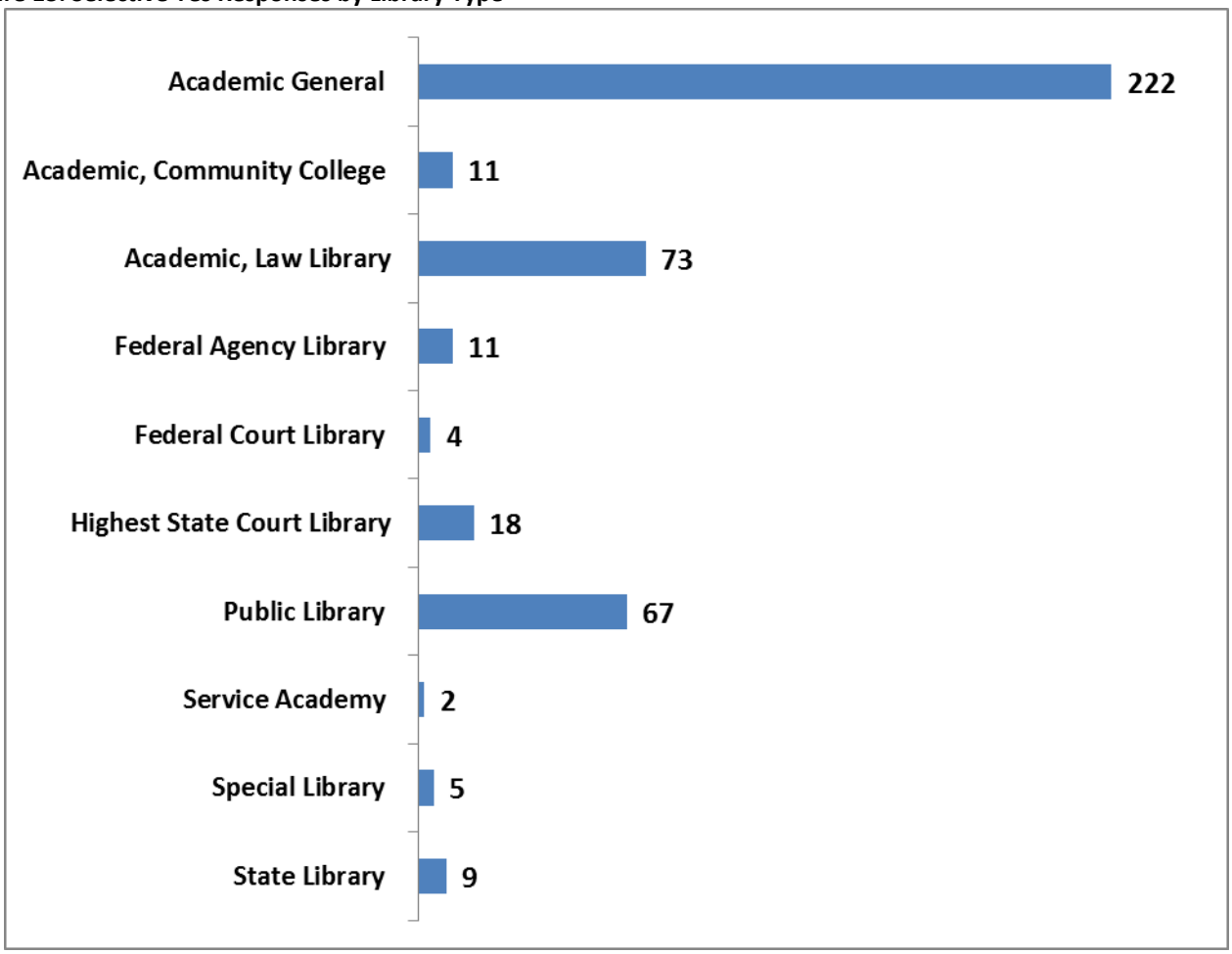


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

453 libraries indicated there are distinct user groups in their libraries that prefer tangible government information, and were given the opportunity to identify those user groups. Respondents were not limited to the number of user groups they could identify. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 970 observations (individual user groups specified). Observations were grouped into twelve over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Congressional** refers to users seeking Congressional or legal information, whether or not legal professionals. This category does not include students, alumni, or faculty and staff members.

2. **Faculty/Staff** refers to faculty or staff users in all disciplines.

3. **General Public** refers to users from the general public, whether or not primary patrons. This includes members of the community at large and library card holders.

4. **History & Military** refers to all users seeking historical or information about the military, including veteran information and genealogy users.

5. **Map or Nautical** refers to users that use tangible maps or nautical charts.

6. **Non-Computer Users** refers to responses that indicate the users were not comfortable with or could not easily use a computer for accessing information.

7. **Older Users** refers to responses for which the terms “older users,” “older,” or users over a specific age were indicated.

8. **Other** refers to users of other groups not previously cited.

9. **Researchers** refer to users conducting research in any discipline.

10. **Specific Types of Material** refers to responses for which a specific type of document or title was indicated.

11. **Statistical** refers to users of statistical information or data of any kind, including Census users, economists, and statisticians.

12. **Students** refer to student users in all disciplines.

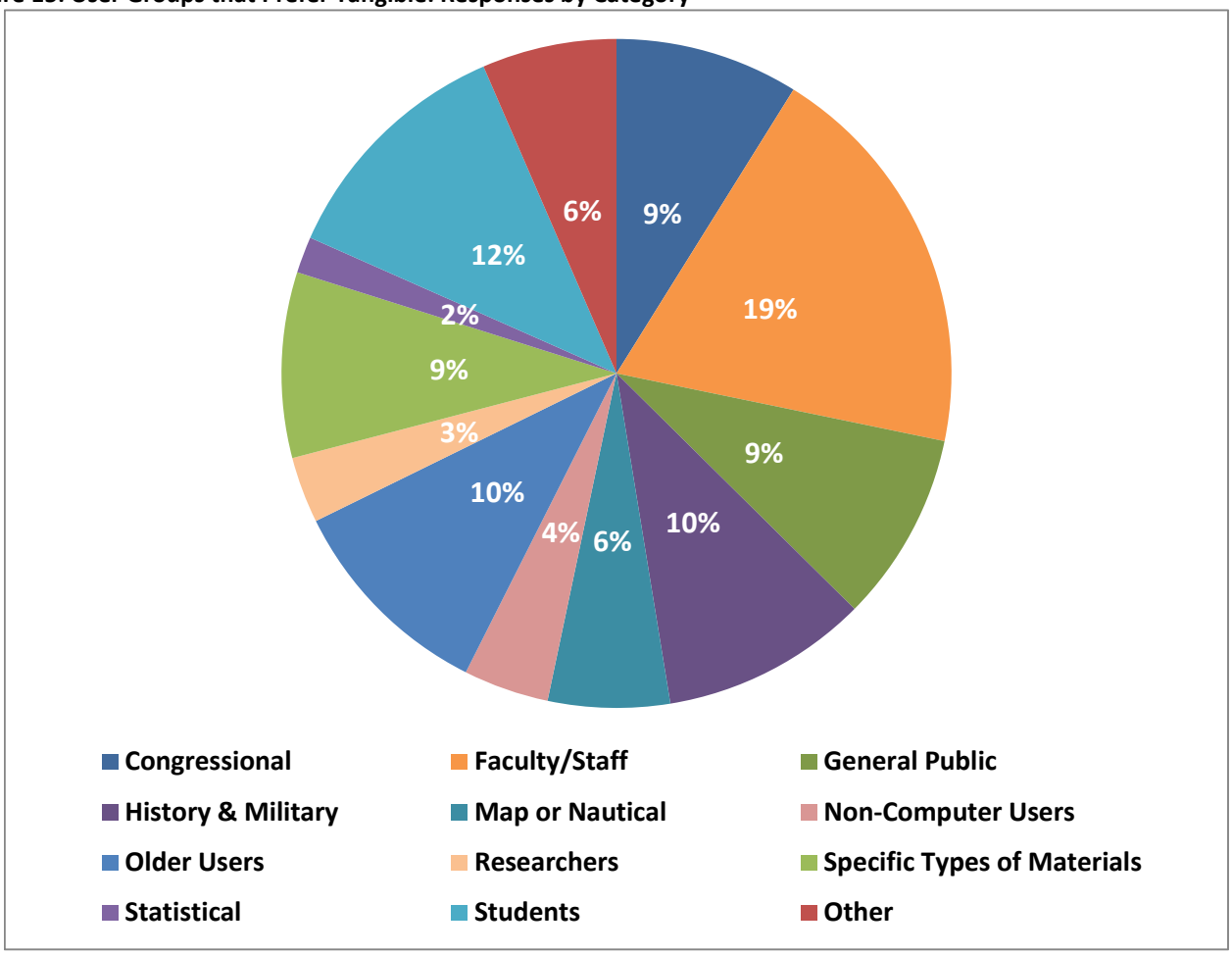
Figures 14 and 15 illustrate user groups that prefer tangible government information by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 9% reported that Congressional users prefer tangible information, 19% reported that Faculty/Staff users prefer tangible information, 9% reported that General Public users prefers tangible information, 10% reported that History & Military users prefer tangible information, 6% reported that that Map or Nautical users prefer tangible information, 4% reported that Non-Computer Users prefer tangible information, 10% reported that Older Users prefer tangible information, 3% reported that Researchers prefer tangible information, 9% reported that users of Specific Types of Materials prefer tangible information, 2% reported that Statistical users prefer tangible information, and 12% reported that Students prefer tangible information. 6% of respondents reported that Other groups of users prefer tangible information.

Figure 14: User Groups that Prefer Tangible: Responses by Category

	Congressional		Faculty/Staff		General Public		History & Military		Map or Nautical		Non-Computer Users		Older Users		Researchers		Specific Types of Materials		Statistical		Students		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	86	9%	188	19%	89	9%	97	10%	57	6%	40	4%	100	10%	31	3%	87	9%	17	2%	115	12%	63	6%	970	100%

Figure 15: User Groups that Prefer Tangible: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on the more relevant and prominent responses, "Other" and categories that received less than 89 observations have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 589.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate user groups that prefer tangible government information by library type.

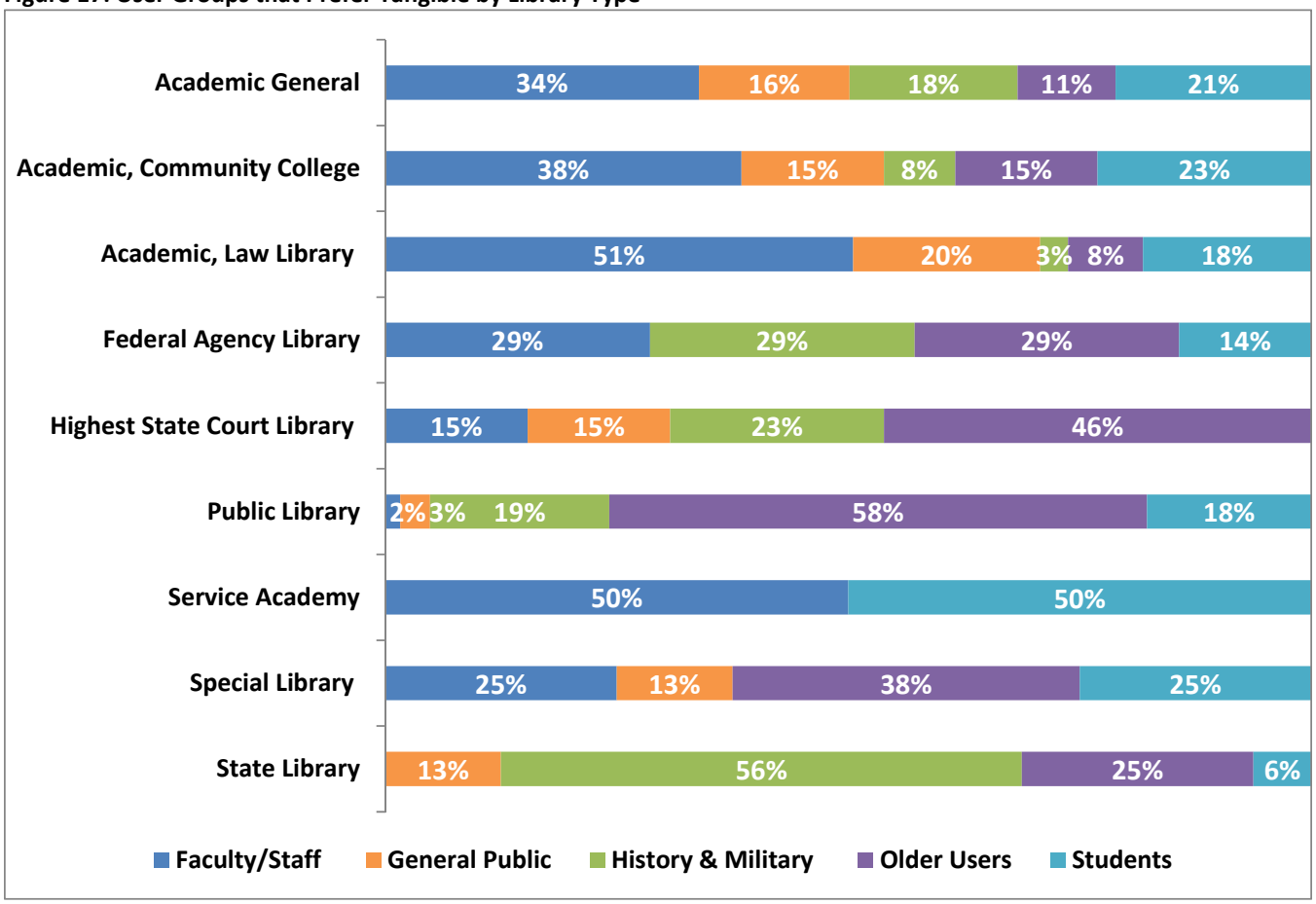
As reflected in the data, results are dependent upon library type.

- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; and Academic Law Libraries reported a higher preference for tangible government information by Faculty/Staff.
- Highest State Court Libraries, Public Libraries, and Special Libraries reported Older Users as having a preference for tangible government information.
- State Libraries reported History & Military users as a group with a preference for tangible government information.
- Federal Agency Libraries showed an even split between Faculty/Staff, History & Military, and Older Users as having a preference for tangible government information.
- Service Academies showed an even split between Faculty/Staff and Students as users with a preference for tangible government information.

Figure 16: User Groups that Prefer Tangible by Library Type

	Faculty/Staff		General Public		History & Military		Older Users		Students			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	125	34%	60	16%	67	18%	39	11%	78	21%	369	100%
Academic, Community College	5	38%	2	15%	1	8%	2	15%	3	23%	13	100%
Academic, Law Library	50	51%	20	20%	3	3%	8	8%	18	18%	99	100%
Federal Agency Library	2	29%	0	0%	2	29%	2	29%	1	14%	7	100%
Highest State Court Library	2	15%	2	15%	3	23%	6	46%	0	0%	13	100%
Public Library	1	2%	2	3%	12	19%	36	58%	11	18%	62	100%
Service Academy	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
Special Library	2	25%	1	13%	0	0%	3	38%	2	25%	8	100%
State Library	0	0%	2	13%	9	56%	4	25%	1	6%	16	100%
Grand Total	**188**	**32%**	**89**	**15%**	**97**	**16%**	**100**	**17%**	**115**	**20%**	**589**	**100%**

Figure 17: User Groups that Prefer Tangible by Library Type



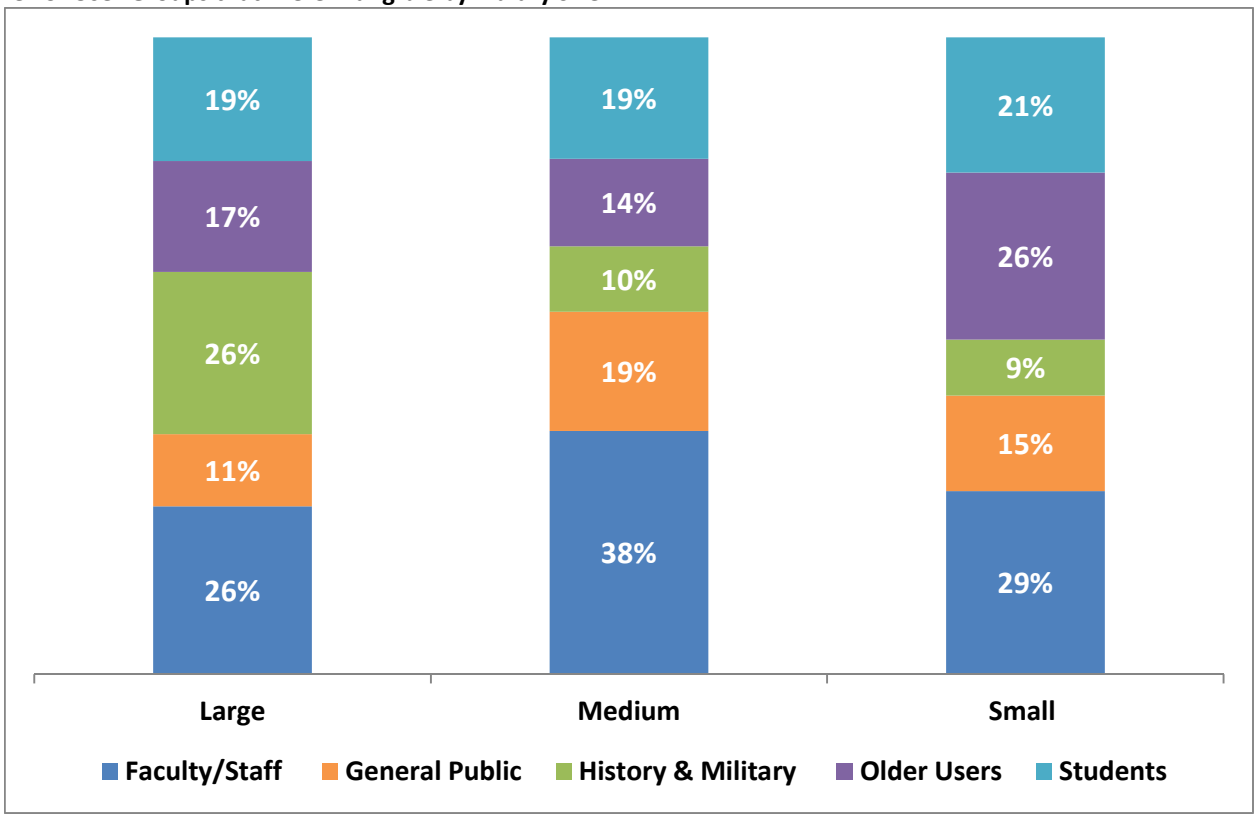
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate user groups that prefer tangible government information by library size.

In examining the results by library size, Faculty/Staff users were noted to have the highest preference for tangible government information overall. Medium Libraries indicated the highest percentage of General Public users that prefer tangible government information, Large Libraries indicated the highest percentage of History & Military users that prefer tangible government information, and Small Libraries indicated the highest percentage of Older Users and Students that prefer tangible government information.

Figure 18: User Groups that Prefer Tangible by Library Size

	Faculty/Staff		General Public		History & Military		Older Users		Students			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	65	26%	28	11%	63	26%	43	17%	48	19%	247	100%
Medium	100	38%	49	19%	27	10%	36	14%	50	19%	262	100%
Small	23	29%	12	15%	7	9%	21	26%	17	21%	80	100%
Grand Total	**188**	**32%**	**89**	**15%**	**97**	**16%**	**100**	**17%**	**115**	**20%**	**589**	**100%**

Figure 19: User Groups that Prefer Tangible by Library Size



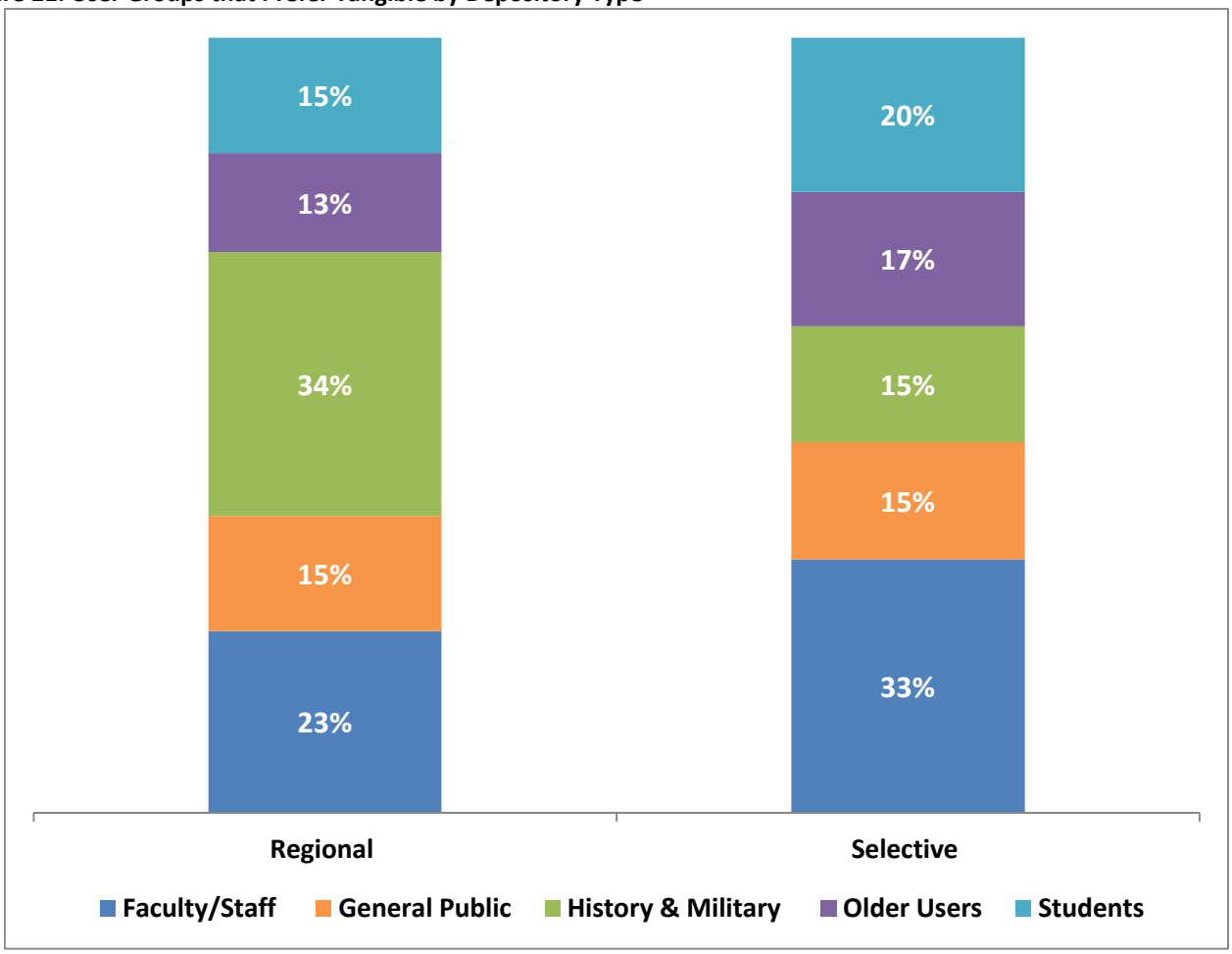
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate user groups that prefer tangible government information by depository type.

The results show that both Regional and Selective Libraries reported no substantial difference among user groups with a preference for tangible government information

Figure 20: User Groups that Prefer Tangible by Depository Type

	Faculty/Staff		General Public		History & Military		Older Users		Students			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	11	23%	7	15%	16	34%	6	13%	7	15%	47	100%
Selective	177	33%	82	15%	81	15%	94	17%	108	20%	542	100%
Grand Total	**188**	**32%**	**89**	**15%**	**97**	**16%**	**100**	**17%**	**115**	**20%**	**589**	**100%**

Figure 21: User Groups that Prefer Tangible by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate user groups that prefer tangible government information cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regionals reported a tangible government information preference for History & Military users, while the one Medium Regional reported an equal tangible government information preference for Faculty/Staff users, History & Military users, and Students.

Selective Libraries, regardless of size, also reported a higher preference for tangible information among Faculty/Staff users.

Figure 22: User Groups that Prefer Tangible by Depository Type and Library Size

		Faculty/ Staff		General Public		History & Military		Older Users		Students			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	10	23%	7	16%	15	34%	6	14%	6	14%	44	100%
	Medium	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	3	100%
Regional Total		**11**	**23%**	**7**	**15%**	**16**	**34%**	**6**	**13%**	**7**	**15%**	**47**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	55	27%	21	10%	48	24%	37	18%	42	21%	203	100%
	Medium	99	38%	49	19%	26	10%	36	14%	49	19%	259	100%
	Small	23	29%	12	15%	7	9%	21	26%	17	21%	80	100%
Selective Total		**177**	**33%**	**82**	**15%**	**81**	**15%**	**94**	**17%**	**108**	**20%**	**542**	**100%**
Grand Total		**188**	**32%**	**89**	**15%**	**97**	**16%**	**100**	**17%**	**115**	**20%**	**589**	**100%**

Figure 23: User Groups that Prefer Tangible for Regional Libraries by Library Size

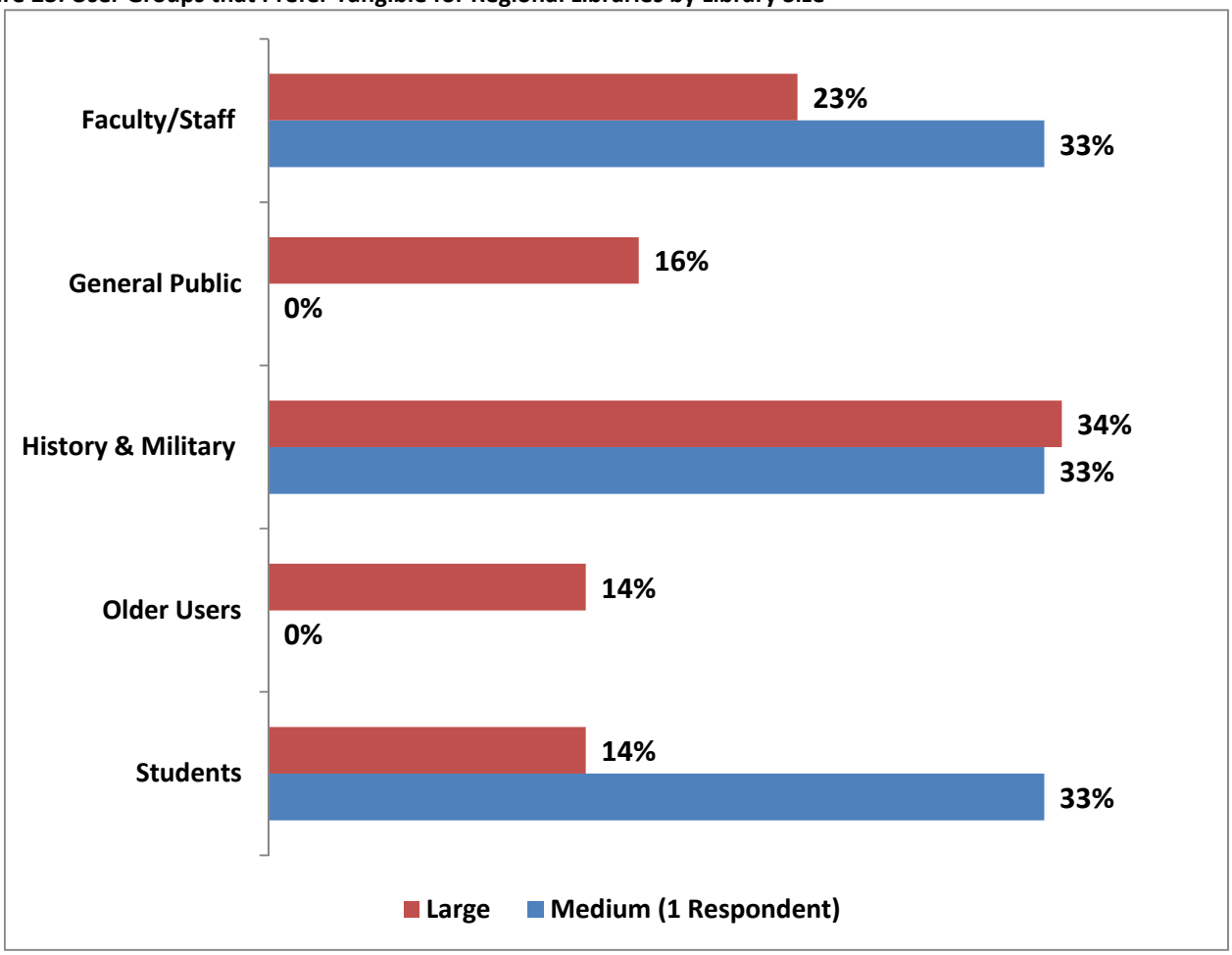
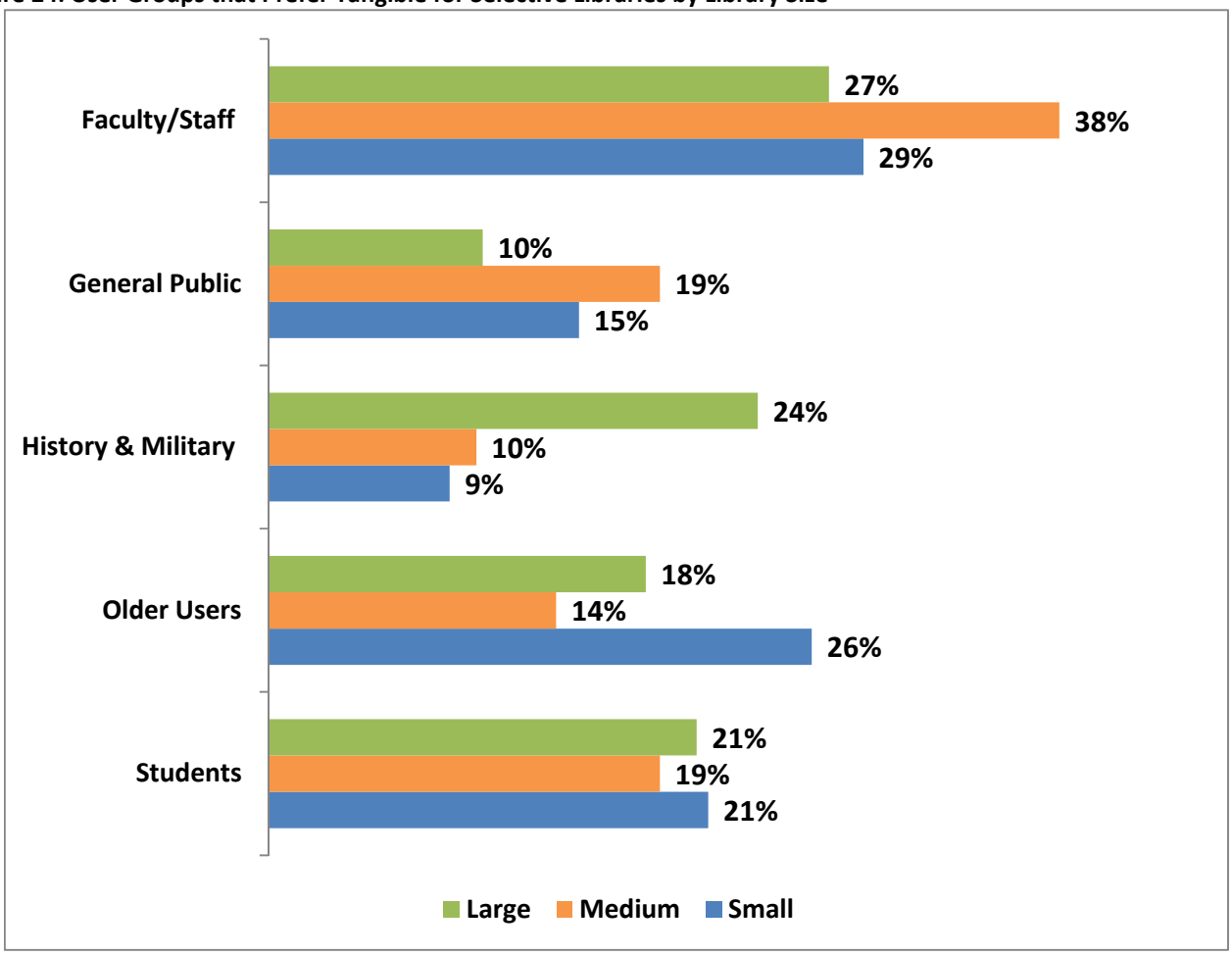


Figure 24: User Groups that Prefer Tangible for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate user groups that prefer tangible government information cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

While Regional Academic General Libraries reported a Faculty/Staff user preference for tangible government information, Regional Public Libraries reported and even split between History & Military and Older Users with a preference for tangible information. Regional State Libraries reported a History & Military user preference for tangible government information.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; and Academic, Law Libraries reported Faculty/Staff users with the highest preference for tangible government information.
- Highest State Court Libraries, Public Libraries, and Special Libraries reported Older Users with the highest preference for tangible government information.
- Federal Agency Libraries showed an even split between Faculty/Staff, History & Military, and Older Users with a preference for tangible government information.
- Service Academies reported an even split for Faculty/Staff users and Students preference for tangible government information.
- State Libraries showed History & Military users with the highest preference for tangible government information.

Figure 25: User Groups that Prefer Tangible by Depository Type and Library Type

		Faculty/ Staff		General Public		History & Military		Older Users		Students			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	11	31%	7	19%	9	25%	2	6%	7	19%	36	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	0	0%	0	0%	6	67%	3	33%	0	0%	9	100%
Regional Total		**11**	**23%**	**7**	**15%**	**16**	**34%**	**6**	**13%**	**7**	**15%**	**47**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	114	34%	53	16%	58	17%	37	11%	71	21%	333	100%
	Academic, Community College	5	38%	2	15%	1	8%	2	15%	3	23%	13	100%
	Academic, Law Library	50	51%	20	20%	3	3%	8	8%	18	18%	99	100%
	Federal Agency Library	2	29%	0	0%	2	29%	2	29%	1	14%	7	100%
	Highest State Court Library	2	15%	2	15%	3	23%	6	46%	0	0%	13	100%
	Public Library	1	2%	2	3%	11	18%	35	58%	11	18%	60	100%
	Service Academy	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
	Special Library	2	25%	1	13%	0	0%	3	38%	2	25%	8	100%
	State Library	0	0%	2	29%	3	43%	1	14%	1	14%	7	100%
Selective Total		**177**	**33%**	**82**	**15%**	**81**	**15%**	**94**	**17%**	**108**	**20%**	**542**	**100%**
Grand Total		**188**	**32%**	**89**	**15%**	**97**	**16%**	**100**	**17%**	**115**	**20%**	**589**	**100%**

Figure 26: User Groups that Prefer Tangible for Regional Libraries by Library Type

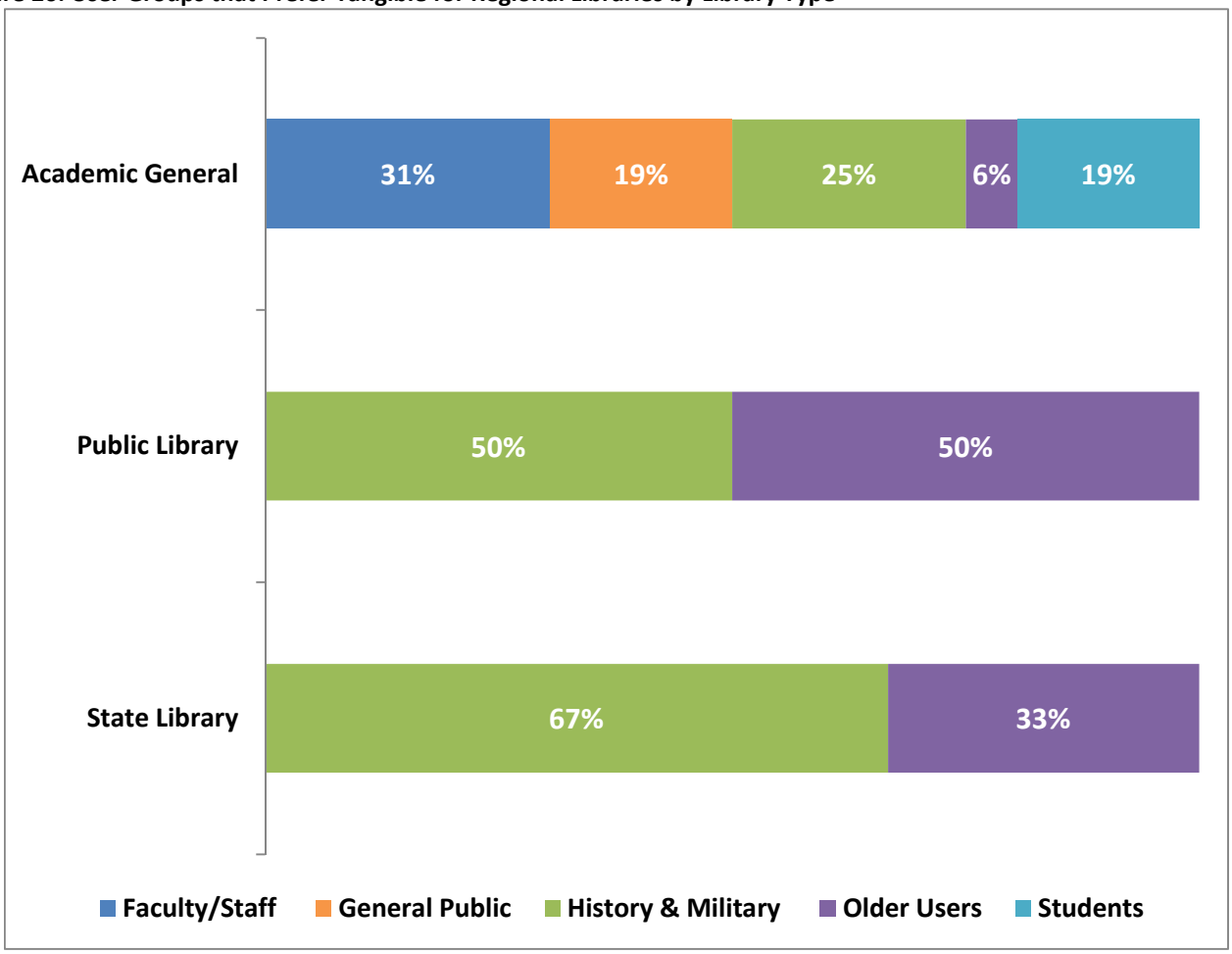
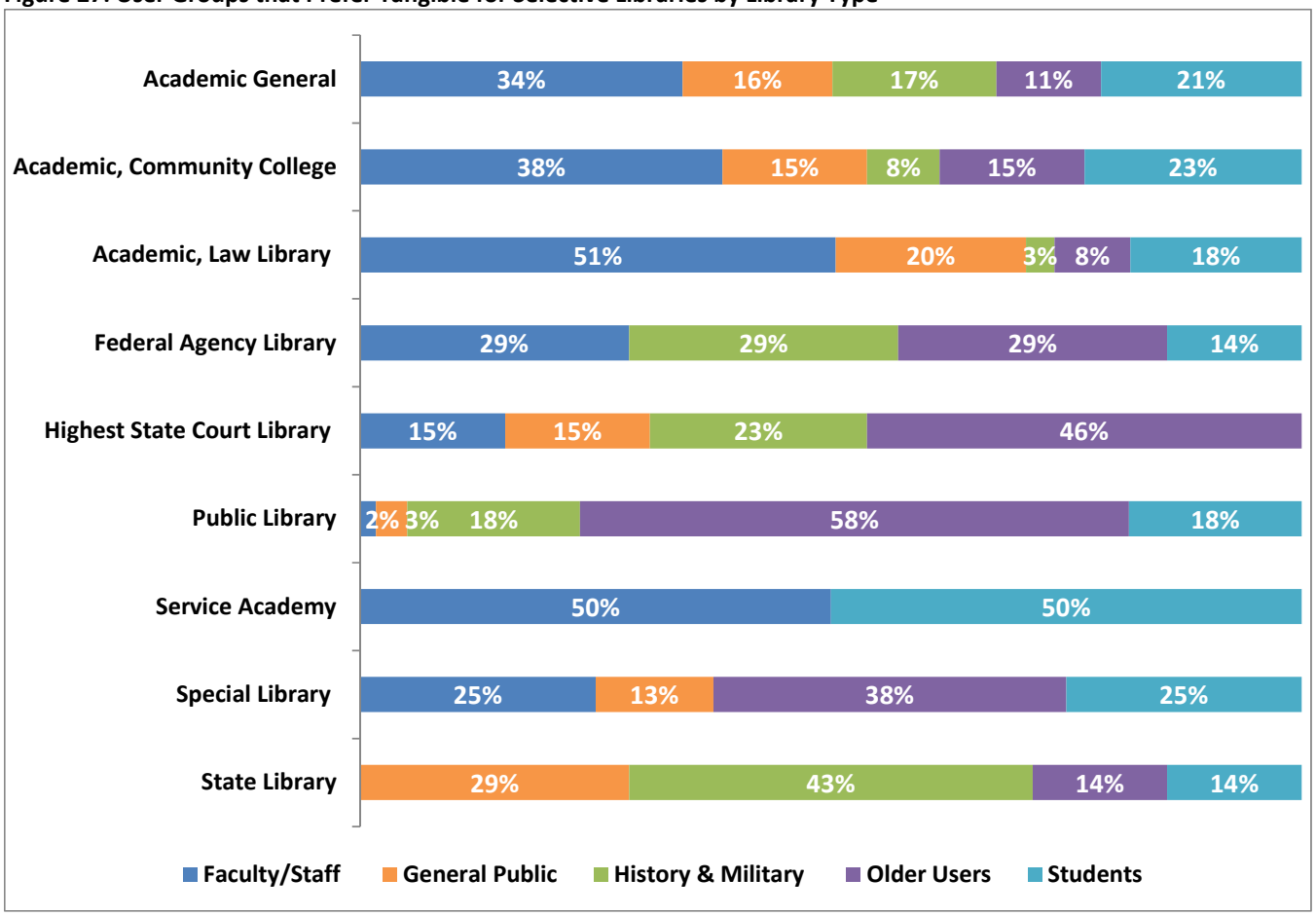


Figure 27: User Groups that Prefer Tangible for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 7

JUNE 17, 2013

Question 7 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "If your library stores FDLP materials remotely (in-house or offsite), does the time needed to retrieve the item negatively affect the demand for their use by the general public?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 7 asked, "If your library stores FDLP materials remotely (in-house or offsite), does the time needed to retrieve the item negatively affect the demand for their use by the general public?" The response options were:

1) My library does not store materials remotely.
2) no
2) yes

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 7, 551 (69%) responded "my library does not store materials remotely," 218 (27%) responded "no" and 33 (4%) responded "yes."

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate

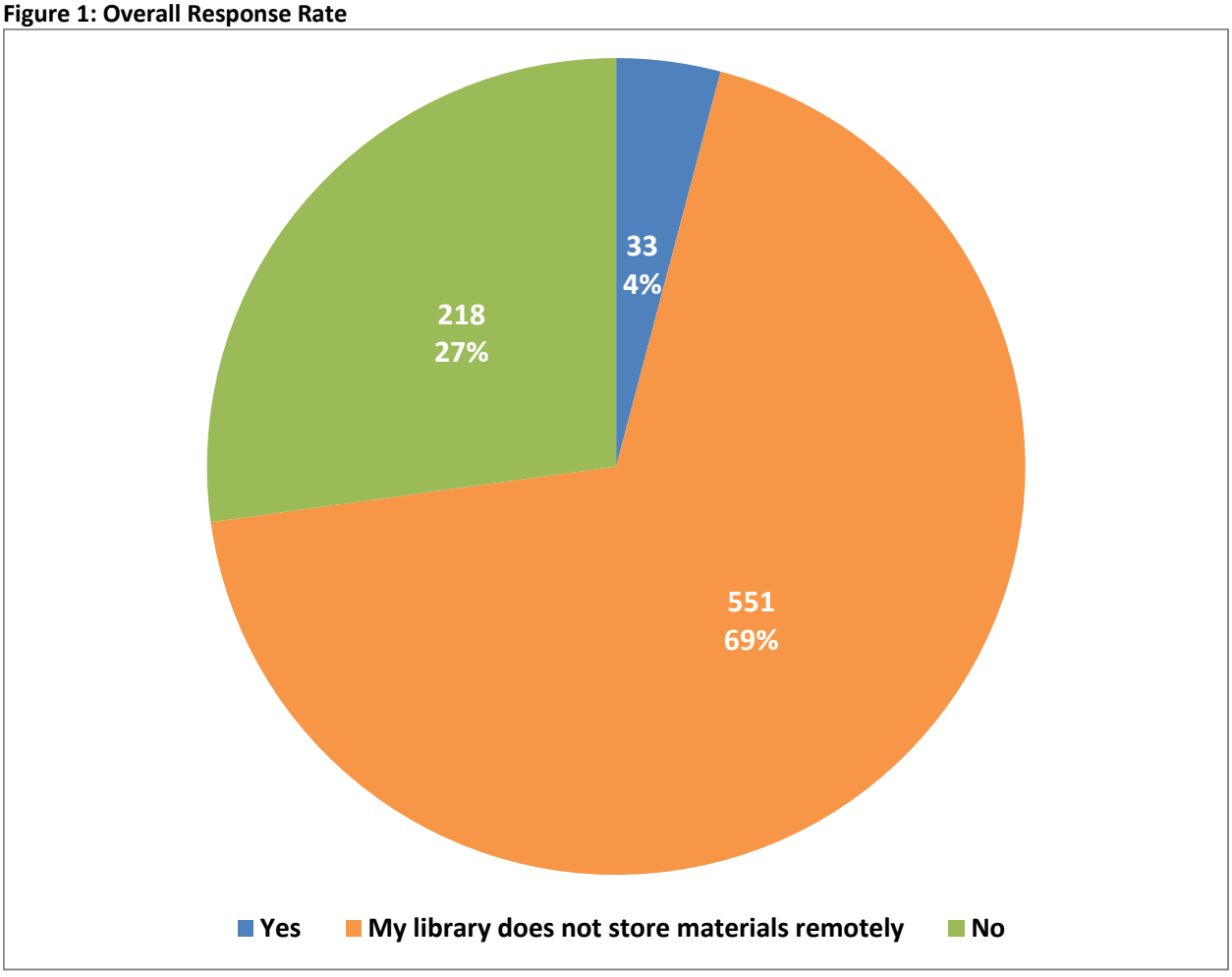


Figure 2 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

The highest number of responses among all library types was, "my library does not store materials remotely."

Figure 2: Responses by Library Type

	Yes		My library does not store materials remotely		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	17	4%	291	65%	137	31%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	2	6%	25	74%	7	21%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	2	2%	80	73%	27	25%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	2	11%	14	78%	2	11%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	5	83%	1	17%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	1	4%	19	73%	6	23%	26	100%
Public Library	8	7%	81	70%	27	23%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	0	0%	5	63%	3	38%	8	100%
State Library	1	3%	29	76%	8	21%	38	100%
Grand Total	**33**	**4%**	**551**	**69%**	**218**	**27%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 3 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

The highest response rate among all library types was, “my library does not store materials remotely.” Special Libraries had the highest “no” response rate (38%), followed by Academic General Libraries (31%). Federal Agency Libraries had the highest “yes” response rate (11%), followed by Public Libraries (7%), and Academic Community Colleges (6%).

Figure 3: Response Rates by Library Type

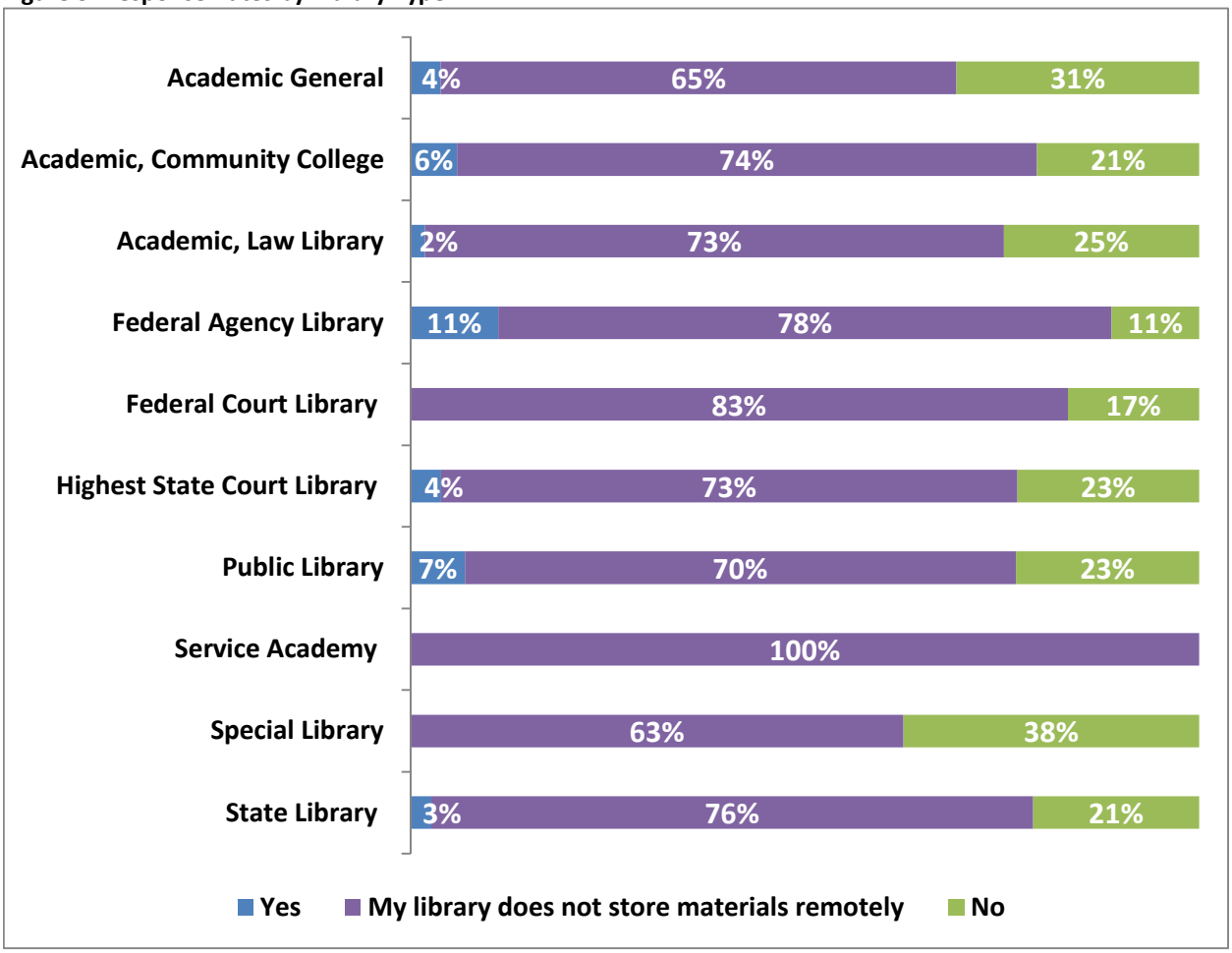


Figure 4 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses, with 21 of the 283 total Large Libraries. Medium Libraries had the highest number of "my library does not store materials remotely" responses with 256 of 336 total Medium Libraries. Large Libraries also had the highest number of "no" responses, 120 of the 283 total Large Libraries.

Figure 4: Responses by Library Size

	Yes		My library does not store materials remotely		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	21	7%	142	50%	120	42%	283	100%
Medium	8	2%	256	76%	72	21%	336	100%
Small	4	2%	153	84%	26	14%	183	100%
Grand Total	**33**	**4%**	**551**	**69%**	**218**	**27%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 5 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

All library sizes had "my library does not store materials remotely" as the highest response rate, with 50% or more.

Figure 5: Response Rates by Library Size

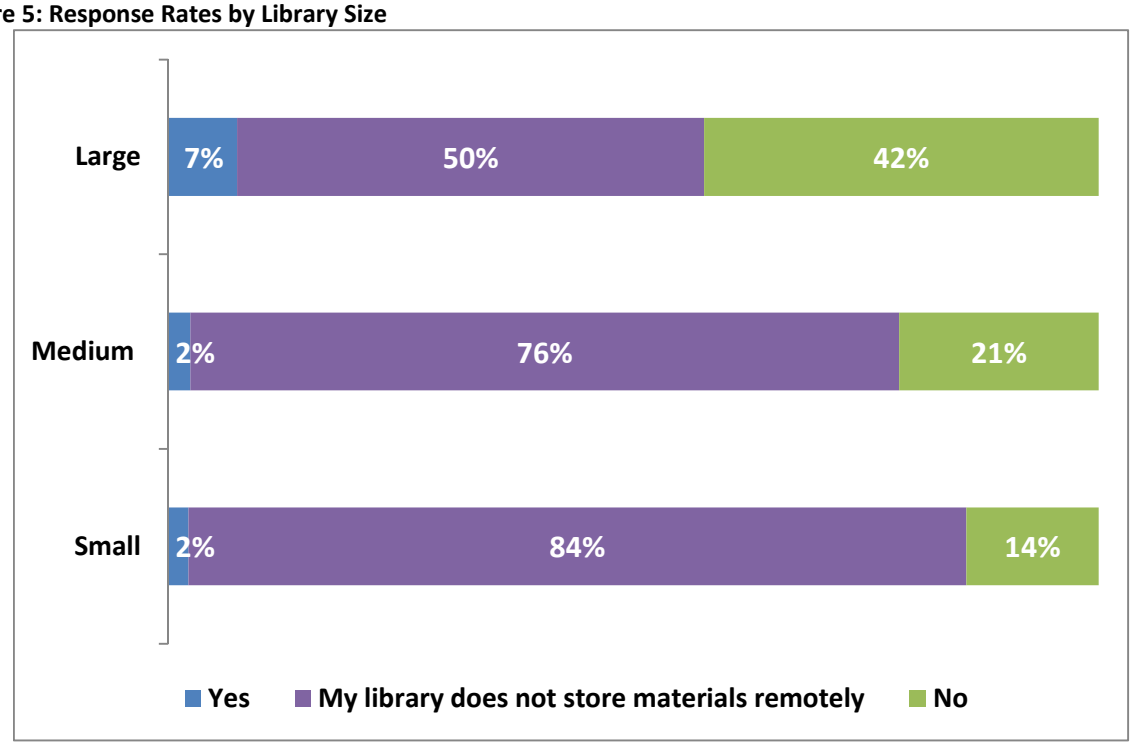


Figure 6 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of responses for "no," with 25 of the 41 total Regional Libraries. Selective Libraries had the highest number of responses for "my library does not store materials remotely," with 537 of the 761 total Selective Libraries.

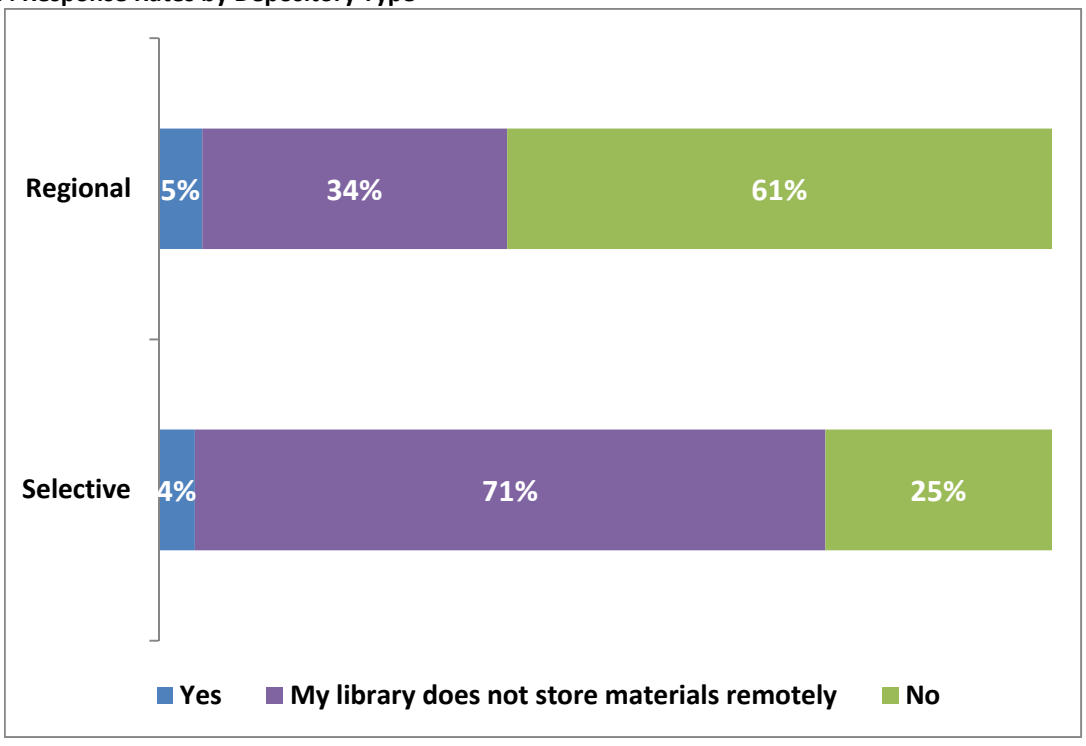
Figure 6: Responses by Depository Type

	Yes		My library does not store materials remotely		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	2	5%	14	34%	25	61%	41	100%
Selective	31	4%	537	71%	193	25%	761	100%
Grand Total	**33**	**4%**	**551**	**69%**	**218**	**27%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 7 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (5%) and "no" response rate (61%) than Selective Libraries (4%) and (25%). Selective Libraries had a higher "my library does not store materials remotely" response rate (71%) than Regional Libraries (34%). Regional Libraries answered "no" (61%) more than Selective Libraries (25%).

Figure 7: Response Rates by Depository Type



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

Of Regional Libraries, "no" responses were the highest number of responses for Large Libraries, with 25 of the 40 total Large Regional Libraries. The one Medium Regional Library responded with "my library does not store materials remotely."

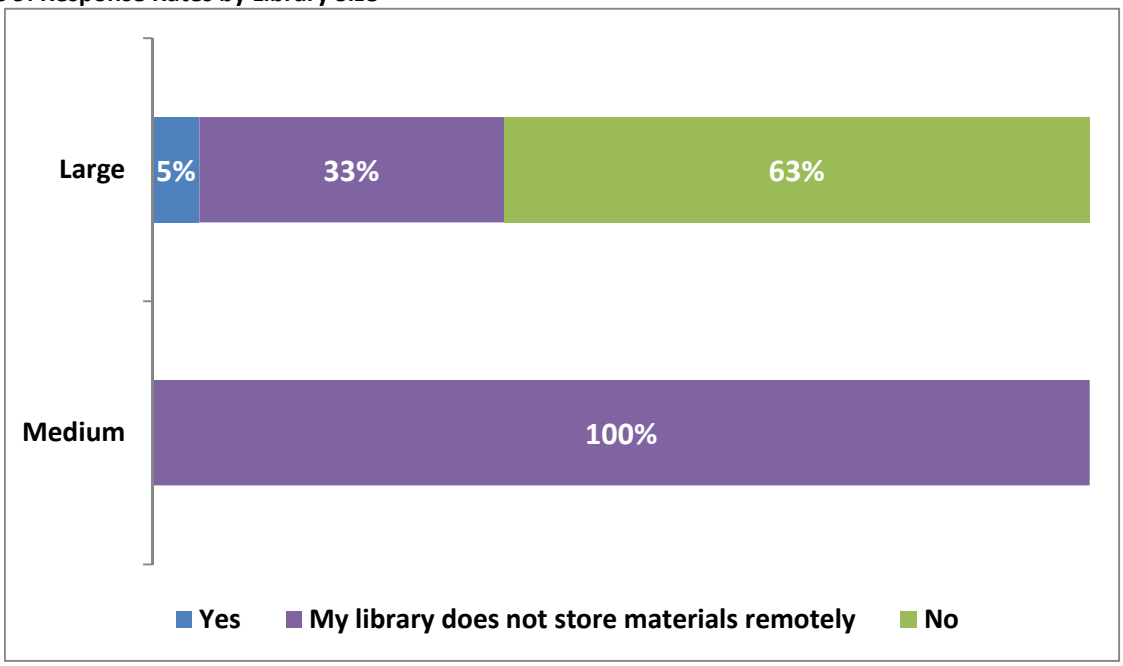
Of Selective Libraries, "my library does not store materials remotely" responses were the highest number of responses for all library sizes, with 129 of the 243 total Large Selective Libraries, 255 of the 335 total Medium Selective Libraries, and 153 of the 183 total Small Selective Libraries.

Figure 8: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes		My library does not store materials remotely		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	2	5%	13	33%	25	63%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**2**	**5%**	**14**	**34%**	**25**	**61%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	19	8%	129	53%	95	39%	243	100%
	Medium	8	2%	255	76%	72	21%	335	100%
	Small	4	2%	153	84%	26	14%	183	100%
Selective Total		**31**	**4%**	**537**	**71%**	**193**	**25%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**33**	**4%**	**551**	**69%**	**218**	**27%**	**802**	**100%**

Of Regional Libraries, Large Libraries had the highest "no" response rate (63%), and Medium Libraries had the highest "my library does not store materials remotely" response rate (100%).

Figure 9: Response Rates by Library Size



All Selective Library sizes had the highest rate of responses for "my library does not store materials remotely."

Figure 10: Response Rates by Library Size

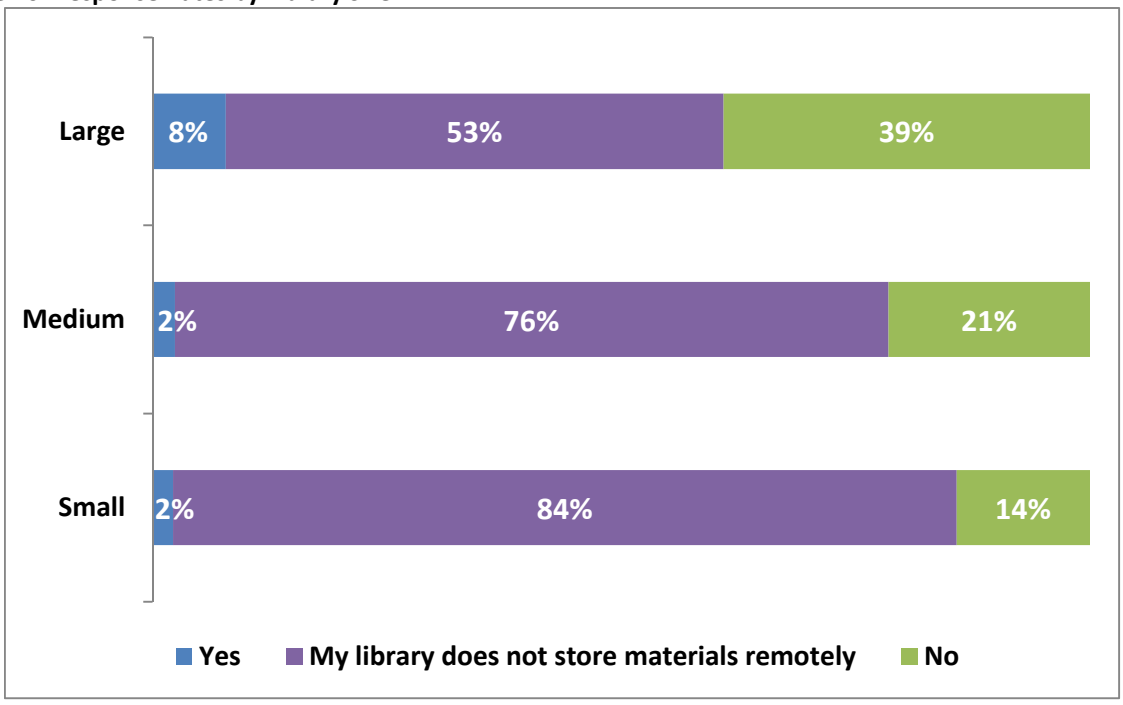


Figure 11, 12, and 13 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional Libraries, "no" responses were the highest number of responses for Academic General Libraries and "my library does not store materials remotely" were the highest number of responses for Public Libraries and State Libraries.

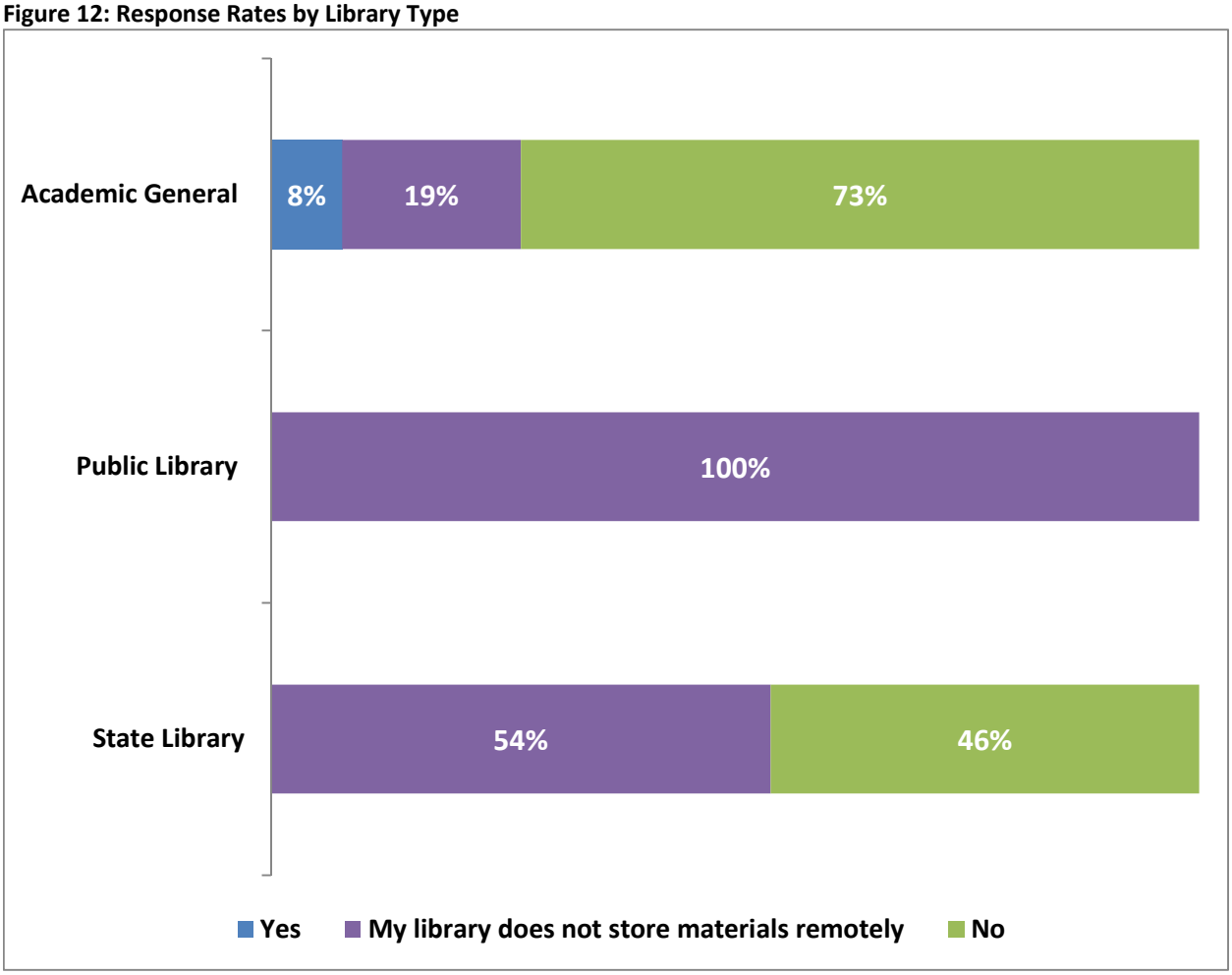
Among Selective Libraries, "my library does not store materials remotely" responses were the highest number of responses for all library types.

Figure 11: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes		My library does not store materials remotely		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	2	8%	5	19%	19	73%	26	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	0	0%	7	54%	6	46%	13	100%
Regional Total		**2**	**5%**	**14**	**34%**	**25**	**61%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	15	4%	286	68%	118	28%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	2	6%	25	74%	7	21%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	2	2%	80	73%	27	25%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	2	11%	14	78%	2	11%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	5	83%	1	17%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	1	4%	19	73%	6	23%	26	100%
	Public Library	8	7%	79	69%	27	24%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	0	0%	5	63%	3	38%	8	100%
	State Library	1	4%	22	88%	2	8%	25	100%
Selective Total		**31**	**4%**	**537**	**71%**	**193**	**25%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**33**	**4%**	**551**	**69%**	**218**	**27%**	**802**	**100%**

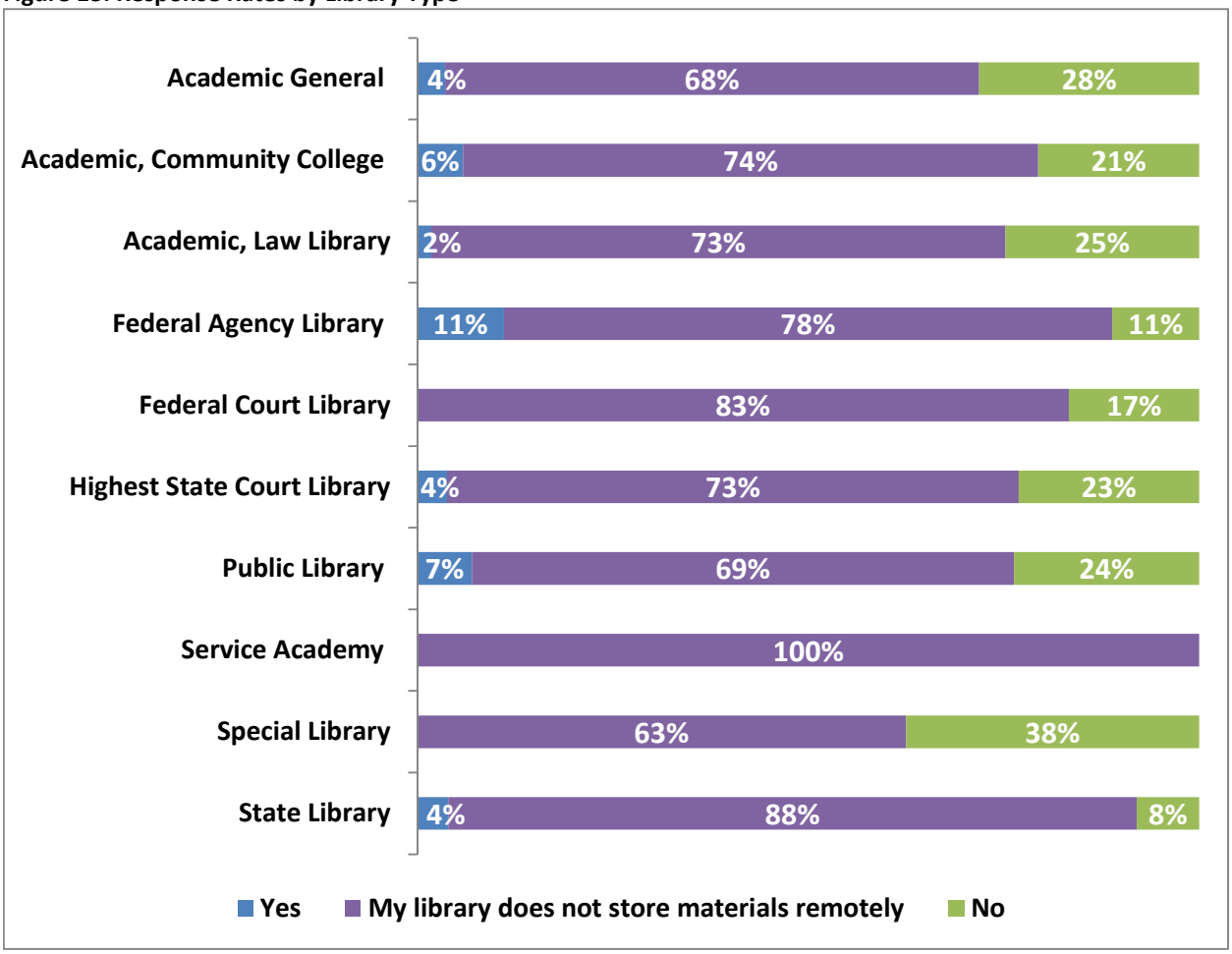
Of Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries were the only library type to respond "yes" and had the highest "no" response rate (73%). Regional Public Libraries had the highest "my library does not store materials remotely" response rate (100%).

Figure 12: Response Rates by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, Federal Agency Libraries had the highest “yes” response rate (11%). Selective Service Academies had the highest “my library does not store material remotely” response rate (100%), and Selective Special Libraries had the highest “no” response rate (38%).

Figure 13: Response Rates by Library Type



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 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

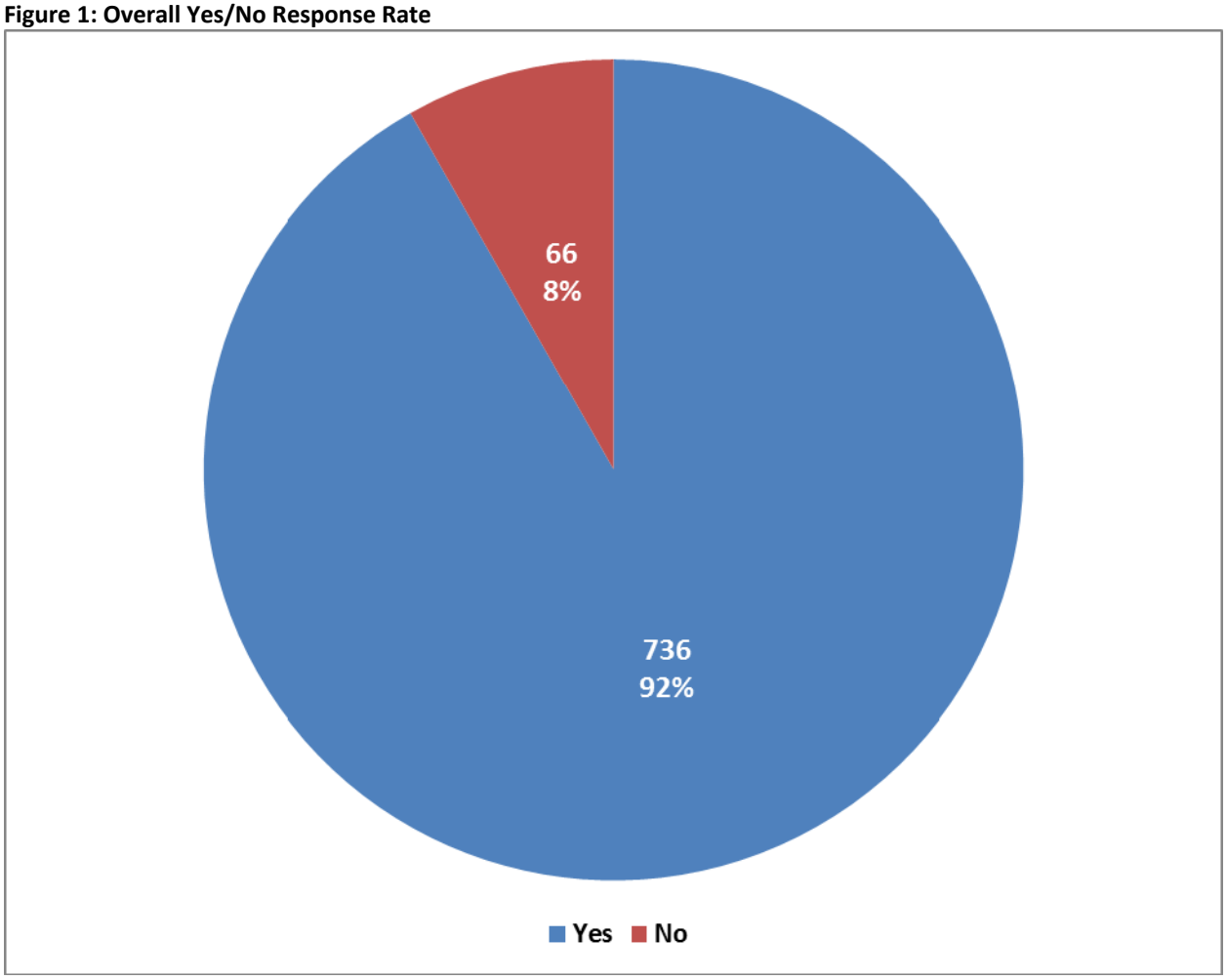


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

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

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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

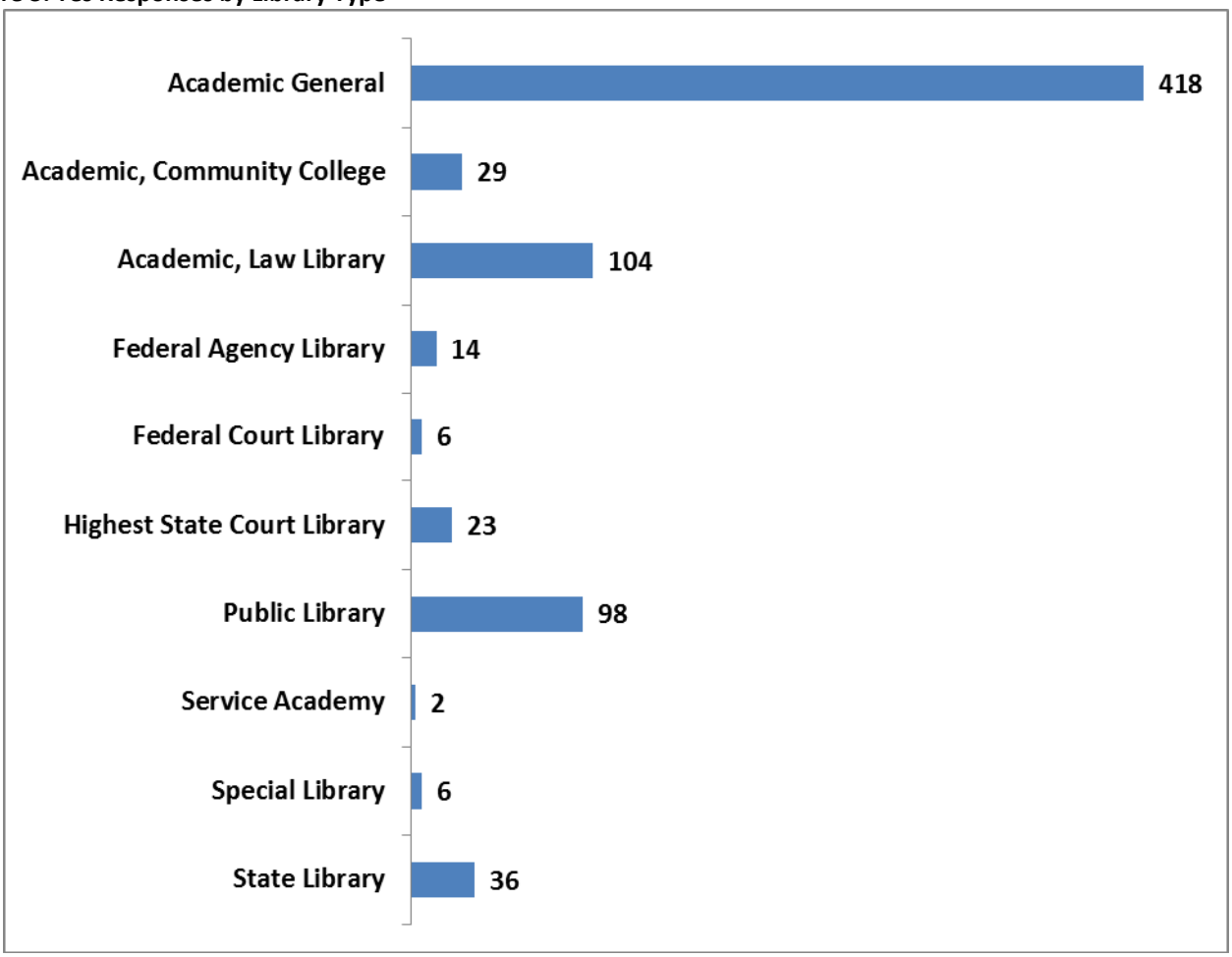


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

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

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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

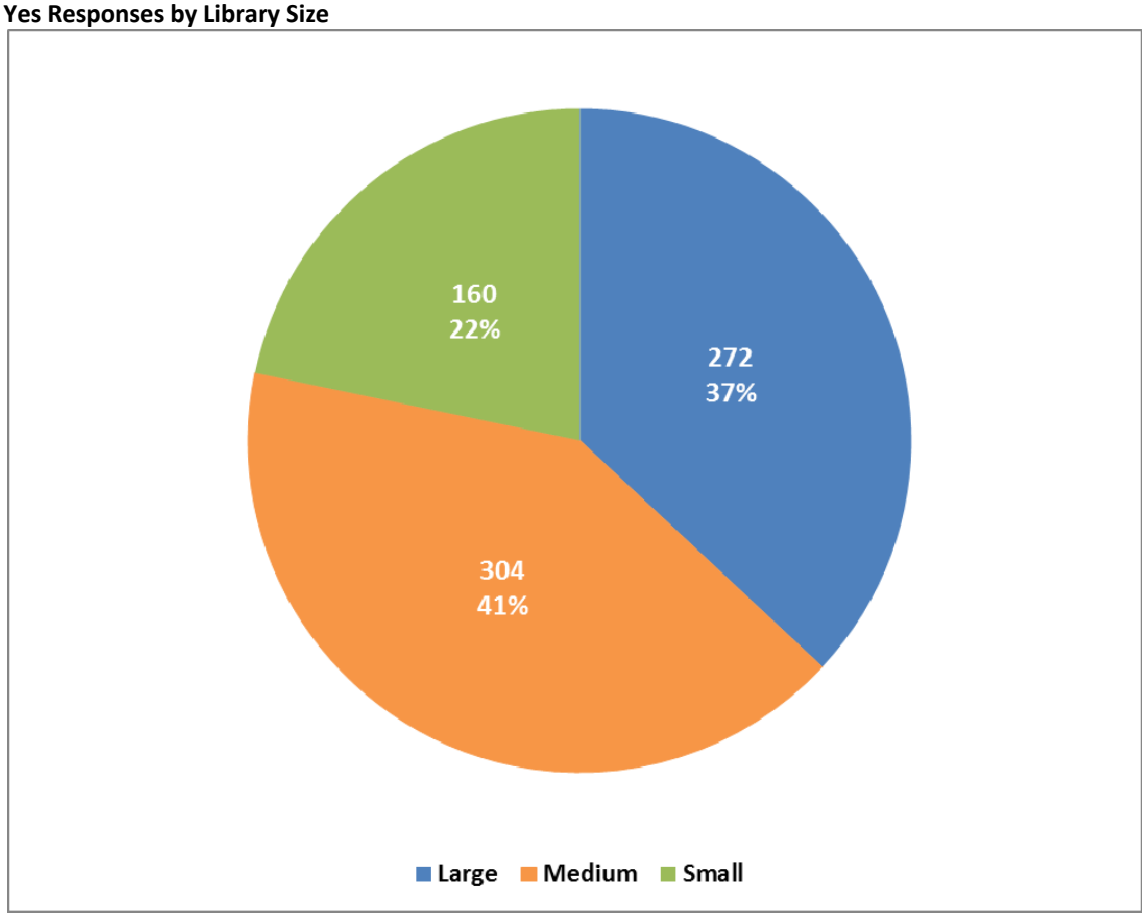


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

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

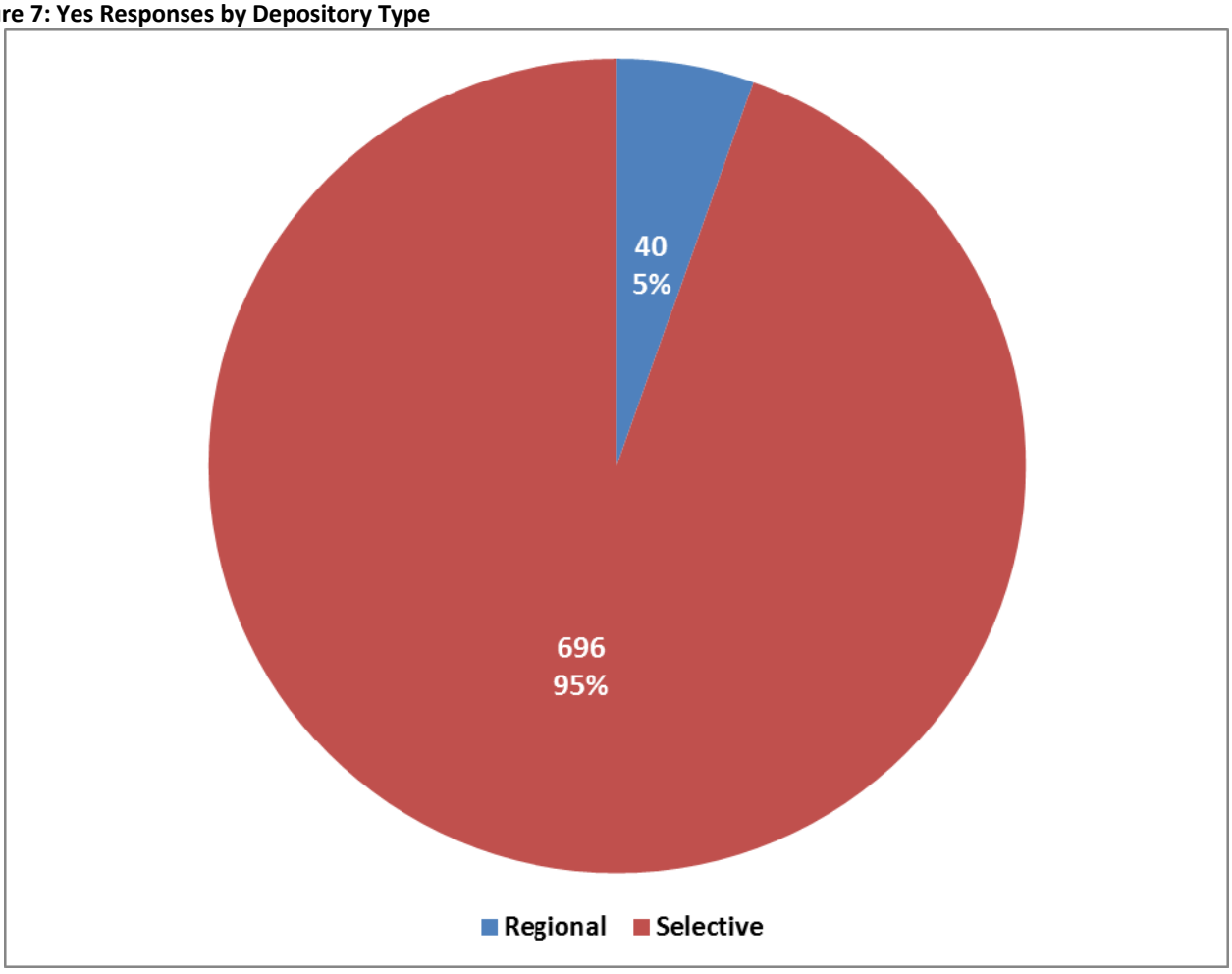
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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."

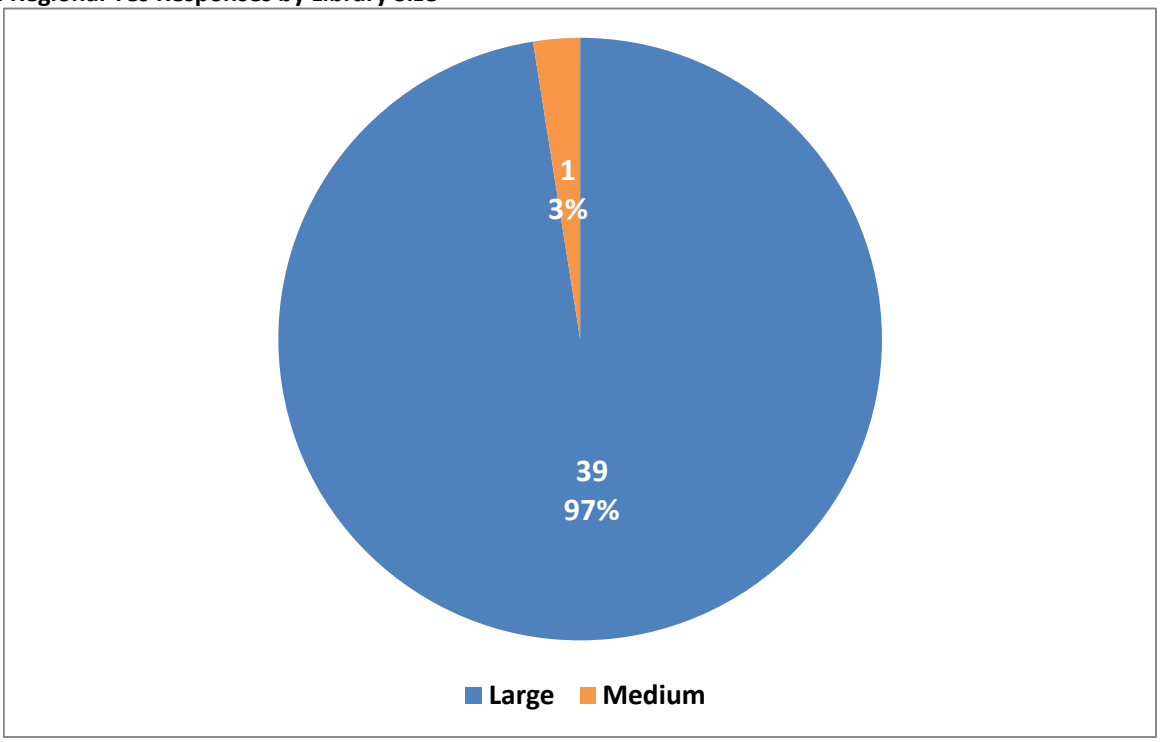
233 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 303 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 160 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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

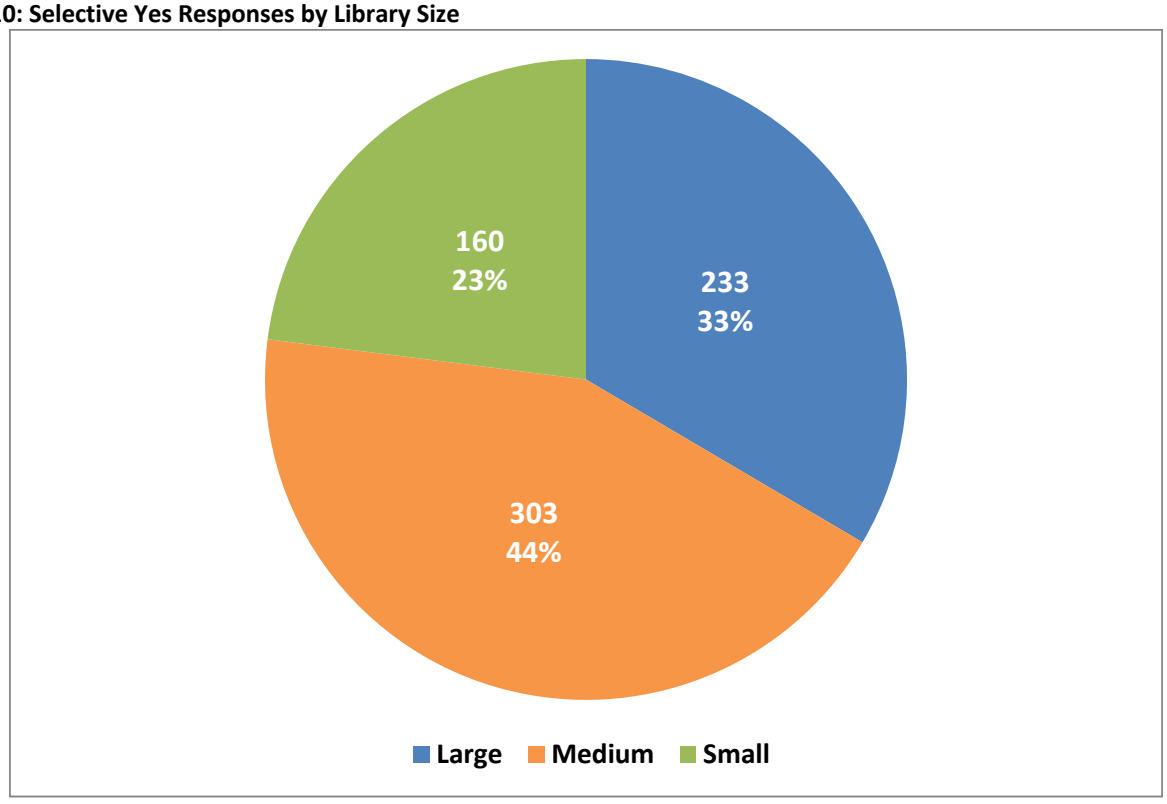


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

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.

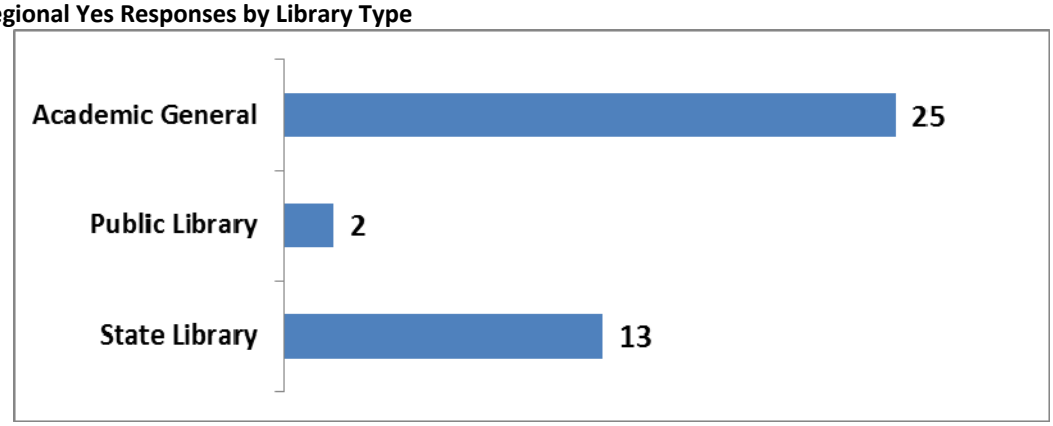
Figure 11: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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%**

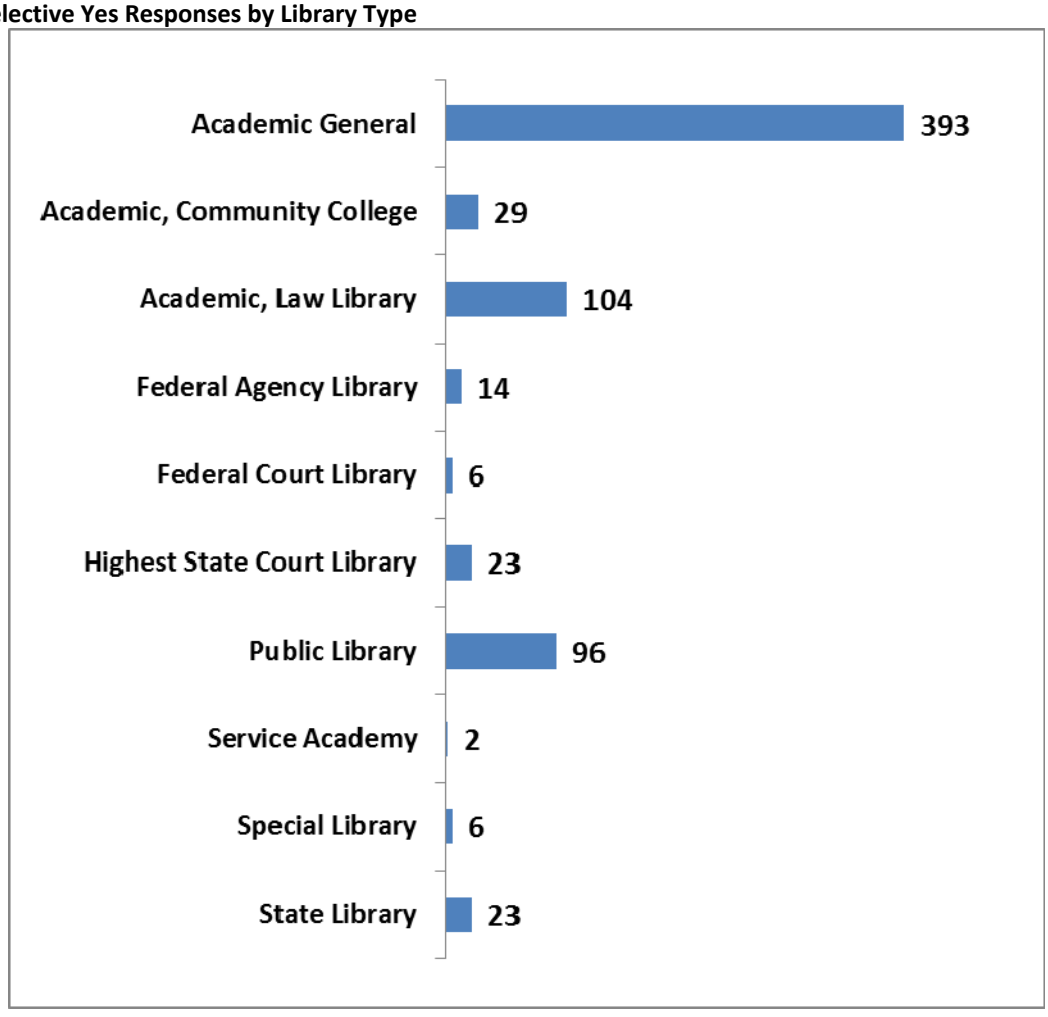
Figures 12 and 13 illustrate number of "yes" responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

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



Fiigure 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.

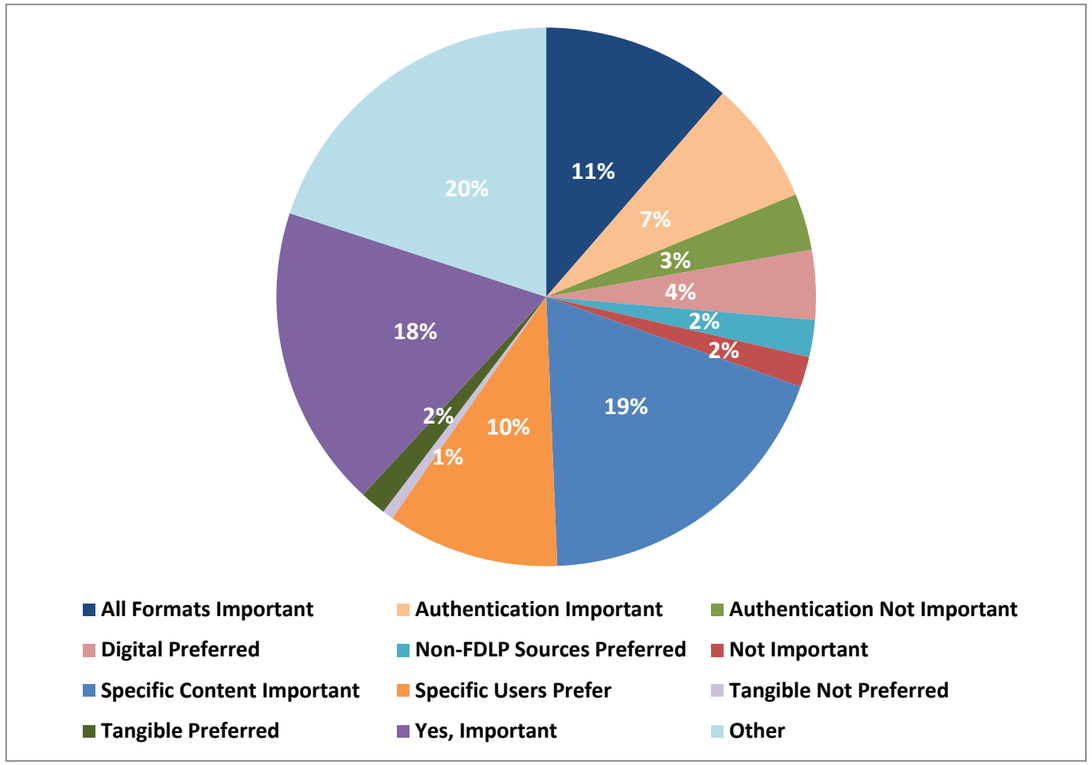
12. **Yes Important** refers to responses which indicated that tangible and digital authenticated Federal depository government information resources are important, used, or preferred. Examples of responses include: resources from FDLP are critical to conducting federal research; information not available 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			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
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.

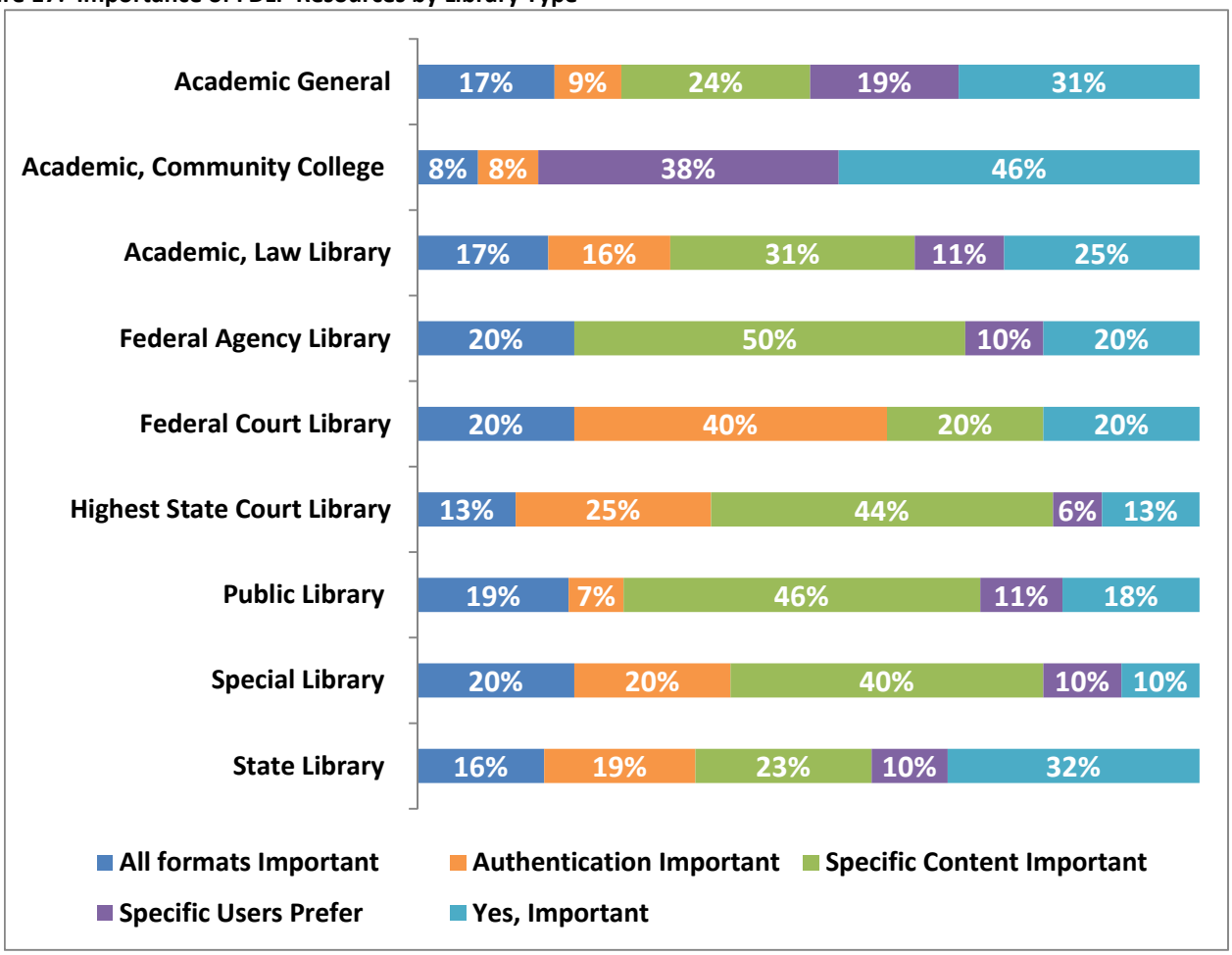
As reflected in the data:

- 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

	All Formats Important		Authentication Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Yes, Important			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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



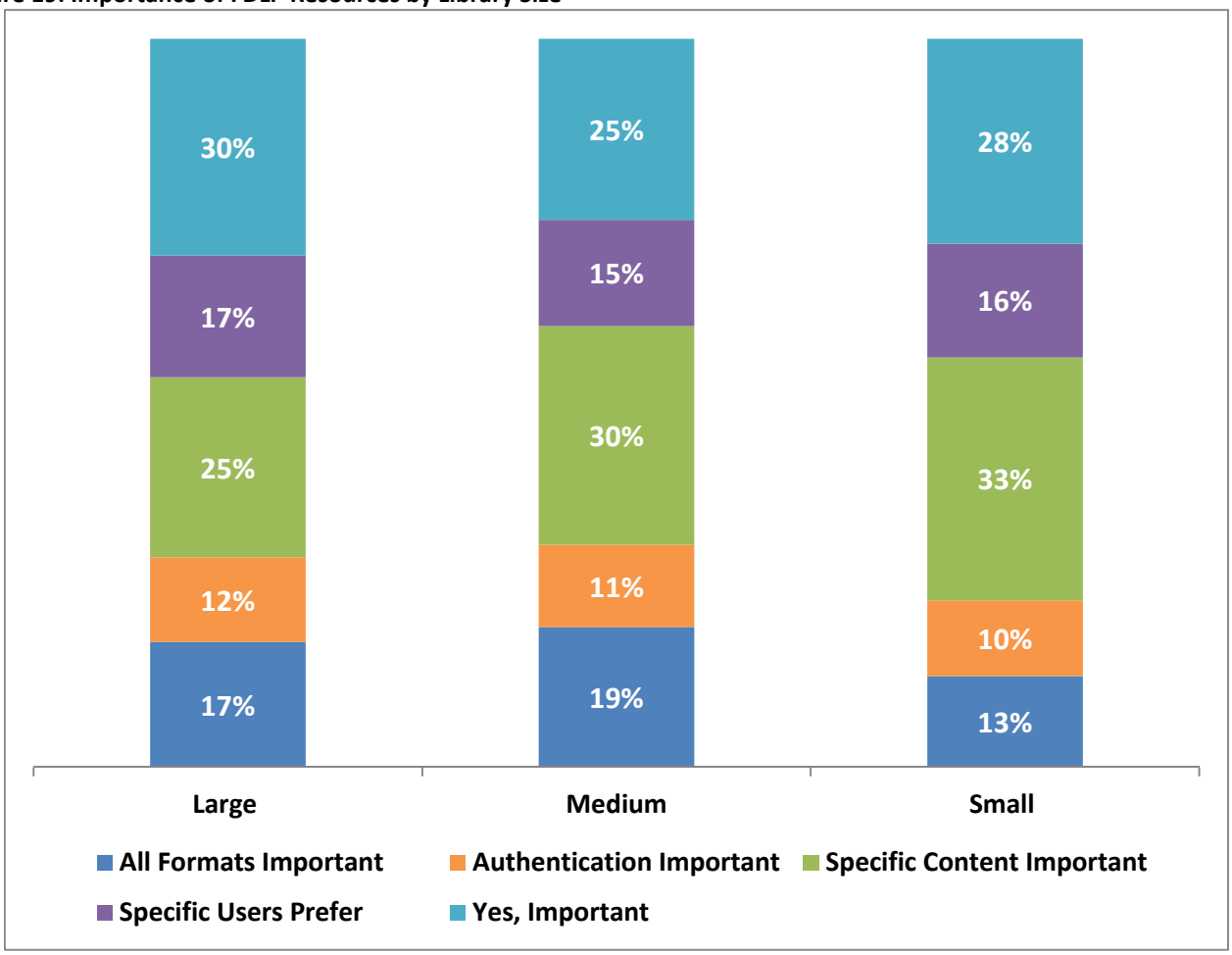
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate importance of FDLP resources by library size.

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

	All formats Important		Authentication Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Yes, Important			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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



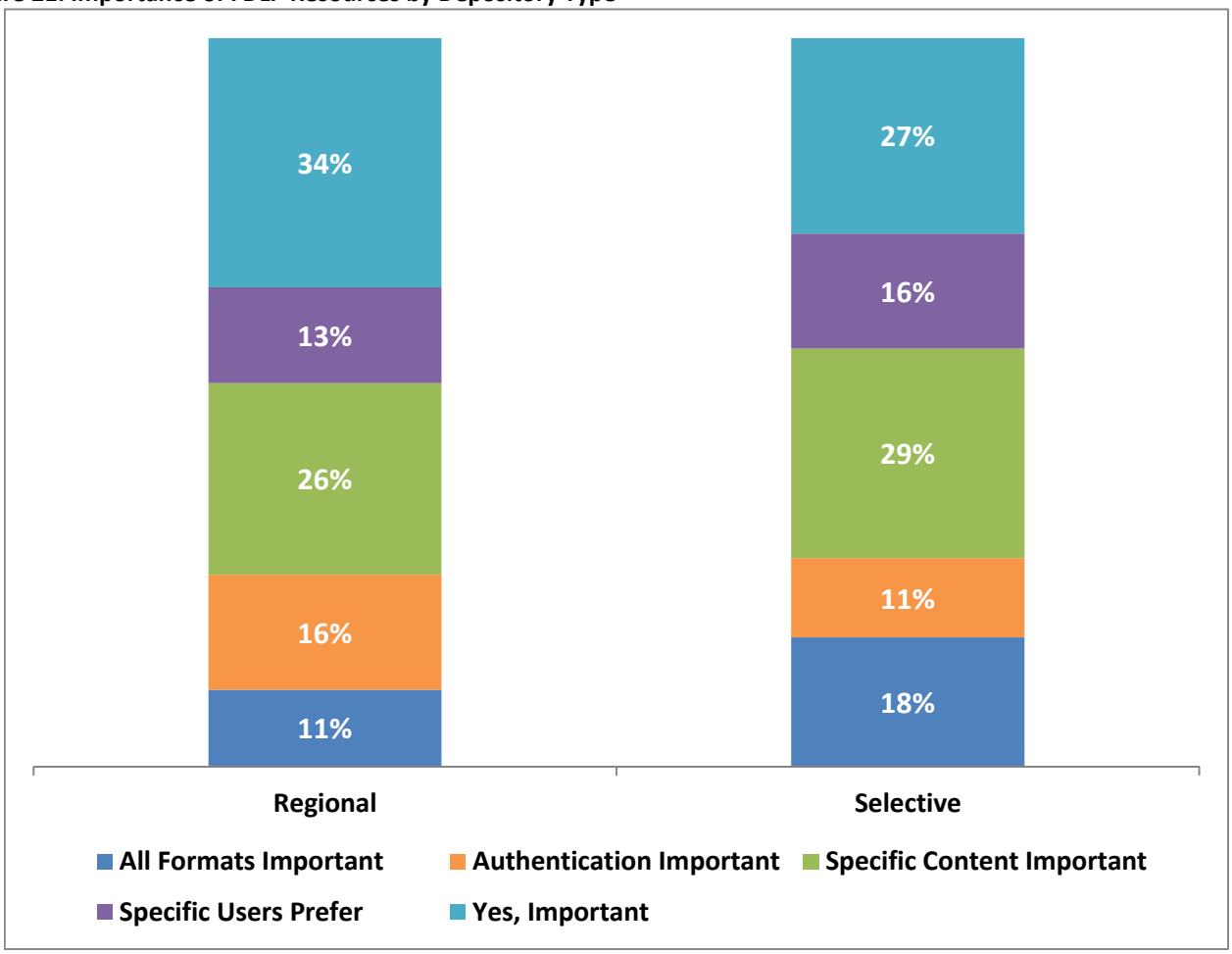
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate importance of FDLP resources by depository type.

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

	All Formats Important		Authentication Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Yes, Important			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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

		All Formats Important		Authentication Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Yes, Important			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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

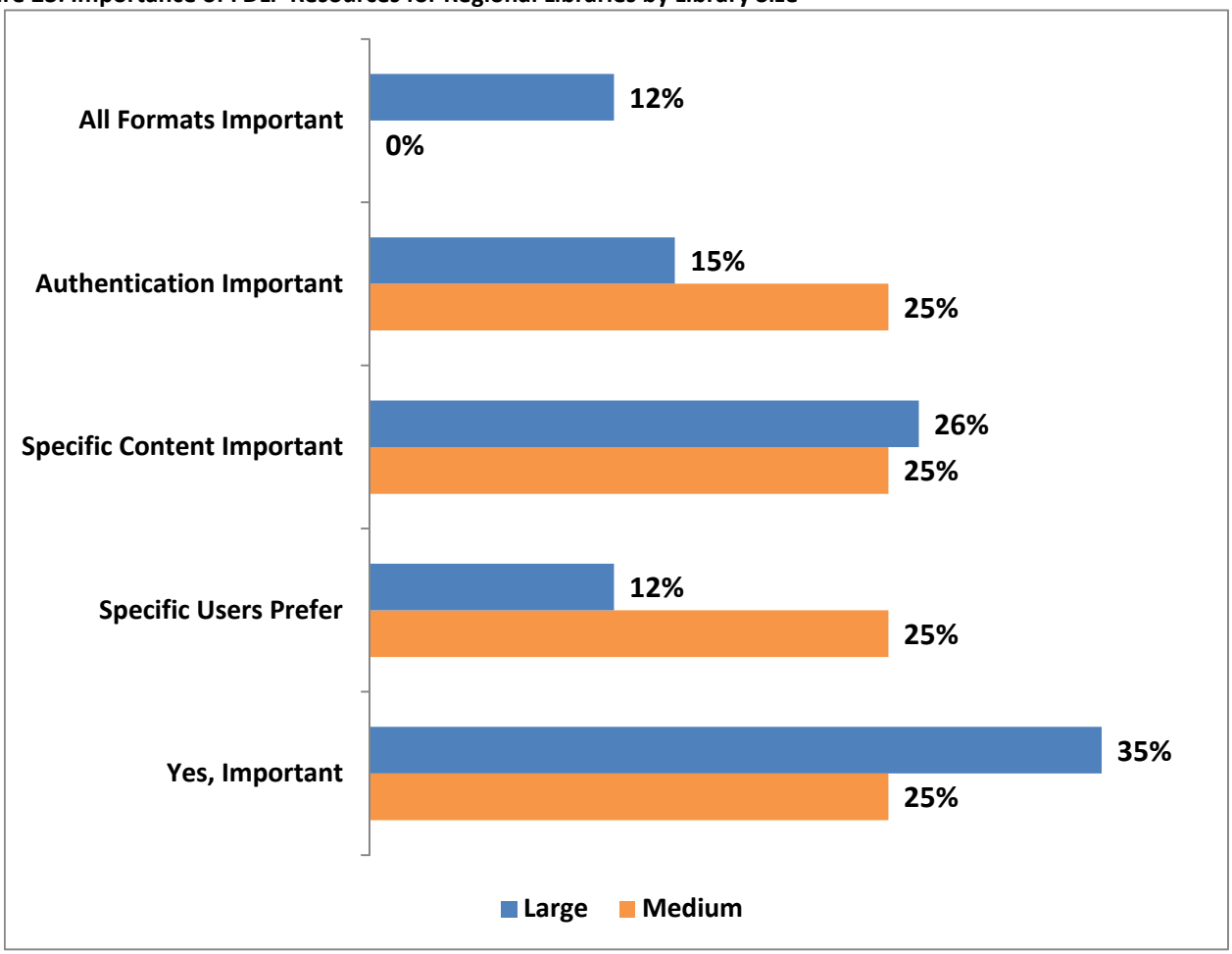
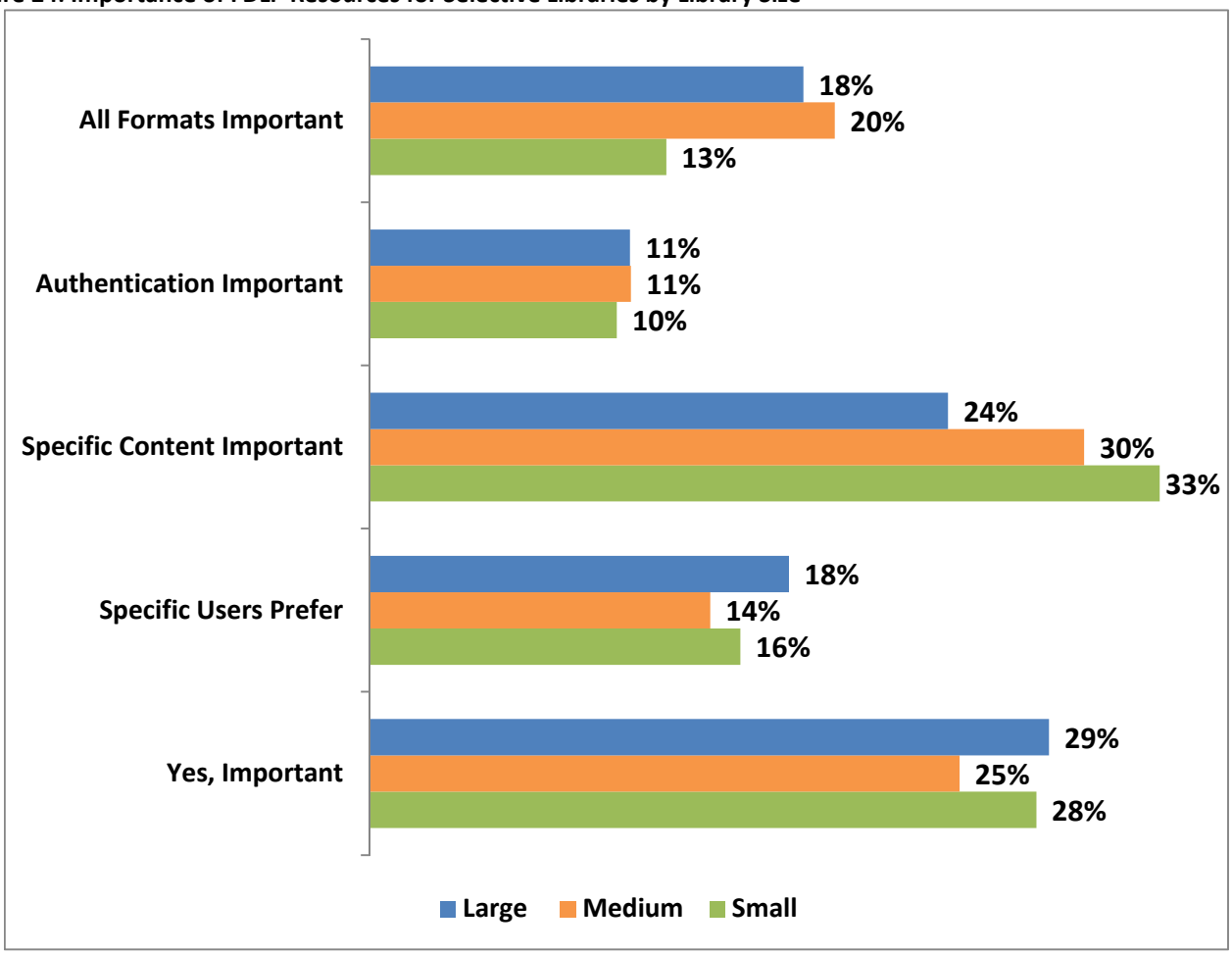


Figure 24: Importance of FDLP Resources for Selective Libraries by Library Size



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

		All Formats Important		Authentication Important		Specific Content Important		Specific Users Prefer		Yes, Important			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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**	**100%**
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

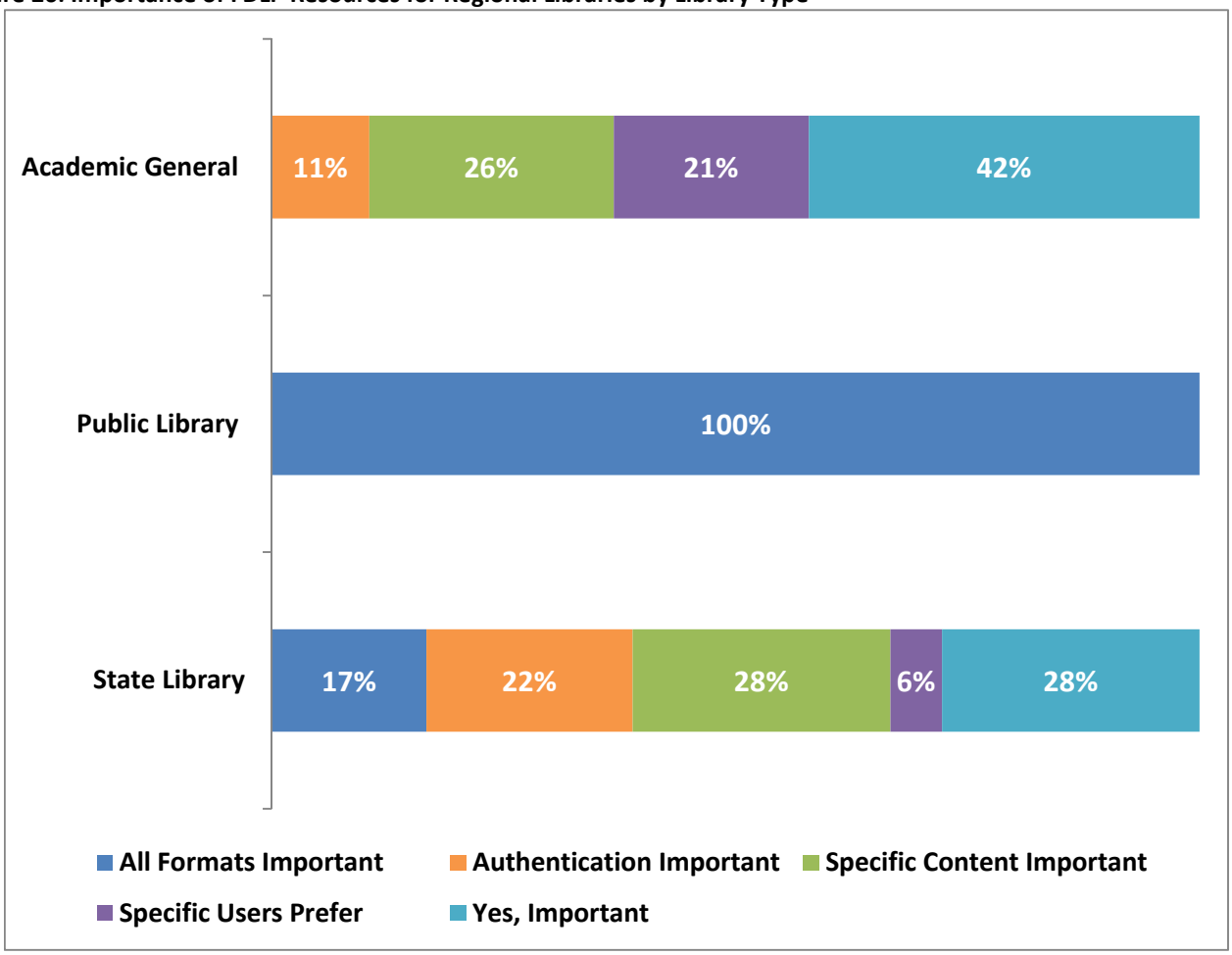
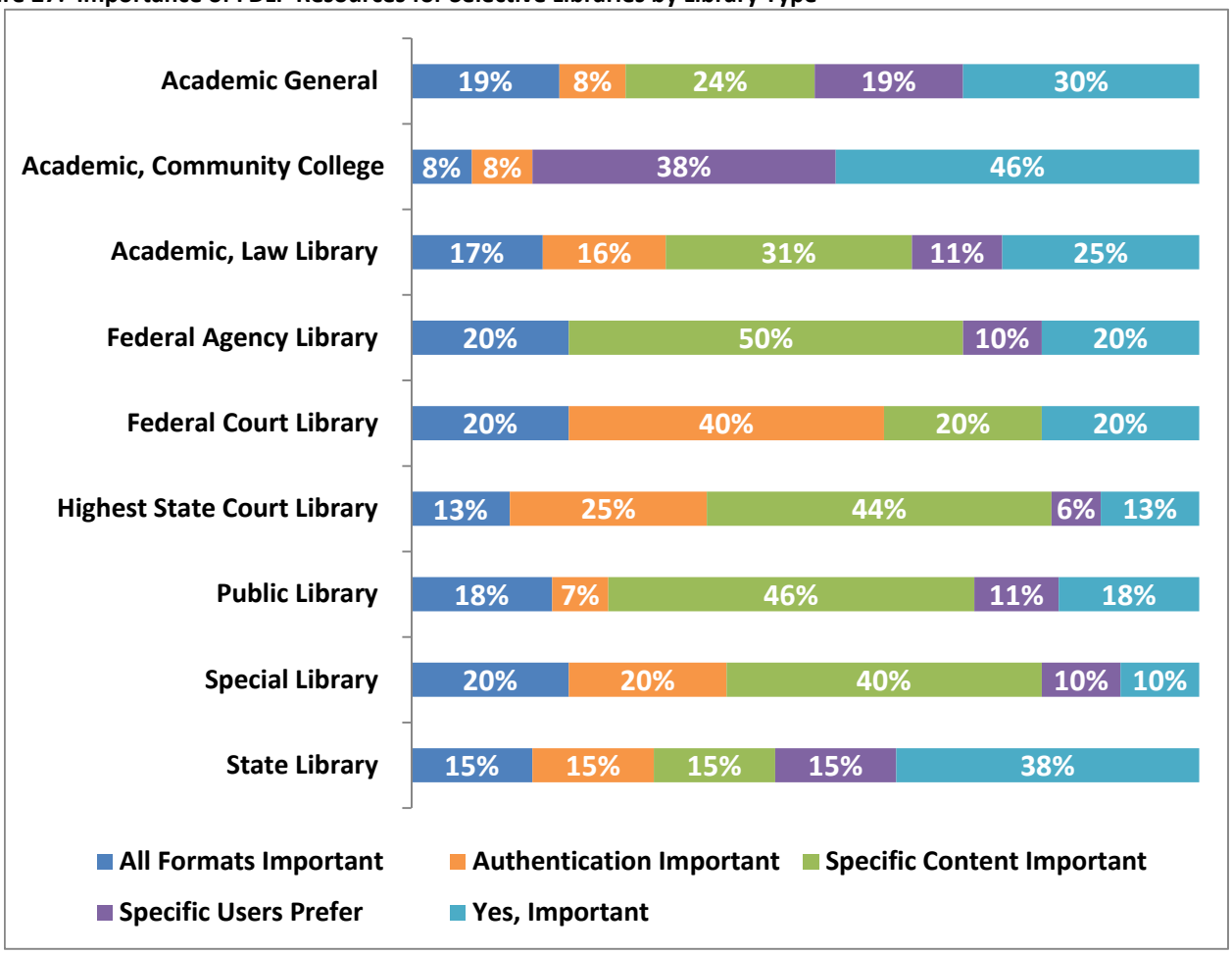


Figure 27: Importance of FDLP Resources for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 9

JUNE 17, 2013

Question 9 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Do patrons use commercial resources (Examples include Westlaw and Lexis/Nexis) to access Federal government information in your library?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 9 asked, "Do patrons use commercial resources (Examples include Westlaw and Lexis/Nexis) to access Federal government information in your library?" The response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please identify these sources)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 9, 636 (79%) responded "yes," while 166 (21%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

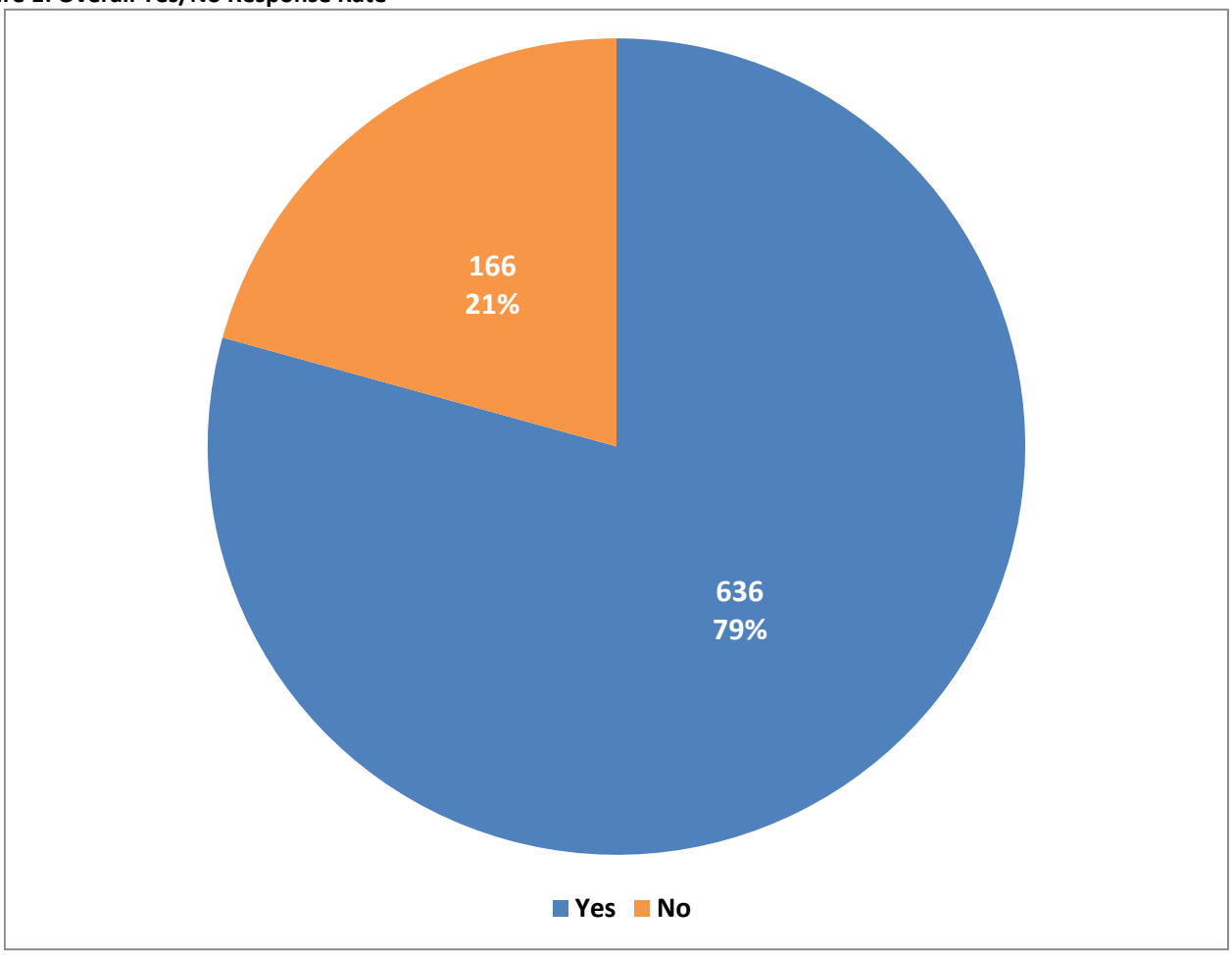


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Service Academies had the highest "yes" response rate (100%), followed by Academic, Law Libraries (99%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	390	88%	55	12%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	19	56%	15	44%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	108	99%	1	1%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	14	78%	4	22%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	4	67%	2	33%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	24	92%	2	8%	26	100%
Public Library	44	38%	72	62%	116	100%
Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	5	63%	3	38%	8	100%
State Library	26	68%	12	32%	38	100%
Grand Total	**636**	**79%**	**166**	**21%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 3 illustrates "yes" responses by library type.

Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses, with 390, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 108 and Public Libraries with 44.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

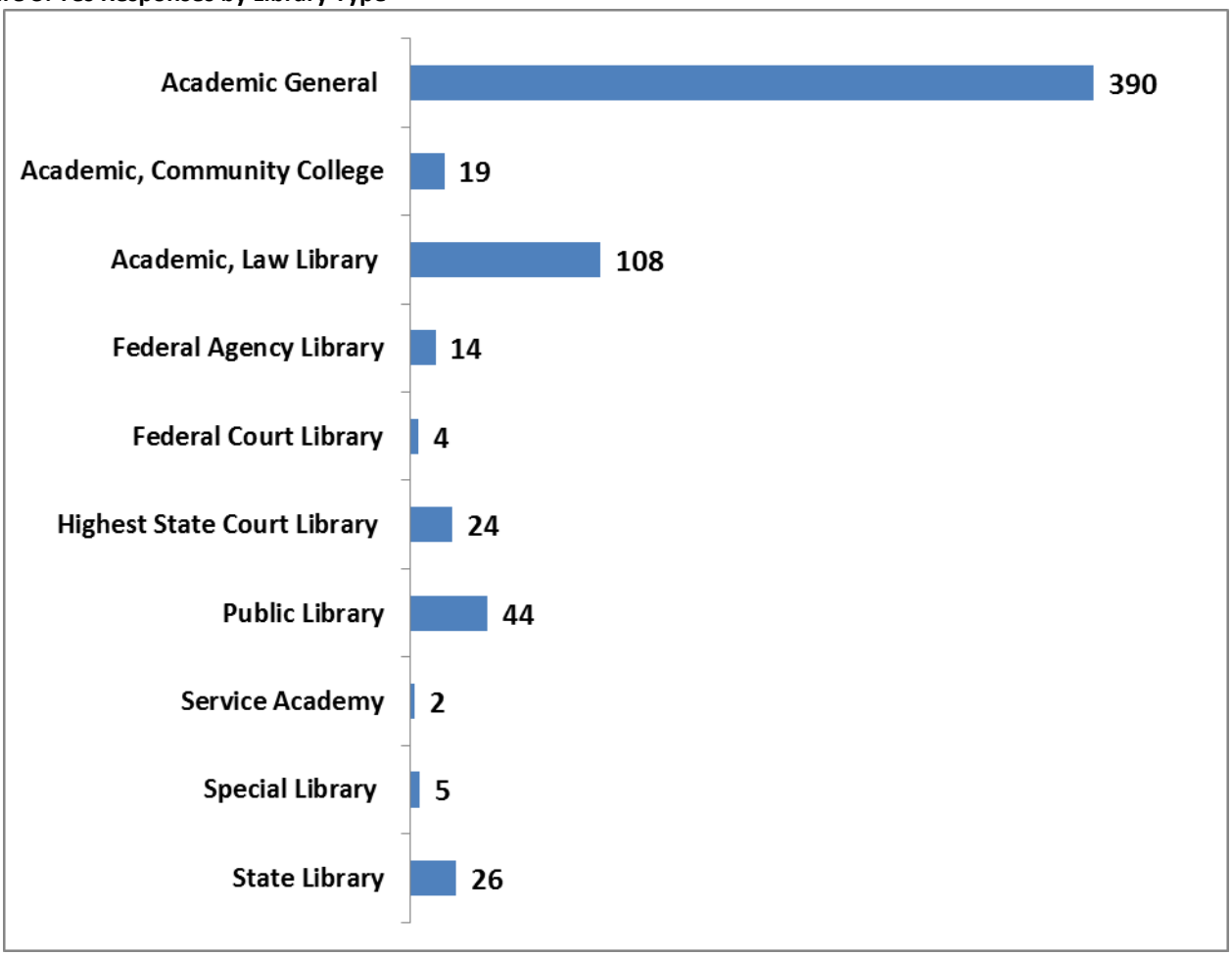


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (88%), with 249 of the 283 total Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	249	88%	34	12%	283	100%
Medium	268	80%	68	20%	336	100%
Small	119	65%	64	35%	183	100%
Grand Total	**636**	**79%**	**166**	**21%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Medium Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (268 out of 636 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

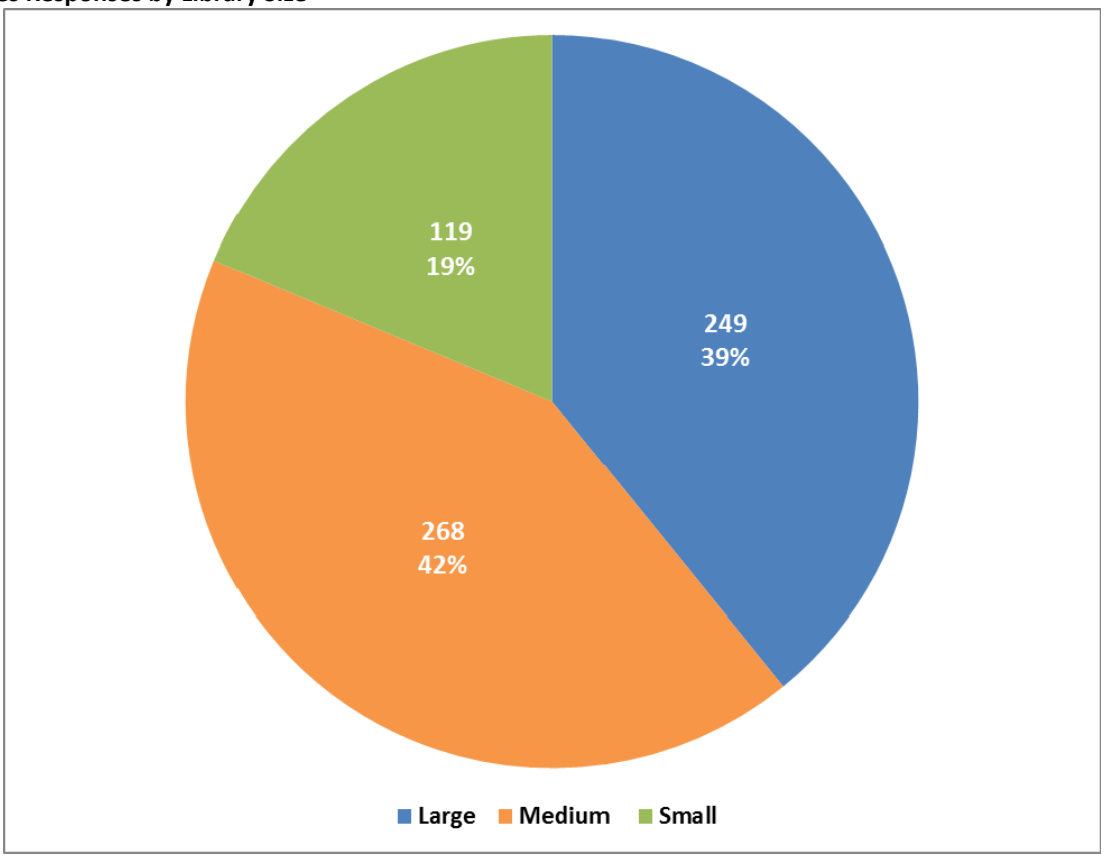


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (93%) than Selective Libraries (79%).

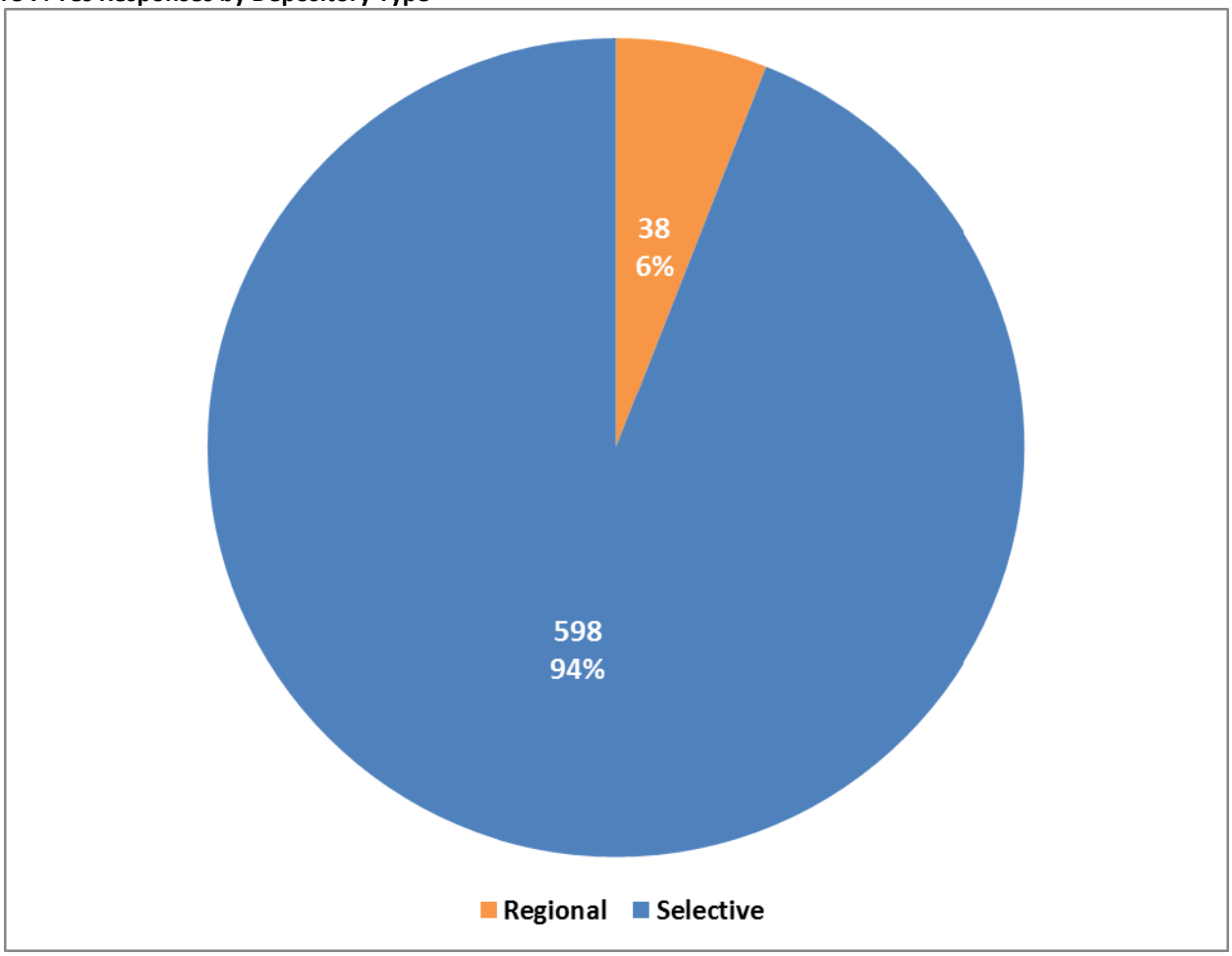
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	38	93%	3	7%	41	100%
Selective	598	79%	163	21%	761	100%
Grand Total	**636**	**79%**	**166**	**21%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 7 illustrates "yes" responses by depository.

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (598 of 636 responses).

Figure 7: Yes Responses by Depository Type



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

37 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 9. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded "yes."

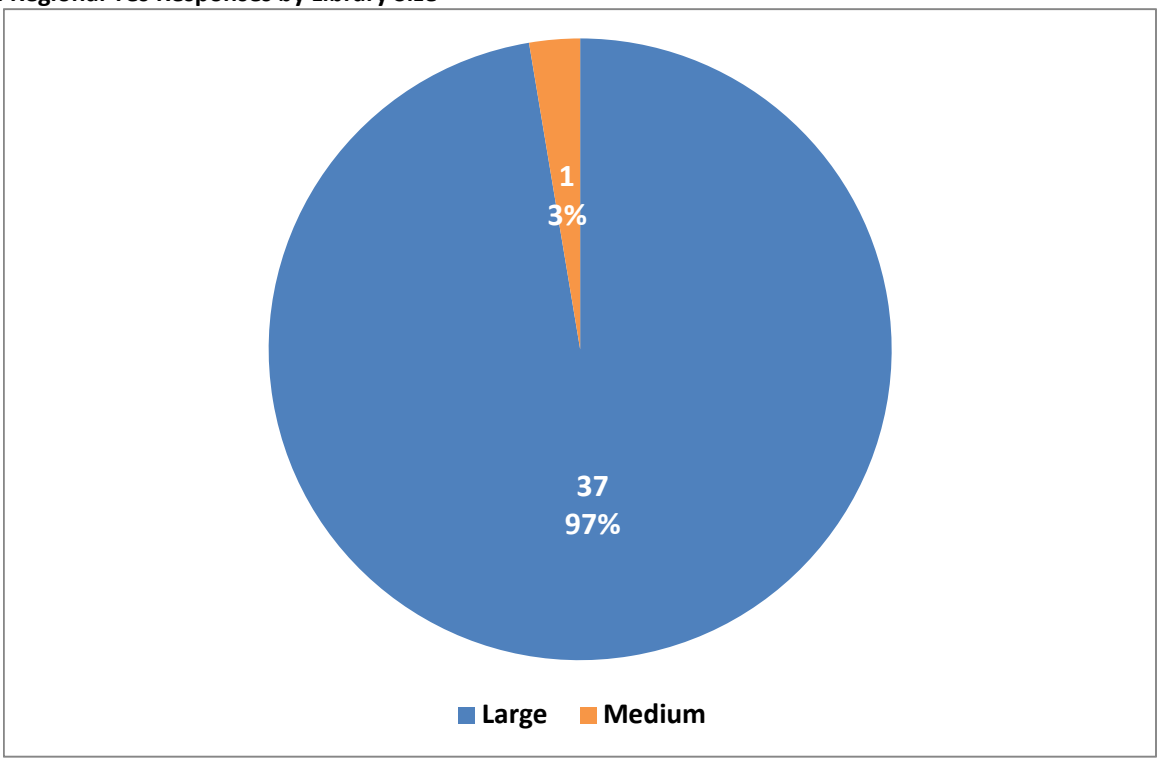
212 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 267 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 119 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	37	93%	3	8%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**38**	**93%**	**3**	**7%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	212	87%	31	13%	243	100%
	Medium	267	80%	68	20%	335	100%
	Small	119	65%	64	35%	183	100%
Selective Total		**598**	**79%**	**163**	**21%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**636**	**79%**	**166**	**21%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Libraries had a higher number of total “yes” responses (37 of 38 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Medium Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (267 of 598 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

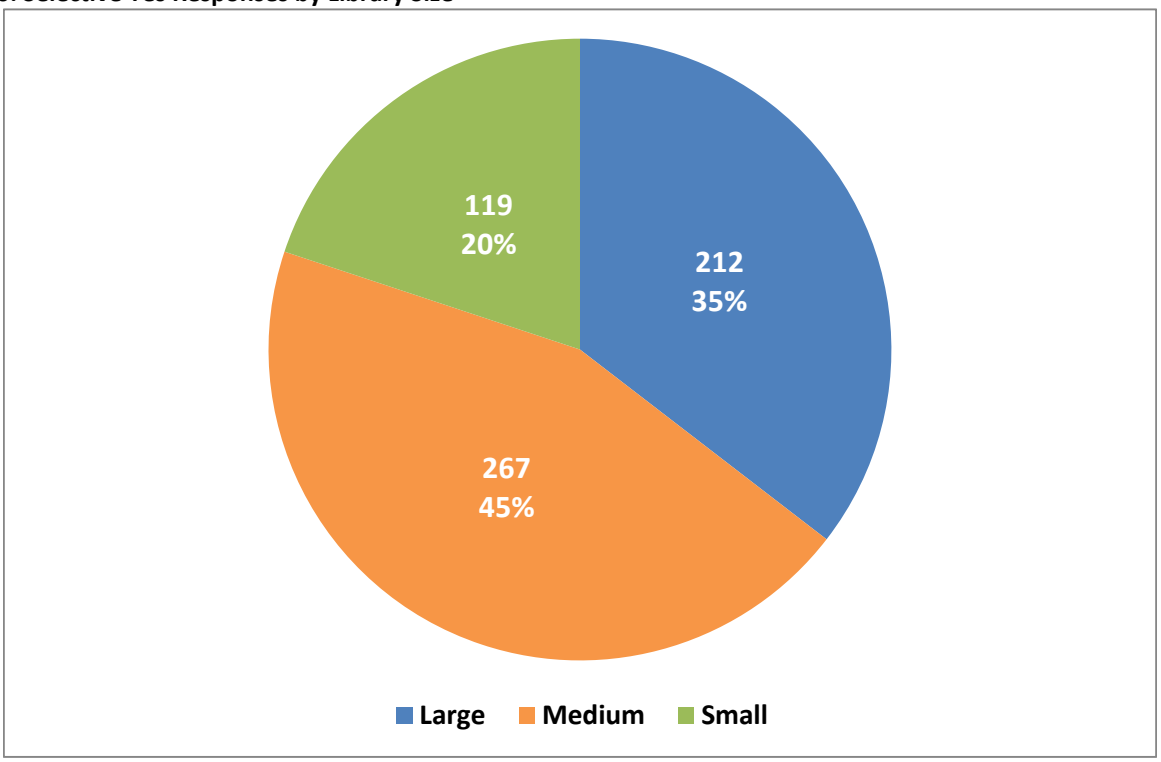


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries (96%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses, followed by State Libraries with a "yes" rate of 92%, and Public Libraries with a "yes" rate of 50%.

Of Selective Libraries, Service Academies (100%) and Academic, Law Libraries (99%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses.

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	25	96%	1	4%	26	100%
	Public Library	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	State Library	12	92%	1	8%	13	100%
Regional Total		**38**	**93%**	**3**	**7%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	365	87%	54	13%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	19	56%	15	44%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	108	99%	1	1%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	14	78%	4	22%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	4	67%	2	33%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	24	92%	2	8%	26	100%
	Public Library	43	38%	71	62%	114	100%
	Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	5	63%	3	38%	8	100%
	State Library	14	56%	11	44%	25	100%
Selective Total		**598**	**79%**	**163**	**21%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**636**	**79%**	**166**	**21%**	**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 12. Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 365, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 108 and Public Libraries with 43.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

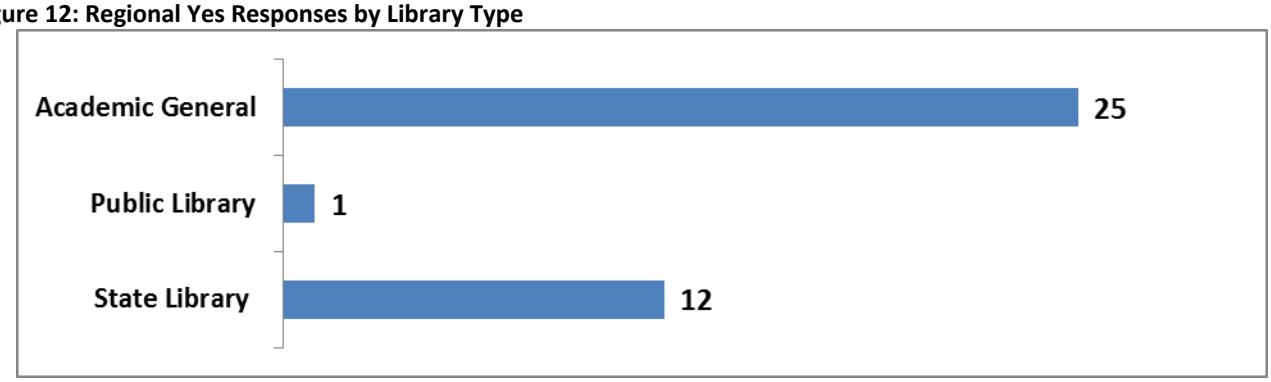
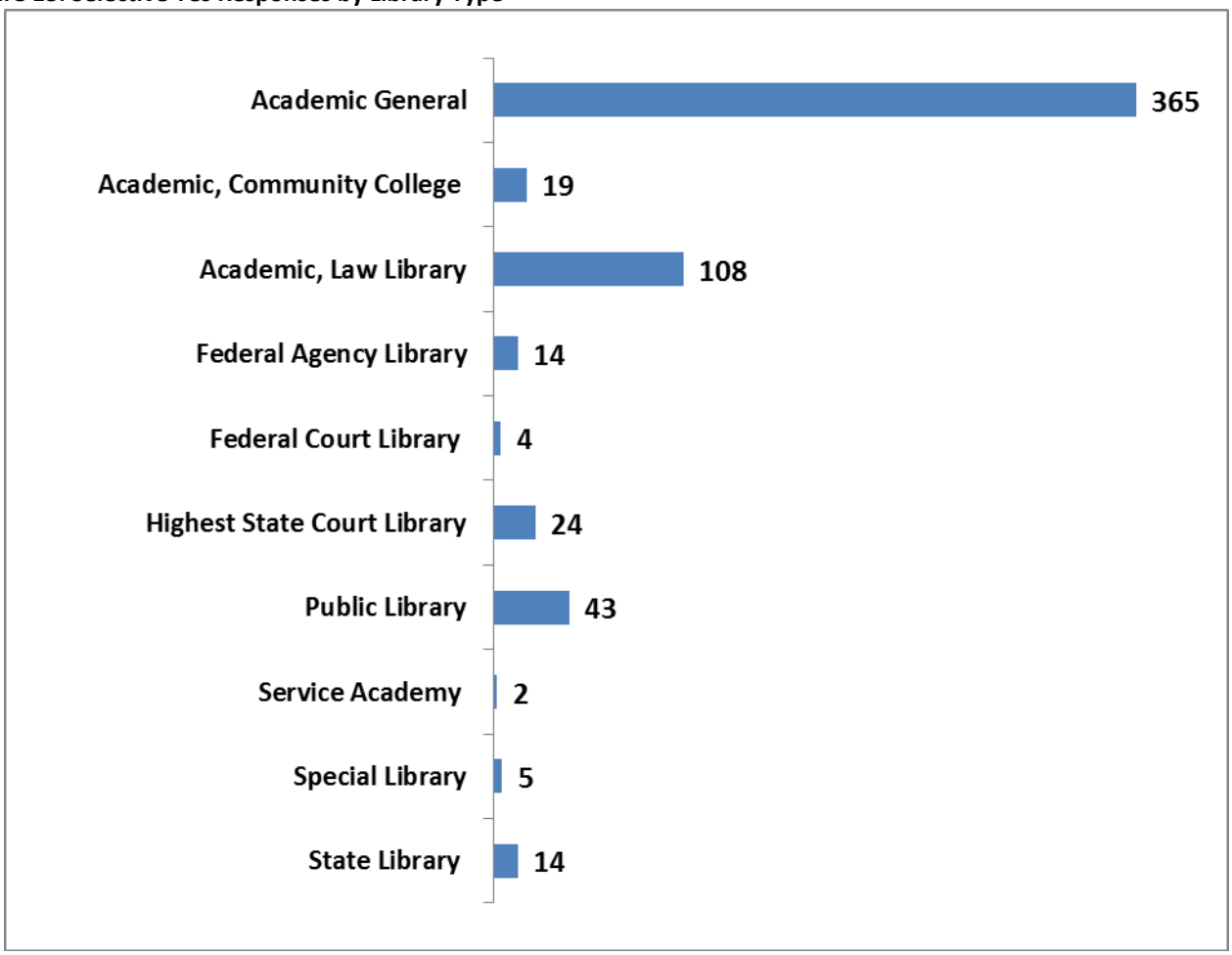


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

636 libraries indicated their patrons use commercial resources to access Federal government information, and were given the opportunity to identify those sources. Respondents were not limited to the number of sources they could identify. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 1,455 observations that identified many sources:

- Bernan
- Bloomberg
- BNA
- Cambridge University Press
- CCH
- Columbia University Press
- Congressional Information Service (CIS) (formerly)
- Congressional Quarterly (CQ)
- Department of Energy, Hanford
- EBSCO or EBSCOhost
- ExLibris
- Fastcase
- Gale
- Geographic Research, Inc.
- Geolytics
- Google / Yahoo / Bing, etc.
- GPO
- Hein or HeinOnline
- Infogroup, Inc
- LexisNexis
- LLMC
- MARCIVE
- Newsbank
- NTIS
- OCLC
- Oxford University Press
- Paratext
- ProQuest / LexisNexis[1]
- Readex
- Ross Publishing
- Thomson Reuters RIA
- Various resource publishers
- Vendor or source unspecified
- West or Westlaw
- Wolters Kluwer
- Other

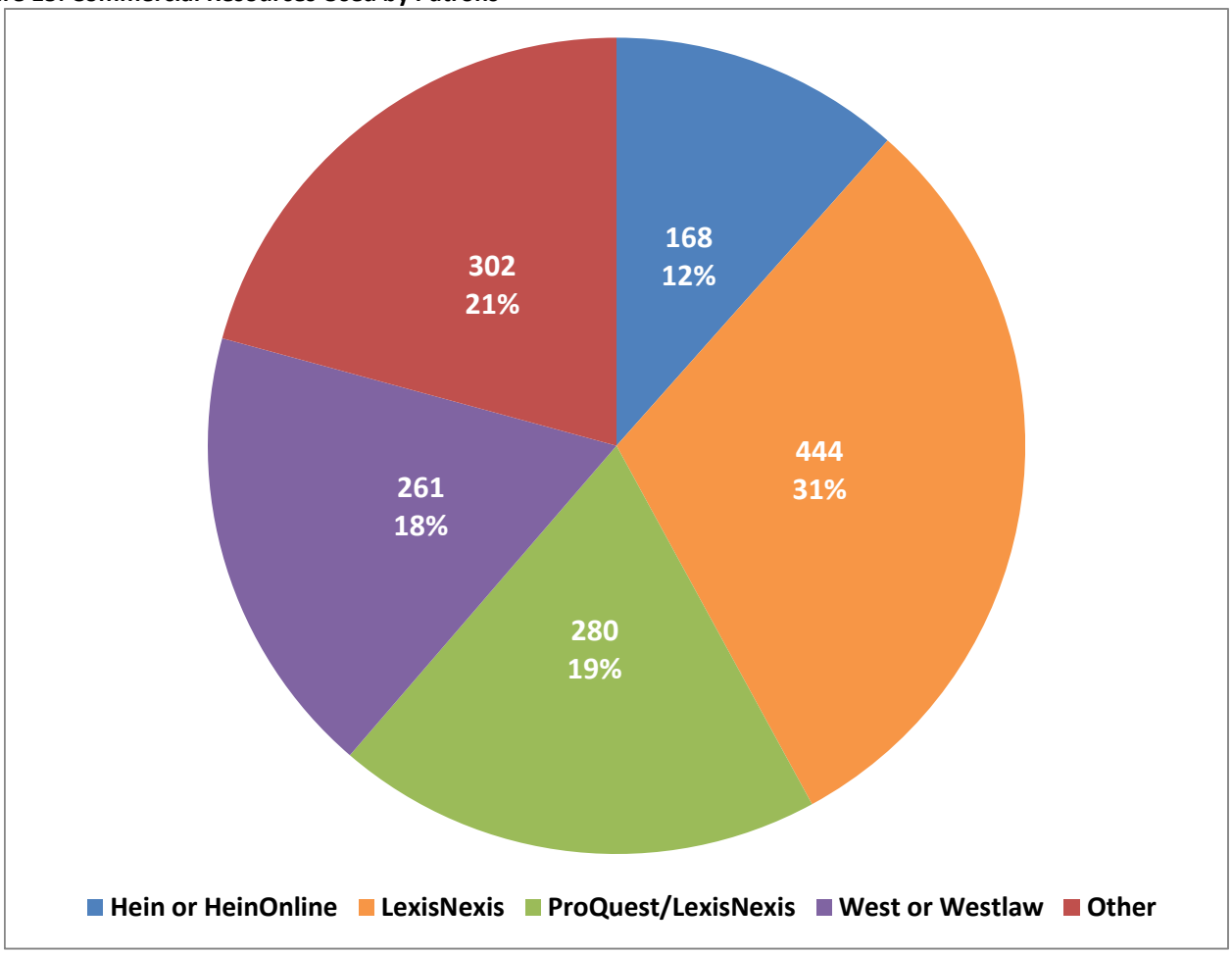
[1] It was frequently mentioned that ProQuest now owns some resources that were previously from LexisNexis.

For the purpose of focusing on the more prominent responses, various less-frequent responses (less than 5%) were grouped together as "other" for reporting purposes.

Figure 14: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons

	Hein or HeinOnline		LexisNexis		ProQuest/ LexisNexis		West or Westlaw		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**168**	**12%**	**444**	**31%**	**280**	**19%**	**261**	**18%**	**302**	**21%**	**1,455**	**100%**

Figure 15: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons



Figures 16 and 17 illustrate commercial resources used by patrons used by library type.

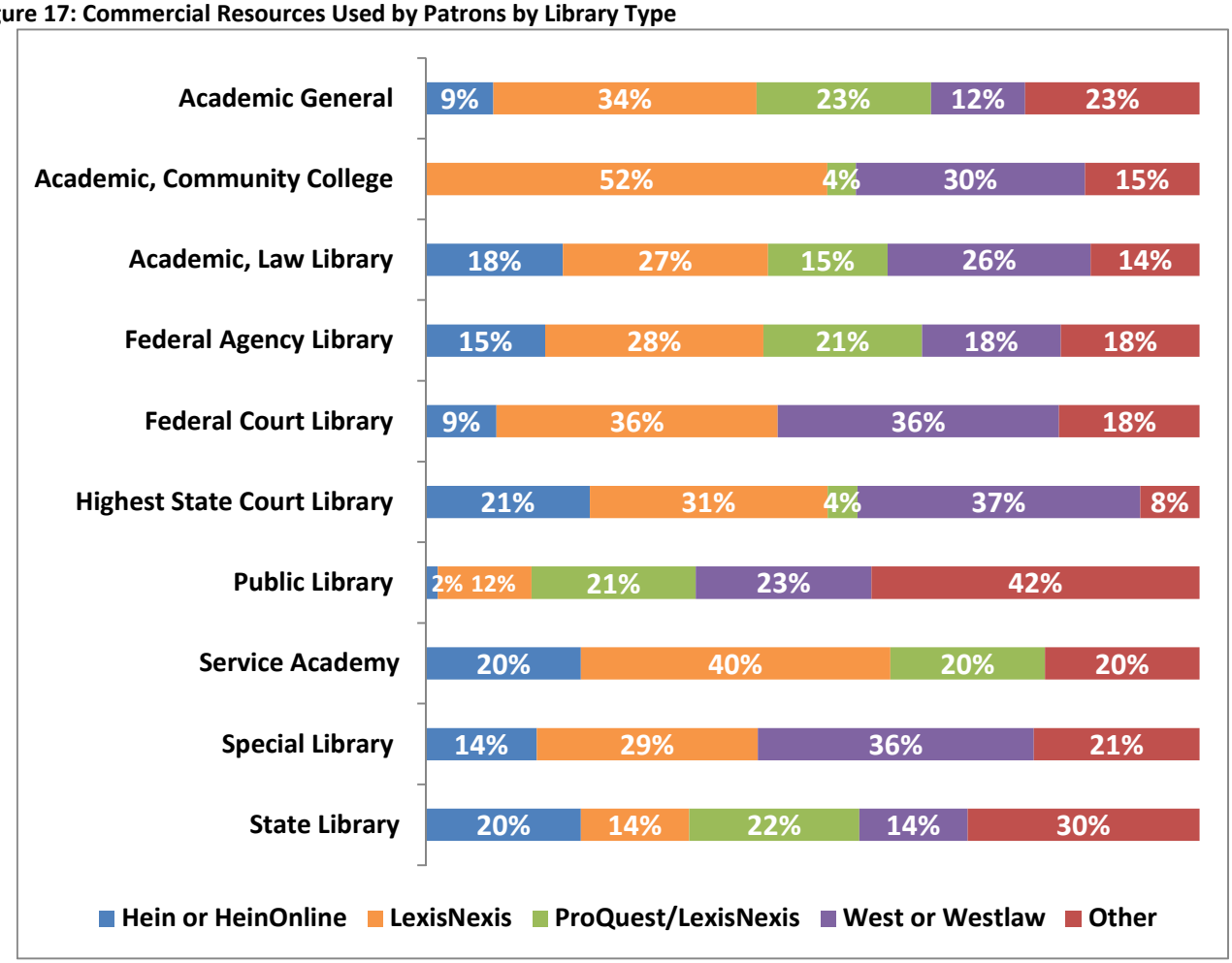
As reflected in the data, respondents in all types of libraries reported patrons using some type of commercial resource to access Federal government information. Choices varied among library types, with no strong preference coming to the surface.

- Responses from Academic General Libraries indicted their patrons use LexisNexis most often, as did Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; and Service Academies.
- Federal Court Libraries reported an even split between LexisNexis and West or Westlaw resources.
- Public Libraries and State Libraries indicated most often that "Other" commercial resources were used by patrons.
- Special Libraries most frequently reported their patrons used West or Westlaw.

Figure 16: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons by Library Type

	Hein or HeinOnline		LexisNexis		ProQuest/ LexisNexis		West or Westlaw		Other			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	72	9%	282	34%	187	23%	101	12%	187	23%	829	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	14	52%	1	4%	8	30%	4	15%	27	100%
Academic, Law Library	64	18%	96	27%	56	15%	95	26%	51	14%	362	100%
Federal Agency Library	6	15%	11	28%	8	21%	7	18%	7	18%	39	100%
Federal Court Library	1	9%	4	36%	0	0%	4	36%	2	18%	11	100%
Highest State Court Library	11	21%	16	31%	2	4%	19	37%	4	8%	52	100%
Public Library	1	2%	8	12%	14	21%	15	23%	28	42%	66	100%
Service Academy	1	20%	2	40%	1	20%	0	0%	1	20%	5	100%
Special Library	2	14%	4	29%	0	0%	5	36%	3	21%	14	100%
State Library	10	20%	7	14%	11	22%	7	14%	15	30%	50	100%
Grand Total	**168**	**12%**	**444**	**31%**	**280**	**19%**	**261**	**18%**	**302**	**21%**	**1,455**	**100%**

Figure 17: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons by Library Type



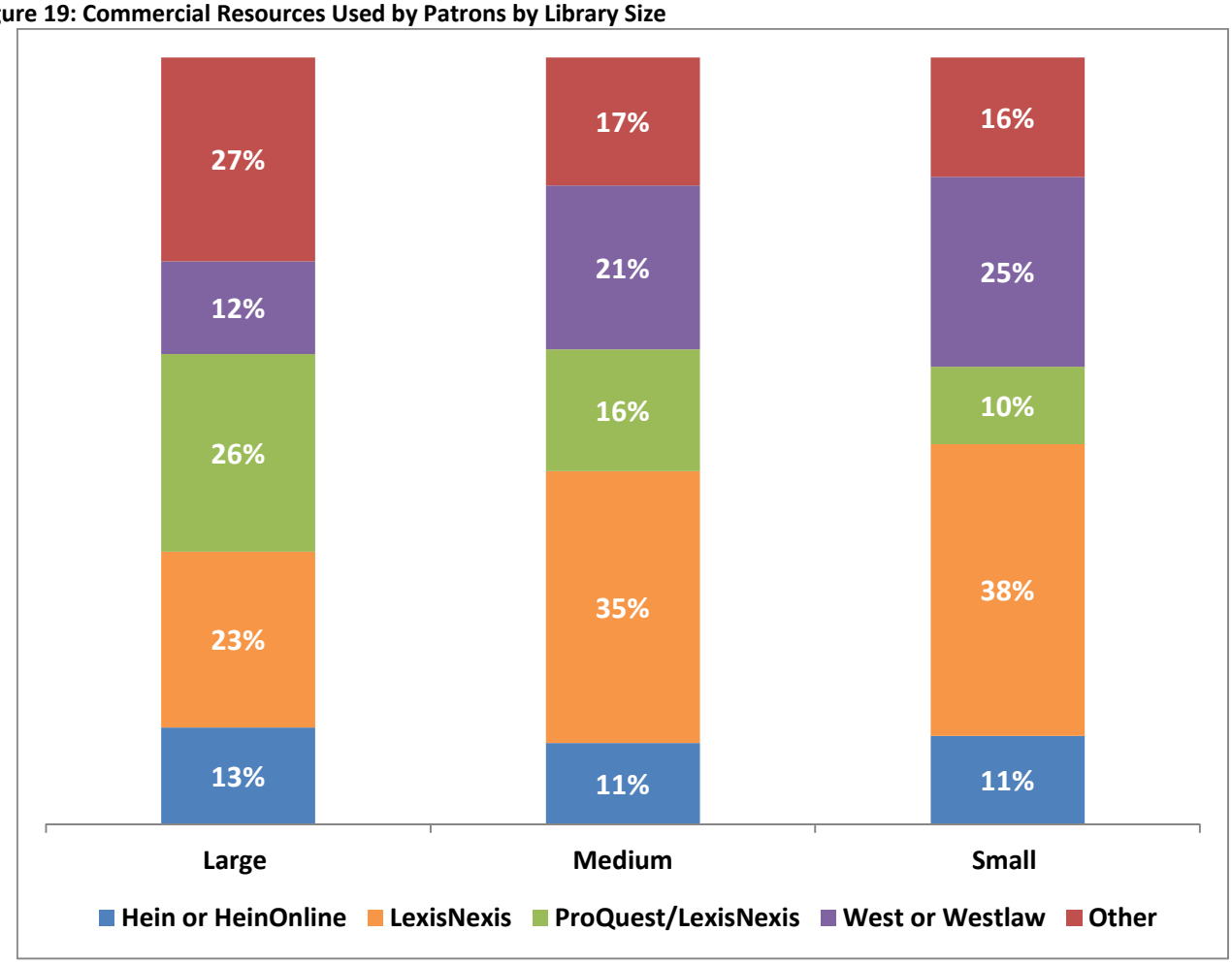
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate commercial resources used by patrons by library size.

In examining the results by library size, no strong preference surfaced. Large Libraries more often reported their users chose "Other" sources for access to Federal government information, while Medium and Small Libraries more often reported access through LexisNexis.

Figure 18: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons by Library Size

	Hein or HeinOnline		LexisNexis		ProQuest/ LexisNexis		West or Westlaw		Other			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	78	13%	142	23%	160	26%	75	12%	165	27%	620	100%
Medium	65	11%	219	35%	98	16%	132	21%	103	17%	617	100%
Small	25	11%	83	38%	22	10%	54	25%	34	16%	218	100%
Grand Total	**168**	**12%**	**444**	**31%**	**280**	**19%**	**261**	**18%**	**302**	**21%**	**1,455**	**100%**

Figure 19: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons by Library Size



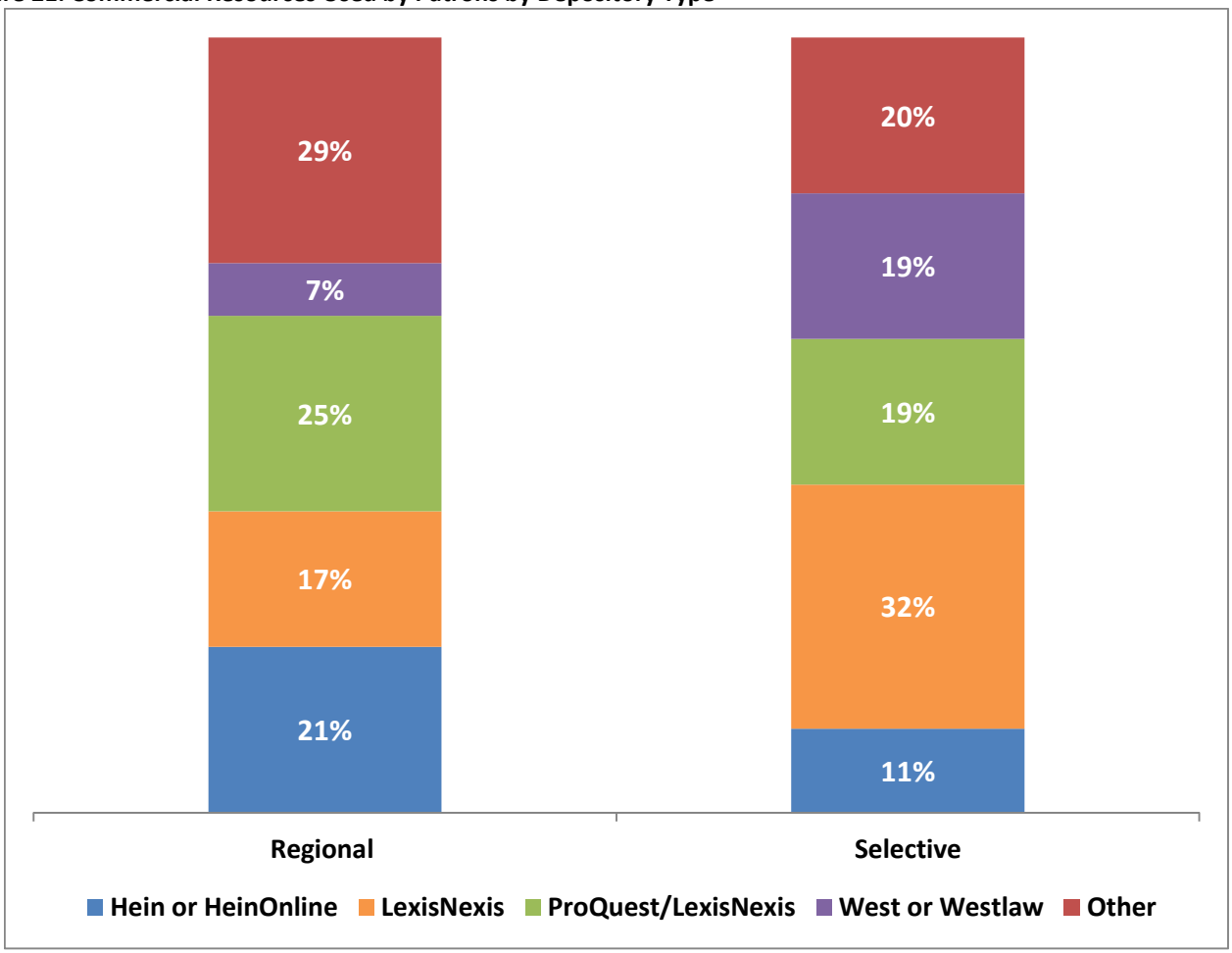
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate commercial resources used by patrons by depository type.

The results show that Regional Libraries most commonly reported user access through "Other" commercial sources, while Selective Libraries most often reported user access through LexisNexis resources.

Figure 20: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons by Depository Type

	Hein or HeinOnline		LexisNexis		ProQuest/ LexisNexis		West or Westlaw		Other			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	22	21%	18	17%	26	25%	7	7%	30	29%	103	100%
Selective	146	11%	426	32%	254	19%	254	19%	272	20%	1,352	100%
Grand Total	**168**	**12%**	**444**	**31%**	**280**	**19%**	**261**	**18%**	**302**	**21%**	**1,455**	**100%**

Figure 21: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate commercial resources used by patrons cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries reported their users more often chose "Other" commercial resources to access Federal government information, while the one Medium Regional Library reported their users equally preferred resources from LexisNexis, ProQuest/LexisNexis, and "Other" commercial sources.

Large Selective Libraries reported their users accessed government information through ProQuest/LexisNexis and "Other" resources equally. Medium and Small Selective Libraries both reported users selecting LexisNexis resources most frequently for access.

Figure 22: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons by Depository Type and Library Size

		Hein or HeinOnline		LexisNexis		ProQuest/Lexis Nexis		West or Westlaw		Other			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	22	22%	17	17%	25	25%	7	7%	29	29%	100	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	3	100%
Regional Total		**22**	**21%**	**18**	**17%**	**26**	**25%**	**7**	**7%**	**30**	**29%**	**103**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	56	11%	125	24%	135	26%	68	13%	136	26%	520	100%
	Medium	65	11%	218	36%	97	16%	132	21%	102	17%	614	100%
	Small	25	11%	83	38%	22	10%	54	25%	34	16%	218	100%
Selective Total		**146**	**11%**	**426**	**32%**	**254**	**19%**	**254**	**19%**	**272**	**20%**	**1,352**	**100%**
Grand Total		**168**	**12%**	**444**	**31%**	**280**	**19%**	**261**	**18%**	**302**	**21%**	**1,455**	**100%**

Figure 23: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons for Regional Libraries by Library Size

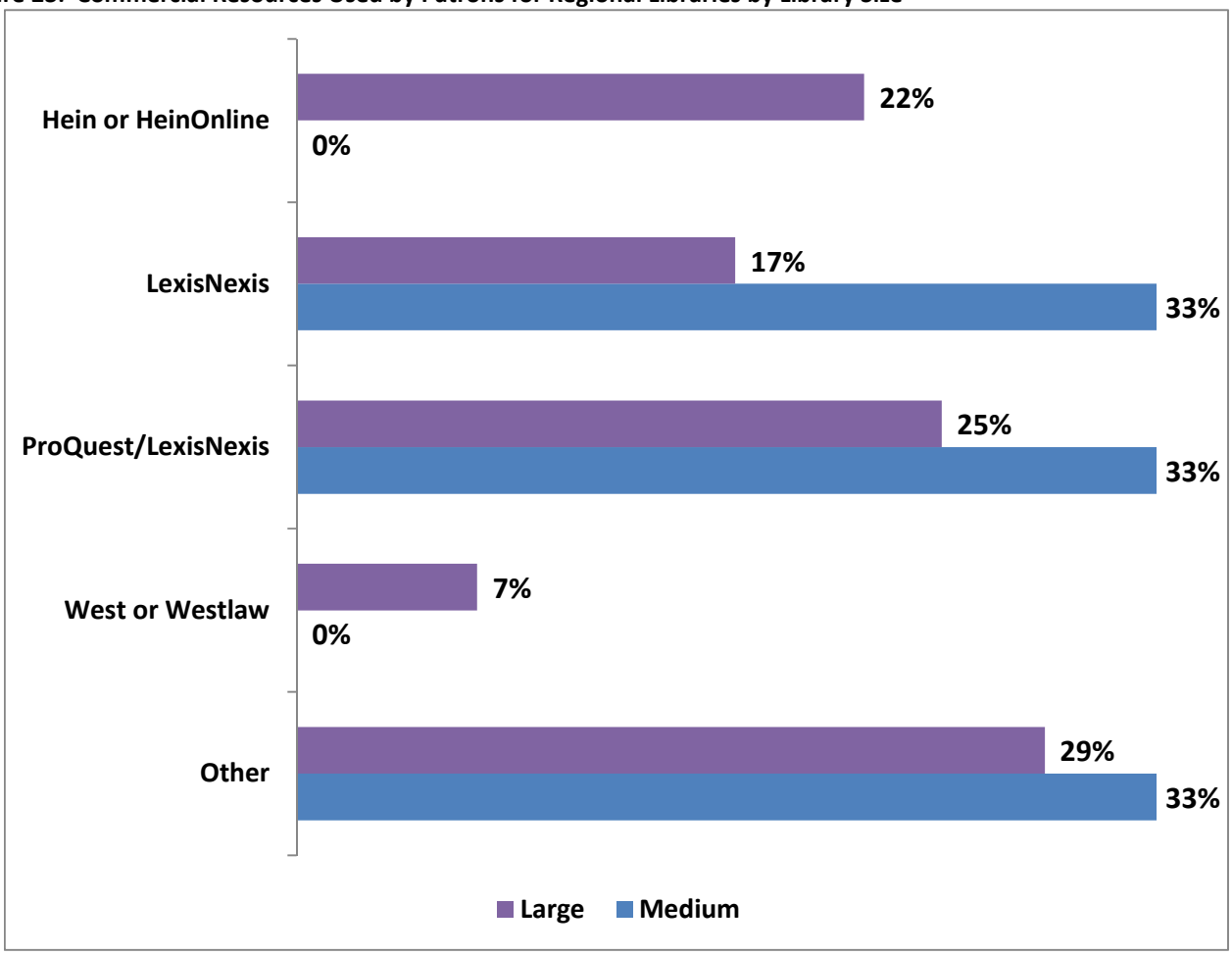
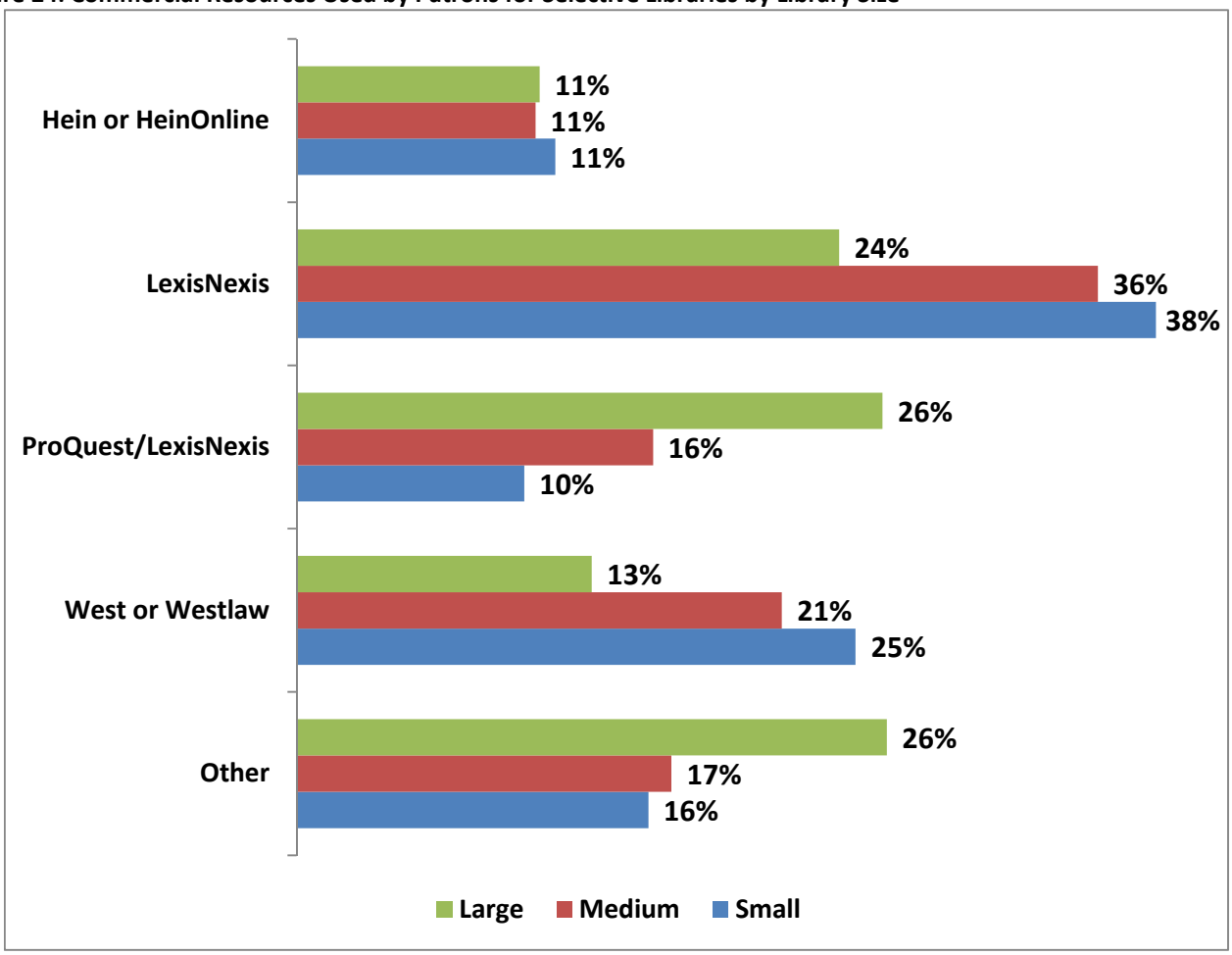


Figure 24: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate commercial resources used by patrons cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

All Regional Libraries reported their users most frequently access Federal government information through "Other" commercial resources. Regional Public Libraries were equally split reporting patrons used "Other" resources and West or Westlaw resources.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; and Service Academies most often reported their users accessed Federal government information through LexisNexis resources.
- Federal Court Libraries equally often named LexisNexis and West or Westlaw.
- In addition, Highest State Court Libraries and Special Libraries, in nearly equal proportions, reported their patrons mainly used West or Westlaw resources.
- Both Public and State Libraries tended to name "Other" commercial resources as their users' way of accessing Federal government information.

Figure 25: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons by Depository Type and Library Type

		Hein or HeinOnline		LexisNexis		ProQuest/ LexisNexis		West or Westlaw		Other			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	16	22%	13	18%	21	28%	2	3%	22	30%	74	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	State Library	6	22%	5	19%	5	19%	4	15%	7	26%	27	100%
Regional Total		**22**	**21%**	**18**	**17%**	**26**	**25%**	**7**	**7%**	**30**	**29%**	**103**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	56	7%	269	36%	166	22%	99	13%	165	22%	755	100%
	Academic, Community College	0	0%	14	52%	1	4%	8	30%	4	15%	27	100%
	Academic, Law Library	64	18%	96	27%	56	15%	95	26%	51	14%	362	100%
	Federal Agency Library	6	15%	11	28%	8	21%	7	18%	7	18%	39	100%
	Federal Court Library	1	9%	4	36%	0	0%	4	36%	2	18%	11	100%
	Highest State Court Library	11	21%	16	31%	2	4%	19	37%	4	8%	52	100%
	Public Library	1	2%	8	13%	14	22%	14	22%	27	42%	64	100%
	Service Academy	1	20%	2	40%	1	20%	0	0%	1	20%	5	100%
	Special Library	2	14%	4	29%	0	0%	5	36%	3	21%	14	100%
	State Library	4	17%	2	9%	6	26%	3	13%	8	35%	23	100%
Selective Total		**146**	**11%**	**426**	**32%**	**254**	**19%**	**254**	**19%**	**272**	**20%**	**1,352**	**100%**
Grand Total		**168**	**12%**	**444**	**31%**	**280**	**19%**	**261**	**18%**	**302**	**21%**	**1,455**	**100%**

Figure 26: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons for Regional Libraries by Library Type

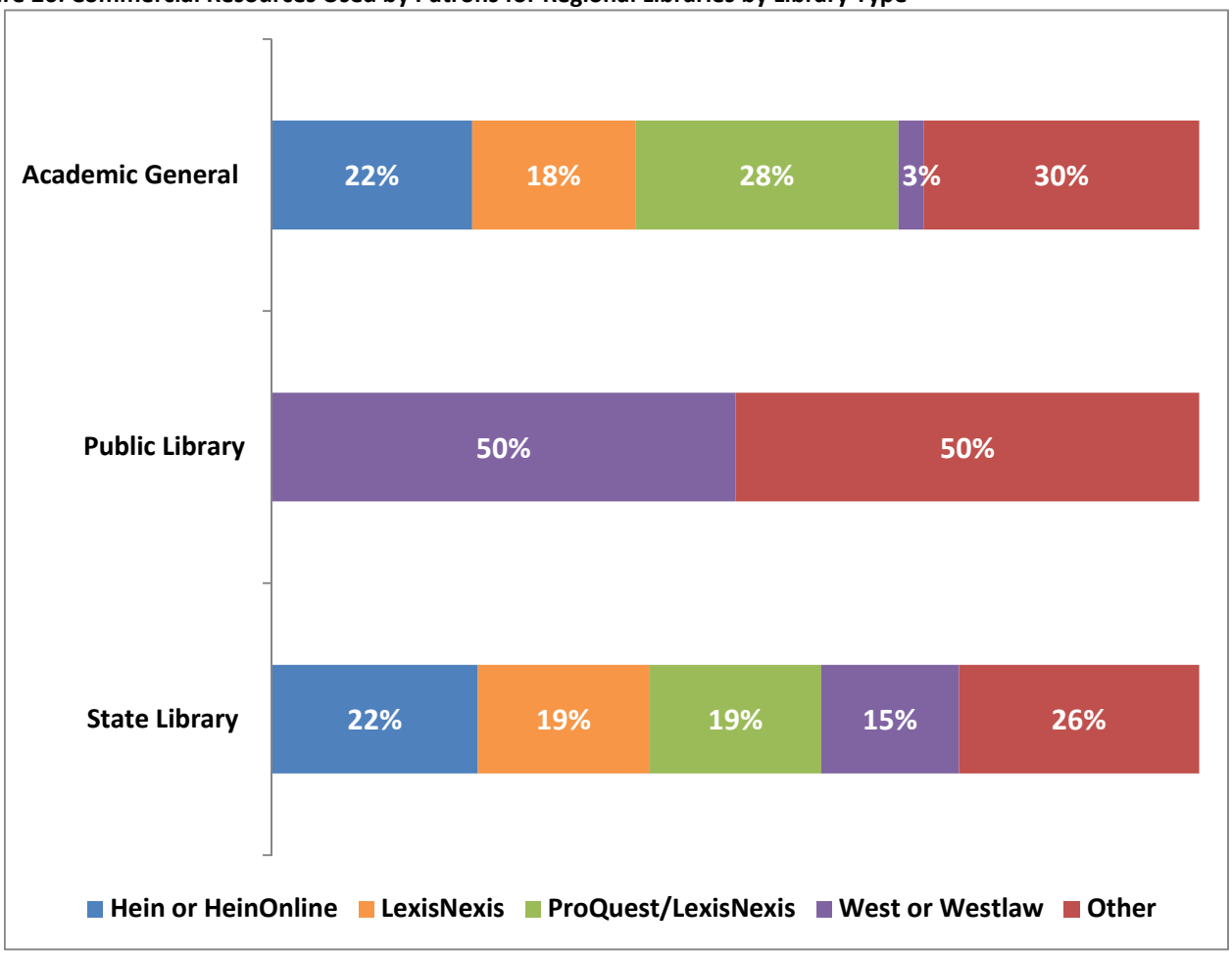
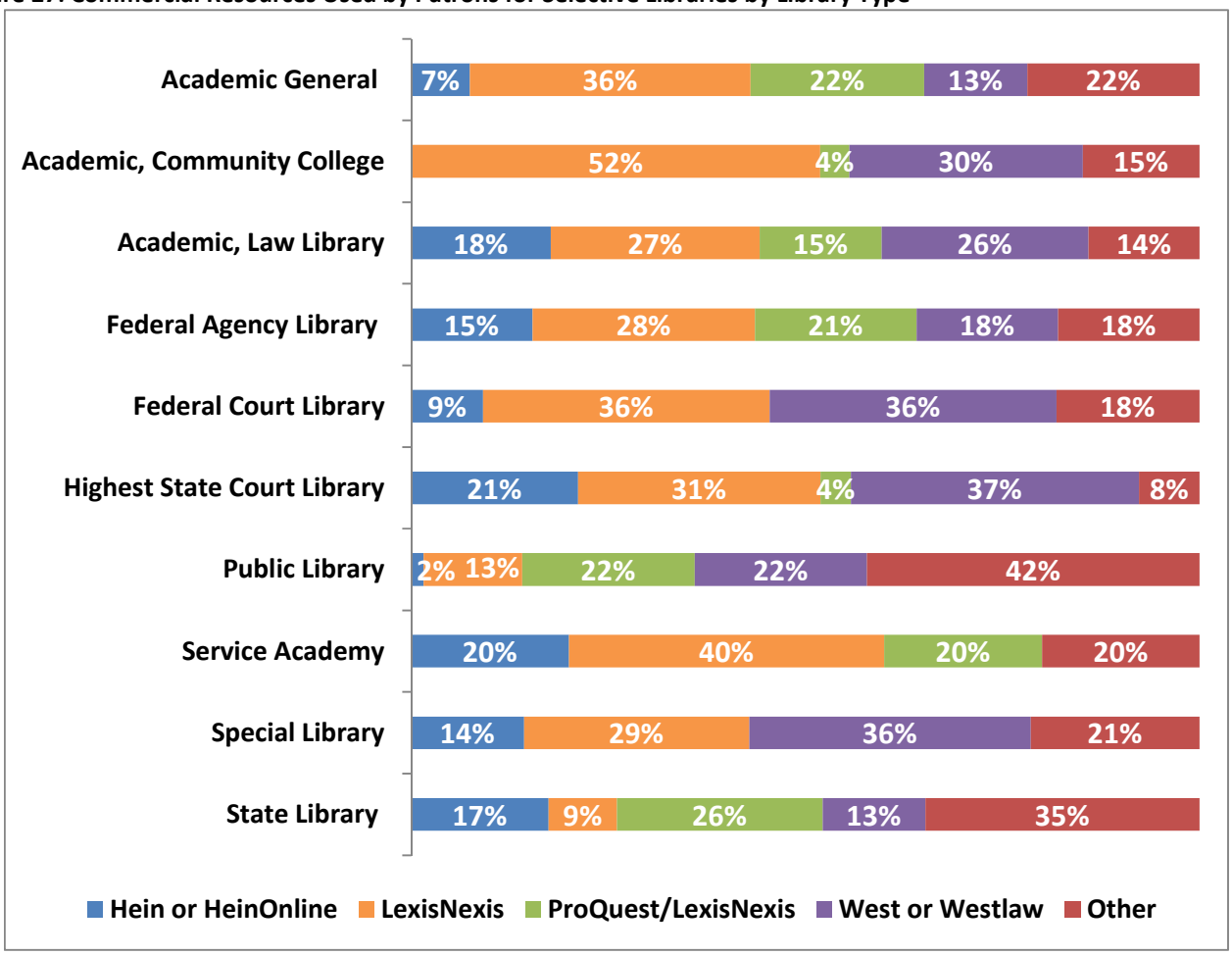


Figure 27: Commercial Resources Used by Patrons for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 10

JULY 17, 2013

Question 10 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "The tangible FDLP collection is: (Please mark all that apply.)" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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

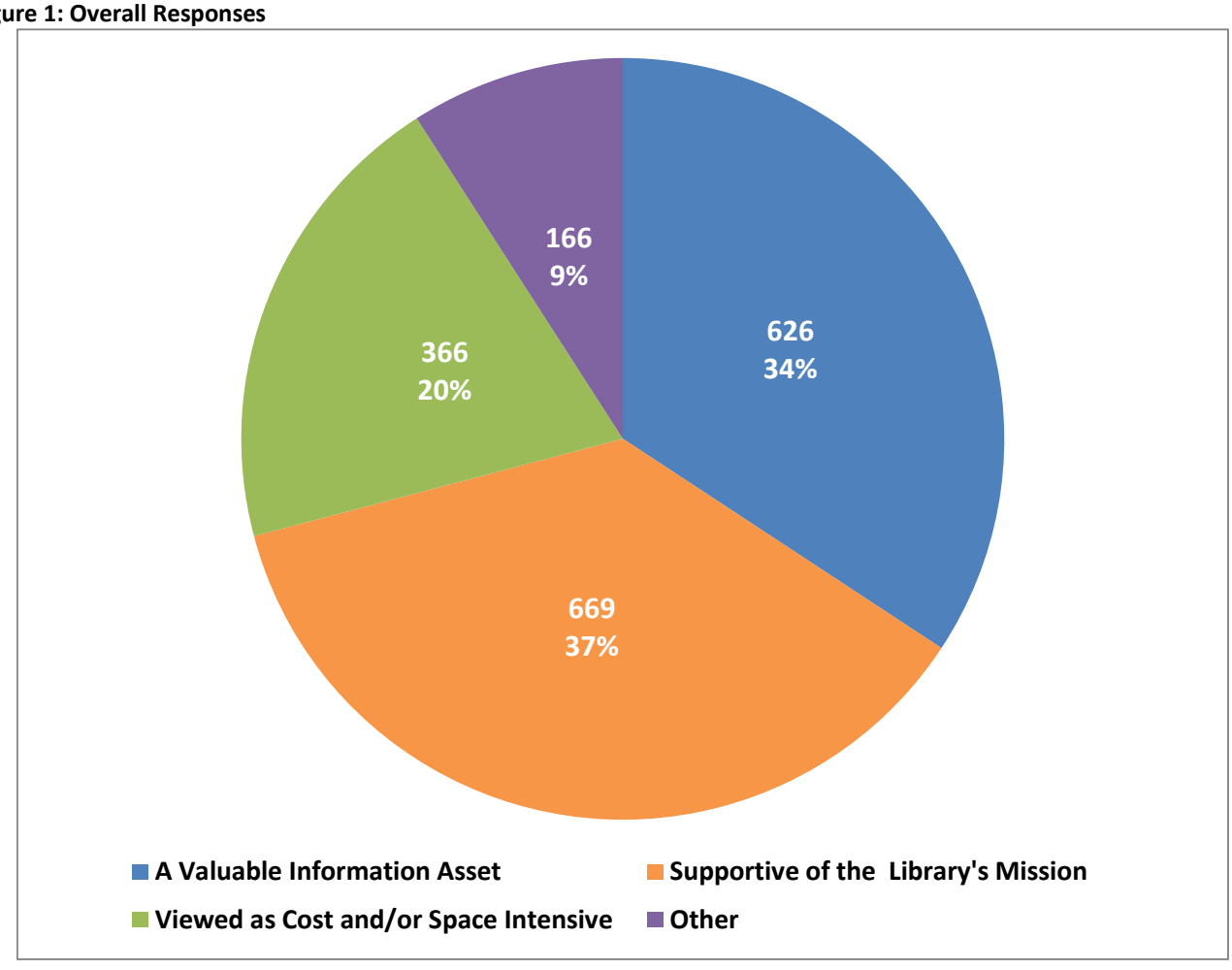
PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Question 10 asked, "The tangible FDLP collection is: (Please mark all that apply.)" The response options were:

1) A valuable information asset
2) Supportive of the library's mission
3) Viewed as cost and/or space intensive
4) Other (Please elaborate)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 10, there were a total of 1,827 observations (options selected – respondents were not limited to the number of options they could select). Of the total observations, 626 (34%) categorized the tangible FDLP collection to be "A Valuable Information Asset," 669 (37%) were "Supportive of the Library's Mission," 366 (20%) were "Viewed as Cost and/or Space Intensive," and 166 responses (9%) were categorized as "Other." The "Other" responses are addressed in the "Presentation of Qualitative Results" section of this report.

Figure 1: Overall Responses



Because of the large number of responses from the library type, Academic General, their responses are graphed independently from the other library types in this report.

Certain response options are also graphed independently due to their wide range of numbers.

Independent graphing by "library type" or "response option" ensures clarity and readability of all data presented in the graphs that follow.

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

Academic General Libraries provided the highest number of responses (58%), followed by Academic, Law Libraries (13%) and Public Libraries (13%).

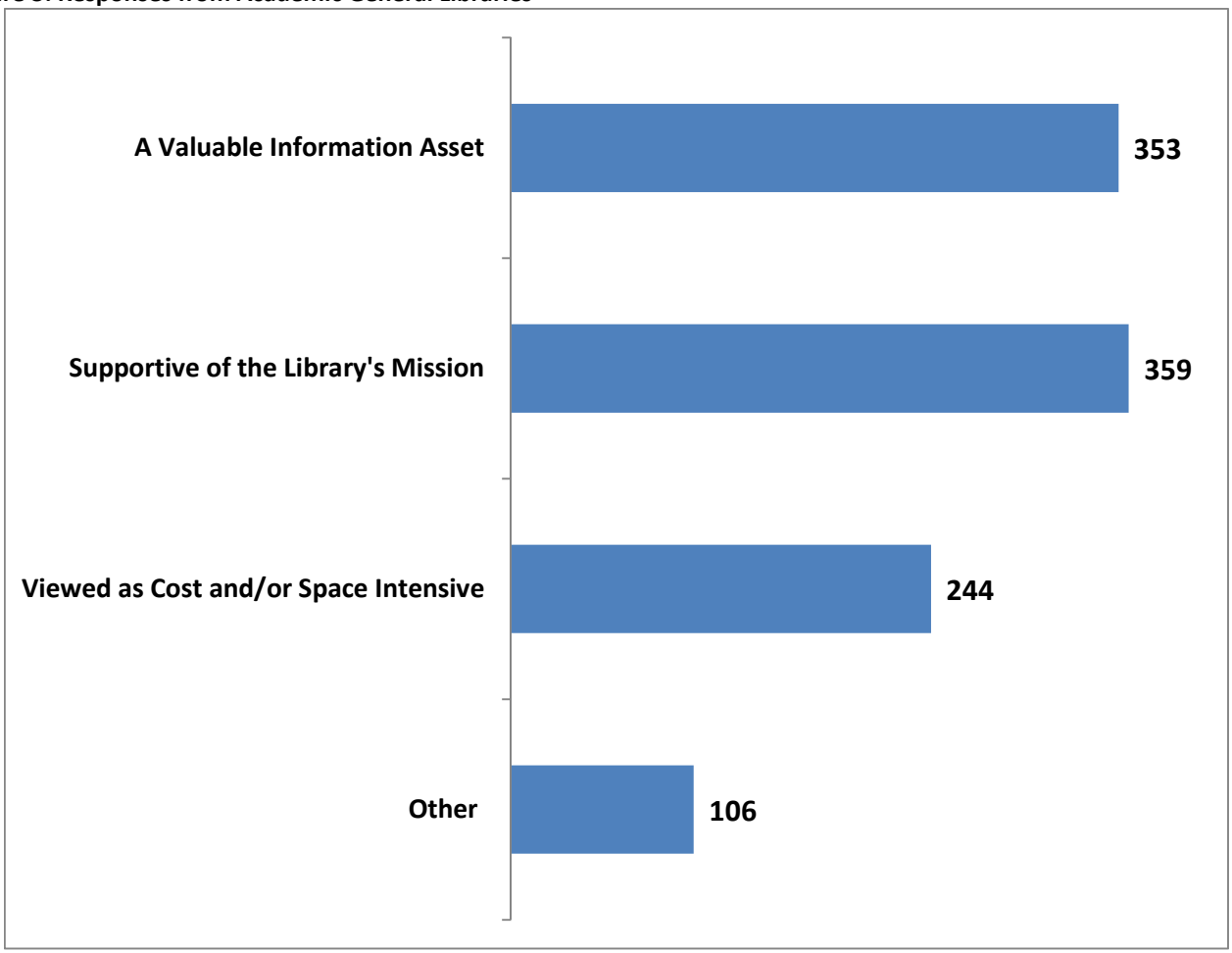
Figure 2: Response Rate by Library Type

	A Valuable Information Asset		Supportive of the Library's Mission		Viewed as Cost and/or Space Intensive		Other			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	353	56%	359	54%	244	67%	106	64%	1,062	58%
Academic, Community College	22	4%	25	4%	8	2%	9	5%	64	4%
Academic, Law Library	89	14%	100	15%	34	9%	15	9%	238	13%
Federal Agency Library	12	2%	14	2%	7	2%	3	2%	36	2%
Federal Court Library	6	1%	6	1%	1	0%	0	0%	13	1%
Highest State Court Library	24	4%	24	4%	6	2%	4	2%	58	3%
Public Library	81	13%	98	15%	47	13%	19	11%	245	13%
Service Academy	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	1%	4	0%
Special Library	7	1%	7	1%	0	0%	1	1%	15	1%
State Library	31	5%	35	5%	18	5%	8	5%	92	5%
Grand Total	**626**	**100%**	**669**	**100%**	**366**	**100%**	**166**	**100%**	**1,827**	**100%**

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate total responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

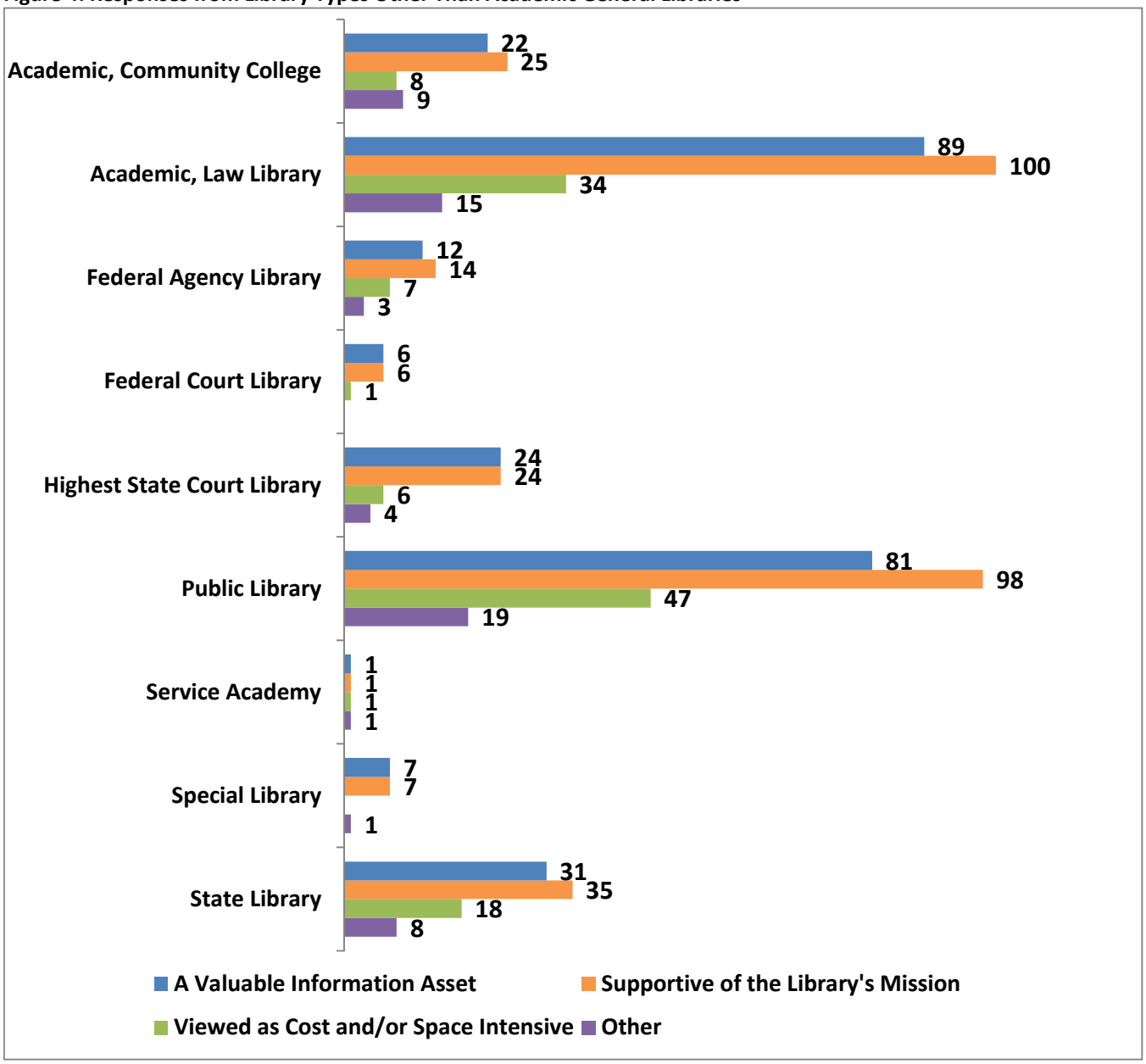
Academic General Libraries provided the highest total number of responses, with 1,062. Of these responses, "Supportive of the Library's Mission" (359) and "A Valuable Information Asset" (353) were most frequently indicated.

Figure 3: Responses from Academic General Libraries



Of the total number of responses from library types other than Academic General Libraries, Academic, Law Libraries provided the highest number of "A Valuable Information Asset" responses, with 89 and "Supportive of the Library's Mission" responses, with 100. Public Libraries provided the highest number of "Viewed as Cost and/or Space Intensive" responses, with 47.

Figure 4: Responses from Library Types Other Than Academic General Libraries



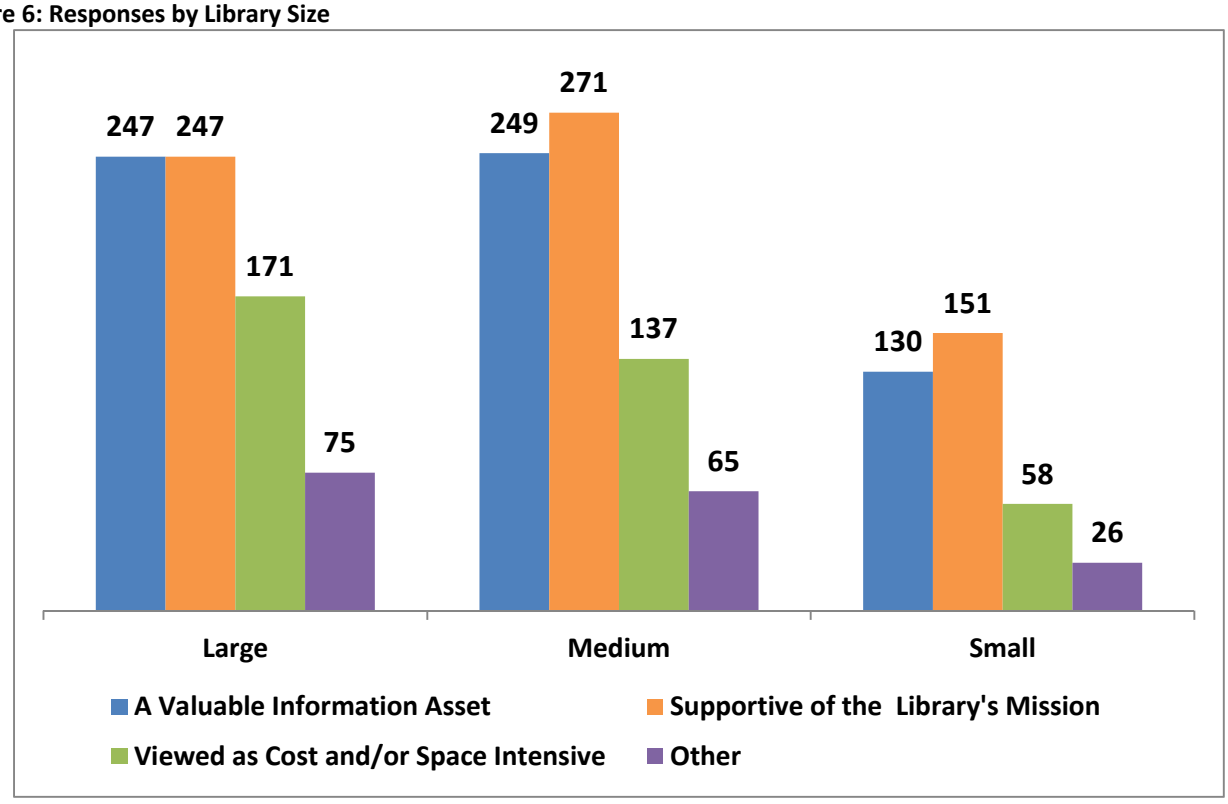
Figures 5 and 6 illustrate responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Medium Libraries provided the highest total number of "A Valuable Information Asset" responses, with 249 and "Supportive of the Library's Mission" responses, with 271. Large Libraries provided the highest total number of "Viewed as Cost and/or Space Intensive" responses, with 171.

Figure 5: Responses by Library Size

	A Valuable Information Asset		Supportive of the Library's Mission		Viewed as Cost and/or Space Intensive		Other			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	247	39%	247	37%	171	47%	75	45%	740	41%
Medium	249	40%	271	41%	137	37%	65	39%	722	40%
Small	130	21%	151	23%	58	16%	26	16%	365	20%
Grand Total	**626**	**100%**	**669**	**100%**	**366**	**100%**	**166**	**100%**	**1,827**	**100%**

Figure 6: Responses by Library Size



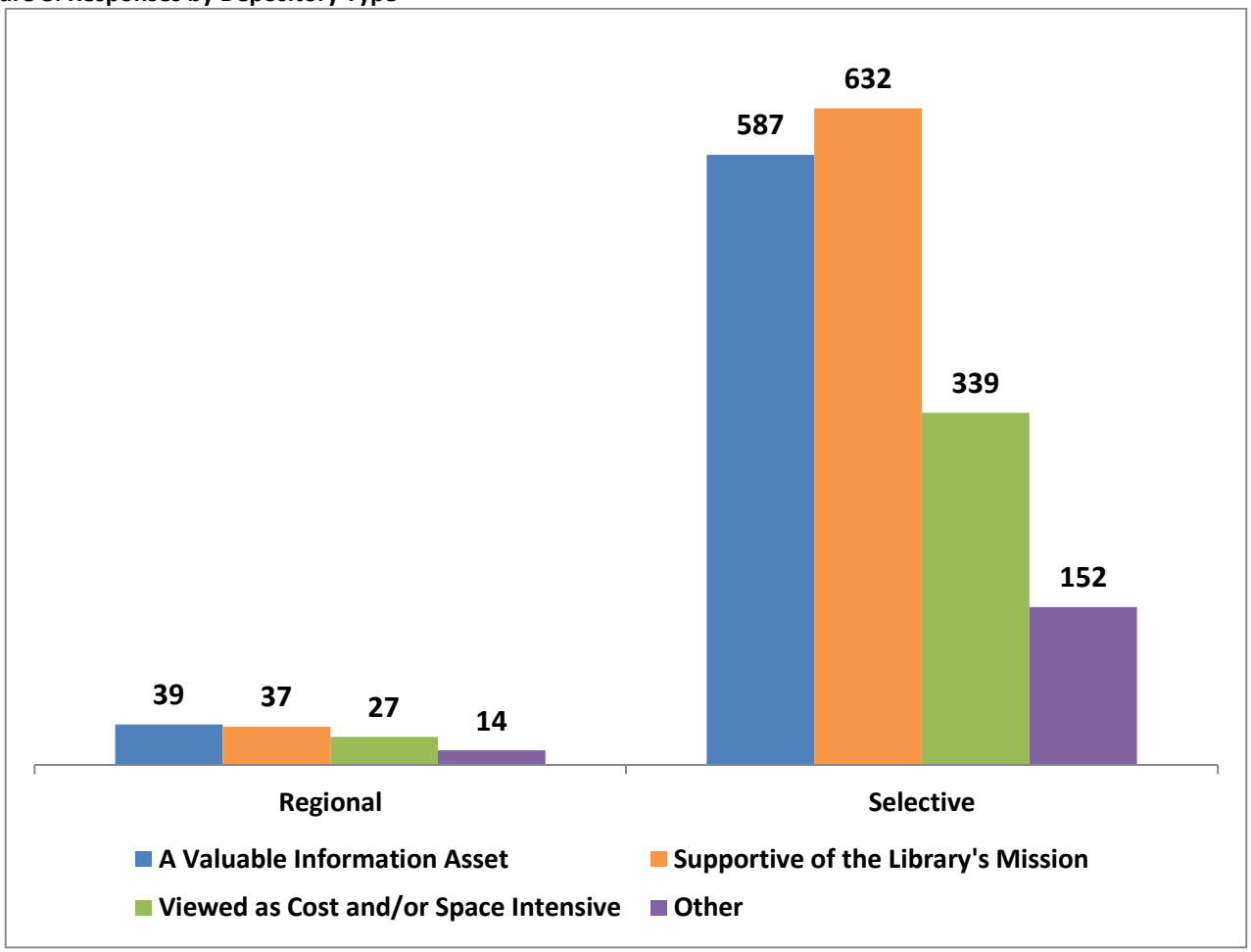
Figures 7 and 8 illustrate responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional Libraries, “A Valuable Information Asset” had the highest number of overall responses, with 39. Among Selective Libraries, “Supportive of the Library’s Mission” had the highest number of overall responses, with 632.

Figure 7: Responses by Depository Type

	A Valuable Information Asset		Supportive of the Library's Mission		Viewed as Cost and/or Space Intensive		Other			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	39	6%	37	6%	27	7%	14	8%	117	6%
Selective	587	94%	632	94%	339	93%	152	92%	1,710	94%
Grand Total	**626**	**100%**	**669**	**100%**	**366**	**100%**	**166**	**100%**	**1,827**	**100%**

Figure 8: Responses by Depository Type



Figures 9, 10, and 11 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Regional Libraries provided a higher number of "A Valuable Information Asset" responses (38) than the other response choices. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library categorized the tangible FDLP collection to be "A Valuable Information Asset" and "Supportive of the Library's Mission."

Large Selective Libraries provided a higher number of "Supportive of the Library's Mission" responses (211) than the other response choices. Medium Selective Libraries (270) and Small Selective Libraries (151) also provided a higher number of "Supportive of the Library's Mission" responses than the other response choices.

Figure 9: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		A Valuable Information Asset		Supportive of the Library's Mission		Viewed as Cost and/or Space Intensive		Other			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	38	6%	36	5%	27	7%	13	8%	114	6%
	Medium	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	1%	3	0%
Regional Total		**39**	**6%**	**37**	**6%**	**27**	**7%**	**14**	**8%**	**117**	**6%**
Selective	**Large**	209	33%	211	32%	144	39%	62	37%	626	34%
	Medium	248	40%	270	40%	137	37%	64	39%	719	39%
	Small	130	21%	151	23%	58	16%	26	16%	365	20%
Selective Total		**587**	**94%**	**632**	**94%**	**339**	**93%**	**152**	**92%**	**1,710**	**94%**
Grand Total		**626**	**100%**	**669**	**100%**	**366**	**100%**	**166**	**100%**	**1,827**	**100%**

Figure 10: All Regional Responses by Library Size

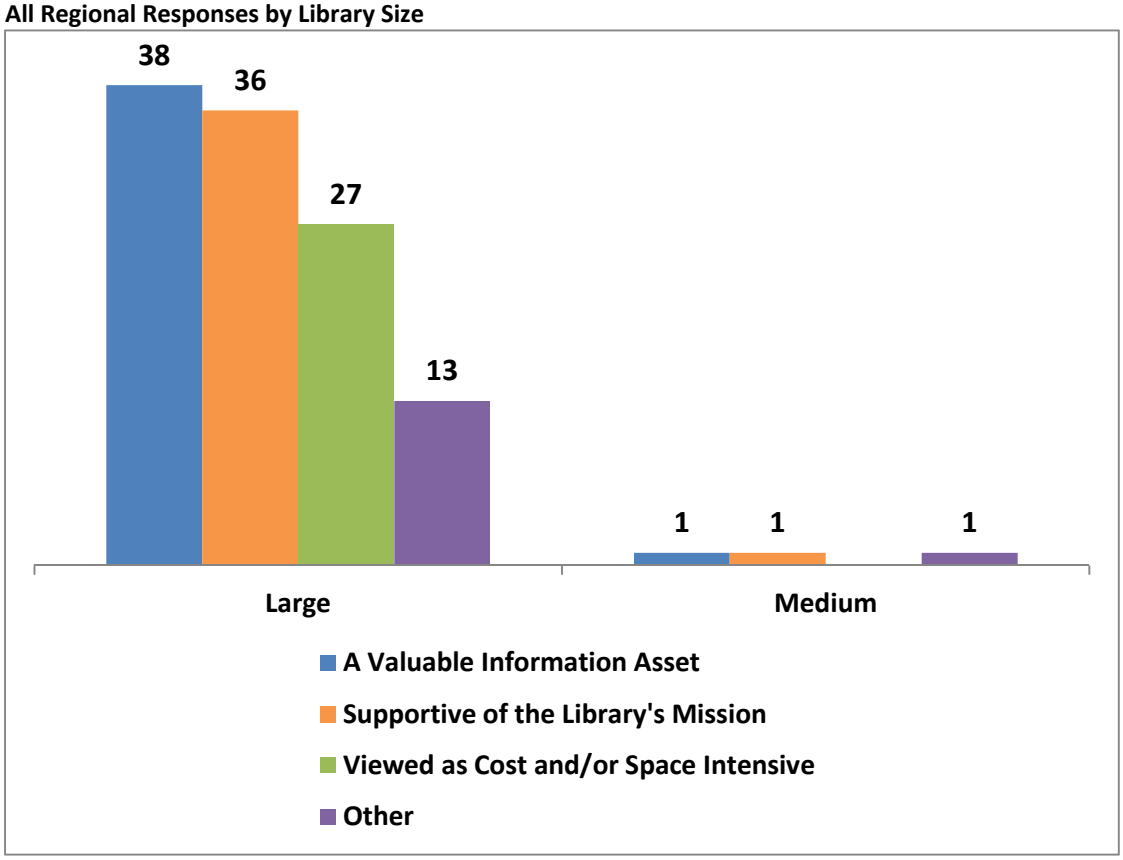
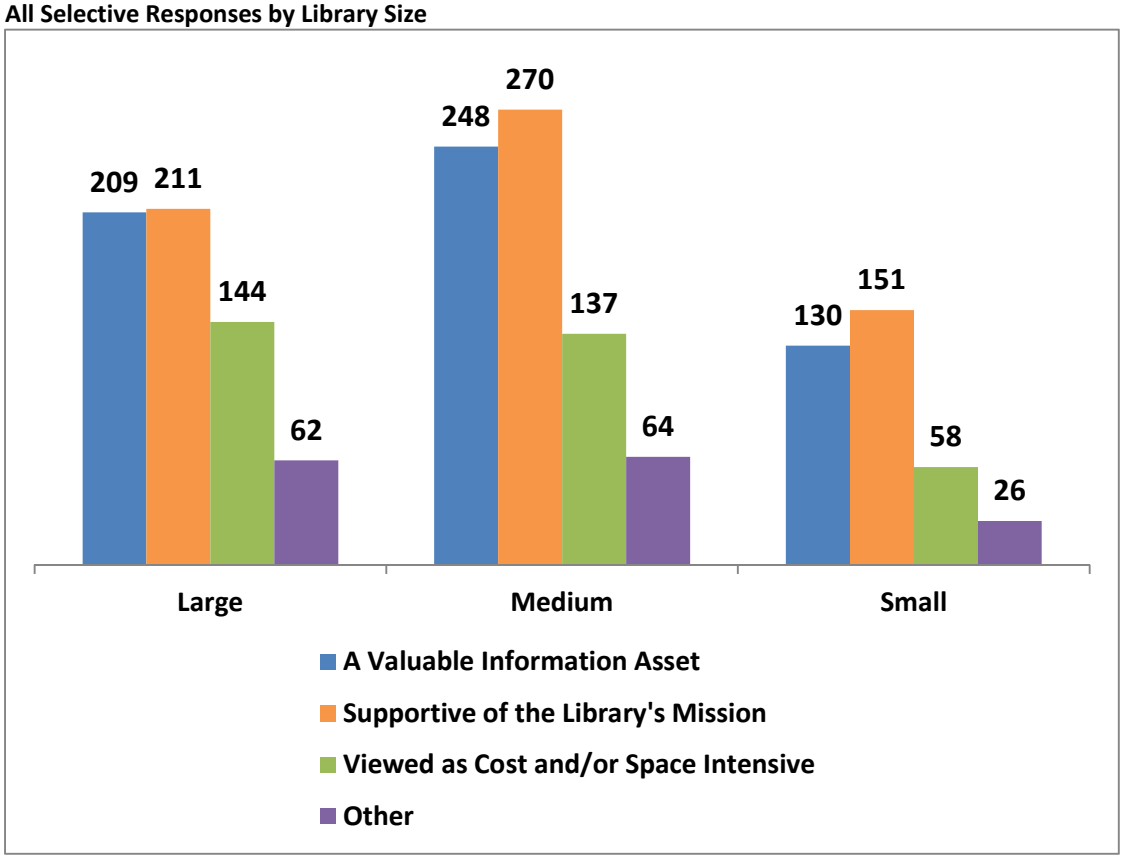


Figure 11: All Selective Responses by Library Size



Figures 12, 13, 14, and 15 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries provided a higher number of "A Valuable Information Asset" (25) responses than the other response choices.
- Public Libraries provided equal numbers of "A Valuable Information Asset," "Supportive of the Library's Mission," and "Viewed as Cost and/or Space Intensive" (2) responses each.
- State Libraries provided equal numbers of "A Valuable Information Asset" and "Supportive of the Library's Mission" (12) responses each.

Selective Libraries:

- Almost all library types reported a higher number of "Supportive of the Library's Mission" responses than the other response choices.
- Federal Court Libraries, Highest State Court Libraries, and Special Libraries reported an equal number of responses for "A Valuable Information Asset" and "Supportive of the Library's Mission."
- Service Academies reported an equal number of responses across all response choices.

Figure 12: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		A Valuable Information Asset		Supportive of the Library's Mission		Viewed as Cost and/or Space Intensive		Other			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	25	4%	23	3%	19	5%	11	7%	78	4%
	Public Library	2	0%	2	0%	2	1%	0	0%	6	0%
	State Library	12	2%	12	2%	6	2%	3	2%	33	2%
Regional Total		**39**	**6%**	**37**	**6%**	**27**	**7%**	**14**	**8%**	**117**	**6%**
Selective	**Academic General**	328	52%	336	50%	225	61%	95	57%	984	54%
	Academic, Community College	22	4%	25	4%	8	2%	9	5%	64	4%
	Academic, Law Library	89	14%	100	15%	34	9%	15	9%	238	13%
	Federal Agency Library	12	2%	14	2%	7	2%	3	2%	36	2%
	Federal Court Library	6	1%	6	1%	1	0%	0	0%	13	1%
	Highest State Court Library	24	4%	24	4%	6	2%	4	2%	58	3%
	Public Library	79	13%	96	14%	45	12%	19	11%	239	13%
	Service Academy	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	1%	4	0%
	Special Library	7	1%	7	1%	0	0%	1	1%	15	1%
	State Library	19	3%	23	3%	12	3%	5	3%	59	3%
Selective Total		**587**	**94%**	**632**	**94%**	**339**	**93%**	**152**	**92%**	**1,710**	**94%**
Grand Total		**626**	**100%**	**669**	**100%**	**366**	**100%**	**166**	**100%**	**1,827**	**100%**

Figure 13: All Regional Responses by Library Type

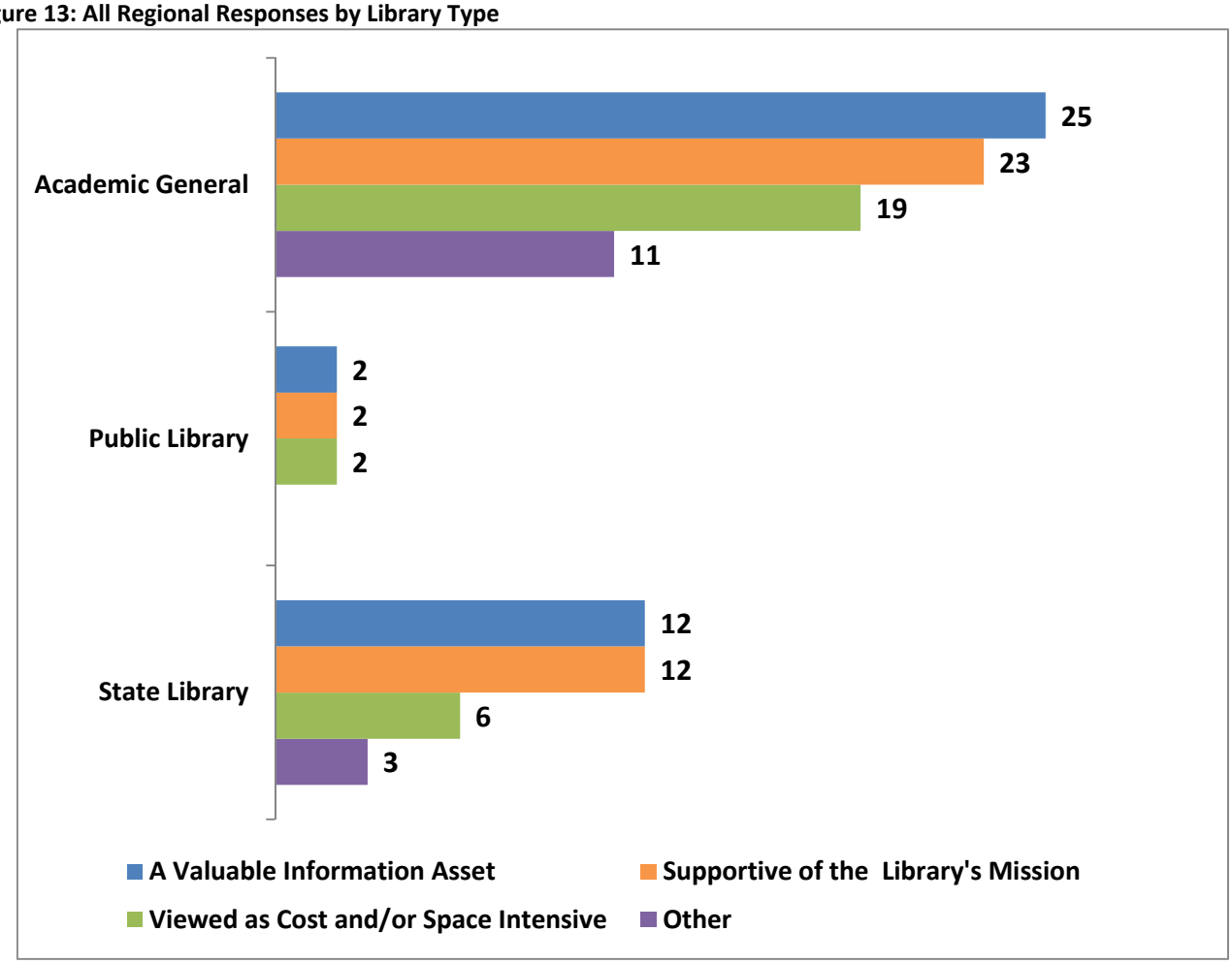


Figure 14: Responses for Selective Academic General Libraries

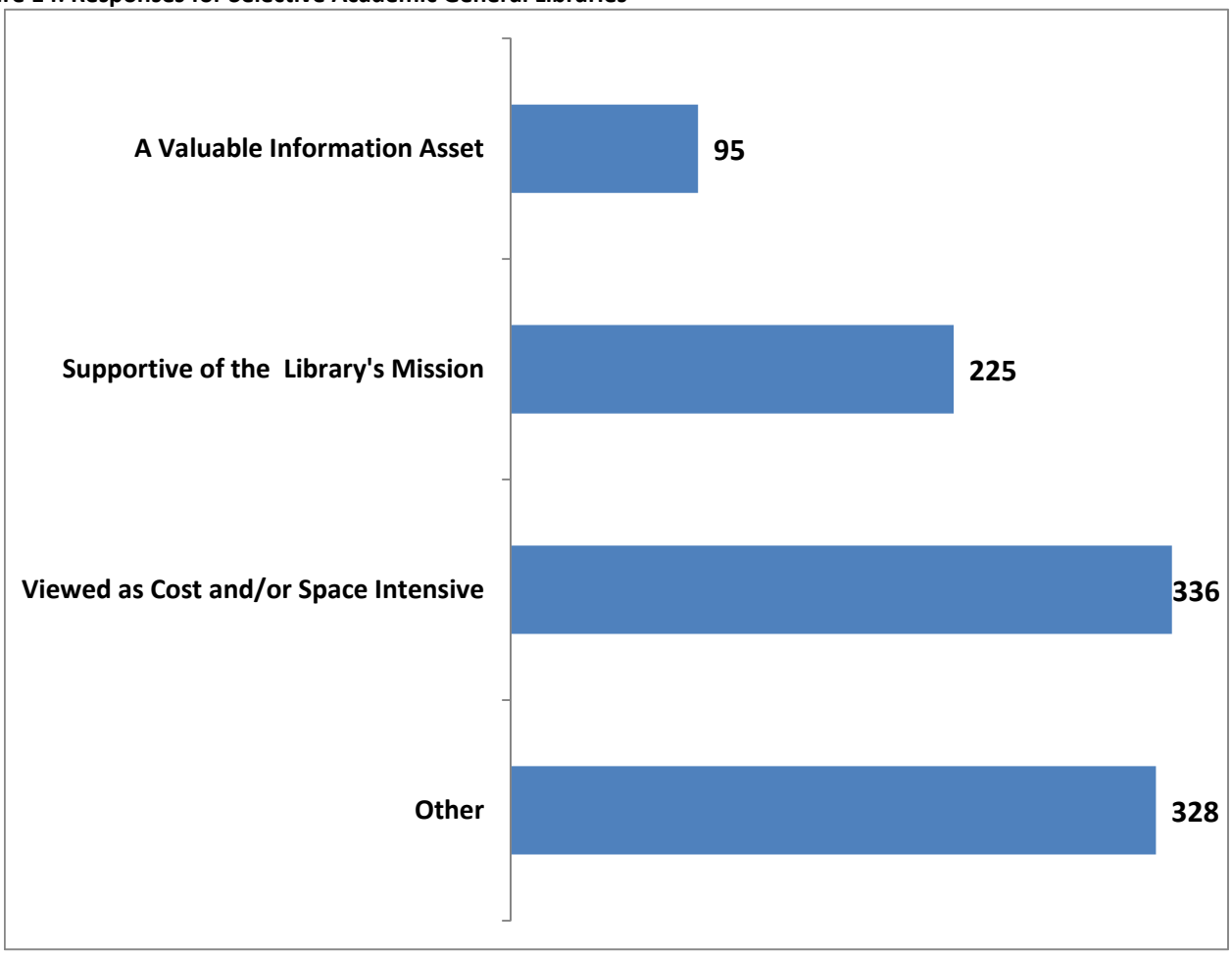
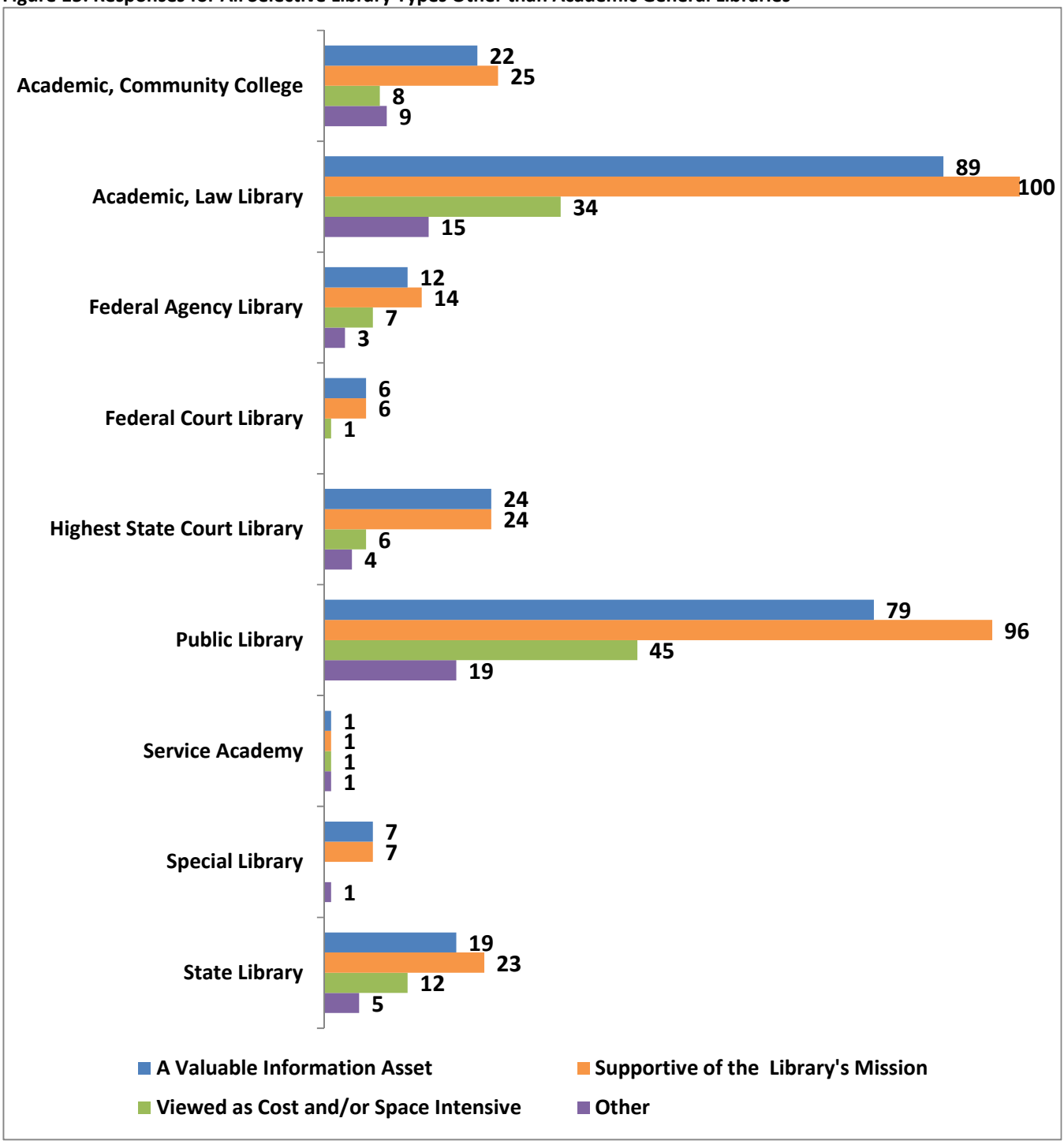


Figure 15: Responses for All Selective Library Types Other than Academic General Libraries



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

166 libraries answered "Other" to the statement "The tangible FDLP collection is:" and were given the opportunity to elaborate. Respondents were not limited to the number of topics they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 255 observations (individual elaborations). Observations were grouped into six over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Collection Management** refers to library explanations that pertain to the management of the tangible collection. Examples of responses include: FDLP procedures and policies, or issues with the Program, either positive or negative; cataloging by either GPO or the library, either positive or negative; a preference for, or transition to mainly electronic collections; past, present, or future reduction or weeding to reduce collection size; and future or current evaluation of collection scope.

2. **Library Operation Issues** refers to operational library issues associated with the tangible collection. Examples of responses include: resource issues, including time, labor, and staff; storage or space issues; and issues with support or commitment to the tangible collection.

3. **Negative Value** includes responses that indicate that in one way or other the library's tangible collection is negatively valued. Examples of responses include: negative cost impact; is decreasing in value; is not valued by some stakeholders; or is not a valuable information asset.

4. **Positive Value** includes responses that indicate that in one way or other the library's tangible collection is positively valued. Examples of responses include: the tangible collection is part of the library's overall mission or commitment to users; is a valued format; is a valuable source of information; has varying degrees of value among stakeholders; or is valued for its cost to the library.

5. **Usage Issues** refers to library explanations that indicate that there are issues with the tangible collection's usage or access. Examples of responses include: low or uncertain usage; declining usage; or barriers to access, whether physical barriers, barriers to usage, or lack of awareness.

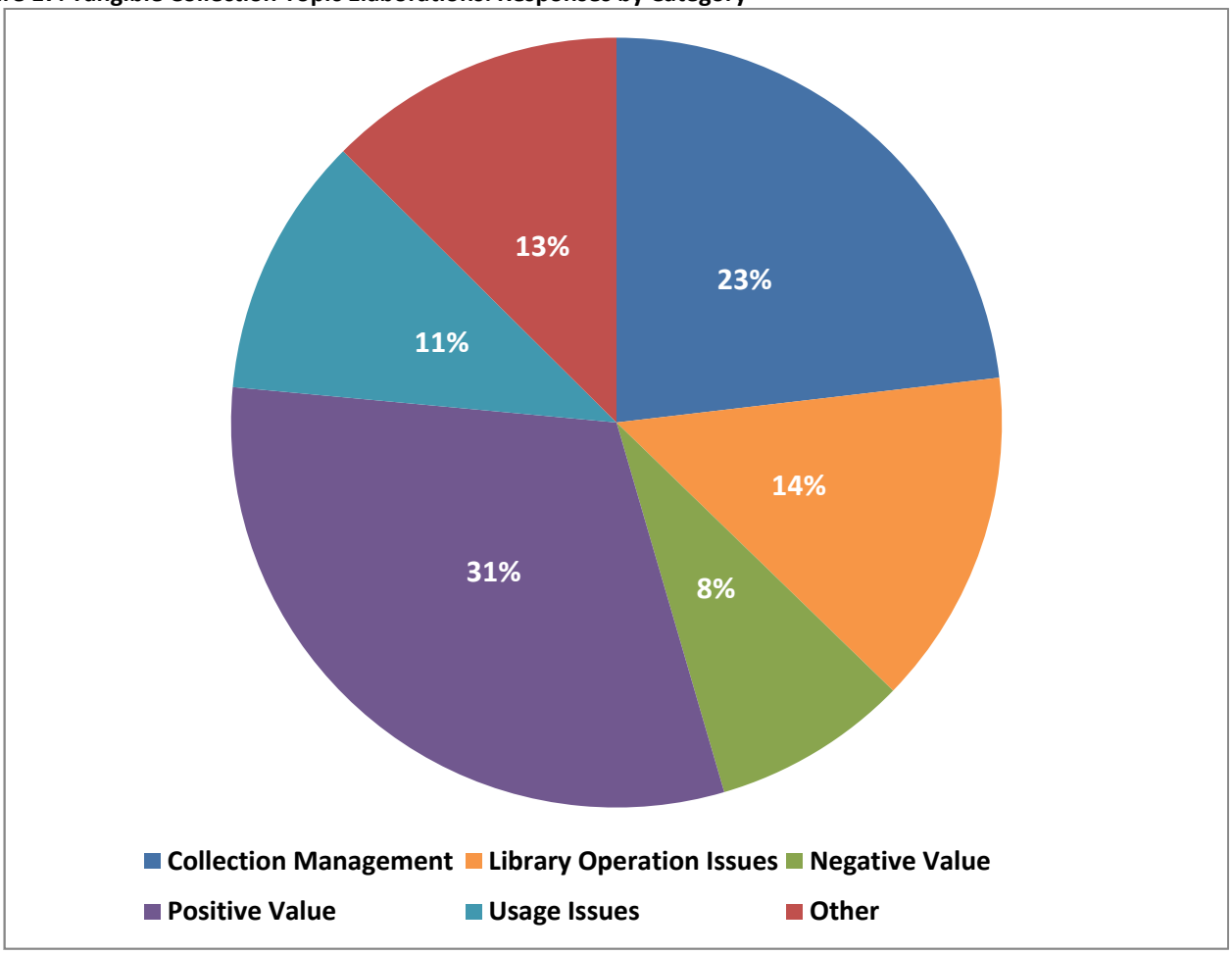
6. **Other** refers to all other Library elaborations about the tangible collection and responses that were unclear or provided additional information about a libraries response. Examples of responses include: "not relevant" and "no answer."

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 23% elaborated on the topic of "Collection Management," 14% elaborated on topics concerning "Library Operation Issues," 11% elaborated on topics concerning "Usage Issues," 8% elaborated on topics concerning "Negative Value," 31% elaborated on topics concerning "Positive Value," and 13% elaborated on topics concerning "Other."

Figure 16: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations: Responses by Category

	Collection Management		Library Operation Issues		Negative Value		Positive Value		Usage Issues		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	59	23%	36	14%	21	8%	79	31%	28	11%	32	13%	255	100%

Figure 17: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on relevant responses, the "Other" responses have been removed from the following data figure, which has reduced the number of observations to 223.

Figures 18 and 19 illustrate tangible collection topic elaborations by library type.

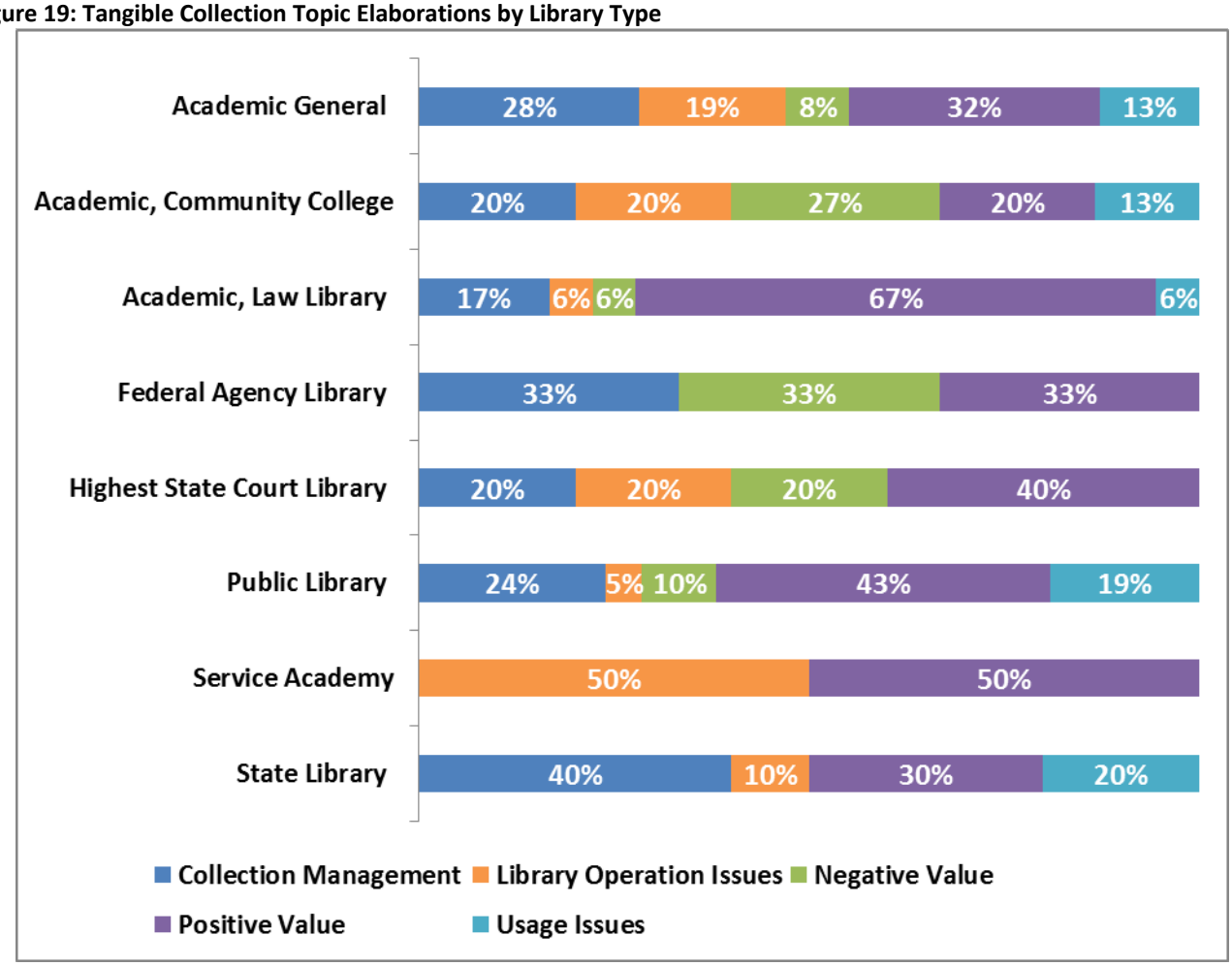
As reflected in the data, results are slightly dependent on library types.

- State Libraries elaborated most on the topic of Collection Management.
- Federal Agency Libraries elaborated equally on topics of Collection Management, Negative Value, and Positive Value.
- Service Academies elaborated most on topics of Library Operation Issues and Positive Value.
- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; and Public Libraries elaborated most on the topic of Positive Value.
- Academic, Community Libraries elaborated most on the topic of Negative Value.

Figure 18: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations by Library Type

	Collection Management		Library Operation Issues		Negative Value		Positive Value		Usage Issues			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	42	28%	28	19%	12	8%	48	32%	19	13%	149	100%
Academic, Community College	3	20%	3	20%	4	27%	3	20%	2	13%	15	100%
Academic, Law Library	3	17%	1	6%	1	6%	12	67%	1	6%	18	100%
Federal Agency Library	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	3	100%
Highest State Court Library	1	20%	1	20%	1	20%	2	40%	0	0%	5	100%
Public Library	5	24%	1	5%	2	10%	9	43%	4	19%	21	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
State Library	4	40%	1	10%	0	0%	3	30%	2	20%	10	100%
Grand Total	**59**	**26%**	**36**	**16%**	**21**	**9%**	**79**	**35%**	**28**	**13%**	**223**	**100%**

Figure 19: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations by Library Type



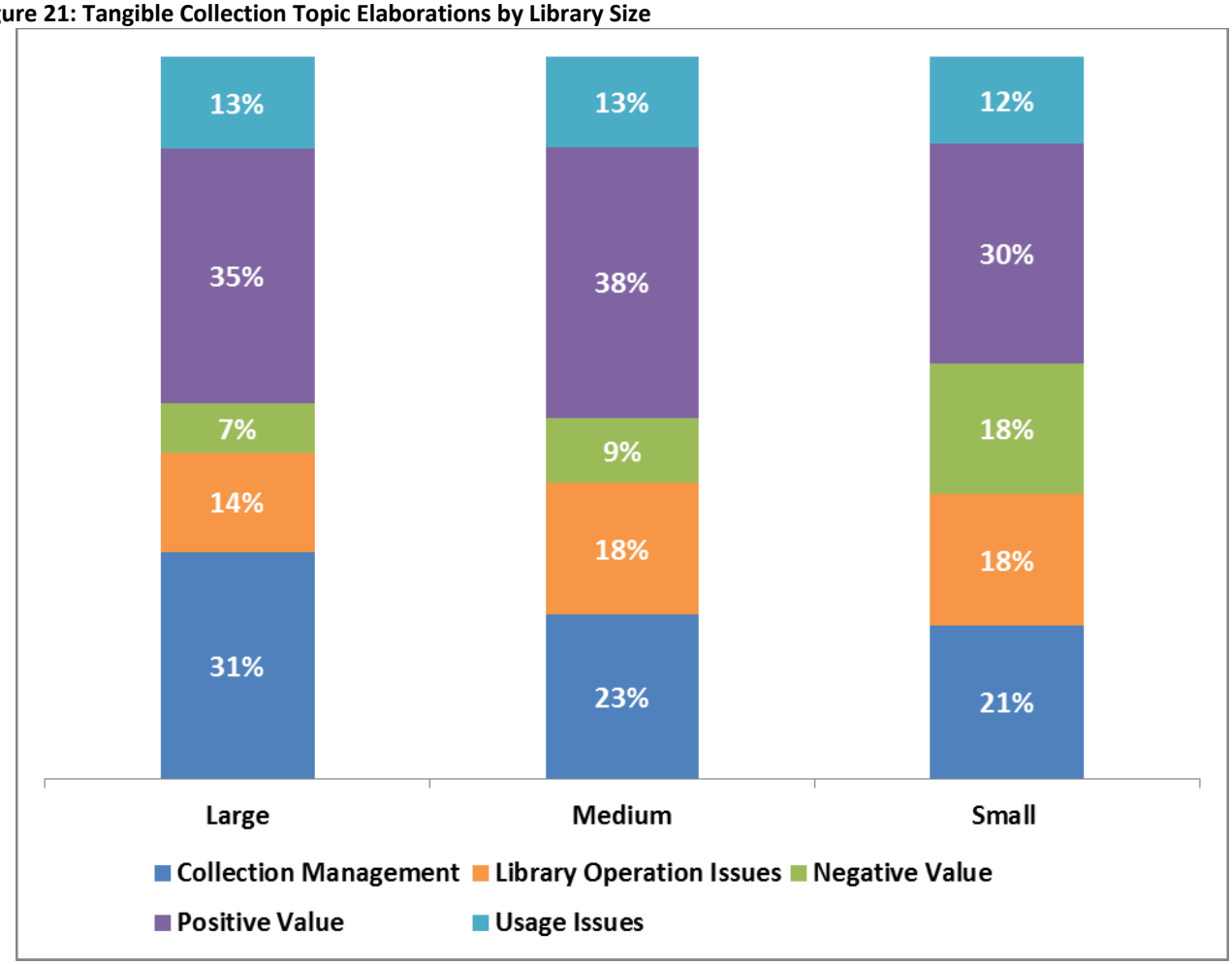
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate tangible collection topic elaborations by library size.

In examining the results by library size, no strong preference surfaced. All library sizes provided the greatest response rate for elaborations on the topic of Positive Value.

Figure 20: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations by Library Size

	Collection Management		Library Operation Issues		Negative Value		Positive Value		Usage Issues			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	32	31%	14	14%	7	7%	36	35%	13	13%	102	100%
Medium	20	23%	16	18%	8	9%	33	38%	11	13%	88	100%
Small	7	21%	6	18%	6	18%	10	30%	4	12%	33	100%
Grand Total	**59**	**26%**	**36**	**16%**	**21**	**9%**	**79**	**35%**	**28**	**13%**	**223**	**100%**

Figure 21: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations by Library Size



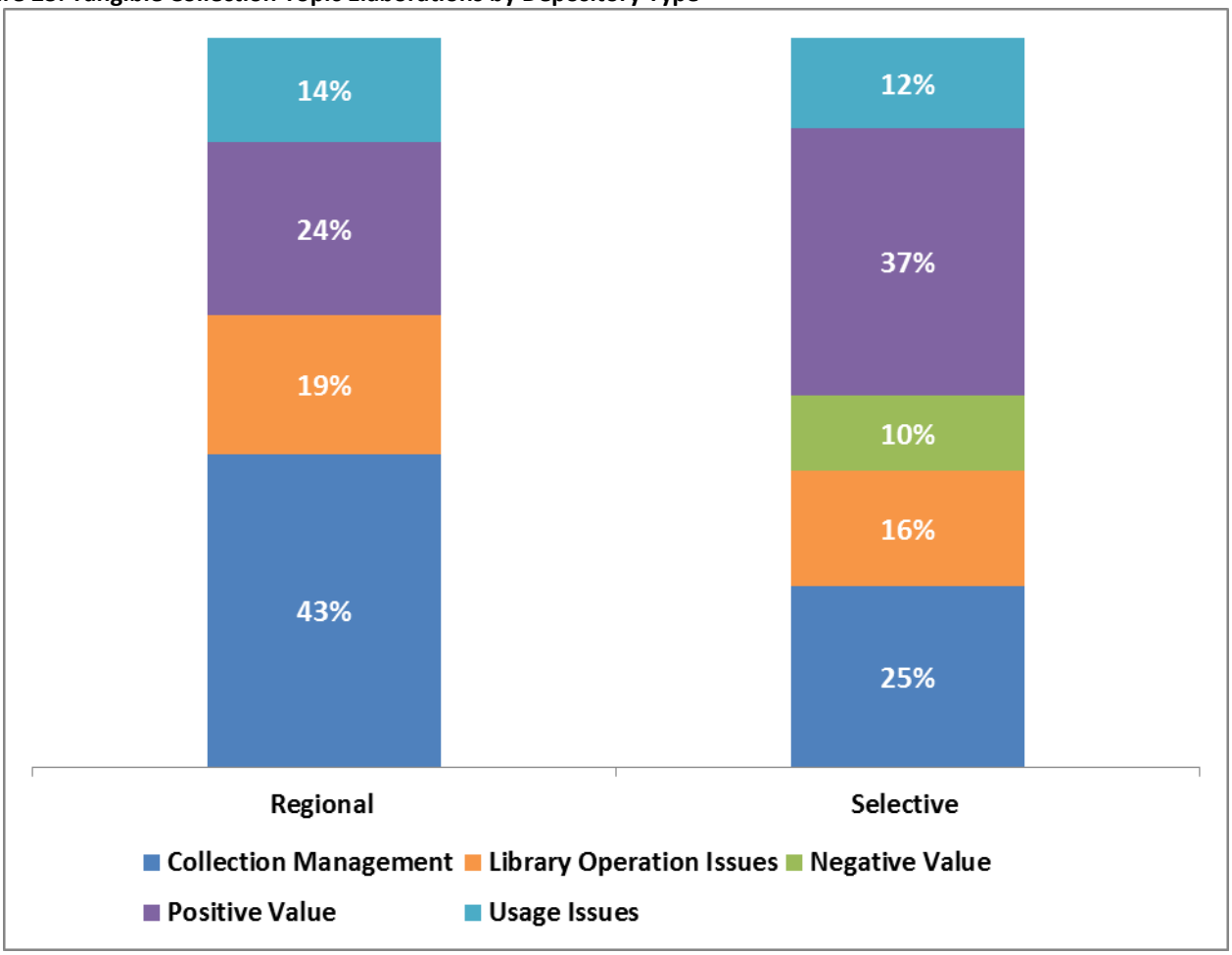
Figures 22 and 23 illustrate tangible collection topic elaborations by depository type.

The results show that Regional Libraries elaborated the most on the topic of Collection Management, while Selective Libraries elaborated the most on the topic of Positive Value for tangible collections.

Figure 22: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations by Depository Type

	Collection Management		Library Operation Issues		Negative Value		Positive Value		Usage Issues			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	9	43%	4	19%	0	0%	5	24%	3	14%	21	100%
Selective	50	25%	32	16%	21	10%	74	37%	25	12%	202	100%
Grand Total	**59**	**26%**	**36**	**16%**	**21**	**9%**	**79**	**35%**	**28**	**13%**	**223**	**100%**

Figure 23: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations by Depository Type



Figures 24, 25, and 26 illustrate tangible collection topic elaborations cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries elaborated the most on the tangible collection topic concerning Collection Management, while the one Medium Regional elaborated the most on the topic concerning Positive Value.

Large, Medium, and Small Selective Libraries elaborated the most on the tangible collection topic concerning Positive Value.

Figure 24: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations by Depository Type and Library Size

		Collection Management		Library Operation Issues		Negative Value		Positive Value		Usage Issues			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	9	45%	4	20%	0	0%	4	20%	3	15%	20	100%
	Medium	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**9**	**43%**	**4**	**19%**	**0**	**0%**	**5**	**24%**	**3**	**14%**	**21**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	23	28%	10	12%	7	9%	32	39%	10	12%	82	100%
	Medium	20	23%	16	18%	8	9%	32	37%	11	13%	87	100%
	Small	7	21%	6	18%	6	18%	10	30%	4	12%	33	100%
Selective Total		**50**	**25%**	**32**	**16%**	**21**	**10%**	**74**	**37%**	**25**	**12%**	**202**	**100%**
Grand Total		**59**	**26%**	**36**	**16%**	**21**	**9%**	**79**	**35%**	**28**	**13%**	**223**	**100%**

Figure 25: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations for Regional Libraries by Library Size

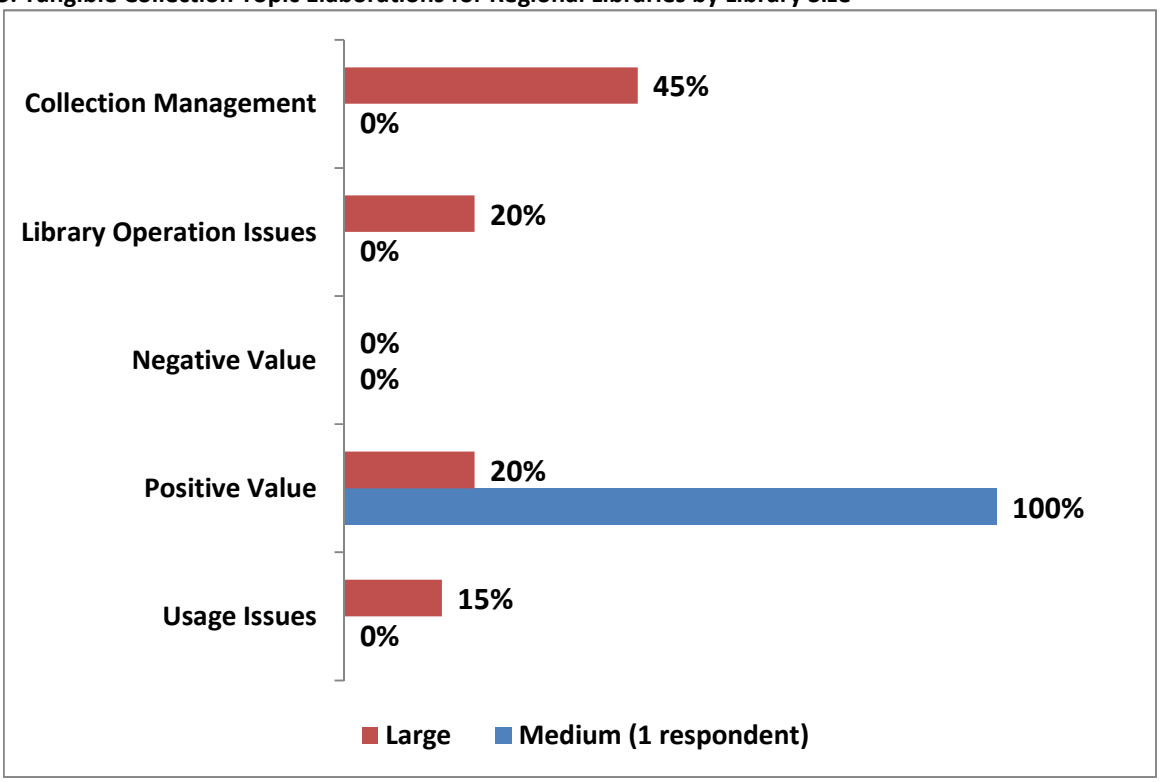
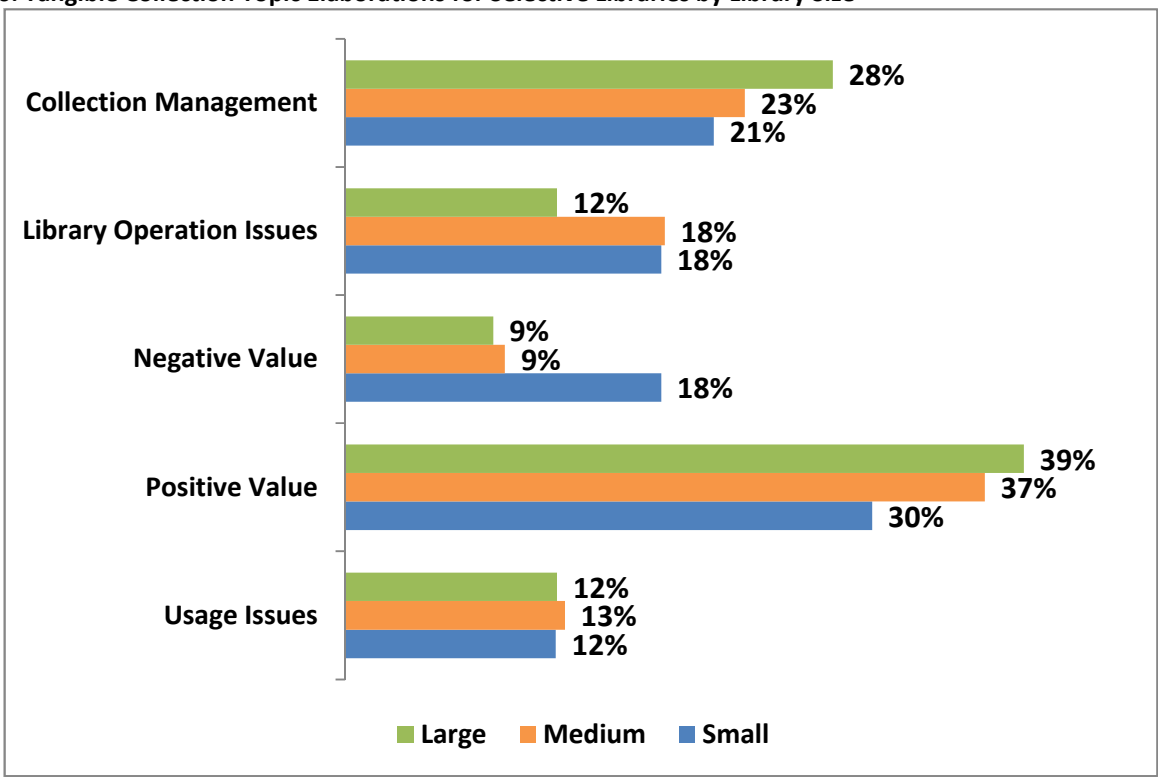


Figure 26: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 27, 28, and 29 illustrate tangible collection topic elaborations cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Both Regional Academic General Libraries and Regional State Libraries elaborated the most on the tangible collection topic of Collection Management.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; and Public Libraries elaborated the most on the tangible collection topic of Positive Value.
- Academic, Community College Libraries elaborated the most on the tangible collection topic of Negative Value.
- Federal Agency Libraries equally elaborated the most on the topics of Collection Management, Negative Value, and Positive Value.
- Service Academies elaborated equally on the topics of Library Operation Issues and Positive Value.
- State Libraries elaborated equally on the topics of Collection Management and Positive Value.

Figure 27: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations by Depository Type and Library Type

		Collection Management		Library Operation Issues		Negative Value		Positive Value		Usage Issues			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	7	44%	3	19%	0	0%	4	25%	2	13%	16	100%
	State Library	2	40%	1	20%	0	0%	1	20%	1	20%	5	100%
Regional Total		**9**	**43%**	**4**	**19%**	**0**	**0%**	**5**	**24%**	**3**	**14%**	**21**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	35	26%	25	19%	12	9%	44	33%	17	13%	133	100%
	Academic, Community College	3	20%	3	20%	4	27%	3	20%	2	13%	15	100%
	Academic, Law Library	3	17%	1	6%	1	6%	12	67%	1	6%	18	100%
	Federal Agency Library	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	3	100%
	Highest State Court Library	1	20%	1	20%	1	20%	2	40%	0	0%	5	100%
	Public Library	5	24%	1	5%	2	10%	9	43%	4	19%	21	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	1	20%	5	100%
Selective Total		**50**	**25%**	**32**	**16%**	**21**	**10%**	**74**	**37%**	**25**	**12%**	**202**	**100%**
Grand Total		**59**	**26%**	**36**	**16%**	**21**	**9%**	**79**	**35%**	**28**	**13%**	**223**	**100%**

Figure 28: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations for Regional Libraries by Library Type

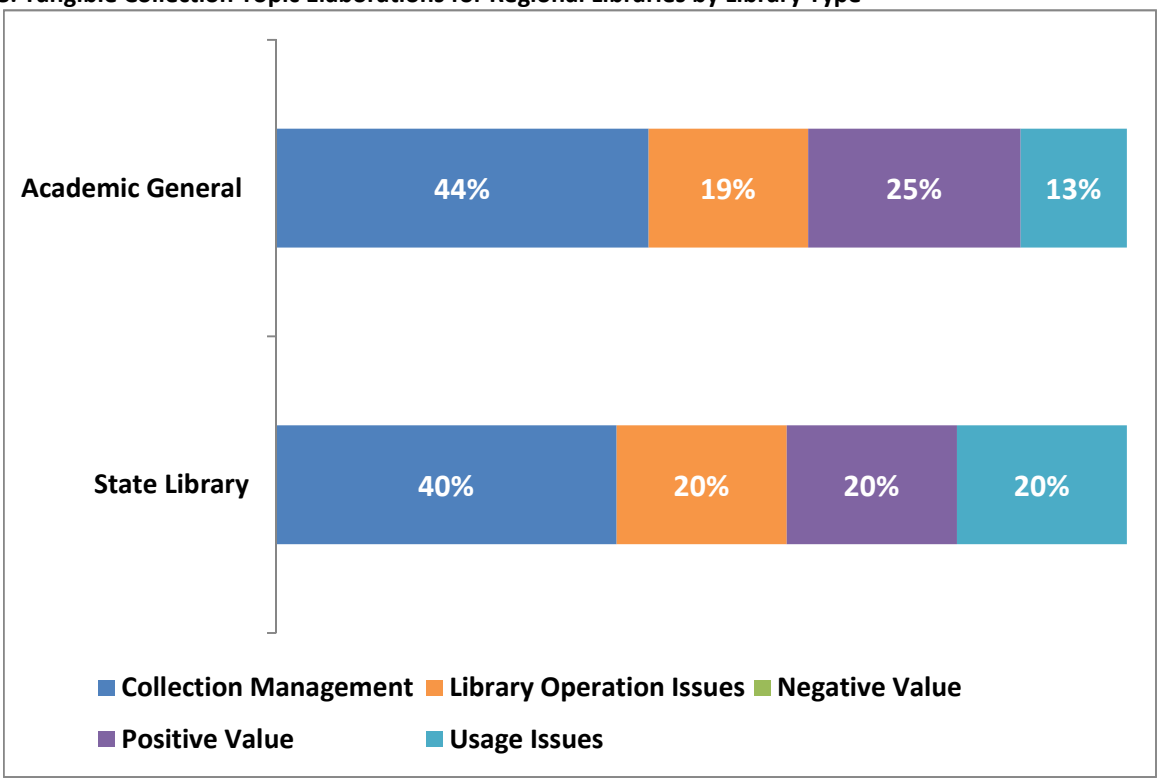
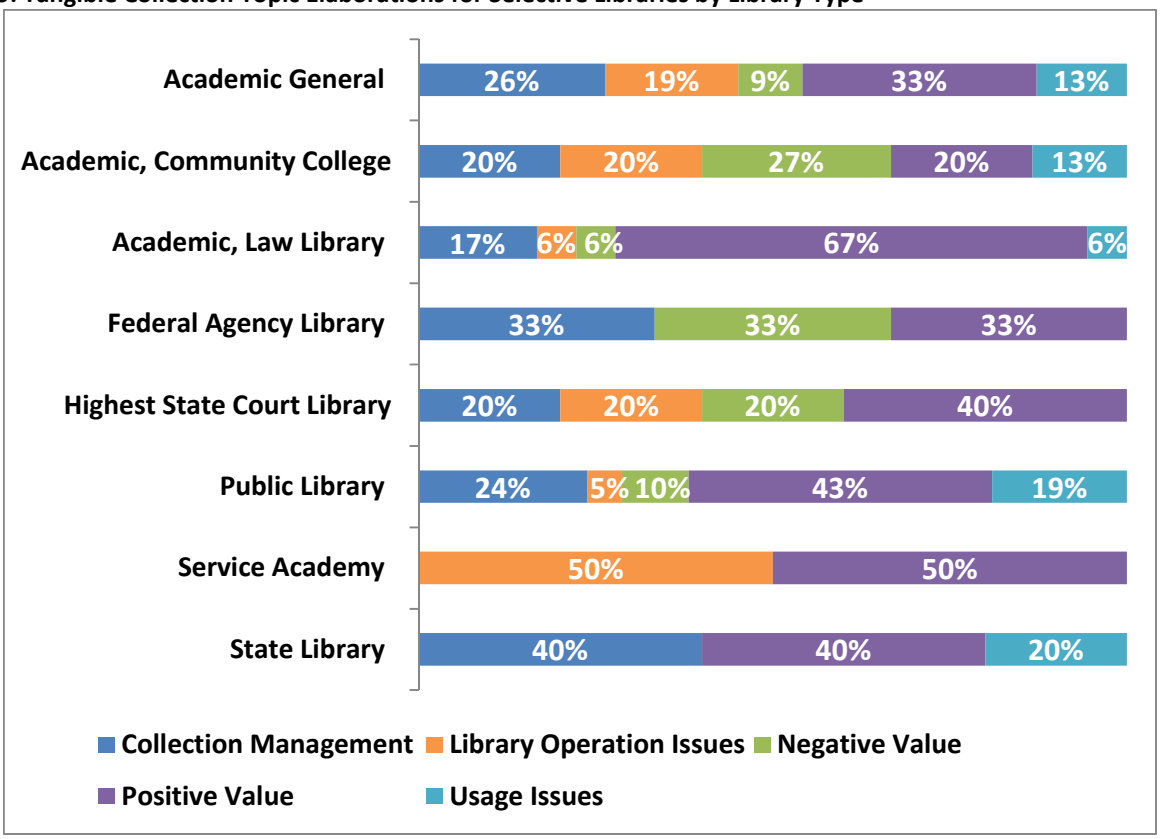


Figure 29: Tangible Collection Topic Elaborations for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 11

JUNE 17, 2013

Question 11 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "If your library does not view the tangible FDLP collection positively, please explain." This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Question 11 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative).

273 libraries responded to Question 11, explaining their view of the tangible FDLP collection. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 514 observations (individual views of the tangible FDLP collection). Observations were grouped into six over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Collection Management** refers to Library explanations that pertain to the management of the tangible collection. Examples of responses include: GPO or library cataloging; a preference for, or transition to mainly electronic collections; past, present, or future reduction or weeding of collection; and future or current evaluation of collection scope.

2. **Library Support** refers to Library explanations that pertain to resource and cost issues. Examples of responses include: time, labor, and staff; storage or space issues; and issues with support or commitment to the tangible collection.

3. **Negative Value** refers to Library explanations that indicate a negative value for tangible items. Examples of responses include: the tangible collection is entirely or in part not of value, value is uncertain, is only maintained or used because an alternative format is not available, or is not a valuable information asset.

4. **Procedural** refers to Library explanations that indicate an issue with FDLP procedures and policies, or issues with the Program. Examples of responses include: the retention and weeding policies, Superintendent of Documents Classification system, and GPO processing of material.

5. **Usage** refers to Library explanations that indicate that the tangible collection has low or uncertain usage. Examples of responses include: low usage, declining usage, and barriers to access, whether physical barriers, barriers to usage, or lack of awareness.

6. **Other** refers to all other Library explanations about the tangible collection and responses that were unclear or provided additional information about the explanations. Examples of responses include: the collection is non-existent, “not relevant”, and “no answer.”

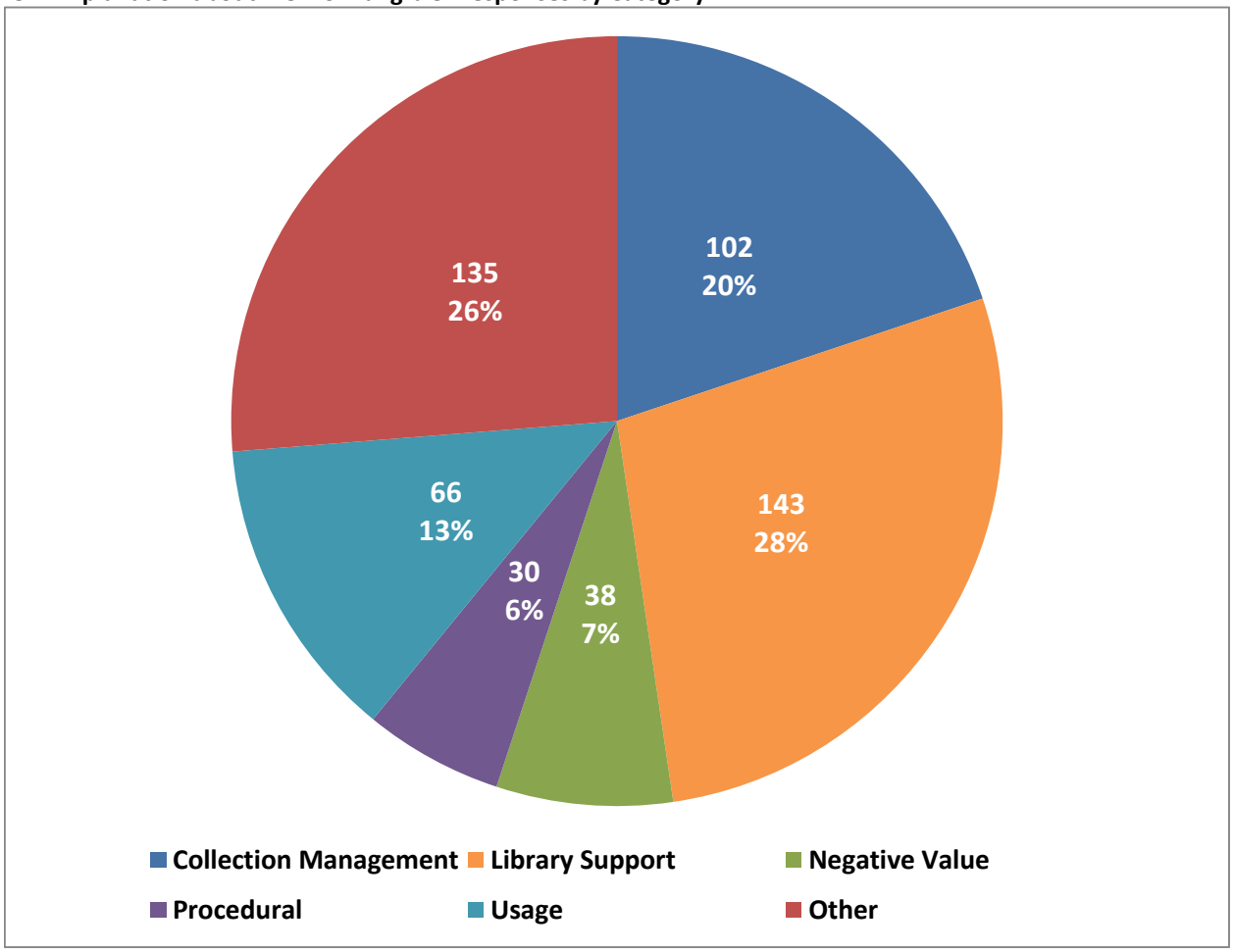
Figures 1 and 2 illustrate explanations about the view of the tangible FDLP collection.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 28% provided an explanation related to Library Support, 20% provided an explanation related to Collection Management, 7% provided an explanation related to Negative Value, 6% provided a Procedural-related explanation, 13% provided a Usage explanation, and 26% provided an Other explanation.

Figure 1: Explanation about View of Tangible: Responses by Category

	Collection Management		Library Support		Negative Value		Procedural		Usage		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	102	20%	143	28%	38	7%	30	6%	66	13%	135	26%	514	100%

Figure 2: Explanation about View of Tangible: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on specific explanations of Libraries' views of the tangible FDLP collection, the "Other" responses have been removed from the following data figures, which reduced the number of observations to 379.

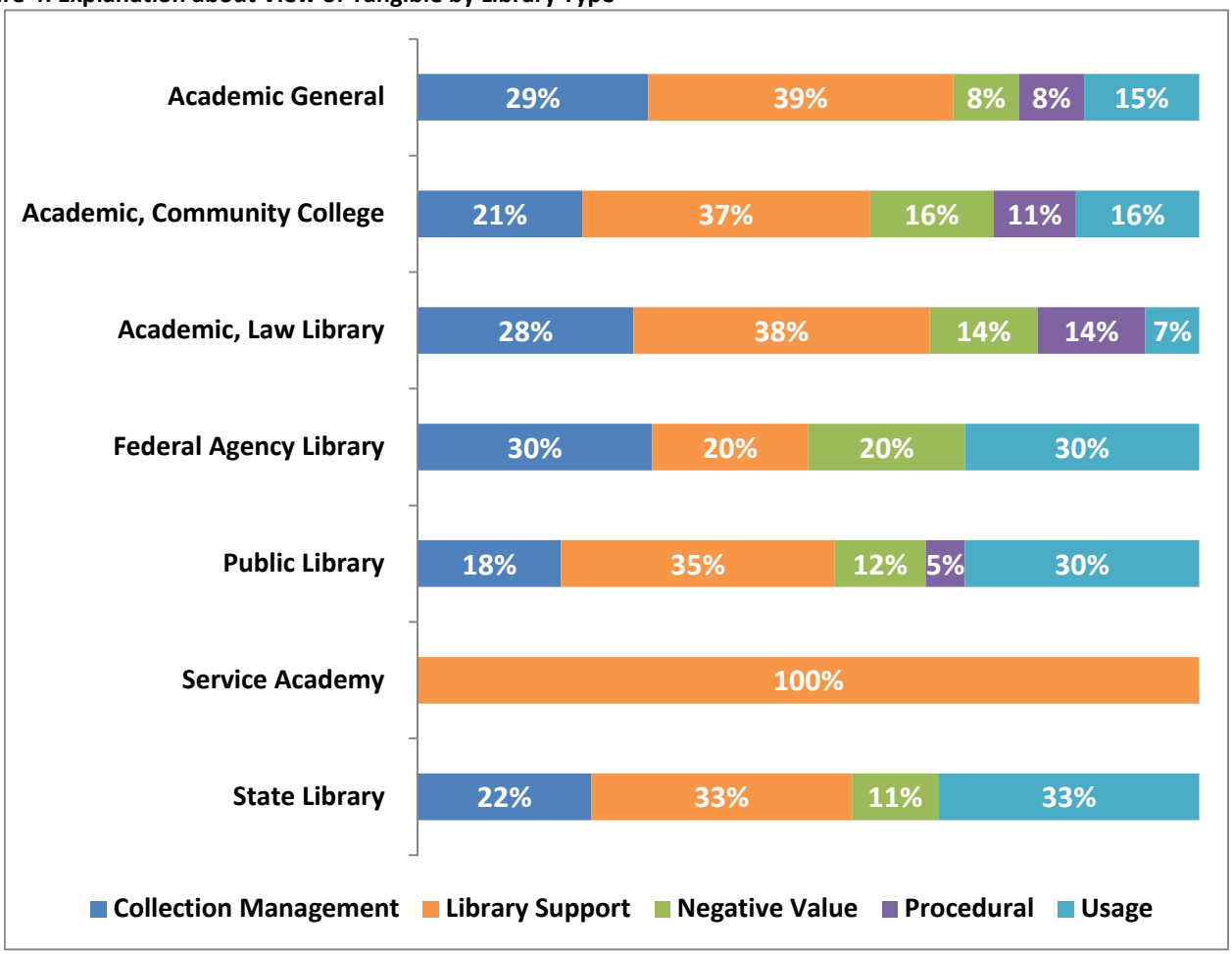
Figures 3 and 4 illustrate explanations about the view of the tangible FDLP collection by library type.

As reflected in the data, the majority of library types had a greater response rate mentioning Library Support as an explanation about the view of the tangible FDLP collection. Federal Agency Libraries had an equal split between Collection Management and Usage explanations, and State Libraries had and equal split between Library Support and Usage explanations.

Figure 3: Explanation about View of Tangible by Library Type

	Collection Management		Library Support		Negative Value		Procedural		Usage			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	74	29%	98	39%	21	8%	21	8%	37	15%	251	100%
Academic, Community College	4	21%	7	37%	3	16%	2	11%	3	16%	19	100%
Academic, Law Library	8	28%	11	38%	4	14%	4	14%	2	7%	29	100%
Federal Agency Library	3	30%	2	20%	2	20%	0	0%	3	30%	10	100%
Public Library	11	18%	21	35%	7	12%	3	5%	18	30%	60	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	2	22%	3	33%	1	11%	0	0%	3	33%	9	100%
Grand Total	**102**	**27%**	**143**	**38%**	**38**	**10%**	**30**	**8%**	**66**	**17%**	**379**	**100%**

Figure 4: Explanation about View of Tangible by Library Type



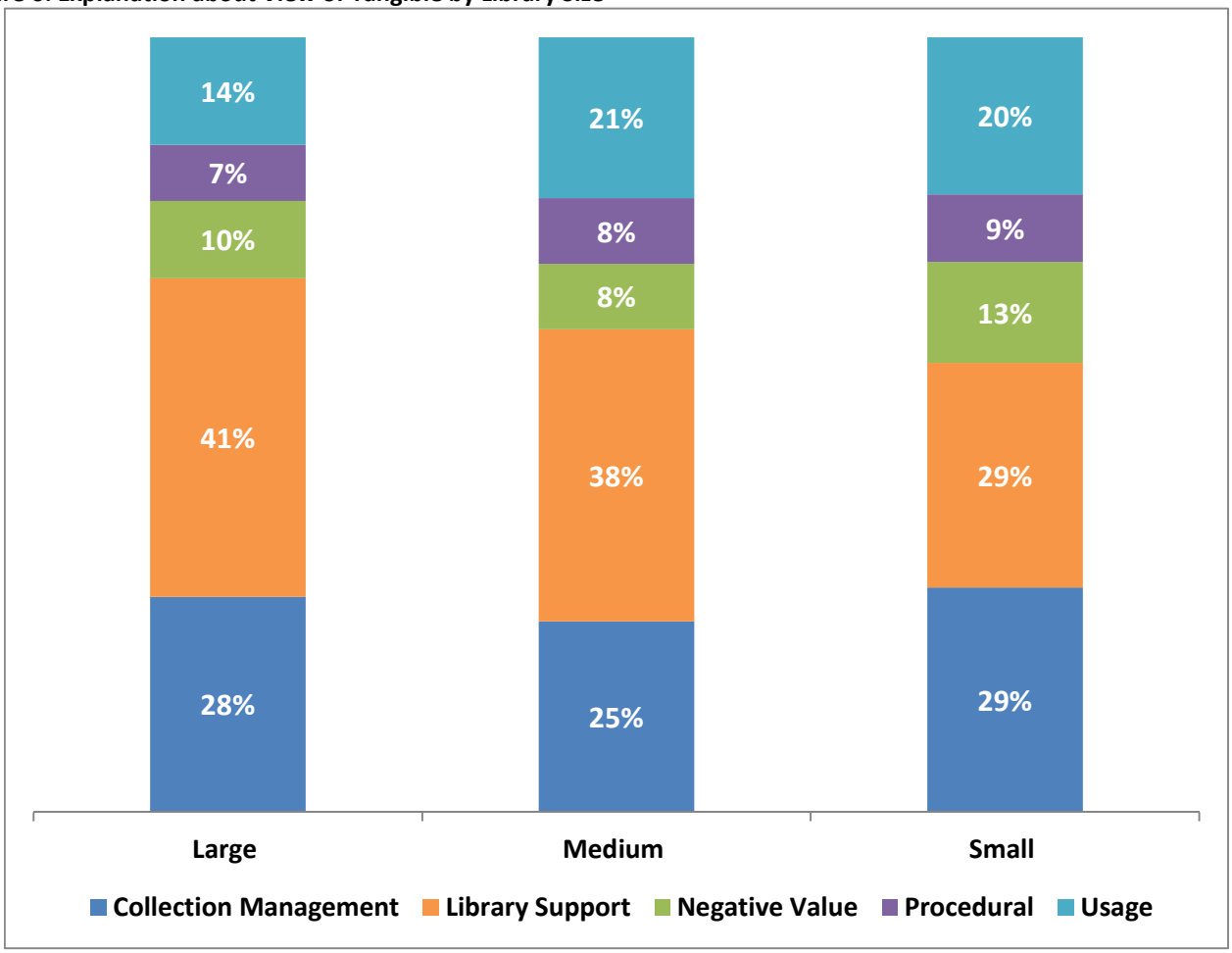
Figures 5 and 6 illustrate explanations about the view of the tangible FDLP collection by library size.

In examining the results by library size, all library sizes showed Library Support with the greatest response rate as an explanation about the view of the tangible FDLP collection. However, Small Libraries had an even split between Collection Management and Library Support.

Figure 5: Explanation about View of Tangible by Library Size

	Collection Management		Library Support		Negative Value		Procedural		Usage			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	50	28%	74	41%	18	10%	13	7%	25	14%	180	100%
Medium	32	25%	49	38%	11	8%	11	8%	27	21%	130	100%
Small	20	29%	20	29%	9	13%	6	9%	14	20%	69	100%
Grand Total	**102**	**27%**	**143**	**38%**	**38**	**10%**	**30**	**8%**	**66**	**17%**	**379**	**100%**

Figure 6: Explanation about View of Tangible by Library Size



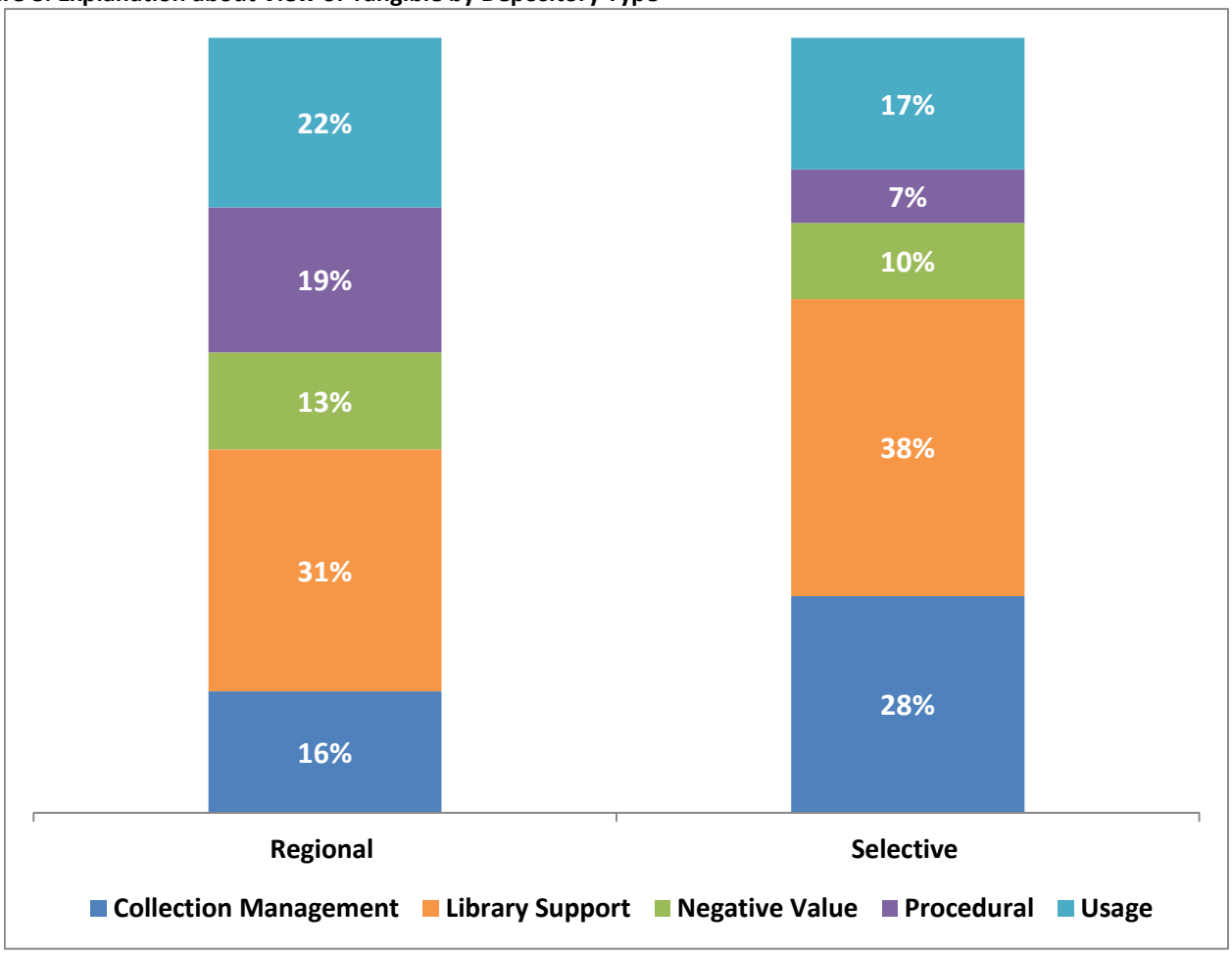
Figures 7 and 8 illustrate explanations about the view of the tangible FDLP collection by depository type.

The results show that both Regional Libraries and Selective Libraries reported Library Support with the highest response rate as an explanation about the view of the tangible FDLP collection.

Figure 7: Explanation about View of Tangible by Depository Type

	Collection Management		Library Support		Negative Value		Procedural		Usage			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	5	16%	10	31%	4	13%	6	19%	7	22%	32	100%
Selective	97	28%	133	38%	34	10%	24	7%	59	17%	347	100%
Grand Total	**102**	**27%**	**143**	**38%**	**38**	**10%**	**30**	**8%**	**66**	**17%**	**379**	**100%**

Figure 8: Explanation about View of Tangible by Depository Type



Figures 9, 10, and 11 illustrate explanations about the view of the tangible FDLP collection cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries reported a greater response rate for Library Support as an explanation about the view of the tangible FDLP collection.

Most Selective Libraries, regardless of size, also reported Library Support as an explanation with the greatest response rate. However, Small Libraries were equally split between Collection Management and Library Support.

Figure 9: Explanation about View of Tangible by Depository Type and Library Size

		Collection Management		Library Support		Negative Value		Procedural		Usage			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	5	16%	10	31%	4	13%	6	19%	7	22%	32	100%
Regional Total		**5**	**16%**	**10**	**31%**	**4**	**13%**	**6**	**19%**	**7**	**22%**	**32**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	45	30%	64	43%	14	9%	7	5%	18	12%	148	100%
	Medium	32	25%	49	38%	11	8%	11	8%	27	21%	130	100%
	Small	20	29%	20	29%	9	13%	6	9%	14	20%	69	100%
Selective Total		**97**	**28%**	**133**	**38%**	**34**	**10%**	**24**	**7%**	**59**	**17%**	**347**	**100%**
Grand Total		**102**	**27%**	**143**	**38%**	**38**	**10%**	**30**	**8%**	**66**	**17%**	**379**	**100%**

Figure 10: Explanation about View of Tangible for Regional Libraries by Library Size

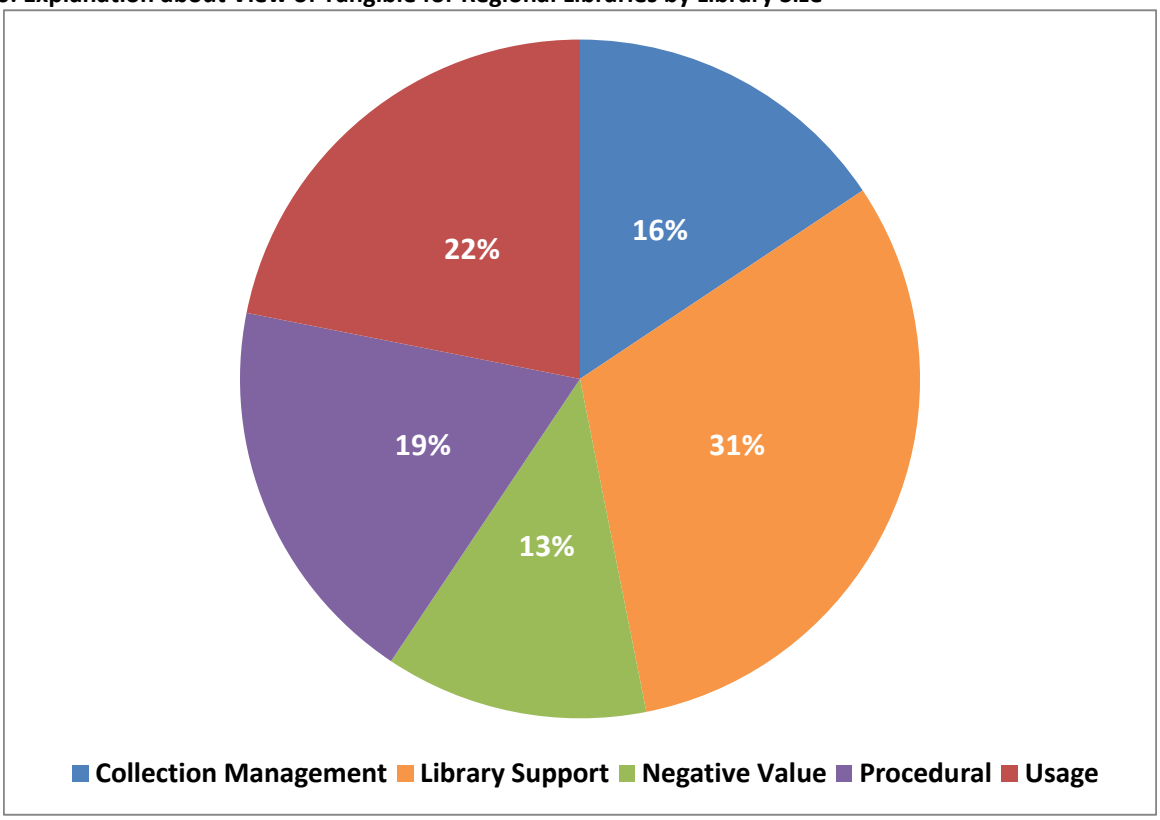
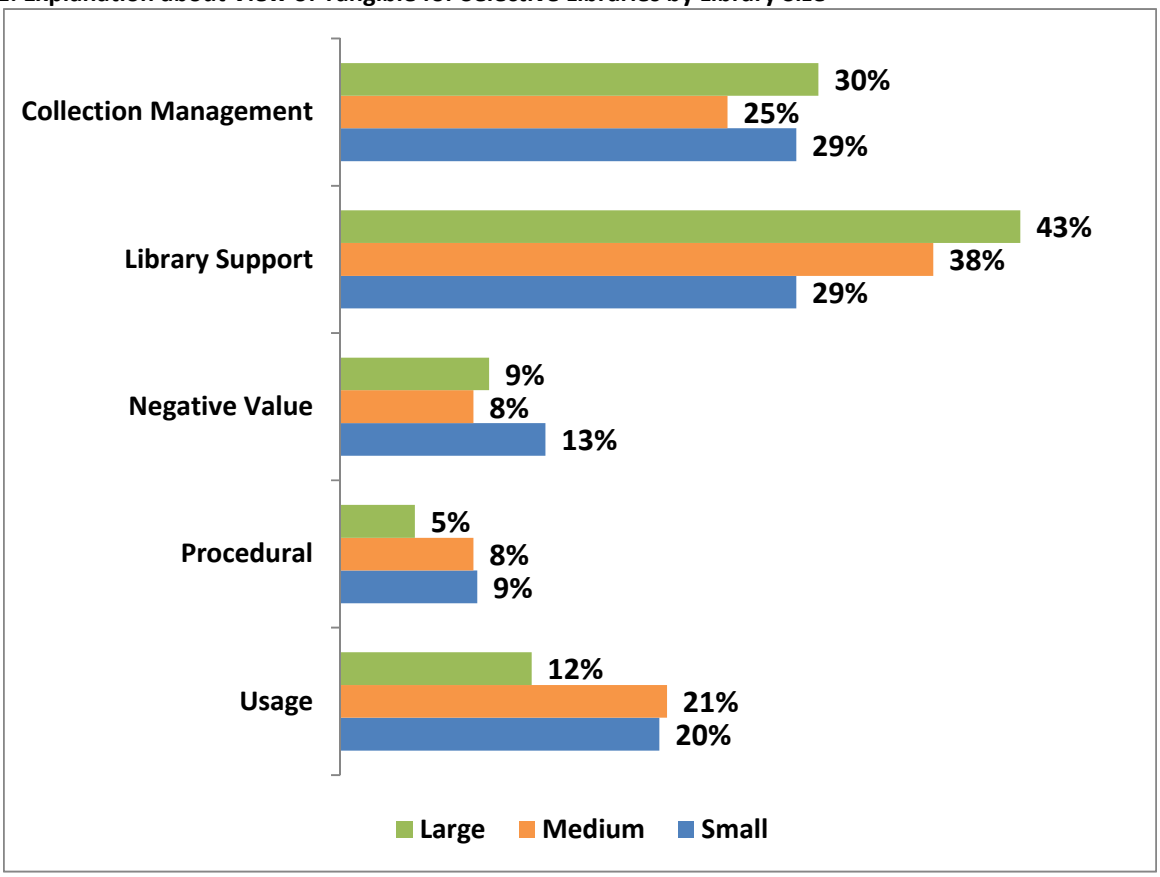


Figure 11: Explanation about View of Tangible for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 12, 13, and 14 illustrate explanations about the view of the tangible FDLP collection cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Regional Academic General Libraries reported Library Support as an explanation with the highest response rate, and Regional State Libraries reported Negative Value as an explanation with the highest response rate. Regional Public Libraries reported an even split between Library Support and Usage as explanations about the view of the tangible FDLP collection.

Most Selective Library types reported Library Support as an explanation with the highest response rate. Selective Federal Agency Libraries reported an even split between Collection Management and Usage explanations with the highest response rate, and Selective State Libraries reported and even split between Library Support and Usage explanations with the highest response rates.

Figure 12: Explanation about View of Tangible by Depository Type and Library Type

		Collection Management		Library Support		Negative Value		Procedural		Usage			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	5	17%	9	31%	3	10%	6	21%	6	21%	29	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
	State Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**5**	**16%**	**10**	**31%**	**4**	**13%**	**6**	**19%**	**7**	**22%**	**32**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	69	31%	89	40%	18	8%	15	7%	31	14%	222	100%
	Academic, Community College	4	21%	7	37%	3	16%	2	11%	3	16%	19	100%
	Academic, Law Library	8	28%	11	38%	4	14%	4	14%	2	7%	29	100%
	Federal Agency Library	3	30%	2	20%	2	20%	0	0%	3	30%	10	100%
	Public Library	11	19%	20	34%	7	12%	3	5%	17	29%	58	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	State Library	2	25%	3	38%	0	0%	0	0%	3	38%	8	100%
Selective Total		**97**	**28%**	**133**	**38%**	**34**	**10%**	**24**	**7%**	**59**	**17%**	**347**	**100%**
Grand Total		**102**	**27%**	**143**	**38%**	**38**	**10%**	**30**	**8%**	**66**	**17%**	**379**	**100%**

Figure 13: Explanation about View of Tangible for Regional Libraries by Library Type

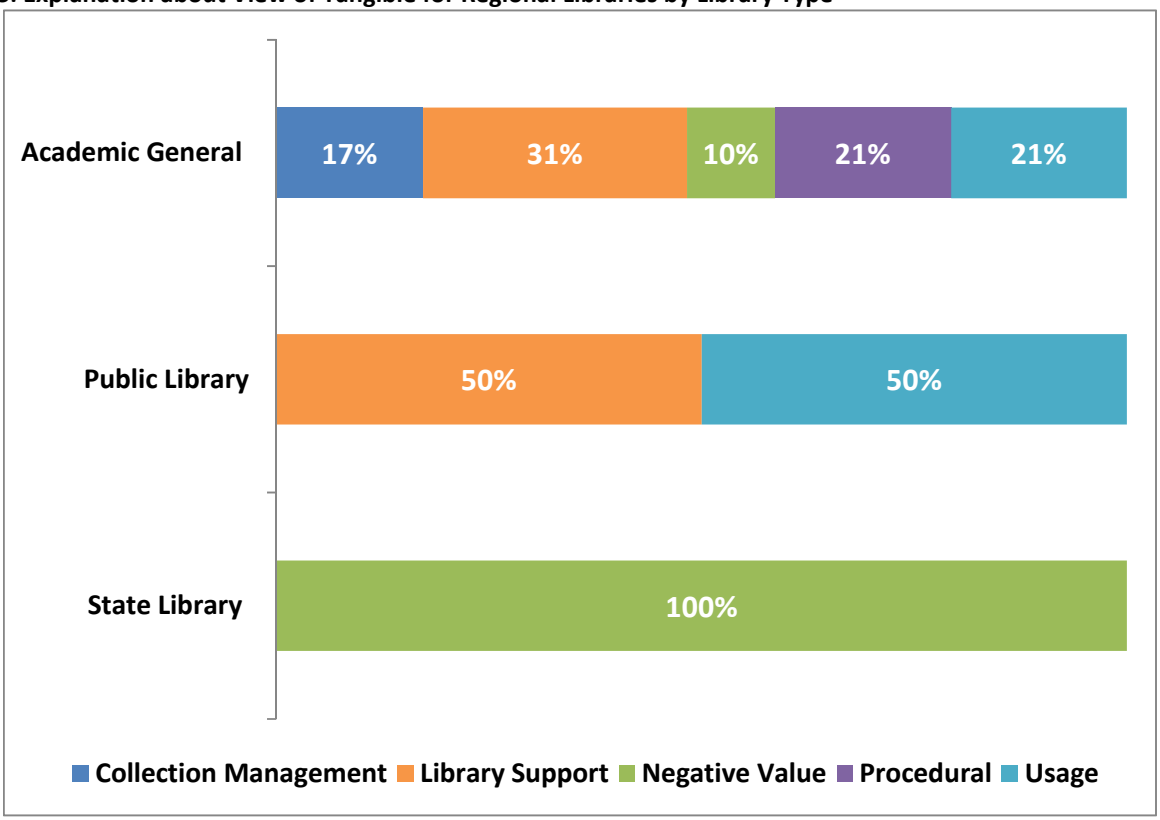
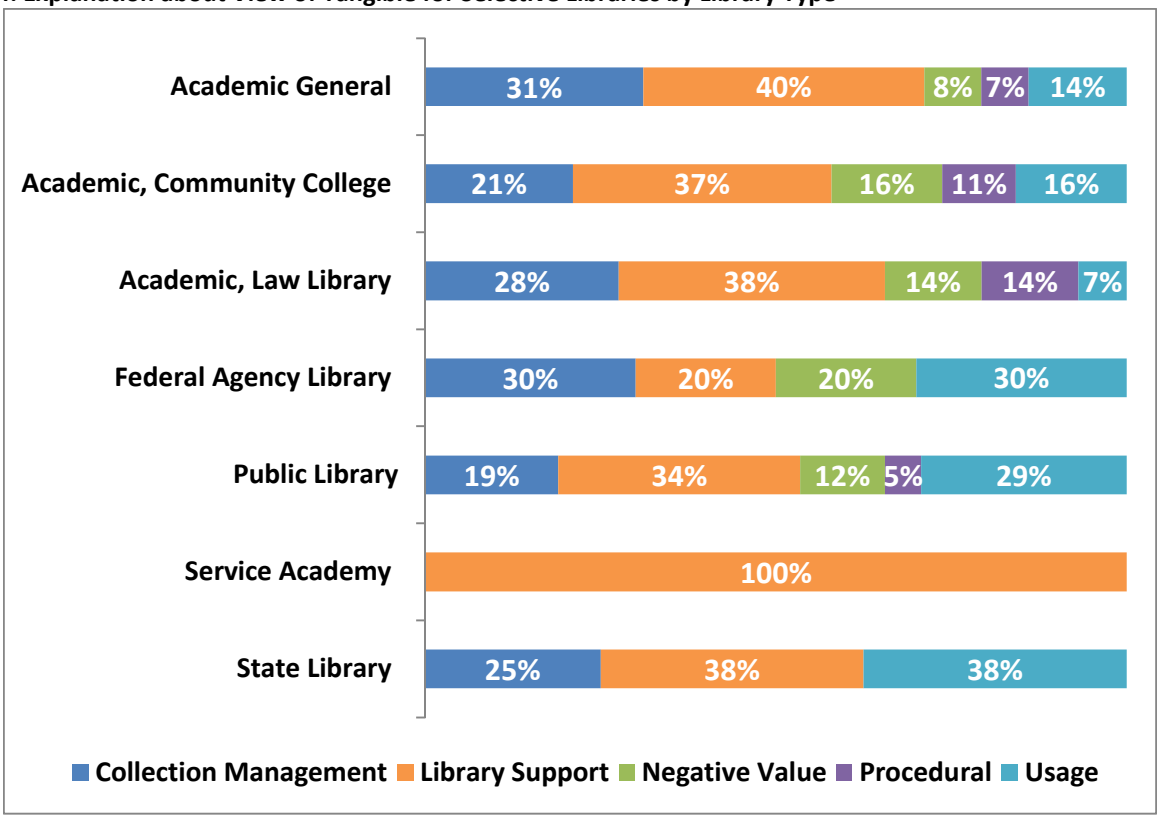


Figure 14: Explanation about View of Tangible for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 12

JULY 17, 2013

Question 12 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "In your library, is digital government information available through FDsys an important source for federal digital government information?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 12 asked, "In your library, is digital government information available through FDsys an important source for federal digital government information?" The response options were:

1) yes
2) no
Please elaborate

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 12, 709 (88%) responded "yes" while 93 (12%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

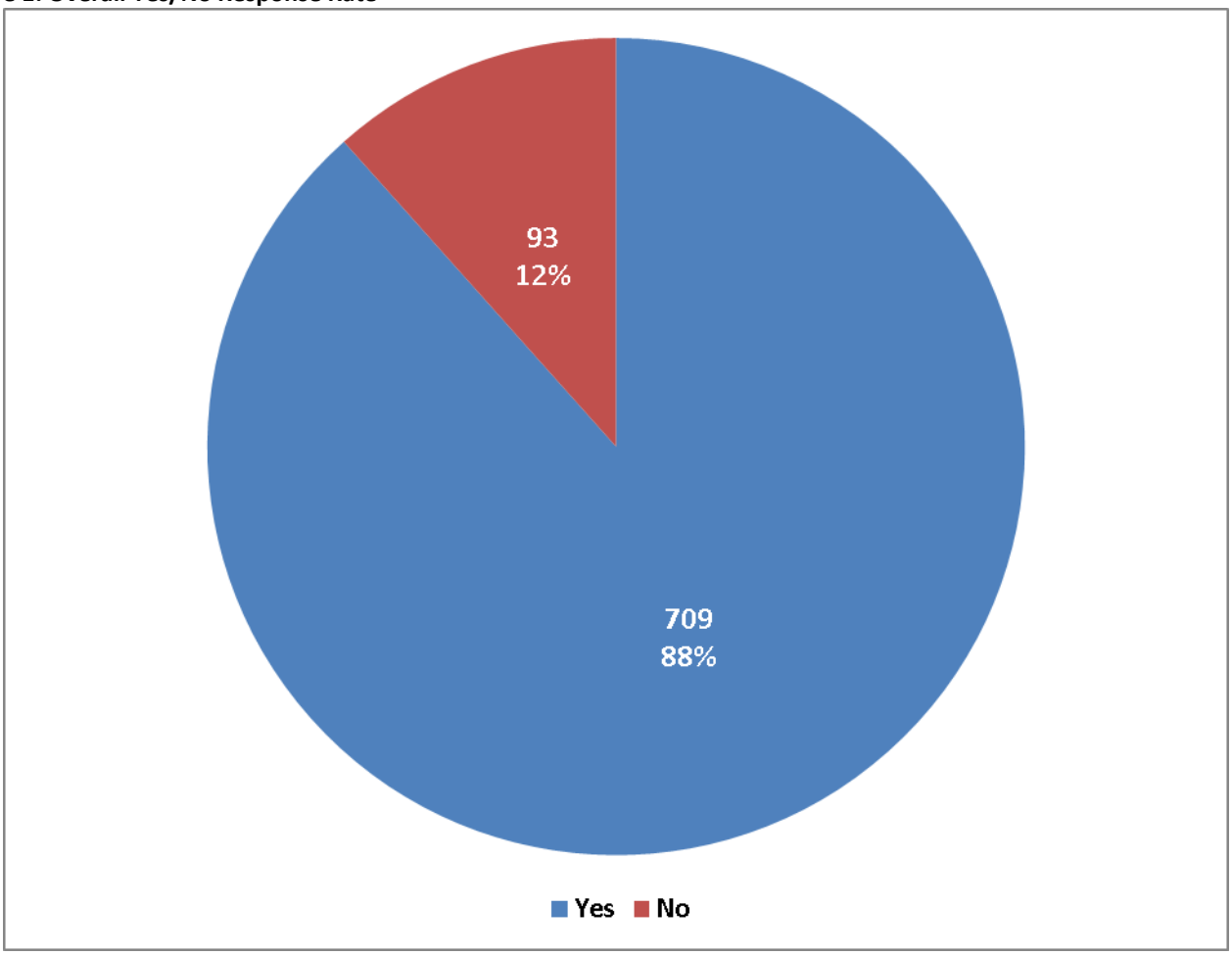


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Federal Court Libraries and Service Academies had the highest "yes" response rate (100%), followed by Academic, Law Libraries (93%) and Academic General Libraries (91%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	404	91%	41	9%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	29	85%	5	15%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	101	93%	8	7%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	15	83%	3	17%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	6	100%	0	0%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	22	85%	4	15%	26	100%
Public Library	90	78%	26	22%	116	100%
Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	7	88%	1	13%	8	100%
State Library	33	87%	5	13%	38	100%
Grand Total	**709**	**88%**	**93**	**12%**	**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 404, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 101, and Public Libraries with 90.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

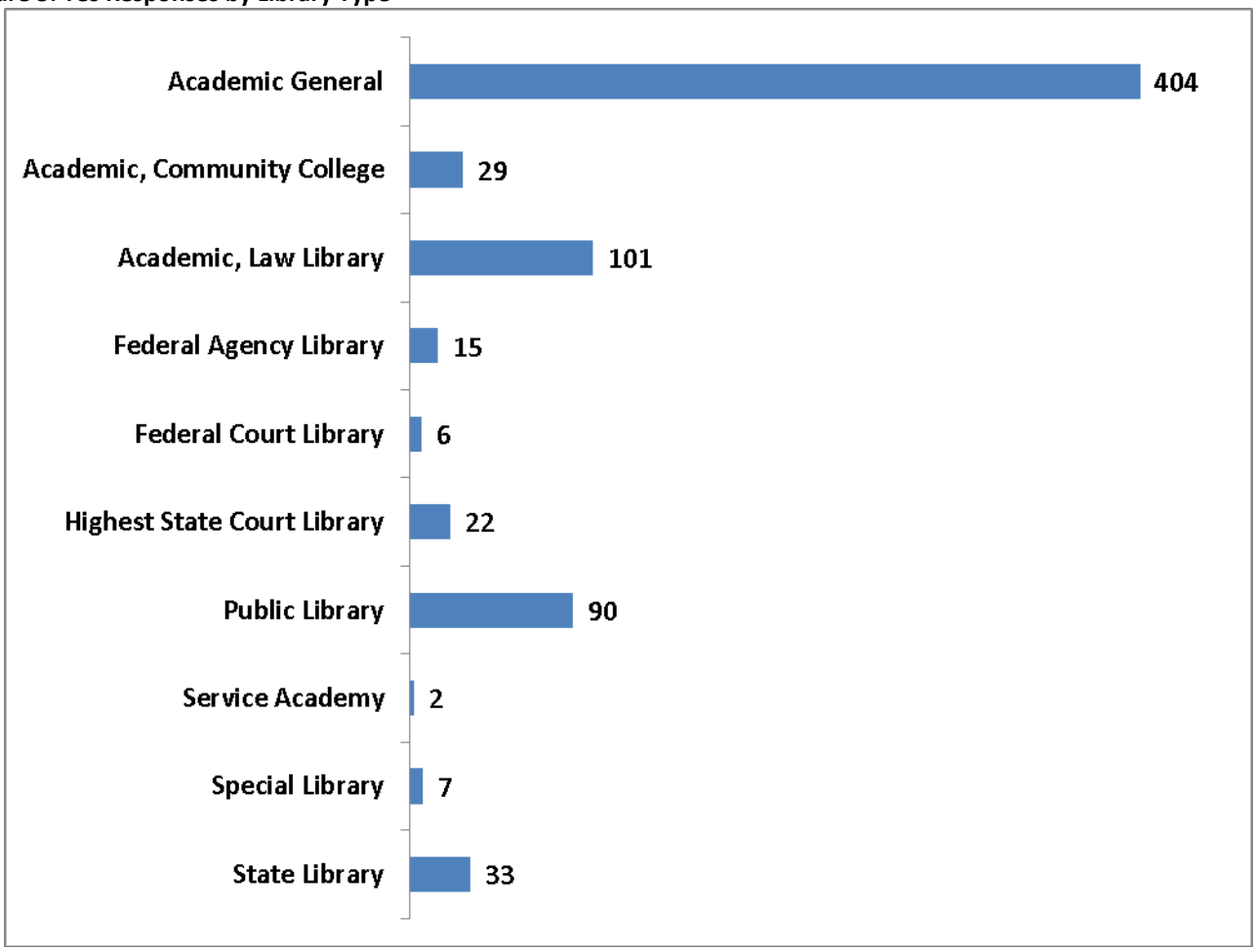


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Medium Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (90%), with 301 of the 336 total Medium Libraries.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	250	88%	33	12%	283	100%
Medium	301	90%	35	10%	336	100%
Small	158	86%	25	14%	183	100%
Grand Total	**709**	**88%**	**93**	**12%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Medium Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (301 out of 709 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

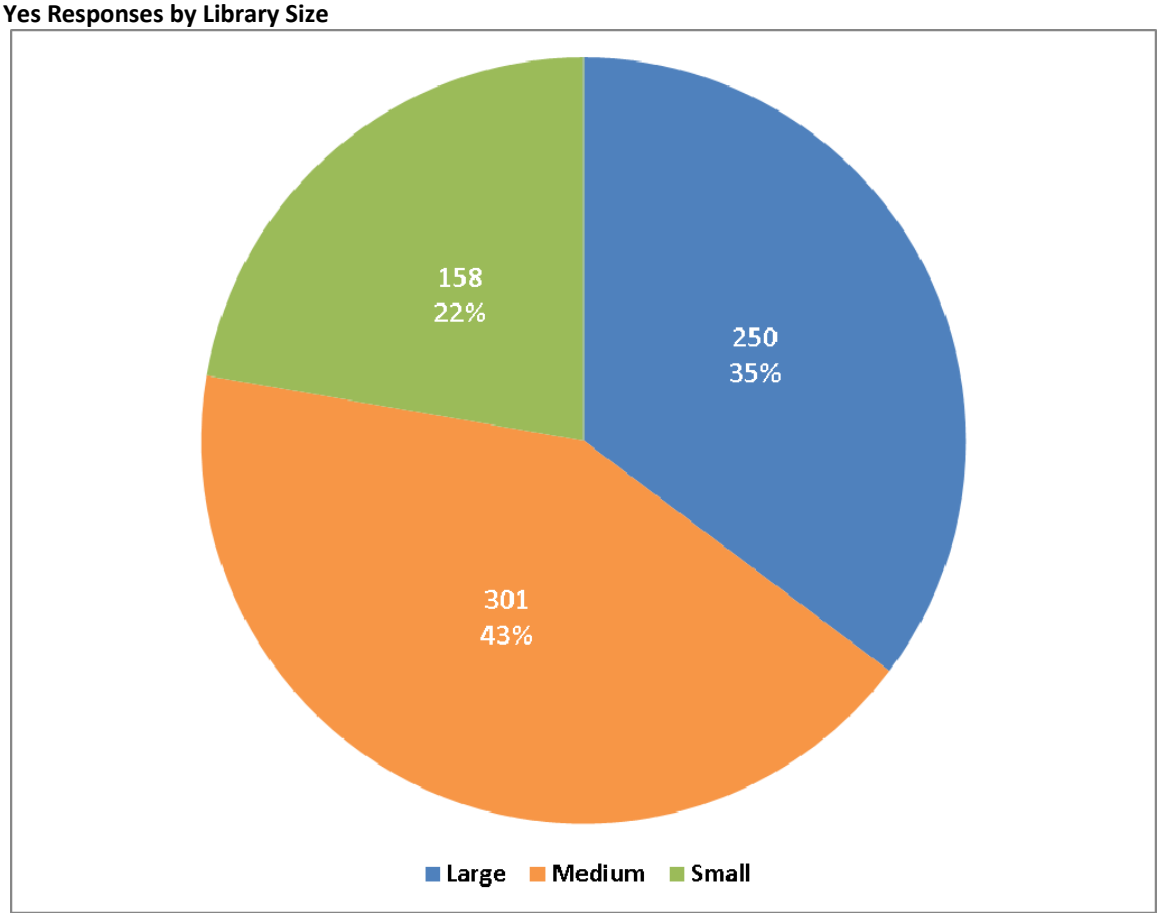


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (90%) than Selective Libraries (88%).

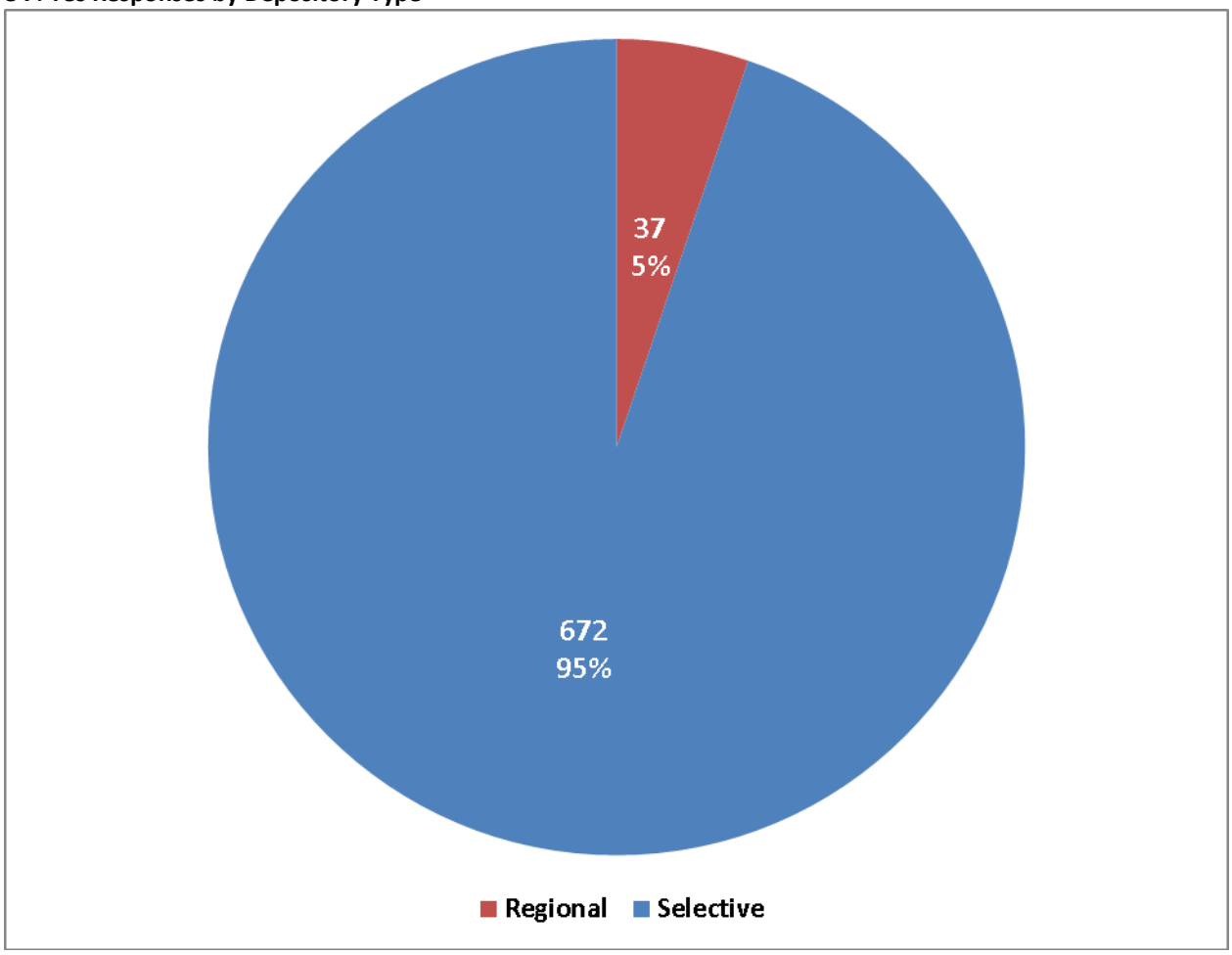
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	37	90%	4	10%	41	100%
Selective	672	88%	89	12%	761	100%
Grand Total	**709**	**88%**	**93**	**12%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (672 of 709 responses).

Figure 7: Yes Responses by Depository Type



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

36 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 12. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded "yes."

214 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 300 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 158 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	36	90%	4	10%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**37**	**90%**	**4**	**10%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	214	88%	29	12%	243	100%
	Medium	300	90%	35	10%	335	100%
	Small	158	86%	25	14%	183	100%
Selective Total		**672**	**88%**	**89**	**12%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**709**	**88%**	**93**	**12%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size

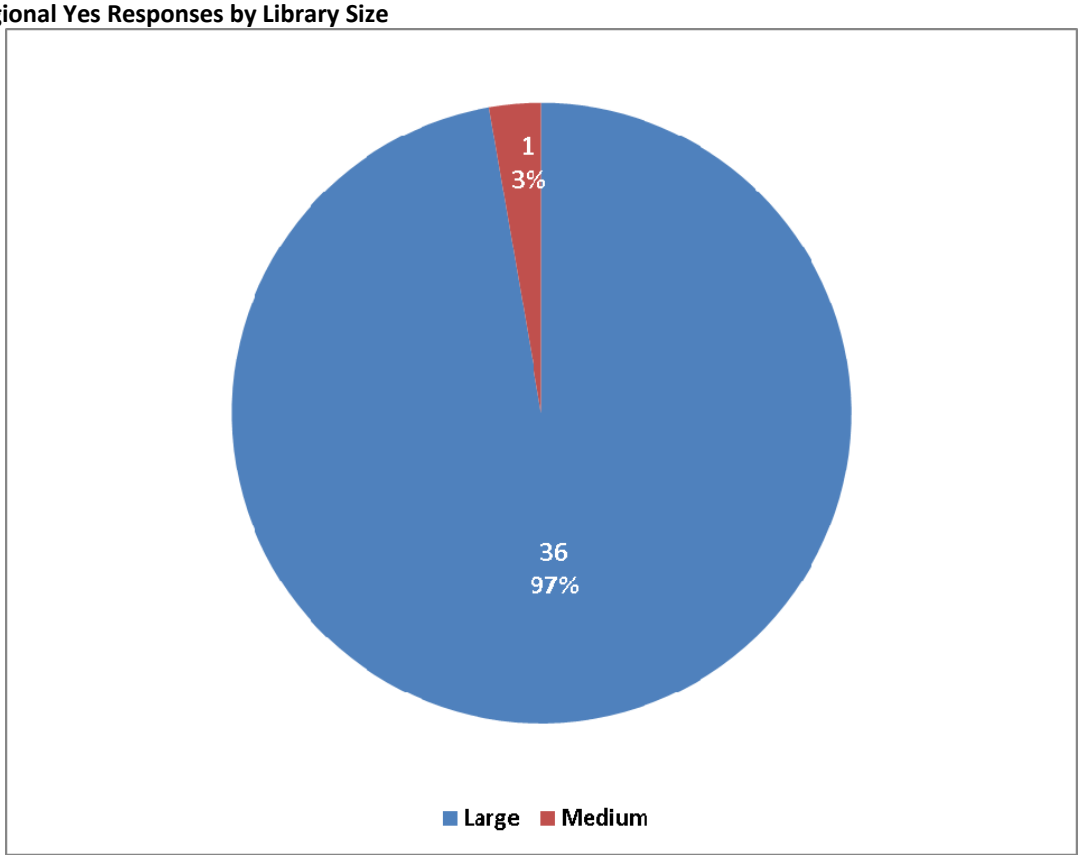


Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

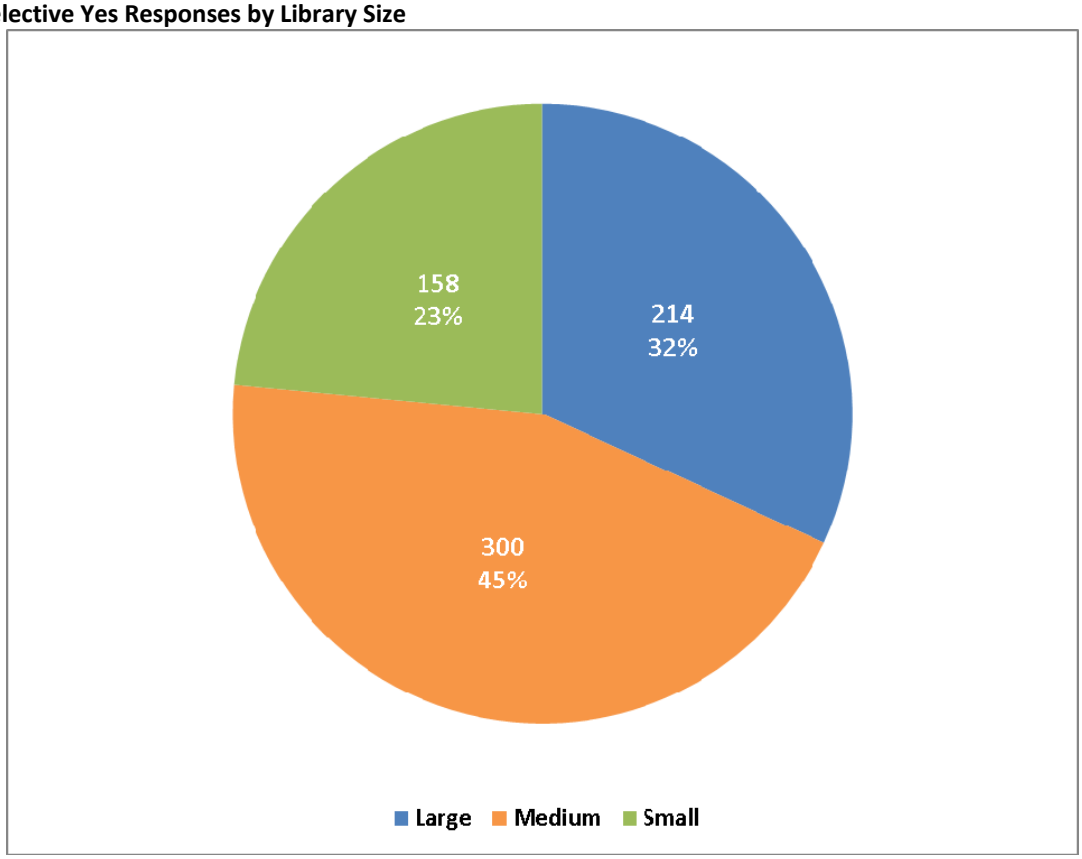


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, both Public Libraries and State Libraries had a "yes" rate of 100%.

Of Selective Libraries, Federal Court Libraries (100%); Service Academies (100%); Academic, Law Libraries (93%); and Academic General Libraries (91%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses.

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	22	85%	4	15%	26	100%
	Public Library	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	13	100%	0	0%	13	100%
Regional Total		**37**	**90%**	**4**	**10%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	382	91%	37	9%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	29	85%	5	15%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	101	93%	8	7%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	15	83%	3	17%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	6	100%	0	0%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	22	85%	4	15%	26	100%
	Public Library	88	77%	26	23%	114	100%
	Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	7	88%	1	13%	8	100%
	State Library	20	80%	5	20%	25	100%
Selective Total		**672**	**88%**	**89**	**12%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**709**	**88%**	**93**	**12%**	**802**	**100%**

Figures 12 and 13 illustrate number of "yes" responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Among Regional libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 22, followed by State Libraries with 13. Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 382, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 101, and Public Libraries with 88.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

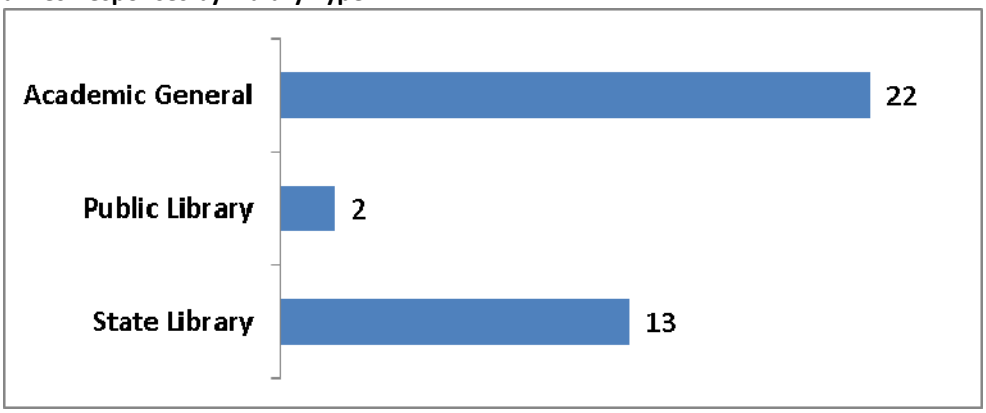
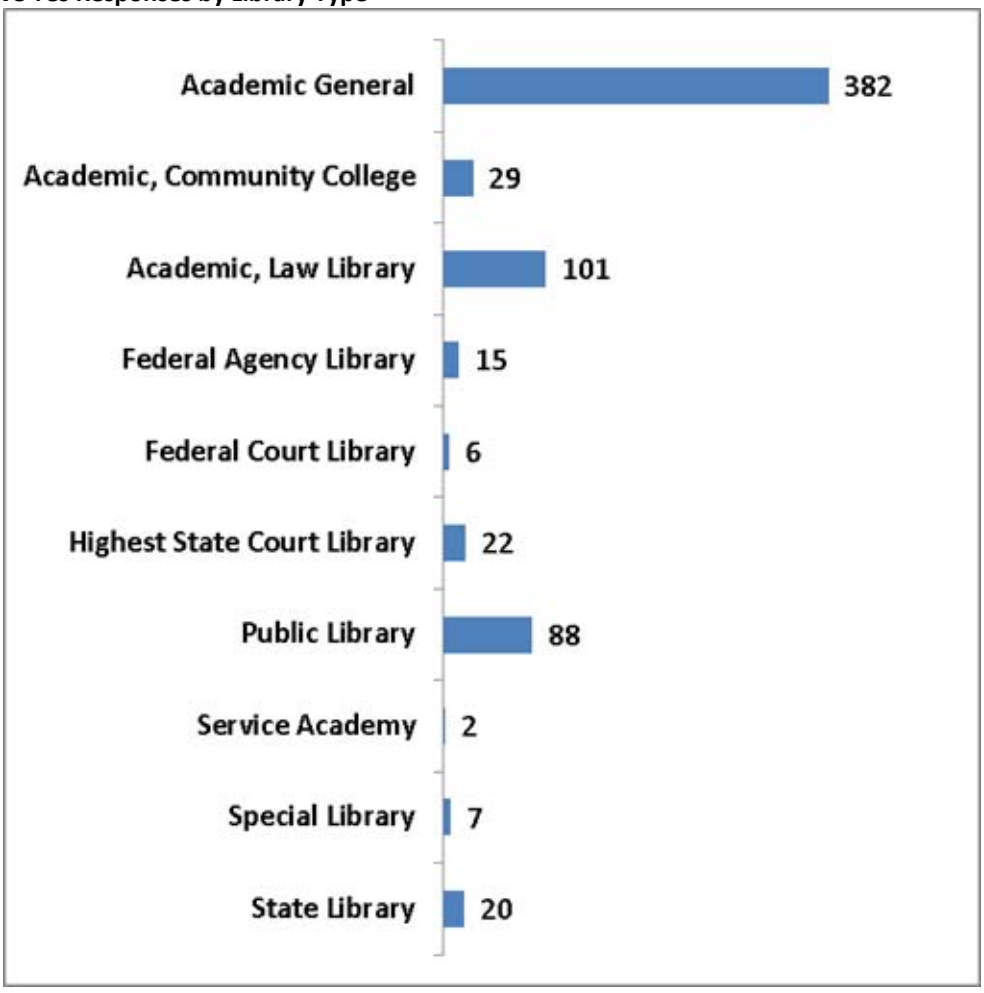


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

471 libraries elaborated on their responses. Respondents were not limited to the number of elaborations they could provide. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 688 observations (individual elaborations). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Access** refers to responses which indicated themes addressing user experiences while relating to and using FDsys. Examples of responses include: easy to navigate, central source or 1st search site for government information, and search capabilities.

2. **Authentication** refers to responses which indicated themes addressing the credibility of content found within FDsys. Examples of responses inlcude: reliable trustworthy digital copy/platform, authentication/digitally signed content/authoritative, and used for special collections.

3. **Limitations** refers to responses which indicated themes identifying drawbacks to their FDsys experience. Examples of responses inlcude: insufficient content; undesirable search capabilities/results; and FDsys worse than/used less than other similar resources.

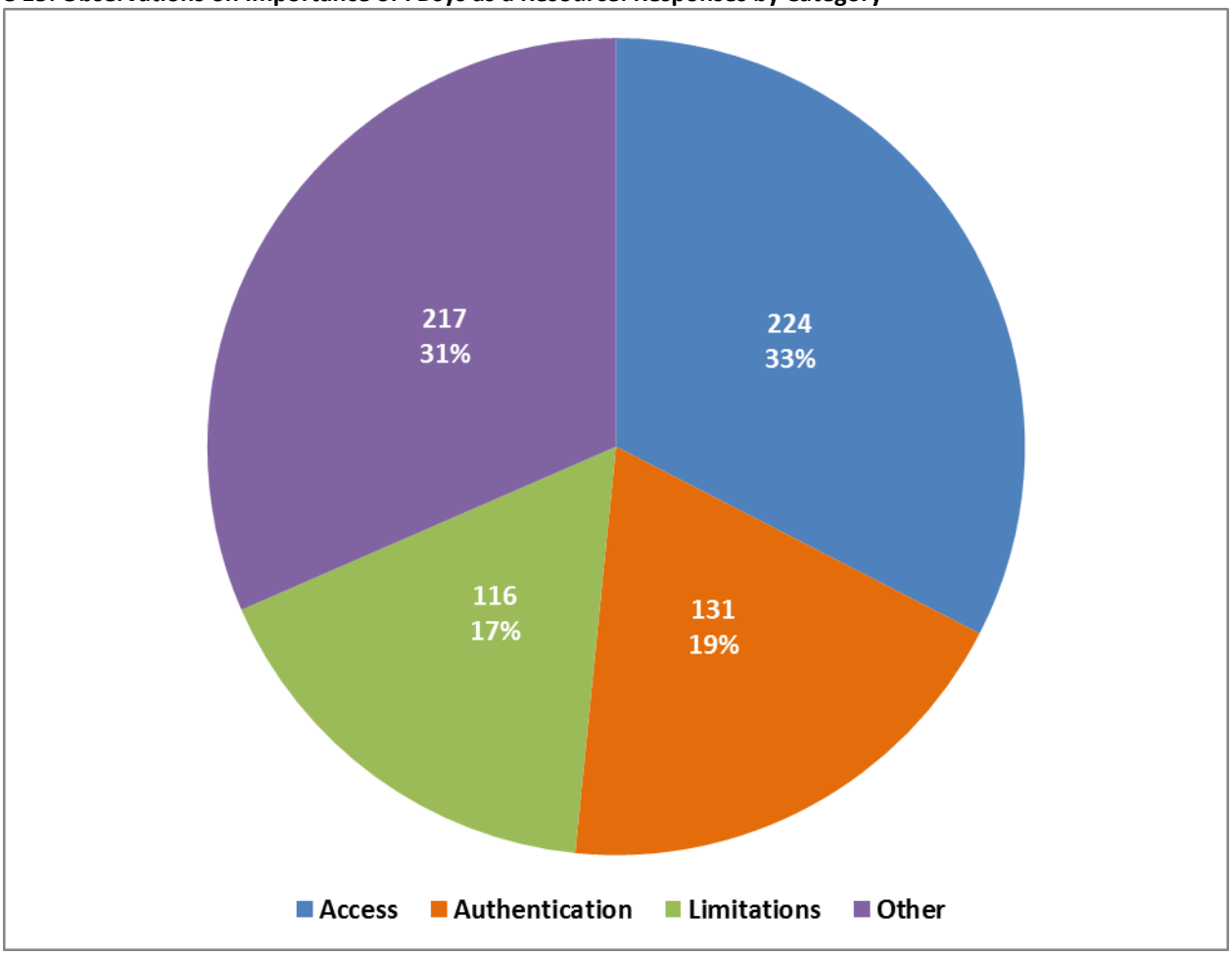
4. **Other** refers either to responses that did not specifically relate to the question or to responses that could not be included in the major categories above.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 33% reported Access, 19% reported Authentication, 17% reported Limitations, and 32% reported Other.

Figure 14: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource: Responses by Category

	Access		Authentication		Limitations		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**224**	**33%**	**131**	**19%**	**116**	**17%**	**217**	**32%**	**688**	**100%**

Figure 15: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on specific observations about FDsys as an important source for federal digital government information, the "Other" responses have been removed from the following data figures, which have reduced the number of observations to 471.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate the observations on the importance of FDsys as a resource by library type.

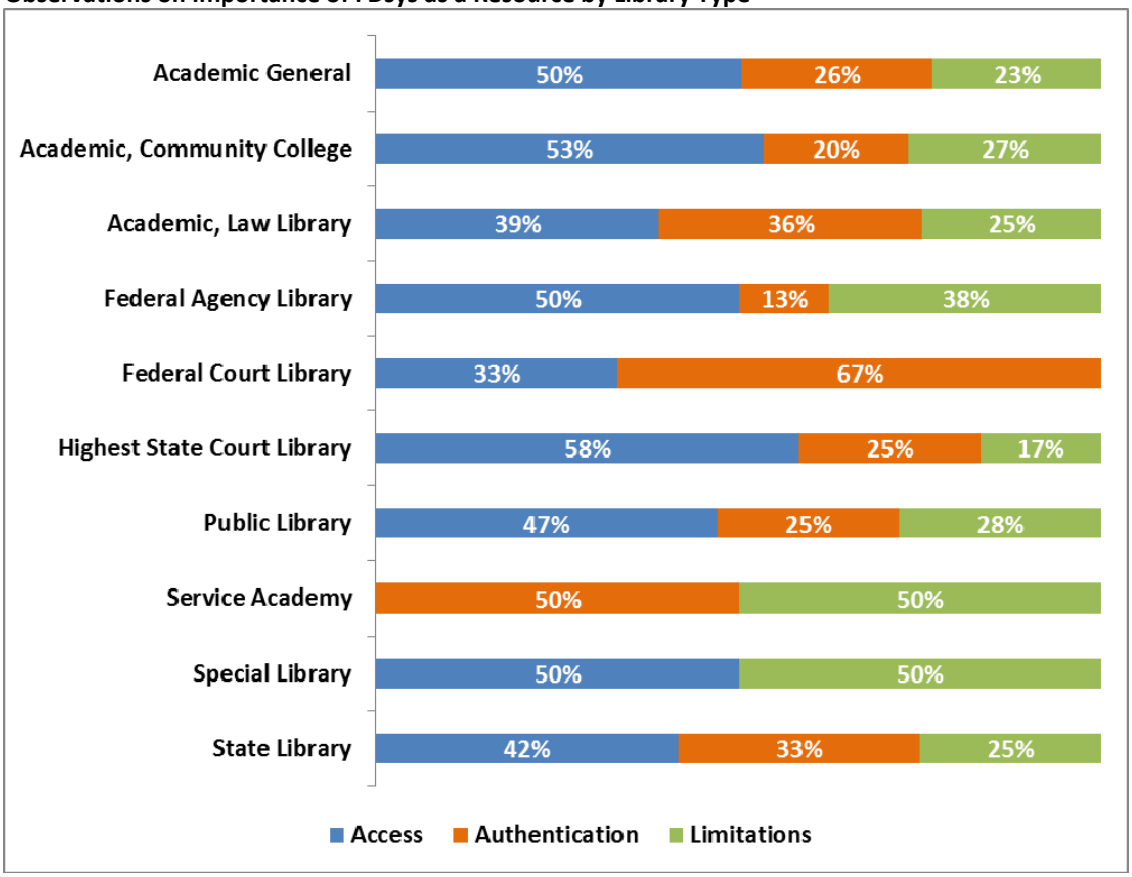
As reflected in the data:

- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; Public Libraries; and State Libraries most often made Access observations.
- Federal Court Libraries most often made Authentication observations.
- Service Academies equally made Authetication and Limitations observations.
- Special Libraries equally made Access and Limitations observations.

Figure 16: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource by Library Type

	Access		Authentication		Limitations			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	130	50%	68	26%	60	23%	258	100%
Academic, Community College	8	53%	3	20%	4	27%	15	100%
Academic, Law Library	30	39%	28	36%	19	25%	77	100%
Federal Agency Library	4	50%	1	13%	3	38%	8	100%
Federal Court Library	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
Highest State Court Library	7	58%	3	25%	2	17%	12	100%
Public Library	32	47%	17	25%	19	28%	68	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Special Library	2	50%	0	0%	2	50%	4	100%
State Library	10	42%	8	33%	6	25%	24	100%
Grand Total	**224**	**48%**	**131**	**28%**	**116**	**25%**	**471**	**100%**

Figure 17: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource by Library Type



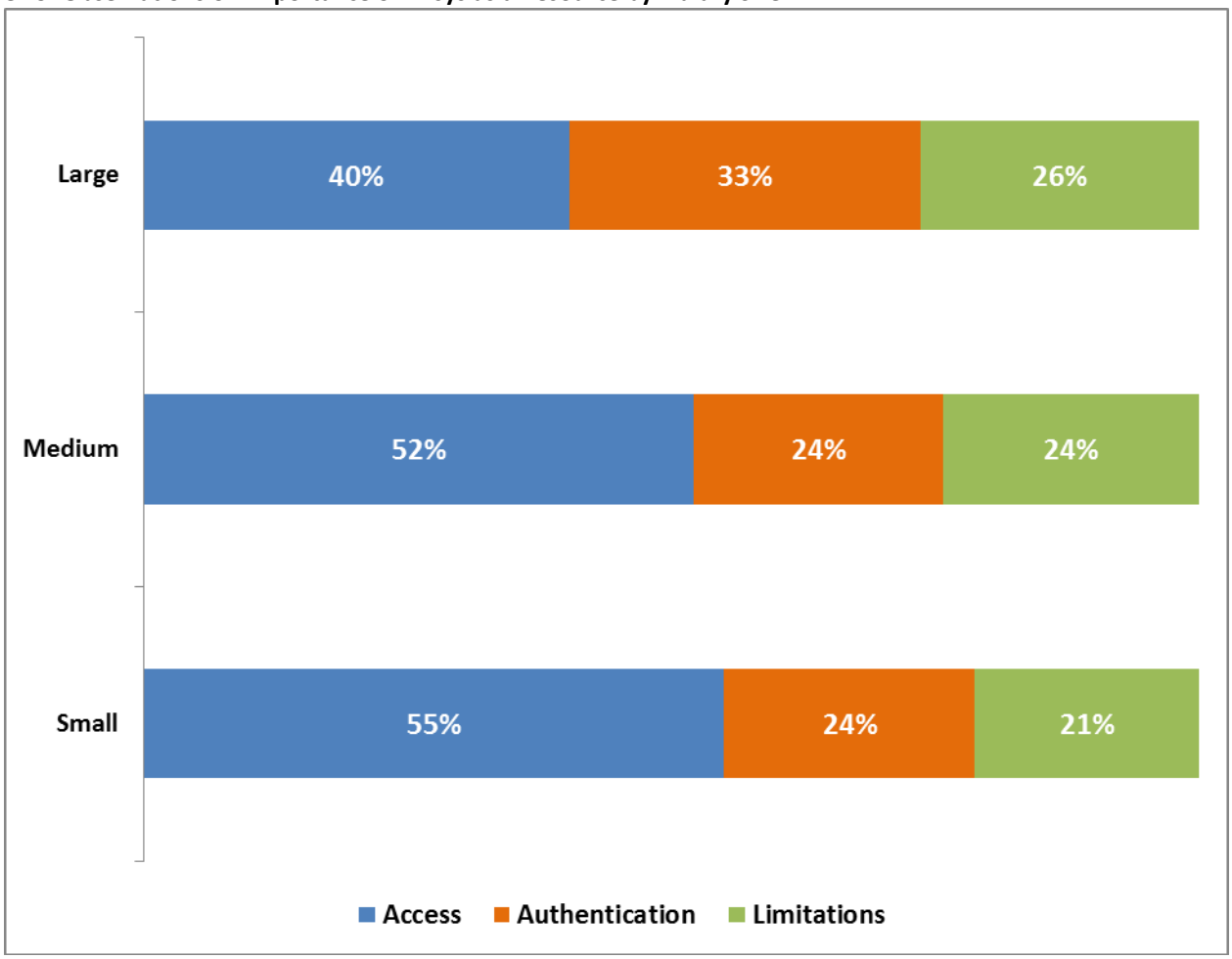
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate observations on the importance of FDsys as a resource by library size.

All library sizes had a higher frequency of Access observations (81, 40%; 99, 52%; 44, 55%)

Figure 18: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource by Library Size

	Access		Authentication		Limitations			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	81	40%	67	33%	53	26%	201	100%
Medium	99	52%	45	24%	46	24%	190	100%
Small	44	55%	19	24%	17	21%	80	100%
Grand Total	**224**	**48%**	**131**	**28%**	**116**	**25%**	**471**	**100%**

Figure 19: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource by Library Size



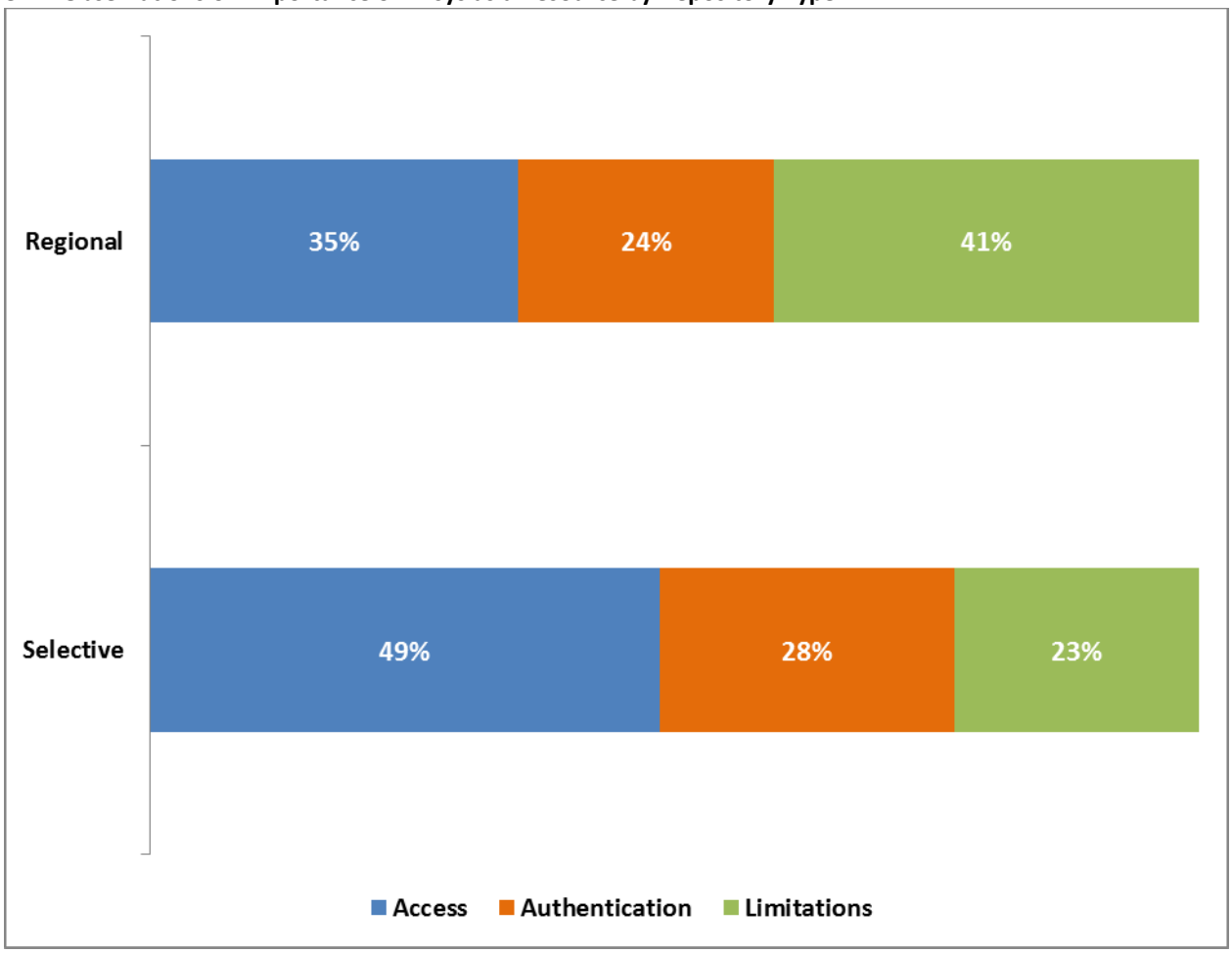
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate observations on the importance of FDsys as a resource by depository type.

In examining the results by depository type, Regional Libraries had a high frequency of Limitations observations (15, 41%) while Selective Libraries had a high frequency of Access observations (211, 49%).

Figure 20: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource by Depository Type

	Access		Authentication		Limitations			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	13	35%	9	24%	15	41%	37	100%
Selective	211	49%	122	28%	101	23%	434	100%
Grand Total	**224**	**48%**	**131**	**28%**	**116**	**25%**	**471**	**100%**

Figure 21: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate observations on the importance of FDsys as a resource cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries had a high frequency of Limitations observations (15, 42%).

Large Selective Libraries had a high frequency of Access observations (68, 41%). Both Medium Selective Libraries (99, 52%) and Small Selective Libraries (44, 55%) also had high frequencies of Access observations.

Figure 22: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource by Depository Type and Library Size

		Access		Authentication		Limitations			
Depository Type	LibrarySize	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Regional	Large	13	36%	8	22%	15	42%	36	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**13**	**35%**	**9**	**24%**	**15**	**41%**	**37**	**100%**
Selective	Large	68	41%	59	36%	38	23%	165	100%
	Medium	99	52%	44	23%	46	24%	189	100%
	Small	44	55%	19	24%	17	21%	80	100%
Selective Total		**211**	**49%**	**122**	**28%**	**101**	**23%**	**434**	**100%**
Grand Total		**224**	**48%**	**131**	**28%**	**116**	**25%**	**471**	**100%**

Figure 23: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource for Regional Libraries by Library Size

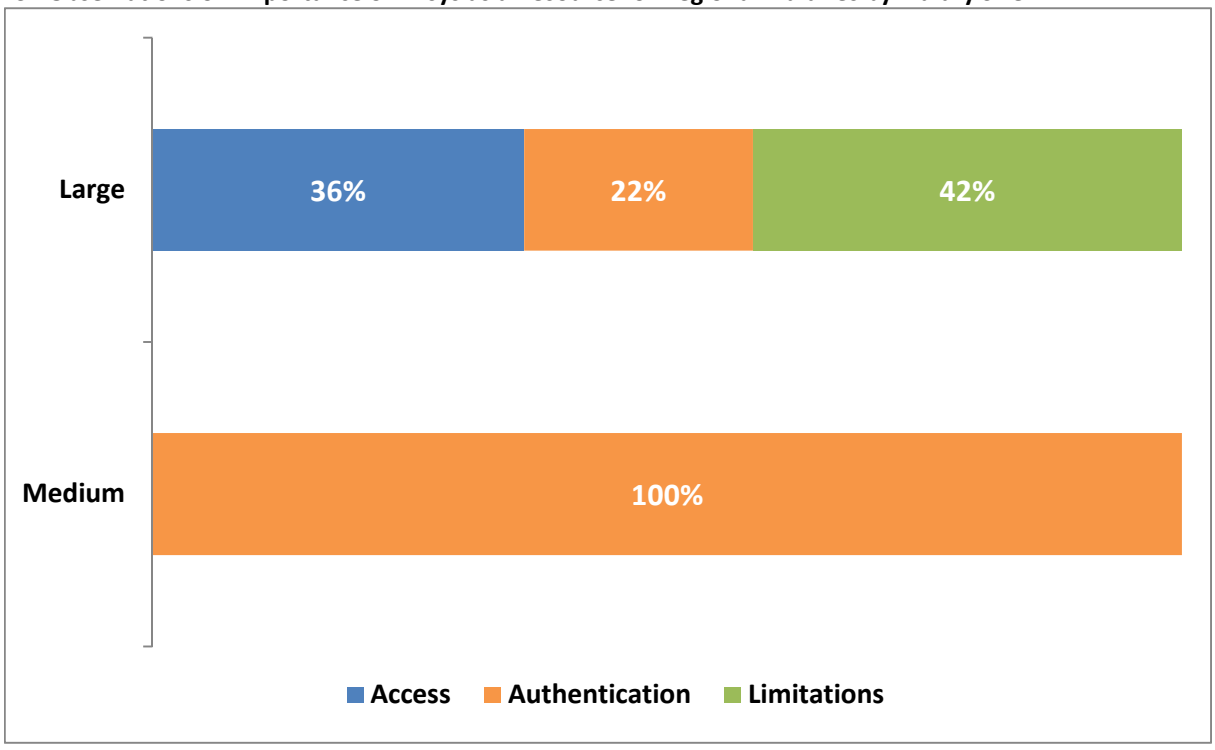
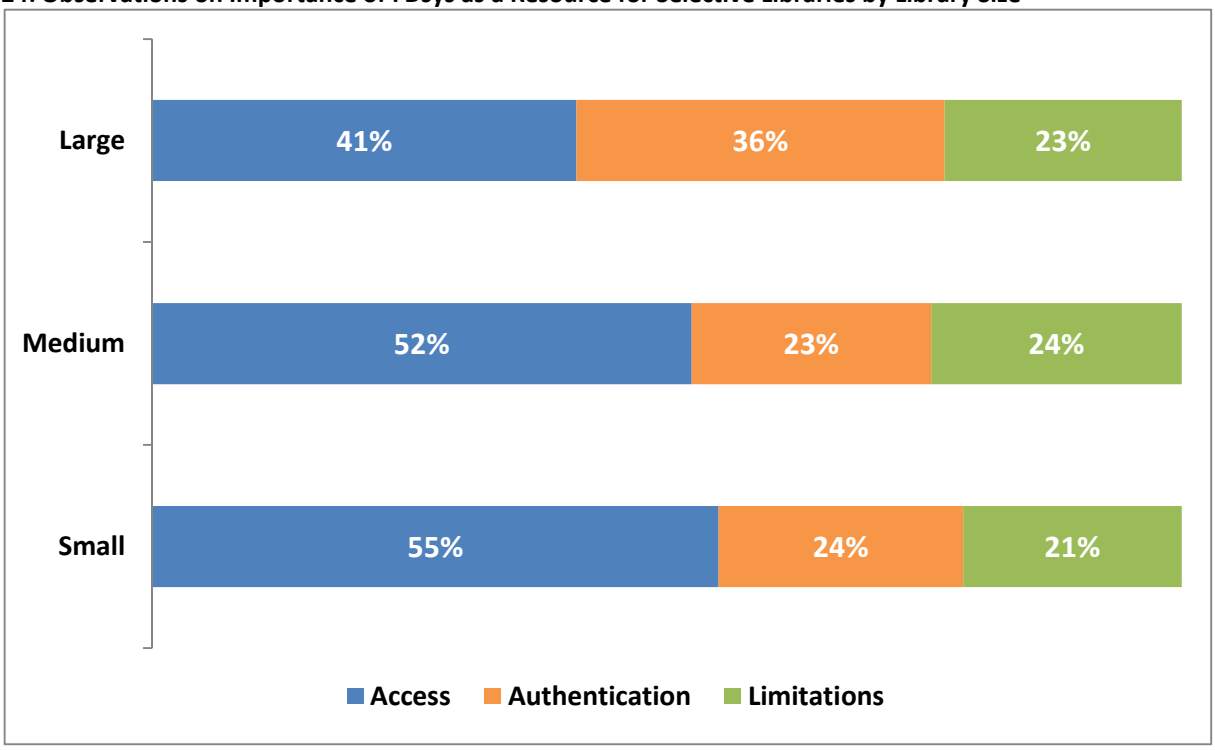


Figure 24: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate observations on the importance of FDsys as a resource cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Regional Academic General Libraries most often made Limitations observations (11, 44%). Regional Public Libraries (1, 100%) and Regional State Libraries (5, 45%) most often made Access observations.

For Selective Libraries:

- Almost all Selective library types most often made Access observations.
- Federal Court Libraries and State Libraries most often made Authentication observations.
- Service Academies equally made Authetication and Limitations observations.
- Special Libraries equally made Access and Limitations observations.

Figure 25: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource by Depository Type and Library Type

		Access		Authentication		Limitations			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	7	28%	7	28%	11	44%	25	100%
	Public Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	State Library	5	45%	2	18%	4	36%	11	100%
Regional Total		**13**	**35%**	**9**	**24%**	**15**	**41%**	**37**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	123	53%	61	26%	49	21%	233	100%
	Academic, Community College	8	53%	3	20%	4	27%	15	100%
	Academic, Law Library	30	39%	28	36%	19	25%	77	100%
	Federal Agency Library	4	50%	1	13%	3	38%	8	100%
	Federal Court Library	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
	Highest State Court Library	7	58%	3	25%	2	17%	12	100%
	Public Library	31	46%	17	25%	19	28%	67	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	Special Library	2	50%	0	0%	2	50%	4	100%
	State Library	5	38%	6	46%	2	15%	13	100%
Selective Total		**211**	**49%**	**122**	**28%**	**101**	**23%**	**434**	**100%**
Grand Total		**224**	**48%**	**131**	**28%**	**116**	**25%**	**471**	**100%**

Figure 25: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource for Regional Libraries by Library Type

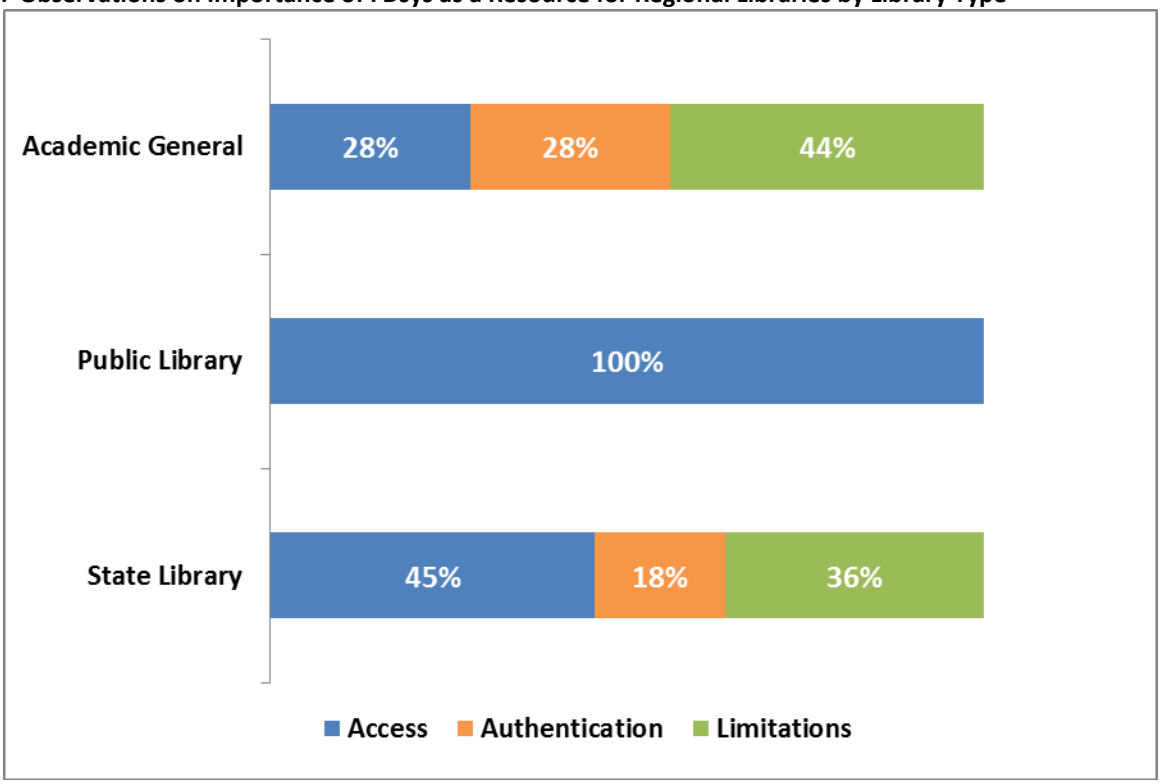
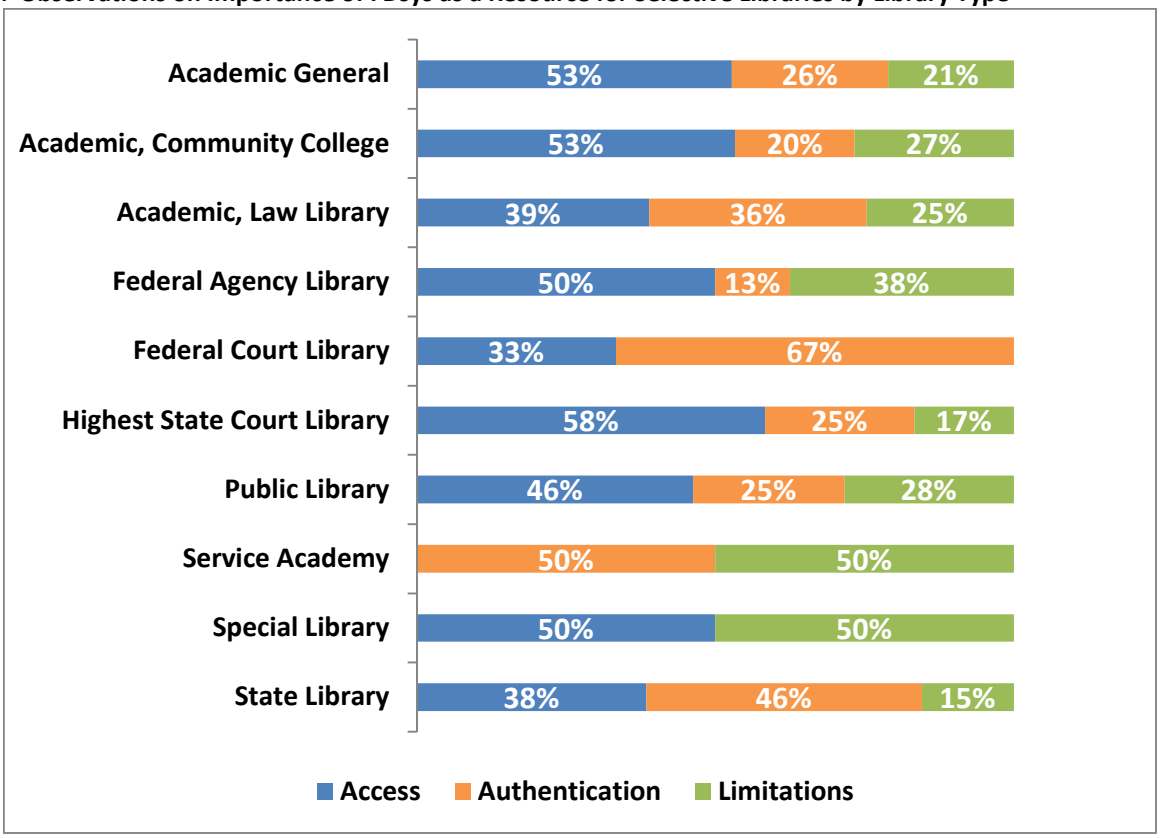


Figure 25: Observations on Importance of FDsys as a Resource for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 13

JULY 17, 2013

Question 13 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "If your library digitizes FDLP material (in-house or outsourced), where do you store the master digital files?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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

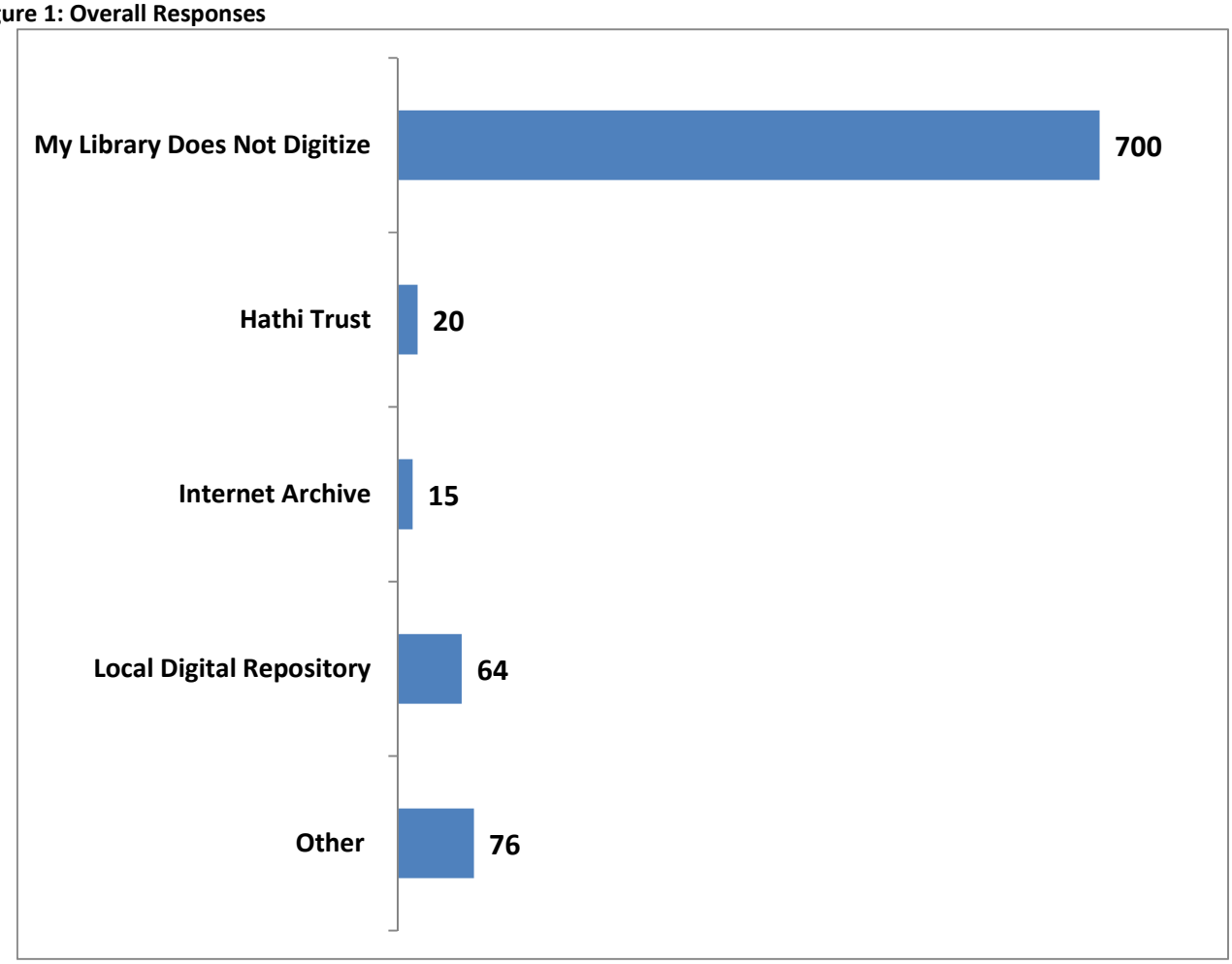
Question 13 asked, "If your library digitizes FDLP material (in-house or outsourced), where do you store the master digital files?" Please check all that apply. The response options were:

1) My library does not digitize.
2) Local Digital repository
3) Hathi Trust
4) Internet Archive
5) Other (Please identify)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 13, there were a total of 875 response options selected. Respondents were not limited to the number of options they could select. Of the total response options selected, 700 indicated "My Library Does Not Digitize," 20 indicated "Hathi Trust," 15 indicated "Internet Archive," 64 indicated "Local Digital Repository," and 76 indicated "Other." The "Other" responses that identified where master digital files are stored will be addressed in the *Presentation of Qualitative Results* section of this report.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 13, four selected "My Library Does Not Digitize" response and at least one specific digital file storage response (Hathi Trust, Internet Archive, or Local Digital Repository). Since the questionnaire allowed respondents to select all response options which applied, none of these responses were eliminated. These respondents represent only 0.5% of the total number and their responses will not influence any conclusion or decision made based upon the responses to this question.

Figure 1: Overall Responses



Because of the large number of responses from the library type, Academic General, their responses are graphed independently from the other library types in this report.

Certain response options are also graphed independently due to their wide range of numbers.

Independent graphing by "library type" or "response option" ensures clarity and readability of all data presented in the graphs that follow.

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

Academic General Libraries provided the highest number of responses (504) followed by Public Libraries (122).

Figure 2: Responses by Library Type

	My Library Does Not Digitize		Hathi Trust		Internet Archive		Local Digital Repository		Other			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	372	53%	20	100%	11	73%	47	73%	54	71%	504	58%
Academic, Community College	33	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	34	4%
Academic, Law Library	104	15%	0	0%	2	13%	3	5%	5	7%	114	13%
Federal Agency Library	12	2%	0	0%	1	7%	4	6%	2	3%	19	2%
Federal Court Library	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	1%
Highest State Court Library	25	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	26	3%
Public Library	112	16%	0	0%	1	7%	2	3%	7	9%	122	14%
Service Academy	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	2	0%
Special Library	7	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	9	1%
State Library	28	4%	0	0%	o	0%	6	9%	5	7%	39	4%
Grand Total	**700**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**64**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**875**	**100%**

Figure 3 illustrates "My library does not digitize" responses by library type.

Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses, with 372, followed by Public Libraries with 112 and Academic, Law Libraries with 104.

Figure 3: My Library Does Not Digitize Responses by Library Type

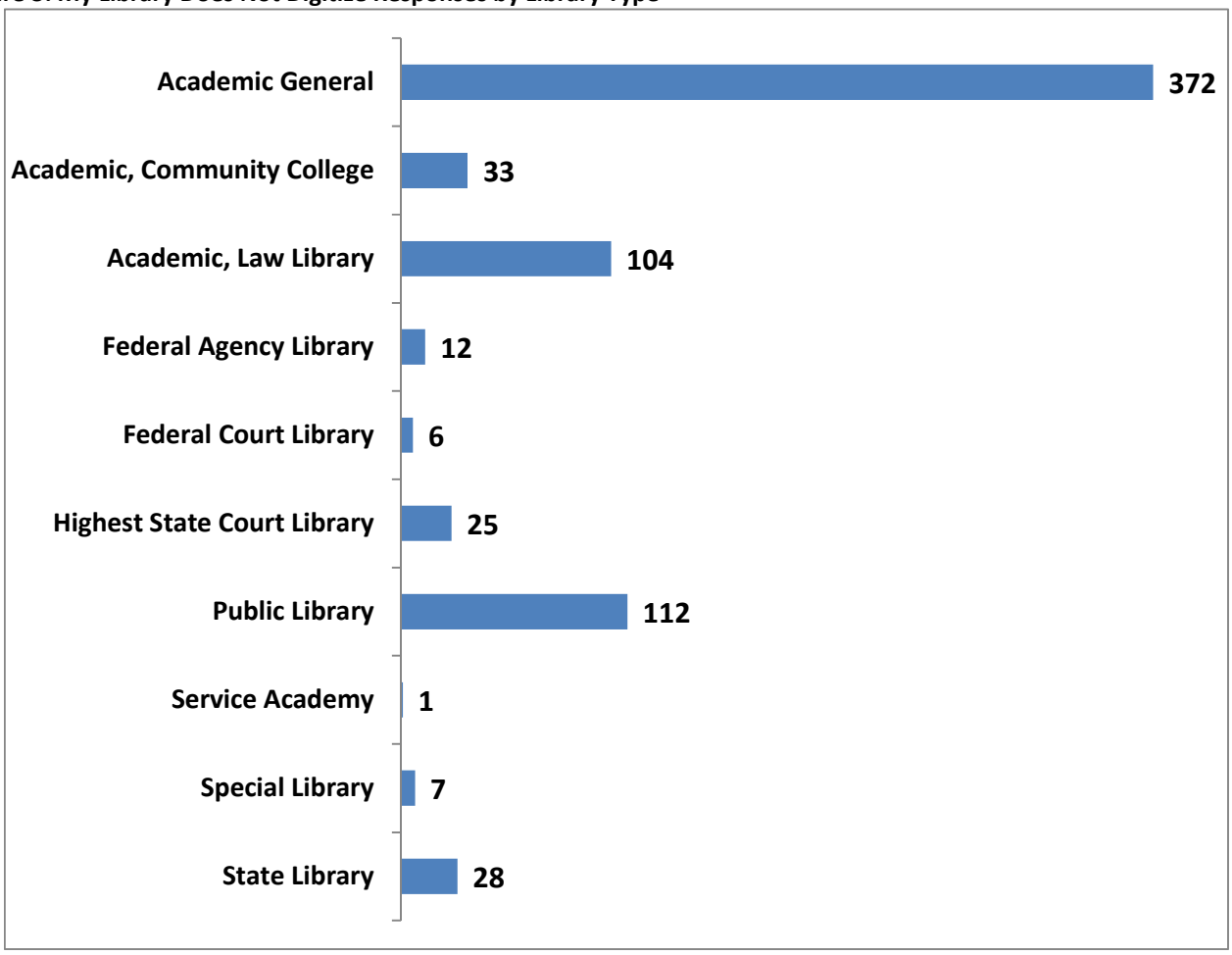


Figure 4 illustrates specific digital file storage responses for Academic General Libraries.

Within the specific digital file storage responses, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of responses for “Other” (54), followed by the “Local Digital Repository” (47).

Figure 4: Specific Digital File Storage Responses for Academic General Libraries

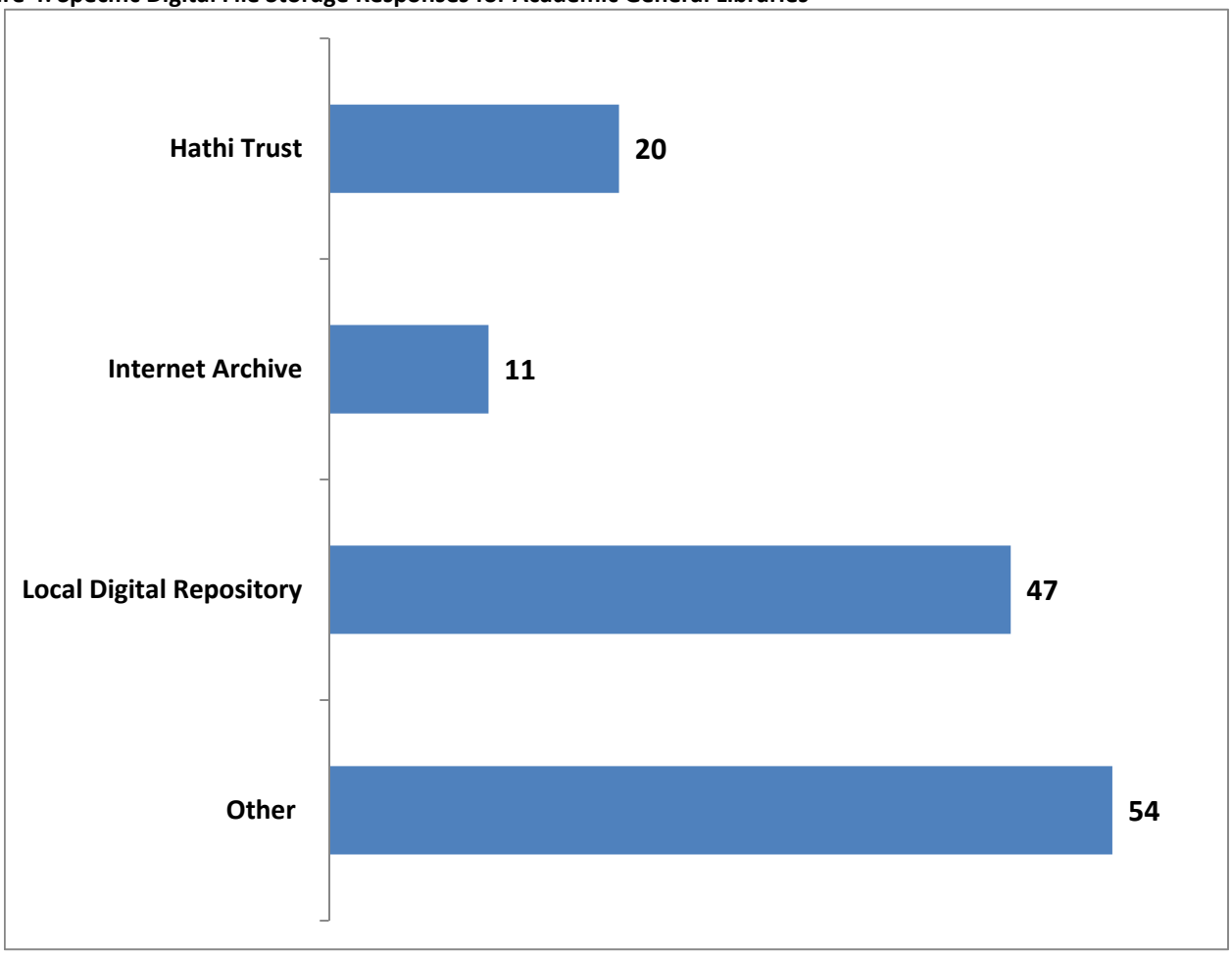


Figure 5 illustrates specific digital file storage responses from library types other than Academic General.

Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "Internet Archive" responses (2). State Libraries had the highest number of "Local Digital Repository" responses (6), while Public Libraries had the highest number of "Other" responses (7).

Figure 5: Specific Digital File Storage Responses from Library Types Other Than Academic General Libraries

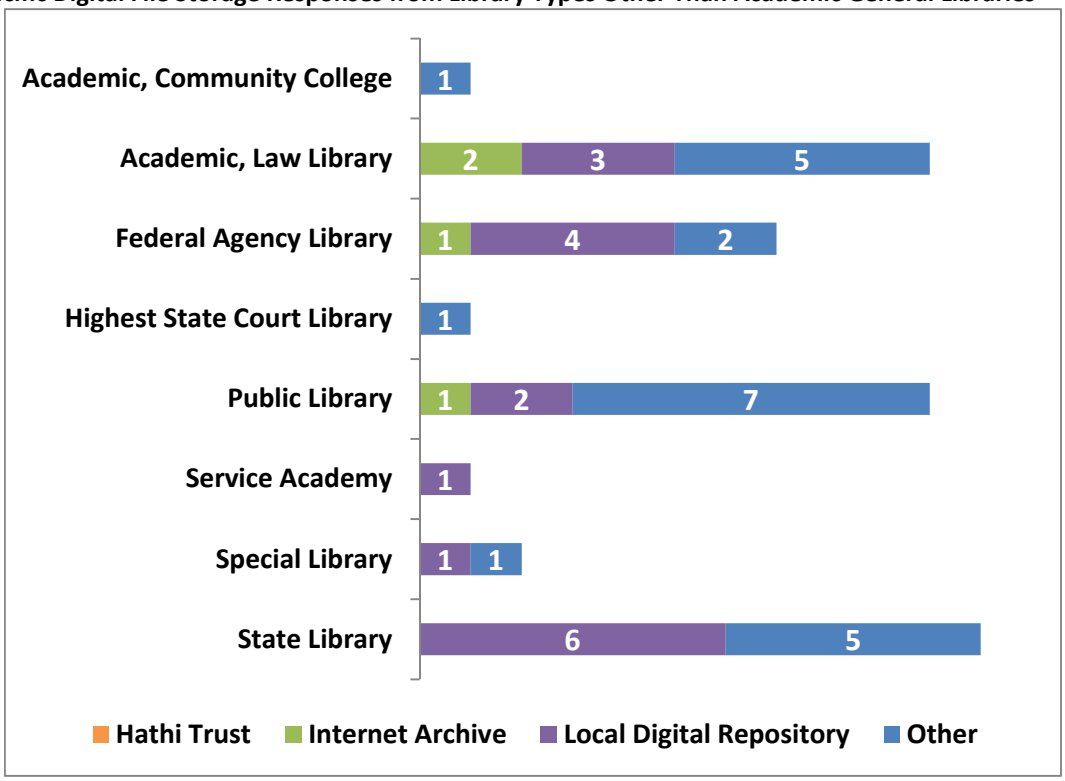


Figure 6 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Medium Libraries provided the highest total number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses, with 316. Large Libraries provided the highest total number of "Hathi Trust" (20), "Internet Archive" (12), "Local Digital Repository" (48), and "Other" (55) responses.

Figure 6: Response Rate by Library Size

	My Library Does Not Digitize		Hathi Trust		Internet Archive		Local Digital Repository		Other			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	210	30%	20	100%	12	80%	48	75%	55	72%	345	39%
Medium	316	45%	0	0%	2	13%	11	17%	16	21%	345	39%
Small	174	25%	0	0%	1	7%	5	8%	5	7%	185	21%
Grand Total	**700**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**64**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**875**	**100%**

Figure 7 illustrates "My library does not digitize" responses by library size.

Medium Libraries had the highest number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses with 316 of the total 700 responses.

Figure 7: My Library Does Not Digitize Responses by Library Size

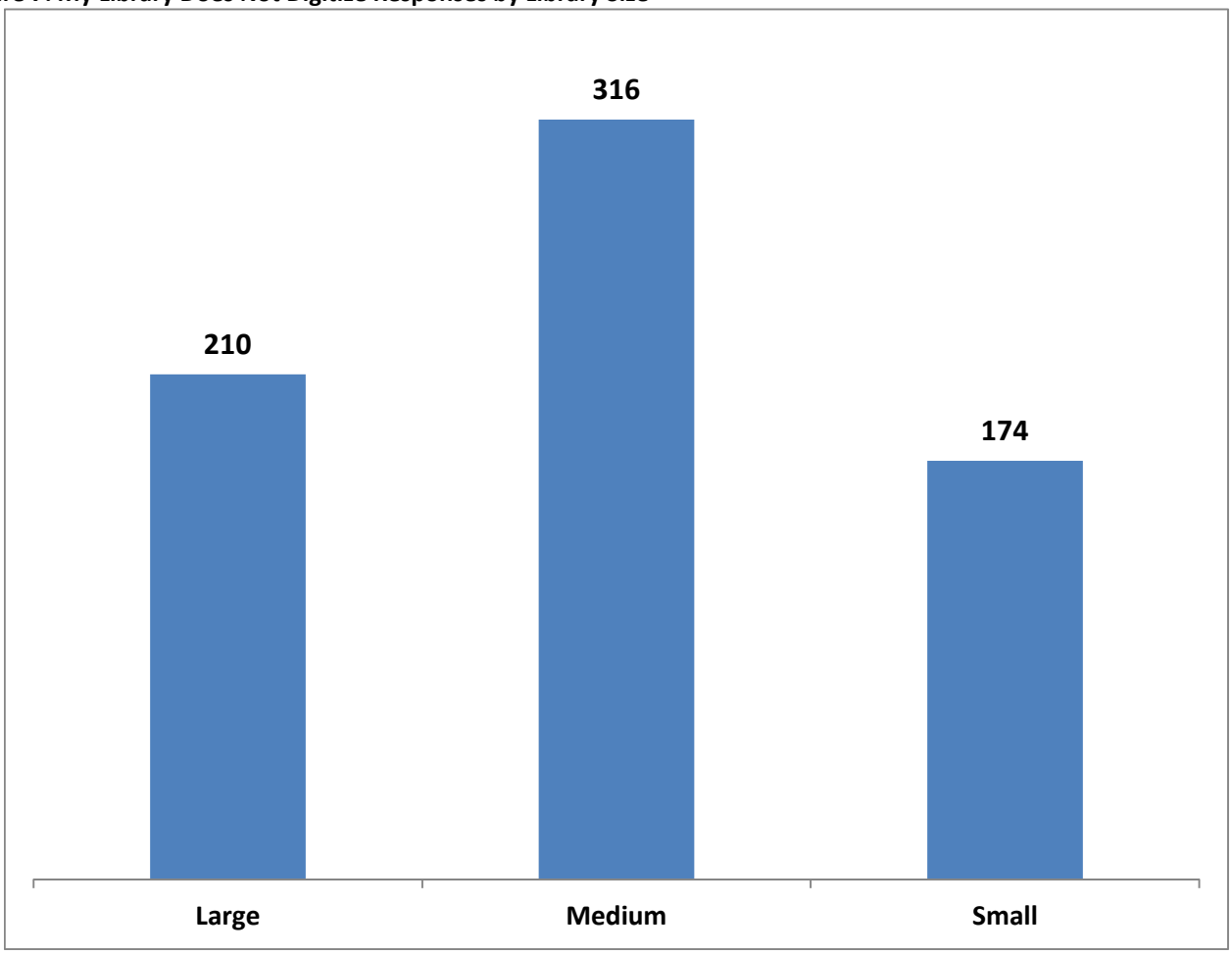


Figure 8 illustrates specific digital file storage responses by library size.

Of the specific digital file storage responses, Large and Medium Libraries had the most responses for "Other." Among Small Libraries, the highest number of responses was for "Local Digital Repository" and "Other."

Figure 8: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Library Size

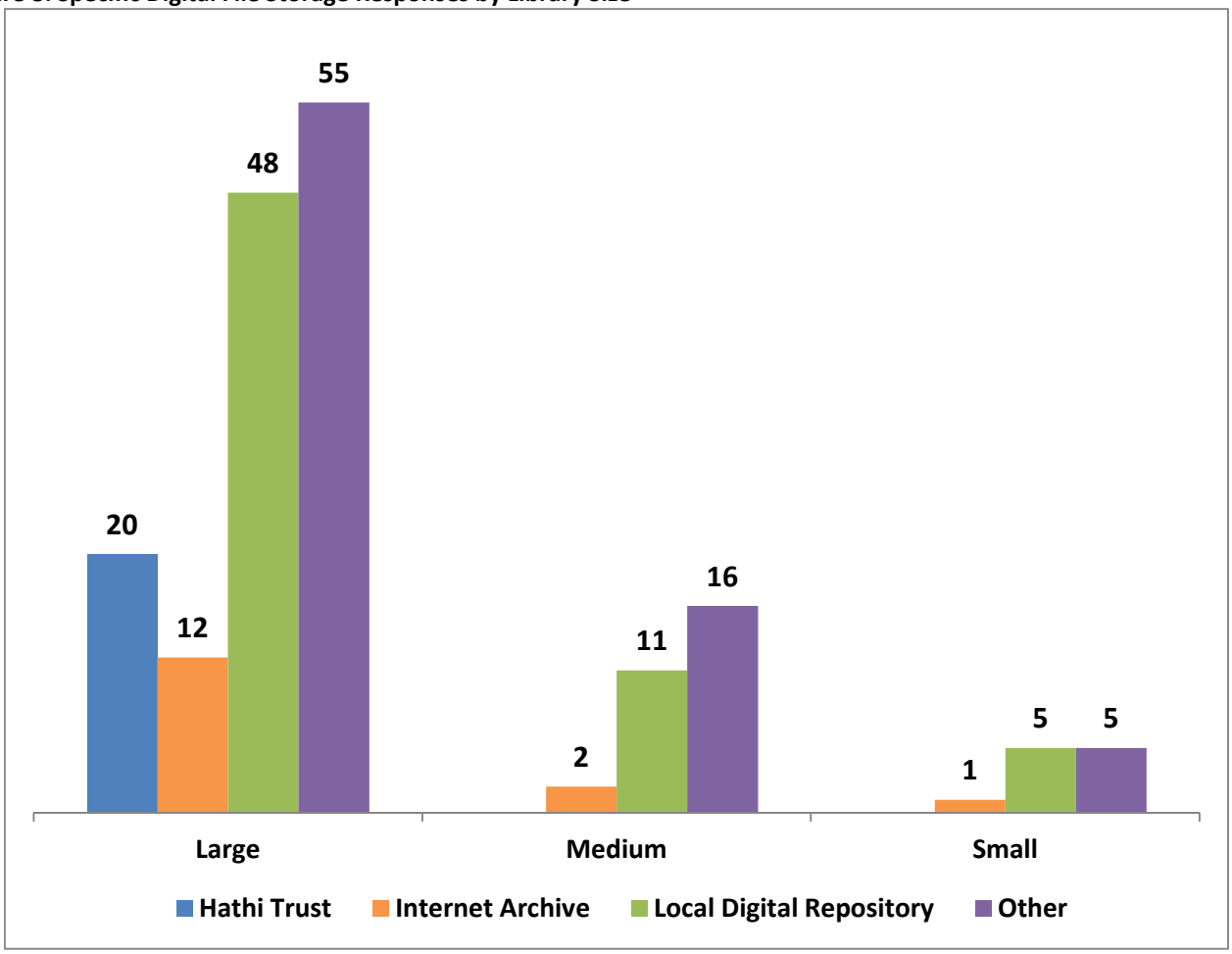


Figure 9 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

The highest number of both Regional Library and Selective Library responses were "My Library Does Not Digitize."

Figure 9: Responses by Depository Type

	My Library Does Not Digitize		Hathi Trust		Internet Archive		Local Digital Repository		Other			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	19	3%	6	30%	1	7%	16	25%	14	18%	56	6%
Selective	681	97%	14	70%	14	93%	48	75%	62	82%	819	94%
Grand Total	**700**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**64**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**875**	**100%**

Figure 10 illustrates "My library does not digitize" responses by depository type.

Selective Libraries had a higher total number of "My library does not digitize" responses (681 of 700 responses).

Figure 10: My Library Does Not Digitize Responses by Depository Type

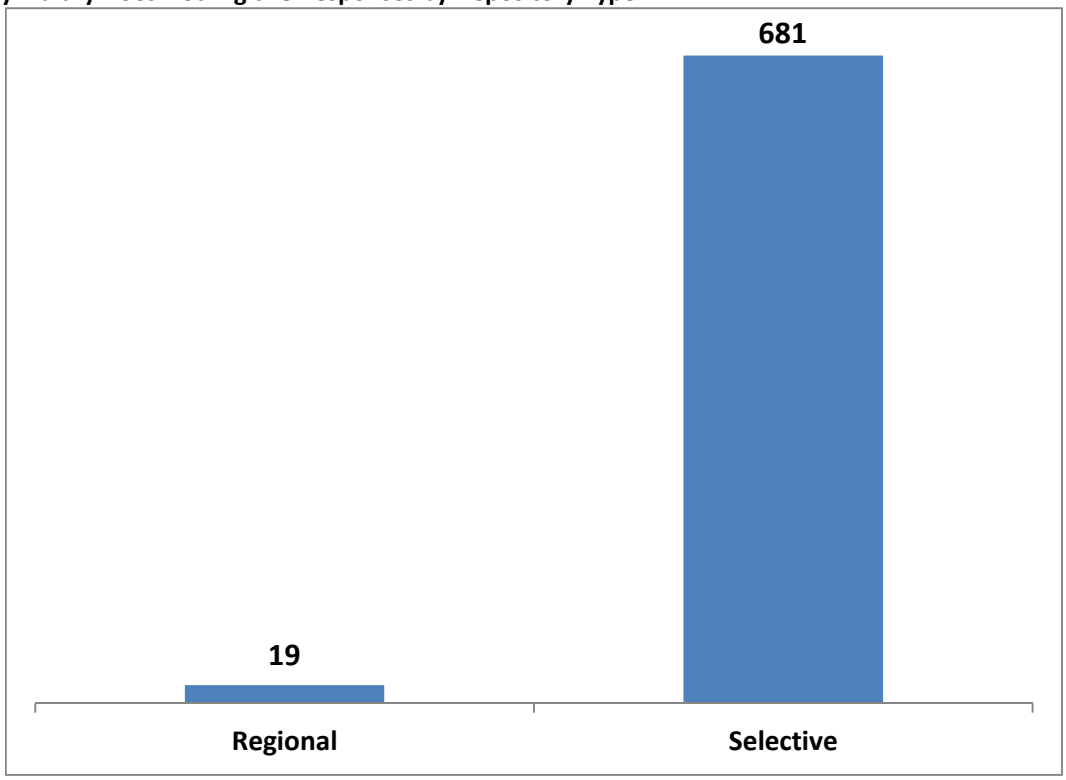


Figure 11 illustrates specific digital file storage responses by depository type.

Among Regional Libraries, “Local Digital Repository” had the highest number of overall responses (16), followed by “Other” responses (14). Among Selective Libraries, “Other” had the highest number of overall responses (62), followed by “Local Digital Repository” responses (48).

Figure 11: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Depository Type

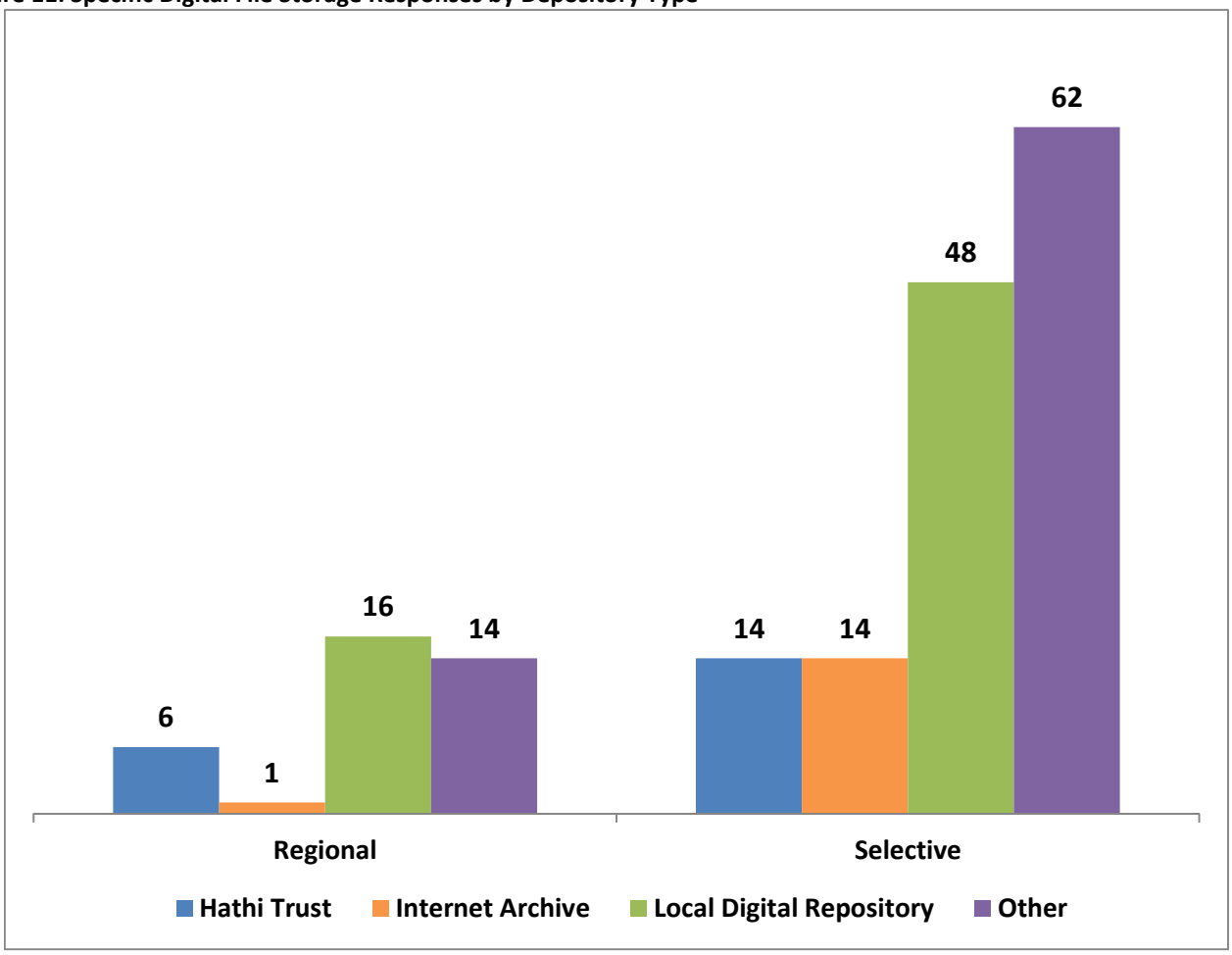


Figure 12 illustrates responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Regional Libraries provided a higher number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses (18 of 55) than the other response options. However, Large Regional Libraries had 16 responses for "Local Digital Repository" and 14 responses for "Other." The one Medium Regional Library responded "My Library does not digitize."

Large Selective Libraries provided a higher number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses (192 of 290) than the other response choices. Medium Selective Libraries (315 of 344) and Small Selective Libraries (174 of 185) also provided a higher number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses than the other response choices.

Figure 12: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		My Library Does Not Digitize		Hathi Trust		Internet Archive		Local Digital Repository		Other			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	18	3%	6	30%	1	7%	16	25%	14	18%	55	6%
	Medium	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Regional Total		**19**	**3%**	**6**	**30%**	**1**	**7%**	**16**	**25%**	**14**	**18%**	**56**	**6%**
Selective	**Large**	192	27%	14	70%	11	73%	32	50%	41	54%	290	33%
	Medium	315	45%	0	0%	2	13%	11	17%	16	21%	344	39%
	Small	174	25%	0	0%	1	7%	5	8%	5	7%	185	21%
Selective Total		**681**	**97%**	**14**	**70%**	**14**	**93%**	**48**	**75%**	**62**	**82%**	**819**	**94%**
Grand Total		**700**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**64**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**875**	**100%**

Figure 13 illustrates "My library does not digitize" responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Among Regional Libraries, Large Libraries had the highest number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses. Among Selective Libraries, Medium Libraries had the highest number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses.

Figure 13: My Library Does Not Digitize Responses Cross-tabulated by Depository Type and Library Size

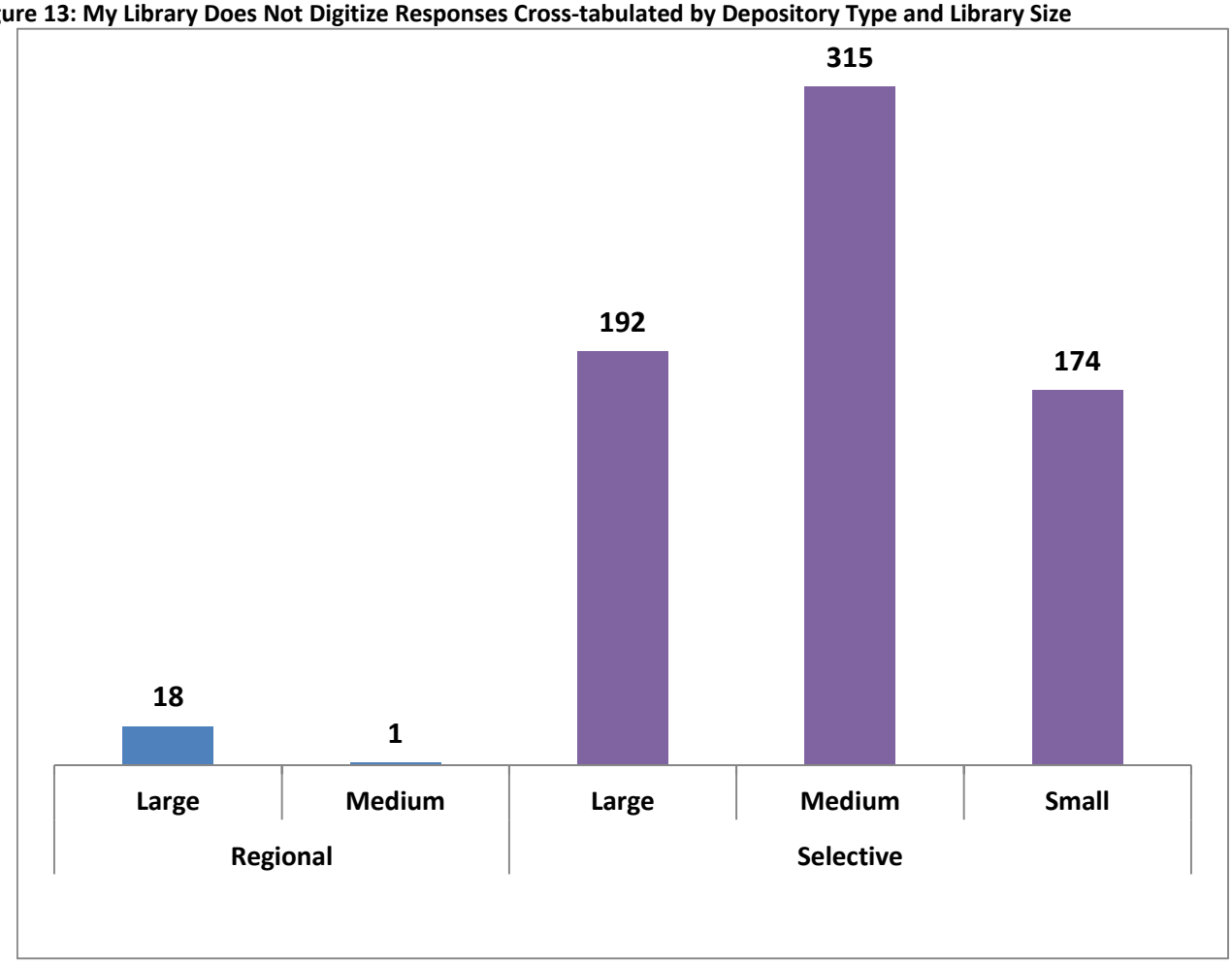


Figure 14 illustrates specific digital file storage responses for Large Regional Libraries.

Of specific digital file storage responses for Large Regional Libraries, “Local Digital Repository” (16) had the highest number of responses. The one Medium Regional Library did not have any specific digital file storage responses.

Figure 14: Specific Digital File Storage Responses for Large Regional Libraries

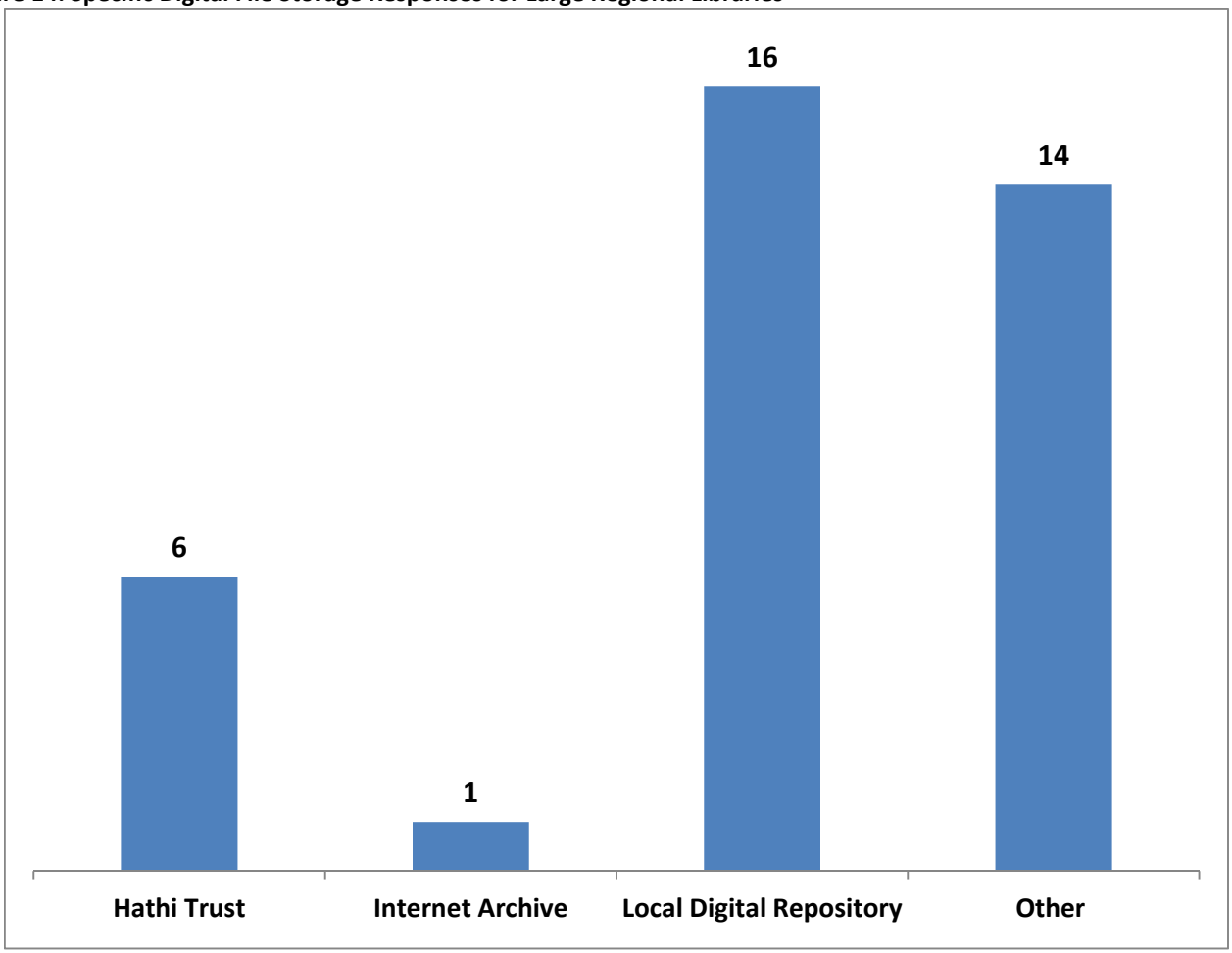


Figure 15 illustrates specific digital file storage responses for all Selective Libraries by library size.

The highest number of responses for Large Selective and Medium Selective Libraries was "Other" responses (41 and 16), followed by "Local Digital Repository" responses (32 and 11). Small Selective Libraries had an equal number of responses for "Local Digital Repository" and "Other," with 5 responses each.

Figure 15: Specific Digital File Storage Responses for All Selective Libraries by Library Size

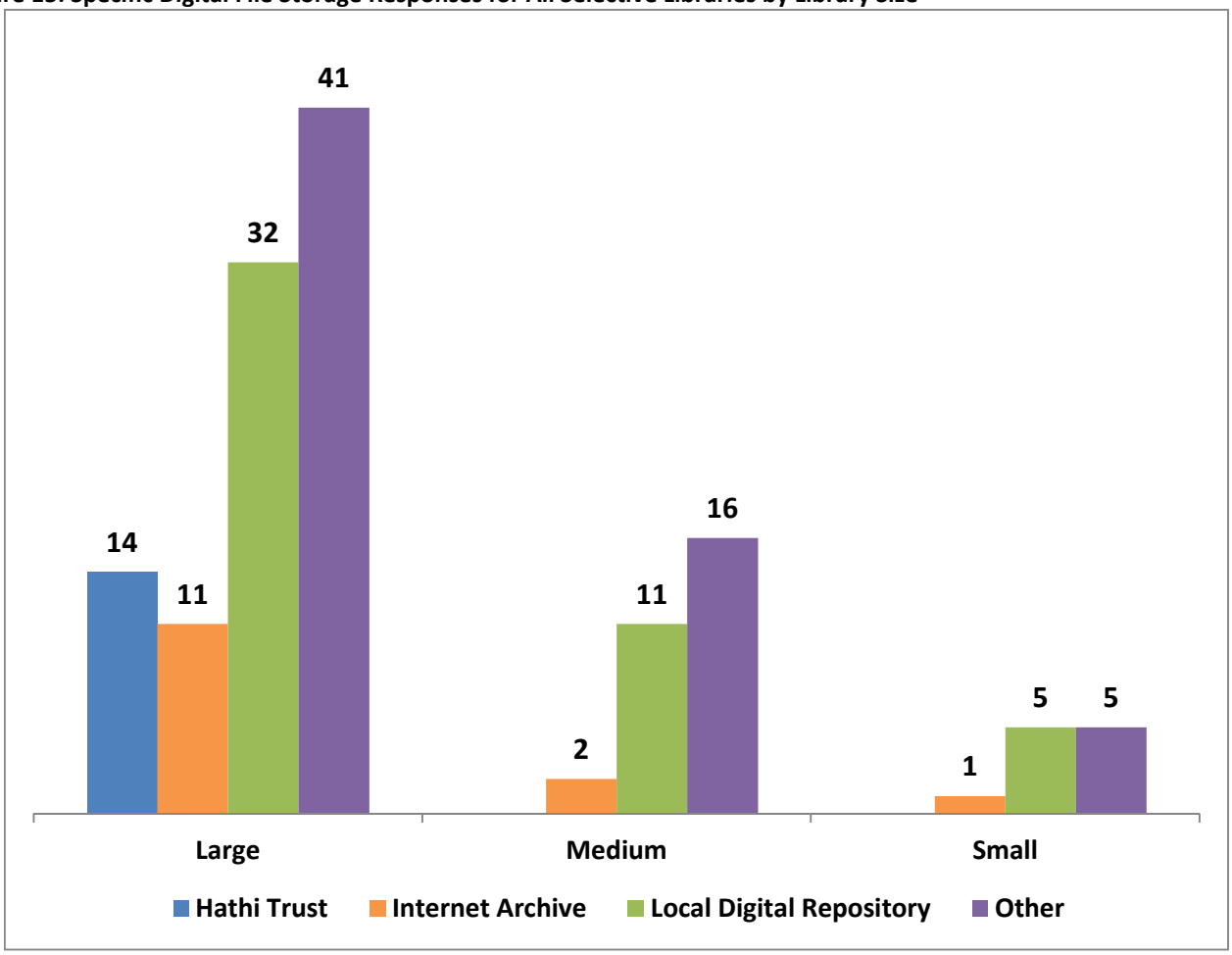


Figure 16 illustrates responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Public Libraries and State Libraries provided a higher number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses. Regional Academic General Libraries provided a higher number of "Local Digital Repository" responses.

Of Selective Libraries, almost all library types provided a higher number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses. Selective Service Academies provided an equal number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" and "Local Digital Repository" responses, with 1 each.

Figure 16: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		My Library Does Not Digitize		Hathi Trust		Internet Archive		Local Digital Repository		Other			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	11	2%	6	30%	1	7%	12	19%	10	13%	40	5%
	Public Library	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
	State Library	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%	4	6%	4	5%	14	2%
Regional Total		**19**	**3%**	**6**	**30%**	**1**	**7%**	**16**	**25%**	**14**	**18%**	**56**	**6%**
Selective	**Academic General**	361	52%	14	70%	10	67%	35	55%	44	58%	464	53%
	Academic, Community College	33	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	34	4%
	Academic, Law Library	104	15%	0	0%	2	13%	3	5%	5	7%	114	13%
	Federal Agency Library	12	2%	0	0%	1	7%	4	6%	2	3%	19	2%
	Federal Court Library	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	1%
	Highest State Court Library	25	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	26	3%
	Public Library	110	16%	0	0%	1	7%	2	3%	7	9%	120	14%
	Service Academy	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	2	0%
	Special Library	7	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	1%	9	1%
	State Library	22	3%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%	1	1%	25	3%
Selective Total		**681**	**97%**	**14**	**70%**	**14**	**93%**	**48**	**75%**	**62**	**82%**	**819**	**94%**
Grand Total		**700**	**100%**	**20**	**100%**	**15**	**100%**	**64**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**	**875**	**100%**

Figure 17 illustrates all Regional Library responses by library type.

Among Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of responses for all choice options.

Figure 17: All Regional Responses by Library Type

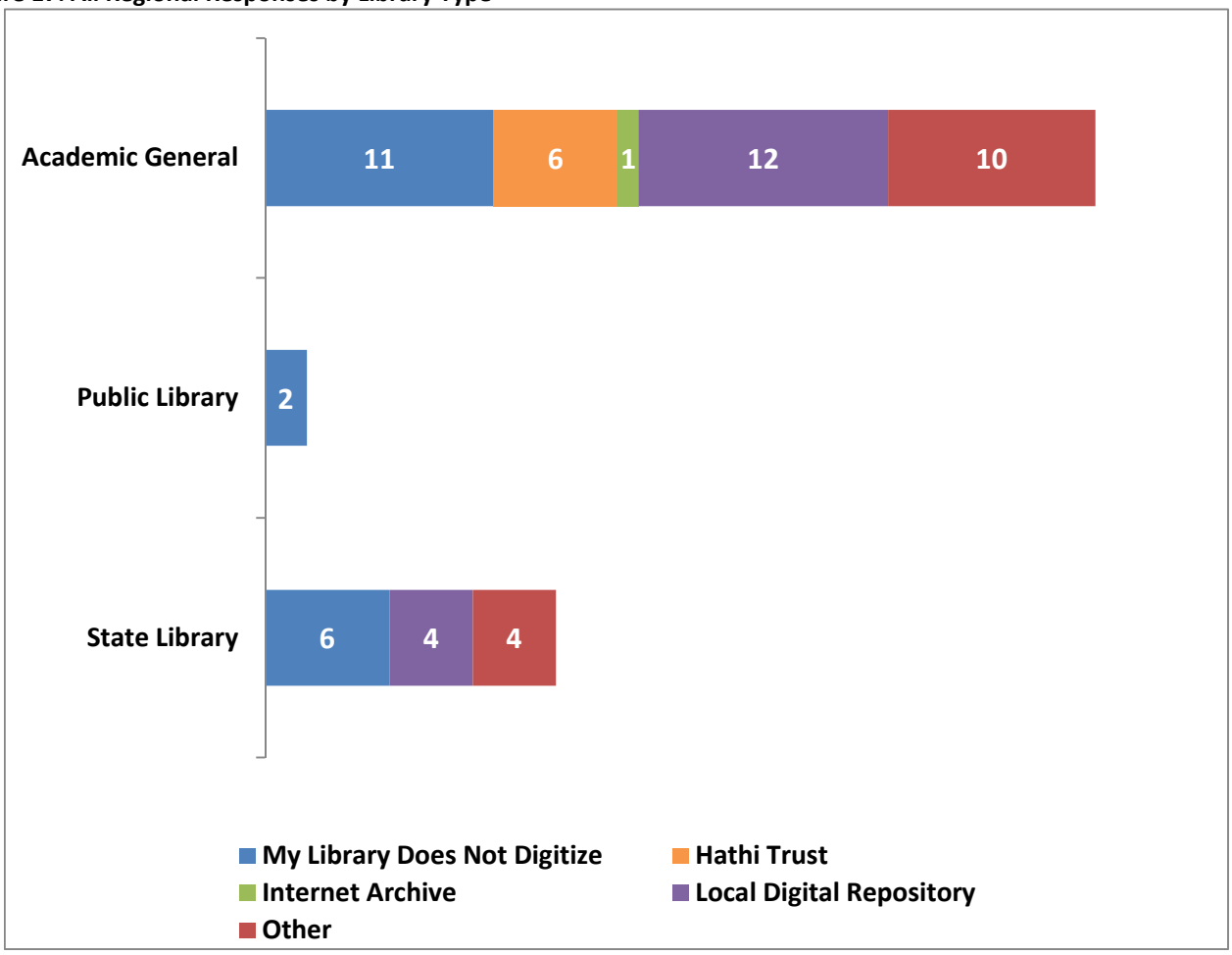


Figure 18 illustrates "My library does not digitize" responses for all Selective Libraries by library type.

Selective Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "My Library Does Not Digitize" responses (361), followed by Selective Public Libraries with 110 and Selective Academic, Law Libraries with 104.

Figure 18: My Library Does Not Digitize Responses for Selective Libraries by Library Type

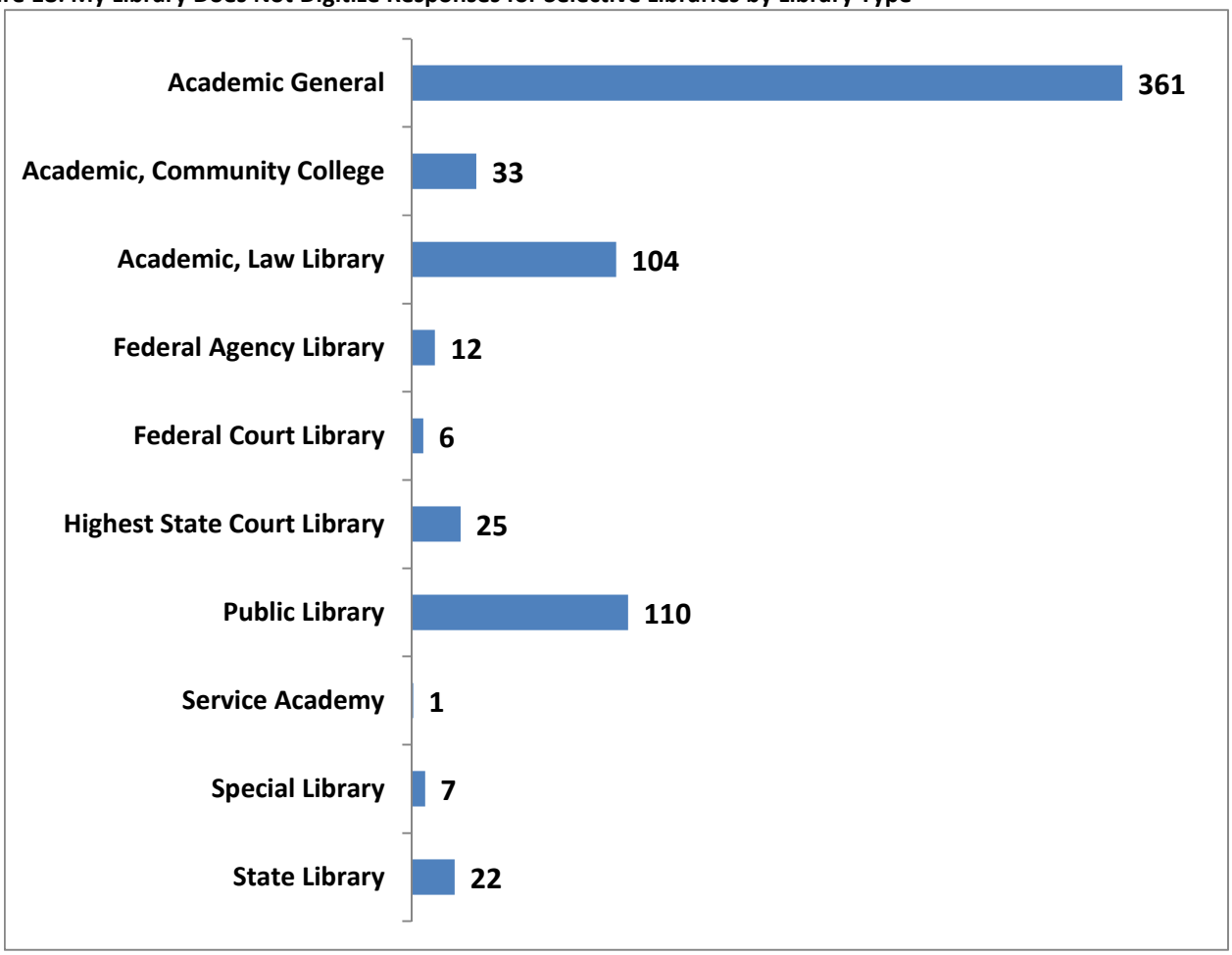


Figure 19 illustrates specific digital file storage responses for Selective Academic General Libraries.

Of the specific digital file storage responses for Selective Academic General Libraries, “Other” (44) had the highest number of responses, followed by “Local Digital Repository” (35).

Figure 19: Specific Digital File Storage Responses for Selective Academic General Libraries

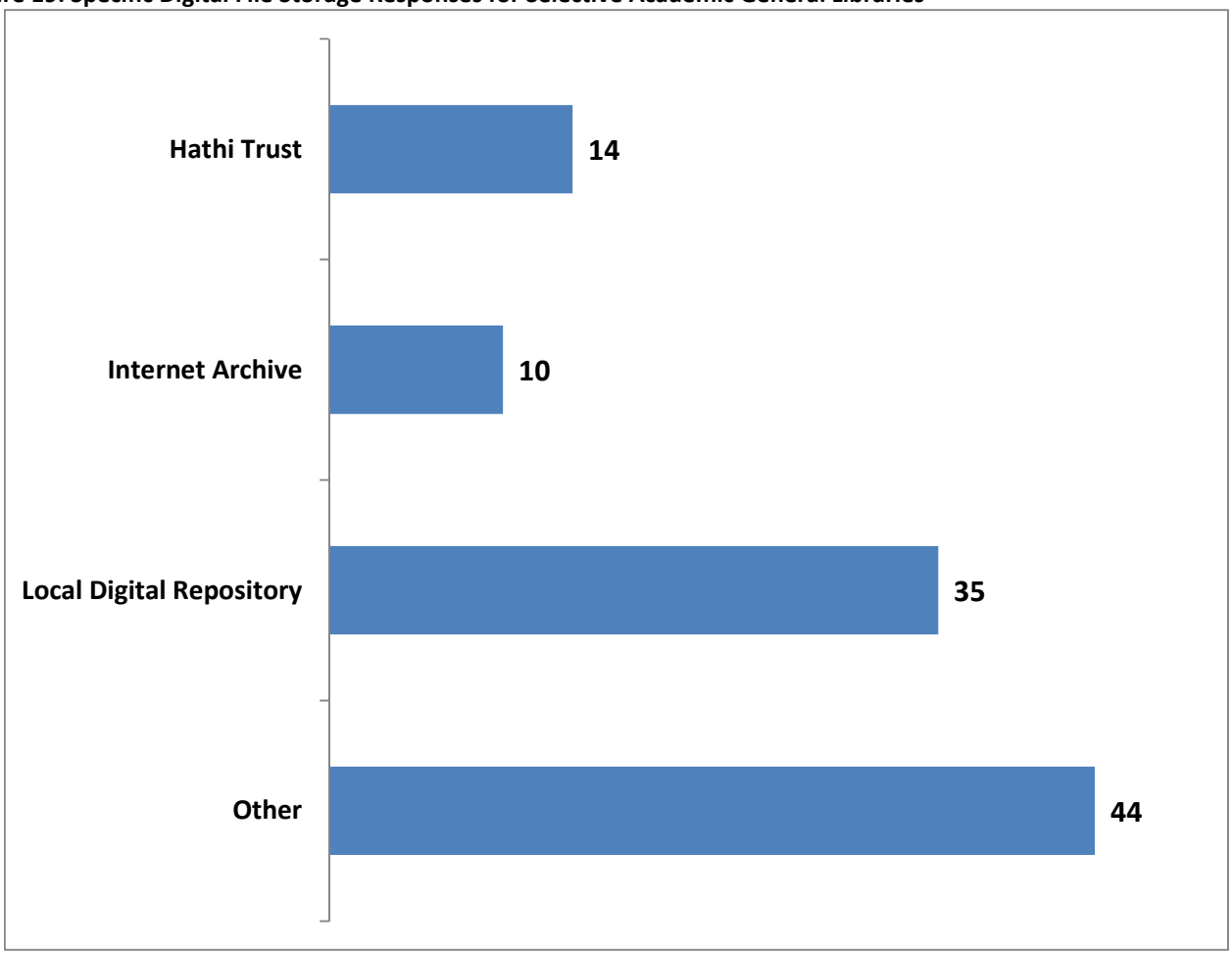
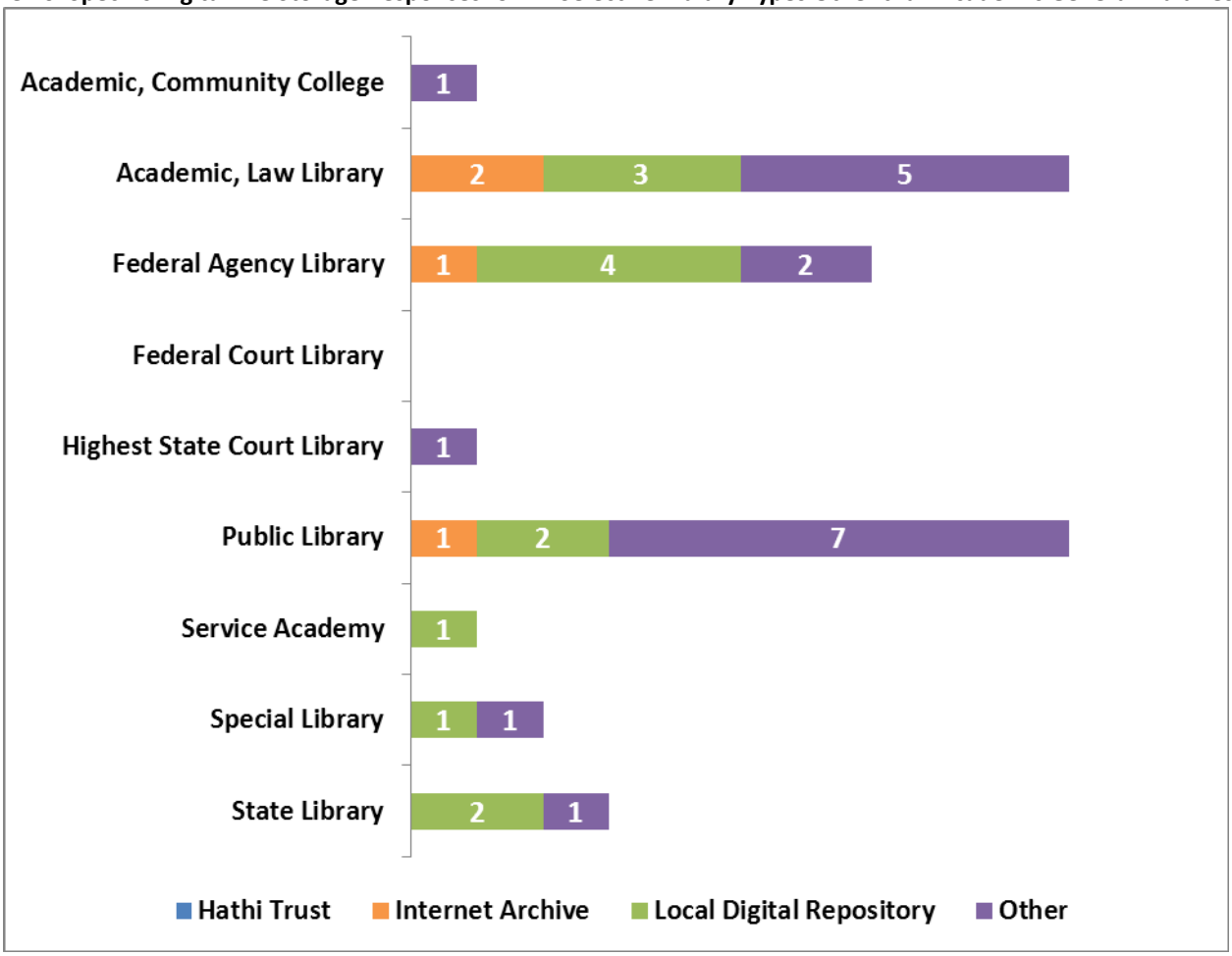


Figure 20 illustrates specific digital file storage responses for all Selective library types other than Academic General Libraries.

Of the specific digital file storage responses for Selective Libraries, "Other" had the highest number of responses for Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; and Public Libraries. "Local Digital Repository" was the highest response for Federal Agency Libraries, Service Academies, and State Libraries. Special Libraries had equal responses for "Local Digital Repository" and "Other."

Figure 20: Specific Digital File Storage Responses for All Selective Library Types Other than Academic General Libraries



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

76 libraries indicated that their library digitizes FDLP material and stores the master digital files in "Other" locations and were given the opportunity to identify those locations. Respondents were not limited to the number of other storage locations they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 93 observations (individual storage locations specified). Observations were grouped into seven over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Google Books** refers to libraries that participated in the Google Books mass digitization project. The digitized content is housed on Google servers.

2. **Hathi Trust** refers to libraries that are participating members of the Hathi Trust and that have archived digital content on that server.

3. **Institution** refers to libraries that have preserved digital content on an institutional repository.

4. **LOCKSS** refers to libraries that are members of the LOCKSS network and store digital content within the LOCKSS network.

5. **Not Applicable (N/A)** refers to library responses did not address Question 13. In many cases, libraries simply explained why they didn't digitize. Examples of responses include: "our efforts are devoted to scanning local maps" and "we digitize, but we have not yet digitized FDLP materials."

6. **Other** refers to libraries that store digital content in some other location, such as the Internet Archive, OCLC's CONTENTdm, or a state digital repository.

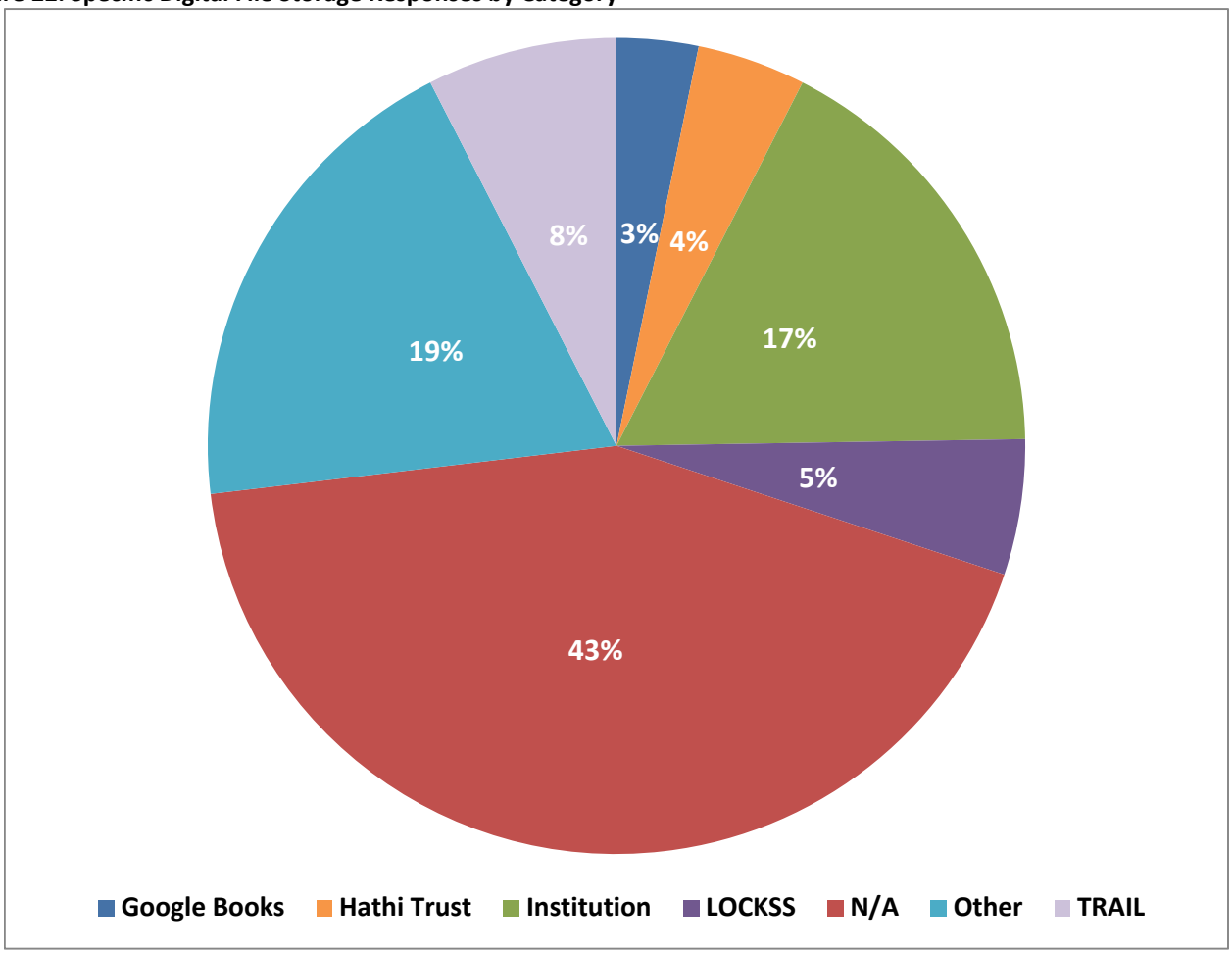
7. **TRAIL (Technical Report Archive and Image Library)** refers to libraries that are partners and have contributed digital content to the TRAIL project. Content is stored and hosted among member institutions.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 3% reported Google Books, 4% reported Hathi Trust, 17% reported Institution, 5% reported LOCKSS, 43% reported N/A, 8% reported TRIAL, and 19% reported Other.

Figure 21: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Category

	Google Books		Hathi Trust		Institution		LOCKSS		N/A		Other		TRAIL			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**3**	**3%**	**4**	**4%**	**16**	**17%**	**5**	**5%**	**40**	**43%**	**18**	**19%**	**7**	**8%**	**93**	**100%**

Figure 22: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on specific digital file storage responses, the "N/A" responses have been removed from the following data figures. This reduces the total number of observations to 53.

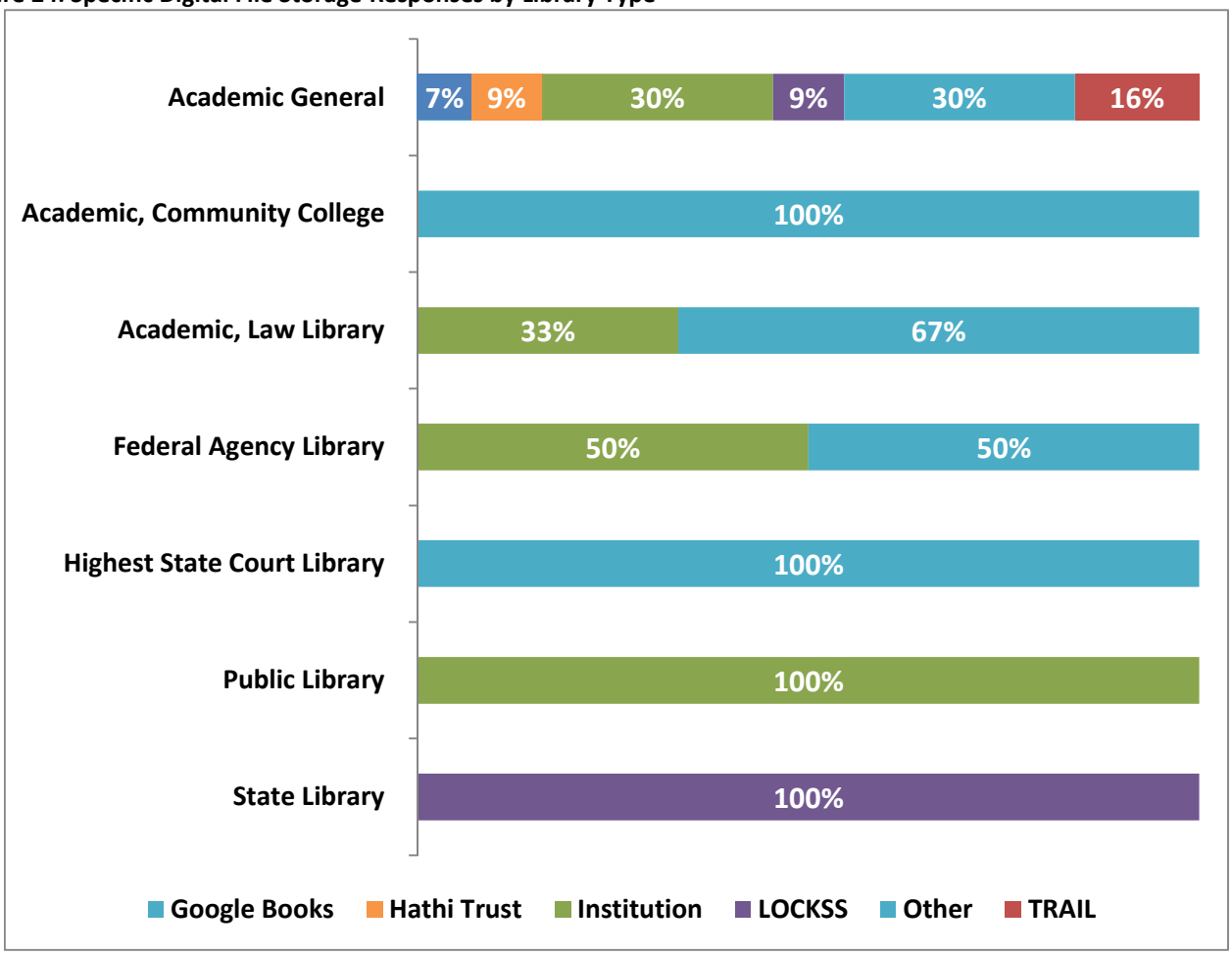
Figures 23 and 24 illustrate specific digital file responses by library type.

Academic General Libraries predominately reported using Institution or Other type of repository to store their digital files.

Figure 23: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Library Type

	Google Books		Hathi Trust		Institution		LOCKSS		Other		TRAIL			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	3	7%	4	9%	13	30%	4	9%	13	30%	7	16%	44	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Academic, Law Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**6%**	**4**	**8%**	**16**	**30%**	**5**	**9%**	**18**	**34%**	**7**	**13%**	**53**	**100%**

Figure 24: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Library Type



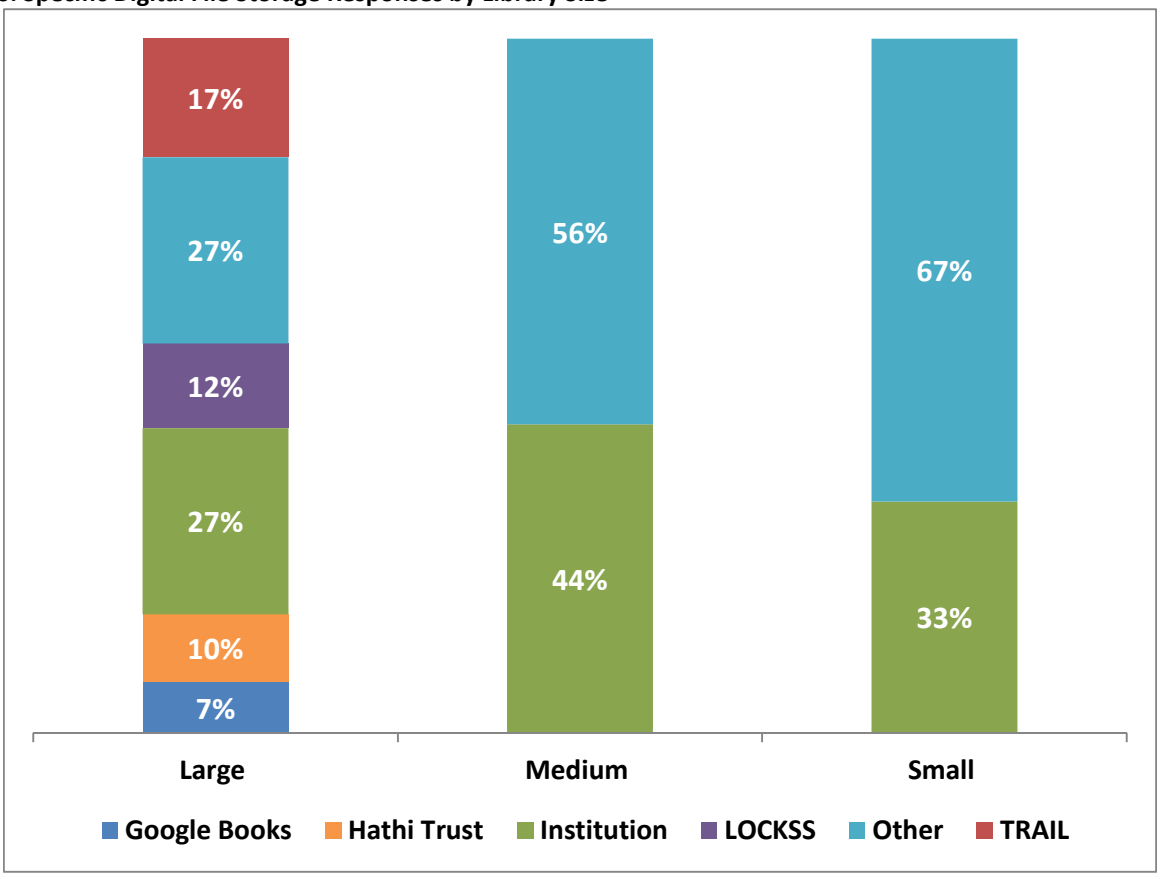
Figures 25 and 26 illustrate specific digital file storage by library size.

Large Libraries reported storing master digital files in all categories. Small and Medium Libraries predominantly reported using an Institution or Other type of repository to store their digital files.

Figure 25 Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Library Size

	Google Books		Hathi Trust		Institution		LOCKSS		Other		TRAIL			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	3	7%	4	10%	11	27%	5	12%	11	27%	7	17%	41	100%
Medium	0	0%	0	0%	4	44%	0	0%	5	56%	0	0%	9	100%
Small	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**6%**	**4**	**8%**	**16**	**30%**	**5**	**9%**	**18**	**34%**	**7**	**13%**	**53**	**100%**

Figure 26: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Library Size



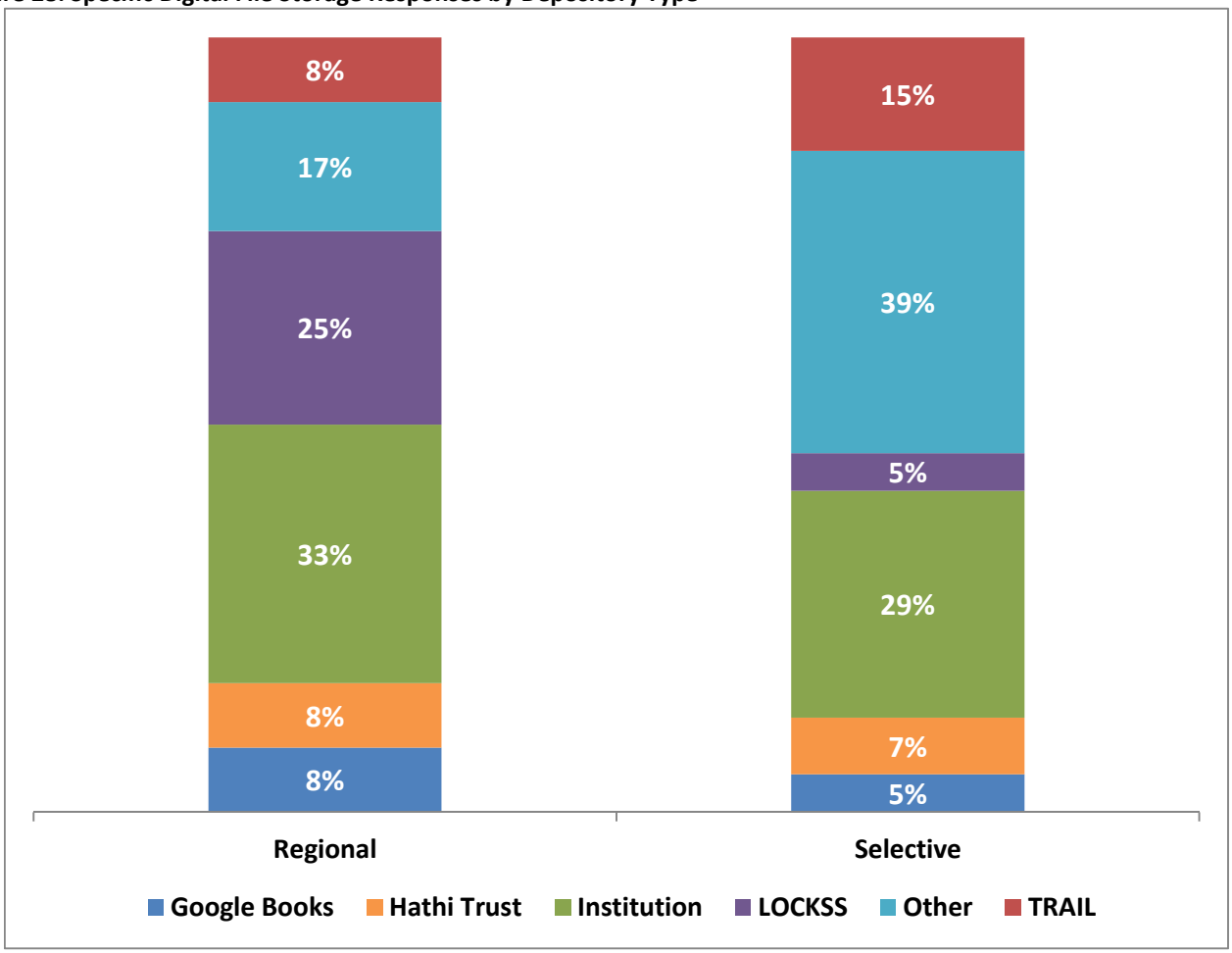
Figures 27 and 28 illustrate specific digital file storage responses by depository type.

Institution is the type of repository with the highest response for Regional Libraries (33%). Other repositories had the highest response for Selective Libraries (39%).

Figure 27: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Depository Type

	Google Books		Hathi Trust		Institution		LOCKSS		Other		TRAIL			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	1	8%	1	8%	4	33%	3	25%	2	17%	1	8%	12	100%
Selective	2	5%	3	7%	12	29%	2	5%	16	39%	6	15%	41	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**6%**	**4**	**8%**	**16**	**30%**	**5**	**9%**	**18**	**34%**	**7**	**13%**	**53**	**100%**

Figure 28: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Depository Type



Figures 29, 30, and 31 illustrate specific digital file storage responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries reported Institution as the highest response for other storage locations of digital files. All Selective Library sizes reported Other as the highest response for other storage locations of digital files.

Figure 29: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Google Books		Hathi Trust		Institution		LOCKSS		Other		TRAIL			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	1	8%	1	8%	4	33%	3	25%	2	17%	1	8%	12	100%
Regional Total		**1**	**8%**	**1**	**8%**	**4**	**33%**	**3**	**25%**	**2**	**17%**	**1**	**8%**	**12**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	2	7%	3	10%	7	24%	2	7%	9	31%	6	21%	29	100%
	Medium	0	0%	0	0%	4	44%	0	0%	5	56%	0	0%	9	100%
	Small	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
Selective Total		**2**	**5%**	**3**	**7%**	**12**	**29%**	**2**	**5%**	**16**	**39%**	**6**	**15%**	**41**	**100%**
Grand Total		**3**	**6%**	**4**	**8%**	**16**	**30%**	**5**	**9%**	**18**	**34%**	**7**	**13%**	**53**	**100%**

Figure 30: Specific Digital File Storage Responses for Regional Libraries by Library Size

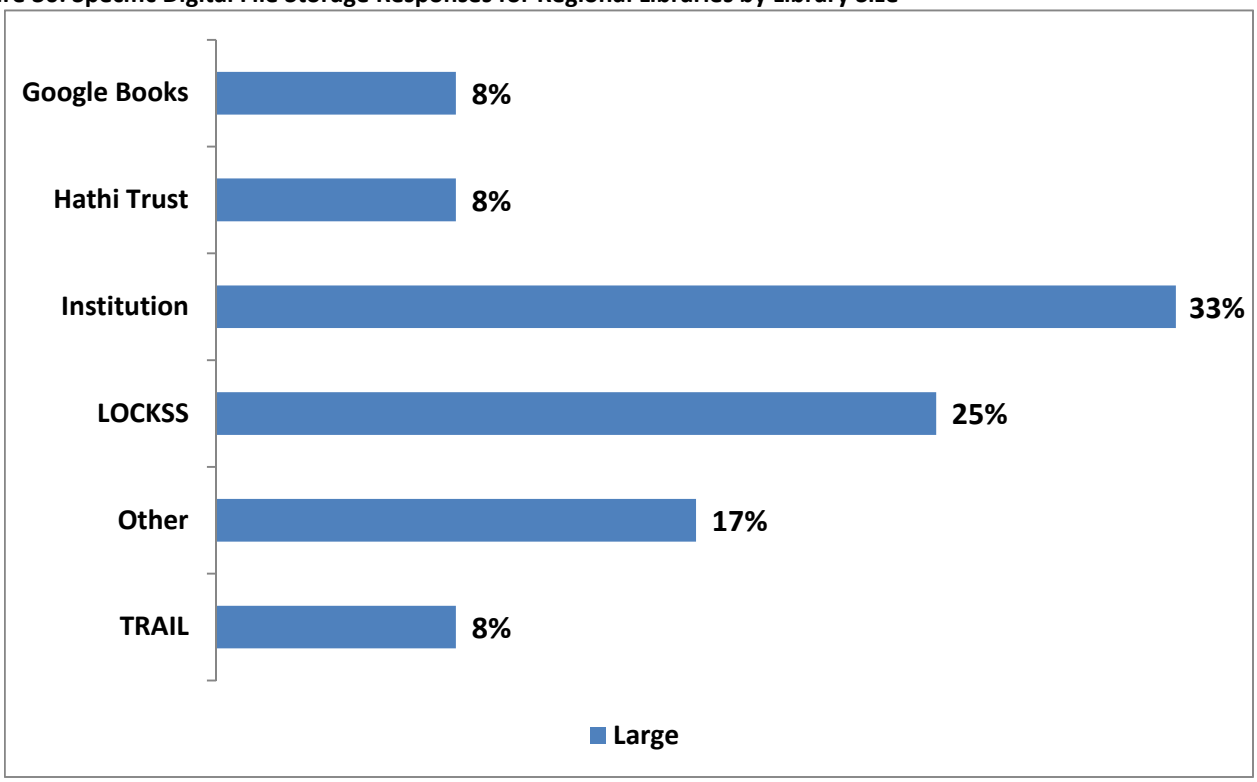
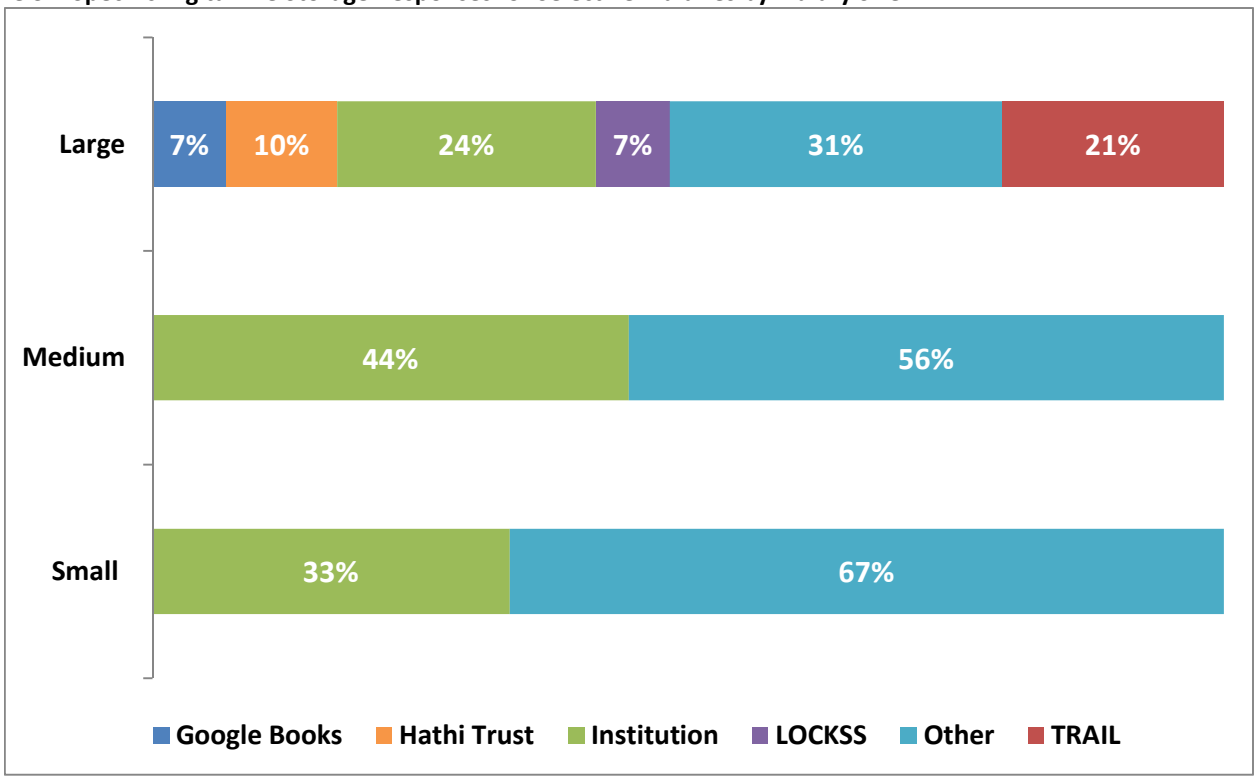


Figure 31: Specific Digital File Storage Responses for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 32, 33, and 34 illustrate specific digital file storage responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Among Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries provided the highest number of responses for Institution. State Libraries had a total of one response, and it was LOCKSS.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; and Highest State Court Libraries responded with Other most often.
- Federal Agency Libraries responded with Institution and Other equally.
- Public Libraries' one response was Institution.

Figure 32 Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Google Books		Hathi Trust		Institution		LOCKSS		Other		TRAIL			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	1	9%	1	9%	4	36%	2	18%	2	18%	1	9%	11	100%
	State Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**1**	**8%**	**1**	**8%**	**4**	**33%**	**3**	**25%**	**2**	**17%**	**1**	**8%**	**12**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	2	6%	3	9%	9	27%	2	6%	11	33%	6	18%	33	100%
	Academic, Community College	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
	Academic, Law Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
	Federal Agency Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
	Highest State Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Selective Total		**2**	**5%**	**3**	**7%**	**12**	**29%**	**2**	**5%**	**16**	**39%**	**6**	**15%**	**41**	**100%**
Grand Total		**3**	**6%**	**4**	**8%**	**16**	**30%**	**5**	**9%**	**18**	**34%**	**7**	**13%**	**53**	**100%**

Figure 33: Specific Digital File Storage Responses for Regional Libraries by Library Type

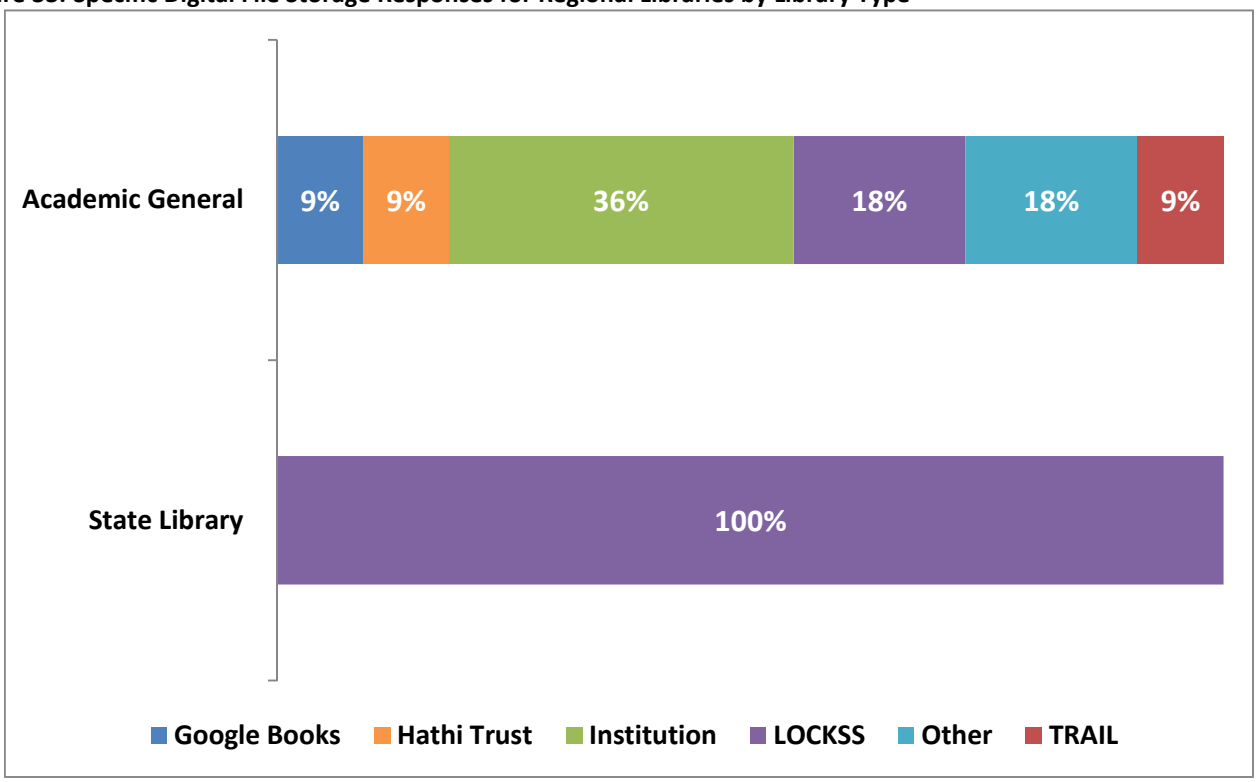
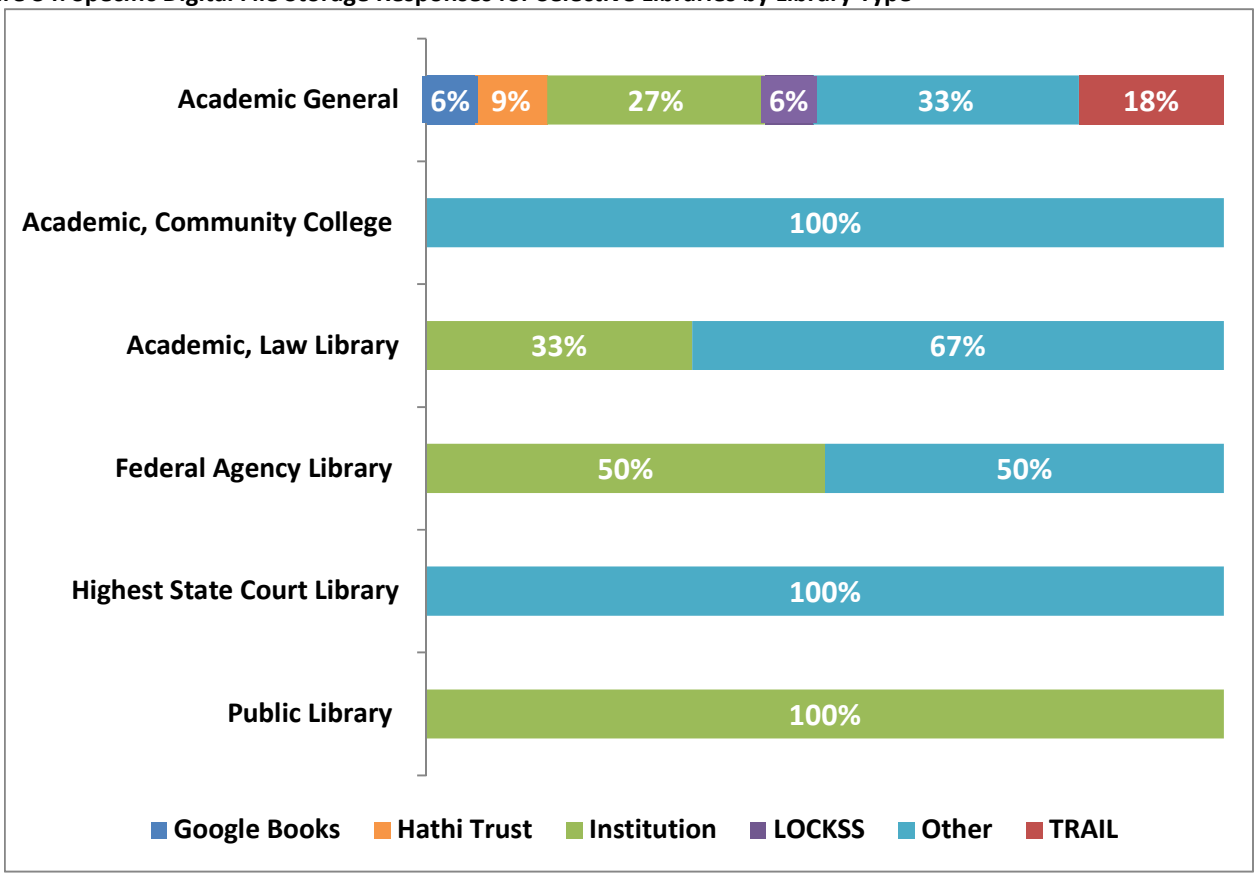


Figure 34: Specific Digital File Storage Responses for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 14

JUNE 17, 2013

Question 14 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Does your library plan, within the next five years, to digitize publications from the FDLP/government documents collection?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 14 asked, "Does your library plan, within the next five years, to digitize publications from the FDLP/government documents collection? The response options were:

1) yes
2) no
3) already digitizing FDLP publications

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 14, 96 (12%) responded "yes," 656 (82%) responded "no," and 50 (6%) responded "already digitizing FDLP publications."

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate

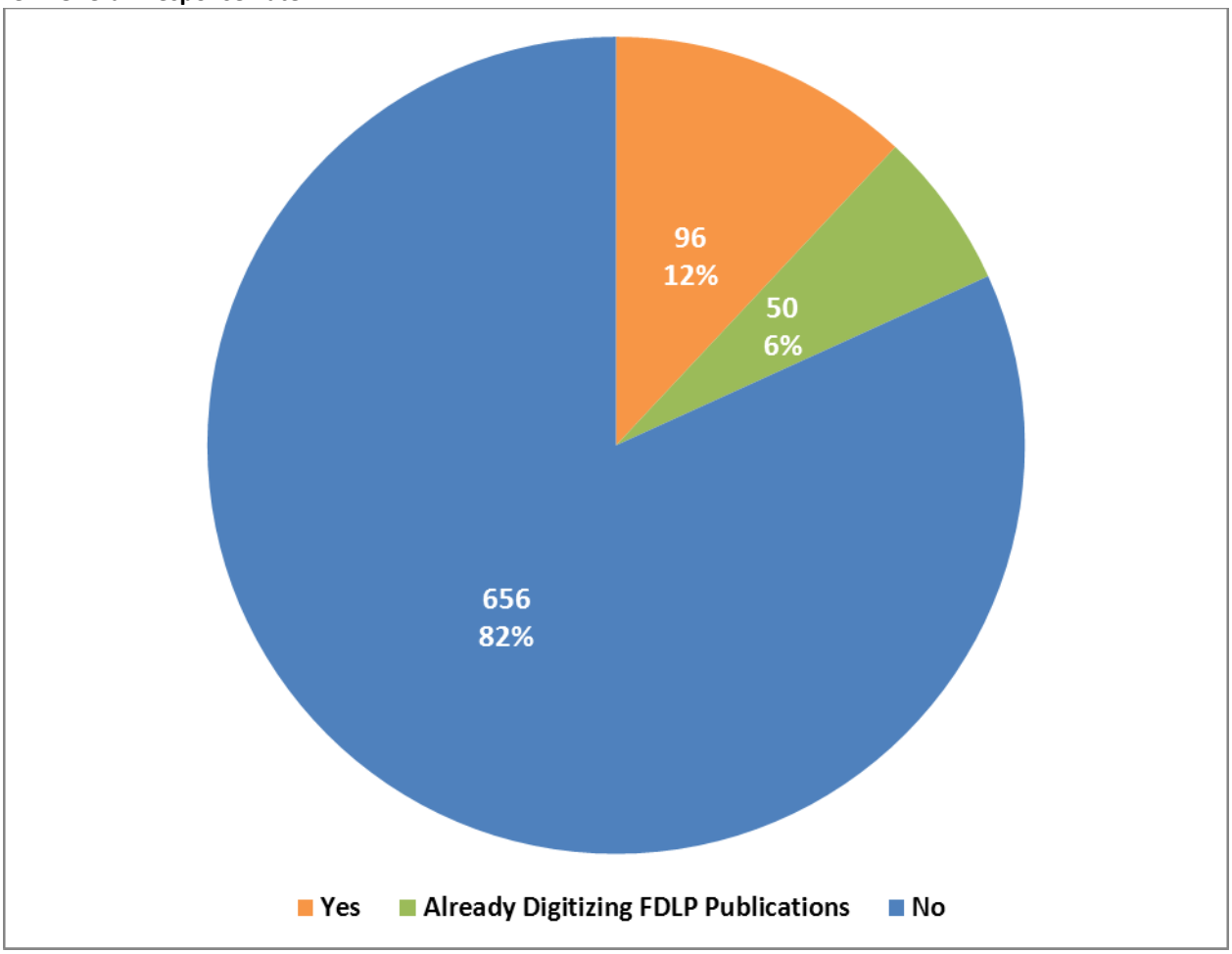


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses, with 68 of the total 96. Academic General Libraries also had the highest number of "already digitizing FDLP publications" responses, with 37 of the total 50 and "no" responses, with 340 of 656.

Figure 2: Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		Already Digitizing FDLP Publications		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	68	15%	37	8%	340	76%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	1	3%	33	97%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	6	6%	2	2%	101	93%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	4	22%	3	17%	11	61%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	4%	25	96%	26	100%
Public Library	10	9%	1	1%	105	91%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Special Library	1	13%	0	0%	7	88%	8	100%
State Library	7	18%	5	13%	26	68%	38	100%
Grand Total	**96**	**12%**	**50**	**6%**	**656**	**82%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 3 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Federal Agency Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (22%) followed by State Libraries (18%). Federal Agency Libraries also had the highest "already digitizing FDLP publications" response rate (17%). Federal Court Libraries and Service Academies had the highest "no" response rate with (100%) each.

Figure 3: Response Rates by Library Type

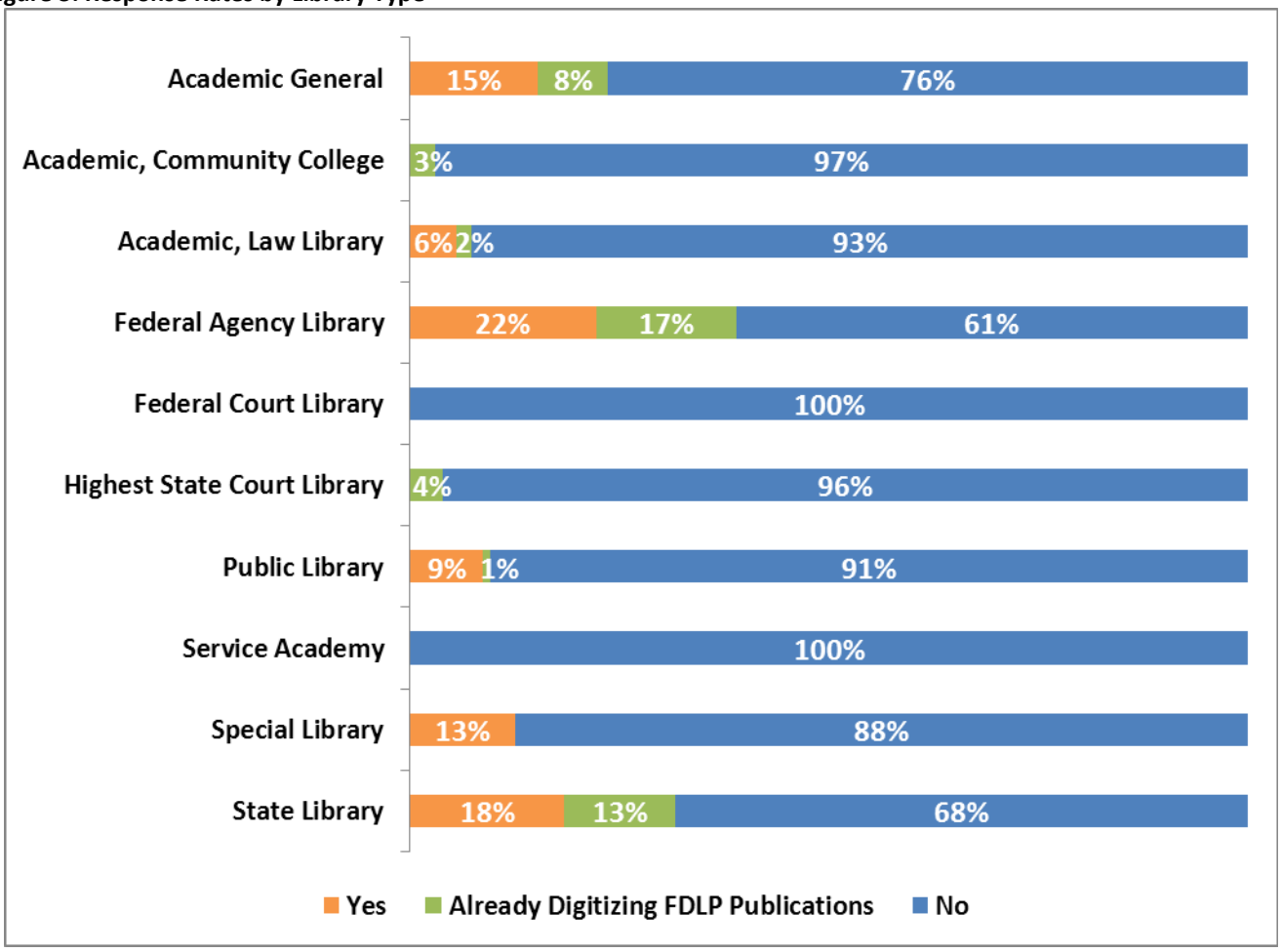


Figure 4 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Of the total 96 "yes" responses, Large libraries had the largest number with 62. Of the total 50 "already digitizing FDLP publications" responses, Large Libraries had the largest number with 36. Of the total 656 "no" responses, Medium Libraries had the largest number with 298.

Figure 4: Responses by Library Size

	Yes		Already Digitizing FDLP Publications		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	62	22%	36	13%	185	65%	283	100%
Medium	27	8%	11	3%	298	89%	336	100%
Small	7	4%	3	2%	173	95%	183	100%
Grand Total	**96**	**12%**	**50**	**6%**	**656**	**82%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 5 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (22%) and the highest "already digitizing FDLP publications" response rate (13%). Small Libraries had the highest "no" response rate (95%) followed by Medium Libraries (89%).

Figure 5: Response Rates by Library Size

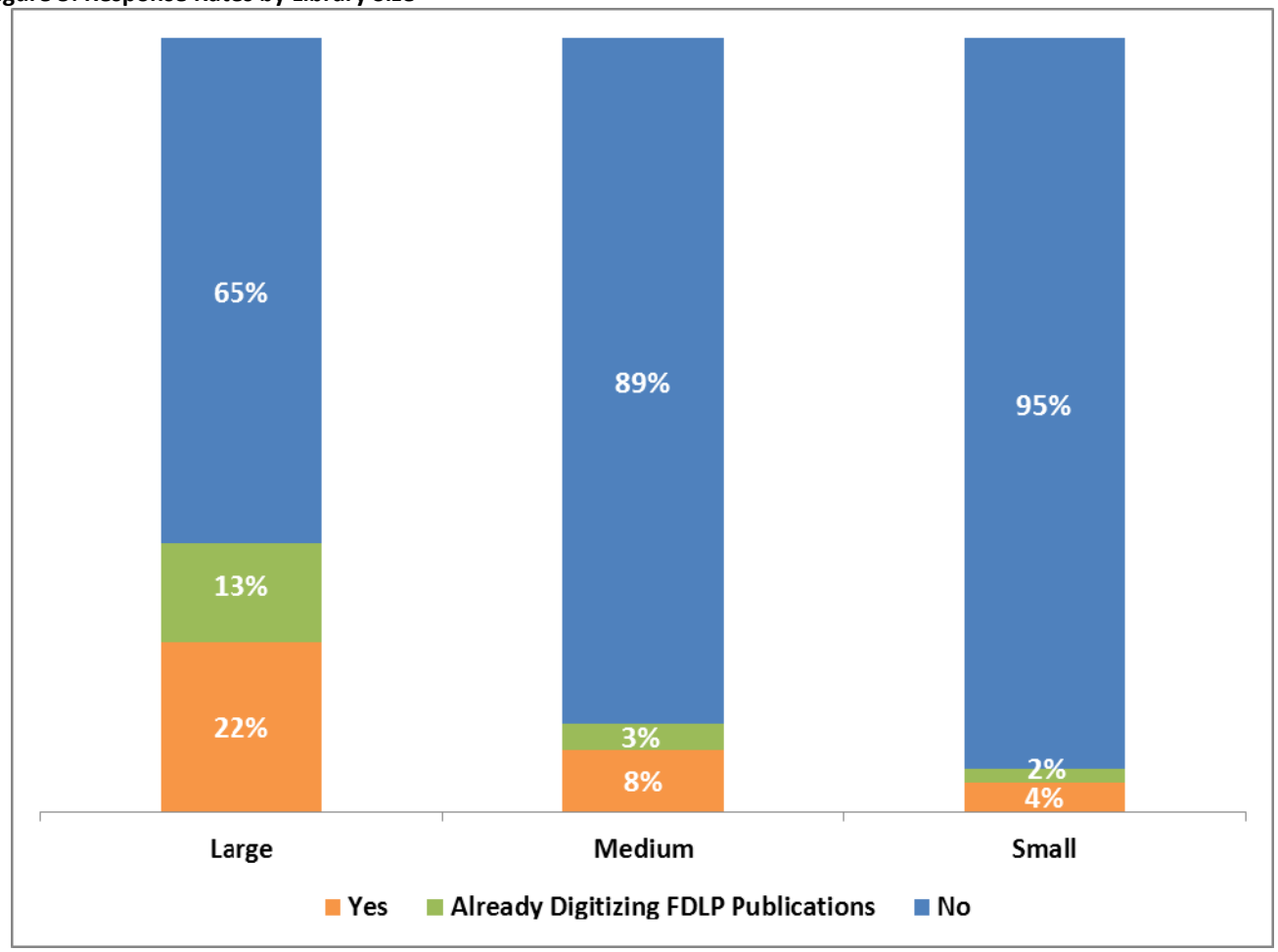


Figure 6 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Among the responses for the Regional Libraries, “no” responses were the highest, with 15 of the 41 total Regional Library responses. Among the responses for the Selective Libraries, “no” responses were the highest, with 641 of the 761 total Selective Library responses.

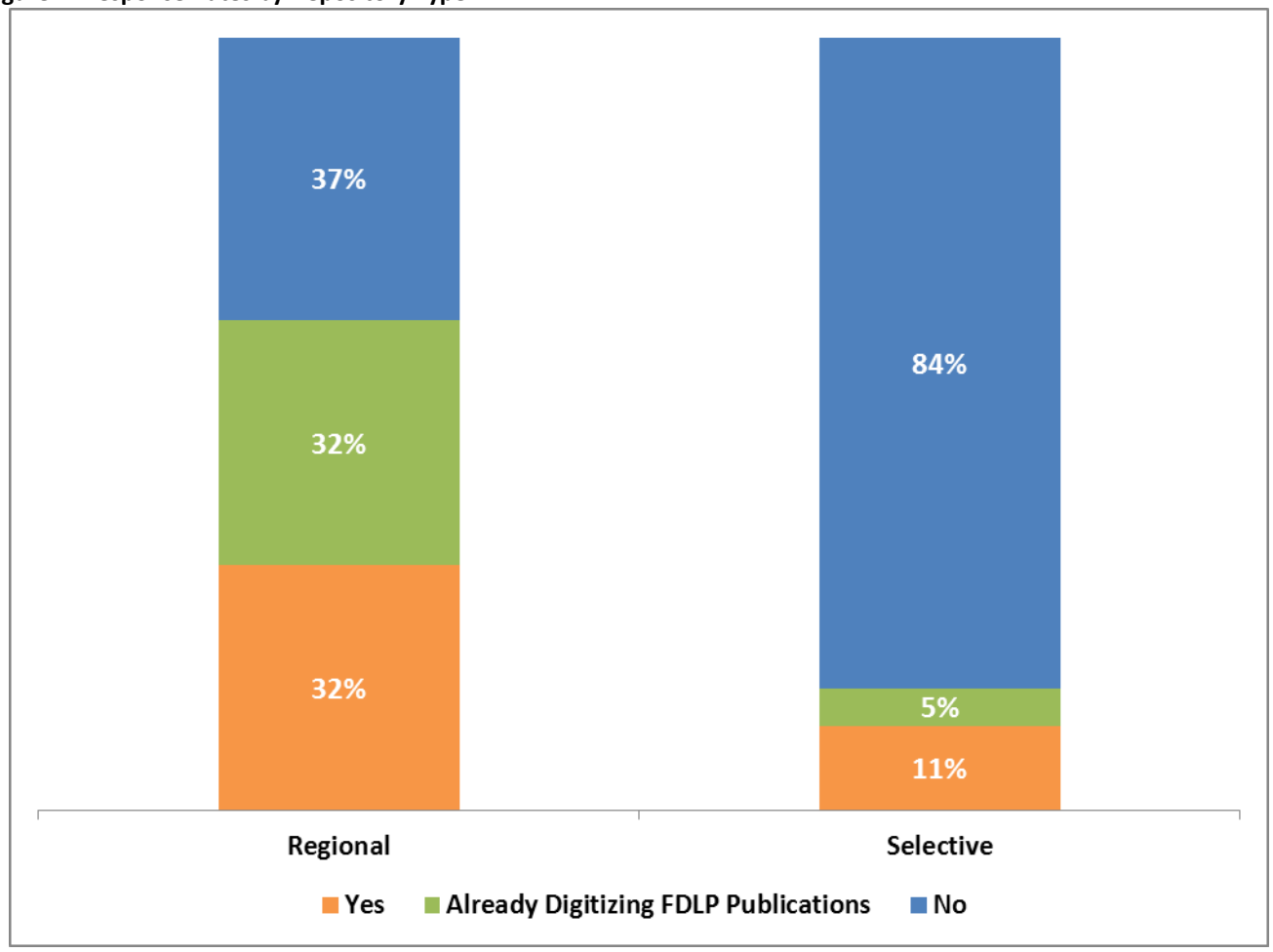
Figure 6: Responses by Depository Type

	Yes		Already Digitizing FDLP Publications		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	13	32%	13	32%	15	37%	41	100%
Selective	83	11%	37	5%	641	84%	761	100%
Grand Total	**96**	**12%**	**50**	**6%**	**656**	**82%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 7 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (32%) than Selective Libraries (11%). Regional Libraries also had a higher "already digitizing FDLP publications" response rate (32%) than Selective Libraries (5%). Selective Libraries had a higher "no" response rate (84%) than Regional Libraries (37%).

Figure 7: Response Rates by Depository Type



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

Of the 40 Large Regional Libraries that responded, 15 responded "no," 13 responded "already digitizing FDLP publications," and 12 responded "yes" to Question 14. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded "yes."

Of the 243 Large Selective Libraries that responded, 170 responded "no," 298 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "no," and 173 of 183 Small Selective Libraries also responded "no."

23 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 11 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 3 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "already digitizing FDLP publications."

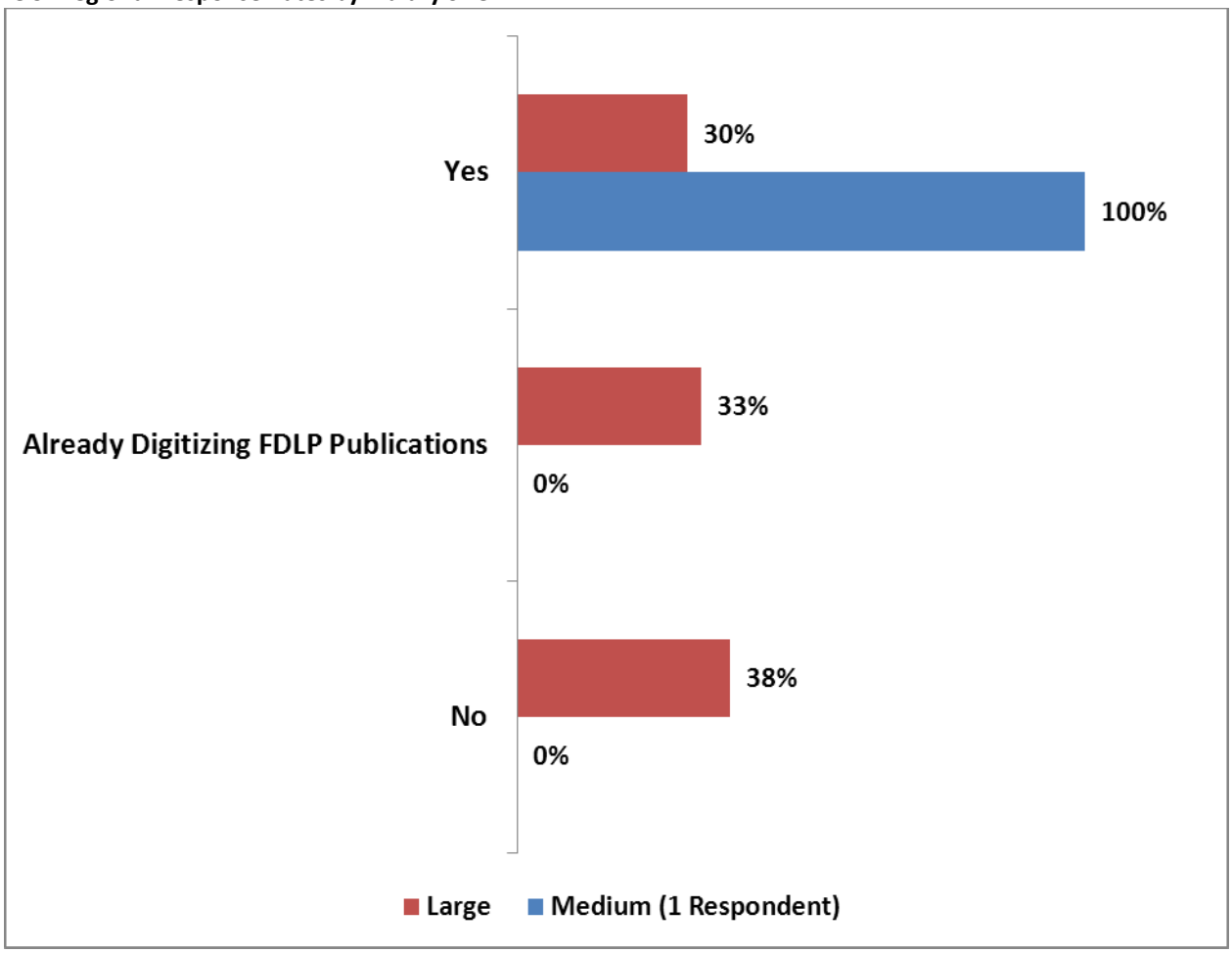
50 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 26 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 7 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

Figure 8: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes		Already Digitizing FDLP Publications		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	12	30%	13	33%	15	38%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**13**	**32%**	**13**	**32%**	**15**	**37%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	50	21%	23	9%	170	70%	243	100%
	Medium	26	8%	11	3%	298	89%	335	100%
	Small	7	4%	3	2%	173	95%	183	100%
Selective Total		**83**	**11%**	**37**	**5%**	**641**	**84%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**96**	**12%**	**50**	**6%**	**656**	**82%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had the highest “already digitizing FDLP publications” response rate (33%) and the highest “no” response rate (38%). The one Medium Regional Library responded “yes” while Large Regional Libraries had a (30%) response rate to the “yes” category.

Figure 9: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest “already digitizing FDLP publications” response rate (9%) and the highest “yes” response rate (21%) while Small Selective Libraries had the highest “no” response rate (95%).

Figure 10: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

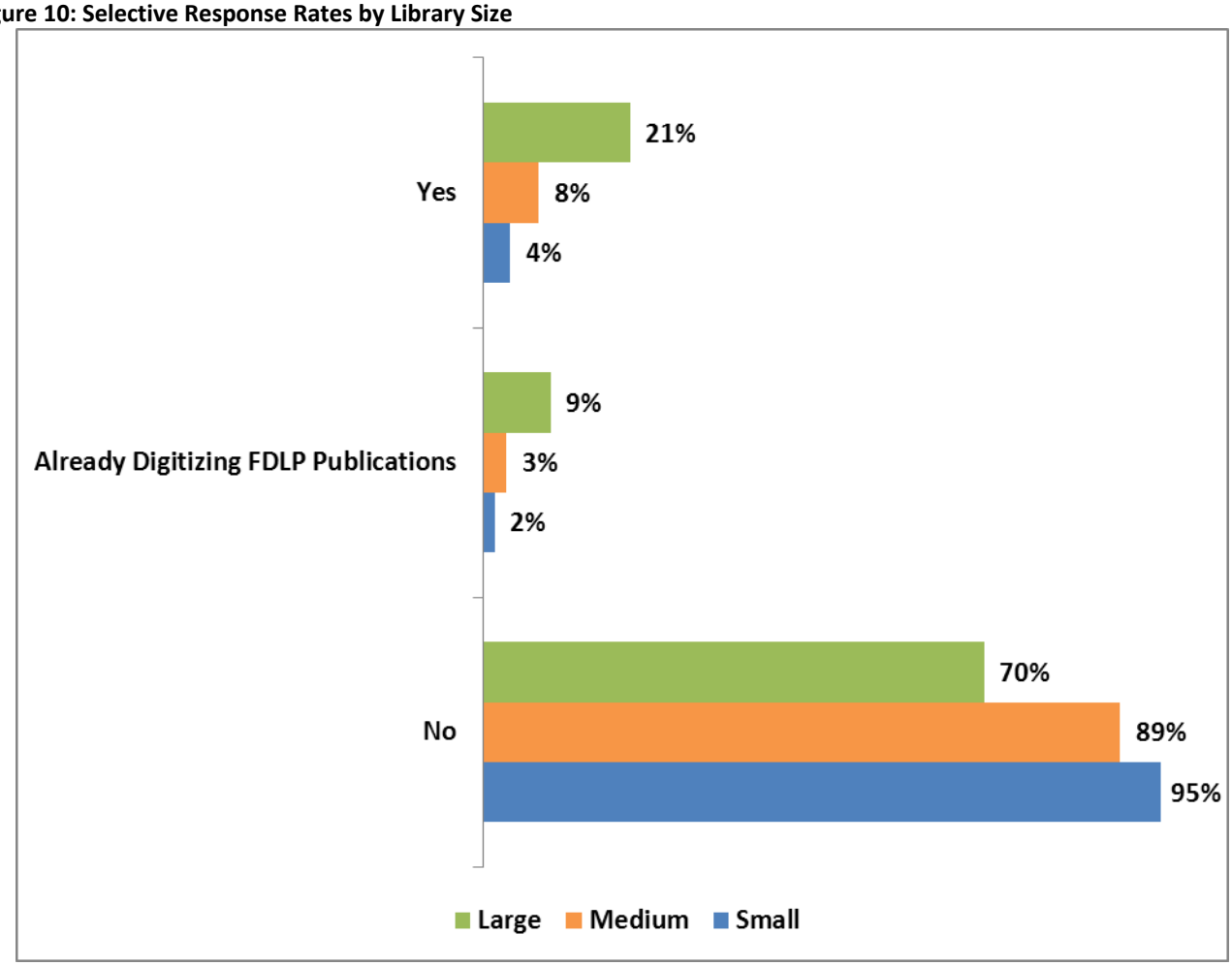


Figure 11, 12, and 13 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of responses for each response category, "yes," "already digitizing FDLP publications," and "no."

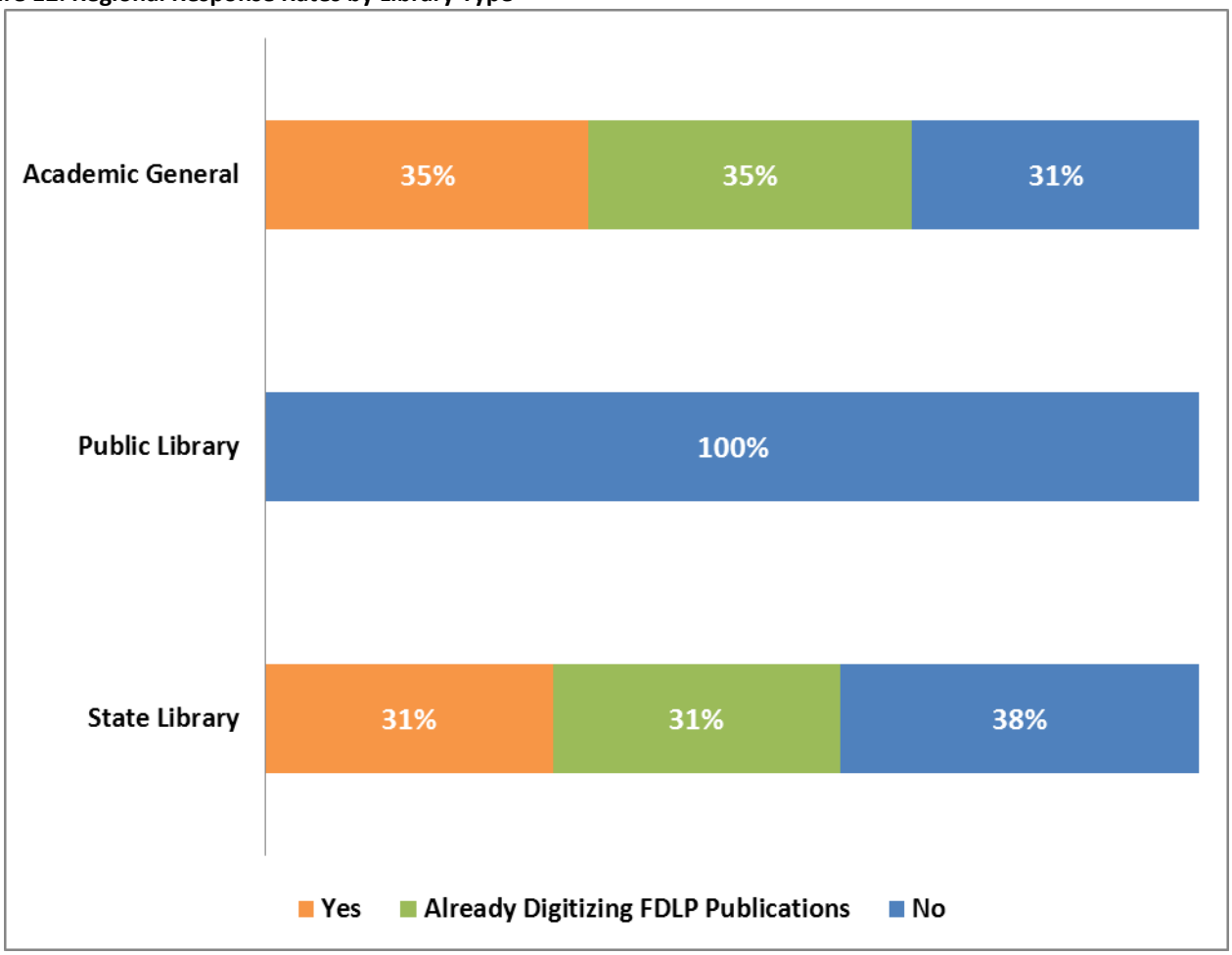
Selective Academic General Libraries had the highest number of responses for "yes," "already digitizing FDLP publications," and "no."

Figure 11: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes		Already Digitizing FDLP Publications		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	9	35%	9	35%	8	31%	26	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	State Library	4	31%	4	31%	5	38%	13	100%
Regional Total		**13**	**32%**	**13**	**32%**	**15**	**37%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	59	14%	28	7%	332	79%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	0	0%	1	3%	33	97%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	6	6%	2	2%	101	93%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	4	22%	3	17%	11	61%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	4%	25	96%	26	100%
	Public Library	10	9%	1	1%	103	90%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Special Library	1	13%	0	0%	7	88%	8	100%
	State Library	3	12%	1	4%	21	84%	25	100%
Selective Total		**83**	**11%**	**37**	**5%**	**641**	**84%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**96**	**12%**	**50**	**6%**	**656**	**82%**	**802**	**100%**

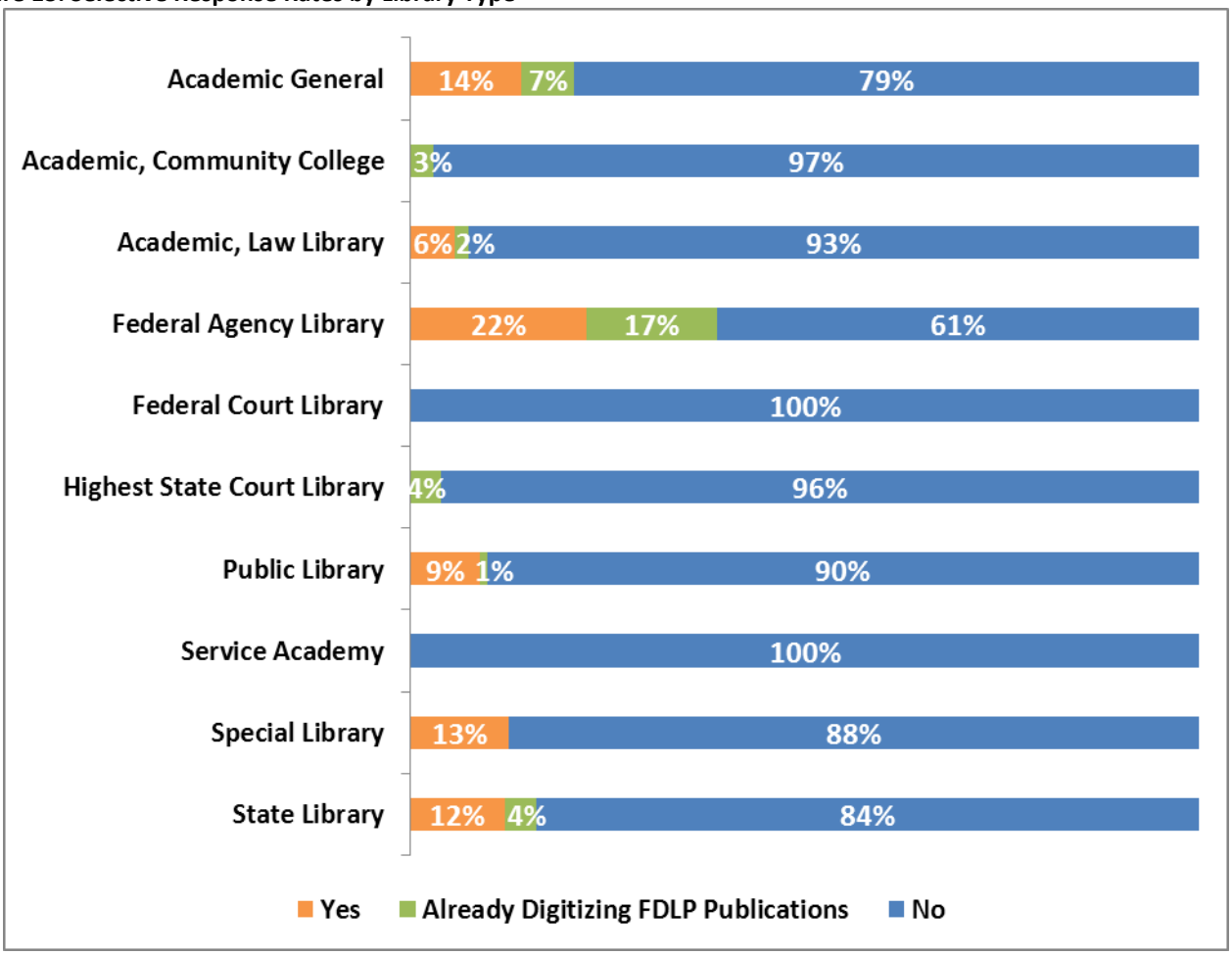
Among Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (35%) and the highest "already digitizing FDLP publications" response rate (35%). Public Libraries had the highest "no" response rate (100%).

Figure 12: Regional Response Rates by Library Type



Among Selective Libraries, Federal Agency Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (22%) and the highest "already digitizing FDLP publications" response rate (17%). Federal Court Libraries and Service Academies had the highest "no" response rate (100%) followed by Academic, Community College Libraries with (97%).

Figure 13: Selective Response Rates by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 15

JUNE 17, 2013

Question 15 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to plan projects to digitize publications from the tangible collection?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 15 asked, "Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to plan projects to digitize publications from the tangible collection?" The response options were:

1) yes
2) no

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 15, 681 (85%) responded "yes," while 121 (15%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

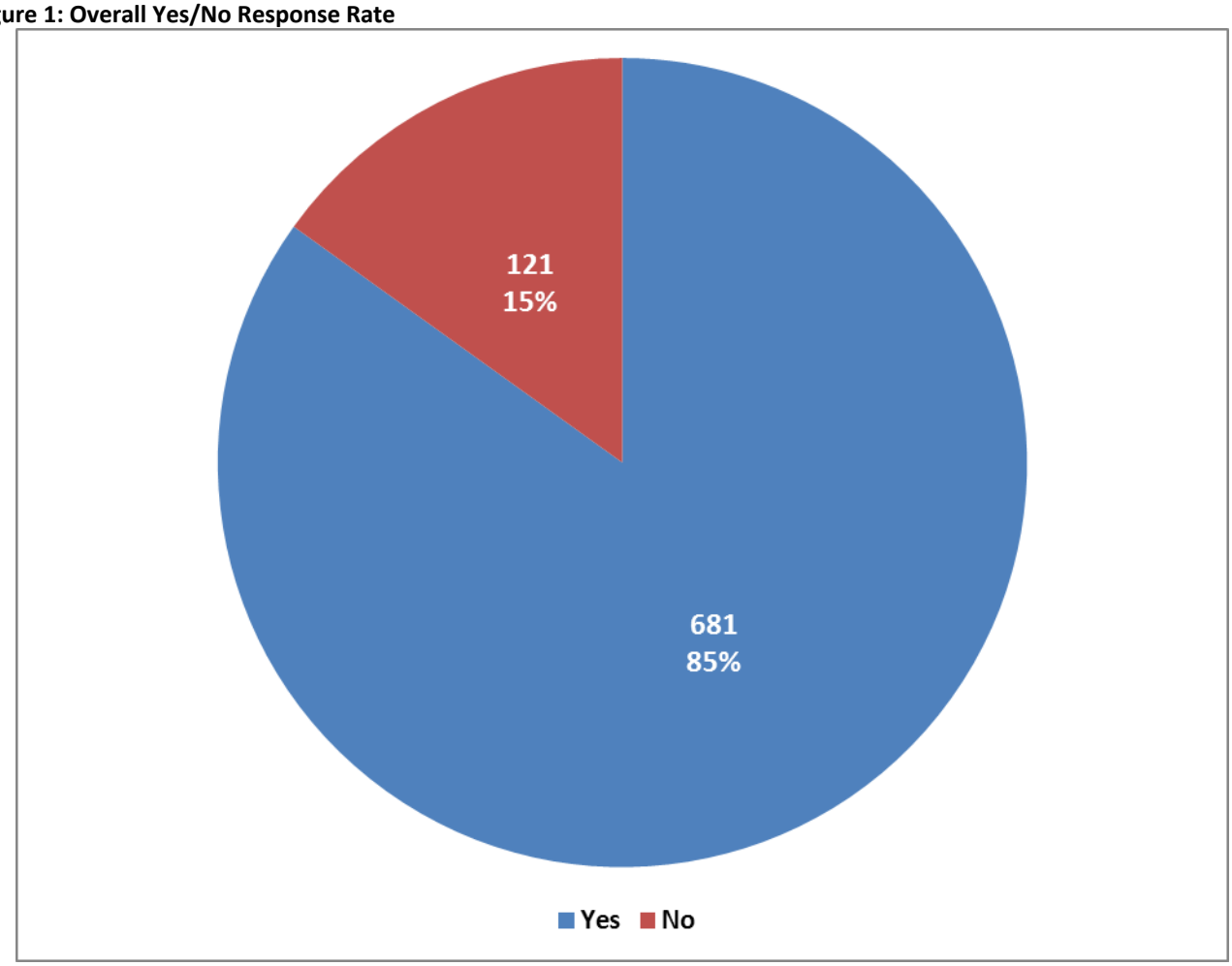


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Service Academies had the highest "yes" response rate (100%), followed by State Libraries (89%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	384	86%	61	14%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	26	76%	8	24%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	96	88%	13	12%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	12	67%	6	33%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	5	83%	1	17%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	19	73%	7	27%	26	100%
Public Library	97	84%	19	16%	116	100%
Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	6	75%	2	25%	8	100%
State Library	34	89%	4	11%	38	100%
Grand Total	**681**	**85%**	**121**	**15%**	**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 384, followed by Public Libraries, with 97, and Academic, Law Libraries, with 96.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

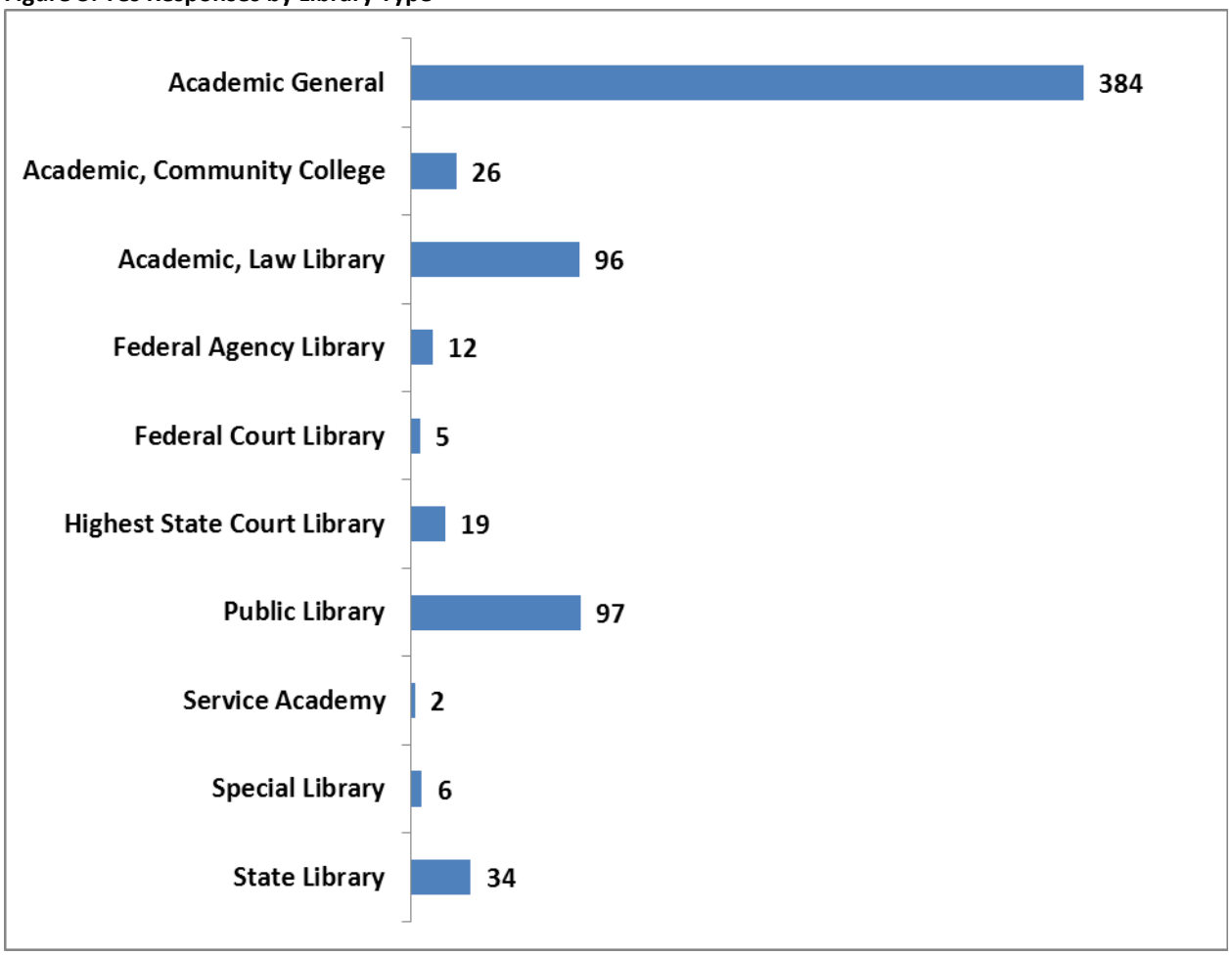


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries and Medium Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (87% each), with 247 of the 283 total Large Libraries and 292 of the 336 total Medium Libraries.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	247	87%	36	13%	283	100%
Medium	292	87%	44	13%	336	100%
Small	142	78%	41	22%	183	100%
Grand Total	**681**	**85%**	**121**	**15%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Medium Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (292 out of 681 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

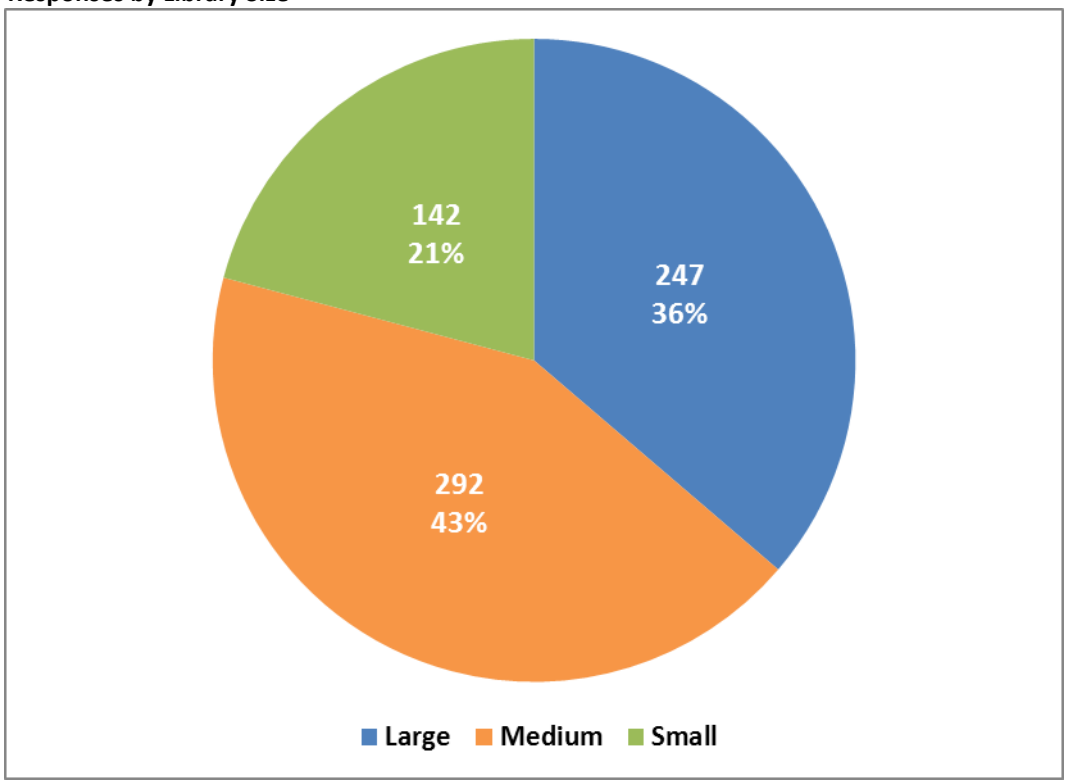


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (88%) than Selective Libraries (85%).

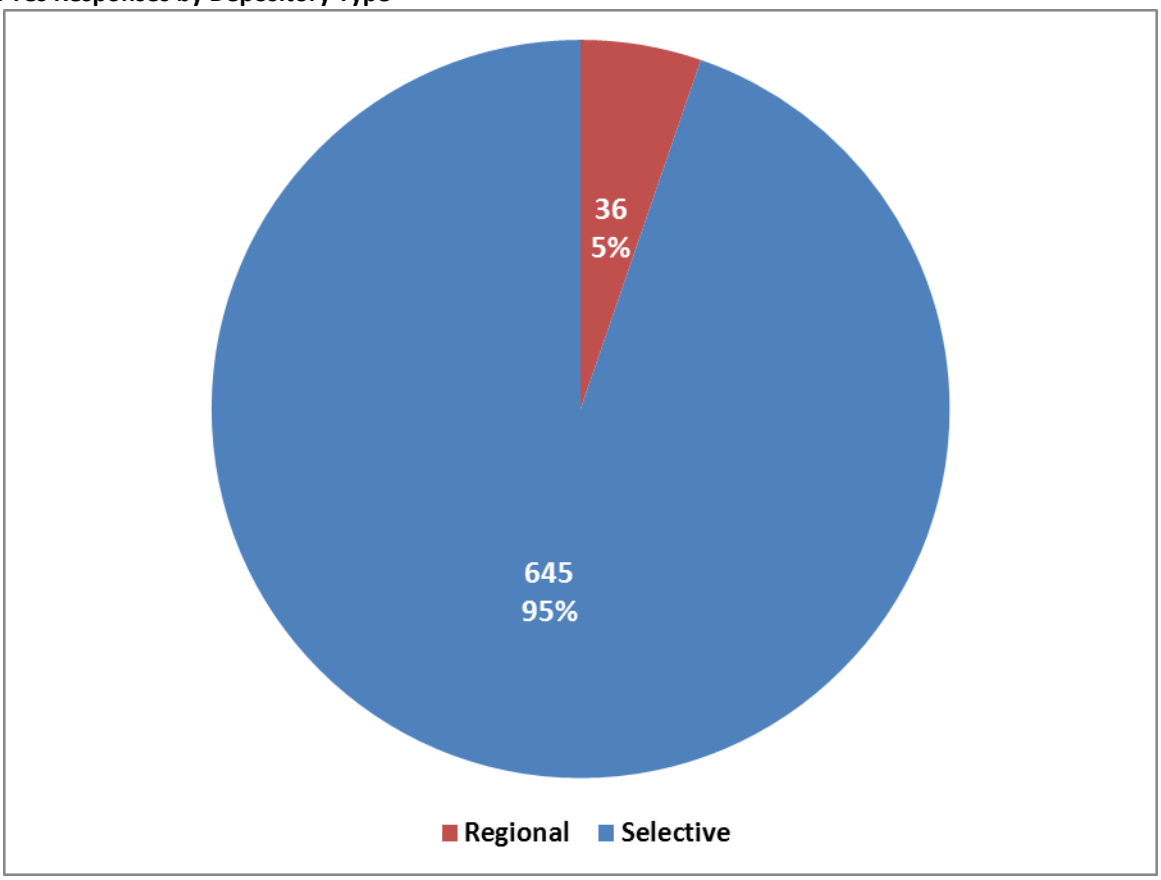
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	36	88%	5	12%	41	100%
Selective	645	85%	116	15%	761	100%
Grand Total	**681**	**85%**	**121**	**15%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (645 of 681 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.

35 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 15. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded "yes."

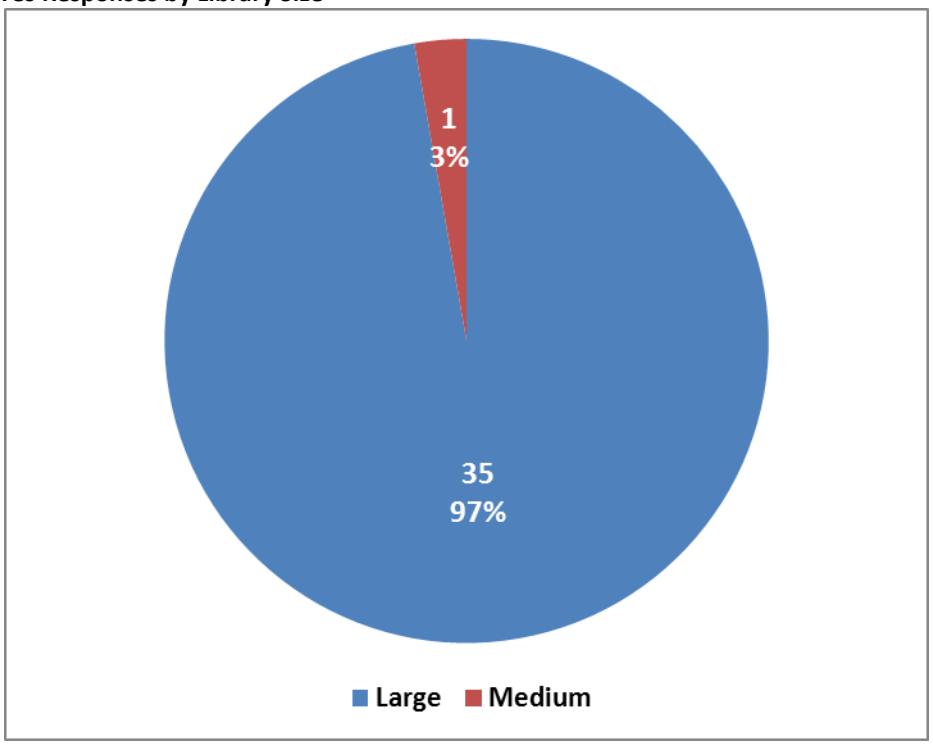
212 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 291 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 142 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	35	88%	5	13%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**36**	**88%**	**5**	**12%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	212	87%	31	13%	243	100%
	Medium	291	87%	44	13%	335	100%
	Small	142	78%	41	22%	183	100%
Selective Total		**645**	**85%**	**116**	**15%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**681**	**85%**	**121**	**15%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had a higher number of total “yes” responses (35 of 36 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Medium Selective Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (291 of 645 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

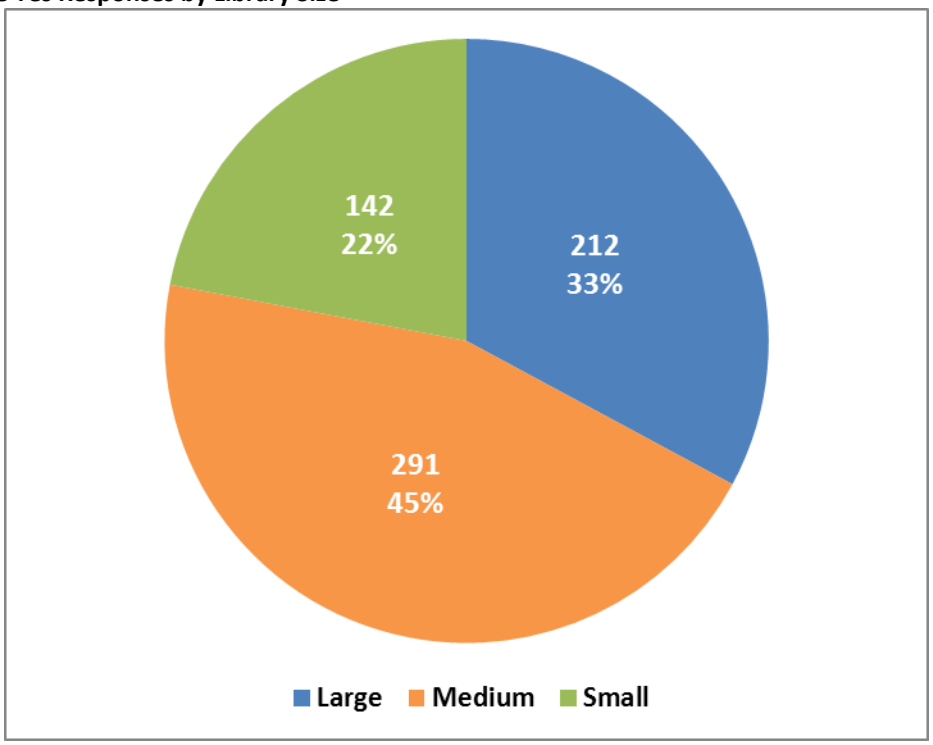


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Public Libraries had a "yes" rate of 100% followed by State Libraries with 92%.

Of Selective Libraries, Service Academies (100%); Academic, Law Libraries (88%); and State Libraries (88%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses.

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	22	85%	4	15%	26	100%
	Public Library	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	12	92%	1	8%	13	100%
Regional Total		**36**	**88%**	**5**	**12%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	362	86%	57	14%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	26	76%	8	24%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	96	88%	13	12%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	12	67%	6	33%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	5	83%	1	17%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	19	73%	7	27%	26	100%
	Public Library	95	83%	19	17%	114	100%
	Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	6	75%	2	25%	8	100%
	State Library	22	88%	3	12%	25	100%
Selective Total		**645**	**85%**	**116**	**15%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**681**	**85%**	**121**	**15%**	**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 22, followed by State Libraries with 12.

Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 362, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 96 and Public Libraries with 95.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

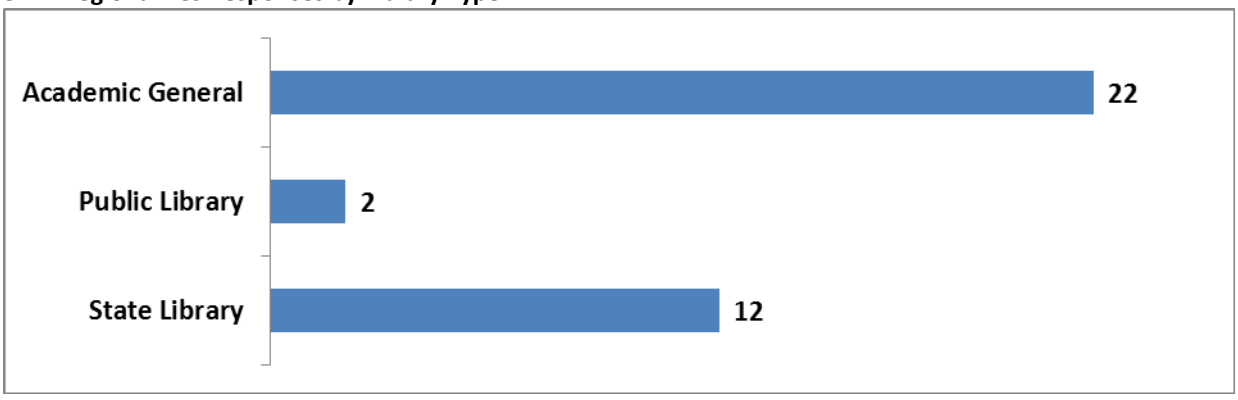
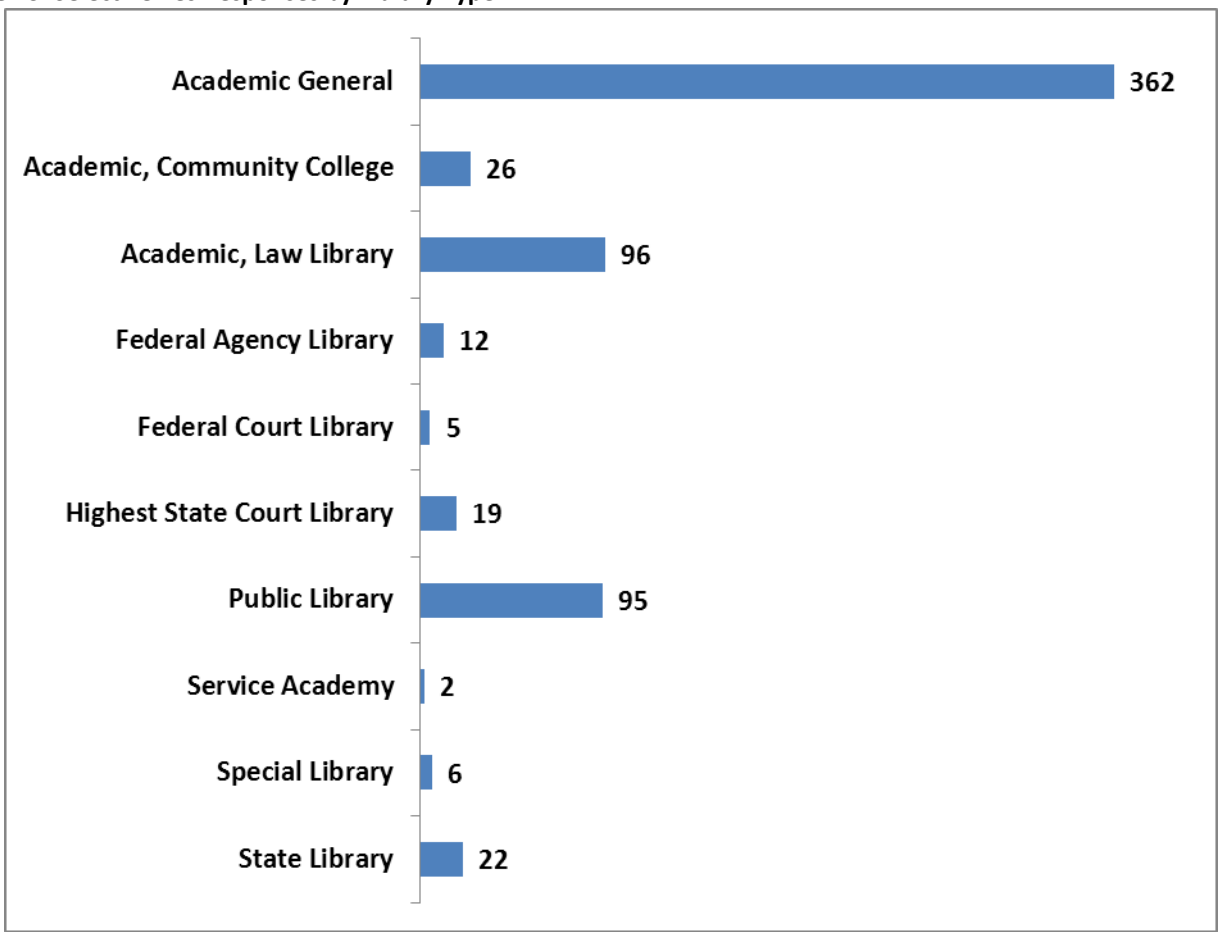


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 16

JULY 3, 2013

Question 16 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "As government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do you anticipate in the next five years?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 16 asked, "As government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do you anticipate in the next five years?" The response options were:

1) I do not anticipate any barriers to access.
2) I anticipate barriers to access. (Please identify anticipated barriers)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 16, 419 (52%) responded, "I anticipate barriers to access," while 383 (48%) responded, "I do not anticipate any barriers to access."

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate

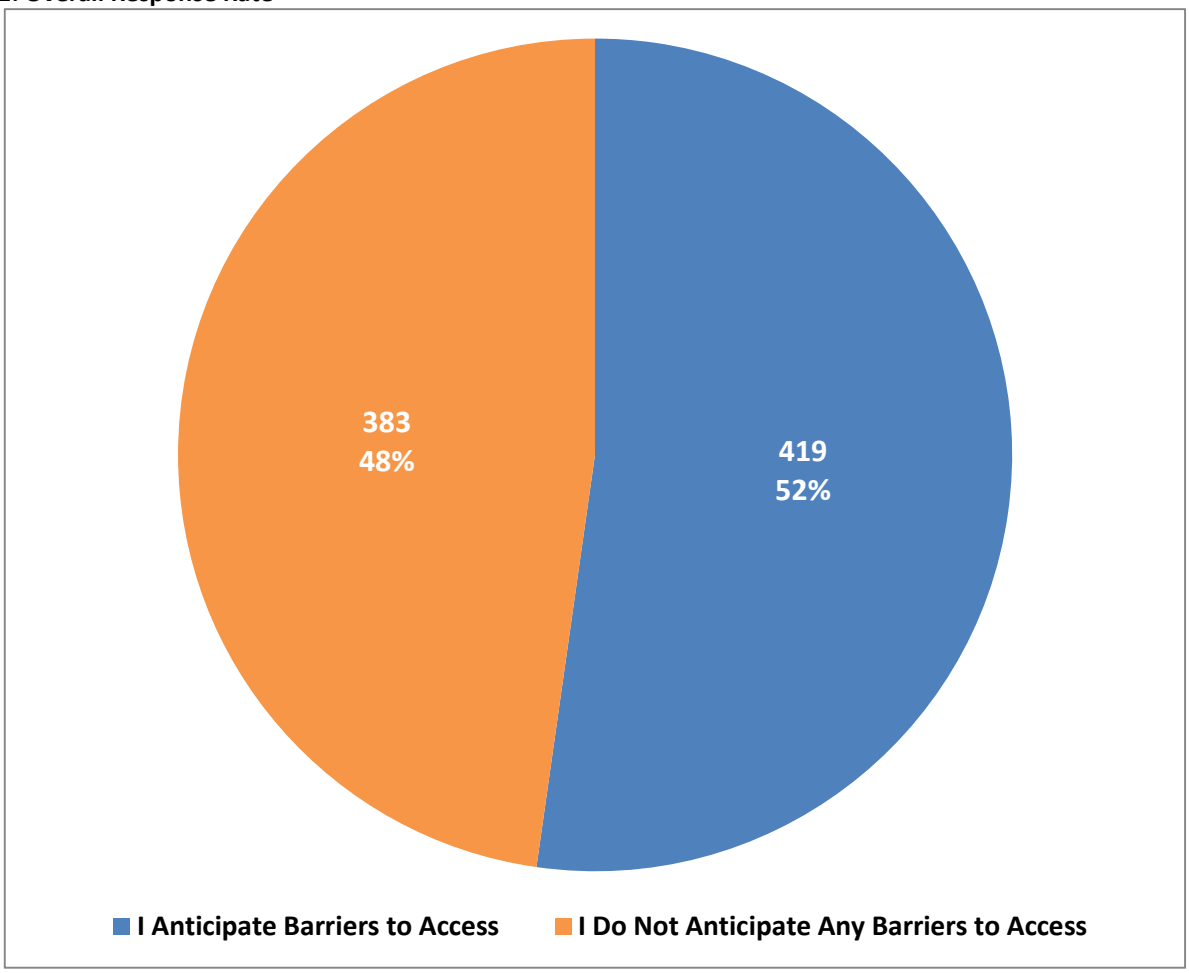


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

State Libraries had the highest "I anticipate barriers to access" response rate (71%), and Service Academies had the highest "I do not anticipate any barriers to access" response rate (100%).

Figure 2: Response Rates by Library Type

	I Anticipate Barriers to Access		I Do Not Anticipate Any Barriers to Access			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	235	53%	210	47%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	16	47%	18	53%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	44	40%	65	60%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	9	50%	9	50%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	2	33%	4	67%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	16	62%	10	38%	26	100%
Public Library	67	58%	49	42%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Special Library	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
State Library	27	71%	11	29%	38	100%
Grand Total	**419**	**52%**	**383**	**48%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Academic General Libraries, Highest State Court Libraries, Public Libraries, and State Libraries had a higher number of "I anticipate barriers to access" responses than "I do not anticipate any barriers to access" responses.

Figure 3: Responses by Library Type

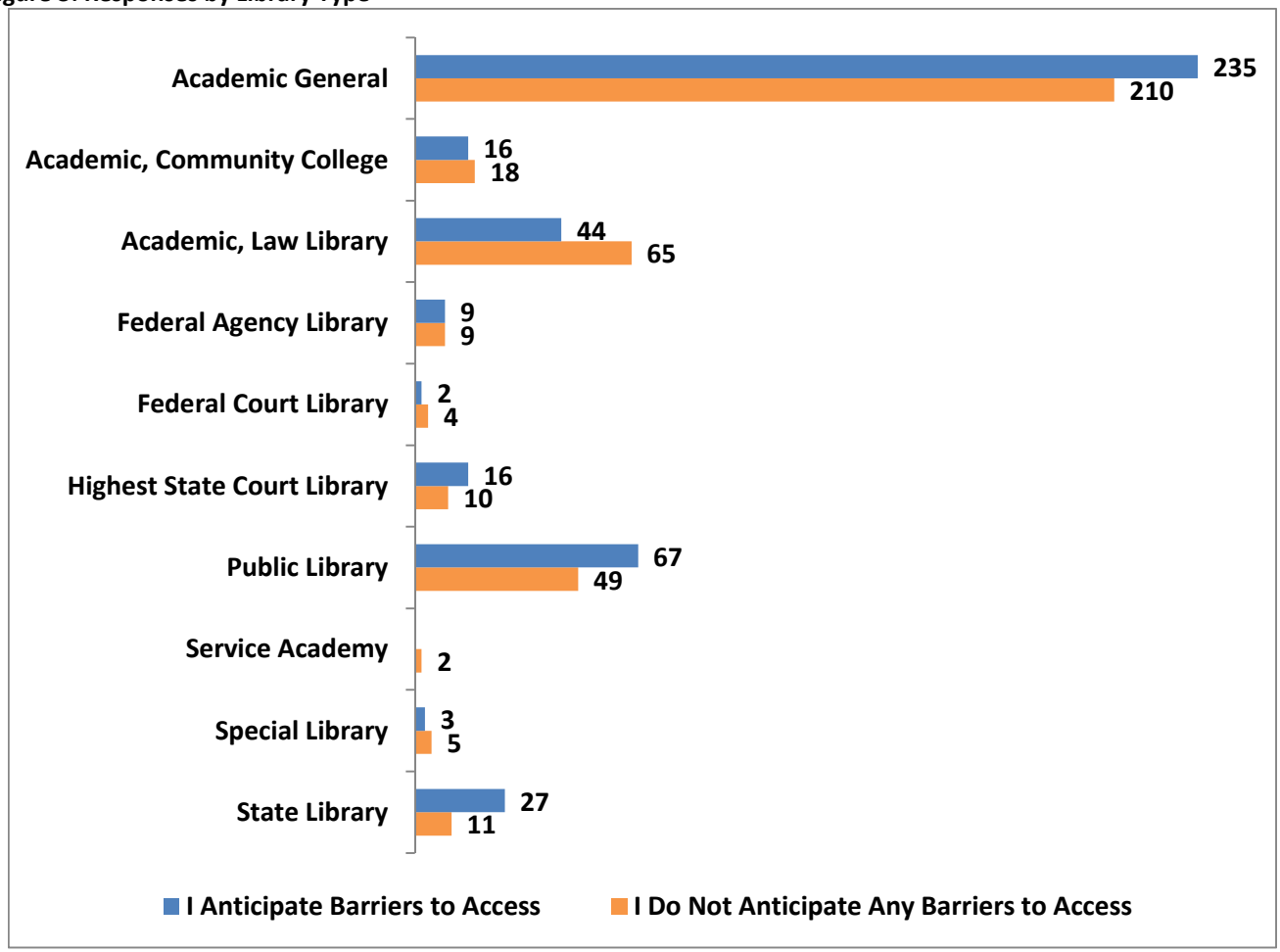


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Of the total 419 "I anticipate barriers to access" responses, Large Libraries had the highest number with 169 followed by Medium Libraries with 164. Of the total 383 "I do not anticipate any barriers to access" responses, Medium Libraries had the highest number with 172.

Figure 4: Response Rates by Library Size

	I Anticipate Barriers to Access		I Do Not Anticipate Any Barriers to Access			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	169	60%	114	40%	283	100%
Medium	164	49%	172	51%	336	100%
Small	86	47%	97	53%	183	100%
Grand Total	**419**	**52%**	**383**	**48%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Large Libraries had the highest "I anticipate barriers to access" response rate (60%), while Small Libraries had the highest "I do not anticipate any barriers to access" response rate (53%).

Figure 5: Responses by Library Size

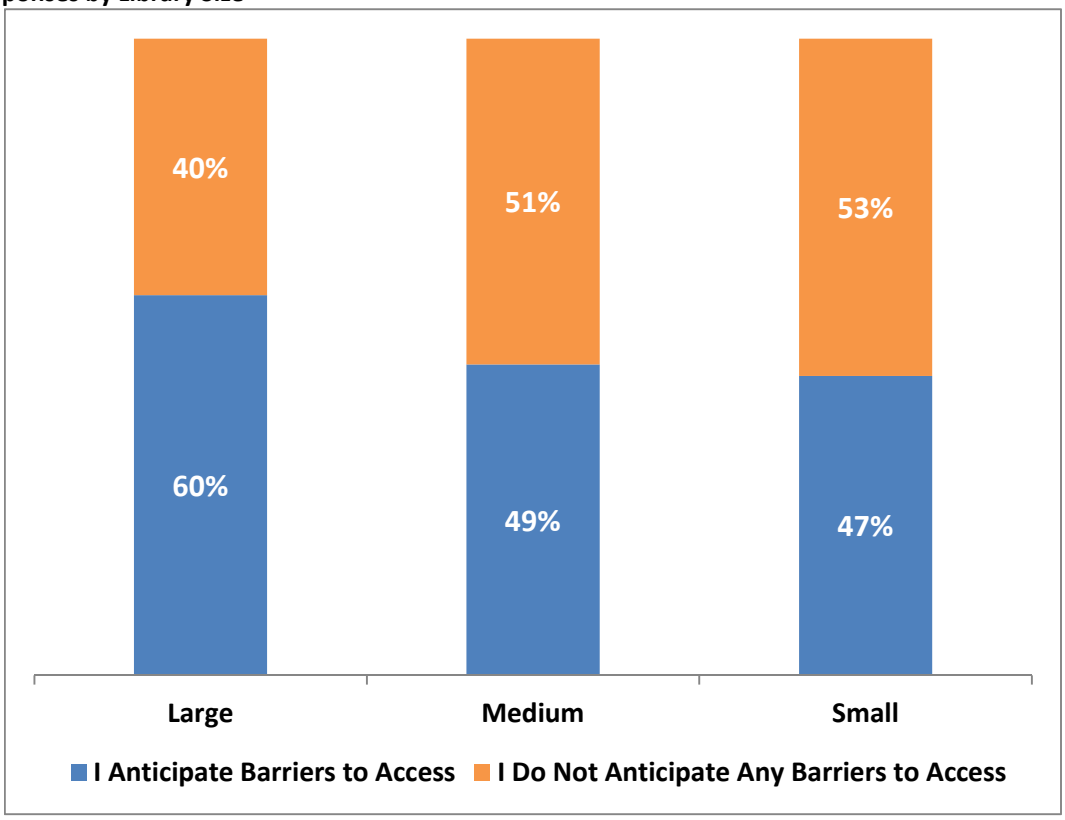


Figure 6 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Of the total 41 Regional Library responses, 27 were "I anticipate barriers to access," and 14 were "I do not anticipate any barriers to access." Of the total 761 Selective Library responses, 392 were "I anticipate barriers to access" and 369 were "I do not anticipate any barriers to access."

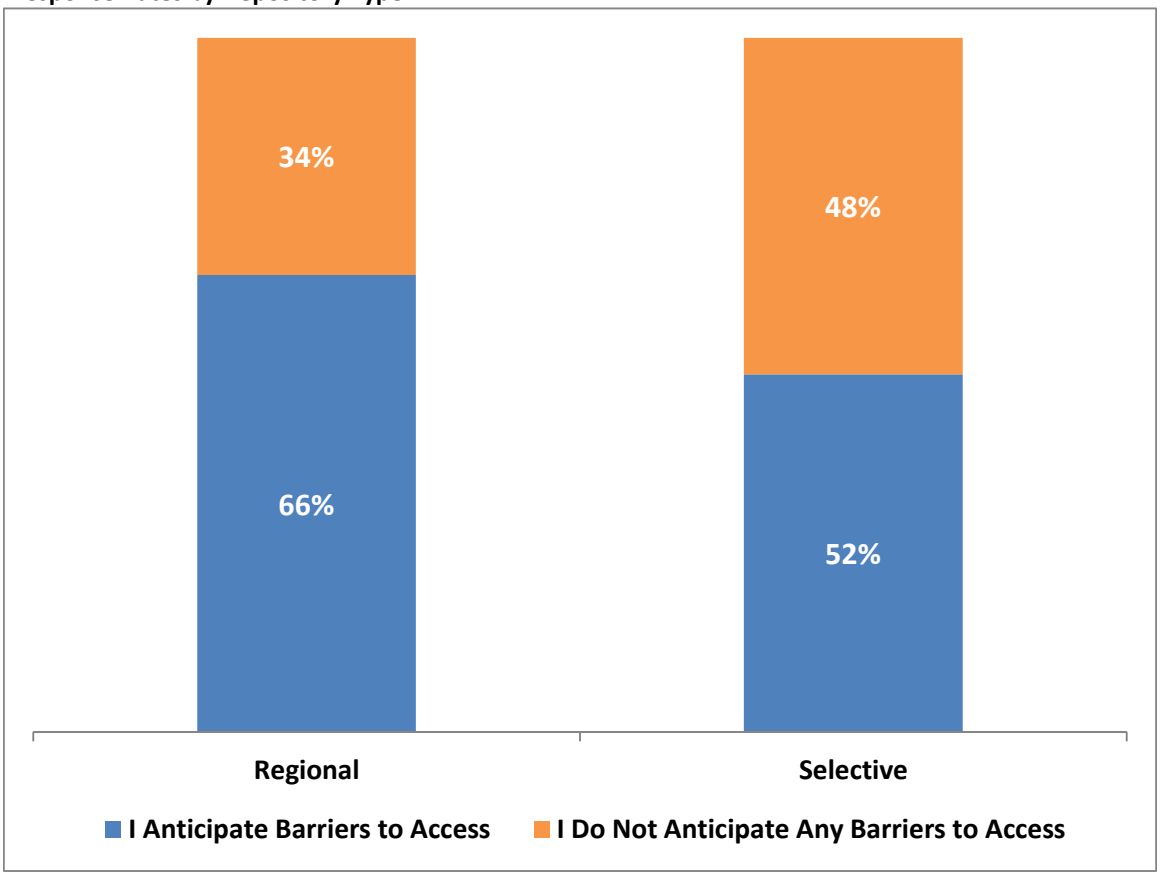
Figure 6: Responses by Depository Type

	I Anticipate Barriers to Access		I Do Not Anticipate Any Barriers to Access			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	27	66%	14	34%	41	100%
Selective	392	52%	369	48%	761	100%
Grand Total	**419**	**52%**	**383**	**48%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 7 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "I anticipate barriers to access" response rate (66%), and Selective Libraries had a higher "I do not anticipate any barriers to access" response rate (48%).

Figure 7: Response Rates by Depository Type



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

Of the 40 Large Regional Libraries, 27 responded "I anticipate barriers to access," and 13 responded "I do not anticipate any barriers to access" to Question 16. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded, "I do not anticipate any barriers to access."

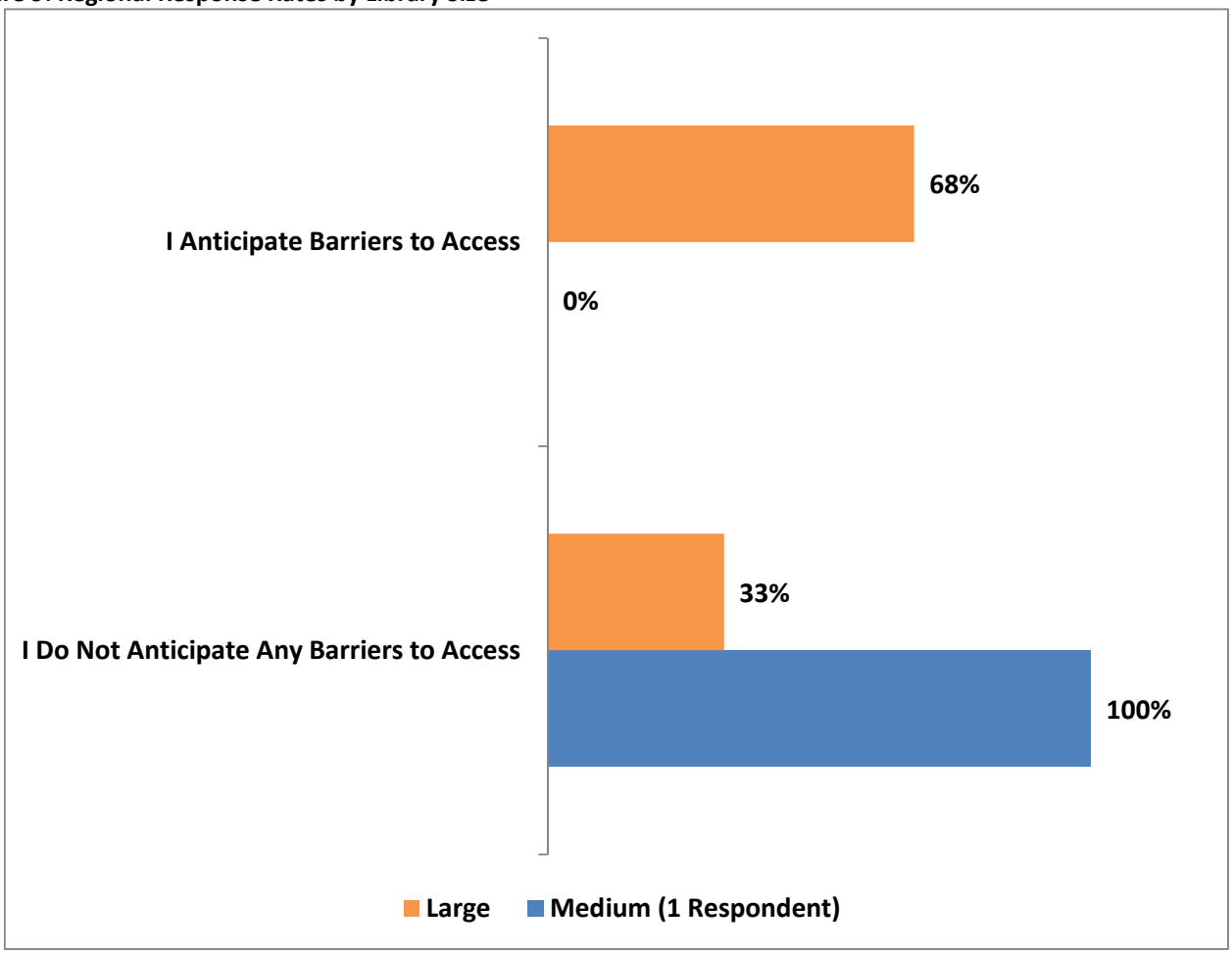
Of the 243 Large Selective Libraries, 142 responded "I anticipate barriers to access," and 101 responded "I do not anticipate any barriers to access." Of the 335 Medium Selective Libraries, 164 responded "I anticipate barriers to access," and 171 responded "I do not anticipate any barriers to access." Of the 183 Small Selective Libraries, 86 responded "I anticipate barriers to access," and 97 responded, "I do not anticipate any barriers to access."

Figure 8: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		I Anticipate Barriers to Access		I Do Not Anticipate Any Barriers to Access			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	27	68%	13	33%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Regional Total		**27**	**66%**	**14**	**34%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	142	58%	101	42%	243	100%
	Medium	164	49%	171	51%	335	100%
	Small	86	47%	97	53%	183	100%
Selective Total		**392**	**52%**	**369**	**48%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**419**	**52%**	**383**	**48%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had a higher, "I anticipate barriers to access" response rate (68%), while the one Medium Regional Library responded "I do not anticipate any barriers to access."

Figure 9: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest, "I anticipate barriers to access" response rate (58%), while Small Selective Libraries had the highest "I do not anticipate any barriers to access" (53%).

Figure 10: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

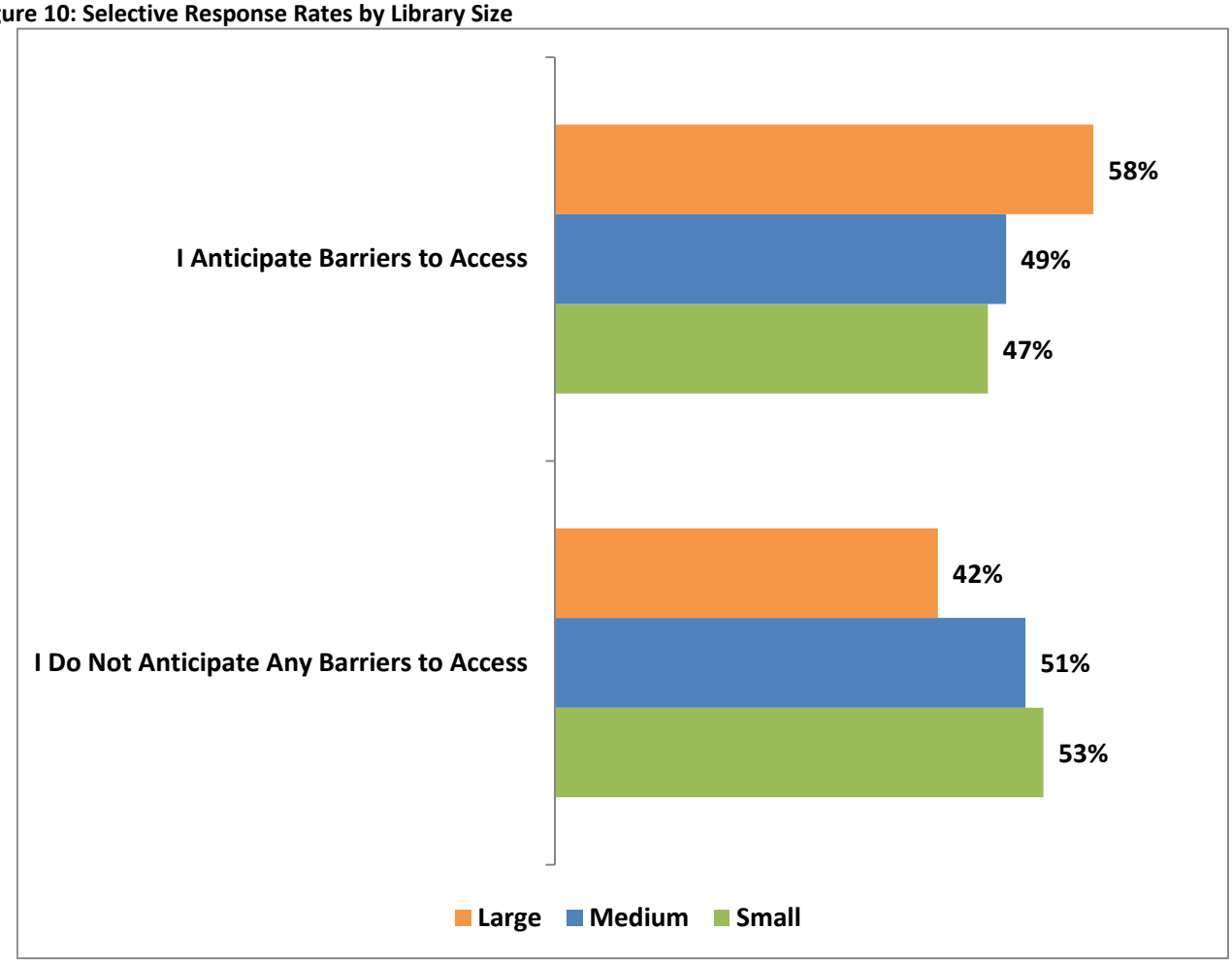


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of the Regional Libraries, State Libraries had the highest rate (100%) of, "I anticipate barriers to access," and Public Libraries had the highest rate (100%) of, "I do not anticipate any barriers to access."

Of the Selective Libraries, Highest State Court Libraries had the highest rate (62%) of, "I anticipate barriers to access," and Service Academies had the highest rate (100%) of, "I do not anticipate any barriers to access."

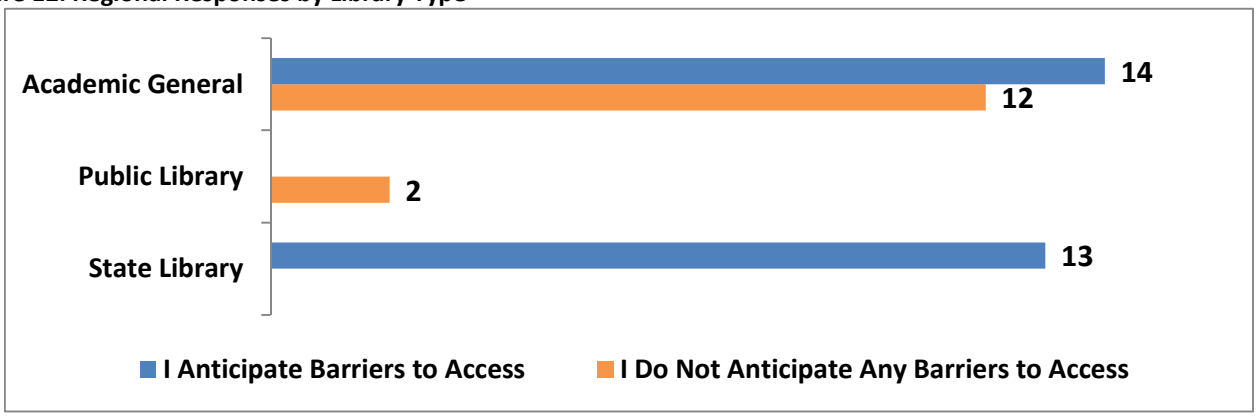
Figure 11: Response Rates by Depository Type and Library Type

		I Anticipate Barriers to Access		I Do Not Anticipate Any Barriers to Access			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	14	54%	12	46%	26	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	State Library	13	100%	0	0%	13	100%
Regional Total		**27**	**66%**	**14**	**34%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	221	53%	198	47%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	16	47%	18	53%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	44	40%	65	60%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	9	50%	9	50%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	2	33%	4	67%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	16	62%	10	38%	26	100%
	Public Library	67	59%	47	41%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Special Library	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
	State Library	14	56%	11	44%	25	100%
Selective Total		**392**	**52%**	**369**	**48%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**419**	**52%**	**383**	**48%**	**802**	**100%**

Figures 12 and 13 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

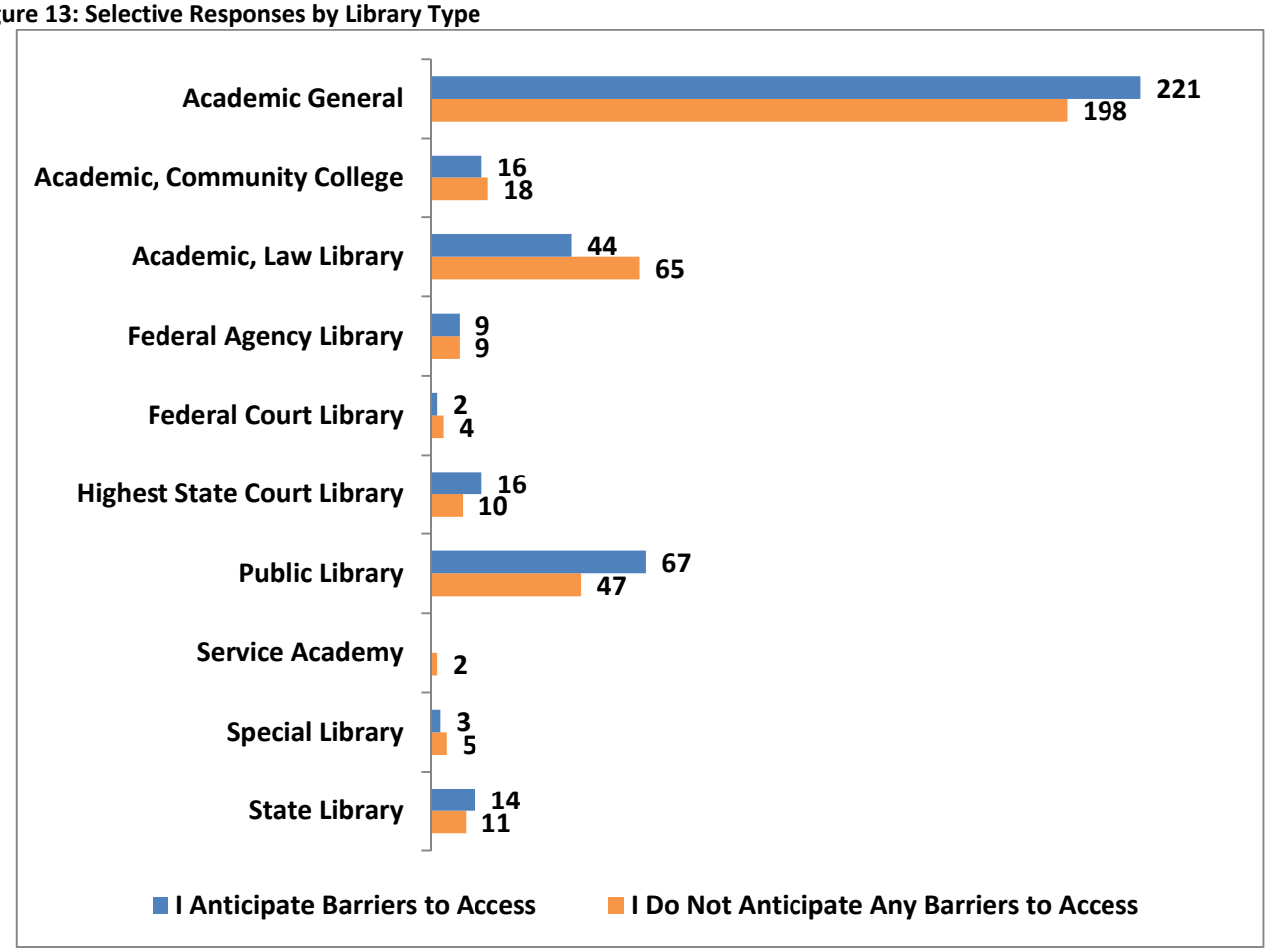
Among Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of both, "I do not anticipate any barriers to access" and "I anticipate barriers to access" responses.

Figure 12: Regional Responses by Library Type



Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of both, "I do not anticipate any barriers to access" and "I anticipate barriers to access" responses.

Figure 13: Selective Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

419 libraries indicated that they anticipated barriers to access, and were also given the opportunity to identify anticipated barriers. Respondents were not limited to the number of anticipated barriers they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 689 observations (individual anticipated barriers specified). Observations were grouped into six over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Access** refers to the issues and problems relating to accessing digital collections, such as the need for quality cataloging and metadata. Examples of responses include: a concern about incomplete cataloging; lack of metadata standards; poor indexing; and poor, unwieldy, and inconsistent search interfaces.

2. **Digital Divide** refers to all issues regarding any inequality in the ability to afford and own the computers and Internet access necessary to use digital content. It also refers to the lack of related technical skills to use such equipment and services. Examples of responses include: reference that in rural parts of the US, users have reduced access to Internet connection speeds, and the distance between libraries limits the ability of users to travel to a library to use computers and the Internet.

3. **Funding** refers to responses expressing concern that GPO's funding will be insufficient to maintain and provide access to digital collections on FDsys and other servers. Examples of responses include expressed concern that cuts to budgets may shift some publications at agencies from free to fee-based subscriptions and that libraries in the FDLP will fall farther behind due to their limited funding.

4. **Preservation** refers to all related preservation issues surrounding permanent access to digital collections. Examples of responses include: the need to harvest and archive Web-based Government publications, the need for an increased capability to harvest content, and the need for preservation plans and standards.

5. **Staffing** refers to responses regarding how the number and the expertise of staff in FDLs can limit the ability of libraries to assist patrons in accessing digital collections. Examples of responses include: the need for staff training, problems with limited staffing, the decline in Government information specialists hired for Government collections, and how the time that Government documents specialists have has been taken away by other library duties as libraries reduce levels of staff overall.

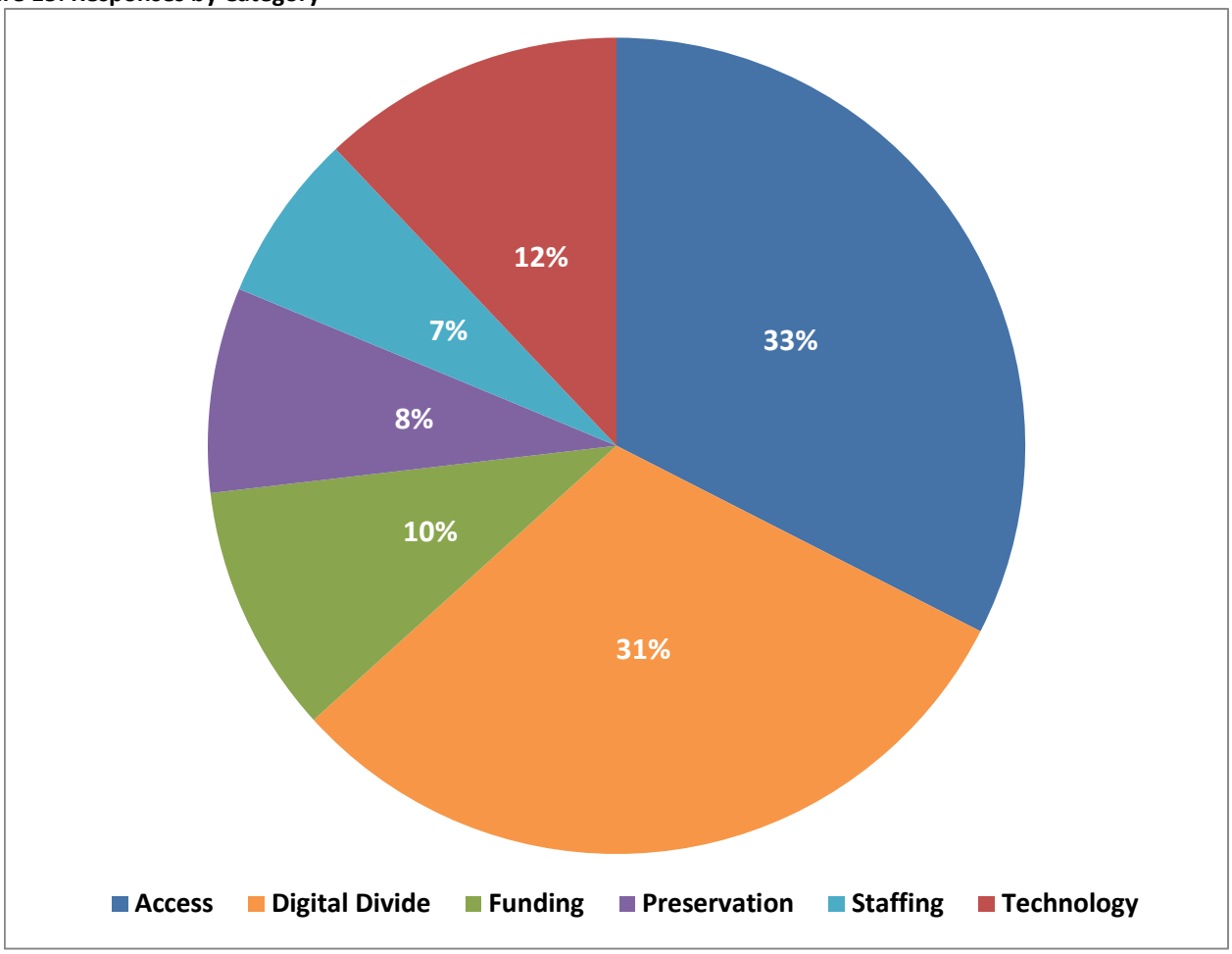
6. **Technology** refers to all the technical issues related to obtaining, maintaining, and updating equipment and services related to accessing and maintaining digital collections, whether in libraries or at GPO. Examples of responses include: the need for specialized, supplemental software; limited number of printers in the library; changing technologies; the proliferation of new access devices; bandwidth issues; and the ability to migrate collections to new software and systems.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 33% reported barriers related to Access, 31% reported barriers related to Digital Divide, 10% reported barriers related to Funding, 8% reported barriers related to Preservation, 7% reported barriers related to Staffing, and 12% reported barriers related to Technology.

Figure 14: Responses by Category

	Access		Digital Divide		Funding		Preservation		Staffing		Technology			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**224**	**33%**	**212**	**31%**	**68**	**10%**	**56**	**8%**	**46**	**7%**	**83**	**12%**	**689**	**100%**

Figure 15: Responses by Category



Figures 16 and 17 illustrate anticipated barriers to access by library type.

As reflected in the data, the majority of Library types indicated Access and Digital Divide as the more significant barriers to access. Responses from Academic General Libraries and Federal Agency Libraries anticipated the most concern for Access barriers to access.

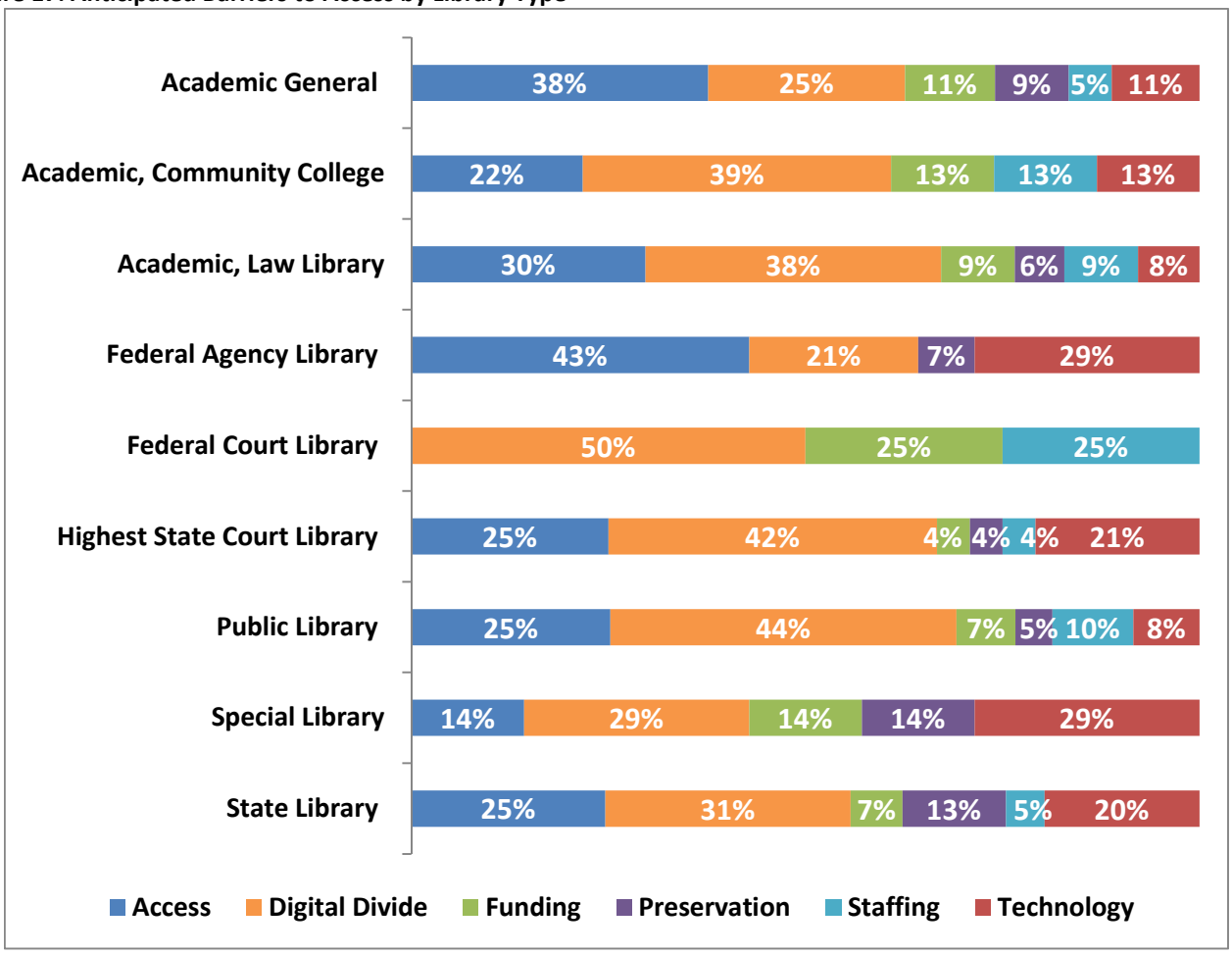
Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Court Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; Public Libraries; and State Libraries anticipated the most concern for Digital Divide barriers to access.

Special Libraries were evenly split on Digital Divide and Technology barriers to access.

Figure 16: Anticipated Barriers to Access by Library Type

	Access		Digital Divide		Funding		Preservation		Staffing		Technology			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	145	38%	96	25%	44	11%	36	9%	21	5%	43	11%	385	100%
Academic, Community College	5	22%	9	39%	3	13%	0	0%	3	13%	3	13%	23	100%
Academic, Law Library	19	30%	24	38%	6	9%	4	6%	6	9%	5	8%	64	100%
Federal Agency Library	6	43%	3	21%	0	0%	1	7%	0	0%	4	29%	14	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	2	50%	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	4	100%
Highest State Court Library	6	25%	10	42%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%	5	21%	24	100%
Public Library	27	25%	47	44%	8	7%	5	5%	11	10%	9	8%	107	100%
Special Library	1	14%	2	29%	1	14%	1	14%	0	0%	2	29%	7	100%
State Library	15	25%	19	31%	4	7%	8	13%	3	5%	12	20%	61	100%
Grand Total	**224**	**33%**	**212**	**31%**	**68**	**10%**	**56**	**8%**	**46**	**7%**	**83**	**12%**	**689**	**100%**

Figure 17: Anticipated Barriers to Access by Library Type



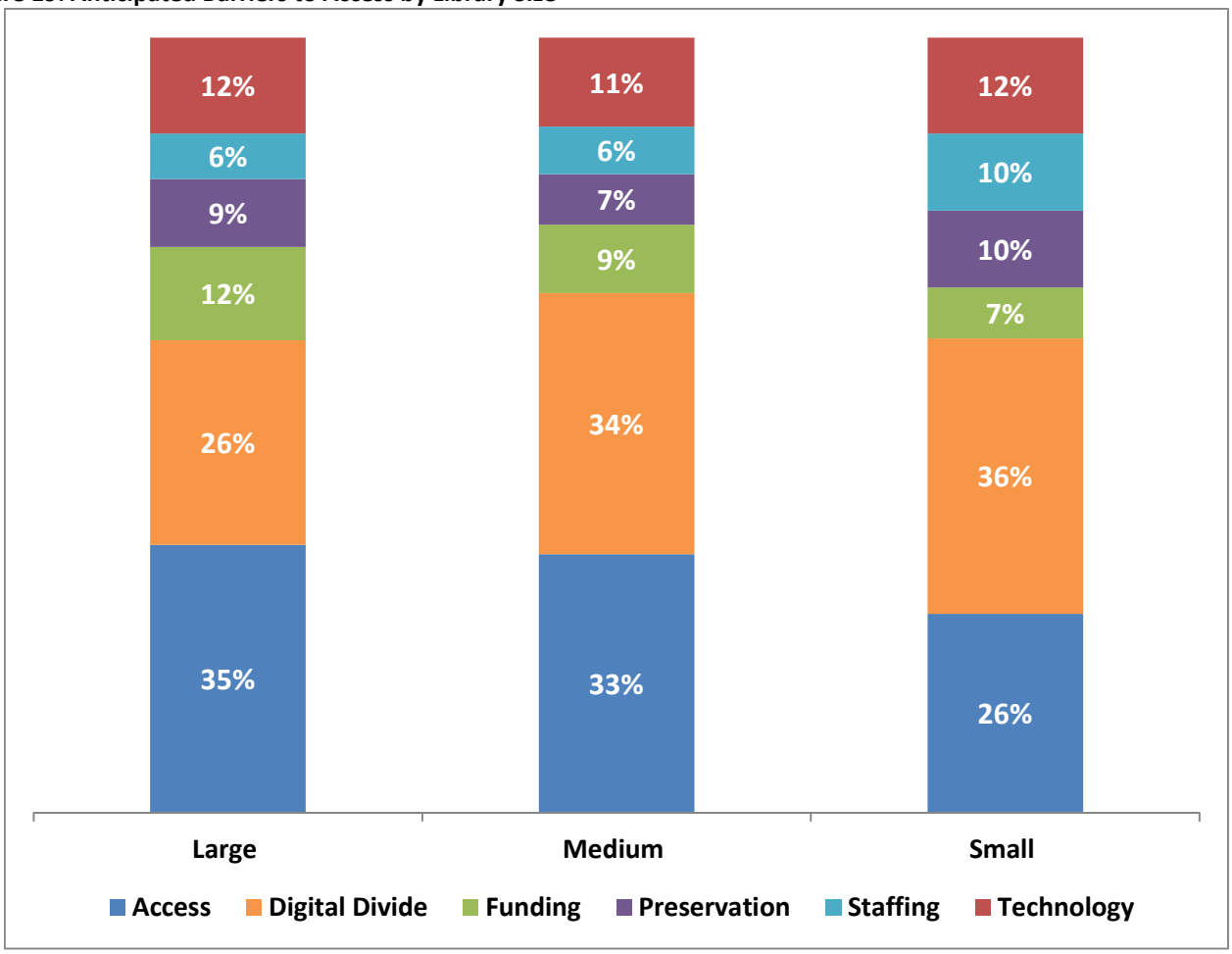
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate anticipated barriers to access by library size.

All Library sizes reported Access and Digital Divide as the more significant anticipated barriers to access.

Figure 18: Anticipated Barriers by Library Size

	Access		Digital Divide		Funding		Preservation		Staffing		Technology			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	106	35%	81	26%	37	12%	27	9%	18	6%	38	12%	307	100%
Medium	87	33%	88	34%	23	9%	17	7%	16	6%	30	11%	261	100%
Small	31	26%	43	36%	8	7%	12	10%	12	10%	15	12%	121	100%
Grand Total	**224**	**33%**	**212**	**31%**	**68**	**10%**	**56**	**8%**	**46**	**7%**	**83**	**12%**	**689**	**100%**

Figure 19: Anticipated Barriers to Access by Library Size



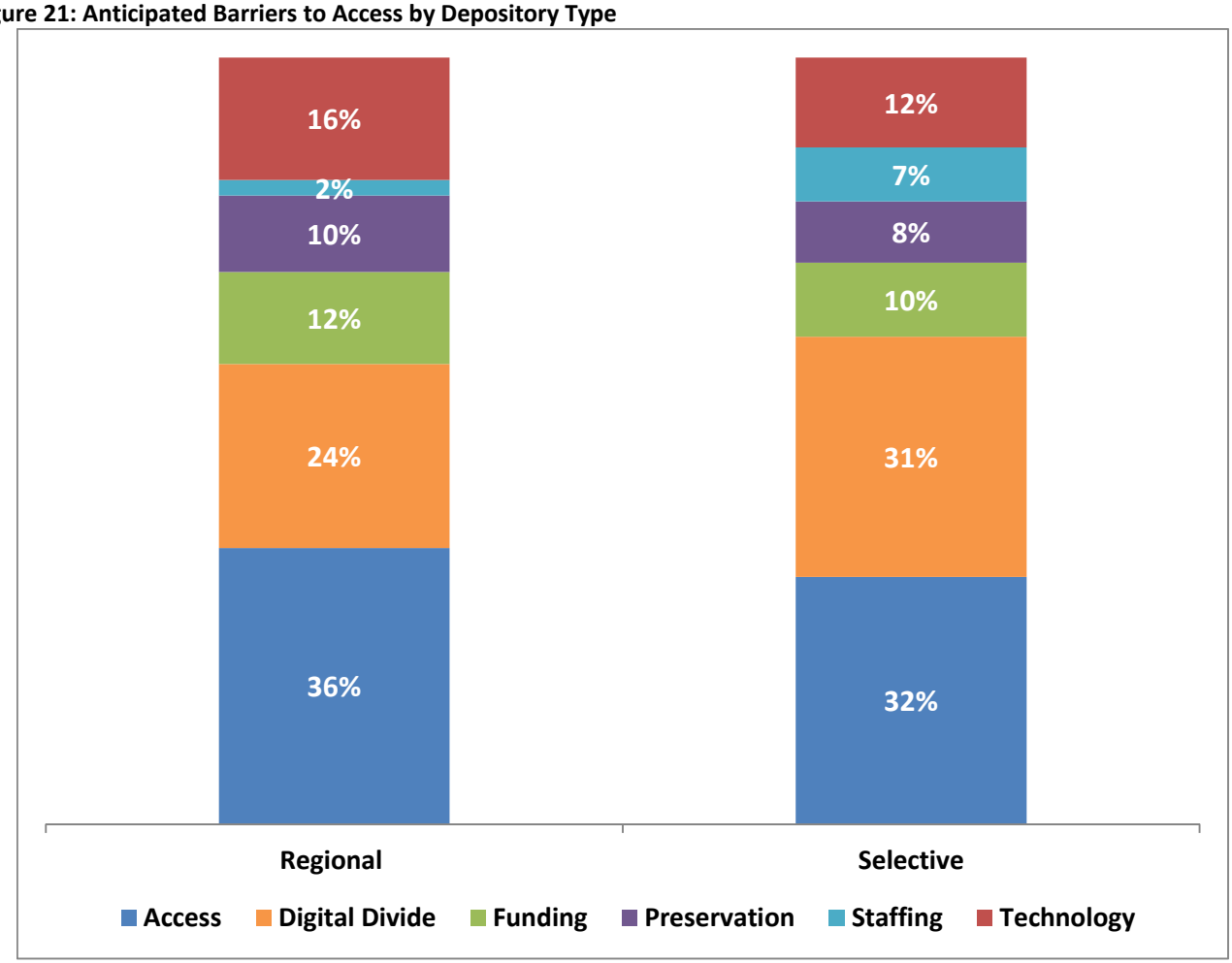
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate anticipated barriers to access by depository type.

The results show that Regional Libraries and Selective Libraries reported their largest concerns for anticipated barriers to access to be Access and Digital Divide barriers.

Figure 20: Anticipated Barriers to Access by Depository Type

	Access		Digital Divide		Funding		Preservation		Staffing		Technology			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	18	36%	12	24%	6	12%	5	10%	1	2%	8	16%	50	100%
Selective	206	32%	200	31%	62	10%	51	8%	45	7%	75	12%	639	100%
Grand Total	**224**	**33%**	**212**	**31%**	**68**	**10%**	**56**	**8%**	**46**	**7%**	**83**	**12%**	**689**	**100%**

Figure 21: Anticipated Barriers to Access by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate anticipated barriers to access cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries and all Selective Libraries indicated Access and Digital Divide barriers as the more significant anticipated barriers to access.

Figure 22: Anticipated Barriers to Access by Depository Type and Library Size

		Access		Digital Divide		Funding		Preservation		Staffing		Technology			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	18	36%	12	24%	6	12%	5	10%	1	2%	8	16%	50	100%
Regional Total		**18**	**36%**	**12**	**24%**	**6**	**12%**	**5**	**10%**	**1**	**2%**	**8**	**16%**	**50**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	88	34%	69	27%	31	12%	22	9%	17	7%	30	12%	257	100%
	Medium	87	33%	88	34%	23	9%	17	7%	16	6%	30	11%	261	100%
	Small	31	26%	43	36%	8	7%	12	10%	12	10%	15	12%	121	100%
Selective Total		**206**	**32%**	**200**	**31%**	**62**	**10%**	**51**	**8%**	**45**	**7%**	**75**	**12%**	**639**	**100%**
Grand Total		**224**	**33%**	**212**	**31%**	**68**	**10%**	**56**	**8%**	**46**	**7%**	**83**	**12%**	**689**	**100%**

Figure 23: Anticipated Barriers to Access for Regional Libraries by Library Size

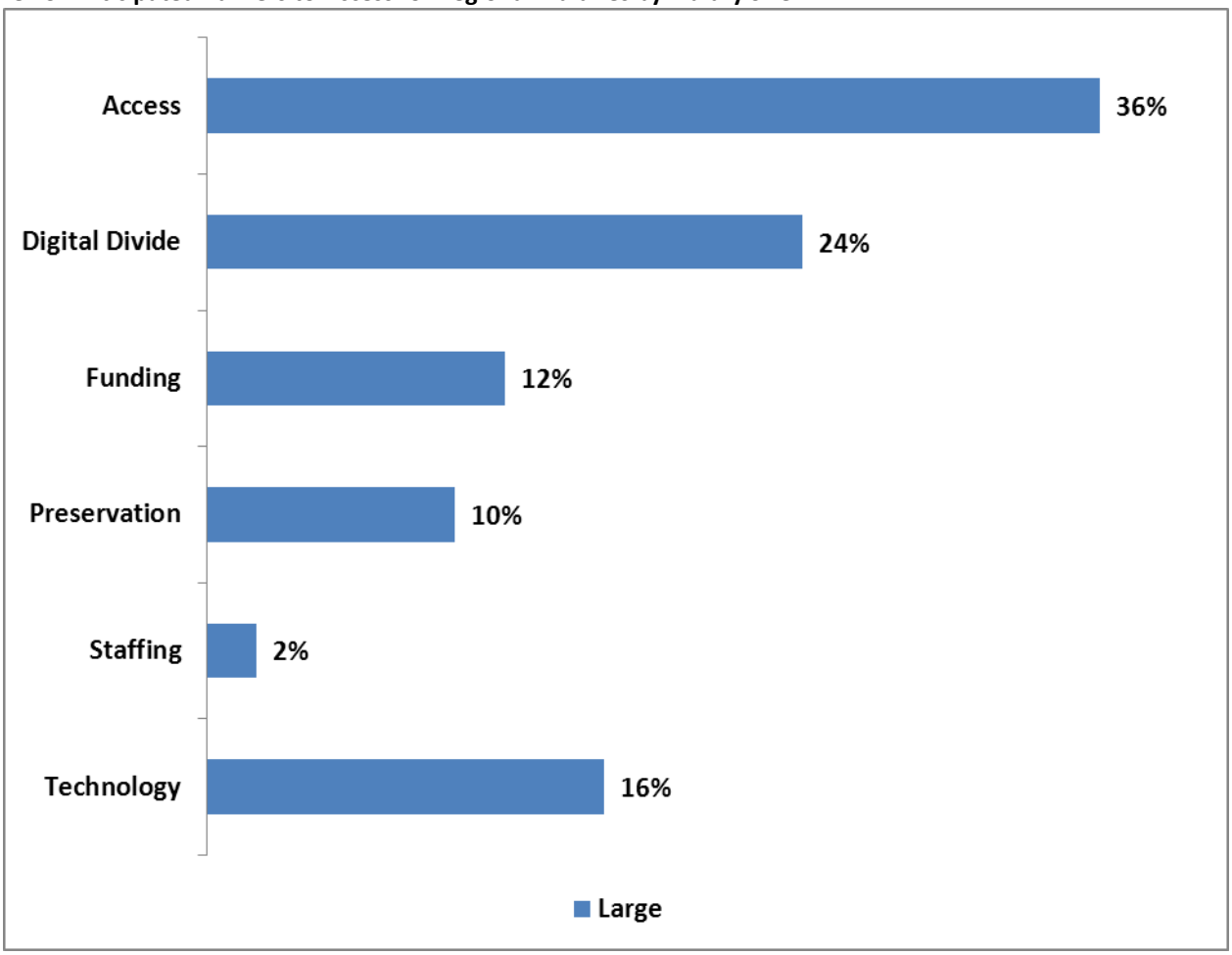
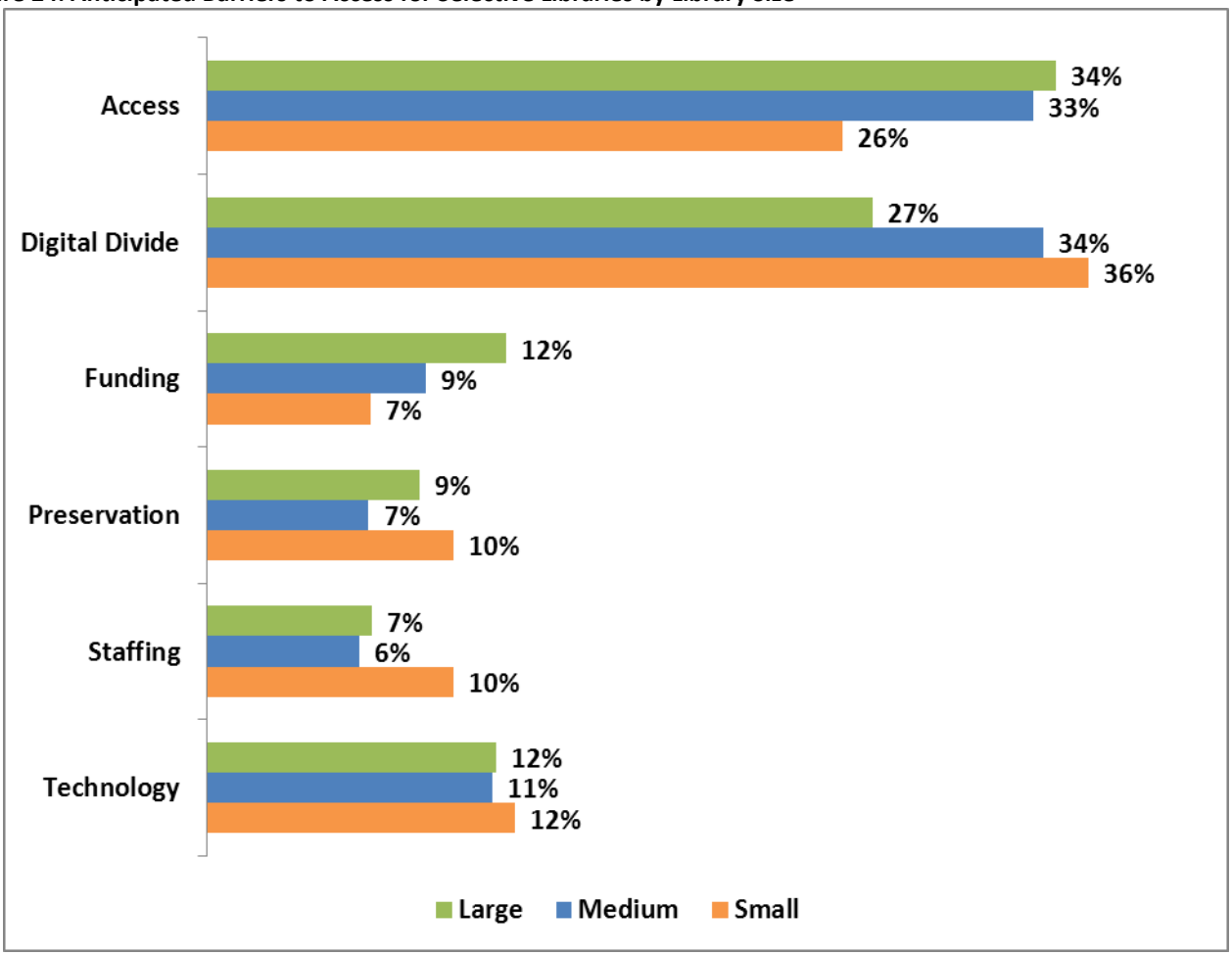


Figure 24: Anticipated Barriers to Access for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate anticipated barriers to access cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Regional Academic General Libraries expressed a more significant concern for Access and Digital Divide barriers as anticipated barriers to access. Regional State Libraries were about evenly split between Access, Digital Divide, and Technology barriers to access.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries and Federal Agency Libraries reported the most concern for Access barriers.
- Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Court Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; Public Libraries; and State Libraries; reported a higher concern for Digital Divide barriers.
- Special Libraries anticipated an even split for Digital Divide and Technology barriers.

Figure 25: Barriers to Access by Depository Type and Library Type

		Access		Digital Divide		Funding		Preservation		Staffing		Technology			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	10	48%	5	24%	4	19%	0	0%	1	5%	1	5%	21	100%
	State Library	8	28%	7	24%	2	7%	5	17%	0	0%	7	24%	29	100%
Regional Total		**18**	**36%**	**12**	**24%**	**6**	**12%**	**5**	**10%**	**1**	**2%**	**8**	**16%**	**50**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	135	37%	91	25%	40	11%	36	10%	20	5%	42	12%	364	100%
	Academic, Community College	5	22%	9	39%	3	13%	0	0%	3	13%	3	13%	23	100%
	Academic, Law Library	19	30%	24	38%	6	9%	4	6%	6	9%	5	8%	64	100%
	Federal Agency Library	6	43%	3	21%	0	0%	1	7%	0	0%	4	29%	14	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	2	50%	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	4	100%
	Highest State Court Library	6	25%	10	42%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%	5	21%	24	100%
	Public Library	27	25%	47	44%	8	7%	5	5%	11	10%	9	8%	107	100%
	Special Library	1	14%	2	29%	1	14%	1	14%	0	0%	2	29%	7	100%
	State Library	7	22%	12	38%	2	6%	3	9%	3	9%	5	16%	32	100%
Selective Total		**206**	**32%**	**200**	**31%**	**62**	**10%**	**51**	**8%**	**45**	**7%**	**75**	**12%**	**639**	**100%**
Grand Total		**224**	**33%**	**212**	**31%**	**68**	**10%**	**56**	**8%**	**46**	**7%**	**83**	**12%**	**689**	**100%**

Figure 26: Barriers to Access for Regional Libraries by Library Type

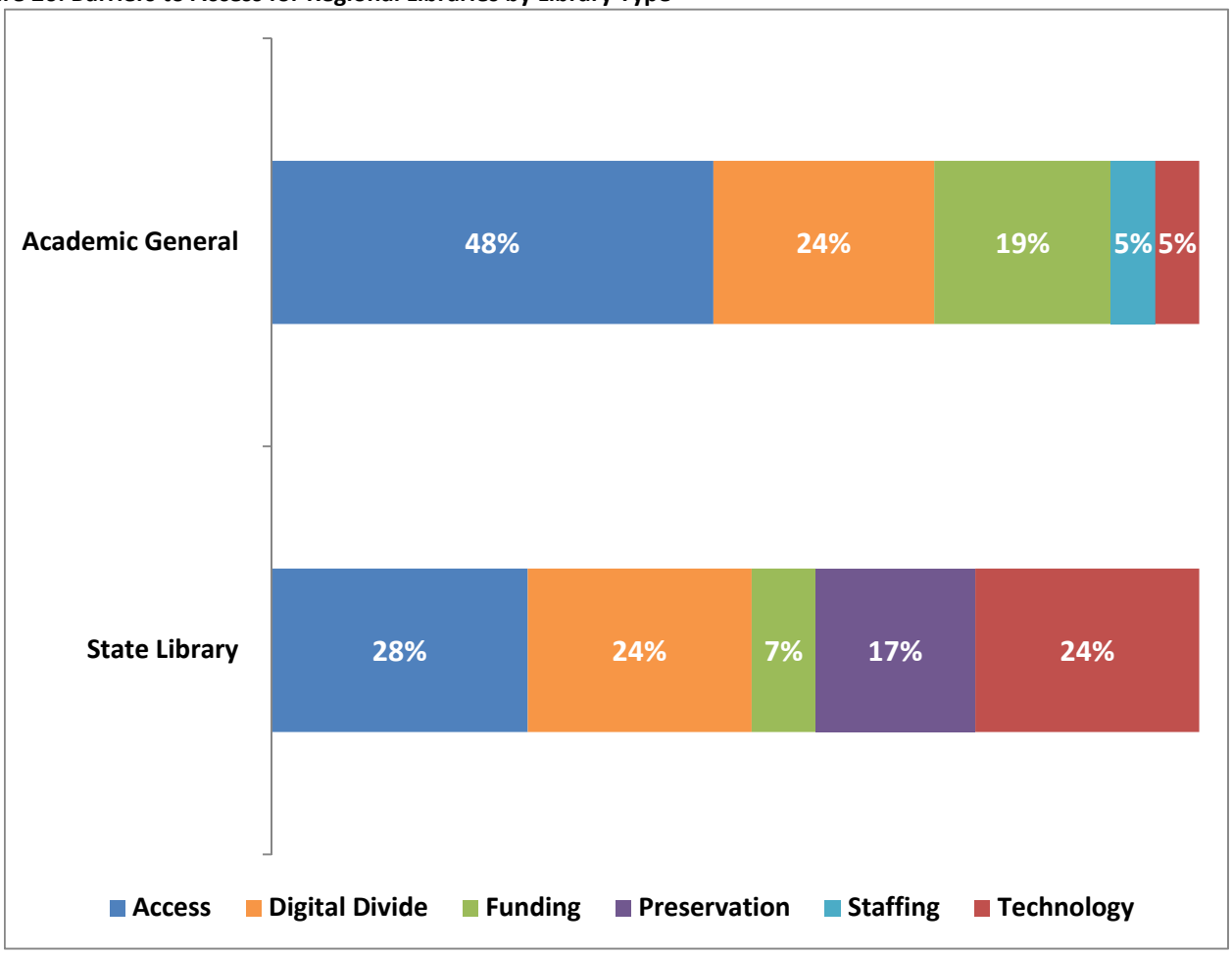
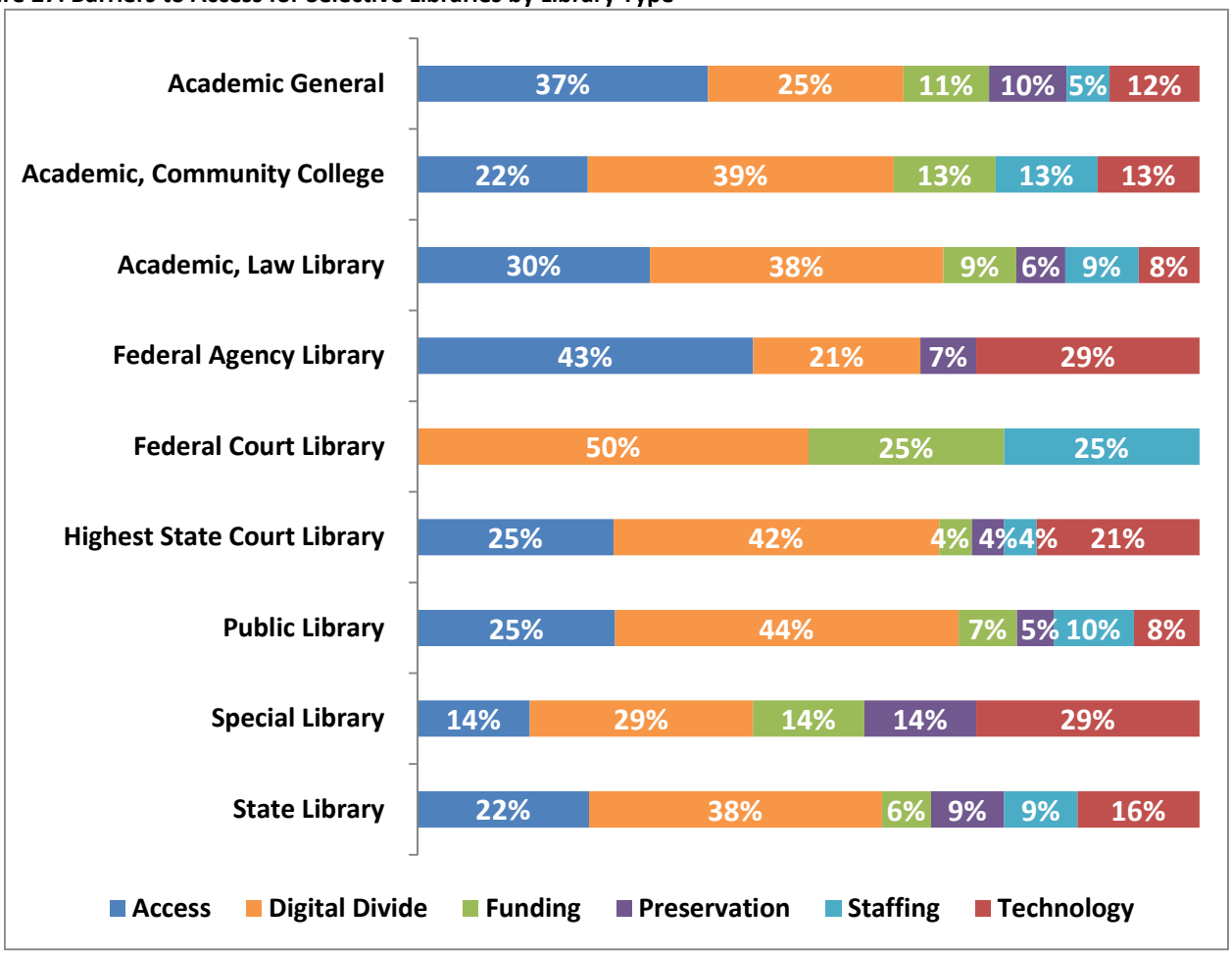


Figure 27: Barriers to Access for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 17

JULY 3, 2013

Question 17 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire was a four-part question. It asked depository libraries to "Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit." Depository libraries were asked to provide responses for the following four areas:

- *Projects to provide greater access to government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys.*

- *Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetaLib.*

- *Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports.*

- *Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter)*

For the purpose of this report, the question is reported under four sub-questions. This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 FOR 17A

Question 17A asked libraries to "Please rate the following current LSCM projects area- **Projects to provide greater access to government information-** according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit." The response options were:

1) extremely beneficial
2) moderately beneficial
3) not beneficial

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 17A, 486 (61%) responded "extremely beneficial," 289 (36%) responded "moderately beneficial," and 27 (3%) responded "not beneficial."

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate

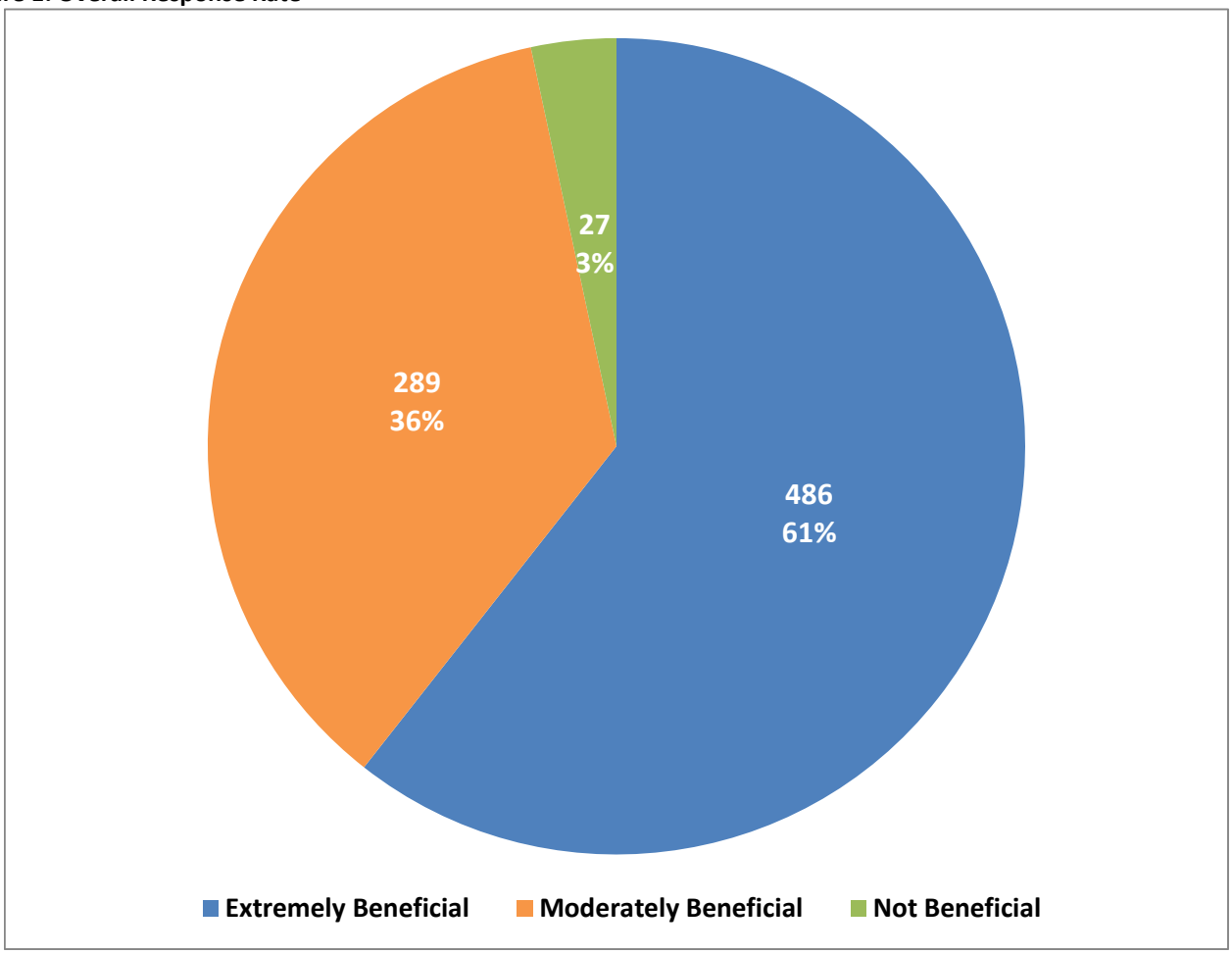


Figure 2 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "extremely beneficial" (267), "moderately beneficial" (167), and "not beneficial" (11) responses.

Figure 2: Responses by Library Type

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	267	60%	167	38%	11	2%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	17	50%	15	44%	2	6%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	88	81%	19	17%	2	2%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	10	56%	7	39%	1	6%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	22	85%	3	12%	1	4%	26	100%
Public Library	47	41%	60	52%	9	8%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	6	75%	2	25%	0	0%	8	100%
State Library	23	61%	14	37%	1	3%	38	100%
Grand Total	**486**	**61%**	**289**	**36%**	**27**	**3%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 3 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Federal Court Libraries had the highest "extremely beneficial" response rate (100%), Service Academies had the highest "moderately beneficial" response rate (100%), and Public Libraries had the highest "not beneficial" response rate (8%).

Figure 3: Response Rates by Library Type

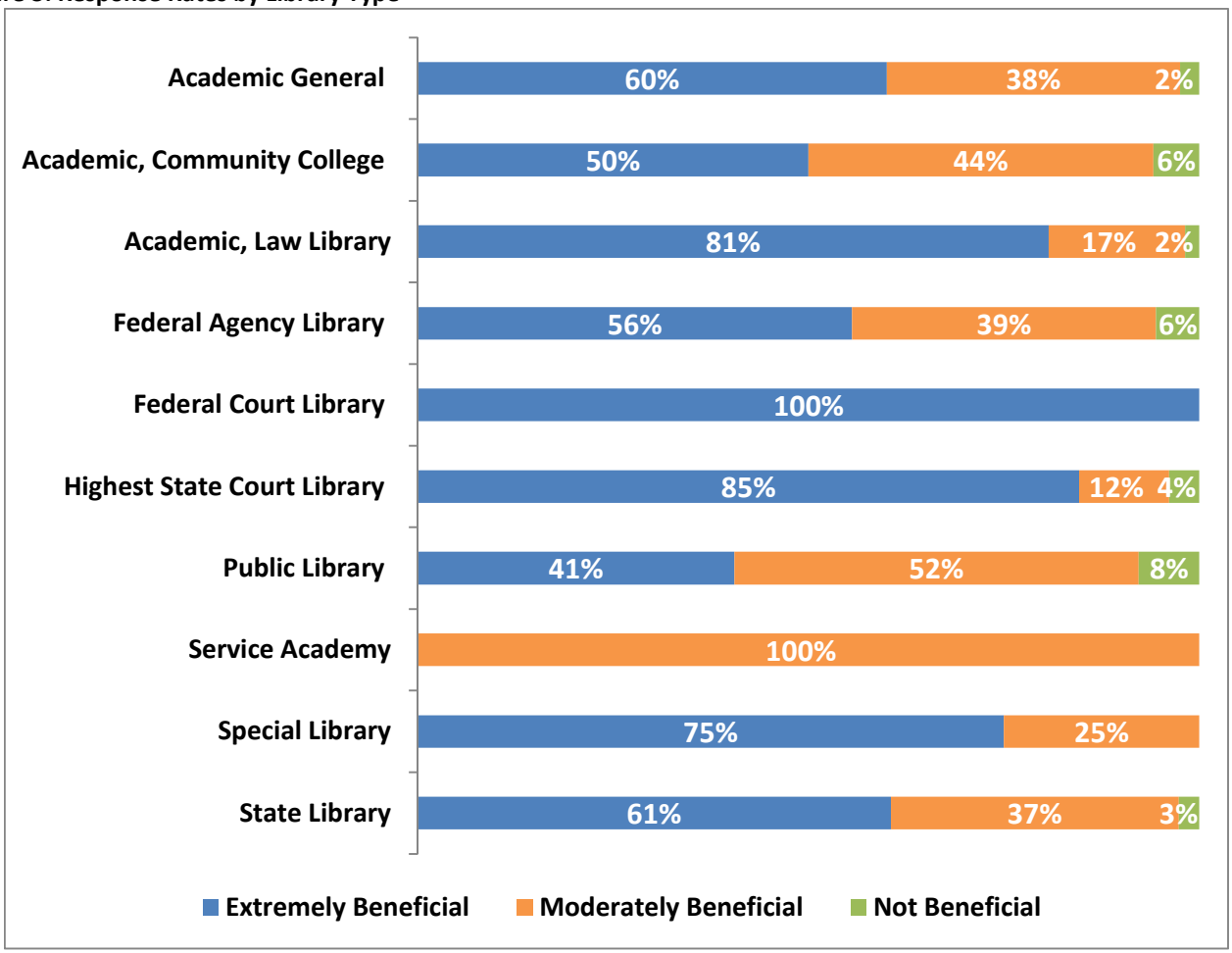


Figure 4 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for "extremely beneficial" and "moderately beneficial," with 205 of the 486 responses and 121 of the 289 responses. Large Libraries and Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for and "not beneficial," with 10 each of the 27responses.

Figure 4: Responses by Library Size

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	180	64%	93	33%	10	4%	283	100%
Medium	205	61%	121	36%	10	3%	336	100%
Small	101	55%	75	41%	7	4%	183	100%
Grand Total	**486**	**61%**	**289**	**36%**	**27**	**3%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 5 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "extremely beneficial" response rate (64%). Small Libraries had the highest "moderately beneficial" response rate (41%). Large Libraries and Small Libraries also had the highest "not beneficial" response rate (4%).

Figure 5: Response Rates by Library Size

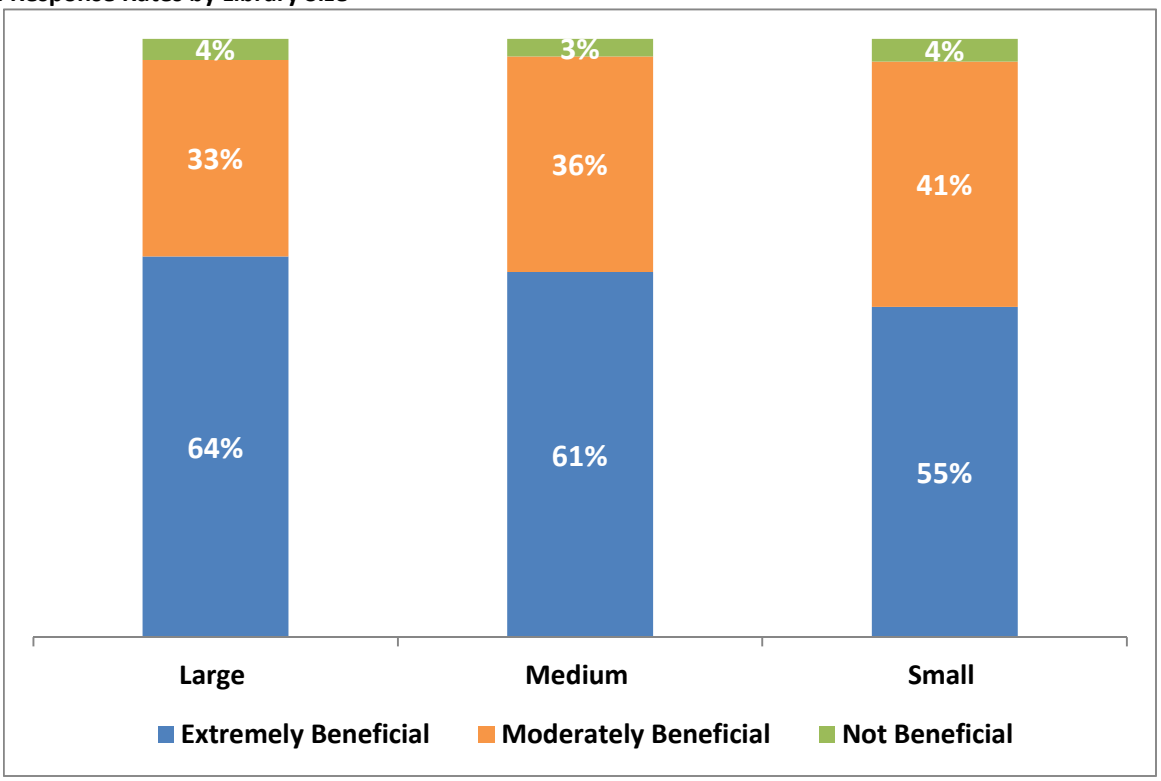


Figure 6 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of responses for "extremely beneficial," with 26 of the 41 total Regional Libraries responding. Selective Libraries also had the highest number of responses for "extremely beneficial," with 460 of the 761 total Selective Libraries responding.

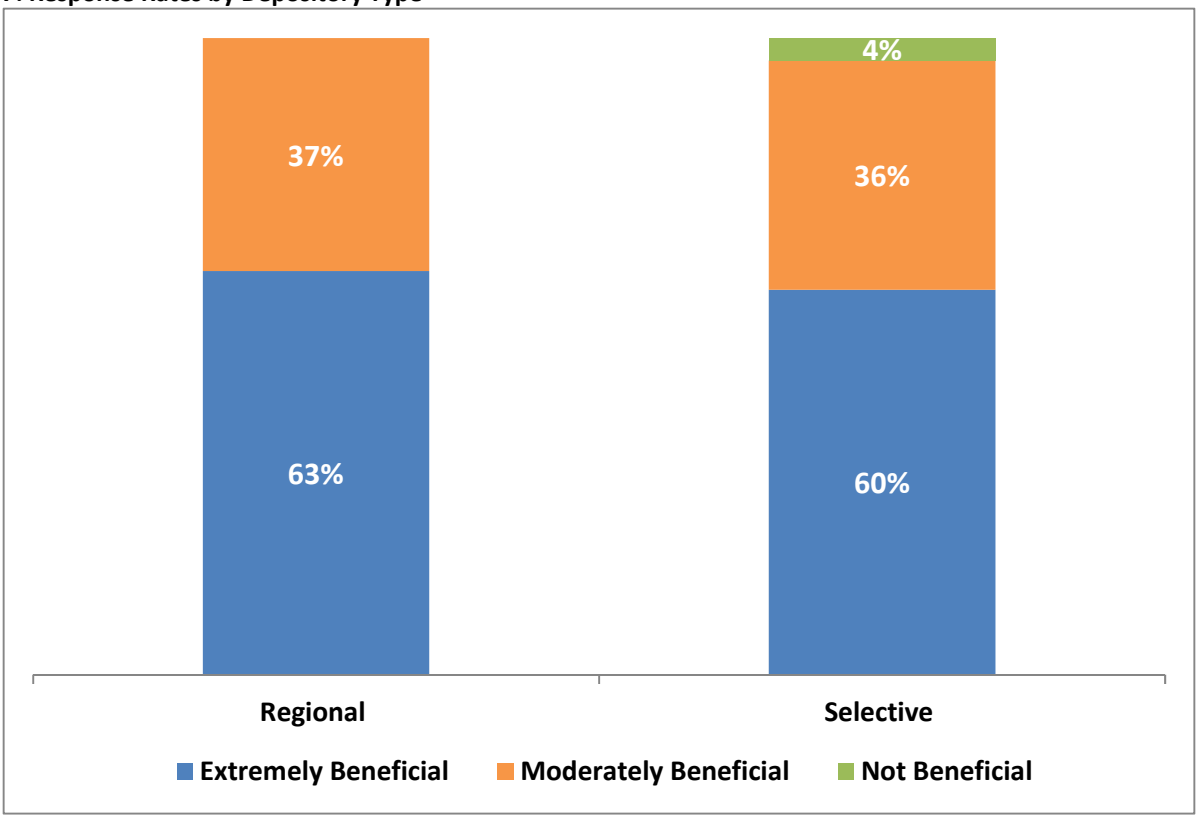
Figure 6: Responses by Depository Type

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	26	63%	15	37%	0	0%	41	100%
Selective	460	60%	274	36%	27	4%	761	100%
Grand Total	**486**	**61%**	**289**	**36%**	**27**	**3%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 7 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "extremely beneficial" response rate (63%) and a higher "moderately beneficial" response rate (37%) than Selective Libraries (60%), and (36%). Selective Libraries had a higher "not beneficial" response rate (4%) than Regional Libraries (0%).

Figure 7: Response Rates by Depository Type



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

25 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded “extremely beneficial” and 15 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded “moderately beneficial” to Question 17A. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded “extremely beneficial.”

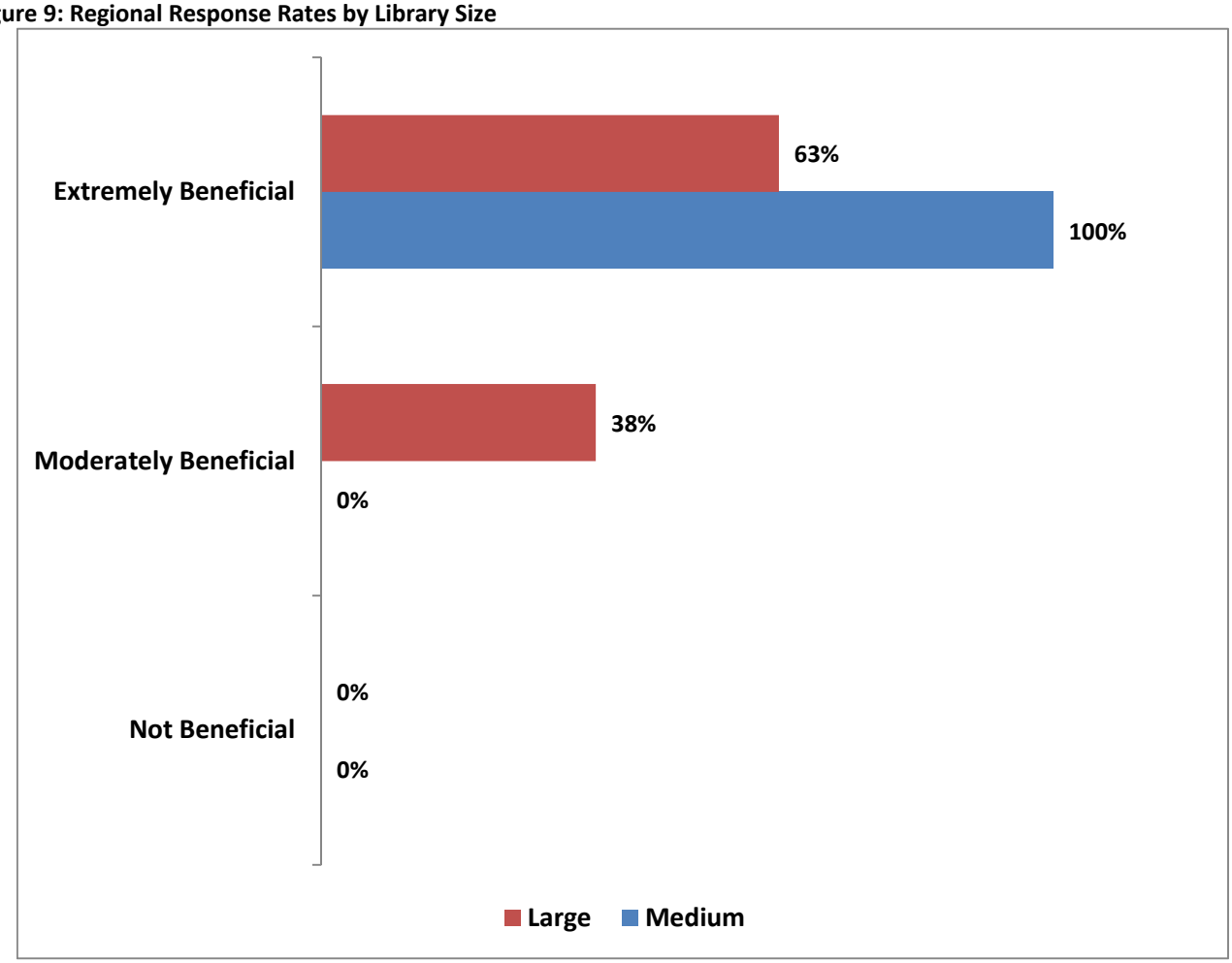
155 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 204 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 101 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “extremely beneficial.” 78 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 121 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 75 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “moderately beneficial.” 10 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 10 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 7 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “not beneficial.”

Figure 8: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	25	63%	15	38%	0	0%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**26**	**63%**	**15**	**37%**	**0**	**0%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	155	64%	78	32%	10	4%	243	100%
	Medium	204	61%	121	36%	10	3%	335	100%
	Small	101	55%	75	41%	7	4%	183	100%
Selective Total		**460**	**60%**	**274**	**36%**	**27**	**4%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**486**	**61%**	**289**	**36%**	**27**	**3%**	**802**	**100%**

Medium Regional Libraries had the highest "extremely beneficial" response rate (100%). Large Regional Libraries had the highest "moderately beneficial" response rate (38%). No Regional Libraries responded "not beneficial."

Figure 9: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest “extremely beneficial” response rate (64%). Small Selective Libraries had the highest “moderately beneficial” response rate (41%). Both Large and Small Selective Libraries had the highest “not beneficial” response rate (4%).

Figure 10: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

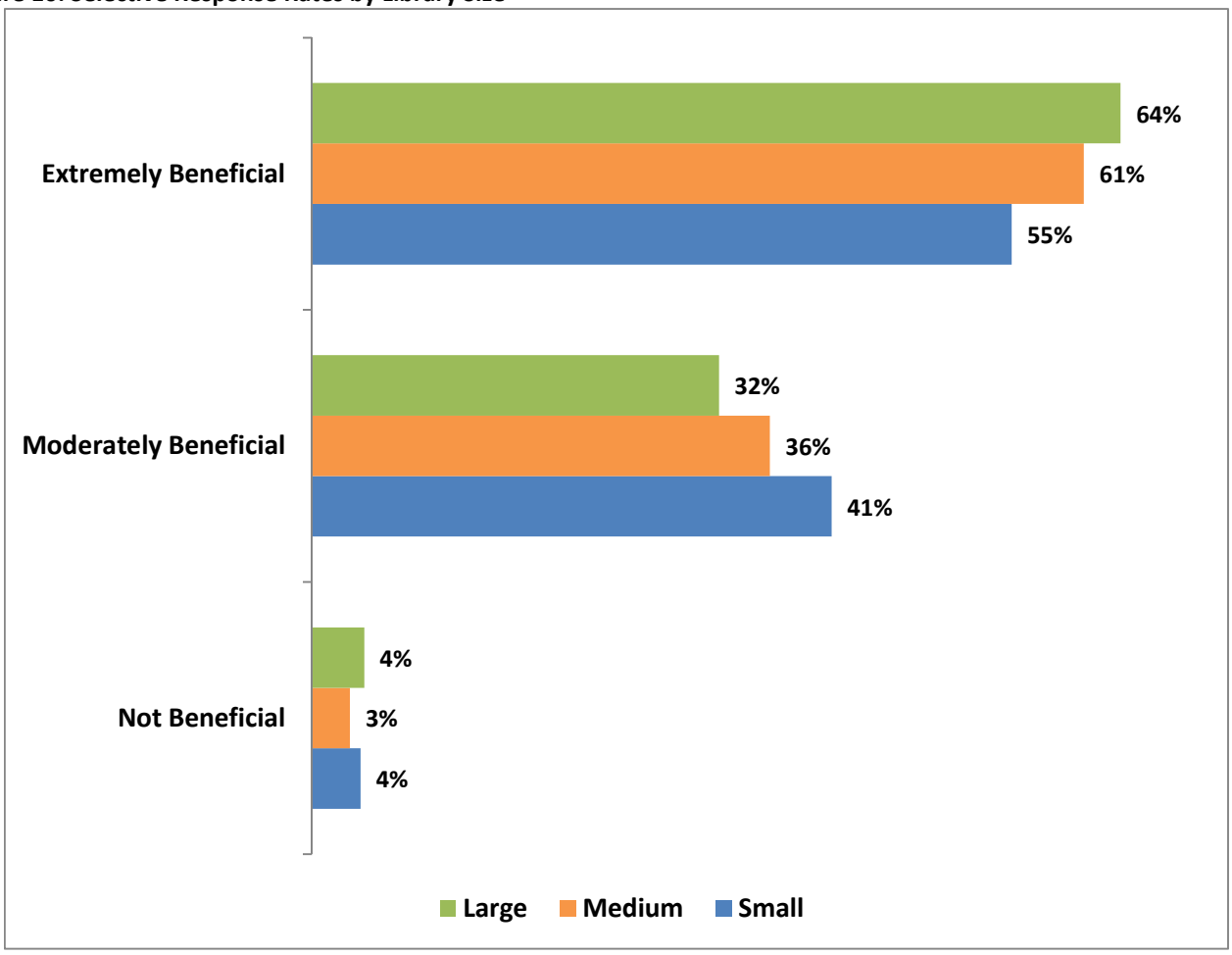


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional Libraries, "extremely beneficial" responses were the highest number of responses for all library types. No Regional Libraries responded "not beneficial."

Among Selective Libraries, "extremely beneficial" responses were the highest number of responses for almost all library types. Selective Public Libraries and Service Academies had a higher number of responses for "moderately beneficial."

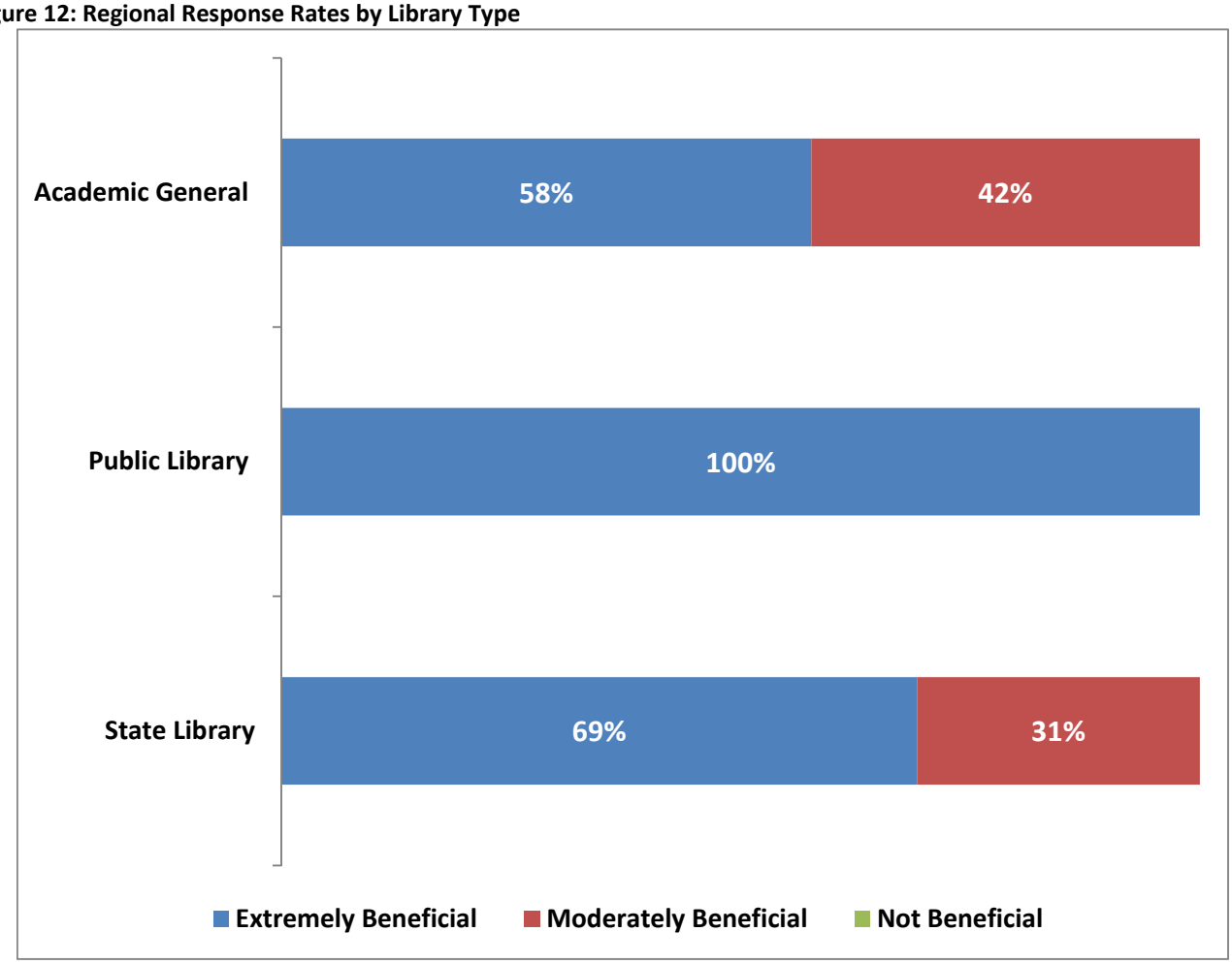
Figure 11: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	15	58%	11	42%	0	0%	26	100%
	Public Library	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	9	69%	4	31%	0	0%	13	100%
Regional Total		**26**	**63%**	**15**	**37%**	**0**	**0%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	252	60%	156	37%	11	3%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	17	50%	15	44%	2	6%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	88	81%	19	17%	2	2%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	10	56%	7	39%	1	6%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	22	85%	3	12%	1	4%	26	100%
	Public Library	45	39%	60	53%	9	8%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	6	75%	2	25%	0	0%	8	100%
	State Library	14	56%	10	40%	1	4%	25	100%
Selective Total		**460**	**60%**	**274**	**36%**	**27**	**4%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**486**	**61%**	**289**	**36%**	**27**	**3%**	**802**	**100%**

Figures 12 and 13 illustrate response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

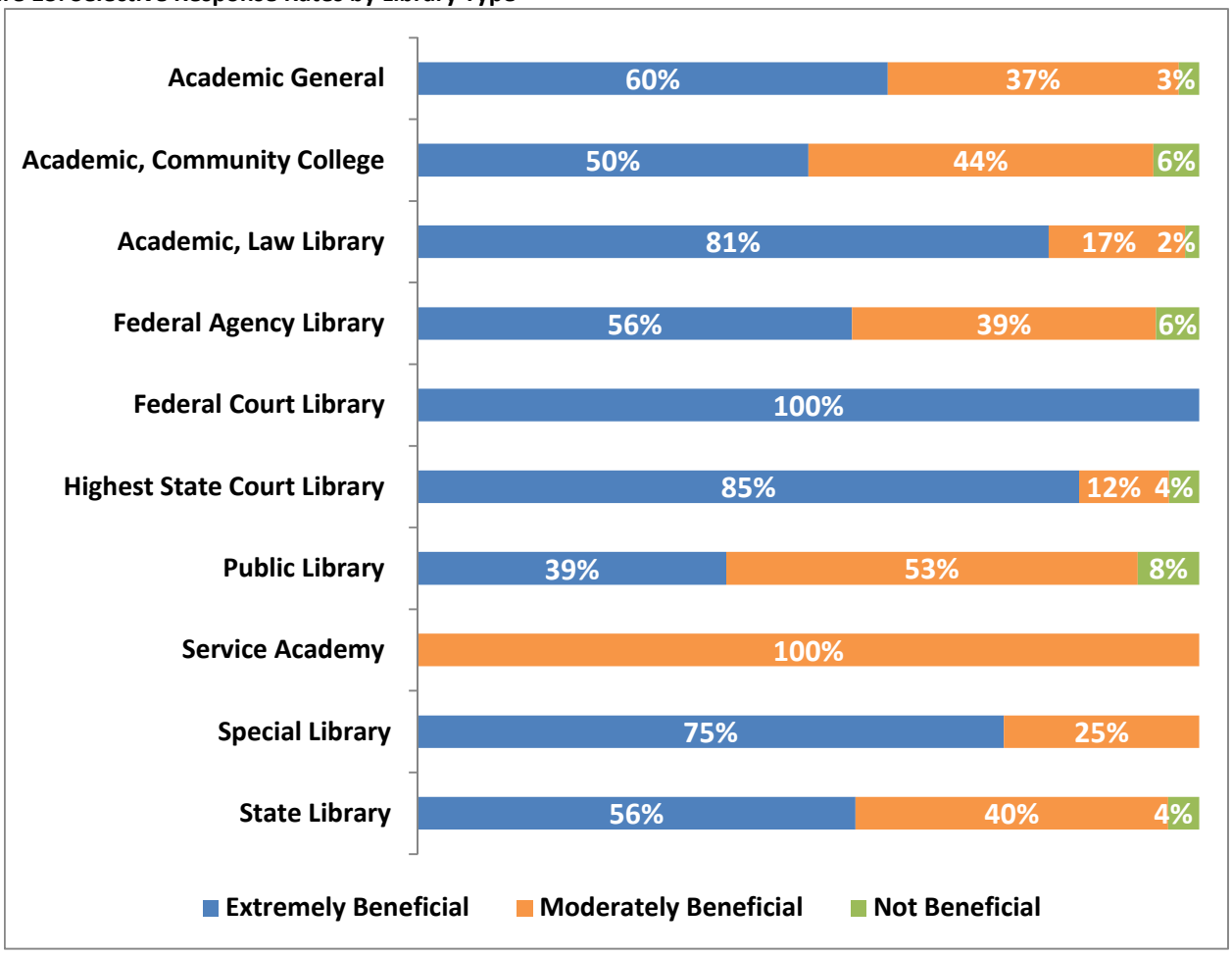
Of Regional Libraries, Public Libraries (100%) had the highest rate of "extremely beneficial" responses, and Academic General Libraries (42%) had the highest rate of "moderately beneficial" responses. No Regional Libraries responded "not beneficial."

Figure 12: Regional Response Rates by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, Federal Court Libraries (100%) had the highest rate of “extremely beneficial” responses, Service Academies (100%) had the highest rate of “moderately beneficial” responses, and Public Libraries (8%) had the highest rate of “not beneficial” responses.

Figure 13: Selective Response Rates by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS FOR 17B

Question 17B asked libraries to "Please rate the following current LSCM projects area- **Projects to increase cataloging services-** according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit." The response options were:

1) extremely beneficial
2) moderately beneficial
3) not beneficial

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 17B, 372 (46%) responded "extremely beneficial," 369 (46%) responded "moderately beneficial," and 61 (8%) responded "not beneficial."

Figure 14: Overall Response Rate

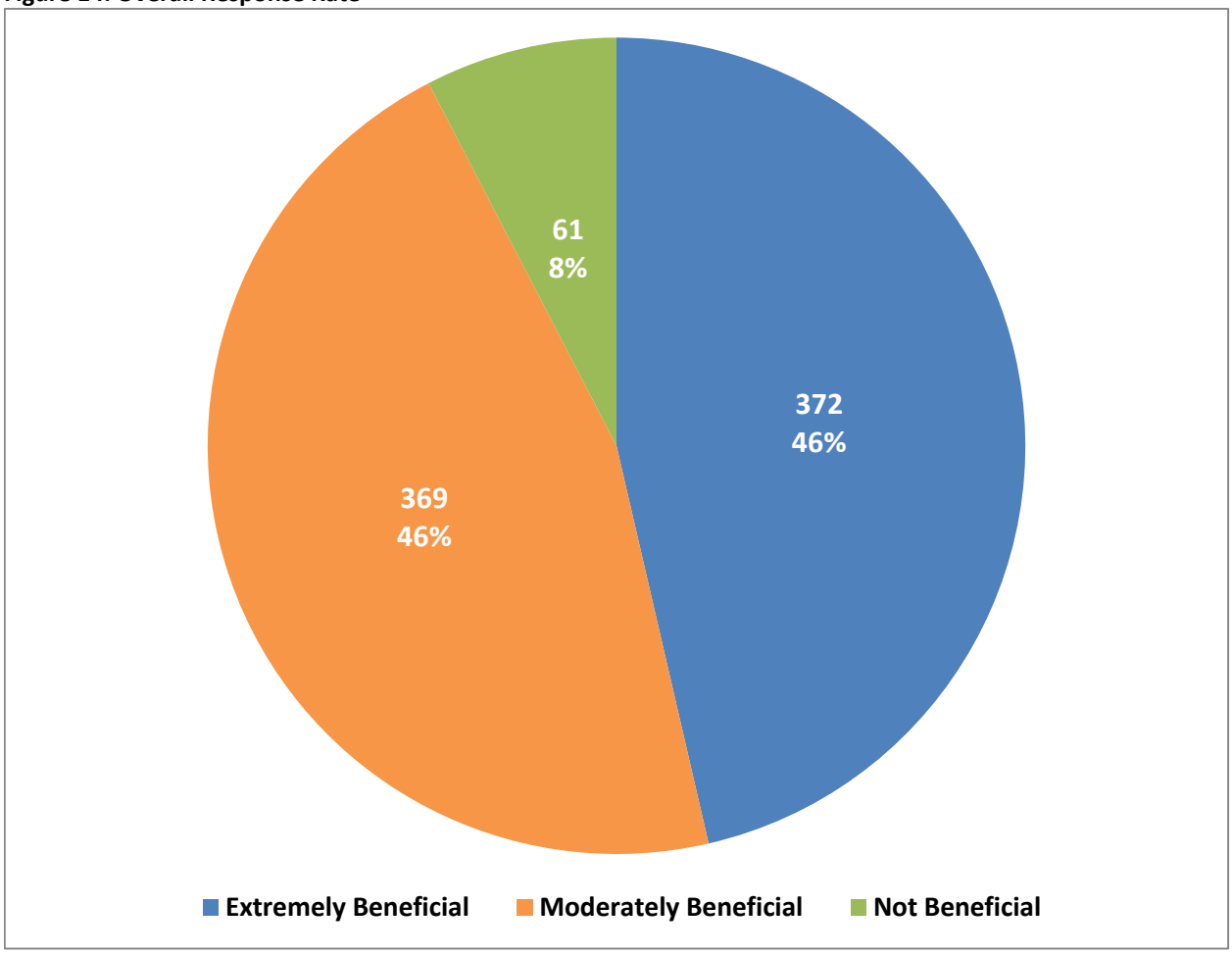


Figure 15 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries had the highest number of “extremely beneficial” (234), “moderately beneficial” (190), and “not beneficial” (21) responses.

Figure 15: Responses by Library Type

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	234	53%	190	43%	21	5%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	14	41%	16	47%	4	12%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	48	44%	54	50%	7	6%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	8	44%	7	39%	3	17%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	1	17%	5	83%	0	0%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	4	15%	20	77%	2	8%	26	100%
Public Library	36	31%	61	53%	19	16%	116	100%
Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	5	63%	2	25%	1	13%	8	100%
State Library	21	55%	13	34%	4	11%	38	100%
Grand Total	**372**	**46%**	**369**	**46%**	**61**	**8%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 16 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Special Libraries had the highest "extremely beneficial" response rate (63%), Federal Court Libraries had the highest "moderately beneficial" response rate (83%), and Federal Agency Libraries had the highest "not beneficial" response rate (17%).

Figure 16: Response Rates by Library Type

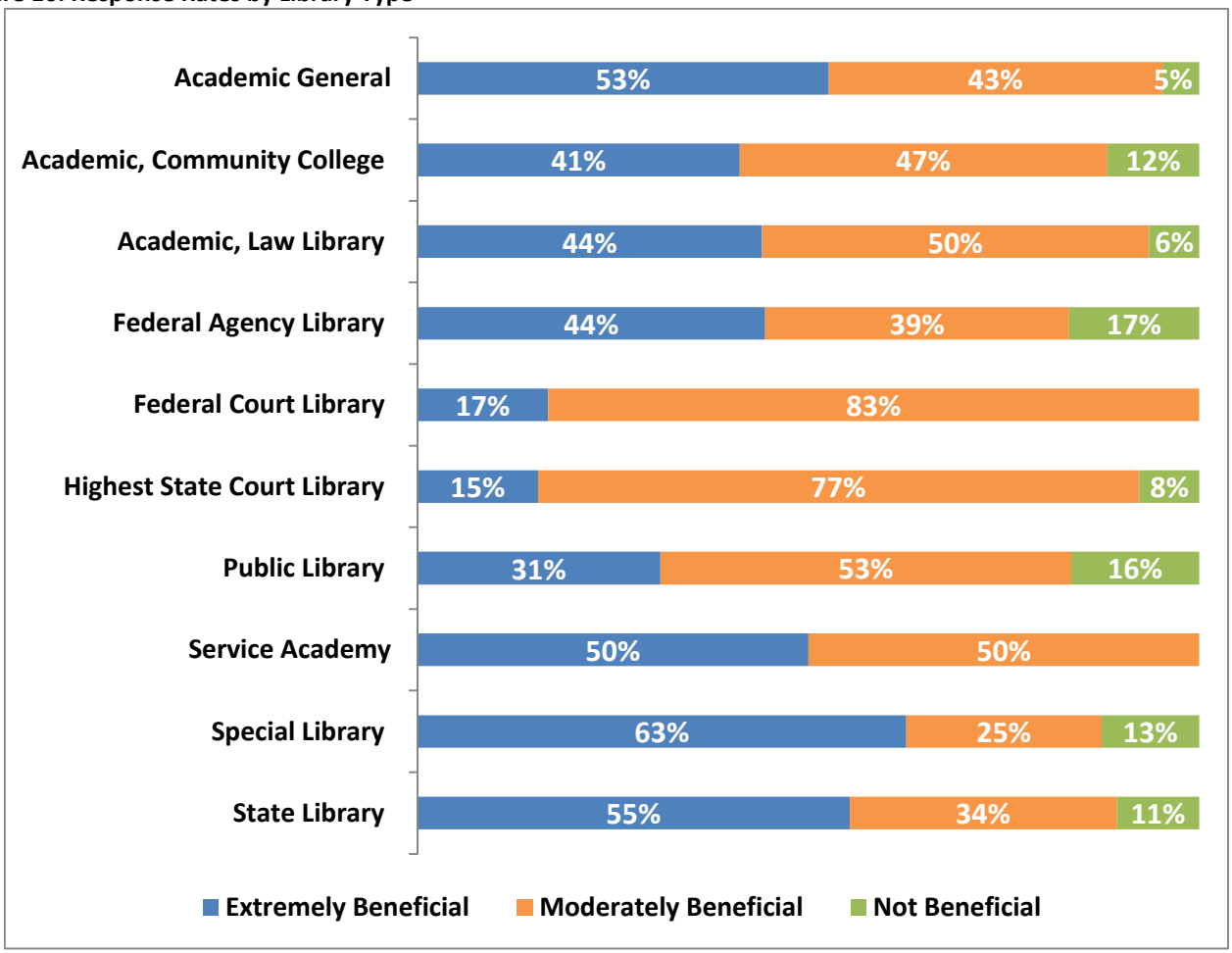


Figure 17 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest number of responses for “extremely beneficial,” with 167 of the 372 responses. Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for “moderately beneficial” and “not beneficial,” with 171 of the 369 responses and 24 of the 61 responses.

Figure 17: Responses by Library Size

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	167	59%	101	36%	15	5%	283	100%
Medium	141	42%	171	51%	24	7%	336	100%
Small	64	35%	97	53%	22	12%	183	100%
Grand Total	**372**	**46%**	**369**	**46%**	**61**	**8%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 18 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest “extremely beneficial” response rate (59%), where Small Libraries had the highest “moderately beneficial” response rate (53%) and “not beneficial” response rate (12%).

Figure 18: Response Rates by Library Size

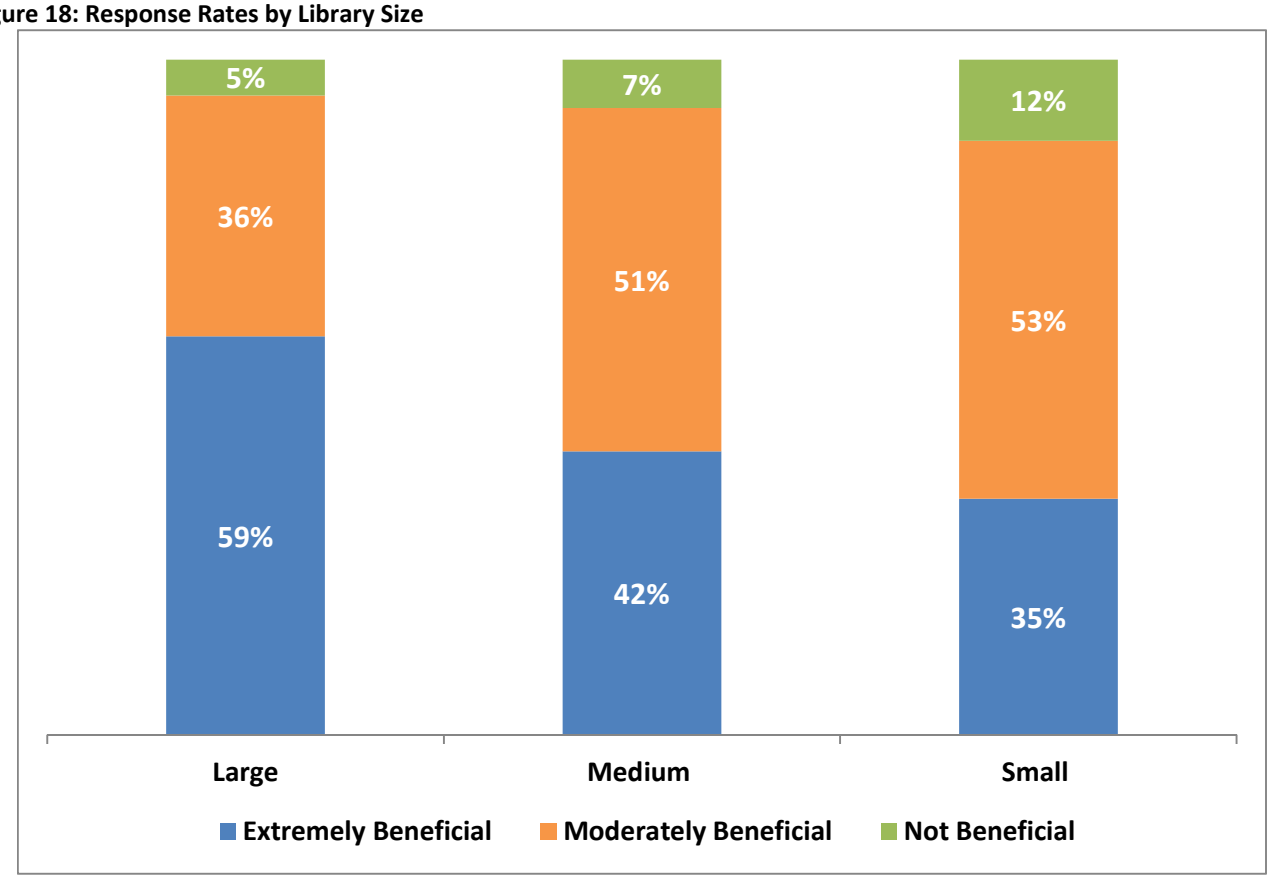


Figure 19 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of responses for "extremely beneficial," with 31 of the 41 total Regional Libraries responding. Selective Libraries also had the highest number of responses for "moderately beneficial," with 359 of the 761 total Selective Libraries responding.

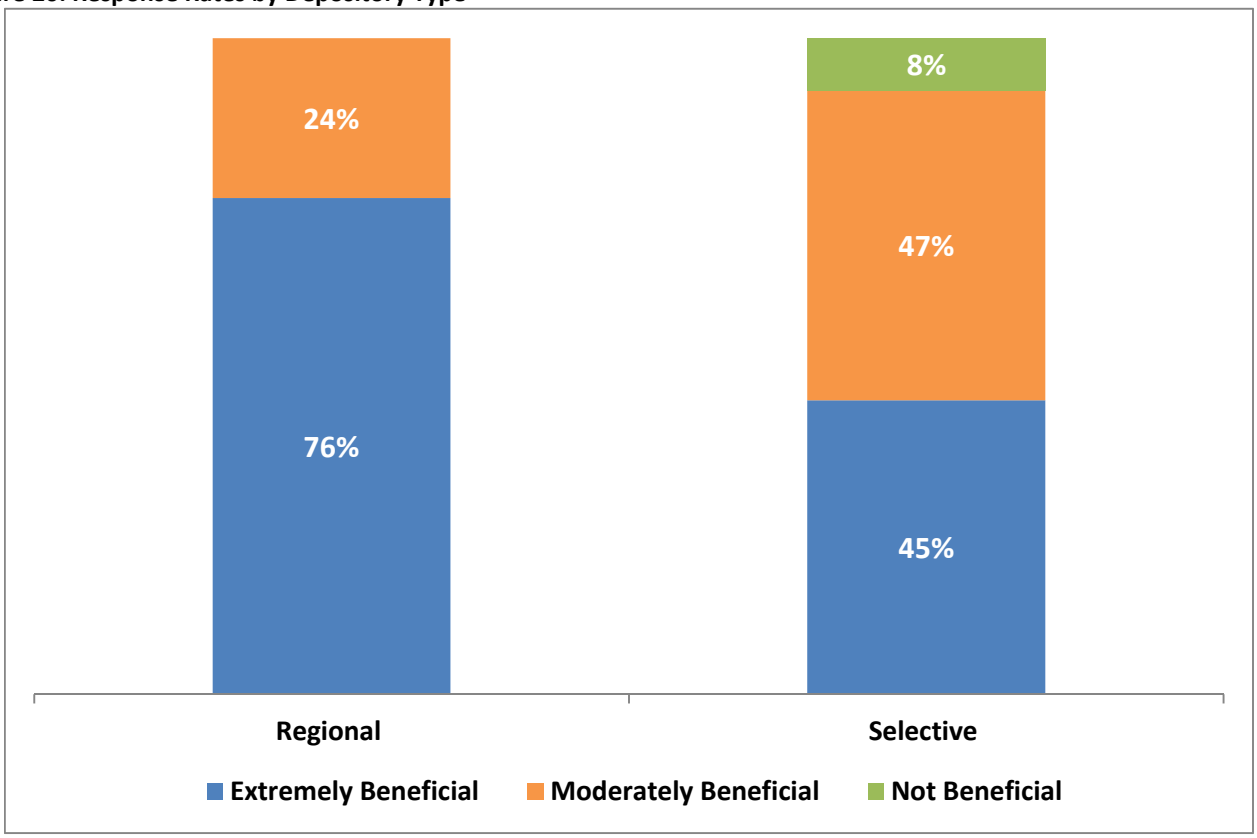
Figure 19: Responses by Depository Type

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	31	76%	10	24%	0	0%	41	100%
Selective	341	45%	359	47%	61	8%	761	100%
Grand Total	**372**	**46%**	**369**	**46%**	**61**	**8%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 20 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "extremely beneficial" response rate (76%) than Selective Libraries (45%). Selective Libraries had higher "moderately beneficial" response rate (47%) and "not beneficial" response rate (8%) than Regional Libraries (24%) and (0%).

Figure 20: Response Rates by Depository Type



Figures 21, 22, and 23 illustrate response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library size for all 802 respondents.

30 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded “extremely beneficial” and 10 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded “moderately beneficial.” In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded “extremely beneficial.”

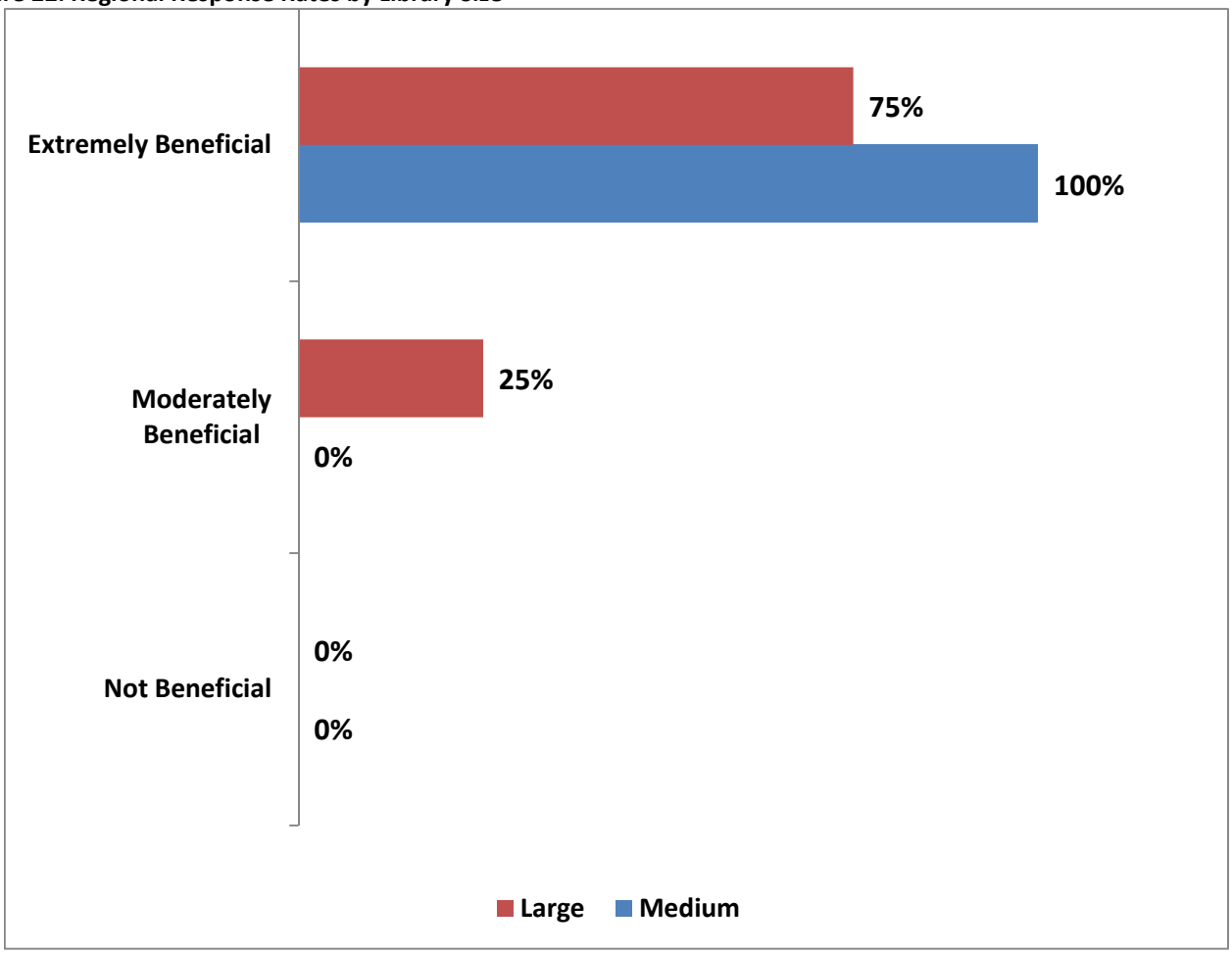
137 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 140 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 64 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “extremely beneficial.” 91 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 171 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 97 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “moderately beneficial.” Finally, 15 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 24 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 22 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “not beneficial.”

Figure 21: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	30	75%	10	25%	0	0%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**31**	**76%**	**10**	**24%**	**0**	**0%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	137	56%	91	37%	15	6%	243	100%
	Medium	140	42%	171	51%	24	7%	335	100%
	Small	64	35%	97	53%	22	12%	183	100%
Selective Total		**341**	**45%**	**359**	**47%**	**61**	**8%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**372**	**46%**	**369**	**46%**	**61**	**8%**	**802**	**100%**

Medium Regional Libraries had the highest “extremely beneficial” response rate (100%). Large Regional Libraries had the highest “moderately beneficial” response rate (25%). No Regional Libraries reported “not beneficial.”

Figure 22: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest “extremely beneficial” response rate (56%). Small Selective Libraries had the highest “moderately beneficial” (53%) and “not beneficial” (12%) response rates.

Figure 23: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

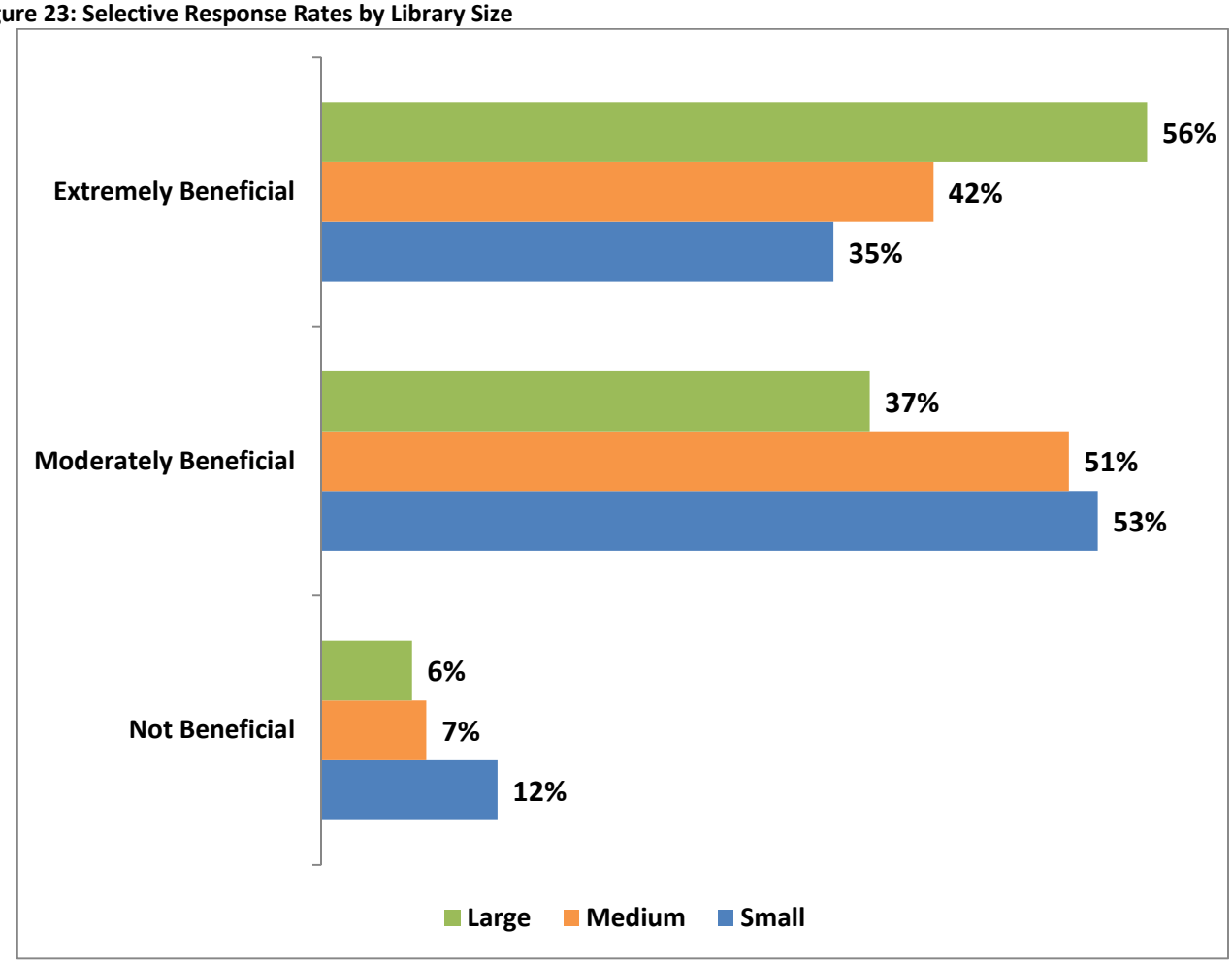


Figure 24 illustrates responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional Libraries, "extremely beneficial" responses were the highest number of responses for Academic General Libraries, Public Libraries, and State Libraries. Among Selective Libraries, "extremely beneficial" responses were the highest number of responses for Academic General Libraries, Federal Agency Libraries, Special Libraries, and State Libraries. "Moderately beneficial" responses were the highest number of responses for Selective Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Court Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; and Public Libraries.

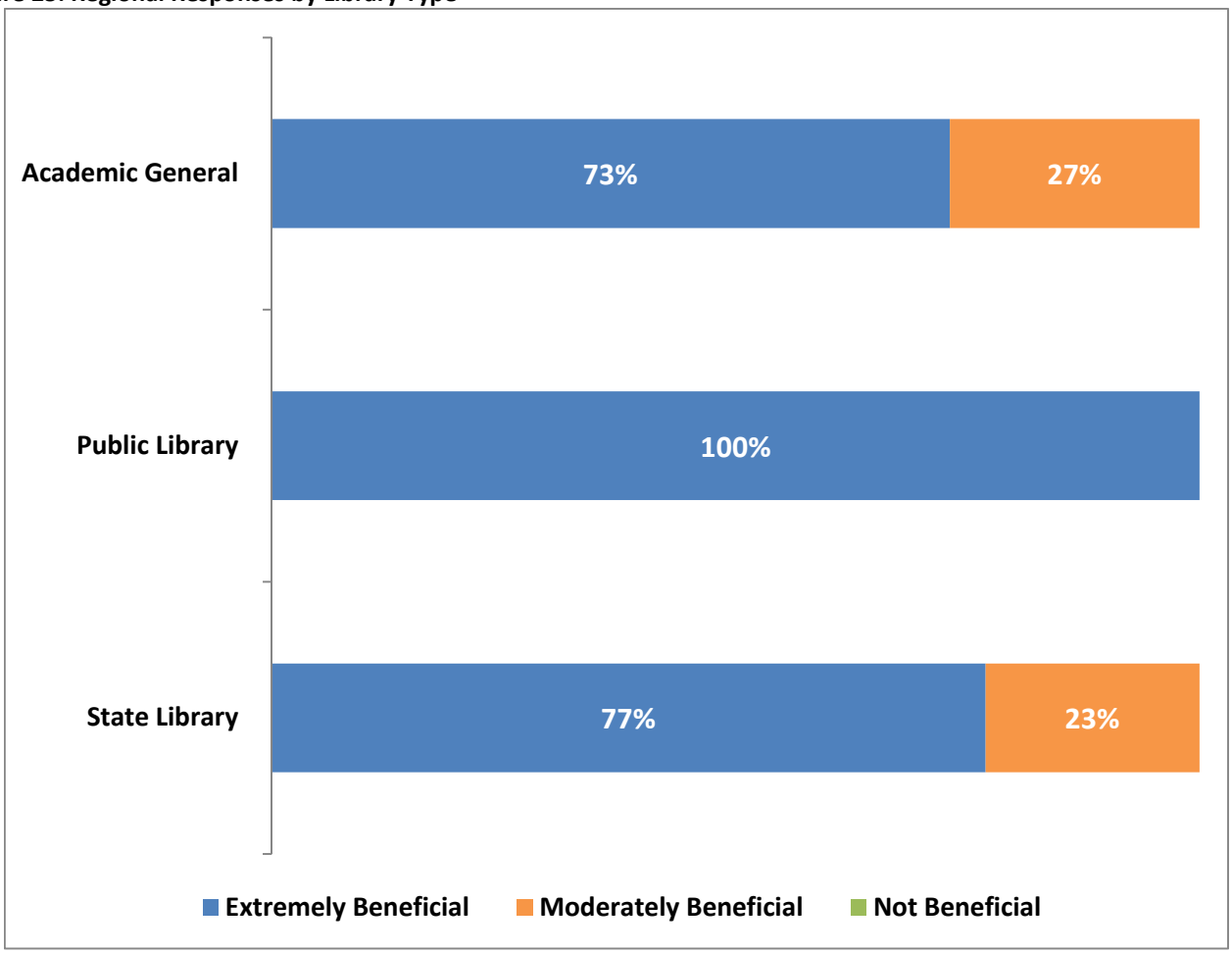
Figure 24: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	19	73%	7	27%	0	0%	26	100%
	Public Library	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	10	77%	3	23%	0	0%	13	100%
Regional Total		**31**	**76%**	**10**	**24%**	**0**	**0%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	215	51%	183	44%	21	5%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	14	41%	16	47%	4	12%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	48	44%	54	50%	7	6%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	8	44%	7	39%	3	17%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	1	17%	5	83%	0	0%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	4	15%	20	77%	2	8%	26	100%
	Public Library	34	30%	61	54%	19	17%	114	100%
	Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	5	63%	2	25%	1	13%	8	100%
	State Library	11	44%	10	40%	4	16%	25	100%
Selective Total		**341**	**45%**	**359**	**47%**	**61**	**8%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**372**	**46%**	**369**	**46%**	**61**	**8%**	**802**	**100%**

Figures 25 and 26 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

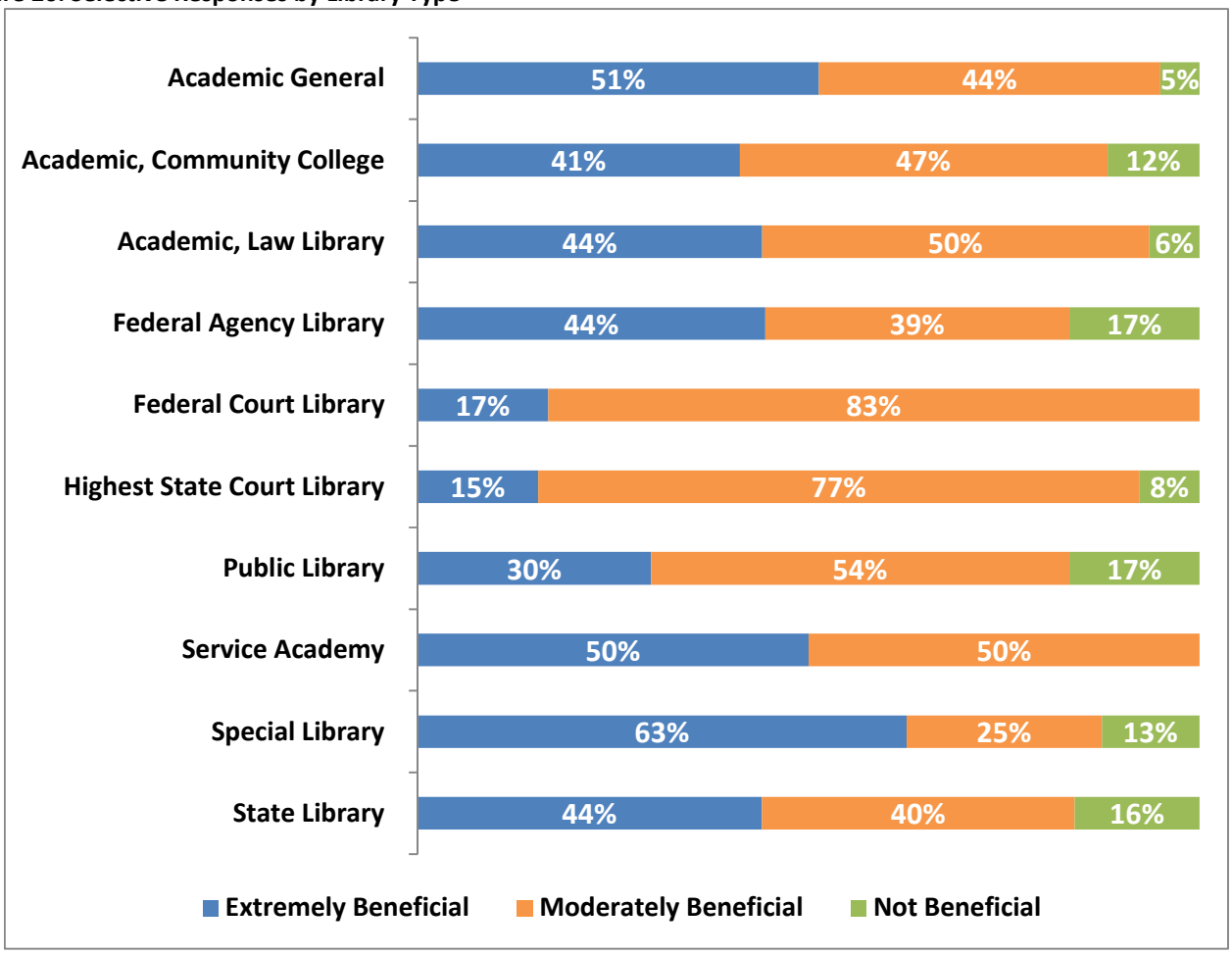
Of Regional Libraries, Public Libraries had the highest rate of “extremely beneficial” responses (100%) and Academic General Libraries had the highest rate of “moderately beneficial” responses (27%).

Figure 25: Regional Responses by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, Special Libraries had the highest rate of “extremely beneficial” responses (63%), Federal Court Libraries had the highest rate of “moderately beneficial” responses (83%), and Federal Agency Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest rate of “not beneficial” responses (17%).

Figure 26: Selective Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS FOR 17C

Question 17C asked libraries to "Please rate the following current LSCM projects area- **Projects focusing on collection development and management tools-** according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit." The response options were:

1) extremely beneficial
2) moderately beneficial
3) not beneficial

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 17C, 469 (58%) responded "moderately beneficial," 271 (34%) responded "extremely beneficial," and 62 (8%) responded "not beneficial."

Figure 27: Overall Response Rate

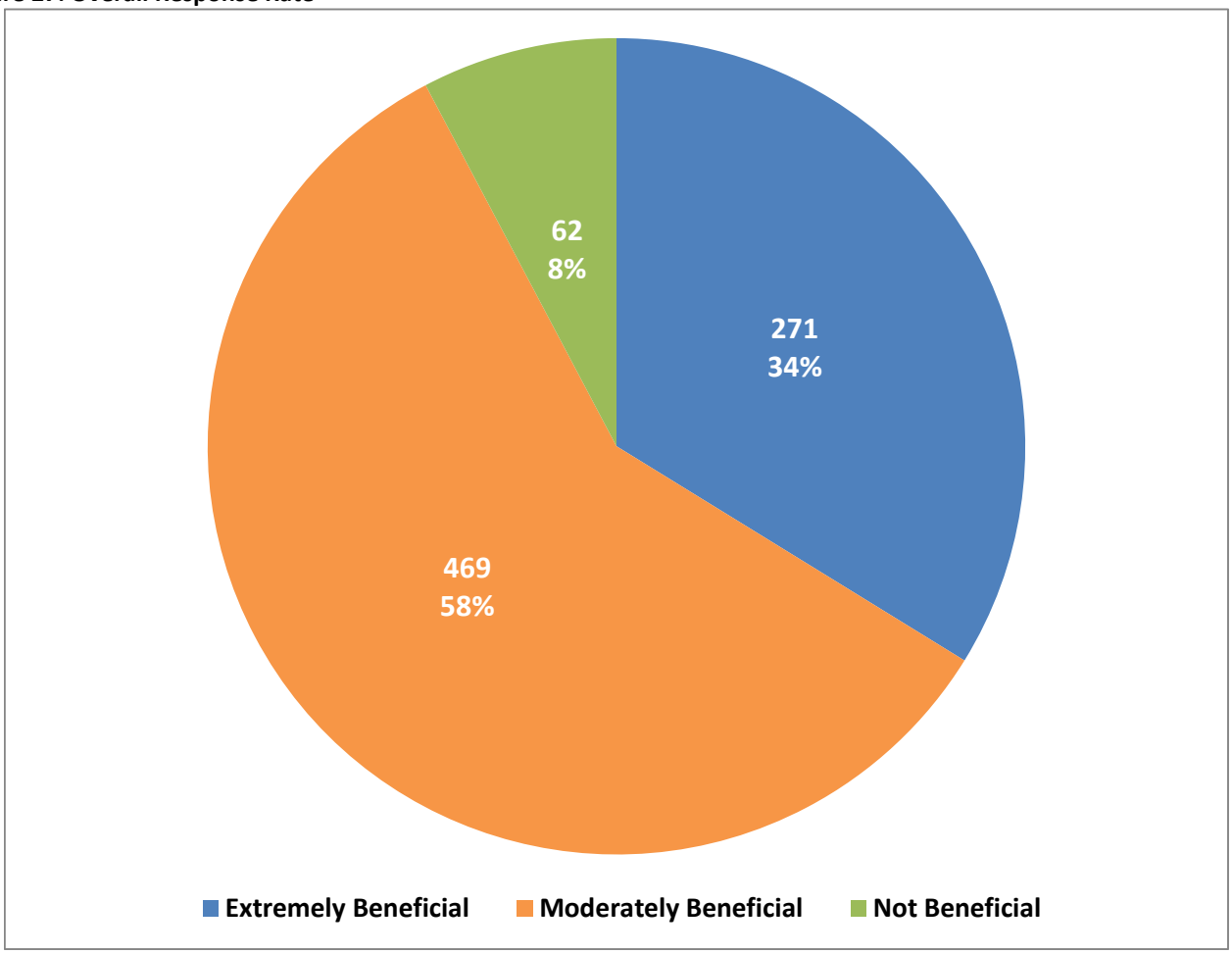


Figure 28 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries had the highest number of “extremely beneficial” (165), “moderately beneficial” (256), and “not beneficial” (24) responses.

Figure 28: Responses by Library Type

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	165	37%	256	58%	24	5%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	11	32%	21	62%	2	6%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	40	37%	58	53%	11	10%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	7	39%	7	39%	4	22%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	1	17%	5	83%	0	0%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	3	12%	21	81%	2	8%	26	100%
Public Library	29	25%	75	65%	12	10%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	2	25%	5	63%	1	13%	8	100%
State Library	13	34%	19	50%	6	16%	38	100%
Grand Total	**271**	**34%**	**469**	**58%**	**62**	**8%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 29 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Federal Agency Libraries had the highest "extremely beneficial" response rate (39%) and "not beneficial" response rate (22%). Service Academies had the highest "moderately beneficial" response rate (100%).

Figure 29: Response Rates by Library Type

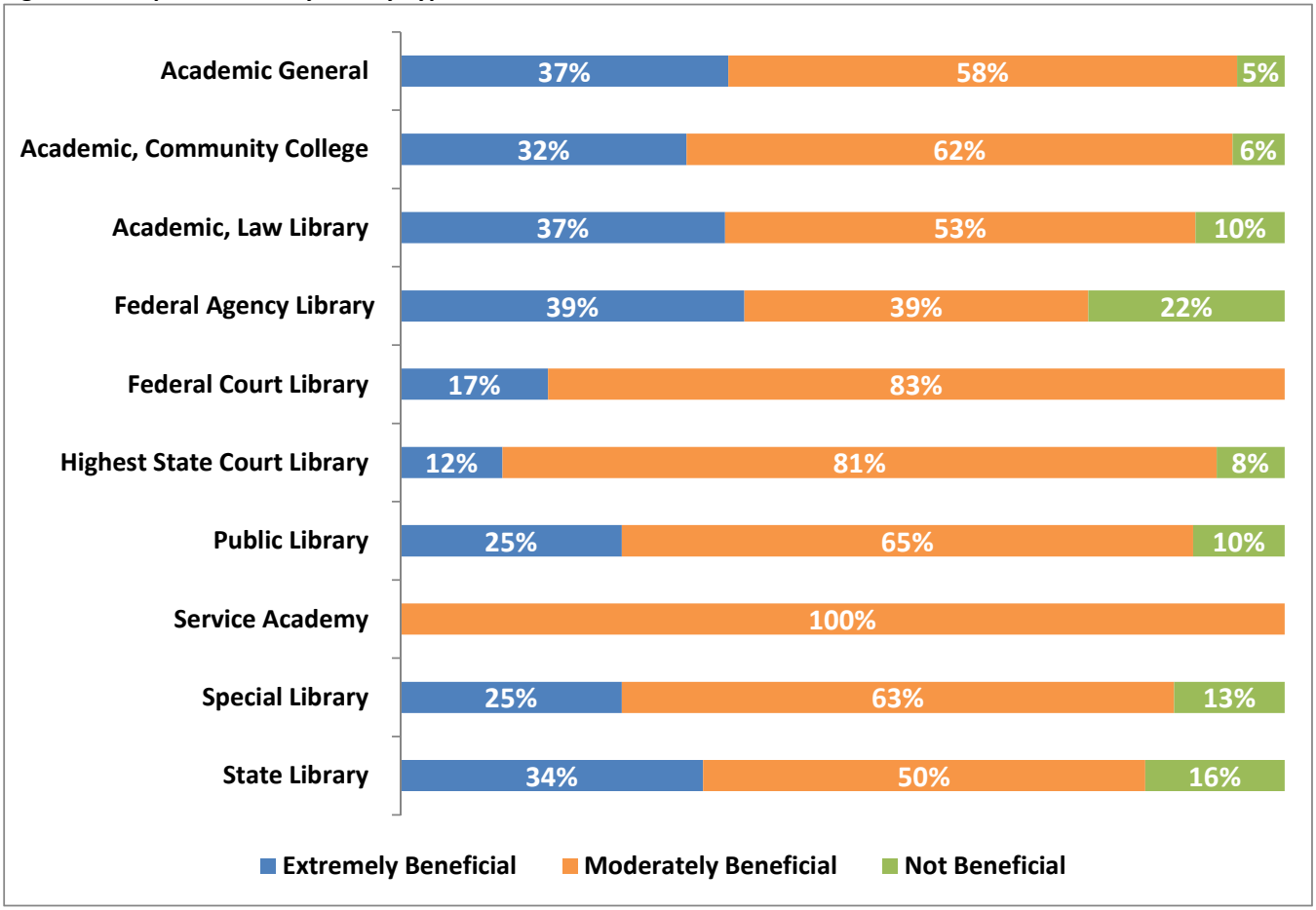


Figure 30 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest number of responses for "extremely beneficial," with 121 of the 271 responses. Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for "moderately beneficial" and "not beneficial" with 204 of the 469 responses and 28 of the 62 total responses.

Figure 30: Responses by Library Size

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	121	43%	145	51%	17	6%	283	100%
Medium	104	31%	204	61%	28	8%	336	100%
Small	46	25%	120	66%	17	9%	183	100%
Grand Total	**271**	**34%**	**469**	**58%**	**62**	**8%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 31 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "extremely beneficial" response rate (43%). Small Libraries had the highest "moderately beneficial" response rates (66%) and "not beneficial" response rate (9%).

Figure 31: Response Rates by Library Size

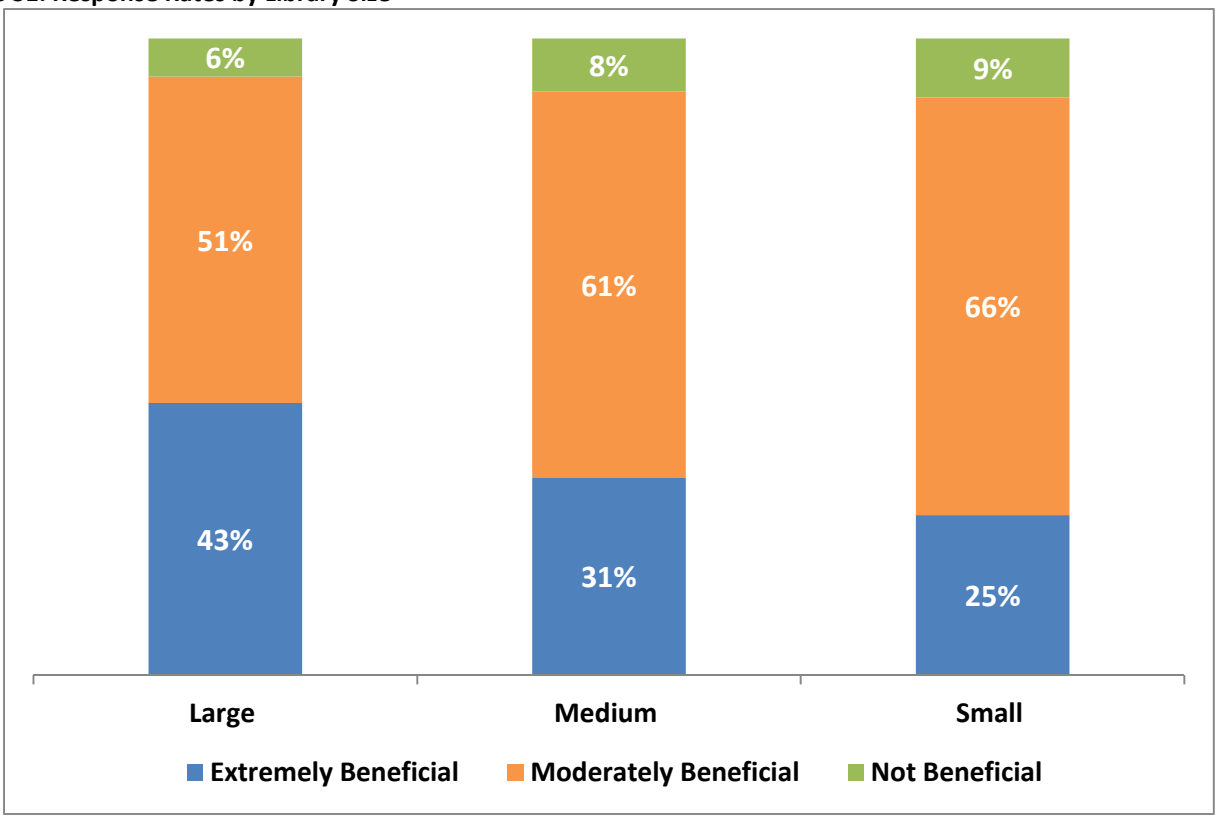


Figure 32 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of responses for "moderately beneficial," with 23 of the 41 total Regional Libraries. Selective Libraries had the highest number of responses for "moderately beneficial," with 446 of the 761 total Selective Libraries.

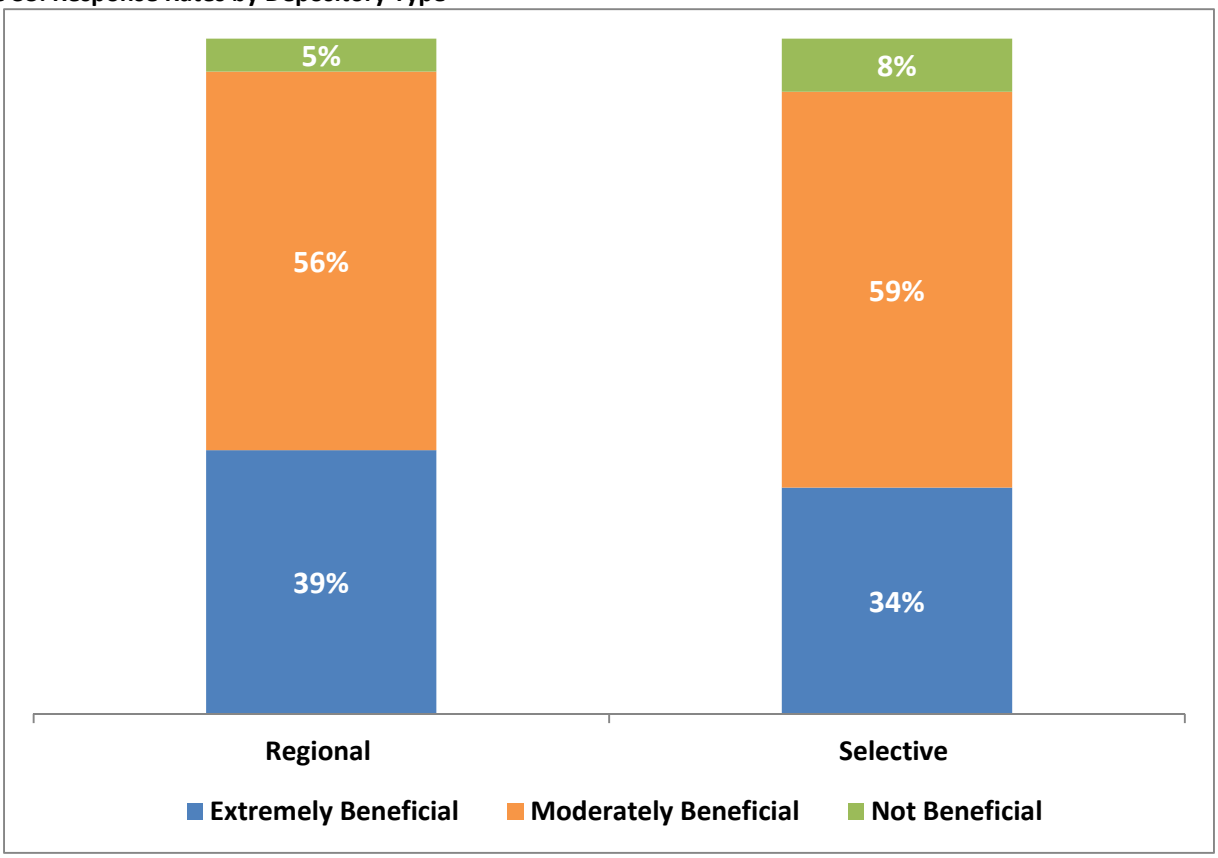
Figure 32: Responses by Depository Type

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	16	39%	23	56%	2	5%	41	100%
Selective	255	34%	446	59%	60	8%	761	100%
Grand Total	**271**	**34%**	**469**	**58%**	**62**	**8%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 33 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "extremely beneficial" response rate (39%) than Selective Libraries (34%). Selective Libraries had a higher "moderately beneficial" response rate (59%) and a higher "not beneficial" response rate (8%) than Regional Libraries (56%), and (5%).

Figure 33: Response Rates by Depository Type



Figures 34, 35, and 36 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size for all 802 respondents.

15 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded “extremely beneficial,” 23 of 40 Large Regionals responded “moderately beneficial,” and 2 responded “not beneficial” to Question 17C. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded “extremely beneficial.”

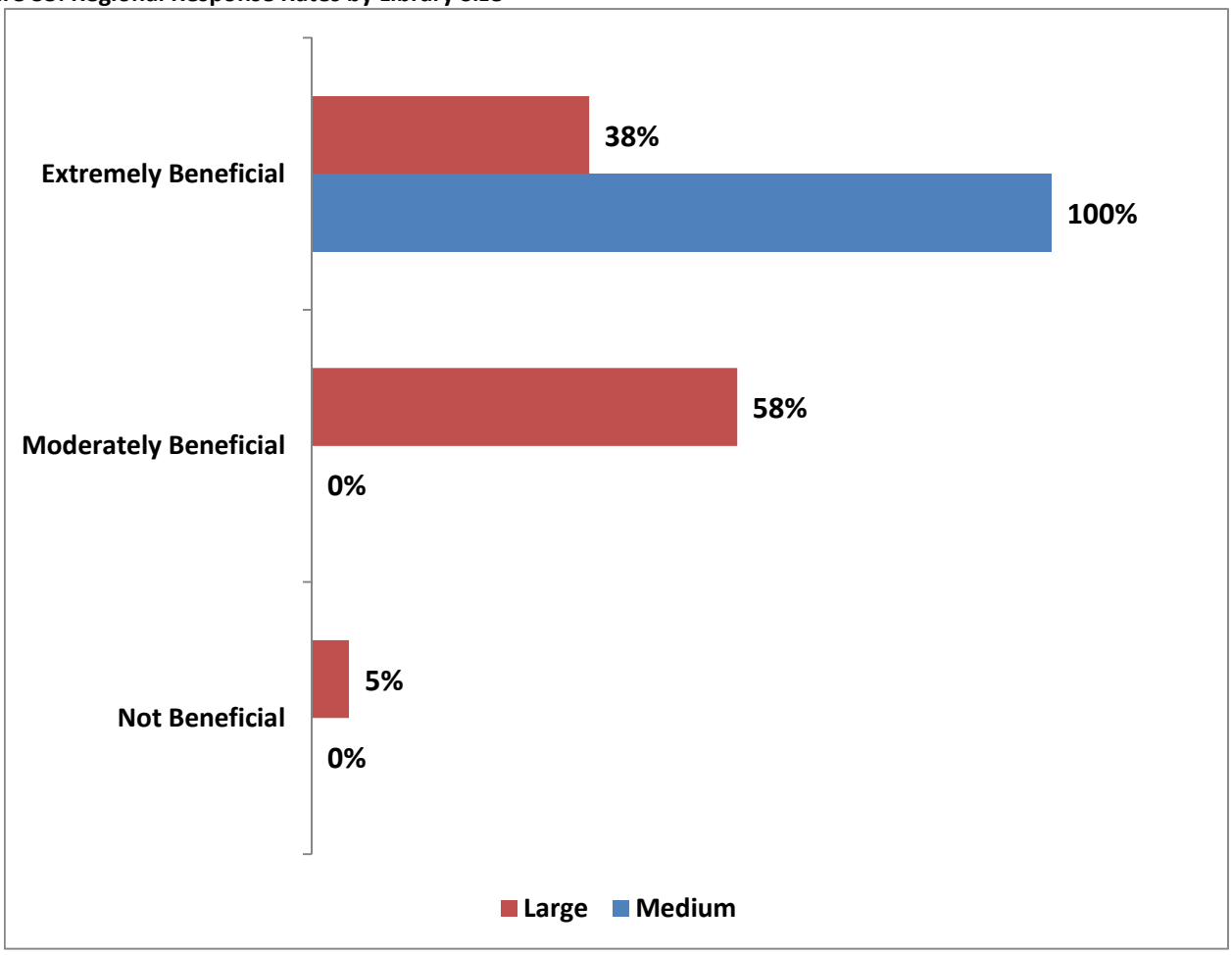
106 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 103 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 46 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “extremely beneficial.” 122 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 204 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 120 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “moderately beneficial.” 15 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 28 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 17 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded “not beneficial.”

Figure 34: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	15	38%	23	58%	2	5%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**16**	**39%**	**23**	**56%**	**2**	**5%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	106	44%	122	50%	15	6%	243	100%
	Medium	103	31%	204	61%	28	8%	335	100%
	Small	46	25%	120	66%	17	9%	183	100%
Selective Total		**255**	**34%**	**446**	**59%**	**60**	**8%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**271**	**34%**	**469**	**58%**	**62**	**8%**	**802**	**100%**

Medium Regional Libraries had the highest “extremely beneficial” response rate (100%). Large Regional Libraries had the highest “moderately beneficial” response rate (58%) and “not beneficial” response rate (5%).

Figure 35: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest “extremely beneficial” response rate (44%). Small Selective Libraries had the highest “moderately beneficial” response rate (66%) and “not beneficial” response rate (9%).

Figure 36: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

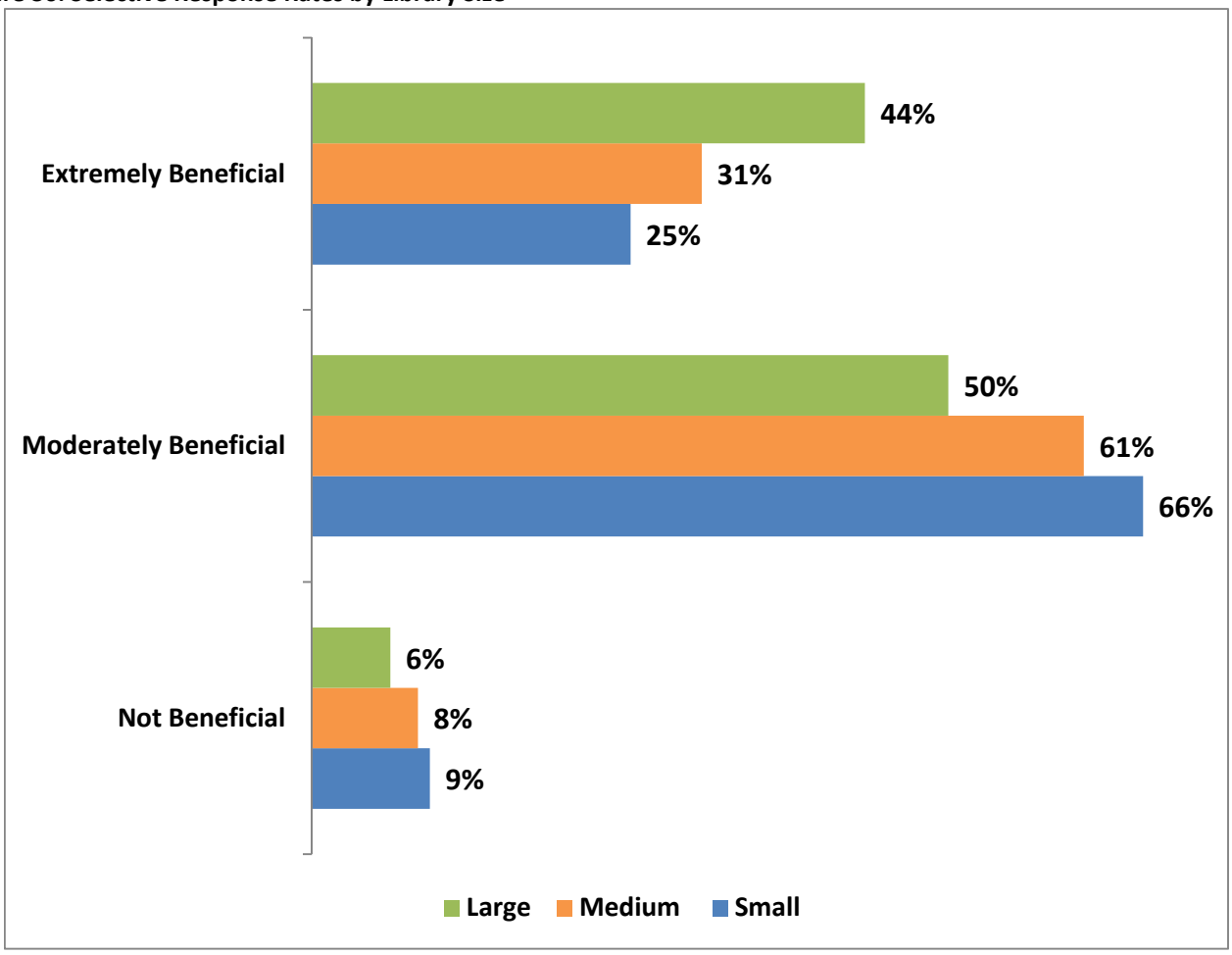


Figure 37 illustrates responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional Libraries, "moderately beneficial" responses were the highest number of responses for all library types. Public Libraries had an equal number of responses for "extremely beneficial."

Among Selective Libraries, "moderately beneficial" responses were the highest number of responses for all library types. Federal Agency Libraries had an equal number of responses for "extremely beneficial."

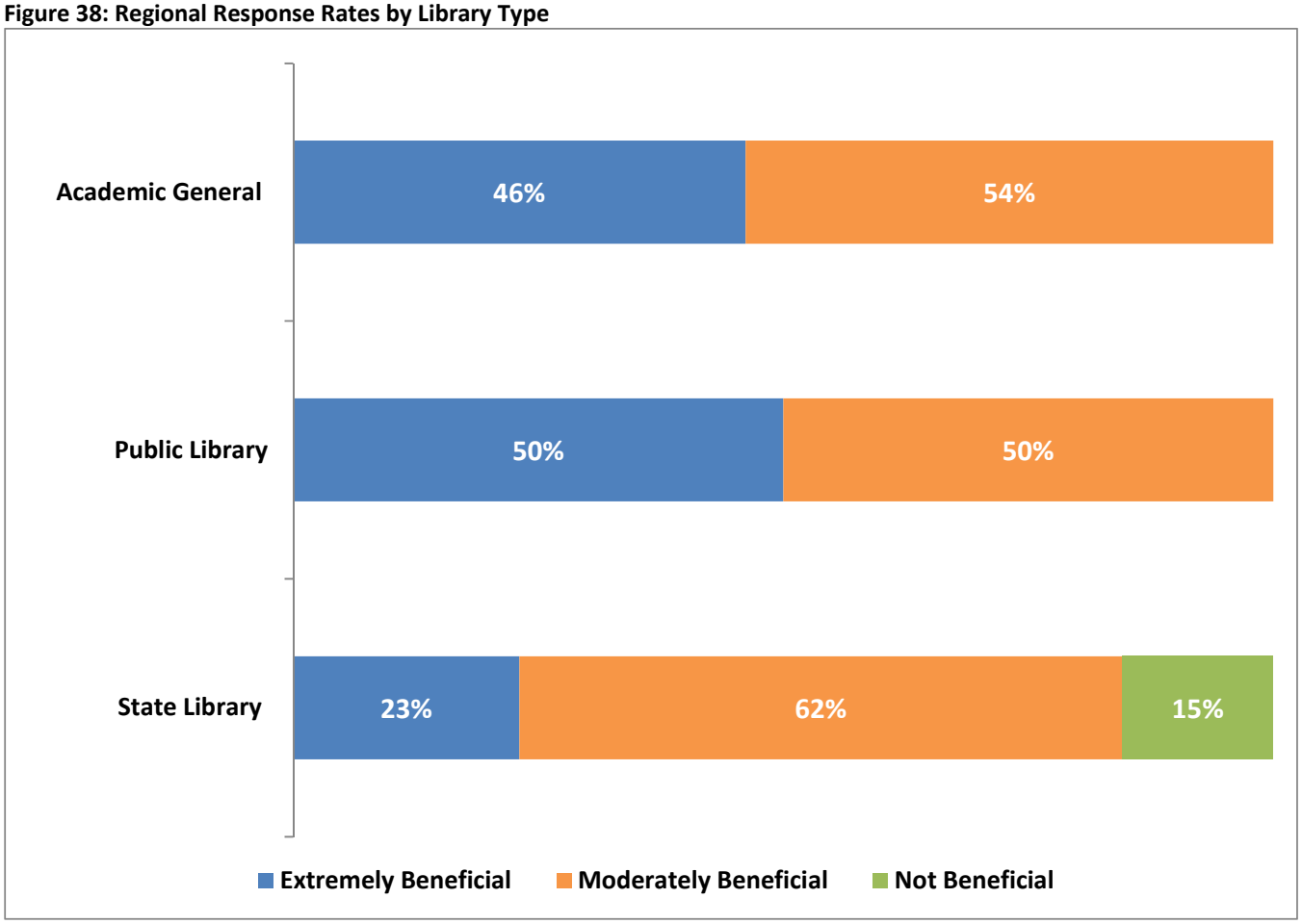
Figure 37: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	12	46%	14	54%	0	0%	26	100%
	Public Library	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	3	23%	8	62%	2	15%	13	100%
Regional Total		**16**	**39%**	**23**	**56%**	**2**	**5%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	153	37%	242	58%	24	6%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	11	32%	21	62%	2	6%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	40	37%	58	53%	11	10%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	7	39%	7	39%	4	22%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	1	17%	5	83%	0	0%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	3	12%	21	81%	2	8%	26	100%
	Public Library	28	25%	74	65%	12	11%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	2	25%	5	63%	1	13%	8	100%
	State Library	10	40%	11	44%	4	16%	25	100%
Selective Total		**255**	**34%**	**446**	**59%**	**60**	**8%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**271**	**34%**	**469**	**58%**	**62**	**8%**	**802**	**100%**

Figures 38 and 39 illustrate response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

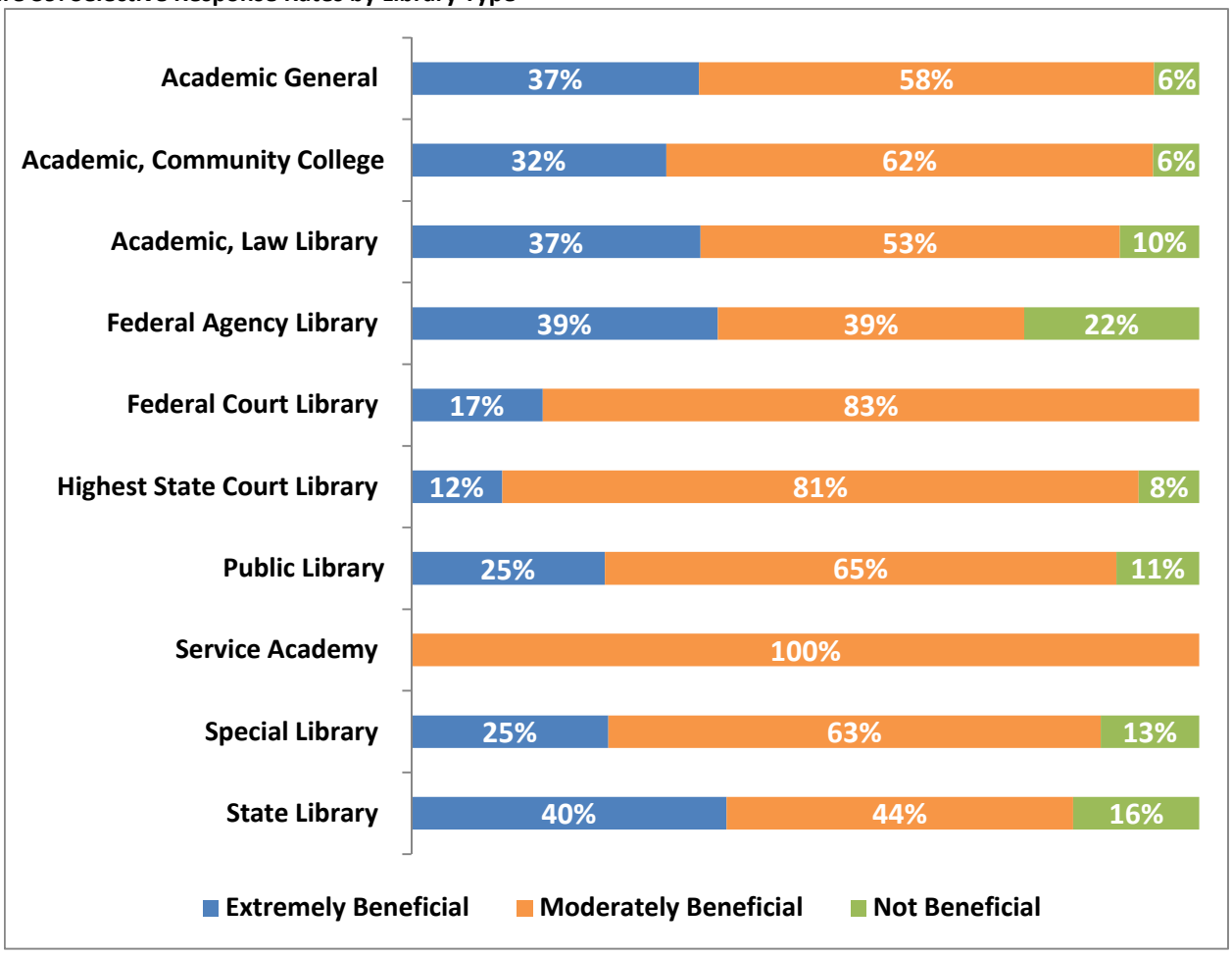
Of Regional Libraries, Public Libraries (50%) had the highest rate of "extremely beneficial" responses. State Libraries (62%) had the highest rate of "moderately beneficial" responses and "not beneficial" responses (15%).

Figure 38: Regional Response Rates by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, State Libraries (40%) had the highest rate of “extremely beneficial” responses, Service Academies (100%) had the highest rate of “moderately beneficial” responses, and Federal Agency Libraries (22%) had the highest rate of “not beneficial” responses.

Figure 39: Selective Response Rates by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS FOR 17D

Question 17D asked libraries to "Please rate the following current LSCM projects area- **Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members -** according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit." The response options were:

1) extremely beneficial
2) moderately beneficial
3) not beneficial

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 17D, 380 (48%) responded "extremely beneficial," 371 (46%) responded "moderately beneficial," and 51 (6%) responded "not beneficial."

Figure 40: Overall Response Rate

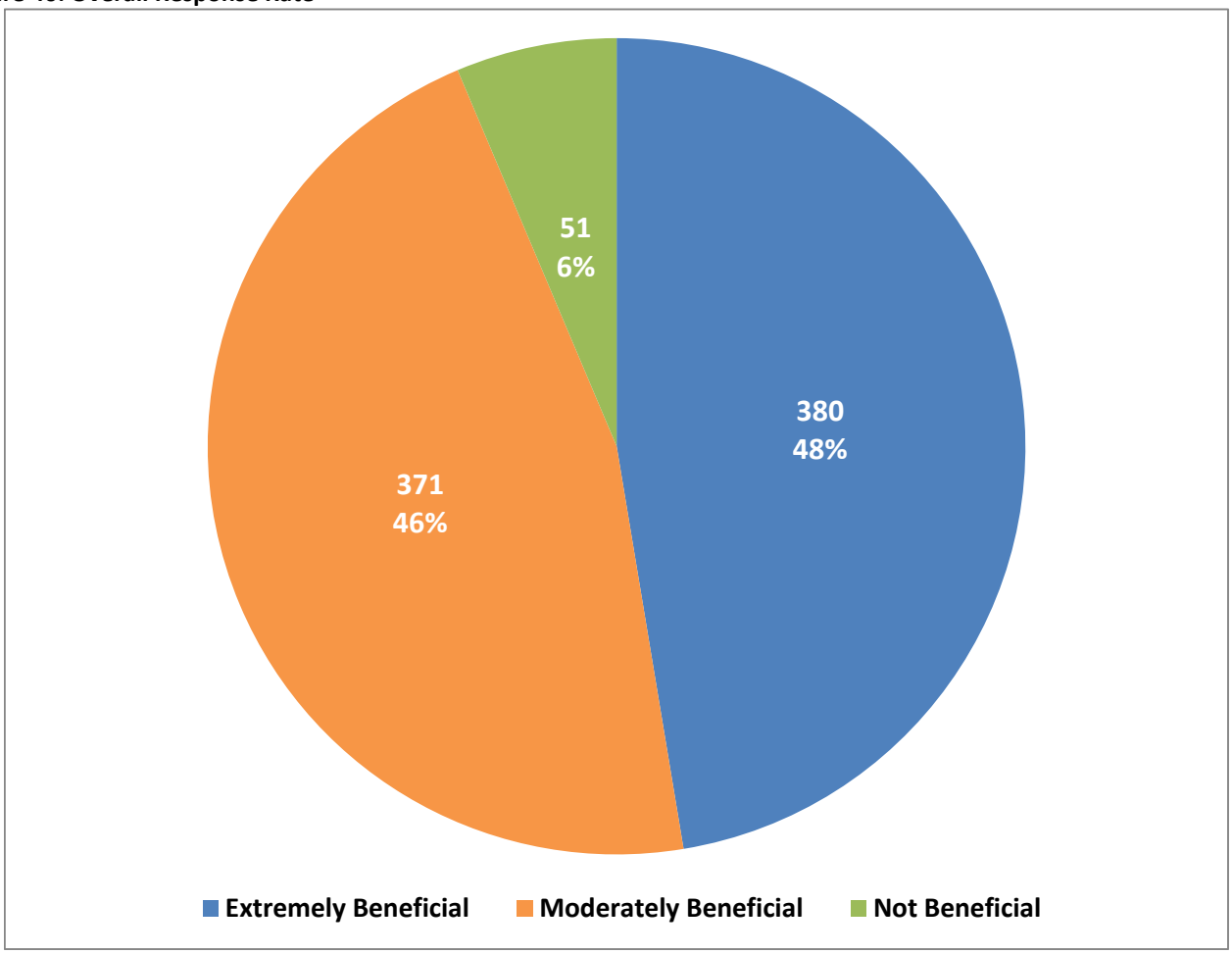


Figure 41 illustrates responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "extremely beneficial" (222), "moderately beneficial" (200), and "not beneficial" (23) responses.

Figure 41: Responses by Library Type

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	222	50%	200	45%	23	5%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	21	62%	11	32%	2	6%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	49	45%	50	46%	10	9%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	9	50%	6	33%	3	17%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	2	33%	4	67%	0	0%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	10	38%	14	54%	2	8%	26	100%
Public Library	42	36%	66	57%	8	7%	116	100%
Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	5	63%	2	25%	1	13%	8	100%
State Library	19	50%	17	45%	2	5%	38	100%
Grand Total	**380**	**47%**	**371**	**46%**	**51**	**6%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 42 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Special Libraries had the highest "extremely beneficial" response rate (63%), Federal Court Libraries had the highest "moderately beneficial" response rate (67%), and Federal Agency Libraries had the highest "not beneficial" response rate (17%).

Figure 42: Response Rates by Library Type

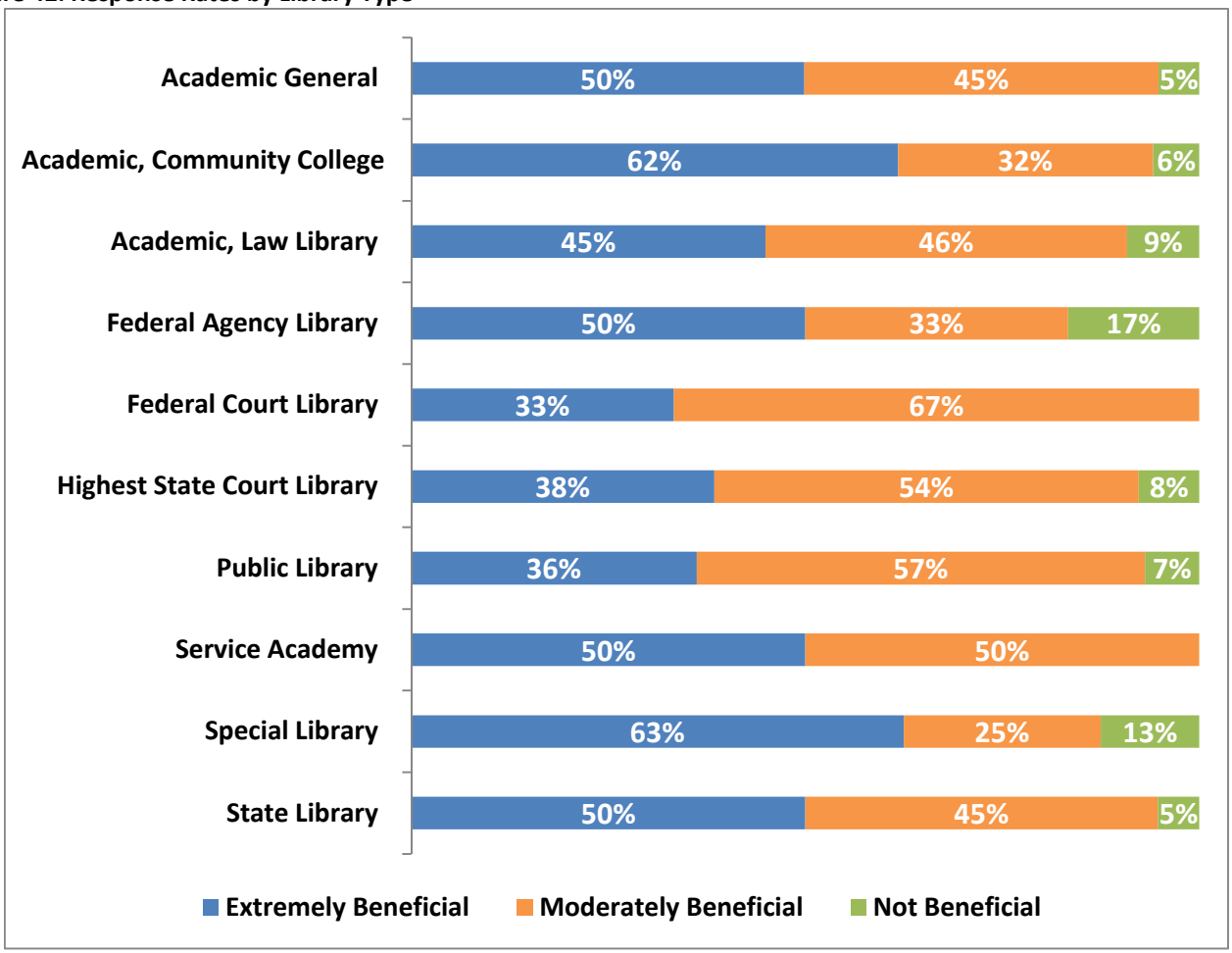


Figure 43 illustrates responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for "extremely beneficial," with 166 of the 380 responses. Medium Libraries had the highest number of responses for "moderately beneficial," with 152 of the 371 responses. Large Libraries had the highest number of responses for "not beneficial," with 21 of the 51 responses.

Figure 43: Responses by Library Size

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Large	129	46%	133	47%	21	7%	283	100%
Medium	166	49%	152	45%	18	5%	336	100%
Small	85	46%	86	47%	12	7%	183	100%
Grand Total	**380**	**47%**	**371**	**46%**	**51**	**6%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 44 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Medium Libraries had the highest "extremely beneficial" response rate (49%). Large Libraries and Small Libraries had the highest "moderately beneficial" response rate (47%). Large Libraries and Small Libraries also had the highest "not beneficial" response rate (7%).

Figure 44: Response Rates by Library Size

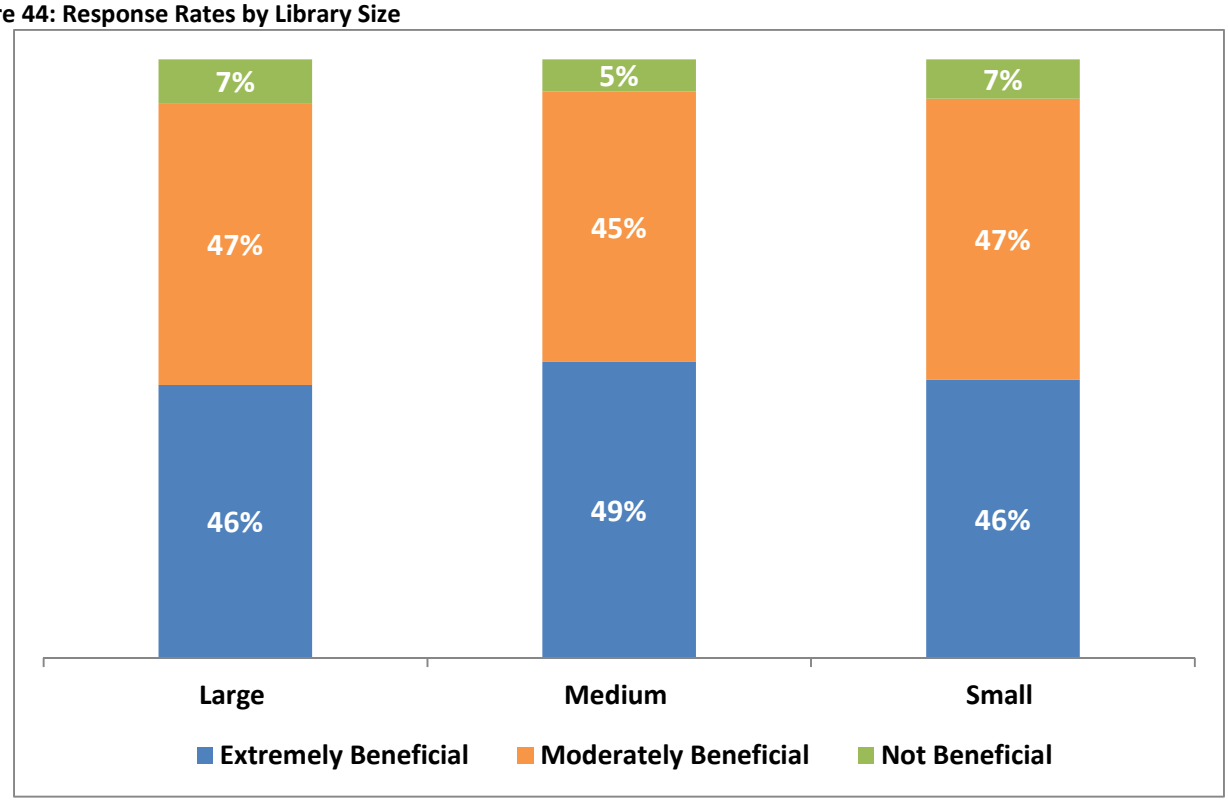


Figure 45 illustrates responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had the highest number of responses for "moderately beneficial," with 22 of the 41 total Regional Libraries. Selective Libraries had the highest number of responses for "extremely beneficial," with 362 of the 761 total Selective Libraries.

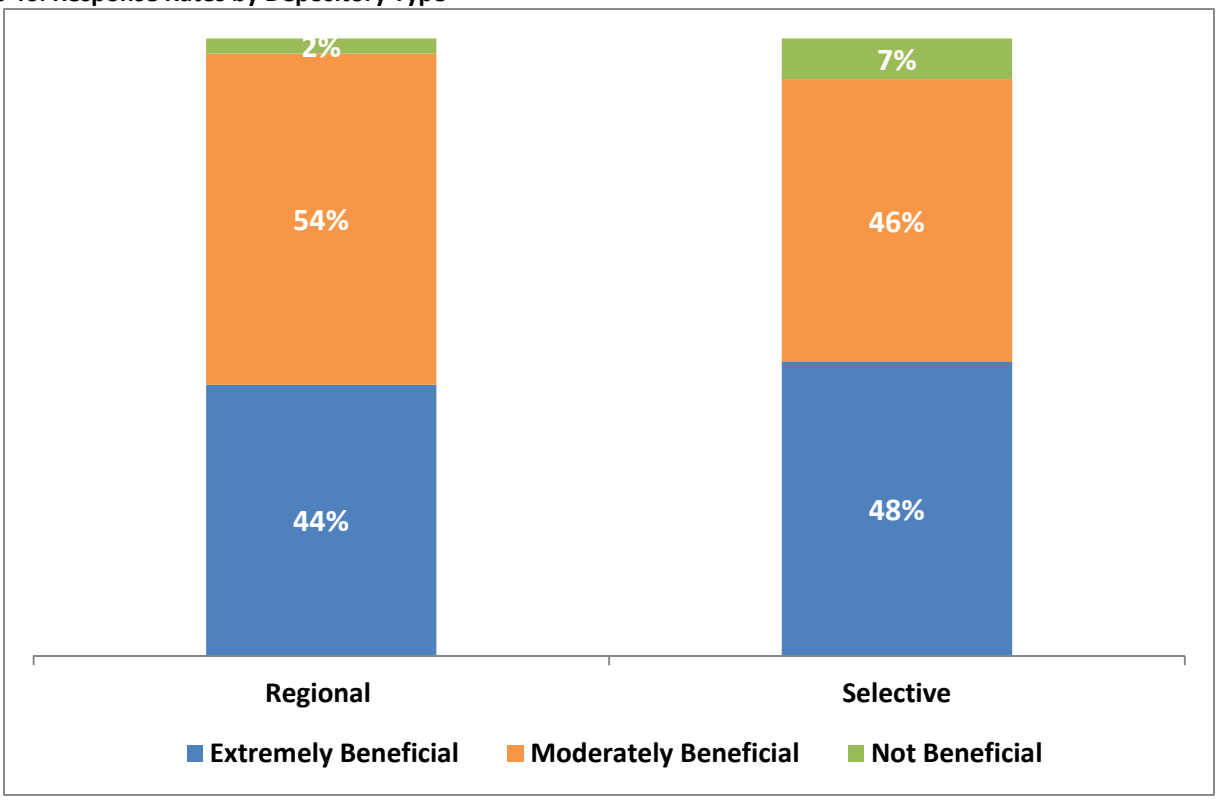
Figure 45: Responses by Depository Type

	Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	18	44%	22	54%	1	2%	41	100%
Selective	362	48%	349	46%	50	7%	761	100%
Grand Total	**380**	**47%**	**371**	**46%**	**51**	**6%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 46 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Selective Libraries had a higher "extremely beneficial" response rate (48%) and "not beneficial" response rate (7%) than Regional Libraries. Regional Libraries had a higher "moderately beneficial" response rate (54%) than Selective Libraries (46%).

Figure 46: Response Rates by Depository Type



Figures 47, 48, and 49 illustrate response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library size for all 802 respondents.

18 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "extremely beneficial," 21 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "moderately beneficial," and 1 responded "not beneficial" to Question 17D. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library responded "moderately beneficial."

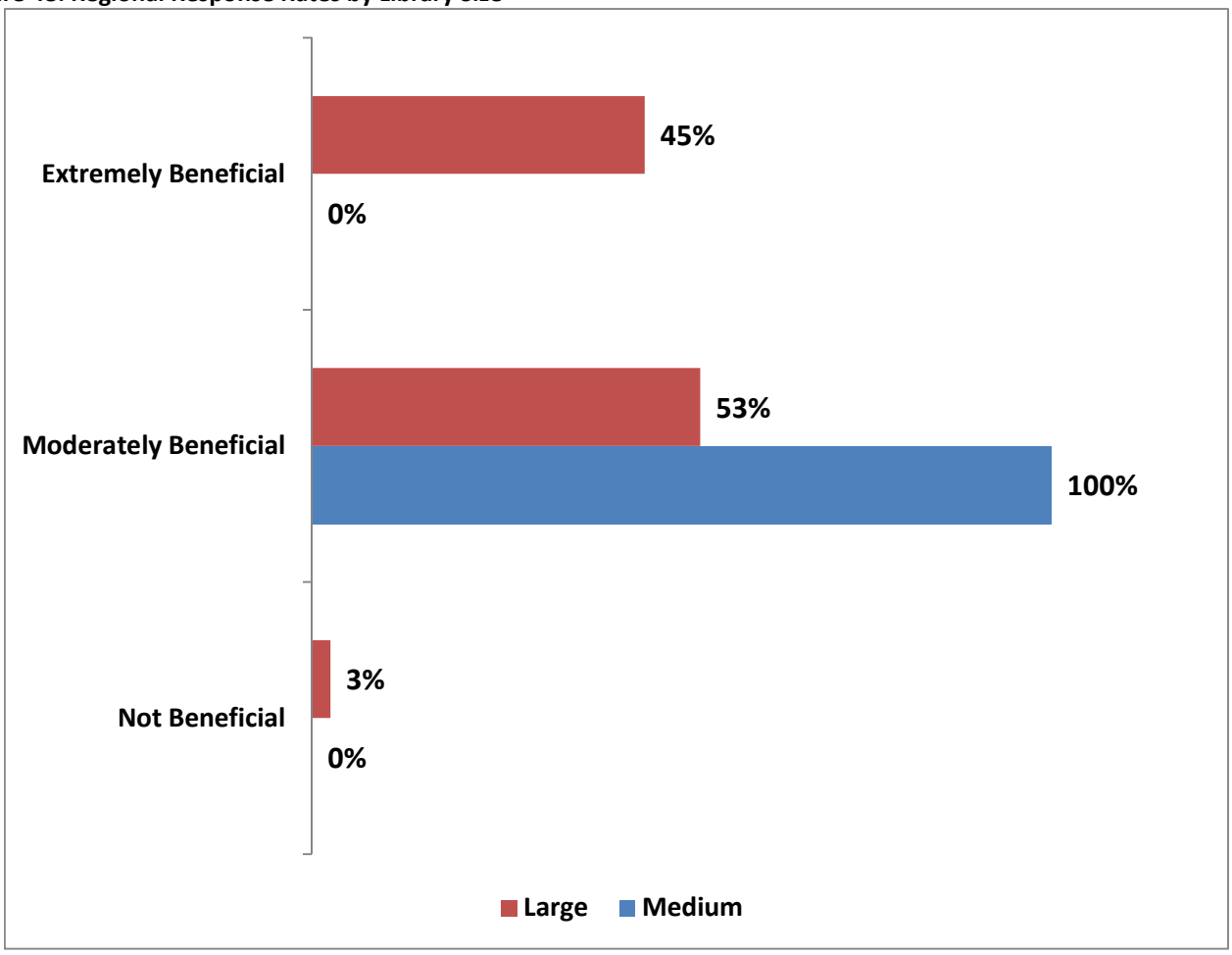
111 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 166 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 85 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "extremely beneficial." 112 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 151 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 86 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "moderately beneficial." 20 of 243 Large Selective Libraries, 18 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries, and 12 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "not beneficial."

Figure 47: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	18	45%	21	53%	1	3%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**18**	**44%**	**22**	**54%**	**1**	**2%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	111	46%	112	46%	20	8%	243	100%
	Medium	166	50%	151	45%	18	5%	335	100%
	Small	85	46%	86	47%	12	7%	183	100%
Selective Total		**362**	**48%**	**349**	**46%**	**50**	**7%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**380**	**47%**	**371**	**46%**	**51**	**6%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had the highest “extremely beneficial” response rate (45%) and “not beneficial’ response rate (3%). Medium Regional Libraries had the highest “moderately beneficial” response rate (100%).

Figure 48: Regional Response Rates by Library Size



Medium Selective Libraries had the highest “extremely beneficial” response rate (50%). Small Selective Libraries had the highest “moderately beneficial” response rate (47%). Large Selective Libraries had the highest “not beneficial” response rate (8%).

Figure 49: Selective Response Rates by Library Size

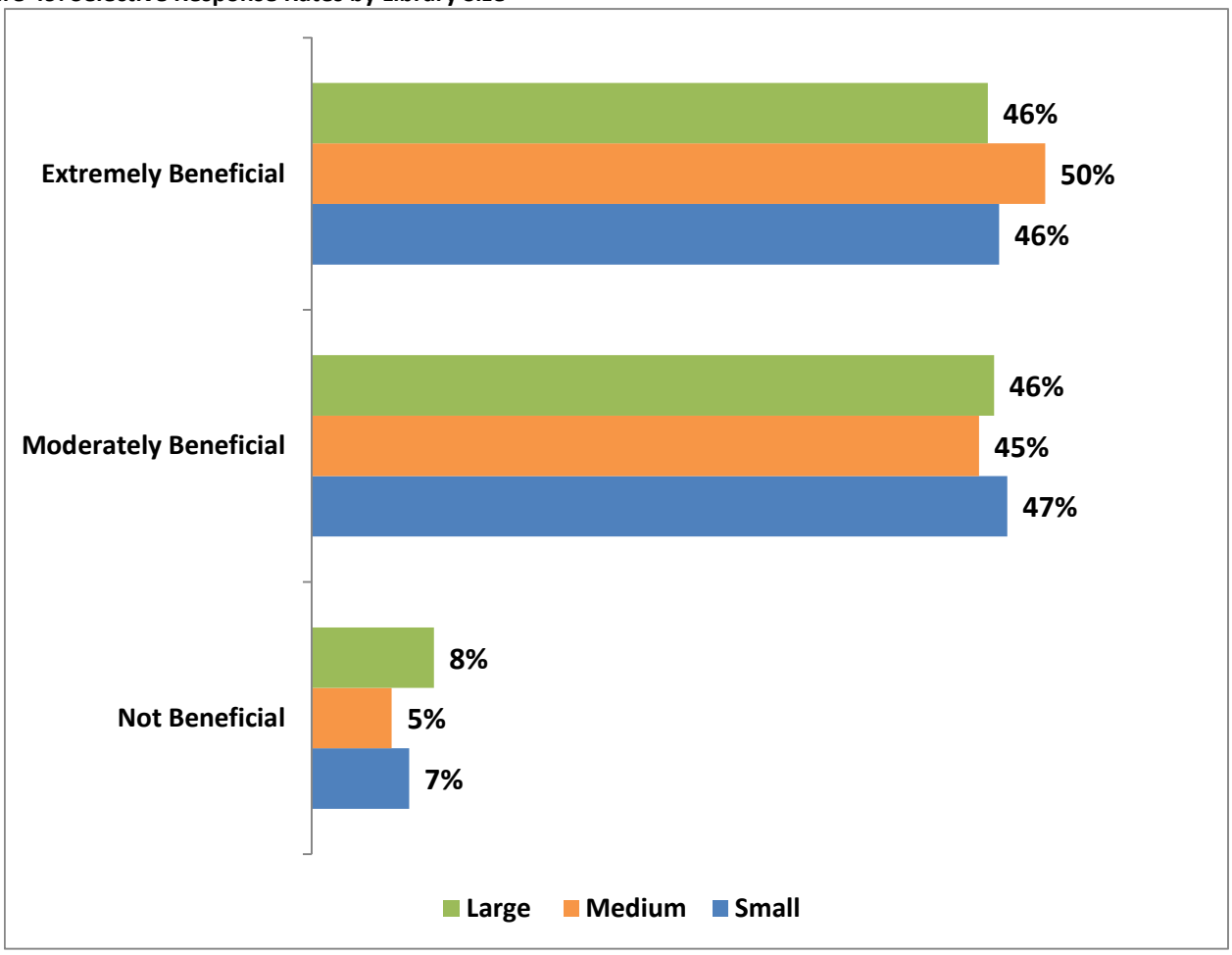


Figure 50 illustrates responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Among Regional Libraries, “extremely beneficial” responses were the highest number of responses for State Libraries. Academic General Libraries had a higher “moderately beneficial” response rate. Public Libraries responded in equal numbers to “extremely beneficial” and “moderately beneficial.” Among Selective Libraries, “extremely beneficial” responses were the highest number of responses for Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; and Special Libraries. Selective Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Court Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; Public Libraries; and State Libraries had a higher number of responses for “moderately beneficial.” Service Academies reported an even split between “extremely beneficial” and “moderately beneficial.”

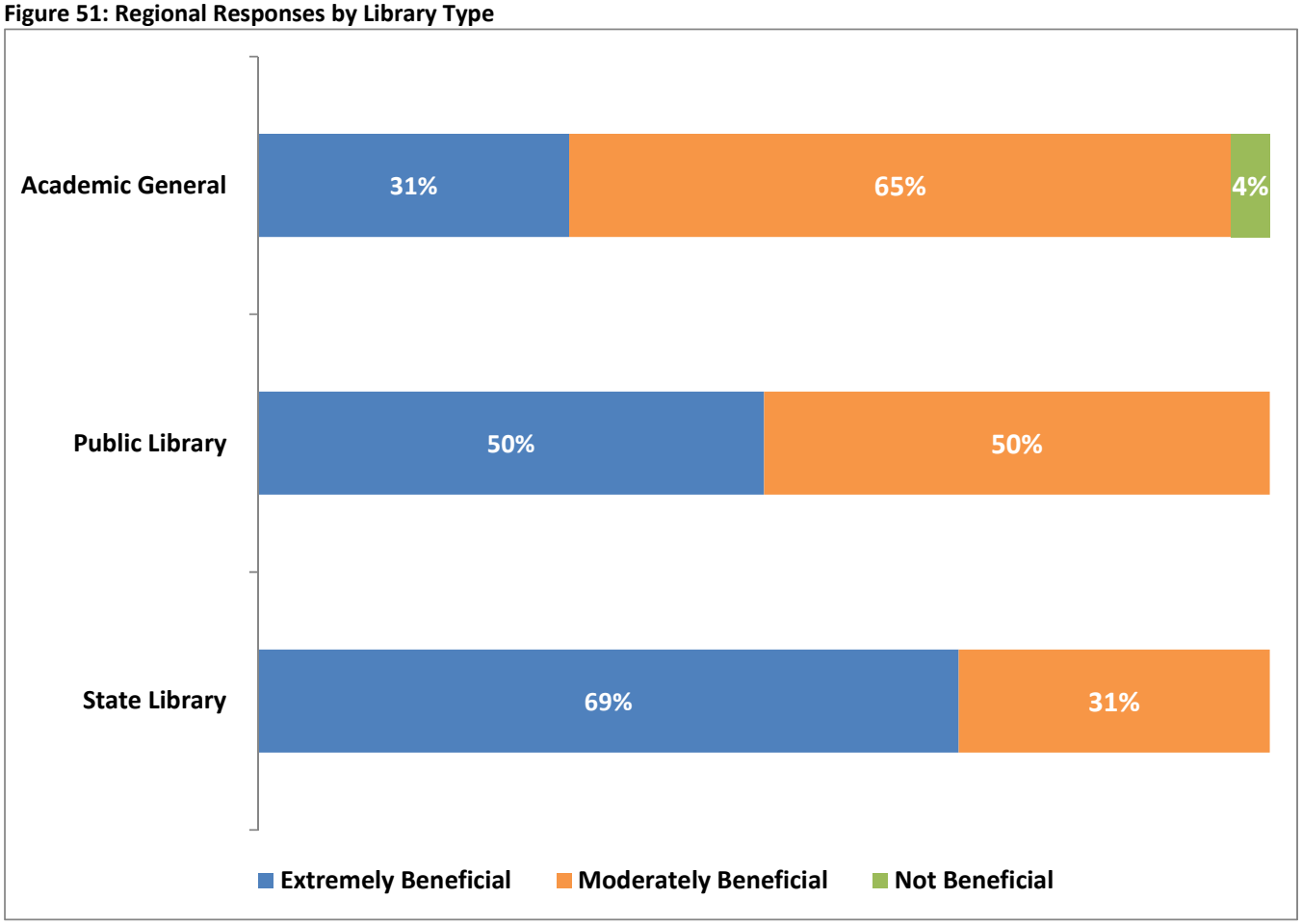
Figure 50: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Extremely Beneficial		Moderately Beneficial		Not Beneficial			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	8	31%	17	65%	1	4%	26	100%
	Public Library	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	9	69%	4	31%	0	0%	13	100%
Regional Total		**18**	**44%**	**22**	**54%**	**1**	**2%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	214	51%	183	44%	22	5%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	21	62%	11	32%	2	6%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	49	45%	50	46%	10	9%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	9	50%	6	33%	3	17%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	2	33%	4	67%	0	0%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	10	38%	14	54%	2	8%	26	100%
	Public Library	41	36%	65	57%	8	7%	114	100%
	Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%		0%	2	100%
	Special Library	5	63%	2	25%	1	13%	8	100%
	State Library	10	40%	13	52%	2	8%	25	100%
Selective Total		**362**	**48%**	**349**	**46%**	**50**	**7%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**380**	**47%**	**371**	**46%**	**51**	**6%**	**802**	**100%**

Figures 51 and 52 illustrate response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

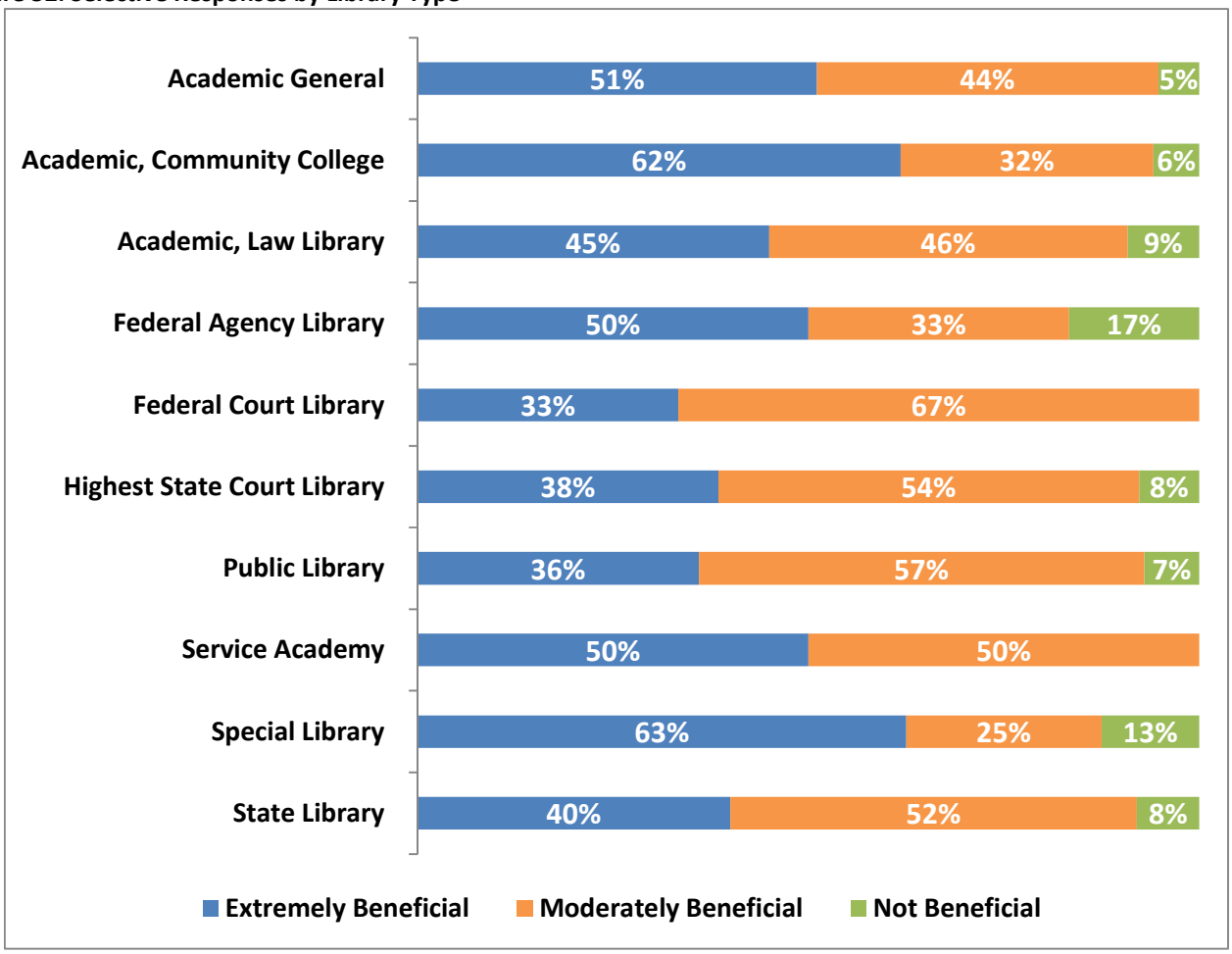
Of Regional Libraries, State Libraries (69%) had the highest rate of "extremely beneficial" responses, and Academic General Libraries had the highest rate of "moderately beneficial" responses (65%) and "not beneficial" responses (4%).

Figure 51: Regional Responses by Library Type



Of Selective Libraries, Special Libraries (63%) had the highest rate of “extremely beneficial” responses, Federal Court Libraries (67%) had the highest rate of “moderately beneficial” responses, and Federal Agency Libraries (17%) had the highest rate of “not beneficial” responses.

Figure 52: Selective Responses by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 18

JULY 3, 2013

Question 18 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Is there another area of service that you would like LSCM to offer? (Please describe)." This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 18 asked, "Is there another area of service that you would like LSCM to offer? (Please describe)." The response options were:

1) no
2) yes (please describe)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 18, 217 (27%) responded "yes," while 585 (73%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

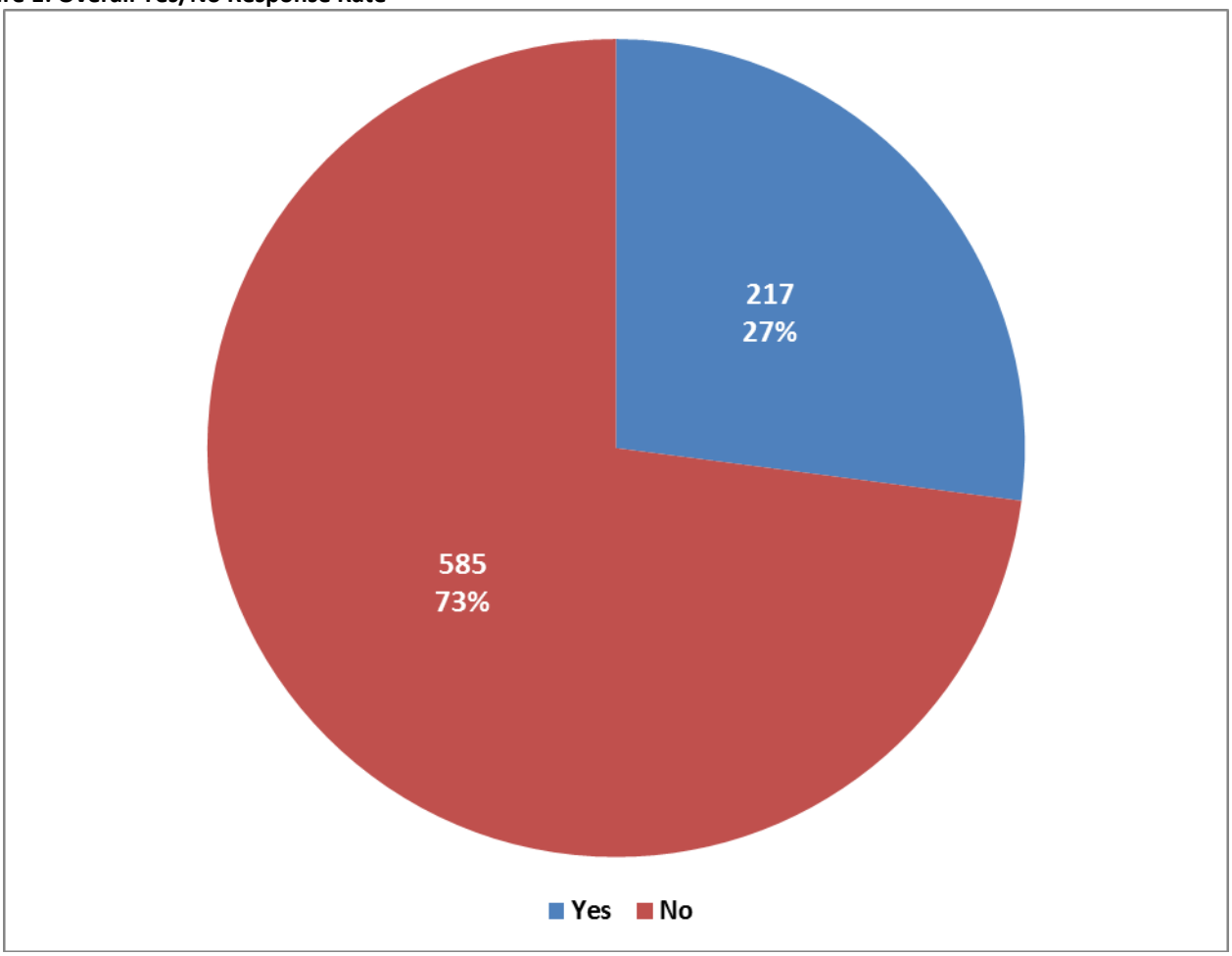


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Service Academies had the highest "yes" response rate (50%), followed by Special Libraries (38%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rates by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	137	31%	308	69%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	6	18%	28	82%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	26	24%	83	76%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	5	28%	13	72%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	1	17%	5	83%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	5	19%	21	81%	26	100%
Public Library	23	20%	93	80%	116	100%
Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Special Library	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
State Library	10	26%	28	74%	38	100%
Grand Total	**217**	**27%**	**585**	**73%**	**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 137, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 26 and Public Libraries with 23.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

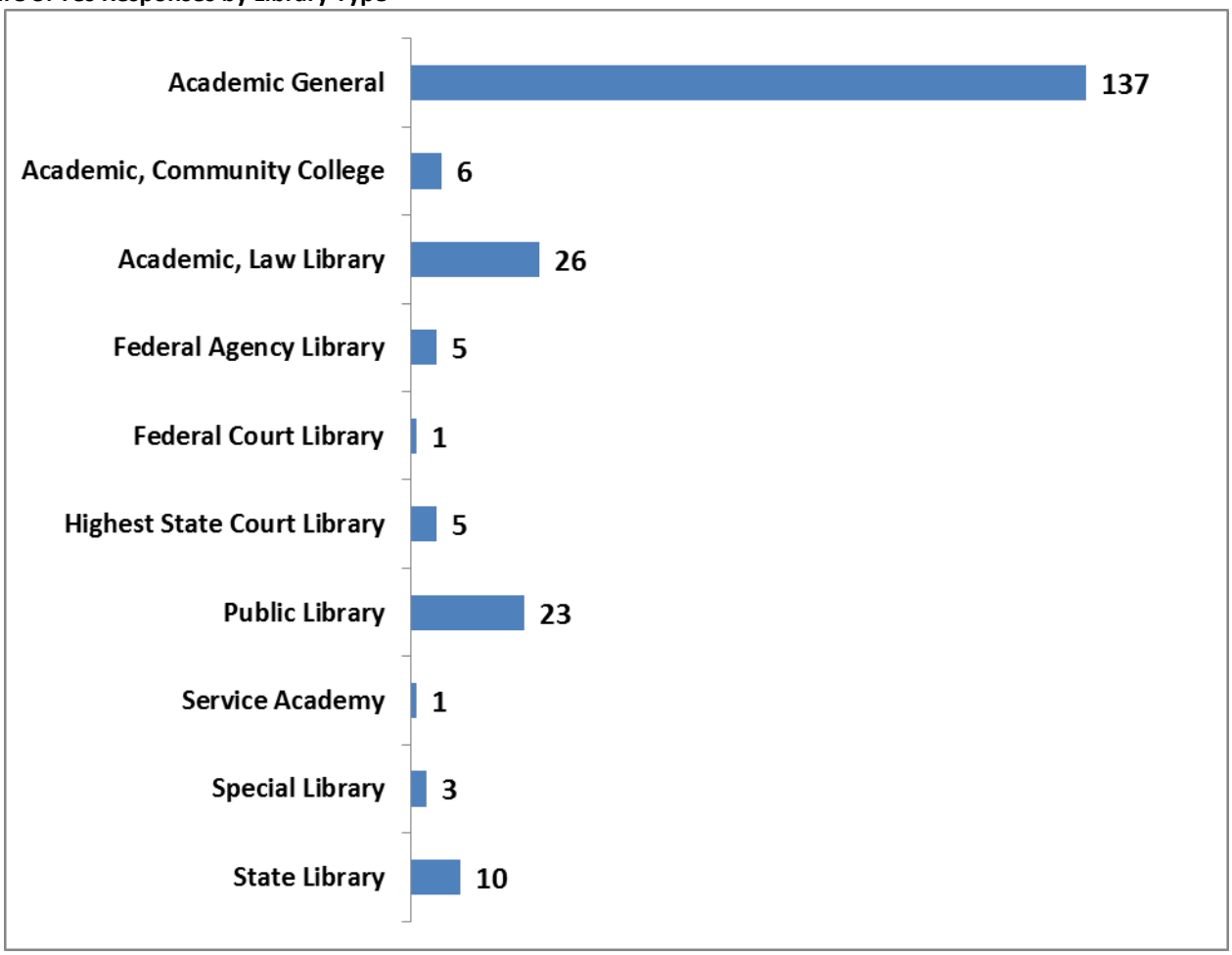


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (39%), with 109 of the 283 total Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	109	39%	174	61%	283	100%
Medium	75	22%	261	78%	336	100%
Small	33	18%	150	82%	183	100%
Grand Total	**217**	**27%**	**585**	**73%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Large Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (109 out of 217 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

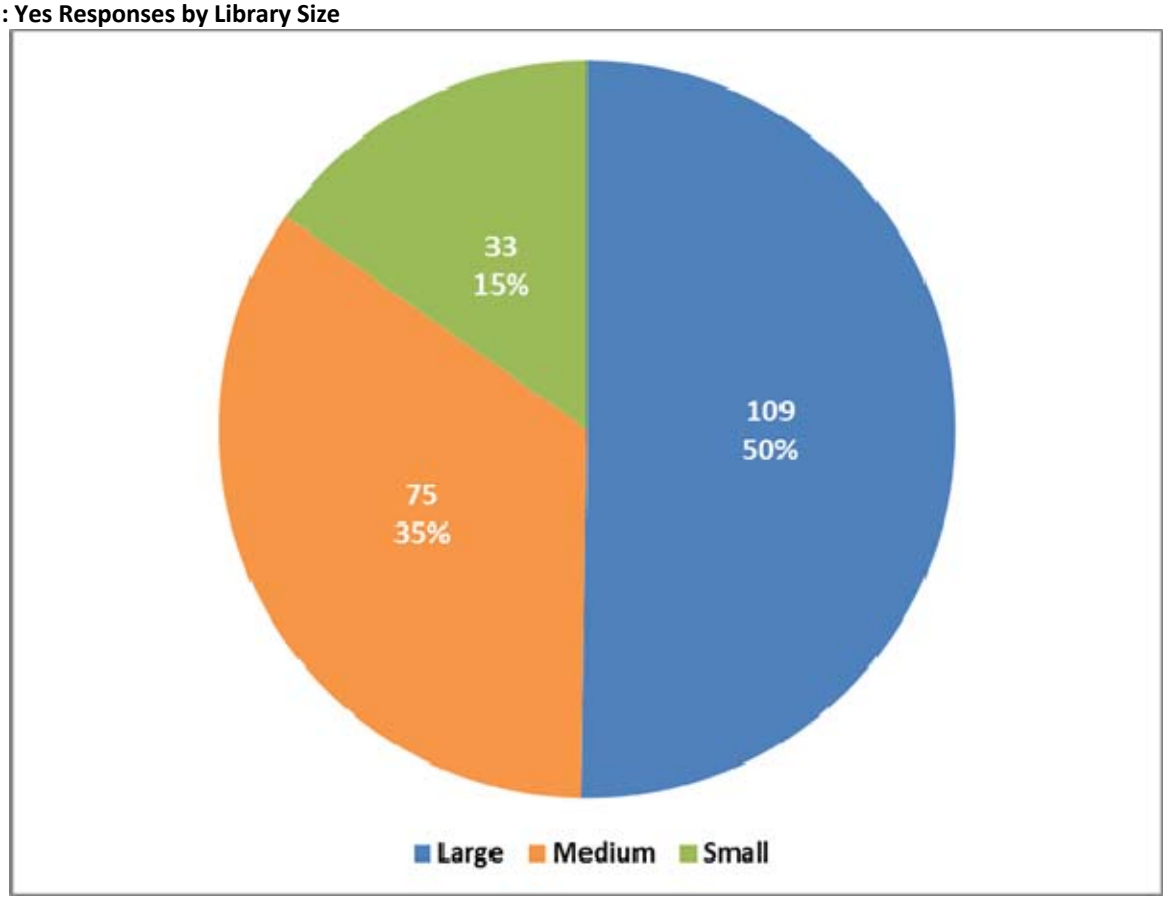


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (54%) than Selective Libraries (26%).

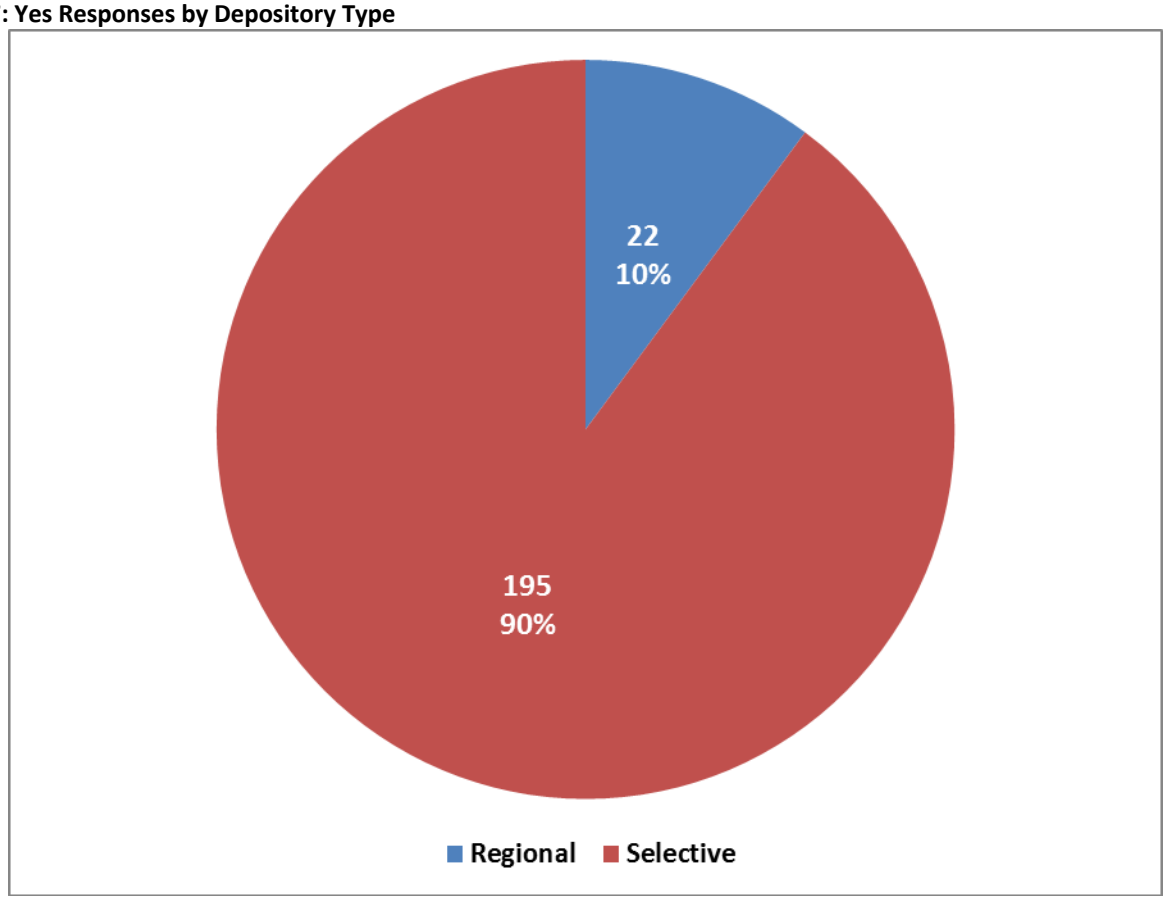
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	22	54%	19	46%	41	100%
Selective	195	26%	566	74%	761	100%
Grand Total	**217**	**27%**	**585**	**73%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (195 of 217 responses).

Figure 7: Yes Responses by Depository Type



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

21 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 18. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded "yes."

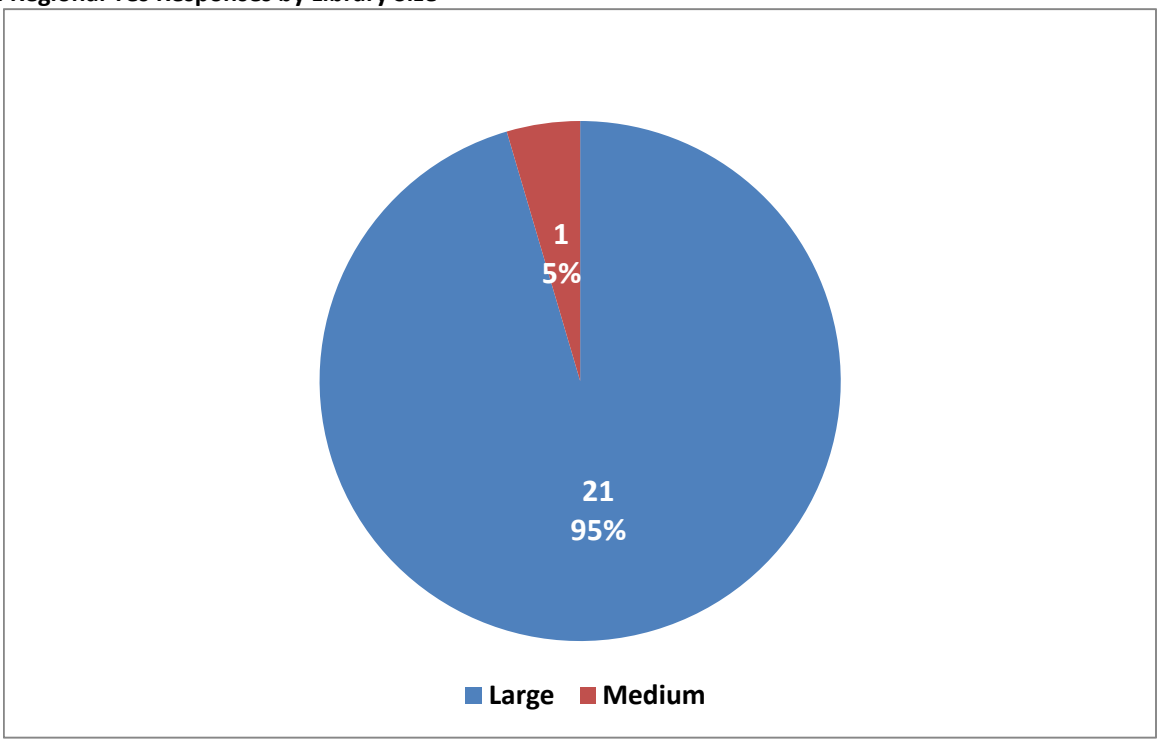
88 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 74 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 33 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	21	53%	19	48%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**22**	**54%**	**19**	**46%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	88	36%	155	64%	243	100%
	Medium	74	22%	261	78%	335	100%
	Small	33	18%	150	82%	183	100%
Selective Total		**195**	**26%**	**566**	**74%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**217**	**27%**	**585**	**73%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had a higher number of total “yes” responses (21 of 22 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (88 of 195 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

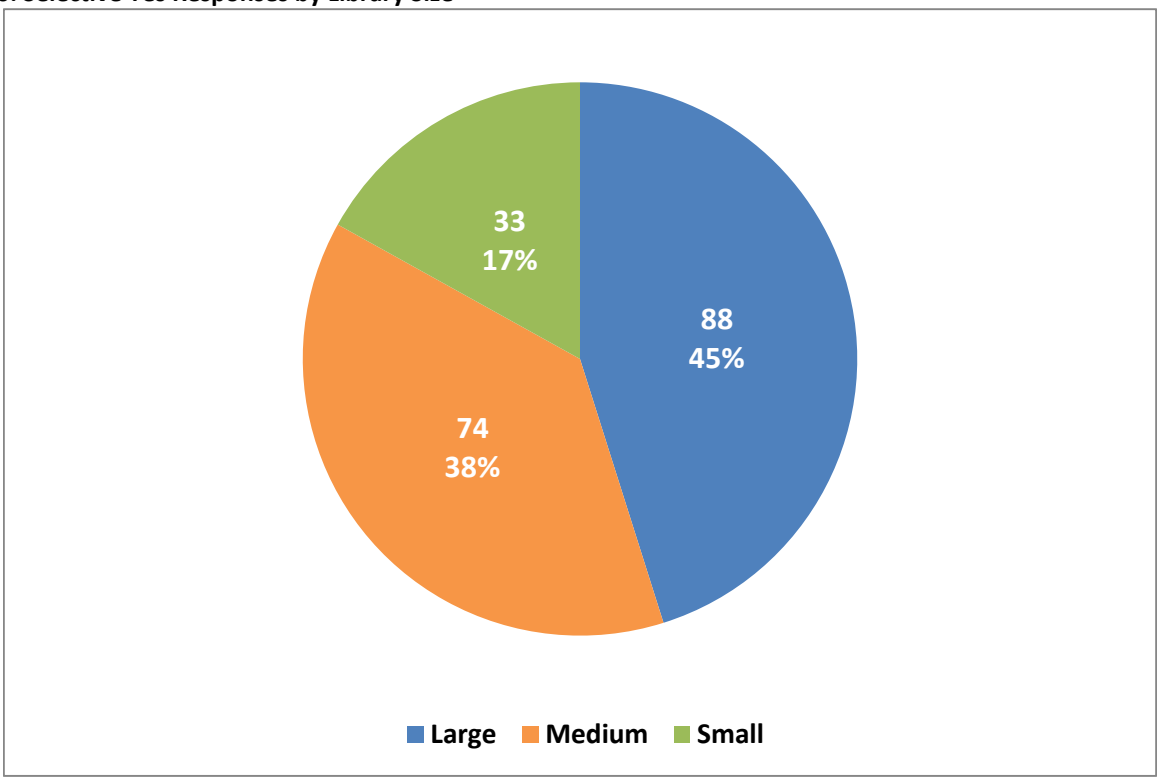


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries (62%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses. Of Selective Libraries, Service Academies had the highest rate of "yes" responses (50%), followed by Special Libraries (38%), and Academic General Libraries (29%).

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	16	62%	10	38%	26	100%
	Public Library	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	State Library	5	38%	8	62%	13	100%
Regional Total		**22**	**54%**	**19**	**46%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	121	29%	298	71%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	6	18%	28	82%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	26	24%	83	76%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	5	28%	13	72%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	1	17%	5	83%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	5	19%	21	81%	26	100%
	Public Library	22	19%	92	81%	114	100%
	Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	Special Library	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
	State Library	5	20%	20	80%	25	100%
Selective Total		**195**	**26%**	**566**	**74%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**217**	**27%**	**585**	**73%**	**802**	**100%**

Figures 12 and 13 illustrate "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 16, followed by State Libraries with 5. Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 121, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 26, and Public Libraries with 22.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

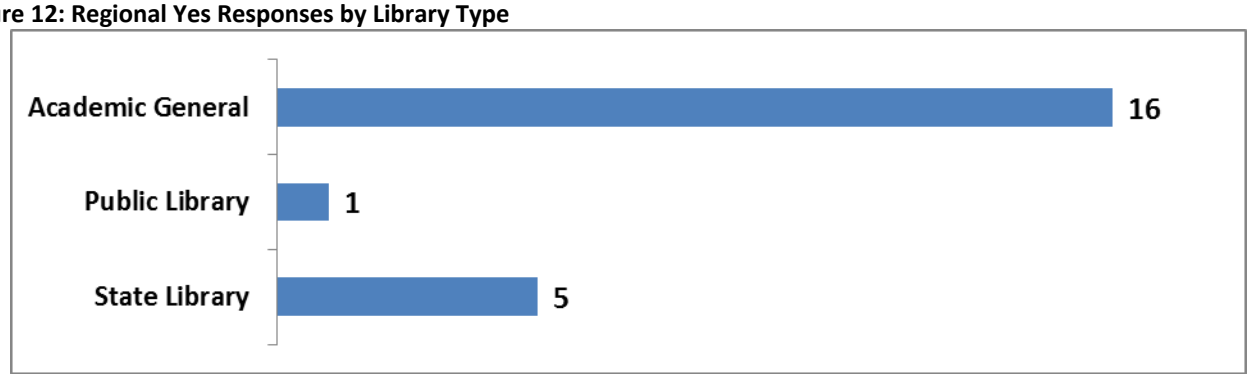
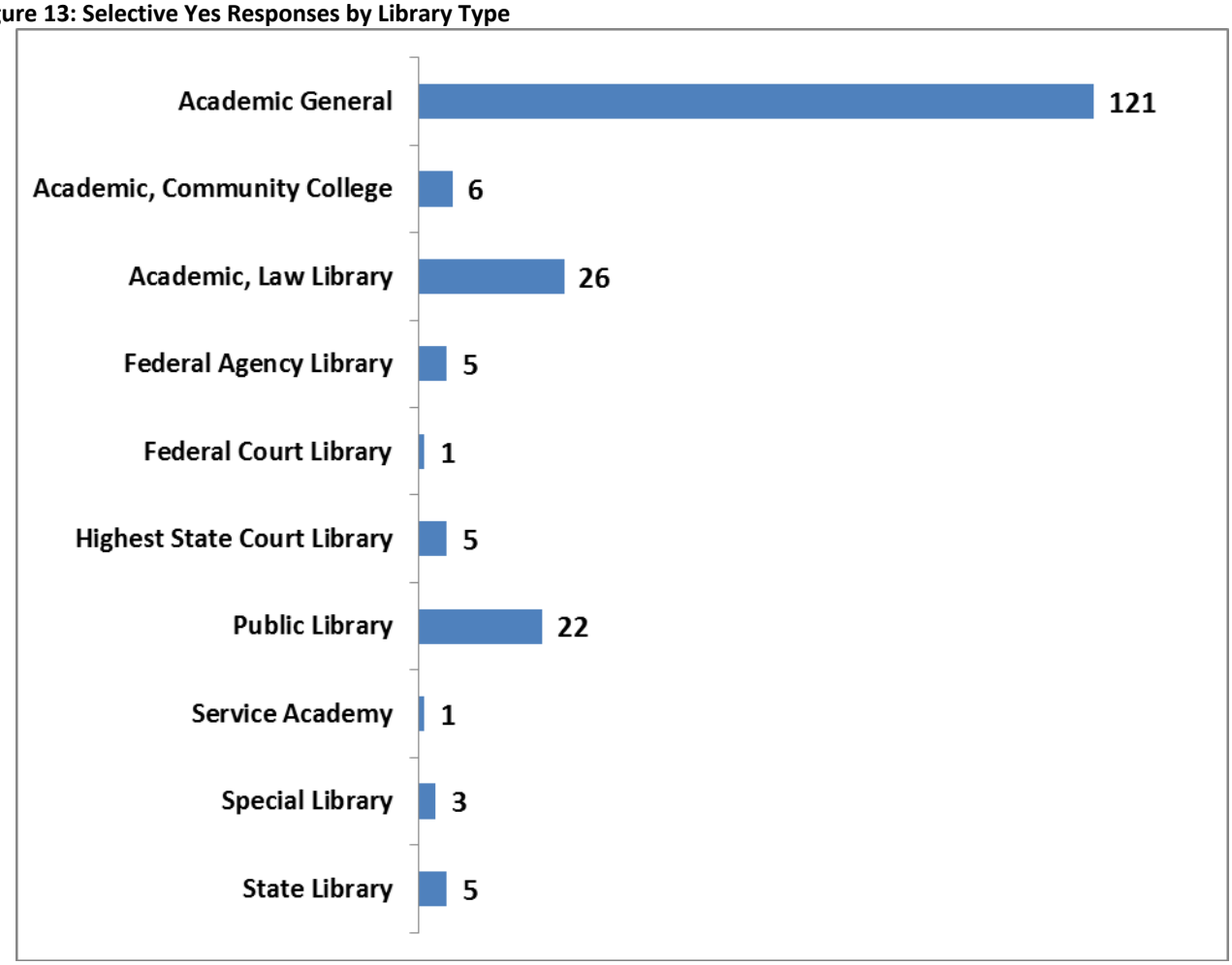


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

217 libraries indicated that there was another area of service that they would like LSCM to offer, and were also given the opportunity to describe other areas of service they would like LSCM to offer. Respondents were not limited to the number of services they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 328 observations (individual services specified). Observations were grouped into eight over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Cataloging** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to provide related directly to cataloging, whether by LSCM or by depository libraries. Examples of responses include: pre-1976 cataloging, Cataloging Record Distribution Program, New Electronic Titles, and the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.

2. **Collection Management** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to provide related to collection management, collection development, and improvements or changes that might be made to information lifecycle management processes. Examples of responses include: recommended title lists, List of Classes, DSIMs, and GPO technical services processes.

3. **Discovery and Access** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to provide related to public access and systems. Examples of responses include: expanding or improving tools such as FDsys, CGP, and Ben's Guide; subscriptions to agency Web sites; and including more content in the FDLP.

4. **Education and Training** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to provide related to education and training of library staff, the general public, or specific populations. Examples of responses include: mentoring, videos, collection management training, virtual training, and Train the Trainer sessions.

5. **LSCM Services** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to offer to improve customer services and support. Examples of responses include: communication, marketing and promotion, support for outreach or collaboration, partnerships, and the FDLP Web site.

6. **Other** refers to any response without specific suggested services. Examples of responses include: "unsure," "no answer," or other topics.

7. **Outside Agency Parameters or Program Governance** refers to any response suggesting services that GPO cannot provide, such as requests for financial support, and changing current requirements or procedures. Examples of responses include: requests for funding travel to conferences and changing distribution procedures.

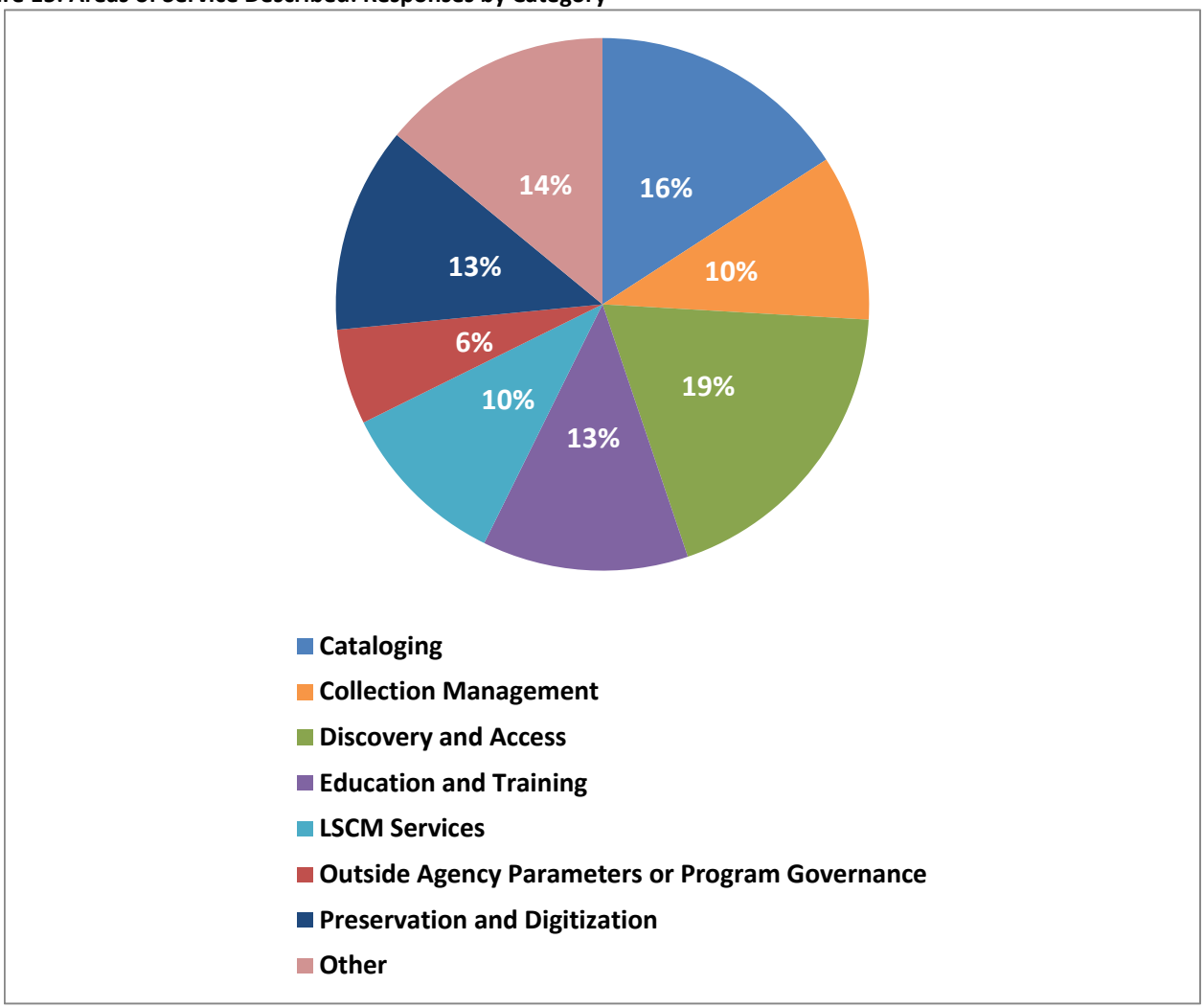
8. **Preservation and Digitization** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to offer in archiving, preservations, digitization, or anything related to digitization. Examples of responses include: developing digitization standards, digital registry, digitization of historic documents, and digital deposit.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 19% described services related to Discovery and Access, 16% described services related to Cataloging, 13% described services related to Education and Training and Preservation and Digitization, 10% described services related to Collection Management and LSCM Services. 14% provided responses related to Other, and 6% described services that were Outside Agency Parameters or Program Governance.

Figure 14: Areas of Service Described: Responses by Category

	Cataloging		Collection Management		Discovery and Access		Education and Training		LSCM Services		Outside Agency Parameters or Program Governance		Preservation and Digitization		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	52	16%	33	10%	62	19%	41	13%	34	10%	19	6%	41	13%	46	14%	328	100%

Figure 15: Areas of Service Described: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on areas of service GPO can offer, the "Other" and "Outside Agency Parameters or Program Governance" responses have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 263.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate areas of service described by library type.

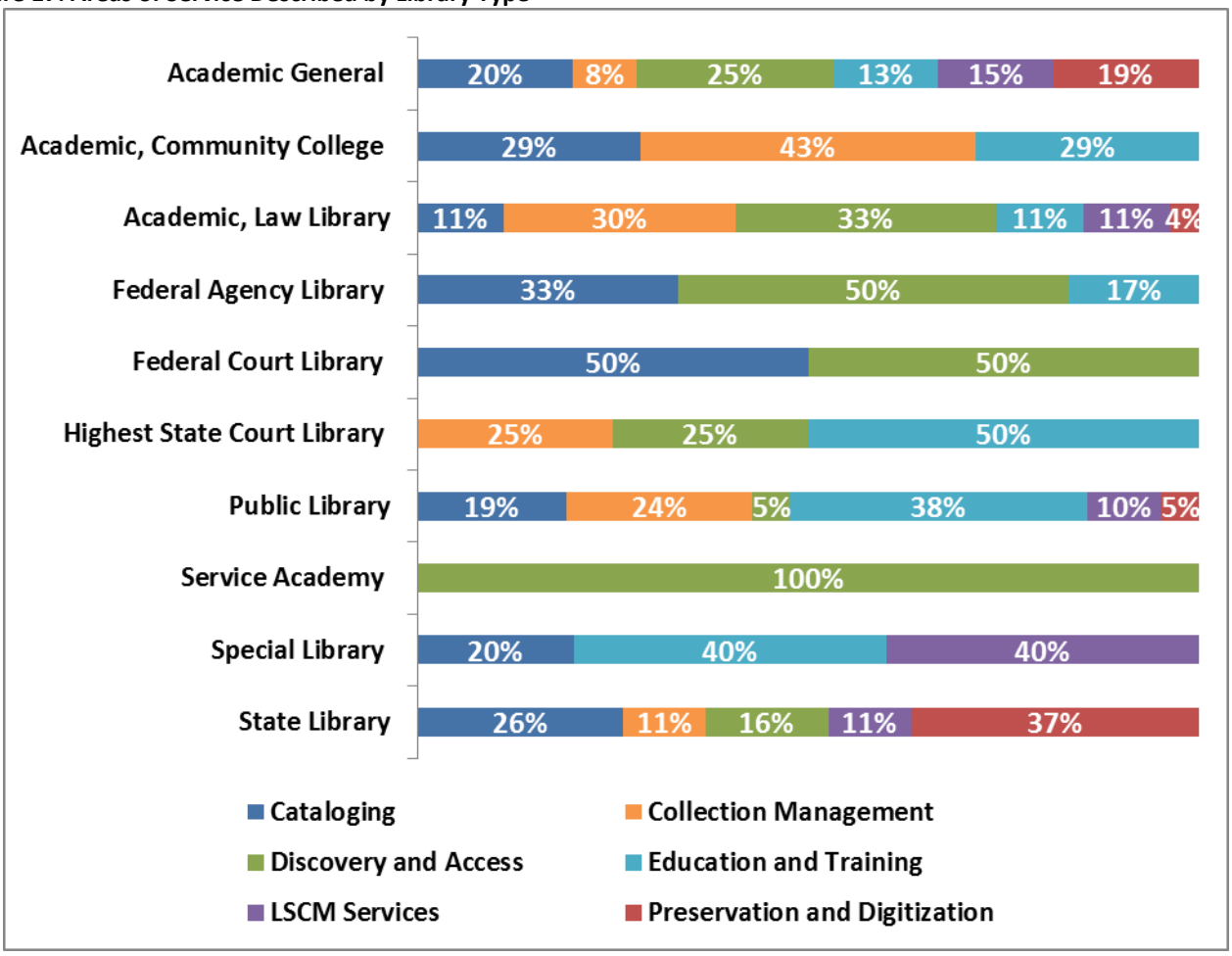
As reflected in the data, results are fairly evenly split across all library types, with no strong preference coming to the surface.

- Responses from Academic General Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; and Service Academies showed preferences for services related to Discovery and Access.
- Academic, Community College Libraries showed a preference for services related to Collection Management.
- Highest State Court Libraries and Public Libraries showed a preference for services related to Education and Training.
- State Libraries showed a preference for services related to Preservation and Digitization.
- No clear preference arose among Federal Court Libraries and Special Libraries.

Figure 16: Areas of Service Described by Library Type

	Cataloging		Collection Management		Discovery and Access		Education and Training		LSCM Services		Preservation and Digitization			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	34	20%	14	8%	43	25%	23	13%	25	15%	32	19%	171	100%
Academic, Community College	2	29%	3	43%	0	0%	2	29%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
Academic, Law Library	3	11%	8	30%	9	33%	3	11%	3	11%	1	4%	27	100%
Federal Agency Library	2	33%	0	0%	3	50%	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
Federal Court Library	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
Public Library	4	19%	5	24%	1	5%	8	38%	2	10%	1	5%	21	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Special Library	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	2	40%	0	0%	5	100%
State Library	5	26%	2	11%	3	16%	0	0%	2	11%	7	37%	19	100%
Grand Total	**52**	**20%**	**33**	**13%**	**62**	**24%**	**41**	**16%**	**34**	**13%**	**41**	**16%**	**263**	**100%**

Figure 17: Areas of Service Described by Library Type



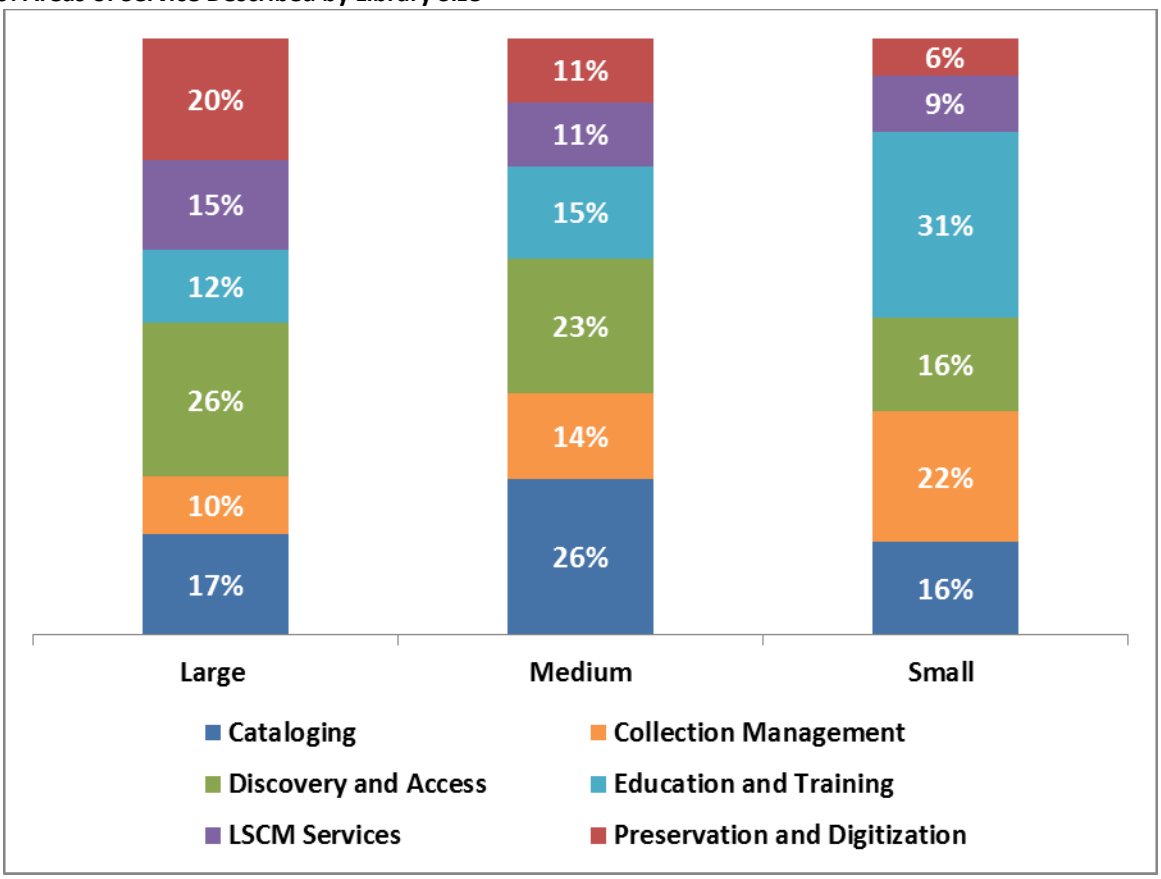
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate areas of service described by library size.

In examining the results by library size, Large Libraries reported a slight preference for areas of service related to Discovery and Access, while Medium Libraries reported a slight preference for services related to Cataloging. Small Libraries reported a preference for services related to Education and Training.

Figure 18: Areas of Service Described by Library Size

	Cataloging		Collection Management		Discovery and Access		Education and Training		LSCM Services		Preservation and Digitization			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	25	17%	14	10%	38	26%	18	12%	22	15%	30	20%	147	100%
Medium	22	26%	12	14%	19	23%	13	15%	9	11%	9	11%	84	100%
Small	5	16%	7	22%	5	16%	10	31%	3	9%	2	6%	32	100%
Grand Total	**52**	**20%**	**33**	**13%**	**62**	**24%**	**41**	**16%**	**34**	**13%**	**41**	**16%**	**263**	**100%**

Figure 19: Areas of Service Described by Library Size



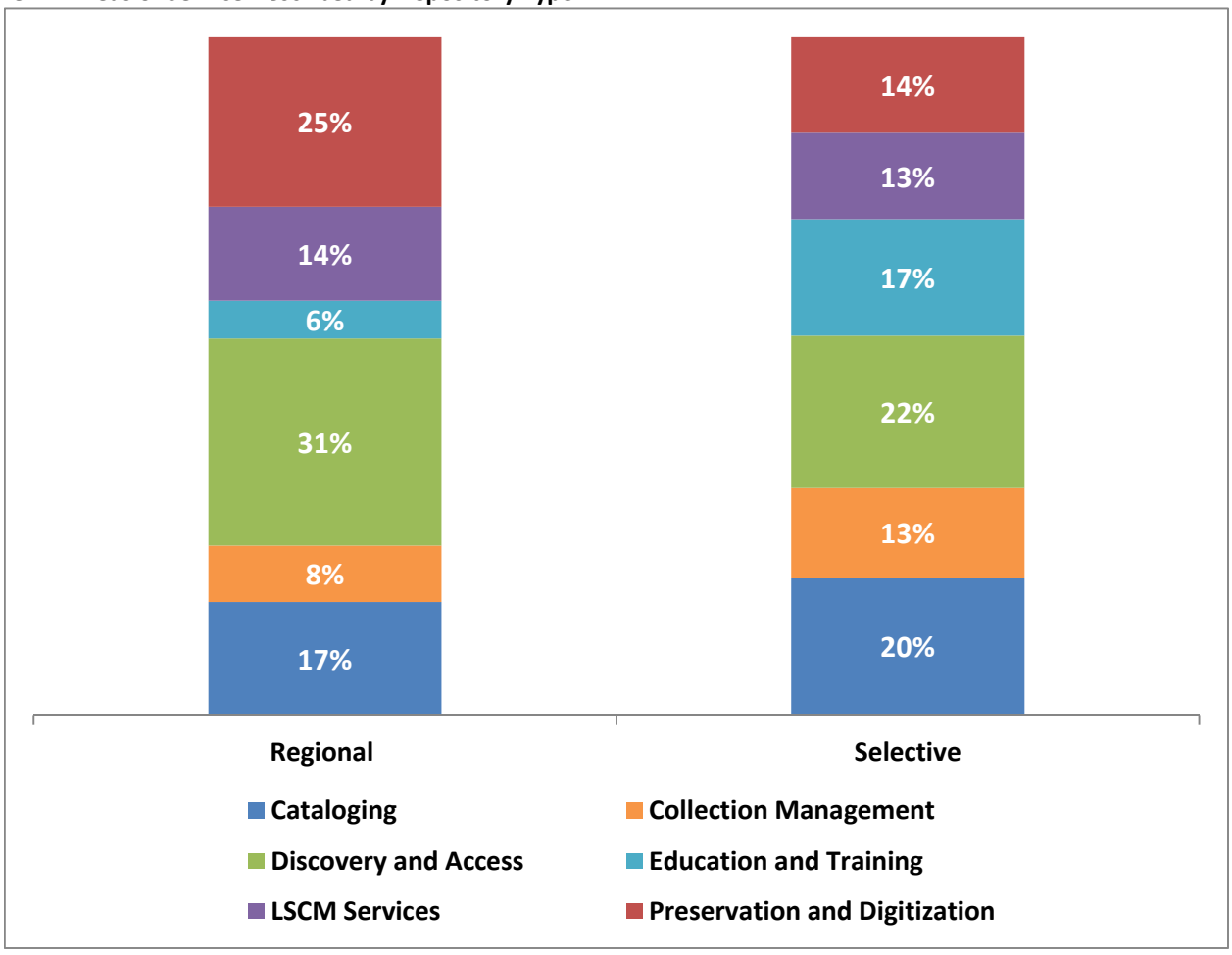
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate areas of service described by depository type.

The results show that both Regional and Selective Libraries reported a preference for services related to Discovery and Access.

Figure 20: Areas of Service Described by Depository Type

	Cataloging		Collection Management		Discovery and Access		Education and Training		LSCM Services		Preservation and Digitization			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	6	17%	3	8%	11	31%	2	6%	5	14%	9	25%	36	100%
Selective	46	20%	30	13%	51	22%	39	17%	29	13%	32	14%	227	100%
Grand Total	**52**	**20%**	**33**	**13%**	**62**	**24%**	**41**	**16%**	**34**	**13%**	**41**	**16%**	**263**	**100%**

Figure 21: Areas of Service Described by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate areas of service described cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regionals reported a preference for areas of service related to Discovery and Access, while the one Medium Regional reported a preference for areas of service related to Preservation and Digitization.

Large Selective Libraries also reported a preference for areas of service related to Discovery and Access, while Medium Selective Libraries reported a preference for areas of service related to Cataloging. Small Selective Libraries reported a preference for areas of service related to Education and Training.

Figure 22: Areas of Service Described by Depository Type and Library Size

		Cataloging		Collection Management		Discovery and Access		Education and Training		LSCM Services		Preservation and Digitization			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	6	17%	3	9%	11	31%	2	6%	5	14%	8	23%	35	100%
	Medium	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Regional Total		**6**	**17%**	**3**	**8%**	**11**	**31%**	**2**	**6%**	**5**	**14%**	**9**	**25%**	**36**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	19	17%	11	10%	27	24%	16	14%	17	15%	22	20%	112	100%
	Medium	22	27%	12	14%	19	23%	13	16%	9	11%	8	10%	83	100%
	Small	5	16%	7	22%	5	16%	10	31%	3	9%	2	6%	32	100%
Selective Total		**46**	**20%**	**30**	**13%**	**51**	**22%**	**39**	**17%**	**29**	**13%**	**32**	**14%**	**227**	**100%**
Grand Total		**52**	**20%**	**33**	**13%**	**62**	**24%**	**41**	**16%**	**34**	**13%**	**41**	**16%**	**263**	**100%**

Figure 23 Areas of Service Described for Regional Libraries by Library Size

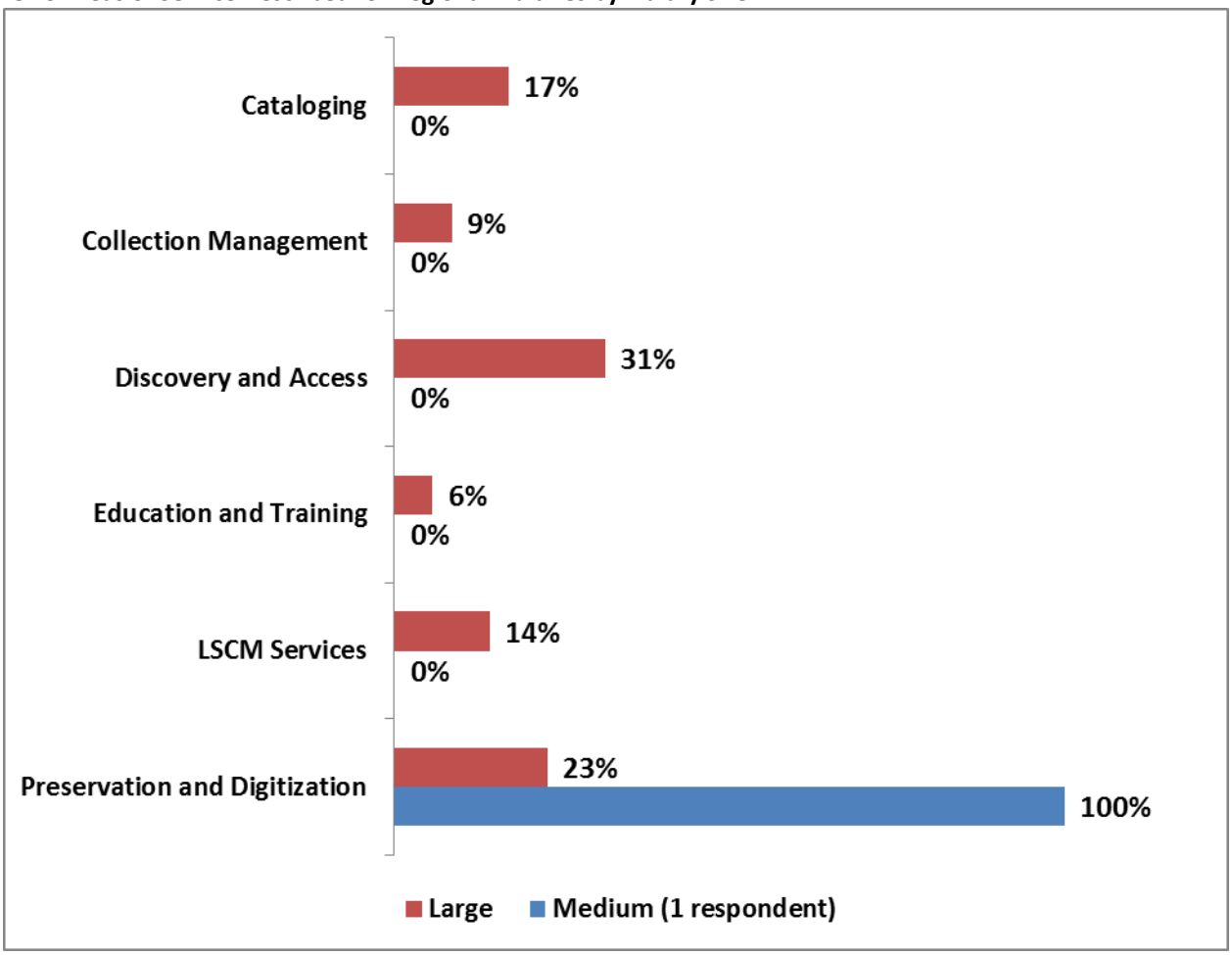
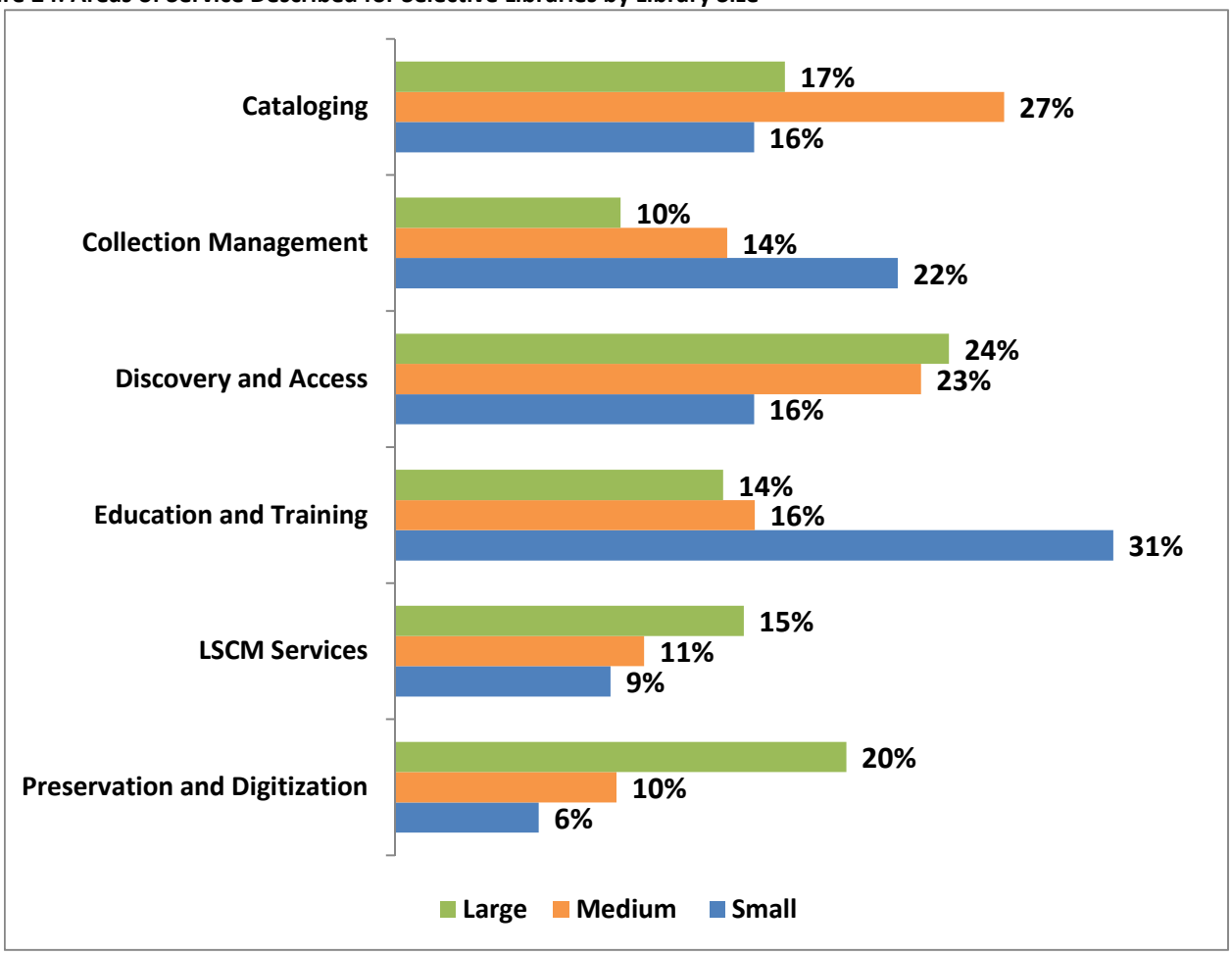


Figure 24: Areas of Service Described for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate areas of service described cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

While Regional Academic General Libraries reported a preference for areas of service related to Discovery and Access, Regional Public Libraries reported a preference for areas of service related to LSCM Services. Regional State Libraries reported a preference for services related to Preservation and Digitization.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; and Service Academies reported a preference for areas of service related to Discovery and Access.
- Academic, Community College Libraries reported a preference for areas of service related to Collection Management.
- Highest State Court Libraries and Public Libraries reported a preference for areas of service related to Education and Training.
- Federal Court Libraries reported an even split between Cataloging and Discovery and Access.
- Special Libraries reported an even split between Education and Training and LSCM Services.
- State Libraries reported an even split between Cataloging and Preservation and Digitization.

Figure 25: Areas of Service Described by Depository Type and Library Type

		Cataloging		Collection Management		Discovery and Access		Education and Training		LSCM Services		Preservation and Digitization			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	4	16%	2	8%	9	36%	2	8%	3	12%	5	20%	25	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
	State Library	2	20%	1	10%	2	20%	0	0%	1	10%	4	40%	10	100%
Regional Total		**6**	**17%**	**3**	**8%**	**11**	**31%**	**2**	**6%**	**5**	**14%**	**9**	**25%**	**36**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	30	21%	12	8%	34	23%	21	14%	22	15%	27	18%	146	100%
	Academic, Community College	2	29%	3	43%	0	0%	2	29%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
	Academic, Law Library	3	11%	8	30%	9	33%	3	11%	3	11%	1	4%	27	100%
	Federal Agency Library	2	33%	0	0%	3	50%	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
	Federal Court Library	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
	Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
	Public Library	4	20%	5	25%	1	5%	8	40%	1	5%	1	5%	20	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	Special Library	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	2	40%	0	0%	5	100%
	State Library	3	33%	1	11%	1	11%	0	0%	1	11%	3	33%	9	100%
Selective Total		**46**	**20%**	**30**	**13%**	**51**	**22%**	**39**	**17%**	**29**	**13%**	**32**	**14%**	**227**	**100%**
Grand Total		**52**	**20%**	**33**	**13%**	**62**	**24%**	**41**	**16%**	**34**	**13%**	**41**	**16%**	**263**	**100%**

Figure 26: Areas of Service Described for Regional Libraries by Library Type

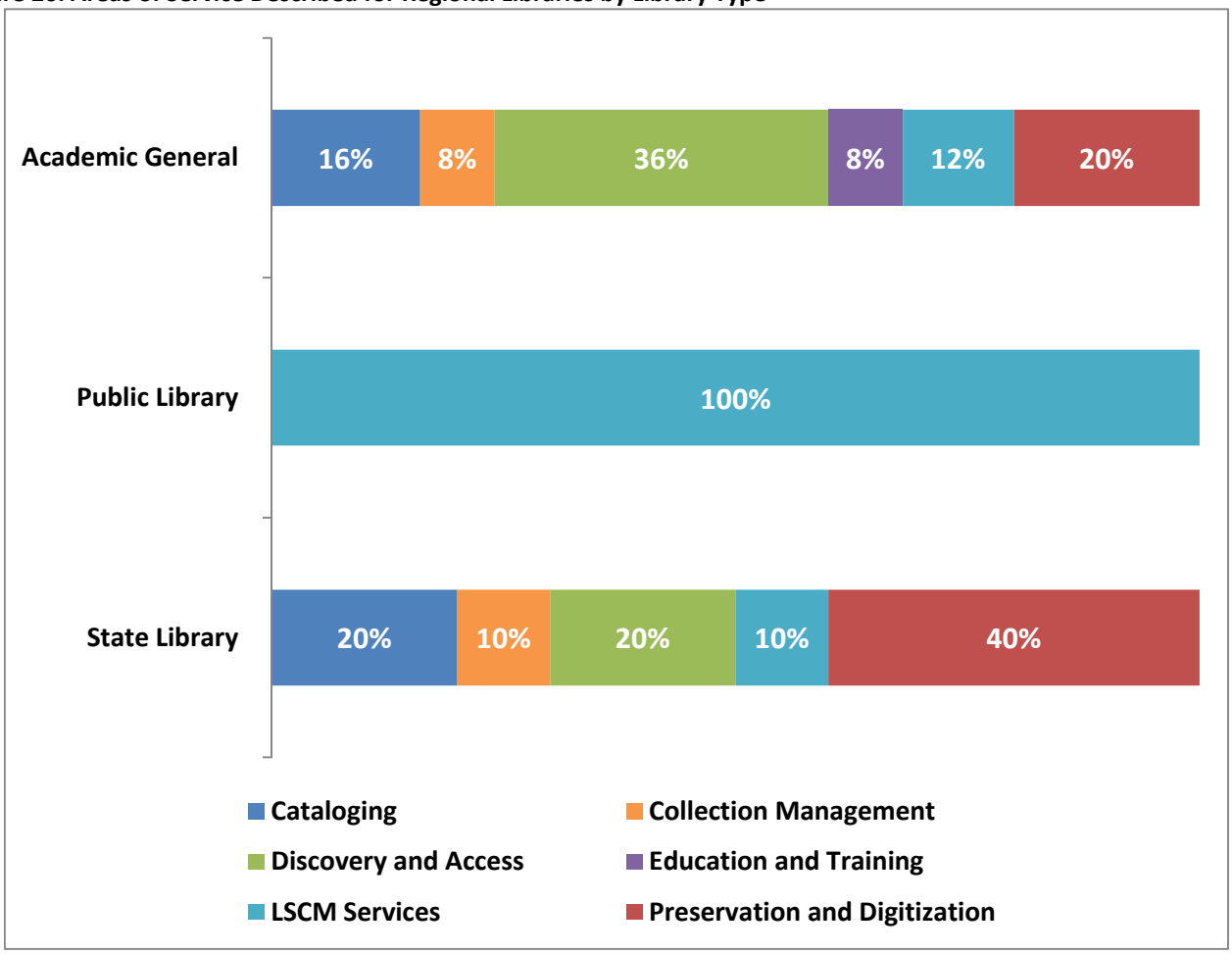
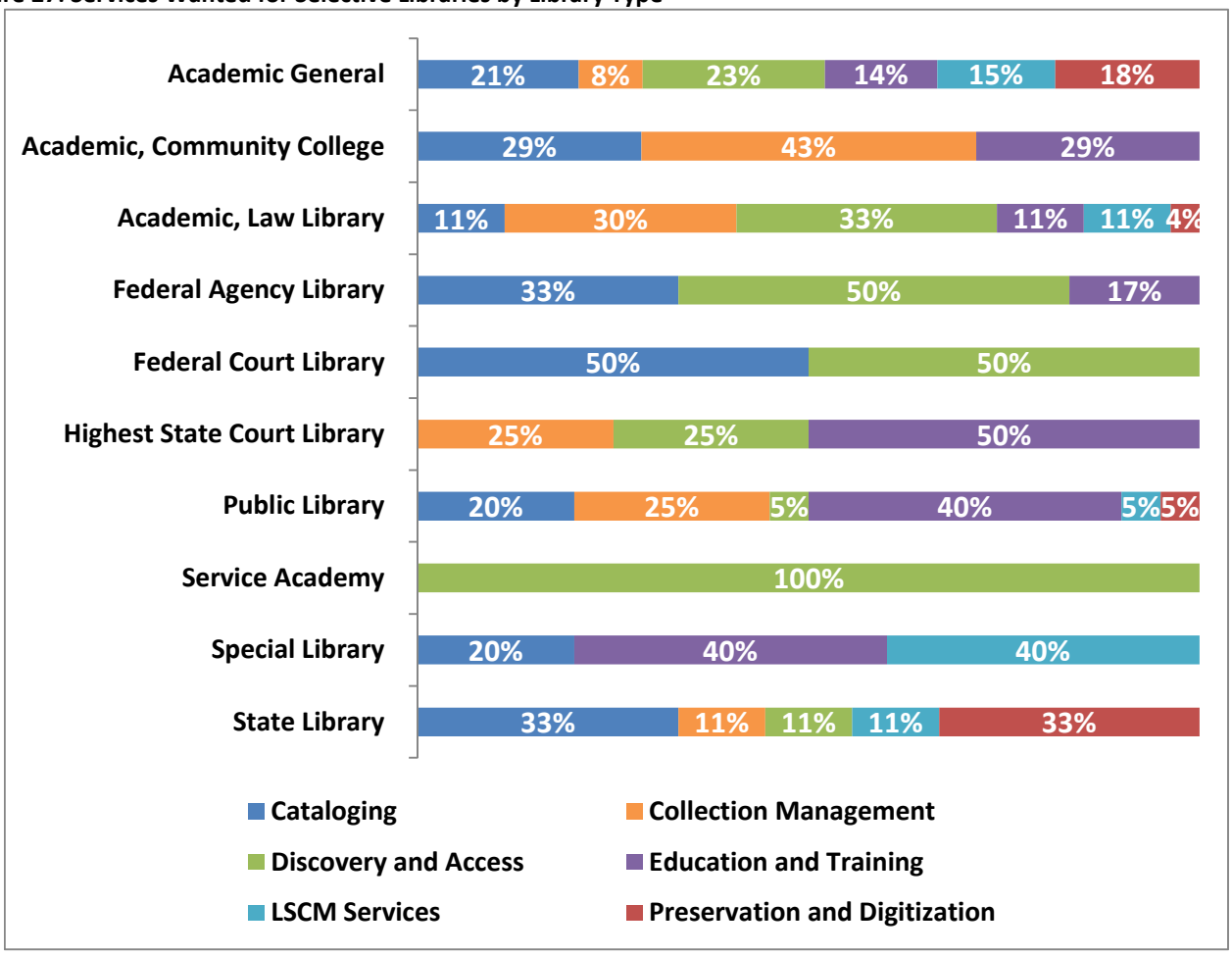


Figure 27: Services Wanted for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 19

REVISED MAY 30, 2013

Question 19 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Would you participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 19 asked, "Would you participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?" The response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please tell us what topics would be most helpful to you.)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 19, 691 (86%) responded "yes," while 111 (14%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

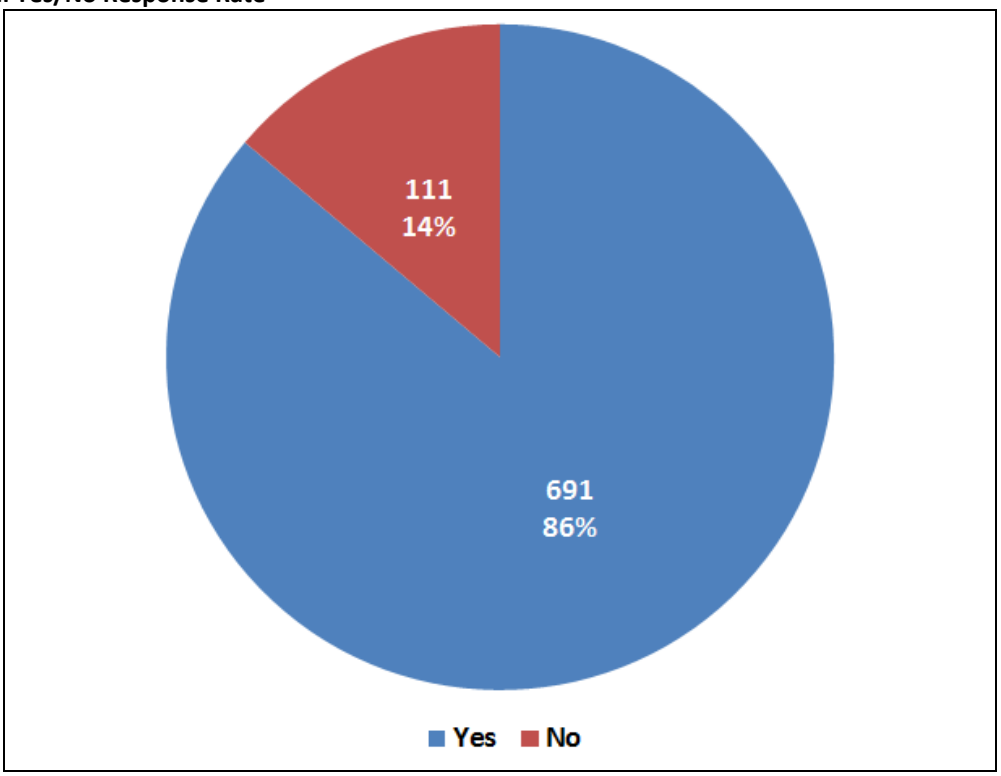


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Service Academies had the highest "yes" response rate (100%), followed by Academic General Libraries (90%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	399	90%	46	10%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	25	74%	9	26%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	95	87%	14	13%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	13	72%	5	28%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	4	67%	2	33%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	21	81%	5	19%	26	100%
Public Library	93	80%	23	20%	116	100%
Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	5	63%	3	38%	8	100%
State Library	34	89%	4	11%	38	100%
Grand Total	**691**	**86%**	**111**	**14%**	**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 399, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 95 and Public Libraries with 93.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

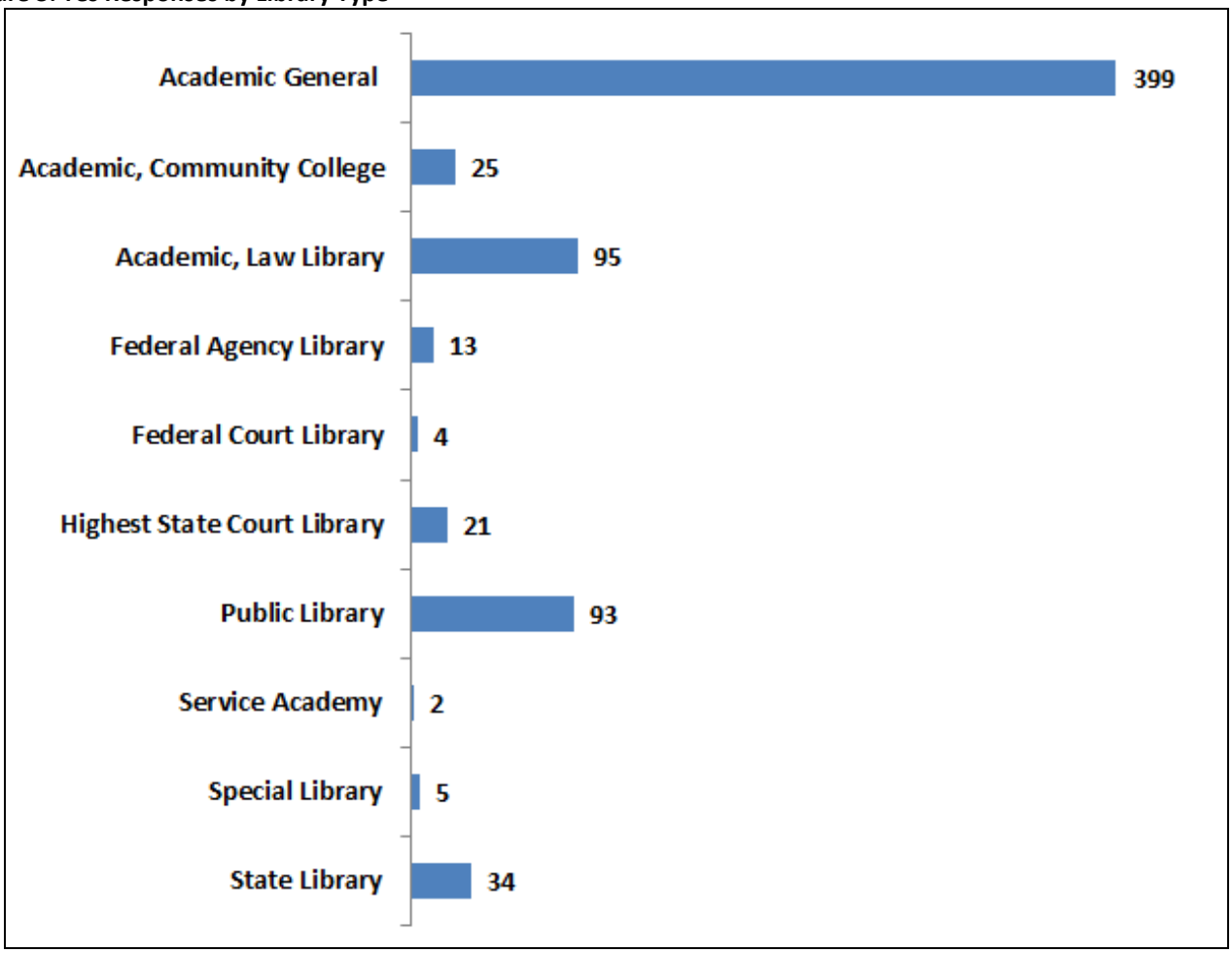


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (91%), with 258 of the 283 total Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	258	91%	25	9%	283	100%
Medium	288	86%	48	14%	336	100%
Small	145	79%	38	21%	183	100%
Grand Total	**691**	**86%**	**111**	**14%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Medium Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (288 out of 691 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

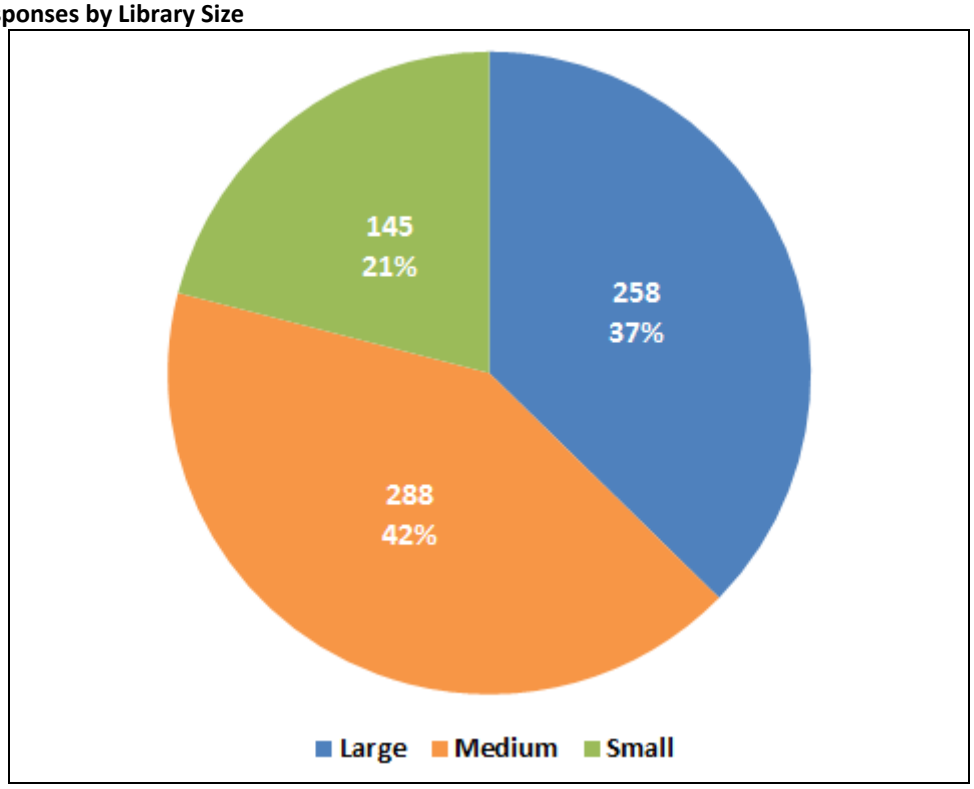


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (98%) than Selective Libraries (86%).

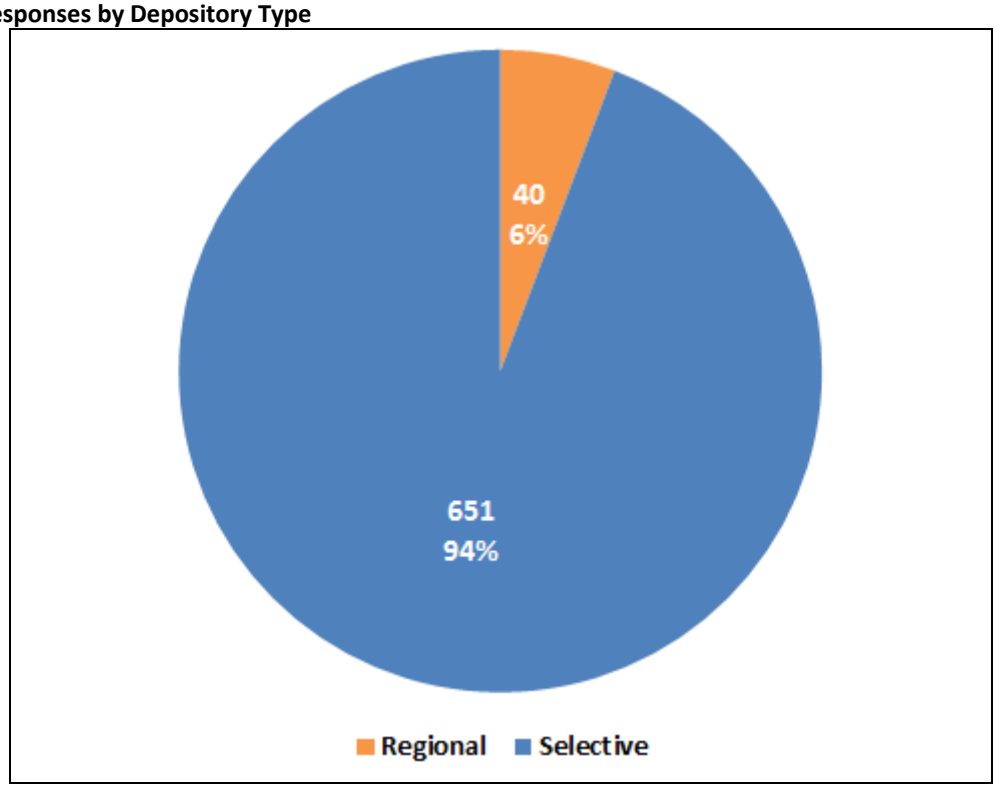
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	40	98%	1	2%	41	100%
Selective	651	86%	110	14%	761	100%
Grand Total	**691**	**86%**	**111**	**14%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (651 of 691 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 19. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded "yes."

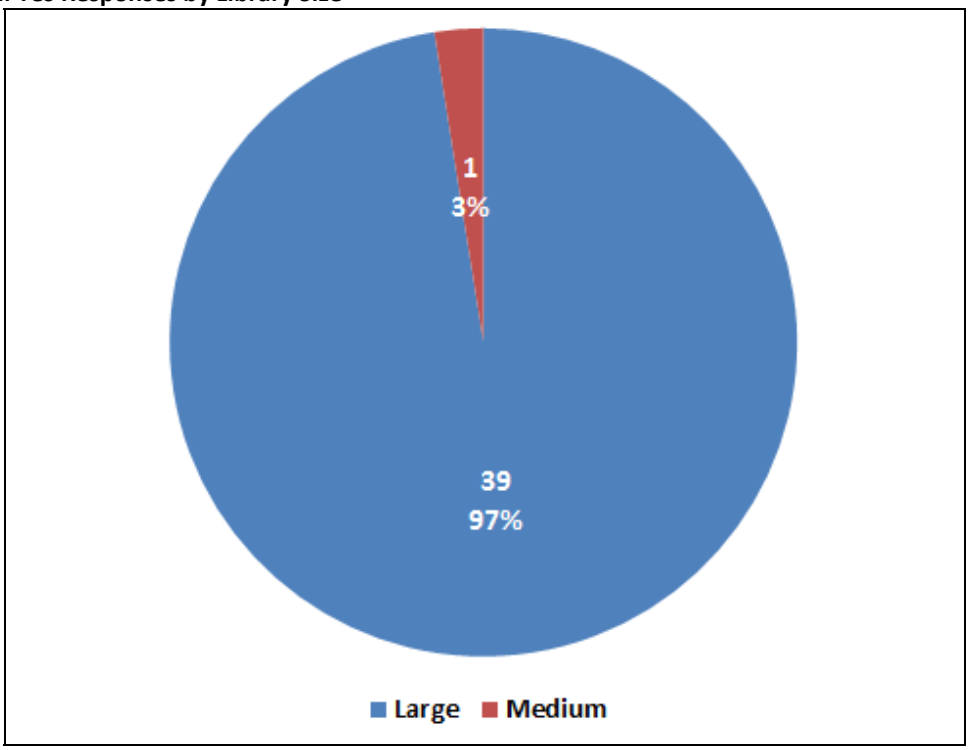
219 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 287 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 145 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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**	219	90%	24	10%	243	100%
	Medium	287	86%	48	14%	335	100%
	Small	145	79%	38	21%	183	100%
Selective Total		**651**	**86%**	**110**	**14%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**691**	**86%**	**111**	**14%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Medium Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (287 of 651 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

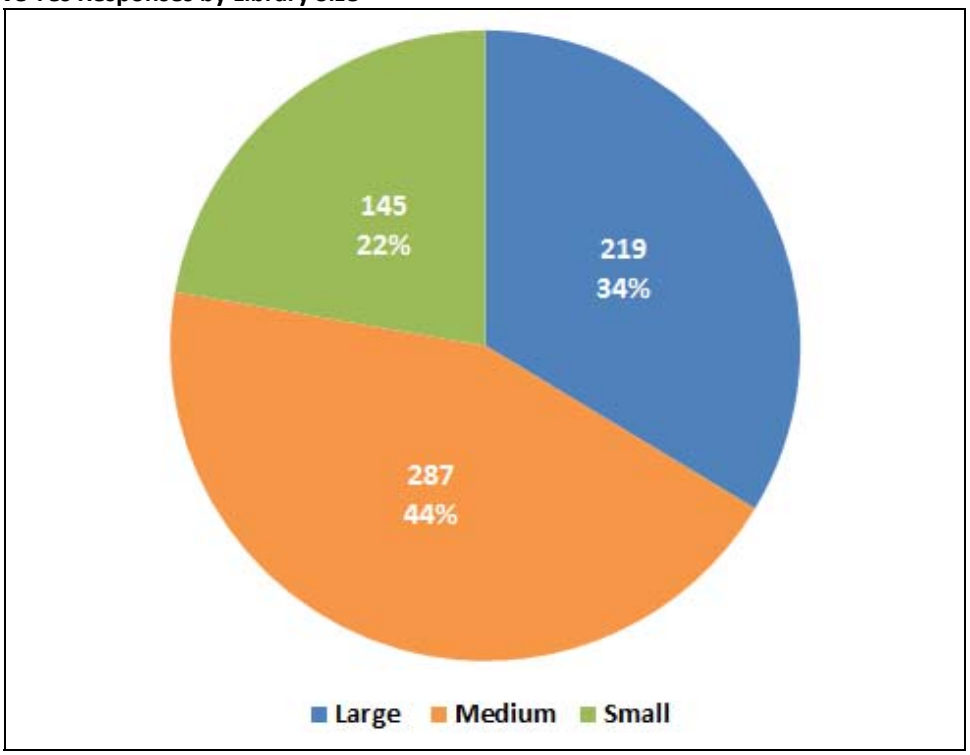


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, both Public Libraries and State Libraries had a "yes" rate of 100%. Of Selective Libraries, Service Academies (100%) and Academic General Libraries (89%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses.

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
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**	374	89%	45	11%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	25	74%	9	26%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	95	87%	14	13%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	13	72%	5	28%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	4	67%	2	33%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	21	81%	5	19%	26	100%
	Public Library	91	80%	23	20%	114	100%
	Service Academy	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	5	63%	3	38%	8	100%
	State Library	21	84%	4	16%	25	100%
Selective Total		**651**	**86%**	**110**	**14%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**691**	**86%**	**111**	**14%**	**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 374, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 95 and Public Libraries with 91.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

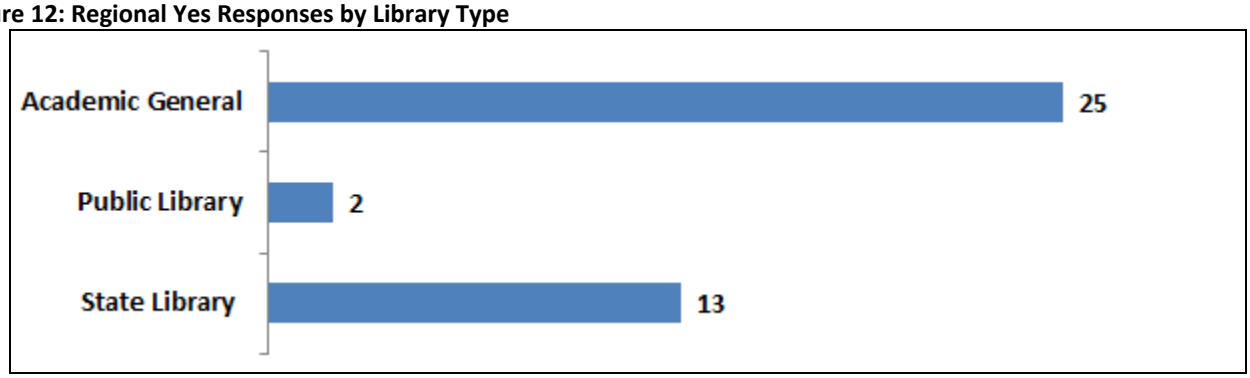
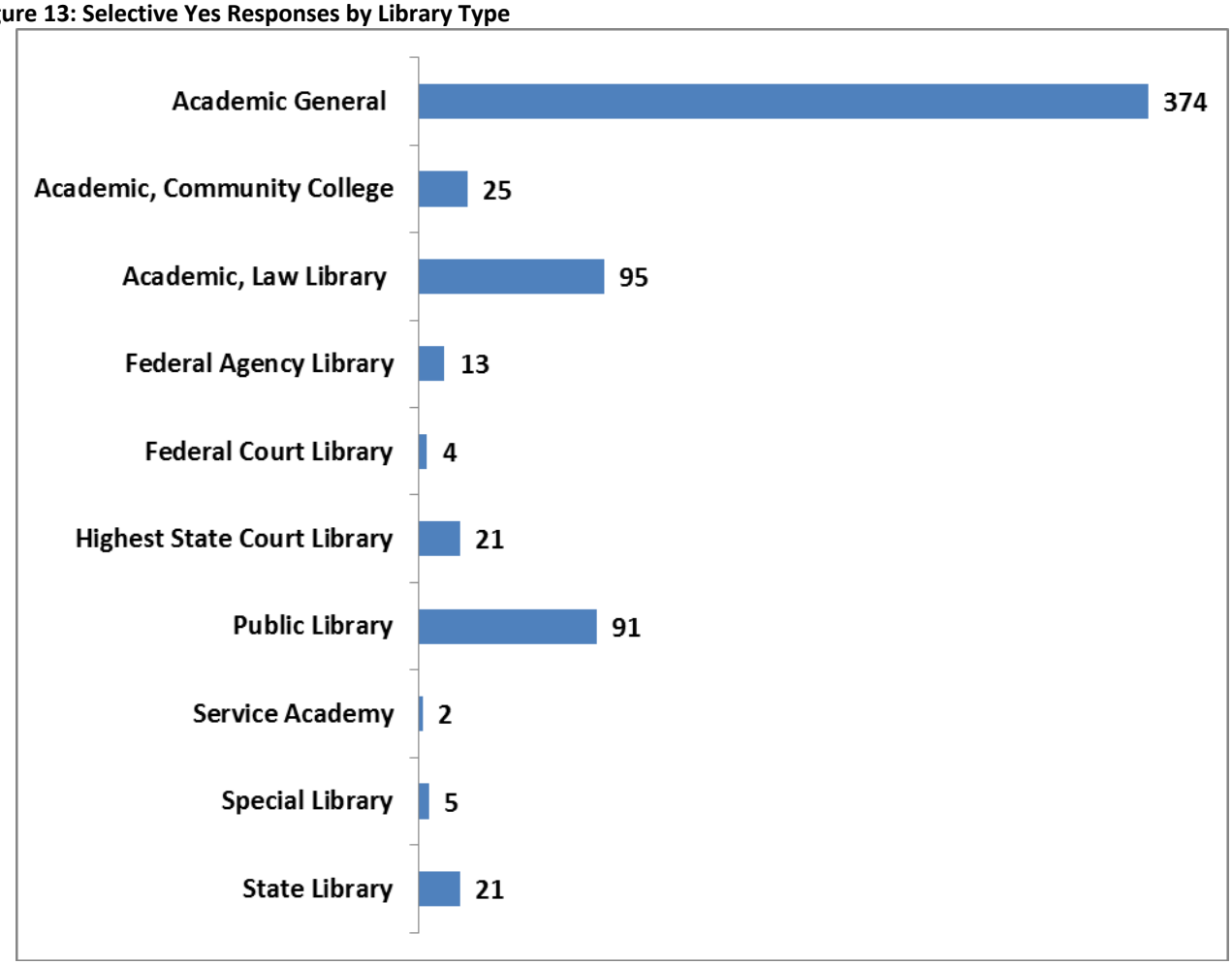


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

691 libraries indicated that they would participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community, and were also given the opportunity to elaborate which training topics would be most helpful to them. Respondents were not limited to the number of training topics they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 1,087 observations (individual training topics specified). Observations were grouped into five over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Depository Administration/Management** refers to training provided by GPO staff on issues that relate directly to administering or managing a depository library. Examples of responses include: depository coordinator training, FDLP policies, collection management and development, and the roles of Regional Libraries.

2. **GPO Tools and Services** refers to training GPO could provide for tools or services created or maintained by the agency. Examples of responses include: FDsys, DSIMS, PURLs, and GPO's MetaLib.

3. **Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO** is training that GPO staff lack expertise to provide because it is not based on GPO services; however, it could be facilitated and hosted by GPO. Examples of responses include: digital and online Government information products of other agencies, MARCIVE, PACER, and GIO.

4. **Out of FDLP Scope** is training falling outside the scope of FDLP content, and therefore GPO is unable to provide training. Examples of responses include: general online research, preparing LibGuides, and information on localized community interest and history.

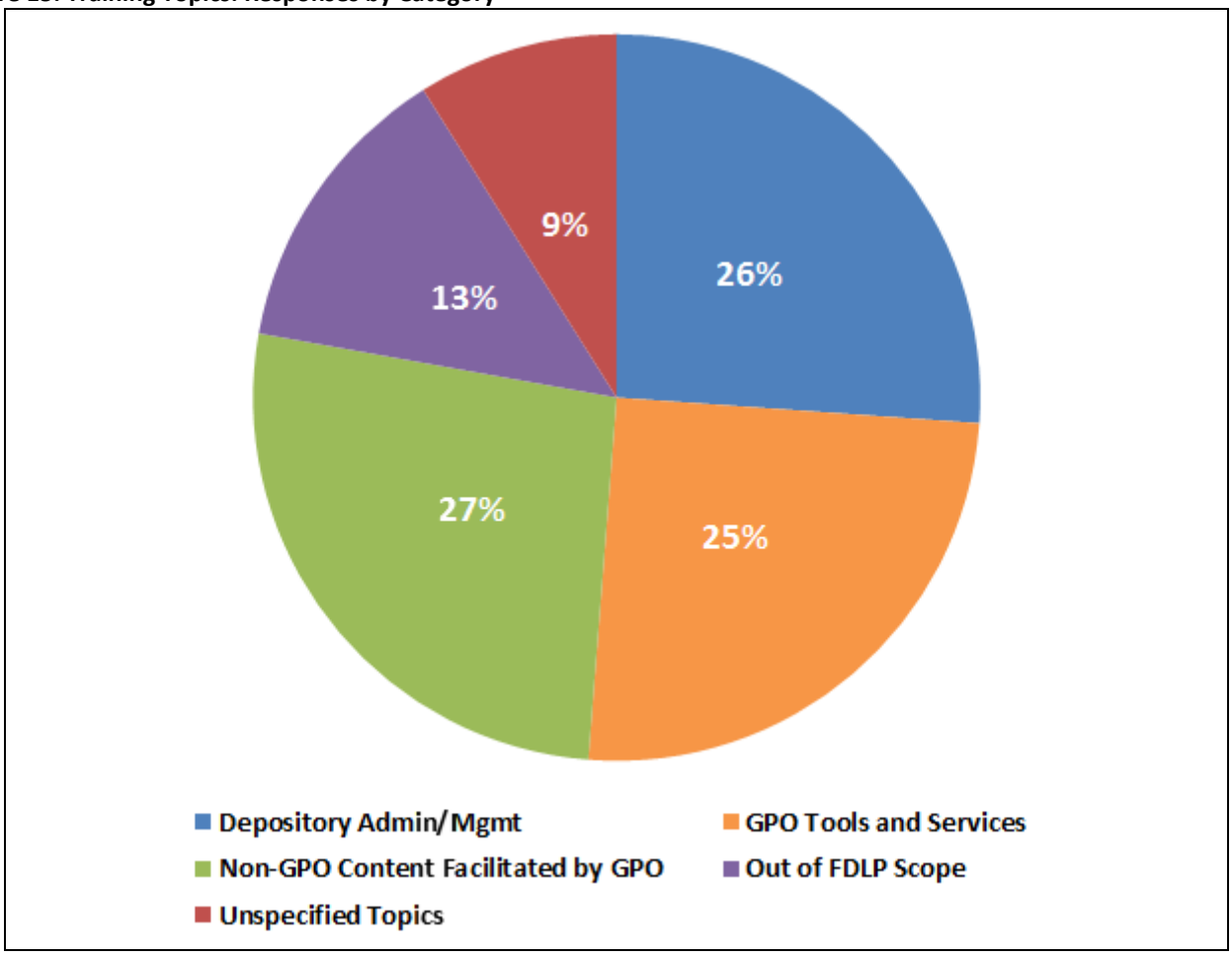
5. **Unspecified Topics** refers to any response without specific suggested topics for training. Examples of responses include: "unsure," or responses indicating interest in training on "any topic."

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 27% reported interest in training on Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO, 26% reported interest in training on Depository Administration/Management, 25% reported interest in training on GPO Tools and Services, 13% reported interest in training on content that is Out of FDLP Scope, and 9% did not indicate specific training topics.

Figure 14: Training Topics: Responses by Category

	Depository Admin/Mgmt		GPO Tools and Services		Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO		Out of FDLP Scope		Unspecified Topics			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**284**	**26%**	**273**	**25%**	**289**	**27%**	**144**	**13%**	**97**	**9%**	**1,087**	**100%**

Figure 15: Training Topics: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on actions GPO can take to provide and facilitate training, the "Out of FDLP Scope" and "Unspecified Topics" responses have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 846.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate training topics of interest by library type.

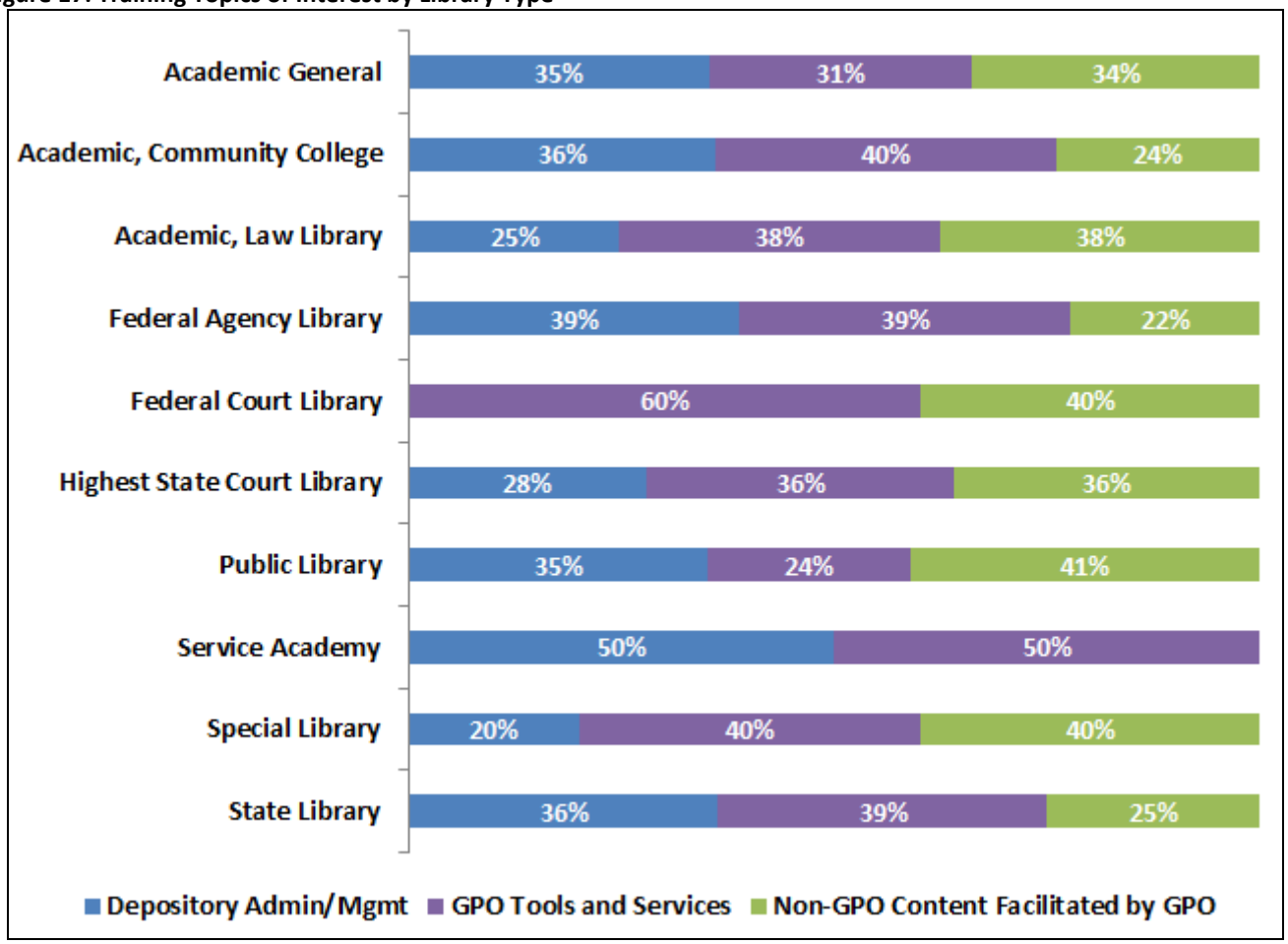
As reflected in the data, results are fairly evenly split across all library types, with no strong preference coming to the surface.

- Responses from Academic General Libraries showed a preference for training on Depository Administration and Management, by a small margin.
- Academic, Community College Libraries; Federal Court Libraries; and State Libraries reported a slight preference for training on GPO Tools and Services.
- The results from Academic, Law Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; and Special Libraries showed an even split for training topics on GPO Tools and Services and Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO.
- Federal Agency Libraries and Service Academies showed an even split for training on Depository Administration and Management and GPO Tools and Services.
- The preference of Public Libraries leaned more strongly toward Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO.

Figure 16: Training Topics of Interest by Library Type

	Depository Admin/Mgmt		GPO Tools and Services		Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	178	35%	155	31%	170	34%	503	100%
Academic, Community College	9	36%	10	40%	6	24%	25	100%
Academic, Law Library	29	25%	44	38%	44	38%	117	100%
Federal Agency Library	7	39%	7	39%	4	22%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	3	60%	2	40%	5	100%
Highest State Court Library	7	28%	9	36%	9	36%	25	100%
Public Library	35	35%	24	24%	41	41%	100	100%
Service Academy	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	4	100%
Special Library	1	20%	2	40%	2	40%	5	100%
State Library	16	36%	17	39%	11	25%	44	100%
Grand Total	**284**	**34%**	**273**	**32%**	**289**	**34%**	**846**	**100%**

Figure 17: Training Topics of Interest by Library Type



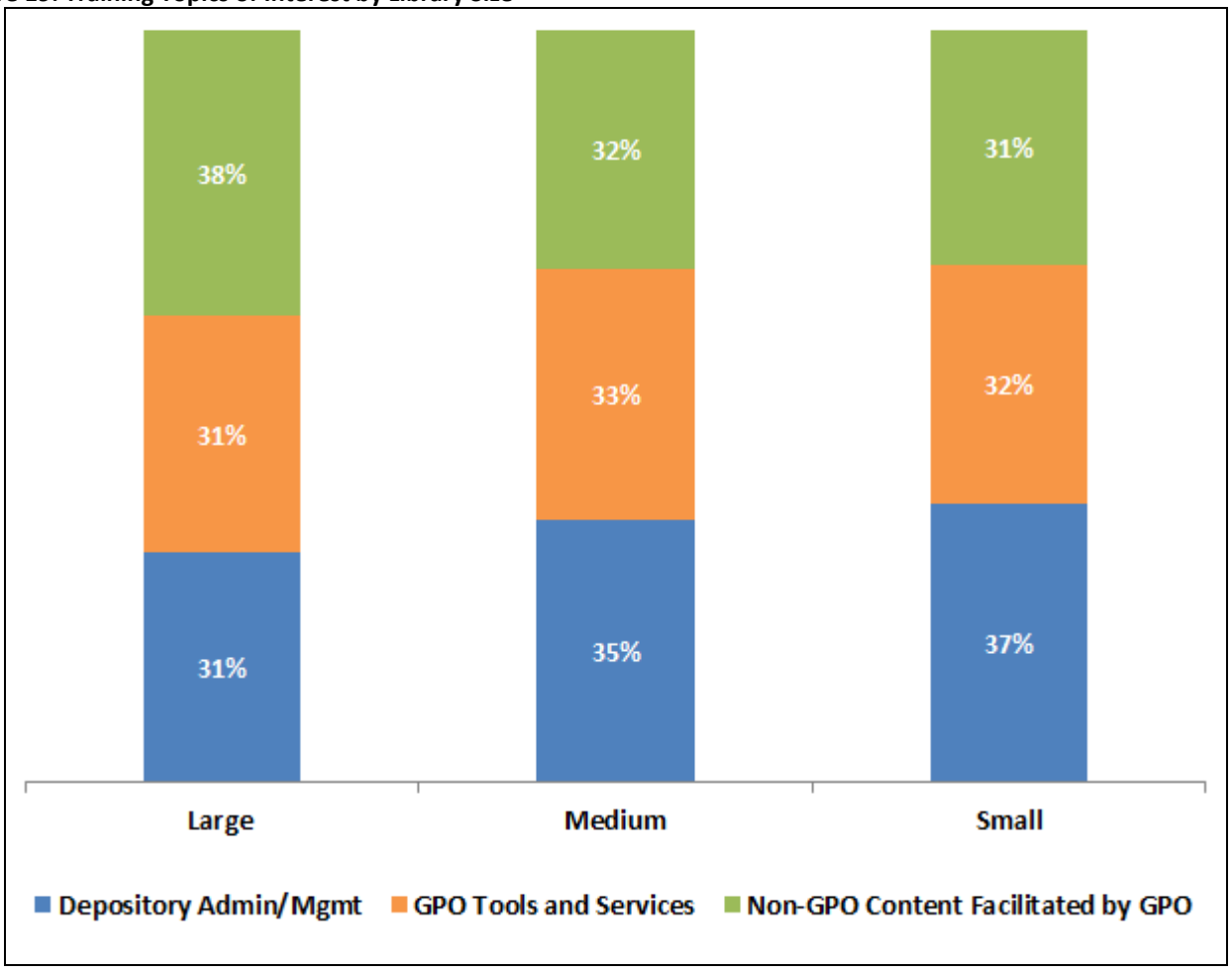
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate training topics of interest by library size.

In examining the results by library size, no strong preference surfaced. Large Libraries reported a slight preference for training on Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO, while Medium and Small Libraries reported a slight preference for training on Depository Administration and Management.

Figure 18: Training Topics of Interest by Library Size

	Depository Admin/Mgmt		GPO Tools and Services		Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	101	31%	104	31%	126	38%	331	100%
Medium	125	35%	119	33%	114	32%	358	100%
Small	58	37%	50	32%	49	31%	157	100%
Grand Total	**284**	**34%**	**273**	**32%**	**289**	**34%**	**846**	**100%**

Figure 19: Training Topics of Interest by Library Size



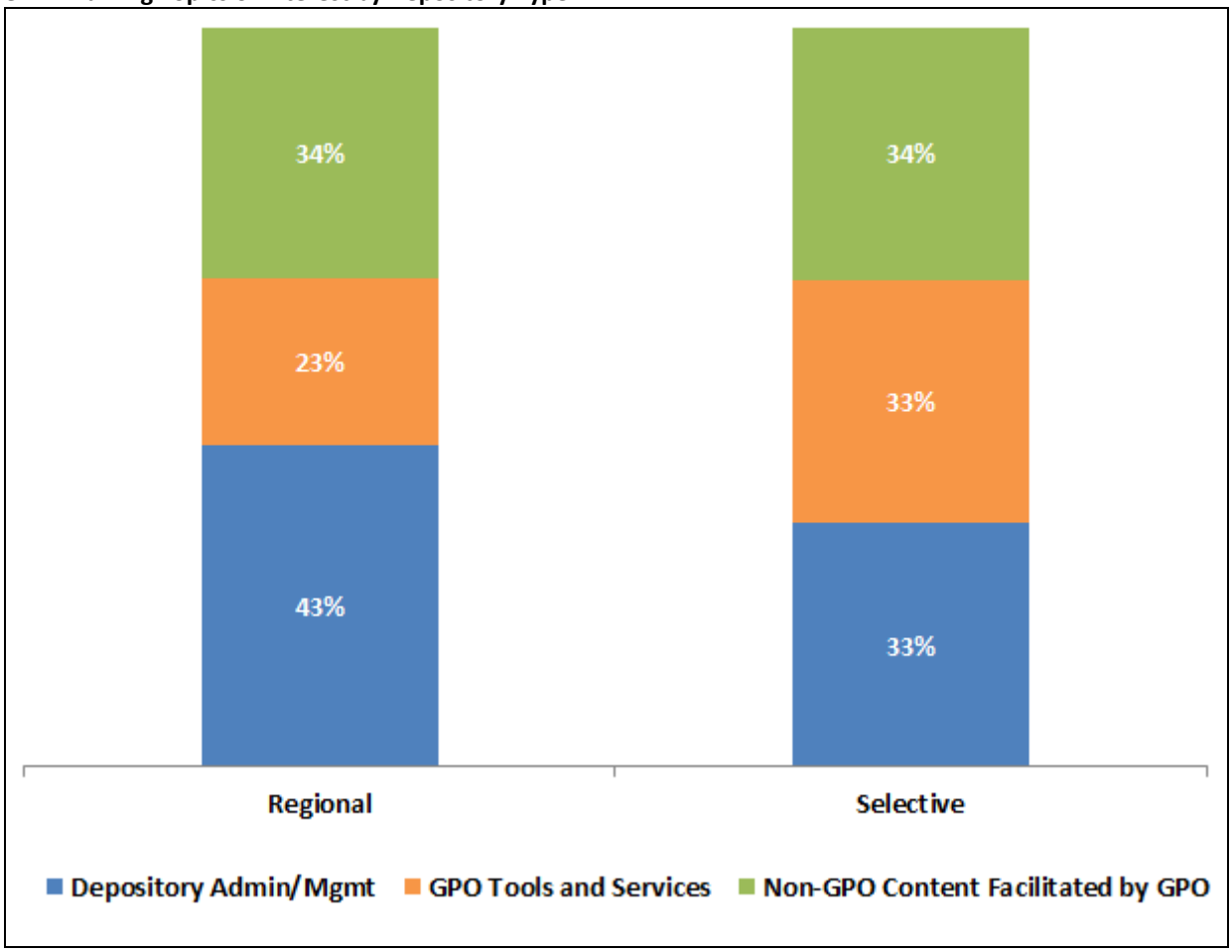
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate training topics of interest by depository type.

The results show that Regional Libraries reported a preference for training on Depository Administration and Management, while Selective Libraries reported a preference for training on Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO.

Figure 20: Training Topics of Interest by Depository Type

	Depository Admin/Mgmt		GPO Tools and Services		Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	23	43%	12	23%	18	34%	53	100%
Selective	261	33%	261	33%	271	34%	793	100%
Grand Total	**284**	**34%**	**273**	**32%**	**289**	**34%**	**846**	**100%**

Figure 21: Training Topics of Interest by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate training topics of interest cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regionals reported a preference for training on Depository Administration and Management, while the one Medium Regional reported a preference for training on Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO.

Large Selective Libraries reported a preference for training on Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO, while Medium and Small Selective Libraries reported a preference for training on Depository Administration and Management.

Figure 22: Training Topics of Interest by Depository Type and Library Size

		Depository Admin/Mgmt		GPO Tools and Services		Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	23	44%	12	23%	17	33%	52	100%
	Medium	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Regional Total		**23**	**43%**	**12**	**23%**	**18**	**34%**	**53**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	78	28%	92	33%	109	39%	279	100%
	Medium	125	35%	119	33%	113	32%	357	100%
	Small	58	37%	50	32%	49	31%	157	100%
Selective Total		**261**	**33%**	**261**	**33%**	**271**	**34%**	**793**	**100%**
Grand Total		**284**	**34%**	**273**	**32%**	**289**	**34%**	**846**	**100%**

Figure 23: Training Topics of Interest for Regional Libraries by Library Size

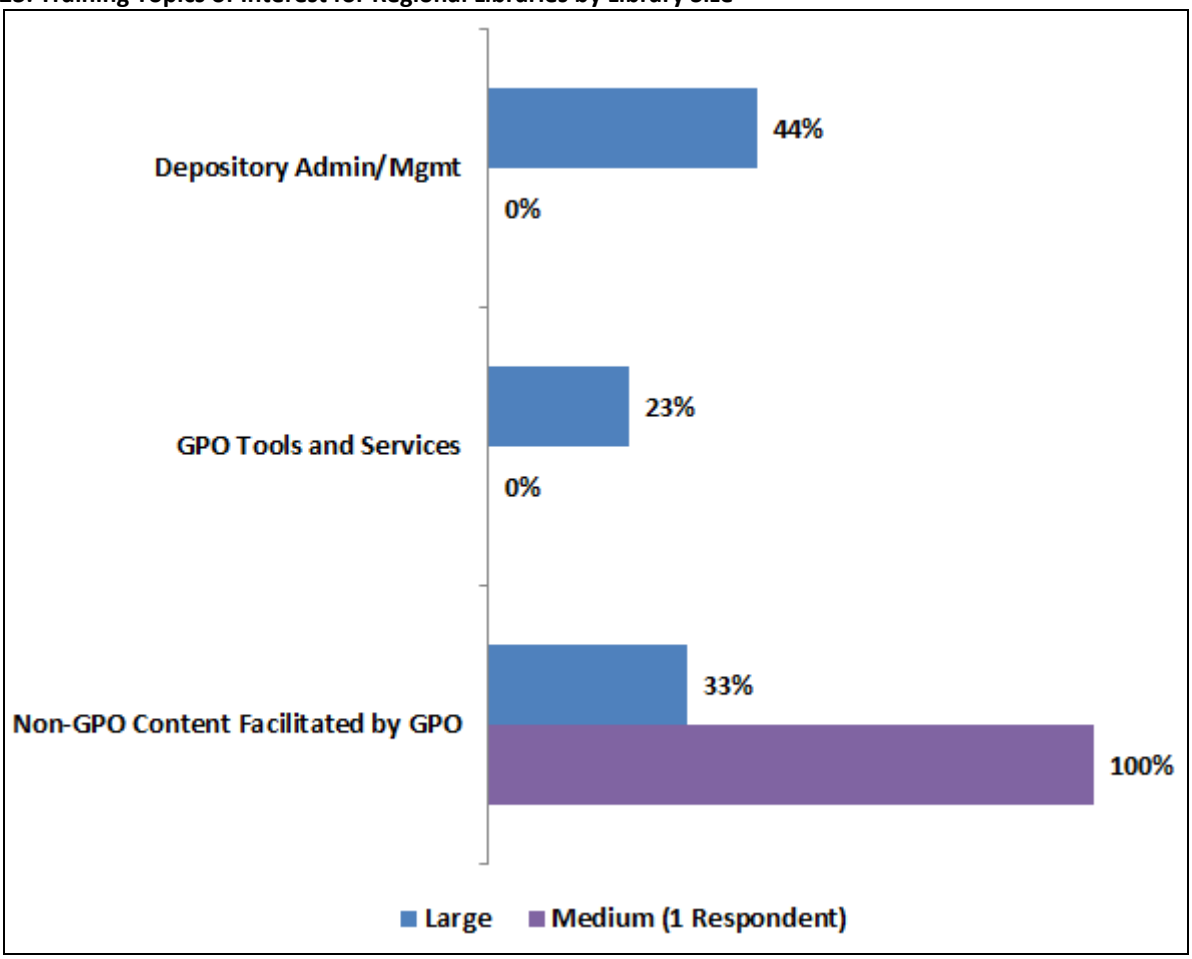
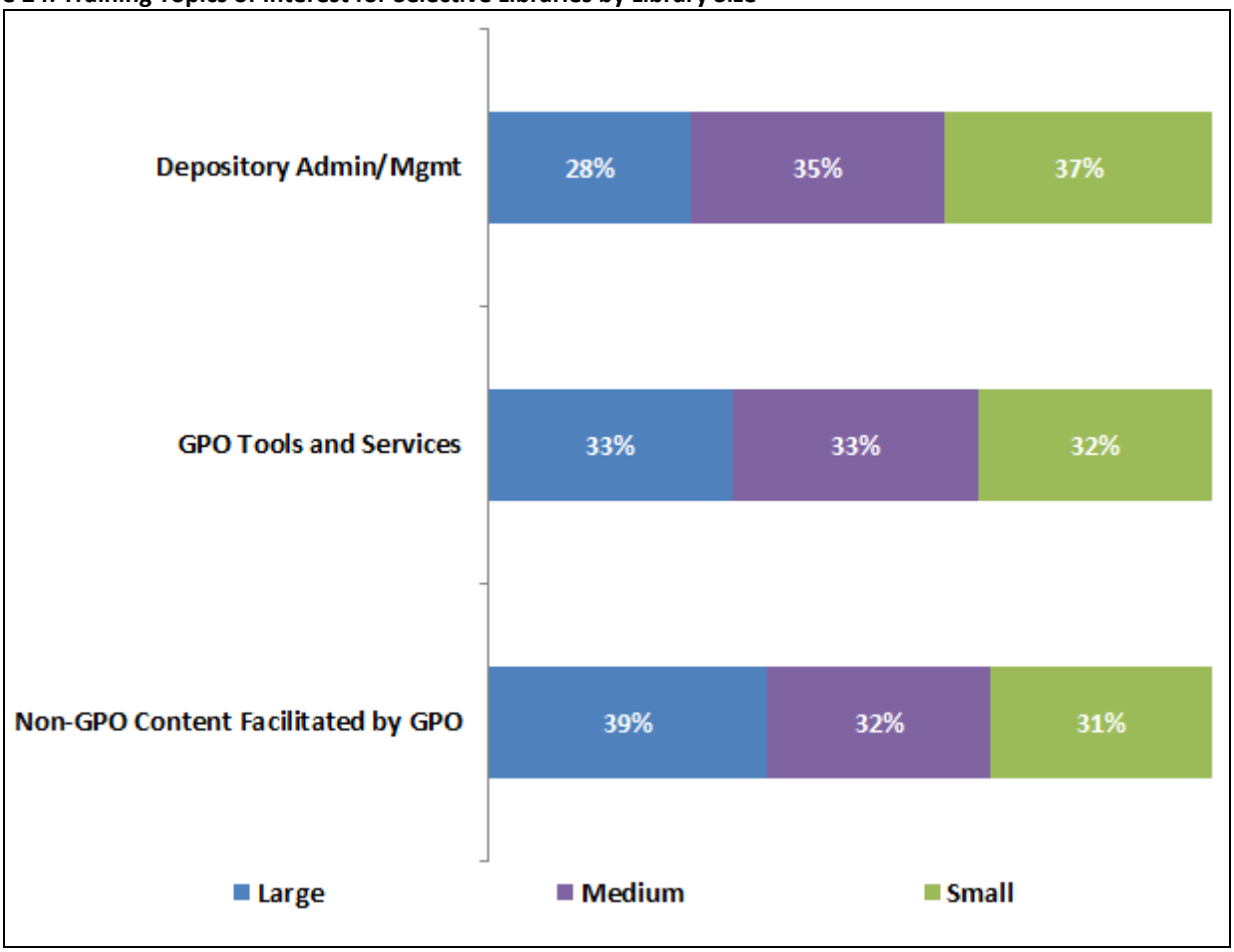


Figure 24: Training Topics of Interest for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate training topics of interest cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

While Regional Academic General Libraries and Regional State Libraries reported a preference for training on Depository Administration and Management, Regional Public Libraries reported an even spread across all three categories.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries reported a preference for training on Depository Administration and Management.
- Academic, Community College Libraries; Federal Court Libraries; and State Libraries reported a preference for training on GPO Tools and Services.
- Academic, Law Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; and Special Libraries reported an even split between GPO Tools and Services and Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO.
- Federal Agency Libraries and Service Academies reported an even split between Depository Administration and Management and GPO Tools and Services.
- Public Libraries reported a preference for training on Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO.

Figure 25: Training Topics of Interest by Depository Type and Library Type

		Depository Admin/Mgmt		GPO Tools and Services		Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	13	45%	5	17%	11	38%	29	100%
	Public Library	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	3	100%
	State Library	9	43%	6	29%	6	29%	21	100%
Regional Total		**23**	**43%**	**12**	**23%**	**18**	**34%**	**53**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	165	35%	150	32%	159	34%	474	100%
	Academic, Community College	9	36%	10	40%	6	24%	25	100%
	Academic, Law Library	29	25%	44	38%	44	38%	117	100%
	Federal Agency Library	7	39%	7	39%	4	22%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	3	60%	2	40%	5	100%
	Highest State Court Library	7	28%	9	36%	9	36%	25	100%
	Public Library	34	35%	23	24%	40	41%	97	100%
	Service Academy	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	4	100%
	Special Library	1	20%	2	40%	2	40%	5	100%
	State Library	7	30%	11	48%	5	22%	23	100%
Selective Total		**261**	**33%**	**261**	**33%**	**271**	**34%**	**793**	**100%**
Grand Total		**284**	**34%**	**273**	**32%**	**289**	**34%**	**846**	**100%**

Figure 26: Training Topics of Interest for Regional Libraries by Library Type

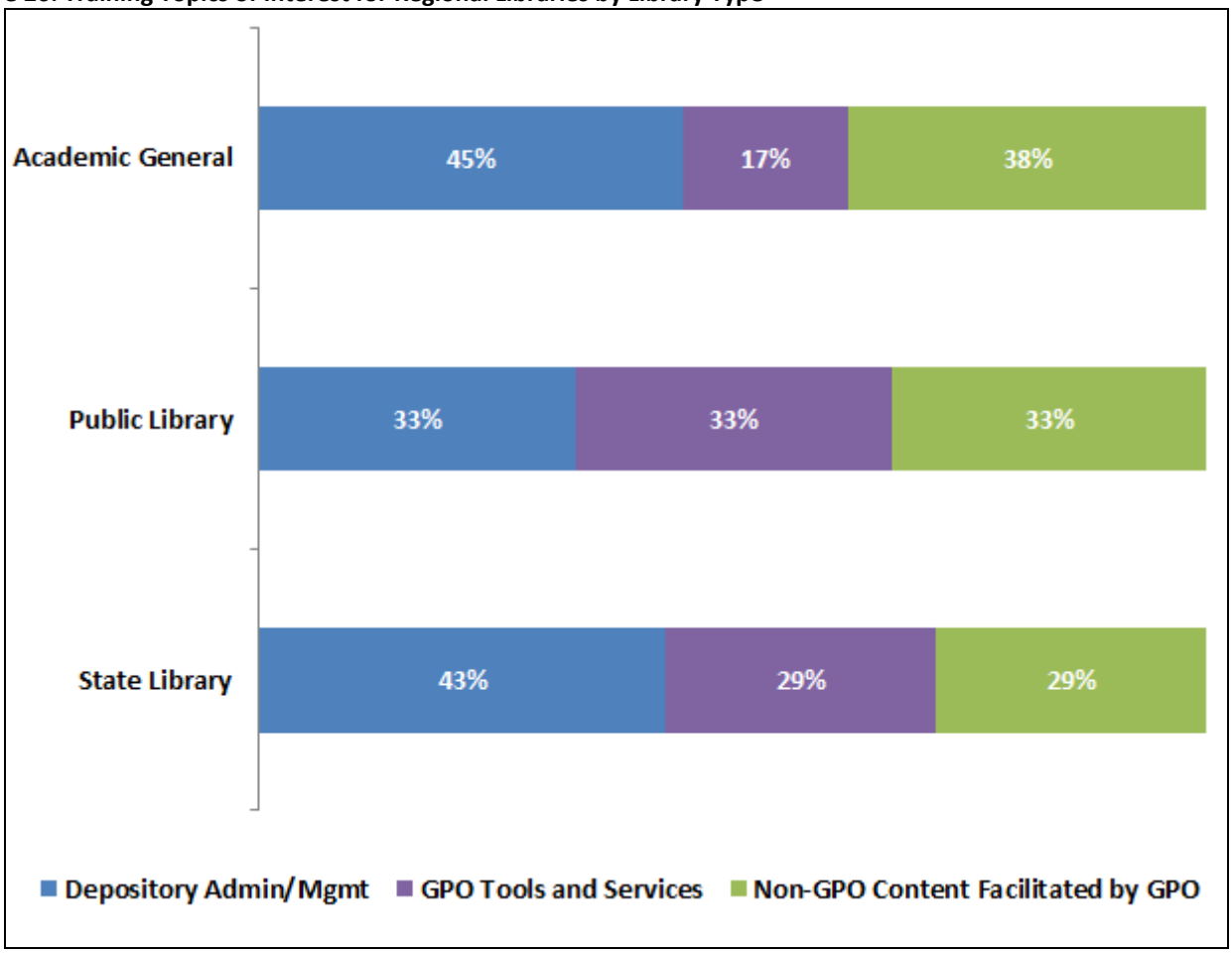
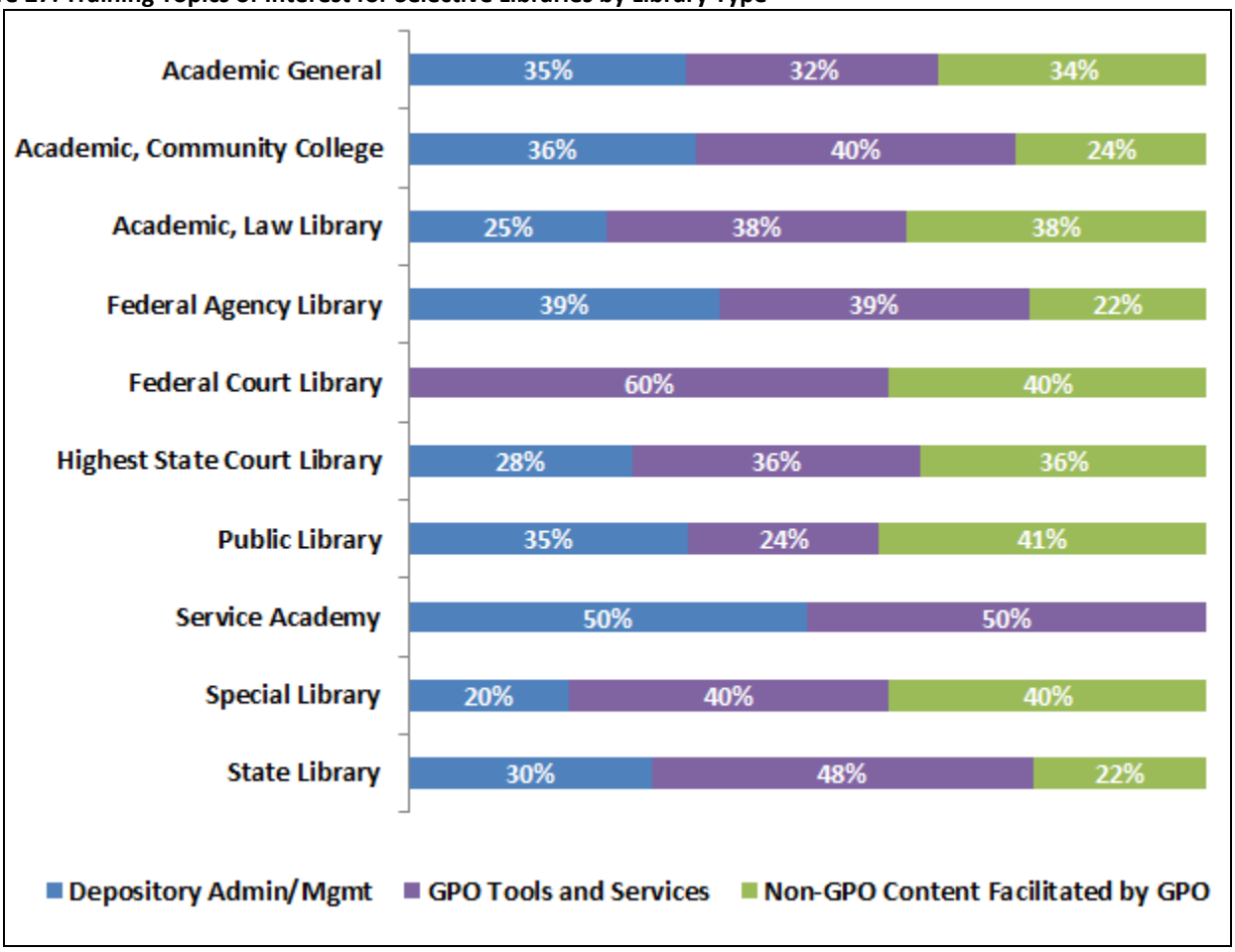


Figure 27: Training Topics of Interest for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 20

MAY 15, 2013

Question 20 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Would you participate in a mentoring forum hosted by GPO for new or existing coordinators?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 20 asked, "Would you participate in a mentoring forum hosted by GPO for new or existing coordinators?" The response options were:

1) yes
2) no

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 20, 440 (55%) responded "yes," while 362 (45%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

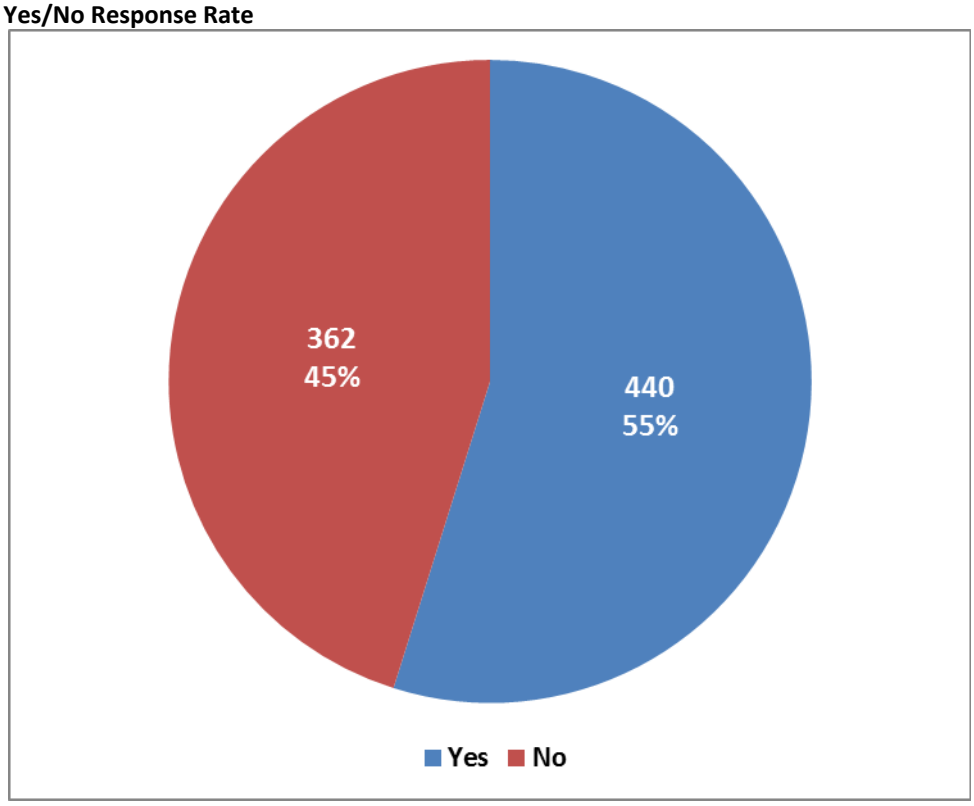


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (62%), followed by State Libraries (61%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	277	62%	168	38%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	16	47%	18	53%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	52	48%	57	52%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	9	50%	9	50%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	9	35%	17	65%	26	100%
Public Library	50	43%	66	57%	116	100%
Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Special Library	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
State Library	23	61%	15	39%	38	100%
Grand Total	**440**	**55%**	**362**	**45%**	**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 277, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 52 and Public Libraries with 50.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

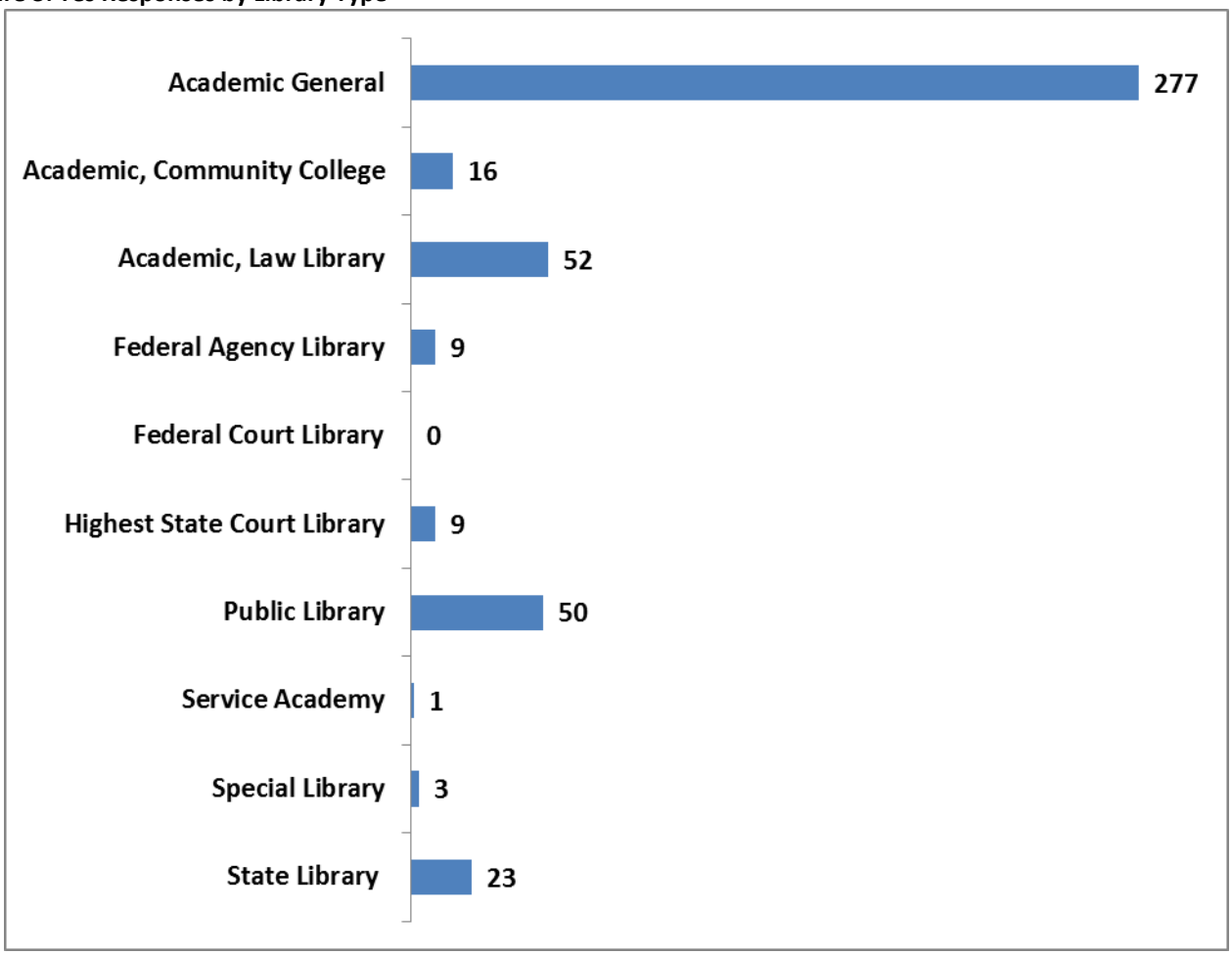


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (67%), with 191 of the 283 total Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	191	67%	92	33%	283	100%
Medium	165	49%	171	51%	336	100%
Small	84	46%	99	54%	183	100%
Grand Total	**440**	**55%**	**362**	**45%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Large Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (191 out of 440 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

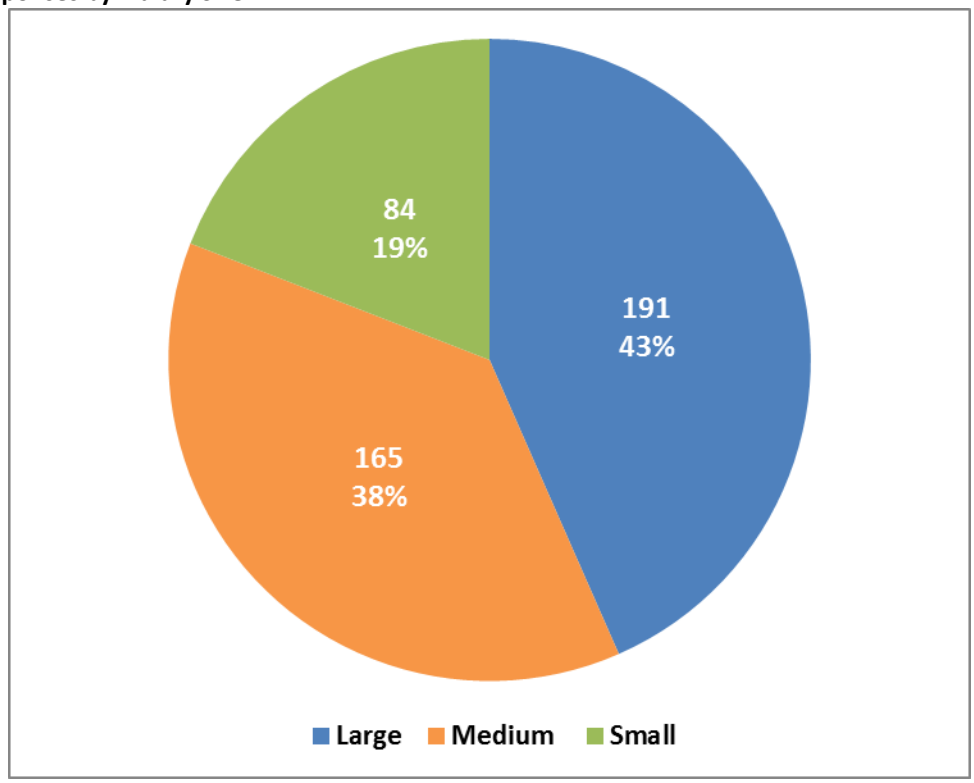


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (78%) than Selective Libraries (54%).

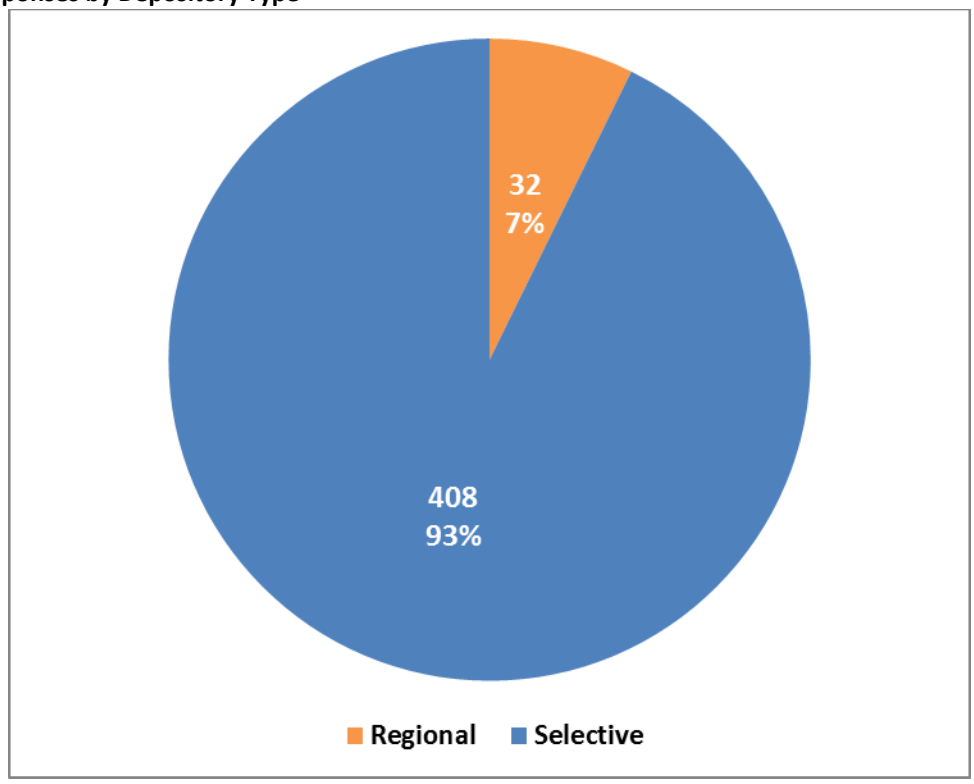
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	32	78%	9	22%	41	100%
Selective	408	54%	353	46%	761	100%
Grand Total	**440**	**55%**	**362**	**45%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (408 of 440 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.

31 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 20. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded "yes."

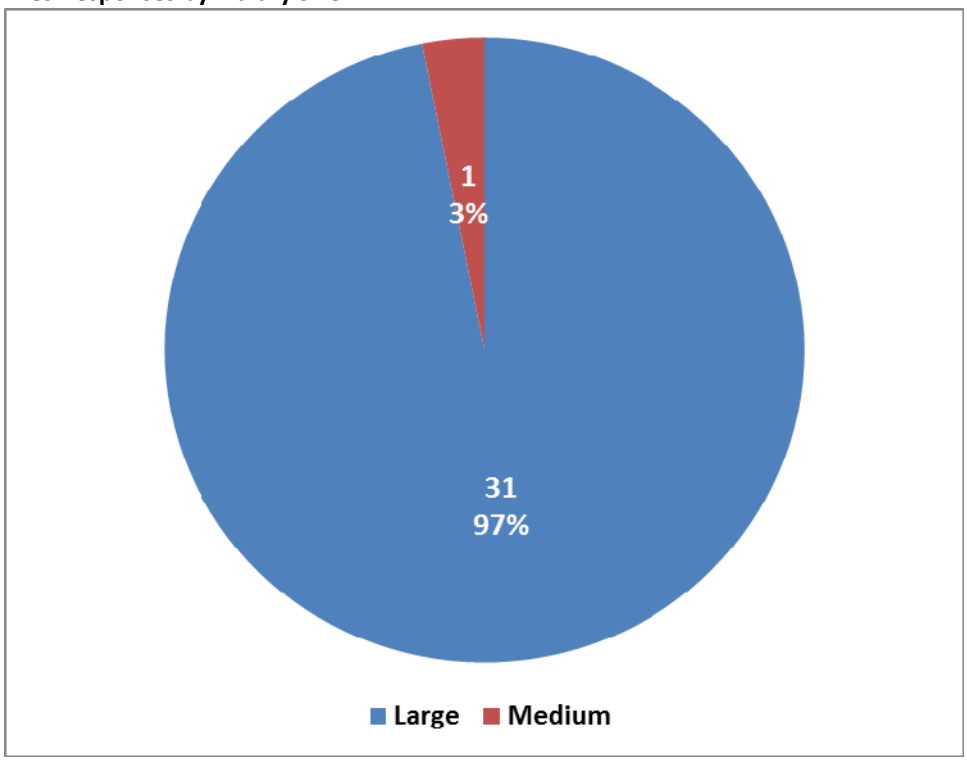
160 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 164 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 84 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	31	78%	9	23%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**32**	**78%**	**9**	**22%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	160	66%	83	34%	243	100%
	Medium	164	49%	171	51%	335	100%
	Small	84	46%	99	54%	183	100%
Selective Total		**408**	**54%**	**353**	**46%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**440**	**55%**	**362**	**45%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Libraries had a higher number of total “yes” responses (31 of 32 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Medium Libraries had the highest number of “yes” responses (164 of 408 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

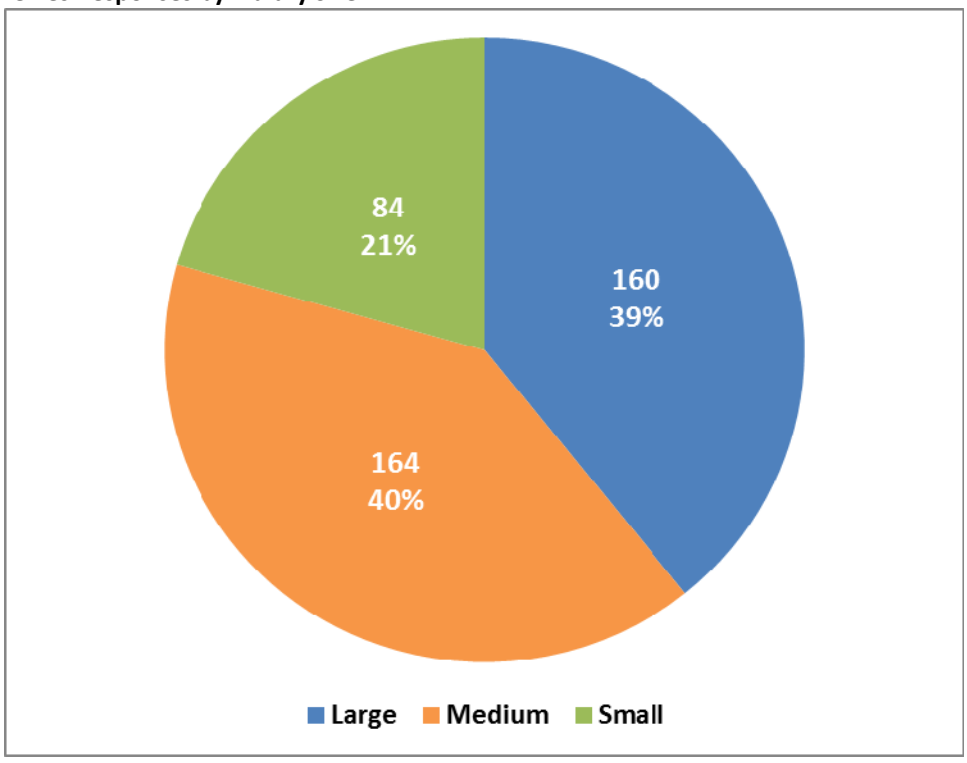


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest "yes" rate (85%). Of Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries (61%) and State Libraries (52%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses.

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	22	85%	4	15%	26	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	State Library	10	77%	3	23%	13	100%
Regional Total		**32**	**78%**	**9**	**22%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	255	61%	164	39%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	16	47%	18	53%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	52	48%	57	52%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	9	50%	9	50%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	9	35%	17	65%	26	100%
	Public Library	50	44%	64	56%	114	100%
	Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	Special Library	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
	State Library	13	52%	12	48%	25	100%
Selective Total		**408**	**54%**	**353**	**46%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**440**	**55%**	**362**	**45%**	**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 22, followed by State Libraries with 10. Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 255, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 52 and Public Libraries with 50.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

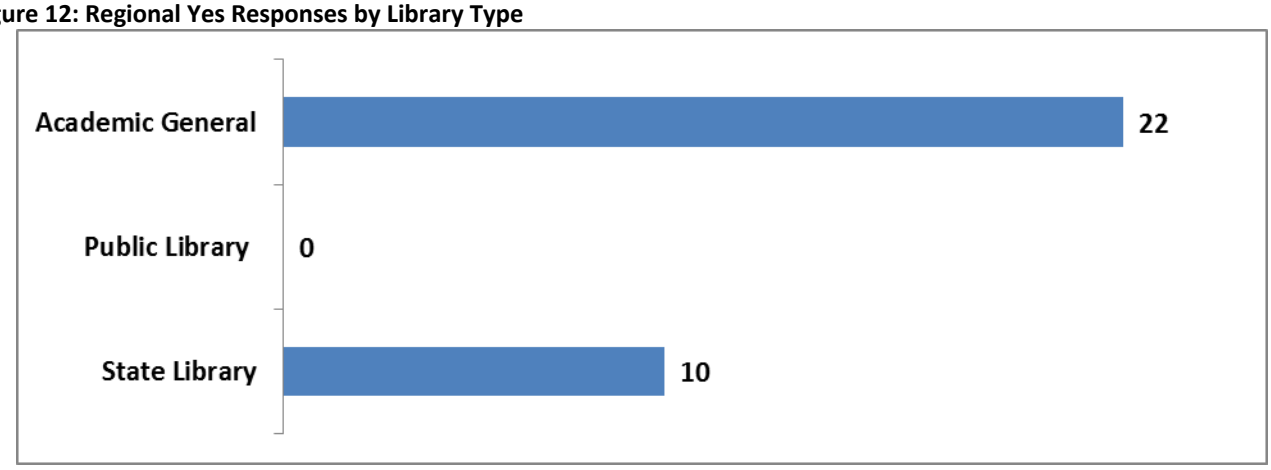
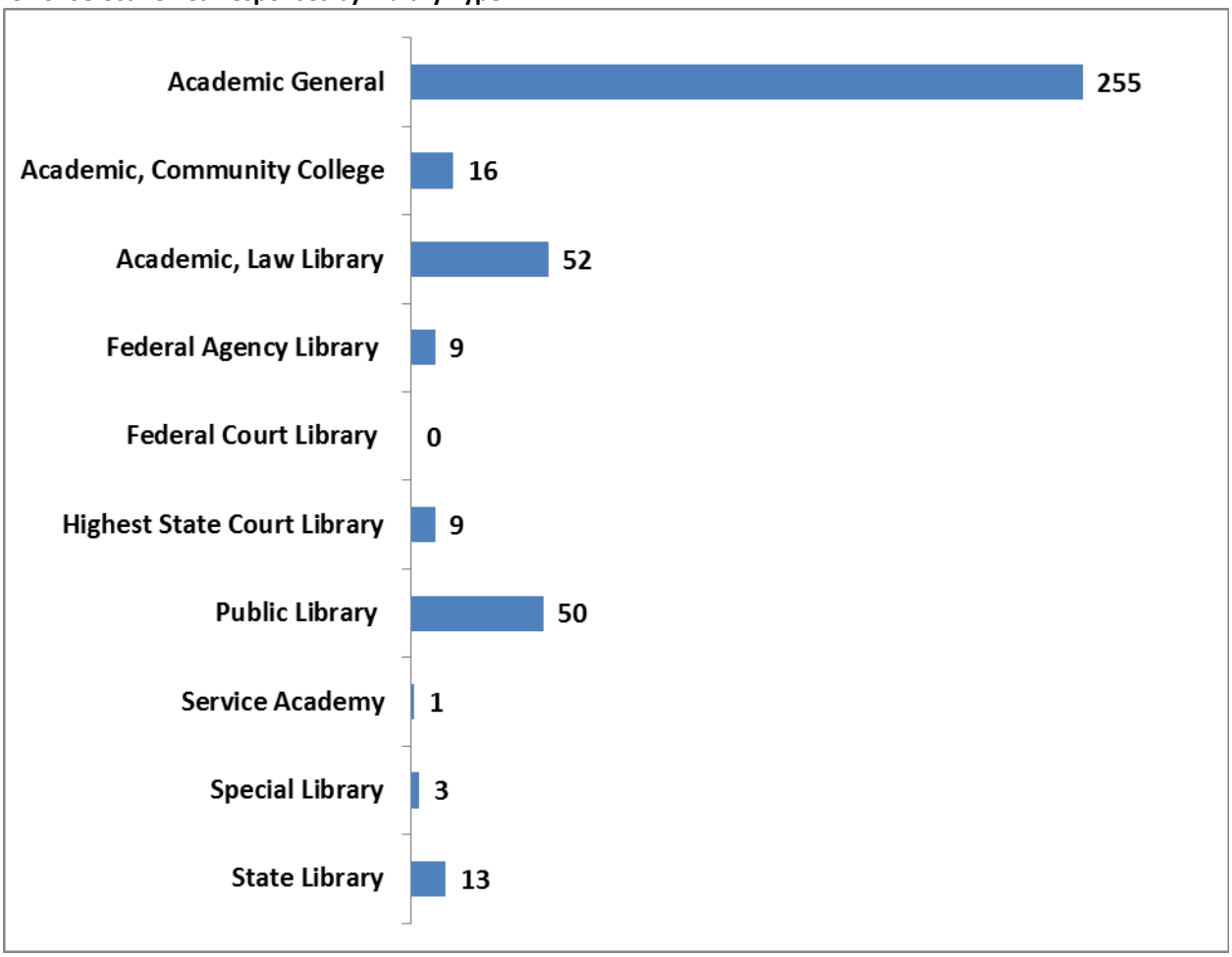


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 21

REVISED MAY 30, 2013

Question 21 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Does your library have formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 21 asked, "Does your library have formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?" The response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please describe these relationships)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 21, 360 (45%) responded "yes," while 442 (55%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

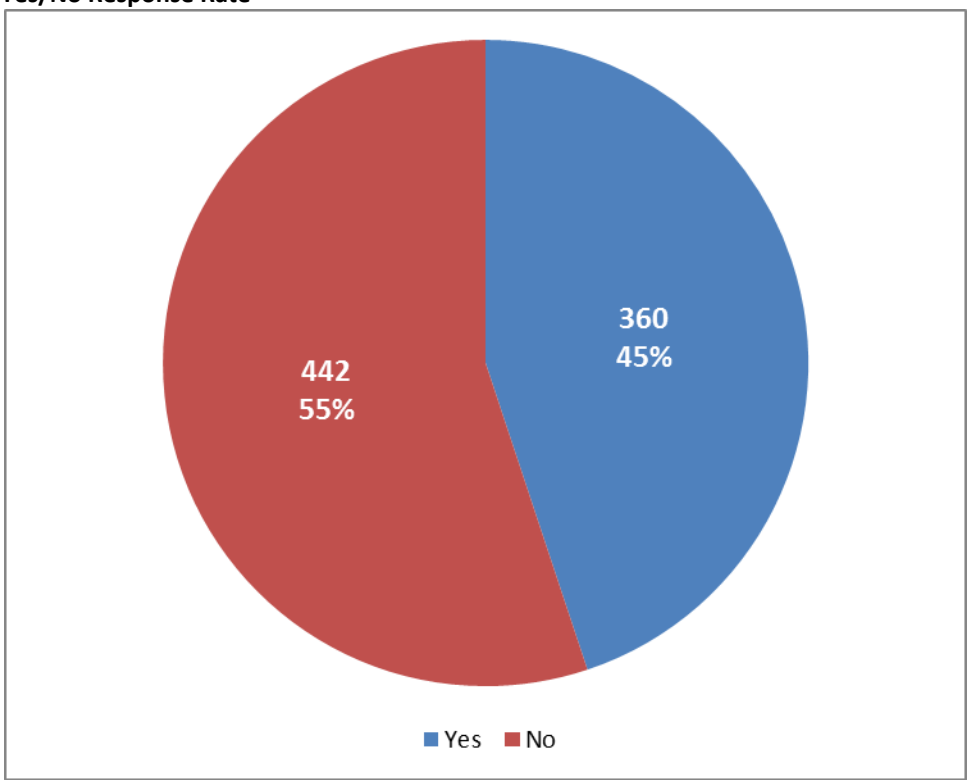


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries, Federal Court Libraries, and State Libraries shared the highest "yes" response rate (50%), followed by Public Libraries (43%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	221	50%	224	50%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	14	41%	20	59%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	37	34%	72	66%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	2	11%	16	89%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	3	50%	3	50%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	11	42%	15	58%	26	100%
Public Library	50	43%	66	57%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Special Library	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
State Library	19	50%	19	50%	38	100%
Grand Total	**360**	**45%**	**442**	**55%**	**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 221, followed by Public Libraries with 50 and Academic, Law Libraries with 37.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

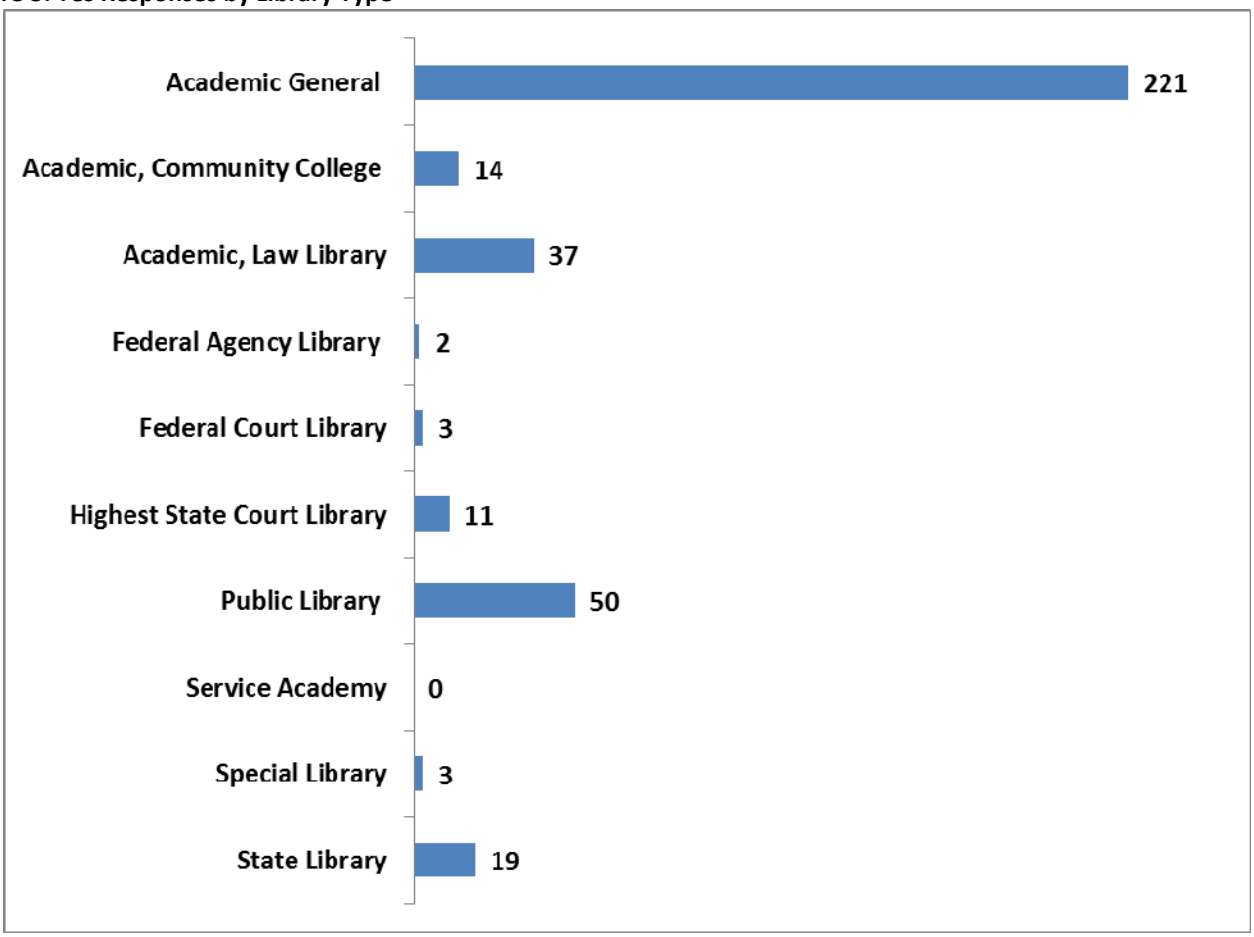


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (58%), with 163 of the 283 total Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	163	58%	120	42%	283	100%
Medium	125	37%	211	63%	336	100%
Small	72	39%	111	61%	183	100%
Grand Total	**360**	**45%**	**442**	**55%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Large Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (163 out of 360 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

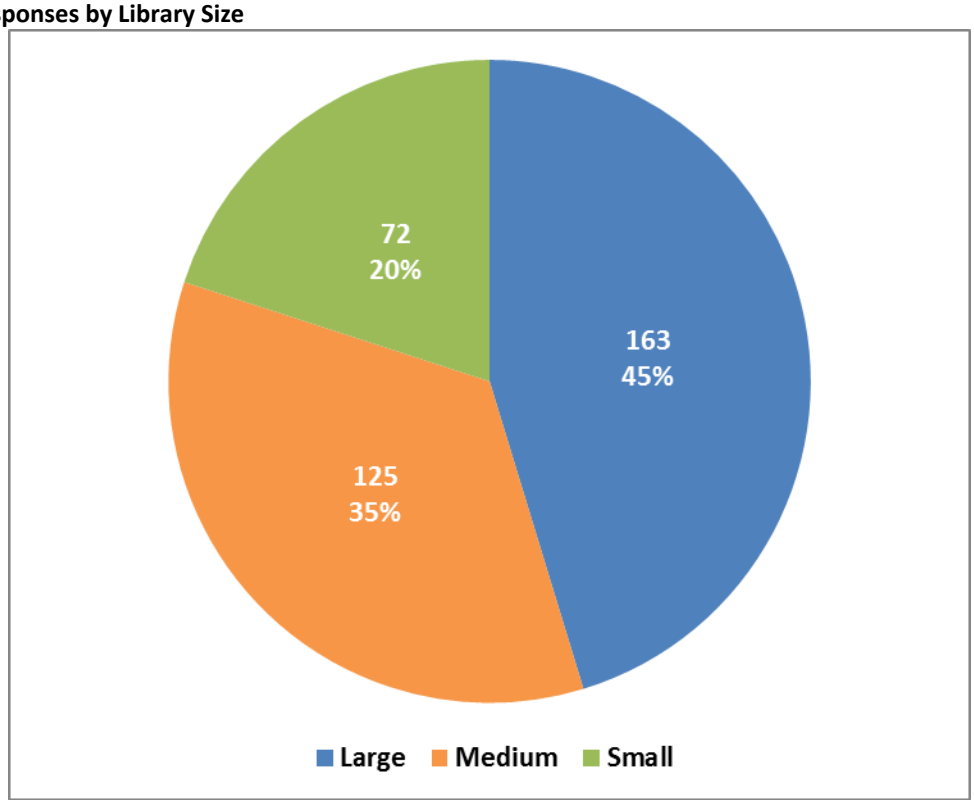


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (76%) than Selective Libraries (43%).

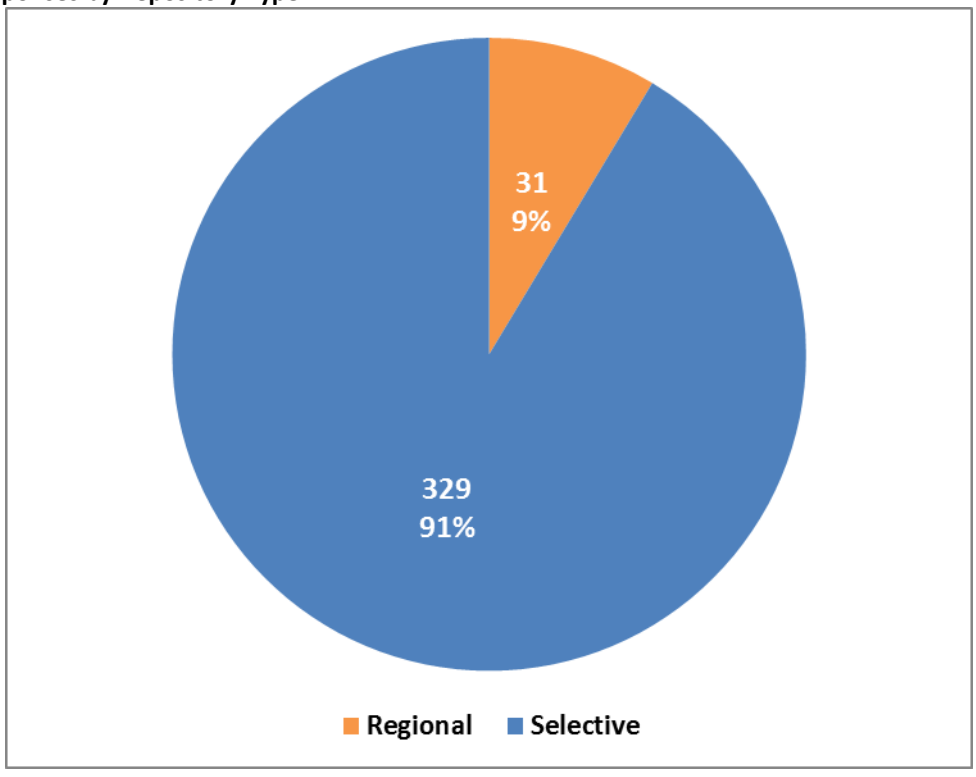
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	31	76%	10	24%	41	100%
Selective	329	43%	432	57%	761	100%
Grand Total	**360**	**45%**	**442**	**55%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (329 of 360 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.

31 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 21.

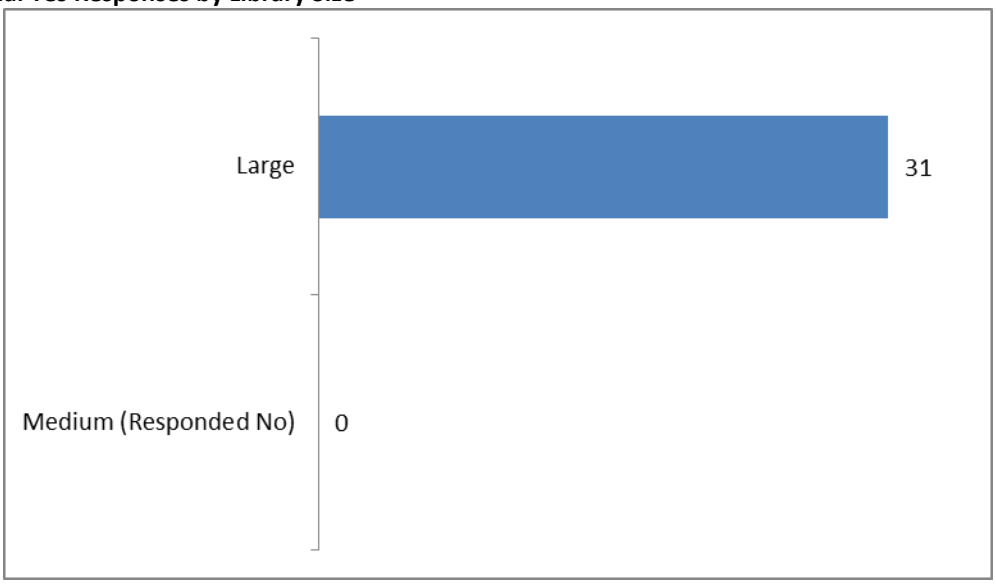
132 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 125 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 72 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	31	78%	9	23%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Regional Total		**31**	**76%**	**10**	**24%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	132	54%	111	46%	243	100%
	Medium	125	37%	210	63%	335	100%
	Small	72	39%	111	61%	183	100%
Selective Total		**329**	**43%**	**432**	**57%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**360**	**45%**	**442**	**55%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had a higher number of total “yes” responses (31 of 40 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (132 of 329 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

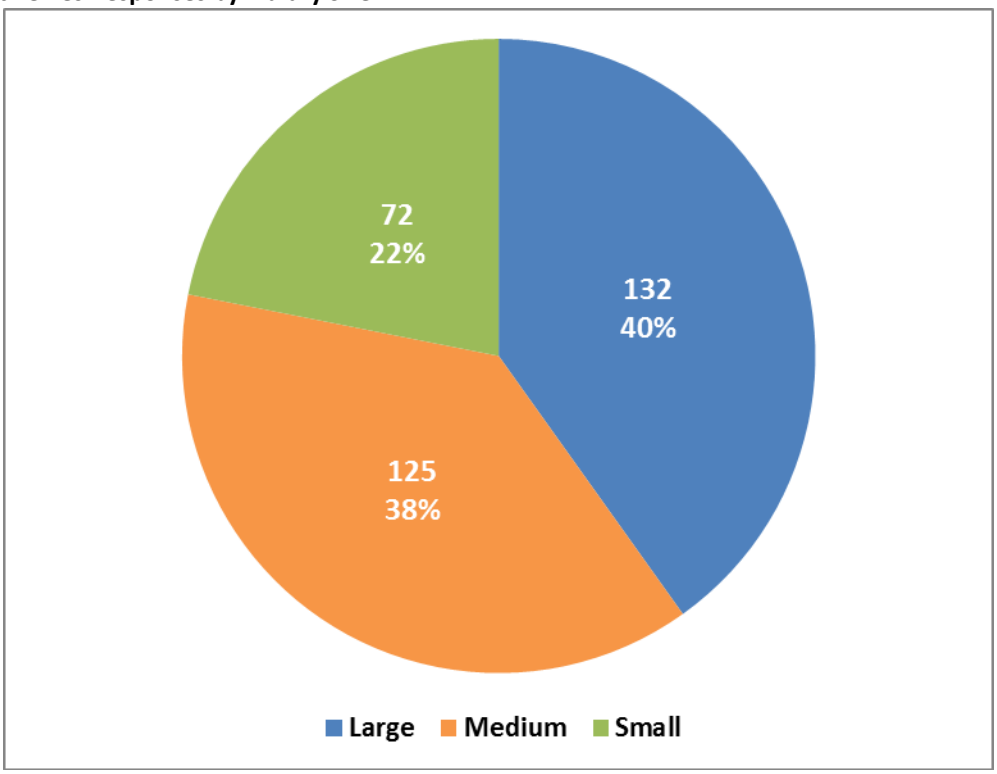


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Public Libraries had a "yes" rate of 100%, while State Libraries had a rate of 77% and Academic General Libraries had a rate of 73%.

Of Selective Libraries, Federal Court Libraries (50%) and Academic General Libraries (48%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses.

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	19	73%	7	27%	26	100%
	Public Library	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	10	77%	3	23%	13	100%
Regional Total		**31**	**76%**	**10**	**24%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	202	48%	217	52%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	14	41%	20	59%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	37	34%	72	66%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	2	11%	16	89%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	3	50%	3	50%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	11	42%	15	58%	26	100%
	Public Library	48	42%	66	58%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Special Library	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
	State Library	9	36%	16	64%	25	100%
Selective Total		**329**	**43%**	**432**	**57%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**360**	**45%**	**442**	**55%**	**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 19, followed by State Libraries with 10. Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 202, followed by Public Libraries with 48 and Academic, Law Libraries with 37.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

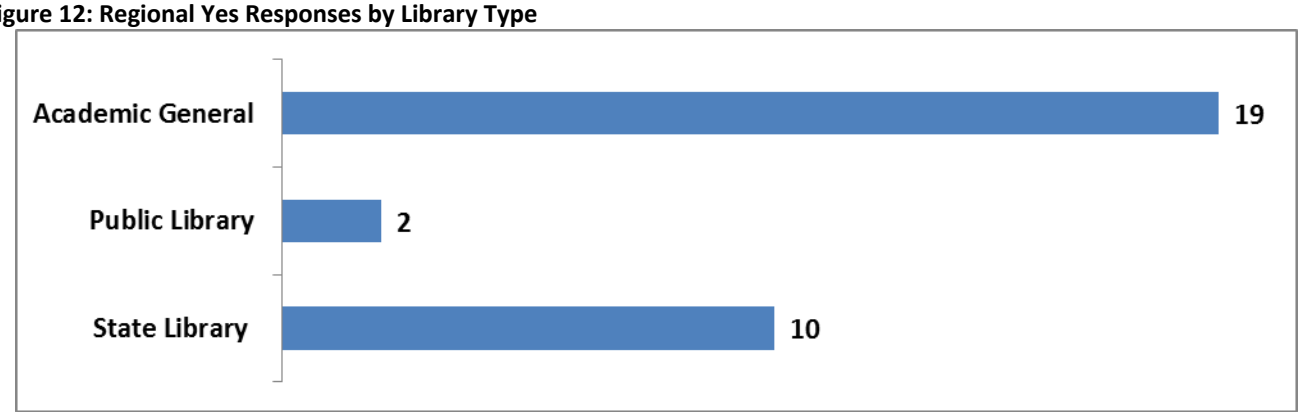
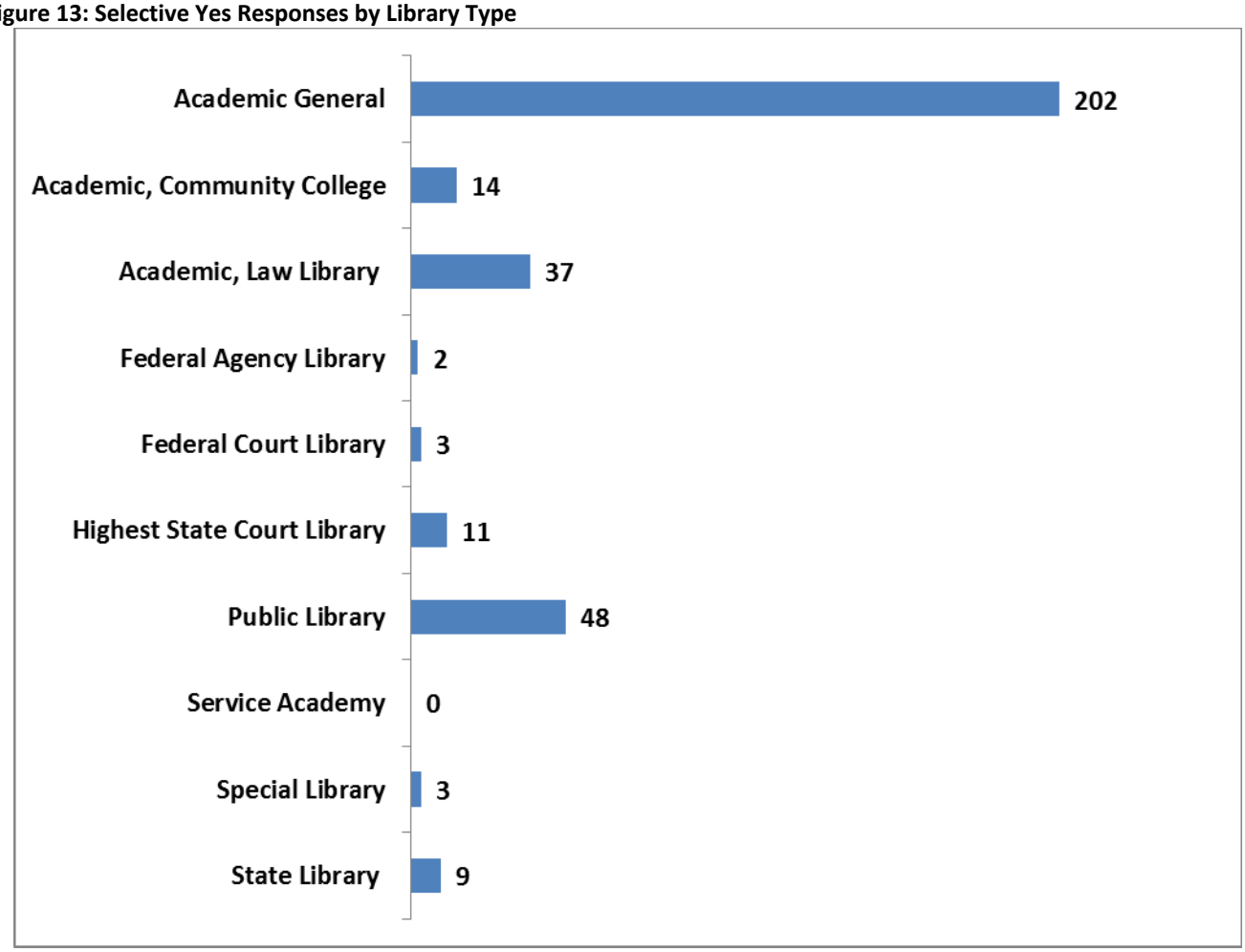


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

360 libraries indicated that they had formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information. Libraries were also given the opportunity to describe the types of relationships. Respondents were not limited to the number of relationships they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 578 observations (individual relationships with non-FDLP libraries specified). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Collaborative Resources/Services** are relationships between libraries that are characterized by collaboration. Examples of responses include: access to FDLP expertise, resources, and government information; interlibrary loan; cooperative or consortial agreements; and legal resources or services.

2. **Communicating/Promotion Awareness** refers to ways in which libraries share information and highlight resources. Examples of responses include: local and professional library groups and associations, outreach, school visits, and networking.

3. **Referrals and Relationships** expresses some type of arrangement that includes a system of referrals or specifically describes a relationship. Examples of responses include: formal relationship, informal relationship, formal referral, informal referral, or referrals that were undefined or general in nature.

4. **Other** refers to responses that did not describe a formal or informal relationship. Examples of responses include: major library or only library in the area to provide services for government documents, or vocational assistance.

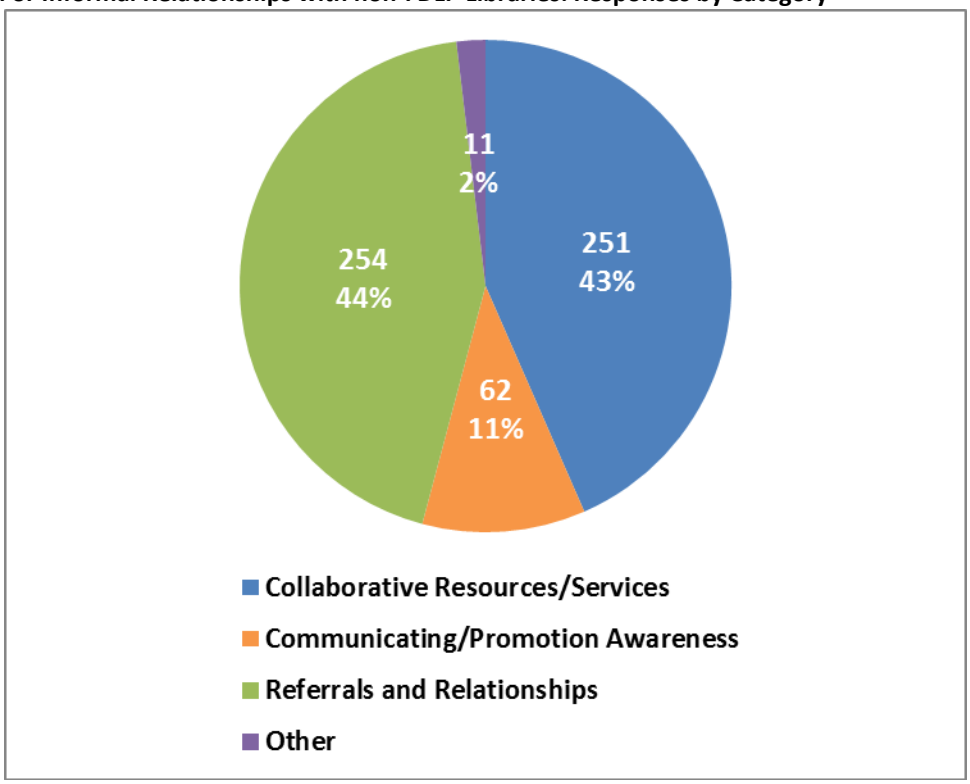
Figures 14 and 15 illustrate formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 43% reported relationships that included Collaborative Resources/Services, 11% reported relationships marked by Communicating/Promotion Awareness, 44% reported Referrals and Relationships, and 2% reported Other.

Figure 14: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries: Responses by Category

	Collaborative Resources/Services		Communicating/ Promotion Awareness		Referrals and Relationships		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	251	43%	62	11%	254	44%	11	2%	578	100%

Figure 15: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on the most relevant results, the "Other" responses have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 567.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries by library type.

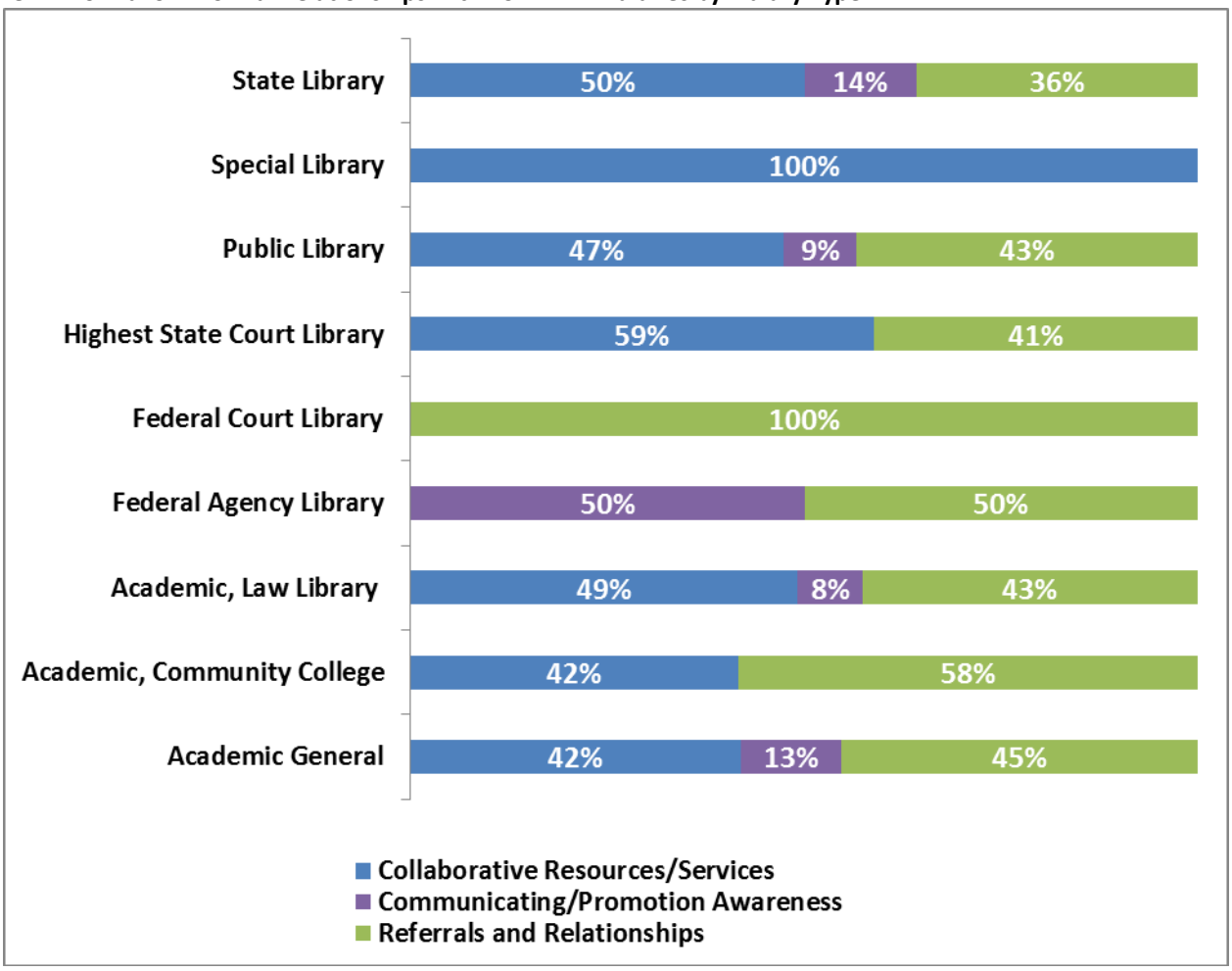
As reflected in the data, results vary across all library types.

- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; and Federal Court Libraries reported more Referrals and Relationships.
- Federal Agency Libraries reported an even split between Communicating/Promotion Awareness and Referrals and Relationships.
- Academic, Law Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; Public Libraries; Special Libraries; and State Libraries reported more Collaborative Resources/Services.

Figure 16: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries by Library Type

	Collaborative Resources/Services		Communicating/ Promotion Awareness		Referrals and Relationships			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	148	42%	45	13%	160	45%	353	100%
Academic, Community College	10	42%	0	0%	14	58%	24	100%
Academic, Law Library	30	49%	5	8%	26	43%	61	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	3	100%
Highest State Court Library	10	59%	0	0%	7	41%	17	100%
Public Library	36	47%	7	9%	33	43%	76	100%
Special Library	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
State Library	14	50%	4	14%	10	36%	28	100%
Grand Total	**251**	**44%**	**62**	**11%**	**254**	**45%**	**567**	**100%**

Figure 17: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries by Library Type



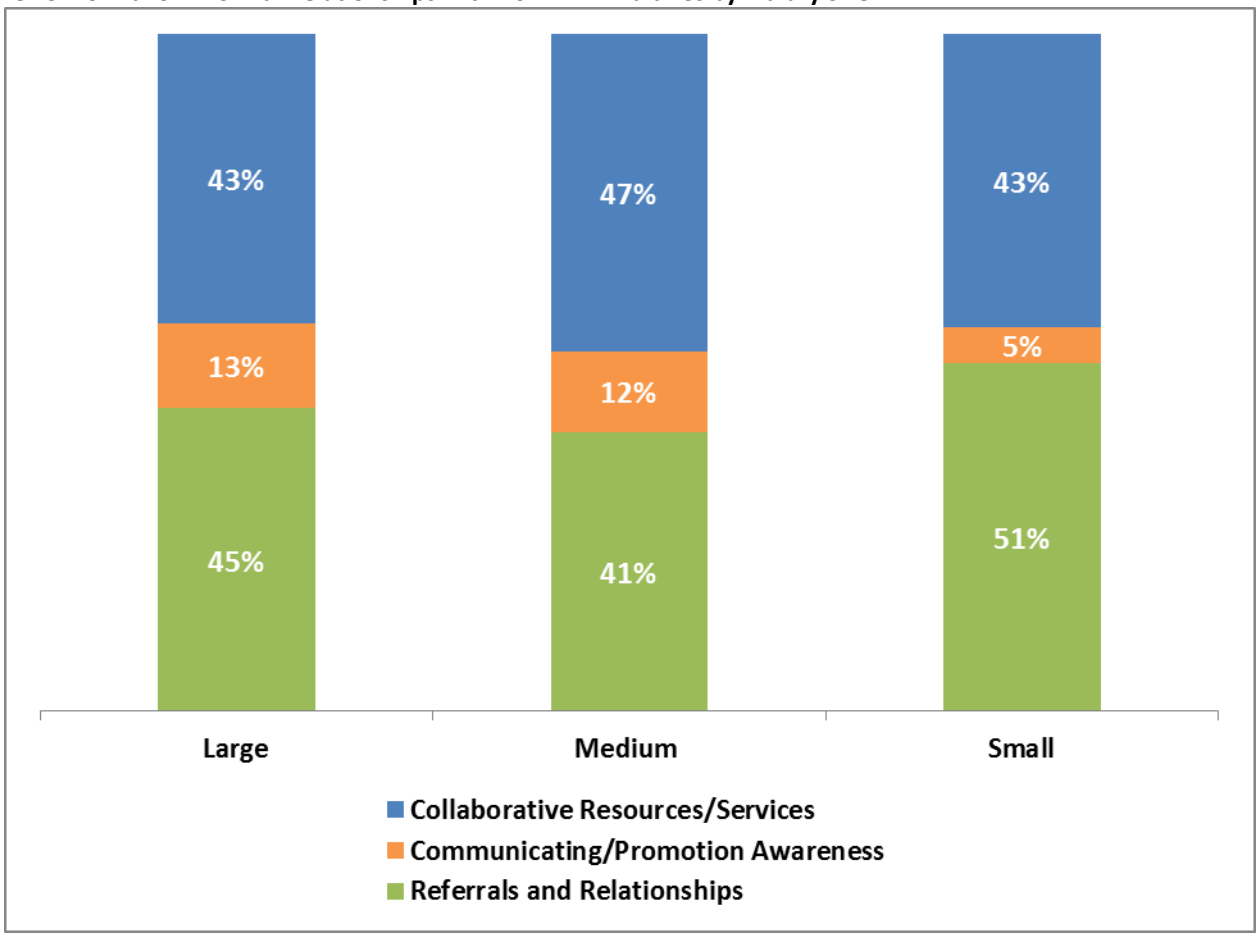
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries by library size.

In examining the results by library size, no strong preference surfaced. Medium Libraries reported slightly more Collaborative Resources/Services, while Small Libraries and Large Libraries reported more Referrals and Relationships.

Figure 18: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries by Library Size

	Collaborative Resources/Services		Communicating/ Promotion Awareness		Referrals and Relationships			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	112	43%	33	13%	117	45%	262	100%
Medium	90	47%	23	12%	79	41%	192	100%
Small	49	43%	6	5%	58	51%	113	100%
Grand Total	**251**	**44%**	**62**	**11%**	**254**	**45%**	**567**	**100%**

Figure 19: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries by Library Size



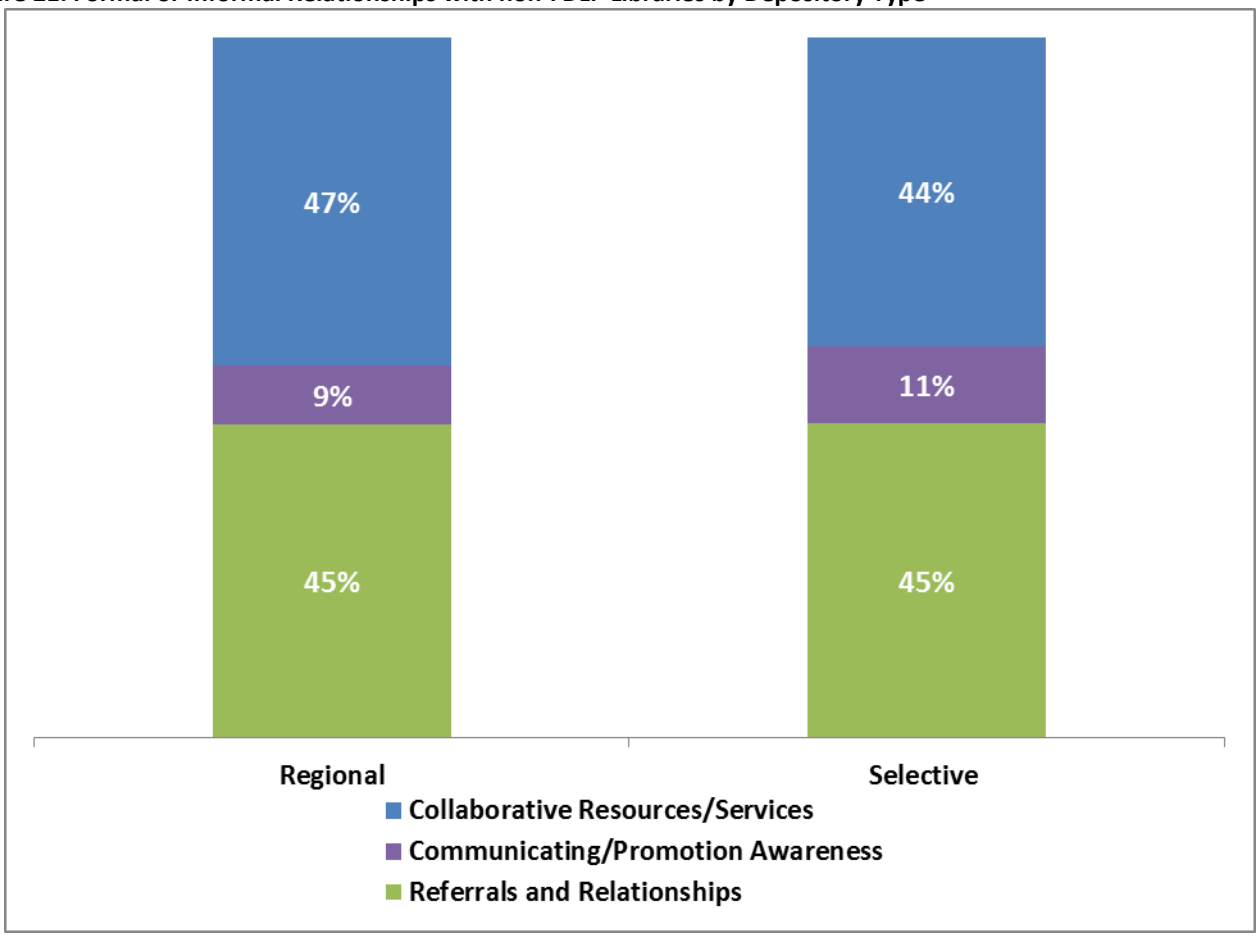
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries by depository.

The results show that Regional Libraries reported slightly more Collaborative Resources/Services, while Selective Libraries reported almost evenly between Collaborative Resources/Services and Referrals and Relationships.

Figure 20: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type

	Collaborative Resources/Services		Communicating/ Promotion Awareness		Referrals and Relationships			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	22	47%	4	9%	21	45%	47	100%
Selective	229	44%	58	11%	233	45%	520	100%
Grand Total	**251**	**44%**	**62**	**11%**	**254**	**45%**	**567**	**100%**

Figure 21: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries reported slightly more Collaborative Resources/Services than Referrals and Relationships.

Medium Selective Libraries reported slightly more Collaborative Resources/Services than Referrals and Relationships, while Large and Small Selective Libraries reported more Referrals and Relationships than Collaborative Resources/Services.

Figure 22: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type and Library Size

		Collaborative Resources/ Services		Communicating/ Promotion Awareness		Referrals and Relationships			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	22	47%	4	9%	21	45%	47	100%
Regional Total		**22**	**47%**	**4**	**9%**	**21**	**45%**	**47**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	90	42%	29	13%	96	45%	215	100%
	Medium	90	47%	23	12%	79	41%	192	100%
	Small	49	43%	6	5%	58	51%	113	100%
Selective Total		**229**	**44%**	**58**	**11%**	**233**	**45%**	**520**	**100%**
Grand Total		**251**	**44%**	**62**	**11%**	**254**	**45%**	**567**	**100%**

Figure 23: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries for Large Regional Libraries

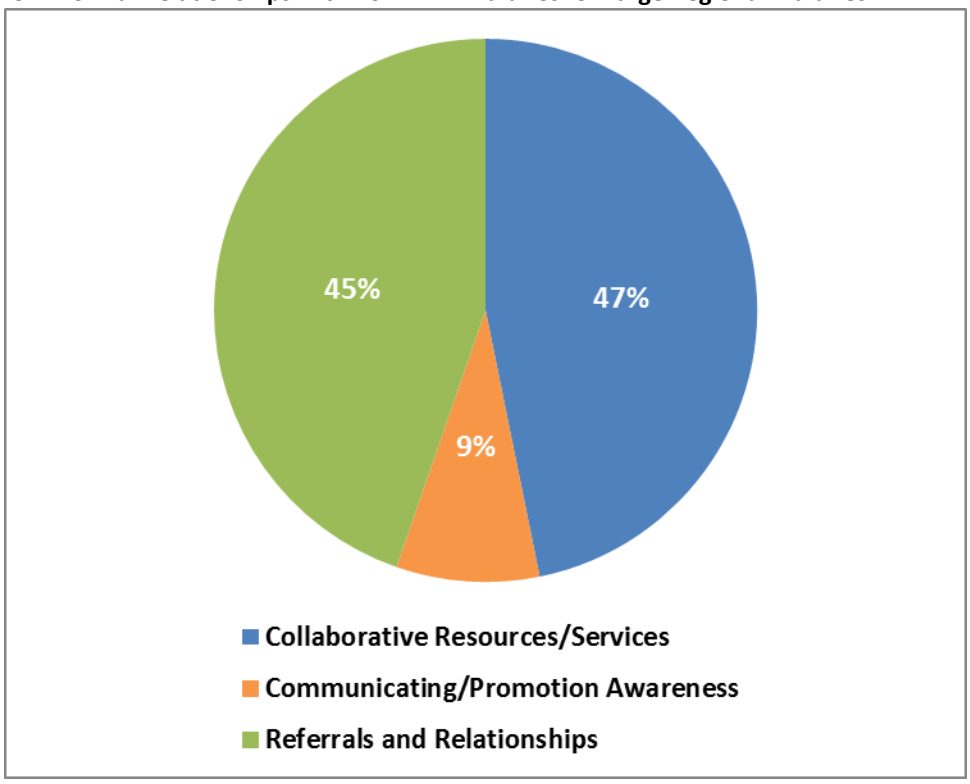
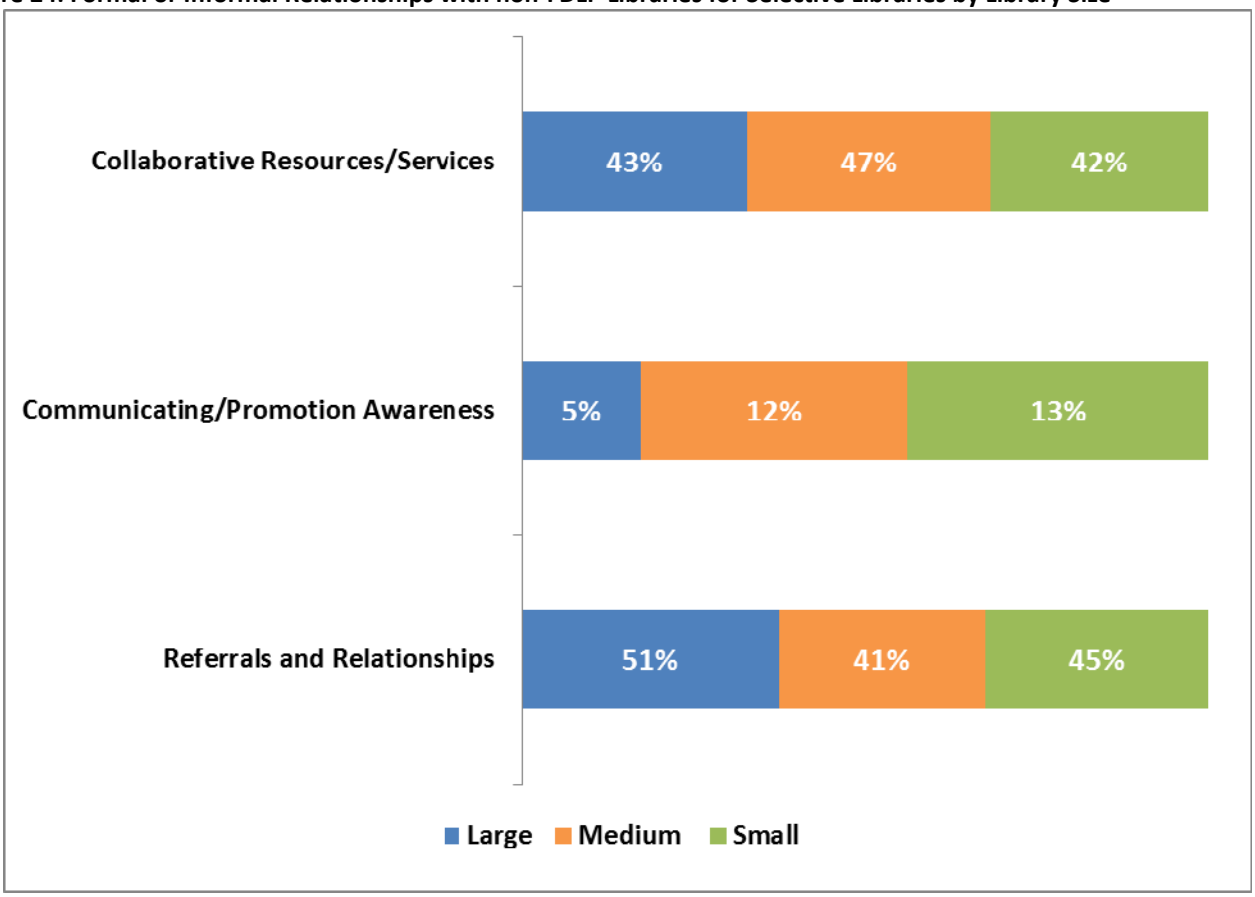


Figure 24: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Regional Academic General Libraries and State Libraries reported slightly more Collaborative Resources/Services, while Regional Public Libraries reported more Referrals and Relationships.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; and Federal Court Libraries reported slightly more Referrals and Relationships than Collaborative Resources/Services.
- Federal Agency Libraries reported an even split between Communicating/Promotion Awareness and Referrals and Relationships.
- Academic, Law Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; Public Libraries; Special Libraries; and State Libraries reported slightly more Collaborative Resources/Services than Referrals and Relationships.

Figure 25: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type and Library Type

		Collaborative Resources/ Services		Communicating/ Promotion Awareness		Referrals and Relationships			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	15	50%	1	3%	14	47%	30	100%
	Public Library	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	3	100%
	State Library	6	43%	3	21%	5	36%	14	100%
Regional Total		**22**	**47%**	**4**	**9%**	**21**	**45%**	**47**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	133	41%	44	14%	146	45%	323	100%
	Academic, Community College	10	42%	0	0%	14	58%	24	100%
	Academic, Law Library	30	49%	5	8%	26	43%	61	100%
	Federal Agency Library	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	3	100%
	Highest State Court Library	10	59%	0	0%	7	41%	17	100%
	Public Library	35	48%	7	10%	31	42%	73	100%
	Special Library	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
	State Library	8	57%	1	7%	5	36%	14	100%
Selective Total		**229**	**44%**	**58**	**11%**	**233**	**45%**	**520**	**100%**
Grand Total		**251**	**44%**	**62**	**11%**	**254**	**45%**	**567**	**100%**

Figure 26: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries for Regional Libraries by Library Type

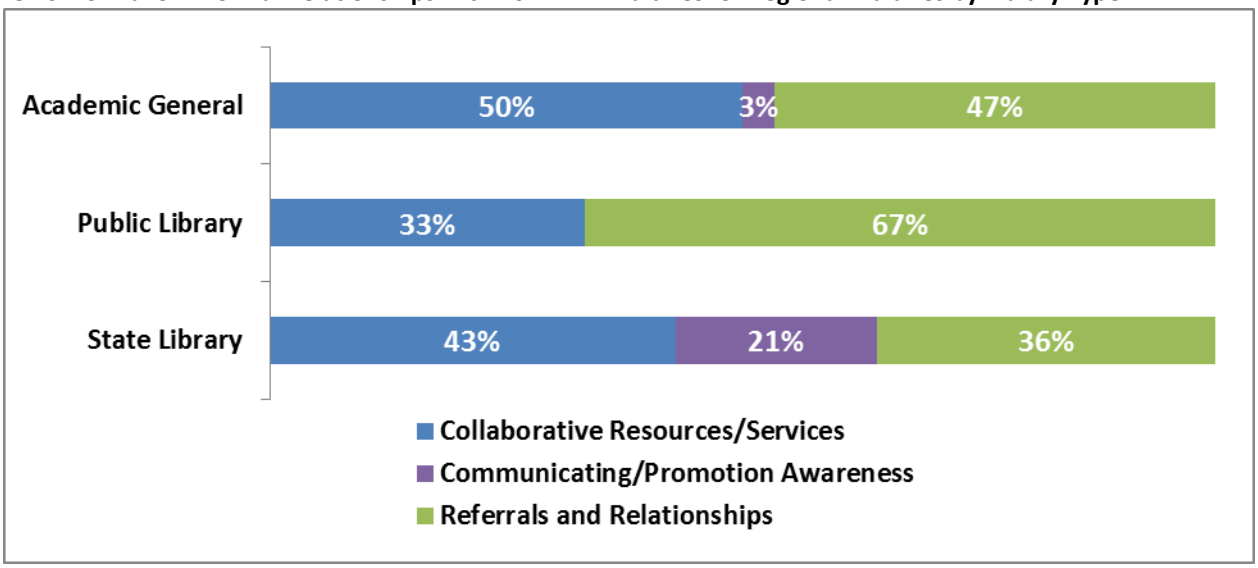
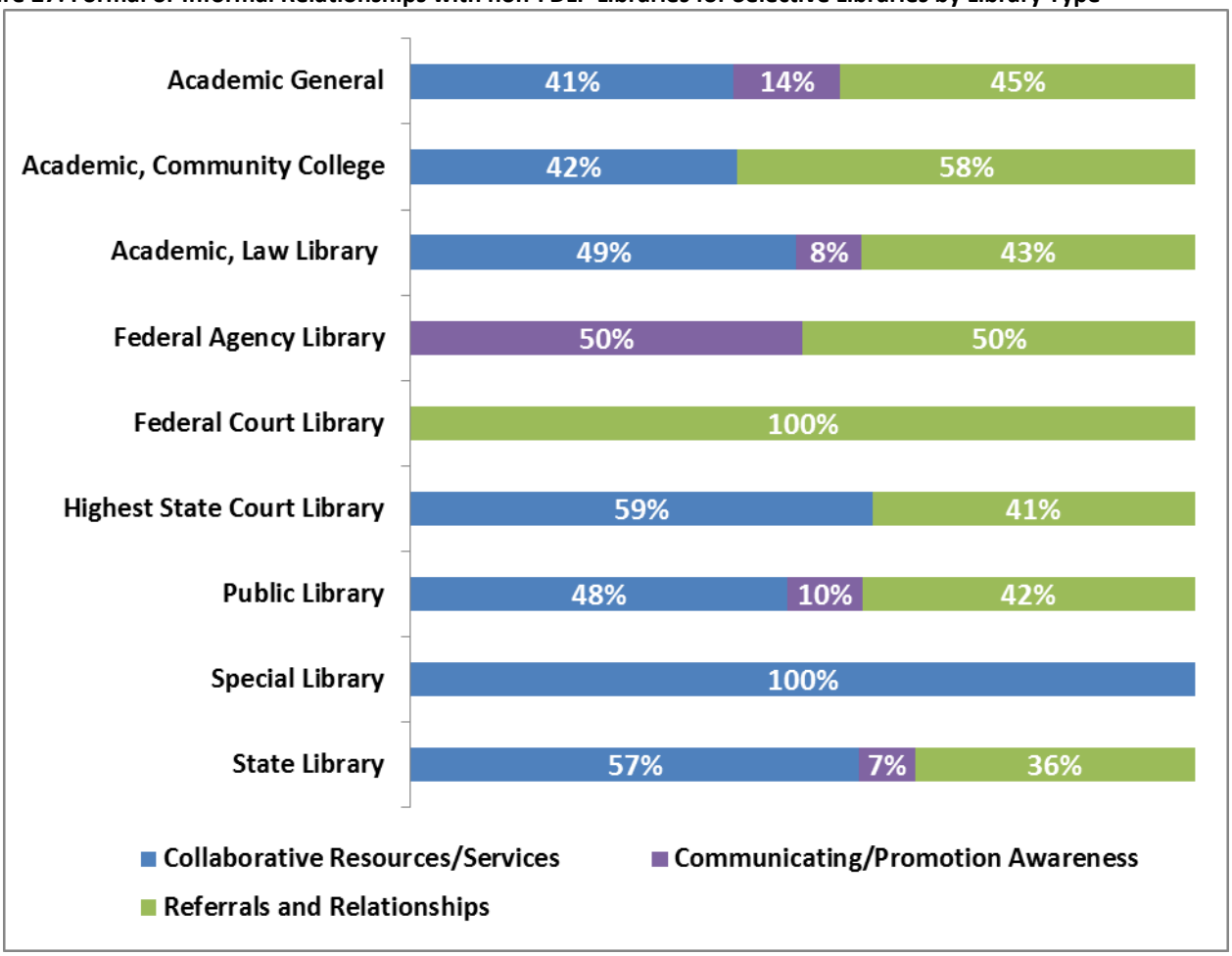


Figure 27: Formal or Informal Relationships with non-FDLP Libraries for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 22

REVISED MAY 30, 2013

Question 22 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Does your library market its FDLP collection and services to local non-depository libraries or in other venues where members of your community could learn of them?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 22 asked, "Does your library market its FDLP collection and services to local non-depository libraries or in other venues where members of your community could learn of them?" The response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please describe)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 22, 331 (41%) responded "yes," while 471 (59%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

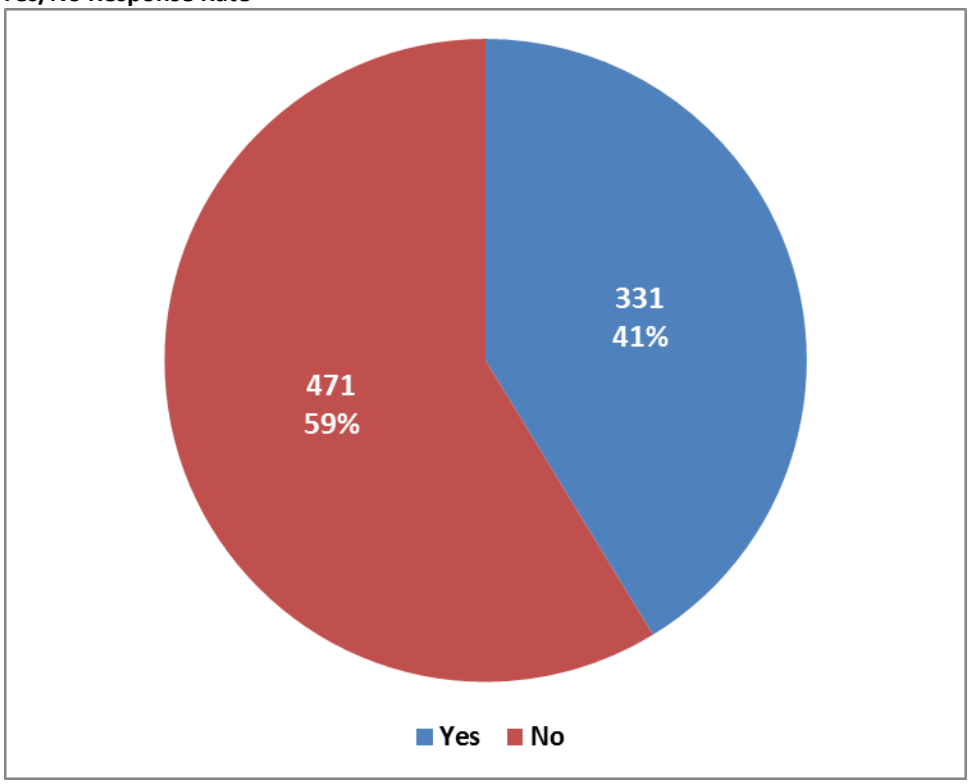


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

State Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (61%), followed by Academic General Libraries (44%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	197	44%	248	56%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	14	41%	20	59%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	36	33%	73	67%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	3	17%	15	83%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	10	38%	16	62%	26	100%
Public Library	46	40%	70	60%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Special Library	2	25%	6	75%	8	100%
State Library	23	61%	15	39%	38	100%
Grand Total	**331**	**41%**	**471**	**59%**	**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 197, followed by Public Libraries with 46 and Academic, Law Libraries with 36.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

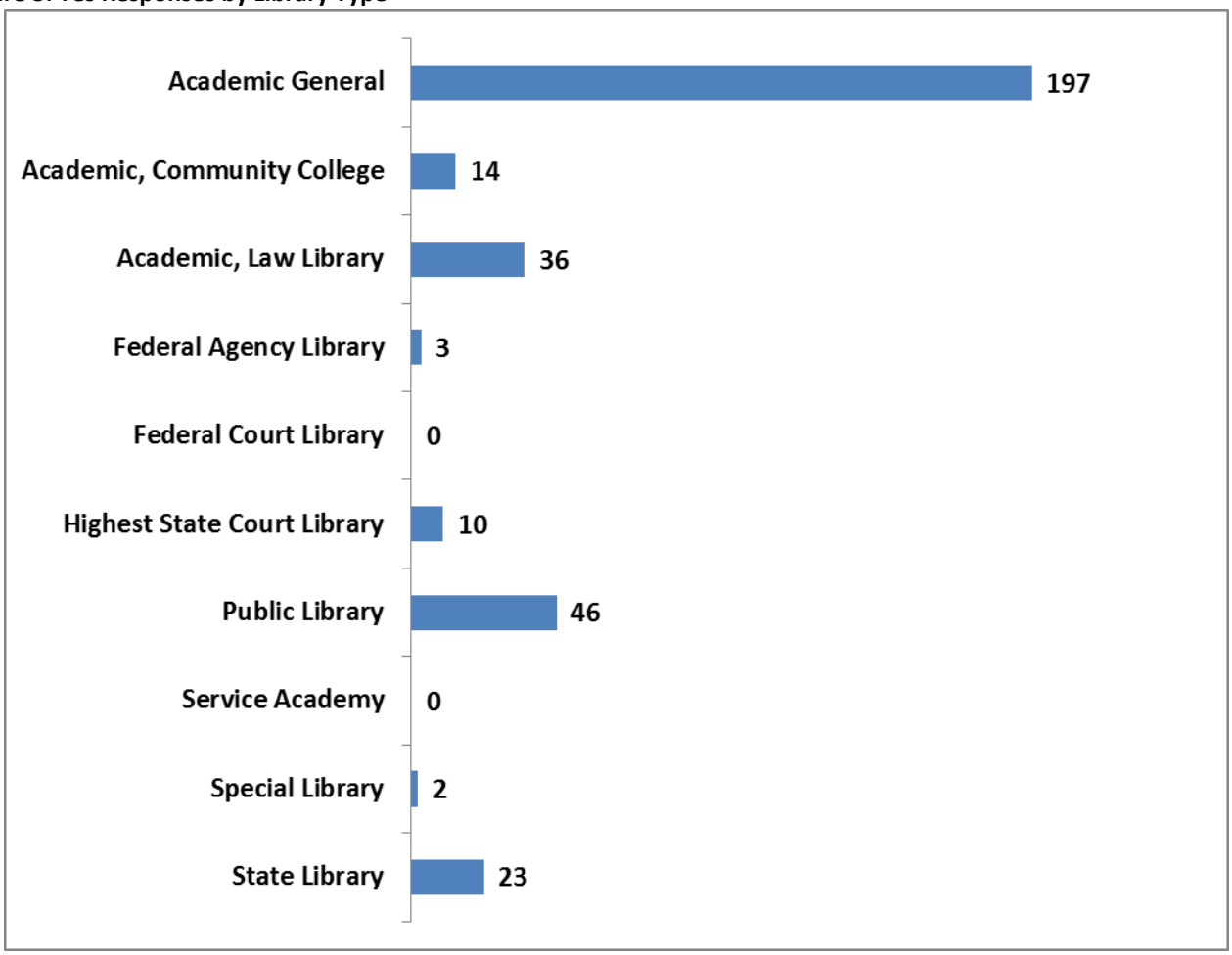


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (54%), with 154 of the 283 total Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	154	54%	129	46%	283	100%
Medium	115	34%	221	66%	336	100%
Small	62	34%	121	66%	183	100%
Grand Total	**331**	**41%**	**471**	**59%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Large Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (154 out of 331 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

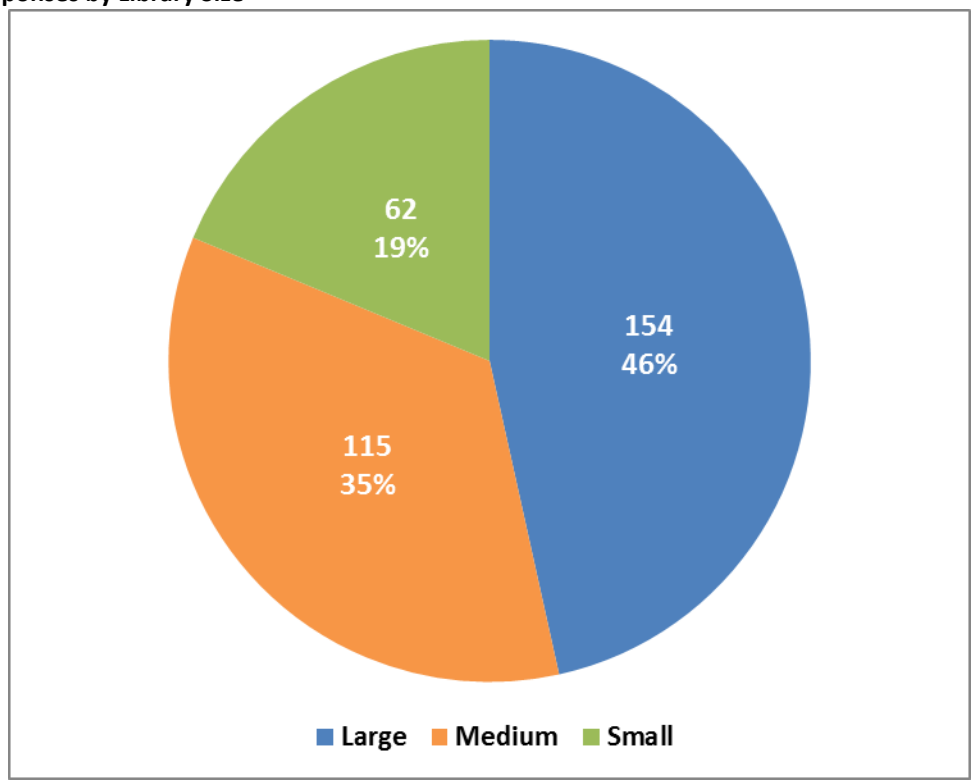


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (76%) than Selective Libraries (39%).

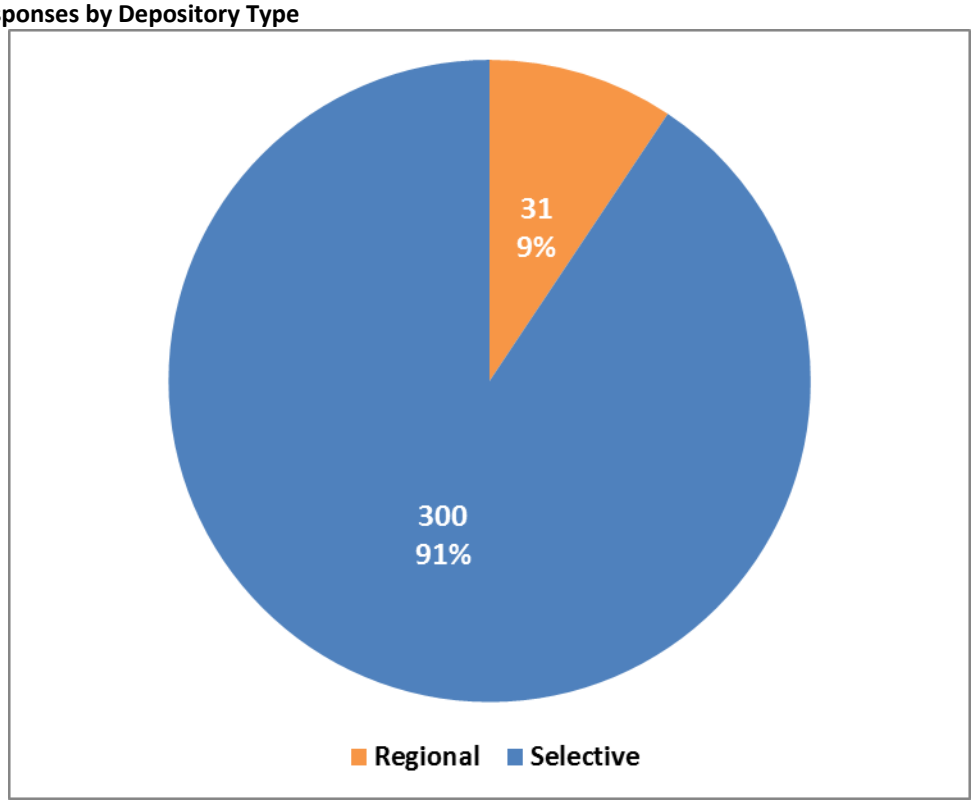
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	31	76%	10	24%	41	100%
Selective	300	39%	461	61%	761	100%
Grand Total	**331**	**41%**	**471**	**59%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (300 of 331 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.

30 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 22. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded "yes."

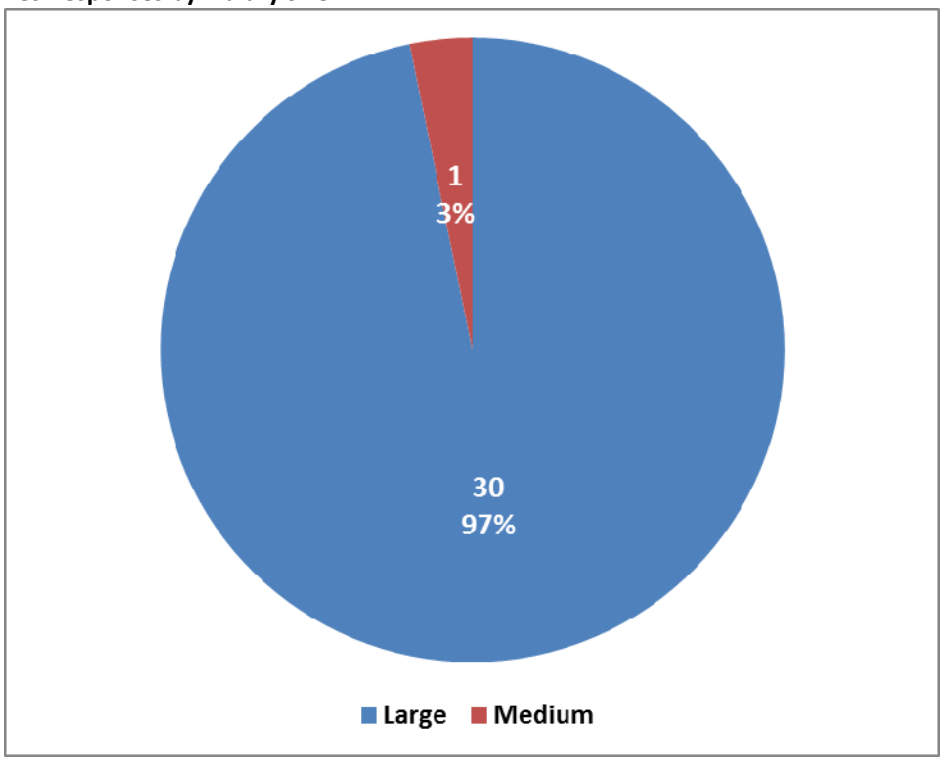
124 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 114 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 62 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	30	75%	10	25%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**31**	**76%**	**10**	**24%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	124	51%	119	49%	243	100%
	Medium	114	34%	221	66%	335	100%
	Small	62	34%	121	66%	183	100%
Selective Total		**300**	**39%**	**461**	**61%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**331**	**41%**	**471**	**59%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had a higher number of total “yes” responses (30 of 31 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (124 of 300 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

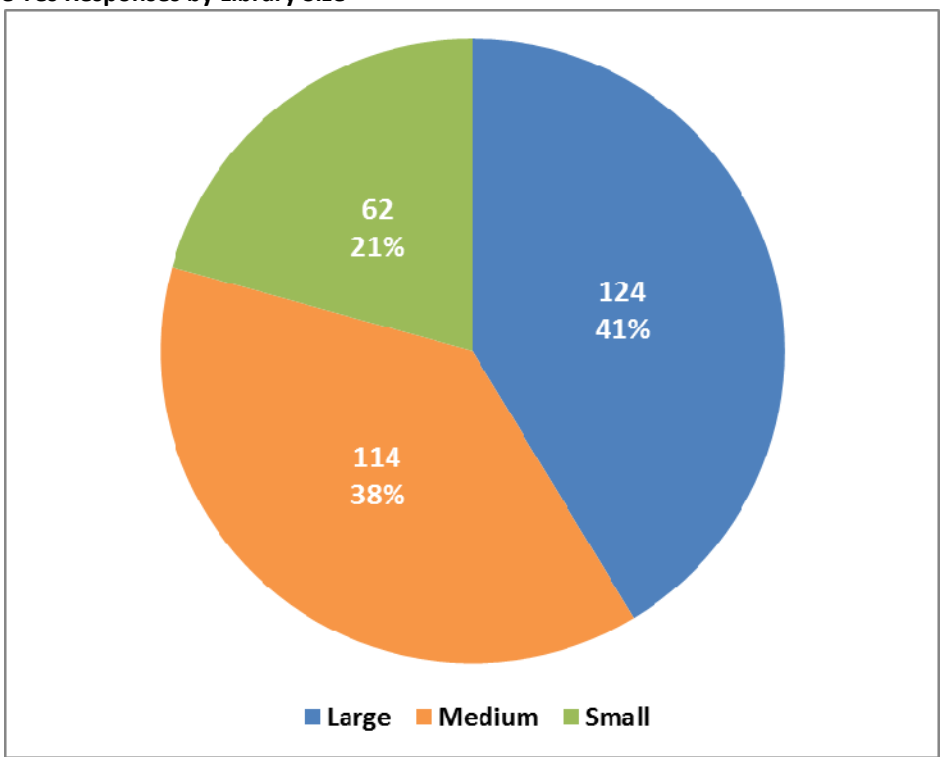


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Public Libraries had a "yes" rate of 100%. Of Selective Libraries, State Libraries (56%) and Academic General Libraries (42%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses.

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	20	77%	6	23%	26	100%
	Public Library	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	9	69%	4	31%	13	100%
Regional Total		**31**	**76%**	**10**	**24%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	177	42%	242	58%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	14	41%	20	59%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	36	33%	73	67%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	3	17%	15	83%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	10	38%	16	62%	26	100%
	Public Library	44	39%	70	61%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Special Library	2	25%	6	75%	8	100%
	State Library	14	56%	11	44%	25	100%
Selective Total		**300**	**39%**	**461**	**61%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**331**	**41%**	**471**	**59%**	**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 20, followed by State Libraries with 9.

Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 177, followed by Public Libraries with 44 and Academic, Law Libraries with 36.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

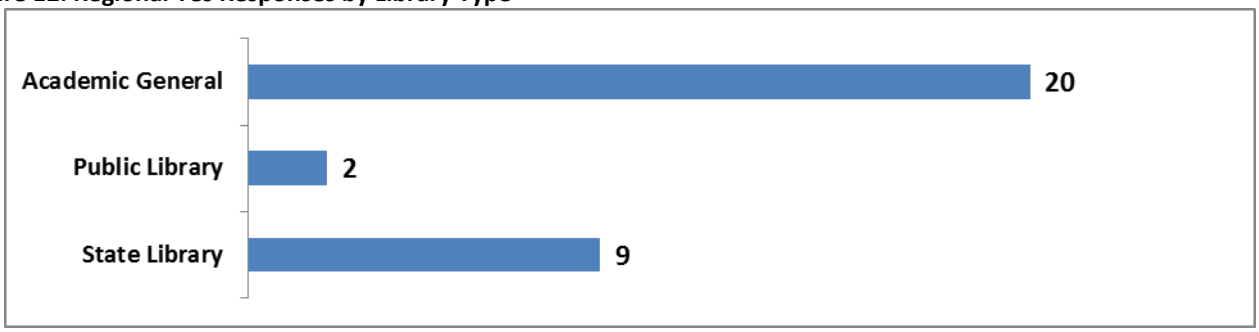
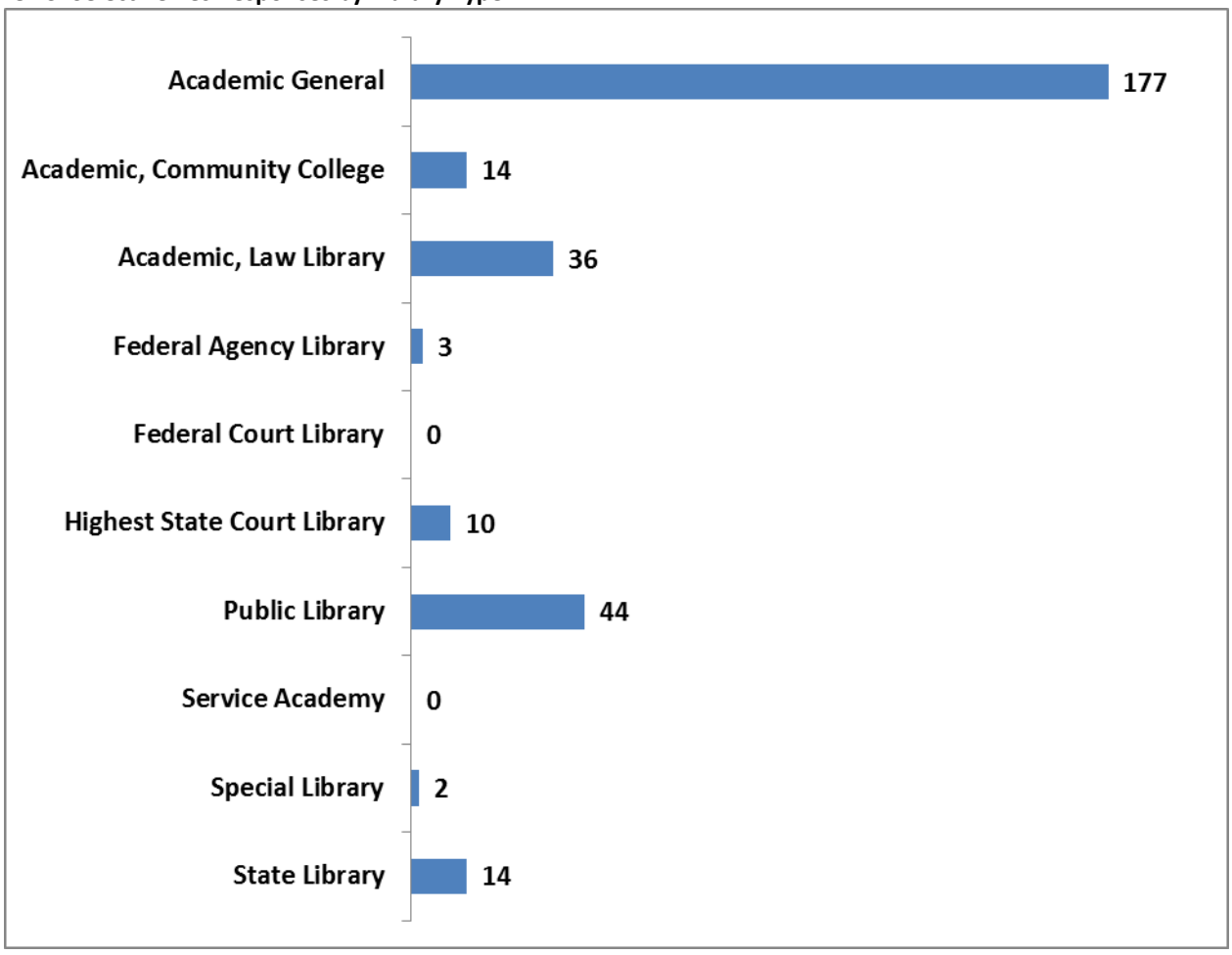


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

331 libraries indicated that they do market their FDLP collections and services to local non-depository libraries or in other venues where members of their communities could learn of them. Those libraries were also given the opportunity to describe how they do so. Respondents were not limited to the number of marketing methods they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 456 observations (individual marketing methods specified). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Direct Marketing** refers to any marketing activity that a library is actively undertaking for the sole purpose of marketing and that is specifically directed at a group(s) of people for the purpose of increasing awareness of library collections and services. Examples of responses include: articles in newspapers, television/radio Interviews, PSAs, displays and exhibits, promotional materials, and social media/networking tools.

2. **Indirect Marketing** refers to any marketing activity that increases awareness of the library's collections and services but is undertaken for purposes other than solely marketing. Examples of responses include: participation in local or regional library conferences and meetings; presentations, programs, workshops, classes, and webinars on FDLP resources; special events; and networking.

3. **Other** refers to any response that did not indicate a specific current or planned marketing activity. Examples of responses include: informal marketing and sporadic marketing.

4. **Planned/Potential Marketing** refers to any response that indicated that the library was interested in marketing or was actively planning to start marketing but was not currently doing so. Examples of responses include: intending to market, wanting to market, and planning to market.

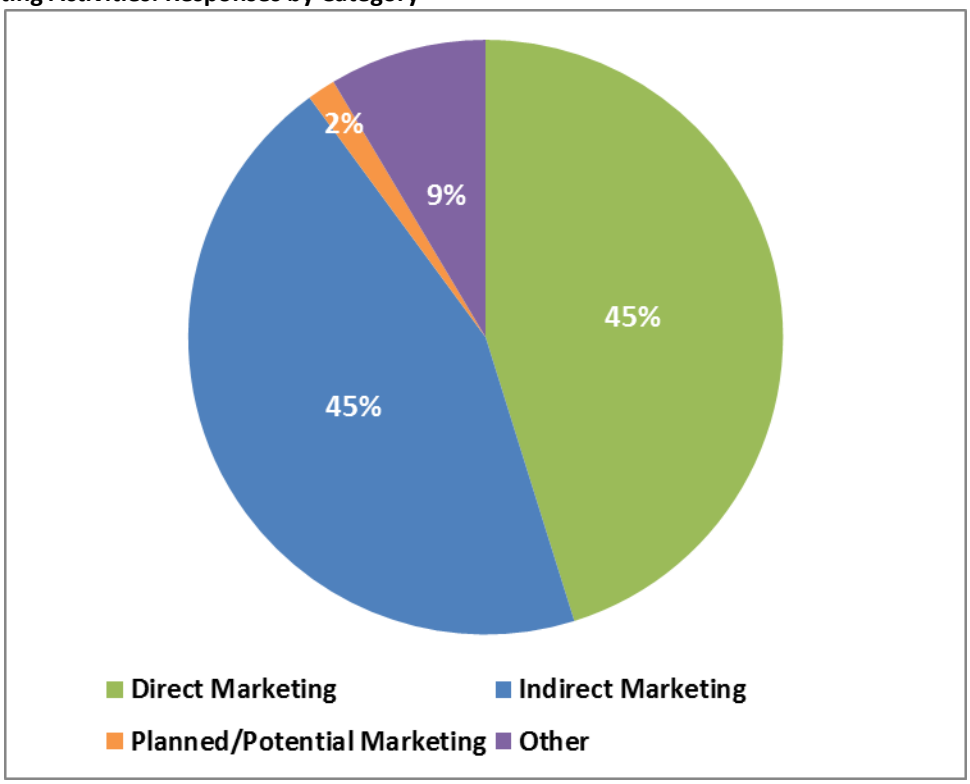
Figures 14 and 15 illustrate marketing activities by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 45% reported Direct Marketing activities, 45% reported Indirect Marketing activities, 9% provided an Other response that did not indicate a specific current or planned marketing activity, and 2% provided a response that indicated their library had a Planned/Potential Marketing activity.

Figure 14: Marketing Activities: Responses by Category

	Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing		Planned/Potential Marketing		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	206	45%	204	45%	7	2%	39	9%	456	100%

Figure 15: Marketing Activities: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on activities taking place in libraries at the present time, the "Other" and "Planned/Potential Marketing" responses have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 410.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate marketing activities by library type.

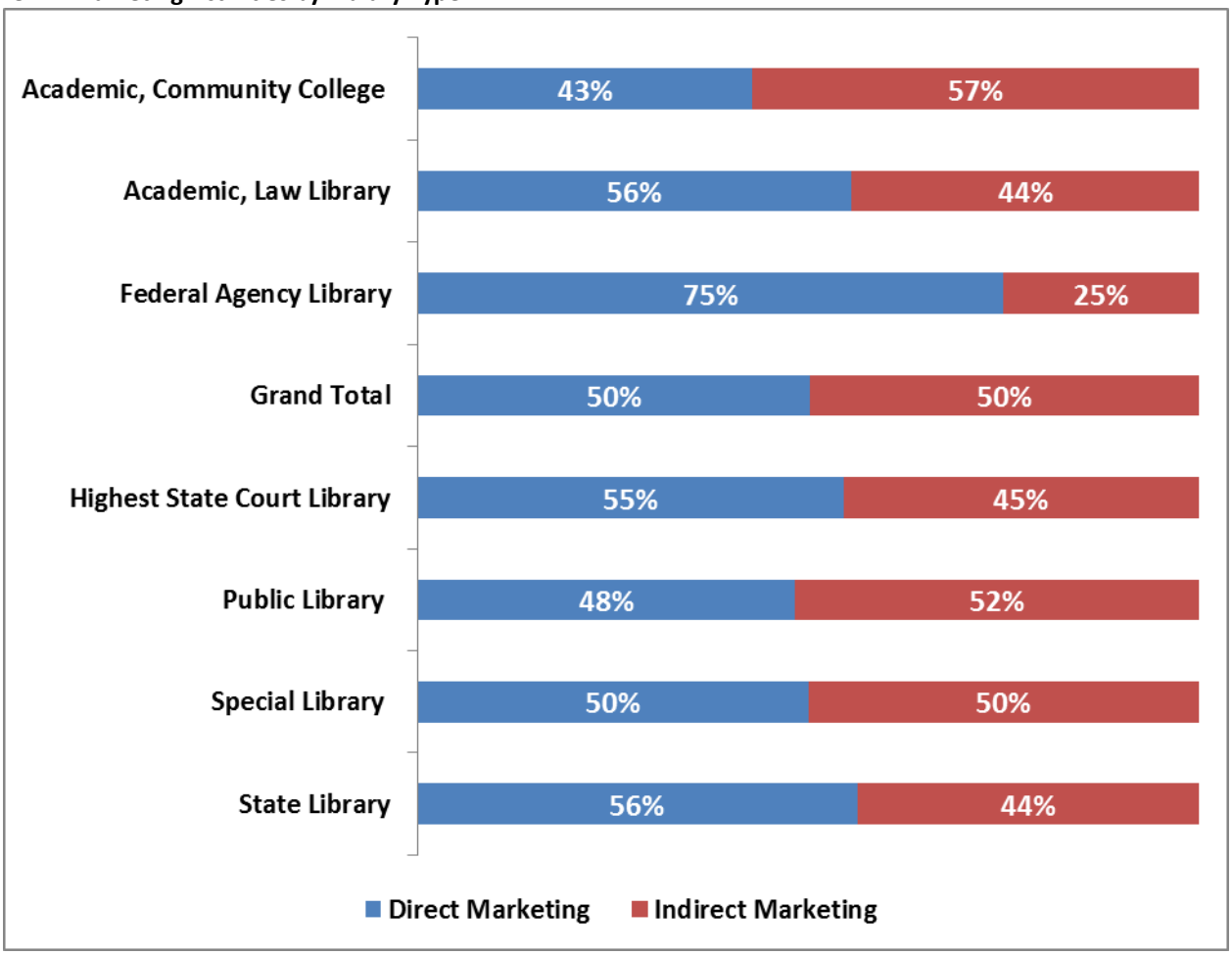
As reflected in the data, results are fairly evenly split across all library types, with no strong preference coming to the surface.

- Responses from Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; and Public Libraries showed slightly higher participation in Indirect Marketing activities.
- Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; and State Libraries reported slightly higher participation in Direct Marketing activities.
- The results from Special Libraries showed an even split for Direct Marketing and Indirect Marketing activities.

Figure 16: Marketing Activities by Library Type

	Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	118	49%	124	51%	242	100%
Academic, Community College	6	43%	8	57%	14	100%
Academic, Law Library	25	56%	20	44%	45	100%
Federal Agency Library	3	75%	1	25%	4	100%
Highest State Court Library	6	55%	5	45%	11	100%
Public Library	29	48%	31	52%	60	100%
Special Library	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
State Library	18	56%	14	44%	32	100%
Grand Total	**206**	**50%**	**204**	**50%**	**410**	**100%**

Figure 17: Marketing Activities by Library Type



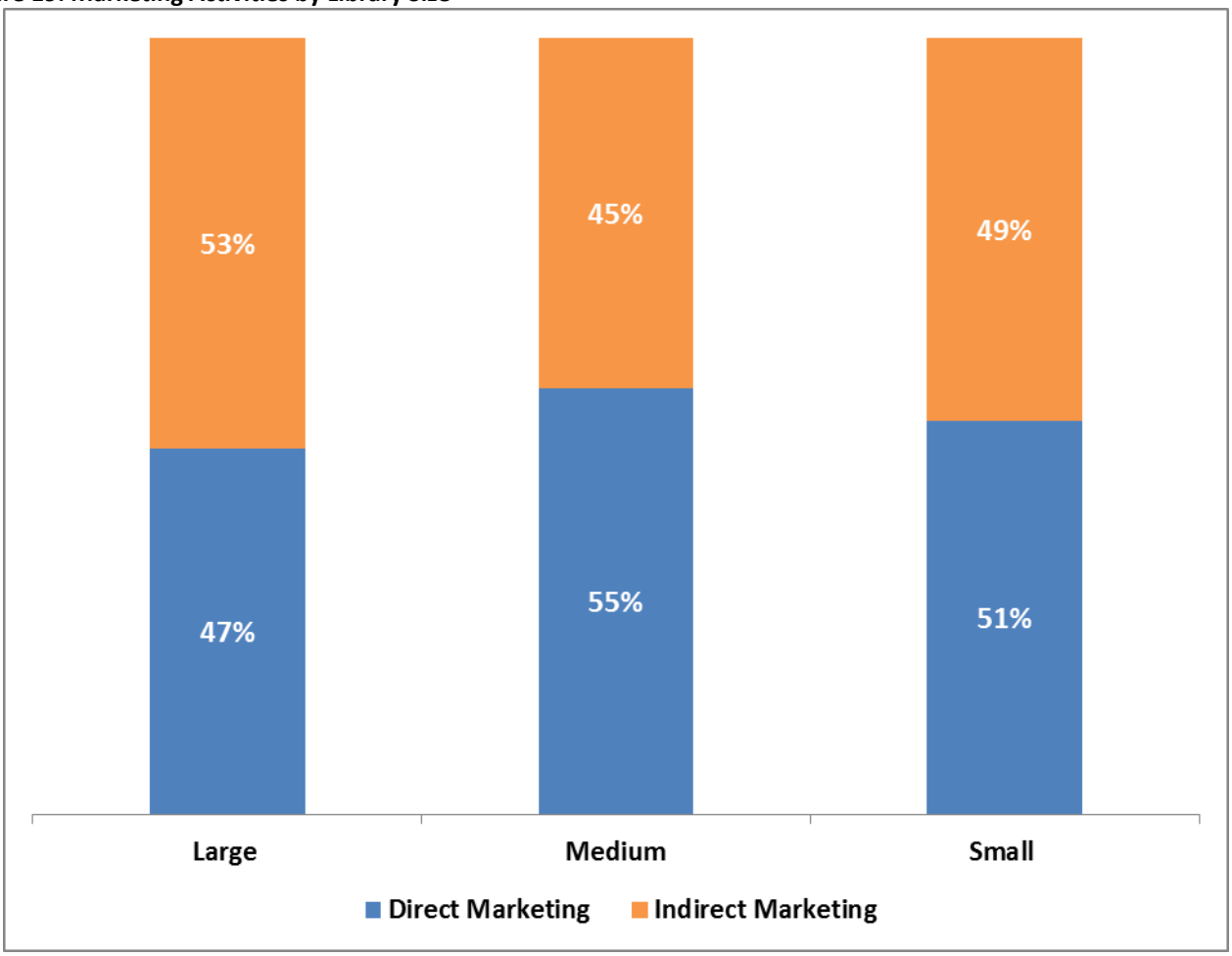
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate marketing activities by library size.

In examining the results by library size, Large Libraries reported slightly higher participation in Indirect Marketing activities, while Medium and Small Libraries reported slightly higher participation in Direct Marketing activities.

Figure 18: Marketing Activities by Library Size

	Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	95	47%	107	53%	202	100%
Medium	73	55%	60	45%	133	100%
Small	38	51%	37	49%	75	100%
Grand Total	**206**	**50%**	**204**	**50%**	**410**	**100%**

Figure 19: Marketing Activities by Library Size



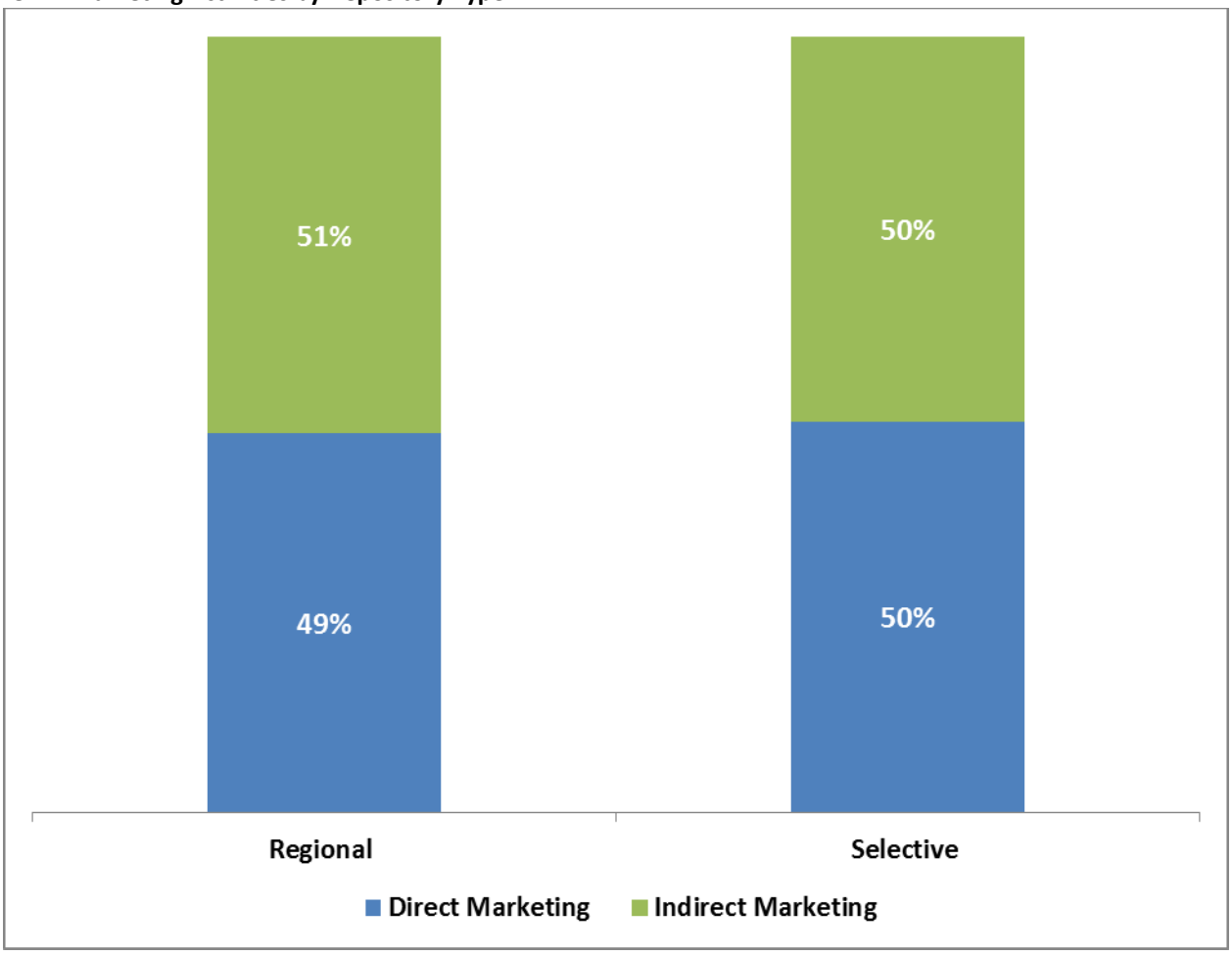
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate marketing activities by depository type.

The results show that Regional Libraries reported slightly higher participation in Indirect Marketing activities. Selective Libraries reported slightly higher participation in Direct Marketing activities, despite the fact that the percentages show a 50/50 split due to rounding.

Figure 20: Marketing Activities by Depository Type

	Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	23	49%	24	51%	47	100%
Selective	183	50%	180	50%	363	100%
Grand Total	**206**	**50%**	**204**	**50%**	**410**	**100%**

Figure 21: Marketing Activities by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate marketing activities cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regionals reported slightly higher participation in Indirect Marketing activities, while the two Medium Regionals reported an even split between Direct Marketing activities and Indirect Marketing activities.

Large Selective Libraries reported slightly higher participation in Indirect Marketing activities, while Medium and Small Selective Libraries reported slightly higher participation in Direct Marketing activities.

Figure 22: Marketing Activities by Depository Type and Library Size

		Direct Marketing		Indirect marketing			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	22	49%	23	51%	45	100%
	Medium	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Regional Total		**23**	**49%**	**24**	**51%**	**47**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	73	46%	84	54%	157	100%
	Medium	72	55%	59	45%	131	100%
	Small	38	51%	37	49%	75	100%
Selective Total		**183**	**50%**	**180**	**50%**	**363**	**100%**
Grand Total		**206**	**50%**	**204**	**50%**	**410**	**100%**

Figure 23: Marketing Activities for Regional Libraries by Library Size

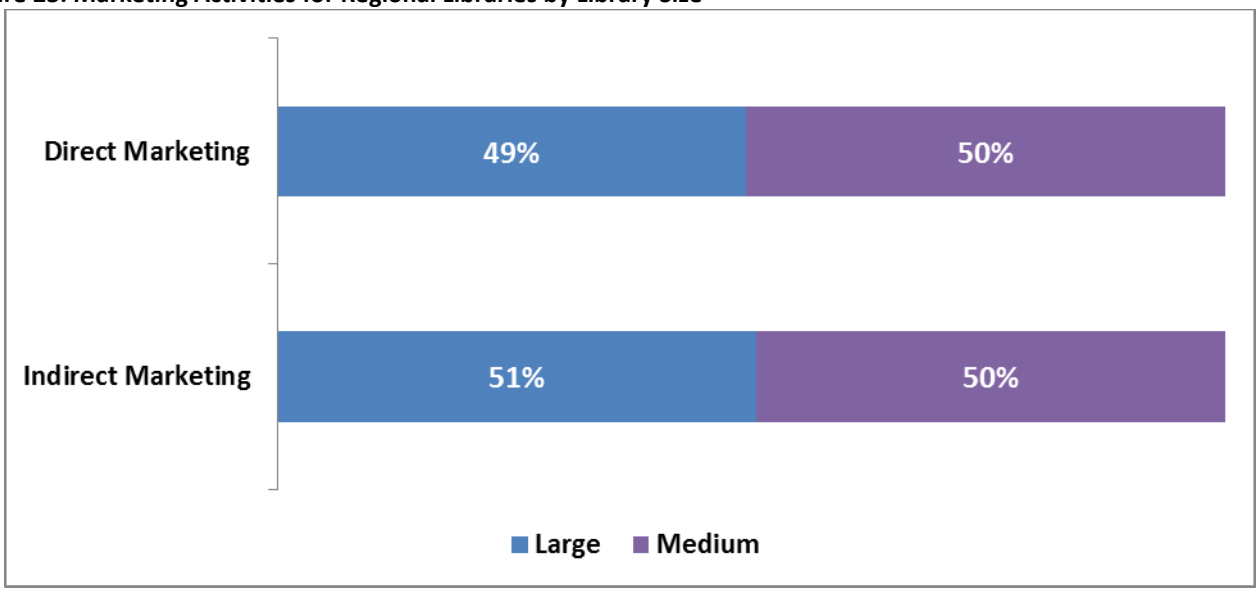
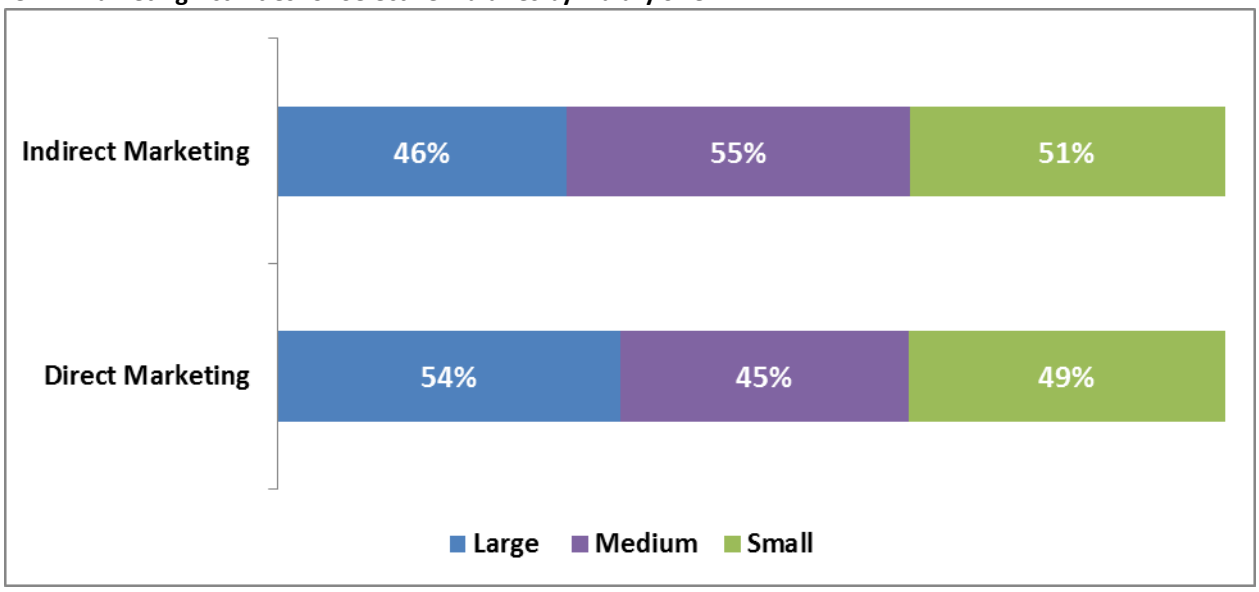


Figure 24: Marketing Activities for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate marketing activities cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

While Regional Academic General Libraries and Regional Public Libraries reported higher participation in Indirect Marketing activities, Regional State Libraries reported higher participation in Direct Marketing activities.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries; Academic, Community College Libraries; and Public Libraries reported slightly higher participation in Indirect Marketing activities.
- Academic, Law Libraries; Federal Agency Libraries; and Highest State Court Libraries; and State Libraries reported slightly higher participation in Direct Marketing activities.
- Special Libraries reported an even split between Direct Marketing activities and Indirect Marketing activities.

Figure 25: Marketing Activities by Depository Type and Library Type

		Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	13	45%	16	55%	29	100%
	Public Library	1	33%	2	67%	3	100%
	State Library	9	60%	6	40%	15	100%
Regional Total		**23**	**49%**	**24**	**51%**	**47**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	105	49%	108	51%	213	100%
	Academic, Community College	6	43%	8	57%	14	100%
	Academic, Law Library	25	56%	20	44%	45	100%
	Federal Agency Library	3	75%	1	25%	4	100%
	Highest State Court Library	6	55%	5	45%	11	100%
	Public Library	28	49%	29	51%	57	100%
	Special Library	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	State Library	9	53%	8	47%	17	100%
Selective Total		**183**	**50%**	**180**	**50%**	**363**	**100%**
Grand Total		**206**	**50%**	**204**	**50%**	**410**	**100%**

Figure 26: Marketing Activities for Regional Libraries by Library Type

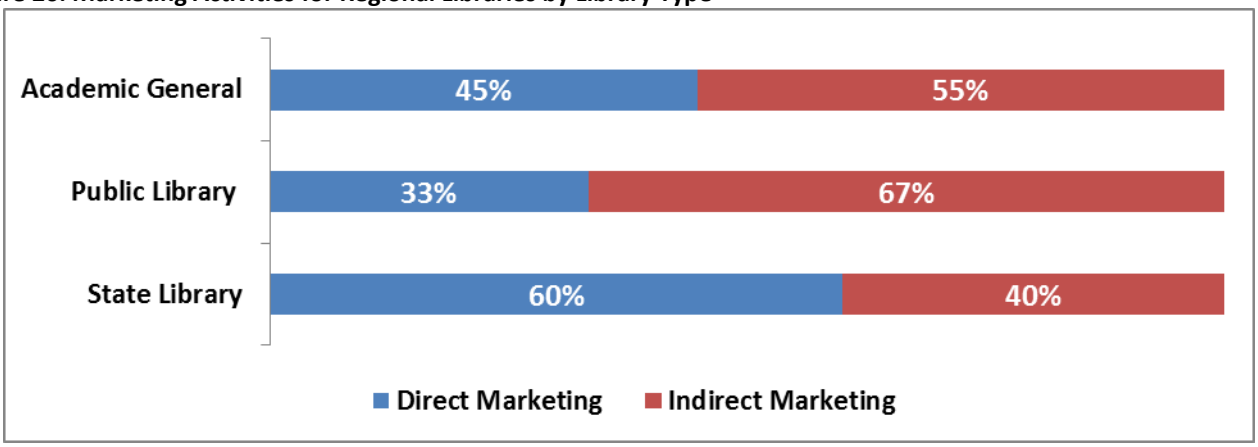
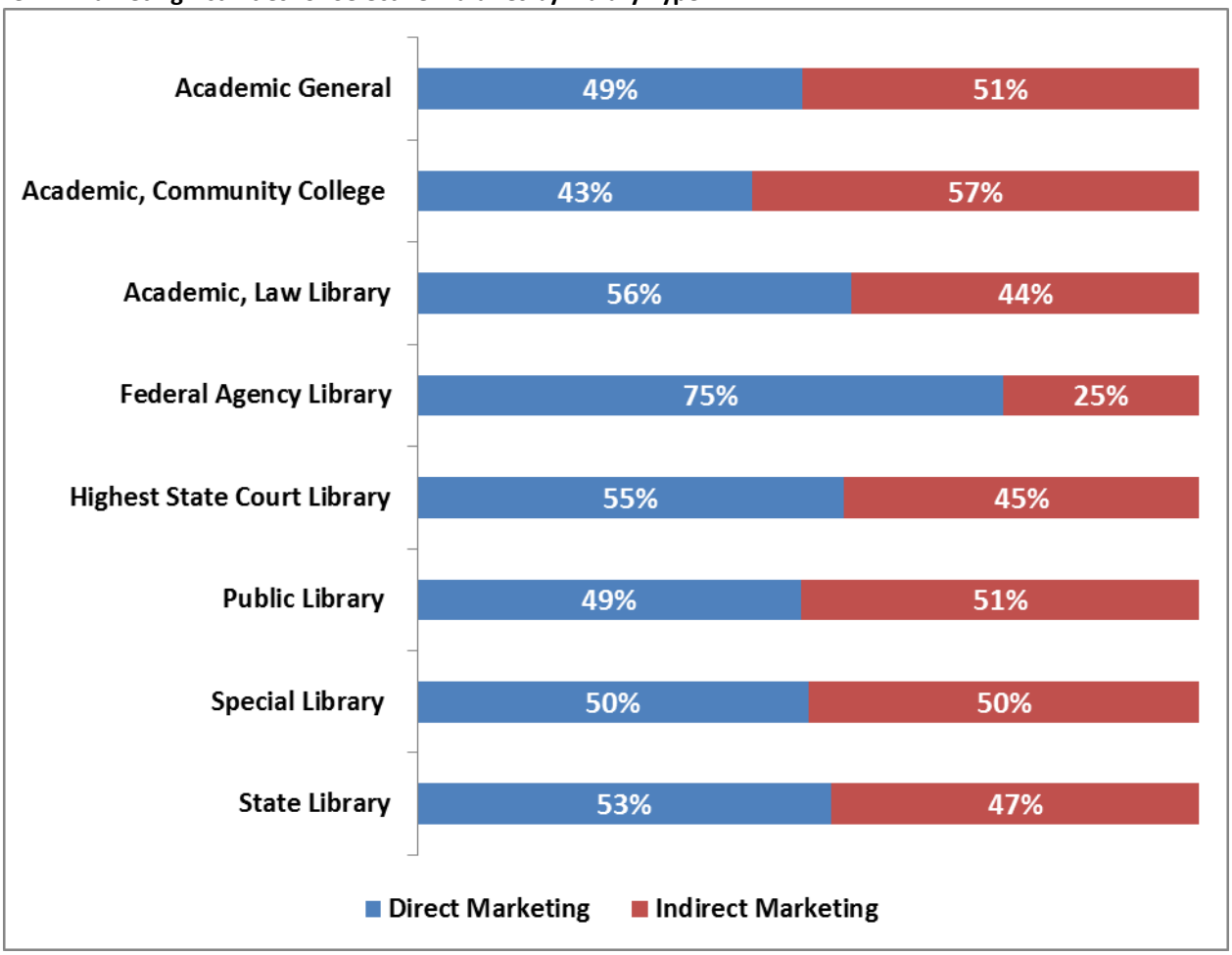


Figure 27: Marketing Activities for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 23

REVISED MAY 30, 2013

Question 23 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "How can GPO assist in effectively marketing the services your library provides?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Question 23 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative).

802 libraries responded to Question 23, indicating ways that GPO can assist in effectively marketing the services their library provides. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 1,028 observations (individual marketing activities requested). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Current/Potential Activity** refers to marketing activities that GPO is either currently undertaking or providing or marketing activities that GPO could potentially provide in the future. Examples of responses include: bookmarks, brochures, stickers, signage, media spots, PSAs, tutorials, and webinars.

2. **GPO Can Advise** refers to marketing activities that GPO can provide advice and guidance on. Examples of responses include: marketing guidance/best practices, displays and exhibits for libraries, and social media/Web 2.0.

3. **Out of FDLP Scope** refers to marketing activities that GPO cannot undertake due to statutory or policy limitations. Examples of responses include: financial assistance/support/grants from GPO, subject guides, and automatically sending promotional items to all libraries in the FDLP.

4. **Other** refers to responses that did not necessarily specify ways that GPO could assist in marketing efforts. Examples of responses include: no time/staff/money for marketing, marketing help is not needed, and satisfied with current offerings from GPO.

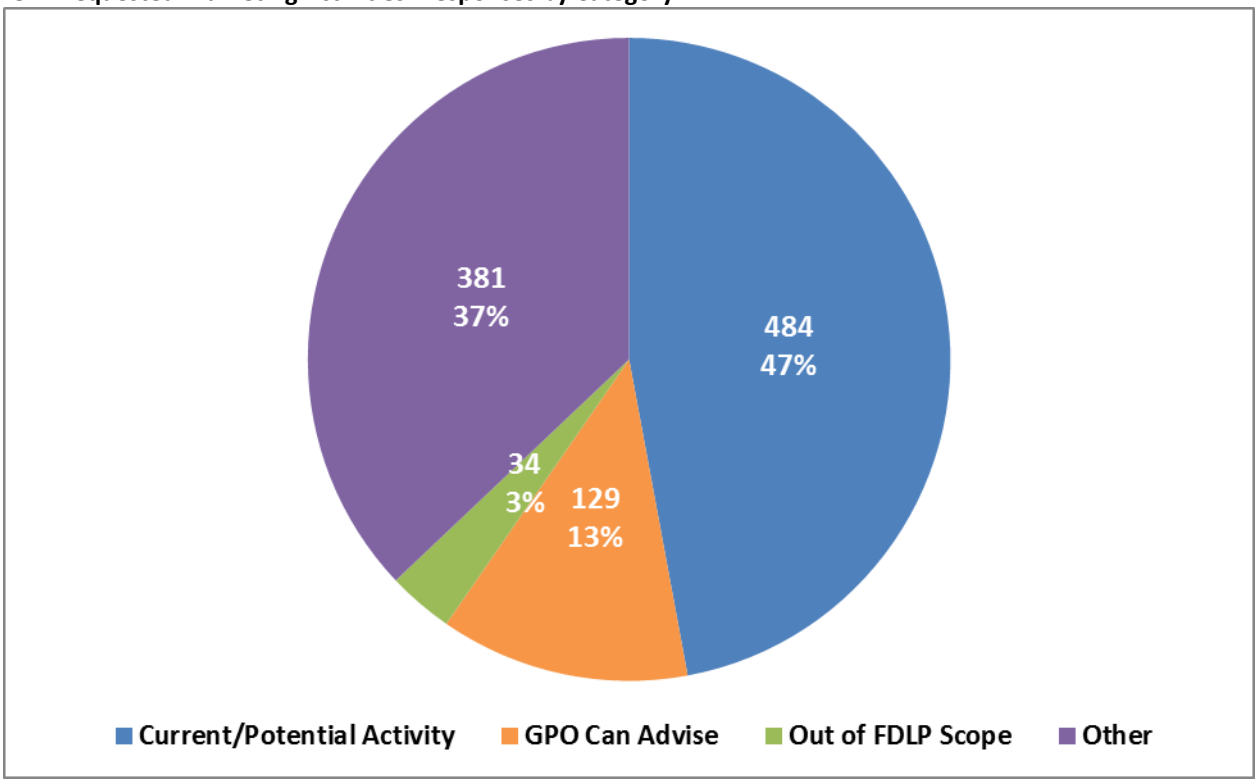
Figures 1 and 2 illustrate marketing activities requested of GPO.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 47% requested a current or potential GPO marketing activity, 13% requested a marketing activity that GPO can advise on, 37% did not provide a specific marketing suggestion, and 3% requested a marketing activity that is outside the scope of the FDLP.

Figure 1: Requested Marketing Activities: Responses by Category

	Current/Potential Activity		GPO Can Advise		Out of FDLP Scope		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**484**	**47%**	**34**	**3%**	**129**	**13%**	**381**	**37%**	**1,028**	**100%**

Figure 2: Requested Marketing Activities: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on actions GPO can take to provide assistance with marketing, the "Other" and "Out of FDLP Scope" responses have been removed from the following data figures, which have reduced the number of observations to 613.

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate marketing activities requested of GPO by library type.

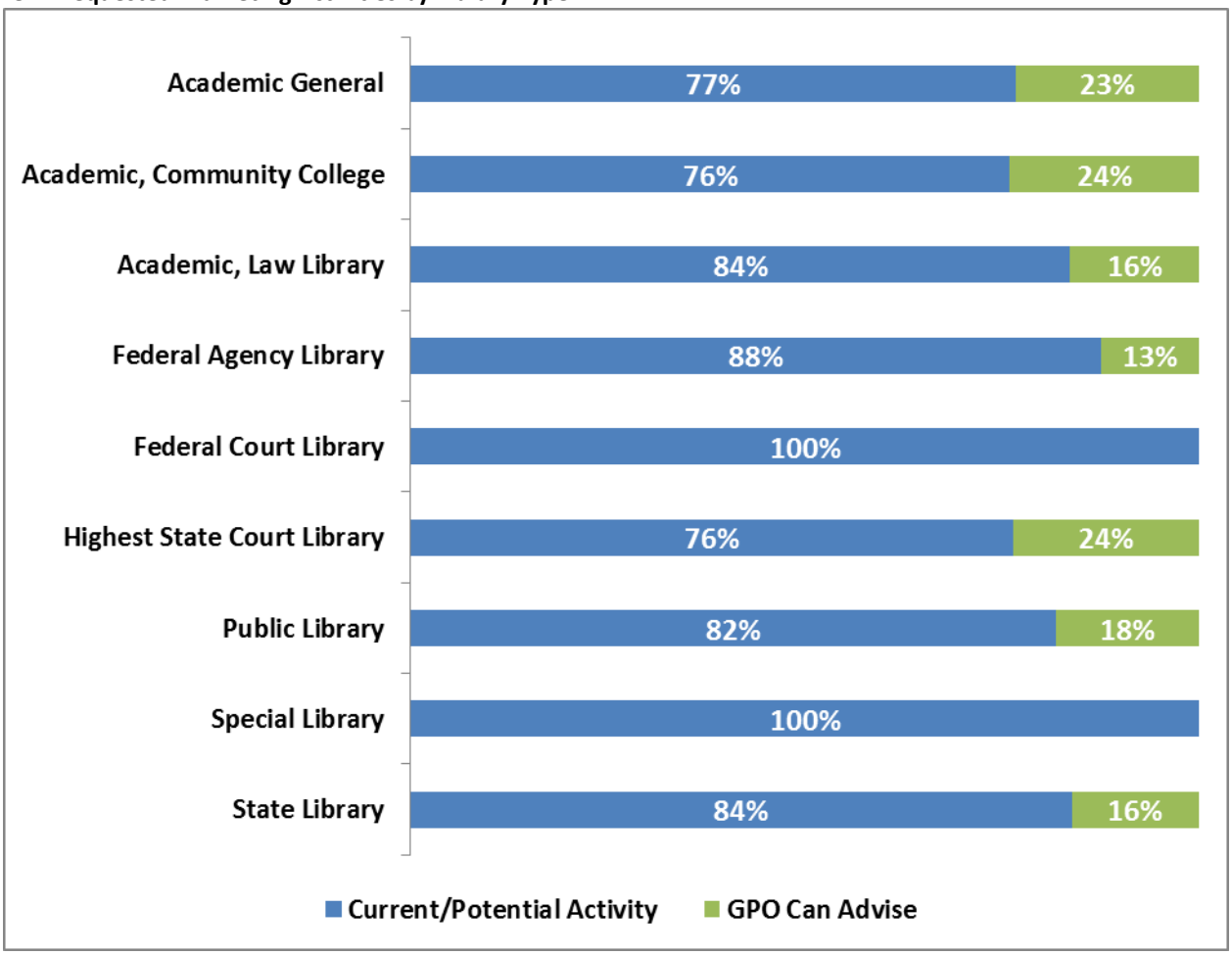
As reflected in the data, all library types more frequently requested a GPO Current/Potential Activity than a marketing activity where GPO Can Advise.

Federal Court Libraries and Special Libraries had the highest rates of request (100%) for a GPO Current/Potential Activity, followed by Federal Agency Libraries (88%).

Figure 3: Requested Marketing Activities by Library Type

	Current/Potential Activity		GPO Can Advise			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	284	77%	86	23%	370	100%
Academic, Community College	19	76%	6	24%	25	100%
Academic, Law Library	51	84%	10	16%	61	100%
Federal Agency Library	7	88%	1	13%	8	100%
Federal Court Library	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Highest State Court Library	13	76%	4	24%	17	100%
Public Library	77	82%	17	18%	94	100%
Special Library	5	100%	0	0%	5	100%
State Library	26	84%	5	16%	31	100%
Grand Total	**484**	**79%**	**129**	**21%**	**613**	**100%**

Figure 4: Requested Marketing Activities by Library Type



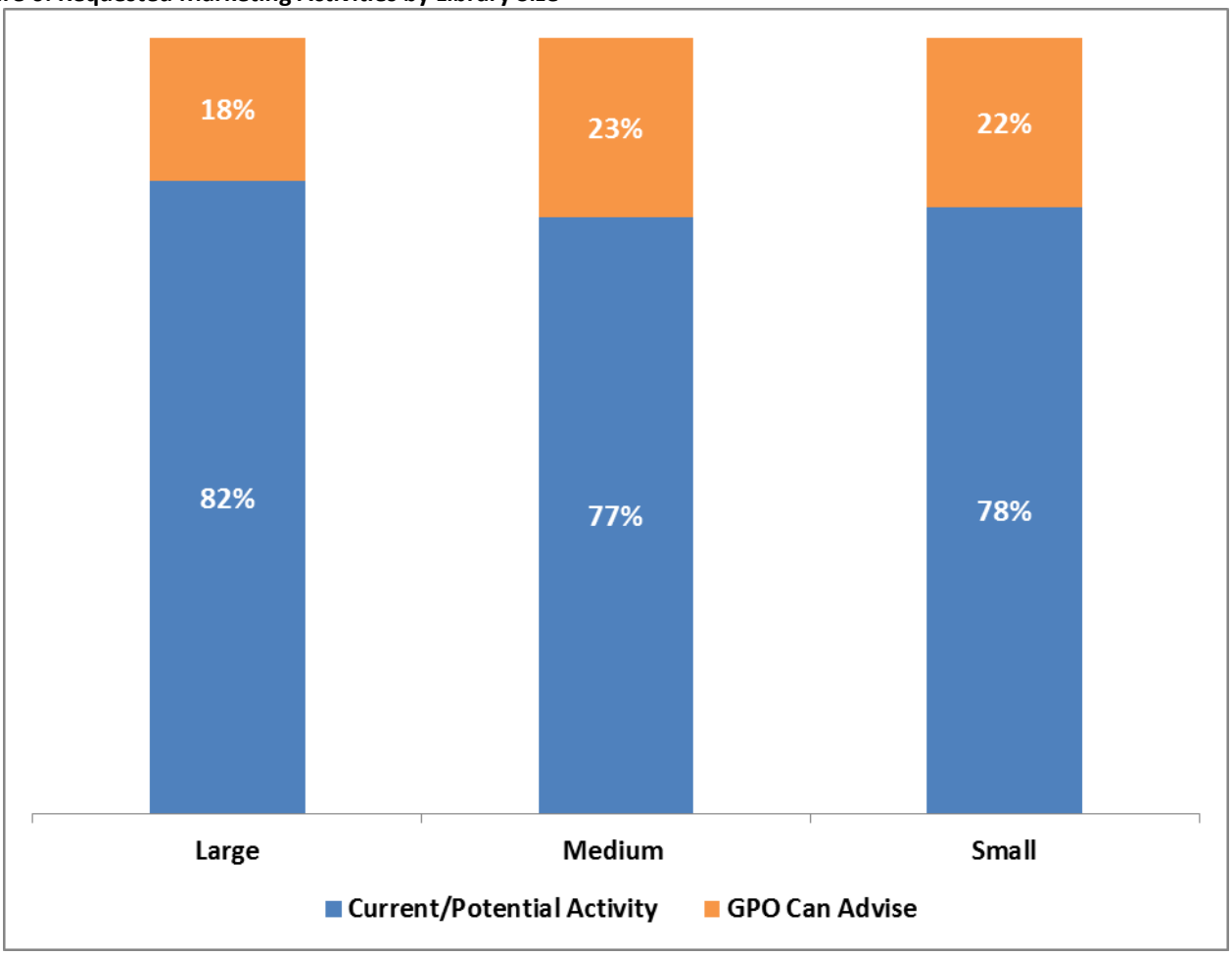
Figures 5 and 6 illustrate marketing activities requested of GPO by library size.

In examining the results by library size, all library sizes showed a significantly higher preference for a Current/Potential Activity from GPO.

Figure 5: Requested Marketing Activities by Library Size

	Current/Potential Activity		GPO Can Advise			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	195	82%	44	18%	239	100%
Medium	189	77%	57	23%	246	100%
Small	100	78%	28	22%	128	100%
Grand Total	**484**	**79%**	**129**	**21%**	**613**	**100%**

Figure 6: Requested Marketing Activities by Library Size



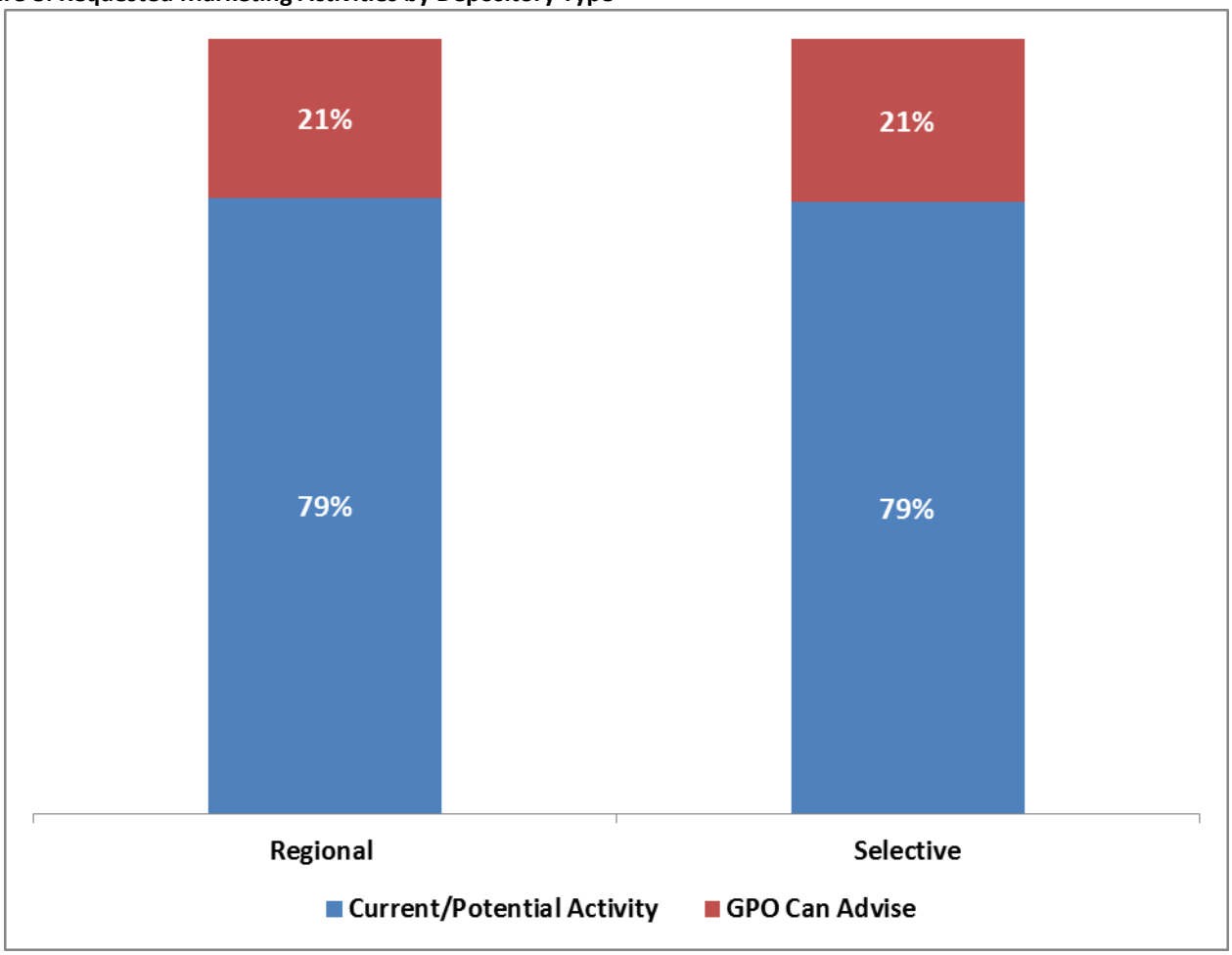
Figures 7 and 8 illustrate marketing activities requested of GPO by depository type.

The results show that both Regional Libraries and Selective Libraries reported a preference for marketing assistance from GPO that is a Current/Potential Activity.

Figure 7: Requested Marketing Activities by Depository Type

	Current/Potential Activity		GPO Can Advise			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	31	79%	8	21%	39	100%
Selective	453	79%	121	21%	574	100%
Grand Total	**484**	**79%**	**129**	**21%**	**613**	**100%**

Figure 8: Requested Marketing Activities by Depository Type



Figures 9, 10, and 11 illustrate marketing activities requested of GPO cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries reported a much stronger preference for marketing assistance from GPO that is a Current/Potential Activity.

All Selective Libraries, regardless of size reported a much stronger preference for marketing assistance from GPO that is a Current/Potential Activity.

Figure 9: Requested Marketing Activities by Depository Type and Library Size

		Current/Potential Activity		GPO Can Advise			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	31	79%	8	21%	39	100%
Regional Total		**31**	**79%**	**8**	**21%**	**39**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	164	82%	36	18%	200	100%
	Medium	189	77%	57	23%	246	100%
	Small	100	78%	28	22%	128	100%
Selective Total		**453**	**79%**	**121**	**21%**	**574**	**100%**
Grand Total		**484**	**79%**	**129**	**21%**	**613**	**100%**

Figure 10: Requested Marketing Activities for Regional Libraries by Library Size

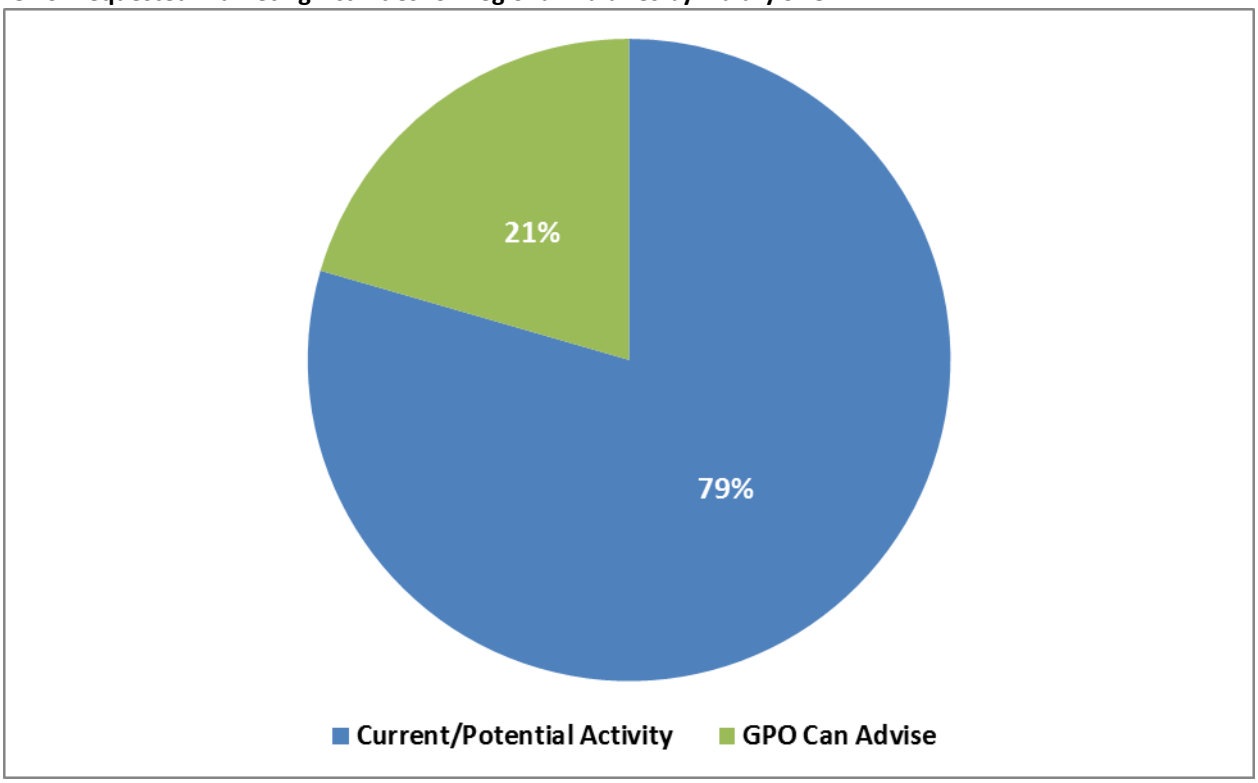
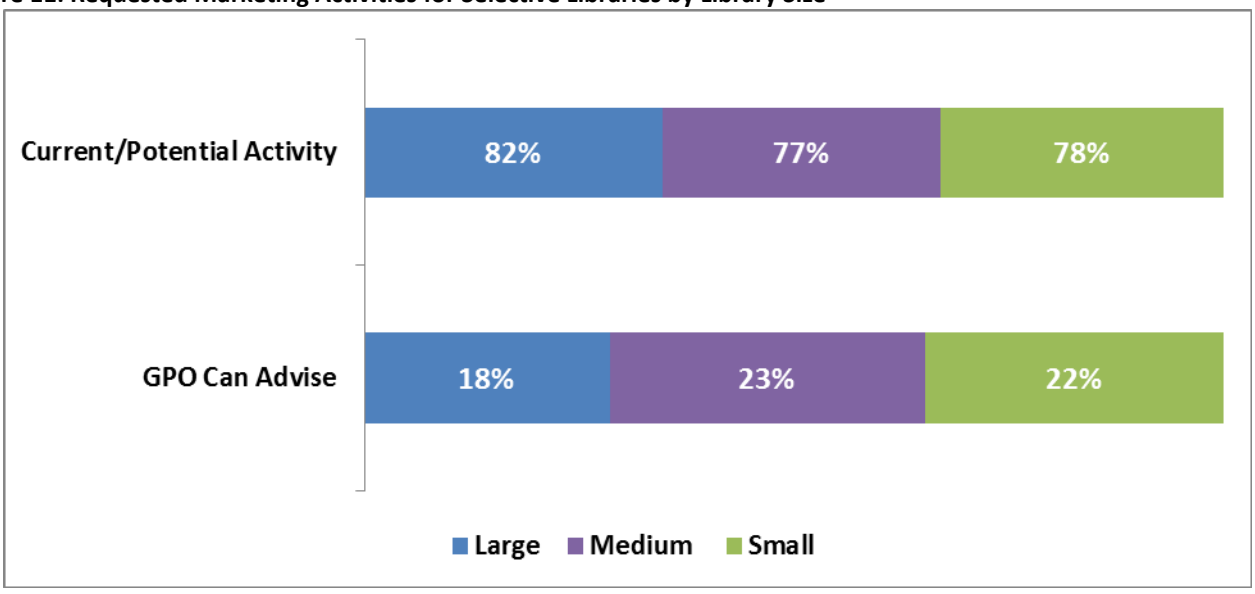


Figure 11: Requested Marketing Activities for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 12, 13, and 14 illustrate marketing activities requested of GPO cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Regional Academic General Libraries and State Libraries reported a much stronger preference for marketing assistance from GPO that is a Current/Potential Activity. Regional Public Libraries reported a preference for marketing activities on which GPO Can Advise.

All Selective Libraries, regardless of type, reported a much stronger preference for marketing assistance from GPO that is a Current/Potential Activity.

Figure 12: Requested Marketing Activities by Depository Type and Library Type

		Current/Potential Activity		GPO Can Advise			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	%	Freq	%	Freq	**Total %**	**Total Freq**
Regional	**Academic General**	87%	20	13%	3	100%	23
	Public Library	33%	1	67%	2	100%	3
	State Library	77%	10	23%	3	100%	13
Regional Total		**79%**	**31**	**21%**	**8**	**100%**	**39**
Selective	**Academic General**	76%	264	24%	83	100%	347
	Academic, Community College	76%	19	24%	6	100%	25
	Academic, Law Library	84%	51	16%	10	100%	61
	Federal Agency Library	88%	7	13%	1	100%	8
	Federal Court Library	100%	2	0%	0	100%	2
	Highest State Court Library	76%	13	24%	4	100%	17
	Public Library	84%	76	16%	15	100%	91
	Special Library	100%	5	0%	0	100%	5
	State Library	89%	16	11%	2	100%	18
Selective Total		**79%**	**453**	**21%**	**121**	**100%**	**574**
Grand Total		**79%**	**484**	**21%**	**129**	**100%**	**613**

Figure 13: Requested Marketing Activities for Regional Libraries by Library Type

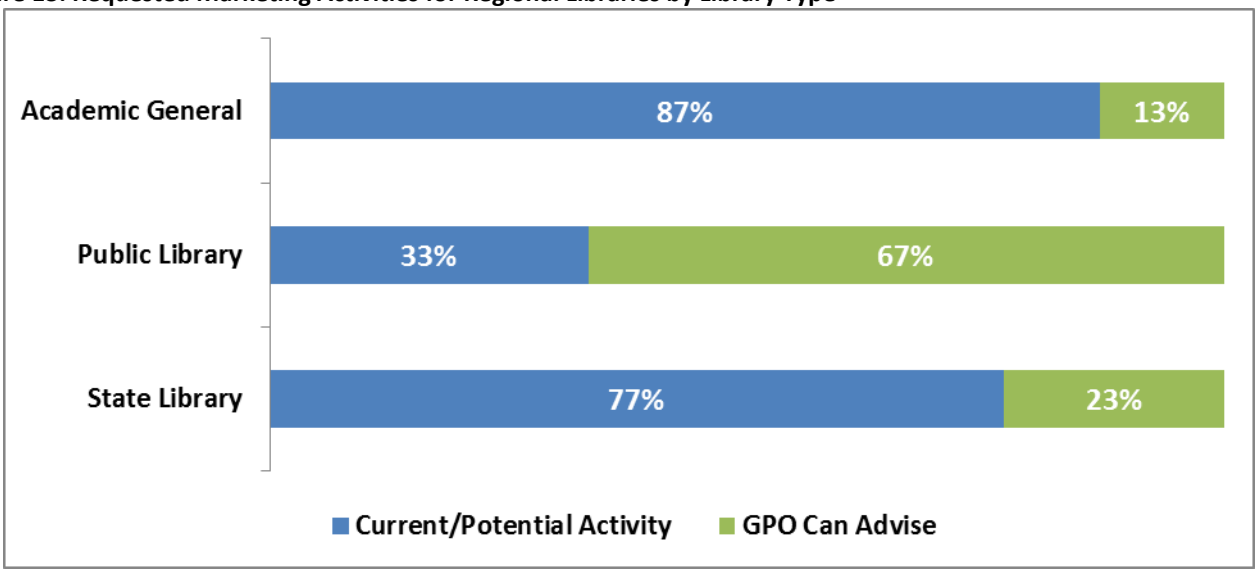
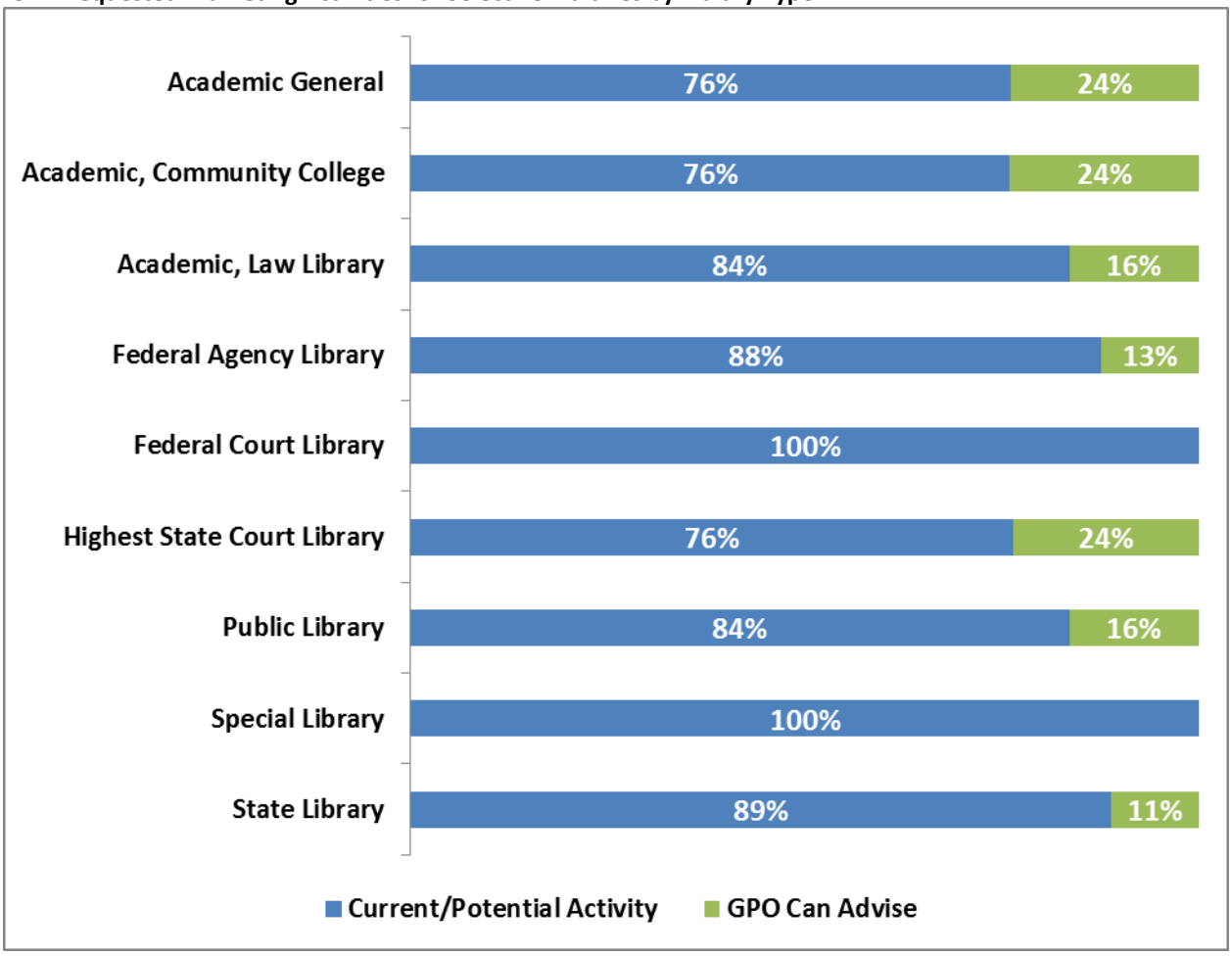


Figure 14 Requested Marketing Activities for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 24

REVISED MAY 30, 2013

Question 24 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "If your library has relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information, do those libraries market your library's FDLP collection and services?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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

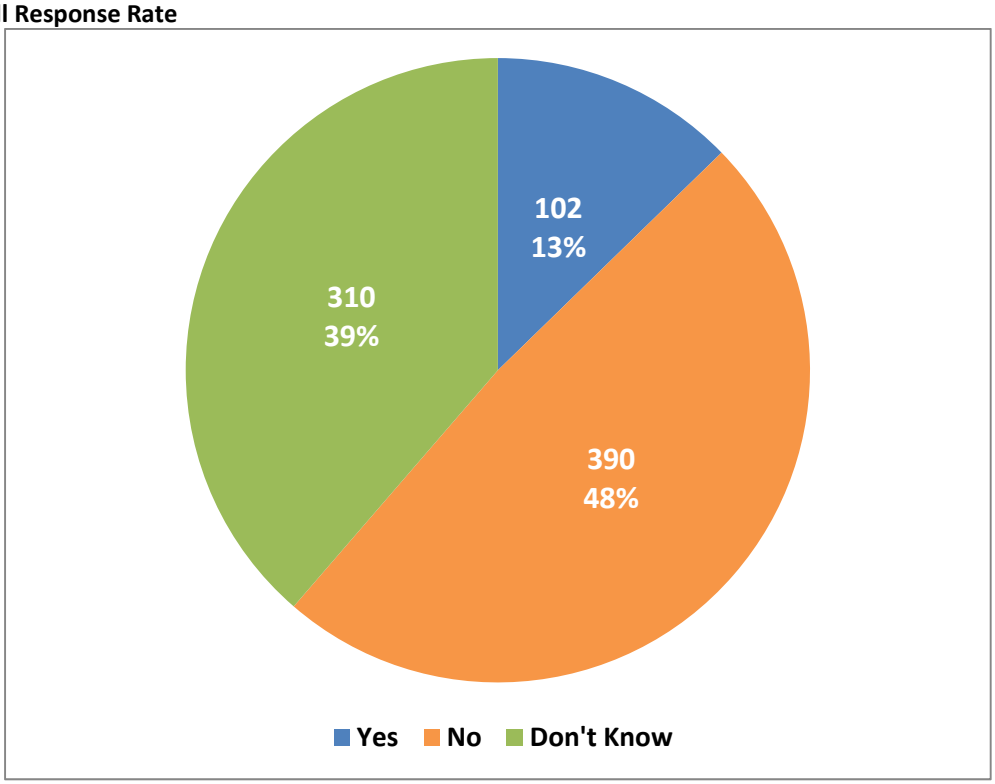
PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Question 24 asked, "If your library has relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information, do those libraries market your library's FDLP collection and services?" The response options were:

1) don't know
2) no
3) yes (Please describe how)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 24, 102 (13%) responded "yes," 390 (48%) responded "no," while 310 (39%) responded "don't know."

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate



The majority of responses to Question 24 were either "no" and "do not know." For the purpose of highlighting those activities undertaken through partnerships between the FDLP community and non-depository libraries, the analysis of Question 24 will mainly focus on "yes" responses and the activities described in those responses.

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

State Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (16%), followed by Academic General Libraries (14%), and Public Libraries (14%).

Figure 2: Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No		Don't Know			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	61	14%	207	47%	177	40%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	3	9%	20	59%	11	32%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	13	12%	56	51%	40	37%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	1	6%	14	78%	3	17%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	5	83%	1	17%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	2	8%	13	50%	11	42%	26	100%
Public Library	16	14%	55	47%	45	39%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	0	0%	6	75%	2	25%	8	100%
State Library	6	16%	12	32%	20	53%	38	100%
Grand Total	**102**	**13%**	**390**	**49%**	**310**	**39%**	**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 61, followed by Public Libraries with 16 and Academic, Law Libraries with 13.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

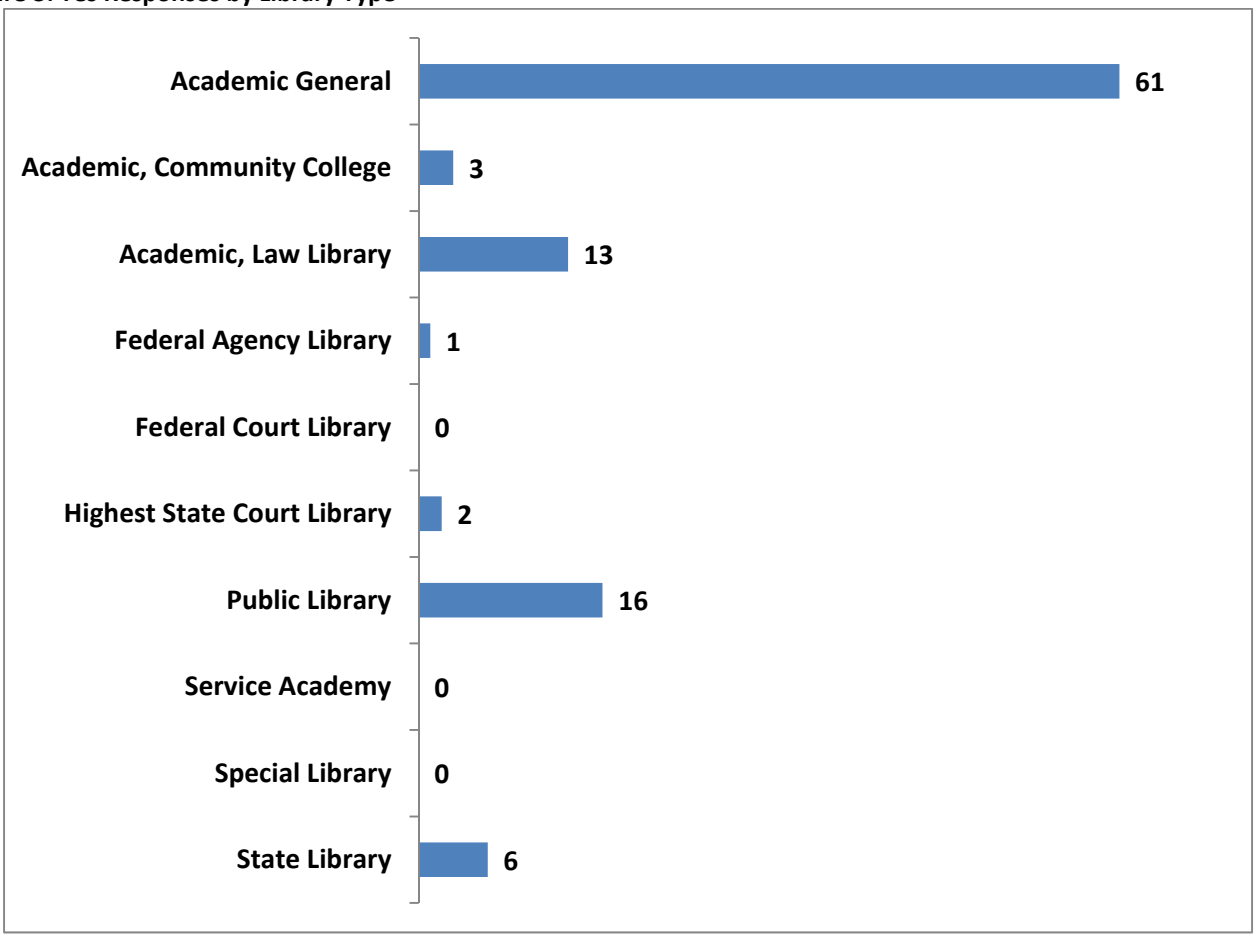


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (19%), with 55 of the 283 total Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No		Don't Know			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	55	19%	121	43%	107	38%	283	100%
Medium	29	9%	184	55%	123	37%	336	100%
Small	18	10%	85	46%	80	44%	183	100%
Grand Total	**102**	**13%**	**390**	**49%**	**310**	**39%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Large Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (55 out of 102 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

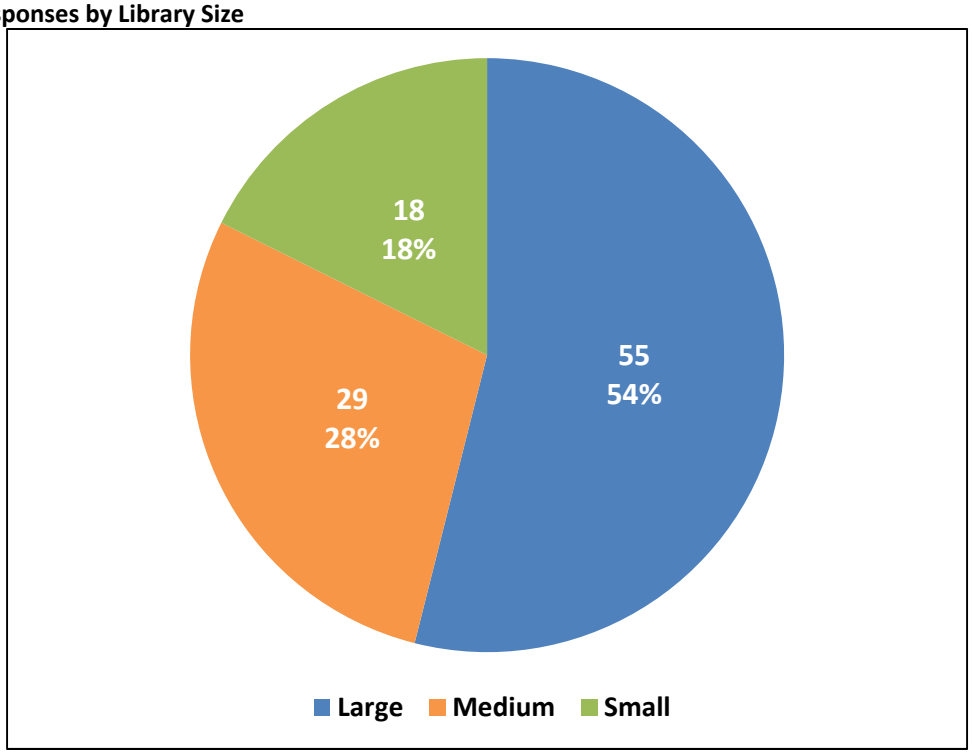


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (27%) than Selective Libraries (12%).

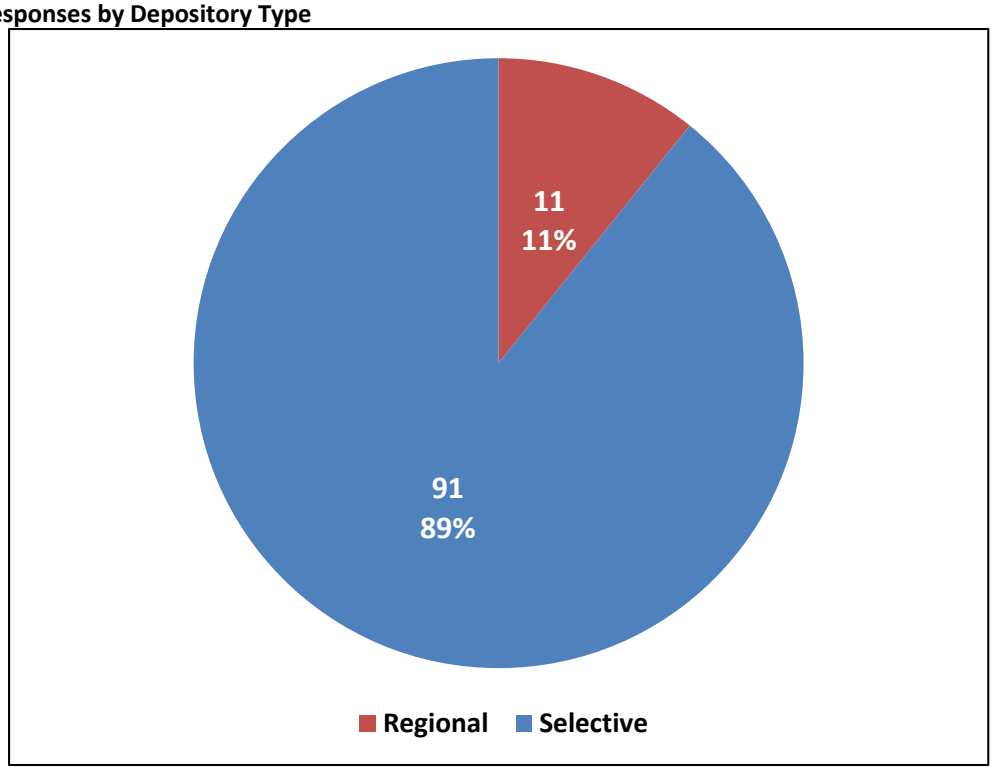
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No		Don't Know			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	11	27%	13	32%	17	41%	41	100%
Selective	91	12%	377	50%	293	39%	761	100%
Grand Total	**102**	**13%**	**390**	**49%**	**310**	**39%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (91 of 102 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.

11 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 24.

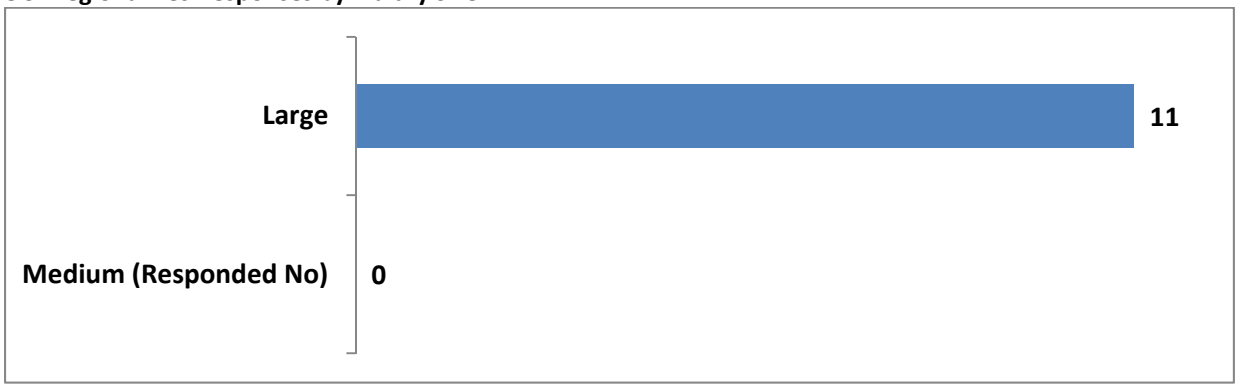
44 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 29 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 18 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

Figure 8: Response Rate by Depository Type and Library Size

		Yes		No		Don't Know			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	11	28%	12	30%	17	43%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**11**	**27%**	**13**	**32%**	**17**	**41%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	44	18%	109	45%	90	37%	243	100%
	Medium	29	9%	183	55%	123	37%	335	100%
	Small	18	10%	85	46%	80	44%	183	100%
Selective Total		**91**	**12%**	**377**	**50%**	**293**	**39%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**102**	**13%**	**390**	**49%**	**310**	**39%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (11 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (44 of 91 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

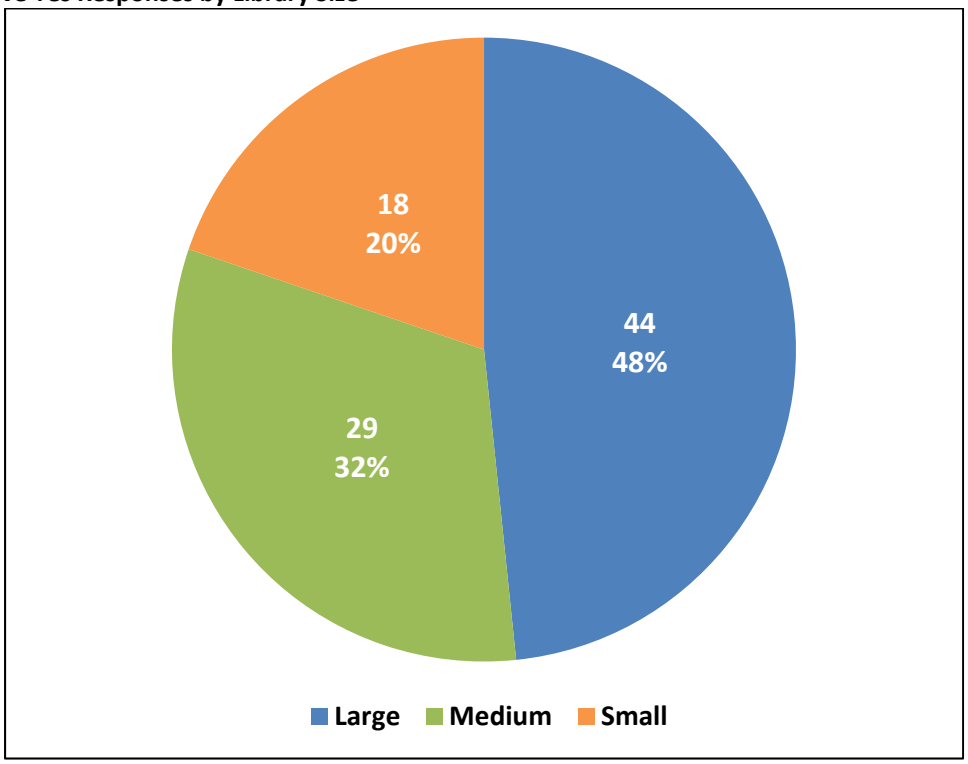


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Public Libraries had a "yes" rate of 50%, and State Libraries had a "yes" rate of 31%.

Of Selective Libraries, both Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest rate of "yes" responses (13%), followed by Academic, Law Libraries (12%).

Figure 11: Response Rate by Depository Type and Library Type

		Yes		No		Don't Know			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	6	23%	11	42%	9	35%	26	100%
	Public Library	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
	State Library	4	31%	2	15%	7	54%	13	100%
Regional Total		**11**	**27%**	**13**	**32%**	**17**	**41%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	55	13%	196	47%	168	40%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	3	9%	20	59%	11	32%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	13	12%	56	51%	40	37%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	1	6%	14	78%	3	17%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	5	83%	1	17%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	2	8%	13	50%	11	42%	26	100%
	Public Library	15	13%	55	48%	44	39%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Special Library	0	0%	6	75%	2	25%	8	100%
	State Library	2	8%	10	40%	13	52%	25	100%
Selective Total		**91**	**12%**	**377**	**50%**	**293**	**39%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**102**	**13%**	**390**	**49%**	**310**	**39%**	**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 6, followed by State Libraries with 4.

Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 55, followed by Public Libraries with 15 and Academic, Law Libraries with 13.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

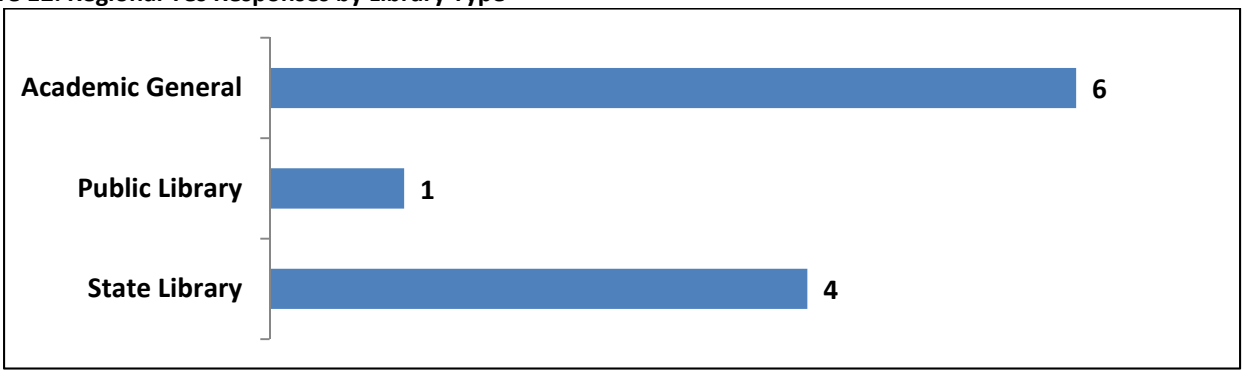
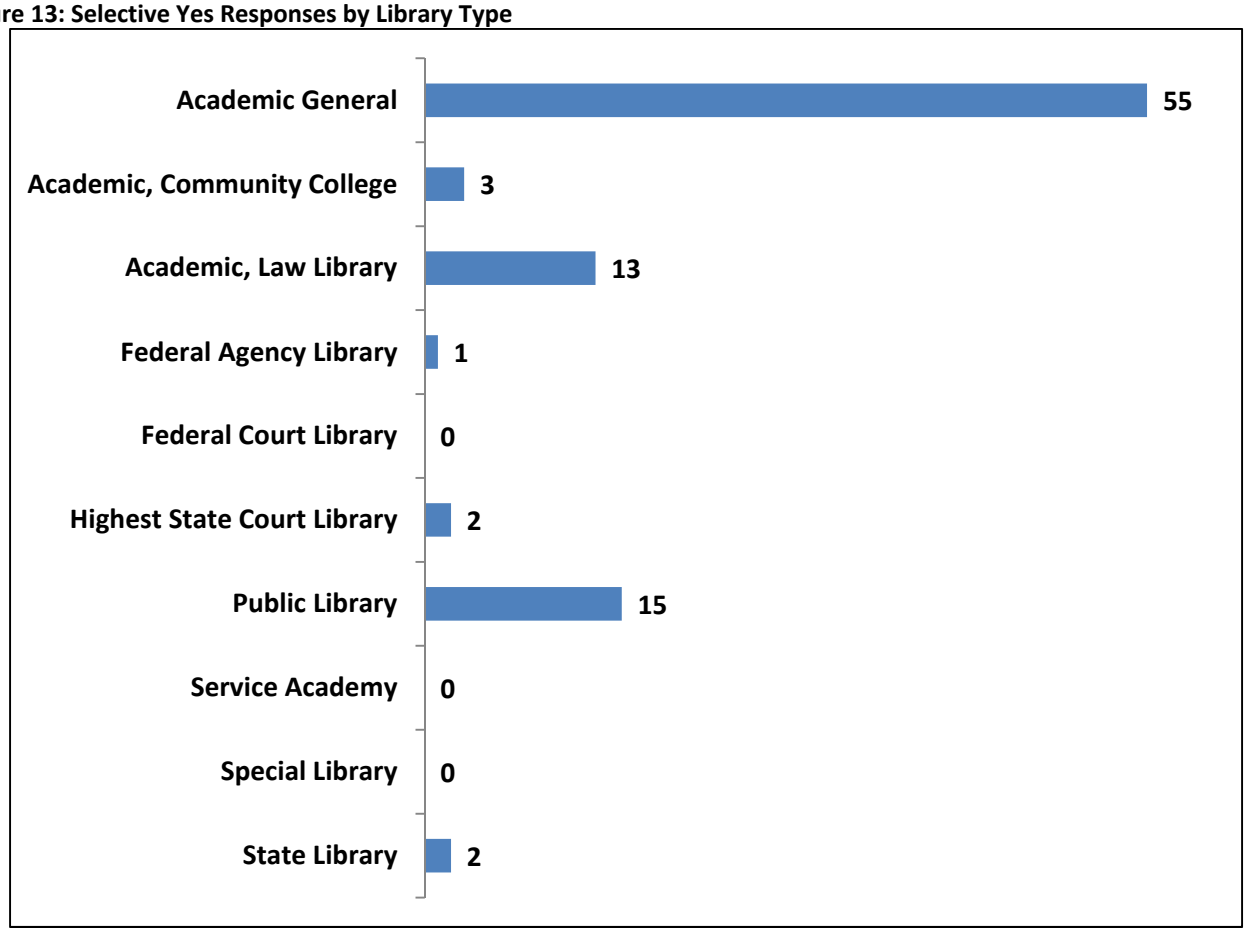


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

102 libraries indicated that non-FDLP libraries with which they had relationships engaged in some form of marketing of their FDLP collection or services and were also given the opportunity to elaborate on those types of relationships. Respondents were not limited to the number of individual marketing relationships they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 123 observations (individual marketing relationships specified). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Direct Marketing** refers to any marketing activity that a library is actively undertaking for the sole purpose of marketing and that is specifically directed at a group(s) of people for the purpose of increasing awareness of library collections and services. Examples of responses include: brochures or flyers; marketing to faculty; and signage or displays.

2. **Indirect Marketing** refers to any marketing activity that increases awareness of the library's collections and services but is undertaken for purposes other than solely marketing. Examples of responses include: library catalogs; interlibrary loan; reference service; and training sessions or workshops.

3. **Planned/Potential Marketing** refers to any response that indicated that the library was interested in marketing or was actively planning to start marketing but was not currently doing so. Examples of responses include: need to work with libraries and trying to establish relationships.

4. **Other** refers to any response that did not indicate a specific current or planned marketing activity. Examples of responses include: generally, yes and only one in area.

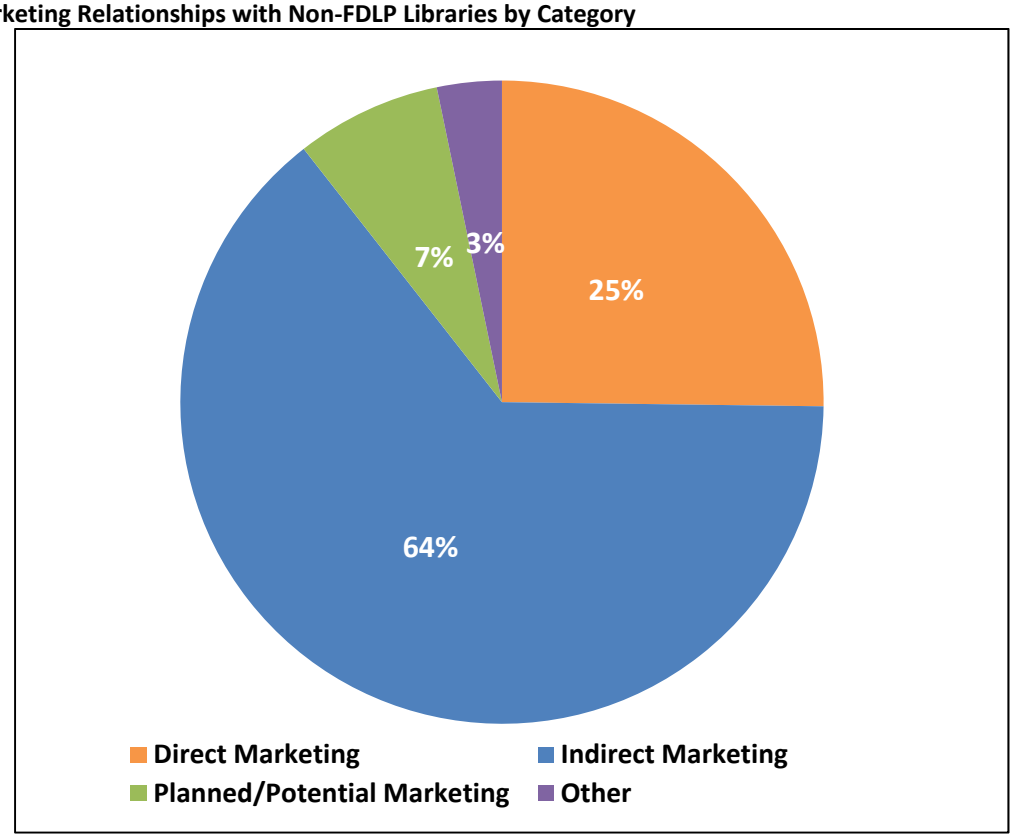
Figures 14 and 15 illustrate marketing relationships with non-FDLP libraries by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 25% reported Direct Marketing, 64% reported Indirect Marketing, 7% reported Planned/Potential Marketing, and 3% reported Other.

Figure 14: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Category

	Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing		Planned/Potential Marketing		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Total	**31**	**25%**	**79**	**64%**	**9**	**7%**	**4**	**3%**	**123**	**100%**

Figure 15: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Category



For the purpose of focusing on the most relevant results, the "Planned/Potential Marketing" and "Other" responses have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 110.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate marketing relationships with non-FDLP libraries by library type.

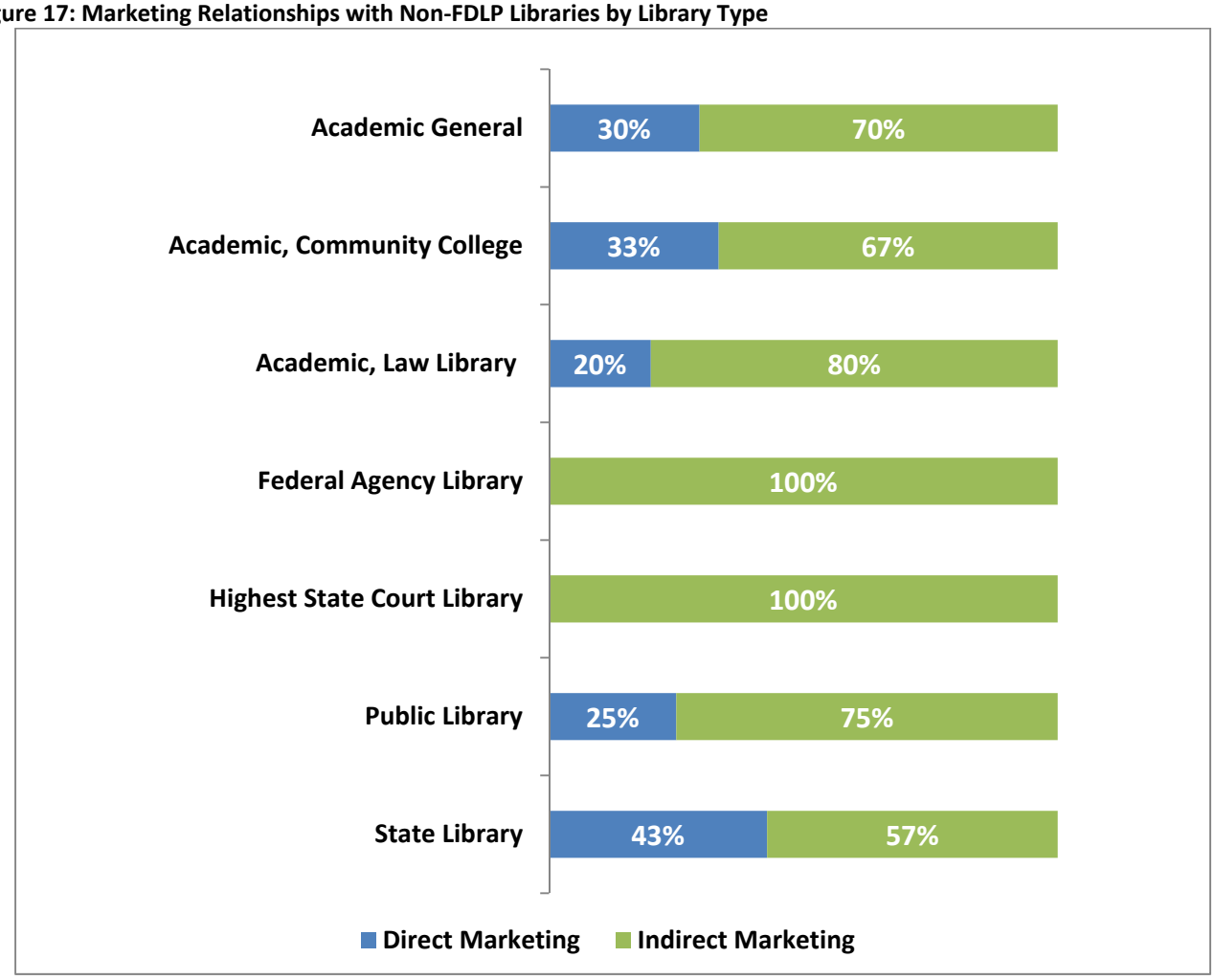
As reflected in the data, all "yes" respondents engage in marketing relationships with non-FDLP libraries that are characterized more by Indirect Marketing than Direct Marketing.

- Responses from State Libraries showed the highest percentage of Direct Marketing (43%).
- All "yes" respondents noted at least half of their activities regarding Indirect Marketing taking place at non-FDLP libraries (≥57%).

Figure 16: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Library Type

	Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	21	30%	50	70%	71	100%
Academic, Community College	1	33%	2	67%	3	100%
Academic, Law Library	2	20%	8	80%	10	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Public Library	4	25%	12	75%	16	100%
State Library	3	43%	4	57%	7	100%
Grand Total	**31**	**28%**	**79**	**72%**	**110**	**100%**

Figure 17: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Library Type



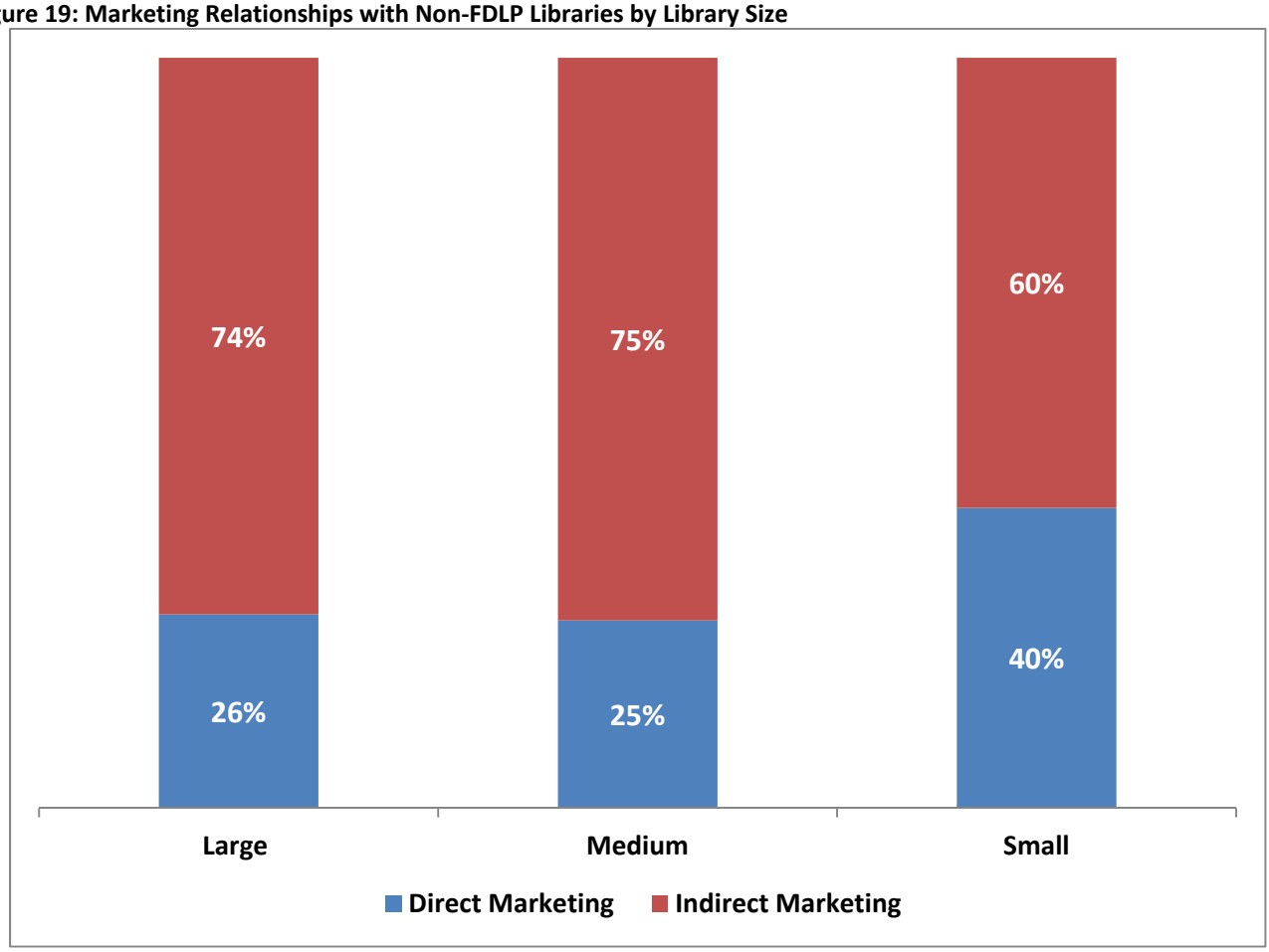
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate marketing relationships with non-FDLP libraries by library size.

In examining the results by library size, overall a higher occurrence of Indirect Marketing was noted. Among the Direct Marketing responses, Small Libraries indicated the highest percentage (40%), followed by Large Libraries (26%) and Medium Libraries (25%).

Figure 18: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Library Size

	Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	16	26%	46	74%	62	100%
Medium	7	25%	21	75%	28	100%
Small	8	40%	12	60%	20	100%
Grand Total	**31**	**28%**	**79**	**72%**	**110**	**100%**

Figure 19: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Library Size



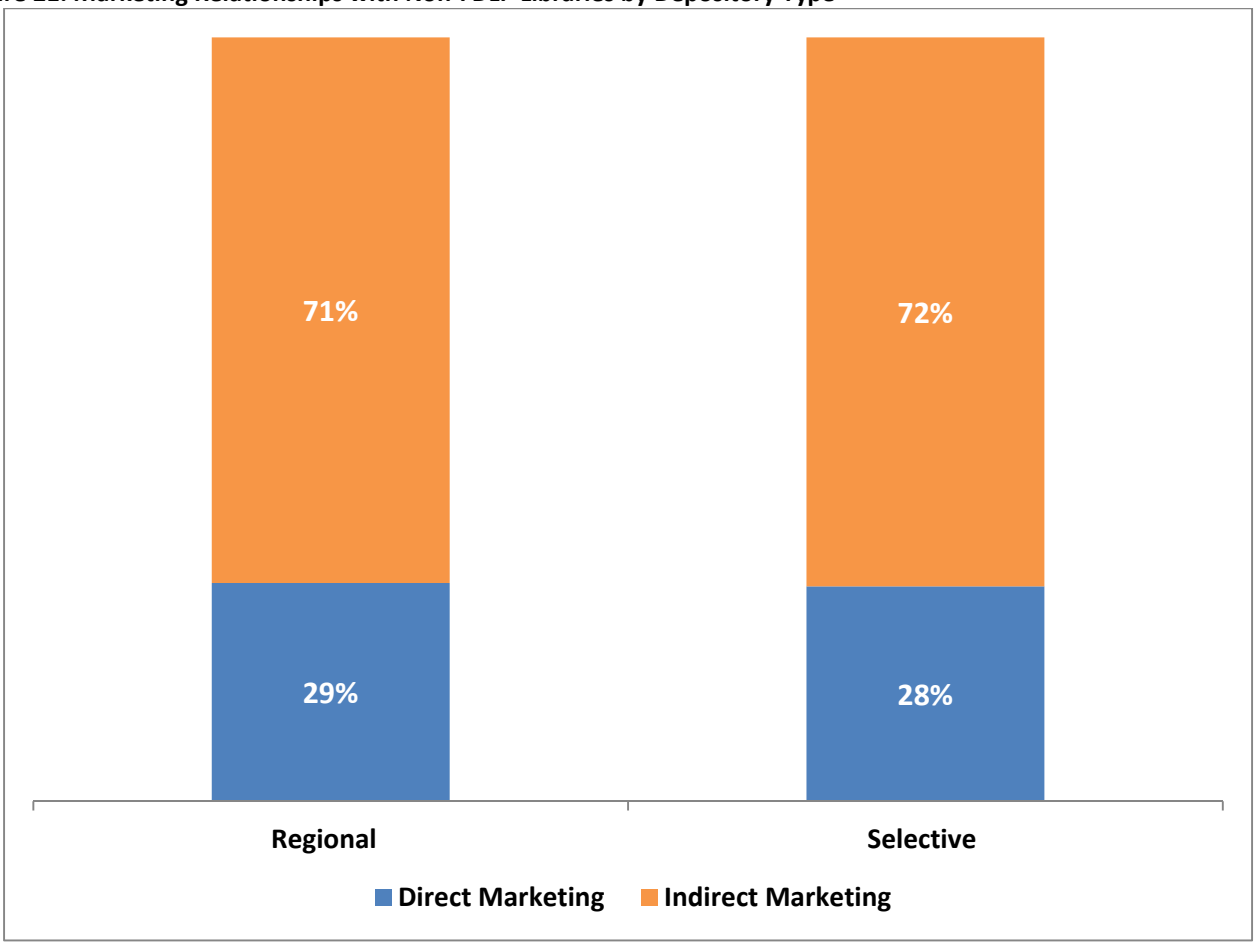
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate marketing relationships with non-FDLP libraries by depository type.

The results show that both Regional Libraries (71%) and Selective libraries (72%) reported a much higher incidence of Indirect Marketing over Direct Marketing.

Figure 20: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type

	Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	4	29%	10	71%	14	100%
Selective	27	28%	69	72%	96	100%
Grand Total	**31**	**28%**	**79**	**72%**	**110**	**100%**

Figure 21: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate marketing relationships with non-FDLP libraries cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries reported a higher percentage of Indirect Marketing (71%) over Direct Marketing (29%).

Both Large and Medium Selective Libraries reported a significantly higher percentage of Indirect Marketing (75%) over Direct Marketing (25%), as did Small Selective Libraries (60%).

Figure 22: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type and Library Size

		Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	4	29%	10	71%	14	100%
Regional Total		**4**	**29%**	**10**	**71%**	**14**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	12	25%	36	75%	48	100%
	Medium	7	25%	21	75%	28	100%
	Small	8	40%	12	60%	20	100%
Selective Total		**27**	**28%**	**69**	**72%**	**96**	**100%**
Grand Total		**31**	**28%**	**79**	**72%**	**110**	**100%**

Figure 23: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries for Regional Libraries by Library Size

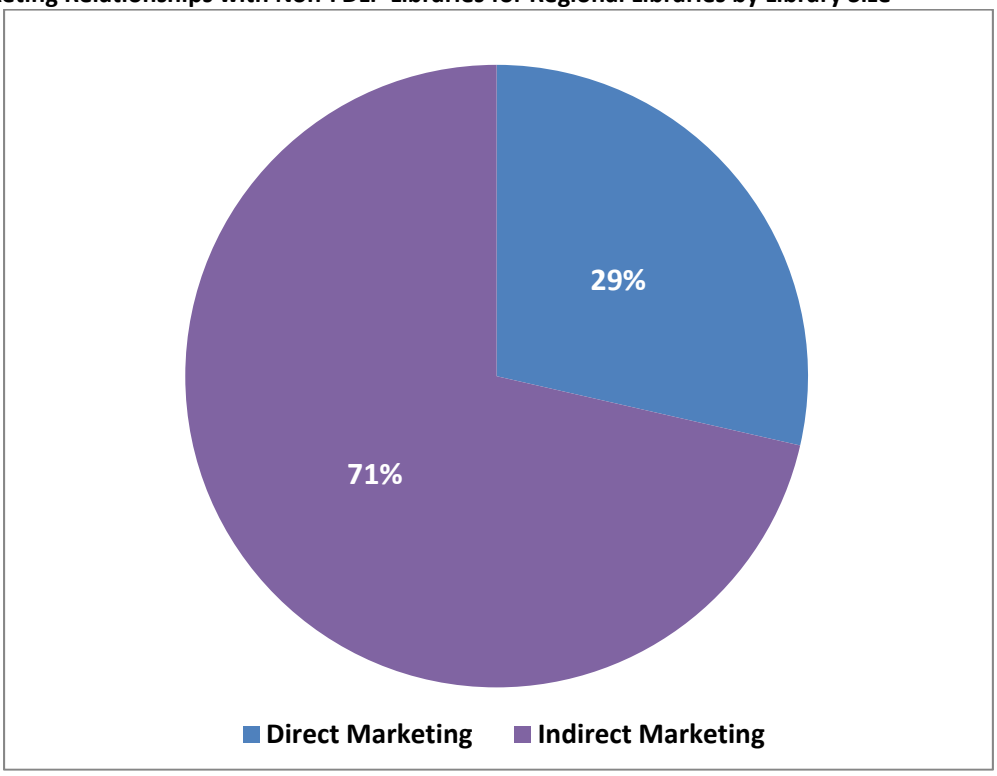
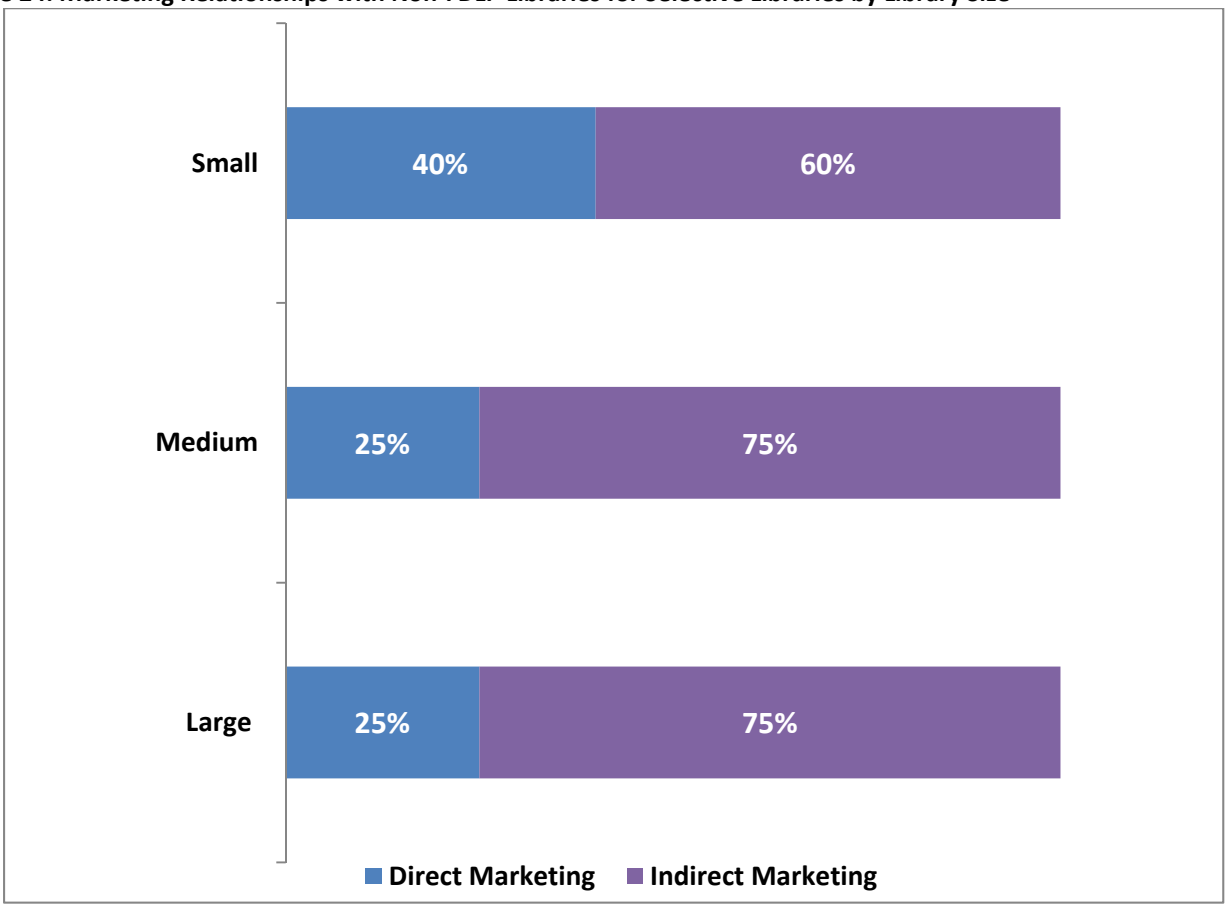


Figure 24: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate marketing relationships with non-FDLP libraries cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

All Regional Libraries reported a significant percentage (60% or higher) of Indirect Marketing over Direct Marketing.

For Selective Libraries:

- Federal Agency Libraries and Highest State Court Libraries reported only Indirect Marketing activities.
- All Selective Libraries reported a significant percentage (50% or higher) of Indirect Marketing over Direct Marketing.

Figure 25: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type and Library Type

		Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	2	25%	6	75%	8	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
	State Library	2	40%	3	60%	5	100%
Regional Total		**4**	**29%**	**10**	**71%**	**14**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	19	30%	44	70%	63	100%
	Academic, Community College	1	33%	2	67%	3	100%
	Academic, Law Library	2	20%	8	80%	10	100%
	Federal Agency Library	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
	Highest State Court Library	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Public Library	4	27%	11	73%	15	100%
	State Library	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Selective Total		**27**	**28%**	**69**	**72%**	**96**	**100%**
Grand Total		**31**	**28%**	**79**	**72%**	**110**	**100%**

Figure 26: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries for Regional Libraries by Library Type

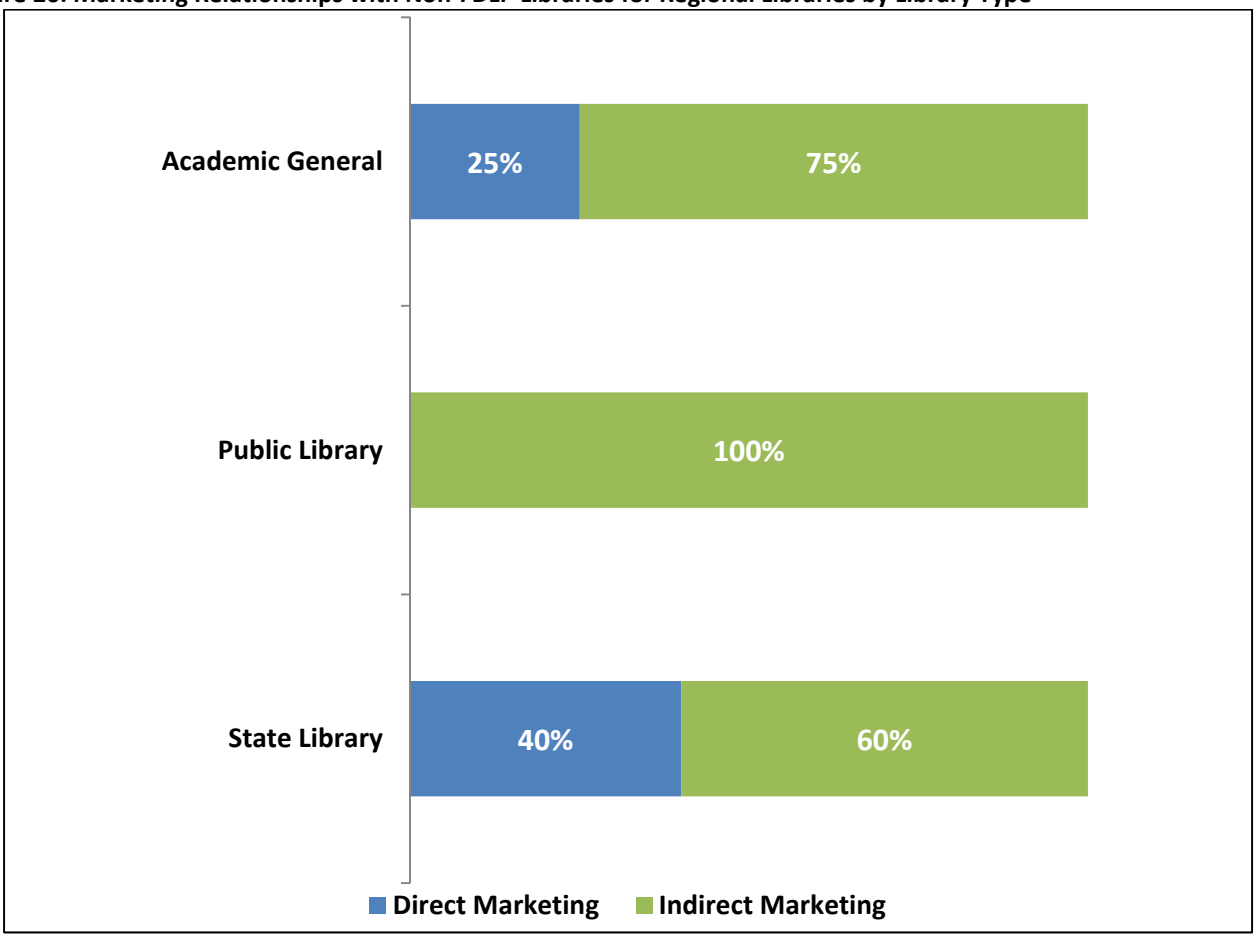
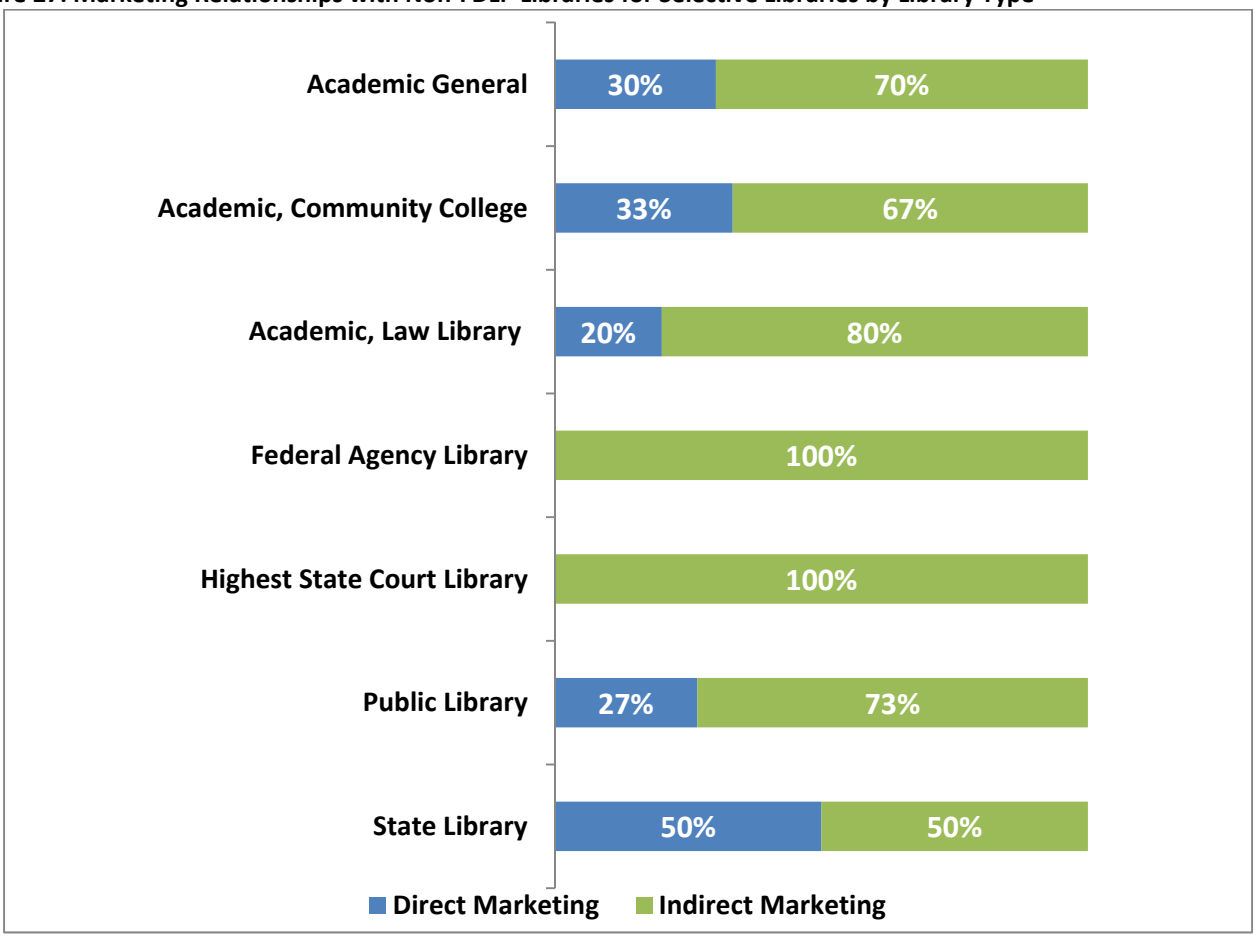


Figure 27: Marketing Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 25

REVISED AUGUST 7, 2013

Question 25 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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

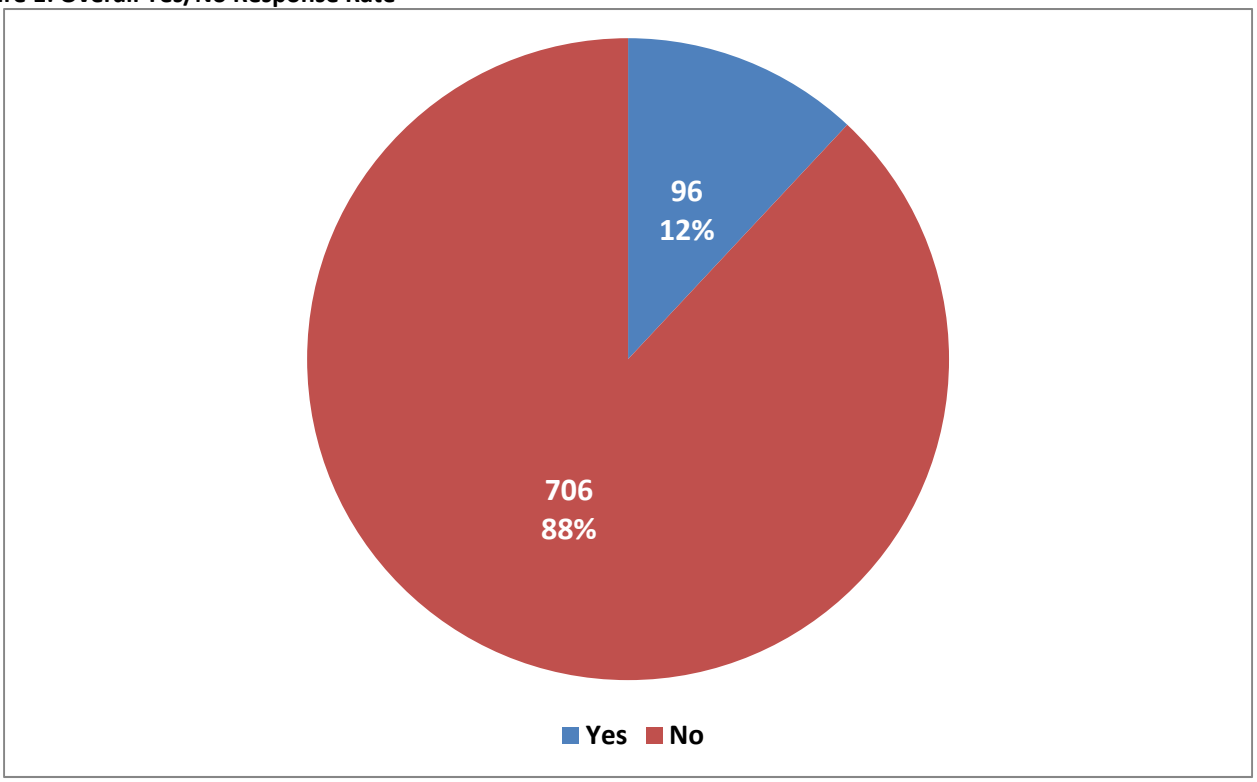
PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Question 25 asked, "Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?" The response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please describe these relationships)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 25, 96 (12%) responded "yes," and 706 (88%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



The majority of responses to Question 25 were "no." For the purpose of highlighting those potential new relationships between the FDLP community and non-FDLP libraries, the analysis of Question 25 will mainly focus on "yes" responses and the potential relationships described in those responses.

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

Special Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (25%), followed by State Libraries (21%), and Academic, Community College Libraries (15%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	62	14%	383	86%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	5	15%	29	85%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	7	6%	102	94%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	1	6%	17	94%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	1	4%	25	96%	26	100%
Public Library	10	9%	106	91%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Special Library	2	25%	6	75%	8	100%
State Library	8	21%	30	79%	38	100%
Grand Total	**96**	**12%**	**706**	**88%**	**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 62, followed by Public Libraries with 10 and State Libraries with 8.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

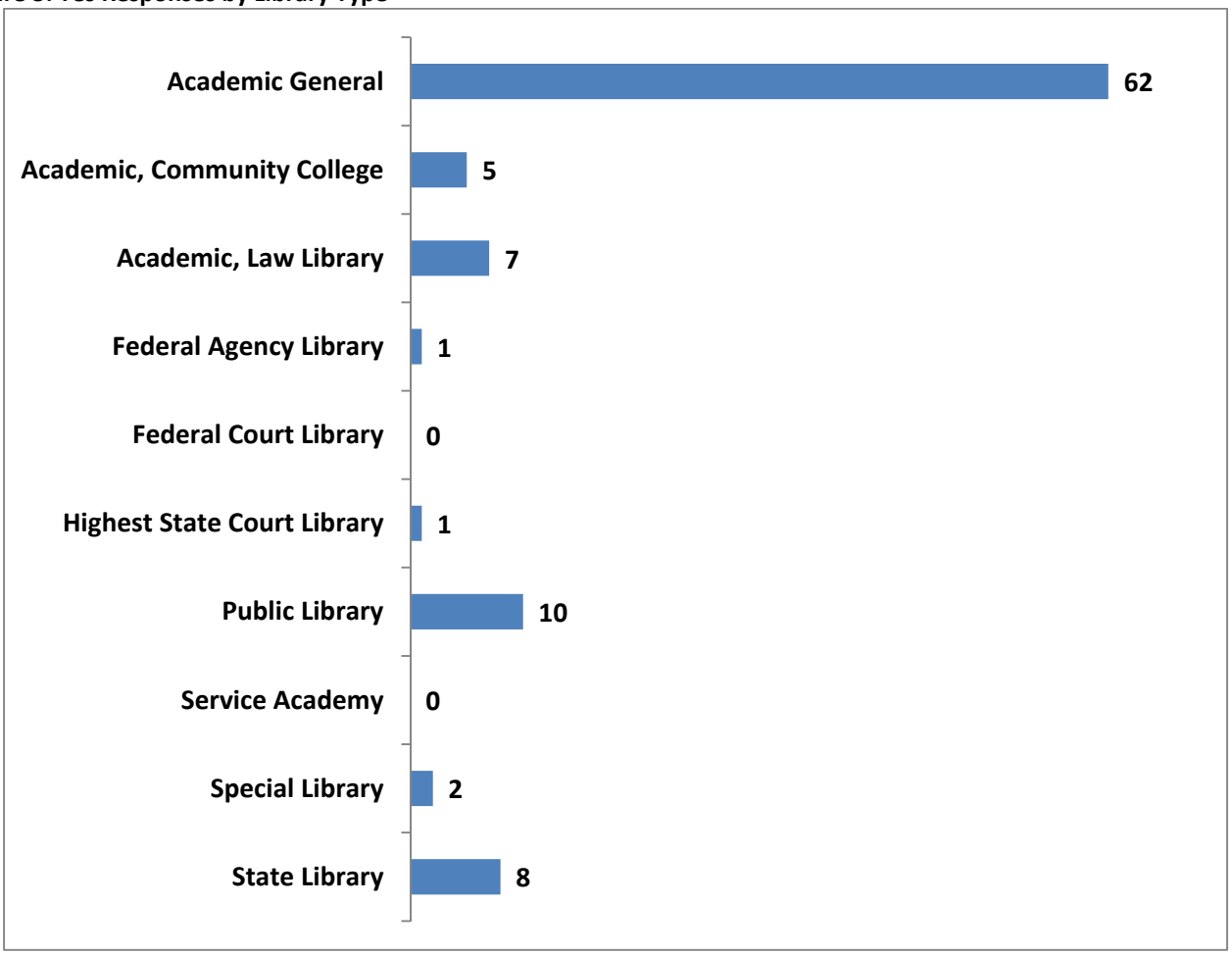


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (17%), with 49 of the 283 total Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	49	17%	234	83%	283	100%
Medium	33	10%	303	90%	336	100%
Small	14	8%	169	92%	183	100%
Grand Total	**96**	**12%**	**706**	**88%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Large Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (49 out of 96 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

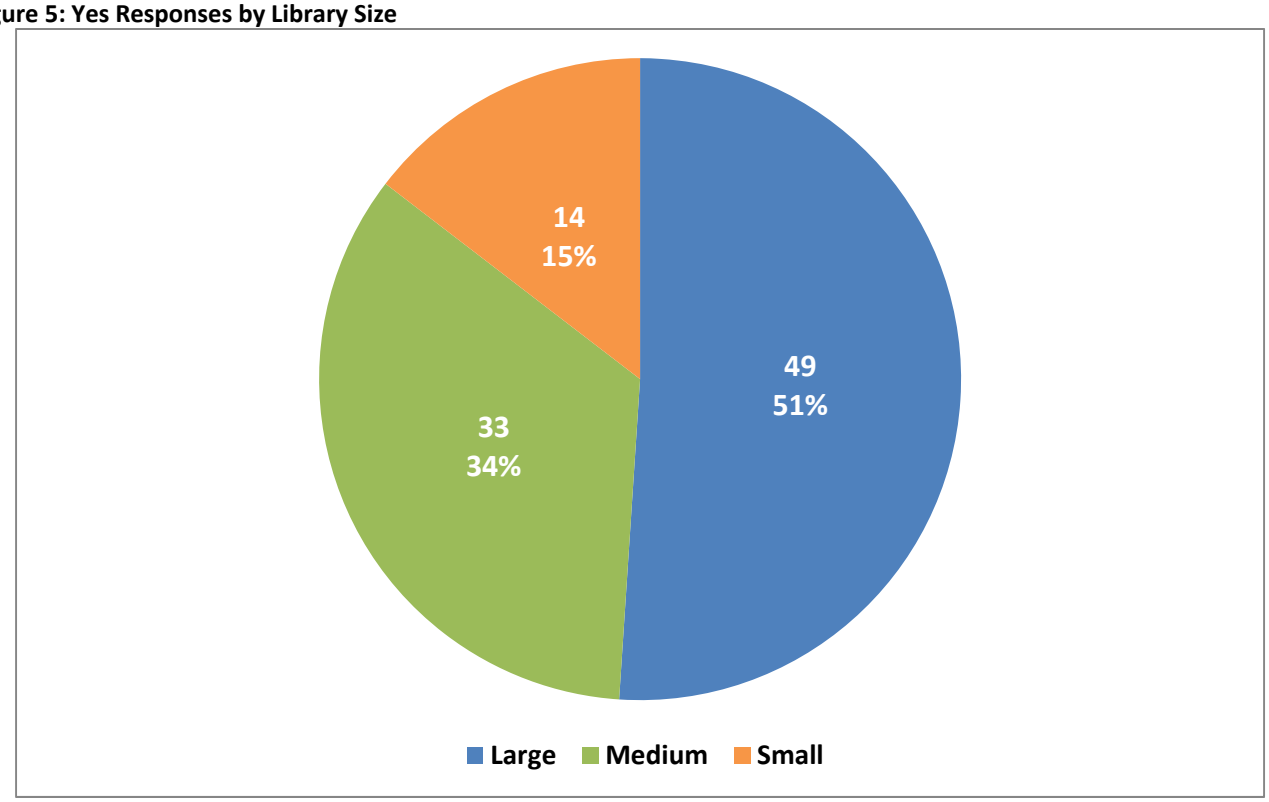


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (39%) than Selective Libraries (11%).

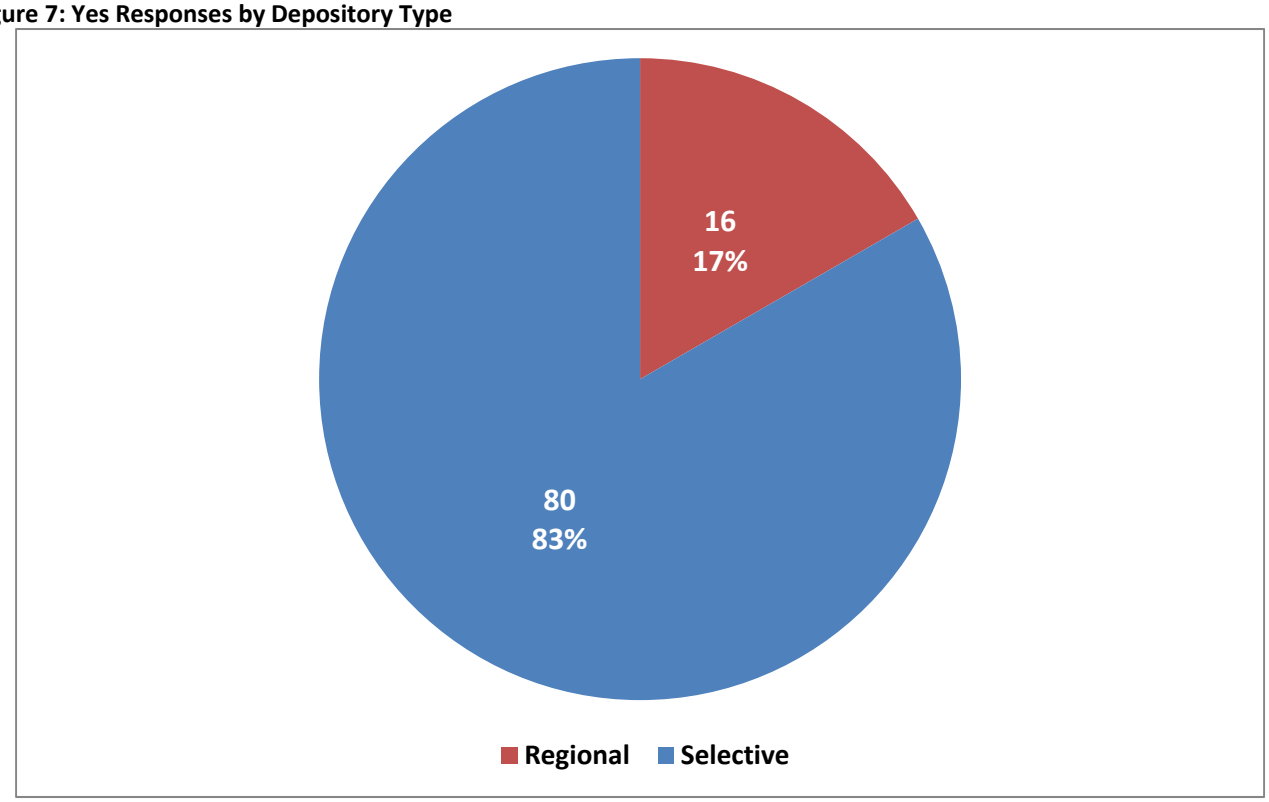
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	16	39%	25	61%	41	100%
Selective	80	11%	681	89%	761	100%
Grand Total	**96**	**12%**	**706**	**88%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (80 of 96 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.

16 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 25.

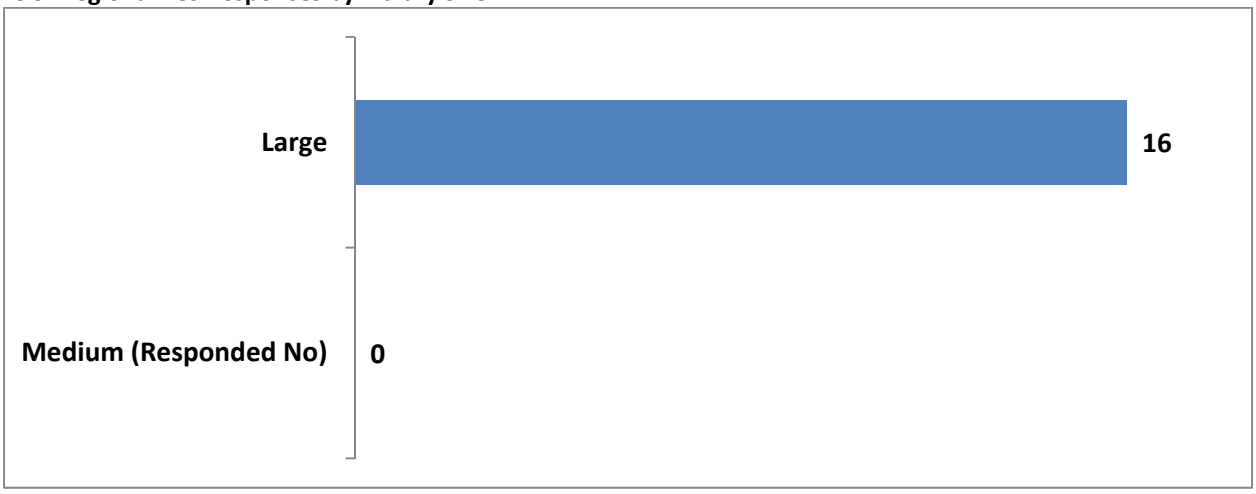
33 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 33 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 14 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	16	40%	24	60%	40	100%
	Medium	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Regional Total		**16**	**39%**	**25**	**61%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	33	14%	210	86%	243	100%
	Medium	33	10%	302	90%	335	100%
	Small	14	8%	169	92%	183	100%
Selective Total		**80**	**11%**	**681**	**89%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**96**	**12%**	**706**	**88%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (16 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Medium Selective Libraries and Large Selective Libraries had the highest number of total “yes” responses (33 of 80 responses each).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

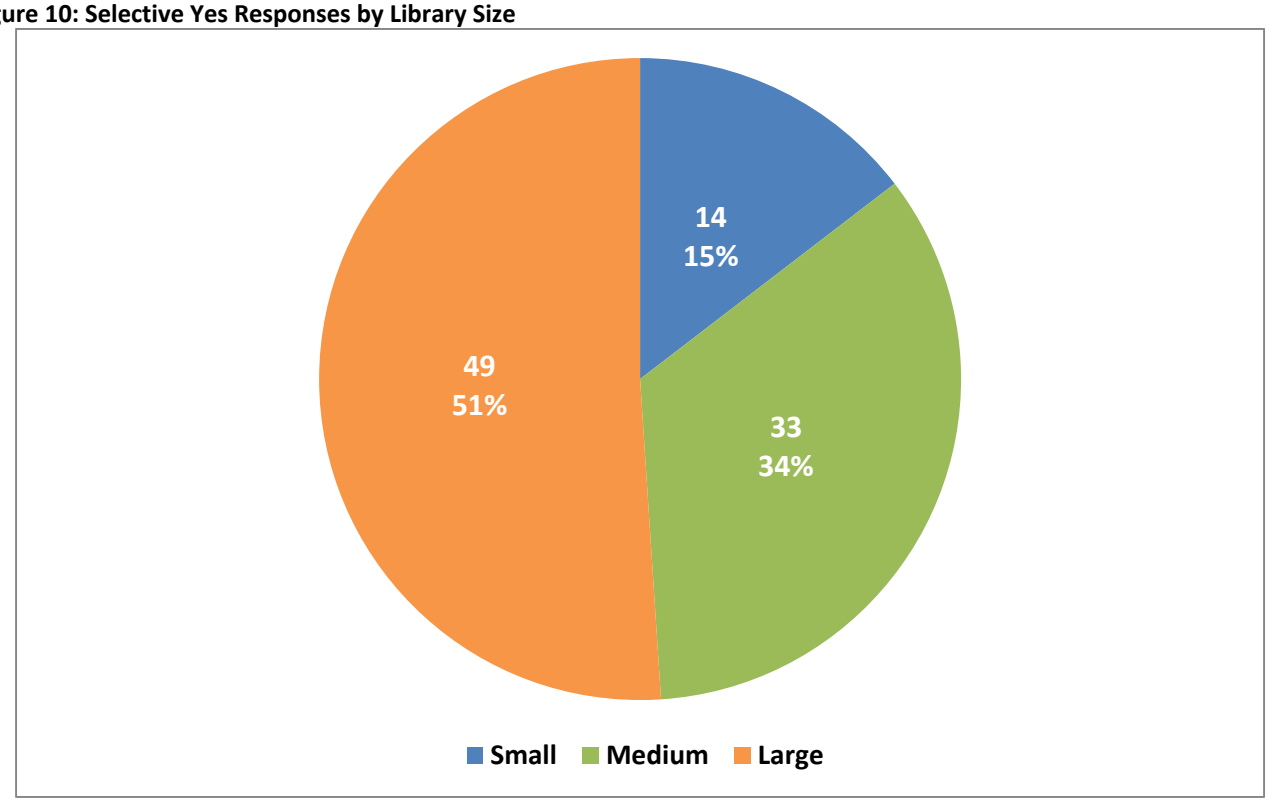


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, State Libraries had the highest "yes" rate, with 46%.

Of Selective Libraries, Special Libraries had the highest rate of "yes" responses (25%), followed by Academic, Community College Libraries (15%) and Academic General Libraries (12%).

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	10	38%	16	62%	26	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	State Library	6	46%	7	54%	13	100%
Regional Total		**16**	**39%**	**25**	**61%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	52	12%	367	88%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	5	15%	29	85%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	7	6%	102	94%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	1	6%	17	94%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	1	4%	25	96%	26	100%
	Public Library	10	9%	104	91%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Special Library	2	25%	6	75%	8	100%
	State Library	2	8%	23	92%	25	100%
Selective Total		**80**	**11%**	**681**	**89%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**96**	**12%**	**706**	**88%**	**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 10, followed by State Libraries with 6.

Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 52, followed by Public Libraries with 10 and Academic, Law Libraries with 7.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

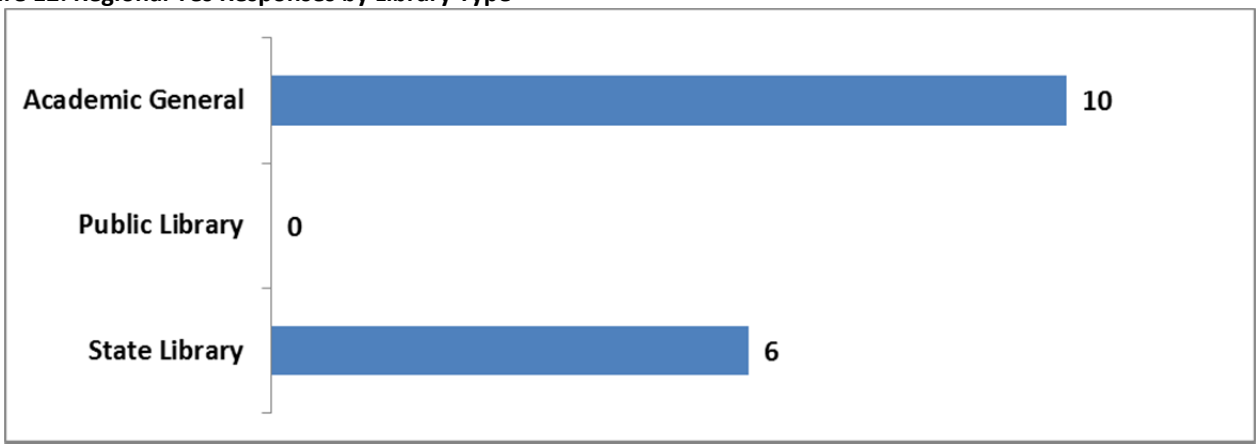
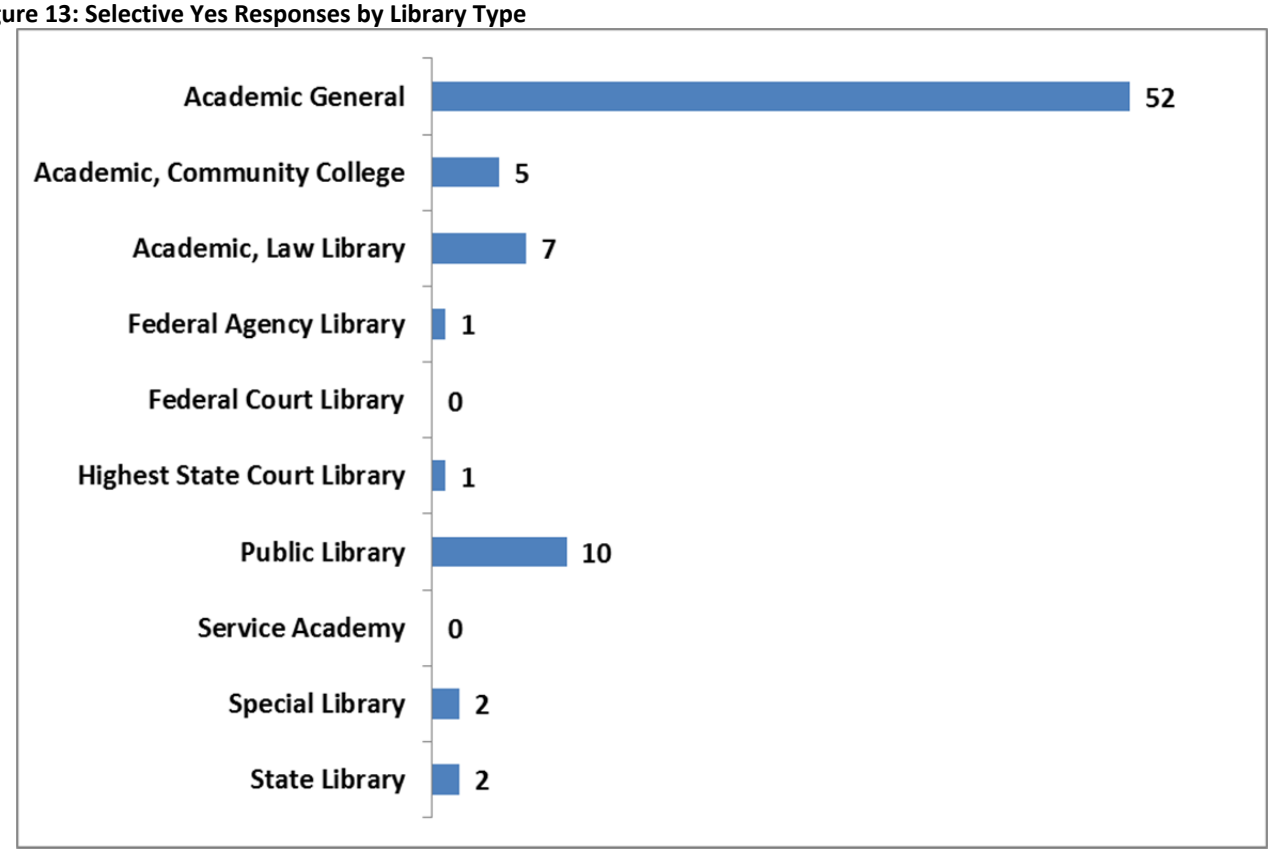


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

96 libraries indicated that their library was planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information and were also given the opportunity to elaborate on those types of relationships. Respondents were not limited to the number of planned relationships they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 108 observations (individual planned relationships specified). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **No Current Plans** refers to any response in which the respondent answered "yes" to Question 25, but in the open-ended response portion of the question, indicated that their library did not currently have any planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries. Examples of responses include: not at present; not at this time; and not yet, but we'll work on it.

2. **Ongoing/Potential Plans** refers to any response in which the respondent indicated that their library plans to continue a current relationship or mentions potential, yet undefined plans. Examples of responses include: we already have relationships with…, continue to build on…, the possibility to work with…, and it is possible that we may….

3. **Other** refers to any response that did not indicate a specific planned relationship. Examples of responses include: GPO-facilitated and informal.

4. **Outreach-Based** refers to planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries that are based on communication, outreach, networking, or education. Examples of responses include: speaking at workshops, joint outreach, and joint presentations to community groups.

5. **Promotion-Based** refers to planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries that are targeted at promoting the libraries. Examples of responses include: sending/sharing promotional materials, creating joint promotional plans, and creating new promotional materials.

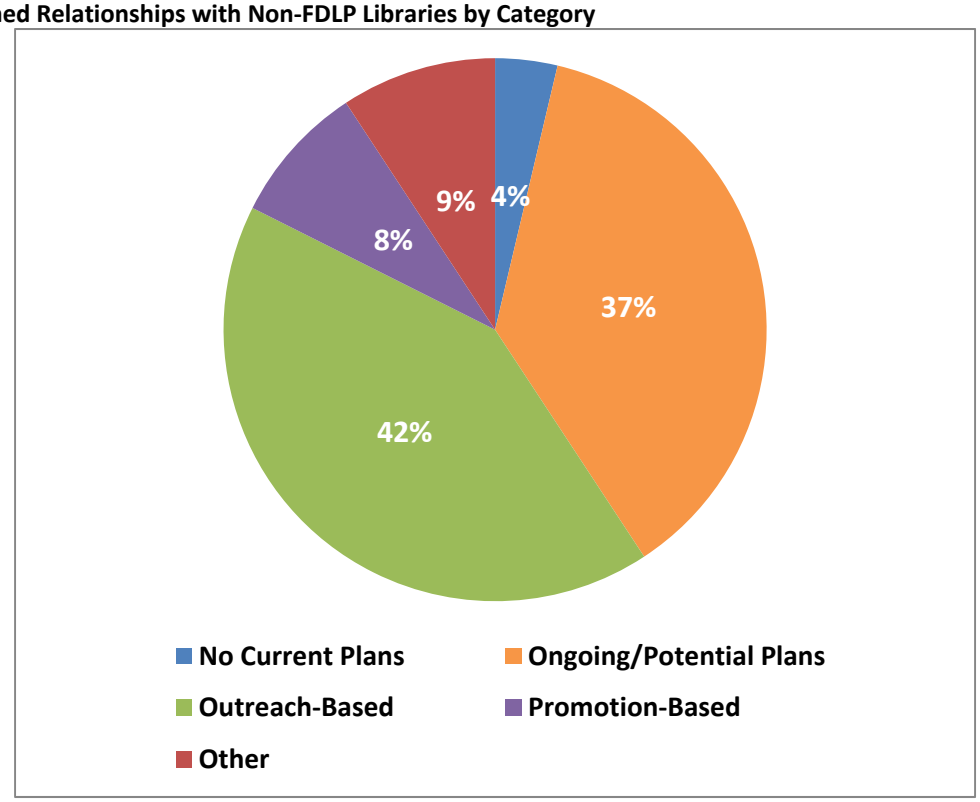
Figures 14 and 15 illustrate planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 4% reported No Current Plans, 37% reported Ongoing/Potential Plans, 9% reported Other, 42% reported Outreach-Based, and 8% reported Promotion-Based.

Figure 14: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Category

	No Current Plans		Ongoing/ Potential Plans		Outreach-Based		Promotion-Based		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**4**	**4%**	**40**	**37%**	**45**	**42%**	**9**	**8%**	**10**	**9%**	**108**	**100%**

Figure 15: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Category



For the purpose of focusing on the results that specified relationships or the continuation of established relationships, the "No Current Plans" and "Other" responses have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 94.

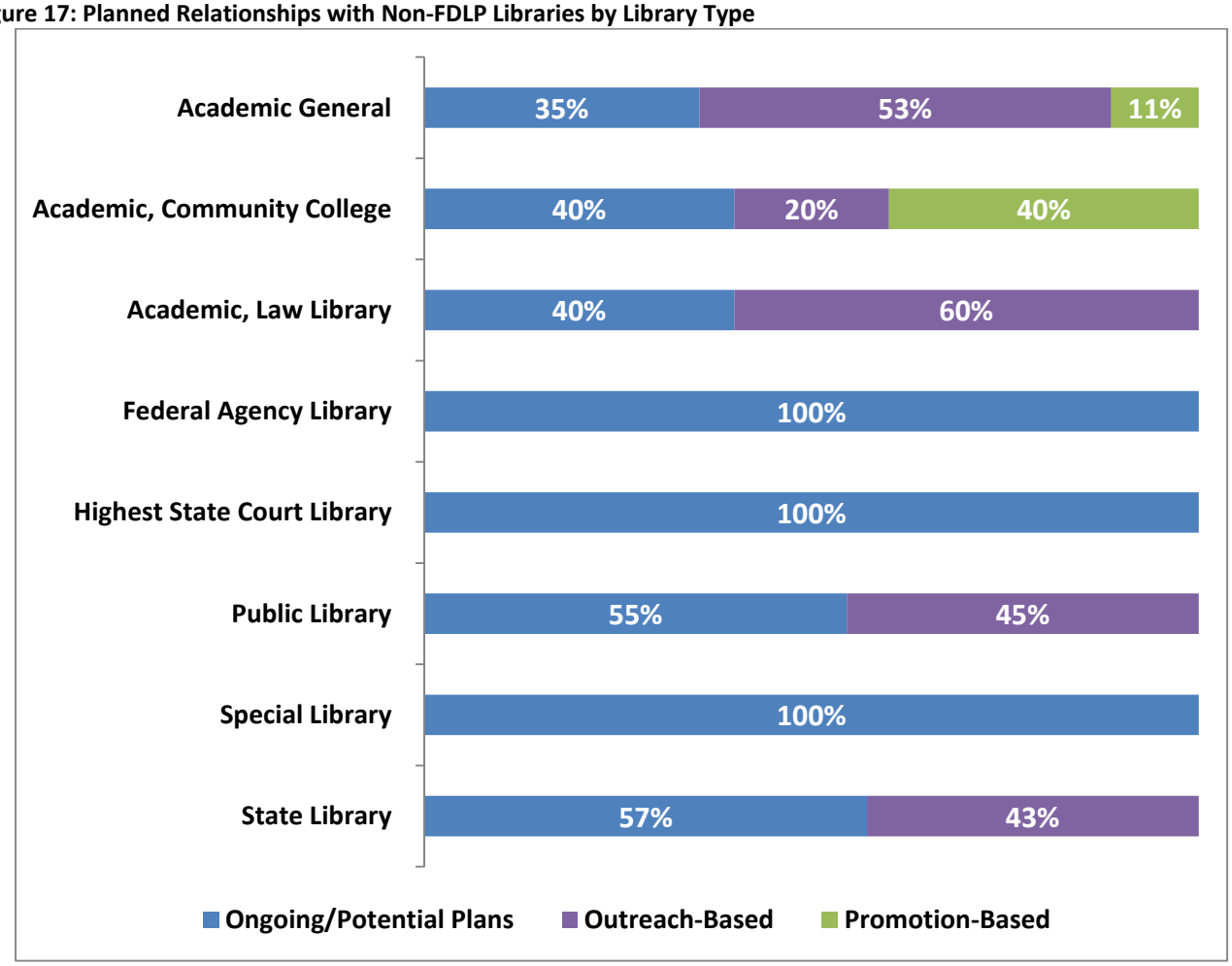
Figures 16 and 17 illustrate planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries by library type.

As reflected in the data, Federal Agency Libraries, Highest State Court Libraries, Public Libraries, Special Libraries, and State Libraries all reported higher instances of Ongoing/Potential Plans for new relationships. Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries reported higher instances of plans for Outreach-Based relationships. Academic, Community College Libraries reported an even split between Ongoing/Potential Plans and Promotion-Based plans.

Figure 16: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Library Type

	Ongoing/ Potential Plans		Outreach-Based		Promotion-Based			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	22	35%	33	53%	7	11%	62	100%
Academic, Community College	2	40%	1	20%	2	40%	5	100%
Academic, Law Library	2	40%	3	60%	0	0%	5	100%
Federal Agency Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Highest State Court Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Public Library	6	55%	5	45%	0	0%	11	100%
Special Library	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
State Library	4	57%	3	43%	0	0%	7	100%
Grand Total	**40**	**43%**	**45**	**48%**	**9**	**10%**	**94**	**100%**

Figure 17: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Library Type



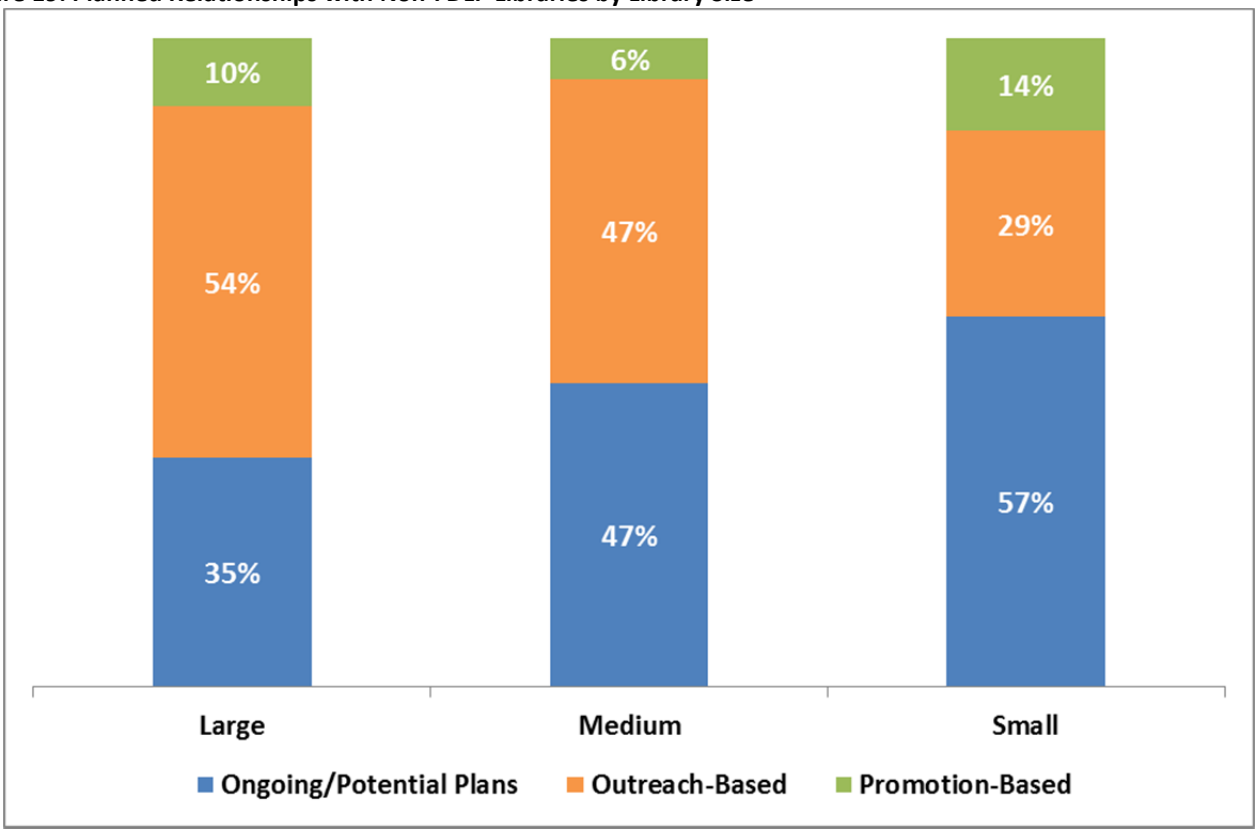
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries by library size.

In examining the results by library size, Large Libraries indicated the highest percentage of plans for Outreach-Based relationships (54%), Medium Libraries indicated an even split between Ongoing/Potential Plans and Outreach-Based plans (47%), and Small Libraries indicated the highest percentage of Ongoing/Potential Plans (57%).

Figure 18: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Library Size

	Ongoing/Potential Plans		Outreach-Based		Promotion-Based			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	17	35%	26	54%	5	10%	48	100%
Medium	15	47%	15	47%	2	6%	32	100%
Small	8	57%	4	29%	2	14%	14	100%
Grand Total	**40**	**43%**	**45**	**48%**	**9**	**10%**	**94**	**100%**

Figure 19: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Library Size



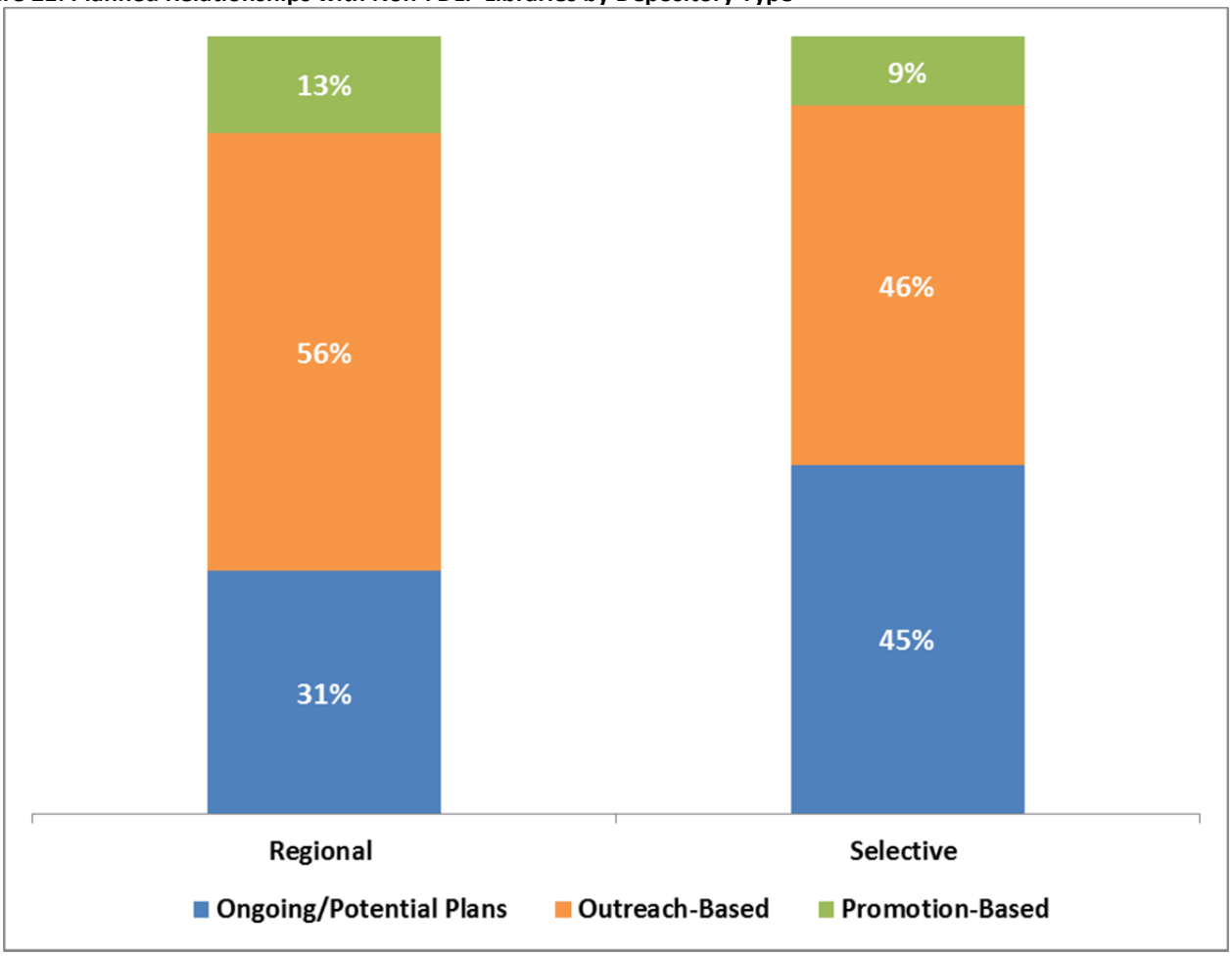
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries by depository type.

The results show that both Regional Libraries (56%) and Selective libraries (46%) reported a higher incidence of Outreach-Based plans.

Figure 20: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type

	Ongoing/ Potential Plans		Outreach-Based		Promotion-Based			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	5	31%	9	56%	2	13%	16	100%
Selective	35	45%	36	46%	7	9%	78	100%
Grand Total	**40**	**43%**	**45**	**48%**	**9**	**10%**	**94**	**100%**

Figure 21: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries reported a higher percentage of Outreach-Based plans (56%).

Large Selective Libraries reported a higher percentage of Outreach-Based plans (53%). Medium Selective Libraries reported an even split between Ongoing/Potential Plans and Outreach-Based plans (both 47%). Small Selective Libraries reported a higher percentage of Ongoing/Potential Plans (57%).

Figure 22: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type and Library Size

		Ongoing/ Potential Plans		Outreach-Based		Promotion-Based			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	5	31%	9	56%	2	13%	16	100%
Regional Total		**5**	**31%**	**9**	**56%**	**2**	**13%**	**16**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	12	38%	17	53%	3	9%	32	100%
	Medium	15	47%	15	47%	2	6%	32	100%
	Small	8	57%	4	29%	2	14%	14	100%
Selective Total		**35**	**45%**	**36**	**46%**	**7**	**9%**	**78**	**100%**
Grand Total		**40**	**43%**	**45**	**48%**	**9**	**10%**	**94**	**100%**

Figure 23: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries for Regional Libraries by Library Size

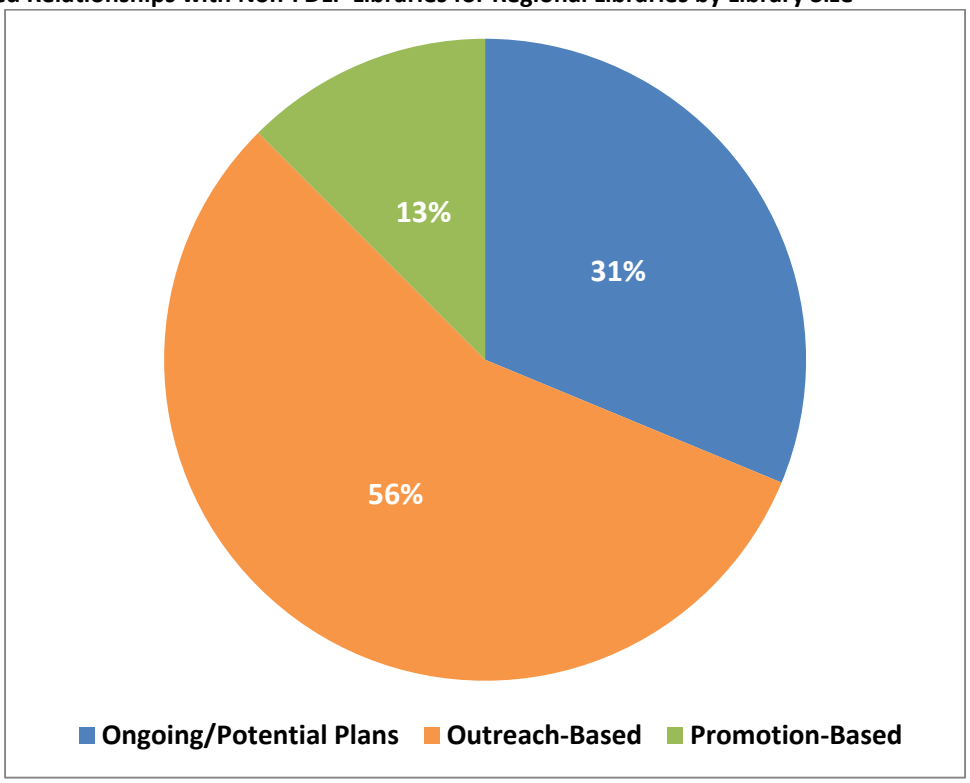
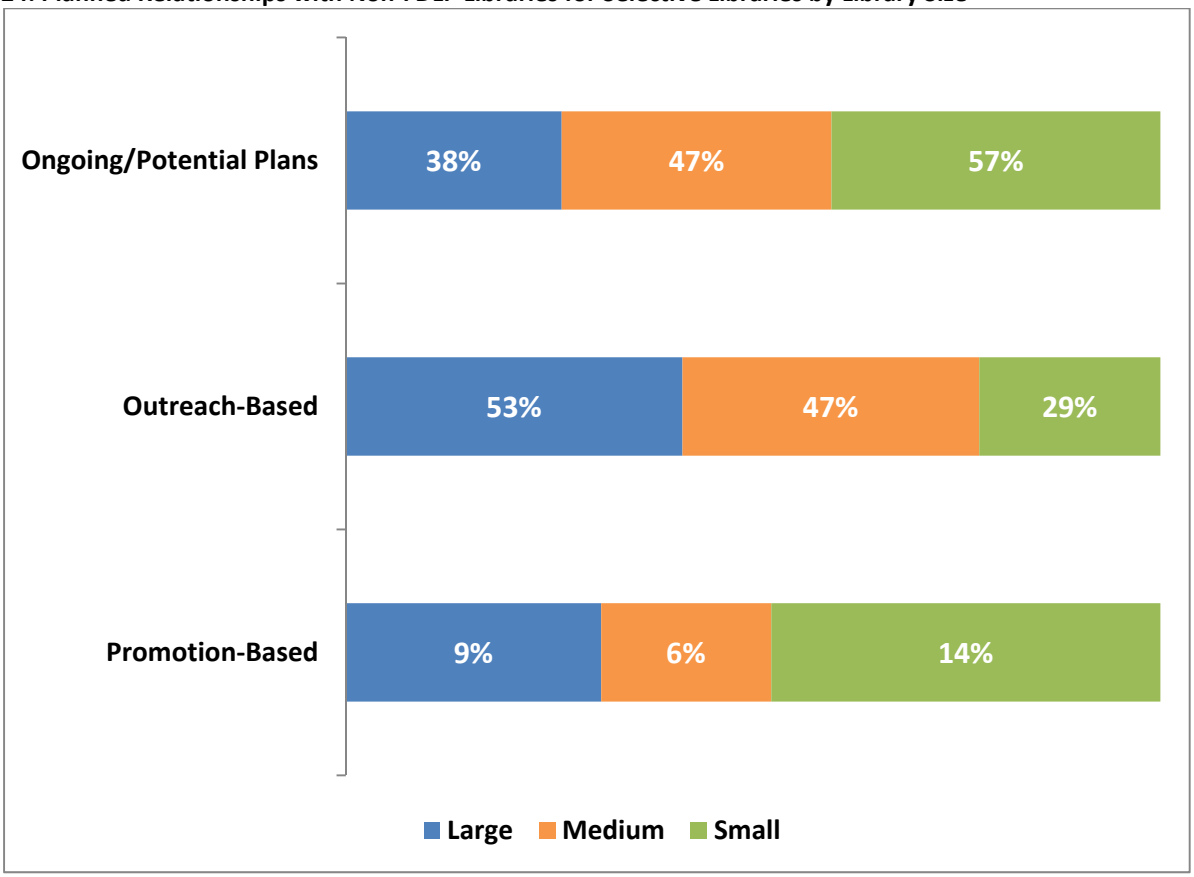


Figure 24: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Among Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries reported the highest percentage (64%) of planned relationships as being Outreach-Based. Regional State Libraries reported the highest percentage (60%) of Ongoing/Potential Plans.

For Selective Libraries:

- Federal Agency Libraries, Highest State Court Libraries, Public Libraries, and Special Libraries all reported the highest percentage of Ongoing/Potential Plans for relationships.
- Academic General Libraries and Academic, Law Libraries reported the highest percentage of Outreach-Based plans.
- Academic, Community College Libraries reported an even split between Ongoing/Potential Plans and Promotion-Based plans.
- State Libraries reported an even split between Ongoing/Potential Plans and Outreach-Based plans.

Figure 25: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries by Depository Type and Library Type

		Ongoing/ Potential Plans		Outreach-Based		Promotion-Based			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	2	18%	7	64%	2	18%	11	100%
	State Library	3	60%	2	40%	0	0%	5	100%
Regional Total		**5**	**31%**	**9**	**56%**	**2**	**13%**	**16**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	20	39%	26	51%	5	10%	51	100%
	Academic, Community College	2	40%	1	20%	2	40%	5	100%
	Academic, Law Library	2	40%	3	60%	0	0%	5	100%
	Federal Agency Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	Highest State Court Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	Public Library	6	55%	5	45%	0	0%	11	100%
	Special Library	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
	State Library	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
Selective Total		**35**	**45%**	**36**	**46%**	**7**	**9%**	**78**	**100%**
Grand Total		**40**	**43%**	**45**	**48%**	**9**	**10%**	**94**	**100%**

Figure 26: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries for Regional Libraries by Library Type

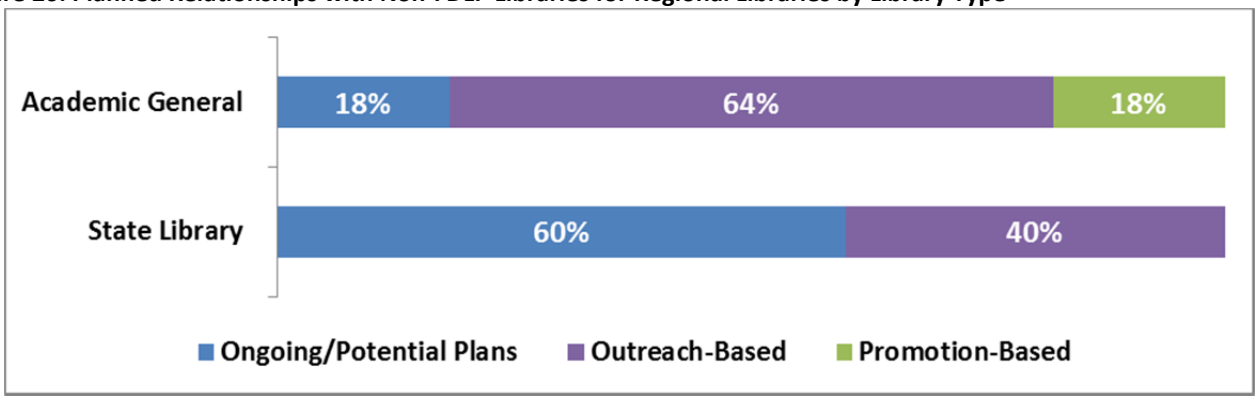
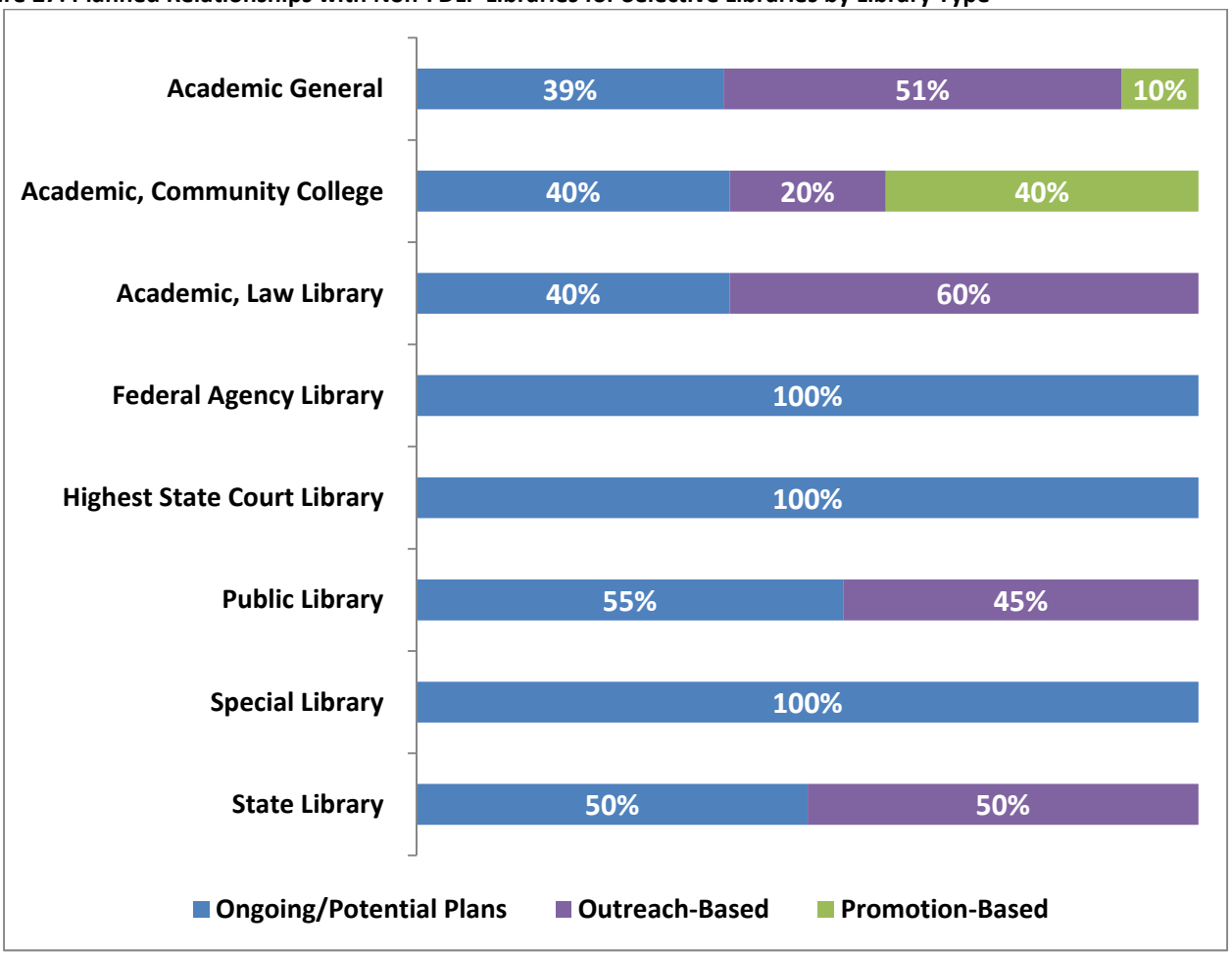


Figure 27: Planned Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 26

REVISED MAY 30, 2013

Question 26 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with other FDLP libraries to provide government information?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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

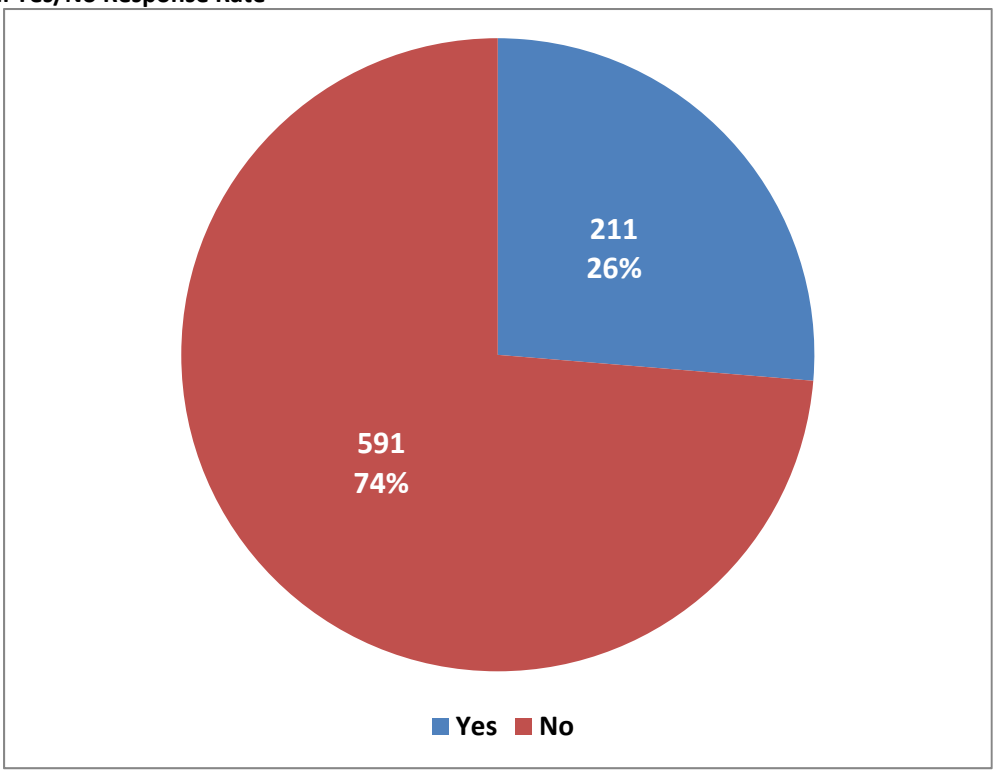
PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Question 26 asked, "Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with other FDLP libraries to provide government information?" The response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please describe these relationships)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 26, 211 (26%) responded "yes," and 591 (74%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



The majority of responses to Question 26 were "no." For the purpose of highlighting those potential new relationships between the FDLP community and other FDLP libraries, the analysis of Question 26 will mainly focus on "yes" responses and the potential relationships described in those responses.

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

Service Academies had the highest "yes" response rate (50%), followed by State Libraries (42%), and Academic General Libraries (31%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	139	31%	306	69%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	6	18%	28	82%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	26	24%	83	76%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	2	11%	16	89%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	4	15%	22	85%	26	100%
Public Library	16	14%	100	86%	116	100%
Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Special Library	1	13%	7	88%	8	100%
State Library	16	42%	22	58%	38	100%
Grand Total	**211**	**26%**	**591**	**74%**	**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 139, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 26. Public Libraries and State Libraries both had 16 "yes" responses.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

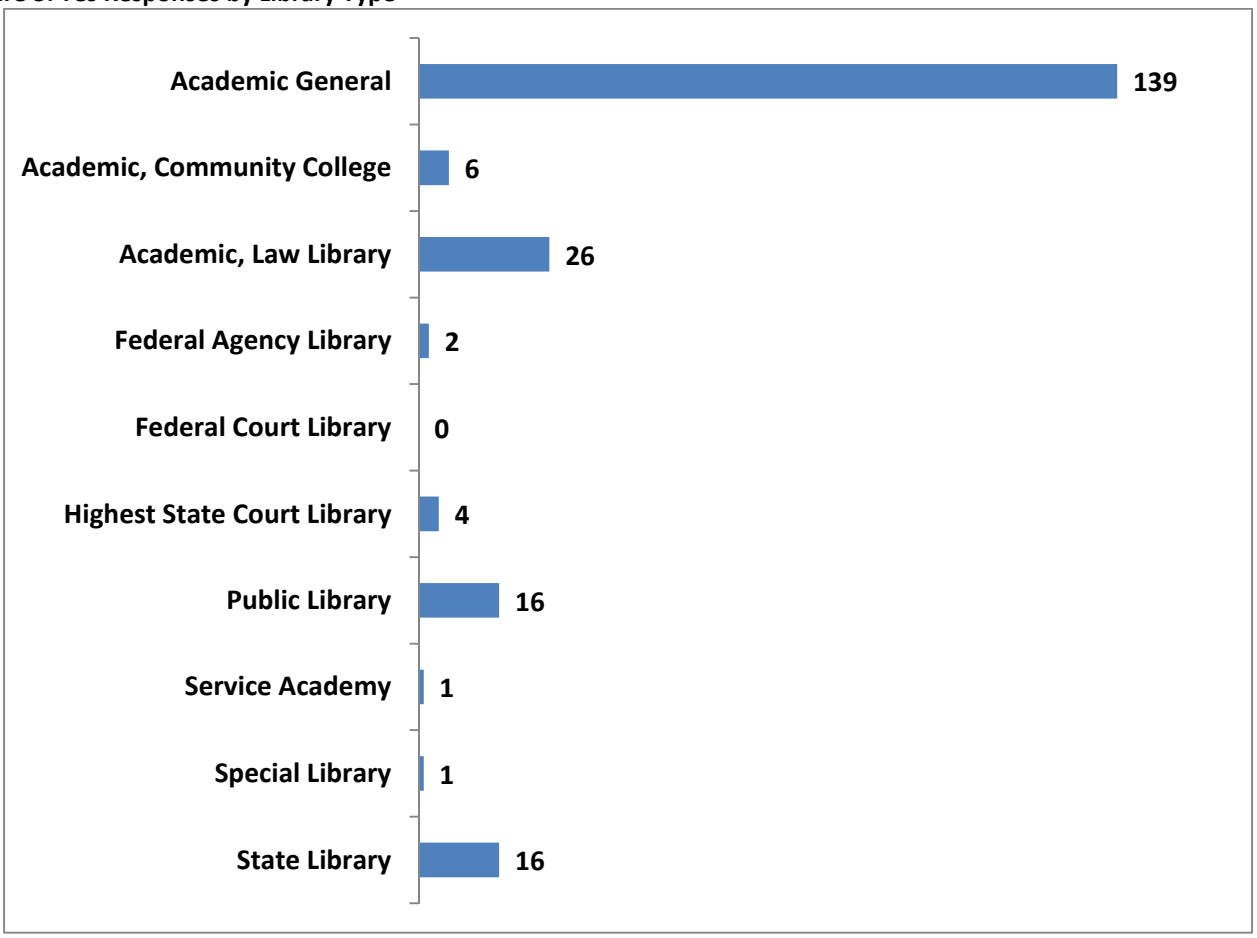


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (42%), with 120 of the 283 Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	**Freq**	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	120	42%	163	58%	283	100%
Medium	69	21%	267	79%	336	100%
Small	22	12%	161	88%	183	100%
Grand Total	**211**	**26%**	**591**	**74%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Large Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (120 out of 211 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

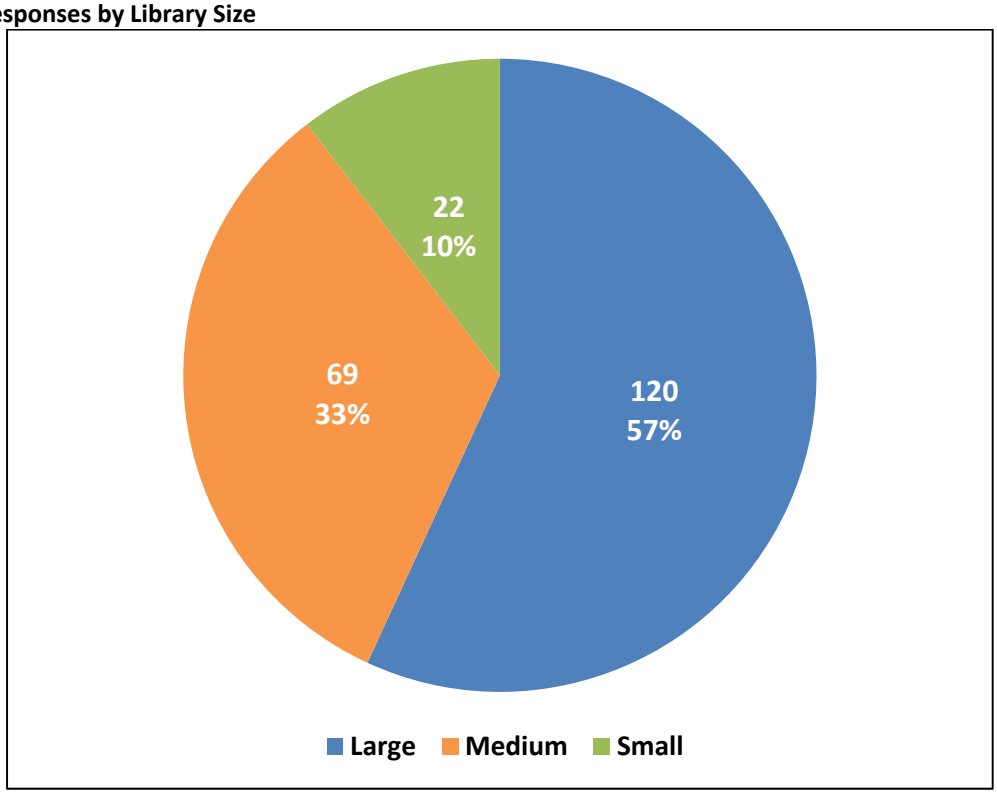


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (59%) than Selective Libraries (25%).

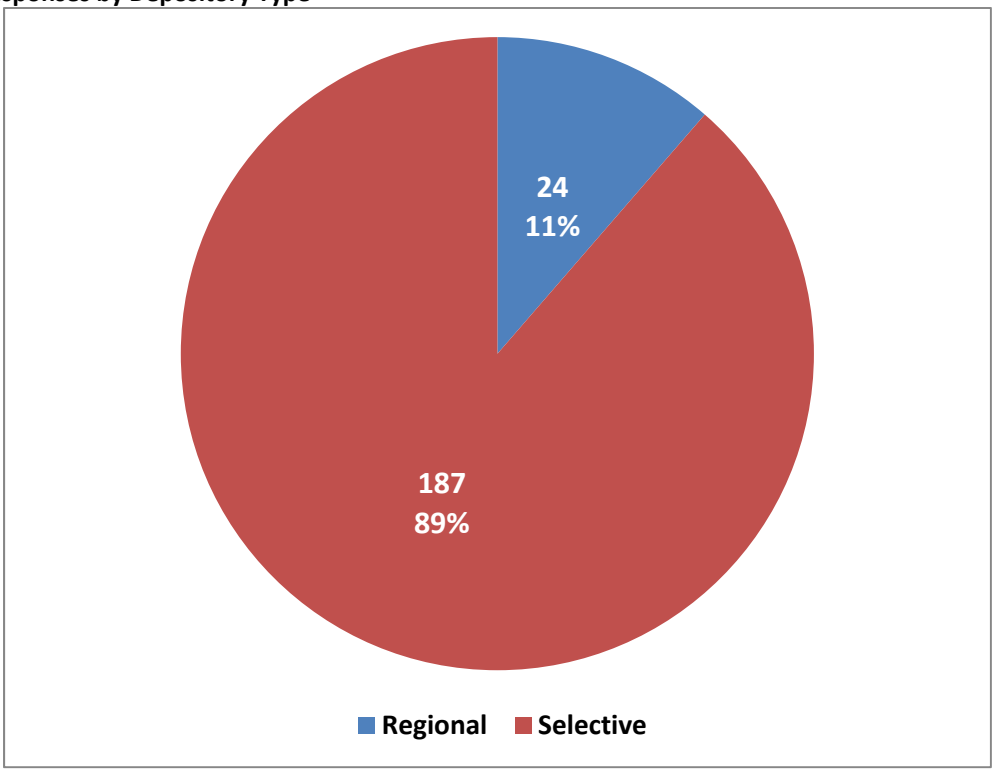
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	24	59%	17	41%	41	100%
Selective	187	25%	574	75%	761	100%
Grand Total	**211**	**26%**	**591**	**74%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (187 of 211 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.

23 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 26.

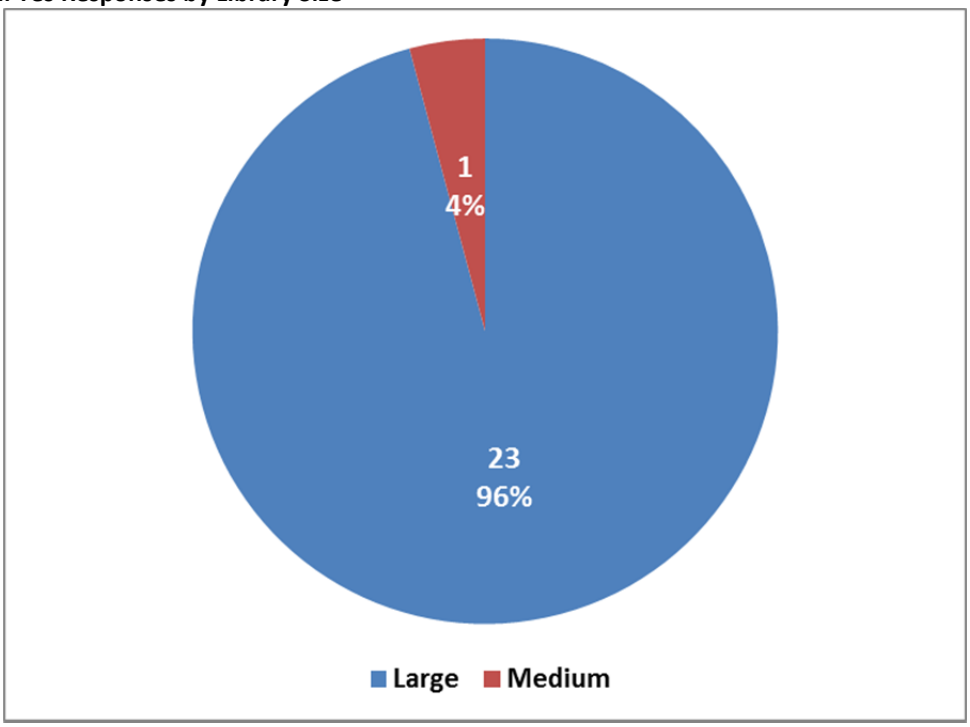
97 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 68 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 22 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	23	58%	17	43%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**24**	**59%**	**17**	**41%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	97	40%	146	60%	243	100%
	Medium	68	20%	267	80%	335	100%
	Small	22	12%	161	88%	183	100%
Selective Total		**187**	**25%**	**574**	**75%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**211**	**26%**	**591**	**74%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (23 of 24 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (97 of 187 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

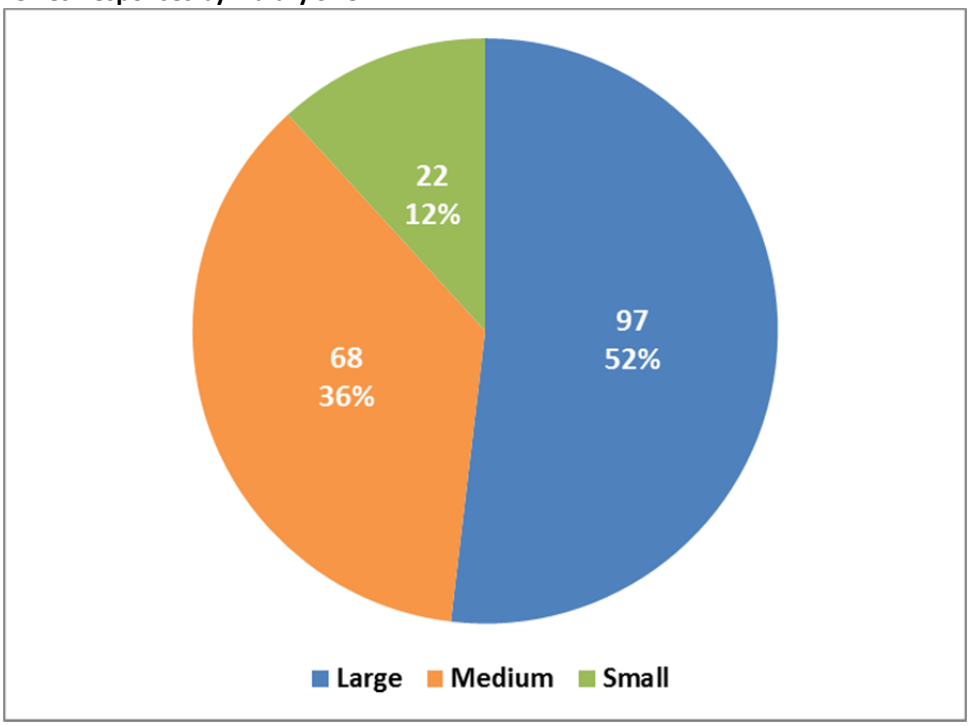


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest "yes" rate (65%), followed by State Libraries (54%). Of Selective Libraries, Service Academies had the highest "yes" rate (50%), followed by State Libraries (36%) and Academic General Libraries (29%).

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	17	65%	9	35%	26	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	State Library	7	54%	6	46%	13	100%
Regional Total		**24**	**59%**	**17**	**41%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	122	29%	297	71%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	6	18%	28	82%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	26	24%	83	76%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	2	11%	16	89%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	4	15%	22	85%	26	100%
	Public Library	16	14%	98	86%	114	100%
	Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	Special Library	1	13%	7	88%	8	100%
	State Library	9	36%	16	64%	25	100%
Selective Total		**187**	**25%**	**574**	**75%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**211**	**26%**	**591**	**74%**	**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 17, followed by State Libraries with 7.

Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 122, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 26 and Public Libraries with 16.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

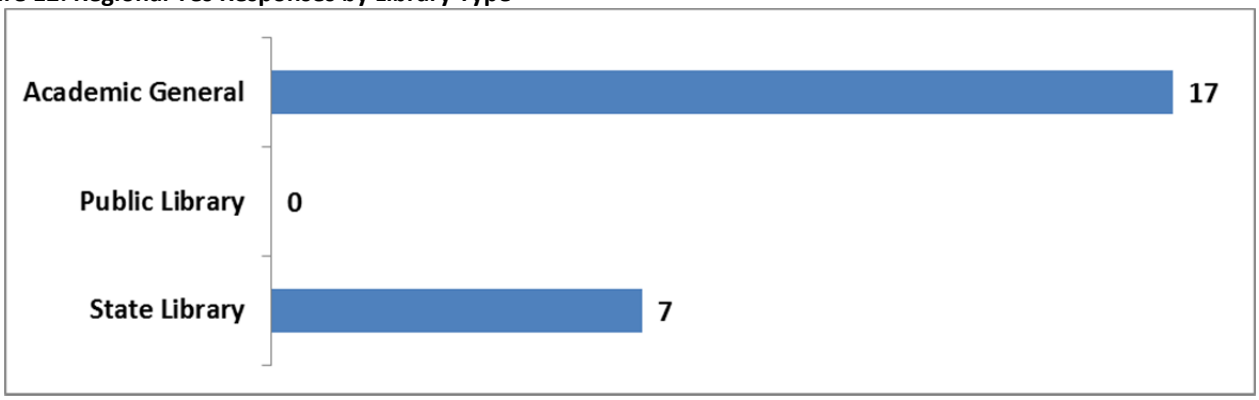
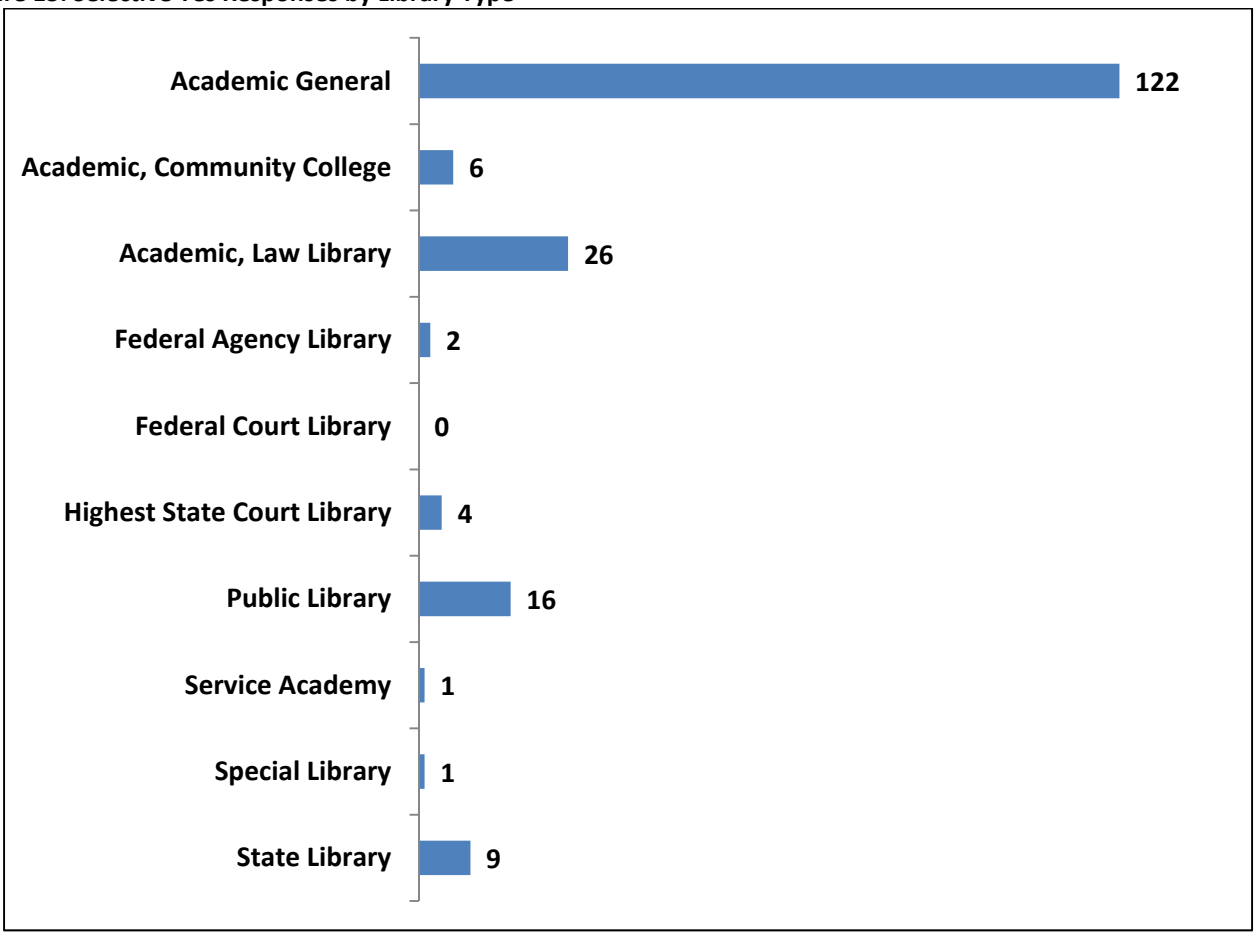


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

211 libraries indicated that they had plans to enter into new or additional relationships with other FDLP libraries to provide government information and were also given the opportunity to elaborate on those types of relationships. Respondents were not limited to the number of relationships they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 302 observations (individual planned relationships specified). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **ASERL-Related** refers to activities where ASERL (Association of Southeastern Research Libraries) was mentioned as a potential partner in new or additional relationships. Examples of responses include: ASERL Center of Excellence, ASERL participation.

2. **Ongoing/Potential Relationships** refers to any response in which the respondent indicated that their library plans to continue a current relationship or mentions potential, yet undefined plans. Examples of responses include: maintaining current relationships, formalize existing relationships, or not currently but planning a relationship.

3. **Shared Projects/Plans** refers to planned relationships that are more well-defined or further into the planning stages. Examples of responses include: shared housing, shared participation through consortial arrangements, digitization projects, and state-wide agreements.

4. **Other** refers to responses that fall outside the scope of new or additional relationships with FDLP libraries. Examples of responses include: GPO would have to facilitate and library recently redistricted.

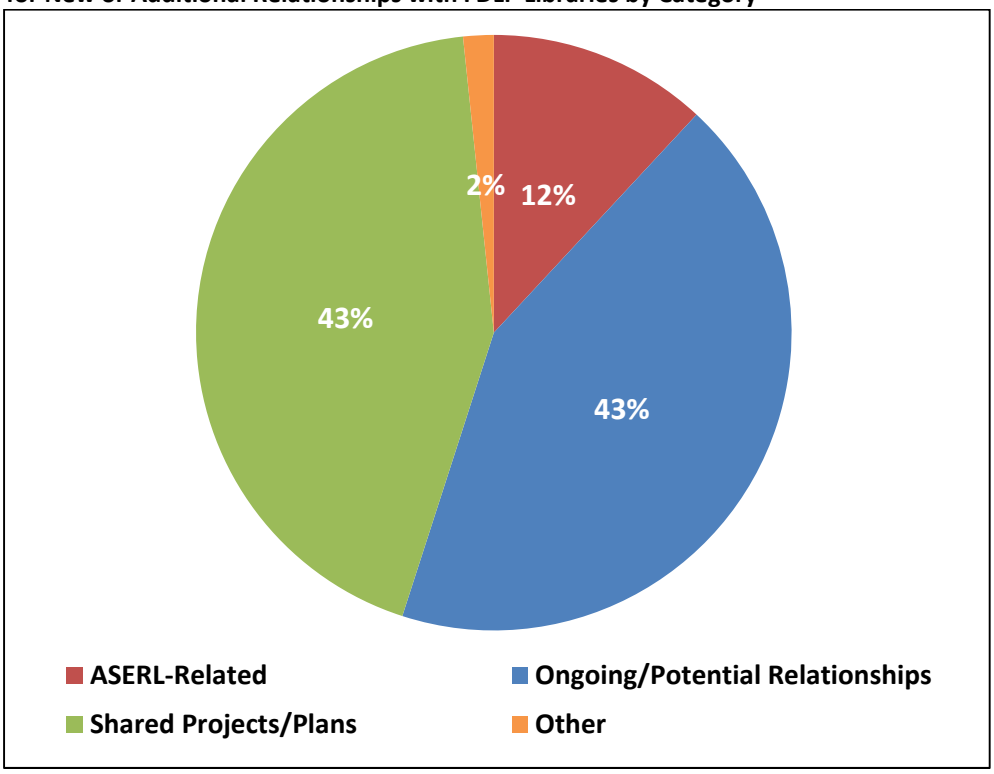
Figures 14 and 15 illustrate plans for new or additional relationships with FDLP libraries by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 12% reported ASERL-Related, 43% reported Ongoing/Potential Relationships, 43% reported Shared Projects/Plans, and 2% reported Other.

Figure 14: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries by Category

	ASERL-Related		Ongoing/Potential Relationships		Shared Projects/Plans		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**36**	**12%**	**130**	**43%**	**131**	**43%**	**5**	**2%**	**302**	**100%**

Figure 15: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries by Category



For the purpose of focusing on the results that noted specified relationships or the continuation of established relationships, the "Other" responses have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 297.

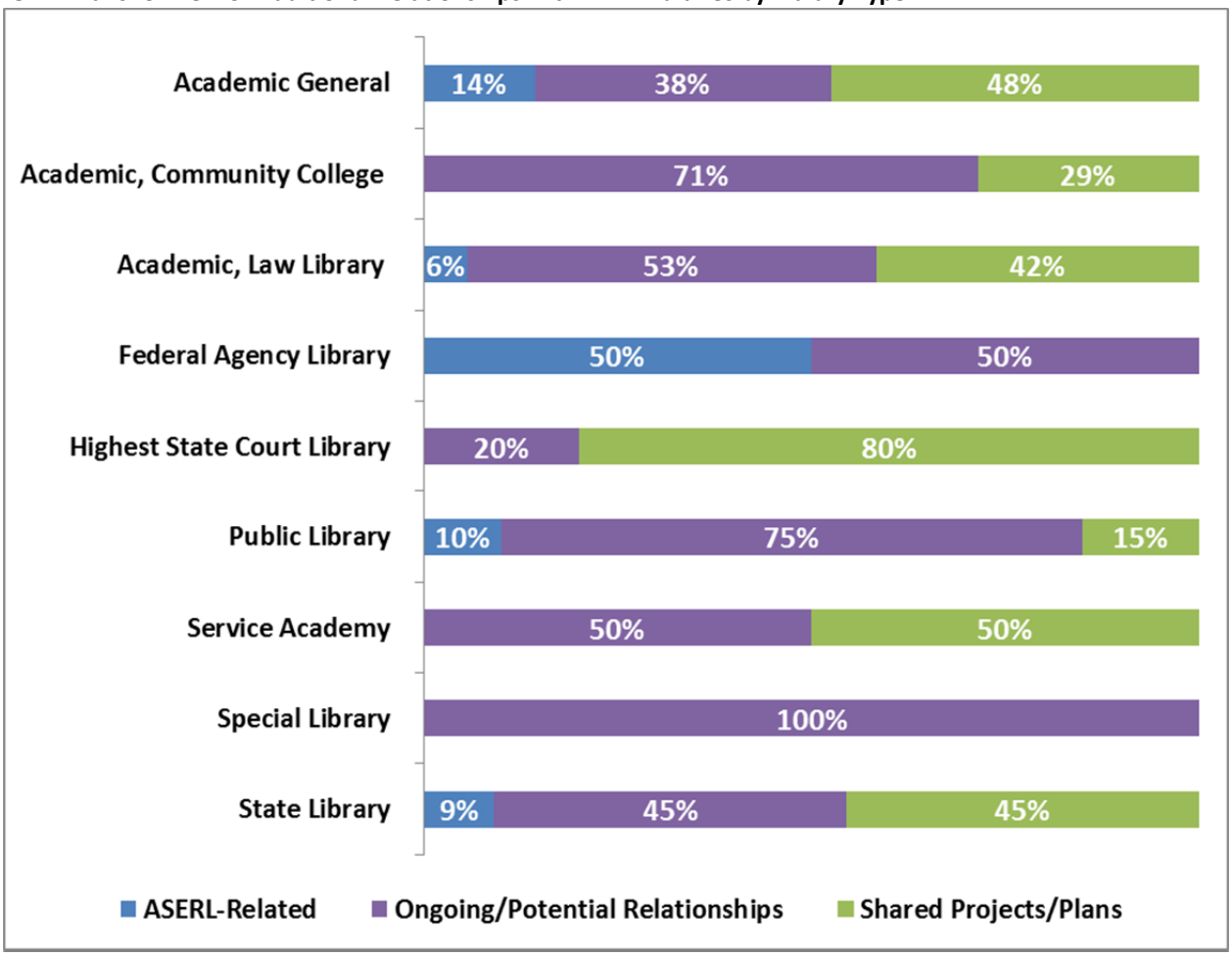
Figures 16 and 17 illustrate plans for new or additional relationships with FDLP libraries by library type.

As reflected in the data, all library types described some type of Ongoing/Potential Relationship with FDLP libraries (130 observations). Almost all library types indicated some aspect of Shared Projects/Plans with FDLP libraries (131 observations).

Figure 16: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries by Library Type

	ASERL-Related		Ongoing/Potential Relationships		Shared Projects/Plans			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	29	14%	77	38%	96	48%	202	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	5	71%	2	29%	7	100%
Academic, Law Library	2	6%	19	53%	15	42%	36	100%
Federal Agency Library	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	20%	4	80%	5	100%
Public Library	2	10%	15	75%	3	15%	20	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Special Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	2	9%	10	45%	10	45%	22	100%
Grand Total	**36**	**12%**	**130**	**44%**	**131**	**44%**	**297**	**100%**

Figure 17: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries by Library Type



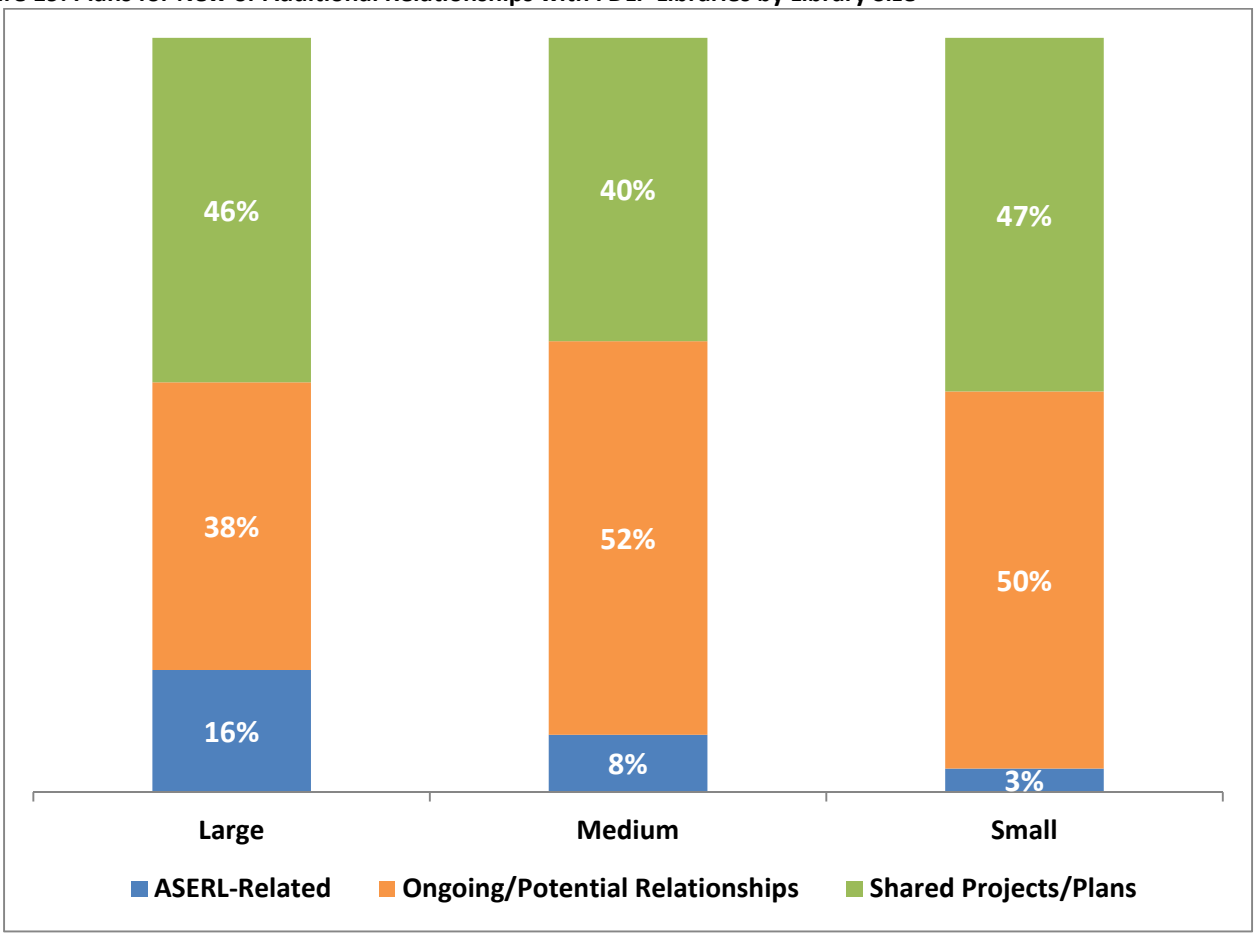
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate plans for new or additional relationships with FDLP libraries by library size.

In examining the results by library size, Large Libraries indicated more Shared Projects/Plans, while Medium and Small Libraries indicated more Ongoing/Potential Relationships.

Figure 18: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries by Library Size

	ASERL-Related		Ongoing/Potential Relationships		Shared Projects/Plans			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	28	16%	66	38%	79	46%	173	100%
Medium	7	8%	48	52%	37	40%	92	100%
Small	1	3%	16	50%	15	47%	32	100%
Grand Total	**36**	**12%**	**130**	**44%**	**131**	**44%**	**297**	**100%**

Figure 19: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries by Library Size



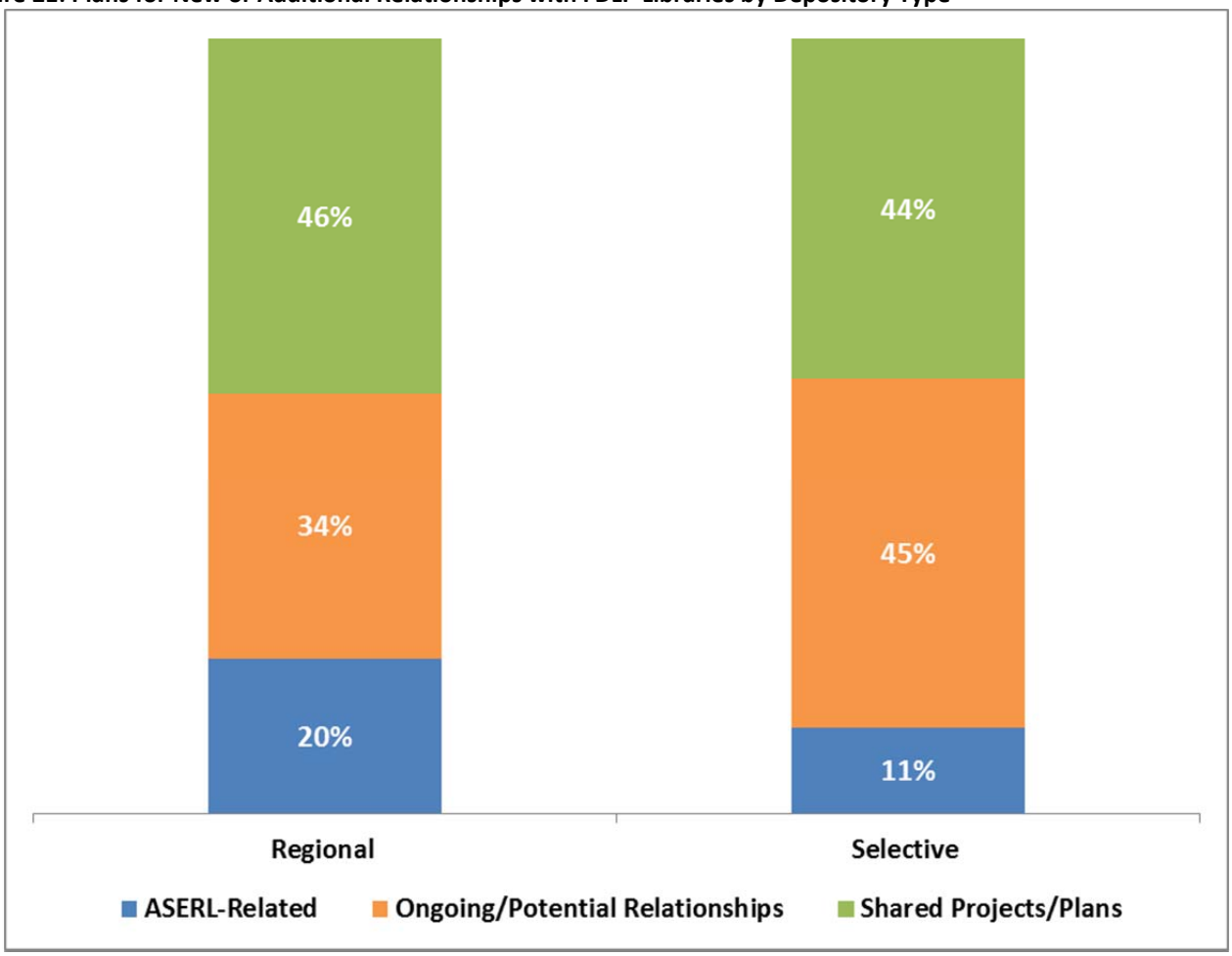
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate plans for new or additional relationships with FDLP libraries by depository type.

The results show that Regional Libraries reported more Shared Projects/Plans (46%) than Ongoing/Potential Relationships (34%) or ASERL-Related relationships (20%), while Selective Libraries reported an almost even mix of Ongoing/Potential Relationships (45%) and Shared Projects/Plans (44%), followed by ASERL-Related relationships (11%).

Figure 20: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries by Depository Type

	ASERL-Related		Ongoing/Potential Relationships		Shared Projects/Plans			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	7	20%	12	34%	16	46%	35	100%
Selective	29	11%	118	45%	115	44%	262	100%
Grand Total	**36**	**12%**	**130**	**44%**	**131**	**44%**	**297**	**100%**

Figure 21: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate plans for new or additional relationships with FDLP libraries cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries reported more Shared Projects/Plans (47%), while the one Medium Regional Library reported ASERL-Related relationships.

Large Selective Libraries reported more Shared Projects/Plans (45%) than Ongoing/Potential Relationships (39%), while Medium Selective Libraries reported more Ongoing/Potential Relationships (53%) than Shared Projects/Plans (41%). Small Selective Libraries also reported slightly more Ongoing/Potential Relationships (50%) than Shared Projects/Plans (47%).

Figure 22: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries by Depository Type and Library Size

		ASERL-Related		Ongoing/Potential Relationships		Shared Projects/Plans			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	6	18%	12	35%	16	47%	34	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**7**	**20%**	**12**	**34%**	**16**	**46%**	**35**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	22	16%	54	39%	63	45%	139	100%
	Medium	6	7%	48	53%	37	41%	91	100%
	Small	1	3%	16	50%	15	47%	32	100%
Selective Total		**29**	**11%**	**118**	**45%**	**115**	**44%**	**262**	**100%**
Grand Total		**36**	**12%**	**130**	**44%**	**131**	**44%**	**297**	**100%**

Figure 23: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries for Regional Libraries by Library Size

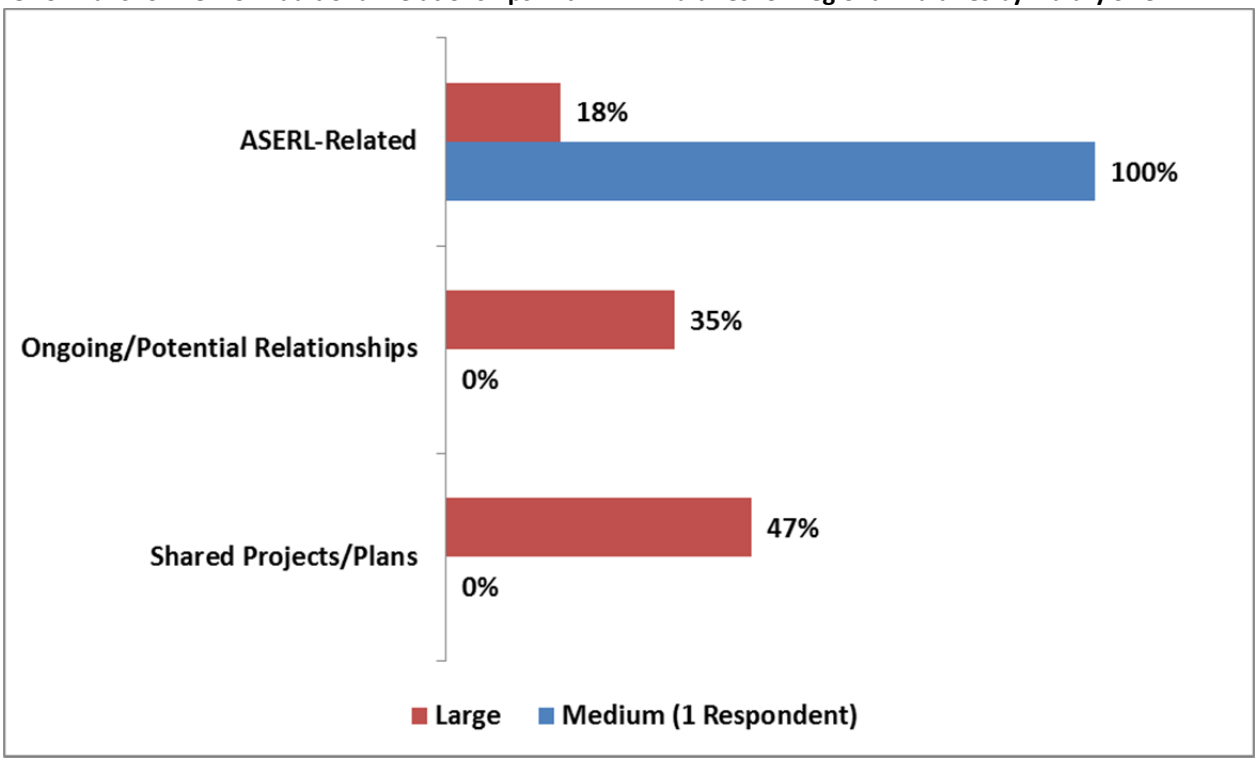
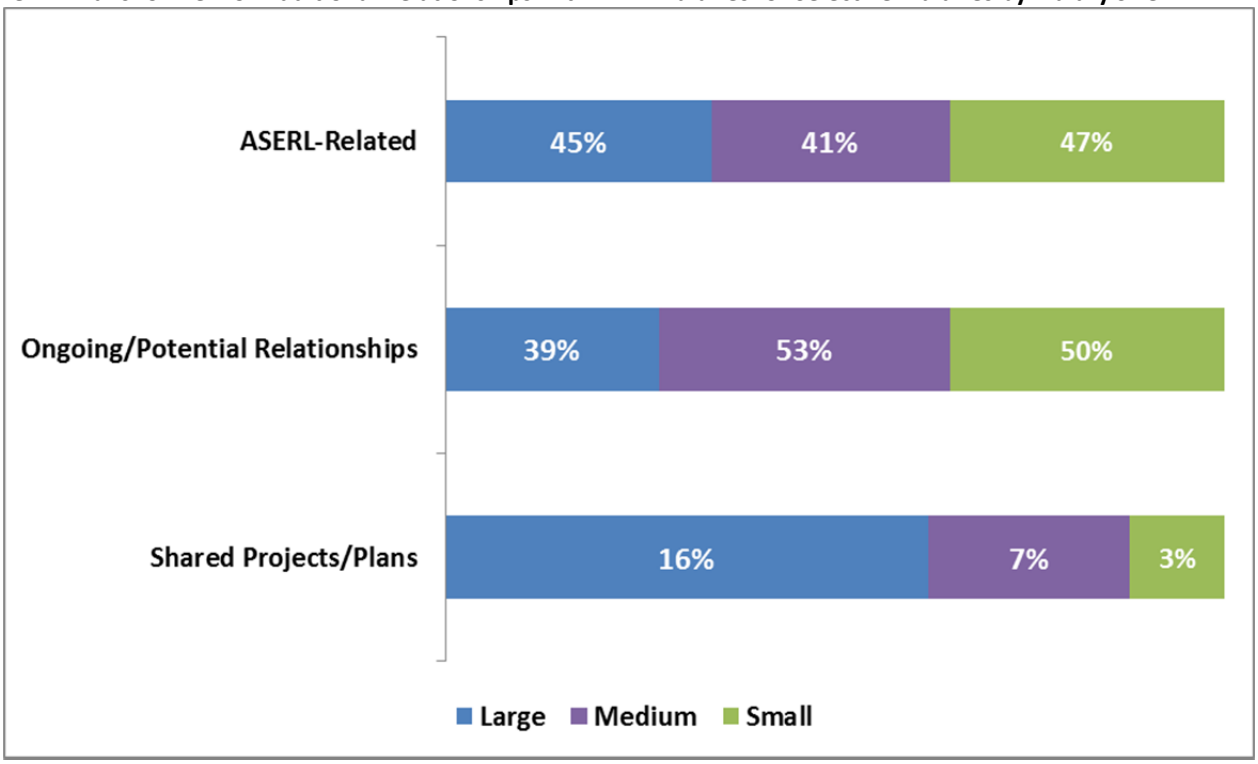


Figure 24: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate plans for new or additional relationships with FDLP libraries cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Both Regional Academic General Libraries (41%) and Regional State Libraries (63%) reported the highest percentage of Shared Projects/Plans.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries and Highest State Court Libraries reported more relationships with Shared Projects/Plans.
- Academic, Community College Libraries; Academic, Law Libraries; Public Libraries; Special Libraries; and State Libraries all reported more Ongoing/Potential Relationships.
- Federal Agency Libraries reported an even split between ASERL-Related relationships and Ongoing/Potential Relationships.
- Service Academies reported an even split between Ongoing/Potential Relationships and Shared Projects/Plans.

Figure 25: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries by Depository Type and Library Type

		ASERL-Related		Ongoing/Potential Relationships		Shared Projects/Plans			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	7	26%	9	33%	11	41%	27	100%
	State Library	0	0%	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
Regional Total		**7**	**20%**	**12**	**34%**	**16**	**46%**	**35**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	22	13%	68	39%	85	49%	175	100%
	Academic, Community College	0	0%	5	71%	2	29%	7	100%
	Academic, Law Library	2	6%	19	53%	15	42%	36	100%
	Federal Agency Library	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
	Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	20%	4	80%	5	100%
	Public Library	2	10%	15	75%	3	15%	20	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	Special Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
	State Library	2	14%	7	50%	5	36%	14	100%
Selective Total		**29**	**11%**	**118**	**45%**	**115**	**44%**	**262**	**100%**
Grand Total		**36**	**12%**	**130**	**44%**	**131**	**44%**	**297**	**100%**

Figure 26: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries for Regional Libraries by Library Type

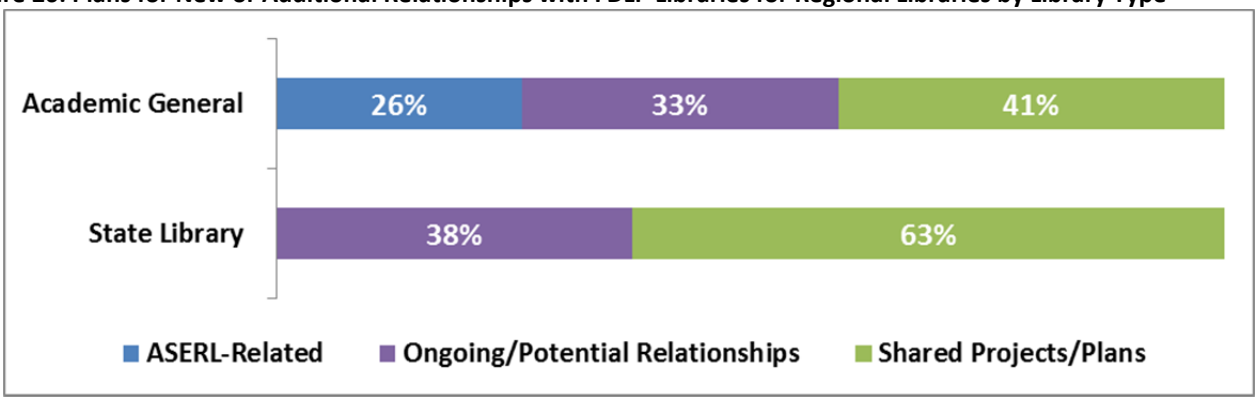
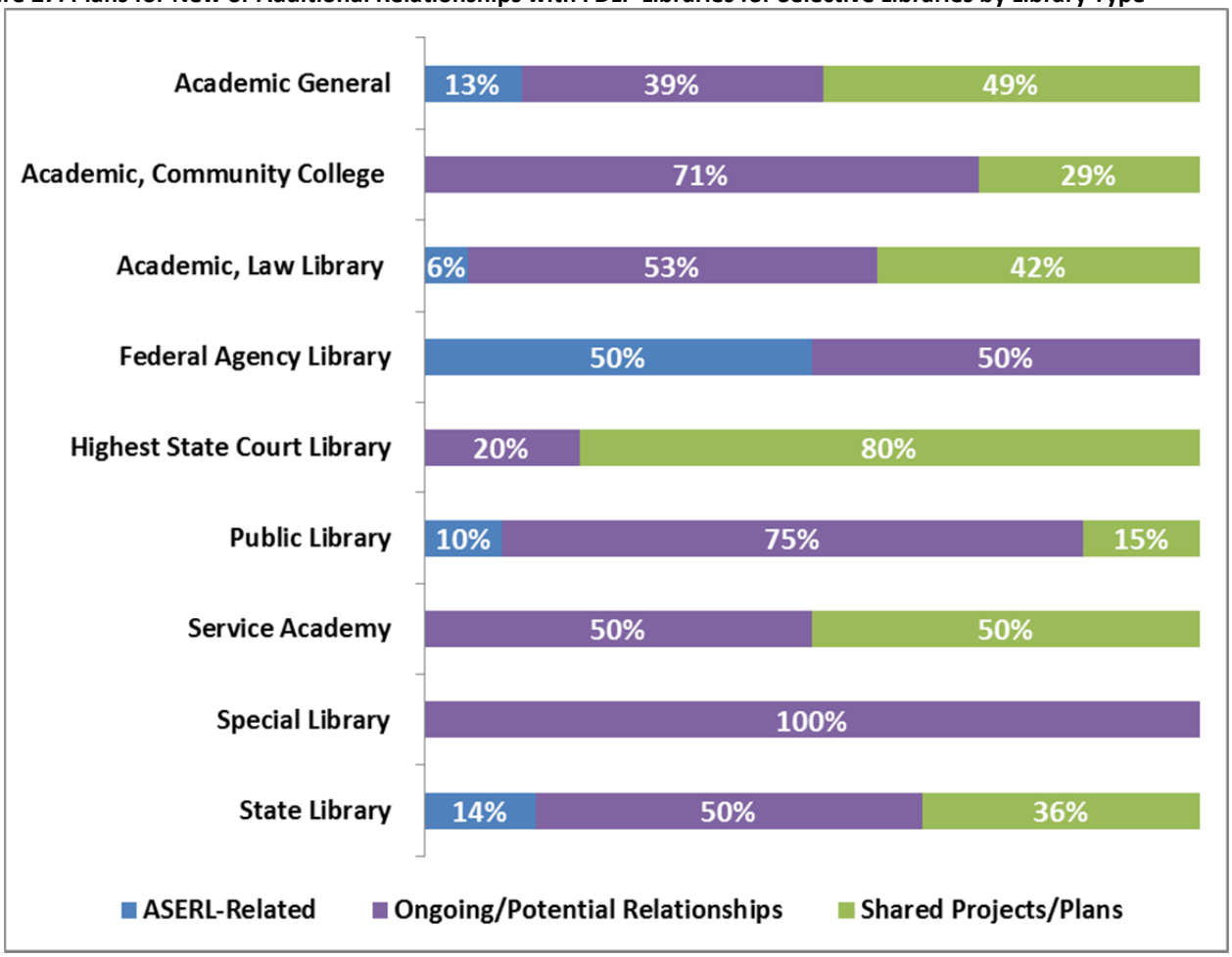


Figure 27: Plans for New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries for Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 27

JULY 17, 2013

Question 27 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Within the next five years, is your library interested in participating in shared housing agreements to distribute parts of your library's FDLP collection throughout your state, depository region, or multi-state region? (Please mark all that apply.)" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding, as well as the fact that multiple answers could be chosen.

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 27 asked, *"Within the next five years, is your library interested in participating in shared housing agreements to distribute parts of your library's FDLP collection throughout your state, depository region, or multi-state region? (Please mark all that apply)*" The response options were:

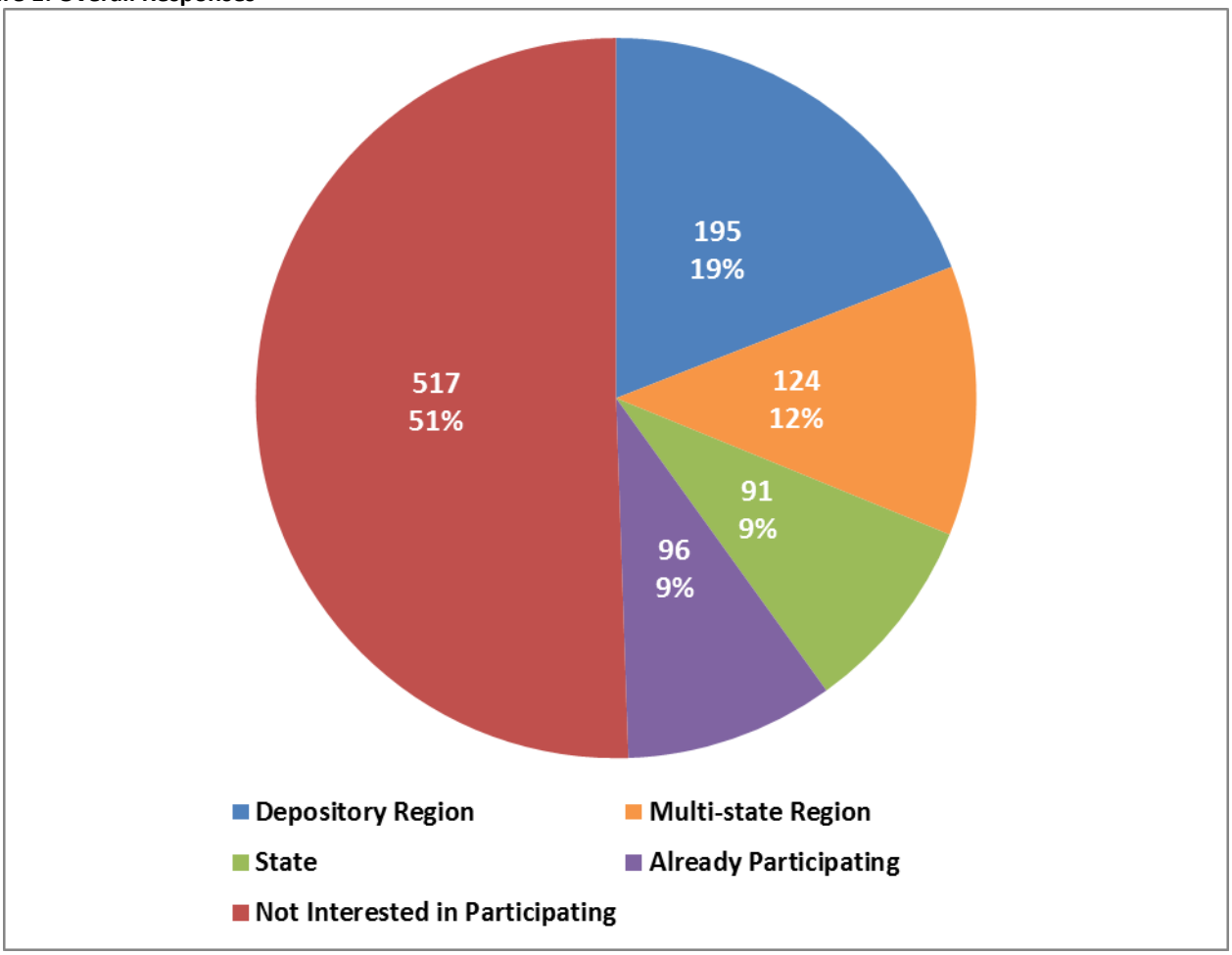
1) State
2) Depository Region
3) Multi-state region
4) My library already participates in shared housing agreements to distribute parts of our FDLP collection.
5) My library is not interested in participating in shared housing agreements to distribute parts of its FDLP collection.

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

For the purposes of presentation, the response option names for the last two response options have been shortened to Already Participating and Not Interested in Participating.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 27, there were a total of 1,023 response options selected. Respondents were not limited to the number of options they could select. Of the total number of options selected, 195 (19%) indicated "Depository Region," 124 (12%) indicated "Multi-state Region," and 91 (9%) indicated "State" shared housing agreement interest. In addition, 96 (9%) of the responses indicated "Already Participating," and 517 (51%) indicated "Not Interested in Participating."

Figure 1: Overall Responses



Because of the large number of responses from the library type, Academic General, their responses are graphed independently from the other library types in this report.

Certain response options are also graphed independently due to their wide range of numbers.

Independent graphing by "library type" or "response option" ensures clarity and readability of all data presented in the graphs that follow.

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

Academic General Libraries had the highest overall number of responses selected, with 608 of 1,023, followed by Public Libraries, with 133 of 1,023 and Academic, Law Libraries, with 128 of 1,023.

Figure 2: Response Rate by Library Type

	Depository Region		Multi-state Region		State		Already Participating		Not Interested in Participating			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	87	70%	70	77%	148	76%	57	59%	246	48%	608	59%
Academic, Community College	3	2%	4	4%	3	2%	4	4%	27	5%	41	4%
Academic, Law Library	14	11%	5	5%	15	8%	14	15%	80	15%	128	13%
Federal Agency Library	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	15	3%	18	2%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	1%	6	1%
Highest State Court Library	1	1%	0	0%	3	2%	3	3%	20	4%	27	3%
Public Library	9	7%	6	7%	13	7%	13	14%	92	18%	133	13%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Special Library	3	2%	2	2%	3	2%	0	0%	5	1%	13	1%
State Library	6	5%	3	3%	9	5%	4	4%	25	5%	47	5%
Grand Total	**124**	**100%**	**91**	**100%**	**195**	**100%**	**96**	**100%**	**517**	**100%**	**1,023**	**100%**

Figure 3 illustrates responses for Academic General Libraries.

Of the responses for Academic General Libraries that indicated interest in shared housing agreements, "State" housing agreements had the highest number of responses with 148, followed by "Depository Region" with 87 and "Multi-state Region" with 70.

Figure 3: Responses for Academic General Libraries

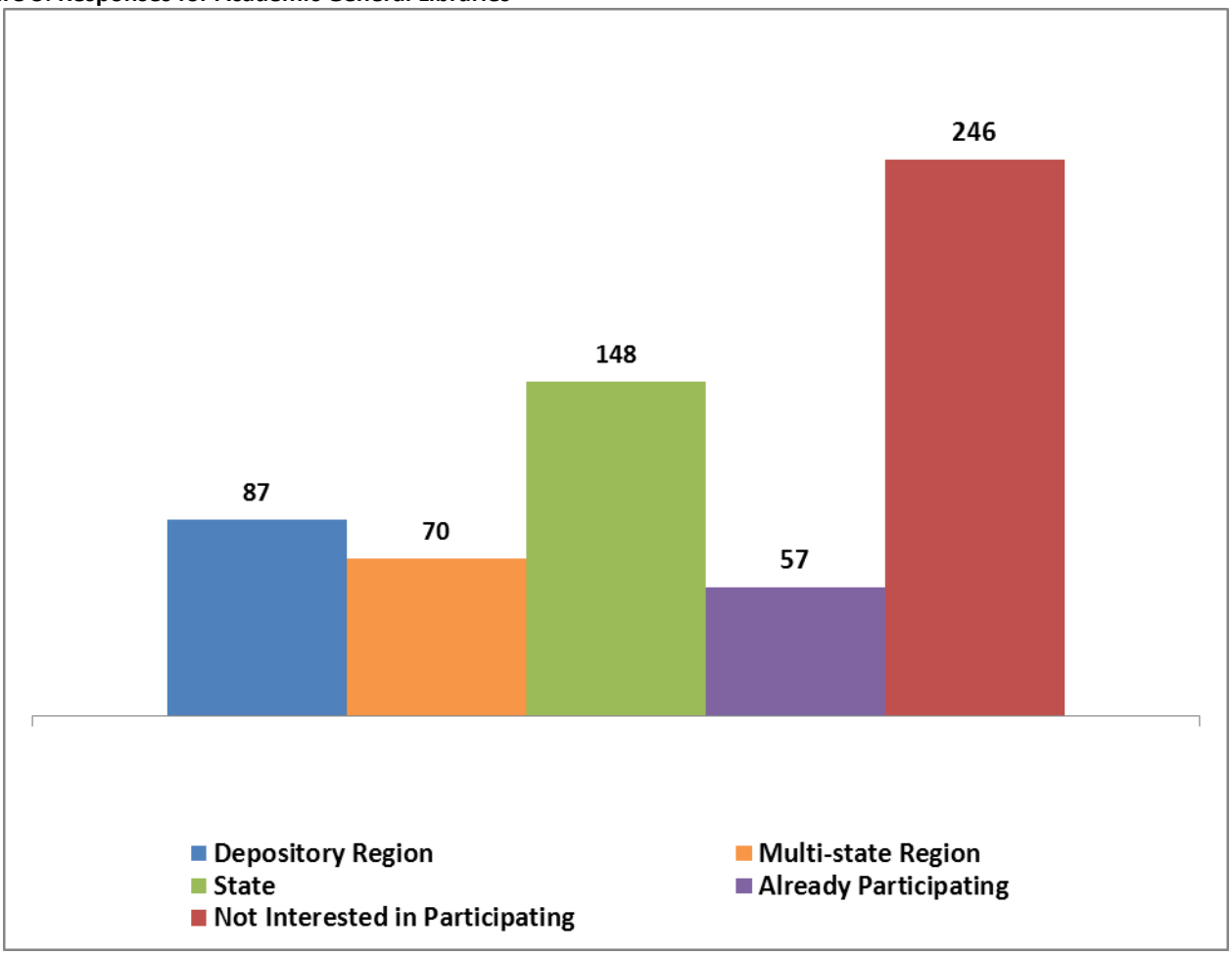


Figure 4 illustrates responses that indicated interest in shared housing agreements by all library types other than Academic General Libraries.

Of the responses for all library types other than Academic General Libraries that are interested in shared housing agreements, Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "Depository Region" (14) and "State" (15) responses. Public Libraries had the highest number of Multi-state Region responses (6).

Figure 4: Interested in Shared Housing Agreements Responses by All Library Types Other than Academic General Libraries

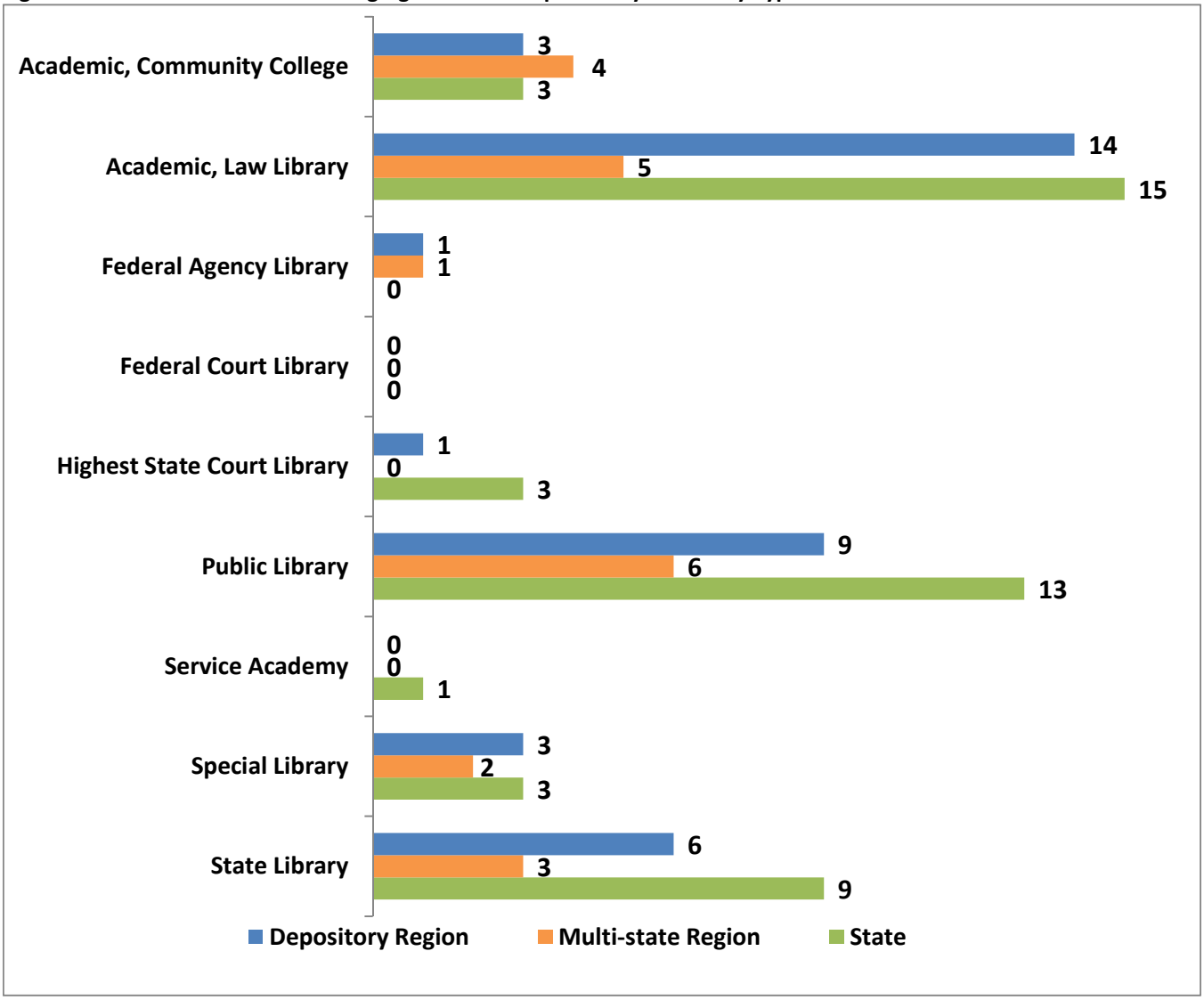


Figure 5 illustrates Already Participating responses by all library types other than Academic General Libraries.

Academic, Law Libraries had the highest number of "Already Participating" responses with 14 followed, by Public Libraries with 13.

Figure 5: Already Participating Responses by All Library Types Other Than Academic General Libraries.

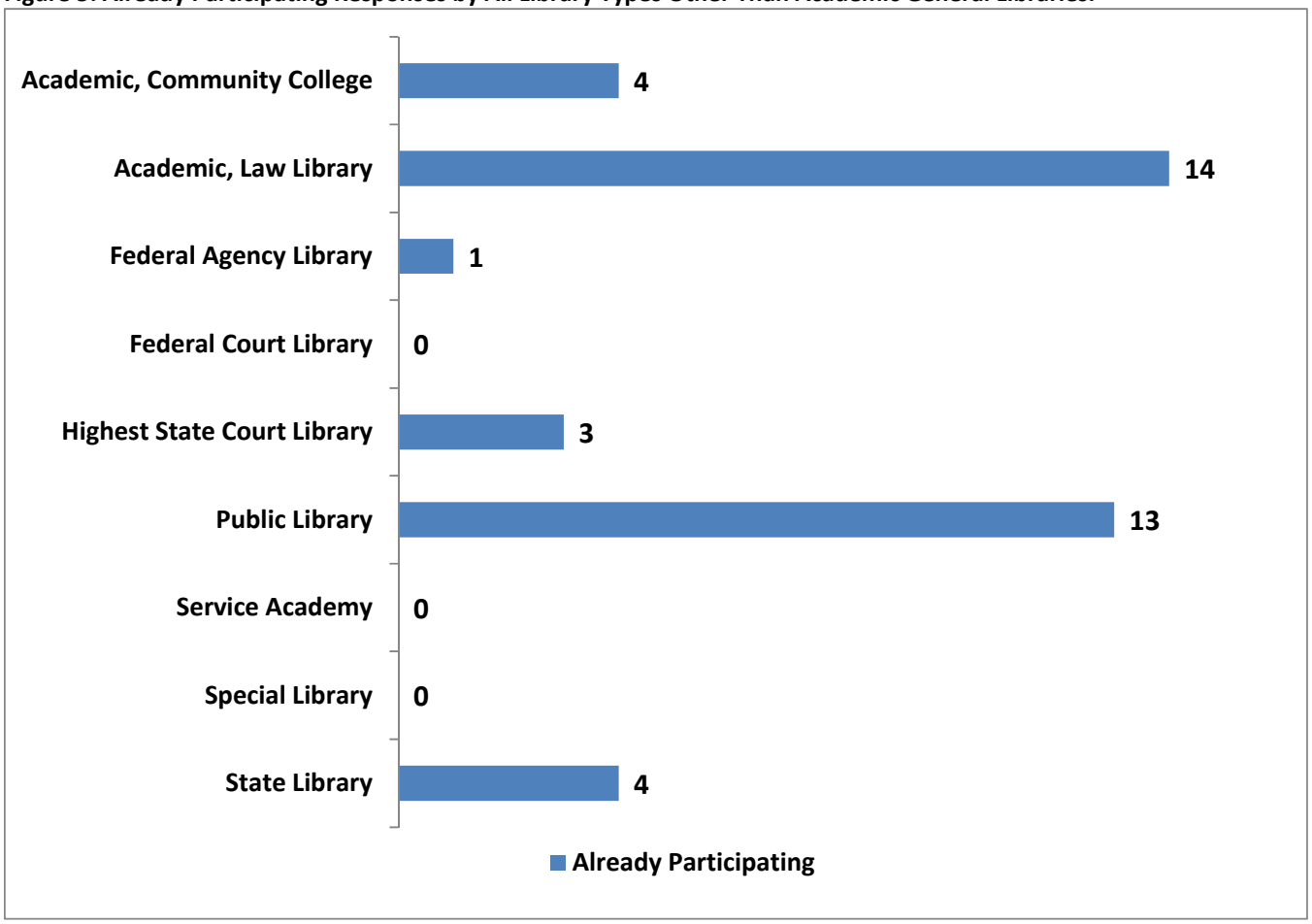
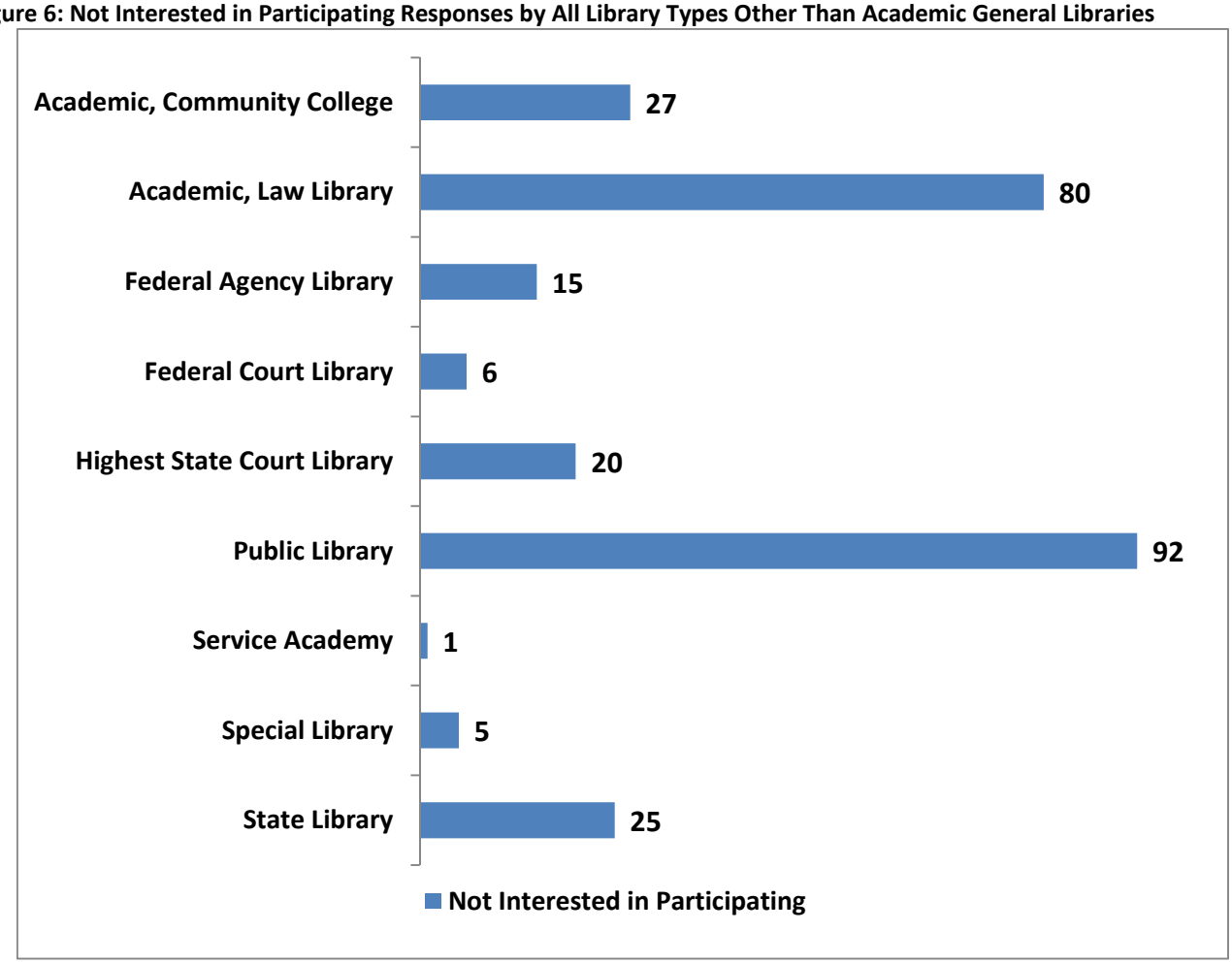


Figure 6 illustrates Not Interested in Participating responses by all library types other than Academic General Libraries.

Public Libraries had the highest number of "Not Interested in Participating" responses with 92, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 80.

Figure 6: Not Interested in Participating Responses by All Library Types Other Than Academic General Libraries



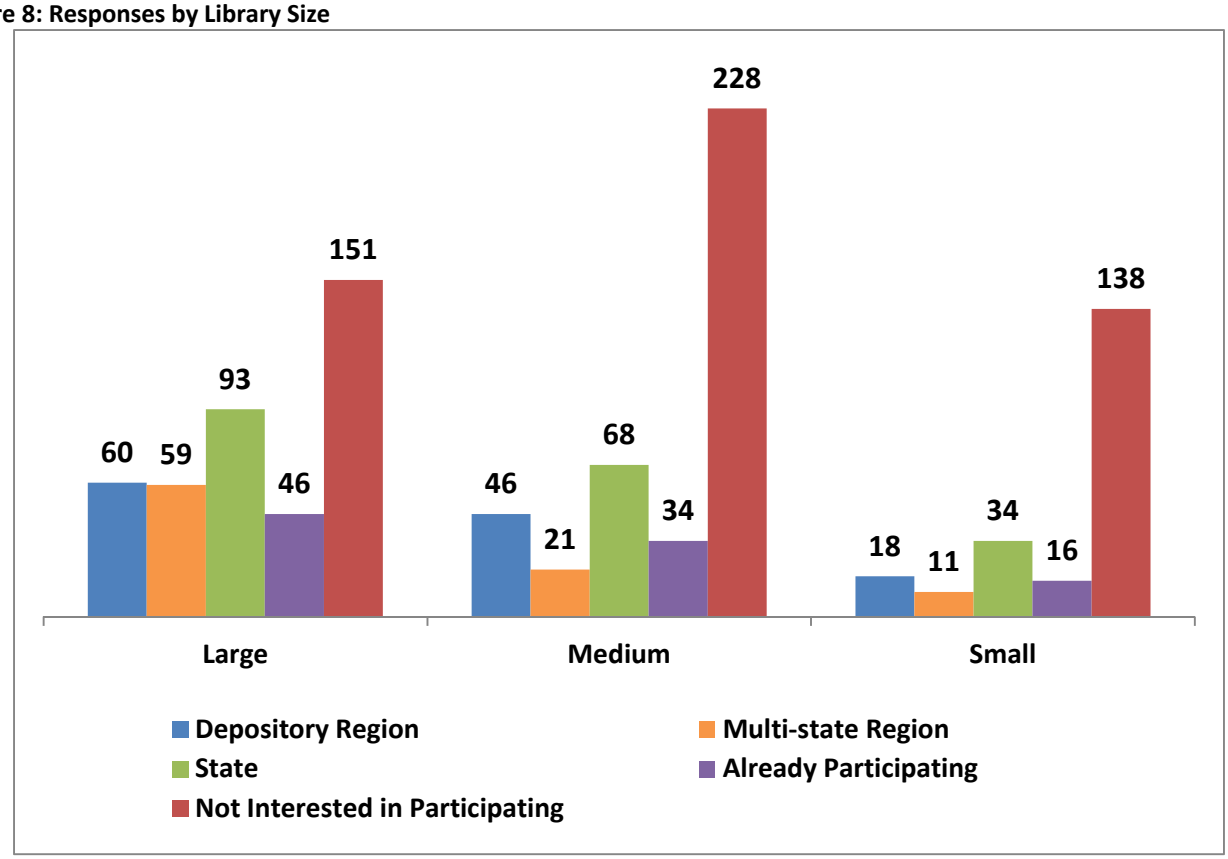
Figures 7 and 8 illustrate responses by library size.

Large Libraries had the highest number of responses indicating interest in shared housing agreements, with 93 of 195 "State" responses, 60 of 124 "Depository Region" responses, and 59 of 91 "Multi-state Region" responses. Large Libraries also had the highest number of "Already Participating" responses with 46 of 96. Medium Libraries had the highest number of "Not Interested in Participating" responses with 228 of 517.

Figure 7: Responses by Library Size

	Depository Region		Multi-state Region		State		Already Participating		Not Interested in Participating			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	60	48%	59	65%	93	48%	46	48%	151	29%	409	40%
Medium	46	37%	21	23%	68	35%	34	35%	228	44%	397	39%
Small	18	15%	11	12%	34	17%	16	17%	138	27%	217	21%
Grand Total	**124**	**100%**	**91**	**100%**	**195**	**100%**	**96**	**100%**	**517**	**100%**	**1,023**	**100%**

Figure 8: Responses by Library Size



Figures 9 and 10 illustrate responses by depository type.

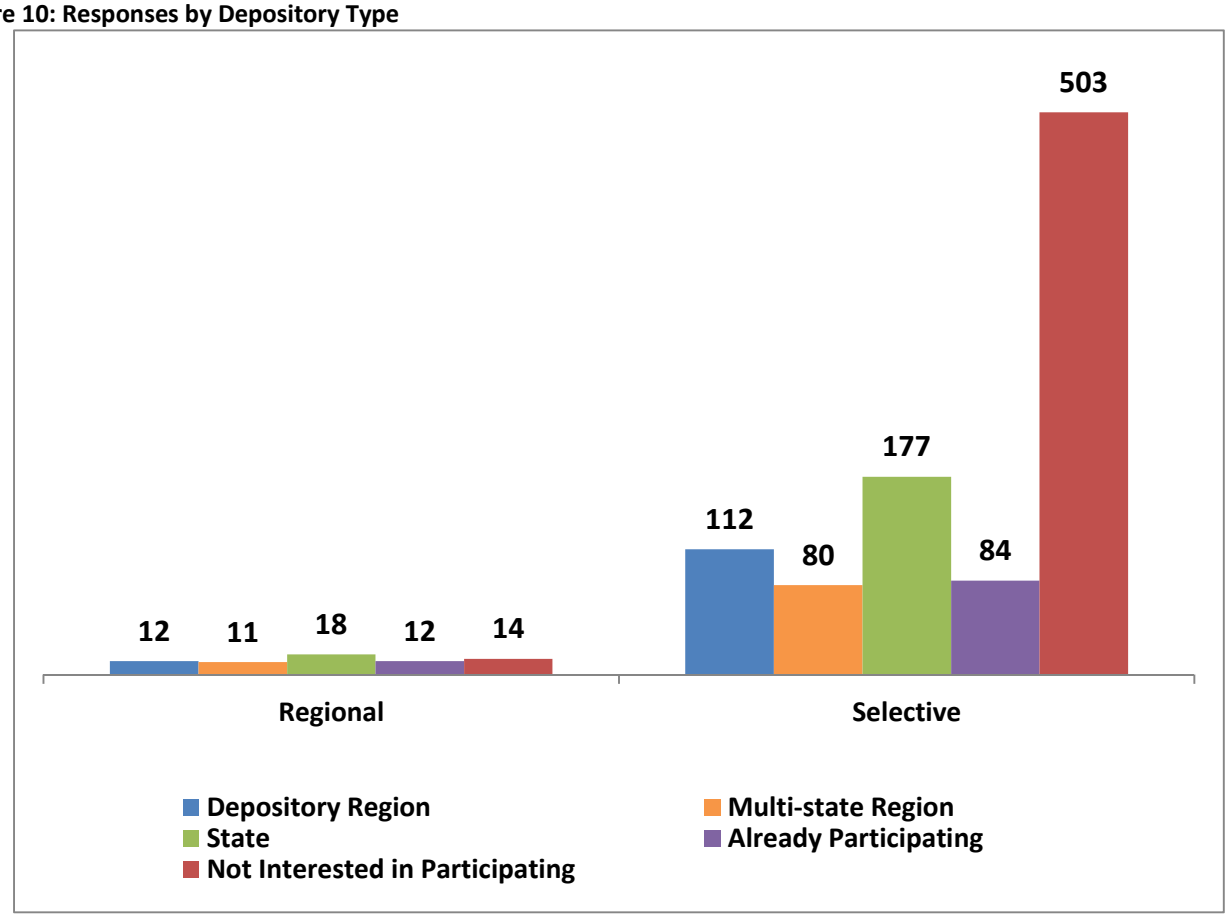
Among Regional Libraries, interest in shared housing agreements to distribute FDLP collections at the "State" level had the highest number of responses with 18. Among Selective Libraries, interest in shared housing agreements to distribute FDLP collections at the "State" level had the highest number of responses with 177, followed by "Depository Region" with 112.

Selective Libraries had a higher number of responses for "Already Participating" and "Not Interested in Participating" than Regional Libraries.

Figure 9: Responses by Depository Type

	Depository Region		Multi-state Region		State		Already Participating		Not Interested in Participating			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	12	10%	11	12%	18	9%	12	13%	14	3%	67	7%
Selective	112	90%	80	88%	177	91%	84	88%	503	97%	956	93%
Grand Total	**124**	**100%**	**91**	**100%**	**195**	**100%**	**96**	**100%**	**517**	**100%**	**1,023**	**100%**

Figure 10: Responses by Depository Type



Figures 11, 12, and 13 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries showed the most interest in shared housing agreements at the "State" level, which was the highest number of responses (17) compared to "Depository Region" (11) and Multi-state Region (10) responses. The one Medium Regional Library was interested in all three levels of shared housing agreements.

Of the responses that indicated interest in shared housing agreements, all Selective Library sizes had a higher number of "State" responses than "Depository Region" and "Multi-state Region responses." In addition, Large and Medium Selective Libraries had the highest number of "Already Participating" responses (34), and Medium Libraries had the highest number of "Not Interested in Participating" (228) responses.

Figure 11: Responses by Depository Type and Library Size

		Depository Region		Multi-state Region		State		Already Participating		Not Interested in Participating			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	11	9%	10	11%	17	9%	12	13%	14	3%	64	6%
	Medium	1	1%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%
Regional Total		**12**	**10%**	**11**	**12%**	**18**	**9%**	**12**	**13%**	**14**	**3%**	**67**	**7%**
Selective	**Large**	49	40%	49	54%	76	39%	34	35%	137	26%	345	34%
	Medium	45	36%	20	22%	67	34%	34	35%	228	44%	394	39%
	Small	18	15%	11	12%	34	17%	16	17%	138	27%	217	21%
Selective Total		**112**	**90%**	**80**	**88%**	**177**	**91%**	**84**	**88%**	**503**	**97%**	**956**	**93%**
Grand Total		**124**	**100%**	**91**	**100%**	**195**	**100%**	**96**	**100%**	**517**	**100%**	**1,023**	**100%**

Figure 12: All Regional Library Responses by Library Size

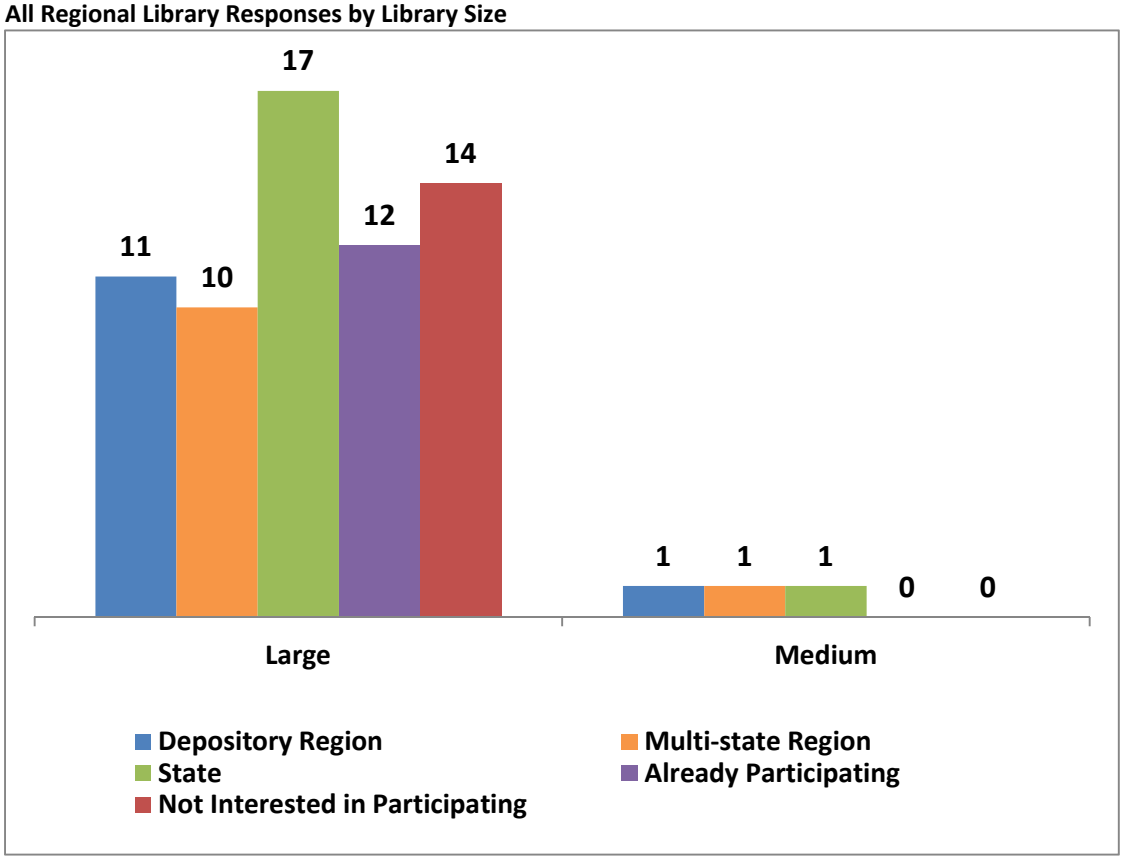
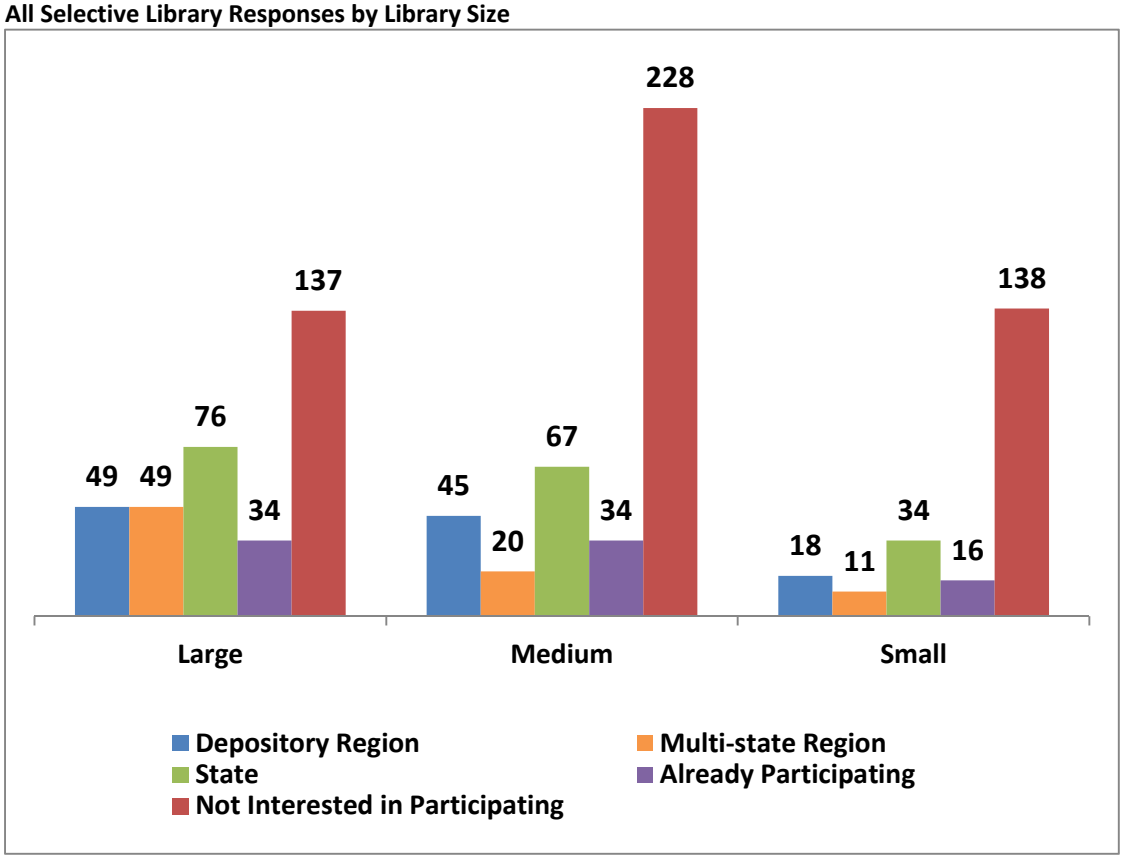


Figure 13: All Selective Library Responses by Library Size



Figures 14, 15, 16, and 17 illustrate responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Of the responses that indicated interest in shared housing agreements among Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries and State Libraries had the most responses for "State." Of the responses that indicated interest in shared housing agreements among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of responses for all three levels of shared housing agreements followed by Academic, Law Libraries for "Depository Region" and "State" and Public Libraries for "Multi-state Region."

Figure 14: Responses by Depository Type and Library Type

		Depository Region		Multi-state Region		State		Already Participating		Not Interested in Participating			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	10	8%	10	11%	14	7%	9	9%	6	1%	49	5%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%	2	0%
	State Library	2	2%	1	1%	4	2%	3	3%	6	1%	16	2%
Regional Total		**12**	**10%**	**11**	**12%**	**18**	**9%**	**12**	**13%**	**14**	**3%**	**67**	**7%**
Selective	**Academic General**	77	62%	60	66%	134	69%	48	50%	240	46%	559	55%
	Academic, Community College	3	2%	4	4%	3	2%	4	4%	27	5%	41	4%
	Academic, Law Library	14	11%	5	5%	15	8%	14	15%	80	15%	128	13%
	Federal Agency Library	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	15	3%	18	2%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	1%	6	1%
	Highest State Court Library	1	1%	0	0%	3	2%	3	3%	20	4%	27	3%
	Public Library	9	7%	6	7%	13	7%	13	14%	90	17%	131	13%
	Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%
	Special Library	3	2%	2	2%	3	2%	0	0%	5	1%	13	1%
	State Library	4	3%	2	2%	5	3%	1	1%	19	4%	31	3%
Selective Total		**112**	**90%**	**80**	**88%**	**177**	**91%**	**84**	**88%**	**503**	**97%**	**956**	**93%**
Grand Total		**124**	**100%**	**91**	**100%**	**195**	**100%**	**96**	**100%**	**517**	**100%**	**1,023**	**100%**

Figure 15: All Regional Library Responses by Library Type

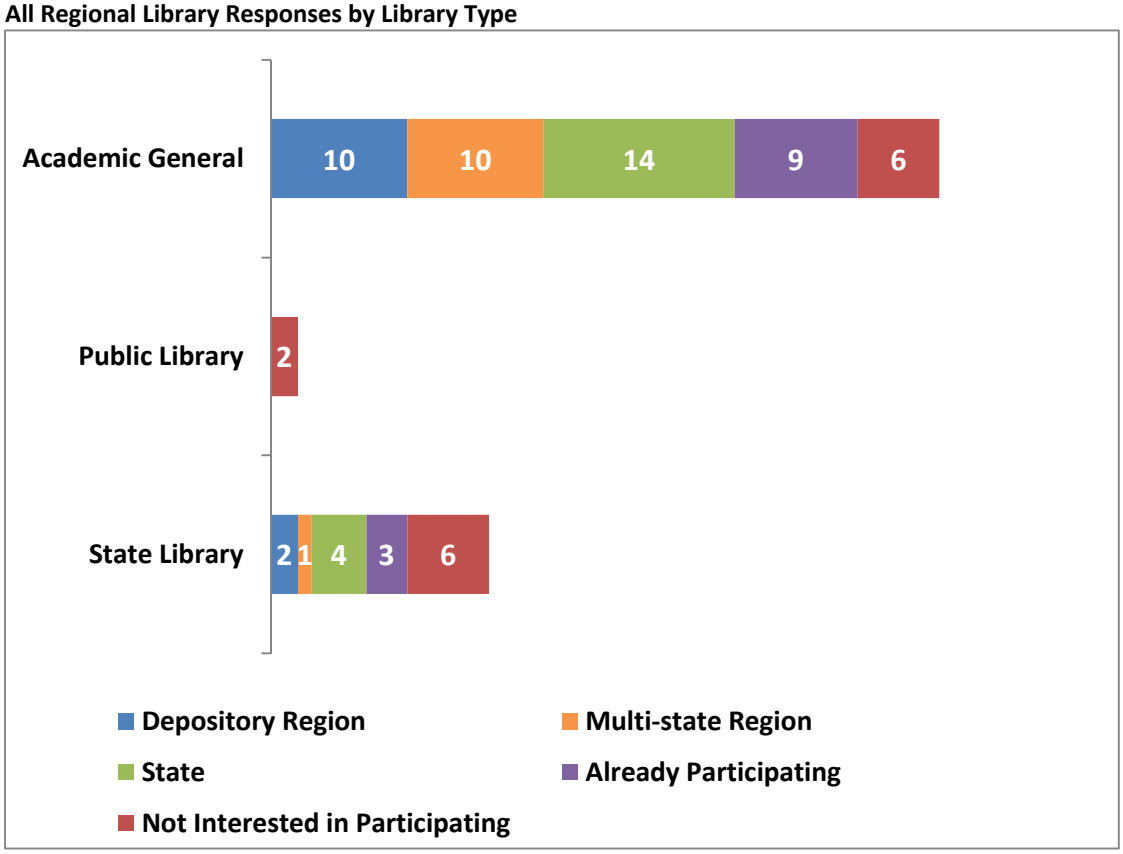


Figure 16: Responses for Selective Academic General Libraries

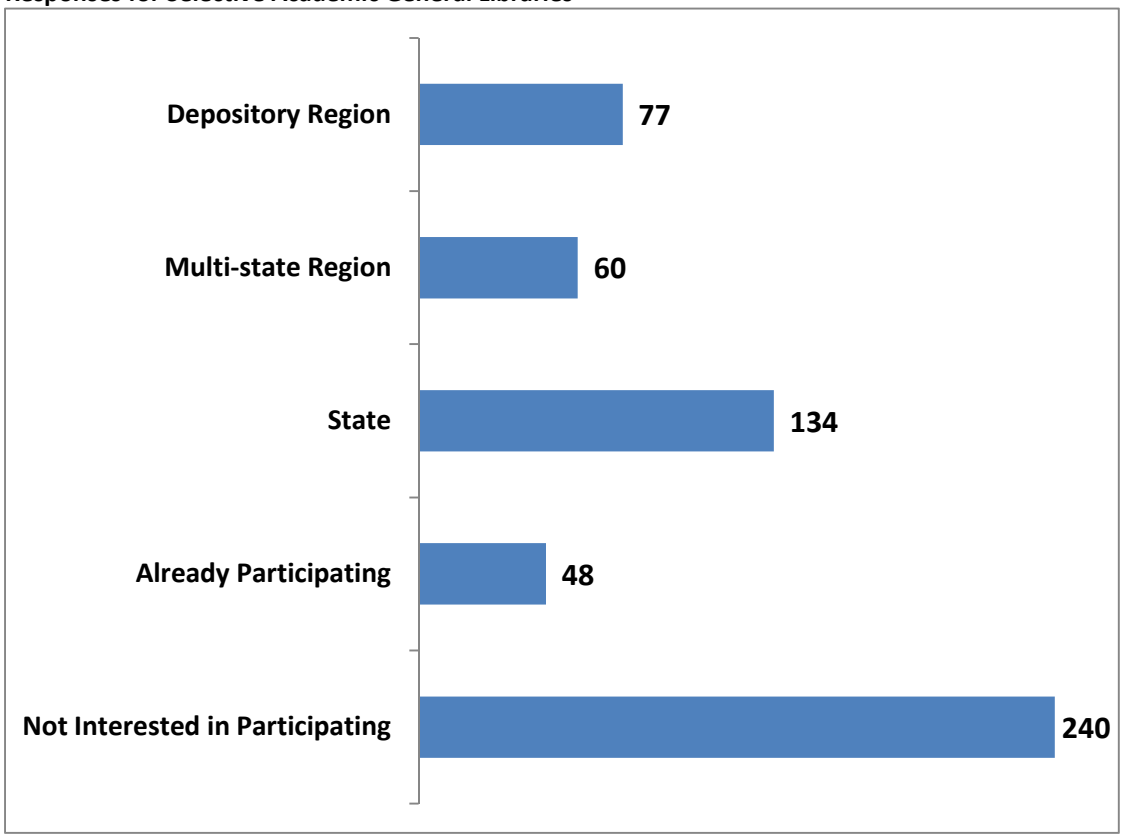


Figure 17: Interested in or Already Participating in Shared Housing Agreements Responses for Selective Libraries by All Library Types Other than Academic General Libraries

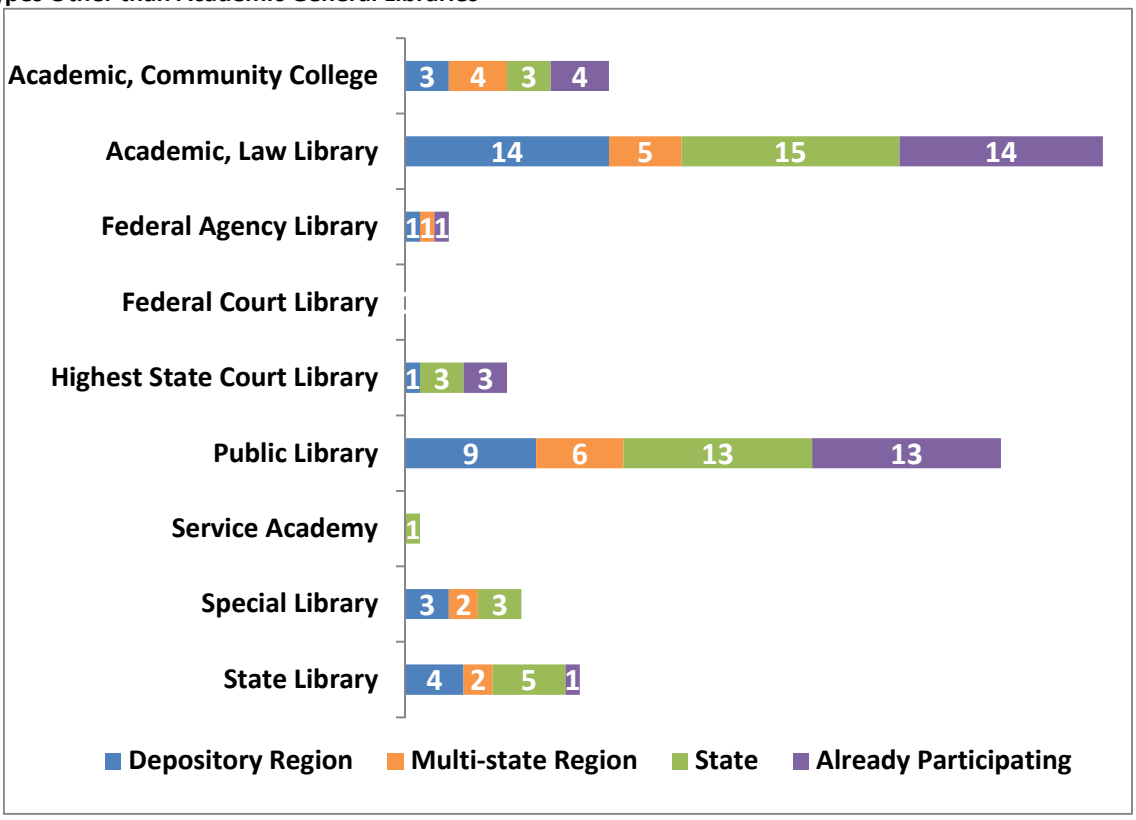
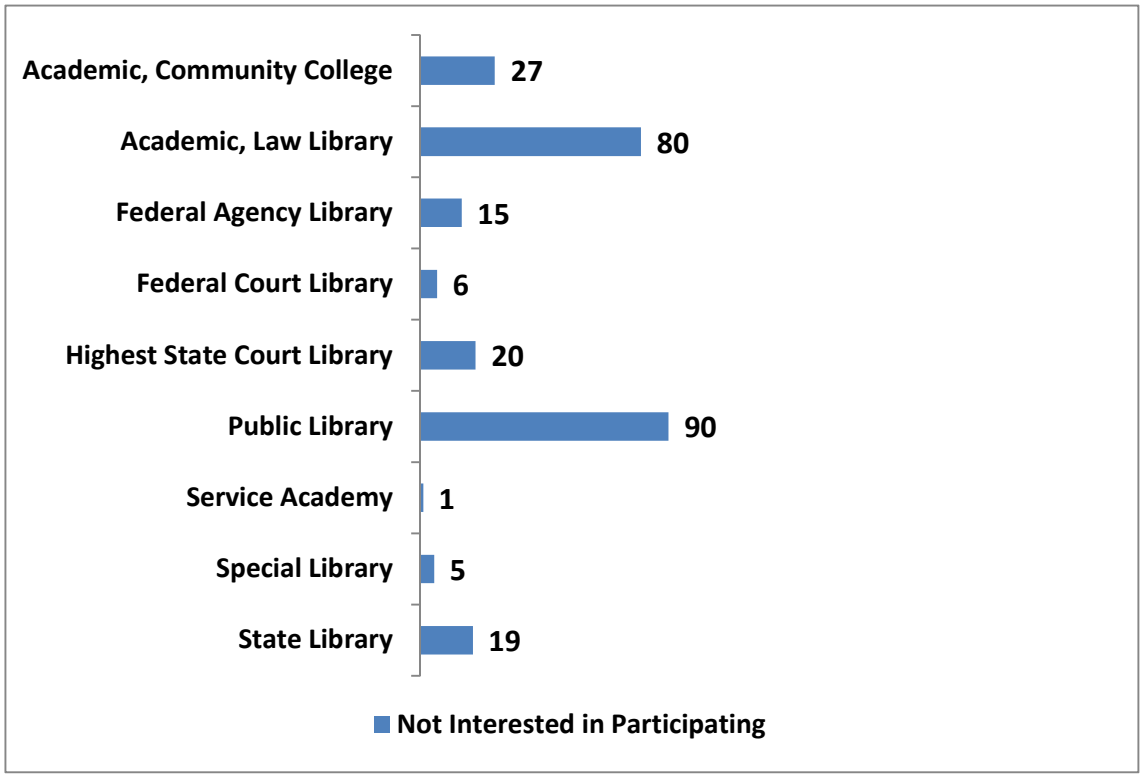


Figure 18: Not Interested in Participating Responses for Selective Libraries by All Library Types Other Than Academic General Libraries



DLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 28

JULY 3, 2013

Question 28 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Within the next five years, would your library be willing to commit to preserving and hosting a permanent digital collection of Federal government information?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 28 asked, "Within the next five years, would your library be willing to commit to preserving and hosting a permanent digital collection of Federal government information?" The response options were:

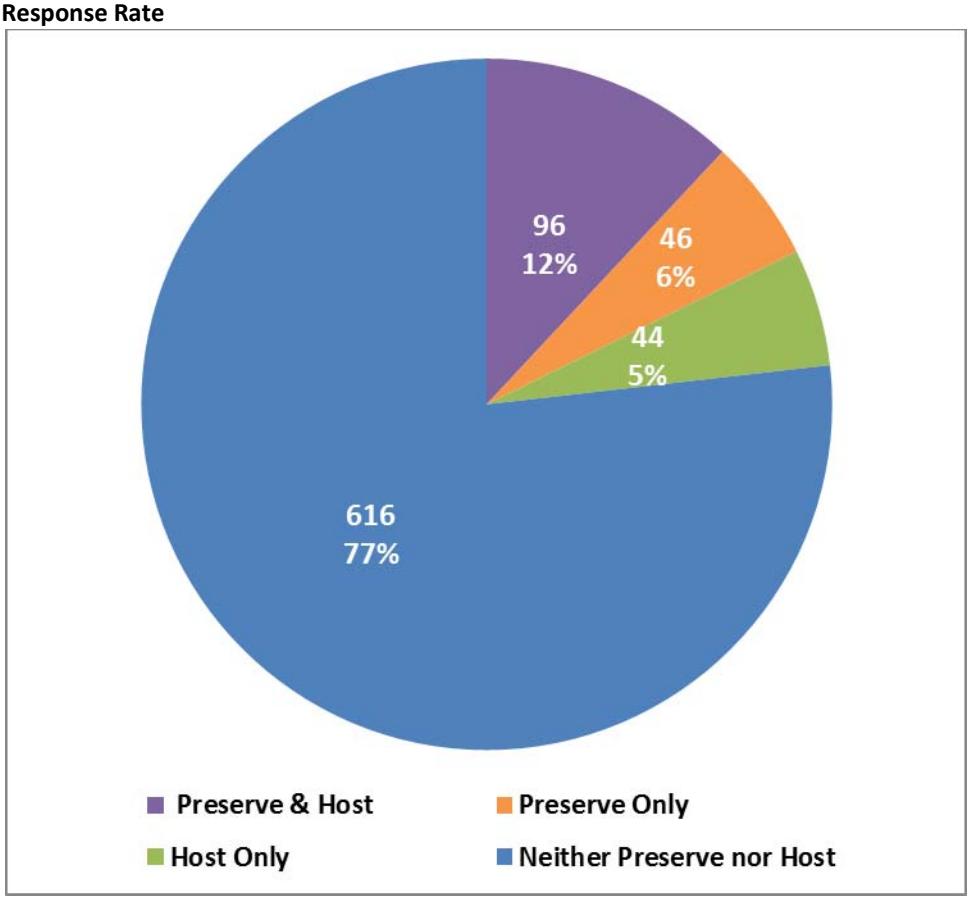
1) My library would be willing to preserve and host.
2) My library would be willing to preserve only.
3) My library would be willing to host only.
4) My library does not wish to preserve or host.

***This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

For the purposes of presentation, the response options' names have been shortened to Preserve & Host, Preserve Only, Host Only, and Neither Preserve nor Host.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 28, 186 (23%) responded positively to the question, indicating that their library would be willing to preserve, host, or both, while 616 (77%) responded "Neither Preserve nor Host."

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate



In order to concentrate on positive responses, the charts shown from this point forward do not include the "Neither Preserve nor Host" responses. Those responses are included in all tables.

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

Special Libraries had the highest positive response rate (51%), followed by Federal Agency Libraries (34%).

Figure 2: Response Rate by Library Type

	Preserve and Host		Preserve Only		Host Only		Neither Preserve nor Host			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	71	16%	24	5%	19	4%	331	74%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	0	0%	3	9%	31	91%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	9	8%	5	5%	8	7%	87	80%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	3	17%	1	6%	2	11%	12	67%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	2	8%	4	15%	2	8%	18	69%	26	100%
Public Library	5	4%	7	6%	9	8%	95	82%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Special Library	3	38%	1	13%	0	0%	4	50%	8	100%
State Library	3	8%	4	11%	1	3%	30	79%	38	100%
Grand Total	**96**	**12%**	**46**	**6%**	**44**	**5%**	**616**	**77%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 3 illustrates positive responses by library type for all 802 respondents.

Academic General Libraries had the highest number of total positive responses, with 114, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 22 and Public Libraries with 21.

Figure 3: Positive Responses by Library Type

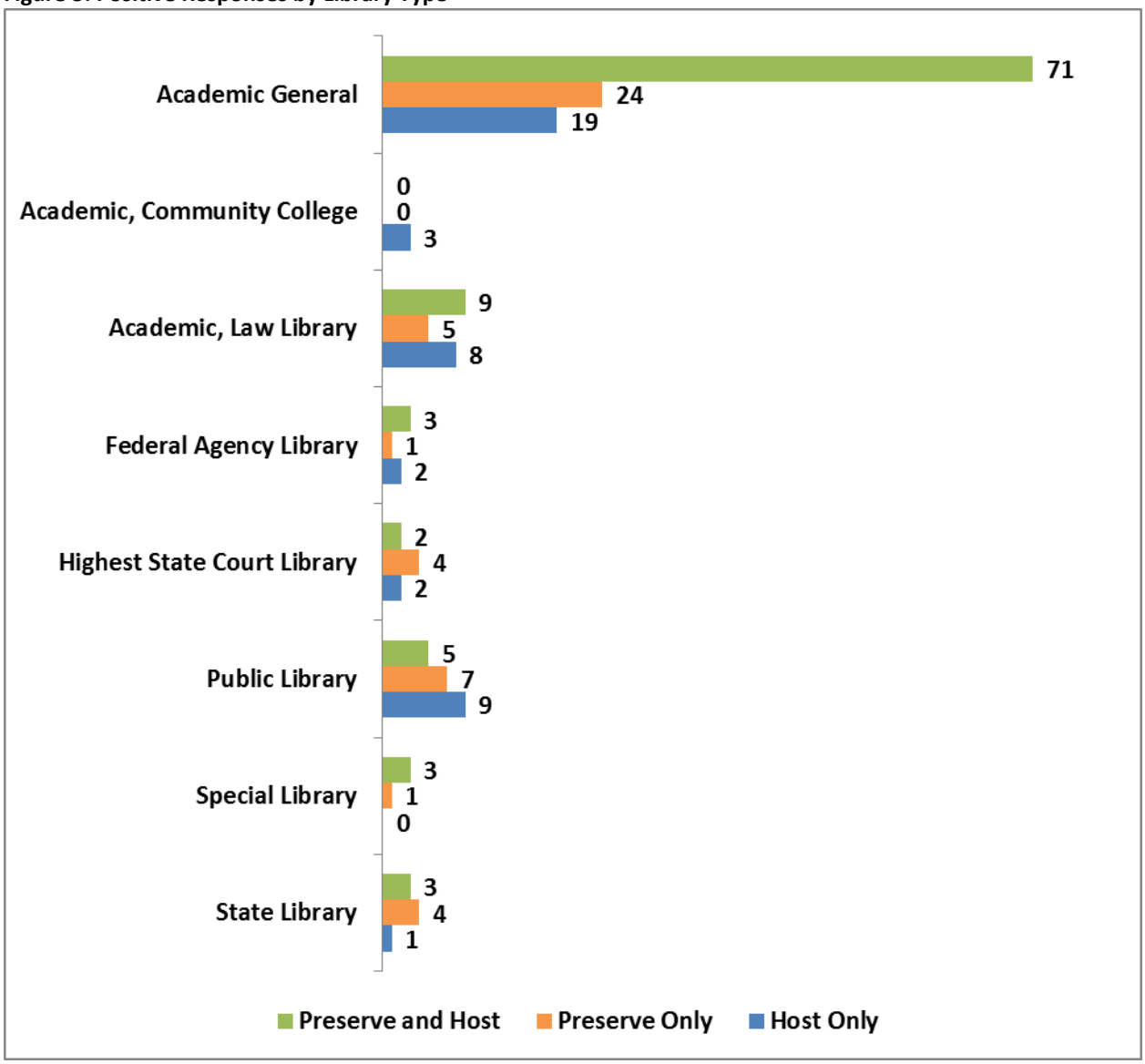


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest positive response rate (34%), with 95 of the 283 total Large Libraries.

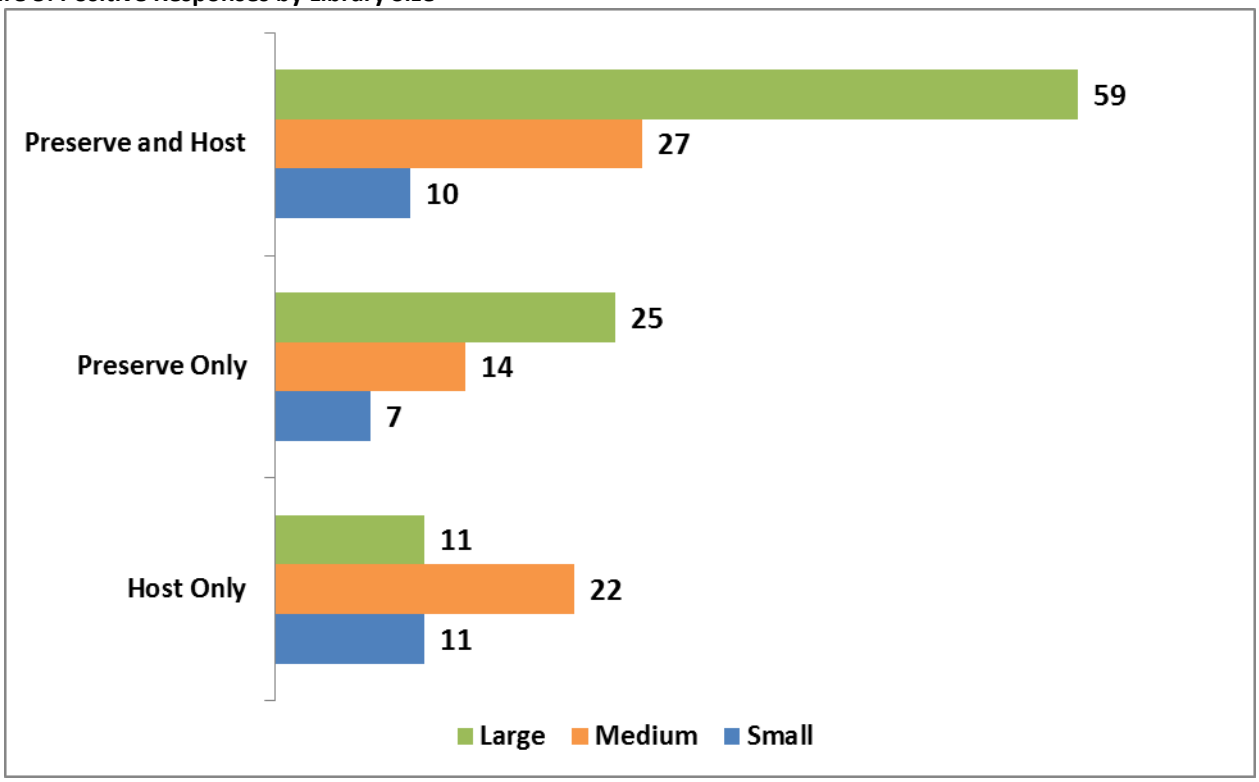
Figure 4: Response Rate by Library Size

	Preserve and Host		Preserve Only		Host Only		Neither Preserve nor Host			
Libray Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	59	21%	25	9%	11	4%	188	66%	283	100%
Medium	27	8%	14	4%	22	7%	273	81%	336	100%
Small	10	5%	7	4%	11	6%	155	85%	183	100%
Grand Total	**96**	**12%**	**46**	**6%**	**44**	**5%**	**616**	**77%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 5 illustrates the positive responses by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest number of total positive responses (95 out of 186 positive responses).

Figure 5: Positive Responses by Library Size



Figures 6 and 7 illustrate response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher positive response rate (46%) than Selective Libraries (22%), with 32% willing to "Preserve and Host."

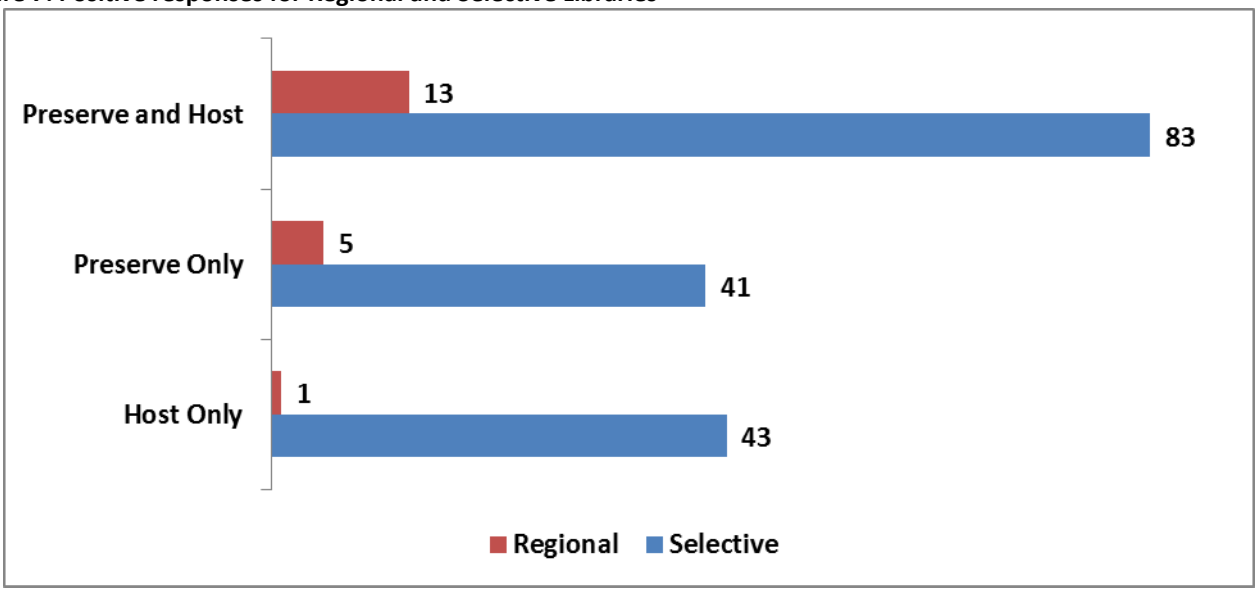
Figure 6: Response Rate by Depository Type

	Preserve and Host		Preserve Only		Host Only		Neither Preserve nor Host			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	13	32%	5	12%	1	2%	22	54%	41	100%
Selective	83	11%	41	5%	43	6%	594	78%	761	100%
Grand Total	**96**	**12%**	**46**	**6%**	**44**	**5%**	**616**	**77%**	**802**	**100%**

Figure 7 illustrates the positive responses by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Of the positive responses, both Regional and Selective Libraries had a higher number of "Preserve and Host" responses.

Figure 7: Positive responses for Regional and Selective Libraries



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

18 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded positively to Question 28. In addition, the one Medium Regional Library also responded positively.

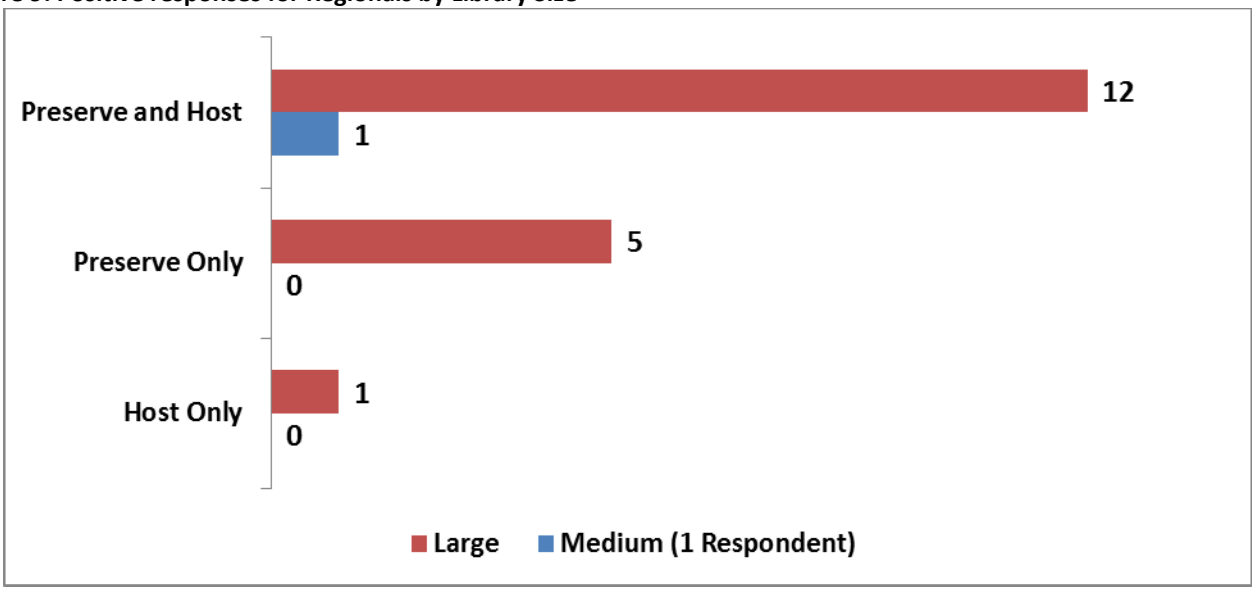
77 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded positively, 62 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded positively, and 28 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded positively.

Figure 8: Response Rate by Depository Type and Library Size

		Preserve and Host		Preserve Only		Host Only		Neither Preserve nor Host			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	12	30%	5	13%	1	3%	22	55%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**13**	**32%**	**5**	**12%**	**1**	**2%**	**22**	**54%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	47	19%	20	8%	10	4%	166	68%	243	100%
	Medium	26	8%	14	4%	22	7%	273	81%	335	100%
	Small	10	5%	7	4%	11	6%	155	85%	183	100%
Selective Total		**83**	**11%**	**41**	**5%**	**43**	**6%**	**594**	**78%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**96**	**12%**	**46**	**6%**	**44**	**5%**	**616**	**77%**	**802**	**100%**

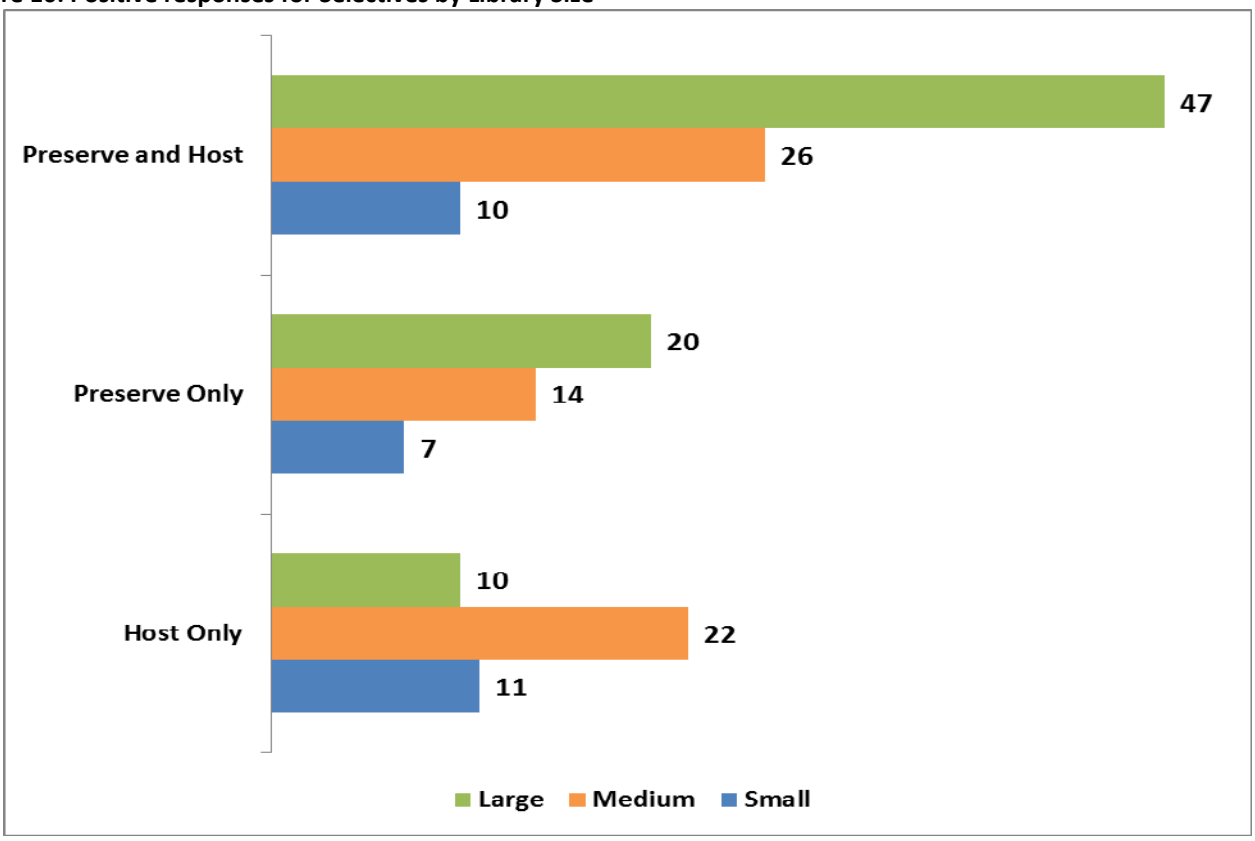
All Regional library sizes had the highest number of positive responses indicating willingness to "Preserve and Host."

Figure 9: Positive responses for Regionals by Library Size



Large and Medium Libraries had the highest number of positive responses indicating willingness to "Preserve and Host." Small Libraries had the highest number of positive responses indicating willingness to "Host Only."

Figure 10: Positive responses for Selectives by Library Size



Figures 11, 12, and 13 illustrate response rates and positive responses cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 responses.

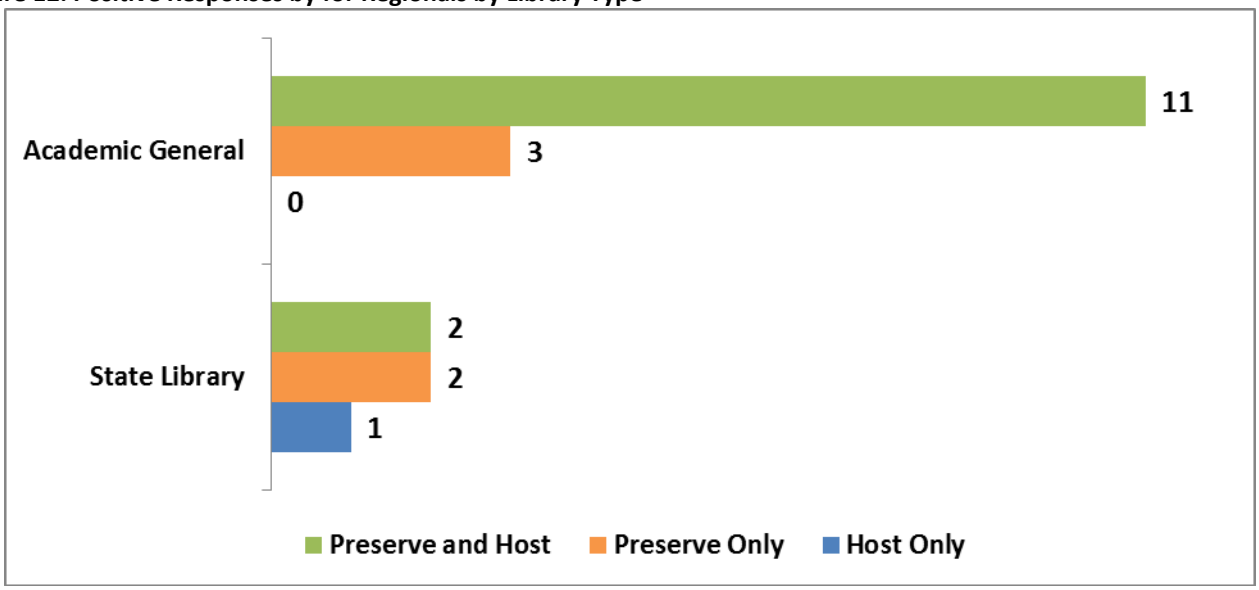
Of Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest positive response rate of 54%. Of Selective Libraries, Special Libraries (51%) and Federal Agency Libraries (34%) had the highest positive response rates.

Figure 11: Response Rate by Depository Type and Library Type

		Preserve and Host		Preserve Only		Host Only		Neither Preserve nor Host			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	11	42%	3	12%	0	0%	12	46%	26	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	State Library	2	15%	2	15%	1	8%	8	62%	13	100%
Regional Total		**13**	**32%**	**5**	**12%**	**1**	**2%**	**22**	**54%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	60	14%	21	5%	19	5%	319	76%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	0	0%	0	0%	3	9%	31	91%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	9	8%	5	5%	8	7%	87	80%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	3	17%	1	6%	2	11%	12	67%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	2	8%	4	15%	2	8%	18	69%	26	100%
	Public Library	5	4%	7	6%	9	8%	93	82%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Special Library	3	38%	1	13%	0	0%	4	50%	8	100%
	State Library	1	4%	2	8%	0	0%	22	88%	25	100%
Selective Total		**83**	**11%**	**41**	**5%**	**43**	**6%**	**594**	**78%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**96**	**12%**	**46**	**6%**	**44**	**5%**	**616**	**77%**	**802**	**100%**

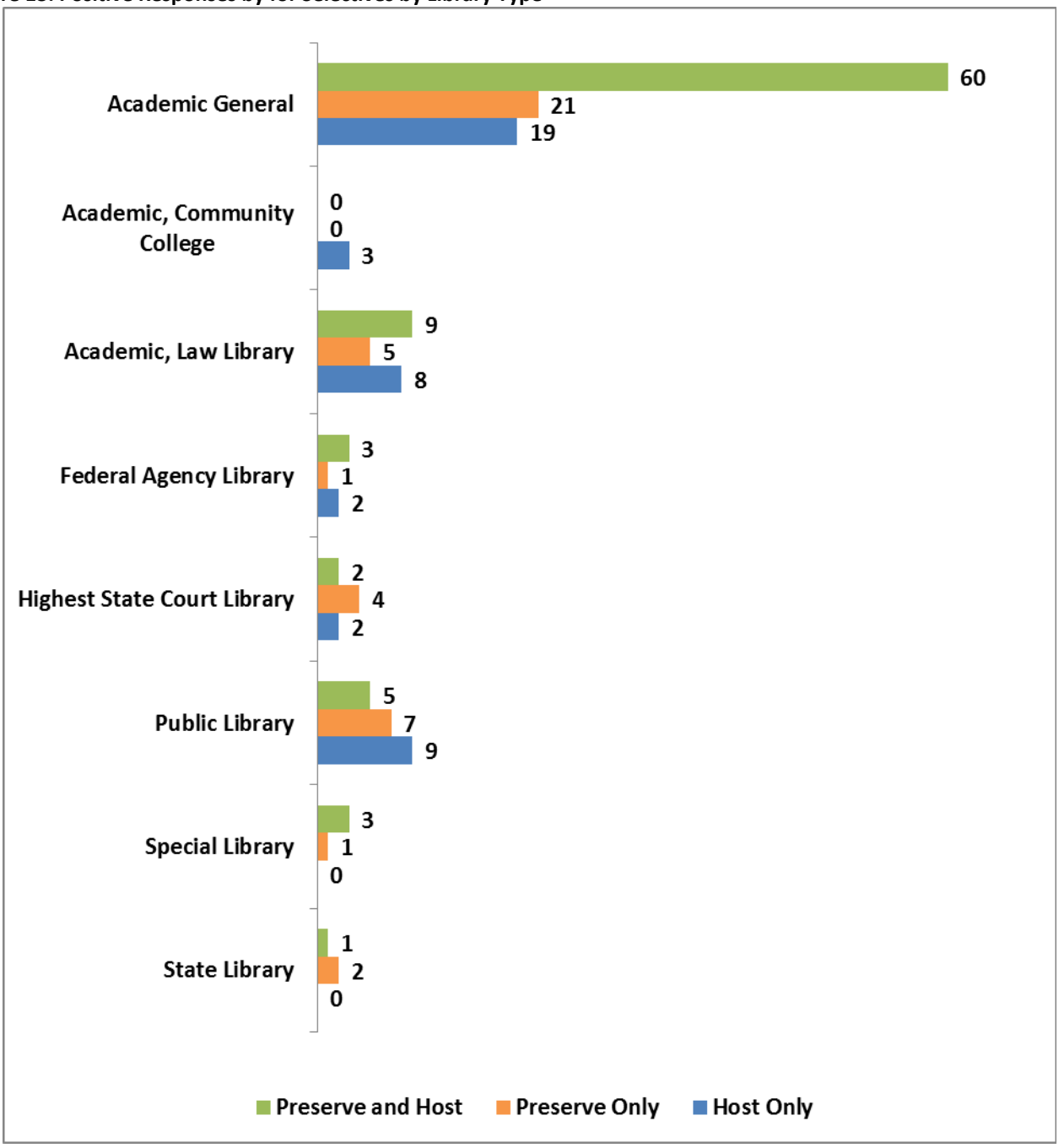
Among Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of positive responses with 14, followed by State Libraries with 5.

Figure 12: Positive Responses by for Regionals by Library Type



Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of positive responses with 100, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 22.

Figure 13: Positive Responses by for Selectives by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 29

JULY 3, 2013

Question 29 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Within the next five years, would your library be willing to commit to the development of a specific subject area collection and be willing to serve users beyond your local community?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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 29 asked, "Within the next five years, would your library be willing to commit to the development of a specific subject area collection and be willing to serve users beyond your local community?" The response options were:

1) no
2) yes (If yes, please describe these subject areas(s))

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 29, 304 (38%) responded "yes," while 498 (62%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

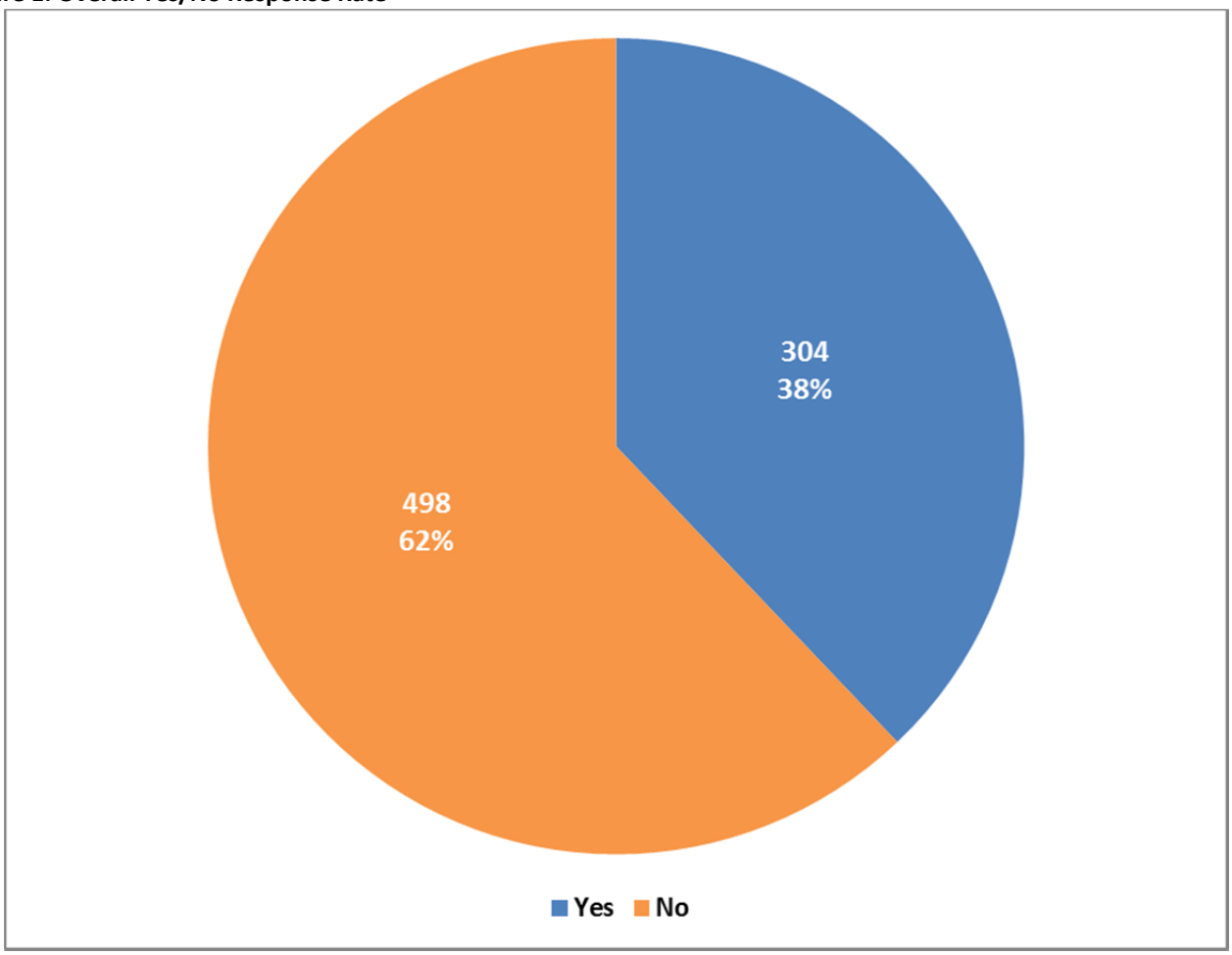


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

State Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (53%), followed by Federal Agency Libraries (44%).

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	191	43%	254	57%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	8	24%	26	76%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	39	36%	70	64%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	8	44%	10	56%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	9	35%	17	65%	26	100%
Public Library	26	22%	90	78%	116	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Special Library	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
State Library	20	53%	18	47%	38	100%
Grand Total	**304**	**38%**	**498**	**62%**	**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 191, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 39 and Public Libraries with 26.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

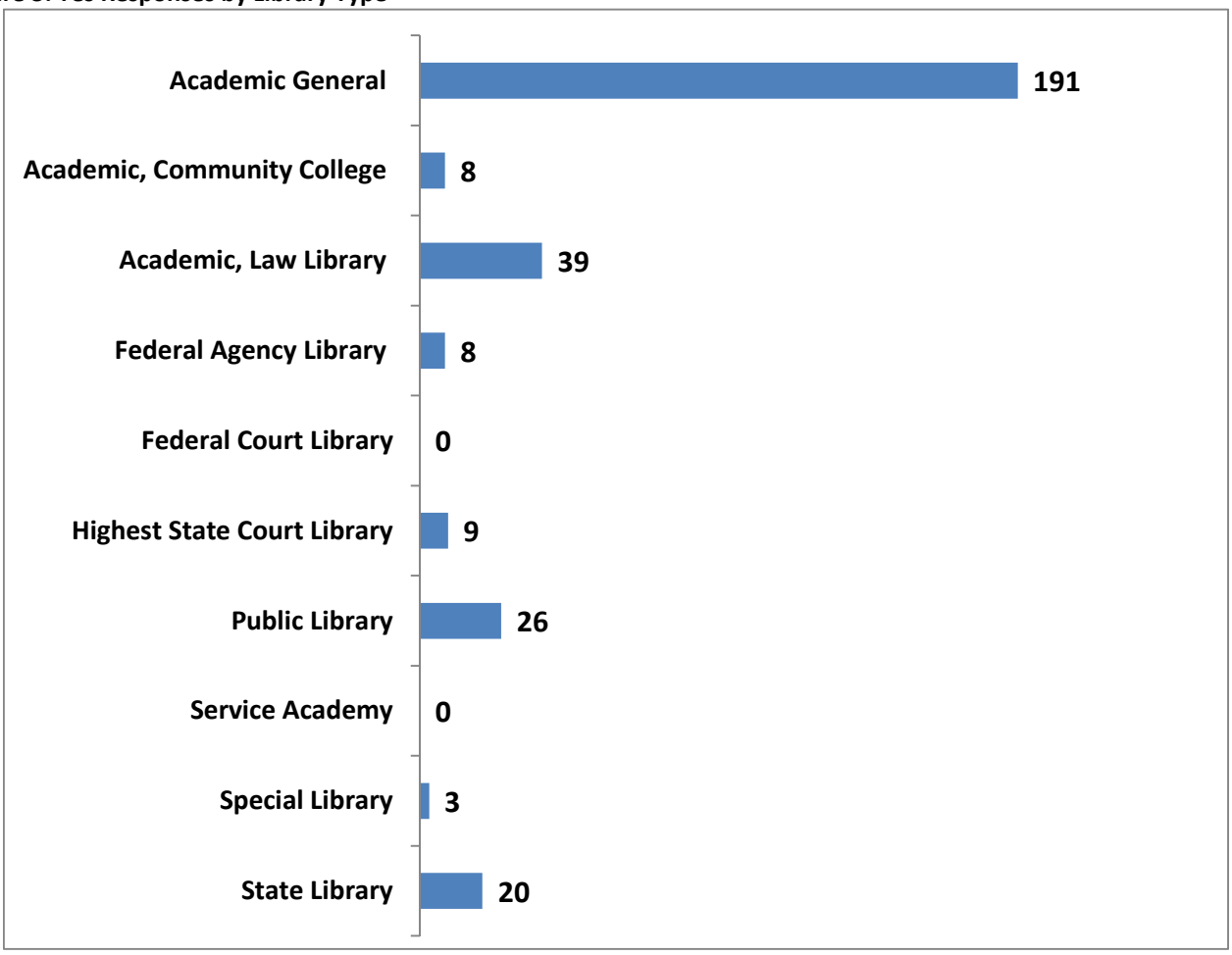


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (53%), with 151 of the 283 total Large Libraries.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	151	53%	132	47%	283	100%
Medium	106	32%	230	68%	336	100%
Small	47	26%	136	74%	183	100%
Grand Total	**304**	**38%**	**498**	**62%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Large Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (151 out of 304 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

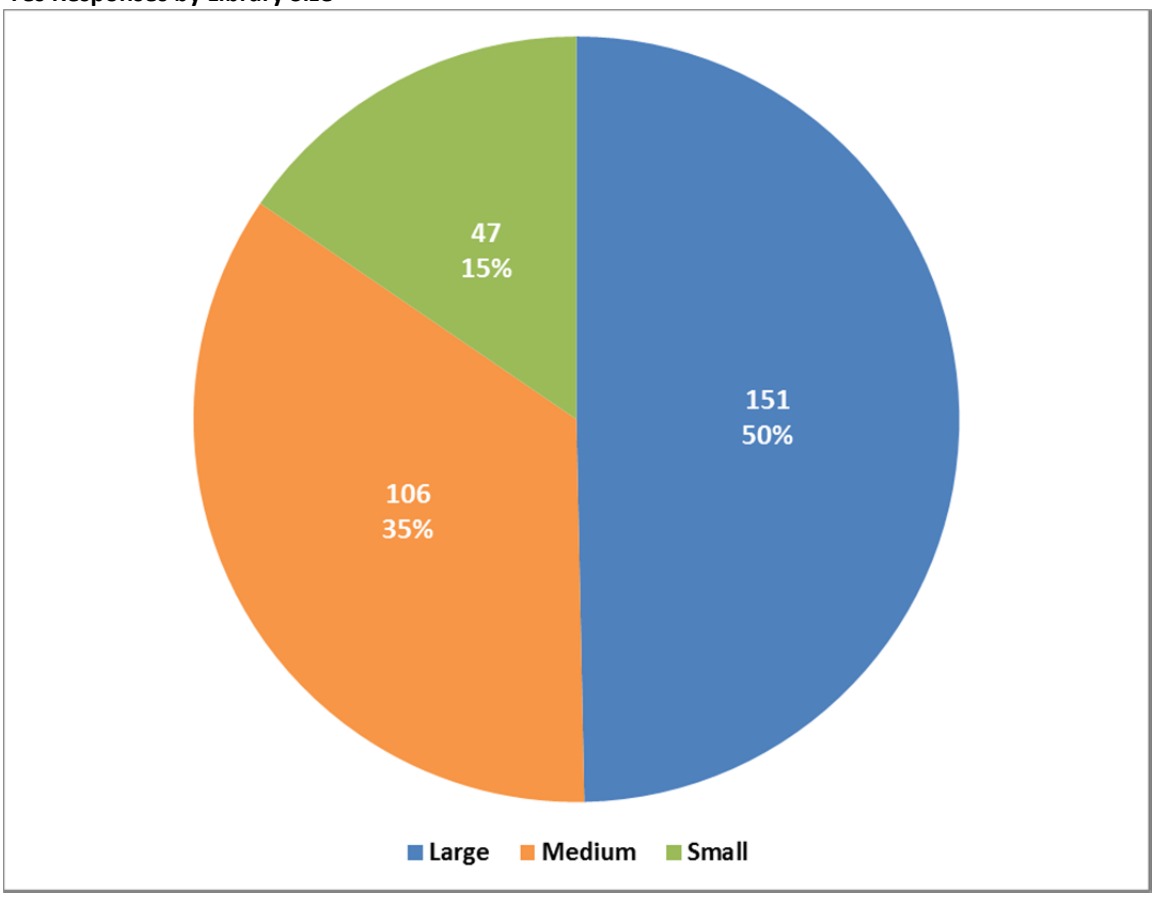


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (78%) than Selective Libraries (36%).

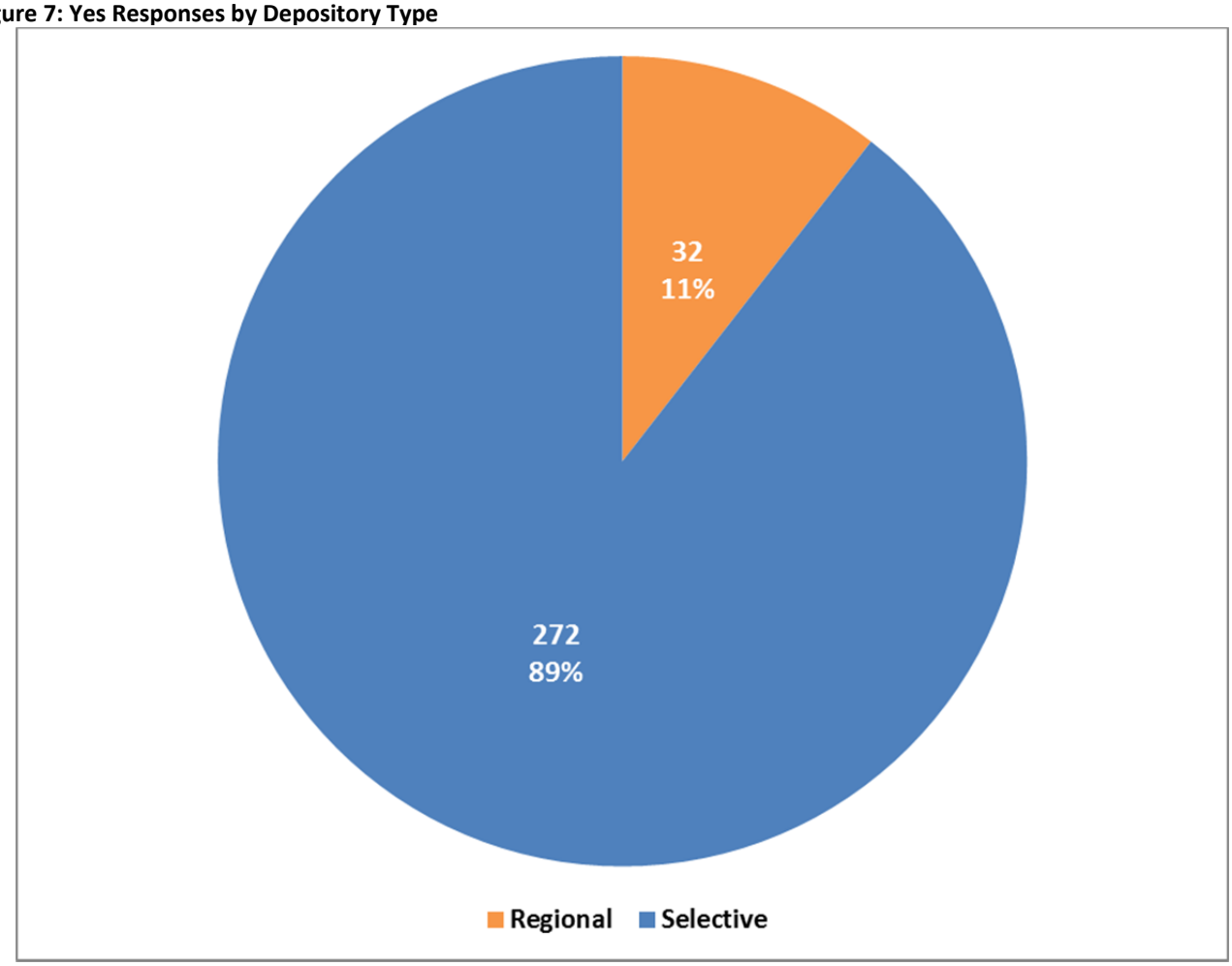
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	32	78%	9	22%	41	100%
Selective	272	36%	489	64%	761	100%
Grand Total	**304**	**38%**	**498**	**62%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (272 of 304 responses).

Figure 7: Yes Responses by Depository Type



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

31 of 40 Large Regional Libraries responded "yes" to Question 29. The one Medium Regional Library also responded "yes."

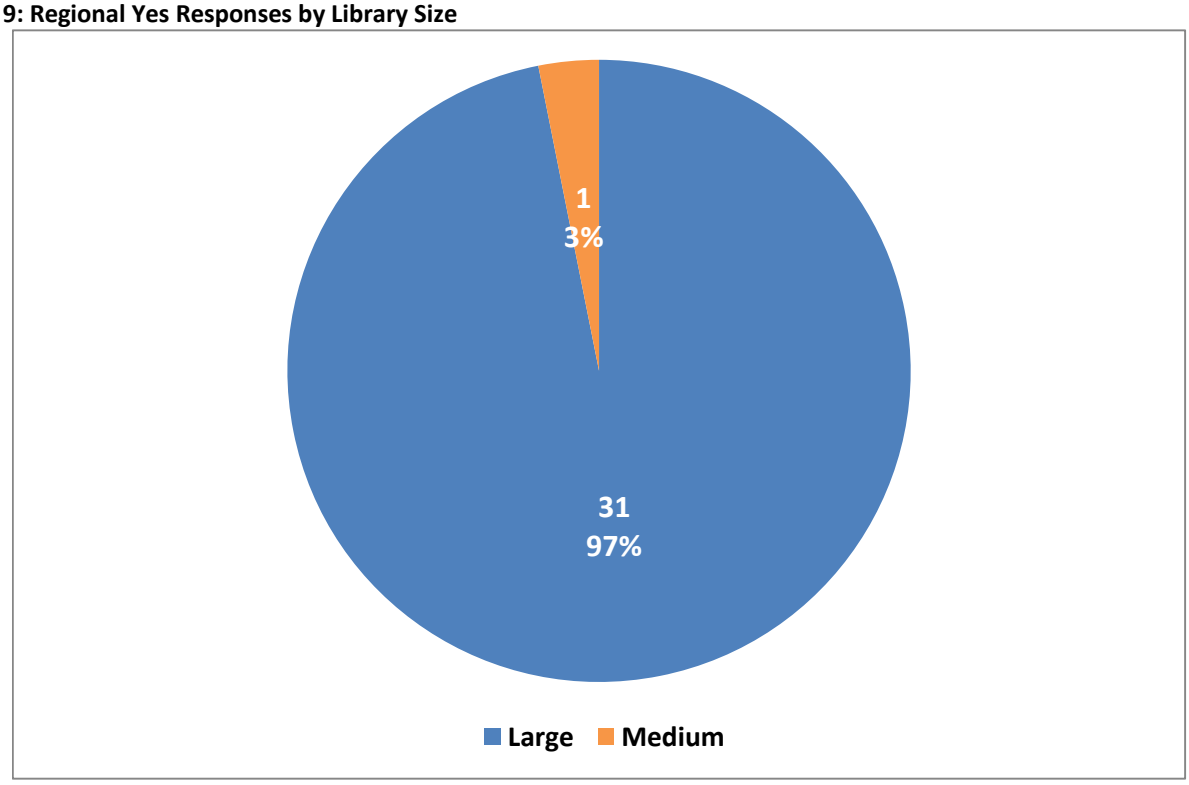
120 of 243 Large Selective Libraries responded "yes," 105 of 335 Medium Selective Libraries responded "yes," and 47 of 183 Small Selective Libraries responded "yes."

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	31	78%	9	23%	40	100%
	Medium	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Regional Total		**32**	**78%**	**9**	**22%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	120	49%	123	51%	243	100%
	Medium	105	31%	230	69%	335	100%
	Small	47	26%	136	74%	183	100%
Selective Total		**272**	**36%**	**489**	**64%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**304**	**38%**	**498**	**62%**	**802**	**100%**

Large Regional Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (31 of 32 responses).

Figure 9: Regional Yes Responses by Library Size



Large Selective Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (120 of 272 responses).

Figure 10: Selective Yes Responses by Library Size

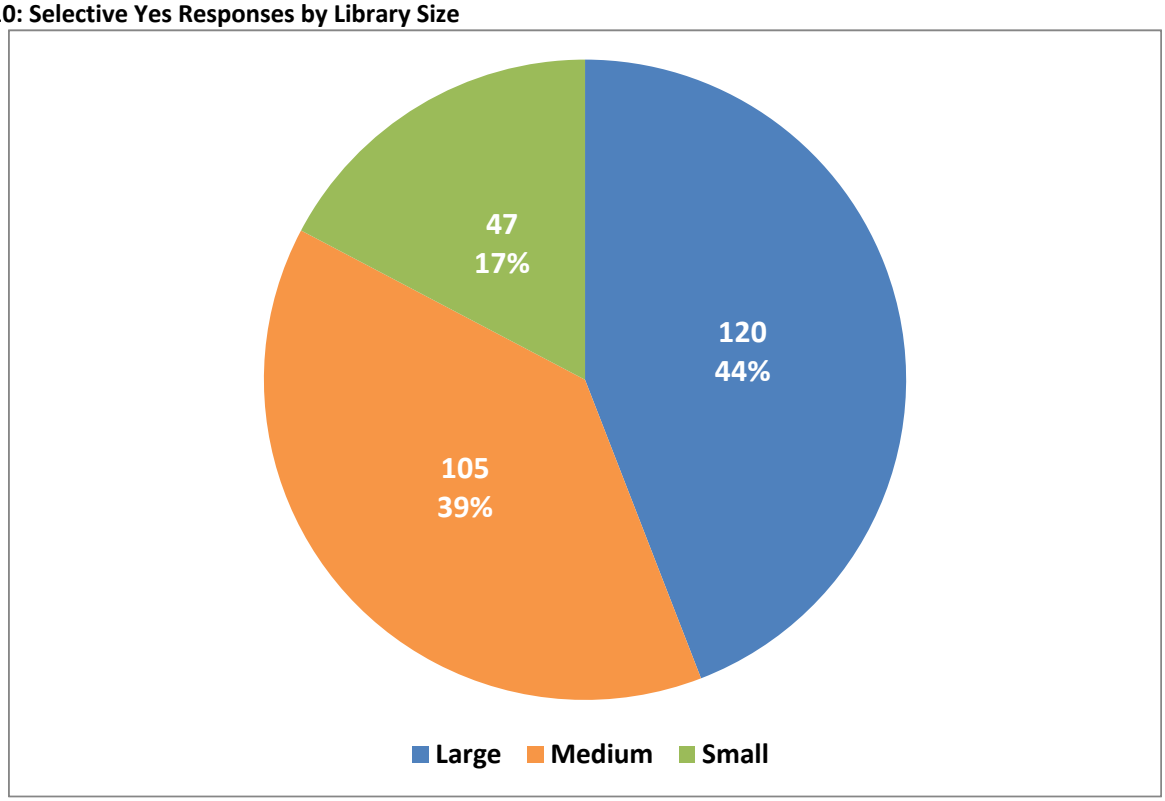


Figure 11 illustrates response rates cross-tabulated by depository type and library type for all 802 respondents.

Of Regional Libraries, Academic General Libraries (92%) had the highest rate of "yes" responses.

Of Selective Libraries, State Libraries had the highest rate of "yes" responses (52%), followed by Federal Agency Libraries (44%).

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

		Yes		No			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	24	92%	2	8%	26	100%
	Public Library	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
	State Library	7	54%	6	46%	13	100%
Regional Total		**32**	**78%**	**9**	**22%**	**41**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	167	40%	252	60%	419	100%
	Academic, Community College	8	24%	26	76%	34	100%
	Academic, Law Library	39	36%	70	64%	109	100%
	Federal Agency Library	8	44%	10	56%	18	100%
	Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
	Highest State Court Library	9	35%	17	65%	26	100%
	Public Library	25	22%	89	78%	114	100%
	Service Academy	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Special Library	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
	State Library	13	52%	12	48%	25	100%
Selective Total		**272**	**36%**	**489**	**64%**	**761**	**100%**
Grand Total		**304**	**38%**	**498**	**62%**	**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 24, followed by State Libraries with 7. Among Selective Libraries, Academic General Libraries had the highest number of "yes" responses with 167, followed by Academic, Law Libraries with 39 and Public Libraries with 25.

Figure 12: Regional Yes Responses by Library Type

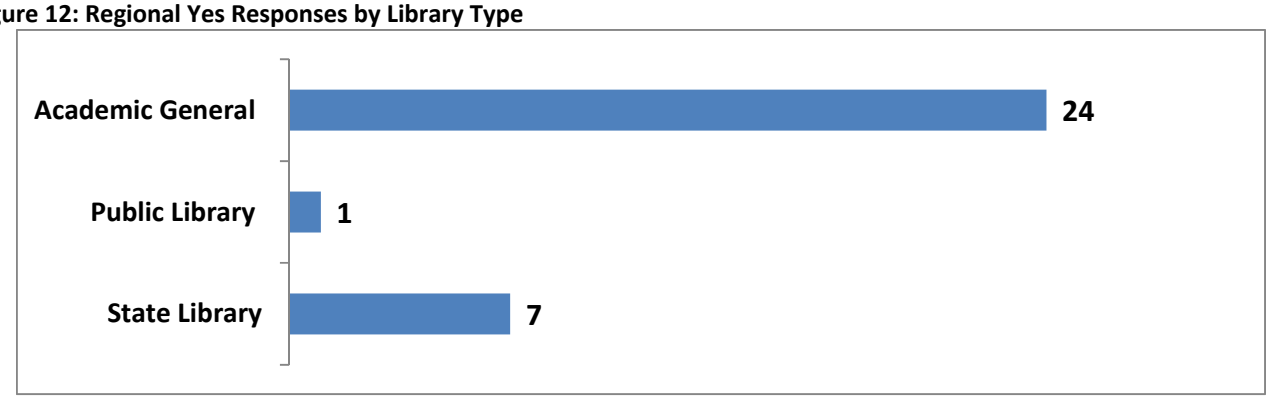
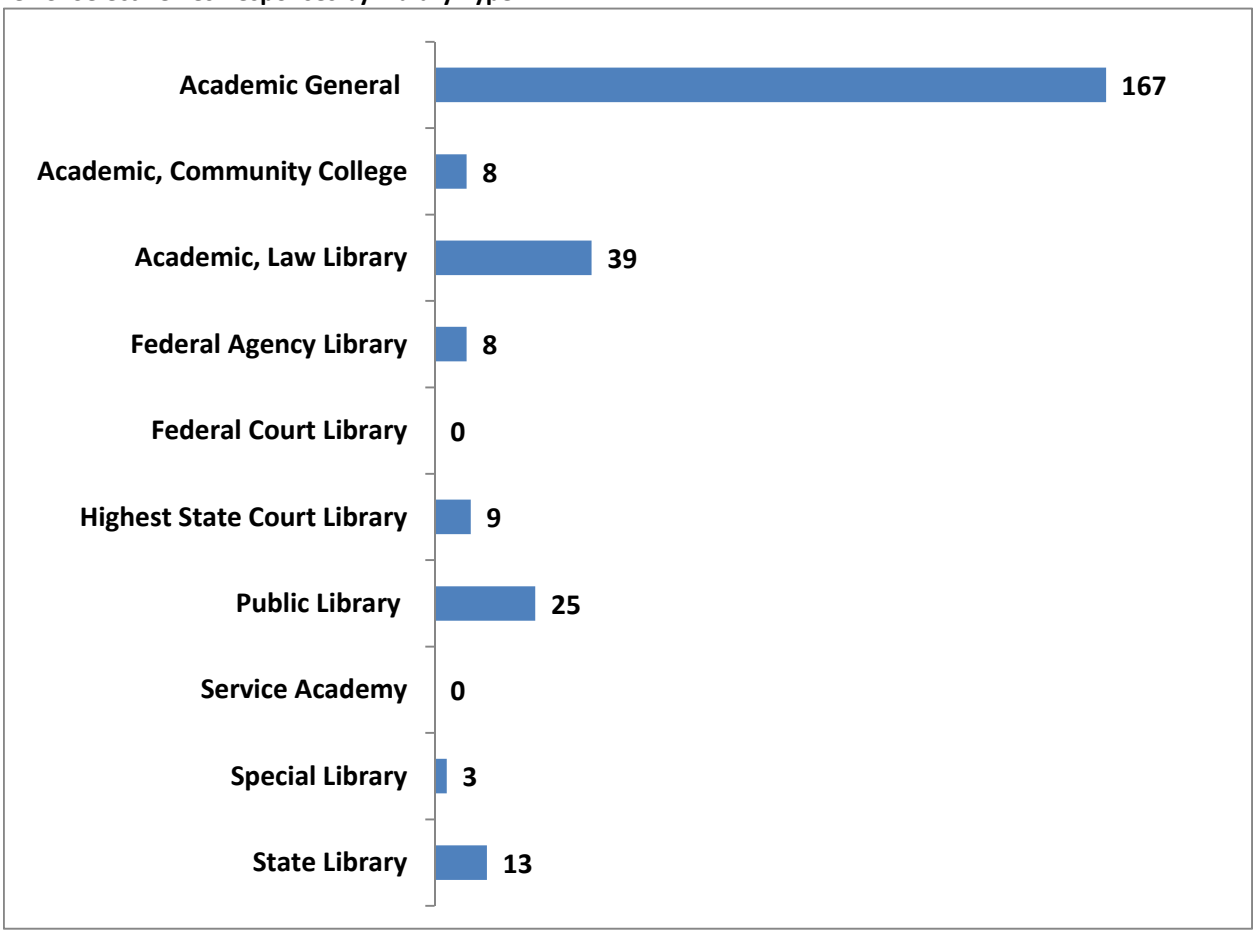


Figure 13: Selective Yes Responses by Library Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

304 libraries indicated that they would be willing to commit to the development of a specific subject area collection and be willing to serve users beyond the local community, and were also given the opportunity to describe the subject areas(s). Respondents were not limited to the types of responses or number of subject areas they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 635 observations (subject areas(s) specified). Observations were grouped into thirteen categories for reporting purpose:

1. **Agency or Publication Names** refers to a Superintendent of Documents range, agency name(s), or title of a specific publication(s). Examples of responses include: GA General Accounting Office, GP Government Printing Office, HE Health and Human Services Department, HS Homeland Security, USGS Professional Papers, NASA and other agencies who publish technical reports (USGS, EPA, NTIS, Energy, etc), State Department, the Serial Set, and the Congressional Record.

2. **Agriculture** refers to food and nutrition, plants and crops, animal husbandry, fisheries, and forestry. Examples of responses include: materials in food security and international agriculture and sustainable agriculture.

3. **Already Doing** refers to those responses that indicated that the library is already developing specific subject area collections, are serving users beyond the local community, or explaining the expanded community already served. This category was also applied to responses that described already-developed collections or cooperative agreements. Examples of responses include: already doing it, as a regional this is already part of what we do, and already made this commitment.

4. **Commerce/Economics/Business/Trade** refers to a focus on industry, construction, economic development, employment, finance, labor, business, small business, entrepreneurship, labor, and accounting. This includes transportation (airlines, railroads, trucking, and shipping). Examples of responses include: we are a business and career library, business resources, small business and entrepreneurship, and an extensive banking collection.

5. **Cultural, Educational & Social** refers to responses that mention the following types of subject specialties: fine arts (art, dance, music); literature; education (elementary, secondary, high school, debate topic, student financial aid, teaching, career training); social services; social work; home economics; anthropology; communication studies; psychology; sociology; people & cultures, including religion (American Indians, Hispanic Americans, Women's Studies); and travel & recreation (foreign & domestic). Examples of responses include: an educational topic, Native American resources, women's studies, and African American information.

6. **Defense, Military & History** refers to collections such as armed forces, arms control, homeland security, and intelligence. This includes, if mentioned, specific war-related collections, genealogy, military history, U.S. history, world history, maritime history, or Cold War. Examples of responses include: civil war era primary sources, military science, the topic of military veterans, a military history collection, and war-related documents.

7. **Geographical Emphasis** refers to responses that emphasized a need to tailor any subjects to geographic interests (state, multi-state, local, regional, etc.). Examples of responses include: publications related to my state; on the region; relevant to the western states; and the Central Savannah Region; West Florida related documents; Appalachia; topics related to our geographic/economic region such as the Great Lakes; or intermountain and Rocky Mountain regions.

8. **Health & Safety** refers to medical health (aging, disease, child welfare, disabilities, health care, medicine, substance abuse); nursing; allied health; disaster preparedness; or mental health. Examples of responses include: health sciences, rural health, and physical therapy and other allied health professional areas.

9. **Maybe** refers to an indication of uncertainty, qualifications given, or references to the unpredictability of future developments. Examples of responses include: depends on… (space, money, staff, cooperation, etc.); would be willing to explore this idea; and we may be open to this in the future, dependent on conversations with the state.

10. **Other Subjects** refers to all other subjects, responses that were not specific, language-focused, audience emphasis, and any non-specific responses. Examples of responses include: many subjects, as long as the subject area collection was one that would support the library's mission, strong historic collections in many areas, and materials in Spanish.

11. **Politics/Law/Government** includes references to citizenship, U.S. Congress, elections, civil rights, copyright, criminal justice, human rights, immigration, intellectual property, judiciary, government, diplomacy, legislation, U.S. Congress, water law/rights, state law, Indian law, human rights, or bankruptcy. Examples of responses include: law and law-related subject areas, the area of public diplomacy, legal and administrative materials, and regulatory or congressional material.

12. **Science & Technology** refers to physical sciences, math, energy, biofuels, mining, nuclear power, nuclear power, oil, solar power, physics, robotics, scientific research, space, and telecommunications. This includes engineering; environment (air pollution, wildlife, animals, animal welfare, conservation, earth science, global impact, weather, aquatic life, oceanography, oil spills, water management or water resources); mineral geological survey; geology; mining; marine resources; and sustainability. Examples of responses include: environmental and coastal issues; science and engineering; and wind energy development, polymer science, and earth sciences related information.

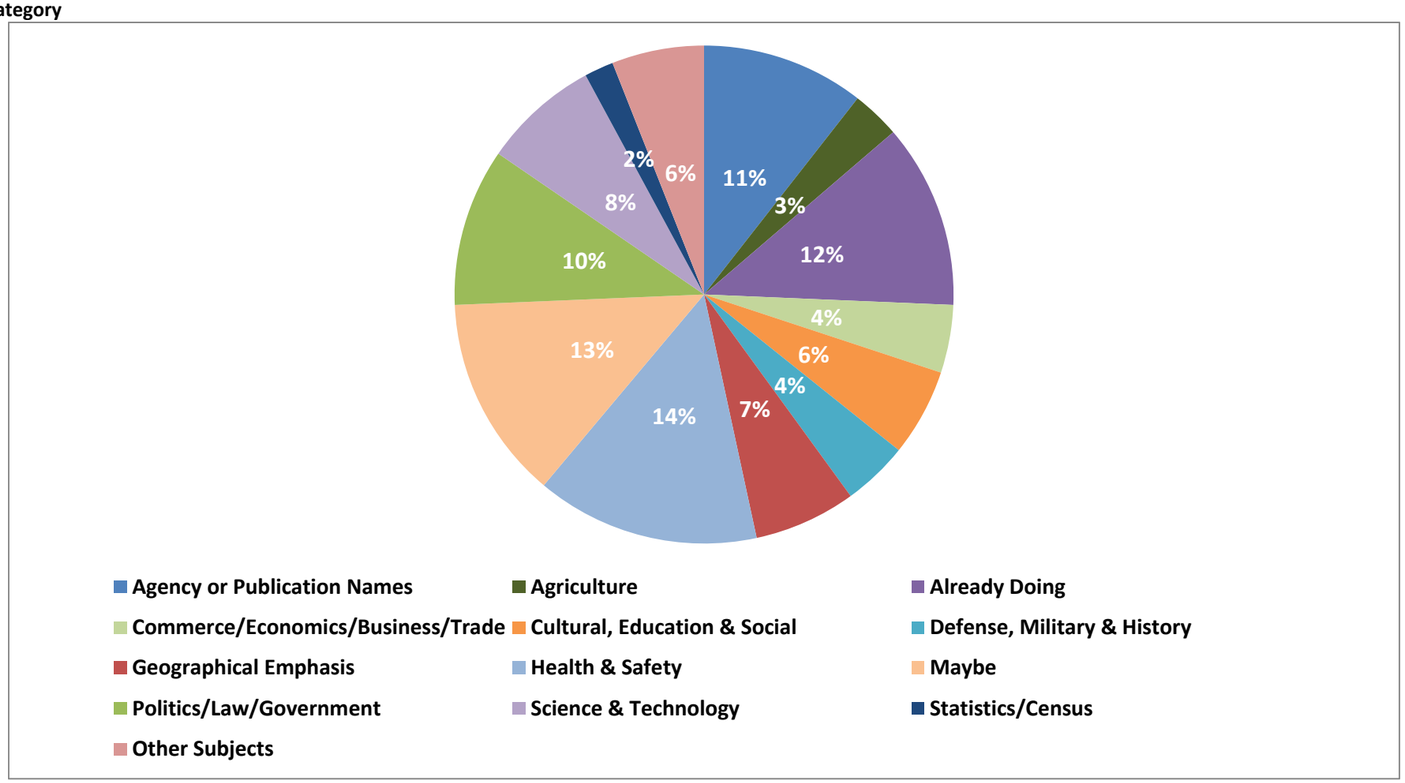
13. **Statistics/Census** refers to references to statistically-oriented collections, census collections, demographics, and urban planning. This includes land use by populations. Examples of responses include: statistics, statistical information, and land use/urbanization.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 13% reported Maybe and 12% reported Already Doing. Of the responses that specified subject area collections by respondents, 14% described Health & Safety collections; 11% described Agency or Publication Names collections; 10% described Politics/Law/Government collections; 8% described Science & Technology collections; 7% described Geographical Emphasis collections; 6% described Cultural, Education & Social collections; 6% described Other Subjects collections; 4% described Defense, Military & History collections; 4% described Commerce/Economics/Business/Trade collections; 3% described Agriculture collections; and 2% described Statistics/Census collections.

Figure 14: Subject Areas Described: Responses by Category

	Agency or Publication Names		Agriculture		Already Doing		Commerce/ Economics/ Business/Trade		Cultural, Education & Social		Defense, Military & History		Geographical Emphasis		Health & Safety		Maybe		Politics/Law/ Government		Science & Technology		Statistics/ Census		Other Subjects			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	67	11%	20	3%	76	12%	28	4%	36	6%	27	4%	42	7%	92	14%	84	13%	65	10%	48	8%	12	2%	38	6%	**635**	**100%**

Figure 15: Subject Areas Described: Responses by Category



For the purpose of focusing on the most prominent subject area collections described, "Already Doing," "Maybe," and categories that received less than 40 observations have been removed from the following data figures, which has reduced the number of observations to 314.

Figures 16 and 17 illustrate subject area collections described by library type.

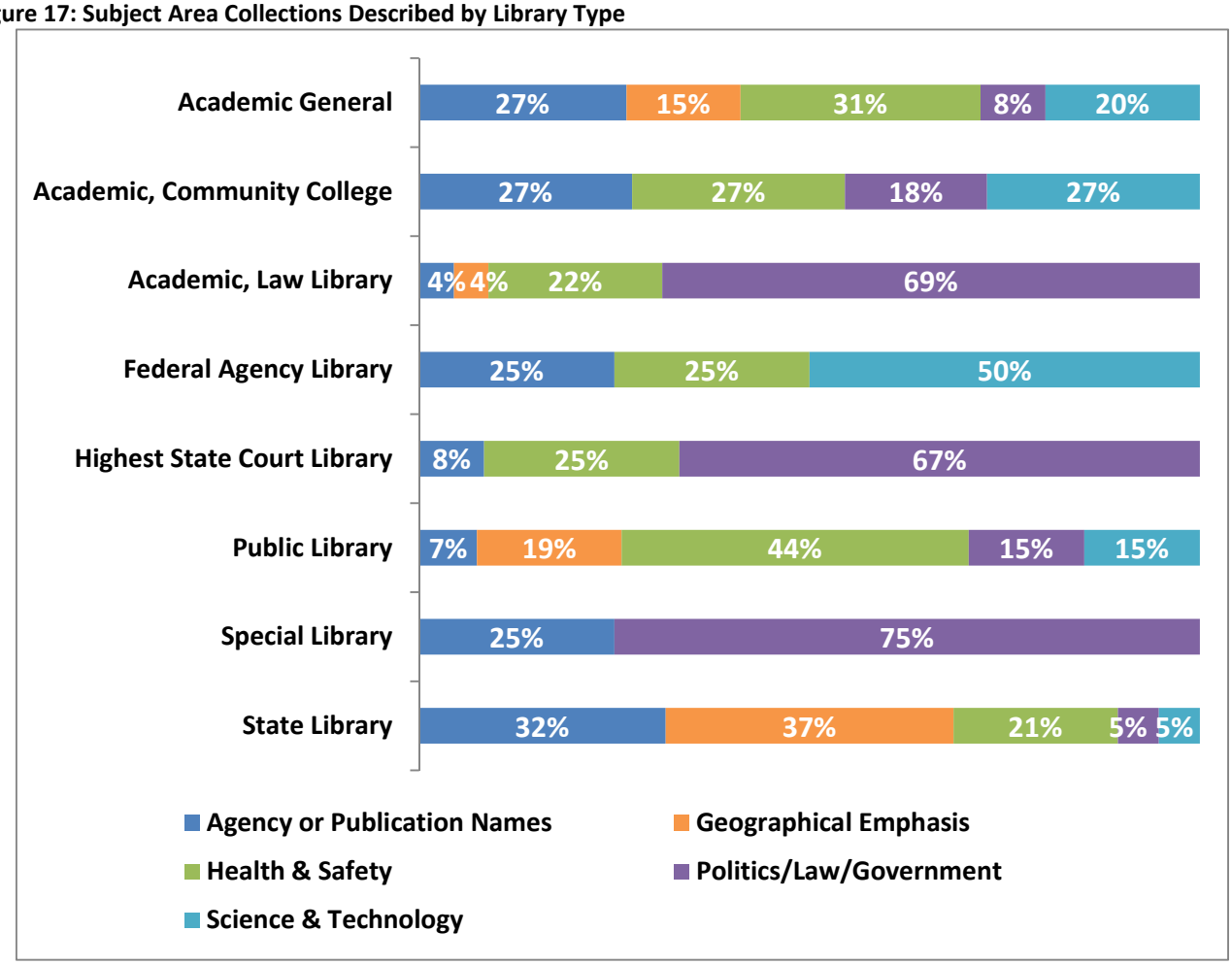
As reflected in the data:

- Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries most often described Health and Safety collections.
- Academic, Community College Libraries showed an even split in describing Agency or Publication Names, Health & Safety, and Science & Technology collections.
- Academic, Law Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; and Special Libraries most often described Politics/Law/Government collections.
- Federal Agency Libraries most often described Science & Technology collections.
- State Libraries most often described Geographical Emphasis collections.

Figure 16: Subject Area Collections Described by Library Type

	Agency or Publication Names		Geographical Emphasis		Health & Safety		Politics/Law/ Government		Science & Technology			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	51	27%	28	15%	59	31%	16	8%	38	20%	192	100%
Academic, Community College	3	27%	0	0%	3	27%	2	18%	3	27%	11	100%
Academic, Law Library	2	4%	2	4%	10	22%	31	69%	0	0%	45	100%
Federal Agency Library	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	2	50%	4	100%
Highest State Court Library	1	8%	0	0%	3	25%	8	67%	0	0%	12	100%
Public Library	2	7%	5	19%	12	44%	4	15%	4	15%	27	100%
Special Library	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	3	75%	0	0%	4	100%
State Library	6	32%	7	37%	4	21%	1	5%	1	5%	19	100%
Grand Total	**67**	**21%**	**42**	**13%**	**92**	**29%**	**65**	**21%**	**48**	**15%**	**314**	**100%**

Figure 17: Subject Area Collections Described by Library Type



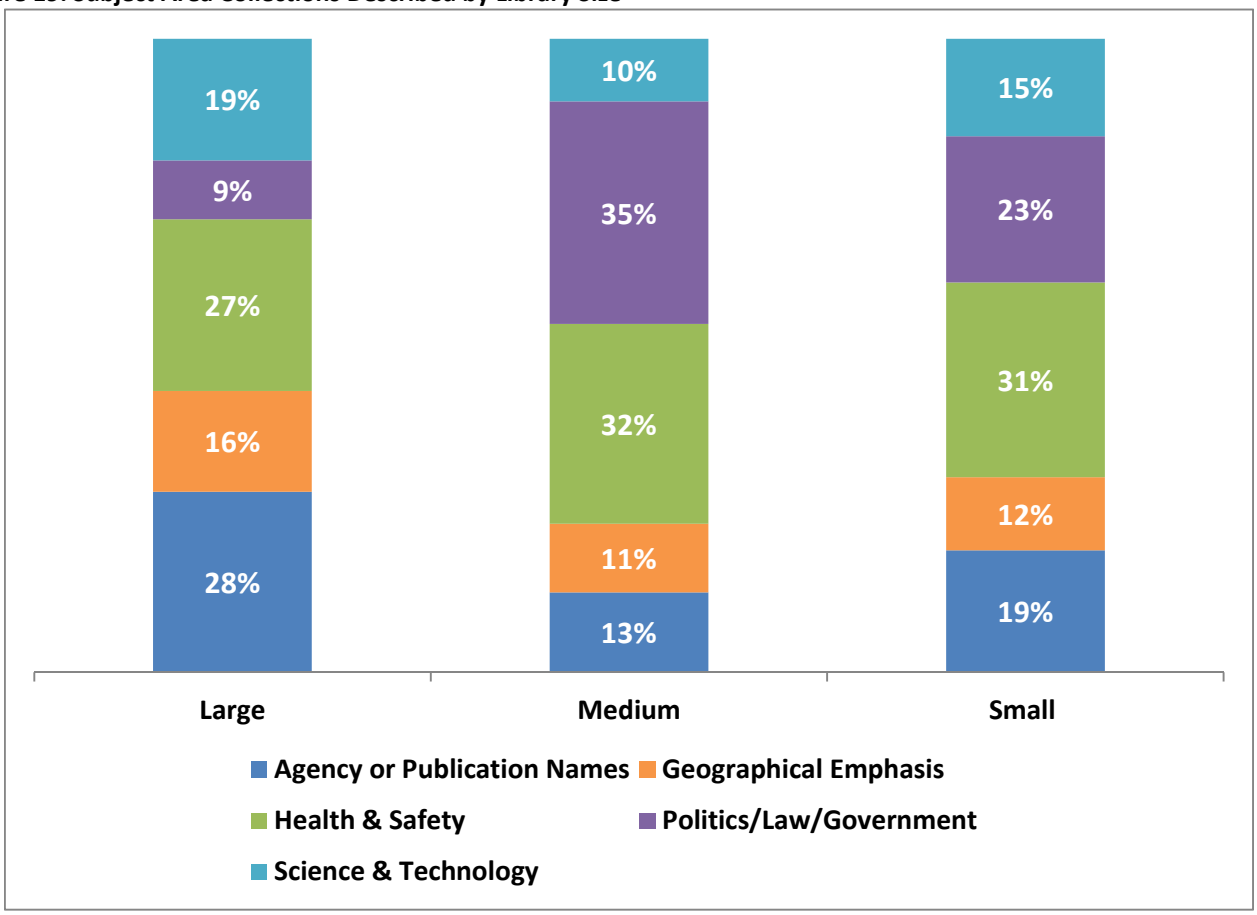
Figures 18 and 19 illustrate subject area collections described by library size.

In examining the results by library size, Large Libraries most often described Agency or Publication Names collections. Medium Libraries most often described Politics/Law/Government collections, and Small Libraries most often described Health & Safety collections.

Figure 18: Subject Area Collections Described by Library Size

	Agency or Publication Names		Geographical Emphasis		Health & Safety		Politics/Law/ Government		Science & Technology			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	43	28%	24	16%	41	27%	14	9%	29	19%	151	100%
Medium	14	13%	12	11%	35	32%	39	35%	11	10%	111	100%
Small	10	19%	6	12%	16	31%	12	23%	8	15%	52	100%
Grand Total	**67**	**21%**	**42**	**13%**	**92**	**29%**	**65**	**21%**	**48**	**15%**	**314**	**100%**

Figure 19: Subject Area Collections Described by Library Size



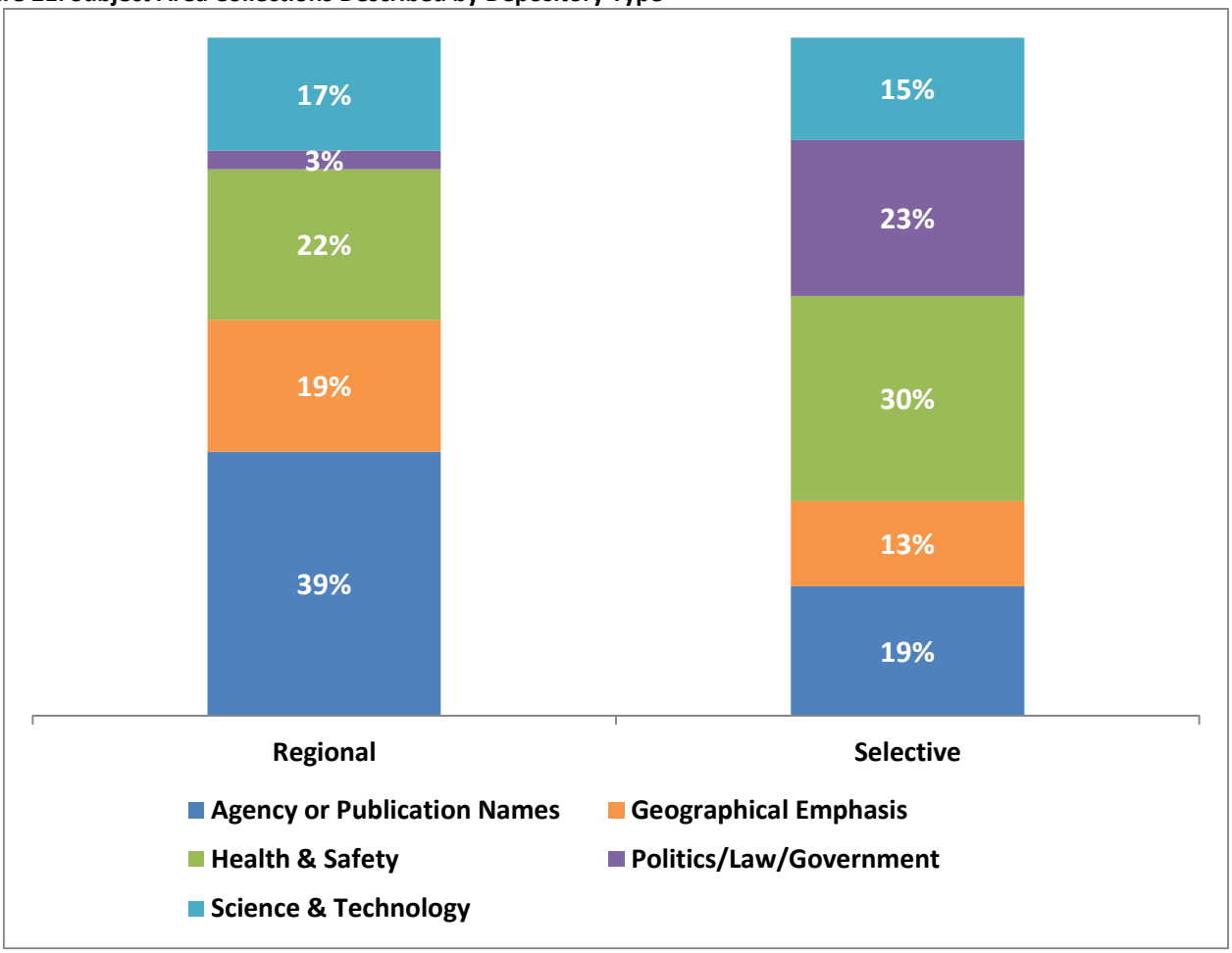
Figures 20 and 21 illustrate subject area collections described by depository type.

Regional Libraries most often described Agency or Publication Names collections, while Selective Libraries most often described Health & Safety collections.

Figure 20: Subject Area Collections Described by Depository Type

	Agency or Publication Names		Geographical Emphasis		Health & Safety		Politics/Law/ Government		Science & Technology			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	14	39%	7	19%	8	22%	1	3%	6	17%	36	100%
Selective	53	19%	35	13%	84	30%	64	23%	42	15%	278	100%
Grand Total	**67**	**21%**	**42**	**13%**	**92**	**29%**	**65**	**21%**	**48**	**15%**	**314**	**100%**

Figure 21: Subject Area Collections Described by Depository Type



Figures 22, 23, and 24 illustrate subject area collections described by depository type and library size.

Large Regional Libraries described Agency or Publication Names most often. The one Medium Regional described Agency or Publication Names and Health & Safety.

Large Selective Libraries and Small Selective Libraries most often described Health & Safety collections. Medium Selective Libraries described Politics/Law/Government collections most often.

Figure 22: Subject Area Collections Described by Depository Type and Library Size

		Agency or Publication Names		Geographical Emphasis		Health & Safety		Politics/Law/ Government		Science & Technology			
Depository Type	**Library Size**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Large**	13	38%	7	21%	7	21%	1	3%	6	18%	34	100%
	Medium	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Regional Total		**14**	**39%**	**7**	**19%**	**8**	**22%**	**1**	**3%**	**6**	**17%**	**36**	**100%**
Selective	**Large**	30	26%	17	15%	34	29%	13	11%	23	20%	117	100%
	Medium	13	12%	12	11%	34	31%	39	36%	11	10%	109	100%
	Small	10	19%	6	12%	16	31%	12	23%	8	15%	52	100%
Selective Total		**53**	**19%**	**35**	**13%**	**84**	**30%**	**64**	**23%**	**42**	**15%**	**278**	**100%**
Grand Total		**67**	**21%**	**42**	**13%**	**92**	**29%**	**65**	**21%**	**48**	**15%**	**314**	**100%**

Figure 23: Subject Area Collections Described for Regional Libraries by Size

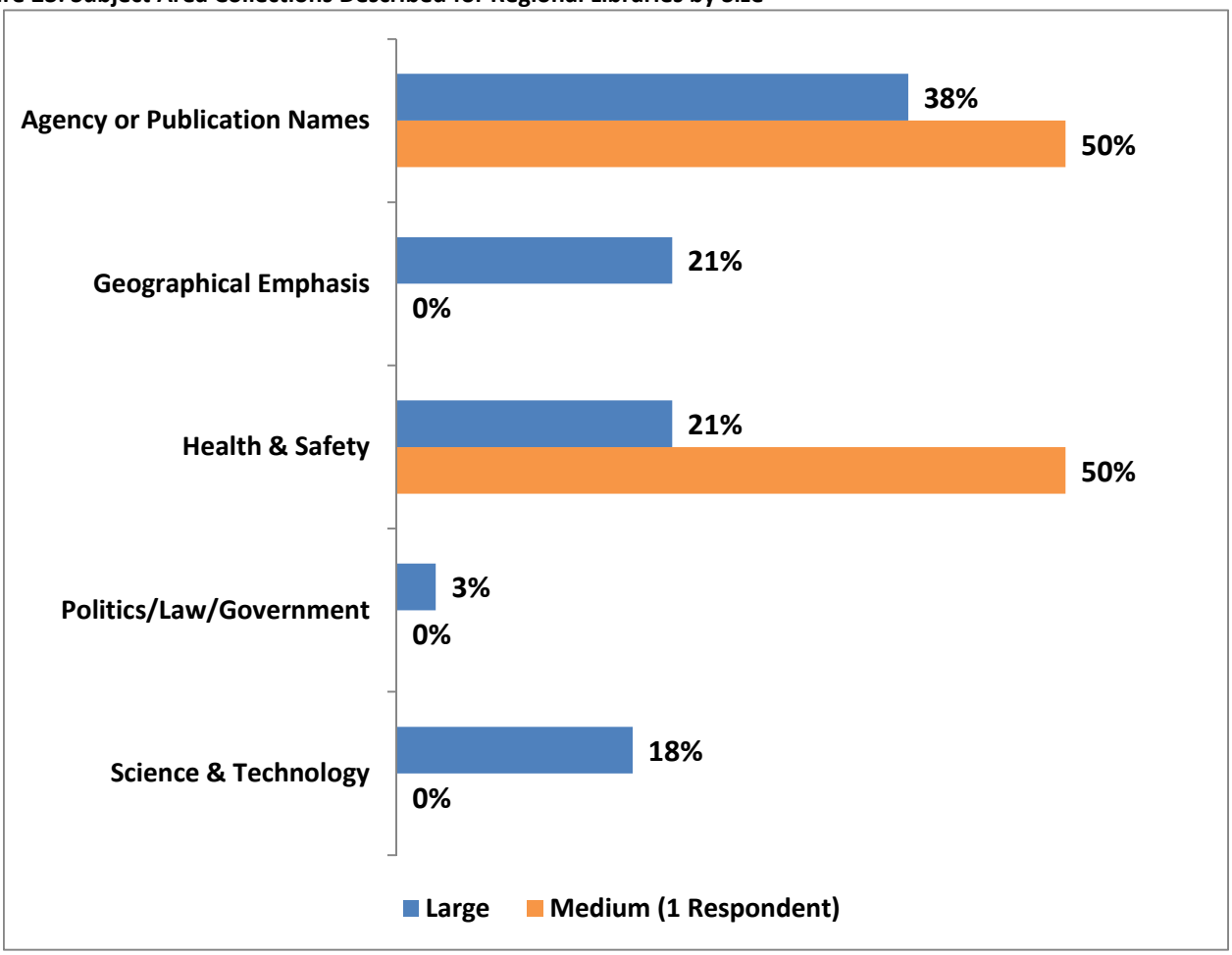
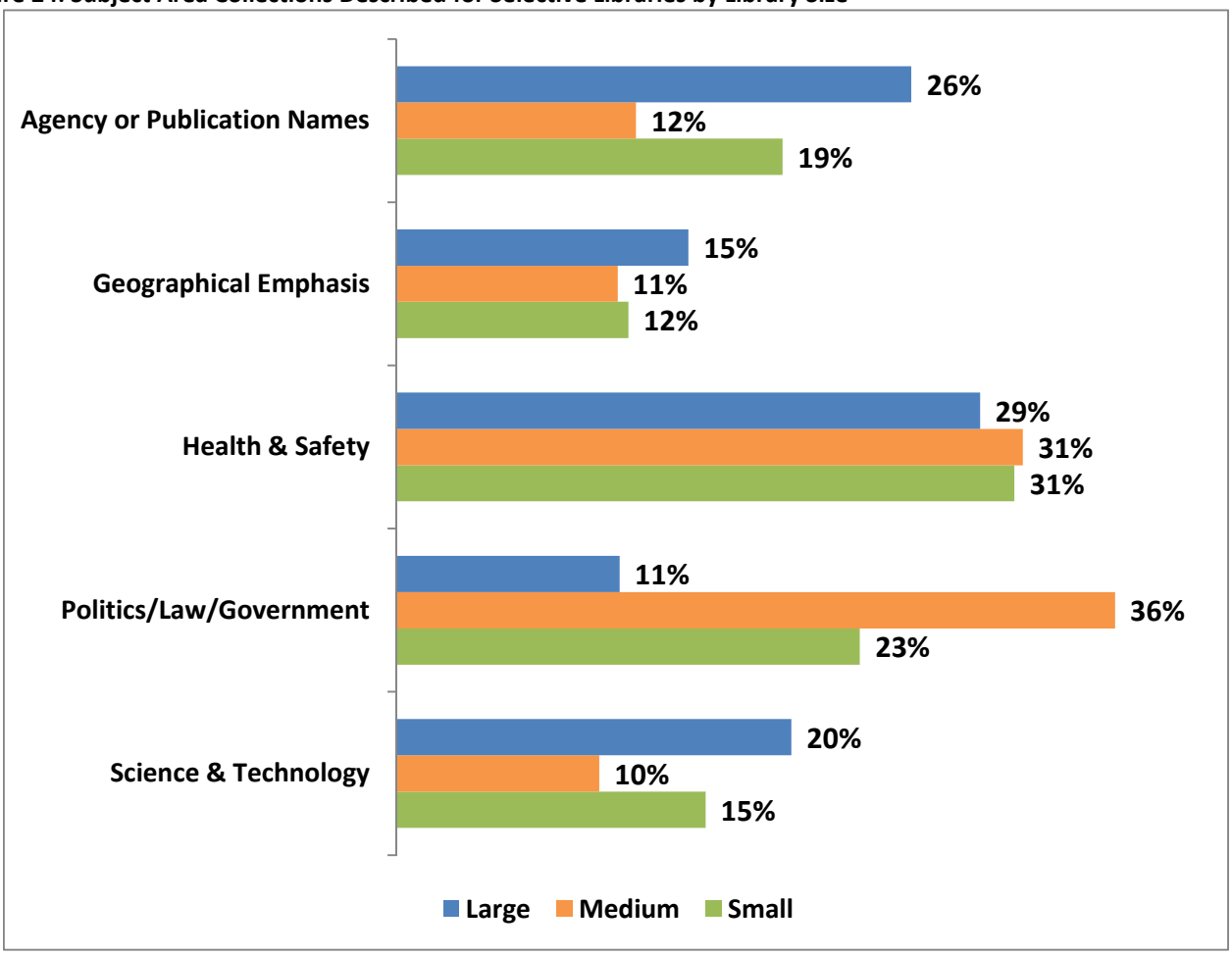


Figure 24: Subject Area Collections Described for Selective Libraries by Library Size



Figures 25, 26, and 27 illustrate subject collection choices cross-tabulated by depository type and library type.

Regional Academic General Libraries often described Agency or Publication Names as a subject area collection. Regional Public Libraries most often described Health & Safety collections. Regional State Libraries equally described Agency or Publication Names and Geographical Emphasis collections.

For Selective Libraries:

- Academic General Libraries and Public Libraries described most often Health & Safety collections.
- Academic, Community College Libraries equally described Agency or Publication Names, Health & Safety, and Science & Technology collections.
- Academic, Law Libraries; Highest State Court Libraries; and Special Libraries most often described Politics/Law/Government collections.
- Federal Agency Libraries most often described Science & Technology collections.
- State Libraries most often described Geographical Emphasis collections.

Figure 25: Subject Area Collections Described by Depository Type and Library Type

		Agency or Publication Names		Geographical Emphasis		Health & Safety		Politics/Law/ Government		Science & Technology			
Depository Type	**Library Type**	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	**Academic General**	12	40%	5	17%	6	20%	1	3%	6	20%	30	100%
	Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
	State Library	2	40%	2	40%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
Regional Total		**14**	**39%**	**7**	**19%**	**8**	**22%**	**1**	**3%**	**6**	**17%**	**36**	**100%**
Selective	**Academic General**	39	24%	23	14%	53	33%	15	9%	32	20%	162	100%
	Academic, Community College	3	27%	0	0%	3	27%	2	18%	3	27%	11	100%
	Academic, Law Library	2	4%	2	4%	10	22%	31	69%	0	0%	45	100%
	Federal Agency Library	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	2	50%	4	100%
	Highest State Court Library	1	8%	0	0%	3	25%	8	67%	0	0%	12	100%
	Public Library	2	8%	5	19%	11	42%	4	15%	4	15%	26	100%
	Special Library	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	3	75%	0	0%	4	100%
	State Library	4	29%	5	36%	3	21%	1	7%	1	7%	14	100%
Selective Total		**53**	**19%**	**35**	**13%**	**84**	**30%**	**64**	**23%**	**42**	**15%**	**278**	**100%**
Grand Total		**67**	**21%**	**42**	**13%**	**92**	**29%**	**65**	**21%**	**48**	**15%**	**314**	**100%**

Figure 26: Subject Area Collections Described for Regional Libraries by Library Type

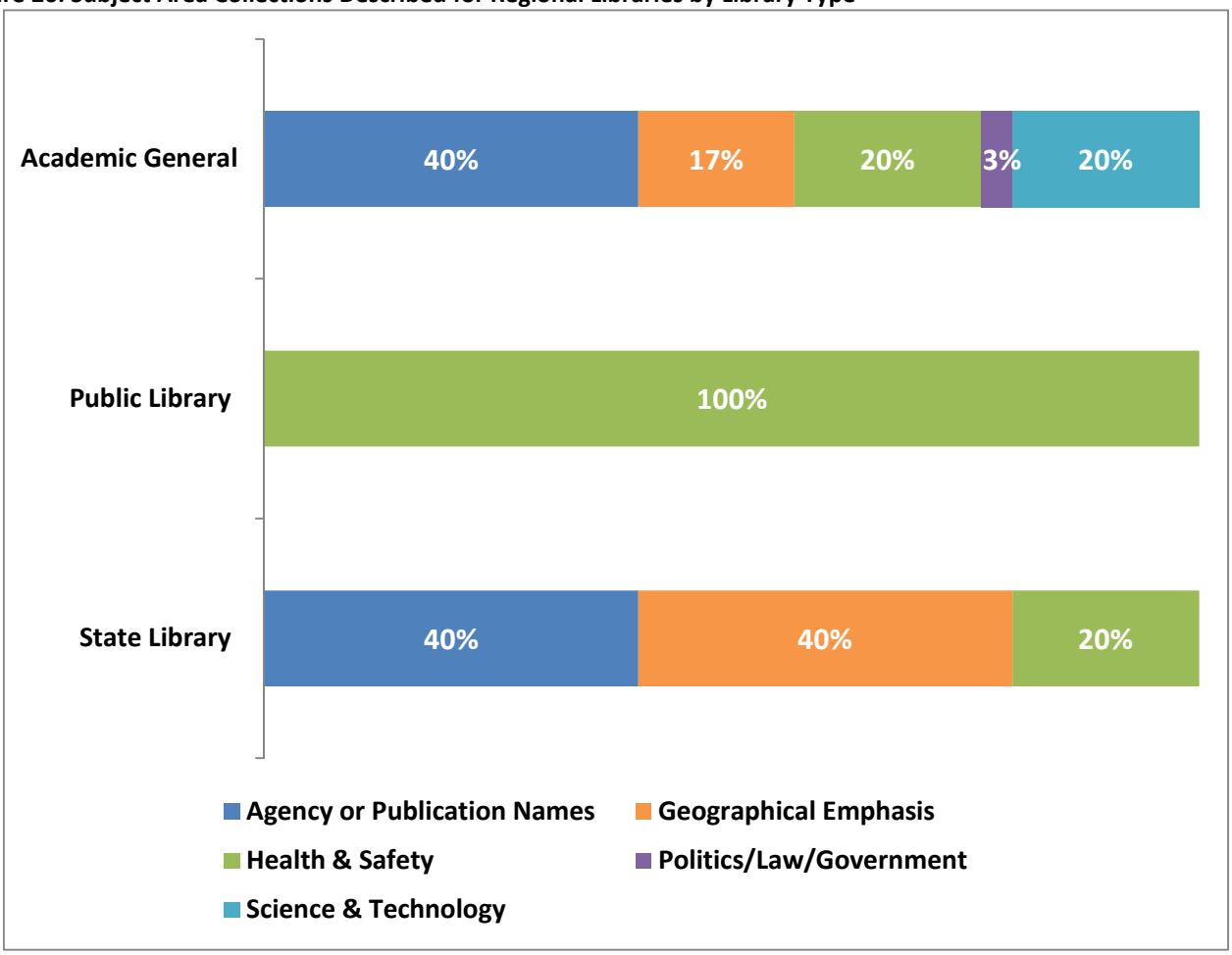
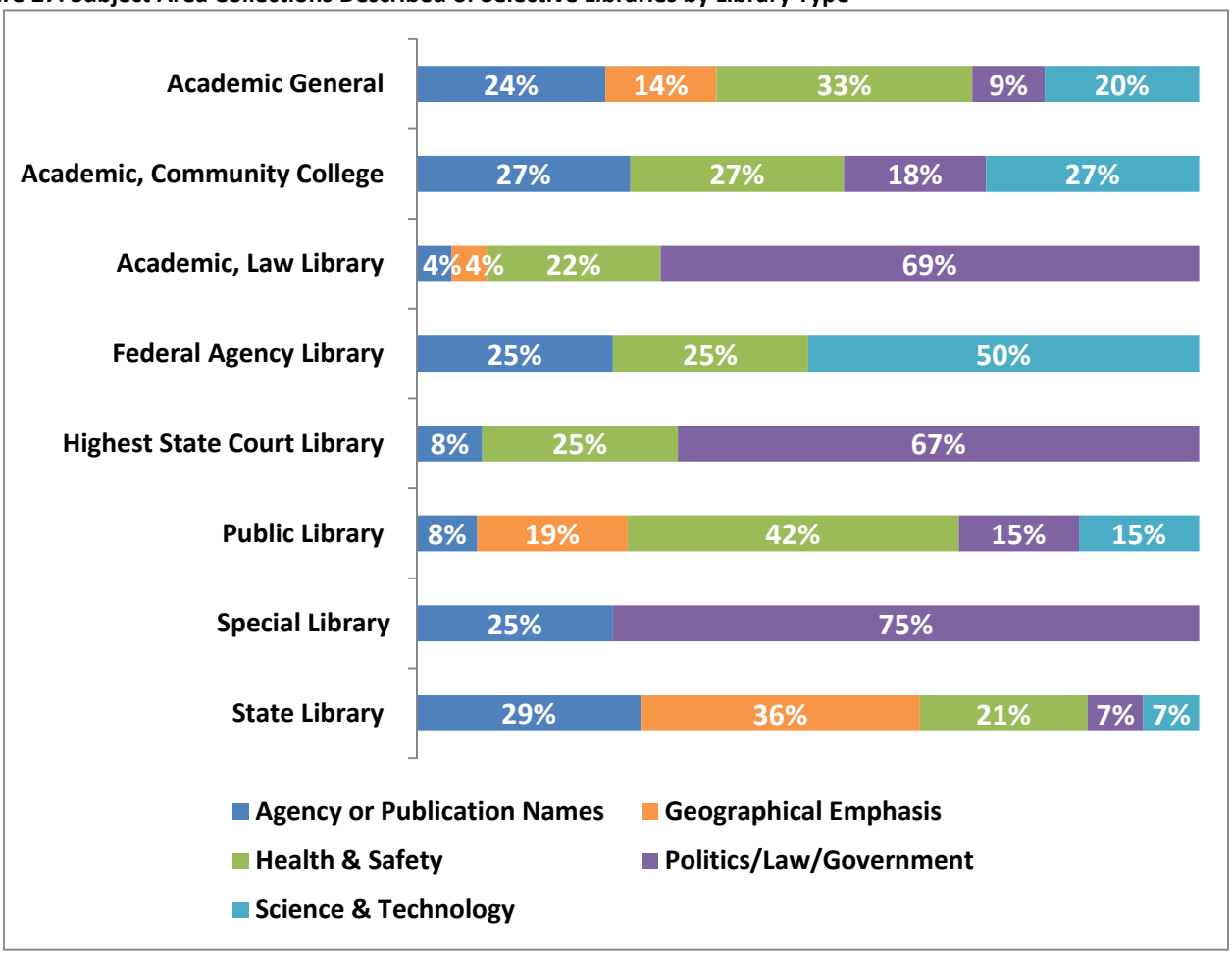


Figure 27: Subject Area Collections Described of Selective Libraries by Library Type



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 30

JULY 31, 2013

Question 30 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "What leadership opportunities and roles do you foresee for your depository library in the next five years?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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

PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Question 30 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative).

802 libraries responded to Question 30, indicating what leadership opportunities and roles they foresaw for their library in the next five years. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 989 observations. Any library's response could include numerous topics/themes, each characterized here as an "observation." Observations were grouped into 11 over-arching categories for reporting purposes.

1. **Affiliations** includes references to professional associations, collaborative efforts, and commercial and consortial projects.
2. **Collection Management** includes references to the tangible and electronic collections, issues with remote storage, commercial resources, and depository item selections and distribution.
3. **Community Marketing** includes references to marketing, outreach to the community and other libraries, promotion of the depository collection, visibility of the collection, and advocacy issues.
4. **Discovery and Access** includes references to the findability and usability of information, fugitive Government information not already in the FDLP, cataloging and metadata, persistent identifiers of online information (e.g. PURLs), the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, and GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys).
5. **Education and Training** includes references to general or specific training, mentoring, and the provision of guidance.
6. **Methodology, Process, Results** includes any references to the methodology, process, or expected results of this survey.
7. **No Leadership Role was** used when no new leadership role was identified for the next five years.
8. **Outside of Current Agency Parameters** refers to suggestions or requests that are outside of GPO's current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it. It also includes references to GPO's funding and limited resources in libraries.
9. **Preservation Issues** includes references to the preservation of the tangible and online collection, web harvesting, capture of online resources, and authentication of digital material.
10. **Program Governance** includes references to changes to Title 44 USC, FDLP regulations, retention and substitution regulations, and references requesting GPO be more aware of the trends and issues in libraries. This category also includes observations relating to regionals/sub-regionals, taking on regional responsibilities, or specific mention of sub-regional status.
11. **Projects and Services** includes references to a broad scope of projects at GPO, such as projects and services providing greater access to Government information, anything to increase cataloging services, anything focusing on collection development and management tools, education and communication with FDLP members, meeting and conferences, and new services.

The "Methodology, Process, Results" responses were removed from the analysis. These observations were captured for internal use, but do not impact the study findings or future direction of the Program. This category was defined as follows:

> **Methodology, Process, Results**
> References to the methodology, process, or expected results of the FDLP Forecast Study are included here. Do not include anything in this category that relates to the needs of the library, its collections and services, or thoughts for the future of the FDLP.

The removal of this category from reporting did not affect the number of observations for question 30 as there were no Methodology, Process, Results observations.

Themes are defined under their appropriate categories. Theme definitions are used by GPO to track observations.

The following figures depict the statistical summary of the frequency in which topics appeared in the responses to this open-ended question regarding potential leadership roles for Federal depository libraries in the next five years.

Affiliations and Community Marketing (Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4)

1. **Affiliations:** This theme refers to a library cooperative (network, system, or consortium) that has a formal or informal arrangement whereby library and information services are supported for the mutual benefit of participating libraries. This category includes all references to library consortia and partnerships either with other FDLs or libraries outside of the FDLP. It may also include requests for GPO to affiliate or partner with libraries for expanded services, content, or projects. This theme was also used if reference was made to cooperative or collaborative efforts through a professional organization/association. Examples of responses include: "Continued collaboration with depositories in this state and region;" and "I would like to see more cooperation between FDLP libraries in Southern California and, perhaps, our Library can help to facilitate this."

2. **Community Marketing:** This includes all references to marketing the FDLP and its collection and services nationally and to specific regions. Customized advertising and outreach campaigns that help libraries advertise their collections and services are also included. References to the need for new or improved services or programs are excluded from this category. References to outreach, promotion, and advocacy are included here. Visibility, when the result of these activities, is included here as well. Examples of responses include: "Continue to advocate for Free Permanent Public Authenticated Access to government information;" and "Taking more of a leadership role in promoting literacy and knowledge of government information."

Neither the Affiliations category nor the Community Marketing category was subdivided into different themes. While Affiliations and Community Marketing are categories, they also are themes. Affiliations and marketing were grouped together on the survey, so the data for the two themes are presented together here. As they are two independent categories, no percentages are reported for this data.

Figure 1: Total Observations for Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes

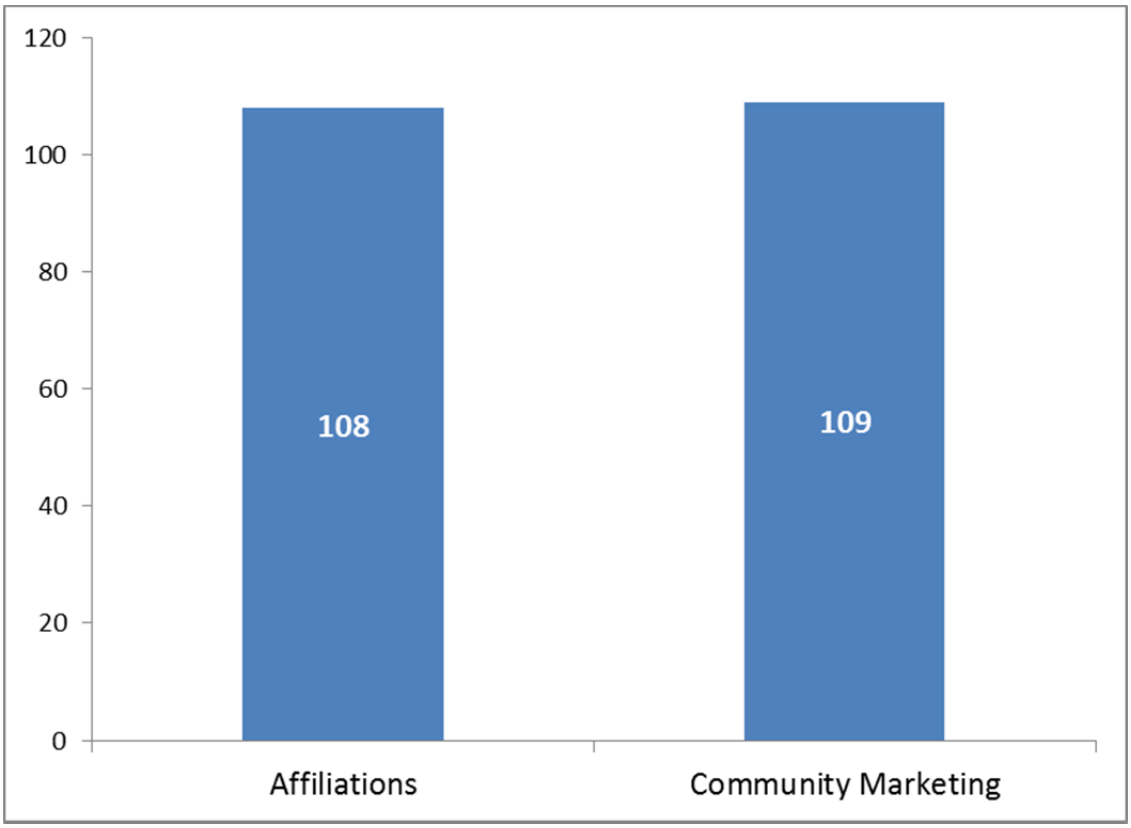


Figure 2: Affilliations and Community Marketing Themes by Library Type

	Affiliations	Community Marketing
Library Type	Freq	Freq
Academic General	65	60
Academic, Community College	4	6
Academic, Law Library	7	12
Federal Agency Library	0	3
Highest State Court Library	5	3
Public Library	13	15
Special Library	1	2
State Library	13	8
Grand Total	**108**	**109**

Figure 3: Affilliations and Community Marketing Themes by Library Size

	Affiliations	Community Marketing
Library Size	Freq	Freq
Large	64	47
Medium	27	35
Small	17	27
Grand Total	**108**	**109**

Figure 4: Affilliations and Community Marketing Themes by Depository Type

	Affiliations	Community Marketing
Depository Type	Freq	Freq
Regional	14	11
Selective	94	98
Grand Total	**108**	**109**

Collection Management (Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8)

1. **Commercial Resources:** This includes information about commercial resources, reliance on commercial resources, replacing FDLP information products with commercial products, and opinions about commercial resources, including suggestions about GPO offering similar services, formats, etc. Responses about FDsys were categorized under FDsys. Examples of responses include: "My library will provide users access to federal government information through a combination of government and commercial online services;" and "My library uses many commercial databases to access the majority of our depository-related materials."

2. **Digital Collections:** This includes references to digital collections, as it is referenced in terms of making information available digitally, including ingest of born digital content as well as the digitization of the tangible collection. Examples of responses include: "The Library could host and preserve a digital collection;" and "We have already been a leader in the creation and management of virtual depository library."

3. **Item Selection & Distribution:** This includes references to DSIMS; item selection; selection by subject, geography, etc.; shipment boxes; List of Classes; distribution; format selection; collection development; building specialized collections; tailoring selection profiles. Examples of responses include: "Taking responsibility for collecting extensively in our ASERL Center of Excellence areas;" and "Library is well poised to be the depository for rural health care information."

4. **Remote Storage:** This refers to issues with accessibility for remotely stored collections, details about remote storage for individual libraries and library affiliations. Shared storage and selective housing arrangements and agreements are included here as well. Examples of responses include: "Working cooperatively with other depositories in the system to select and retain certain collections on site or in off-site storage;" and "We see ourselves taking a more active part in the Indiana Light Archive and contributing to a complete document collection in conjunction with the other Indiana depository libraries."

5. **Tangible Collection:** This includes references in responses to the tangible or "core" collection. This includes views on the tangible collection, users of the tangible collection including types of users that prefer the tangible collection. It also includes comments on the importance of or issues with the tangible collection and references to weeding collections as an action, within the current Program parameters are coded here as well. Examples of responses include: "Commitment to preserve and make accessible our rich, historical, legacy collection;" and "Provider of print primary sources that are not readily available."

Figure 5: Total Observations for Collection Management Themes

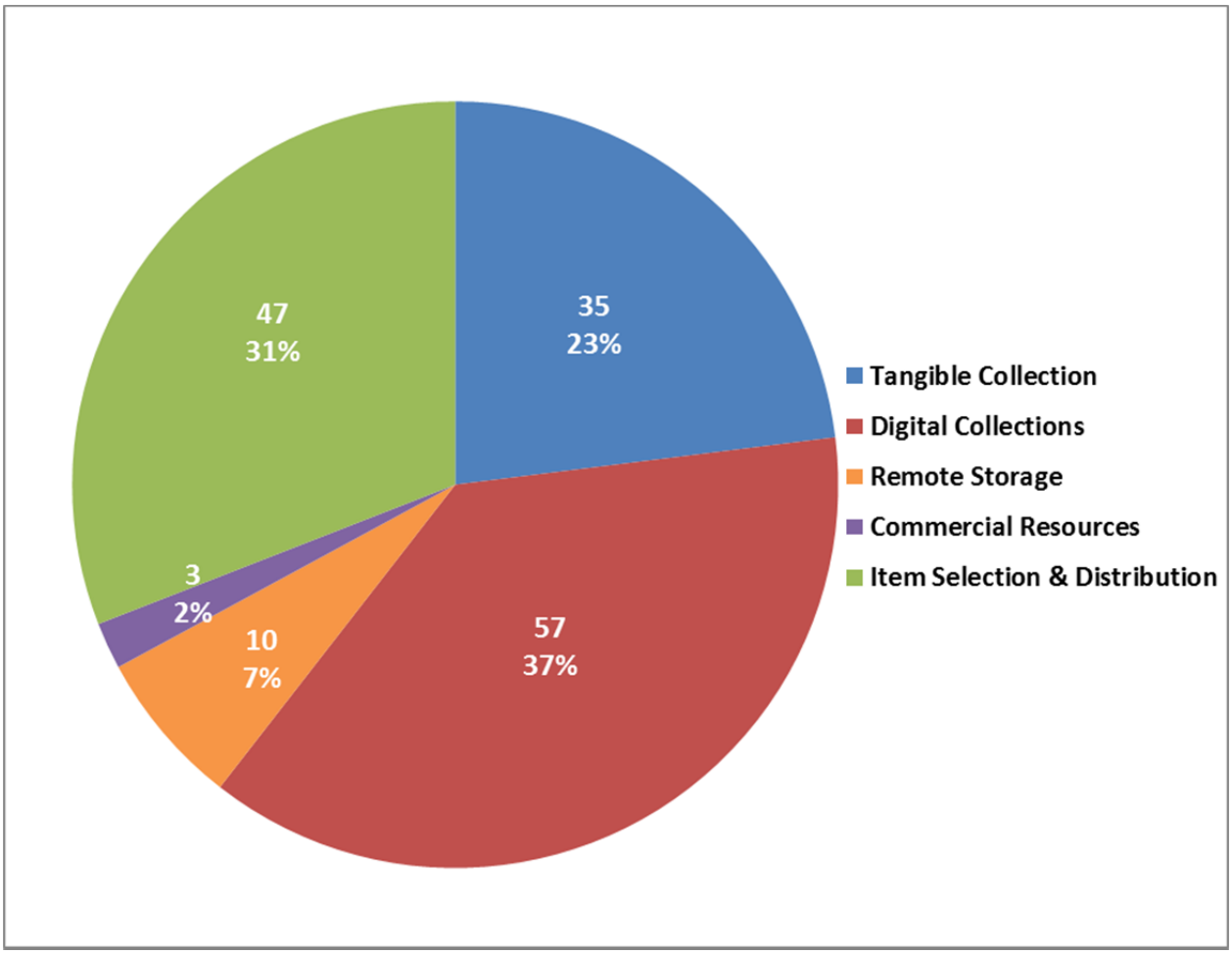


Figure 6: Collection Management Themes by Library Type

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collections			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	1	1%	42	42%	27	27%	8	8%	21	21%	99	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%	1	25%	1	25%	4	100%
Academic, Law Library	1	5%	5	25%	10	50%	1	5%	3	15%	20	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	3	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	2	50%	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	4	100%
Public Library	0	0%	4	36%	4	36%	0	0%	3	27%	11	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Special Library	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
State Library	1	17%	1	17%	1	17%	0	0%	3	50%	6	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**2%**	**57**	**38%**	**47**	**31%**	**10**	**7%**	**35**	**23%**	**152**	**100%**

Figure 7: Collection Management Themes by Library Size

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collections			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	2	2%	25	36%	18	26%	5	7%	20	34%	70	100%
Medium	0	0%	19	37%	21	41%	3	6%	8	18%	51	100%
Small	1	3%	13	42%	8	26%	2	6%	7	29%	31	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**2%**	**57**	**38%**	**47**	**31%**	**10**	**7%**	**35**	**28%**	**152**	**100%**

Figure 8: Collection Management Themes by Depository Type

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collections			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	4	25%	2	13%	3	19%	7	50%	16	100%
Selective	3	2%	53	39%	45	33%	7	5%	28	25%	136	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**2%**	**57**	**38%**	**47**	**31%**	**10**	**7%**	**35**	**28%**	**152**	**100%**

Discovery and Access (Figures 9, 10, 11, and 12)

1. **Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP):** This includes all references to the CGP, except those related to training. It also includes responses about the CGP user experience and the graphic user interface. There were no CGP observations in response to question 30.

2. **Cataloging/Metadata:** This includes references to cataloging and metadata practices and procedures, bibliographic access, RDA, various metadata schemes, quality control, and improving cataloging services. New cataloging services are coded under Projects and Services -> New Services. Specific references to the CGP or FDsys were categorized under those topics. Examples of responses include: "Our library is in the process of cataloging our entire collection and is contributing records (13% are original) to OCLC;" and "Further retrospective cataloging in our historic collection."

3. **Discovery & Access:** This includes references to findability (in tangible or digital collections), using digital collections, discovering digital content online, reaching more users/increasing access with digital information or making information available electronically, maintaining links, and creating pathfinders. Demographic responses about user preferences, preferences for digital content, and user information seeking behavior are included here as well as. Responses about digitizing the tangible collection or ingest of born digital content were categorized as Digital Collections. References to increasing public access, fugitive documents, and increasing awareness/visibility of Government information by moving or integrating the collection also are coded D&A. Examples of responses include: "Maintaining and increasing the availability of electronic government documents through our online catalog;" and "We see ourselves becoming the primary center for maps in Oregon."

4. **Federal Digital System:** This includes all references to FDsys that exclude training. It includes comments about the FDsys user experience, e.g., allow federated searching of FDsys from the discovery layer of integrated library systems, and similar responses. An example of a response included in this theme is: "digitize Federal documents … at a level deemed suitable for future ingest into FDsys."

5. **Persistent Identifiers:** This includes all references to PURLS, Handles, or the need for persistent identifiers. It may also naturally include references to problems with broken identifiers or locators and issues with them. An example of a response included in this theme is: "I would like to partner with GPO [and] work with purls."

Figure 9: Total Observations for Discovery and Access Themes

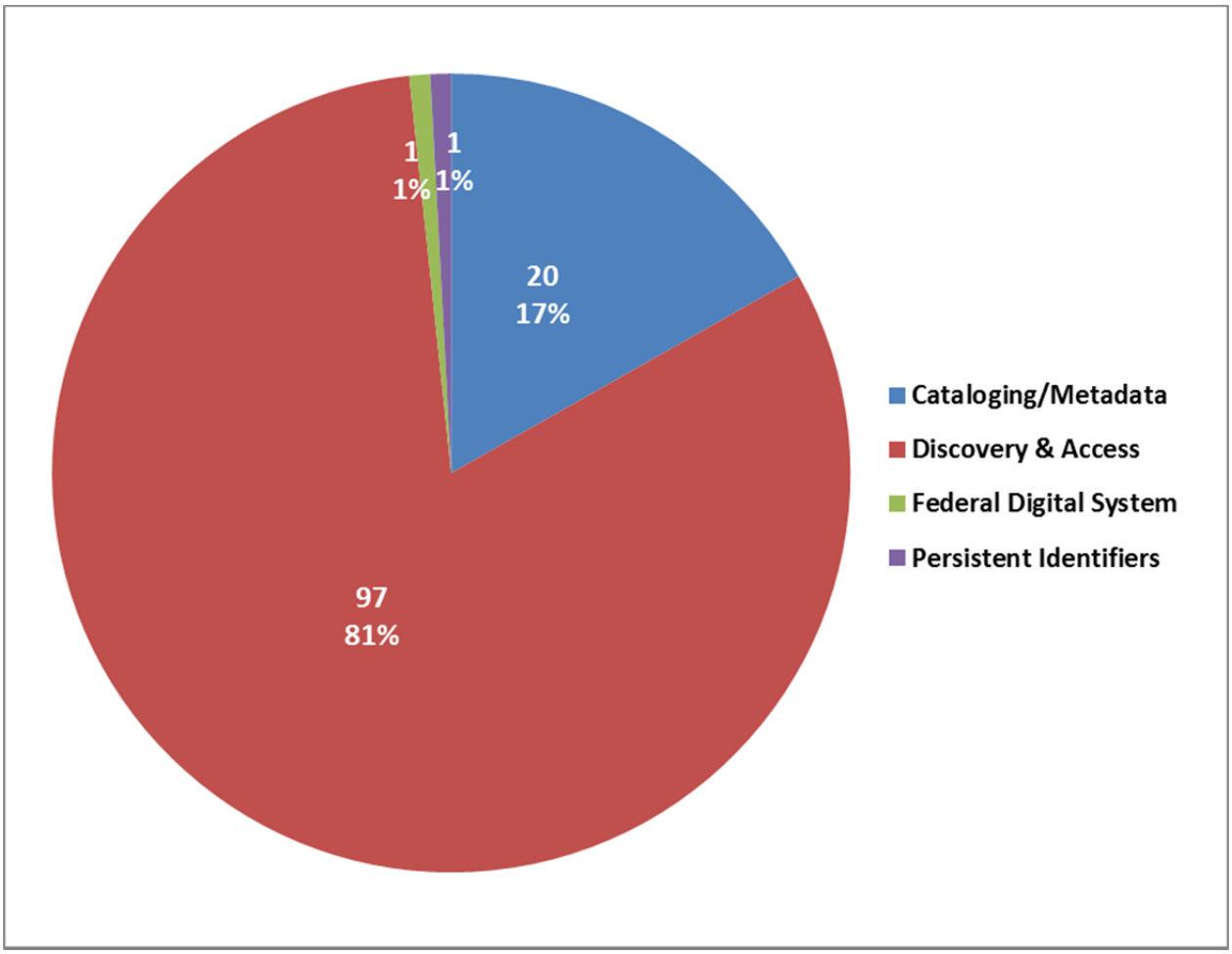


Figure 10: Discovery and Access Themes by Library Type

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	0	0%	8	13%	52	85%	1	2%	0	0%	61	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	1	20%	4	80%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
Academic, Law Library	0	0%	2	10%	17	85%	0	0%	1	5%	20	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	25%	3	75%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
Public Library	0	0%	4	24%	13	76%	0	0%	0	0%	17	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Special Library	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
State Library	0	0%	2	40%	3	60%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
Grand Total	**0**	**0%**	**20**	**17%**	**97**	**82%**	**1**	**1%**	**1**	**1%**	**119**	**100%**

Figure 11: Discovery and Access Themes by Library Size

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	0	0%	7	15%	39	81%	1	2%	1	2%	48	100%
Medium	0	0%	9	20%	37	80%	0	0%	0	0%	46	100%
Small	0	0%	4	16%	21	84%	0	0%	0	0%	25	100%
Grand Total	**0**	**0%**	**20**	**17%**	**97**	**82%**	**1**	**1%**	**1**	**1%**	**119**	**100%**

Figure 12: Discovery and Access Themes by Depository Type

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	3	43%	3	43%	1	14%	0	0%	7	100%
Selective	0	0%	17	15%	94	84%	0	0%	1	1%	112	100%
Grand Total	**0**	**0%**	**20**	**17%**	**97**	**82%**	**1**	**1%**	**1**	**1%**	**119**	**100%**

Education and Training (Figures 13, 14, 15, and 16)

1. **General Training:** This includes all general references to training, method of training, training audiences, certification or accreditation, or the need for GPO to facilitate (in person, virtually, tutorials or in collaboration with others, other?…) training. Providing guidance and sharing expertise also are included here. This does not include requests for more official FDLP group meetings or conferences here; they were categorized as Meetings and Conferences. Examples of responses include: "Willing to share training materials;" and "Provide guidance to small FDLs and new depository coordinators in the region."

2. **Mentoring:** This includes references to a mentoring or peer sharing program. Examples of responses include: "Mentoring new depository coordinators;" and "As the academic program [democratic governance] continues to develop partnerships and mentoring relationships with universities around the world, our library may step in to participate by using the FDLP as a model for transparency and good governance."

3. **Topical Training:** This includes specific subjects identified as a topic for training sessions. Examples of responses include: "Providing leadership and guidance to libraries transitioning to integrated collections;" and "Help non-law librarians [learn] how to use the legal materials available through the depository system."

Figure 13: Total Observations for Education and Training Themes

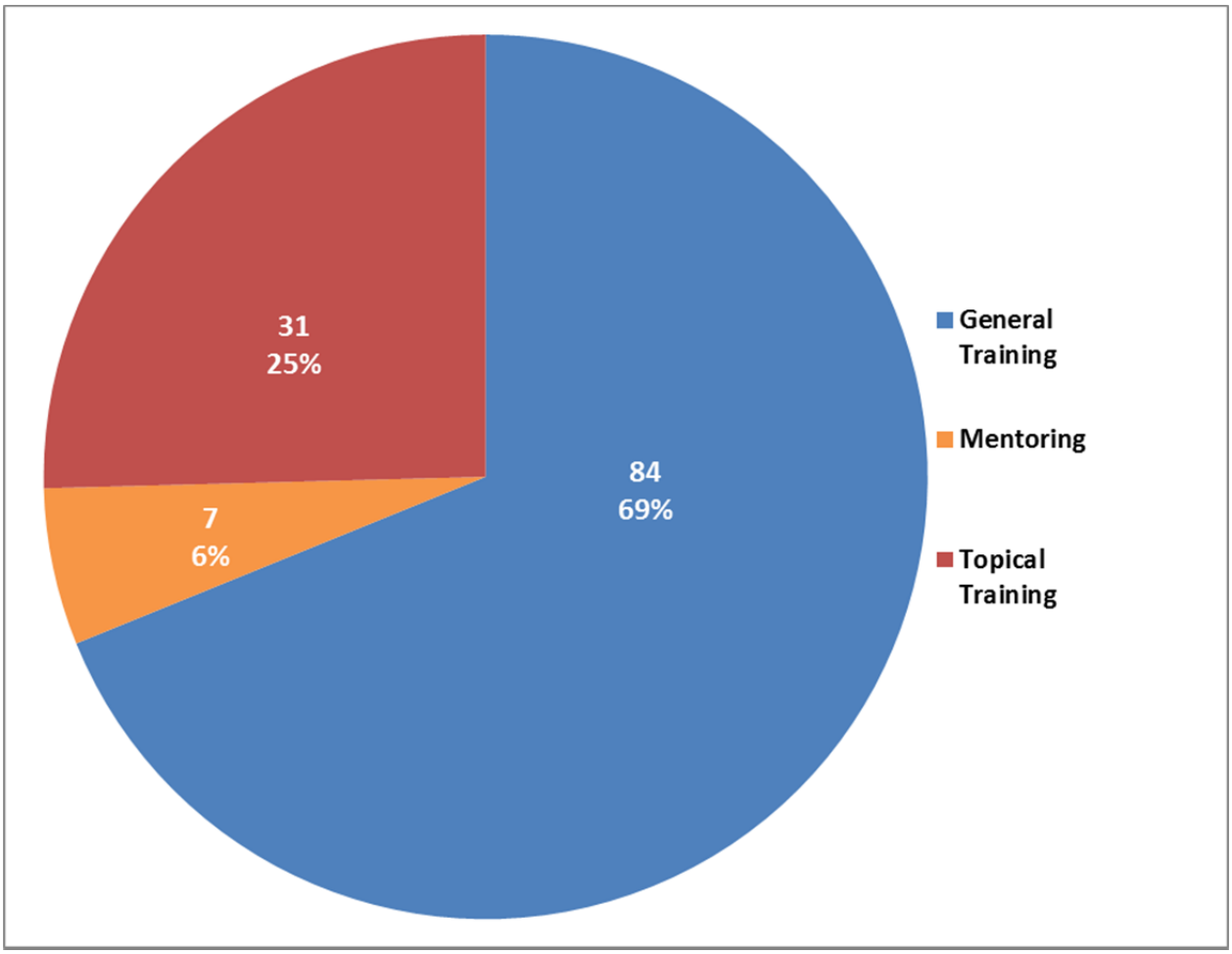


Figure 14: Education and Training Themes by Library Type

	Mentoring		General Training		Topical Training			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	5	7%	50	75%	12	18%	67	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Academic, Law Library	1	7%	7	50%	6	43%	14	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Public Library	1	4%	14	61%	8	35%	23	100%
Special Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
State Library	0	0%	8	67%	4	33%	12	100%
Grand Total	**7**	**6%**	**84**	**69%**	**31**	**25%**	**122**	**100%**

Figure 15: Education and Training Themes by Library Size

	Mentoring		General Training		Topical Training			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	4	7%	42	74%	11	19%	57	100%
Medium	3	6%	30	61%	16	33%	49	100%
Small	0	0%	12	75%	4	25%	16	100%
Grand Total	**7**	**6%**	**84**	**69%**	**31**	**25%**	**122**	**100%**

Figure 16: Education and Training Themes by Depository Type

	Mentoring		General Training		Topical Training			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	1	8%	8	67%	3	25%	12	100%
Selective	6	5%	76	69%	28	25%	110	100%
Grand Total	**7**	**6%**	**84**	**69%**	**31**	**25%**	**122**	**100%**

No Leadership Role (Figures 17, 18, 19, and 20)

1. **No Leadership Role:** This theme was used when a response indicated the no leadership role(s) will be undertaken. It was also used for the following responses: NA, None, We see ourselves as supportive, We're minimizing our efforts, or Decreasing our role. If the response indicated Status Quo, Continuing to do what we're doing, or No change – without indicating what their current role is, it was not categorized. Examples of responses include: "Right now I do not see any leadership roles for our library;" and "I see a diminished role for the depository program in the next five years."

Figure 17: Total Libraries Reporting Inability to Take on a Leadership Role

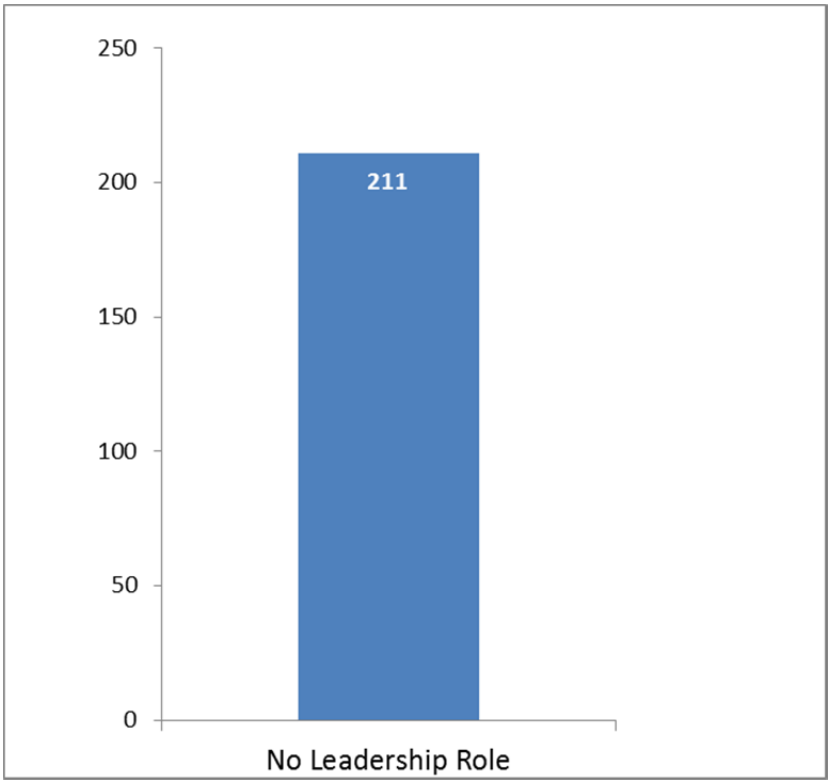


Figure 18: Libraries Reporting Inability to Take on a Leadership Role, by Library Type

	No Leadership Role			
Library Type	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	107	100%	107	100%
Academic, Community College	9	100%	9	100%
Academic, Law Library	31	100%	31	100%
Federal Agency Library	5	100%	5	100%
Federal Court Library	3	100%	3	100%
Highest State Court Library	9	100%	9	100%
Public Library	35	100%	35	100%
Special Library	2	100%	2	100%
State Library	10	100%	10	100%
Grand Total	**211**	**100%**	**211**	**100%**

Figure 19: Libraries Reporting Inability to Take on a Leadership Role, by Library Size

	No Leadership Role			
Library Size	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	50	100%	50	100%
Medium	103	100%	103	100%
Small	58	100%	58	100%
Grand Total	**211**	**100%**	**211**	**100%**

Figure 20: Libraries Reporting Inability to Take on a Leadership Role, by Depository Type

	No Leadership Role			
Depository Type	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	1	100%	1	100%
Selective	210	100%	210	100%
Grand Total	**211**	**100%**	**211**	**100%**

Outside of Current Agency Parameters (Figures 21, 22, 23, and 24)

1. **GPO Funding:** This includes any references to GPO's budget or funding GPO or the FDLP, needing adequate funding for the Program, fear of not getting funding. There were no GPO Funding observations in response to question 30.

2. **Limited Resources in Libraries:** This includes references to limited resources in FDLs. This may include limited budgets, limited staffing. Examples of responses include: "Two librarians share the government documents librarian role in this library which is less than 10% of our total work time;" and "Due to decreases in funding and staffing we do not foresee any changes in our roles."

3. **Outside of Current GPO Parameters:** References to suggestions or requests that are outside of our current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it are included here. These could be possible, but not without a substantial reinterpretation of Title 44 (or other laws), SuDoc Policy, or Program Regulations. Examples of responses include: "I foresee our leadership applying to best practices and value-added resources beyond the FDLP;" and "Digitizing projects is the only leadership role I could foresee for us, but that would be dependent upon funding from FDLP to help make such involvement feasible for us."

Figure 21: Total Observations for Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes

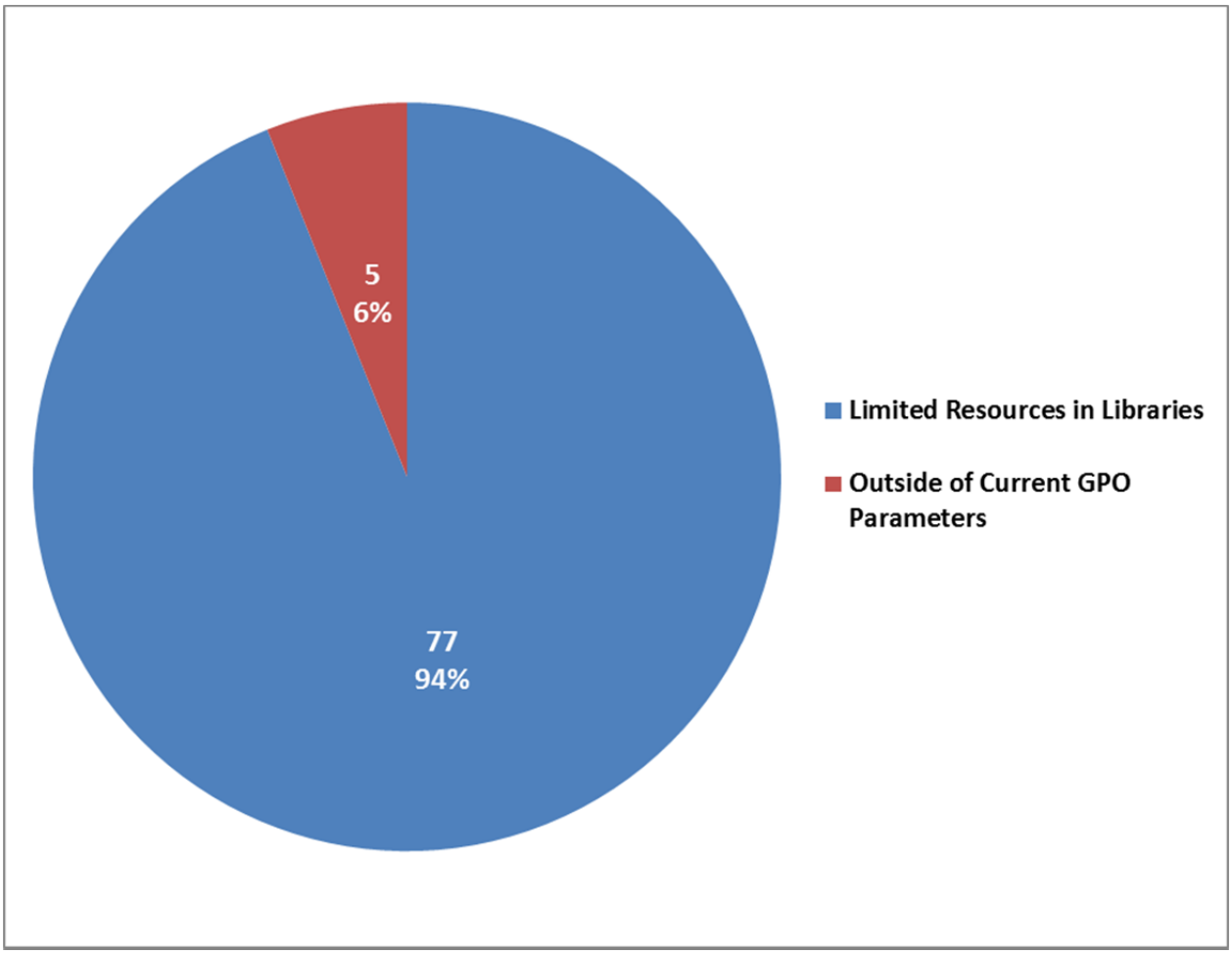


Figure 22: Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Library Type

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	0	0%	43	93%	3	7%	46	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	6	100%	0	0%	6	100%
Academic, Law Library	0	0%	8	89%	1	11%	9	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Public Library	0	0%	12	100%	0	0%	12	100%
Special Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%	3	100%
Grand Total	**0**	**0%**	**77**	**94%**	**5**	**6%**	**82**	**100%**

Figure 23: Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Library Size

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	0	0%	20	95%	1	5%	21	100%
Medium	0	0%	37	93%	3	8%	40	100%
Small	0	0%	20	95%	1	5%	21	100%
Grand Total	**0**	**0%**	**77**	**94%**	**5**	**6%**	**82**	**100%**

Figure 24: Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Depository Type

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Depository Type	0	0%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Selective	0	0%	77	94%	5	6%	82	100%
Grand Total	**0**	**0%**	**77**	**94%**	**5**	**6%**	**82**	**100%**

Preservation Issues (Figures 25, 26, 27, and 28)

1. **Authentication of Digital Content:** These responses occur in conjunction with preservation and digitization as "authenticate digital content," or "The FDLP needs permanent public access to authentic government information." These responses were categorized as both preservation and authentication. Examples of responses include: “Continue to advocate for Free Permanent Public Authenticated Access to government information;” and “Support the FDLP's own efforts to authenticate legal resources.”

2. **Preservation:** These include direct references to preservation or references to activities to ensure permanent public access to electronic, digital, or tangible FDLP materials. Access was categorized as preservation when permanent or long-term or future reliable access is mentioned. Examples of responses include: “Hosting a proposed permanent digital collection;” and “Taking a lead in establishing partnerships to ensure permanent access to digital government information.”

3. **Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving:** These responses are about the need to harvest or maintain access to government information on government Web Sites, or requests to make more web content available through the FDLP. Examples of responses include: “Coordinate statewide projects for archiving electronic government information;” and "Working on fugitive government documents issues including harvesting digital information.”

Figure 25: Total Observations for Preservation Issues Themes

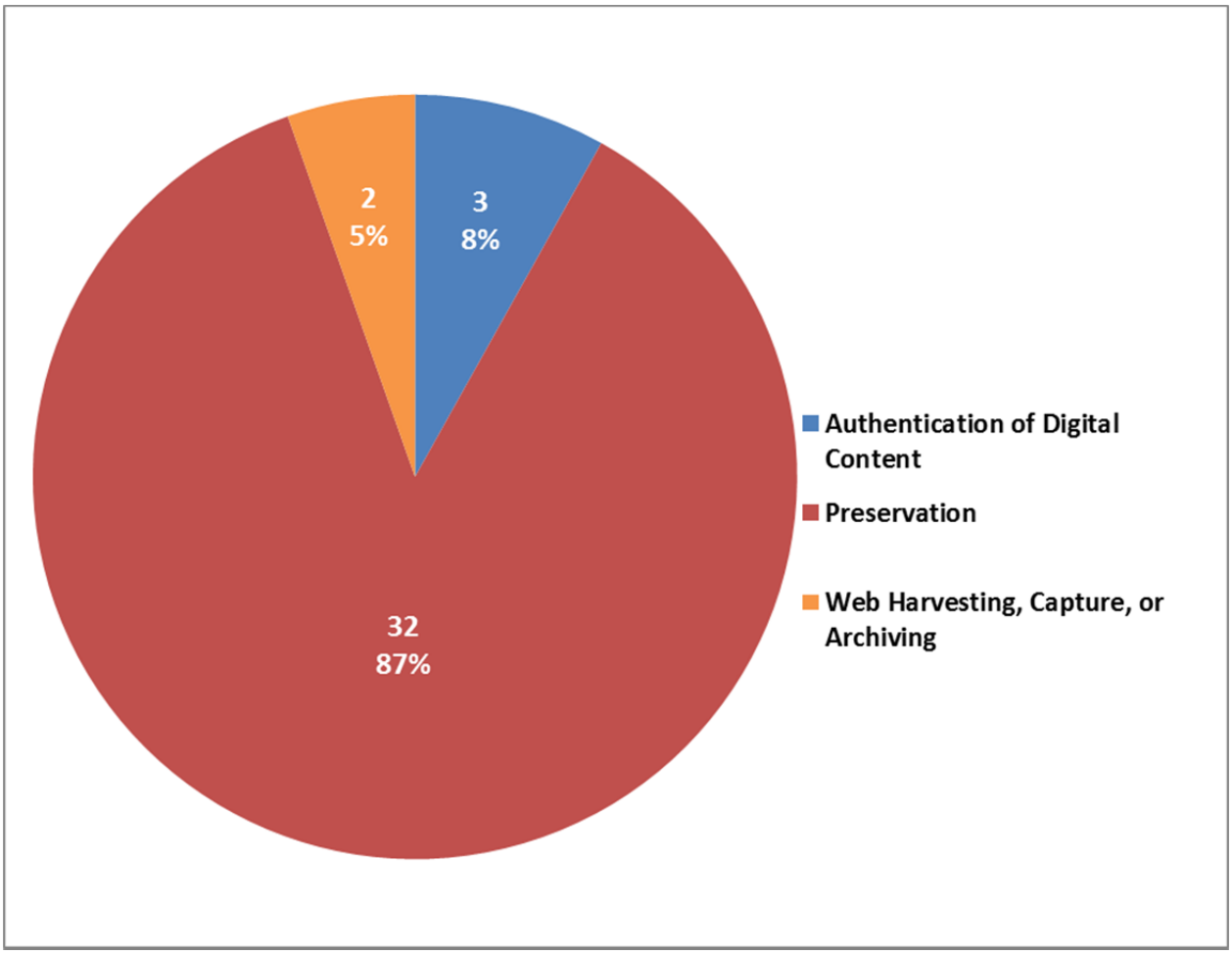


Figure 26: Preservation Issues Themes by Library Type

	Authentication of Digital Content		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving		Preservation			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	0	0%	1	5%	19	95%	20	100%
Academic, Law Library	2	29%	0	0%	5	71%	7	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%	4	100%
Special Library	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
State Library	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%	3	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**8%**	**2**	**5%**	**32**	**86%**	**37**	**100%**

Figure 27: Preservation Issues Themes by Library Size

	Authentication of Digital Content		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving		Preservation			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	1	6%	2	12%	14	82%	17	100%
Medium	1	7%	0	0%	14	93%	15	100%
Small	1	20%	0	0%	4	80%	5	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**8%**	**2**	**5%**	**32**	**86%**	**37**	**100%**

Figure 28: Preservation Issues Themes by Depository Type

	Authentication of Digital Content		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving		Preservation			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Selective	3	9%	1	3%	31	89%	35	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**8%**	**2**	**5%**	**32**	**86%**	**37**	**100%**

Program Governance (Figures 29, 30, 31, and 32)

1. **FDLP Regulations:** This includes responses about program regulations which may be referenced in terms of rules and regulations of the FDLP or SuDoc policies (excludes changes to Title 44). Examples of responses include: "We can see our library taking a leadership role amongst our fellow Alaska library associates as our state explores changes to our regional depository library;" and "As it is structured now, the FDLP is still largely operating on a printed information paradigm."

2. **Regional/Sub-Regional:** This theme was used when observations pertained to regionals/sub-regionals, taking on regional responsibilities, specific mention of sub-regional status, or there were references to continuing leadership as a regional depository. Examples of responses include: "We already serve in a leadership role due to our position as the sole Regional depository;" and "Help St. Louis develop as a sub-regional zone."

3. **Retention & Substitution:** This includes responses about the five year retention, rules for weeding, discarding, and substitution. Although this can be seen as a collection management issue, comments referring to changes needed in policy and/or law were examined as part of Program Governance. An example of a response included in this theme is: "Researching and reporting on the effectiveness of replacing print documents with digital surrogates."

4. **Title 44 USC:** This includes specific references to Title 44 as well as changes that the respondent would like to see that would require change to the current interpretation of the existing statute. This also includes references to take action to Congressional authority. An example of a response included in this theme is: "T-44 revisions/or new law for creating multi-state distributed regional collections."

5. **Trend Awareness:** This includes responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of what is going on in libraries and issues facing them. It also includes responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of technology trends and innovations. It also includes general statements about keeping current and being more aware. There were no Trend Awareness observations in response to question 30.

Figure 29: Total Observations for Program Governance Themes

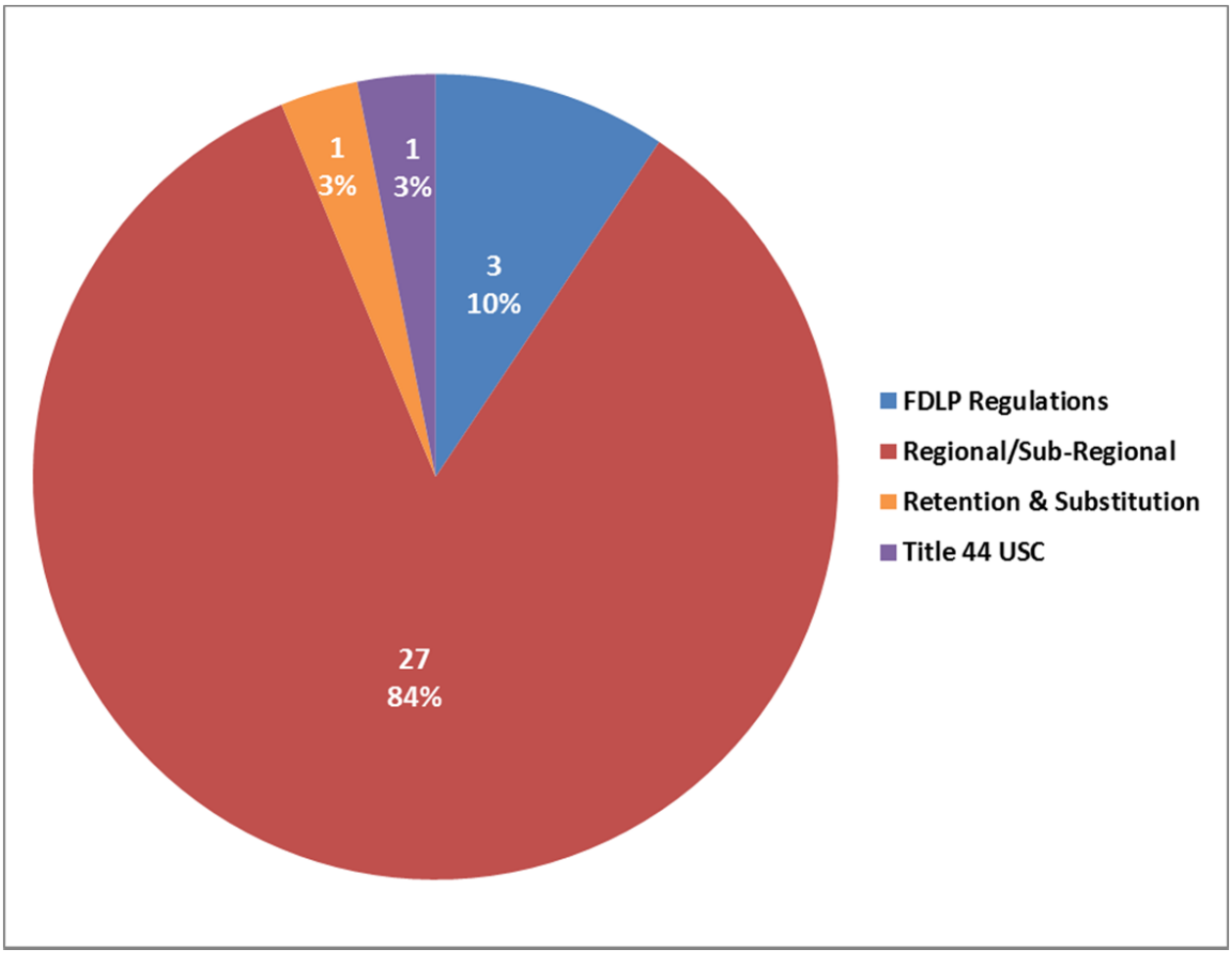


Figure 30: Program Governance Themes by Library Type

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	2	10%	17	81%	1	5%	1	5%	21	100%
Academic, Law Library	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Highest State Court	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Public Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	1	14%	6	86%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**9%**	**27**	**84%**	**1**	**3%**	**1**	**3%**	**32**	**100%**

Figure 31: Program Governance Themes by Library Size

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	1	4%	21	88%	1	4%	1	4%	24	100%
Medium	2	29%	5	71%	0	0%	0	0%	7	100%
Small	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**9%**	**27**	**84%**	**1**	**3%**	**1**	**3%**	**32**	**100%**

Figure 32: Program Governance Themes by Depository Type

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	16	94%	0	0%	1	6%	17	100%
Selective	3	20%	11	73%	1	7%	0	0%	15	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**9%**	**27**	**84%**	**1**	**3%**	**1**	**3%**	**32**	**100%**

Projects and Services (Figures 33, 34, 35, and 36)

1. **Meetings & Conferences:** This includes responses that specifically mention issues or improvements to the FDLP meetings or conferences, the frequency and location of the Depository Library Conference, and networking opportunities. There were no Meetings & Conferences observations in question 30.

2. **New Services:** This includes mention of suggested new services that GPO can provide depositories or libraries provide to their users, excluding training and marketing. Suggested improvements of existing services were categorized under the appropriate topic. Examples of responses include: "Have an expansion of collections and services for our community;" and "Serve as an expert in law-related materials."

3. **Projects & Services for Collection Management:** This includes references to projects such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; DSIMS; PURL Referral Reports; Item Lister; NET; Documents Data Miner. An example of a response in this theme includes: "Continue to service and host Documents Data Miner 2."

4. **Projects & Services for Education & Communication:** Examples of responses include: "Facilitate greater communication among selective and non-depository library;" and "Adoption of new interactive learning technologies to enhance instruction and reference support."

5. **Projects & Services for Greater Access:** Examples of responses include: "To take advantage of technical developments that improve our services;" "Participate in the PACER pilot and related projects for easier access to court docket information supported by the FDLP;" and "Accept reference referrals from a variety of libraries, depository and non-depository."

6. **Projects & Services in Cataloging:** This includes references to projects such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; and Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships. Examples of responses include: "Partner with GPO to update serial records;" and "Take a leadership role in trying to maximize the usefulness of our software for all LOUIS FDLs."

Figure 33: Total Observations for Projects and Services Themes

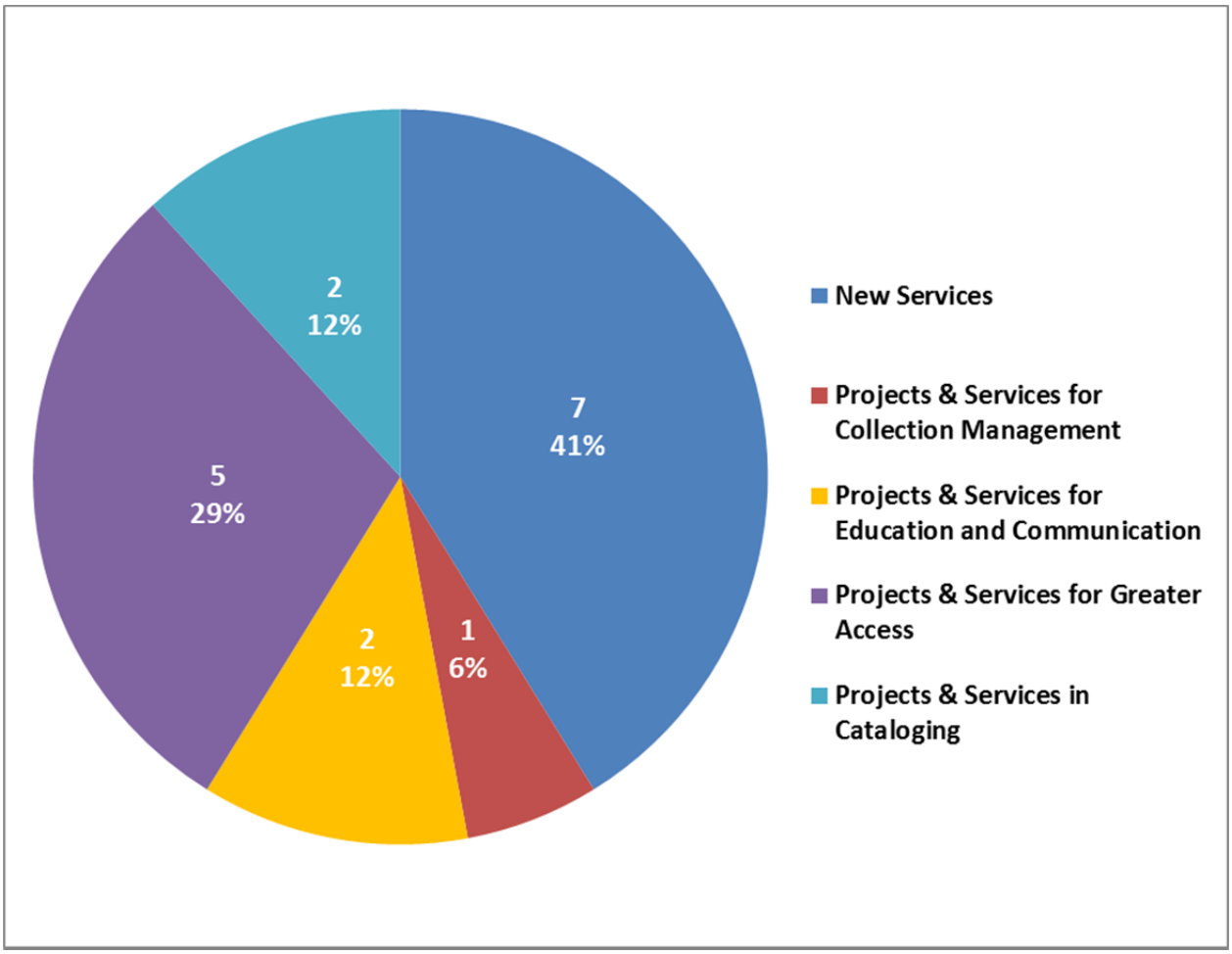


Figure 34: Projects and Services Themes by Library Type

	New Services		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Collection Management			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	2	29%	2	29%	1	14%	1	14%	1	14%	7	100%
Academic, Law Library	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Highest State Court Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Public Library	3	60%	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
State Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Grand Total	**7**	**41%**	**5**	**29%**	**2**	**12%**	**2**	**12%**	**1**	**6%**	**17**	**100%**

Figure 35: Projects and Services Themes by Library Size

	New Services		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Collection Management			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	3	43%	2	29%	1	14%	1	14%	0	0%	7	100%
Medium	4	40%	3	30%	1	10%	1	10%	1	10%	10	100%
Grand Total	**7**	**41%**	**5**	**29%**	**2**	**12%**	**2**	**12%**	**1**	**6%**	**17**	**100%**

Figure 36: Projects and Services Themes by Depository Type

	New Services		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Collection Management			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Selective	7	44%	5	31%	2	13%	1	6%	1	6%	16	100%
Grand Total	**7**	**41%**	**5**	**29%**	**2**	**12%**	**2**	**12%**	**1**	**6%**	**17**	**100%**

FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 31

JULY 31, 2013

Question 31 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal government information?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

-

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

PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Question 31 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative).

802 libraries responded to Question 31, indicating what an ideal FDLP would look like to meet current and anticipated needs for Federal government information. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 1,699 observations. Any library's response could include numerous topics/themes, each characterized here as an "observation." Observations were grouped into 10 over-arching categories for reporting purposes.

1. **Affiliations** includes references to professional associations, collaborative efforts, and commercial and consortial projects.
2. **Collection Management** includes references to the tangible and electronic collections, issues with remote storage, commercial resources, and depository item selections and distribution.
3. **Community Marketing** includes references to marketing, outreach to the community and other libraries, promotion of the depository collection, visibility of the collection, and advocacy issues.
4. **Discovery and Access** includes references to the findability and usability of information, fugitive Government information not already in the FDLP, cataloging and metadata, persistent identifiers of online information (e.g. PURLs), the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, and GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys).
5. **Education and Training** includes references to general or specific training, mentoring, and the provision of guidance.
6. **Methodology, Process, Results** includes any references to the methodology, process, or expected results of this survey.
7. **Outside of Current Agency Parameters** refers to suggestions or requests that are outside of GPO's current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it. It also includes references to GPO's funding and limited resources in libraries.
8. **Preservation Issues** includes references to the preservation of the tangible and online collection, web harvesting, capture of online resources, and authentication of digital material.
9. **Program Governance** includes references to changes to Title 44 USC, FDLP regulations, retention and substitution regulations, and references requesting GPO be more aware of the trends and issues in libraries. This category also includes observations relating to regionals/sub-regionals, taking on regional responsibilities, or specific mention of sub-regional status.
10. **Projects and Services** includes references to a broad scope of projects at GPO, such as projects and services providing greater access to Government information, anything to increase cataloging services, anything focusing on collection development and management tools, education and communication with FDLP members, meeting and conferences, and new services.

The "Methodology, Process, Results" responses have been removed from the analysis, which reduced the number of observations to 1,695. These observations were captured for internal use, but do not impact the study findings or future direction of the Program. This category was defined as follows:

Methodology, Process, Results

References to the methodology, process, or expected results of the FDLP Forecast Study. Do not include anything in this category that relates to the needs of the library, its collections and services, or thoughts for the future of the FDLP.

Themes are defined under their appropriate categories. Theme definitions are used by GPO to track observations.

The following figures depict the statistical summary of the frequency in which topics appeared in the responses to this open-ended question regarding what an ideal FDLP would look like to meet current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information.

Affiliations & Community Marketing (Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4)

1. **Affiliations:** This theme refers to a library cooperative (network, system, or consortium) that has a formal or informal arrangement whereby library and information services are supported for the mutual benefit of participating libraries. This category includes all references to library consortia and partnerships either with other FDLs or libraries outside of the FDLP. It may also include requests for GPO to affiliate or partner with libraries for expanded services, content, or projects. This theme was also used if reference was made to cooperative or collaborative efforts through a professional organization/association. Examples of responses include: "Ideally the program would be more supportive of collaborative efforts, such as mass digitization programs, done by consortia like the CIC and ASERL;" "There are many organization and individuals who want to work to promote free and open access to government documents- these groups can and should be encouraged to work with the GPO and FDLP;" and "Libraries will be encouraged to become Centers of Excellence that match institution strength with the appropriate part of the FDLP collections and services."

2. **Community Marketing:** This includes all references to marketing the FDLP and its collection and services nationally and to specific regions. Customized advertising and outreach campaigns that help libraries advertise their collections and services are also included. References to the need for new or improved services or programs are excluded from this category. References to outreach, promotion, and advocacy are included here. Visibility, when the result of these activities, is included here as well. Examples of responses include: "Advertising that will increase use of the resources;" "Focus will shift from collections to service with expertise and outreach being the goals of the program;" and "Marketing tools would be available for FDLP libraries and the FDLP would market itself in other Federal Government agency offices."

Neither the Affiliations category nor the Community Marketing category was subdivided into different themes. While Affiliations and Community Marketing are categories, they also are themes. Affiliations and marketing were grouped together on the survey, so the data for the two themes are presented together here. As they are two independent categories, no percentages are reported for this data.

Figure 1: Total Observations for Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes

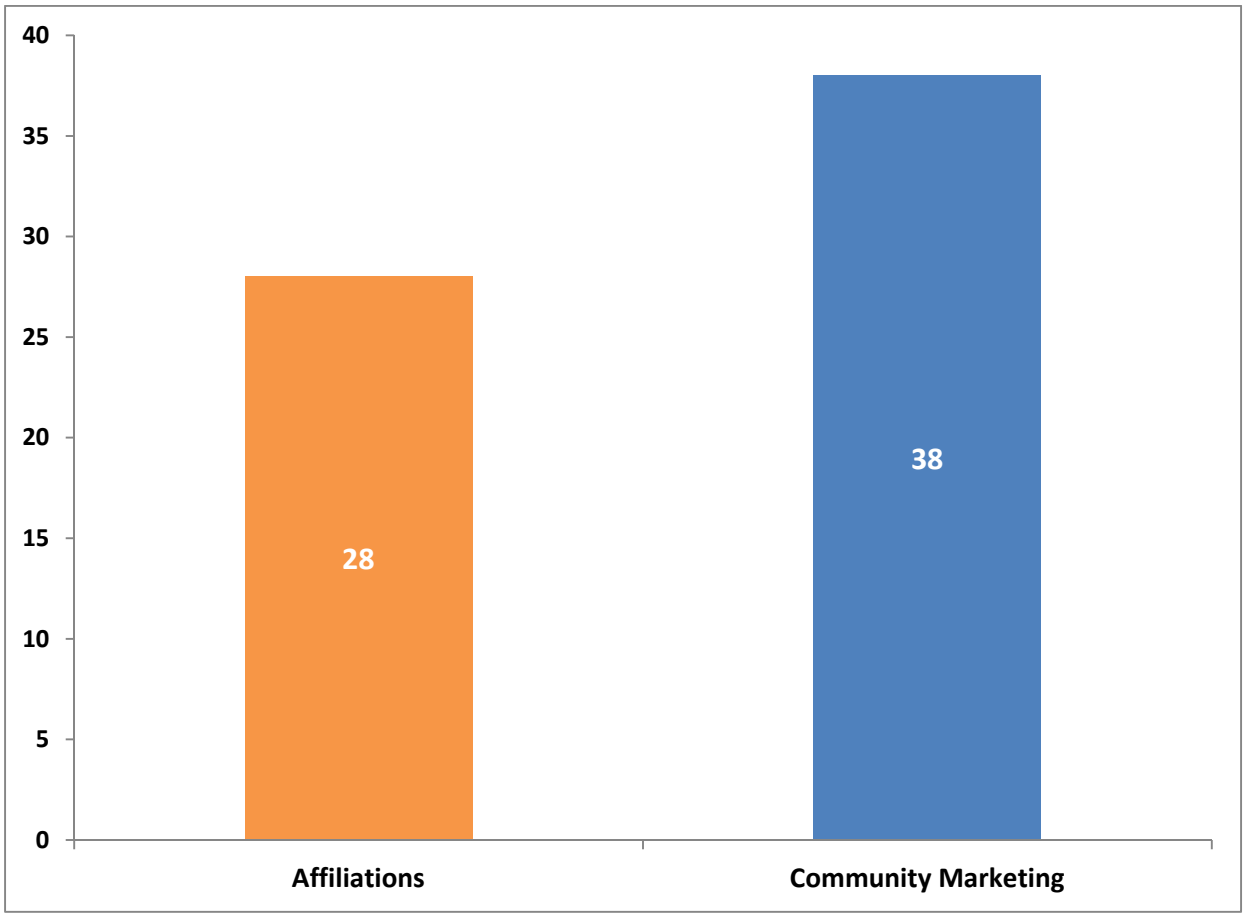


Figure 2: Affilliations and Community Marketing Themes by Library Type

	Affiliations	Community Marketing	
Library Type	Freq	Freq	**Total Freq**
Academic General	21	19	40
Academic, Community College	0	1	1
Academic, Law Library	4	5	9
Federal Agency Library	1	1	2
Federal Court Library	0	1	1
Highest State Court Library	0	1	1
Public Library	0	8	8
Special Library	0	1	1
State Library	2	1	3
Grand Total	**28**	**38**	**66**

Figure 3: Affilliations and Community Marketing Themes by Library Size

	Affiliations	Community Marketing	
Library Size	Freq	Freq	**Total Freq**
Large	16	14	30
Medium	9	19	28
Small	3	5	8
Grand Total	**28**	**38**	**66**

Figure 4: Affilliations and Community Marketing Themes by Depository Type

	Affiliations	Community Marketing	
Depository Type	Freq	Freq	**Total Freq**
Regional	7	3	10
Selective	21	35	56
Grand Total	**28**	**38**	**66**

Collection Management (Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8)

1. **Commercial Resources:** This includes information about commercial resources, reliance on commercial resources, replacing FDLP information products with commercial products, and opinions about commercial resources, including suggestions about GPO offering similar services, formats, etc. Responses about FDsys were categorized under FDsys. Examples of responses include: "Values tangible historical collections of documents and data, and makes it possible for libraries to share freely the content in those collections, rather than pay ProQuest, Lexis Nexis, HATHI, or ICPSR thousands annually for access to public information;" and "Would like tools that make the various sources easily searchable think Google Scholar and HeinOnline combined."

2. **Digital Collections:** This includes references to digital collections, as it is referenced in terms of making information available digitally, including ingest of born digital content as well as the digitization of the tangible collection. Examples of responses include: "All content would be digital, free, and easily discoverable/accessible;" and "If titles, described by GPO as ESSENTIAL TITLES, are actually essential, then they ought to be permanently preserved digitally, with tangible copies at the regionals."

3. **Item Selection & Distribution:** This includes references to DSIMS; item selection; selection by subject, geography, etc.; shipment boxes; List of Classes; distribution; format selection; collection development; building specialized collections; tailoring selection profiles. Examples of responses include: "Why is it necessary to have item selection for electronic versions, for example? Why not retain item selection for pint only and let us select specific titles rather than item groups? Do we still need all;" "Title level selection ability, perhaps built on the CGP?;" and "Less groups of materials under the same item number so that collections could be much more focused."

4. **Remote Storage:** This refers to issues with accessibility for remotely stored collections, details about remote storage for individual libraries and library affiliations. Shared storage and selective housing arrangements and agreements are included here as well. An examples of a response with this theme is: "Facilitate/support the creation of comprehensive regional light depositories for tangible materials to relieve some of the pressure on the existing regional system (for example, the Indiana light repository)."

5. **Tangible Collection:** This includes references in responses to the tangible or "core" collection. This includes views on the tangible collection, users of the tangible collection including types of users that prefer the tangible collection. It also includes comments on the importance of or issues with the tangible collection and references to weeding collections as an action, within the current Program parameters are coded here as well. Examples of responses include: "FDLP contiunes to supply primary source legal materials in a paper format;" and "We would like to see the FDLP move away from print."

Figure 5: Total Observations for Collection Management Themes

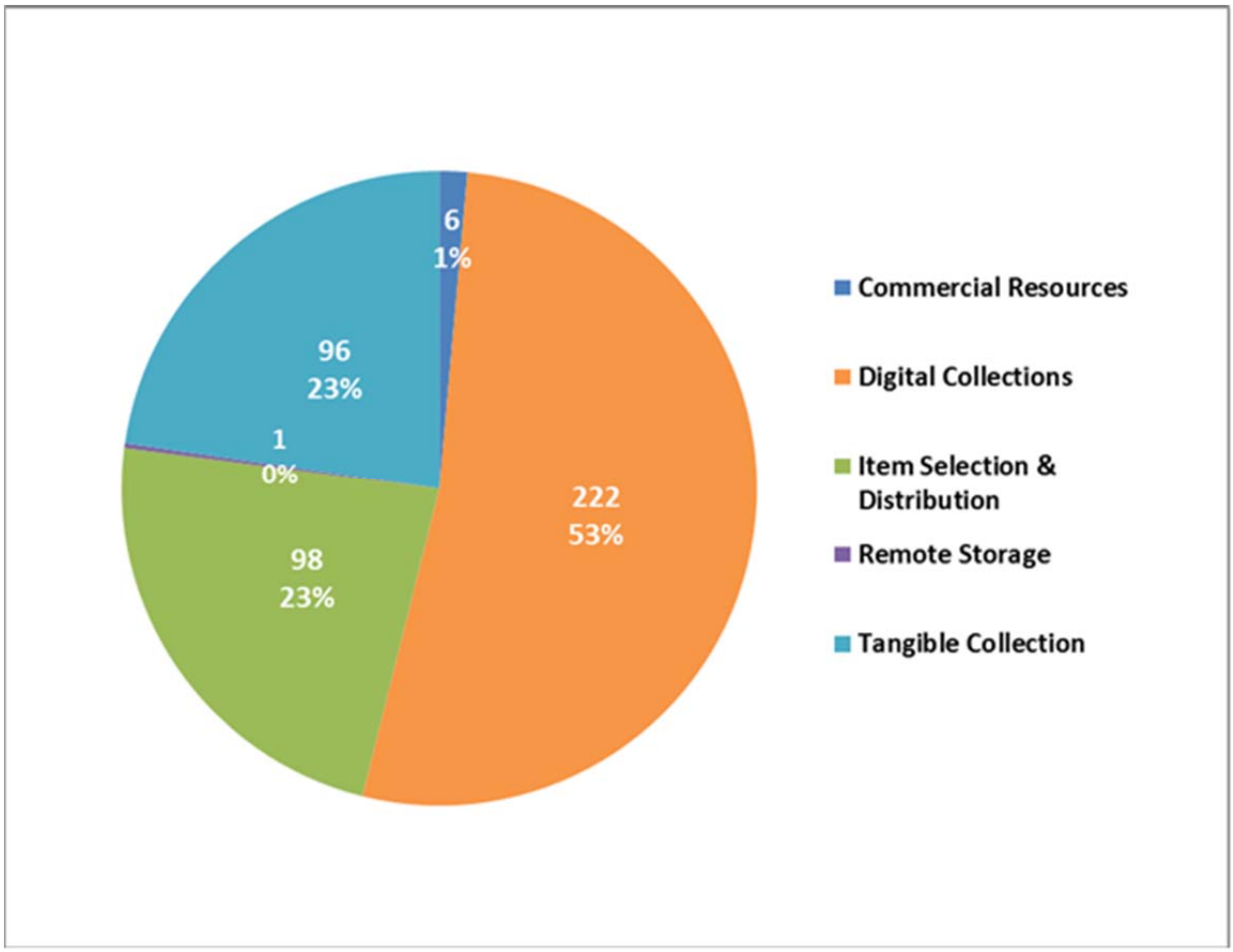


Figure 6: Collection Management Themes by Library Type

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collection			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	4	2%	138	57%	53	22%	1	0%	46	19%	242	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	9	50%	7	39%	0	0%	2	11%	18	100%
Academic, Law Library	1	2%	32	51%	11	17%	0	0%	19	30%	63	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	1	25%	2	50%	0	0%	1	25%	4	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	7	54%	0	0%	0	0%	6	46%	13	100%
Public Library	1	2%	24	42%	19	33%	0	0%	13	23%	57	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Special Library	0	0%	1	25%	2	50%	0	0%	1	25%	4	100%
State Library	0	0%	9	47%	4	21%	0	0%	6	32%	19	100%
Grand Total	**6**	**1%**	**222**	**52%**	**98**	**23%**	**1**	**0%**	**96**	**23%**	**423**	**100%**

Figure 7: Collection Management Themes by Library Size

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collection			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	1	1%	89	56%	39	25%	1	1%	29	18%	159	100%
Medium	3	2%	96	54%	32	18%	0	0%	47	26%	178	100%
Small	2	2%	37	43%	27	31%	0	0%	20	23%	86	100%
Grand Total	**6**	**1%**	**222**	**52%**	**98**	**23%**	**1**	**0%**	**96**	**23%**	**423**	**100%**

Figure 8: Collection Management Themes by Depository Type

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collection			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	14	54%	4	15%	0	0%	8	31%	26	100%
Selective	6	2%	208	52%	94	24%	1	0%	88	22%	397	100%
Grand Total	**6**	**1%**	**222**	**52%**	**98**	**23%**	**1**	**0%**	**96**	**23%**	**423**	**100%**

Discovery and Access (Figures 9, 10, 11, and 12)

1. **Catalog of U.S. Government Publications:** This includes all references to the CGP, except those related to training. It also includes responses about the CGP user experience and the graphic user interface. Examples of responses include: "More dynamic search capabilities within the Catalog of Government Publications;" "Super-easy accessibility through the OPAC;" and "It would be ideal if the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications had links to digital versions of all of the titles in its database."

2. **Cataloging/Metadata:** This includes references to cataloging and metadata practices and procedures, bibliographic access, RDA, various metadata schemes, quality control, and improving cataloging services. New cataloging services are coded under Projects and Services -> New Services. Specific references to the CGP or FDsys were categorized under those topics. Examples of responses include: "Entire record of U.S. government information from 'day 1' indexed and cataloged;" "Provide central cataloging services;" and "All of the retrospective cataloging into this database (CGP) would be complete."

3. **Discovery & Access:** This includes references to findability (in tangible or digital collections), using digital collections, discovering digital content online, reaching more users/increasing access with digital information or making information available electronically, maintaining links, and creating pathfinders. Demographic responses about user preferences, preferences for digital content, and user information seeking behavior are included here as well as. Responses about digitizing the tangible collection or ingest of born digital content were categorized as Digital Collections. References to increasing public access, fugitive documents, and increasing awareness/visibility of Government information by moving or integrating the collection also are coded D&A. Examples of responses include: "An easy to use common interface, common language searching;" "Provide discovery tools and reduce the number of places one has to look to find digital information;" and "All content would be digital, free, and easily discoverable/accessible."

4. **Federal Digital System:** This includes all references to FDsys that exclude training. It includes comments about the FDsys user experience, e.g., allow federated searching of FDsys from the discovery layer of integrated library systems, and similar responses. Examples of responses include: "FDsys would be easier to navigate;" and "FDsys could serve as a central repository and archive for all such publications (as opposed to being dispersed among agency websites)."

5. **Persistent Identifiers:** This includes all references to PURLS, Handles, or the need for persistent identifiers. It may also naturally include references to problems with broken identifiers or locators and issues with them. Examples of a responses include: "Having PURLs that go to the item that it directly corresponds with (in FDsys);" and "Updated PURLs."

Figure 9: Total Observations for Discovery and Access Themes

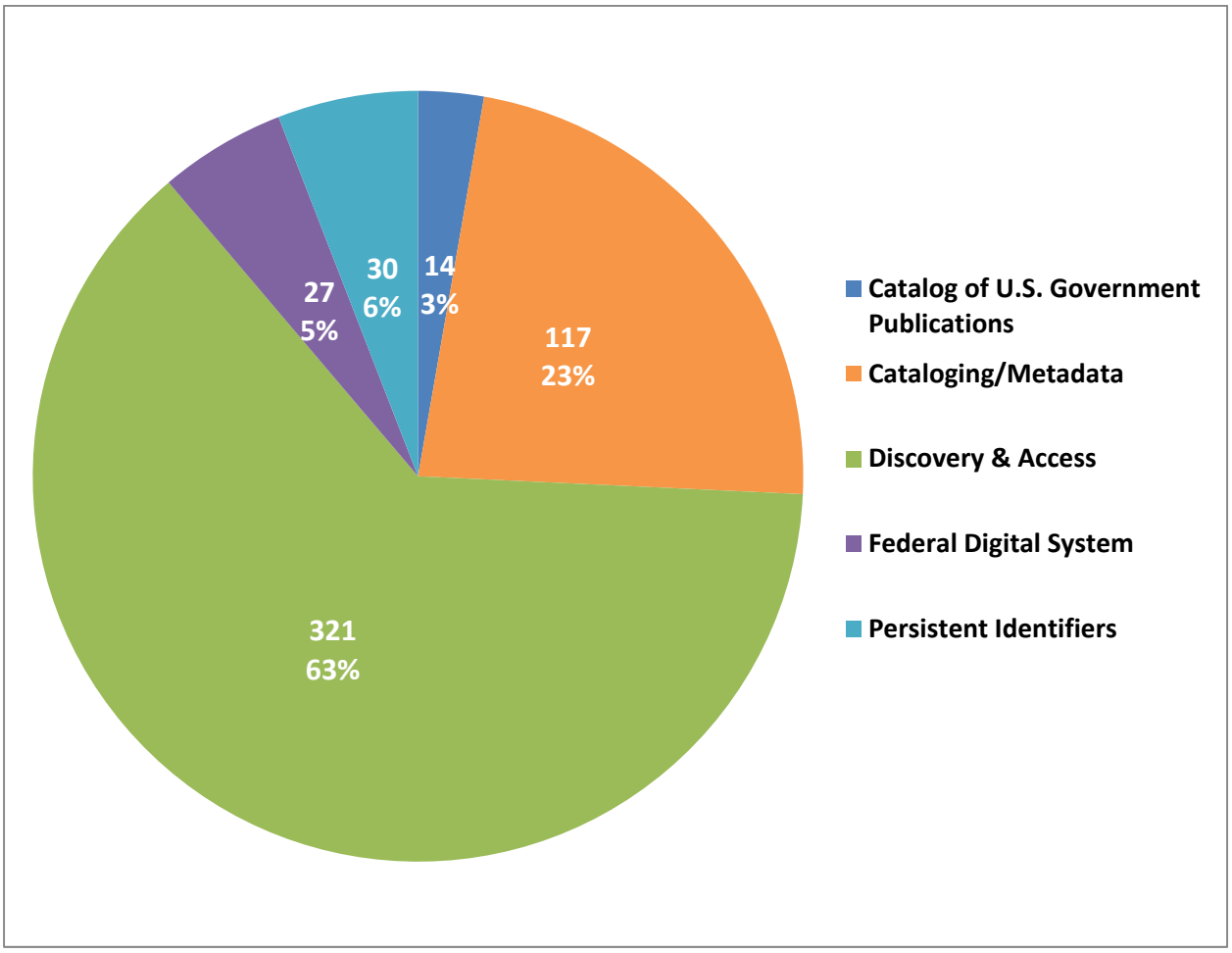


Table 10: Discovery and Access Themes by Library Type

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	6	2%	88	27%	200	62%	12	4%	18	6%	324	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	0	0%	8	80%	0	0%	2	20%	10	100%
Academic, Law Library	3	5%	12	18%	37	57%	7	11%	6	9%	65	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	2	17%	6	50%	2	17%	2	17%	12	100%
Federal Court Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	9	90%	1	10%	0	0%	10	100%
Public Library	3	5%	8	13%	43	72%	4	7%	2	3%	60	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Special Library	1	25%	1	25%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
State Library	0	0%	5	25%	14	70%	1	5%	0	0%	20	100%
Grand Total	**14**	**3%**	**117**	**23%**	**321**	**63%**	**27**	**5%**	**30**	**6%**	**509**	**100%**

Table 11: Discovery and Access Themes by Library Size

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	4	2%	58	28%	121	59%	10	5%	11	5%	204	100%
Medium	8	4%	44	20%	136	63%	15	7%	13	6%	216	100%
Small	2	2%	15	17%	64	72%	2	2%	6	7%	89	100%
Grand Total	**14**	**3%**	**117**	**23%**	**321**	**63%**	**27**	**5%**	**30**	**6%**	**509**	**100%**

Table 12: Discovery and Access Themes by Depository Type

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	9	35%	16	62%	0	0%	1	4%	26	100%
Selective	14	3%	108	22%	305	63%	27	6%	29	6%	483	100%
Grand Total	**14**	**3%**	**117**	**23%**	**321**	**63%**	**27**	**5%**	**30**	**6%**	**509**	**100%**

Education and Training (Figures 13, 14, 15, and 16)

1. **General Training:** This includes all general references to training, method of training, training audiences, certification or accreditation, or the need for GPO to facilitate (in person, virtually, tutorials or in collaboration with others, other?…) training. Providing guidance and sharing expertise also are included here. This does not include requests for more official FDLP group meetings or conferences here; they were categorized as Meetings and Conferences. Examples of responses include: "An ideal FDLP would provide more webinars to guide librarians in various duties;" and "Training and education program to assist FDLP libraries in supporting access to and use of government information and e-government services."

2. **Mentoring:** This includes references to a mentoring or peer sharing program. Examples of responses include: "Ongoing mentoring and communication with the regional coordinator(s);" and "Easy avenues to network with not only GPO but with each other, mentoring and sharing their knowledge."

3. **Topical Training:** This includes specific subjects identified as a topic for training sessions. Examples of responses include: "providing online and face-to-face training for marketing and FDLP services like FDsys;" and "Provide best practice guidance on issues like offsiting, weeding, and digitizing collections."

Figure 13: Total Observations for Education and Training Themes

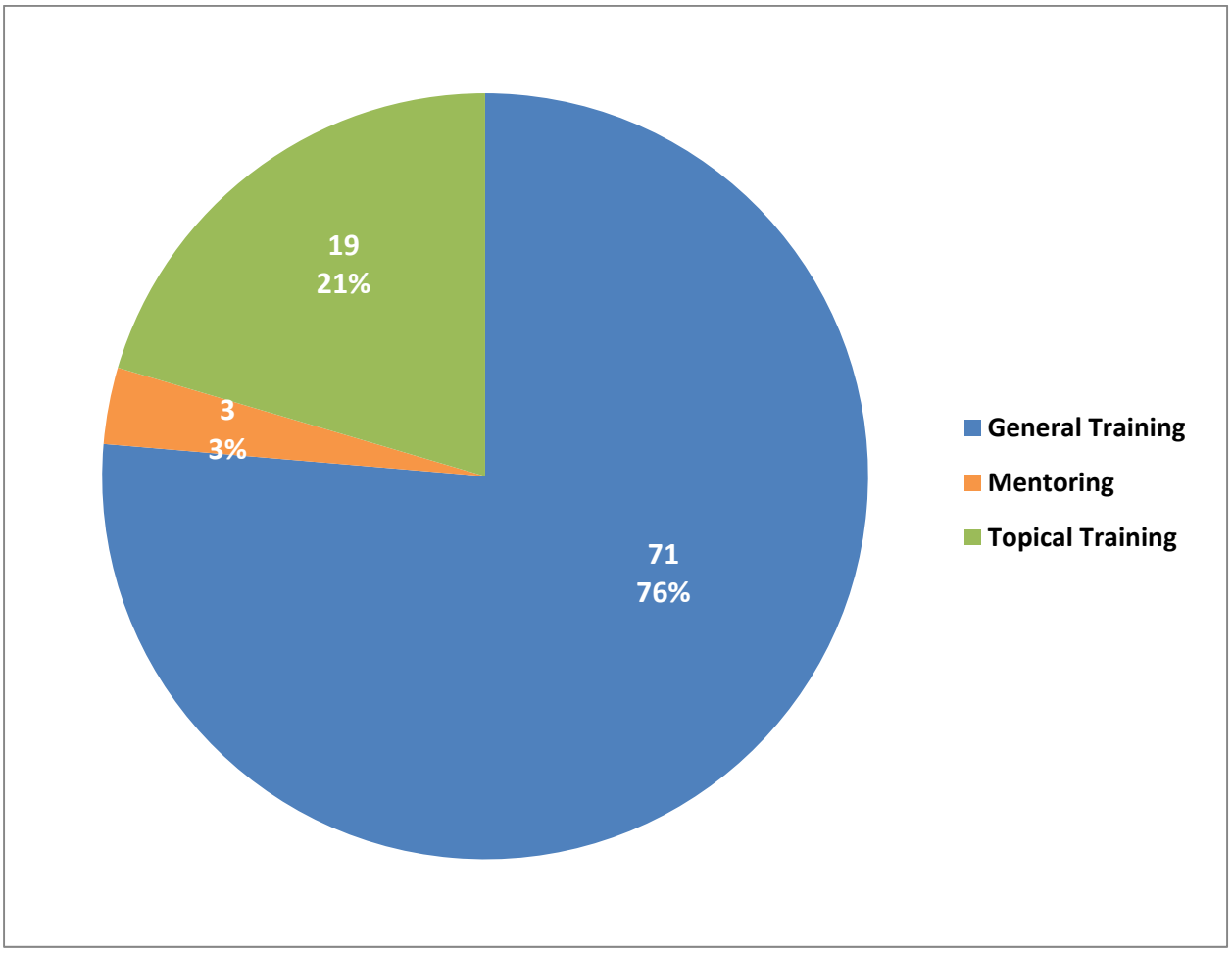


Figure 14: Education and Training Themes by Library Type

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	53	80%	3	5%	10	15%	66	100%
Academic, Community College	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Academic, Law Library	7	64%	0	0%	4	36%	11	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Federal Court Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Public Library	7	64%	0	0%	4	36%	11	100%
Special Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Grand Total	71	76%	3	3%	19	20%	93	100%

Figure 15: Education and Training Themes by Library Size

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	33	85%	1	3%	5	13%	39	100%
Medium	28	67%	1	2%	13	31%	42	100%
Small	10	83%	1	8%	1	8%	12	100%
Grand Total	**71**	**76%**	**3**	**3%**	**19**	**20%**	**93**	**100%**

Figure 16: Education and Training Themes by Depository Type

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	4	80%	0	0%	1	20%	5	100%
Selective	67	76%	3	3%	18	20%	88	100%
Grand Total	**71**	**76%**	**3**	**3%**	**19**	**20%**	**93**	**100%**

Outside of Current Agency Parameters (Figures 17, 18, 19, and 20)

1. **GPO Funding:** This includes any references to GPO's budget or funding GPO or the FDLP, needing adequate funding for the Program, fear of not getting funding. Examples of responses include: "An ideal FDLP would be well funded so that the Program can continue;" and "A larger budget and/or partnerships with corporations ... is key."

2. **Limited Resources in Libraries:** This includes references to limited resources in FDLs. This may include limited budgets, limited staffing. Examples of responses include: "Processing would be made simpler for selective libraries working with limited budgets;" and "Recognition that the dire budget situation has made it impossible for some documents units to operate as they have in the past."

3. **Outside of Current GPO Parameters:** References to suggestions or requests that are outside of our current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it are included here. These could be possible, but not without a substantial reinterpretation of Title 44 (or other laws), SuDoc Policy, or Program Regulations. Examples of responses include: "Provide direct financial support to depositories;" "Far more content would be produced for the public library market;" "Government-supplied scanners;" and "Free permanent public access to PACER for depository libraries."

Figure 17: Total Observations for Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes

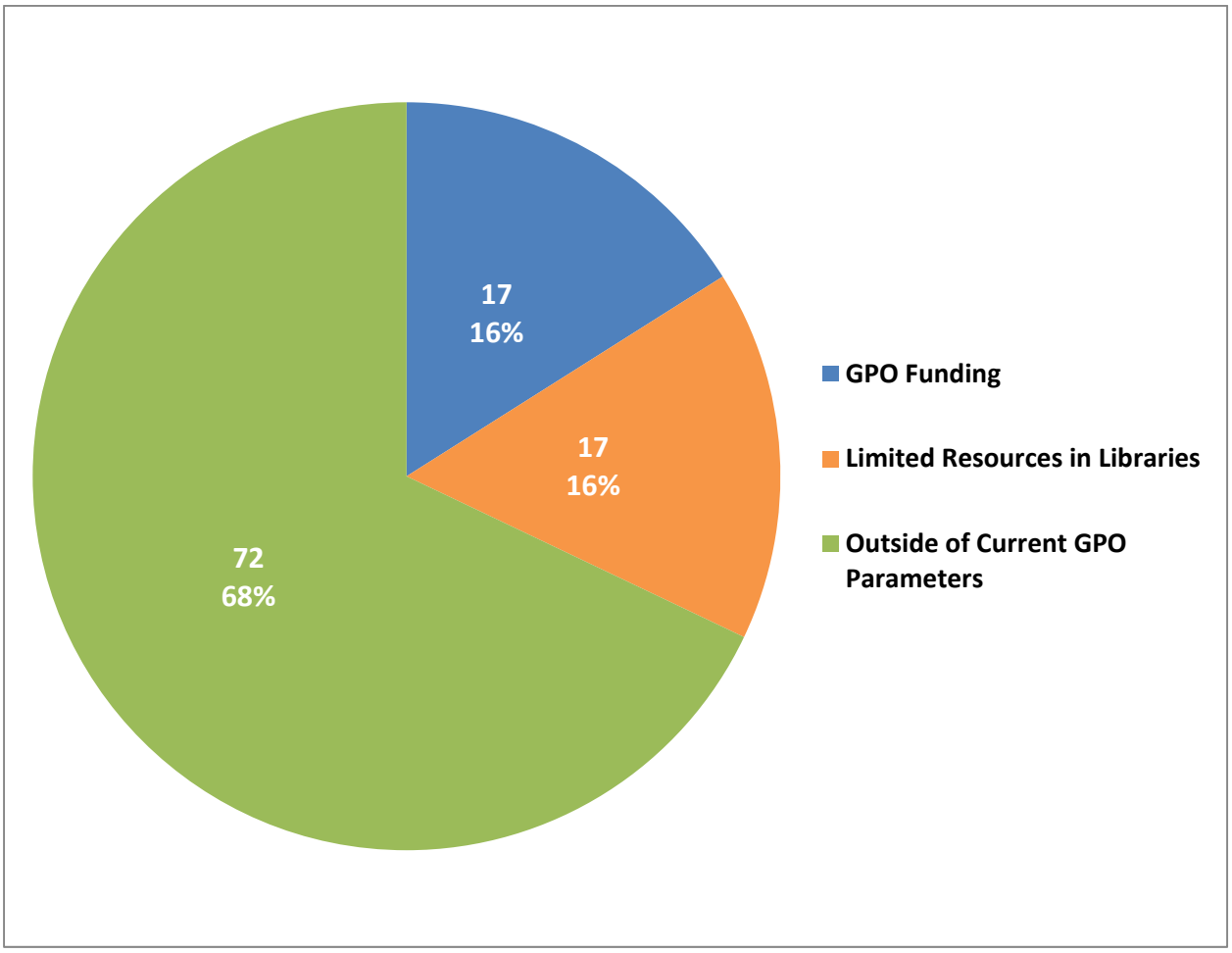


Figure 18: Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Library Type

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	11	19%	10	17%	37	64%	58	100%
Academic, Community College	1	17%	1	17%	4	67%	6	100%
Academic, Law Library	2	14%	1	7%	11	79%	14	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Public Library	3	18%	4	24%	10	59%	17	100%
Special Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
State Library	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
Grand Total	**17**	**16%**	**17**	**16%**	**72**	**68%**	**106**	**100%**

Figure 19: Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Library Size

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	11	24%	7	16%	27	60%	45	100%
Medium	5	12%	7	16%	31	72%	43	100%
Small	1	6%	3	17%	14	78%	18	100%
Grand Total	**17**	**16%**	**17**	**16%**	**72**	**68%**	**106**	**100%**

Figure 20: Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Depository Type

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	1	9%	1	9%	9	82%	11	100%
Selective	16	17%	16	17%	63	66%	95	100%
Grand Total	**17**	**16%**	**17**	**16%**	**72**	**68%**	**106**	**100%**

Preservation Issues (Figures 21, 22, 23, and 24)

1. **Authentication of Digital Content:** These responses occur in conjunction with preservation and digitization as "authenticate digital content," or "The FDLP needs permanent public access to authentic government information." These responses were categorized as both preservation and authentication. Examples of responses include: “Core legal materials available in multiple authenticated formats;” and “Continue digital authentication initiatives so as not to compromise print equivalency.”

2. **Preservation:** These include direct references to preservation or references to activities to ensure permanent public access to electronic, digital, or tangible FDLP materials. Access was categorized as preservation when permanent or long-term or future reliable access is mentioned. Examples of responses include: “Make provision for PERMANENT access to digital government information;” “Preservation for all retrospective and prospective Federal Documents;” and “Ideal FDLP would be proactive on preservation.”

3. **Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving:** These responses are about the need to harvest or maintain access to government information on government Web Sites, or requests to make more web content available through the FDLP. Examples of responses include: “Capture and create permanent access to born-digital content;” and "FDLP will account for all eligible federal agencies' digital documents through a combination of communication with the agencies and with computer harvesting software.”

Figure 21: Total Observations for Preservation Issues Themes

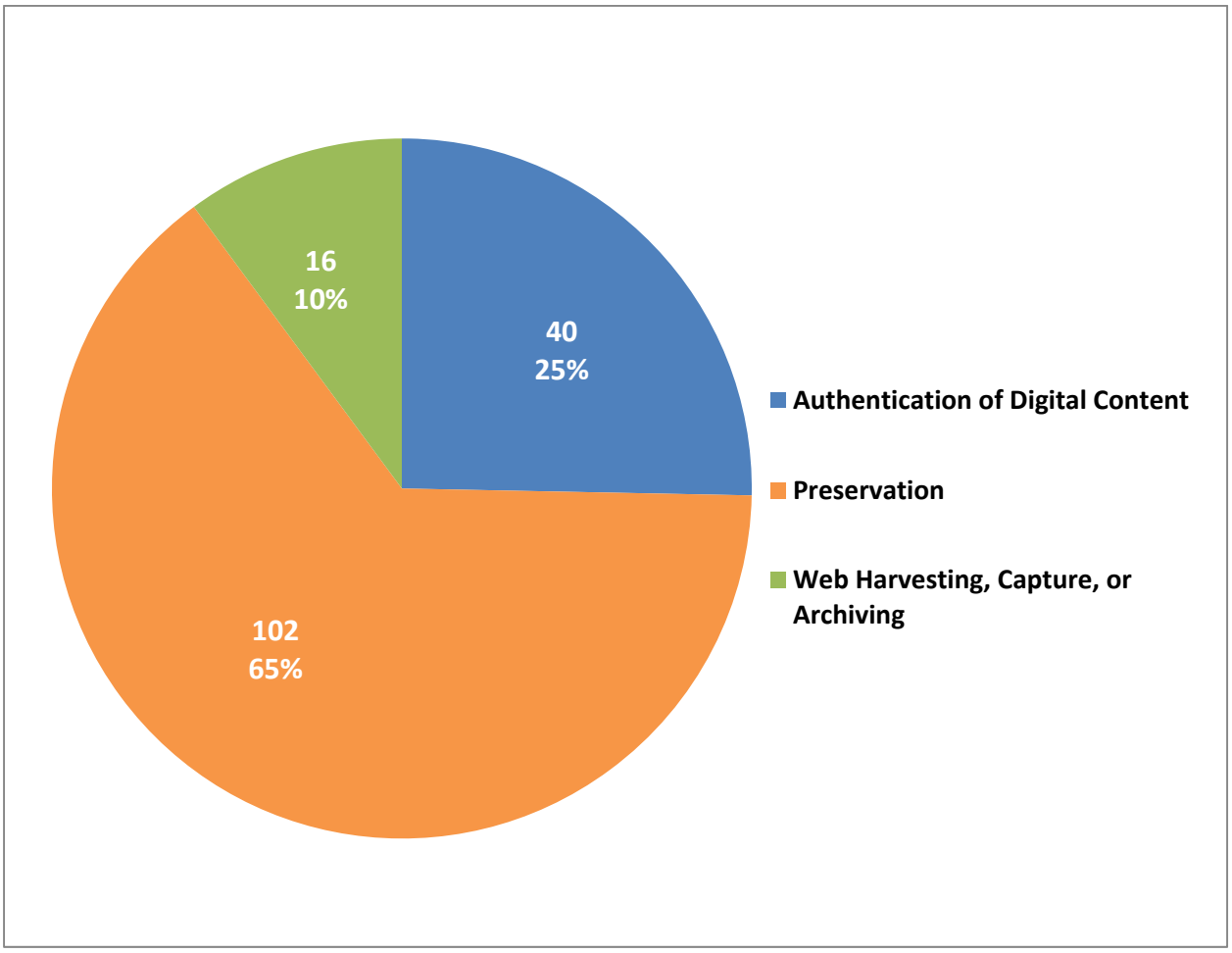


Figure 22: Preservation Issues Themes by Library Type

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	13	14%	69	75%	10	11%	92	100%
Academic, Community College	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
Academic, Law Library	18	53%	14	41%	2	6%	34	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Highest State Court Library	3	50%	3	50%	0	0%	6	100%
Public Library	2	15%	8	62%	3	23%	13	100%
Special Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	2	29%	5	71%	0	0%	7	100%
Grand Total	**40**	**25%**	**102**	**65%**	**16**	**10%**	**158**	**100%**

Figure 23: Preservation Issues Themes by Library Size

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	14	17%	58	72%	9	11%	81	100%
Medium	18	31%	35	59%	6	10%	59	100%
Small	8	44%	9	50%	1	6%	18	100%
Grand Total	**40**	**25%**	**102**	**65%**	**16**	**10%**	**158**	**100%**

Figure 24: Preservation Issues Themes by Depository Type

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	3	17%	13	72%	2	11%	18	100%
Selective	37	26%	89	64%	14	10%	140	100%
Grand Total	**40**	**25%**	**102**	**65%**	**16**	**10%**	**158**	**100%**

Program Governance (Figures 25, 26, 27, and 28)

1. **FDLP Regulations:** This includes responses about program regulations which may be referenced in terms of rules and regulations of the FDLP or SuDoc policies (excludes changes to Title 44). Examples of responses include: “A model to better utilize expertise of depository coordinators to focus on specific reference, research, consulting and promotion/outreach/awareness responsibilities and services;” “Current structures are artificial in todays technology and information environment, creating needless barriers and burdens for FDLP libraries;” and “Less restrictive in terms of weeding.”

2. **Regional/Sub-Regional:** This theme was used when observations pertained to regionals/sub-regionals, taking on regional responsibilities, specific mention of sub-regional status, or there were references to continuing leadership as a regional depository. Examples of responses include: “A future FDLP is one where the regional library continues to receive all paper and tangible format government material, while the selective depositories receive new materials in digital form only;” and “Retention of regional/selectives, but with fewer regionals.”

3. **Retention & Substitution:** This includes responses about the five year retention, rules for weeding, discarding, and substitution. Although this can be seen as a collection management issue, comments referring to changes needed in policy and/or law were examined as part of Program Governance. Examples of responses include: “Provide a simplified process for offering and discarding documents;” and “An ideal FDLP would allow this institution, whether served by a regional library or not, to dispose or transfer materials that no longer are utilized by our customer base nor serve our mission statement.”

4. **Title 44 USC:** This includes specific references to Title 44 as well as changes that the respondent would like to see that would require change to the current interpretation of the existing statute. This also includes references to take action to Congressional authority. Examples of responses include: “A most important aspect must be the revision of Title 44 so that the program can adapt to current and anticipated technologies and workflows;” and “FDLP to create/identify a plan similar to ASERL's Centers of Excellence model and lead the country's depository libraries forward. If this means amending Title 44, let's get going; we have been dithering far too long!”

5. **Trend Awareness:** This includes responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of what is going on in libraries and issues facing them. It also includes responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of technology trends and innovations. It also includes general statements about keeping current and being more aware. “Examples of responses include: The ideal would be an FDLP that considered the size and scope of different types of libraries, and what is possible for depository libraries to accomplish;” and “Acknowledge the real needs and limitations of libraries, as well as the changing nature of how we provide access to information.”

Figure 25: Total Observations for Program Governance Themes

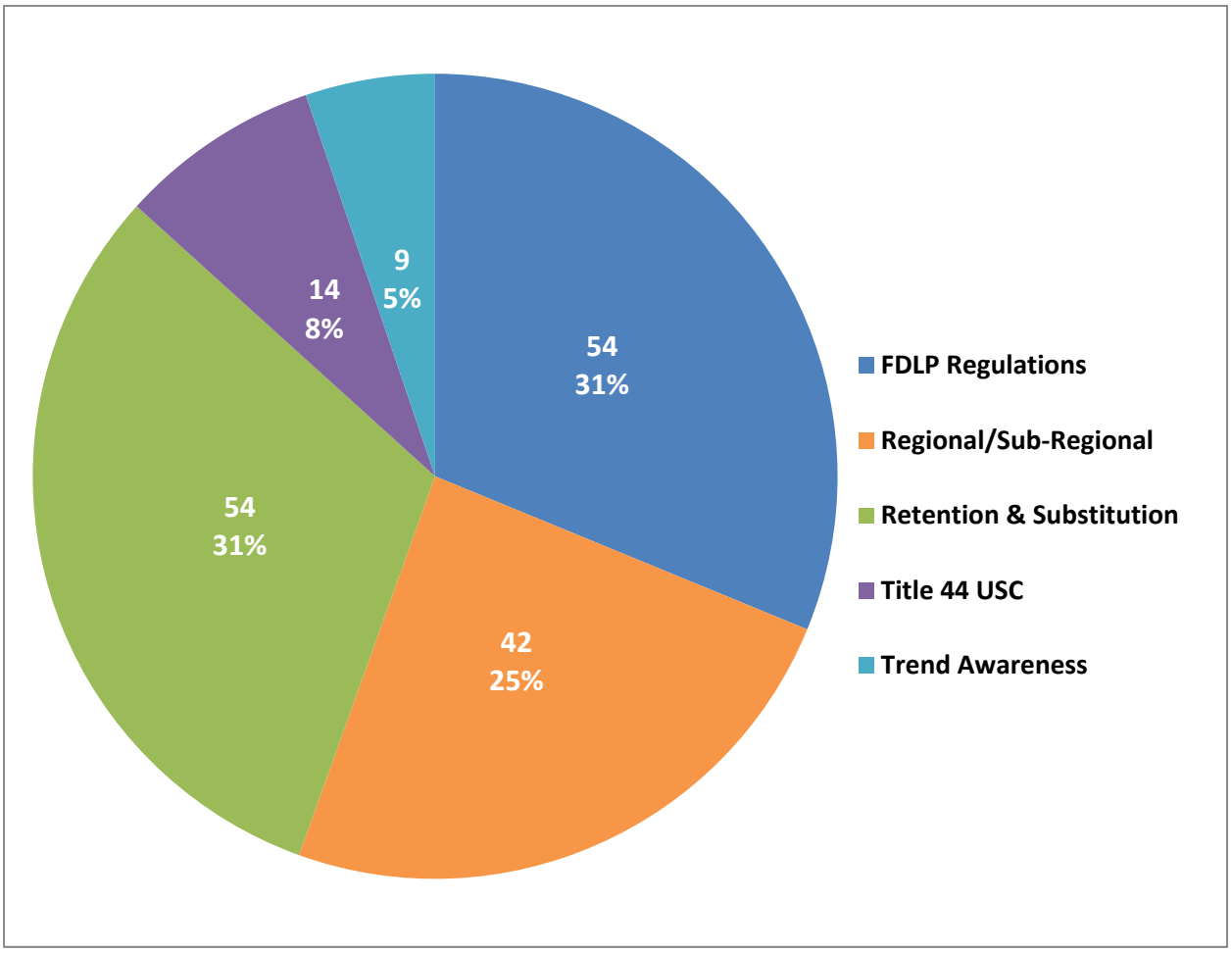


Figure 26: Program Governance Themes by Library Type

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/ Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	33	28%	32	27%	36	30%	12	10%	7	6%	120	100%
Academic, Community College	2	29%	1	14%	2	29%	1	14%	1	14%	7	100%
Academic, Law Library	4	44%	0	0%	4	44%	0	0%	1	11%	9	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Public Library	6	35%	3	18%	8	47%	0	0%	0	0%	17	100%
Special Library	3	60%	0	0%	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
State Library	6	46%	5	38%	1	8%	1	8%	0	0%	13	100%
Grand Total	**54**	**31%**	**42**	**24%**	**54**	**31%**	**14**	**8%**	**9**	**5%**	**173**	**100%**

Figure 27: Program Governance Themes by Library Size

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/ Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Large	35	34%	31	30%	25	24%	9	9%	4	4%	104	100%
Medium	11	25%	7	16%	19	43%	3	7%	4	9%	44	100%
Small	8	32%	4	16%	10	40%	2	8%	1	4%	25	100%
Grand Total	**54**	**31%**	**42**	**24%**	**54**	**31%**	**14**	**8%**	**9**	**5%**	**173**	**100%**

Figure 28: Program Governance Themes by Depository Type

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/ Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	13	35%	13	35%	4	11%	6	16%	1	3%	37	100%
Selective	41	30%	29	21%	50	37%	8	6%	8	6%	136	100%
Grand Total	**54**	**31%**	**42**	**24%**	**54**	**31%**	**14**	**8%**	**9**	**5%**	**173**	**100%**

Projects and Services (Figures 29, 30, 31, and 32)

1. **Meetings & Conferences:** This includes responses that specifically mention issues or improvements to the FDLP meetings or conferences, the frequency and location of the Depository Library Conference, and networking opportunities. Examples of responses include: "Still having the DLC meetings;" and "The GPO Depository Library Conference serves a very valuable function and would like to see it continue."

2. **New Services:** This includes mention of suggested new services that GPO can provide depositories or libraries provide to their users, excluding training and marketing. Suggested improvements of existing services were categorized under the appropriate topic. Examples of responses include: "Creating savable/usable survey formats;" "GPO would maintain a registry to ensure that at least 15 copies of any given document (or agency collection) are retained.;" "FDLP would provide seamless delivery and preprocessing;" and "Print on demand options."

3. **Projects & Services for Collection Management:** This includes references to projects such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; DSIMS; PURL Referral Reports; Item Lister; NET; Documents Data Miner. Examples of responses include: "Comprehensive inventory and cataloging of documents and online tracking of locations of each document;" and "It is important to continue to improve the processing and research tools available to the library staff who manage both the FDLP's tangible and digital collections – title access in DSIMS."

4. **Projects & Services for Education & Communication:** Examples of responses include: "More streamlined communication;" "Redesign the current website to be more user friendly. Much useful information is buried, difficult to link (e.g., List of Classes);" and "Keep us informed with new services, resources, training sessions, educational opportunities, new polices or regulations, etc."

5. **Projects & Services for Greater Access:** Examples of responses include: "It would be ideal if I could search and find links to digital versions of all sources found on metalib.gpo.gov;" "Continue to add legacy files to FDsys;" and "Digitally born material (which represents nearly all recent FDLP material) and digitized FDLP items should be deposited in a national content management system such as FDsys."

6. **Projects & Services in Cataloging:** This includes references to projects such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; and Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships. Examples of responses include: "Continue the CRDP program and ultimately offer it to all depositories;" and "Automatic electronic delivery of new document catalog records based on item selection to depository libraries"

Figure 29: Total Observations for Projects and Services Themes

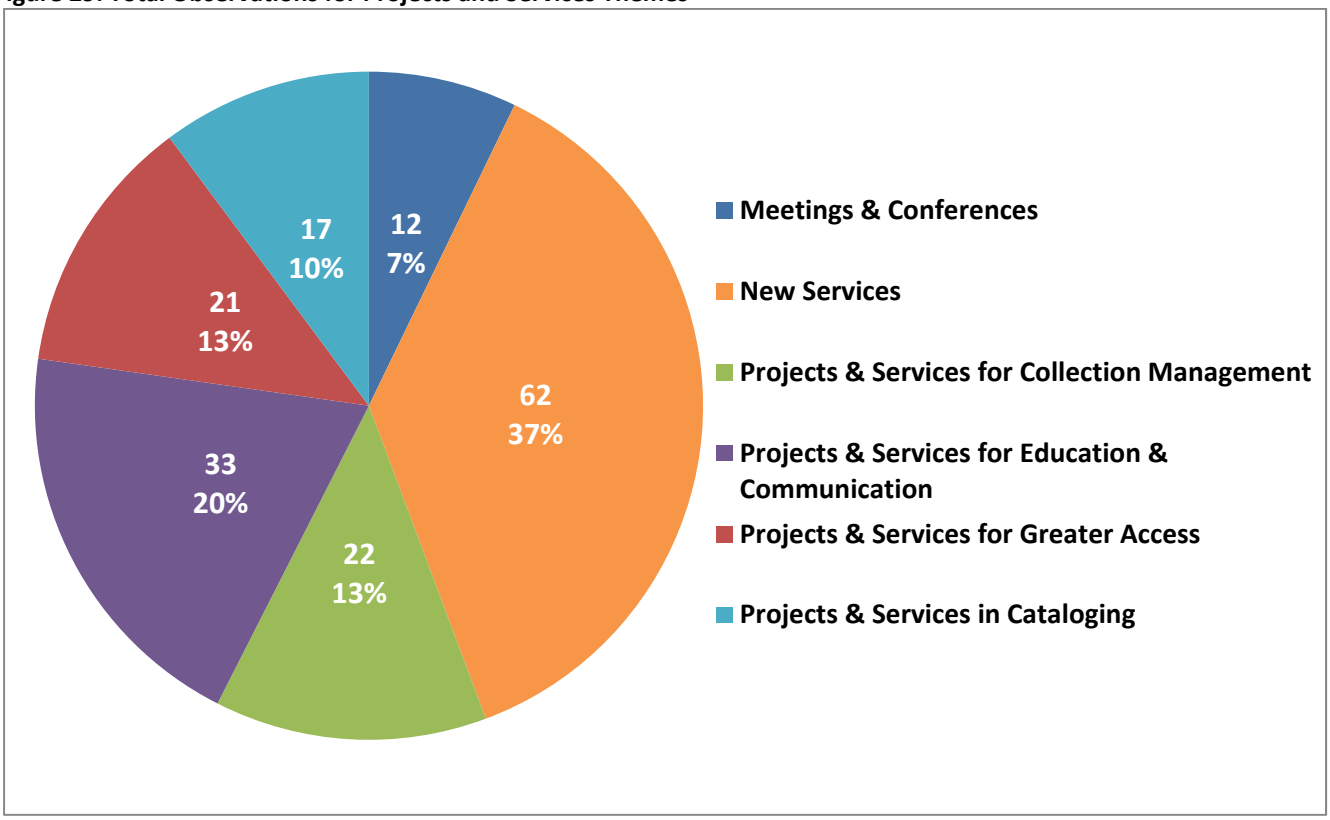


Figure 30: Projects and Services Themes by Library Type

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	8	8%	38	39%	12	12%	16	16%	11	11%	13	13%	98	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	3	50%	1	17%	1	17%	0	0%	1	17%	6	100%
Academic, Law Library	2	8%	6	25%	4	17%	6	25%	6	25%	0	0%	24	100%
Federal Agency Library	1	25%	2	50%	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	3	75%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	25%	4	100%
Public Library	1	5%	7	33%	2	10%	7	33%	3	14%	1	5%	21	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	0	0%	3	38%	2	25%	2	25%	0	0%	1	13%	8	100%
Grand Total	**12**	**7%**	**62**	**37%**	**22**	**13%**	**33**	**20%**	**21**	**13%**	**17**	**10%**	**167**	**100%**

Figure 31: Projects and Services Themes by Library Size

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	6	9%	25	39%	11	17%	9	14%	7	11%	6	9%	64	100%
Medium	4	6%	23	32%	9	13%	16	23%	12	17%	7	10%	71	100%
Small	2	6%	14	44%	2	6%	8	25%	2	6%	4	13%	32	100%
Grand Total	**12**	**7%**	**62**	**37%**	**22**	**13%**	**33**	**20%**	**21**	**13%**	**17**	**10%**	**167**	**100%**

Figure 32: Projects & Services Themes by Library Type

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	1	11%	4	44%	1	11%	1	11%	1	11%	1	11%	9	100%
Selective	11	7%	58	37%	21	13%	32	20%	20	13%	16	10%	158	100%
Grand Total	**12**	**7%**	**62**	**37%**	**22**	**13%**	**33**	**20%**	**21**	**13%**	**17**	**10%**	**167**	**100%**

FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 32

JULY 31, 2013

Question 32 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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

PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Question 32 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative).

802 libraries responded to Question 32, indicating how they would like GPO to help them improve public access to depository information. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 1,308 observations. Any library's response could include numerous topics/themes, each characterized here as an "observation." Observations were grouped into 11 over-arching categories for reporting purposes.

1. **Affiliations** includes references to professional associations, collaborative efforts, and commercial and consortial projects.
2. **Collection Management** includes references to the tangible and electronic collections, issues with remote storage, commercial resources, and depository item selections and distribution.
3. **Community Marketing** includes references to marketing, outreach to the community and other libraries, promotion of the depository collection, visibility of the collection, and advocacy issues.
4. **Discovery and Access** includes references to the findability and usability of information, fugitive Government information not already in the FDLP, cataloging and metadata, persistent identifiers of online information (e.g. PURLs), the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, and GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys).
5. **Education and Training** includes references to general or specific training, mentoring, and the provision of guidance.
6. **Methodology, Process, Results** includes any references to the methodology, process, or expected results of this survey.
7. **Outside of Current Agency Parameters** refers to suggestions or requests that are outside of GPO's current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it. It also includes references to GPO's funding and limited resources in libraries.
8. **Preservation Issues** includes references to the preservation of the tangible and online collection, Web harvesting, capture of online resources, and authentication of digital material.
9. **Program Governance** includes references to changes to Title 44 USC, FDLP regulations, retention and substitution regulations, and references requesting GPO be more aware of the trends and issues in libraries. This category also includes observations relating to regionals/sub-regionals, taking on regional responsibilities, or specific mention of sub-regional status.
10. **Projects and Services** includes references to a broad scope of projects at GPO, such as projects and services providing greater access to Government information, anything to increase cataloging services, anything focusing on collection development and management tools, education and communication with FDLP members, meeting and conferences, and new services.
11. **Unspecified Action** was used when comments provided no suggestions for GPO to undertake to help your library improve access to Government information.

The "Methodology, Process, Results" and "Unspecified Action" responses have been removed from the analysis, which reduced the number of observations to 1,244 These observations were captured for internal use, or do not impact the study findings or future direction of the Program. These categories were defined as follows:

Methodology, Process, Results

References to the methodology, process, or expected results of the FDLP Forecast Study. Do not include anything in this category that relates to the needs of the library, its collections and services, or thoughts for the future of the FDLP.

Unspecified Action

References to comments that provided no suggestions for GPO to undertake in the next five years to help depository coordinators improve access to Government information in their library. An example of such a response is, "I can't think of anything" or "My library is doing fine."

Themes are defined under their appropriate categories. Theme definitions are used by GPO to track observations.

The following figures depict the statistical summary of the frequency in which topics appeared in the responses to this open-ended question regarding what GPO can do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information in the next five years.

Affiliations & Community Marketing (Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4)

1. **Affiliations:** This theme refers to a library cooperative (network, system, or consortium) that has a formal or informal arrangement whereby library and information services are supported for the mutual benefit of participating libraries. This category includes all references to library consortia and partnerships either with other FDLs or libraries outside of the FDLP. It may also include requests for GPO to affiliate or partner with libraries for expanded services, content, or projects. This theme was also used if reference was made to cooperative or collaborative efforts through a professional organization/association. Examples of responses include: "Partner with other parts of the government: NARA, agencies, etc. to improve open public discoverability and access…" and "Work together with other governmental entities to reduce redundancies."

2. **Community Marketing:** This includes all references to marketing the FDLP and its collection and services nationally and to specific regions. Customized advertising and outreach campaigns that help libraries advertise their collections and services are also included. References to the need for new or improved services or programs are excluded from this category. References to outreach, promotion, and advocacy are included here. Visibility, when the result of these activities, is included here as well. Examples of responses include: "Promote the accessibility of access to federal government information" and "Develop a more national program for visibility of government information."

Neither the Affiliations category nor the Community Marketing category was subdivided into different themes. While Affiliations and Community Marketing are categories, they also are themes. Affiliations and marketing were grouped together on the survey, so the data for the two themes are presented together here. As they are two independent categories, no percentages are reported for this data.

Figure 1: Total Observations for Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes

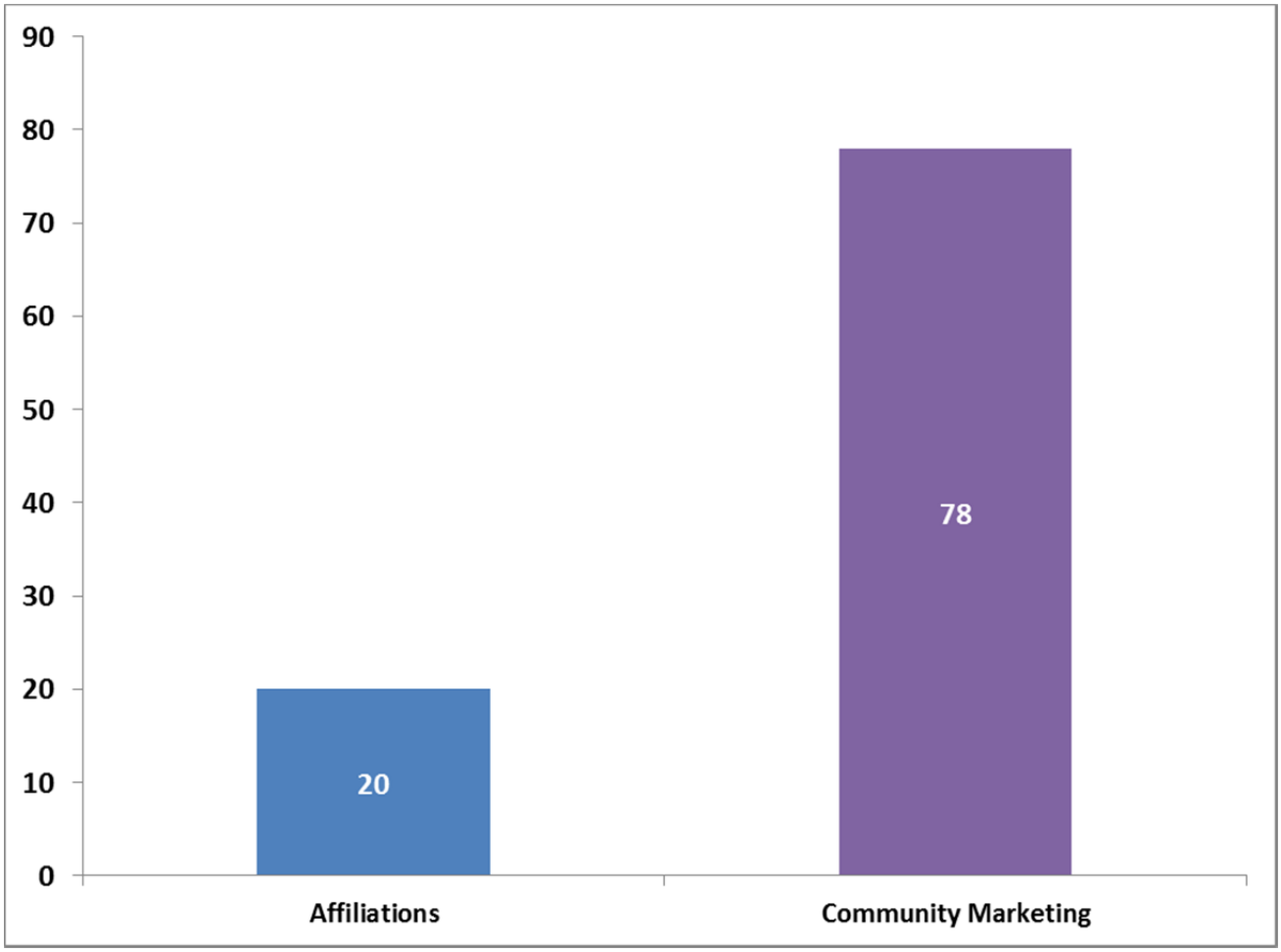


Figure 2: Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes by Library Type

	Affiliations	Community Marketing	
Library Type	Freq	Freq	**Total Freq**
Academic General	10	38	48
Academic, Community College	0	5	5
Academic, Law Library	3	7	10
Federal Agency Library	0	3	3
Federal Court Library	0	1	1
Highest State Court Library	0	5	5
Public Library	2	16	18
State Library	5	3	8
Grand Total	**20**	**78**	**98**

Figure 3: Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes by Library Size

	Affiliations	Community Marketing	
Library Size	Freq	Freq	**Total Freq**
Large	13	23	36
Medium	7	35	42
Small	0	20	20
Grand Total	**20**	**78**	**98**

Figure 4: Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes by Depository Type

	Affiliations	Community Marketing	
Depository Type	Freq	Freq	**Total Freq**
Regional	5	5	10
Selective	15	73	88
Grand Total	**20**	**78**	**98**

Collection Management (Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8)

1. **Commercial Resources:** This includes information about commercial resources, reliance on commercial resources, replacing FDLP information products with commercial products, and opinions about commercial resources, including suggestions about GPO offering similar services, formats, etc. Responses about FDsys were categorized under FDsys. Examples of responses include: “Digitize and provide free access to similar collections offered by Hein and Lexis;” and “get catalog records for publicly available GPO online publications into the major discovery systems as a refreshed data source (Primo, Summon, EBSCO discovery, WorldCat).”

2. **Digital Collections:** This includes references to digital collections, as it is referenced in terms of making information available digitally, including ingest of born digital content as well as the digitization of the tangible collection. Examples of responses include: “Whatever steps are possible to digitize, or encourage digitization of, the entire legacy collection;” and “Access to more (historic) resources online.”

3. **Item Selection & Distribution:** This includes references to DSIMS; item selection; selection by subject, geography, etc.; shipment boxes; List of Classes; distribution; format selection; collection development; building specialized collections; tailoring selection profiles. Examples of responses include: “Make it easier to change item selections for our library;” and “Continue to emphasize digital content and phase out print versions of digital items.”

4. **Remote Storage:** This refers to issues with accessibility for remotely stored collections, details about remote storage for individual libraries and library affiliations. Shared storage and selective housing arrangements and agreements are included here as well. Examples of responses include: “Facilitate/support the creation of comprehensive regional light depositories for tangible materials to relieve some of the pressure on the existing regional system (for example, the Indiana light repository);” and “Needs to work with a large consortia for preservation and storage materials.”

5. **Tangible Collection:** This includes references in responses to the tangible or "core" collection. This includes views on the tangible collection, users of the tangible collection including types of users that prefer the tangible collection. It also includes comments on the importance of or issues with the tangible collection and references to weeding collections as an action, within the current Program parameters are coded here as well. Examples of responses include: “More automation and streamlining of the process of weeding collections and materials;” and “Maintain essential titles in hard copy.”

Figure 5: Total Observations for Collection Management Themes

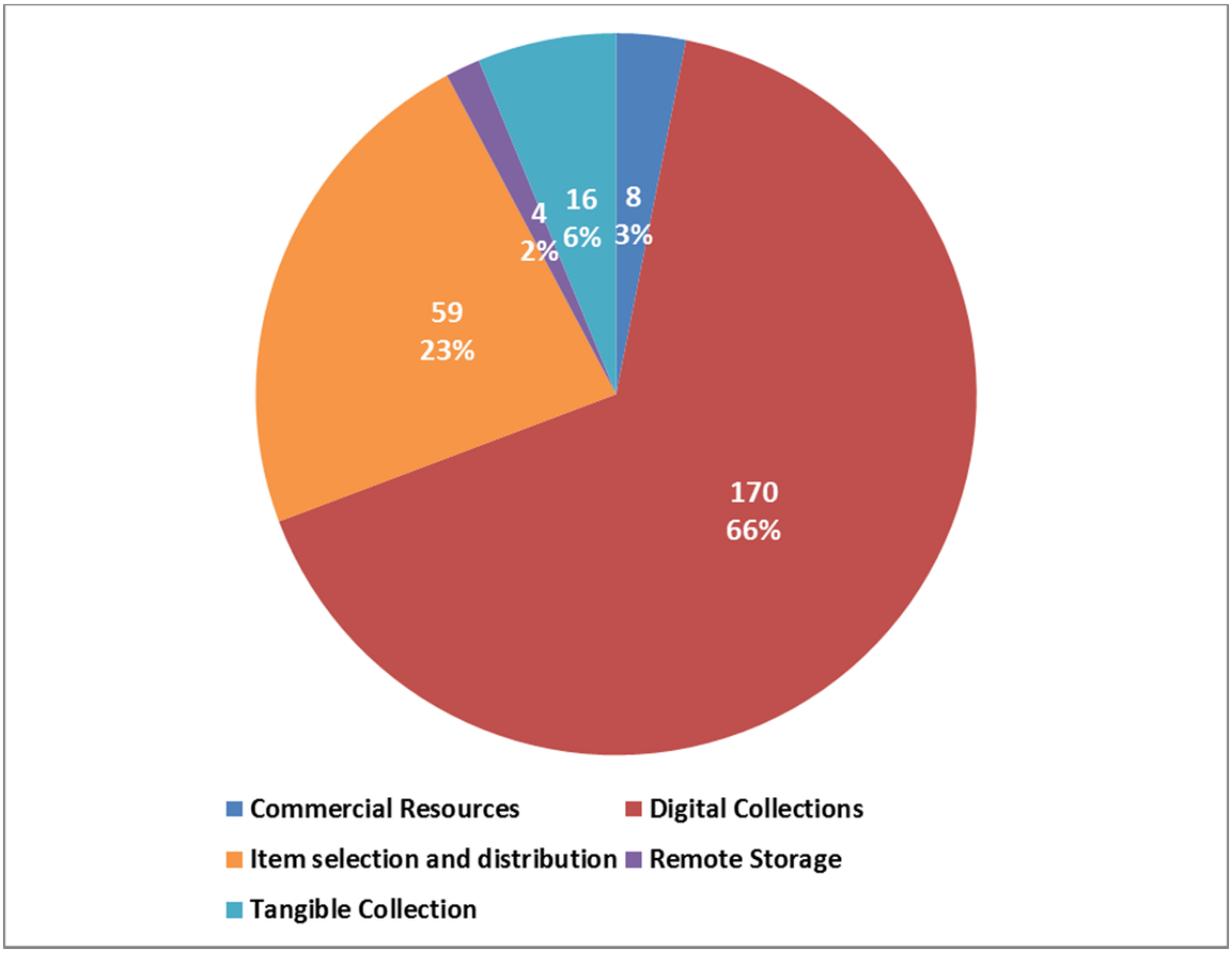


Figure 6: Collection Management Themes by Library Type

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collection			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	5	3%	108	66%	38	23%	4	2%	8	5%	163	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	6	75%	1	13%	0	0%	1	13%	8	100%
Academic, Law Library	3	10%	23	74%	4	13%	0	0%	1	3%	31	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	4	67%	2	33%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Public Library	0	0%	15	47%	12	38%	0	0%	5	16%	32	100%
Special Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	0	0%	11	79%	2	14%	0	0%	1	7%	14	100%
Grand Total	**8**	**3%**	**170**	**66%**	**59**	**23%**	**4**	**2%**	**16**	**6%**	**257**	**100%**

Figure 7: Collection Management Themes by Depository Type

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collection			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	10	77%	3	23%	0	0%	0	0%	13	100%
Selective	8	3%	160	66%	56	23%	4	2%	16	7%	244	100%
Grand Total	**8**	**3%**	**170**	**66%**	**59**	**23%**	**4**	**2%**	**16**	**6%**	**257**	**100%**

Figure 8: Collection Management Themes by Library Size

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collection			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	3	3%	79	67%	25	21%	3	3%	8	7%	118	100%
Medium	5	5%	68	67%	21	21%	1	1%	6	6%	101	100%
Small	0	0%	23	61%	13	34%	0	0%	2	5%	38	100%
Grand Total	**8**	**3%**	**170**	**66%**	**59**	**23%**	**4**	**2%**	**16**	**6%**	**257**	**100%**

Discovery and Access (Figures 9, 10, 11, and 12)

1. **Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP):** This includes all references to the CGP, except those related to training. It also includes responses about the CGP user experience and the graphic user interface. Examples of responses include: "Continue to create cataloging records for all government information including historical tangible documents (pre 1976) and make those records searchable through the Catalog of Government Publications;" and "More dynamic search capabilities within FDsys and the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications."

2. **Cataloging/Metadata:** This includes references to cataloging and metadata practices and procedures, bibliographic access, RDA, various metadata schemes, quality control, and improving cataloging services. New cataloging services are coded under Projects and Services -> New Services. Specific references to the CGP or FDsys were categorized under those topics. Examples of responses include: "Providing purls and catalog records for e-docs;" and "Increased and up-to-date electronic cataloging records."

3. **Discovery & Access:** This includes references to findability (in tangible or digital collections), using digital collections, discovering digital content online, reaching more users/increasing access with digital information or making information available electronically, maintaining links, and creating pathfinders. Demographic responses about user preferences, preferences for digital content, and user information seeking behavior are included here as well as. Responses about digitizing the tangible collection or ingest of born digital content were categorized as Digital Collections. References to increasing public access, fugitive documents, and increasing awareness/visibility of Government information by moving or integrating the collection also are coded D&A. Examples of responses include: "Design a patron friendly search page;" and "One central portal for all information and more historical data."

4. **Federal Digital System:** This includes all references to FDsys that exclude training. It includes comments about the FDsys user experience, e.g., allow federated searching of FDsys from the discovery layer of integrated library systems, and similar responses. Examples of responses include: "Increase funding for FDsys and expand included collections;" and "Better FDsys searching. More content on FDsys, particularly court opinions, administrative agency decisions, and historical legal materials."

5. **Persistent Identifiers:** This includes all references to PURLS, Handles, or the need for persistent identifiers. It may also naturally include references to problems with broken identifiers or locators and issues with them. Examples of responses include: "Keep the purl server working;" and "More marketing tools, working links."

Figure 9: Total Observations for Discovery and Access Themes

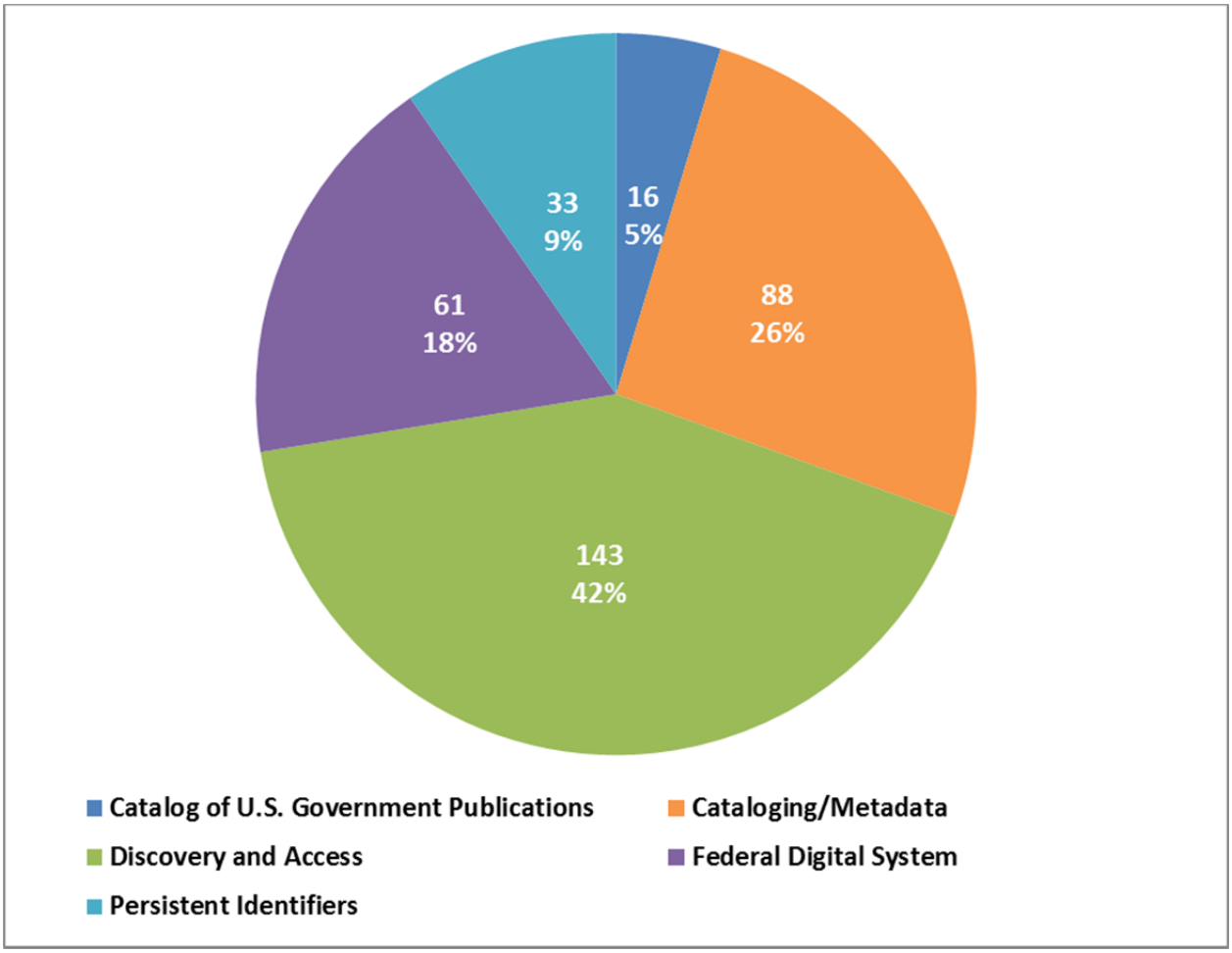


Figure 10: Discovery and Access Themes by Library Type

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	9	5%	61	31%	80	40%	28	14%	20	10%	198	100%
Academic, Community College	1	11%	1	11%	6	67%	1	11%	0	0%	9	100%
Academic, Law Library	2	4%	5	9%	22	42%	18	34%	6	11%	53	100%
Federal Agency Library	1	11%	1	11%	2	22%	3	33%	2	22%	9	100%
Federal Court Library	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	3	50%	2	33%	1	17%	6	100%
Public Library	1	3%	9	23%	22	55%	5	13%	3	8%	40	100%
Service Academy	1	0%	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	3	100%
Special Library	1	0%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	1	0%	2	100%
State Library	2	10%	9	45%	6	30%	2	10%	1	5%	20	100%
Grand Total	**16**	**5%**	**88**	**26%**	**143**	**42%**	**61**	**18%**	**33**	**10%**	**341**	**100%**

Figure 11: Discovery and Access Themes by Depository Type

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	1	4%	11	44%	9	36%	4	16%	0	0%	25	100%
Selective	15	5%	77	24%	134	42%	57	18%	33	10%	316	100%
Grand Total	**16**	**5%**	**88**	**26%**	**143**	**42%**	**61**	**18%**	**33**	**10%**	**341**	**100%**

Figure 12: Discovery and Access Themes by Library Size

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	8	5%	50	33%	60	39%	25	16%	10	7%	153	100%
Medium	4	3%	28	22%	53	41%	26	20%	19	15%	130	100%
Small	4	7%	10	17%	30	52%	10	17%	4	7%	58	100%
Grand Total	**16**	**5%**	**88**	**26%**	**143**	**42%**	**61**	**18%**	**33**	**10%**	**341**	**100%**

Education and Training (Figures 13, 14, 15, and 16)

1. **General Training:** This includes all general references to training, method of training, training audiences, certification or accreditation, or the need for GPO to facilitate (in person, virtually, tutorials or in collaboration with others, other?…) training. Providing guidance and sharing expertise also are included here. This does not include requests for more official FDLP group meetings or conferences here; they were categorized as Meetings and Conferences. Examples of responses include: “More interactive tutorials and webguides;” and “Online tutorials on how to use government information resources.”

2. **Mentoring:** This includes references to a mentoring or peer sharing program. Examples of responses include: “I believe our librarians and, so, our patrons, would benefit substantially from more tutorial and mentoring programs;” and “Continued advice, mentoring, and training.”

3. **Topical Training:** This includes specific subjects identified as a topic for training sessions. Examples of responses include: “Provide and keep providing webinar trainings on topics surrounding the public's use of FDsys and GPO related materials;” and “Templates for teaching FDSys and other resources to the public/students.”

Figure 13: Total Observations for Education and Training Themes

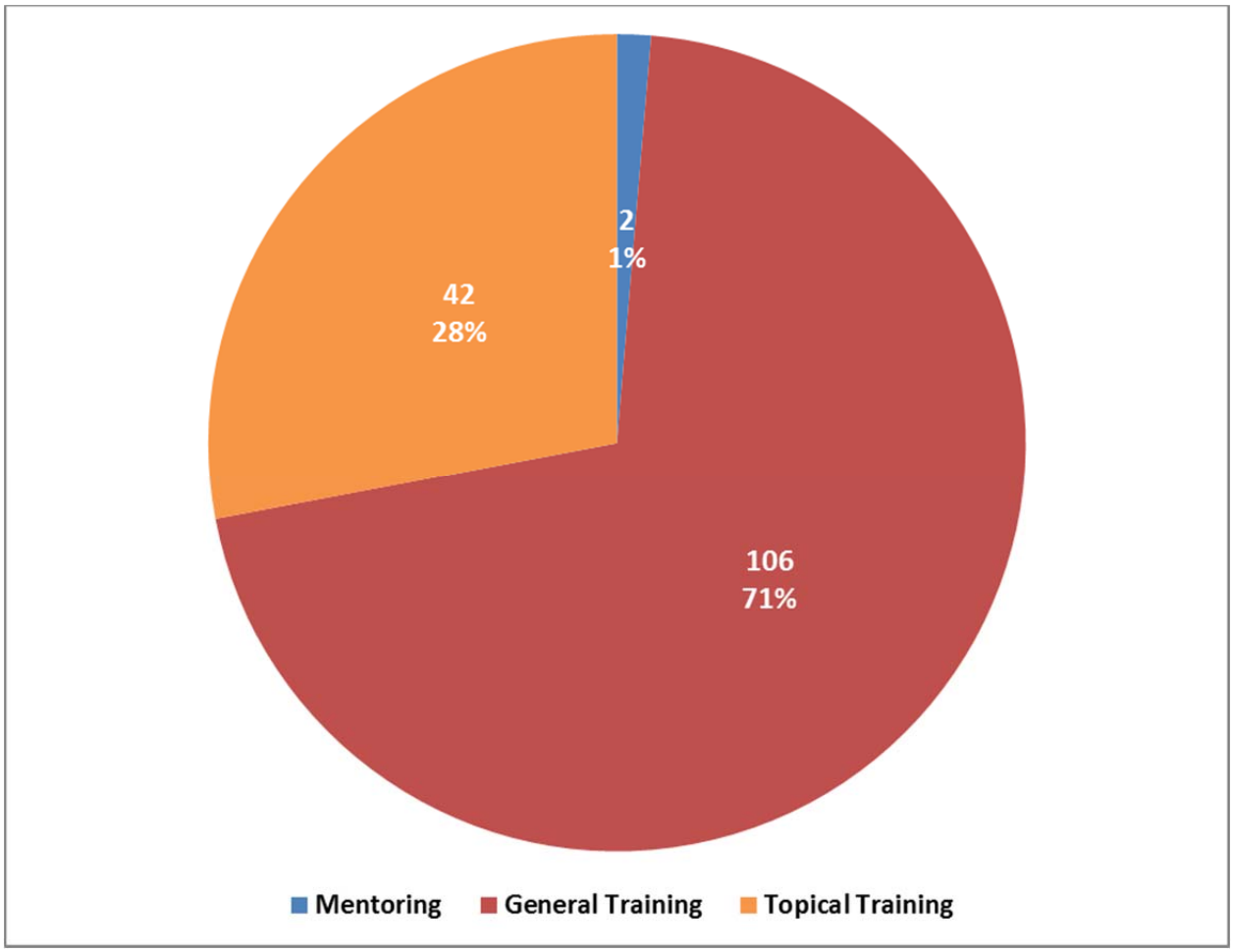


Figure 14: Education and Training Themes by Library Type

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	55	70%	2	3%	22	28%	79	100%
Academic, Community College	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Academic, Law Library	13	76%	0	0%	4	24%	17	100%
Federal Agency Library	2	50%	0	0%	2	50%	4	100%
Federal Court Library	2	67%	0	0%	1	33%	3	100%
Highest State Court Library	3	60%	0	0%	2	40%	5	100%
Public Library	23	74%	0	0%	8	26%	31	100%
Special Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	4	57%	0	0%	3	43%	7	100%
Grand Total	**106**	**71%**	**2**	**1%**	**42**	**28%**	**150**	**100%**

Figure 15: Education and Training Themes by Depository Type

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	8	67%	0	0%	4	33%	12	100%
Selective	98	71%	2	1%	38	28%	138	100%
Grand Total	**106**	**71%**	**2**	**1%**	**42**	**28%**	**150**	**100%**

Figure 16: Education and Training Themes by Library Size

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	45	80%	0	0%	11	20%	56	100%
Medium	40	71%	1	2%	15	27%	56	100%
Small	21	55%	1	3%	16	42%	38	100%
Grand Total	**106**	**71%**	**2**	**1%**	**42**	**28%**	**150**	**100%**

Outside of Current Agency Parameters (Figures 17, 18, 19, and 20)

1. **GPO Funding:** This includes any references to GPO's budget or funding GPO or the FDLP, needing adequate funding for the Program, fear of not getting funding. Examples of responses include: "Work more on securing federal funding for publishing government information;" and "Ensure that FDsys is funded adequately."

2. **Limited Resources in Libraries:** This includes references to limited resources in FDLs. This may include limited budgets, limited staffing. Examples of responses include: "Until we are able to meet staffing requirements we cannot move forward on any front with our government documents collection, either promoting and using it nor ending our depository status;" and "It is very expensive for those of us in the West to come to the October meetings in D.C."

3. **Outside of Current GPO Parameters:** References to suggestions or requests that are outside of our current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it are included here. These could be possible, but not without a substantial reinterpretation of Title 44 (or other laws), SuDoc Policy, or Program Regulations. Examples of responses include: "Lead research and develop formal national government information literacy standards and assessment standards and examples for diversified groups of library users;" and "Funding to input records for all pre-1976 documents into our catalog."

Figure 17: Total Observations for Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes

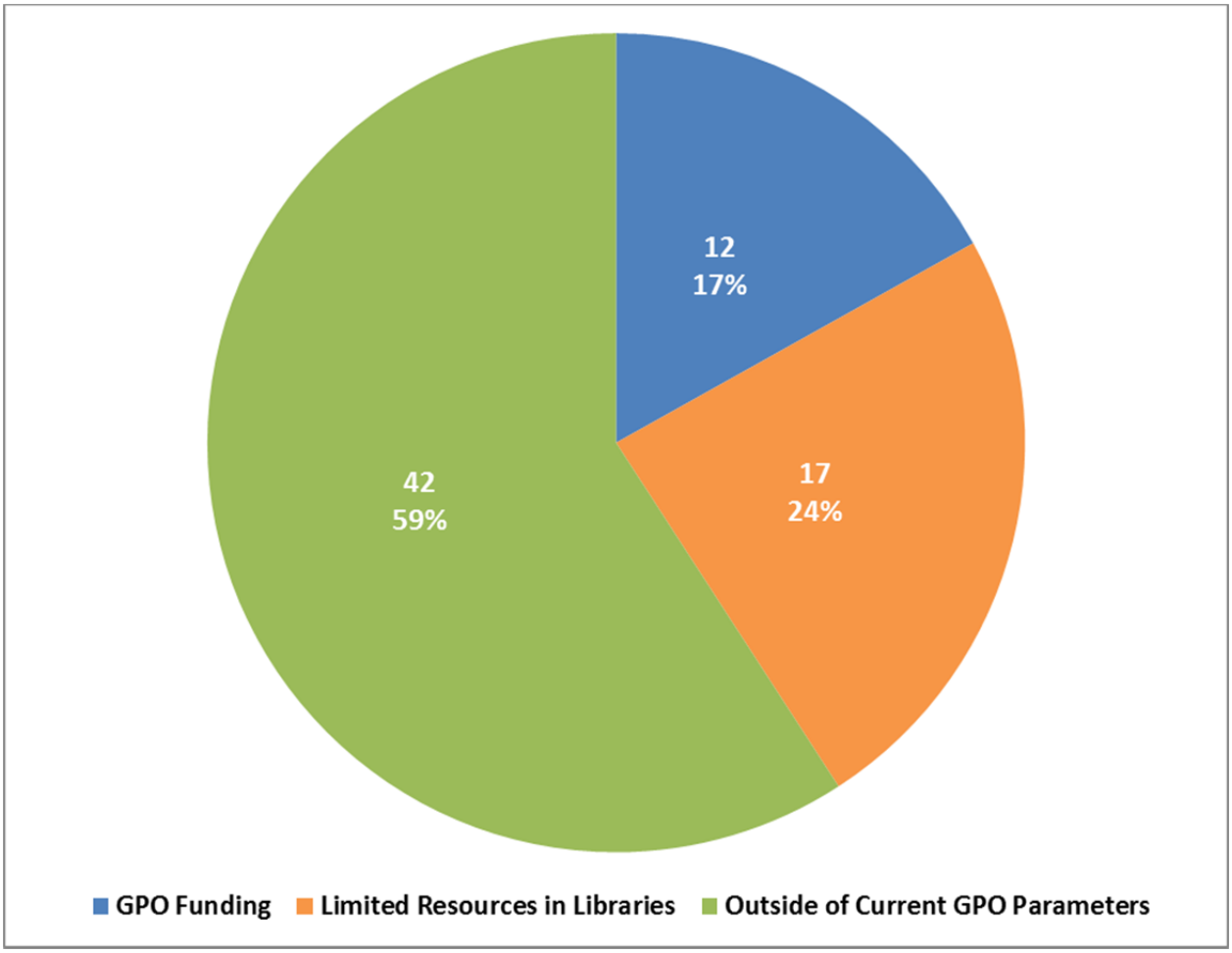


Figure 18: Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Library Type

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	7	16%	10	22%	28	62%	45	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Academic, Law Library	3	50%	1	17%	2	33%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Public Library	0	0%	3	38%	5	63%	8	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Special Library	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
State Library	2	40%	1	20%	2	40%	5	100%
Grand Total	**12**	**17%**	**17**	**24%**	**42**	**59%**	**71**	**100%**

Figure 19: Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Depository Type

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	3	100%
Selective	12	18%	17	25%	39	57%	68	100%
Grand Total	**12**	**17%**	**17**	**24%**	**42**	**59%**	**71**	**100%**

Figure 20: Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Library Size

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	9	26%	6	17%	20	57%	35	100%
Medium	3	13%	8	35%	12	52%	23	100%
Small	0	0%	3	23%	10	77%	13	100%
Grand Total	**12**	**17%**	**17**	**24%**	**42**	**59%**	**71**	**100%**

Preservation Issues (Figures 21, 22, 23, and 24)

1. **Authentication of Digital Content:** These responses occur in conjunction with preservation and digitization as "authenticate digital content," or "The FDLP needs permanent public access to authentic government information." These responses were categorized as both preservation and authentication. Examples of responses include: “The GPO should be committed to digitizing and authenticating more government publications/content;” and “Authenticate and provide permanent public access to legal government information.”

2. **Preservation:** These include direct references to preservation or references to activities to ensure permanent public access to electronic, digital, or tangible FDLP materials. Access was categorized as preservation when permanent or long-term or future reliable access is mentioned. Examples of responses include: “Preserving gray literature, e.g., technical reports is also important;” and “Improve electronic preservation of documents.”

3. **Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving:** These responses are about the need to harvest or maintain access to government information on government Web Sites, or requests to make more web content available through the FDLP. Examples of responses include: “Improve its expertise in harvesting agency web titles to prevent proliferation of fugitive titles;” and “Systematically capture, preserve, and provide metadata for born digital federal government information.”

Figure 21: Total Observations for Preservation Issues Themes

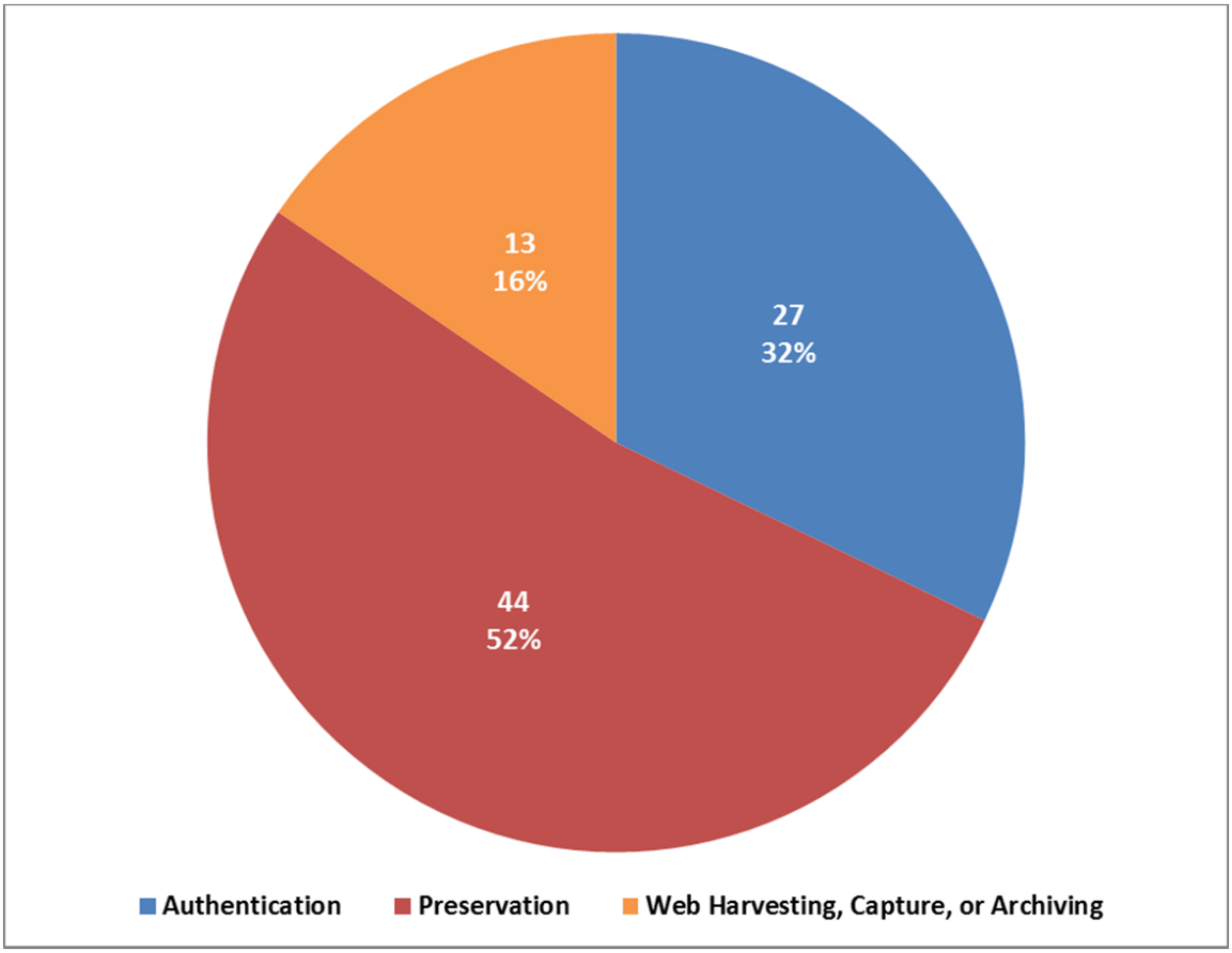


Figure 22: Preservation Issues Themes by Library Type

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	8	16%	30	60%	12	24%	50	100%
Academic, Law Library	13	54%	10	42%	1	4%	24	100%
Federal Agency Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Federal Court Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Public Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Special Library	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
State Library	2	40%	3	60%	0	0%	5	100%
Grand Total	**27**	**32%**	**44**	**52%**	**13**	**15%**	**84**	**100%**

Figure 23: Preservation Issues Themes by Depository Type

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	2	40%	3	60%	0	0%	5	100%
Selective	25	32%	41	52%	13	16%	79	100%
Grand Total	**27**	**32%**	**44**	**52%**	**13**	**15%**	**84**	**100%**

Figure 24: Preservation Issues Themes by Library Size

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	9	19%	30	63%	9	19%	48	100%
Medium	15	48%	12	39%	4	13%	31	100%
Small	3	60%	2	40%	0	0%	5	100%
Grand Total	**27**	**32%**	**44**	**52%**	**13**	**15%**	**84**	**100%**

Program Governance (Figures 25, 26, 27, and 28)

1. **FDLP Regulations:** This includes responses about program regulations which may be referenced in terms of rules and regulations of the FDLP or SuDoc policies (excludes changes to Title 44). Examples of responses include: "Consider rescinding the requirement that all tangible formats need to be cataloged especially when there are links from the library's website to the Catalog of Government Publications;" and "Clearer policy on preservation and access."

2. **Regional/Sub-Regional:** This theme was used when observations pertained to regionals/sub-regionals, taking on regional responsibilities, specific mention of sub-regional status, or there were references to continuing leadership as a regional depository. Examples of responses include: "Support of Michigan's effort to engage in a multistate regional arrangement preferably with University of Minnesota Libraries;" and "Strengthen regional roles, encourage state plans."

3. **Retention & Substitution:** This includes responses about the five year retention, rules for weeding, discarding, and substitution. Although this can be seen as a collection management issue, comments referring to changes needed in policy and/or law were examined as part of Program Governance. Examples of responses include: "Allow us to remove microfiche in favor of digital access;" and "Figure out how to allow regional libraries more flexibility in retention."

4. **Title 44 USC:** This includes specific references to Title 44 as well as changes that the respondent would like to see that would require change to the current interpretation of the existing statute. This also includes references to take action to Congressional authority. Examples of responses include: "Ensure that any changes to the law will still require a complete legacy collection within a reasonable distance of each FDL. If that has to be within the state, fine, but some places in Mississippi are closer to my FDL than other parts of Louisiana are. For patrons, I suspect that geographic proximity and ease of access are more important than state boundaries;" and "Modify regulations to allow multi-state regionals."

5. **Trend Awareness:** This includes responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of what is going on in libraries and issues facing them. It also includes responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of technology trends and innovations. It also includes general statements about keeping current and being more aware. Examples of responses include: "As technology develops, provide more virtual services like the GIO chat tool;" and "Be responsive to the pressing issues facing regional libraries and demonstrate flexibility in developing solutions."

Figure 25: Total Observations for Program Governance Themes

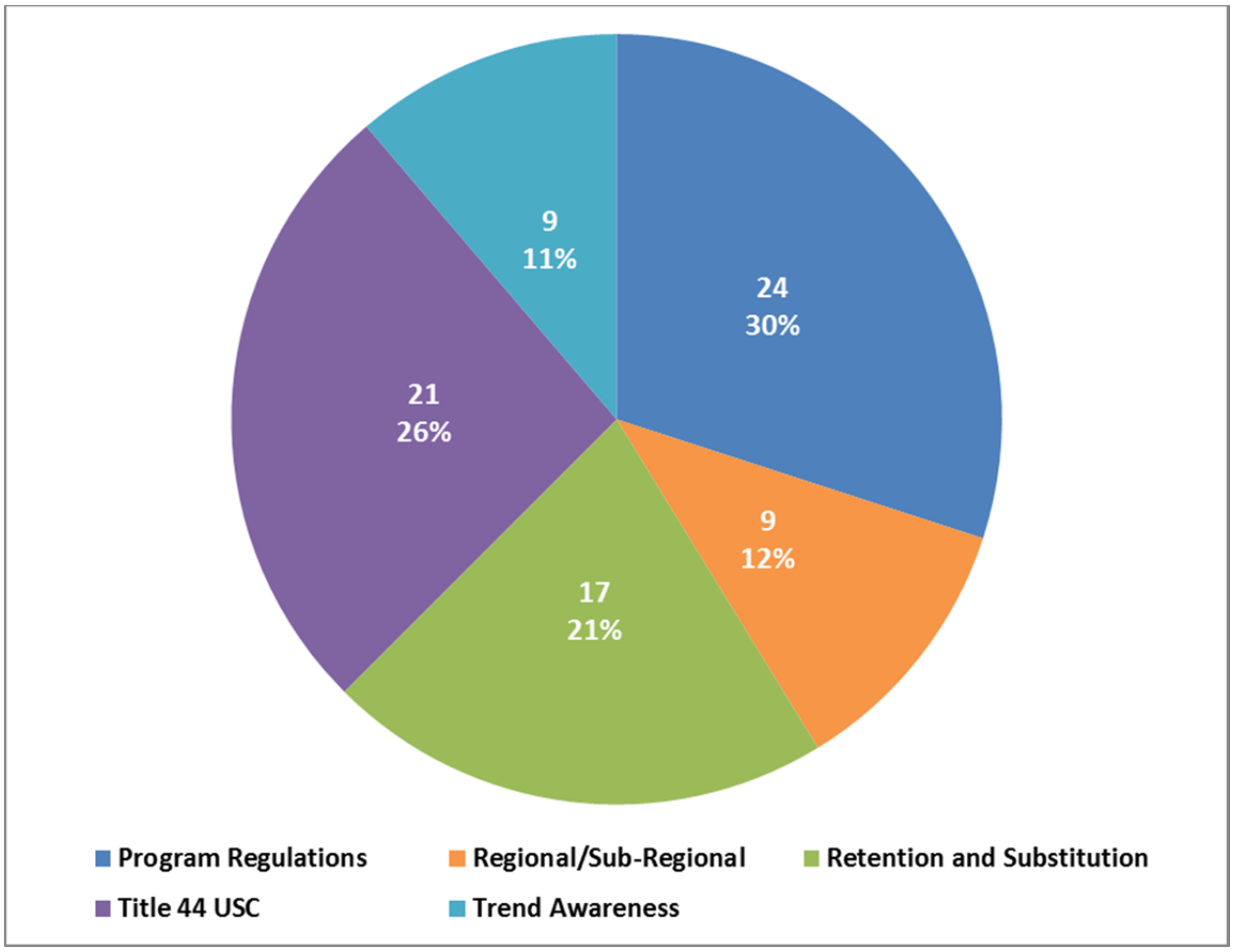


Figure 26: Program Governance Themes by Library Type

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/ Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	16	30%	3	6%	13	24%	16	30%	6	11%	54	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%	3	100%
Academic, Law Library	3	50%	1	17%	0	0%	2	33%	0	0%	6	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Highest State Court Library	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	2	100%
Public Library	3	38%	3	38%	2	25%	0	0%	0	0%	8	100%
State Library	1	20%	1	20%	1	20%	2	40%	0	0%	5	100%
Grand Total	**24**	**30%**	**9**	**11%**	**17**	**21%**	**21**	**26%**	**9**	**11%**	**80**	**100%**

Figure 27: Program Governance Themes by Depository Type

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/ Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	3	23%	0	0%	4	31%	4	31%	2	15%	13	100%
Selective	21	31%	9	13%	13	19%	17	25%	7	10%	67	100%
Grand Total	**24**	**30%**	**9**	**11%**	**17**	**21%**	**21**	**26%**	**9**	**11%**	**80**	**100%**

Figure 28: Program Governance Themes by Library Size

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/ Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Large	14	31%	4	9%	9	20%	13	29%	5	11%	45	100%
Medium	6	26%	1	4%	7	30%	7	30%	2	9%	23	100%
Small	4	33%	4	33%	1	8%	1	8%	2	17%	12	100%
Grand Total	**24**	**30%**	**9**	**11%**	**17**	**21%**	**21**	**26%**	**9**	**11%**	**80**	**100%**

Projects and Services (Figures 29, 30, 31, and 32)

1. **Meetings & Conferences:** This includes responses that specifically mention issues or improvements to the FDLP meetings or conferences, the frequency and location of the Depository Library Conference, and networking opportunities. Examples of responses include: "More online tutorials or virtual meetings about using specific government resources;" and "Continue to provide conferences, and seminars, and online support."

2. **New Services:** This includes mention of suggested new services that GPO can provide depositories or libraries provide to their users, excluding training and marketing. Suggested improvements of existing services were categorized under the appropriate topic. Examples of responses include: "I would like to see a catalog of PURLs which could be imported into our OPAC as well as a stand alone program which could be accessed from our web site;" and "Methodology for tracking receipt."

3. **Projects & Services for Collection Management:** This includes references to projects such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; DSIMS; PURL Referral Reports; Item Lister; NET; Documents Data Miner. Examples of responses include: "Notify us monthly about which tangible items are now eligible to be withdrawn due to supersession, the availability of an online substitute, or age;" and "Continue to enhance the FDLP Desktop for library staff maintaining tangible collections."

4. **Projects & Services for Education & Communication:** Examples of responses include: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media, blogs, or twitter; and references to customer service, askGPO and timely responses. Examples of responses include: "Better communication regarding things going electronic only and when items get added to our selection list;" and "We need better notification of new agency publications that are born digital."

5. **Projects & Services for Greater Access:** This includes simultaneous searching of FDsys and the CGP; enhancements to MetaLib; increasing content in FDsys; content partnerships. Examples of responses include: US Courts Opinions GPO-AO partnership, UM Law-GPO-Civil Rights Commission partnership. Examples of responses include: "Free PACER access;" and "Develop better and more integrated metasearch tools."

6. **Projects & Services in Cataloging:** This includes references to projects such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; and Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships. Examples of responses include: "Allow for batch transfer of catalog records of monthly NET/electronic titles;" and "Easy access to digital collections and downloadable records for said digital collections."

Figure 29: Total Observations for Projects and Services Themes

Figure 30: Projects and Services Themes by Library Type

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services in Cataloging		Projects & Services for Greater Access			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	8	9%	17	19%	8	9%	19	22%	22	25%	14	16%	88	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	3	33%	0	0%	0	0%	5	56%	1	11%	9	100%
Academic, Law Library	0	0%	5	26%	0	0%	7	37%	2	11%	5	26%	19	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	2	40%	2	40%	0	0%	5	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%	2	40%	0	0%	2	40%	5	100%
Public Library	1	5%	6	29%	6	29%	2	10%	6	29%	0	0%	21	100%
Special Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
State Library	1	7%	1	7%	2	14%	4	29%	4	29%	2	14%	14	100%
Grand Total	**10**	**6%**	**33**	**20%**	**17**	**10%**	**36**	**22%**	**41**	**25%**	**26**	**16%**	**163**	**100%**

Figure 31: Projects and Services Themes by Depository Type

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	33%	1	11%	5	56%	9	100%
Selective	10	6%	33	21%	17	11%	33	21%	25	16%	36	23%	154	100%
Grand Total	**10**	**6%**	**33**	**20%**	**17**	**10%**	**36**	**22%**	**26**	**16%**	**41**	**25%**	**163**	**100%**

Figure 32: Projects and Services Themes by Library Size

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	4	7%	9	16%	6	11%	17	31%	6	11%	13	24%	55	100%
Medium	3	5%	12	18%	9	14%	12	18%	12	18%	18	27%	66	100%
Small	3	7%	12	29%	2	5%	7	17%	8	19%	10	24%	42	100%
Grand Total	**10**	**6%**	**33**	**20%**	**17**	**10%**	**36**	**22%**	**26**	**16%**	**41**	**25%**	**163**	**100%**

FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
Library Forecast Question 33

REVISED AUGUST 5, 2013

Question 33 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire asked depository libraries: "Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?" This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

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

PRESENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Question 33 asked, "Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?" The response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please explain)

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 33, 238 (30%) responded "yes," while 564 (70%) responded "no."

Figure 1: Overall Yes/No Response Rate

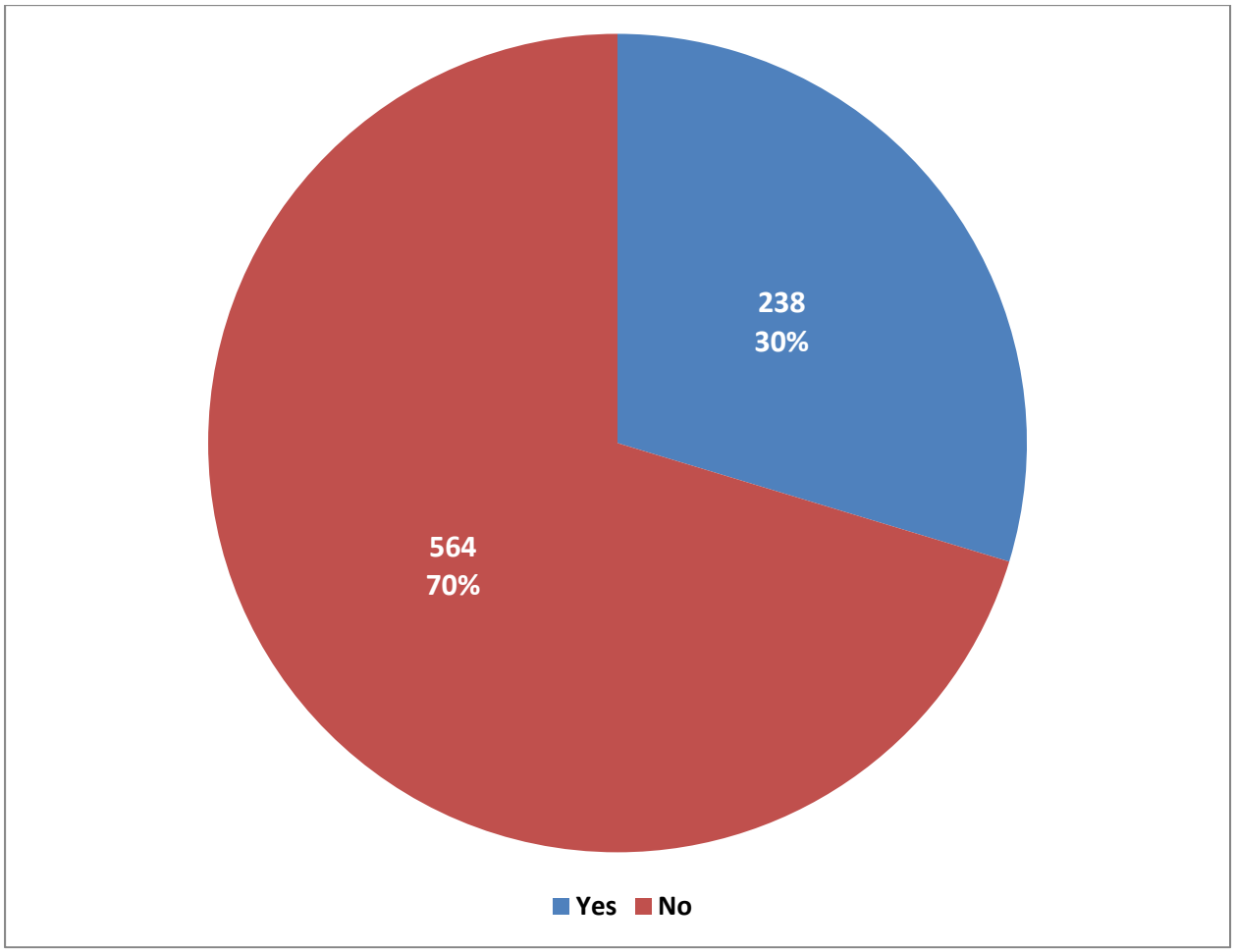


Figure 2 illustrates response rates by library type for all 802 respondents.

Service Academies had the highest "yes" response rate (50%), followed by Federal Agency Libraries (39%) and State Libraries (39%), respectively.

Figure 2: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Type

	Yes		No			
Library Type	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**	Total Freq	Total %
Academic General	144	32%	301	68%	445	100%
Academic, Community College	10	29%	24	71%	34	100%
Academic, Law Library	26	24%	83	76%	109	100%
Federal Agency Library	7	39%	11	61%	18	100%
Federal Court Library	0	0%	6	100%	6	100%
Highest State Court Library	6	23%	20	77%	26	100%
Public Library	27	23%	89	77%	116	100%
Service Academy	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Special Library	2	25%	6	75%	8	100%
State Library	15	39%	23	61%	38	100%
Grand Total	**238**	**30%**	**564**	**70%**	**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 144, followed by Public Libraries with 27 and Academic, Law Libraries with 26.

Figure 3: Yes Responses by Library Type

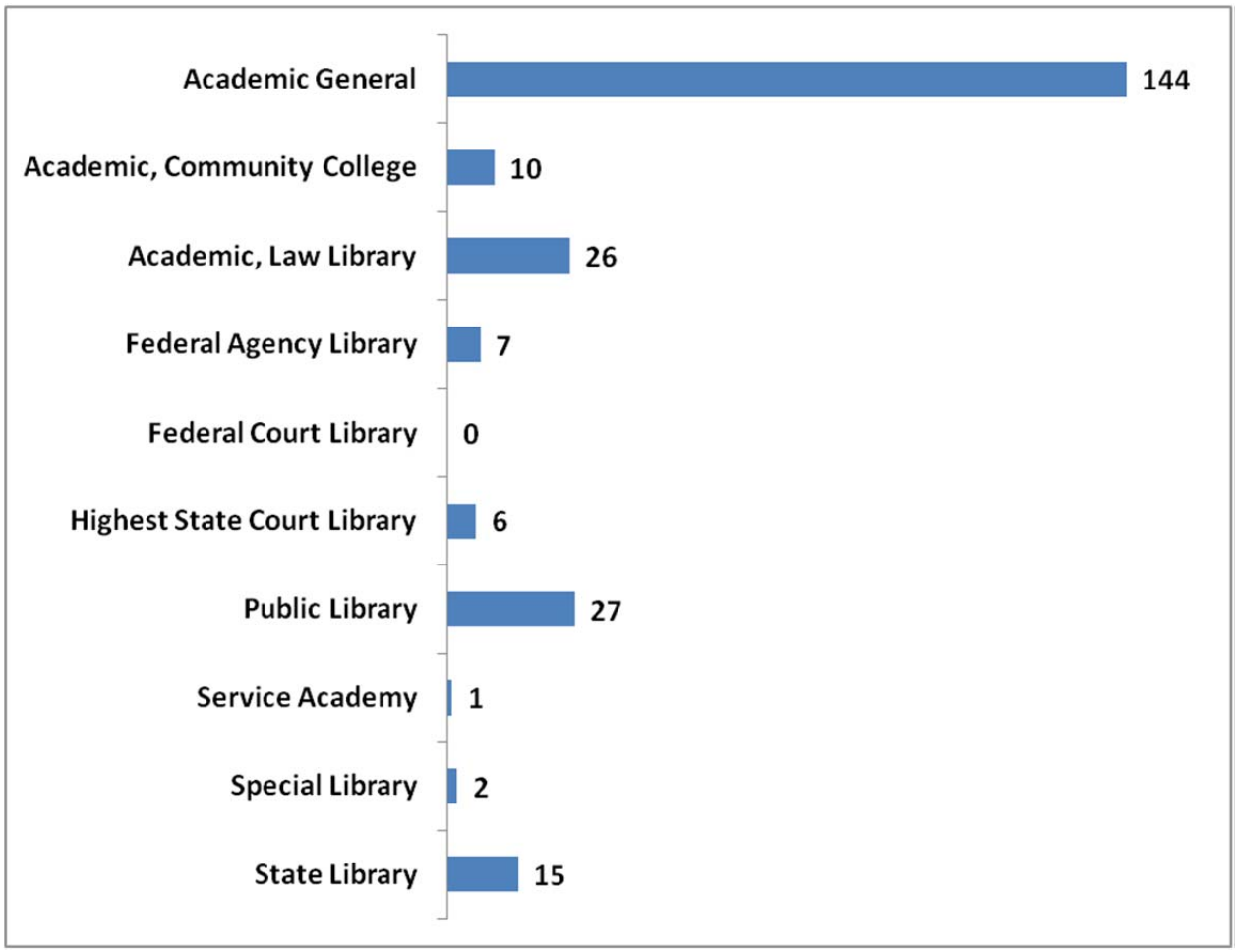


Figure 4 illustrates response rates by library size for all 802 respondents.

Large Libraries had the highest "yes" response rate (42%), with 119 of the 283 total Large Libraries in the FDLP.

Figure 4: Yes/No Response Rate by Library Size

	Yes		No			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Large	119	42%	164	58%	283	100%
Medium	82	24%	254	76%	336	100%
Small	37	20%	146	80%	183	100%
Grand Total	**238**	**30%**	**564**	**70%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Large Libraries had the highest number of total "yes" responses (119 out of 238 responses).

Figure 5: Yes Responses by Library Size

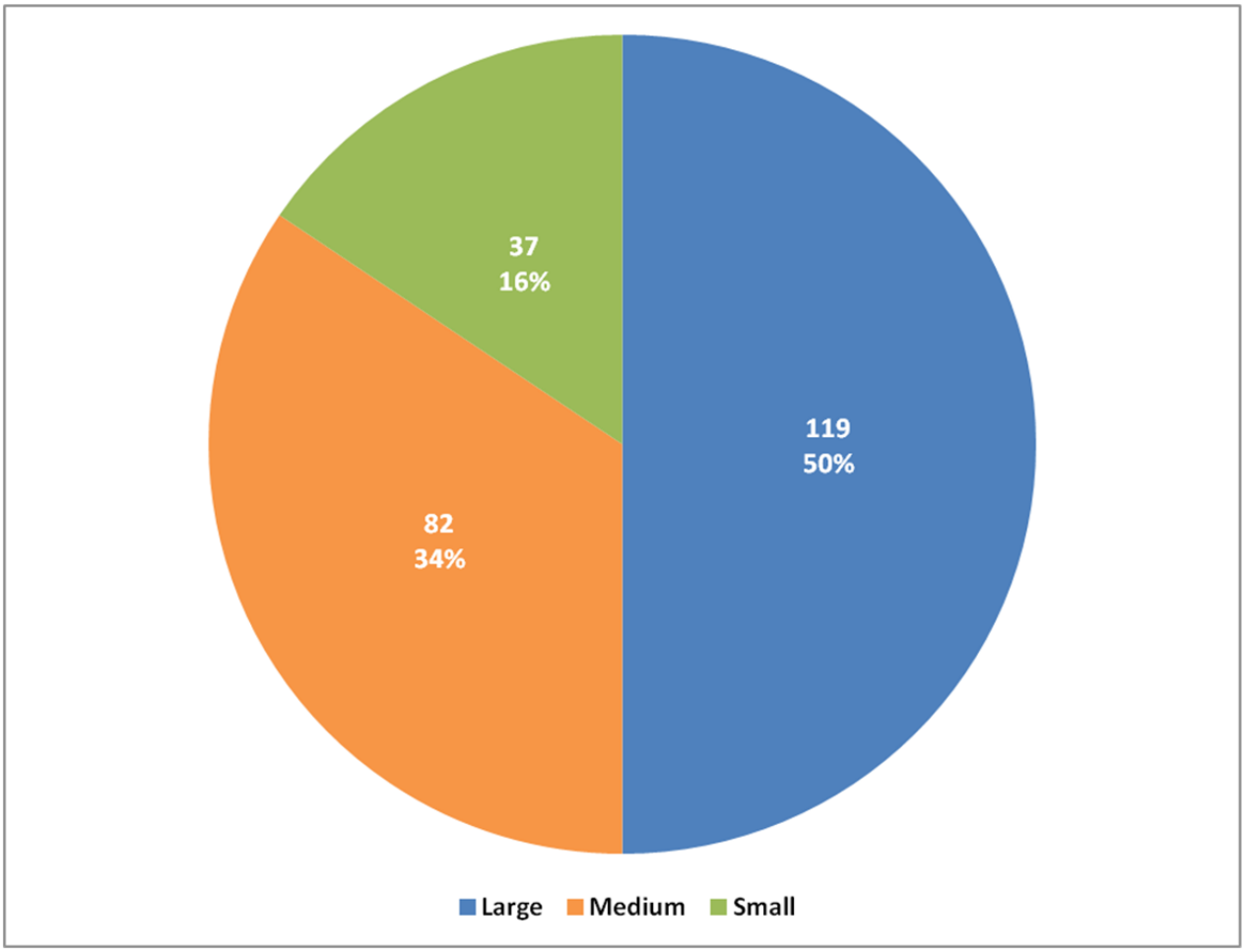


Figure 6 illustrates response rates by depository type for all 802 respondents.

Regional Libraries had a higher "yes" response rate (66%) than Selective Libraries (28%).

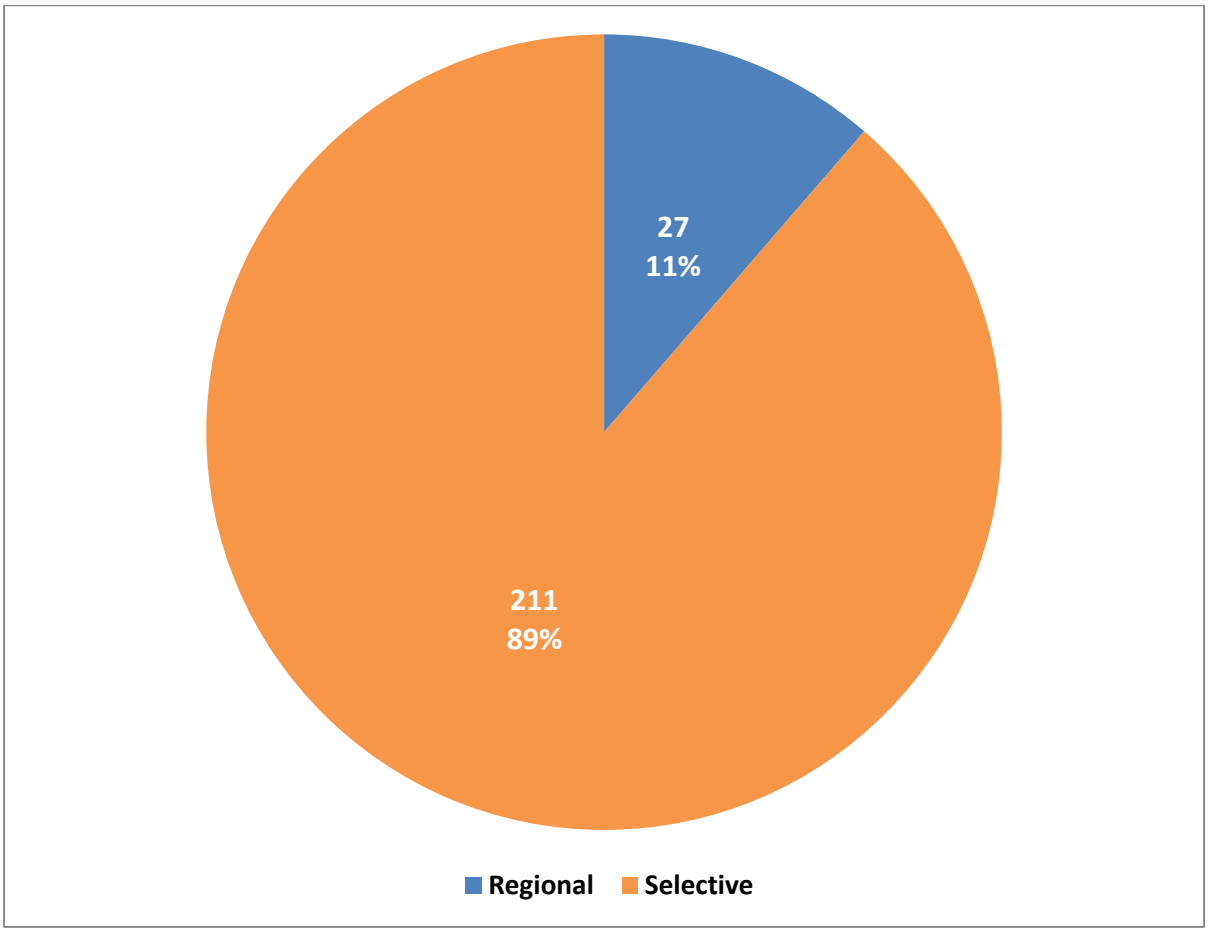
Figure 6: Yes/No Response Rate by Depository Type

	Yes		No			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Regional	27	66%	14	34%	41	100%
Selective	211	28%	550	72%	761	100%
Grand Total	**238**	**30%**	**564**	**70%**	**802**	**100%**

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

Selective Libraries had a higher number of total "yes" responses (211 of 238 responses).

Figure 7: Yes Responses by Depository Type



PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

238 libraries responded to Question 33, indicating what they would like to tell GPO about the current and future vision of the FDLP. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 400 observations. Any library's response could include numerous topics/themes, each characterized here as an "observation." Observations were grouped into 10 over-arching categories for reporting purposes.

1. **Affiliations** includes references to professional associations, collaborative efforts, and commercial and consortial projects.
2. **Collection Management** includes references to the tangible and electronic collections, issues with remote storage, commercial resources, and depository item selections and distribution.
3. **Community Marketing** includes references to marketing, outreach to the community and other libraries, promotion of the depository collection, visibility of the collection, and advocacy issues.

4. **Discovery and Access** includes references to the findability and usability of information, fugitive Government information not already in the FDLP, cataloging and metadata, persistent identifiers of online information (e.g. PURLs), the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, and GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys).
5. **Education and Training** includes references to general or specific training, mentoring, and the provision of guidance.
6. **Methodology, Process, Results** includes any references to the methodology, process, or expected results of this survey.
7. **Outside of Current Agency Parameters** refers to suggestions or requests that are outside of GPO's current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it. It also includes references to GPO's funding and limited resources in libraries.
8. **Preservation Issues** includes references to the preservation of the tangible and online collection, web harvesting, capture of online resources, and authentication of digital material.
9. **Program Governance** includes references to changes to Title 44 USC, FDLP regulations, retention and substitution regulations, and references requesting GPO be more aware of the trends and issues in libraries. This category also includes observations relating to regionals/sub-regionals, taking on regional responsibilities, or specific mention of sub-regional status.
10. **Projects and Services** includes references to a broad scope of projects at GPO, such as projects and services providing greater access to Government information, anything to increase cataloging services, anything focusing on collection development and management tools, education and communication with FDLP members, meeting and conferences, and new services.

The "Methodology, Process, Results" responses were removed from the analysis. These observations were captured for internal use, but do not impact the study findings or future direction of the Program. This category was defined as follows:

> **Methodology, Process, Results**
> References to the methodology, process, or expected results of the FDLP Forecast Study are included here. Do not include anything in this category that relates to the needs of the library, its collections and services, or thoughts for the future of the FDLP. Examples of responses for this category include: "The questionnaire often did not let me explain my answers;" and "We truly hope that the data gathered in these forecasts will provide a springboard to an actionable FDLP strategic plan that will ensure a permanent future for the program."

With the removal of this category from reporting, the number of observations for Question 33 was reduced to 386.

Themes are defined under their appropriate categories. Theme definitions are used by GPO to track observations.

The following figures depict the statistical summary of the frequency in which topics appeared in the responses to this open-ended question regarding the respondents' current and future vision of the FDLP.

Affiliations and Community Marketing (Figures 8, 9, 10, and 11)

1. **Affiliations:** This category refers to a library cooperative (network, system, or consortium) that has a formal or informal arrangement whereby library and information services are supported for the mutual benefit of participating libraries. This category includes all references to library consortia and partnerships either with other FDLs or libraries outside of the FDLP. It may also include requests for GPO to affiliate or partner with libraries for expanded services, content, or projects. This theme was also used if reference was made to cooperative or collaborative efforts through a professional organization/association. Examples of responses include: "Might consider accepting local copies of electronic documents, perhaps as part of a coordinated plan in collaboration with GPO and other libraries;" "As a member of the HathiTrust we support the digitization of federal publications into that repository;" and "It's important for the GPO/FDLP to support ASERL's Centers of Excellence."

2. **Community Marketing:** This includes all references to marketing the FDLP and its collection and services nationally and to specific regions. Customized advertising and outreach campaigns that help libraries advertise their collections and services are also included. References to the need for new or improved services or programs are excluded from this category. References to outreach, promotion, and advocacy are included here. Visibility, when the result of these activities, is included here as well. Examples of responses include: "You need a name for messaging that is easily recognizable and understood. GPO, FDsys, and FDLP mean very little to the average user;" and "There needs to be increased marketing and outreach regarding the resources that we have."

Neither the Affiliations category nor the Community Marketing category were subdivided into different themes. While Affiliations and Community Marketing are categories, they also are themes. Affiliations and marketing were grouped together on the survey, so the data for the two themes are presented together here. As they are two independent categories, no percentages are reported for this data.

Figure 8: Total Observations for Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes

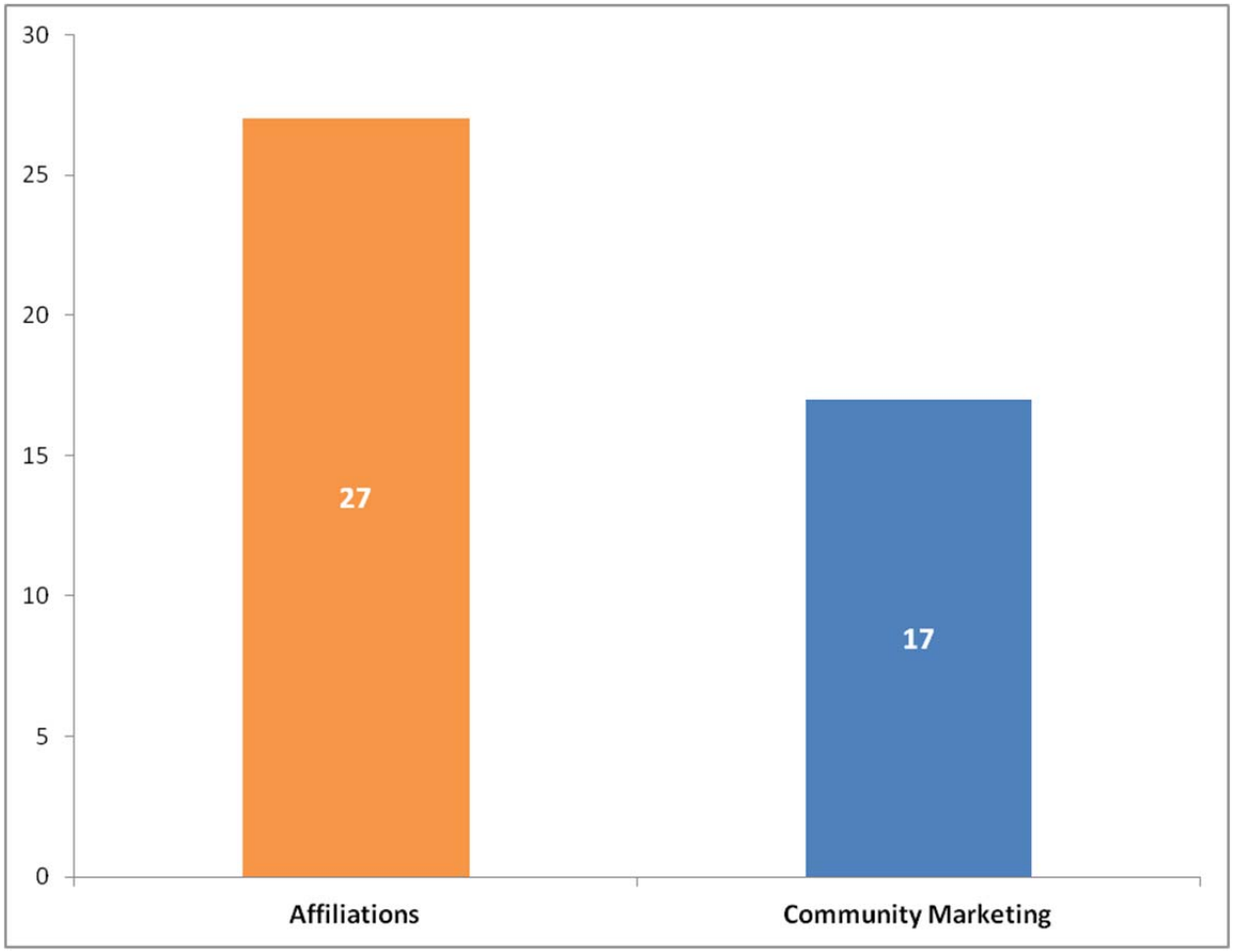


Figure 9: Affiliations and Community Themes by Library Type

	Affiliations	Community Marketing
Library Type	Freq	Freq
Academic General	20	8
Academic, Law Library	3	1
Federal Agency Library	0	1
Highest State Court Library	0	1
Public Library	1	3
State Library	3	3
Grand Total	**27**	**17**

Figure 10: Affiliations and Community Themes by Depository Type

	Affiliations	Community Marketing
Depository Type	Freq	Freq
Regional	7	2
Selective	20	15
Grand Total	**27**	**17**

Figure 11: Affiliations and Community Themes by Library Size

	Affiliations	Community Marketing
Library Size	Freq	Freq
Large	21	9
Medium	6	3
Small	0	5
Grand Total	**27**	**17**

Collection Management(Figures 12, 13, 14, and 15)

1. **Commercial Resources:** This includes information about commercial resources, reliance on commercial resources, replacing FDLP information products with commercial products, and opinions about commercial resources, including suggestions about GPO offering similar services, formats, etc. Responses about FDsys were categorized under FDsys. Examples of responses include: "Privatization of important government information, i.e. the Statistical Abstract, is a major concern;" "Most of us will never be able to afford to buy the big, historically significant databases from LexisNexis or Readex;" and "Fortunate that I was able to invest very sizable financial investments in full text digitized government information collections such as Lexis Nexis/ProQuest Congressional hearings from 1824-2003, House & Senate Reports (Serial Set) from 1970-2003, committee prints from 1830-2003…"

2. **Digital Collections:** This includes references to digital collections, as it is referenced in terms of making information available digitally, including ingest of born digital content as well as the digitization of the tangible collection. Examples of responses include: "Continue to explore collaborative digitization;" and "Digitize more retrospective collections."

3. **Item Selection & Distribution:** This includes references to DSIMS; item selection; selection by subject, geography, etc.; shipment boxes; List of Classes; distribution; format selection; collection development; building specialized collections; tailoring selection profiles. Examples of responses include: "Stop sending paper shipping lists;" "It seems as if we spend a lot of time trying to make born digital documents fit our selection system rather than changing FDLP processes to make more sense in an online world;" and "Library selection formats should be taken into account, we often receive print hearings although we opted for online versions only."

4. **Remote Storage:** This refers to issues with accessibility for remotely stored collections, details about remote storage for individual libraries and library affiliations. Shared storage and selective housing arrangements and agreements are included here as well. There were no Remote Storage observations in Question 33

5. **Tangible Collection:** This includes references in responses to the tangible or "core" collection. This includes views on the tangible collection, users of the tangible collection including types of users that prefer the tangible collection. It also includes comments on the importance of or issues with the tangible collection and references to weeding collections as an action, within the current Program parameters are coded here as well. Examples of responses include: "A smaller number of depositories need to worry about retaining large physical retro collections;" and "Continue to make certain essential publications … available in paper to depository libraries."

Figure 12: Total Observations for Collection Management Themes

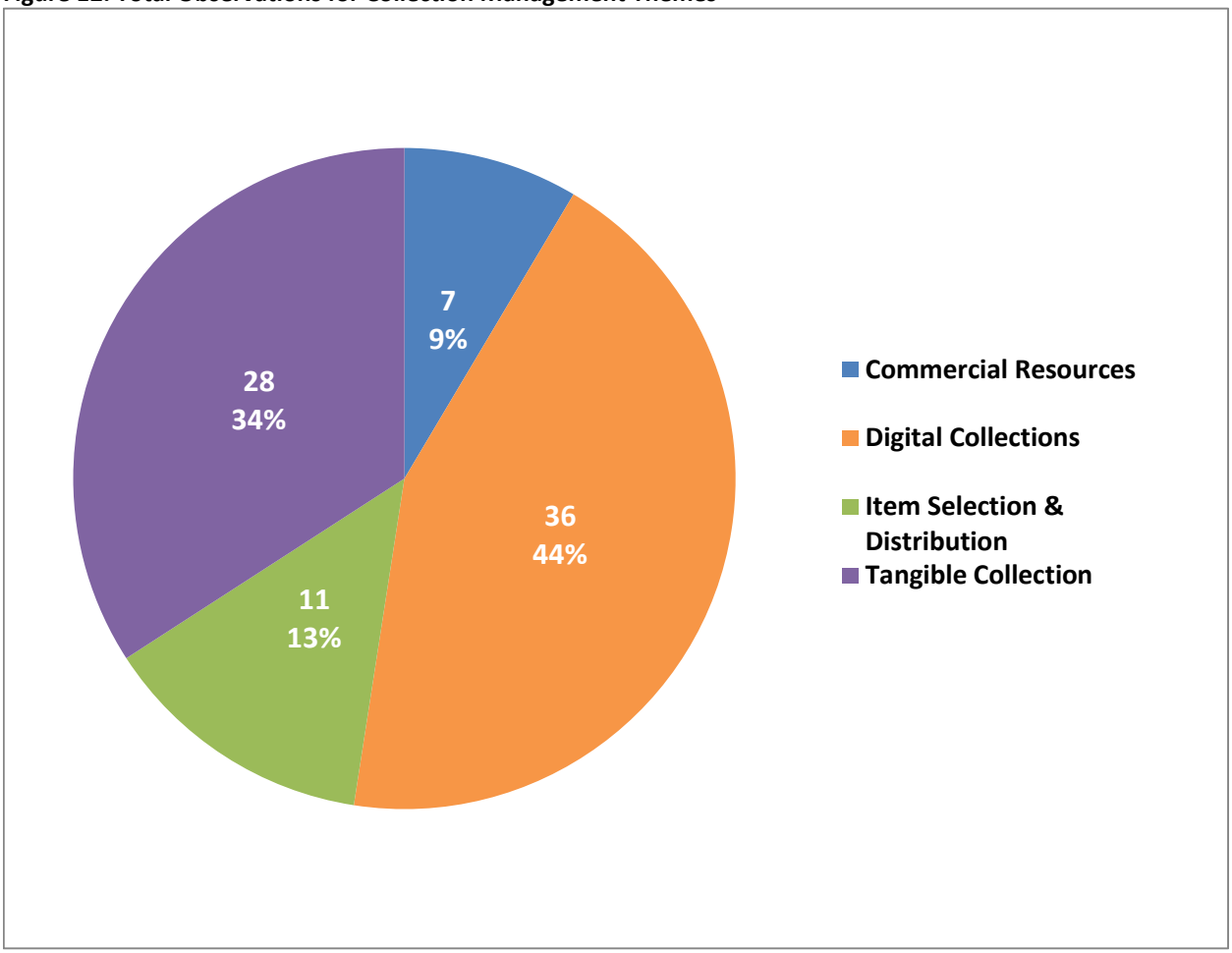


Figure 13: Collection Management Themes by Library Type

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Tangible Collection			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	7	12%	26	43%	7	12%	20	33%	60	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%	0	0%	3	100%
Academic, Law Library	0	0%	3	43%	1	14%	3	43%	7	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	2	50%	1	25%	1	25%	4	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	3	100%
Public Library	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%	2	50%	4	100%
State Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Grand Total	**7**	**9%**	**36**	**44%**	**11**	**13%**	**28**	**34%**	**82**	**100%**

Figure 14: Collection Management Themes by Depository Type

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Tangible Collection			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	1	11%	3	33%	0	0%	5	56%	9	100%
Selective	6	8%	33	45%	11	15%	23	32%	73	100%
Grand Total	**7**	**9%**	**36**	**44%**	**11**	**13%**	**28**	**34%**	**82**	**100%**

Figure 15: Collection Management Themes by Library Size

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Tangible Collection			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	6	13%	19	40%	6	13%	16	34%	47	100%
Medium	1	5%	9	47%	2	11%	7	37%	19	100%
Small	0	0%	8	50%	3	19%	5	31%	16	100%

Grand Total	**7**	**9%**	**36**	**44%**	**11**	**13%**	**28**	**34%**	**82**	**100%**

Discovery and Access (Figures 16, 17, 18, and 19)

1. **Catalog of U.S. Government Publications:** This includes all references to the CGP, except those related to training. It also includes responses about the CGP user experience and the graphic user interface. Examples of responses include: "The vision of the FDLP should move to ALL digital holdings for currently produced materials in FDsys or CGP;" and "Have the Catalog of Government Publications incorporate all government publications, both depository and non-depository (gray literature) so that it is a true national bibliography."

2. **Cataloging/Metadata:** This includes references to cataloging and metadata practices and procedures, bibliographic access, RDA, various metadata schemes, quality control, and improving cataloging services. New cataloging services are coded under Projects and Services -> New Services. Specific references to the CGP or FDsys were categorized under those topics. Examples of responses include: "Lost a half-time which directly impacted the retrospective cataloging of our depository collection;" and "The program needs grant money and strong(er) partnerships to do the digitizing, cataloging of the older collections."

3. **Discovery & Access:** This includes references to findability (in tangible or digital collections), using digital collections, discovering digital content online, reaching more users/increasing access with digital information or making information available electronically, maintaining links, and creating pathfinders. Demographic responses about user preferences, preferences for digital content, and user information seeking behavior are included here as well as. Responses about digitizing the tangible collection or ingest of born digital content were categorized as Digital Collections. References to increasing public access, fugitive documents, and increasing awareness/visibility of Government information by moving or integrating the collection also are coded D&A. Examples of responses include: "Provide full cataloging of legacy tangible collections that in turn will provide the core metadata for digitized legacy collections;" "Focus on means to maximize effective access to digital information and improve tools and procedures to help FDLP librarians efficiently identify, access, and manage digital resources;" and "It is important that FDLP keep free, public access to information as the number one priority."

4. **Federal Digital System:** This includes all references to FDsys that exclude training. It includes comments about the FDsys user experience, e.g., allow federated searching of FDsys from the discovery layer of integrated library systems, and similar responses. Examples of responses include: "FDsys is proving to be an enormous success;" and "The direction of FDsys is good, but the pace should be accelerated."

5. **Persistent Identifiers:** This includes all references to PURLS, Handles, or the need for persistent identifiers. It may also naturally include references to problems with broken

identifiers or locators and issues with them. There were no observations in Question 33 for this theme.

Figure 16: Total Observations for Discovery and Access Themes

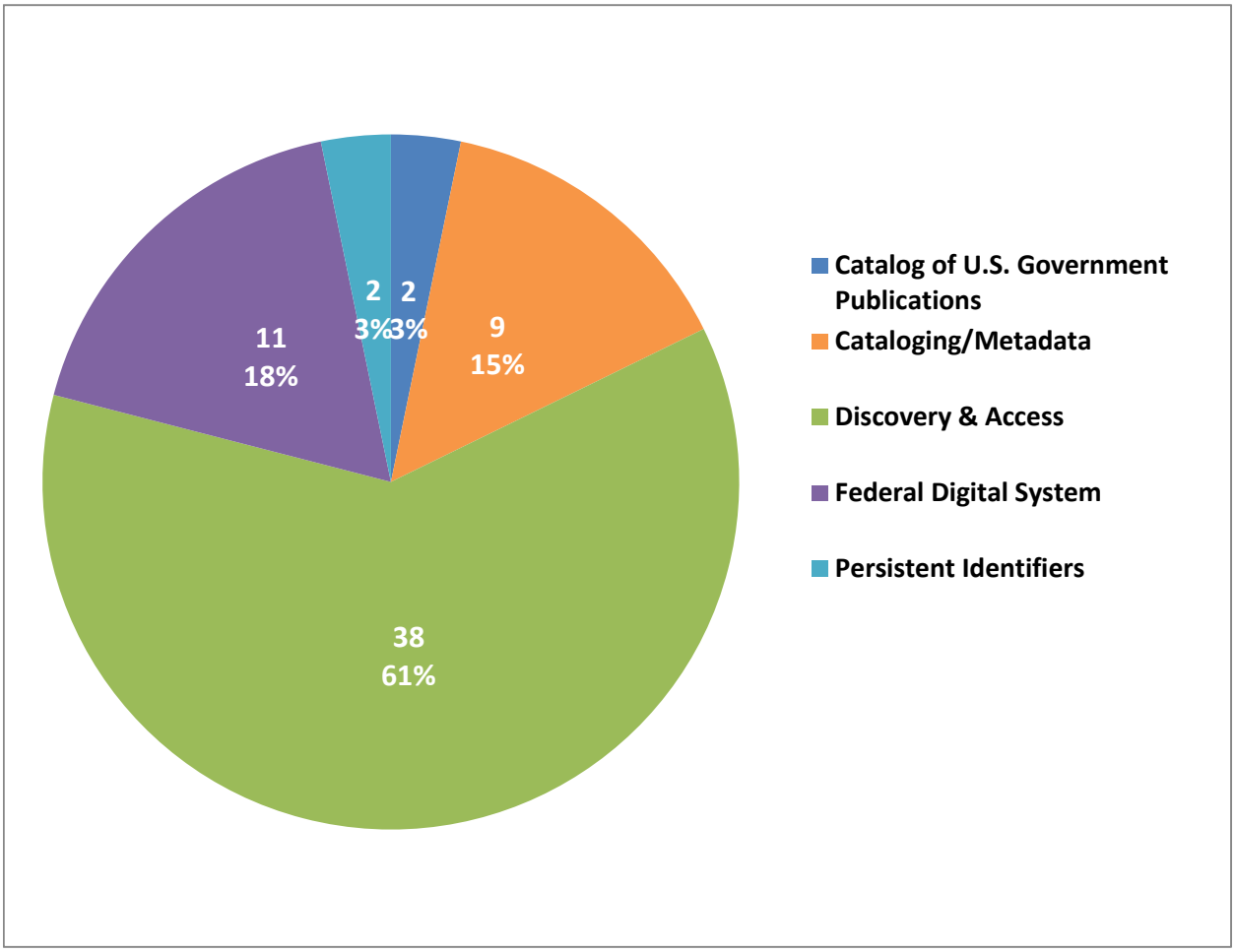


Figure 17: Discovery and Access Themes by Library Type

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	1	3%	8	24%	18	53%	6	18%	1	3%	34	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Academic, Law Library	0	0%	1	9%	5	45%	4	36%	1	9%	11	100%
Federal Agency Library	1	20%	0	0%	3	60%	1	20%	0	0%	5	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
Public Library	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
State Library	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Grand Total	**2**	**3%**	**9**	**15%**	**38**	**61%**	**11**	**18%**	**2**	**3%**	**62**	**100%**

Figure 18: Discovery and Access Themes by Depository Type

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	3	60%	1	20%	1	20%	0	0%	5	100%
Selective	2	4%	6	11%	37	65%	10	18%	2	4%	57	100%
Grand Total	**2**	**3%**	**9**	**15%**	**38**	**61%**	**11**	**18%**	**2**	**3%**	**62**	**100%**

Figure 19: Discovery and Access Themes by Library Size

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	0	0%	6	21%	17	61%	3	11%	2	7%	28	100%
Medium	1	5%	2	9%	14	64%	5	23%	0	0%	22	100%
Small	1	8%	1	8%	7	58%	3	25%	0	0%	12	100%
Grand Total	**2**	**3%**	**9**	**15%**	**38**	**61%**	**11**	**18%**	**2**	**3%**	**62**	**100%**

Education and Training (Figures 20, 21, 22, and 23)

1. **General Training:** This includes all general references to training, method of training, training audiences, certification or accreditation, or the need for GPO to facilitate (in person, virtually, tutorials or in collaboration with others, other?…) training. Providing guidance and sharing expertise also are included here. This does not include requests for more official FDLP group meetings or conferences here; they were categorized as Meetings and Conferences. Examples of responses include: "Develop a federal program for training future government information librarians and send trainees to us FDLP libraries for a practicum;" and "Government documents librarians will still need training and back up from GPO in supporting our end users in using the material."

2. **Mentoring:** This includes references to a mentoring or peer sharing program. An example of a response for this theme is: "I would consider participating in mentoring."

3. **Topical Training:** This includes specific subjects identified as a topic for training sessions. Examples of responses include: "Initiate work with ALA or ACRL researching and developing national government information literacy standards and assessment standards;" and "There should be more proactive work to educate the Joint Committee on Printing of current library resource sharing models, so they will allow deviation from Title 44 and allow states to experiment with cross-state regional collections. We need to prove that the models that have been suggested throughout the years can work,"

Figure 20: Total Observations for Education and Training Themes

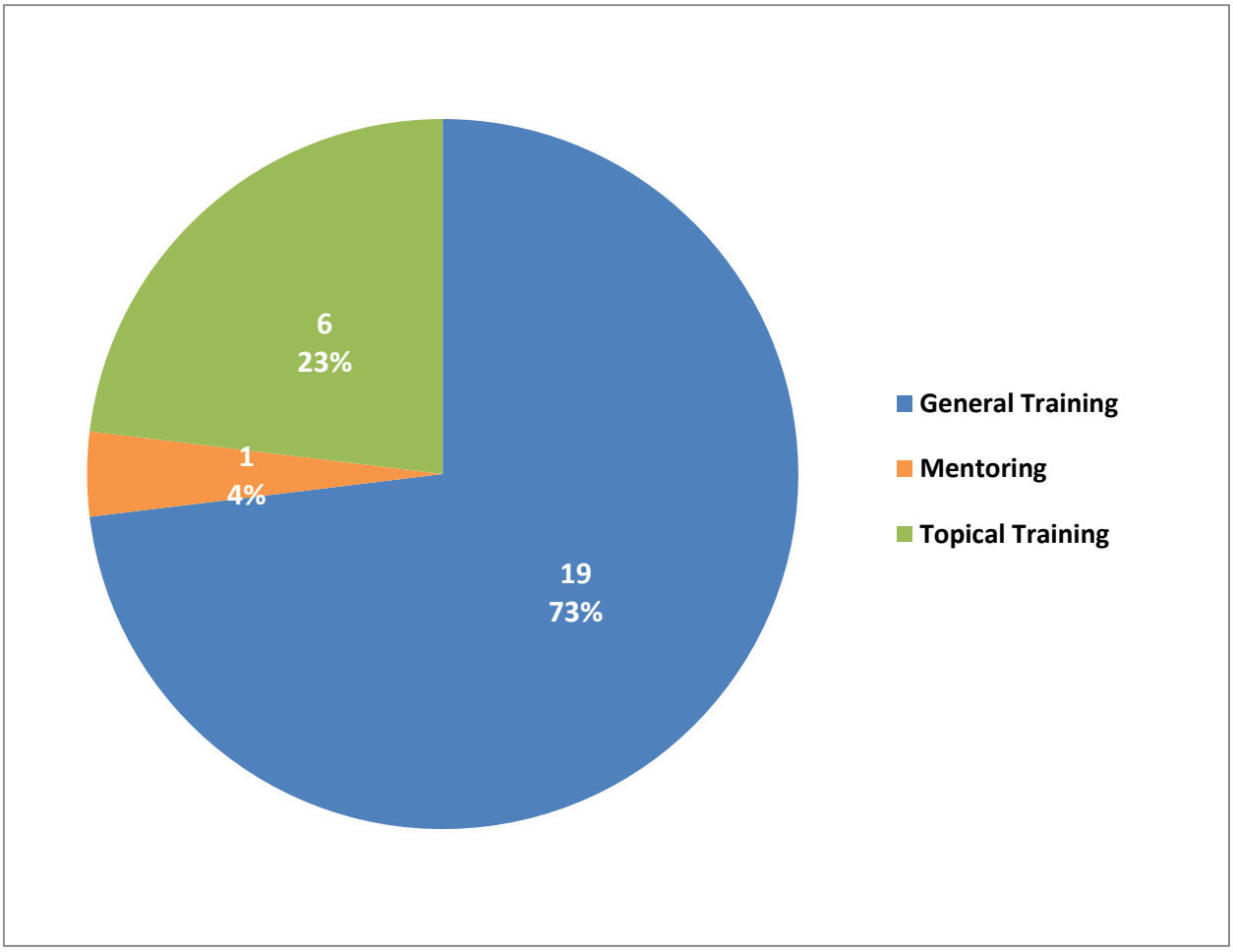


Figure 21: Education and Training Themes by Library Type

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	12	86%	0	0%	2	14%	14	100%
Academic, Community College	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Academic, Law Library	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Public Library	3	60%	1	20%	1	20%	5	100%
State Library	2	67%	0	0%	1	33%	3	100%
Grand Total	**19**	**73%**	**1**	**4%**	**6**	**23%**	**26**	**100%**

Figure 22: Education and Training Themes by Depository Type

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Selective	19	76%	1	4%	5	20%	25	100%
Grand Total	**19**	**73%**	**1**	**4%**	**6**	**23%**	**26**	**100%**

Figure 23: Education and Training Themes by Library Size

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
Library Size	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**%**	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	11	73%	0	0%	4	27%	15	100%
Medium	6	75%	1	13%	1	13%	8	100%
Small	2	67%	0	0%	1	33%	3	100%
Grand Total	**19**	**73%**	**1**	**4%**	**6**	**23%**	**26**	**100%**

Outside of Current Agency Parameters (Figures 24, 25, 26, and 27)

1. **GPO Funding:** This includes any references to GPO's budget or funding GPO or the FDLP, needing adequate funding for the Program, fear of not getting funding. Examples of responses include: "FDLP must initiate dialogue with legislators to secure funding for the program well into the future;" and "FDLP is a very important part of transparency in government – we wish the Executive and Legislative branches could understand how important full financial support of the program is to actually achieve this idea."

2. **Limited Resources in Libraries:** This includes references to limited resources in FDLs. This may include limited budgets, limited staffing. Examples of responses include: "Get rid of all of the rules about retention – they are outdated and create an unnecessary work load for staff and materials not relevant take up valuable shelf space and collect dust;" "Due to the uncertainly of our staffing and budget right now, we cannot commit to any future projects;" and "I will investigate the possibility of shared efforts in using LOCKSS for converting/preserving collections with the qualification that it would depend on our ability to find resources (storage and human) to conduct such efforts."

3. **Outside of Current GPO Parameters:** References to suggestions or requests that are outside of our current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it are included here. These could be possible, but not without a substantial reinterpretation of Title 44 (or other laws), SuDoc Policy, or Program Regulations. Examples of responses include: "We are alarmed by the trend of certain agencies to cease to produce important resources such as the Statistical Abstract;" and "If the existing FDLP is threatened with dissolution, try to keep any successor formation in the legislative branch."

Figure 24: Total Observations for Out of Current Agency Parameters Themes

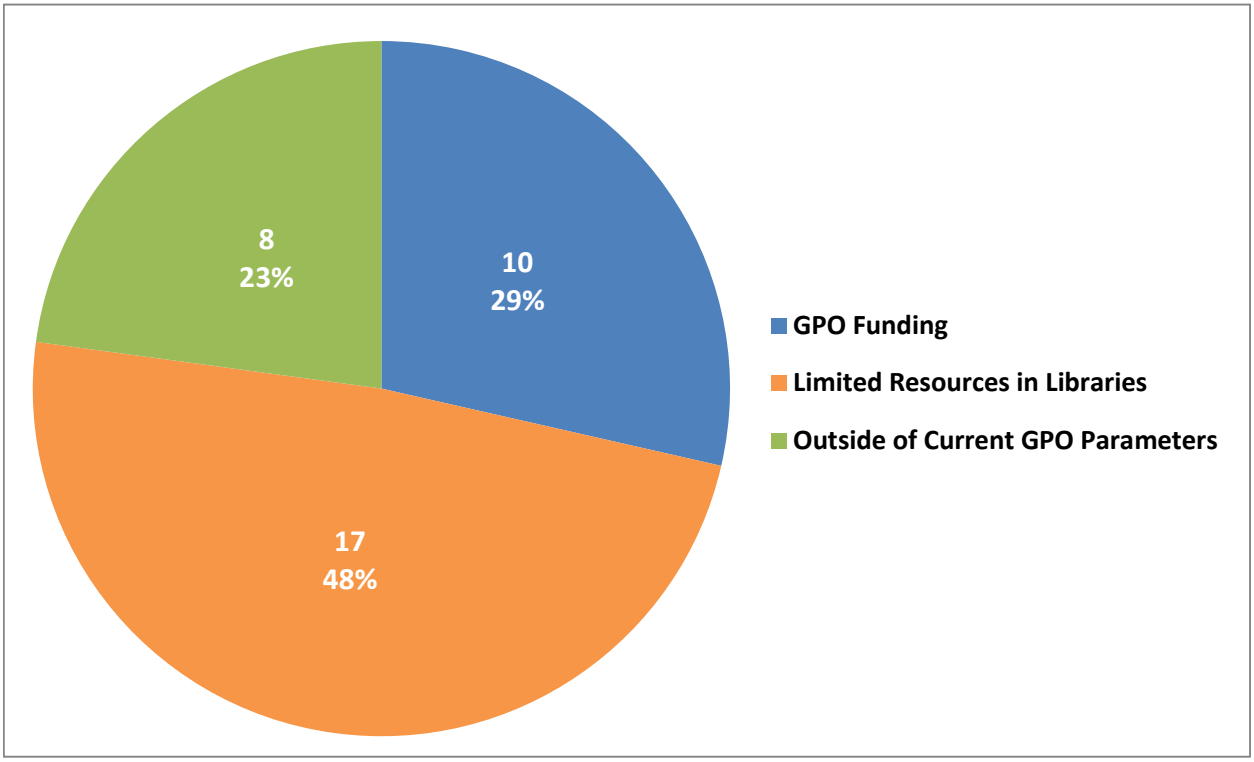


Figure 25: Out of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Library Type

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	5	26%	10	53%	4	21%	19	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Academic, Law Library	3	75%	0	0%	1	25%	4	100%
Highest State Court Library	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	2	100%
Public Library	0	0%	5	100%	0	0%	5	100%
State Library	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	3	100%
Grand Total	**10**	**29%**	**17**	**49%**	**8**	**23%**	**35**	**100%**

Figure 26: Out of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Depository Type

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%
Selective	9	28%	15	47%	8	25%	32	100%
Grand Total	**10**	**29%**	**17**	**49%**	**8**	**23%**	**35**	**100%**

Figure 27: Out of Current Agency Parameters Themes by Library Size

	GPO Funding		Limited Resources in Libraries		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	5	33%	8	53%	2	13%	15	100%
Medium	4	27%	6	40%	5	33%	15	100%
Small	1	20%	3	60%	1	20%	5	100%
Grand Total	**10**	**29%**	**17**	**49%**	**8**	**23%**	**35**	**100%**

Preservation Issues (Figures 28, 29, 30, and 31)

1. **Authentication of Digital Content:** These responses occur in conjunction with preservation and digitization as "authenticate digital content," or "The FDLP needs permanent public access to authentic government information." These responses were categorized as both preservation and authentication. Examples of responses include: “Speed up the authentication (digital stamp) program;” and “Authentication is a very important piece of the reliability of conversion to electronic resources.”

2. **Preservation:** These include direct references to preservation or references to activities to ensure permanent public access to electronic, digital, or tangible FDLP materials. Access was categorized as preservation when permanent or long-term or future reliable access is mentioned. Examples of responses include: “Until electronic information can be preserved for 100 years and authenticated, the tangible version will remain an important part of permanent public access to government information;” and “We must evaluate preservation and hosting priorities of federal information in light of other collections currently being hosted and preserved.”

3. **Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving:** These responses are about the need to harvest or maintain access to government information on government Web Sites, or requests to make more web content available through the FDLP. Examples of responses include: “A few years ago GPO had two companies write algorithms and harvest documents from government sites on the web. Then there was a comparison of the results (especially in terms of relevance). Where is that project?” and “Recent accomplishments such as … the Web Harvesting Project, are very valuable.”

Figure 28: Total Observations for Preservation Themes

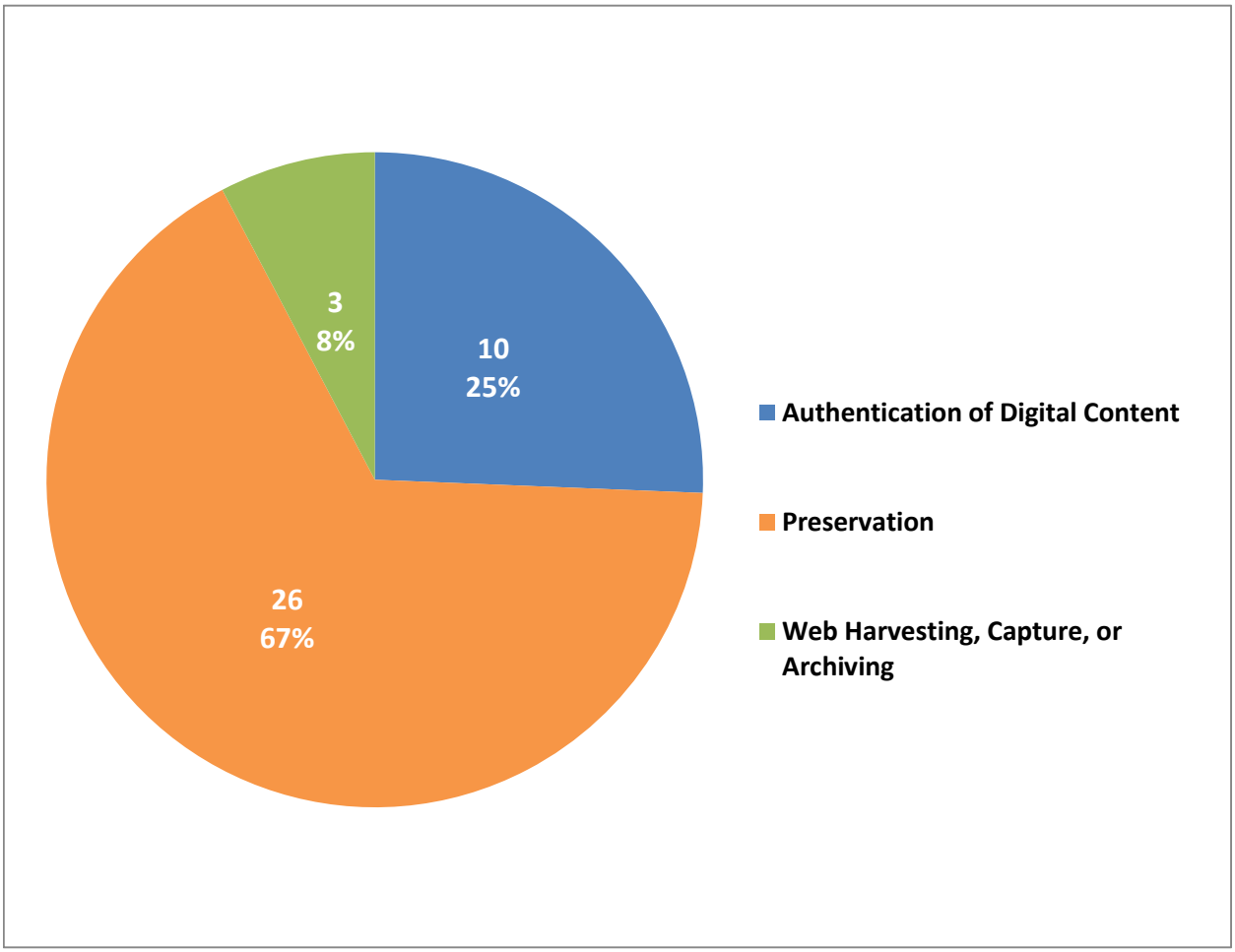


Figure 29: Preservation Themes by Library Type

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	4	16%	19	76%	2	8%	25	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Academic, Law Library	5	50%	5	50%	0	0%	10	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Public Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Grand Total	**10**	**26%**	**26**	**67%**	**3**	**8%**	**39**	**100%**

Figure 30: Preservation Themes by Depository Type

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Selective	10	27%	24	65%	3	8%	37	100%
Grand Total	**10**	**26%**	**26**	**67%**	**3**	**8%**	**39**	**100%**

Figure 31: Preservation Themes by Library Size

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	4	18%	16	73%	2	9%	22	100%
Medium	6	40%	8	53%	1	7%	15	100%

Small	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Grand Total	**10**	**26%**	**26**	**67%**	**3**	**8%**	**39**	**100%**

Program Governance (Figures 32, 33, 34, and 35)

1. **FDLP Regulations:** This includes responses about program regulations which may be referenced in terms of rules and regulations of the FDLP or SuDoc policies (excludes changes to Title 44). Examples of responses include: " Allow Selectives to be able to use the resources of HathiTrust in their decisions about what to keep and what to discard;" "While statutory change is necessary for fundamental and ongoing reform, there is still quite a bit GPO could do within its own program rules and processes to make collection building and maintenance easier for libraries.;" and "Have rules and guidelines that make it easy and attractive for such depositories (small selectives) to remain."

2. **Regional/Sub-Regional:** This theme was used when observations pertained to regionals/sub-regionals, taking on regional responsibilities, specific mention of sub-regional status, or there were references to continuing leadership as a regional depository. Examples of responses include: "Michigan needs regional depository services and support;" "Regional focus groups might help us vision the future;" and "Failure to approve a multi-state regional arrangement may jeopardize my university's willingness to continue as an FDLP library."

3. **Retention & Substitution:** This includes responses about the five year retention, rules for weeding, discarding, and substitution. Although this can be seen as a collection management issue, comments referring to changes needed in policy and/or law were examined as part of Program Governance. There were no observations in Question 33 for this theme.

4. **Title 44 USC:** This includes specific references to Title 44 as well as changes that the respondent would like to see that would require change to the current interpretation of the existing statute. This also includes references to take action to Congressional authority. Examples of responses include: "The old model for Regional Libraries no longer … FDLP needs to work with Regionals to develop a more flexible model that enhances access to Federal documents while at the same time reduces the burden on Regionals;" "Title 44 needs to be amended with the digital documents environment in mind;" and "Having the freedom and flexibility to work with our partners across state lines is very important."

5. **Trend Awareness:** This includes responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of what is going on in libraries and issues facing them. It also includes responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of technology trends and innovations. It also includes general statements about keeping current and being more aware. Examples of responses include: "The FDLP must embrace the new technologies and use them well;" "The program needs to keep in mind that at most depository libraries, the FDL librarian wears many hats (i.e., is not

dedicated full-time to FDLP responsibilities);" and "As the FDLP evolves, the diverse ways by which libraries meet the information needs of users must be considered."

Figure 32: Total Observations for Program Governance Themes

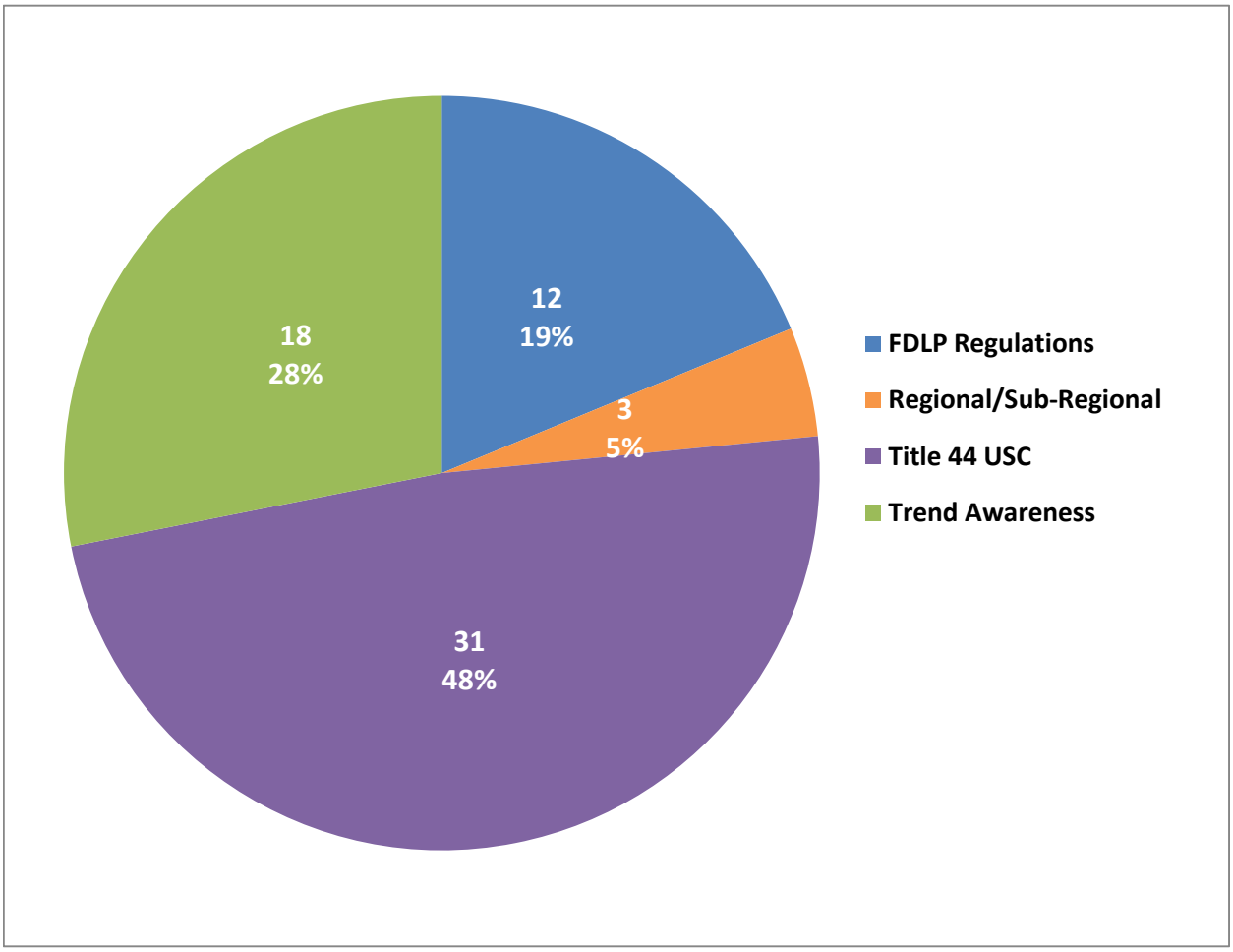


Figure 33: Program Governance Themes by Library Type

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/ Sub-Regional		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	7	16%	2	5%	22	51%	12	28%	43	100%
Academic, Community College	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Academic, Law Library	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%	3	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2	100%
Public Library	1	14%	0	0%	3	43%	3	43%	7	100%
Service Academy	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1	100%
Special Library	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	2	33%	0	0%	3	50%	1	17%	6	100%
Grand Total	**12**	**19%**	**3**	**5%**	**31**	**48%**	**18**	**28%**	**64**	**100%**

Figure 34: Program Governance Themes by Depository Type

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/ Sub-Regional		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	3	23%	0	0%	6	46%	4	31%	13	100%
Selective	9	18%	3	6%	25	49%	14	27%	51	100%
Grand Total	**12**	**19%**	**3**	**5%**	**31**	**48%**	**18**	**28%**	**64**	**100%**

Figure 35: Program Governance Themes by Library Size

	FDLP Regulations	Regional/ Sub-Regional	Title 44 USC	Trend Awareness		

Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Large	8	16%	1	2%	26	53%	14	29%	49	100%
Medium	2	18%	1	9%	5	45%	3	27%	11	100%
Small	2	50%	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	4	100%
Grand Total	**12**	**19%**	**3**	**5%**	**31**	**48%**	**18**	**28%**	**64**	**100%**

Projects and Services (Figures 36, 37, 38, and 39)

1. **Meetings & Conferences:** This includes responses that specifically mention issues or improvements to the FDLP meetings or conferences, the frequency and location of the Depository Library Conference, and networking opportunities. Examples of responses include: "While these meetings (and the training they offer) are critical for government documents librarians, I have sometimes thought that we spend a lot of time in an echo chamber talking just to ourselves ;" "Perhaps GPO can do programs at the Public Library Association's Bi-Annual Conference at some point;" and "Make annual conference meeting available to those who are not able to travel or attend via video conference, online live broadcast, online video access."

2. **New Services:** This includes mention of suggested new services that GPO can provide depositories or libraries provide to their users, excluding training and marketing. Suggested improvements of existing services were categorized under the appropriate topic. Examples of responses include: "FDLP should either distribute digital content to depository libraries or change its name;" "Provide an online catalog we could grab metadata from based on our depository #;" and "Increase benefits of being a depository."

3. **Projects & Services for Collection Management:** This includes references to projects such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; DSIMS; PURL Referral Reports; Item Lister; NET; Documents Data Miner. Examples of responses include: "Selection amendment software & tools should be user friendly;" and "GPO also needs to coordinate digitization projects being done by libraries in order to determine what is available and what gaps exist so that more libraries can contribute in small ways to creating a fully digital body of government information."

4. **Projects & Services for Education & Communication:** Examples of responses include: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media, blogs, or twitter; and references to customer service, askGPO and timely responses. Examples of responses include: "Continue active dialogue between GPO and FDLP members;" "You've got a giant PR problem … that largely could have been avoided with a different attitude toward open discussion, trust in the depository community, and candor;" and "FDLP leaders

should be in regular conversation with library deans and directors and well as leadership of library consortia."

5. **Projects & Services for Greater Access:** This includes simultaneous searching of FDsys and the CGP; enhancements to MetaLib; increasing content in FDsys; content partnerships. Examples of responses include: US Courts Opinions GPO-AO partnership, UM Law-GPO-Civil Rights Commission partnership. Examples of responses include: "Digitally born material (which represents nearly all recent FDLP material) and digitized FDLP items should be deposited in a national content management system such as FDsys;" and "Recent accomplishments such as the creation of the FDsys, the implementation of Metalib, and the Web Harvesting Project, are very valuable."

6. **Projects & Services in Cataloging:** This includes references to projects such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; and Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships. Examples of responses include: "GPO offering MARC format bibliographic records to depositories so that such records could be uploaded to each library's online catalog;" "Provide cooperative cataloging of resources;" and "Continue the Cataloging Record Distribution Project."

Figure 36: Total Observations for Projects and Services Themes

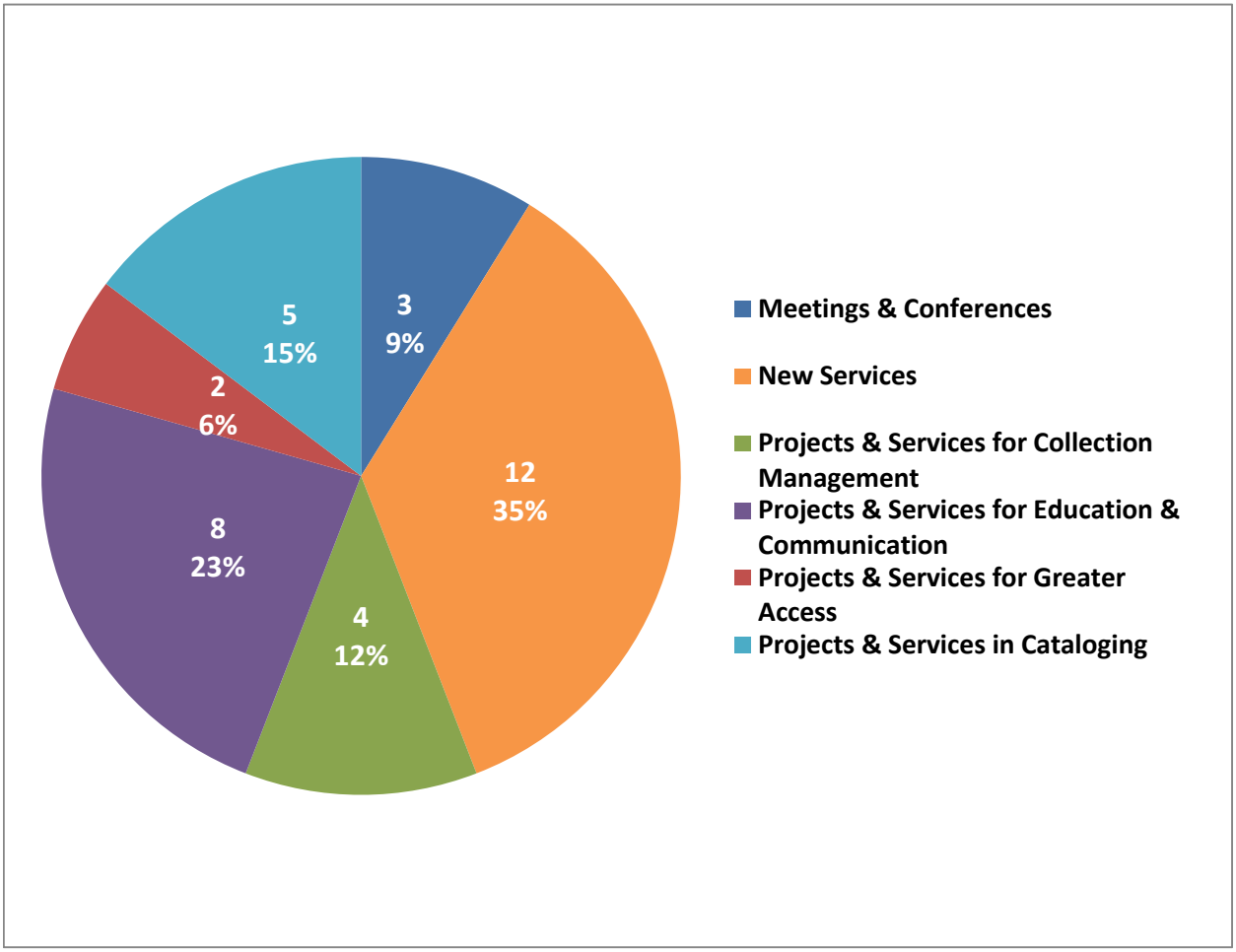


Figure 37: Projects and Services Themes by Library Type

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
Library Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Academic General	2	8%	8	33%	3	13%	6	25%	2	8%	3	13%	24	100%
Academic, Law Library	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	3	100%
Federal Agency Library	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Highest State Court Library	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Public Library	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Special Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
State Library	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**9%**	**12**	**35%**	**4**	**12%**	**8**	**24%**	**2**	**6%**	**5**	**15%**	**34**	**100%**

Figure 38: Projects and Services Themes by Depository Type

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
Depository Type	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Regional	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Selective	3	10%	11	35%	3	10%	7	23%	2	6%	5	16%	31	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**9%**	**12**	**35%**	**4**	**12%**	**8**	**24%**	**2**	**6%**	**5**	**15%**	**34**	**100%**

Figure 39: Projects and Services Themes by Library Size

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
Library Size	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	**Total Freq**	**Total %**
Large	3	12%	8	32%	2	8%	6	24%	2	8%	4	16%	25	100%
Medium	0	0%	1	20%	1	20%	2	40%	0	0%	1	20%	5	100%
Small	0	0%	3	75%	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
Grand Total	**3**	**9%**	**12**	**35%**	**4**	**12%**	**8**	**24%**	**2**	**6%**	**5**	**15%**	**34**	**100%**

State Data Reports

Affiliations & Community Marketing

Education

LSCM Projects

Preservation Issues

Future Roles and Opportunities

FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
State Forecast Results:
Affiliations & Community Marketing

AUGUST 12, 2013

The FDLP Forecast Study queried Federal depository libraries individually and at the state level to indicate their pressing issues, goals, and viewpoints and to identify their initiatives and needs. The State Forecast Questionnaire focused on the same key topics as in the Library Forecast Questionnaire. State questions largely paralleled those on the Library Forecast Questionnaire. Per the State Forecast Questionnaire instructions, state coordinators were asked to "please answer on behalf of the FDLP libraries in your state representing their collective experiences, their consensus on major issues when possible, and to the best of your knowledge."

Results from the State Forecast Questionnaire are being presented as five individual Data Reports. Each Data Report presents the overall response rates of the State Forecast Questionnaire and the results of each State Forecast question pertaining to a particular topic.

The five State Data Reports are: Affiliations & Community Marketing, Education, Future Roles & Opportunities, LSCM Projects, and Preservation Issues.

Figure 1 presents the total number of submissions from all respondents and the overall response rate. When the survey closed on November 30, 2012, 45 (47)[1] of the total 56 states[2] responded providing an overall response rate of 80% (84%).

Figure 1: Overall Responses

FDLP Jurisdictions Categories	Jurisdictions Totals	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
States	50	42	84%
DC & Territories	6	3 (5)	50% (83%)
Totals	**56**	**45 (47)**	**80% (84%)**

[1] Total responses received were 45 (47) meaning that the total number of physical questionnaires received was 45; however, the questionnaire for the state of Florida included the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
[2] As defined in the State Forecast Questionnaire, a "state represents state, district, or territory."

The following Affiliations & Community Marketing questions from the State Forecast Questionnaire are:

- *Question 9: "Do FDLP libraries in your state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?"*
- *Question 10: "Do FDLP libraries in your state market their FDLP collections and services to non-depository libraries or conduct other outreach activities that target the general public?"*
- *Question 11: "How can GPO assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services?"*
- *Question 12: "Within the next five years, are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?"*
- *Question 13: "Are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries to provide Government information?"*

This report documents the data gathered from these questions. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

QUESTION 9

"Do FDLP libraries in your state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?"

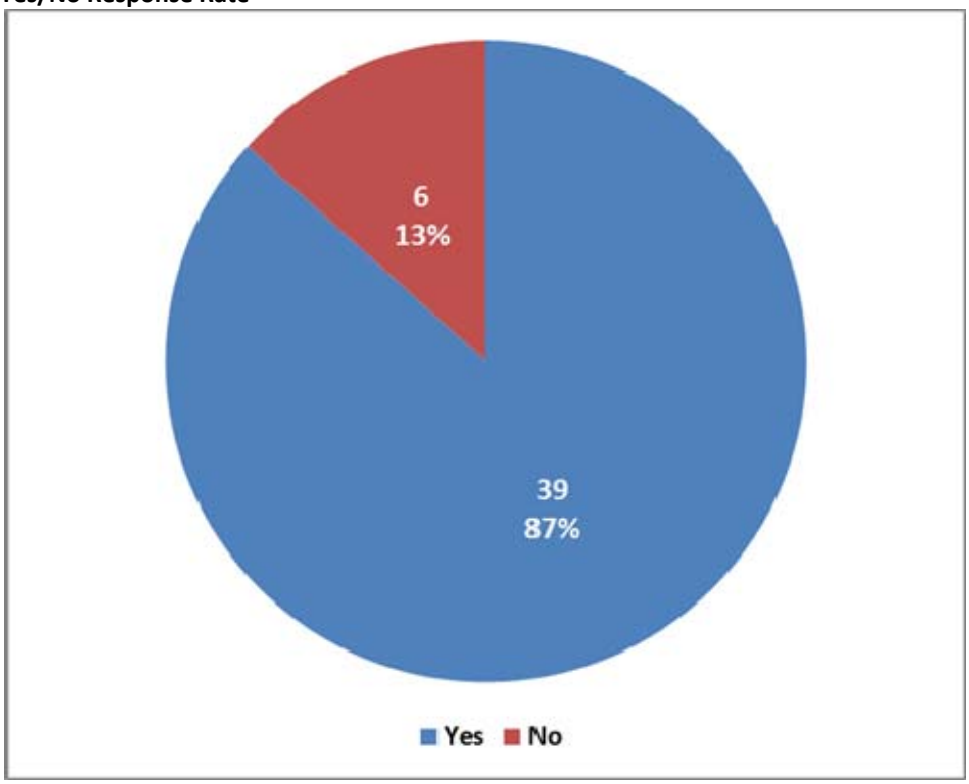
Response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please describe these relationships)

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Of 45 state respondents to Question 9, 39 (87%) responded "yes," while 6 (13%) responded "no."

Figure 2: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Thirty-nine (39) states indicated their libraries had formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information. States were also given the opportunity to describe those relationship types. Respondents were not limited to the number of relationships/ agreements they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 74 observations (individual relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries specified). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Collaborative Resources/Services** are relationships between libraries, characterized by collaboration. Responses included: shared library catalogs and shared housing agreements.

2. **Communicating/Promotion Awareness** refers to ways of sharing information and highlighting resources between libraries. Responses included: present at local workshops and for local groups and posting information on community email distribution lists.

3. **Other** includes responses that did not describe a formal or informal relationship. Responses included: only library for the congressional district.

4. **Referrals and Relationships** expresses an arrangement that includes a system of referrals or specifically describes a relationship. Responses included: formal relationship, informal relationship, formal referral, informal referral, or referrals that were undefined or general in nature.

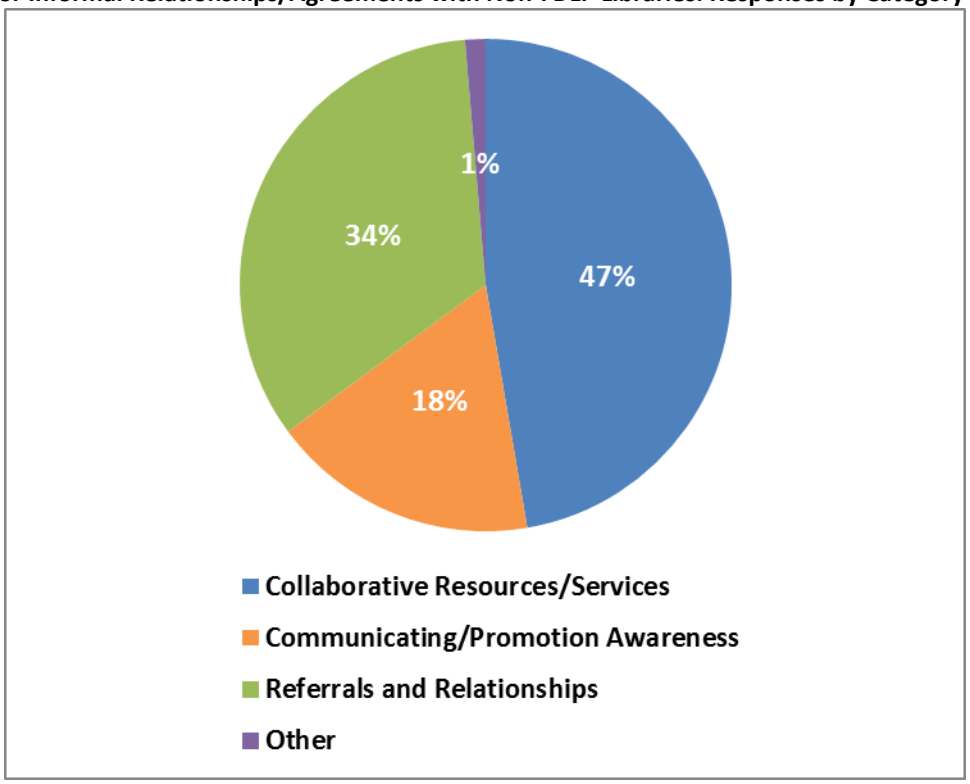
Figures 3 and 4 illustrate formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 47% reported relationships that included Collaborative Resources/Services, 18% reported relationships marked by Communicating/Promotion Awareness, 34% reported Referrals and Relationships, and 1% reported Other.

Figure 3: Formal or Informal Relationships/Agreements with Non-FDLP Libraries: Responses by Category

	Collaborative Resources/Services		Communicating/ Promotion Awareness		Referrals and Relationships		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**35**	**47%**	**13**	**18%**	**25**	**34%**	**1**	**1%**	**74**	**100%**

Figure 4: Formal or Informal Relationships/Agreements with Non-FDLP Libraries: Responses by Category



QUESTION 10

"Do FDLP libraries in your state market their FDLP collections and services to non-depository libraries or conduct other outreach activities that target the general public?"

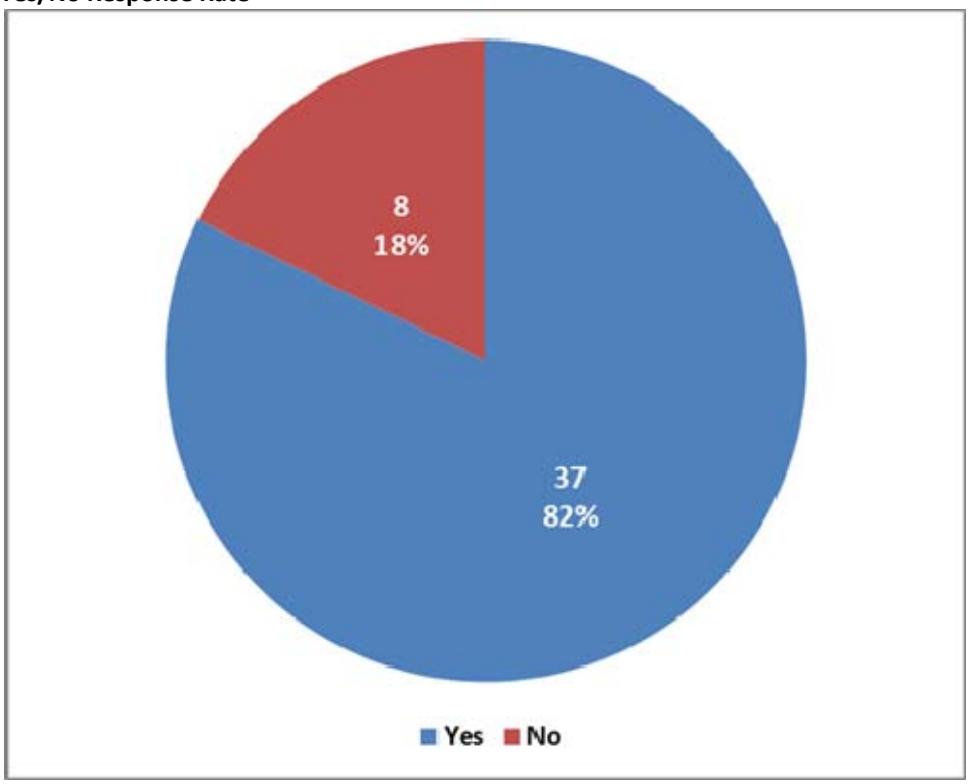
Response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please describe)

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Of 45 state respondents to Question 10, 37 (82%) responded "yes," while 8 (18%) responded "no."

Figure 5: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Thirty-seven (37) states indicated their libraries market their FDLP collections and services to local non-depository libraries or conduct other outreach activities that target the general public. Those states were also given the opportunity to describe how those FDLP libraries do so. Respondents were not limited to the number of marketing methods they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 69 observations (individual marketing/outreach activities specified). Observations were grouped into three over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Direct Marketing** refers to any marketing activity undertaken solely to increase awareness of library collections and services that is specifically directed at a particular group(s). Responses included: articles in newspapers, television/radio interviews, Web sites, PSAs, displays and exhibits, promotional materials, and social media/networking tools.

2. **Indirect Marketing** refers to any marketing activity that increases awareness of the library's collections and services, but is undertaken for purposes other than solely marketing. Responses included: collaboration with Government, local community, libraries, consortia, and associations; participation in local or regional library conferences and meetings; presentations, programs, workshops, classes, and webinars on FDLP resources; special events; and networking.

3. **Other** refers to any response that did not indicate a specific current or planned marketing activity. Responses included: informal marketing, sporadic marketing, and tax forms.

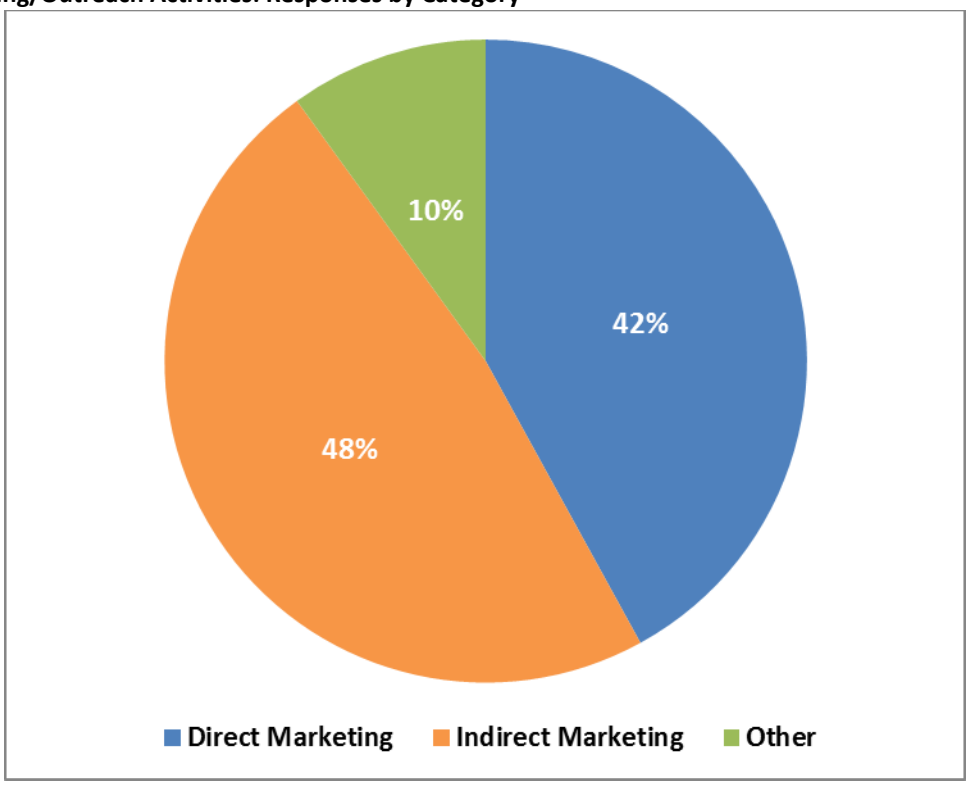
Figures 6 and 7 illustrate marketing/outreach activities by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 42% reported Direct Marketing activities, 48% reported Indirect Marketing activities, and 10% provided an Other response (not indicating a specific current or planned marketing activity).[3]

Figure 6: Marketing/Outreach Activities: Responses by Category

	Direct Marketing		Indirect Marketing		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**29**	**42%**	**33**	**48%**	**7**	**10%**	**69**	**100%**

Figure 7: Marketing/Outreach Activities: Responses by Category



[3] There were 70 observations reported for the qualitative portion of Question 10. One of the observations was removed from the figures, because the response indicated the answer to the question was actually "no" instead of "yes." This brought the total number of observations to 69.

QUESTION 11

"How can GPO assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services?"

QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Question 11 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative).

Forty-five (45) states responded to Question 11, indicating ways GPO can assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 98 observations (individual marketing activities requested). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Current or Potential GPO Activity** refers to marketing activities GPO is either currently undertaking or providing, or marketing activities GPO could potentially provide in the future. Responses included: bookmarks, brochures, stickers, signage, media spots, PSAs, tutorials, and webinars.

2. **GPO Can Advise on Activity** refers to marketing activities in which GPO can provide advice or guidance. Responses included: marketing guidance/best practices, displays and exhibits for libraries, and social media/Web 2.0.

3. **Other** are responses that did not specify ways GPO could assist in marketing efforts. Responses included: no time/staff/money for marketing, marketing help is not needed, and satisfied with current offerings from GPO.

4. **Out of FDLP Scope** refers to marketing activities GPO cannot undertake due to statutory, policy, or budget limitations. Responses included: financial assistance/support/grants from GPO, subject guides, and automatically sending promotional items to all libraries in the FDLP.

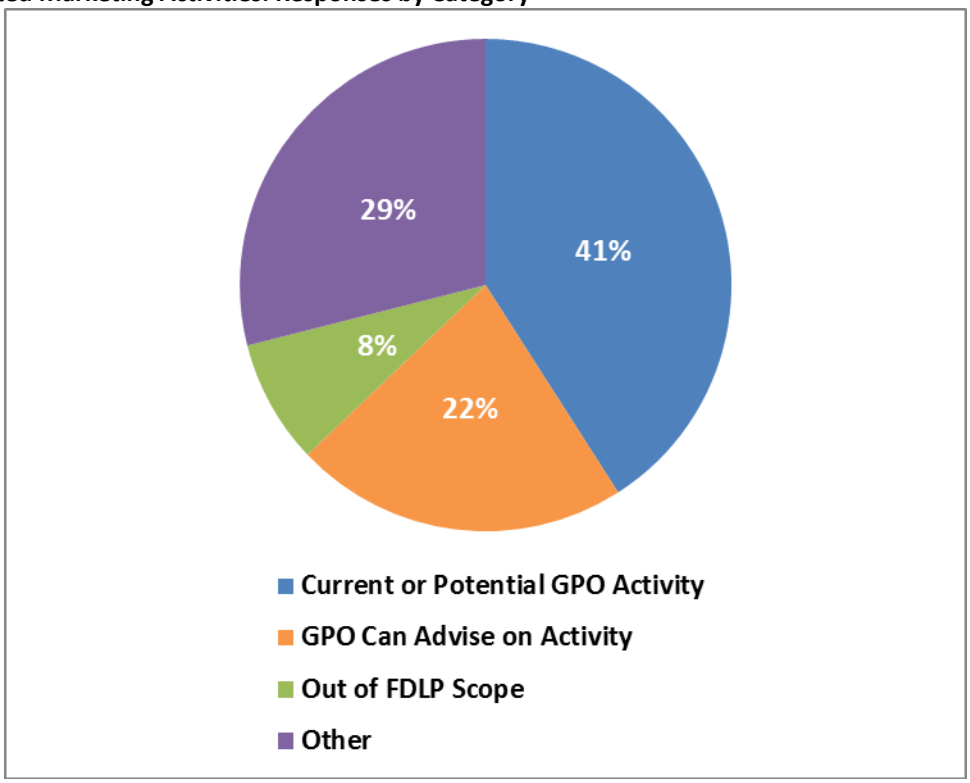
Figures 8 and 9 illustrate marketing activities requested of GPO.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 41% requested current or potential GPO marketing activities, 22% requested a marketing activity in which GPO advises, 8% requested marketing that is outside the FDLP scope, and 29% did not provide a specific marketing suggestion (Other category).

Figure 8: Requested Marketing Activities: Responses by Category

	Current or Potential GPO Activity		GPO Can Advise on Activity		Out of FDLP Scope		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**40**	**41%**	**22**	**22%**	**8**	**8%**	**28**	**29%**	**98**	**100%**

Figure 9: Requested Marketing Activities: Responses by Category



QUESTION 12

"Within the next five years, are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?"

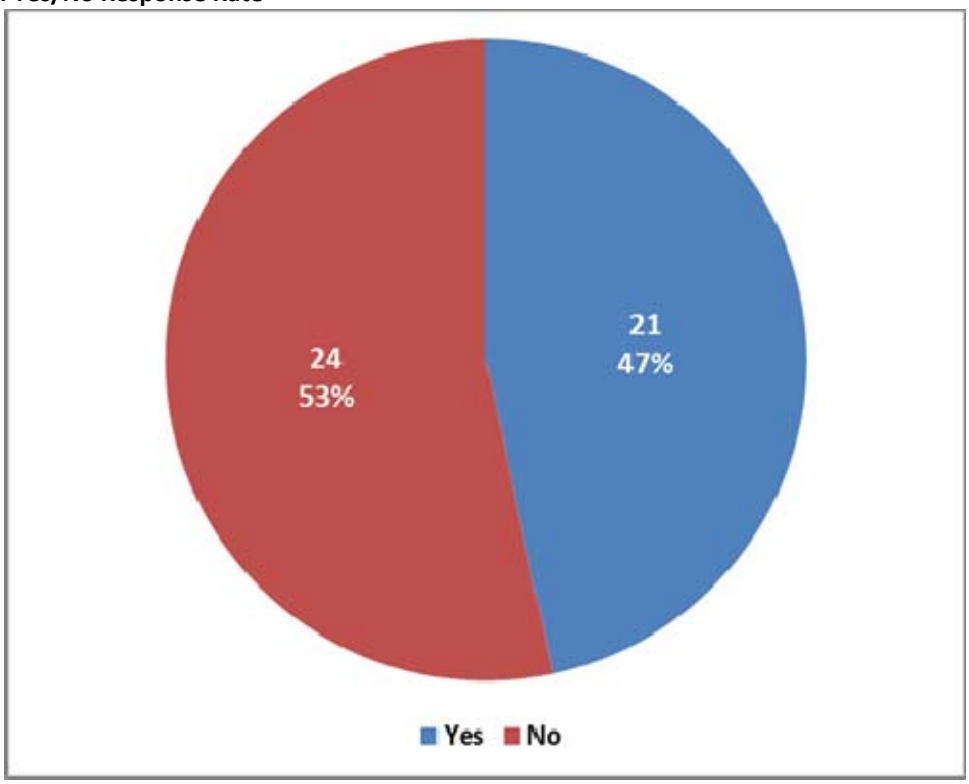
Response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please describe these relationships)

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 12, 21 (47%) responded "yes," while 24 (53%) responded "no."

Figure 10: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Twenty-one (21) states indicated FDLP libraries in the state were planning (in the next five years) to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information. They were also given the opportunity to elaborate on those types of relationships. Respondents were not limited to the number of planned relationships they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 39 observations (individual planned relationships/agreements specified). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Ongoing/Potential Plans** refers to responses in which the respondent indicated their libraries plan to continue a current relationship or mention potential, yet undefined plans. Responses included: "the libraries partner with," "continue to build on," and "potential collaborations possible with."

2. **Other** refers to responses that did not stipulate a specific planned relationship. Responses included: informal and add record to consortium.

3. **Outreach-Based** includes planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries based on communication, outreach, networking, or education. Responses included: programming, training, workshops, school visits, and "work together to."

4. **Promotion-Based** includes planned relationships with non-FDLP libraries that targeted promotion of libraries. Responses included: distribute FDLP promotional materials, and publicize through brochures and handouts.

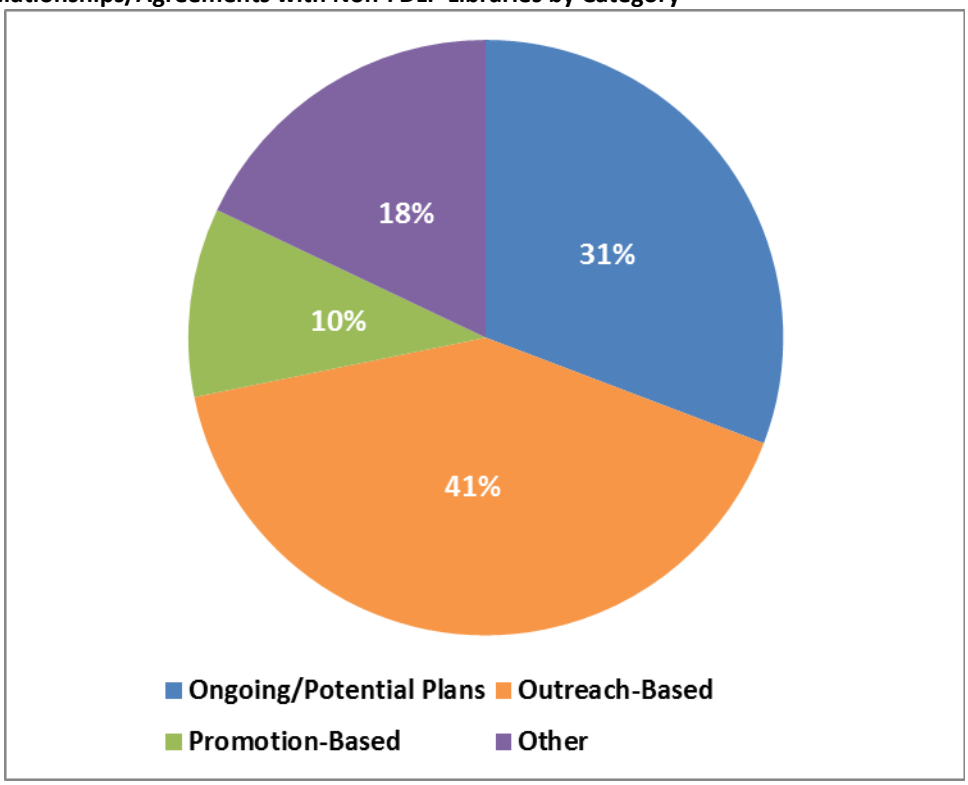
Figures 11 and 12 illustrate planned relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 31% reported Ongoing/Potential Plans, 41% reported Outreach-Based, 10% reported Promotion-Based, and 18% reported Other.[4]

Figure 11: Planned Relationships/Agreements with Non-FDLP Libraries by Category

	Ongoing/Potential Plans		Outreach-Based		Promotion-Based		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**12**	**31%**	**16**	**41%**	**4**	**10%**	**7**	**18%**	**39**	**100%**

Figure 12: Planned Relationships/Agreements with Non-FDLP Libraries by Category



[4] There were 45 observations reported for the qualitative portion of Question 12. Six of the observations were removed from the figures, because the responses indicated the answer to the question was actually "no" instead of "yes," and the respondents did not indeed have current plans. This brought the total number of observations to 39.

QUESTION 13

"Are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries to provide Government information?"

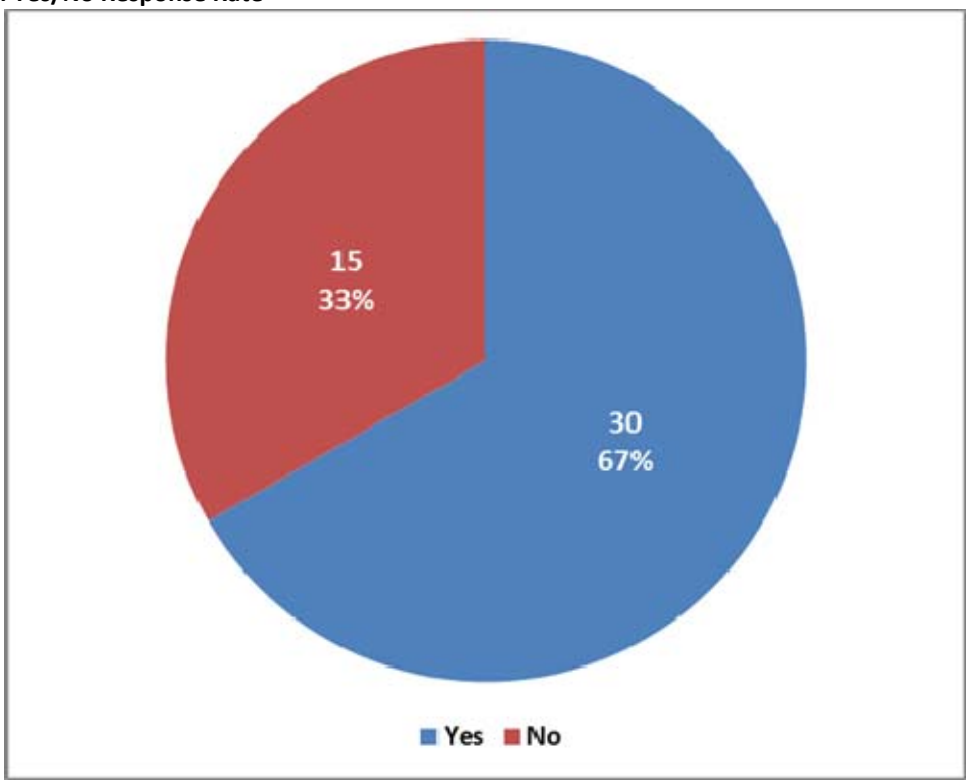
Response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please describe these relationships and with whom these relationships/agreements will be entered)

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 13, 30 (67%) responded "yes," while 15 (33%) responded "no."

Figure 13: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Thirty (30) states indicated their libraries were planning to enter into new or additional relationships/ agreements with other FDLP libraries to provide Government information. In addition, they were also given the opportunity to elaborate on those types of relationships. Respondents were not limited to the number of relationships they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 45 observations (individual planned relationships/agreements specified). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **ASERL-Related** refers to activities where ASERL (Association of Southeastern Research Libraries) was mentioned as a potential partner in new or additional relationships. Responses included: ASERL Center of Excellence, ASERL program, and specific ASERL projects.

2. **Ongoing/Potential Relationships** refers to responses in which the respondent indicated their libraries plans to continue a current relationship or mentioned potential, yet undefined plans. Responses included: maintaining current relationships, formalize existing relationships, or not currently but planning a relationship.

3. **Shared Projects/Plans** refers to planned relationships that are well-defined or further along in planning. Responses included: shared housing, shared participation through consortial arrangements, digitization projects, and state-wide agreements/groups.

4. **Other** included responses falling outside the scope of new or additional relationships with FDLP libraries. Responses included: upcoming remodel and “would like to but unsure how.”

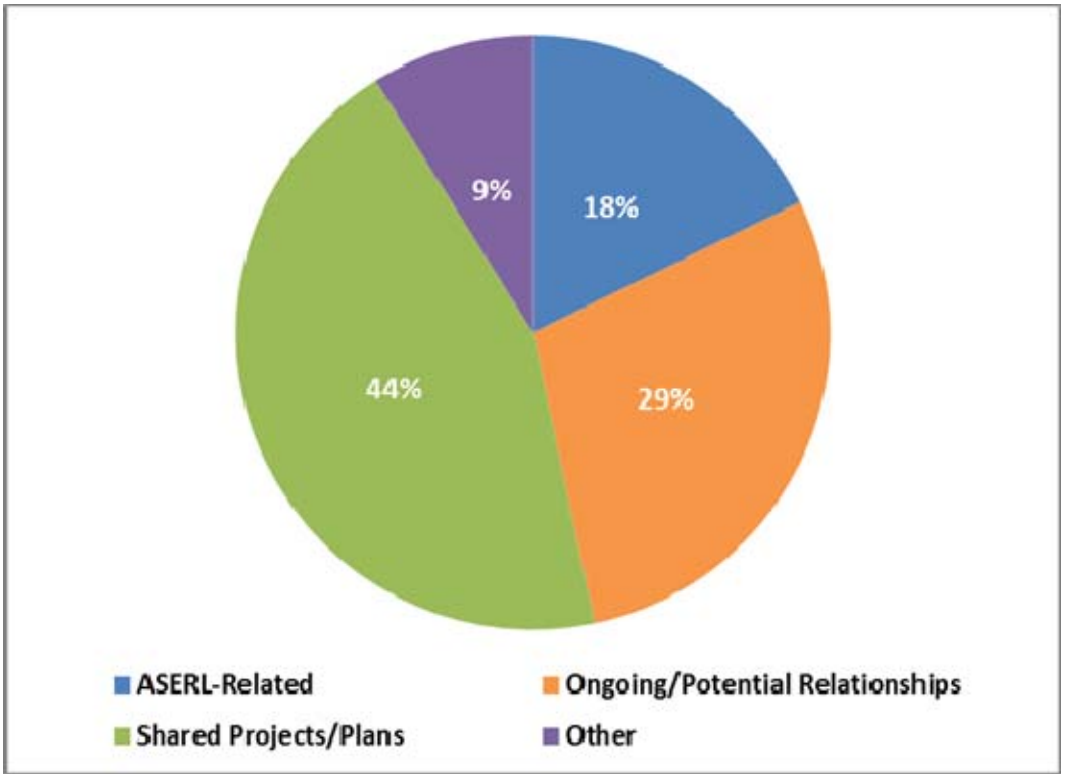
Figures 14 and 15 illustrate plans for new or additional relationships/agreements with FDLP libraries by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 18% reported ASERL-Related, 29% reported Ongoing/Potential Relationships, 44% reported Shared Projects/Plans, and 9% reported Other.

Figure 14: Plans for New or Additional Relationships/Agreements with FDLP Libraries by Category

	ASERL-Related		Ongoing/ Potential Relationships		Shared Projects/Plans		Other			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**8**	**18%**	**13**	**29%**	**20**	**44%**	**4**	**9%**	**45**	**100%**

Figure 15: Plans for New or Additional Relationships/Agreements with FDLP Libraries by Category



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
State Forecast Results:
Education

AUGUST 12, 2013

The FDLP Forecast Study queried Federal depository libraries individually and at the state level to indicate their pressing issues, goals, and viewpoints and to identify their initiatives and needs. The State Forecast Questionnaire focused on the same key topics as in the Library Forecast Questionnaire. State questions largely paralleled those on the Library Forecast Questionnaire. Per the State Forecast Questionnaire instructions, state coordinators were asked to "please answer on behalf of the FDLP libraries in your state representing their collective experiences, their consensus on major issues when possible, and to the best of your knowledge."

Results from the State Forecast Questionnaire are being presented as five individual Data Reports. Each Data Report presents the overall response rates of the State Forecast Questionnaire and the results of each State Forecast question pertaining to a particular topic.

The five State Data Reports are: Affiliations & Community Marketing, Education, Future Roles & Opportunities, LSCM Projects, and Preservation Issues.

Figure 1 presents the total number of submissions from all respondents and the overall response rate. When the survey closed on November 30, 2012, 45 (47)[1] of the total 56 states[2] responded providing an overall response rate of 80% (84%).

Figure 1: Overall Responses

FDLP Jurisdictions Categories	Jurisdictions Totals	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
States	50	42	84%
DC & Territories	6	3 (5)	50% (83%)
Totals	**56**	**45 (47)**	**80% (84%)**

There was one question pertaining to Education in the State Forecast Questionnaire:

- *Question 8: "Would FDLP libraries in your state participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?"*

This report documents the data gathered from this question. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

[1] Total responses received were 45 (47) meaning that the total number of physical questionnaires received was 45; however, the questionnaire for the state of Florida included the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
[2] As defined in the State Forecast Questionnaire, a "state represents state, district, or territory."

QUESTION 8

"Would FDLP libraries in your state participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?"

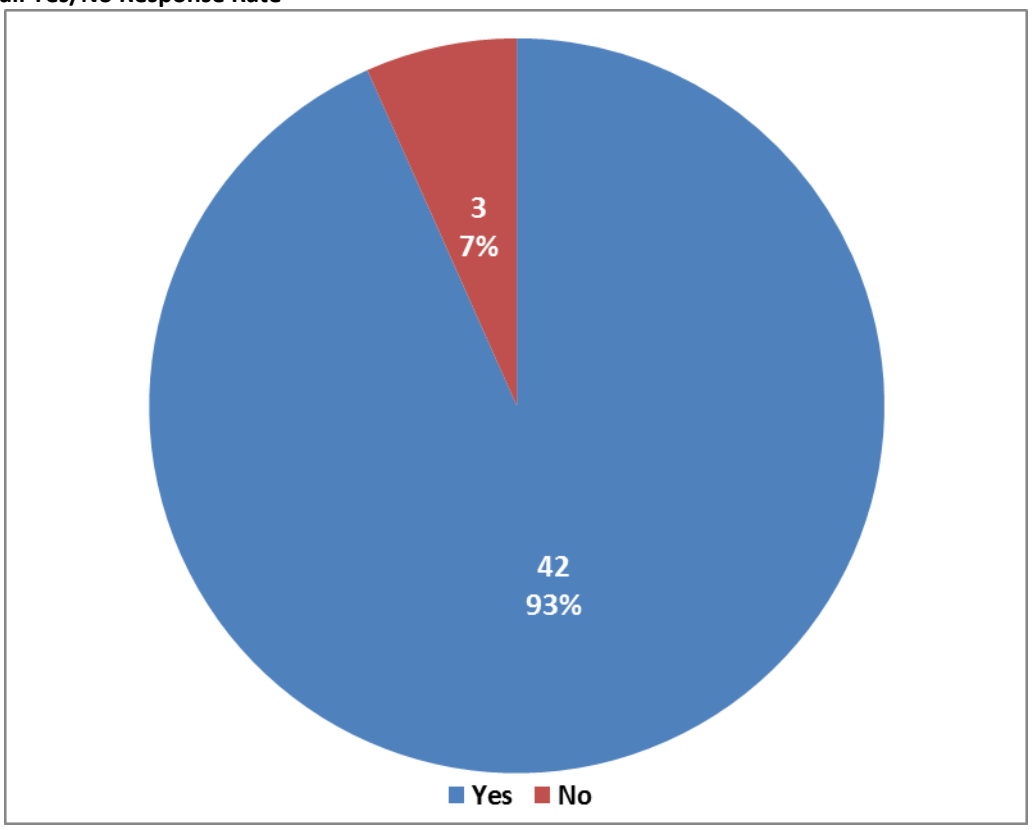
Response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please tell us what topics would be most helpful to you)

Quantitative Results

Of 45 state respondents to Question 8, 42 (93%) responded "yes," while 3 (7%) responded "no."

Figure 2: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Forty-two (42) states indicated that they would participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community. States were also given the opportunity to describe those training topics that would be most helpful. Respondents were not limited to the number of training topics that they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 119 observations (individual training topics specified). Observations were grouped into five over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Depository Administration/Management** refers to training provided by GPO staff on issues that relate directly to administering or managing a depository library. Examples of responses include: marketing/promotion/outreach and collection management and development.

2. **GPO Tools and Services** refers to training GPO could provide for tools or services created or maintained by the agency. Examples of responses include: FDsys, cataloging, and the Catalog of Government Publications.

3. **Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO** is training that GPO staff lack expertise to provide because it is not based on GPO services; however, it could be facilitated and hosted by GPO. Examples of responses include: digital and online Government information products of other agencies, digitization, and legislative research & resources.

4. **Out of FDLP Scope** is training falling outside the scope of FDLP content, and therefore GPO is unable to provide training. Examples of responses include: specialized subject area training and general online research.

5. **Unspecified Topics** refers to any response without specific suggested topics for training. Examples of responses include: “unsure” or responses indicating interest in training on “any topic.”

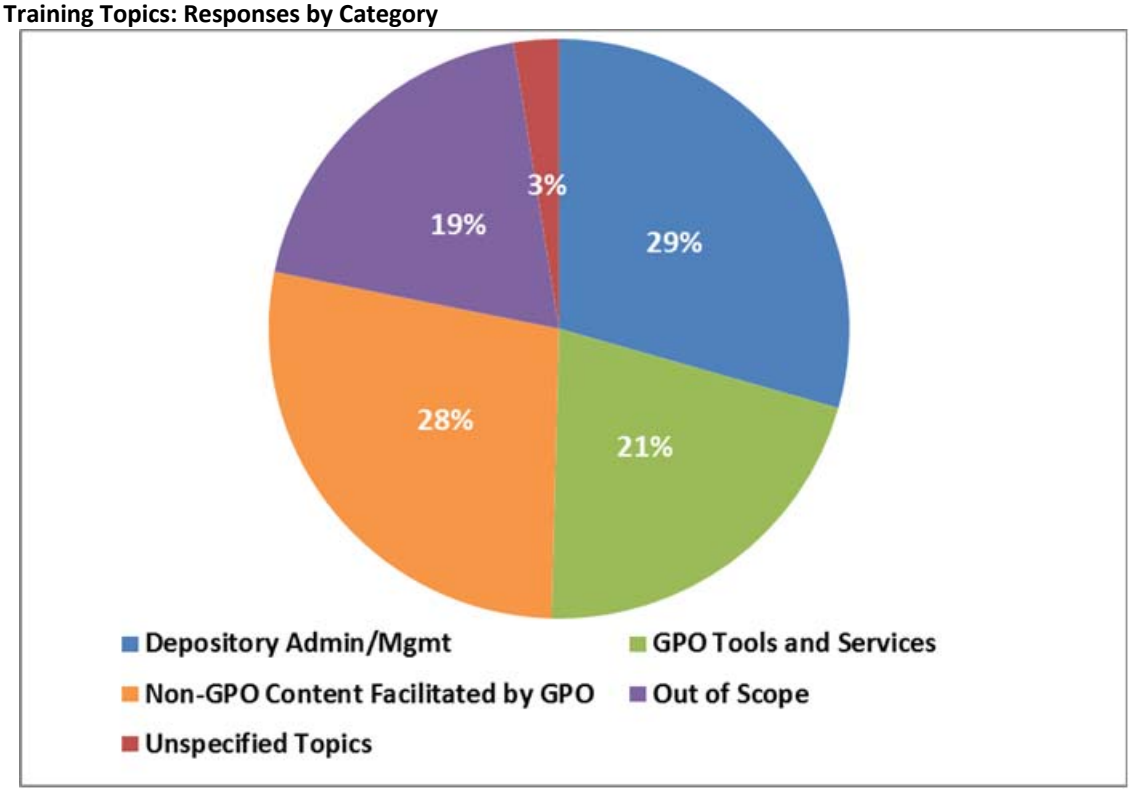
Figures 3 and 4 illustrate training topic responses by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 29% reported interest in training on Depository Administration/Management, 28% reported interest in training on Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO, 21% reported interest in training on GPO Tools and Services, 19% reported interest in training on content that is Out of FDLP Scope, and 3% did not indicate specific training topics.

Figure 3: Training Topics: Responses by Category

	Depository Admin/Mgmt		GPO Tools and Services		Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO		Out of FDLP Scope		Unspecified Topics			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**35**	**29%**	**25**	**21%**	**33**	**28%**	**23**	**19%**	**3**	**3%**	**119**	**100%**

Figure 4: Training Topics: Responses by Category



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
State Forecast Results:
LSCM Projects

AUGUST 12, 2013

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[1] Total responses received were 45 (47) meaning that the total number of physical questionnaires received was 45; however, the questionnaire for the state of Florida included the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
[2] As defined in the State Forecast Questionnaire, a "state represents state, district, or territory."

The following LSCM Projects questions from the State Forecast Questionnaire are:

- *Question 6: "Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit?"*
    - *Sub-question A: "Projects to provide greater access to Government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys."*
    - *Sub-question B: "Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetalLib."*
    - *Sub-question C: "Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports."*
    - *Sub-question D: "Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter)"*
- *Question 7: "Is there another area of service that FDLP libraries within your state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years? (Please describe.)"*

This report documents the data gathered from these questions. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

Question 6 was a four-part question. The quantitative findings are presented below. There were no qualitative, open-ended components to sub-questions of Question 6.

QUESTION 6A

"Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit?"

- *"Projects to provide greater access to Government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys."*

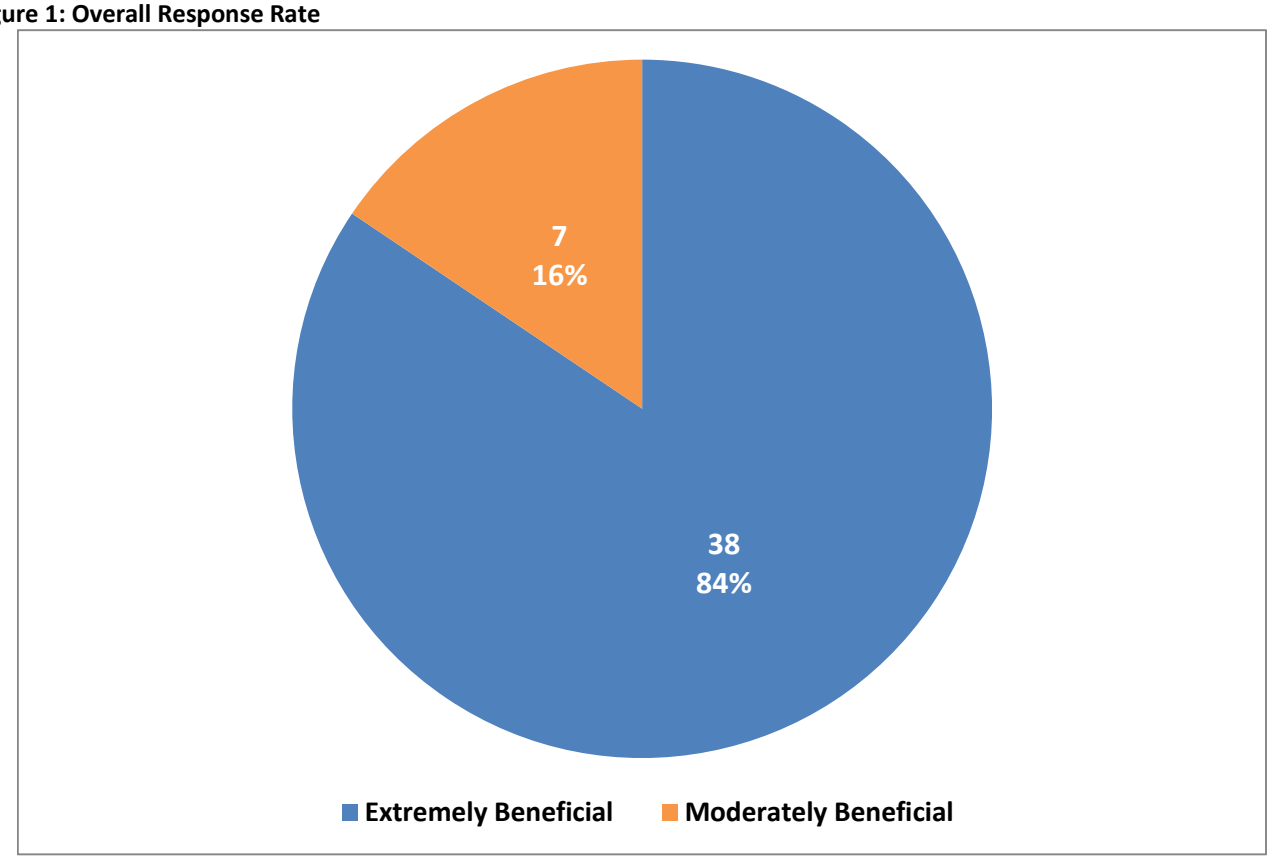
Response options were:

1) Extremely beneficial
2) Moderately beneficial
3) Not beneficial

Quantitative Results

Of 45 state respondents to Question 6A, 38 (84%) responded "Extremely Beneficial," while 7 (16%) responded "Moderately Beneficial." There were no "Not Beneficial" responses.

Figure 1: Overall Response Rate



QUESTION 6B

"Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit?"

- *"Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetalLib."*

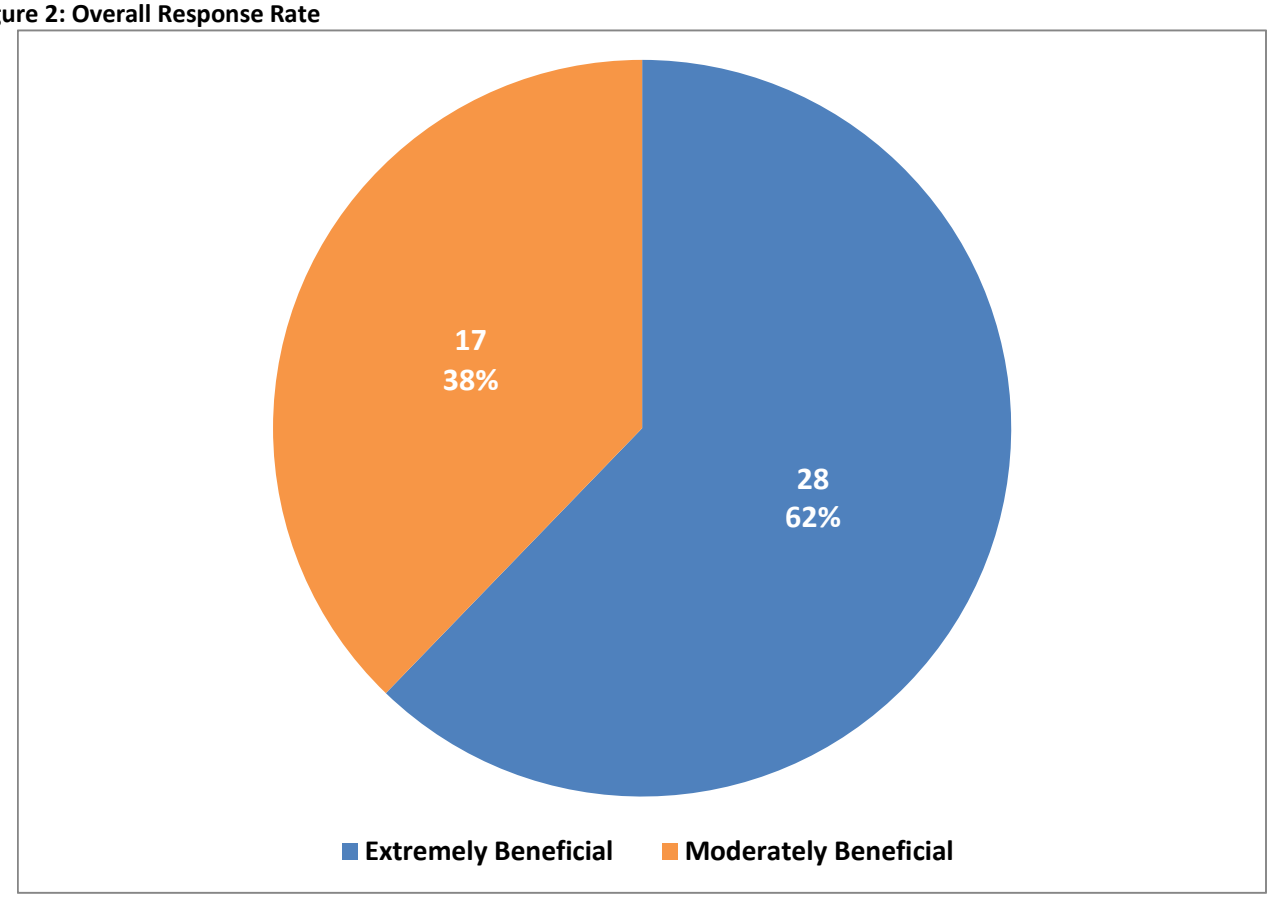
Response options were:

1) Extremely beneficial
2) Moderately beneficial
3) Not beneficial

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Of 45 state respondents to Question 6B, 28 (62%) responded "Extremely Beneficial," while 17 (38%) responded "Moderately Beneficial." There were no "Not Beneficial" responses.

Figure 2: Overall Response Rate



QUESTION 6C

"Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit?"

- *"Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The national Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports."*

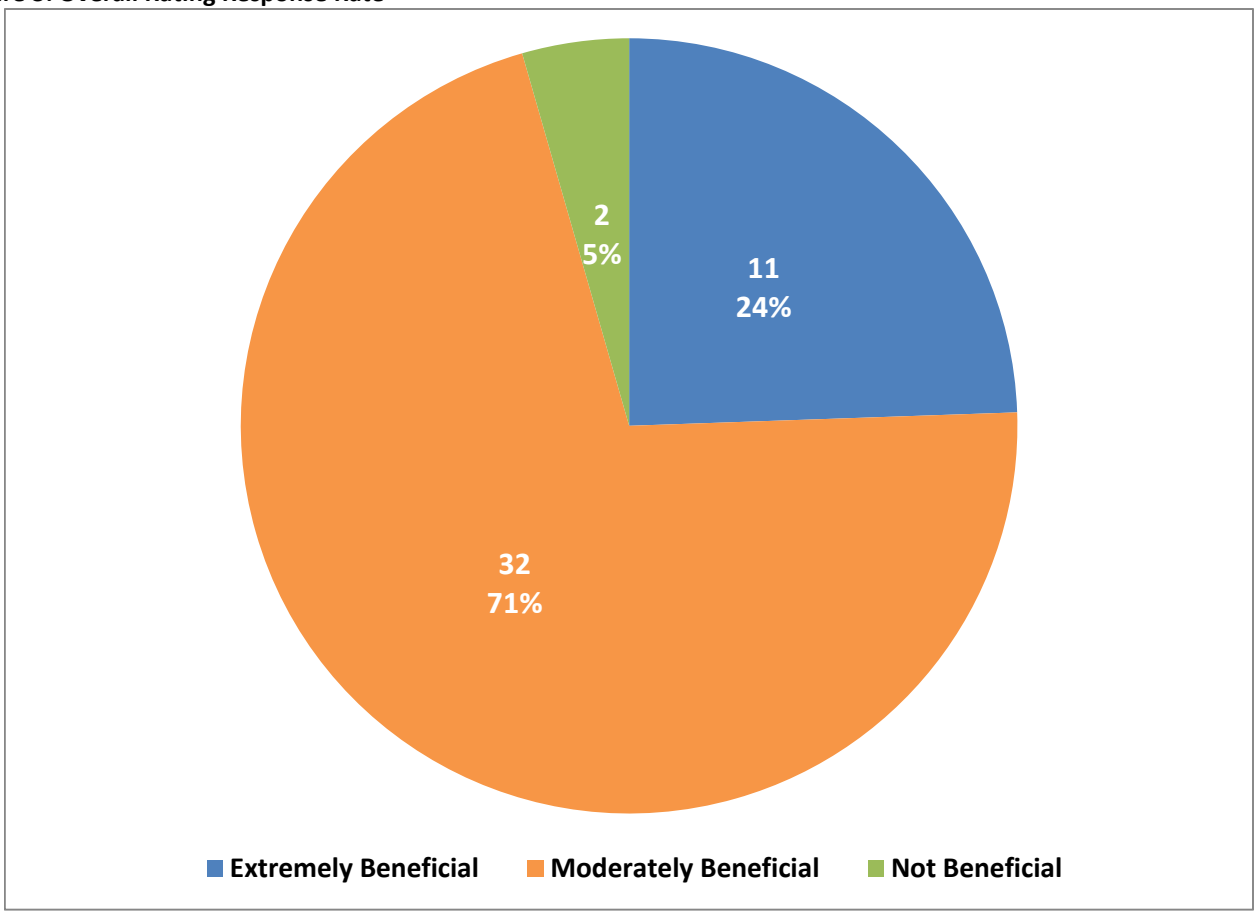
Response options were:

1) Extremely beneficial
2) Moderately beneficial
3) Not beneficial

Quantitative Results

Of 45 state respondents to Question 6C, 11 (24%) responded "Extremely Beneficial," while 32 (71%) responded "Moderately Beneficial," and 2 (5%) responded "Not Beneficial."

Figure 3: Overall Rating Response Rate



QUESTION 6D

"Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit?"

- *"Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter)"*

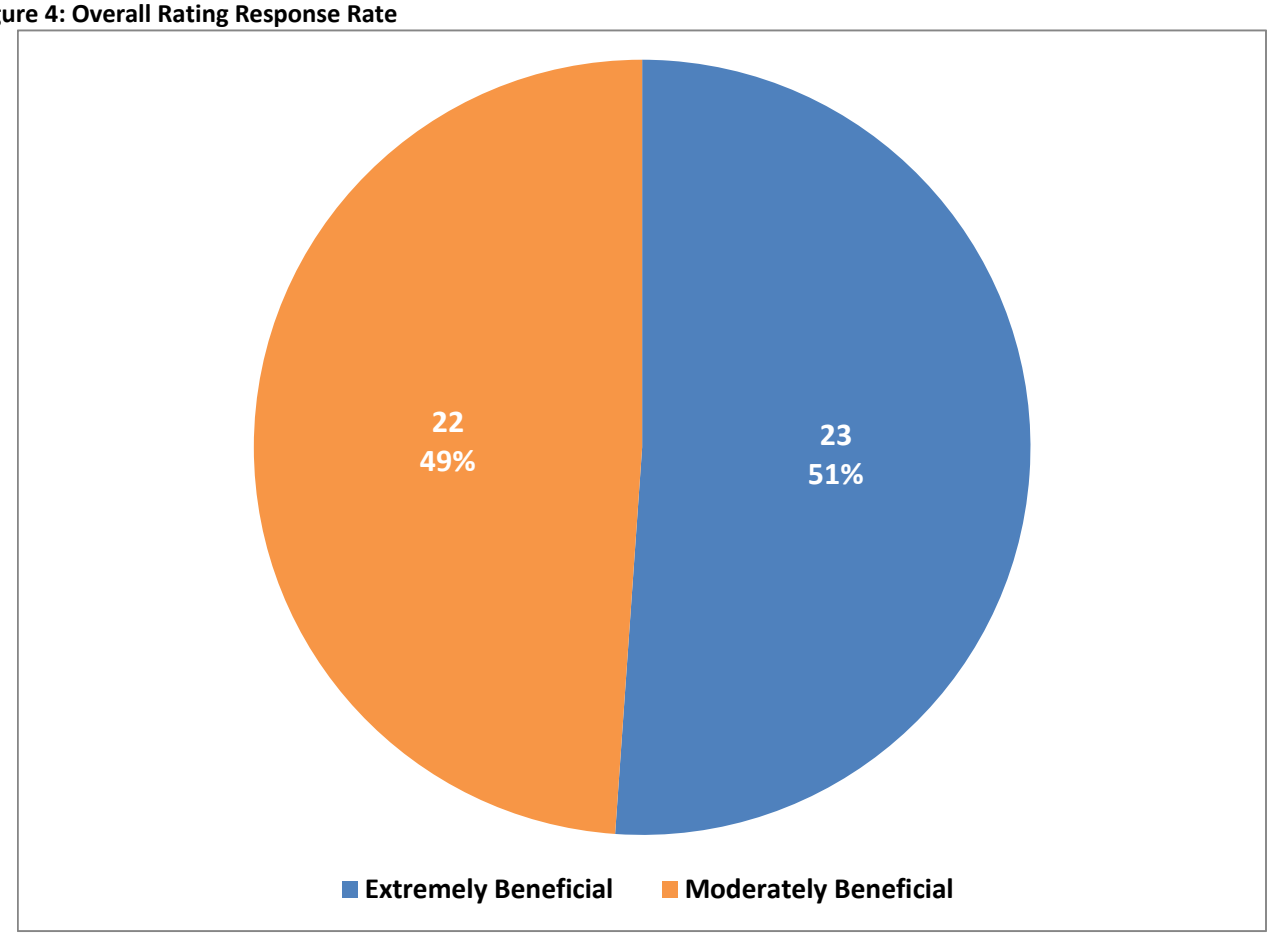
Response options were:

1) Extremely beneficial
2) Moderately beneficial
3) Not beneficial

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Of 45 state respondents to Question 6D, 23 (51%) responded "Extremely Beneficial," while 22 (49%) responded "Moderately Beneficial." There were no "Not Beneficial" responses.

Figure 4: Overall Rating Response Rate



QUESTION 7

"Is there another area of service that FDLP libraries within your state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years? (Please describe.)"

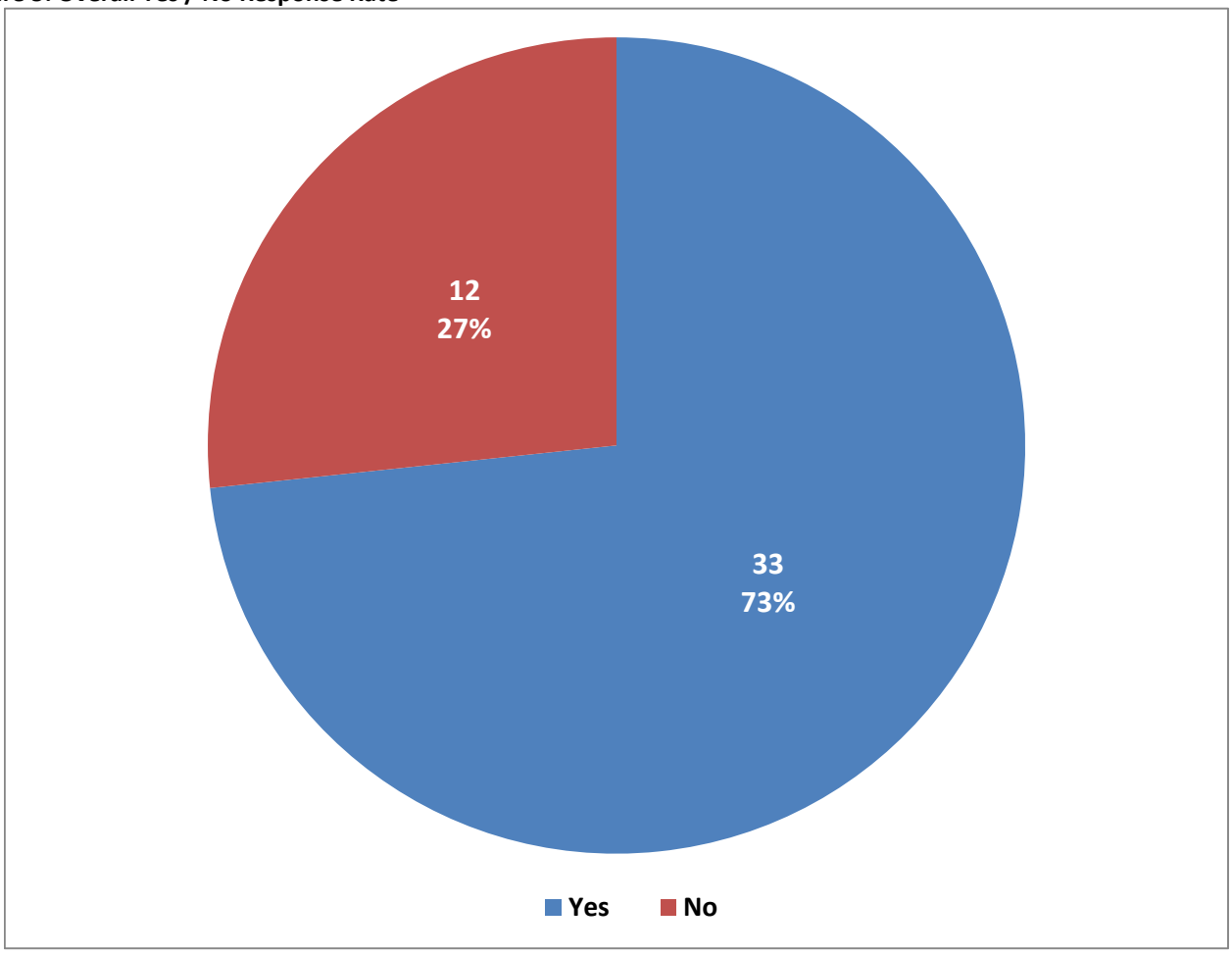
Response options were:

1) no
2) yes (please describe)

Quantitative Results

Of 45 state respondents to Question 7, 33 (73%) responded "yes," while 12 (27%) responded "no."

Figure 5: Overall Yes / No Response Rate



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Thirty-three (33) states indicated there was another area of service that their state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years. States were also given the opportunity to describe those services. Respondents were not limited to the number of services they could describe. The following figure depicts the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 103 observations (LSCM services that FDLP libraries described). Observations were grouped into eight over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Cataloging** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to provide related directly to cataloging, whether by LSCM or by depository libraries. Examples of responses include: pre-1976 cataloging, Cataloging Record Distribution Program, New Electronic Titles, and the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.

2. **Collection Management** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to provide related to collection management, collection development, and improvements or changes that might be made to information lifecycle management processes. Examples of responses include: recommended title lists, List of Classes, DSIMS, and GPO technical services processes.

3. **Discovery and Access** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to provide related to public access and systems. Examples of responses include: expanding or improving tools such as FDsys, CGP, and Ben's Guide; subscriptions to agency Web sites; and including more content in the FDLP.

4. **Education and Training** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to provide related to education and training of library staff, the general public, or specific populations. Examples of responses include: mentoring, videos, collection management training, virtual training, and Train the Trainer sessions.

5. **LSCM Services** refers to services to libraries and the general public that respondents would like LSCM to offer to improve customer services and support. Examples of responses include: communication, marketing and promotion, support for outreach or collaboration, partnerships, and the FDLP Web site.

6. **Other** refers to any response without specific suggested services. Examples of responses include: "unsure," "no answer," or other topics.

7. **Outside Agency Parameters or Program Governance** refers to any response suggesting services that GPO cannot provide, such as requests for financial support and changing current requirements or procedures beyond the mandate of Title 44. Examples of responses include: requests for funding travel to conferences and changing distribution procedures beyond the current statute.

8. **Preservation and Digitization** refers to services libraries would like LSCM to offer in archiving, preservation, digitization, or anything related to digitization. Examples of responses include: developing digitization standards, digital registry, digitization of historic documents, and digital deposit.

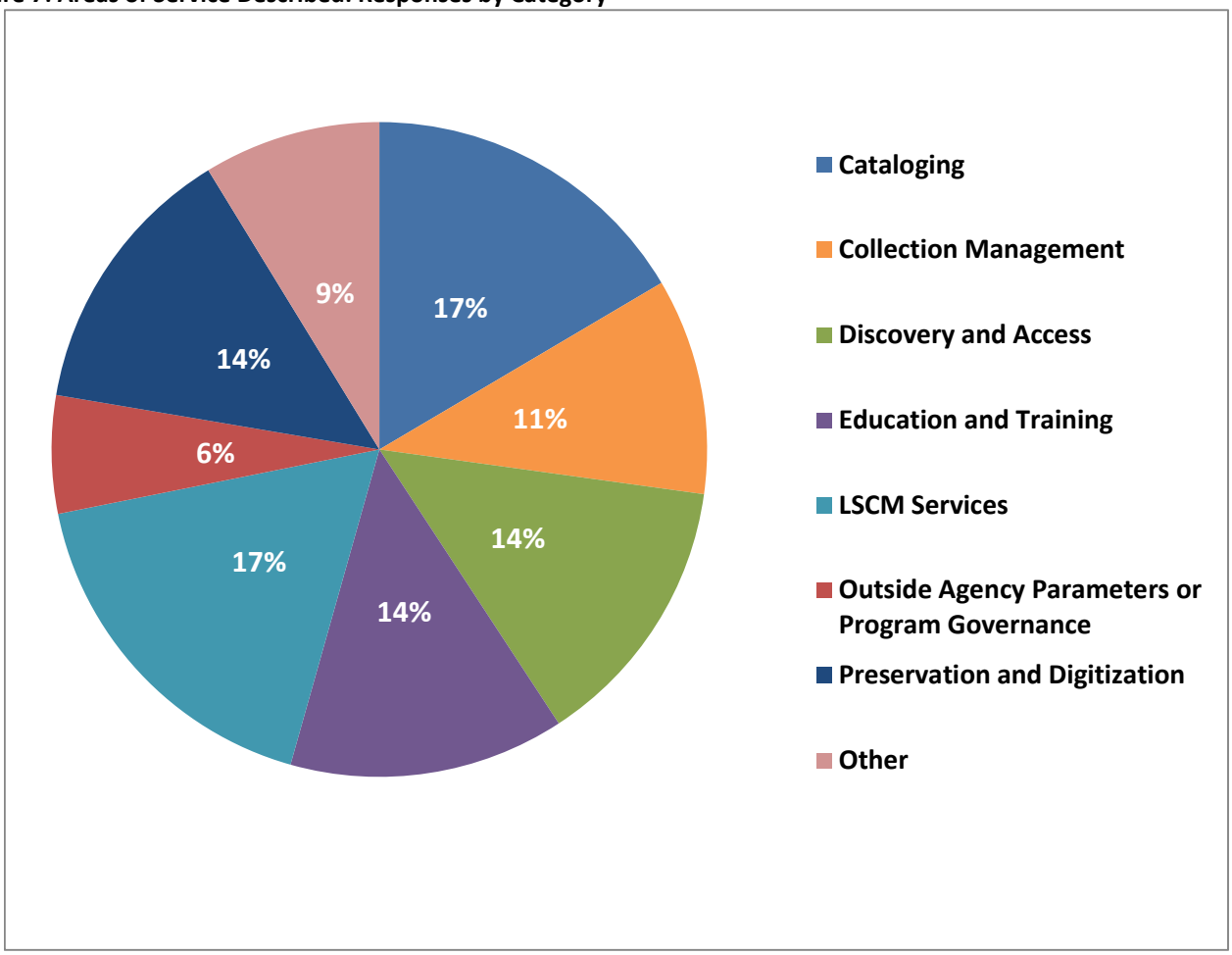
Figures 6 and 7 illustrate areas of service described by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 17% described services related to Cataloging and LSCM Services; 14% described services related to Discovery and Access, Education and Training, and Preservation and Digitization; 11% described services related to Collection Management; 9% provided responses related to Other; and 6% described services that were Outside Agency Parameters or Program Governance.

Figure 6: Areas of Service Described by Category

Category	Freq	%
Cataloging	17	17%
Collection Management	11	11%
Discovery and Access	14	14%
Education and Training	14	14%
LSCM Services	18	17%
Outside Agency Parameters or Program Governance	6	6%
Preservation and Digitization	14	14%
Other	9	9%
Total	**103**	**100%**

Figure 7: Areas of Service Described: Responses by Category



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
State Forecast Results:
Preservation Issues

AUGUST 12, 2013

The FDLP Forecast Study queried Federal depository libraries individually and at the state level to indicate their pressing issues, goals, and viewpoints and to identify their initiatives and needs. The State Forecast Questionnaire focused on the same key topics as in the Library Forecast Questionnaire. State questions largely paralleled those on the Library Forecast Questionnaire. Per the State Forecast Questionnaire instructions, state coordinators were asked to "please answer on behalf of the FDLP libraries in your state representing their collective experiences, their consensus on major issues when possible, and to the best of your knowledge."

Results from the State Forecast Questionnaire are being presented as five individual Data Reports. Each Data Report presents the overall response rates of the State Forecast Questionnaire and the results of each State Forecast question pertaining to a particular topic.

The five State Data Reports are: Affiliations & Community Marketing, Education, Future Roles & Opportunities, LSCM Projects, and Preservation Issues.

Figure 1 presents the total number of submissions from all respondents and the overall response rate. When the survey closed on November 30, 2012, 45 (47)[1] of the total 56 states[2] responded providing an overall response rate of 80% (84%).

Figure 1: Overall Responses

FDLP Jurisdictions Categories	Jurisdictions Totals	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
States	50	42	84%
DC & Territories	6	3 (5)	50% (83%)
Totals	**56**	**45 (47)**	**80% (84%)**

[1] Total responses received were 45 (47) meaning that the total number of physical questionnaires received was 45; however, the questionnaire for the state of Florida included the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
[2] As defined in the State Forecast Questionnaire, a "state represents state, district, or territory."

The following Preservation questions from the State Forecast Questionnaire are:

- *Question 2: "If FDLP libraries within your state digitize FDLP materials (in-house or outsourced), where do they store the master digital files? (Please mark all that apply.)"*
- *Question 3: "Do FDLP libraries in your state plan to digitize publications from the FDLP/Government documents collection within the next five years?"*
- *Question 4: "Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to digitize publications from the tangible collection?"*
- *Question 5: "As Government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do libraries in your sate anticipate in the next five years?"*

This report documents the data gathered from these questions. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

QUESTION 2

"If FDLP libraries within your state digitize FDLP materials (in-house or outsourced), where do they store the master digital files? (Please mark all that apply.)"

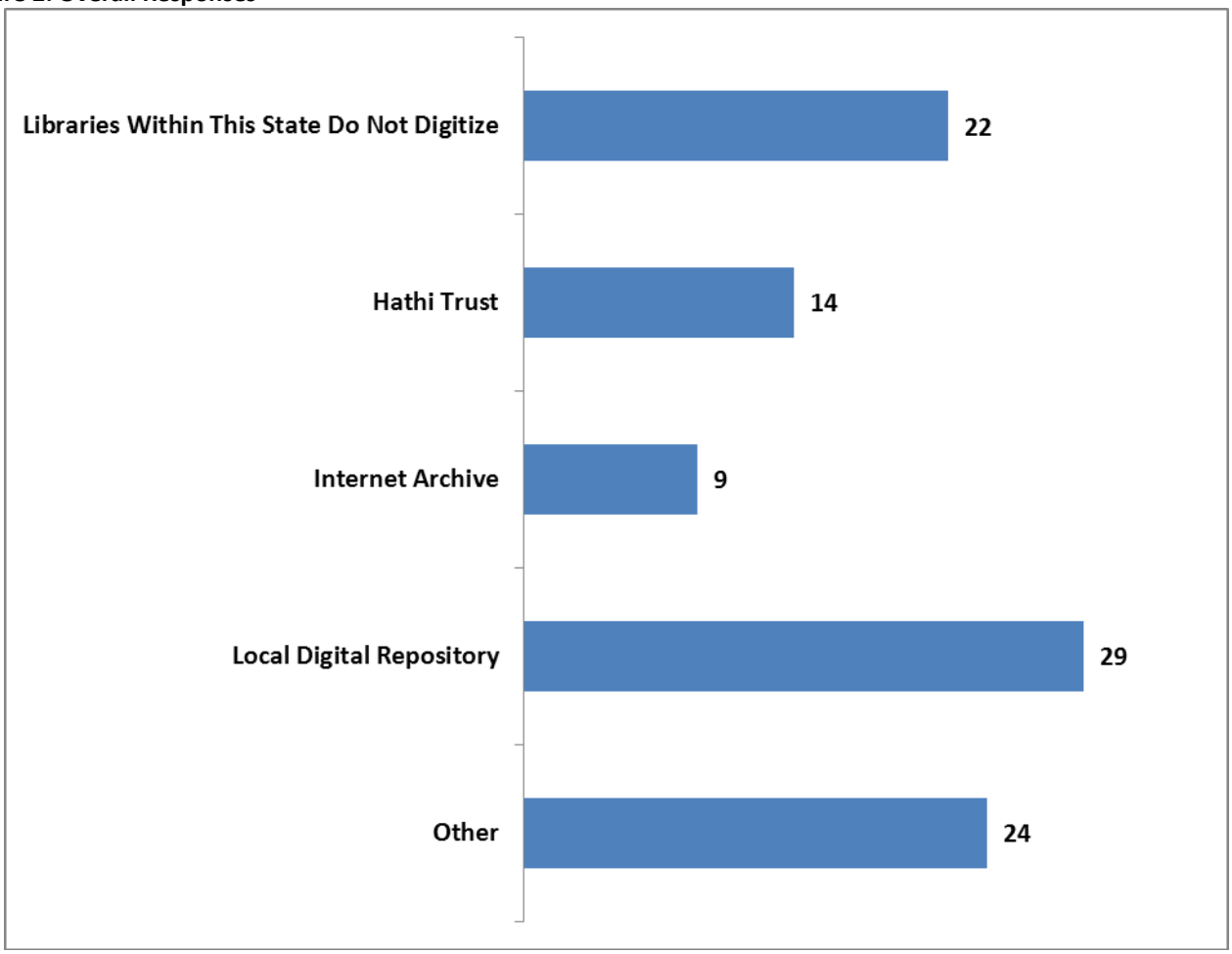
Response options were:

1) Libraries within this state do not digitize.
2) Local digital repository
3) Hathi Trust
4) Internet Archive
5) Other (Please identify)

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Of the 45 respondents to State Question 2, 29 selected "Local Digital Repository," 24 selected "Other," 22 selected "Libraries Within This State Do Not Digitize,"14 selected "Hathi Trust," and 9 selected "Internet Archive."

Figure 2: Overall Responses



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Twenty-four (24) states indicated that libraries within their state digitize FDLP material and store the master digital files in "Other" locations. States were also given the opportunity to identify those storage locations. Respondents were not limited to the number of other storage locations they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 33 observations (individual storage locations specified). Observations were grouped into six over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Hathi Trust** refers to libraries that are participating members of the Hathi Trust and that have archived digital content on that server. Responses included: "We store these digital surrogates both locally and in the Hathi Trust."

2. **Institution** refers to libraries that have preserved digital content on an institutional repository. Responses included: "We store content on our local servers;" and "We store these digital surrogates both locally and in the Hathi Trust."

3. **LOCKSS** refers to libraries that are members of the LOCKSS network and store digital content within the LOCKSS network. Responses included: "We participate in LOCKSS US-Docs;" and "LOCKSS-Docs."

4. **Not Applicable (N/A)** refers to responses that did not address Question 2. In many cases, libraries simply explained why they didn't digitize. Responses included: "our efforts are devoted to scanning local maps;" and "we digitize, but we have not yet digitized FDLP materials."

5. **Other** refers to libraries that store digital content in some other location, such as the Internet Archive, OCLC's CONTENTdm, or a state digital repository. Responses included: "OhioLink Digital Resource Commons;" "Louisiana Digital Library;" and "Documents are stored in the Montana Memory Project."

6. **TRAIL (Technical Report Archive and Image Library)** refers to libraries that are partners and have contributed digital content to the TRAIL project. Content is stored and hosted among member institutions. Responses included: "We participate in TRAIL;" and "We are supporters of TRAIL."

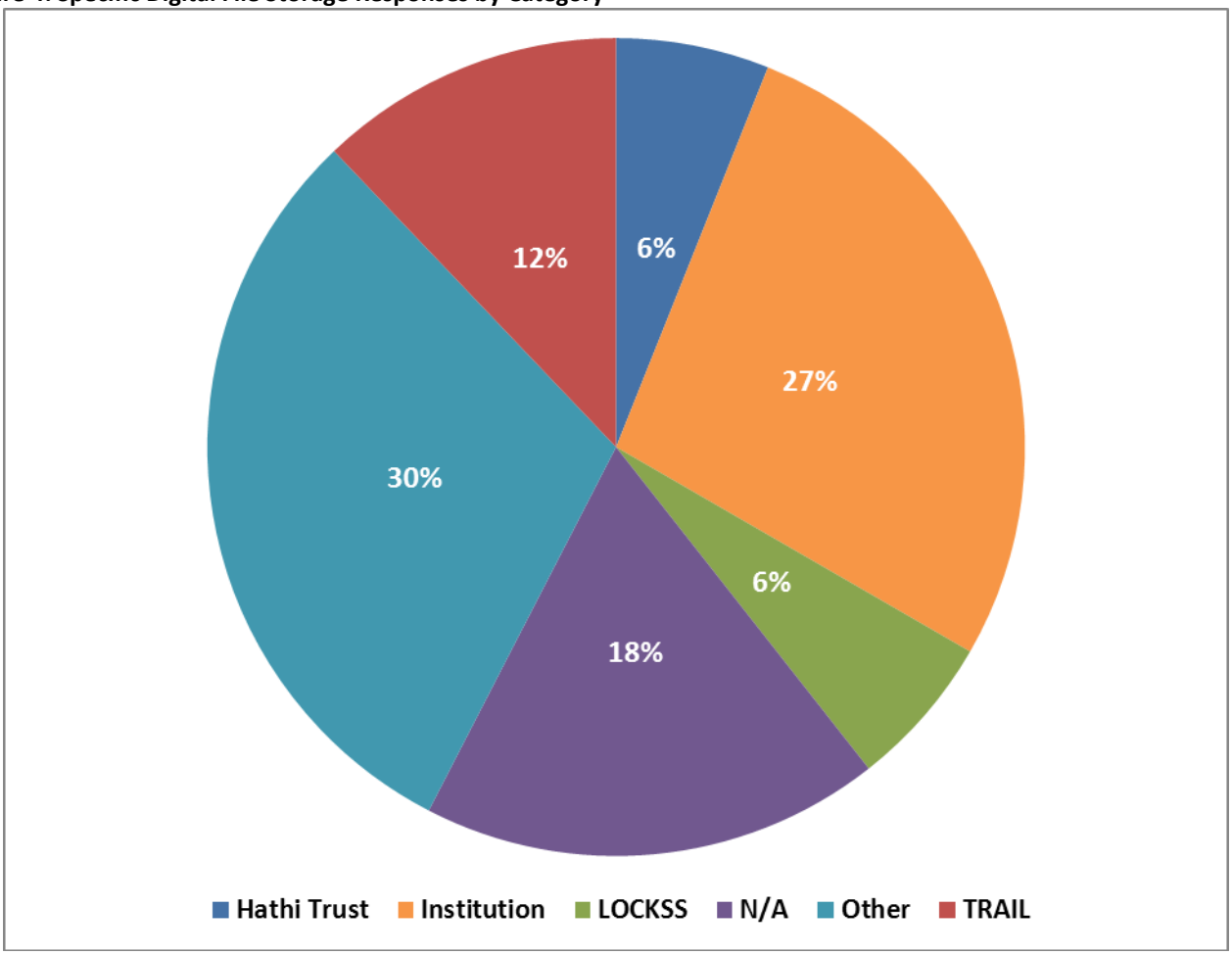
Figures 3 and 4 illustrate specific digital file storage responses by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents in which a storage location was provided, 30% reported "Other" storage locations, 27% reported "Institution," 12% reported "TRAIL," 6% reported "Hathi Trust," and 6% reported "LOCKSS."

Figure 3: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Category

	Hathi Trust		Institution		LOCKSS		N/A		Other		TRAIL			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**2**	**6%**	**9**	**27%**	**2**	**6%**	**6**	**18%**	**10**	**30%**	**4**	**12%**	**33**	**100%**

Figure 4: Specific Digital File Storage Responses by Category



QUESTION 3

"Do FDLP libraries in your state plan to digitize publications from the FDLP/Government documents collection within the next five years?"

Response options were:

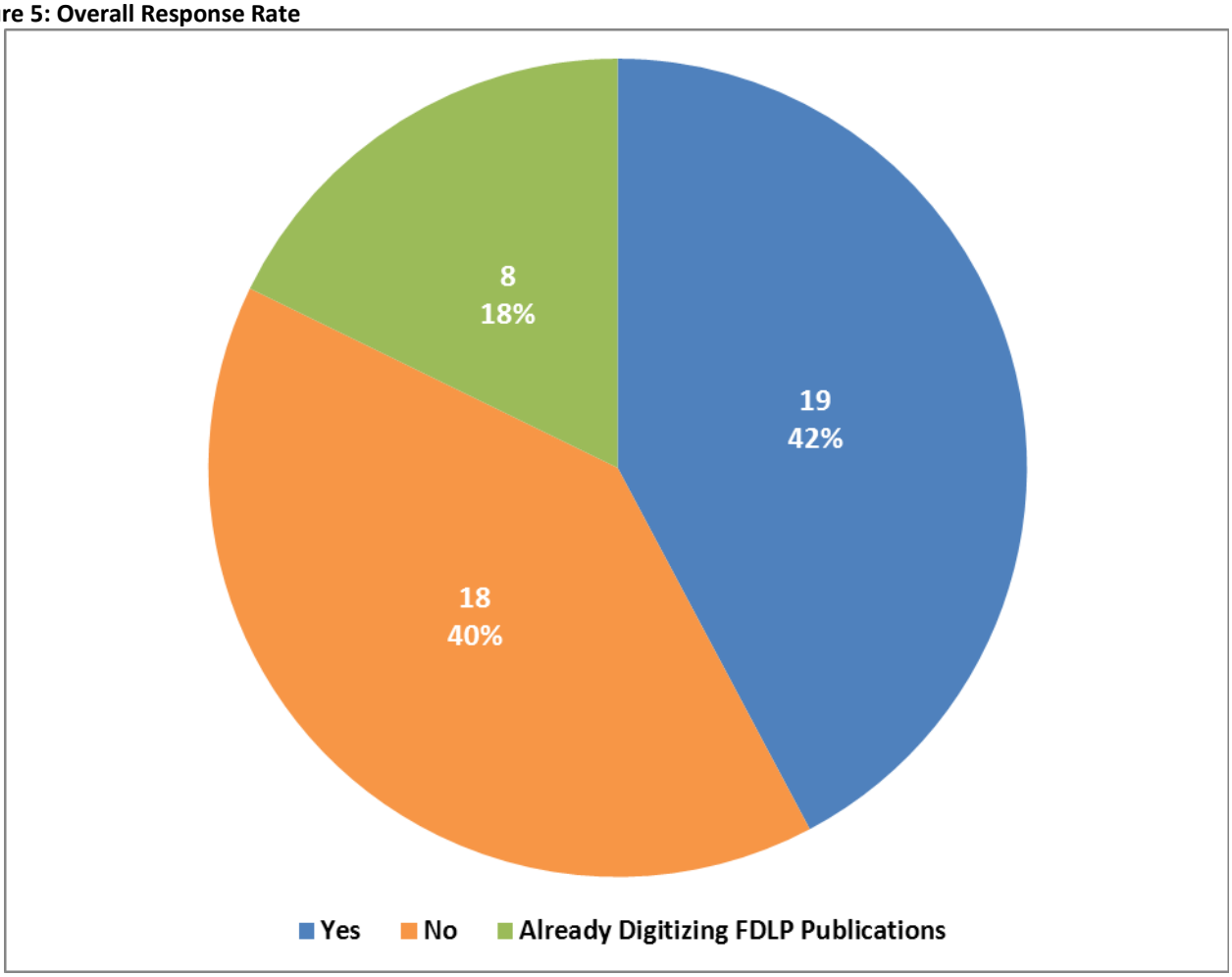
1) Yes
2) No
3) Already digitizing FDLP publications.

** This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 3, 19 (42%) responded "yes," 18 (40%) responded "no," and 8 (18%) responded "Already Digitizing FDLP Publications."

Figure 5: Overall Response Rate



QUESTION 4

"Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to digitize publications from the tangible collection?"

Response options were:

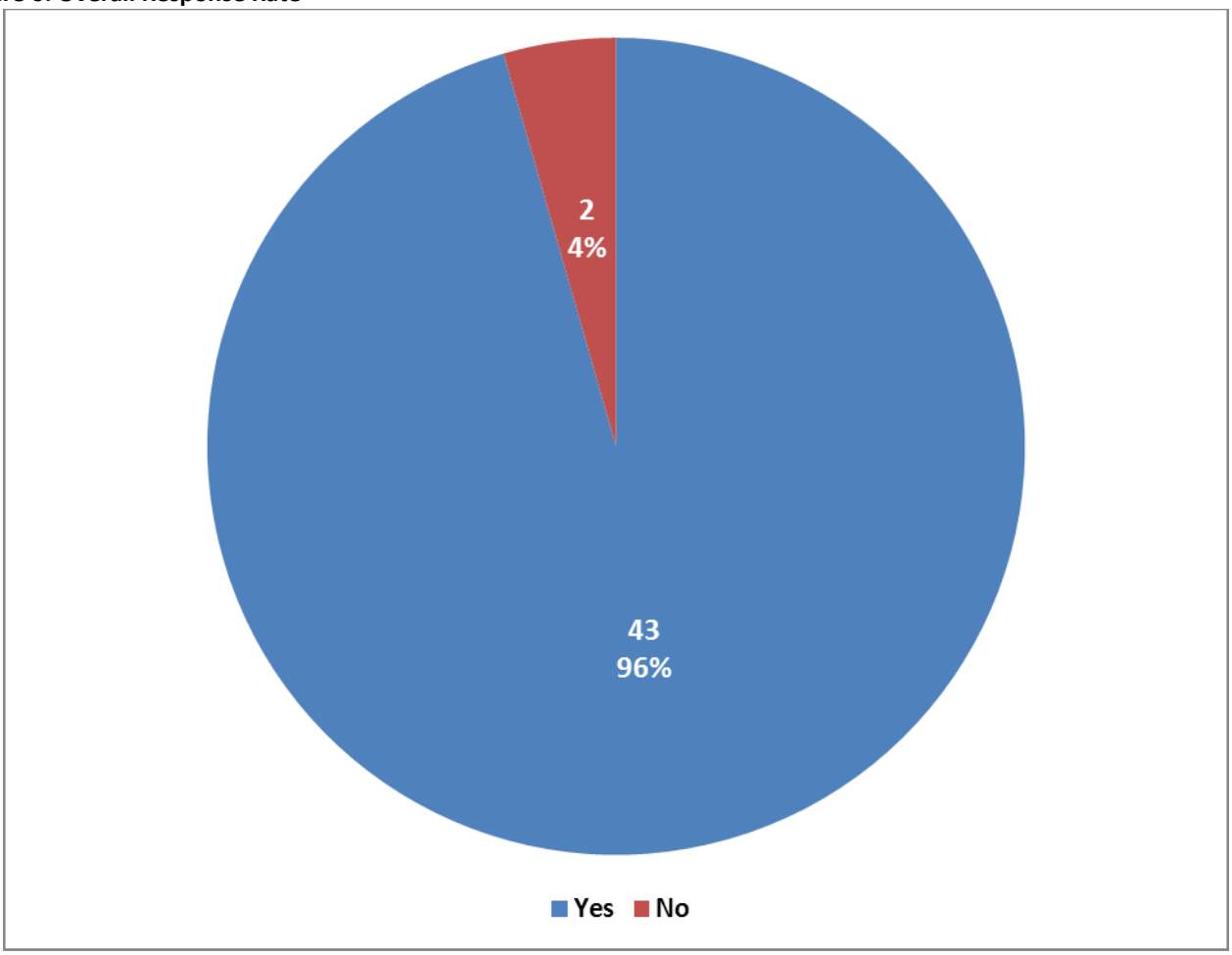
1) Yes
2) No

** This question did not have an open-ended qualitative component.

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 4, 43 (96%) responded "yes," while 2 (4%) responded "no."

Figure 6: Overall Response Rate



QUESTION 5

"As Government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do libraries in your state anticipate in the next five years?"

Response options were:

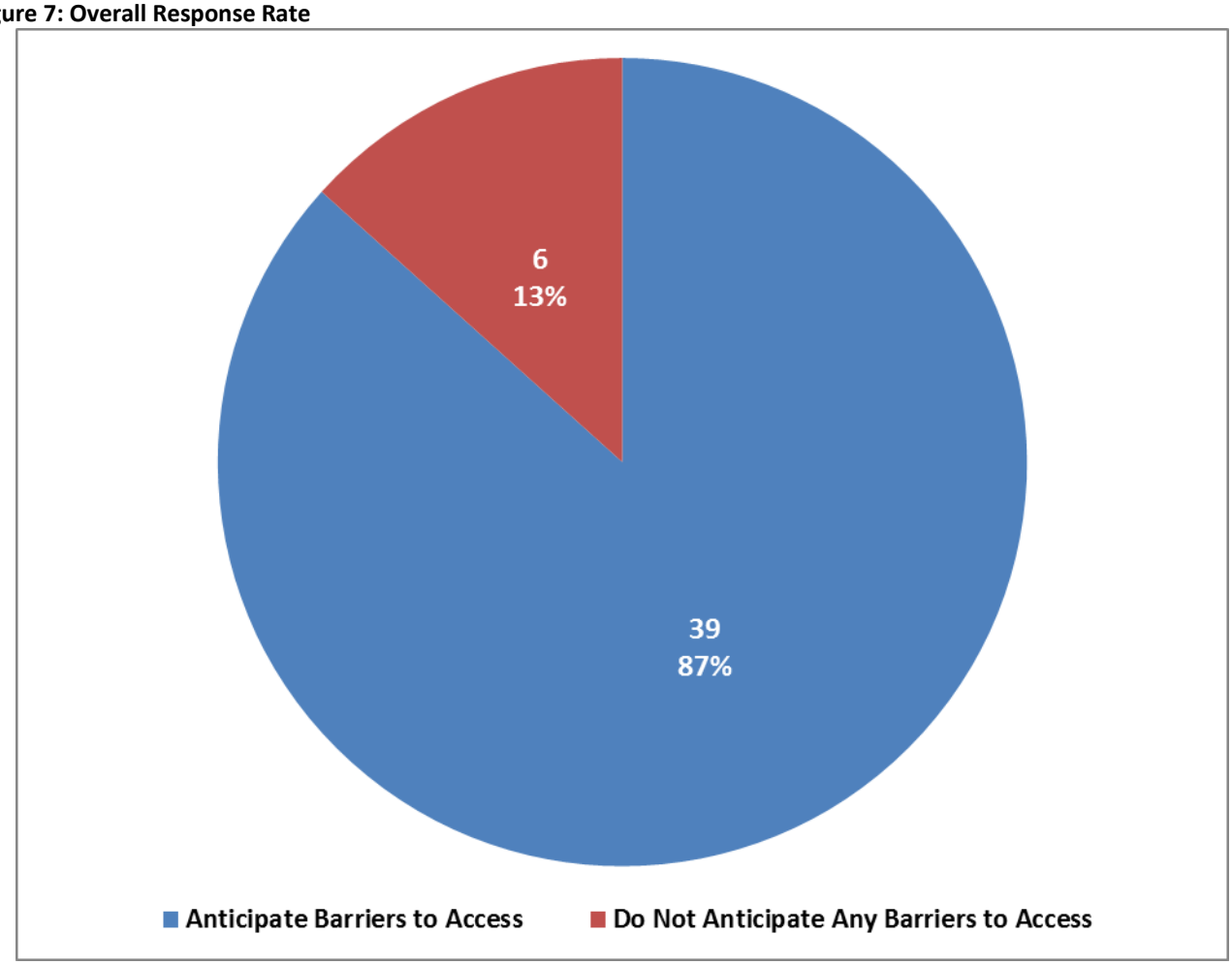
1) Libraries in this state do not anticipate any barriers to access.
2) Libraries in this state anticipate barriers to access (Please identify anticipated barriers)

For the purposes of presentation, the response options' names have been shortened to Do Not Anticipate Any Barriers to Access and Anticipate Barriers to Access.

QUANTITATIVE RESULTS

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 5, 39 (87%) responded "Anticipate Barriers to Access," while 6 (13%) responded "Do Not Anticipate Any Barriers to Access."

Figure 7: Overall Response Rate



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Thirty-nine (39) states indicated that libraries within their state anticipate barriers to access. States were also given the opportunity to identify those anticipated barriers to access. Respondents were not limited to the number of anticipated barriers they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 133 observations (individual anticipated barriers to access specified). Observations were grouped into six over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Access** refers to the issues and problems relating to accessing digital collections. Responses included: concerns about broken links, broken PURLS, incomplete cataloging and poor bibliographic control; poor unwieldy and inconsistent search interface for FDsys; no ADA compliant access; fugitive documents; access to web collections; not enough content for mobile device access.

2. **Digital Divide** refers to all issues regarding any inequality in the ability to afford and own the computers and Internet access necessary to use digital content. It also refers to the lack of related technical skills to use such equipment and services. Responses included: shrinking library hours limits access to PCs and the internet; patrons lack a home PC and or internet connection or have slow access, includes the poor, rural, and elderly; libraries have limited public access to workstations; and users lack standardized user training.

3. **Funding** refers to responses expressing concern that funding will be insufficient to maintain and provide access to digital information. Responses included: budget cuts at Federal agencies may decrease or eliminate some online publications; some agencies may be forced to move some publications from free to fee-based; libraries have limited funds to keep up with changing technology; and GPO may not have the funds needed to keep up with cataloging and maintaining links to online content.

4. **Preservation** refers to all related preservation issues surrounding archiving and maintaining permanent access to digital collections. Responses included: the need to harvest and archive Web-based Government publications; the need for an increased capability to harvest content; the need to digitize and preserve historical content; the need for preservation plans and standards; and the need for increased cooperation between GPO and Federal agencies to preserve their digital content.

5. **Staffing** refers to responses regarding how the number and the expertise of staff in FDLs can limit the ability of libraries to assist patrons in accessing digital collections. Responses included: the need for staff training; problems with limited staffing; the decline in Government information specialists hired for Government collections; and how the time that Government documents specialists have has been taken away by other library duties as libraries reduce levels of staff overall.

6. **Technology** refers to concerns about all of the technical issues related to maintaining access to and using digital collections and content. Responses included: concerns about bandwidth; changing software and platforms; outdated technology; software compatibility; content in formats not supported by local computers; and the limited number of printers in the library.

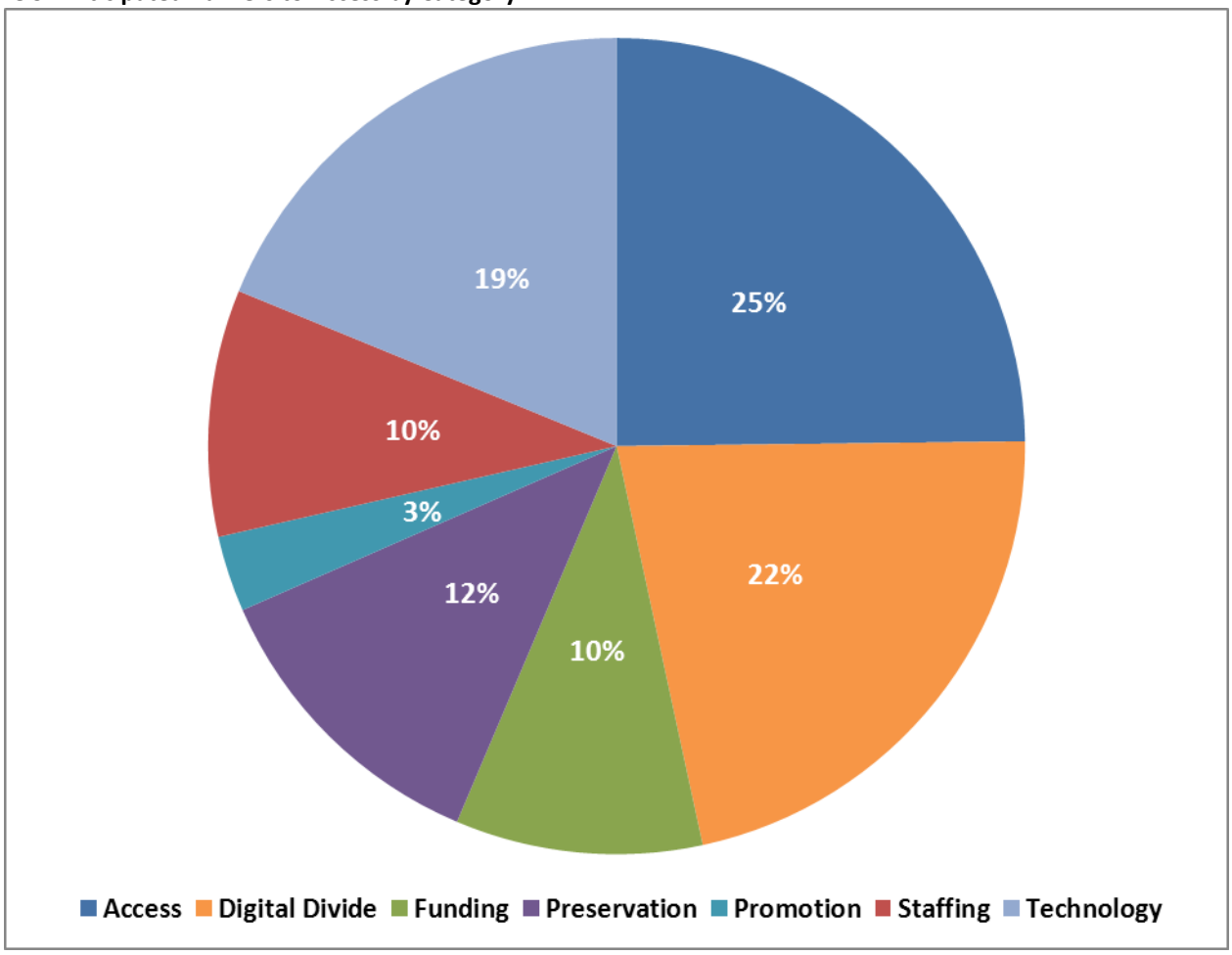
Figures 8 and 9 illustrate anticipated barriers to access by category.

Of the total observations reported by respondents, 25% reported barriers related to Access, 22% reported barriers related to Digital Divide, 19% reported barriers related to Technology, 12% reported barriers related to Preservation, 10% reported barriers related to Funding, 10% reported barriers related to Staffing, and 3% reported barriers related to Promotion.

Figure 8: Anticipated Barriers to Access by Category

	Access		Digital Divide		Funding		Preservation		Promotion		Staffing		Technology			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**33**	**25%**	**29**	**22%**	**13**	**10%**	**16**	**12%**	**4**	**3%**	**13**	**10%**	**25**	**19%**	**133**	**100%**

Figure 9: Anticipated Barriers to Access by Category



FDLP Forecast Study Data Report
State Forecast Results:
Future Roles and Opportunities

AUGUST 12, 2013

The FDLP Forecast Study queried Federal depository libraries individually and at the state level to indicate their pressing issues, goals, and viewpoints and to identify their initiatives and needs. The State Forecast Questionnaire focused on the same key topics as in the Library Forecast Questionnaire. State questions largely paralleled those on the Library Forecast Questionnaire. Per the State Forecast Questionnaire instructions, state coordinators were asked to "please answer on behalf of the FDLP libraries in your state representing their collective experiences, their consensus on major issues when possible, and to the best of your knowledge."

Results from the State Forecast Questionnaire are being presented as five individual Data Reports. Each Data Report presents the overall response rates of the State Forecast Questionnaire and the results of each State Forecast question pertaining to a particular topic.

The five State Data Reports are: Affiliations & Community Marketing, Education, Future Roles & Opportunities, LSCM Projects, and Preservation Issues.

Figure 1 presents the total number of submissions from all respondents and the overall response rate. When the survey closed on November 30, 2012, 45 (47)[1] of the total 56 states[2] responded providing an overall response rate of 80% (84%).

Figure 1: Overall Responses

FDLP Jurisdictions Categories	Jurisdictions Totals	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
States	50	42	84%
DC & Territories	6	3 (5)	50% (83%)
Totals	**56**	**45 (47)**	**80% (84%)**

[1] Total responses received were 45 (47) meaning that the total number of physical questionnaires received was 45; however, the questionnaire for the state of Florida included the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
[2] As defined in the State Forecast Questionnaire, a "state represents state, district, or territory."

The following Future Roles and Opportunities' questions from the State Forecast Questionnaire are:

- *Question 14: Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to hosting a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?*
- *Question 15: Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to preserving a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?*
- *Question 16: Within the next five years, would FDLP libraries in your state be willing to commit to the development of a specific collection area(s) and be willing to serve users beyond their local communities? (Your response to this question is not binding.)*
- *Question 17: "What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?"*
- *Question 18: "What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?"*
- *Question 19: "Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?"*
- *Question 20: "Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?"*

This report documents the data gathered from these questions. Please note: totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

QUESTION 14

"Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to hosting a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?"

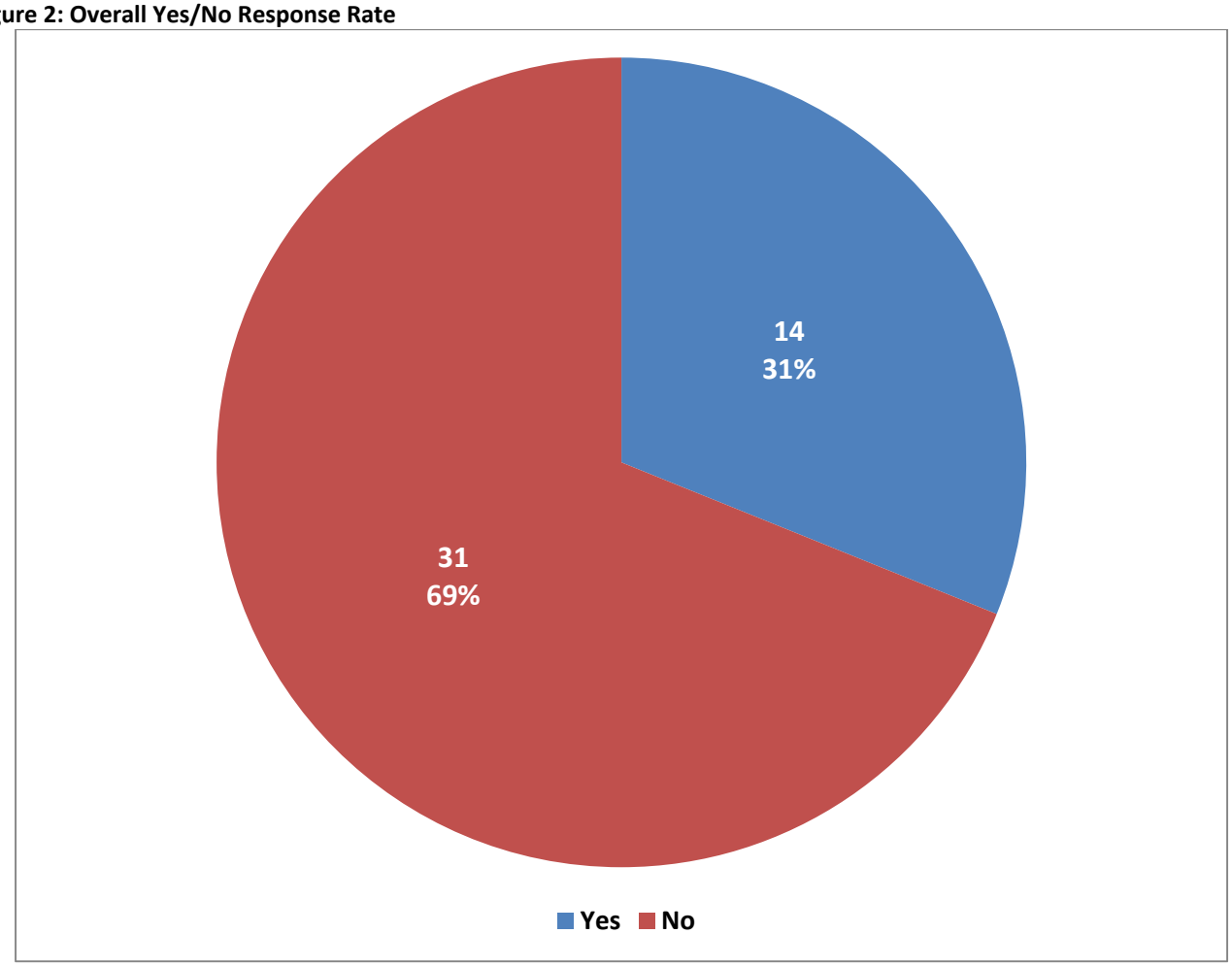
Response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please elaborate, providing details addressing the specifics of your discussions or plans to host a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information)

Quantitative Results

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 14, 14 (31%) responded "yes," while 31 (69%) responded "no."

Figure 2: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Fourteen (14) states indicated that their libraries are discussing or planning to commit to hosting a permanent digital collection of Federal Government information within the next five years. States were also given the opportunity to elaborate and provide details addressing the specifics of their discussions or plans to host a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information. Respondents were not limited to the number of elaborations or details they could specify. One state indicated that their libraries are discussing or planning to commit to hosting a permanent digital collection of Federal Government information within the next five years but did not provide an elaboration on their response. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 17 observations (individual elaborations or details on hosting a permanent digital collection specified). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:[3]

1. **Discussion** refers to responses that indicate that the topic was discussed, but no specific interest or plans developed.

2. **Interest** refers to responses that indicated there was an interest in the topic beyond a simple discussion.

3. **Plan** refers to responses that indicated that planning was in process.

4. **Regional Library** refers to responses where a Regional library is specifically mentioned as a participant in the action, whether that action was a discussion, specific interest was indicated, or specific plans were made.

[3] Two state respondents indicated no action was taking place in their open-ended responses and were therefore categorized as "no" responses in the analysis.

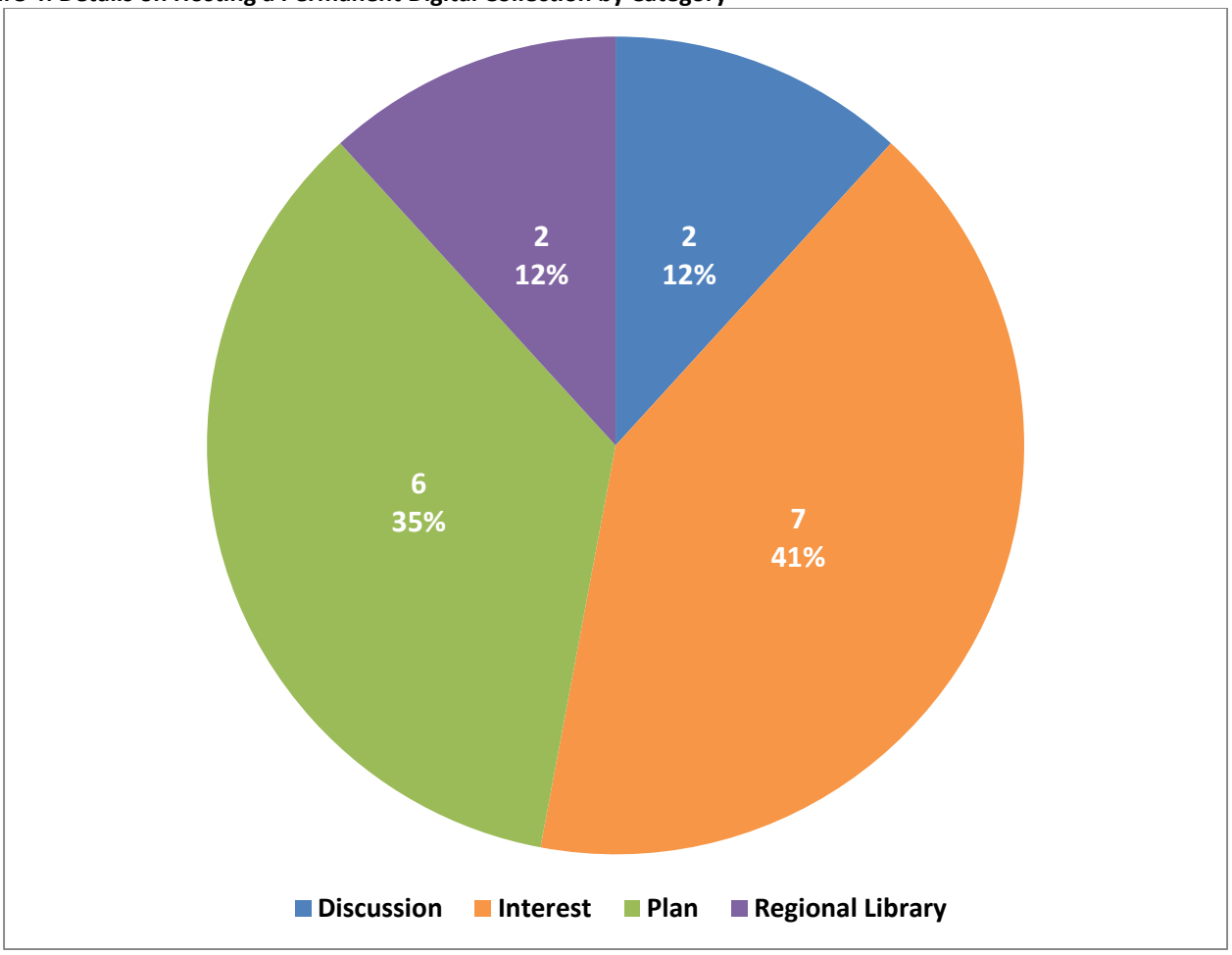
Figures 3 and 4 illustrate details on hosting a permanent digital collection by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 12% reported Discussion, 41% reported Interest, 35% reported Plan, and 12% reported Regional Library as the library to host a permanent digital collection of Federal Government information.

Figure 3: Details on Hosting a Permanent Digital Collection by Category

	Discussion		Interest		Plan		Regional Library			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**2**	**12%**	**7**	**41%**	**6**	**35%**	**2**	**12%**	**17**	**100%**

Figure 4: Details on Hosting a Permanent Digital Collection by Category



QUESTION 15

"Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to preserving a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?"

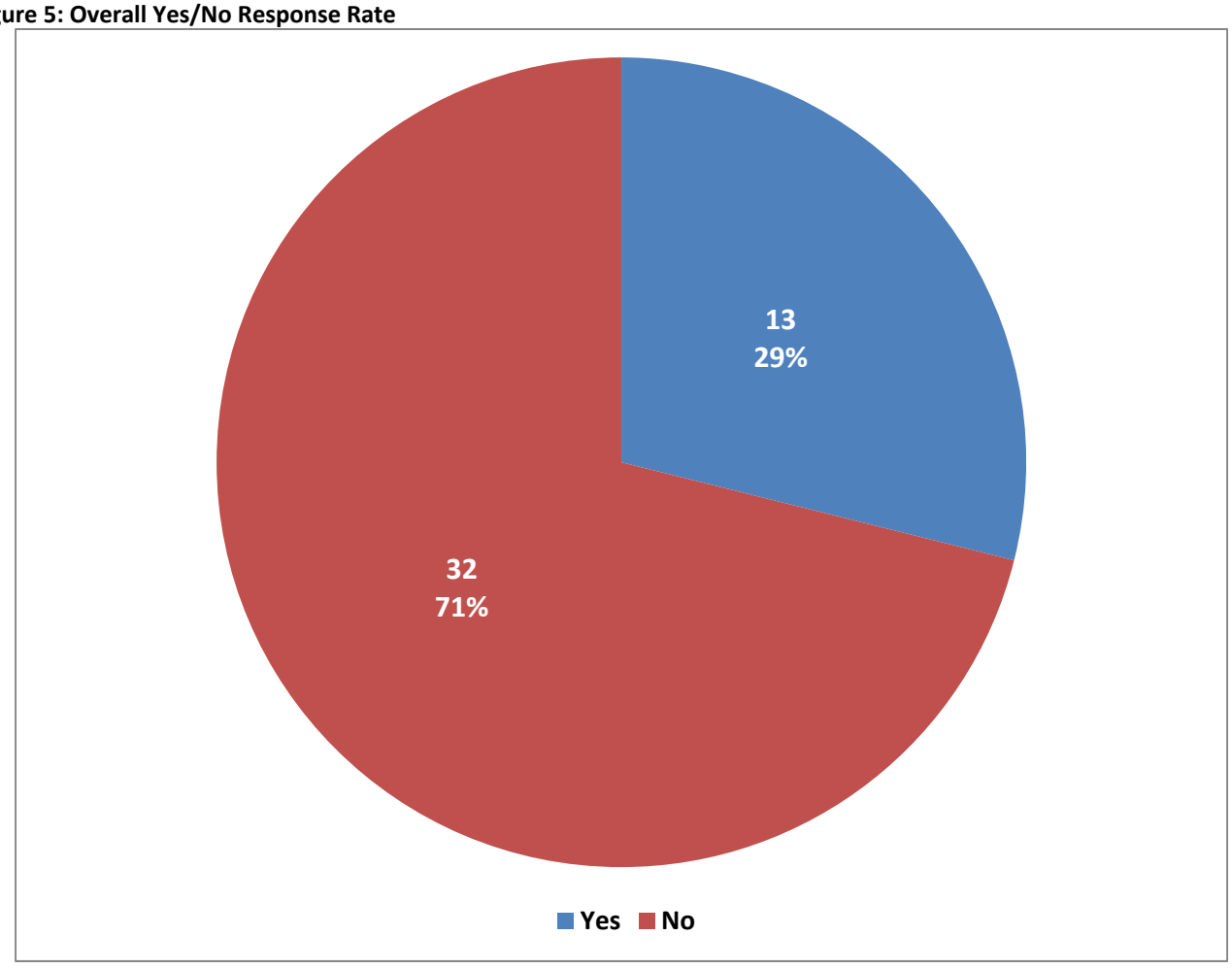
Response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please elaborate, providing details addressing the specifics of your discussions or plans to preserve a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information)

Quantitative Results

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 15, 13 (29%) responded "yes," while 32 (71%) responded "no."

Figure 5: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Thirteen (13) states indicated that their libraries are discussing or planning to commit to preserving a permanent digital collection of Federal Government information within the next five years. States were also given the opportunity to elaborate and provide details addressing the specifics of their discussions or plans to preserve a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information. Respondents were not limited to the number elaborations or details they could specify. One state indicated that their libraries are discussing or planning to commit to hosting a permanent digital collection of Federal Government information within the next five years but did not provide an elaboration on their response. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 15 observations (individual elaborations or details on preserving a permanent digital collection specified). Observations were grouped into four over-arching categories for reporting purposes:[4]

1. **Discussion** refers to responses that indicate that the topic was discussed, but no specific interest or plans developed.

2. **Interest** refers to responses that indicated there was an interest in the topic beyond a simple discussion.

3. **Plan** refers to responses that indicated that planning was in process.

4. **Regional Library** refers to responses where a Regional library is specifically mentioned as a participant in the action, whether that action was a discussion, specific interest was indicated, or specific plans were made.

[4] Two state respondents indicated no action was taking place in their open-ended responses and were therefore categorized as "no" responses in the analysis.

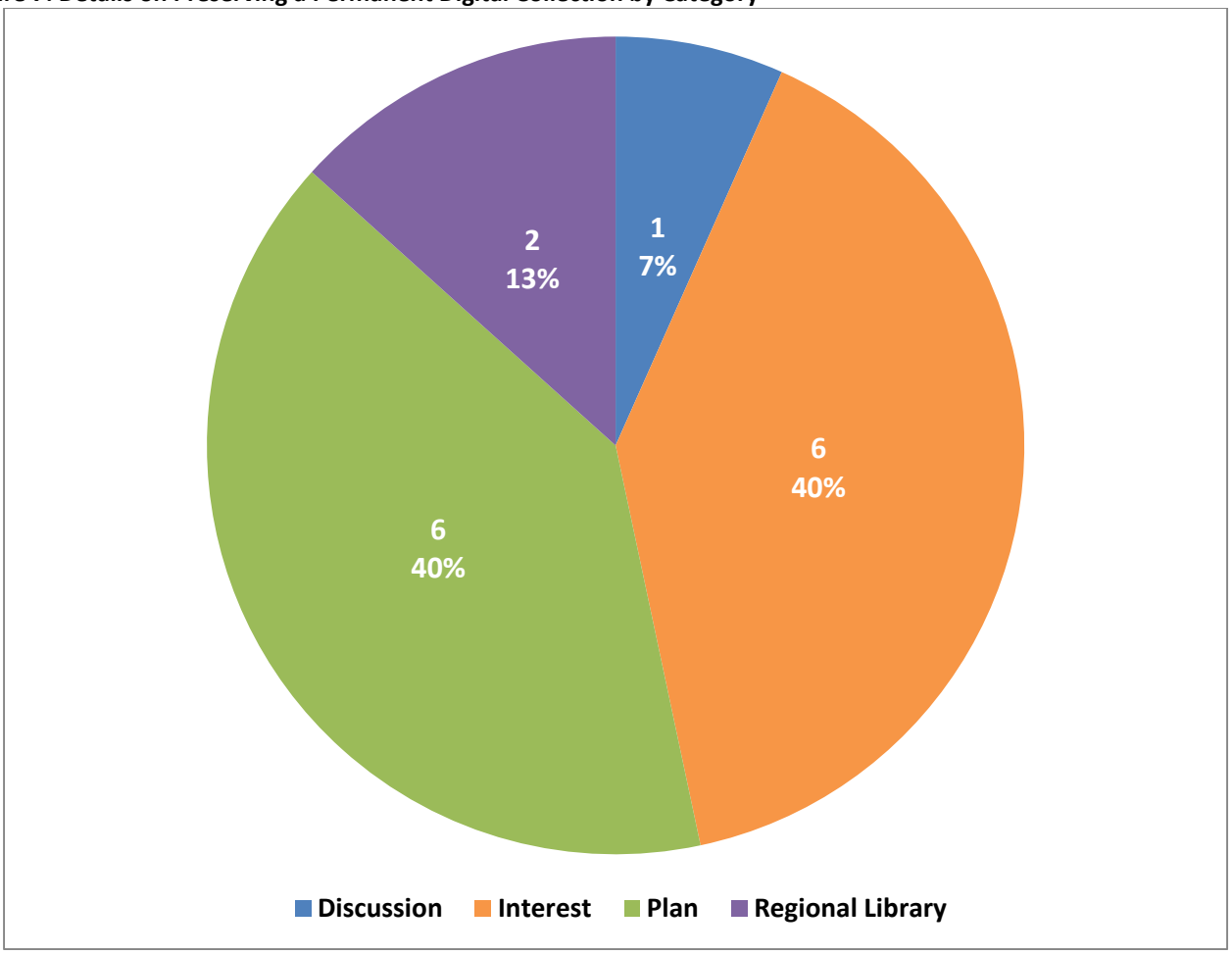
Figures 6 and 7 illustrate details on preserving a permanent digital collection by category.

Of the total number of observations reported by respondents, 7% reported Discussion, 40% reported Interest, 40% reported Plan, and 13% reported Regional Library as the library to preserve a permanent digital collection of Federal Government information.

Figure 6: Details on Preserving a Permanent Digital Collection by Category

	Discussion		Interest		Plan		Regional Library			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**1**	**7%**	**6**	**40%**	**6**	**40%**	**2**	**13%**	**15**	**100%**

Figure 7: Details on Preserving a Permanent Digital Collection by Category



QUESTION 16

"Within the next five years, would FDLP libraries in your state be willing to commit to the development of a specific collection area(s) and be willing to serve users beyond their local communities? (Your response to this question is not binding.)

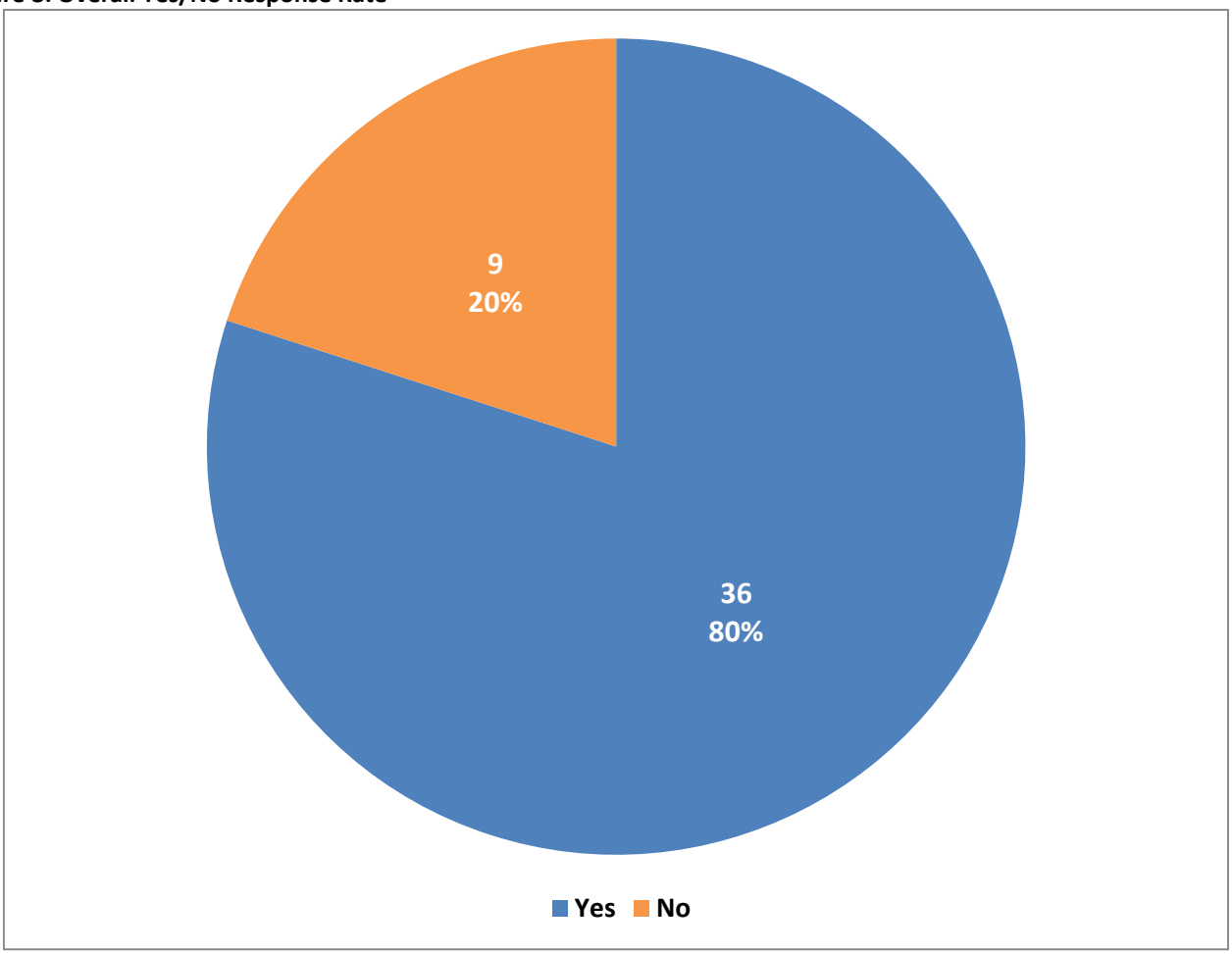
Response options were:

1) no
2) yes (If yes, please describe these subject area(s))

Quantitative Results

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 16, 36 (80%) responded "yes," while 9 (20%) responded "no."

Figure 8: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Thirty-six (36) states indicated their libraries would be willing to commit to the development of a specific collection area(s) and be willing to serve users beyond the local community. States were also given the opportunity to describe the subject areas(s). Respondents were not limited to the types of response, or number of subject areas they could indicate. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual state open-ended responses.

Individual state open-ended responses totaled 116 observations (individual subject areas(s) specified). Observations were grouped into thirteen over-arching categories for reporting purposes:

1. **Agency or Publication Names** refers to a Superintendent of Documents range, agency name(s), or title of a specific publication(s). Examples of responses include: HE Health and Human Services Department, USGS Professional Papers, NASA and other agencies who publish technical reports (USGS, EPA, NTIS, Energy, etc), State Department, the Serial Set, and the Congressional Record.

2. **Agriculture** refers to food and nutrition, plants and crops, animal husbandry, fisheries, and forestry. Examples of responses include: culinary and local agriculture.

3. **Already Doing** refers to those responses that indicated that the library is already developing specific subject area collections, are serving users beyond the local community, or explaining the expanded community already served. This category was also applied to responses that described already-developed collections or cooperative agreements. Examples of responses include: already doing it, already serving users beyond local community, and already committed to this.

4. **Commerce/Economics/Business/Trade** refers to a focus on industry, construction, economic development, employment, finance, business, small business, entrepreneurship, labor, and accounting. This includes transportation (airlines, railroads, trucking, and shipping). Examples of responses include: labor history, business and career resources, and management.

5. **Cultural, Educational & Social** refers to responses that mention the following types of subject specialties: fine arts (art, dance, music); literature; education (elementary, secondary, high school, debate topic, student financial aid, teaching, career training); social services; social work; home economics; anthropology; communication studies; psychology; sociology; people & cultures, including religion (American Indians, Hispanic Americans, Women's Studies); and travel & recreation (foreign & domestic). Examples of responses include: an educational topic, Native American resources, civil rights, and teacher education.

6. **Defense, Military & History** refers to collections such as armed forces, arms control, homeland security, and intelligence. This includes, if mentioned, specific war-related collections, genealogy, military history, U.S. history, world history, maritime history, or Cold War. Examples of responses include: military science, the topic of military veterans, a military history collection, and war-related documents.

7. **Geographical Emphasis** refers to responses that emphasized a need to tailor any subjects to geographic interests (state, multi-state, local, regional, etc.). Examples of responses include:

publications related to my state; on the region; relevant to the western states; and the Central Savannah Region; West Florida related documents; Appalachia; topics related to our geographic/economic region such as the Great Lakes; or intermountain and Rocky Mountain regions

8. **Health & Safety** refers to medical health (aging, disease, child welfare, disabilities, health care, medicine, substance abuse); nursing; allied health; disaster preparedness; or mental health. Examples of responses include: health sciences and social work.

9. **Maybe** refers to an indication of uncertainty, qualifications given, or references to the unpredictability of future developments. Examples of responses include: depends on… (space, money, staff, cooperation, etc.) and would be willing to investigate subject areas.

10. **Other Subjects** refers to all other subjects, responses that were not specific, language-focused, audience emphasis, and any non-specific responses. Examples of responses include: only the regional; if the collection is relevant to the community; and somewhat flexible about a specific subject area.

11. **Politics/Law/Government** includes references to citizenship, U.S. Congress, elections, civil rights, copyright, criminal justice, human rights, immigration, intellectual property, judiciary, government, diplomacy, legislation, U.S. Congress, water law/rights, state law, Indian law, human rights, or bankruptcy. Examples of responses include: law and law-related subject areas; Patents and Trademarks; legal and administrative materials, and regulatory or congressional material.

12. **Science & Technology** refers to physical sciences, math, energy, biofuels, mining, nuclear power, nuclear power, oil, solar power, physics, robotics, scientific research, space, and telecommunications. Examples of responses include: environmental issues; science and engineering; and wind energy development, polymer science, and earth sciences related information.

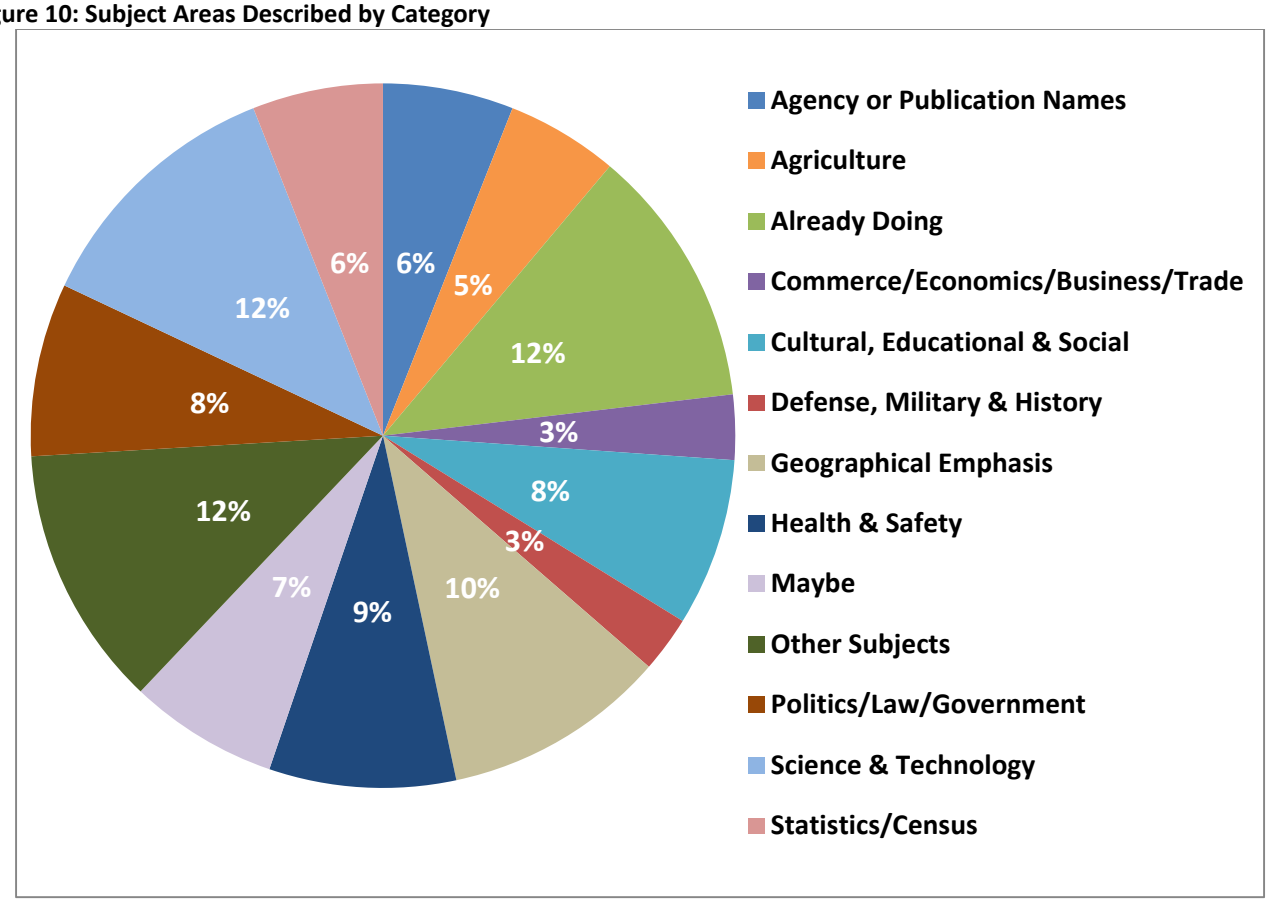
13. **Statistics/Census** refers to references to statistically-oriented collections, census collections, demographics, and urban planning. This includes land use by populations. Examples of responses include: statistics, statistical information, and land use/urbanization.

Of the total observations, 12% reported Already Doing; 12% reported Other Subjects; 12% reported Science & Technology; 10% reported Geographical Emphasis; 9% reported Health & Safety; 8% reported Politics/Law/Government; 8% reported Cultural, Educational & Social; 7% reported Maybe; 6% reported Agency or Publication Names; 6% reported Statistics/Census; 5% reported Agriculture; 3% reported Defense, Military & History; and 3% reported Commerce/Economics/Business/Trade.

Figure 9: Q16 Subject Areas Described by Category

Category	Freq	%
Agency or Publication Names	7	6%
Agriculture	6	5%
Already Doing	14	12%
Commerce/Economics/Business/Trade	3	3%
Cultural, Educational & Social	9	8%
Defense, Military & History	3	3%
Geographical Emphasis	12	10%
Health & Safety	11	9%
Maybe	8	7%
Other Subjects	14	12%
Politics/Law/Government	11	8%
Science & Technology	14	12%
Statistics/Census	7	6%
Total	**118**	**101%**

Figure 10: Subject Areas Described by Category



QUESTIONS 17, 18, 19, & 20

To quantify responses for Questions 17, 18, 19, and 20, observations were grouped into categories and themes for analysis and reporting. The eleven over-arching categories used for reporting on these questions are:

1. **Affiliations:** Includes references to professional associations, collaborative efforts, commercial and consortial projects.
2. **Collection Management:** Includes references to the tangible and electronic collections, issues with remote storage, commercial resources, and depository item selections and distribution.
3. **Community Marketing:** Includes references to marketing, outreach to the community and other libraries, promotion of the depository collection, visibility of the collection, and advocacy issues.
4. **Discovery and Access:** Includes references to the findability and usability of information, fugitive government information not already in the FDLP, cataloging and metadata, persistent identifiers of online information (e.g. PURLs), the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, and GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys).
5. **Education and Training:** Includes references to general or specific training, mentoring, and the provision of guidance.
6. **Methodology, Process, Results:** Includes any references to the methodology, process, or expected results of this survey.
7. **No Leadership Role:** Used when no new leadership role was identified for the next five years.
8. **Outside of Current Agency Parameters:** References to suggestions or requests that are outside of GPO's current legal authority of GPO's interpretation of it, also includes references to GPO's funding and limited resources in libraries.
9. **Preservation Issues:** Includes references to the preservation of the tangible and online collection, Web harvesting, capture of online resources, and authentication of digital material.
10. **Program Governance:** Includes references to changes to Title 44 USC, FDLP regulations, retention and substitution regulations, and references requesting GPO be more aware of the trends and issues in libraries. This category also includes observations relating to regionals/sub-regionals, taking on regional responsibilities, or specific mention of sub-regional status.
11. **Projects and Services:** Includes references to a broad scope of projects at GPO, such as projects and services providing greater access to government information, anything to increase cataloging services, anything focusing on collection development and management tools, education and communication with FDLP members, meeting and conferences, and new services.

In this data report, "Methodology, Process, Results" was removed from the analysis. These observations were captured for internal use, but do not impact the study findings or future direction of the Program. This category is defined as follows:

> **Methodology, Process, Results:** References to the methodology, process, or expected results of the FDLP Forecast Study. Do not include anything in this category that relates to the needs of the library, its collections and services, or thoughts for the future of the FDLP.

Theme definitions are used by GPO to track observations. They are provided for the reader with each question at the point where their over-arching category is reported.

The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual state open-ended responses. The numbers in the figures below indicate the number of observations in that theme and the corresponding percentage of the overarching categories.

QUESTION 17

"What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?"

Question 17 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative).

Qualitative Results by Category (Figures 11 and 12)

The 45 state respondents to Question 17 provided 171 observations on 33 themes that fit into 11 categories. As noted above, data for the "Methodology, Process, Results" category was not included in this data report. Data for the remaining 10 categories follows.

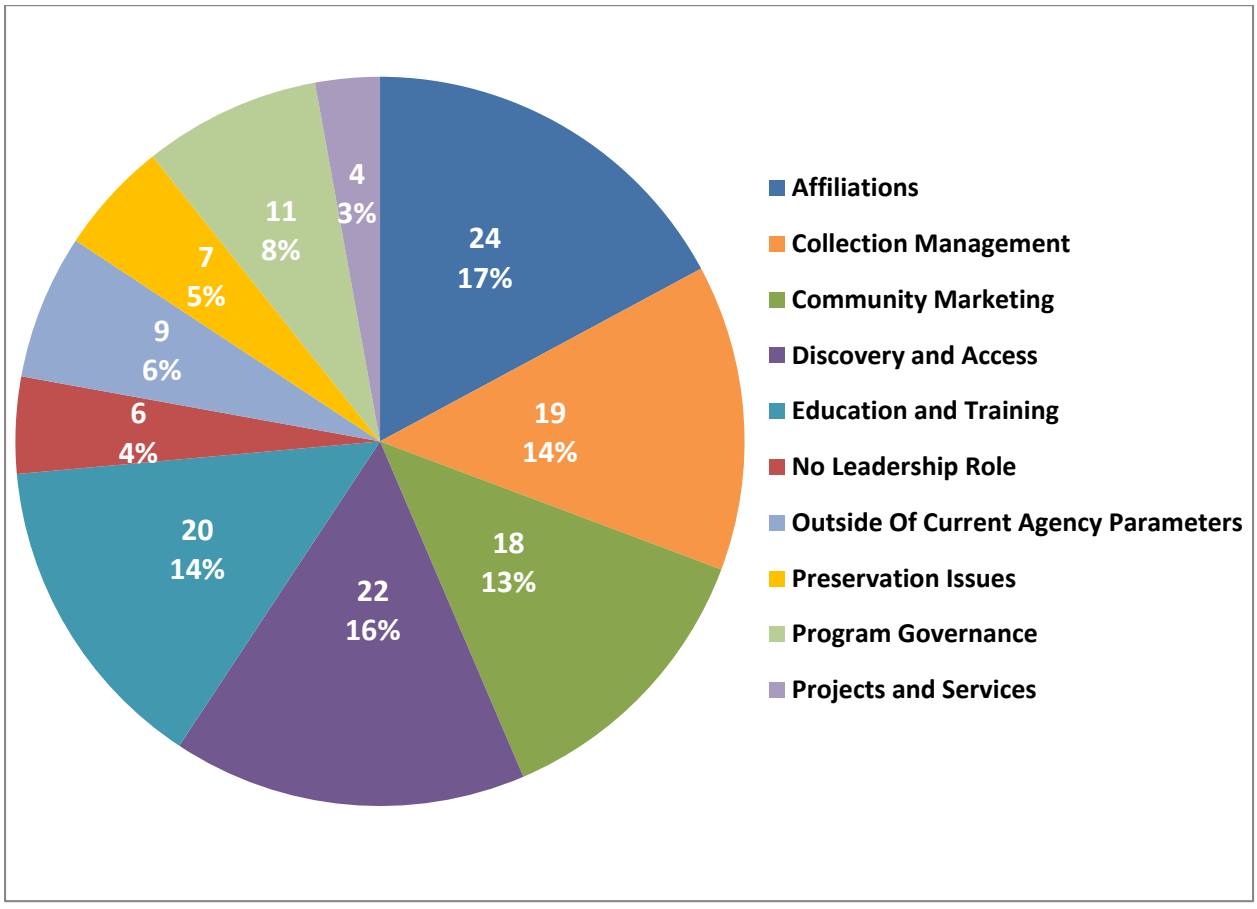
For statistical purposes, duplicates were removed when reviewing the data at the category level. For example, when a respondent provided observations on FDLP Regulations and Title 44 USC both themes in the Program Governance category, this was counted as 1 in FDLP Regulations and 1 in Title 44 USC at the theme level, while it was counted as 1 in Program Governance at the category level. This removal of duplicates at the category level resulted in smaller numbers in the category data than the total number of observations.

Removing the duplicates in category data resulted in 140 observations in 10 categories. Affiliations had the largest number of observations with 24 (17%), followed by Discovery and Access with 22 (16%), and Collection Management and Education and Training, each with 14%. The Projects and Services category received the fewest number of observations.

Figure 11: Leadership Roles/Opportunities Observations by Category

Category	Freq	%
Affiliations	24	17%
Collection Management	19	14%
Community Marketing	18	13%
Discovery and Access	22	16%
Education and Training	20	14%
No Leadership Role	6	4%
Outside Of Current Agency Parameters	9	6%
Preservation Issues	7	5%
Program Governance	11	8%
Projects and Services	4	3%
Total	**140**	**100%**

Figure 12: Leadership Roles/Opportunities Observations by Category



Qualitative Results by Theme (Figures 13 – 30)

The 45 state respondents to Question 17 provided 170 observations on 32 reported themes. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and findings of the individual open-ended observations within each of the categories illustrated above.

Affiliations and Community Marketing

1. **Affiliations:** A library cooperative (network, system, or consortium) that has a formal or informal arrangement whereby library and information services are supported for the mutual benefit of participating libraries. Includes all references to library consortia and partnerships either with other FDLs or libraries outside of the FDLP. It may also include requests for GPO to affiliate or partner with libraries for expanded services, content, or projects. Also use this theme if reference is made to cooperative or collaborative efforts through a professional organization/association.

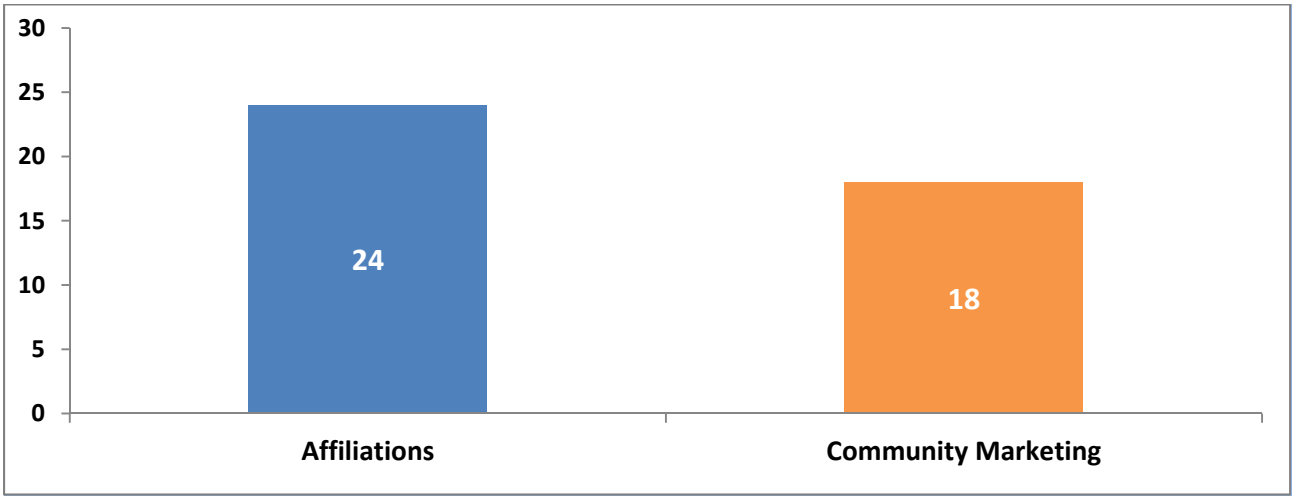
2. **Community Marketing:** Include all references to marketing the FDLP and its collection and services nationally and to specific regions. Customized advertising and outreach campaigns that help libraries advertise their collections and services are also included. References to the need for new or improved services or programs are excluded from this category. References to outreach, promotion, and advocacy are included here. Visibility, when the result of these activities, is included here as well.

Neither the Affiliations category nor the Community Marketing category were divided into themes. Affiliations and marketing were grouped together on the survey, so the data for the two categories is presented together here. As these are two independent categories, no percentages are reported. Table 2 and Figure 2 illustrate the observations in these categories that also serve as themes.

Figure 13: Total Observations for Affiliations and Community Marketing

	Affiliations	Community Marketing
	Freq	Freq
Total	**24**	**18**

Figure 14: Total Observations for Affiliations and Community Marketing



Collection Management

1. **Commercial Resources** Information about commercial resources, reliance on commercial resources, replacing FDLP information products with commercial products, and opinions about commercial resources, including suggestions about GPO offering similar services, formats, etc. Responses about FDsys should be coded under FDsys.

2. **Digital Collections** As it is referenced in terms of making information available digitally, including ingest of born digital content as well as the digitization of the tangible collection.

3. **Item Selection & Distribution** References to DSIMS; item selection; selection by subject, geography, etc.; shipment boxes; List of Classes; distribution; format selection; collection development; building specialized collections; and tailoring selection profiles.

4. **Remote Storage**
   Issues with accessibility for remotely stored collections, details about remote storage for individual libraries and library affiliations. Shared storage and selective housing arrangements and agreements are included here as well.

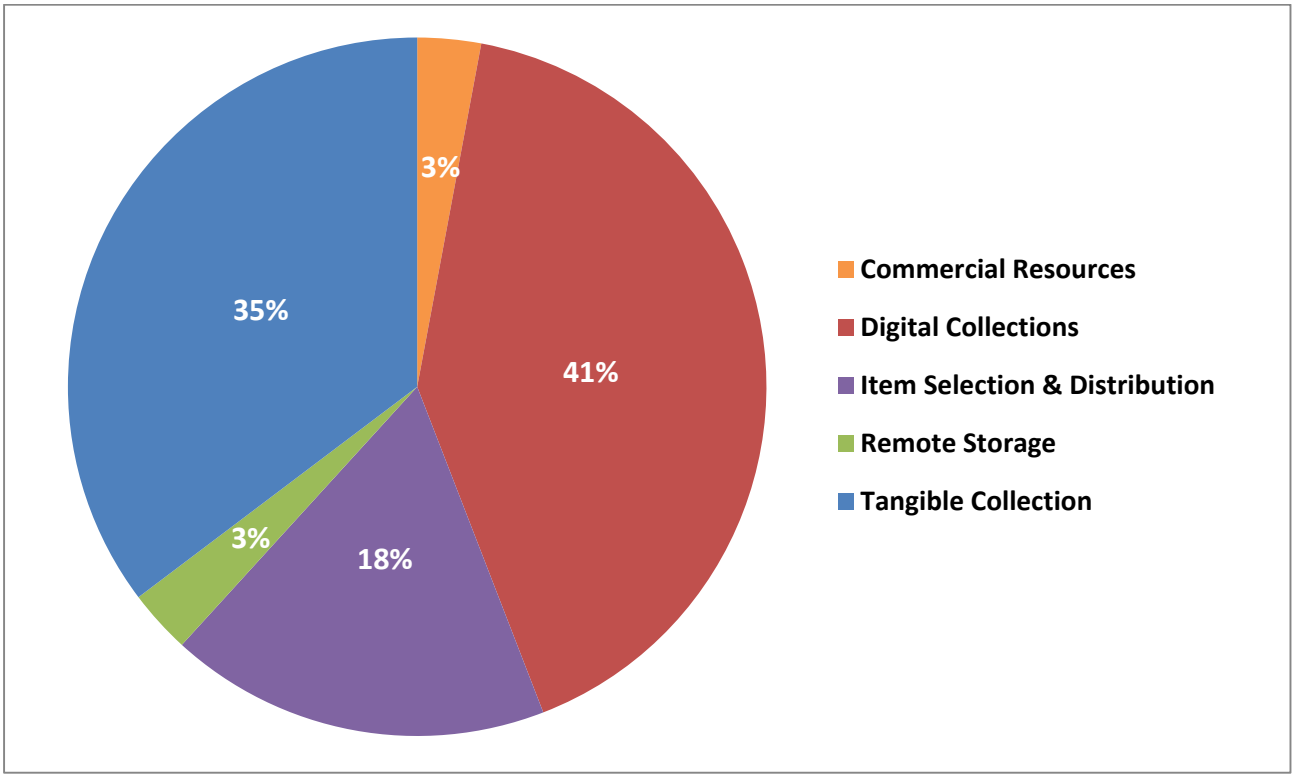
5. **Tangible Collection** References in responses to the tangible or "core" collection. Views on the tangible collection, users of the tangible collection including types of users that prefer the tangible collection. Also includes comments on the importance of or issues with the tangible collection. References to weeding collections as an action, within the current Program parameters are coded here as well.

State respondents provided a total of 34 observations on Collection Management themes. Digital Collections received the greatest number of observations with 14 (41%), followed by Tangible Collection with 12 observations (35%). The Commercial Resources and Remote Storage themes each had one observation.

Figure 15: Observations for Collection Management Themes

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collection			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**1**	**3%**	**14**	**41%**	**6**	**18%**	**1**	**3%**	**12**	**35%**	**34**	**100%**

Figure 16: Observations for Collection Management Themes



Discovery and Access

1. **Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP):** Includes all references to the CGP, except those related to training. Includes responses about the CGP user experience and the graphic user interface.

2. **Cataloging/Metadata:** Includes references to cataloging and metadata practices and procedures, bibliographic access, RDA, various metadata schemes, quality control, and improving cataloging services. New cataloging services are coded under Projects and Services -> New Services. Specific references to the CGP or FDsys are coded under those topics.

3. **Discovery & Access:** Includes references to findability (in tangible or digital collections), using digital collections, discovering digital content online, reaching more users/increasing access with digital information or making information available electronically, maintaining links, creating pathfinders. Demographic responses about user preferences, preferences for digital content, user information seeking behavior are included here as well as. Responses about digitizing the tangible collection or ingest of born digital content are coded as Digital Collections. References to increasing public access, fugitive documents, and increasing awareness/visibility of Government information by moving or integrating the collection also are coded D&A.

4. **Federal Digital System:** Includes all references to FDsys that exclude training. Includes comments about the FDsys user experience, e.g., allow federated searching of FDsys from the discovery layer of integrated library systems and similar responses.

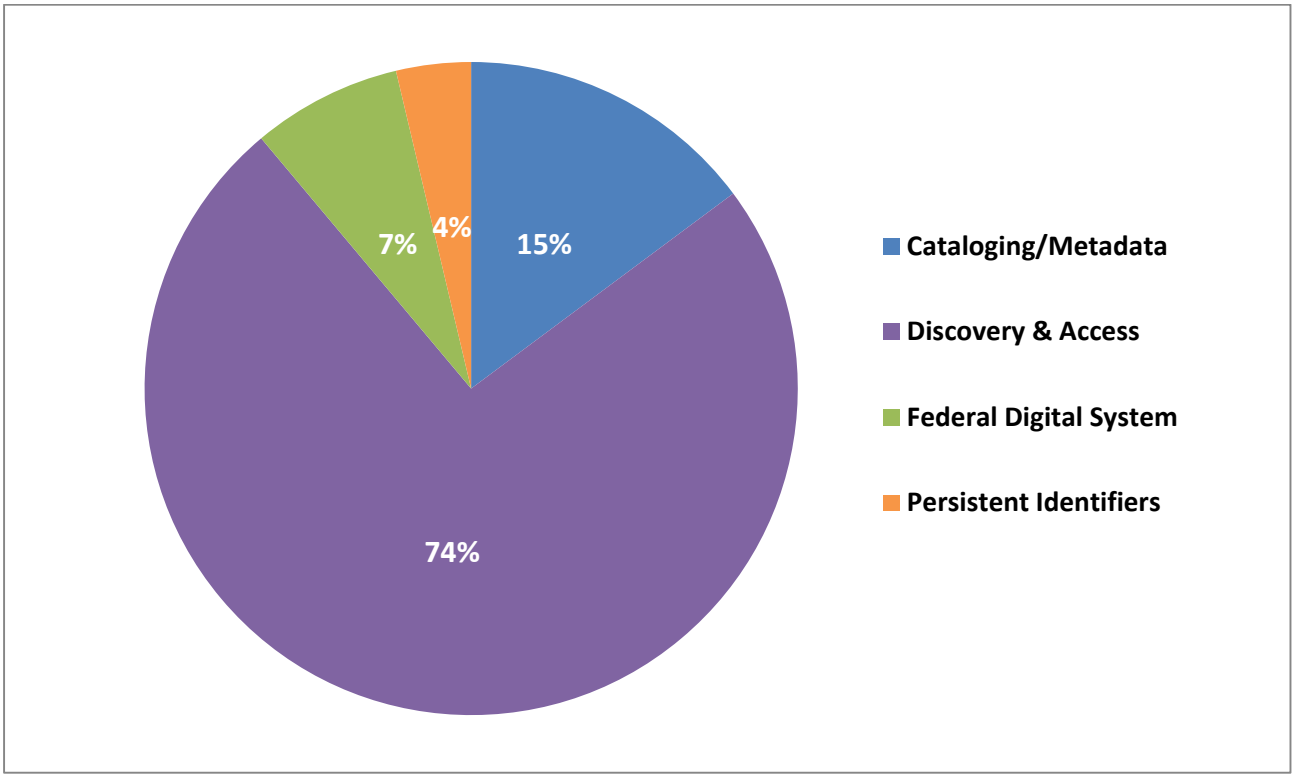
5. **Persistent Identifiers:** Includes all references to PURLS, Handles or the need for persistent identifiers. May also naturally include references to problems with broken identifiers or locators and issues with them.

State respondents provided a total of 27 observations for Discovery and Access themes. Twenty (74%) of those were themed Discovery and Access. The next most recurring theme was Cataloging/Metadata with four (15%).

Figure 17: Observations for Discovery and Access Themes

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**0**	**0%**	**4**	**15%**	**20**	**74%**	**2**	**7%**	**1**	**4%**	**27**	**100%**

Figure 18: Observations for Discovery and Access Themes



Education and Training

1. **General Training:** Includes all general references to training, method of training, training audiences, certification or accreditation, or the need for GPO to facilitate (in person, virtually, tutorials or in collaboration with others, other?…) training. Providing guidance and sharing expertise also are included here. Do not include requests for more official FDLP group meetings or conferences here; they are to be coded as Meetings and Conferences.

2. **Mentoring:** Includes references to a mentoring or peer sharing program.

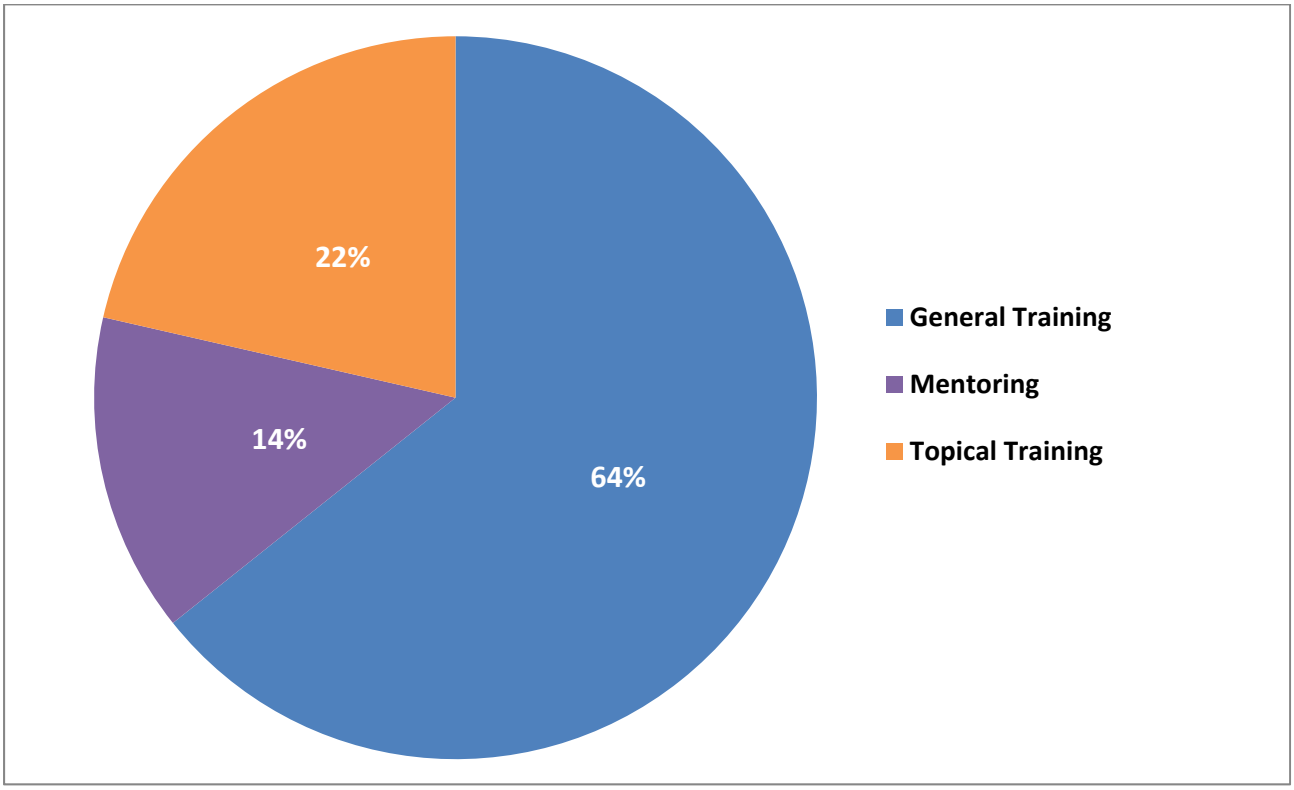
3. **Topical Training:** Specific subjects identified as a topic for training sessions.

State respondents provided a total of 28 observations for Education and Training themes. Of those, 18 (64%) reflected the General Training theme while six (21%) identified specific topics for training.

Figure 19: Observations by Training and Education Themes

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**18**	**64%**	**4**	**14%**	**6**	**21%**	**28**	**100%**

Figure 20: Observations by Education and Training Themes



No Leadership Role

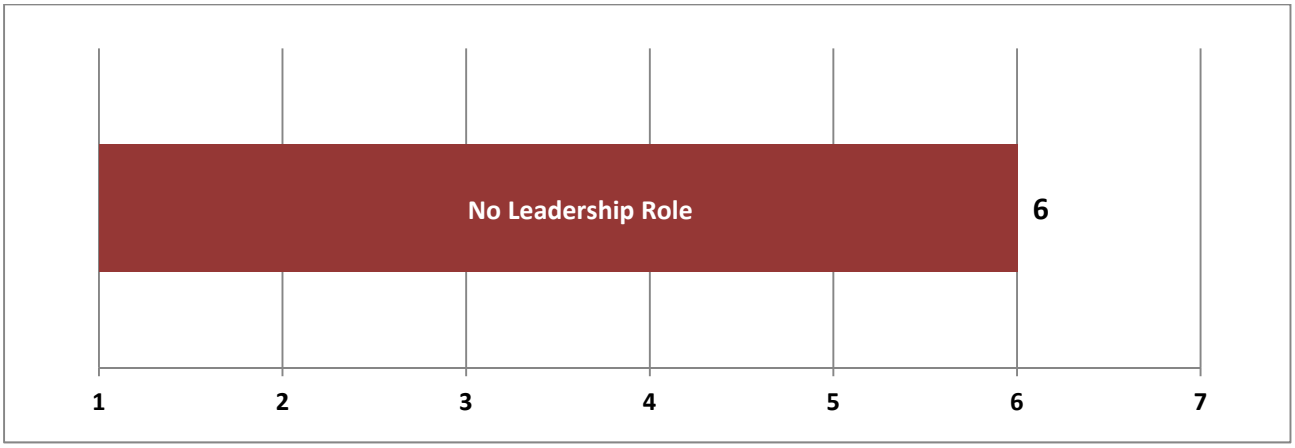
1. **No Leadership Role:** Used when no new leadership role was identified for the next five years. As this category had no topical subdivisions, it also serves as a theme.

Of the 43 states that responded to question 17, six indicated they could not take on a leadership role within the next five years.

Figure 21: Observations by No Leadership Role Theme

	No Leadership Role			
	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**6**	**100%**	**6**	**100%**

Figure 22: Number of States Reporting Inability to Take on Leadership Role



Outside of Current Agency Parameters

1. **GPO Funding:** Includes any references to GPO's budget or funding GPO or the FDLP, needing adequate funding for the Program, or fear of not getting funding.

2. **Limited Library Resources:** Includes references to limited resources in FDLs. This may include limited budgets and limited staffing.

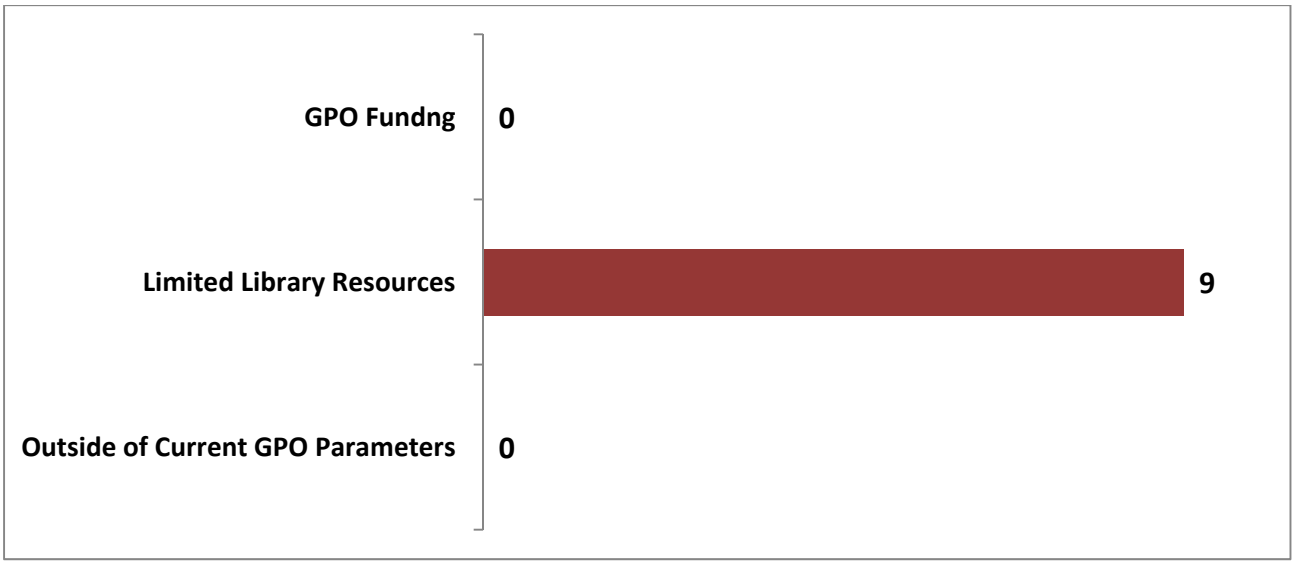
3. **Outside of Current GPO Parameters:** References to suggestions or requests that are outside of our current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it. They could be possible, but not without a substantial reinterpretation of Title 44 (or other laws), SuDoc Policy, or Program Regulations. Examples of responses include: "GPO should continue to print the Statistical Abstract" and "GPO should lobby Congress."

Of the three themes in the Outside of Current Agency Parameters category, only Limited Library Resources was reported by the nine respondents of Question 17.

Figure 23: Observations by Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes

	GPO Funding		Limited Library Resources		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**0**	**0%**	**9**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**	**9**	**100%**

Figure 24: Number of States Reporting Limited Library Resources



Preservation Issues

1. **Authentication of Digital Content:** Occurs in conjunction with preservation and digitization as "authenticate digital content," or "The FDLP needs permanent public access to authentic government information." This response would be coded as both preservation and authentication.

2. **Preservation:** Direct references to preservation or references to activities to ensure permanent public access to electronic, digital, or tangible FDLP materials. Access is coded as preservation when permanent or long-term or future reliable access is mentioned.

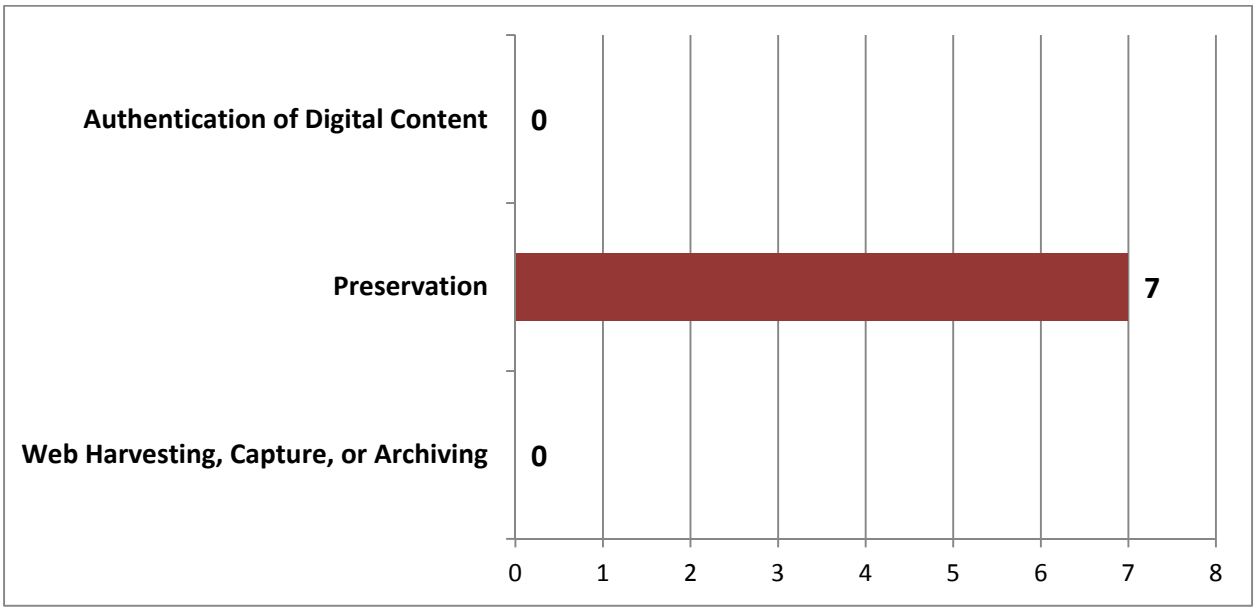
3. **Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving:** Responses are about the need to harvest or maintain access to government information on government Web Sites, or requests to make more web content available through the FDLP. Examples of responses include: "Need to capture government information before it goes away."

Of the three themes in the Preservation Issues category, only Preservation was reported by any of the respondents of Question 17.

Figure25: Observations with Preservation Issues Themes

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**0**	**0%**	**7**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**	**7**	**100%**

Figure 26: Number of Observations with Preservation Issues Themes



Program Governance

1. **FDLP Regulations:** Includes responses about program regulations which may be referenced in terms of rules and regulations of the FDLP or SuDoc policies. Excludes changes to Title 44.

2. **Regional/Sub-Regional:** Use this theme when there are references to continuing leadership as a regional depository, taking on regional responsibilities, or specific mention of sub-regional status.

3. **Retention & Substitution:** Responses about the five year retention, rules for weeding, discarding, and substitution. Although this can be seen as a collection management issue, comments referring to changes needed in policy and/or law are examined as part of Program Governance.

4. **Title 44 USC:** Includes specific references to Title 44 as well as changes that the respondent would like to see that would require change to the current interpretation of the existing statute. Also includes references to take action to Congressional authority.

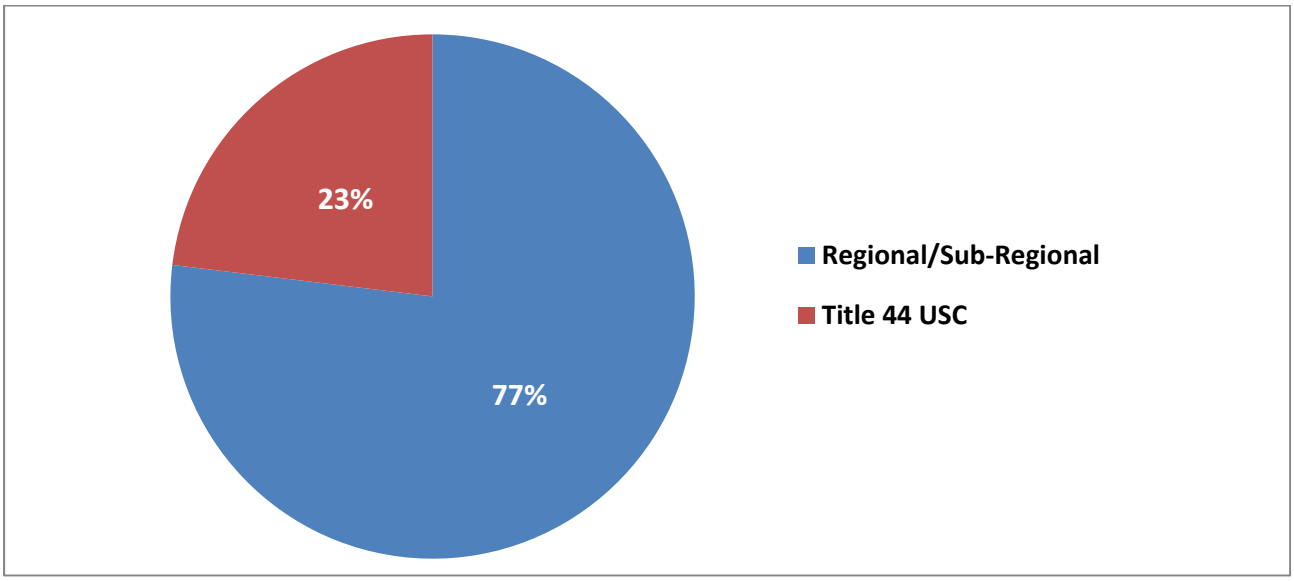
5. **Trend Awareness:** Includes responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of what is going on in libraries and issues facing them. Also include responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of technology trends and innovations. Include general statements about keeping current and being more aware.

Of the 13 Program Governance observations, 10 are in the Regional/Sub-Regional theme.

Figure 27: Observations by Program Governance Themes

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/ Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**0**	**0%**	**10**	**77%**	**0**	**0%**	**3**	**23%**	**0**	**0%**	**13**	**100%**

Figure 28: Observations by Program Governance Themes



Projects and Services

1. **Meetings & Conferences:** Responses that specifically mention issues or improvements to the FDLP meetings or conferences, the frequency and location of the Depository Library Conference, and networking opportunities.

2. **New Services:** Mention of suggested new services that GPO can provide depositories or libraries provide to their users, excluding training and marketing. Suggested improvements of existing services are to be coded under the appropriate topic.

3. **Projects & Services for Collection Management:** References to projects such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; DSIMS; PURL Referral Reports; Item Lister; NET; and Documents Data Miner.

4. **Projects & Services for Education & Communication:** Such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media, blogs, or twitter; and references to customer service, askGPO, and timely responses.

5. **Projects & Services for Greater Access:** Such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the CGP; enhancements to MetaLib; increasing content in FDsys; content partnerships. Examples of responses include: US Courts Opinions GPO-AO partnership and UM Law-GPO-Civil Rights Commission partnership.

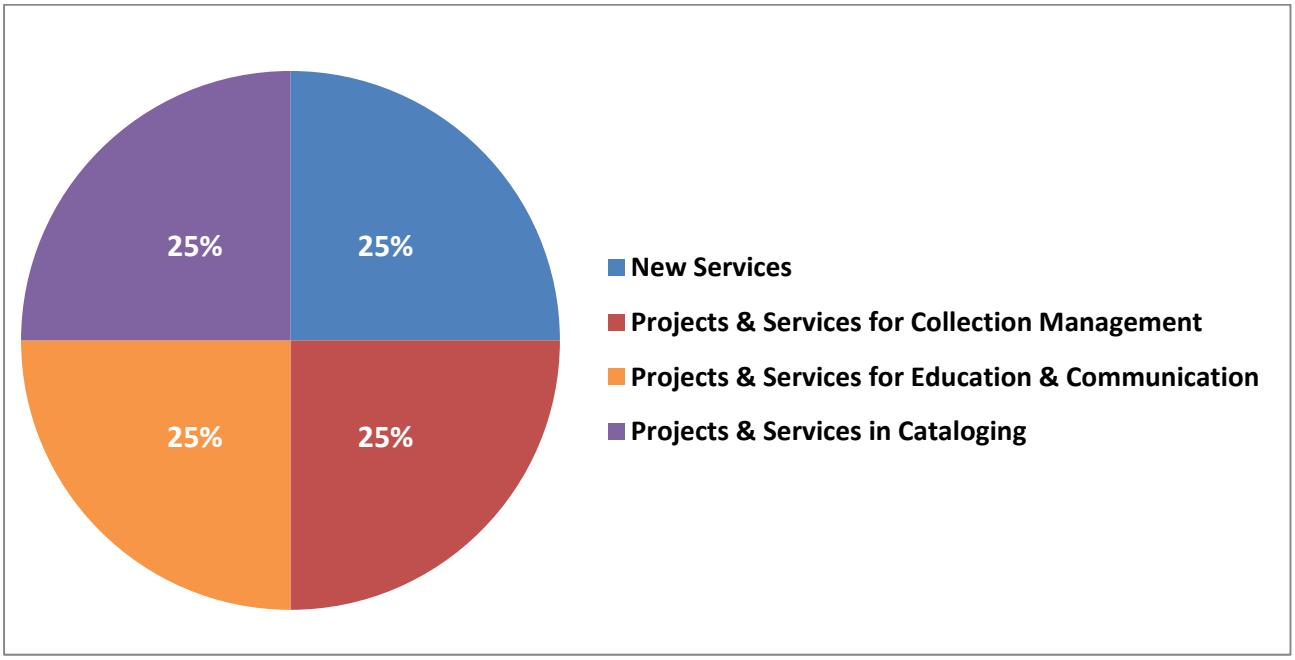
6. **Projects & Services in Cataloging:** References to projects such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; and Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships.

Four of the six themes in the Projects and Services category were equally represented in the responses to Question 17.

Figure 29: Observations by Projects and Services Themes

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**0**	**0%**	**1**	**25%**	**1**	**25%**	**1**	**25%**	**0**	**0%**	**1**	**25%**	**4**	**100%**

Figure 30: Observations by Projects and Services Themes



QUESTION 18

"What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?"

Question 18 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative).

Qualitative Results by Category (Figures 31 and 32)

Forty-five (45) states responded to Question 18, describing what an ideal FDLP would look like that met all of the state's Federal Government information needs. Individual open-ended responses totaled 324 observations on 33 themes that fit into 10 categories. As noted above, data for the "Methodology, Process, Results" category was not included in this data report. The No Leadership Role category is excluded because there were no observations for it. Data for the remaining 9 categories follows.

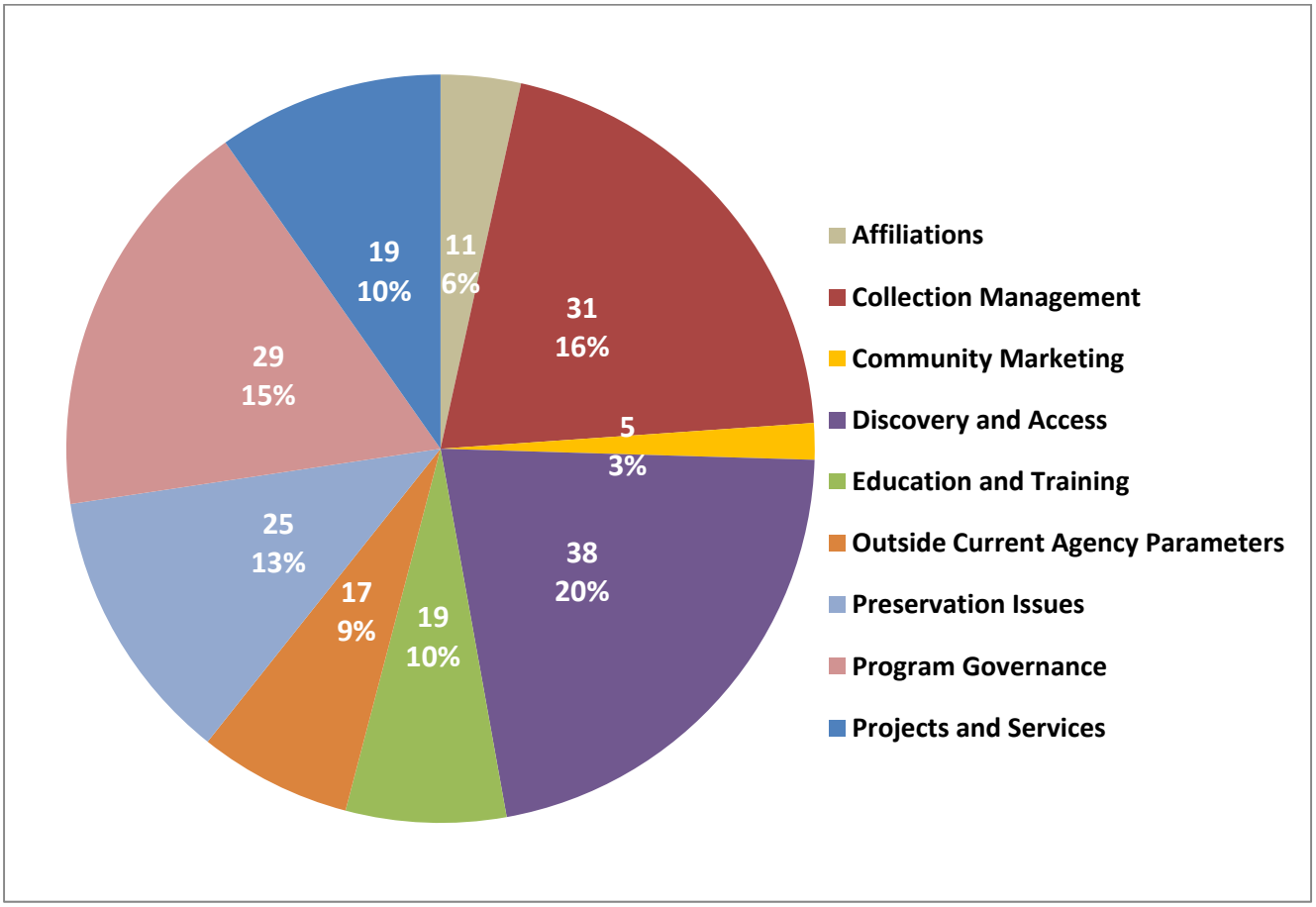
For statistical purposes, duplicates were removed when reviewing the data at the category level. For example, when a respondent provided observations on Authentication and Web Harvesting, both themes in the Preservation category, this was counted as 1 in Authentication and 1 in Web Harvesting at the theme level, while it was counted as 1 in Preservation at the category level. This removal of duplicates at the category level resulted in smaller numbers in the category data than the total number of observations.

Removing the duplicates in category data resulted in 194 observations in 9 categories. Discovery and Access had the largest number of observations with 38 (20%), followed by Program Governance with 29 (15%) and Preservation Issues with 25 (13%).

Figure 31: Observations by Category

Category	Freq	%
Affiliations	11	6%
Collection Management	31	16%
Community Marketing	5	3%
Discovery and Access	38	20%
Education and Training	19	10%
Outside of Current Agency Parameters	17	9%
Preservation Issues	25	13%
Program Governance	29	15%
Projects and Services	19	10%
Total	**194**	**102%**

Figure 32: Observations by Category



Qualitative Results by Theme (Figures 33 - 48)

The 45 state respondents to Question 18 provided 324 observations on 33 themes. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and findings of the individual open-ended observations within each of the categories illustrated above.

Affiliations and Community Marketing

1. **Affiliations:** A library cooperative (network, system, or consortium) that has a formal or informal arrangement whereby library and information services are supported for the mutual benefit of participating libraries. Includes all references to library consortia and partnerships either with other FDLs or libraries outside of the FDLP. May also include requests for GPO to affiliate or partner with libraries for expanded services, content, or projects. Also use this theme if reference is made to cooperative or collaborative efforts through a professional organization/association.

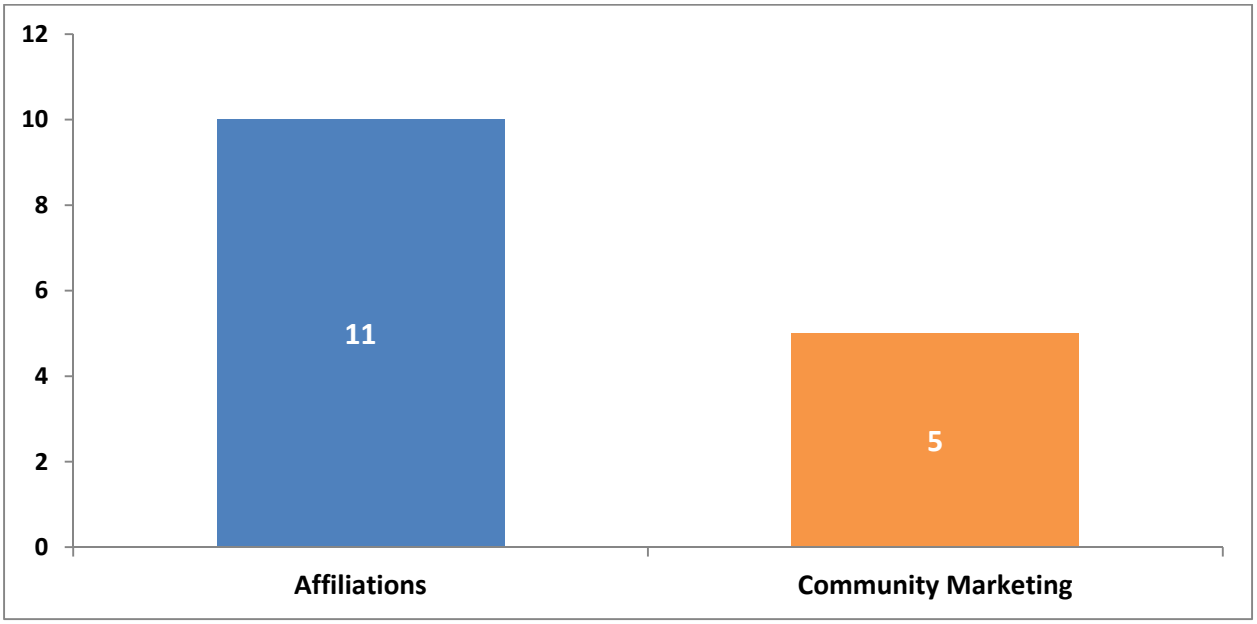
2. **Community Marketing:** Includes all references to marketing the FDLP and its collection and services nationally and to specific regions. Customized advertising and outreach campaigns that help libraries advertise their collections and services are also included. References to the need for new or improved services or programs are excluded from this category. References to outreach, promotion, and advocacy are included here. Visibility, when the result of these activities, is included here as well.

Neither the Affiliations category nor the Community Marketing category was divided into themes. Affiliations and marketing were grouped together on the survey, so the data for the two categories is presented together here. As these are two independent categories, no percentages are reported.

Figure 33: Observations by Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes

	Affiliations	Community Marketing
	Freq	Freq
Total	**11**	**5**

Figure 34: Observations by Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes



Collection Management

1. **Commercial Resources:** Information about commercial resources, reliance on commercial resources, replacing FDLP information products with commercial products, and opinions about commercial resources, including suggestions about GPO offering similar services, formats, etc. Responses about FDsys should be coded under FDsys.

2. **Digital Collections:** As it is referenced in terms of making information available digitally, including ingest of born digital content as well as the digitization of the tangible collection.

3. **Item Selection & Distribution:** References to DSIMS; item selection; selection by subject, geography, etc.; shipment boxes; List of Classes; distribution; format selection; collection development; building specialized collections; and tailoring selection profiles.

4. **Remote Storage:** Issues with accessibility for remotely stored collections, details about remote storage for individual libraries and library affiliations. Shared storage and selective housing arrangements and agreements are included here as well.

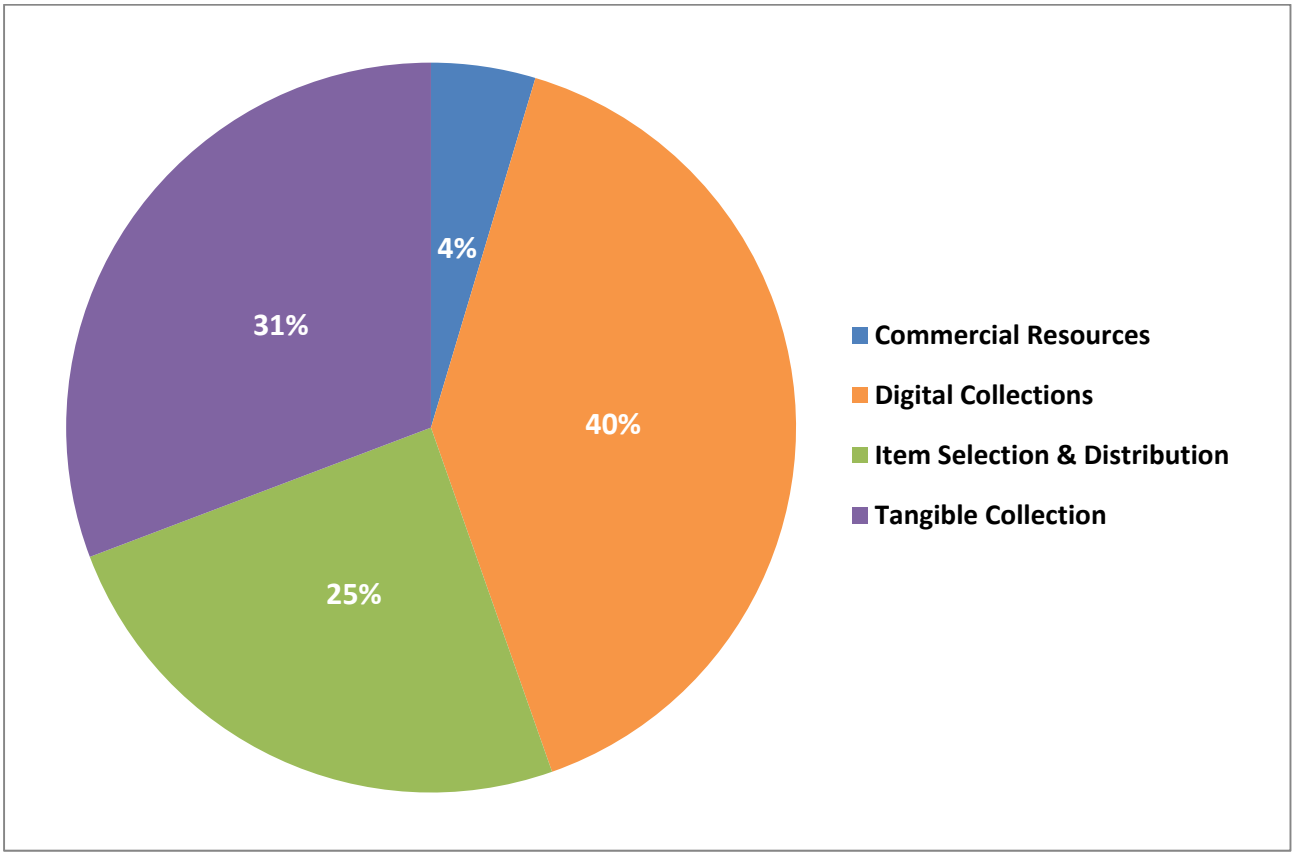
5. **Tangible Collection:** References in response to the tangible or "core" collection. Views on the tangible collection, users of the tangible collection including types of users that prefer the tangible collection. Also includes comments on the importance of or issues with the tangible collection. References to weeding collections as an action, within the current Program parameters are coded here as well.

State respondents provided a total of 65 observations on Collection Management themes. Digital Collections received the greatest number of observations with 26 (40%), followed by Tangible Collections with 20 (31%) and Item Selection & Distribution with 16 (25%).

Figure 35: Observations by Collection Management Themes

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collection			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**3**	**5%**	**26**	**40%**	**16**	**25%**	**0**	**0%**	**20**	**31%**	**65**	**101%**

Figure 36: Observations by Collection Management Themes



Discovery and Access

1. **Catalog of U.S. Government Publications:** Includes all references to the CGP, except those related to training. Includes responses about the CGP user experience and the graphic user interface.

2. **Cataloging/Metadata:** Includes references to cataloging and metadata practices and procedures, bibliographic access, RDA, various metadata schemes, quality control, and improving cataloging services. New cataloging services are coded under Projects and Services -> New Services. Specific references to the CGP or FDsys are coded under those topics.

3. **Discovery & Access:** Includes references to findability (in tangible or digital collections), using digital collections, discovering digital content online, reaching more users/increasing access with digital information or making information available electronically, maintaining links, and creating pathfinders. Demographic responses about user preferences, preferences for digital content, user information seeking behavior are included here as well. Responses about digitizing the tangible collection or ingest of born digital content are coded as Digital Collections. References to increasing public access, fugitive documents, and increasing awareness/visibility of Government information by moving or integrating the collection also are coded D&A.

4. **Federal Digital System**: Includes all references to FDsys that excludes training. Includes comments about the FDsys user experience, e.g., allow federated searching of FDsys from the discovery layer of integrated library systems.

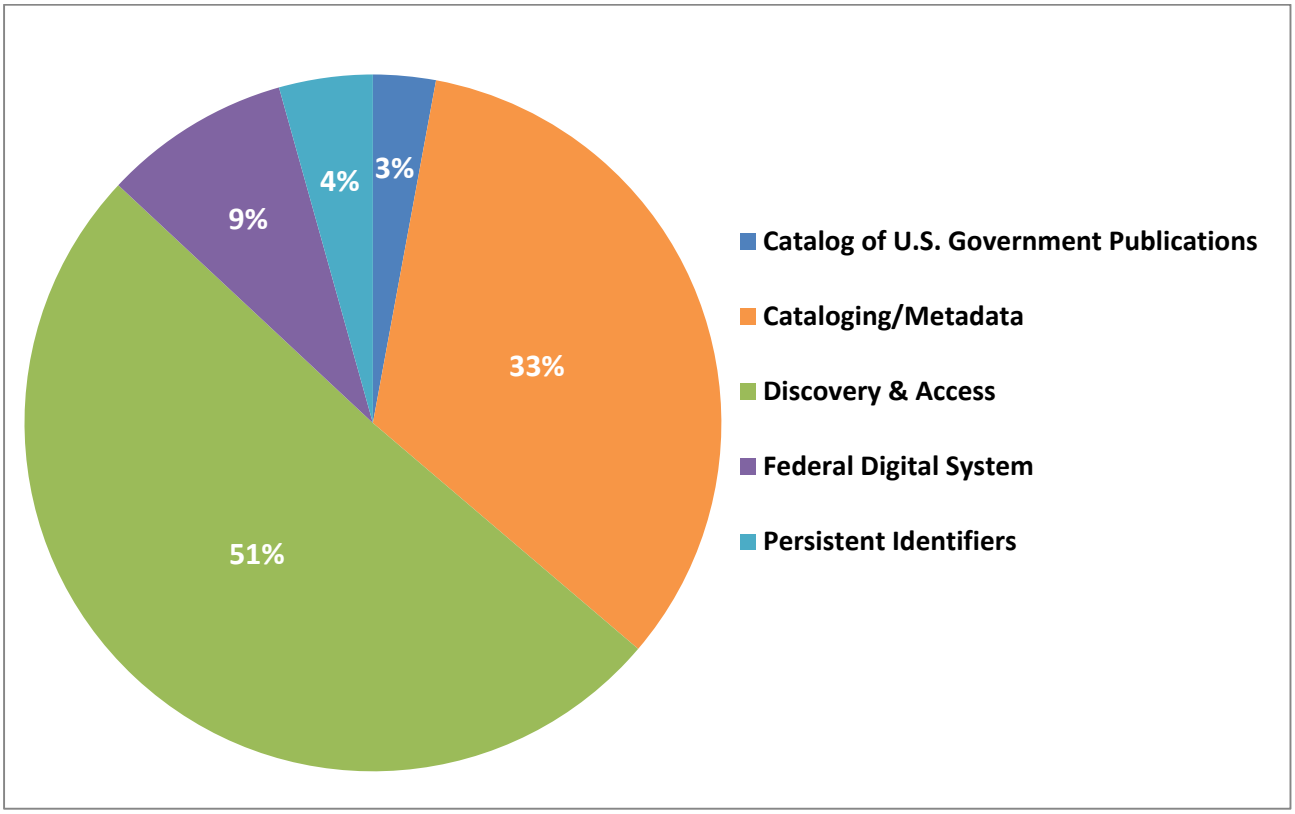
5. **Persistent Identifiers:** Includes all references to PURLS, Handles or the need for persistent identifiers. May also naturally include references to problems with broken identifiers or locators and issues with them.

State respondents provided a total of 69 observations on Discovery & Access themes. The Discovery & Access theme received the most responses with 35 (51%), followed by Cataloging & Metadata with 23 (33%).

Figure 37: Observations by Discovery and Access Theme

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**2**	**3%**	**23**	**33%**	**35**	**51%**	**6**	**9%**	**3**	**4%**	**69**	**100%**

Figure 38: Observations by Discovery and Access Themes



Education and Training

1. **General Training:** Includes all general references to training, method of training, training audiences, certification or accreditation, or the need for GPO to facilitate (in person, virtually, tutorials or in collaboration with others, other?…) training. Providing guidance and sharing expertise also are included here. Do not include requests for more official FDLP group meetings or conferences here; they are to be coded as Meetings and Conferences.

2. **Mentoring:** Includes references to a mentoring or peer sharing program.

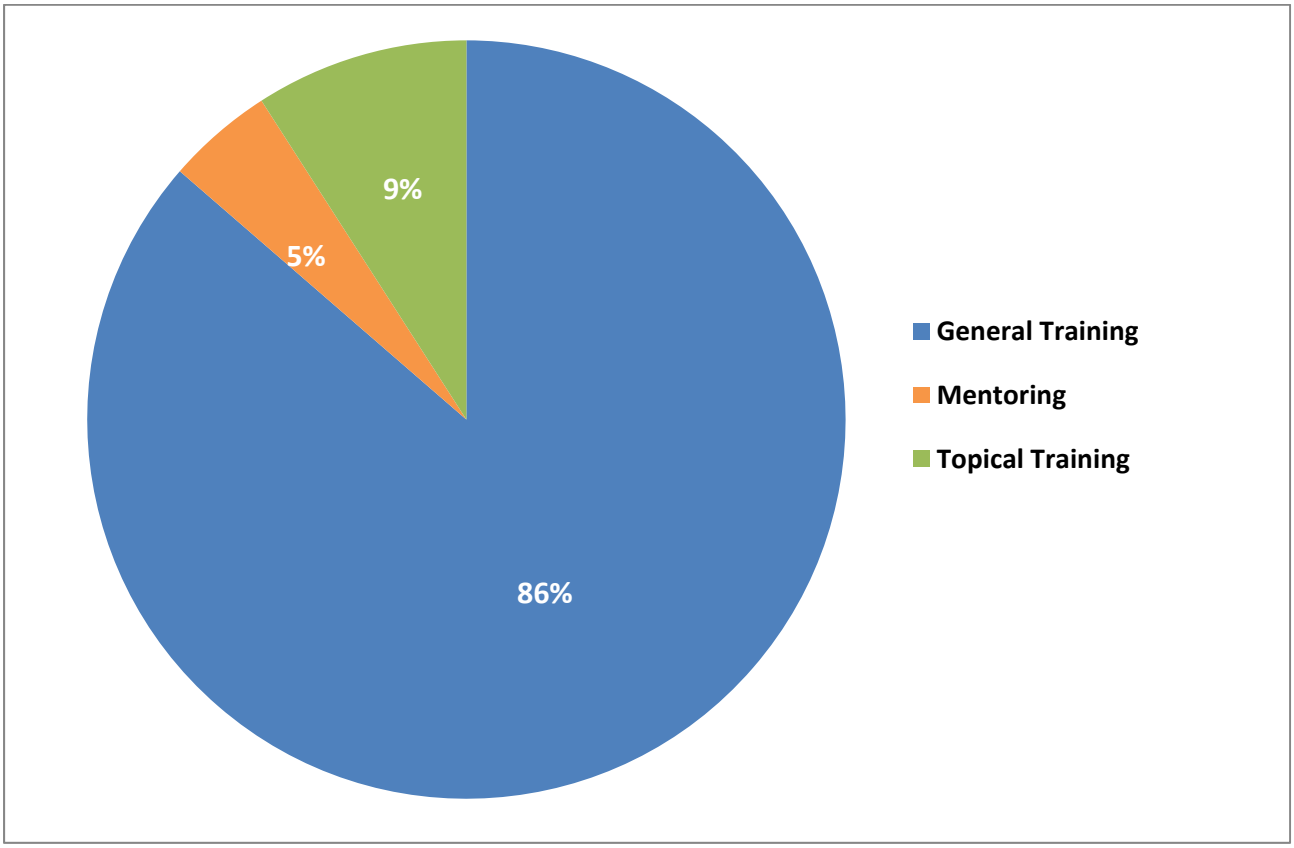
3. **Topical Training:** Specific subjects identified as a topic for training sessions.

State respondents provided a total of 22 observations on Education and Training themes. The General Training theme received the most responses with 19 (86%).

Figure 39: Observations by Education and Training Themes

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**19**	**86%**	**1**	**5%**	**2**	**9%**	**22**	**100%**

Figure 40: Observations by Education and Training Themes



Outside of Current Agency Parameters

1. **GPO Funding:** Include any references to GPO's budget or funding GPO or the FDLP, needing adequate funding for the Program, and fear of not getting funding.

2. **Limited Library Resources:** Includes references to limited resources in FDLs. This may include limited budgets and staffing.

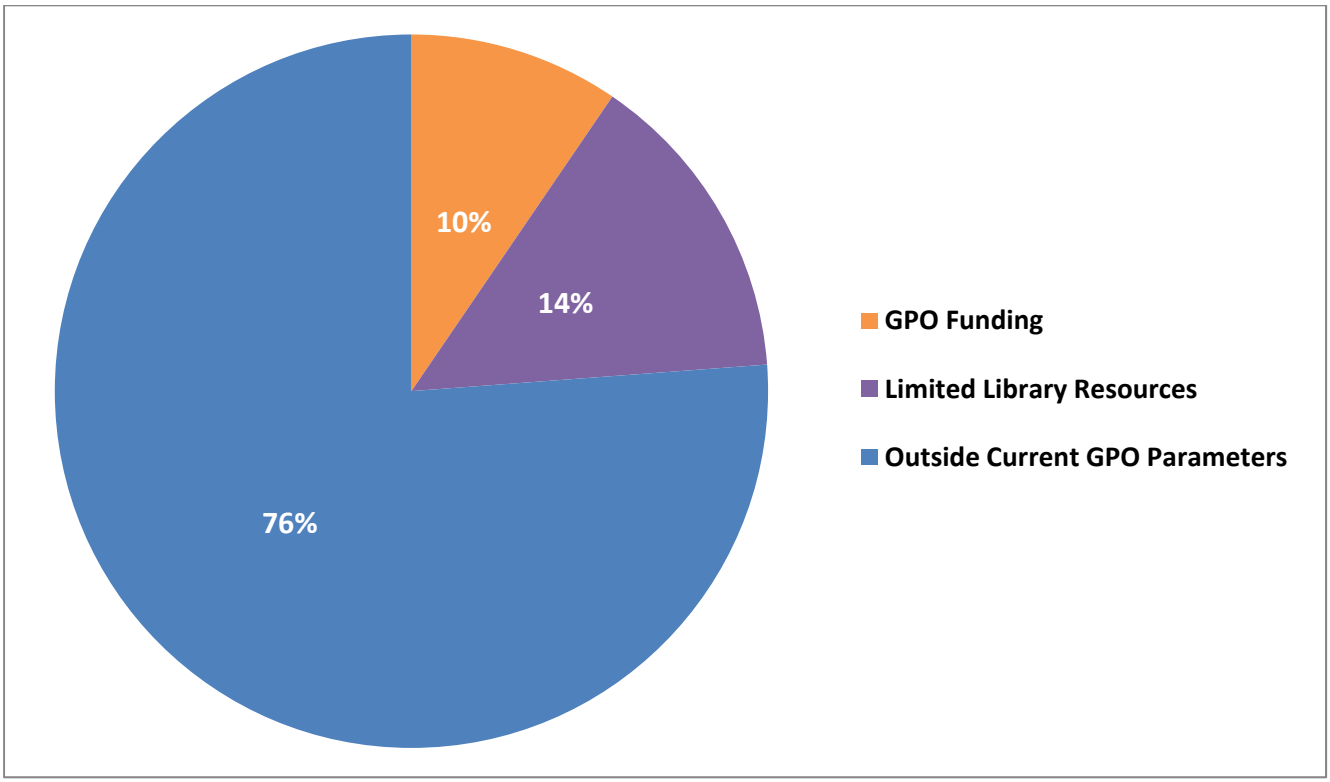
3. **Outside of Current GPO Parameters:** References to suggestions or requests that are outside of our current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it. They could be possible, but not without a substantial reinterpretation of Title 44 (or other laws), SuDoc Policy, or Program Regulations. Examples of responses include: "GPO should continue to print the Statistical Abstract" and "GPO should lobby Congress."

State respondents provided a total of 21 observations on Outside of Current GPO Parameters themes. The Outside of Current GPO Parameters theme received the most responses with 16 (76%).

Figure 41: Observations by Outside Current Agency Parameters Themes

	GPO Funding		Limited Library Resources		Outside Current GPO Parameters			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**2**	**10%**	**3**	**14%**	**16**	**76%**	**21**	**100%**

Figure 42: Observations by Outside Current GPO Parameters Themes



Preservation Issues

1. **Authentication of Digital Content:** Occurs in conjunction with preservation and digitization as "authenticate digital content," or "The FDLP needs permanent public access to authentic government information." This response would be coded as both preservation and authentication.

2. **Preservation:** Direct references to preservation or references to activities to ensure permanent public access to electronic, digital, or tangible FDLP materials. Access is coded as preservation when permanent or long-term or future reliable access is mentioned.

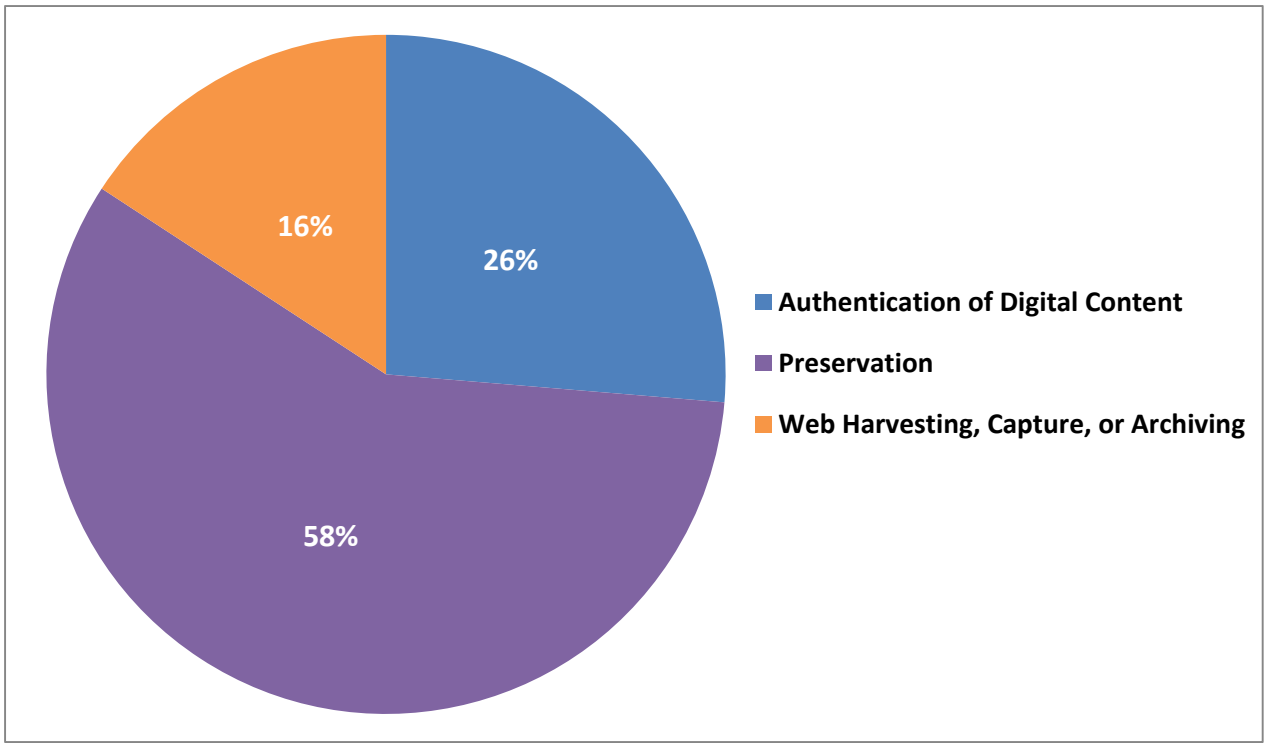
3. **Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving:** Responses are about the need to harvest or maintain access to government information on government Web Sites, or requests to make more web content available through the FDLP. e.g. "Need to capture government information before it goes away."

State respondents provided a total of 38 observations on Preservation themes. The Preservation theme received the most responses with 22 (58%), followed by Authentication with 10 (26%) and Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving with 6 (16%).

Figure 43: Observations by Preservation Issues Themes

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**10**	**26%**	**22**	**58%**	**6**	**16%**	**38**	**100%**

Figure 44: Observations by Preservation Issues Theme



Program Governance

1. **FDLP Regulations:** Includes responses about program regulations which may be referenced in terms of rules and regulations of the FDLP or SuDoc policies. Excludes changes to Title 44.

2. **Regional/Sub-Regional:** Use this theme when there are references to continuing leadership as a regional depository, taking on regional responsibilities, or specific mention of sub-regional status.

3. **Retention & Substitution:** Responses about the five year retention, rules for weeding, discarding, and substitution. Although this can be seen as a collection management issue, comments referring to changes needed in policy and/or law are examined as part of Program Governance.

4. **Title 44 USC:** Includes specific references to Title 44 as well as changes that the respondent would like to see that would require change to the current interpretation of the existing statute. Also includes references to take action to Congressional authority.

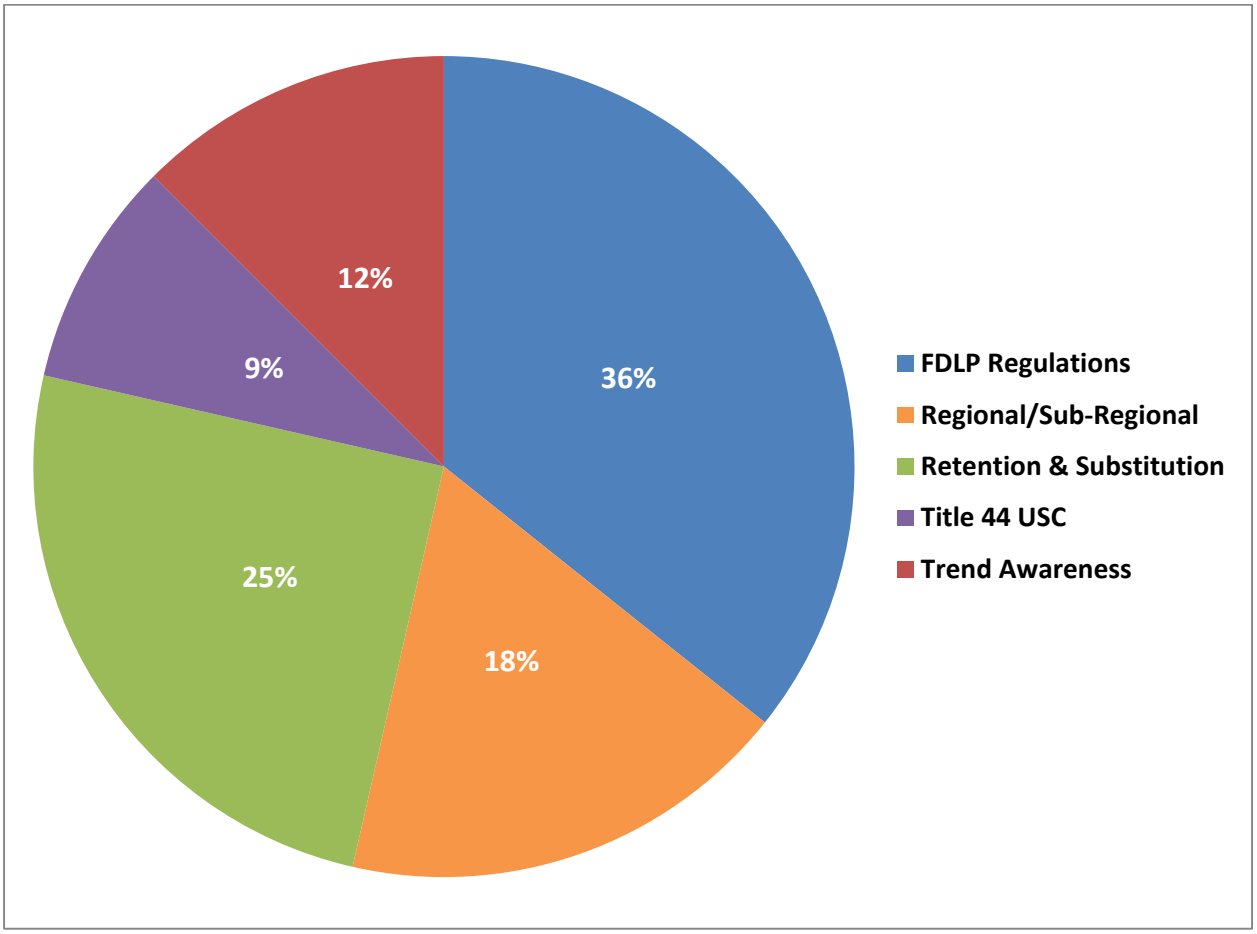
5. **Trend Awareness:** Include responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of what is going on in libraries and issues facing them. Also include responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of technology trends and innovations. Includes general statements about keeping current and being more aware.

State respondents provided a total of 56 observations on Program Governance themes. The Program Regulations theme received the most responses with 20 (36%), followed by Retention and Substitution with 14 (25%).

Figure 45: Observations by Program Governance Themes

	Program Regulations		Regional/ Sub-regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**20**	**36%**	**10**	**18%**	**14**	**25%**	**5**	**9%**	**7**	**12%**	**56**	**100%**

Figure 46: Observations by Program Governance Themes



Projects and Services

1. **Meetings & Conferences:** Responses that specifically mention issues or improvements to the FDLP meetings or conferences, the frequency and location of the Depository Library Conference, and networking opportunities.

2. **New Services:** Mention of suggested new services that GPO can provide depositories or libraries provide to their users, excluding training and marketing. Suggested improvements of existing services are to be coded under the appropriate topic.

3. **Projects & Services for Collection Management:** References to projects such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; DSIMS; PURL Referral Reports; Item Lister; NET; and Documents Data Miner.

4. **Projects & Services for Education & Communication:** Such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media, blogs, or twitter; and references to customer service, askGPO and timely responses.

5. **Projects & Services for Greater Access:** Such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the CGP; enhancements to MetaLib; increasing content in FDsys; content partnerships. Examples of responses include: US Courts Opinions GPO-AO partnership and UM Law-GPO-Civil Rights Commission partnership.

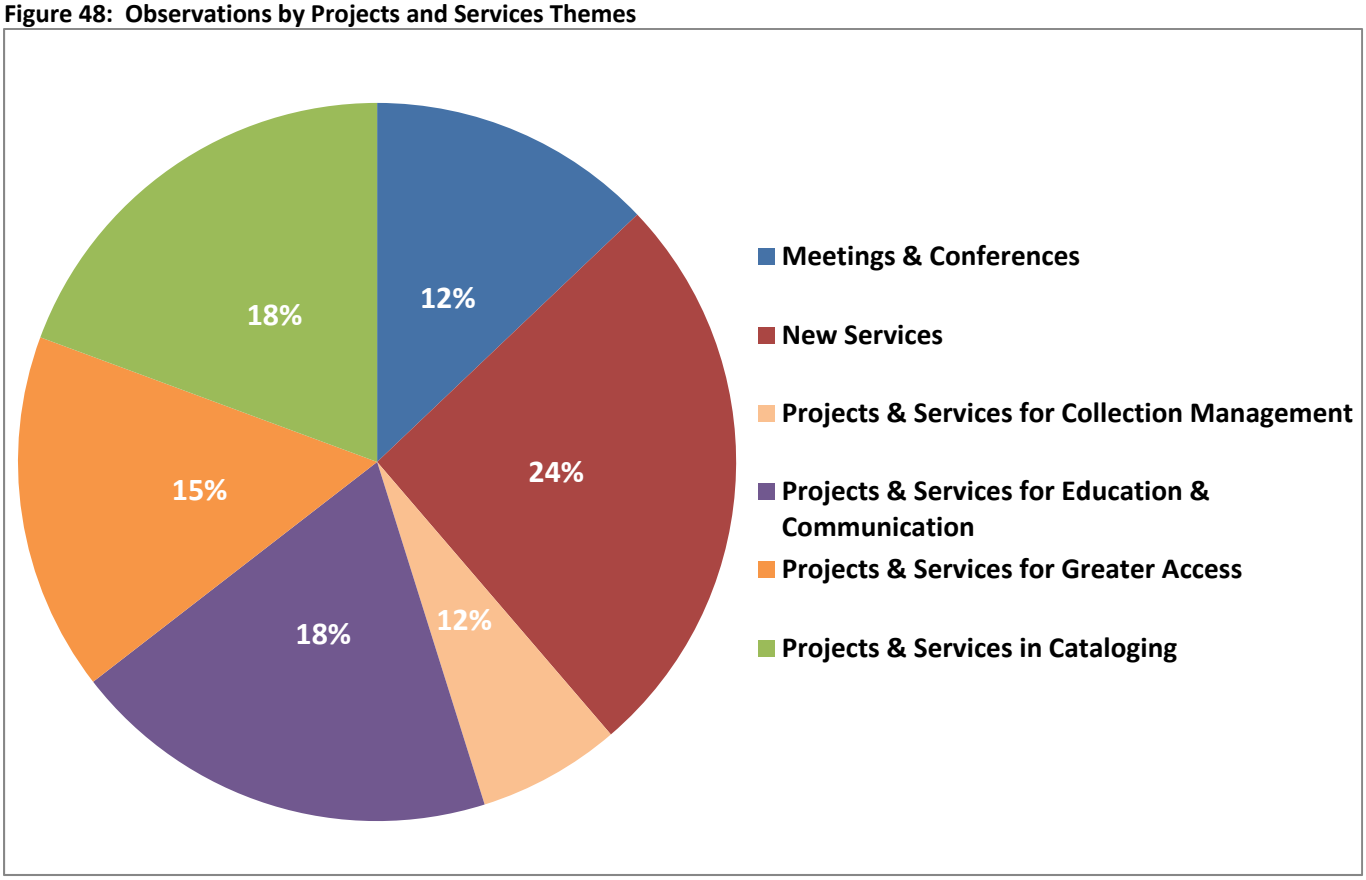
6. **Projects & Services in Cataloging:** References to projects such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; and Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships.

State respondents provided a total of 33 observations on Projects & Services themes. The New Services theme received the most responses with 8 (24%), followed by Projects & Services for Education & Communication and Projects & Services in Cataloging, both with 6 (18%).

Figure 47: Observations by Projects and Services Themes

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**4**	**12%**	**8**	**24%**	**4**	**12%**	**6**	**18%**	**5**	**15%**	**6**	**18%**	**33**	**99%**

Figure 48: Observations by Projects and Services Themes



QUESTION 19

"Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?"

Question 19 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative).

Qualitative Results by Category (Figures 49 and 50)

Forty-five (45) states responded to Question 19, indicating specific things FDLP libraries in their state would like GPO to do to help improve public access to Federal Government information. Individual open-ended responses totaled 333 observations (individual specific things GPO could do to help improve public access) on 33 themes that fit into 11 categories. There was one observation for No Leadership Role in Question 19, and as noted above, data for the "Methodology, Process, Results" category was not included in this data report. Therefore, data follows for the remaining 9 categories.

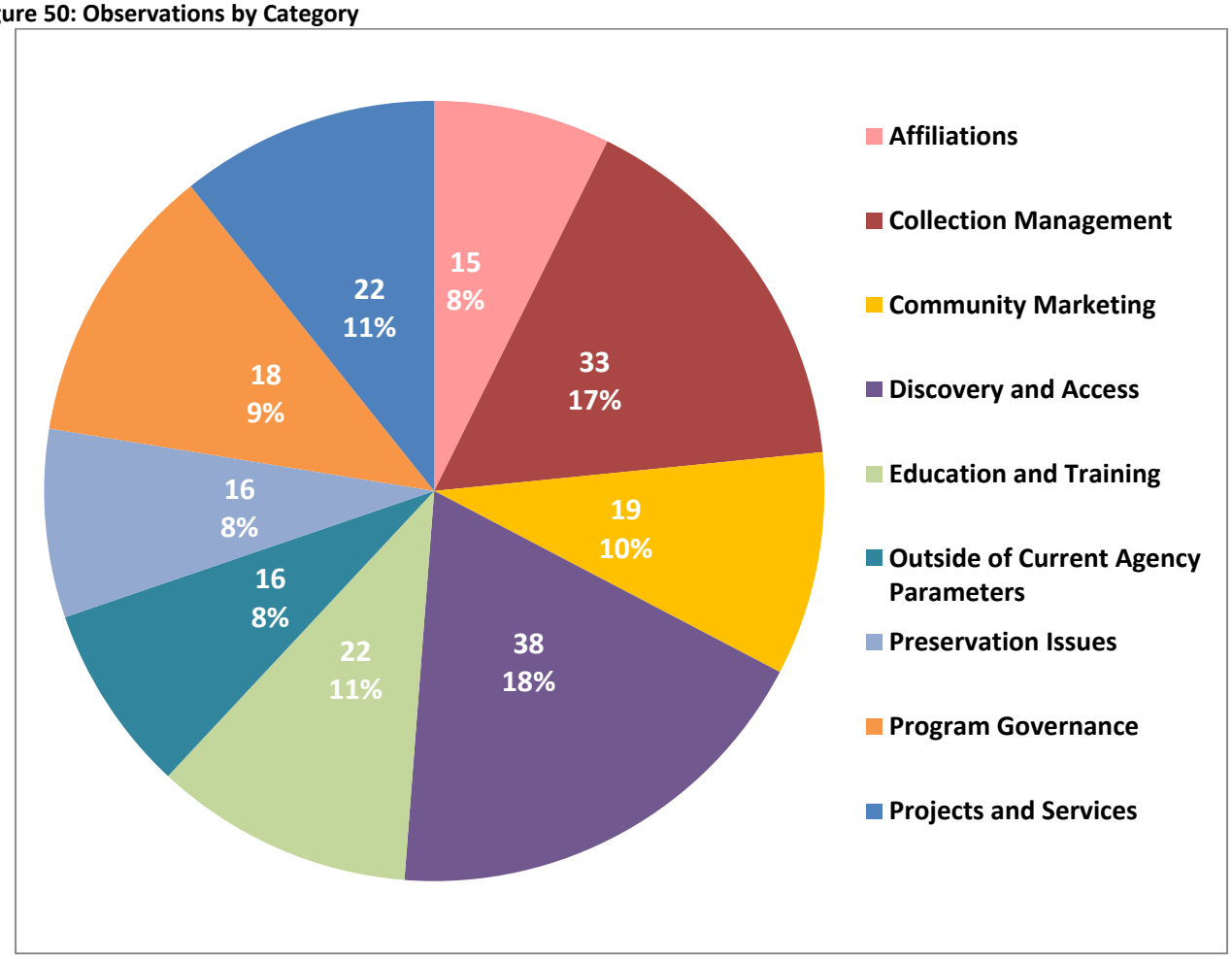
For statistical purposes, duplicates were removed when reviewing the data at the category level. For example, when a respondent provided observations on Digital Collections and Remote Storage, both themes in the Collection Management category, this was counted as one in Digital Collections and one in Remote Storage at the theme level, while it was counted as one in Collection Management at the category level. This removal of duplicates at the category level resulted in smaller numbers in the category data than the total number of observations.

Removing the duplicates in category data resulted in 199 observations in 9 categories. Discovery & Access had the largest number of observations with 38 (19%), followed by Collection Management with 33 (17%) and Program Governance with 18 (9%).

Figure 49: Observations by Categories

Category	Freq	%
Affiliations	15	8%
Collection Management	33	17%
Community Marketing	19	10%
Discovery and Access	38	19%
Education and Training	22	11%
Outside of Current Agency Parameters	16	8%
Preservation Issues	16	8%
Program Governance	18	9%
Projects and Services	22	11%
Total	**199**	**101%**

Figure 50: Observations by Category



Qualitative Results by Theme (Figures 51 - 66)

The 45 state respondents to Question 19 provided 332 observations on 32 reported themes. The following tables and figures illustrate their observations within each of the categories illustrated above.

Affiliations and Community Marketing

1. **Affiliations:** A library cooperative (network, system, or consortium) that has a formal or informal arrangement whereby library and information services are supported for the mutual benefit of participating libraries. Includes all references to library consortia and partnerships either with other FDLs or libraries outside of the FDLP. May also include requests for GPO to affiliate or partner with libraries for expanded services, content, or projects. Also use this theme if reference is made to cooperative or collaborative efforts through a professional organization/association.

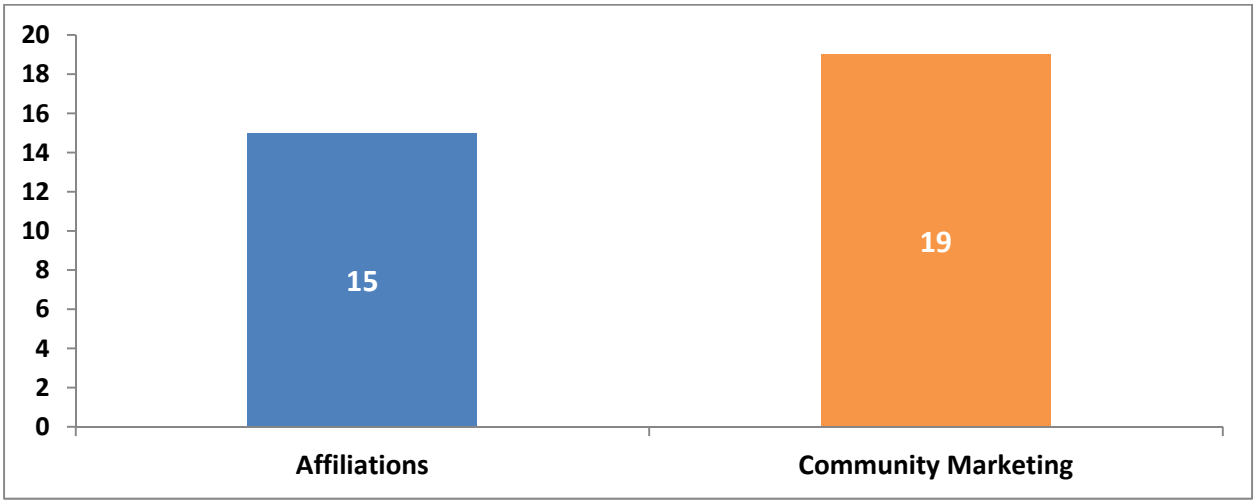
2. **Community Marketing:** Include all references to marketing the FDLP and its collection and services nationally and to specific regions. Customized advertising and outreach campaigns that help libraries advertise their collections and services are also included. References to the need for new or improved services or programs are excluded from this category. References to outreach, promotion, and advocacy are included here. Visibility, when the result of these activities, is included here as well.

Neither the Affiliations category nor the Community Marketing category was divided into themes, so there are no pie charts for this data. Affiliations and marketing were grouped together on the survey, so the data for the two categories is presented together here. As these are two independent categories, no percentages are reported.

Figure 51: Observations by Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes

	Affiliations	Community Marketing
	Freq	Freq
Total	**15**	**19**

Figure 52: Observations by Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes



Collection Management

1. **Commercial Resources:** Information about commercial resources, reliance on commercial resources, replacing FDLP information products with commercial products, and opinions about commercial resources, including suggestions about GPO offering similar services, formats, etc. Responses about FDsys should be coded under FDsys.

2. **Digital Collections:** As it is referenced in terms of making information available digitally, including ingest of born digital content as well as the digitization of the tangible collection.

3. **Item Selection & Distribution:** References to DSIMS; item selection; selection by subject, geography, etc.; shipment boxes; List of Classes; distribution; format selection; collection development; building specialized collections; and tailoring selection profiles.

4. **Remote Storage:** Issues with accessibility for remotely stored collections, details about remote storage for individual libraries and library affiliations. Shared storage and selective housing arrangements and agreements are included here as well.

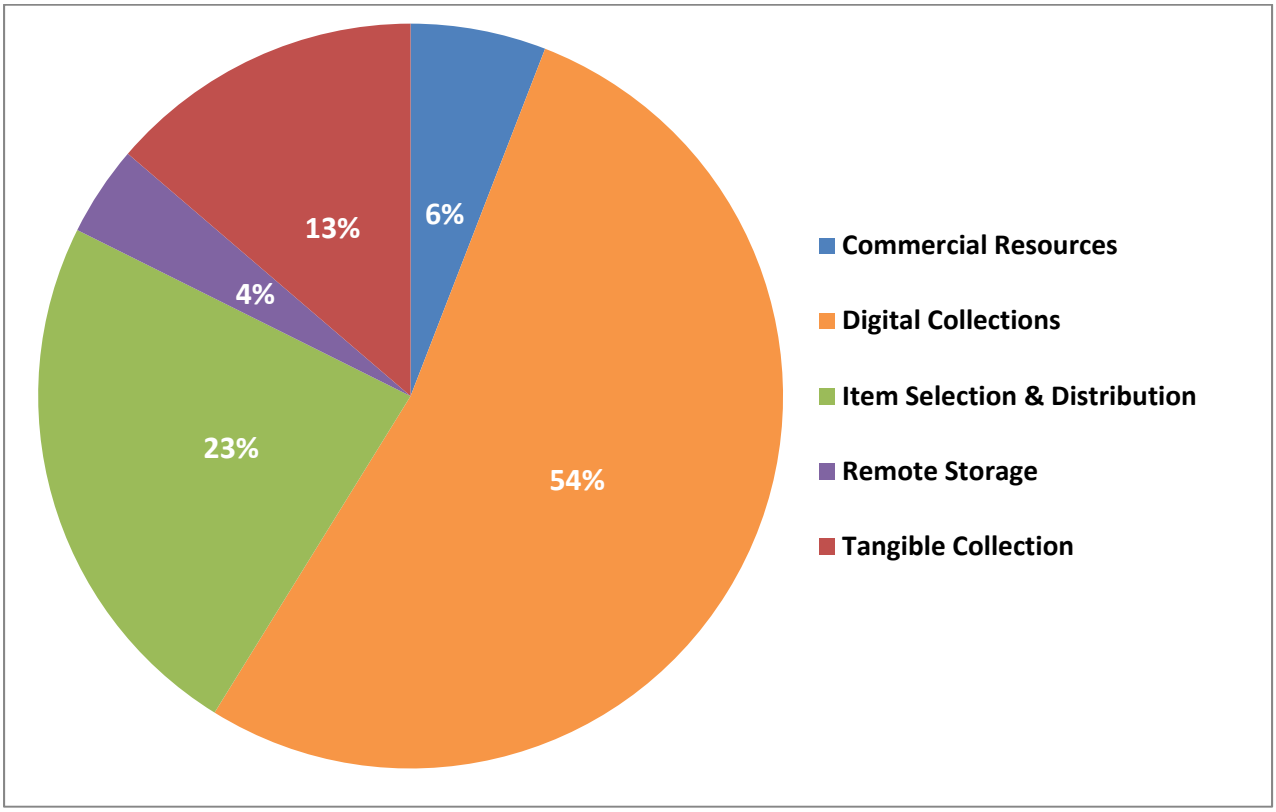
5. **Tangible Collection:** References in responses to the tangible or "core" collection. Views on the tangible collection, users of the tangible collection including types of users that prefer the tangible collection. Also includes comments on the importance of or issues with the tangible collection. References to weeding collections as an action, within the current Program parameters are coded here as well.

Of the 52 Collection Management observations the highest representation came from the Digital Collections theme with 28. Item Selection & Distribution received the second most number of observations with 12.

Figure 53: Observations by Collection Management Themes

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collection			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**3**	**6%**	**28**	**54%**	**12**	**23%**	**2**	**4%**	**7**	**13%**	**52**	**100%**

Figure 54: Observations by Collection Management Themes



Discovery and Access

1. **Catalog of U.S. Government Publications:** Includes all references to the CGP, except those related to training. Includes responses about the CGP user experience and the graphic user interface.

2. **Cataloging/Metadata:** Includes references to cataloging and metadata practices and procedures, bibliographic access, RDA, various metadata schemes, quality control, and improving cataloging services. New cataloging services are coded under Projects and Services -> New Services. Specific references to the CGP or FDsys are coded under those topics.

3. **Discovery & Access:** Includes references to findability (in tangible or digital collections), using digital collections, discovering digital content online, reaching more users/increasing access with digital information or making information available electronically, maintaining links, creating pathfinders. Demographic responses about user preferences, preferences for digital content, user information seeking behavior are included here as well as. Responses about digitizing the tangible collection or ingest of born digital content are coded as Digital Collections. References to increasing public access, fugitive documents, and increasing awareness/visibility of Government information by moving or integrating the collection also are coded D&A.

4. **Federal Digital System:** Includes all references to FDsys that excludes training. Includes comments about the FDsys user experience, e.g., allow federated searching of FDsys from the discovery layer of integrated library systems.

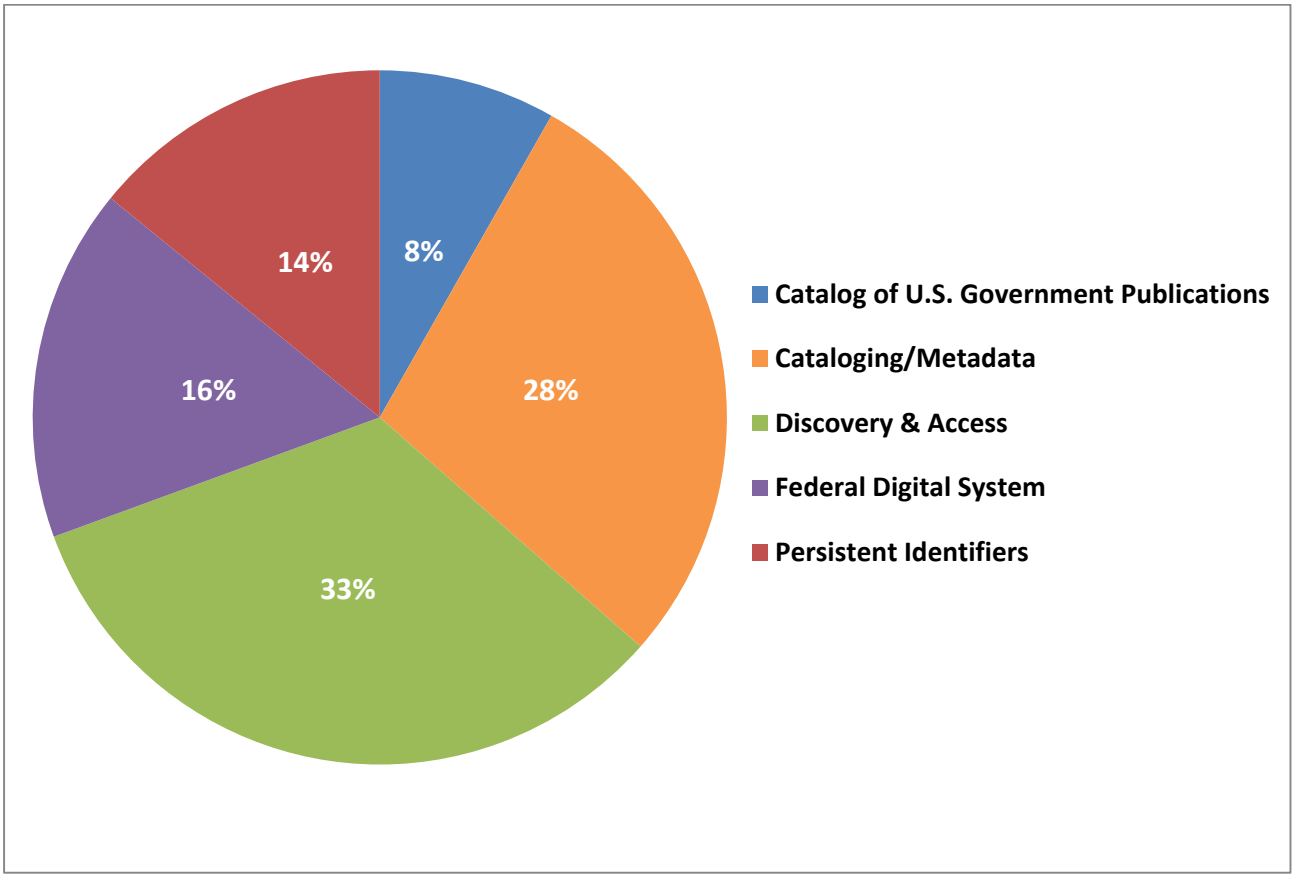
5. **Persistent Identifiers:** Includes all references to PURLS, Handles or the need for persistent identifiers. May also naturally include references to problems with broken identifiers or locators and issues with them.

Of the 85 observations in the Discovery and Access category, the highest number, 28, are represented by the Discovery & Access theme. The Cataloging/Metadata and Federal Digital System themes follow with 24 and 14 observations respectively.

Figure 55: Observations by Discovery and Access Themes

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**7**	**8%**	**24**	**28%**	**28**	**33%**	**14**	**16%**	**12**	**14%**	**85**	**99%**

Figure 56: Observations by Discovery and Access Themes



Education and Training

1. **General Training:** Includes all general references to training, method of training, training audiences, certification or accreditation, or the need for GPO to facilitate (in person, virtually, tutorials or in collaboration with others, other?…) training. Providing guidance and sharing expertise also are included here. Do not include requests for more official FDLP group meetings or conferences here; they are to be coded as Meetings and Conferences.

2. **Mentoring:** Includes references to a mentoring or peer sharing program.

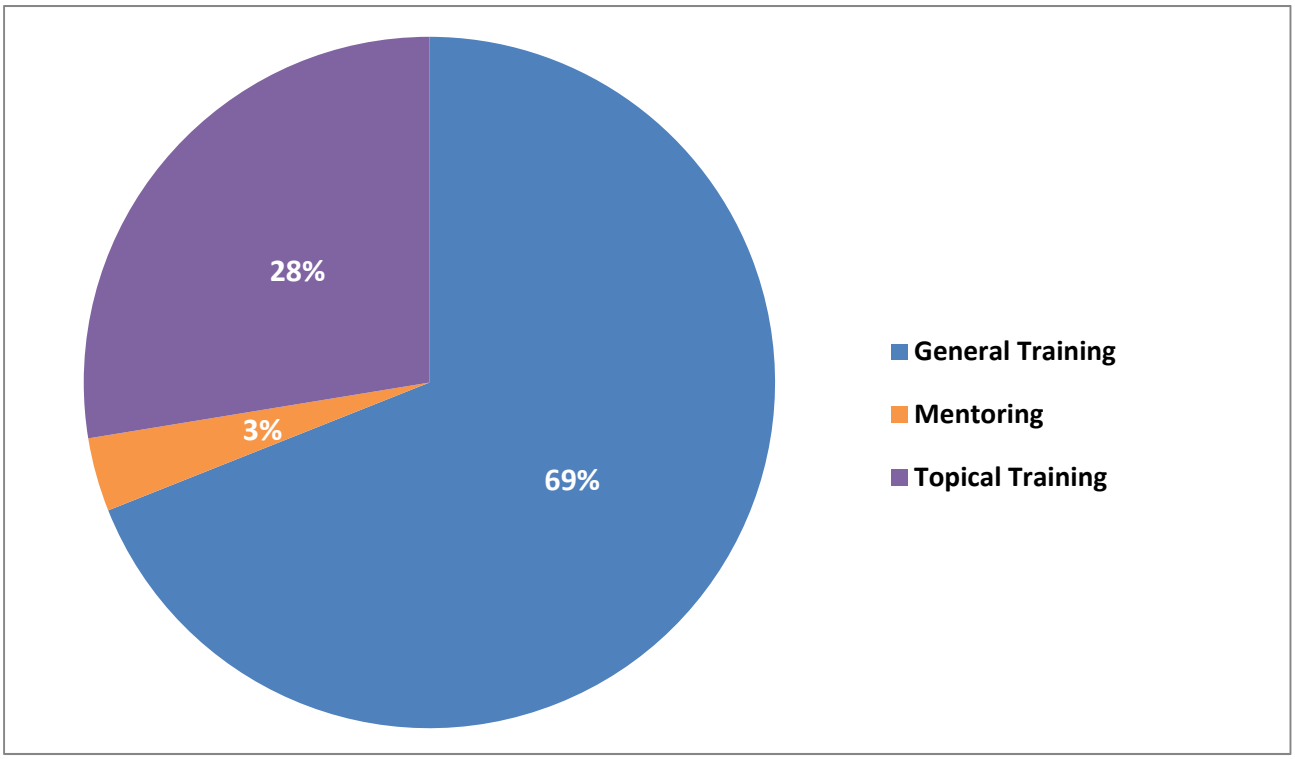
3. **Topical Training:** Specific subjects identified as a topic for training sessions.

Of the 29 Education and Training observations, the highest representation is in the General Training theme with 20, followed by 8 in the Topical Training theme.

Figure 57: Observations by Education and Training Themes

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**20**	**69%**	**1**	**3%**	**8**	**28%**	**29**	**100%**

Figure 58: Observations by Education and Training Themes



Outside of Current Agency Parameters

1. **GPO Funding:** Includes any references to GPO's budget or funding GPO or the FDLP, needing adequate funding for the Program, and fear of not getting funding.

2. **Limited Library Resources:** Includes references to limited resources in FDLs. This may include limited budgets and staffing.

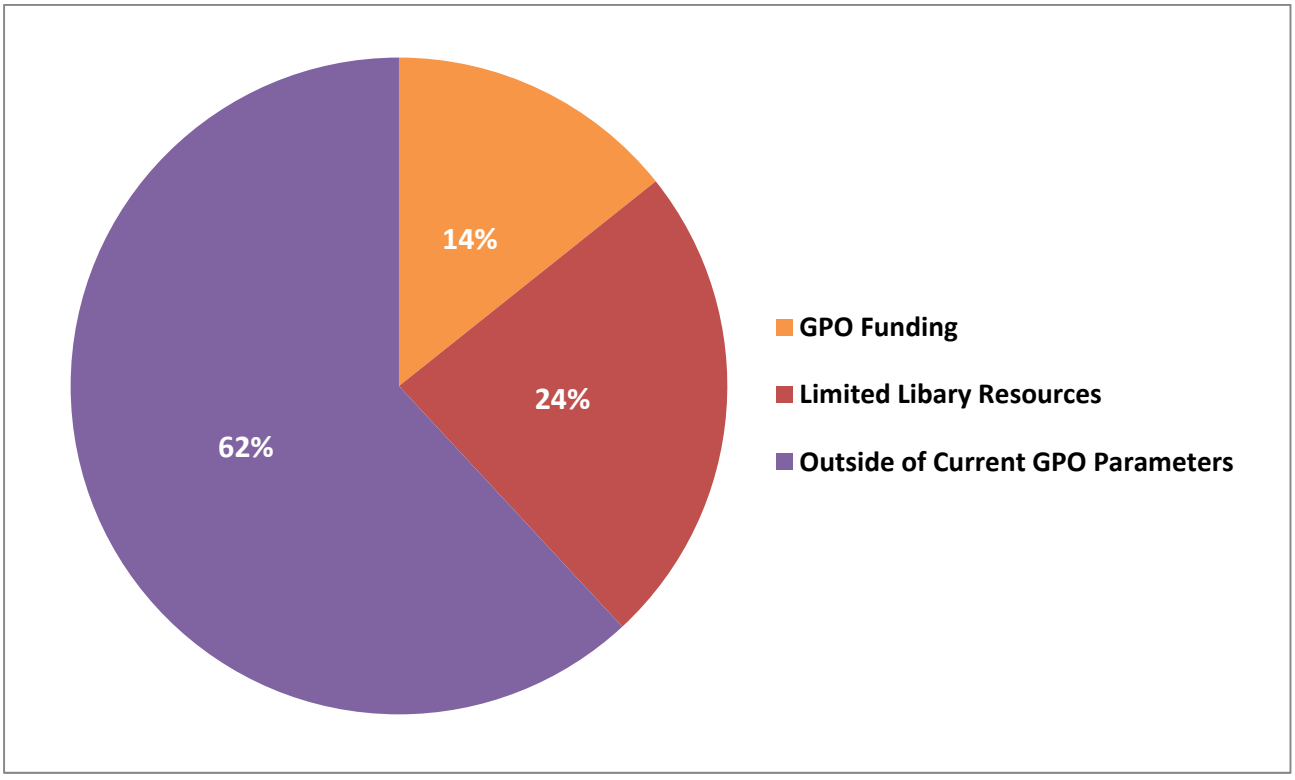
3. **Outside of Current GPO Parameters:** References to suggestions or requests that are outside of our current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it. They could be possible, but not without a substantial reinterpretation of Title 44 (or other laws), SuDoc Policy, or Program Regulations. Examples of responses include: "GPO should continue to print the Statistical Abstract," And "GPO should lobby Congress."

The Outside of Current GPO Parameters theme accounts for 13 of the 21 observations in this category. This is followed by Limited Library Resources with 5 observations and GPO Funding with 3 observations.

Figure 59: Observations by Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes

	GPO Funding		Limited Library Resources		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**3**	**14%**	**5**	**24%**	**13**	**62%**	**21**	**100%**

Figure 60: Observations by Outside of Current Agency Parameters Themes



Preservation Issues

1. **Authentication of Digital Content:** Occurs in conjunction with preservation and digitization as "authenticate digital content," or "The FDLP needs permanent public access to authentic government information." This response would be coded as both preservation and authentication.

2. **Preservation:** Direct references to preservation or references to activities to ensure permanent public access to electronic, digital, or tangible FDLP materials. Access is coded as preservation when permanent or long-term or future reliable access is mentioned.

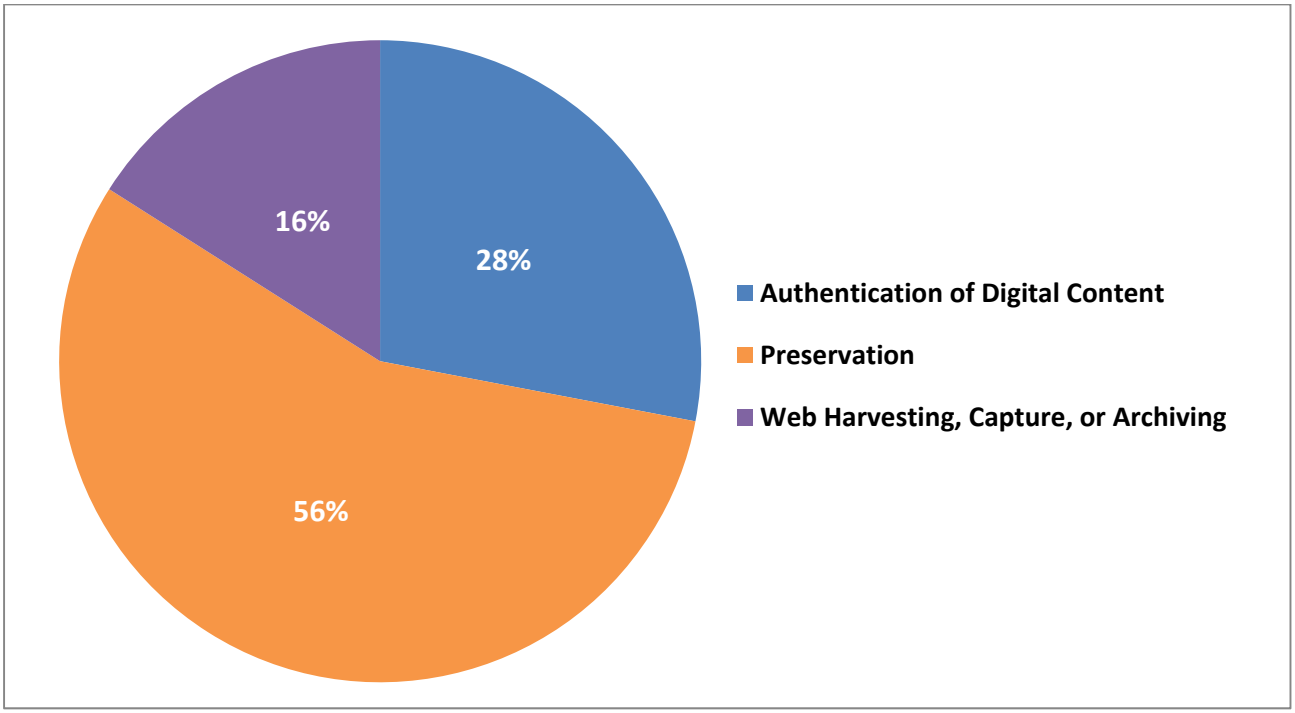
3. **Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving:** Responses are about the need to harvest or maintain access to government information on government Web Sites, or requests to make more web content available through the FDLP. e.g. "Need to capture government information before it goes away."

Preservation received the most, 14, observations in the Preservation Issues category. Authentication and Web Harvesting follow with 7 and 4 observations respectively.

Figure 61: Observations by Preservation Issues Themes

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**7**	**28%**	**14**	**56%**	**4**	**16%**	**25**	**100%**

Figure 62: Observations by Preservation Issues Themes



Program Governance

1. **FDLP Regulations:** Includes responses about program regulations which may be referenced in terms of rules and regulations of the FDLP or SuDoc policies. Excludes changes to Title 44.

2. **Regional/Sub-Regional:** Use this theme when there are references to continuing leadership as a regional depository, taking on regional responsibilities, or specific mention of sub-regional status.

3. **Retention & Substitution:** Responses about the five year retention, rules for weeding, discarding, and substitution. Although this can be seen as a collection management issue, comments referring to changes needed in policy and/or law are examined as part of Program Governance.

4. **Title 44 USC:** Includes specific references to Title 44 as well as changes that the respondent would like to see that would require change to the current interpretation of the existing statute. Also includes references to take action to Congressional authority.

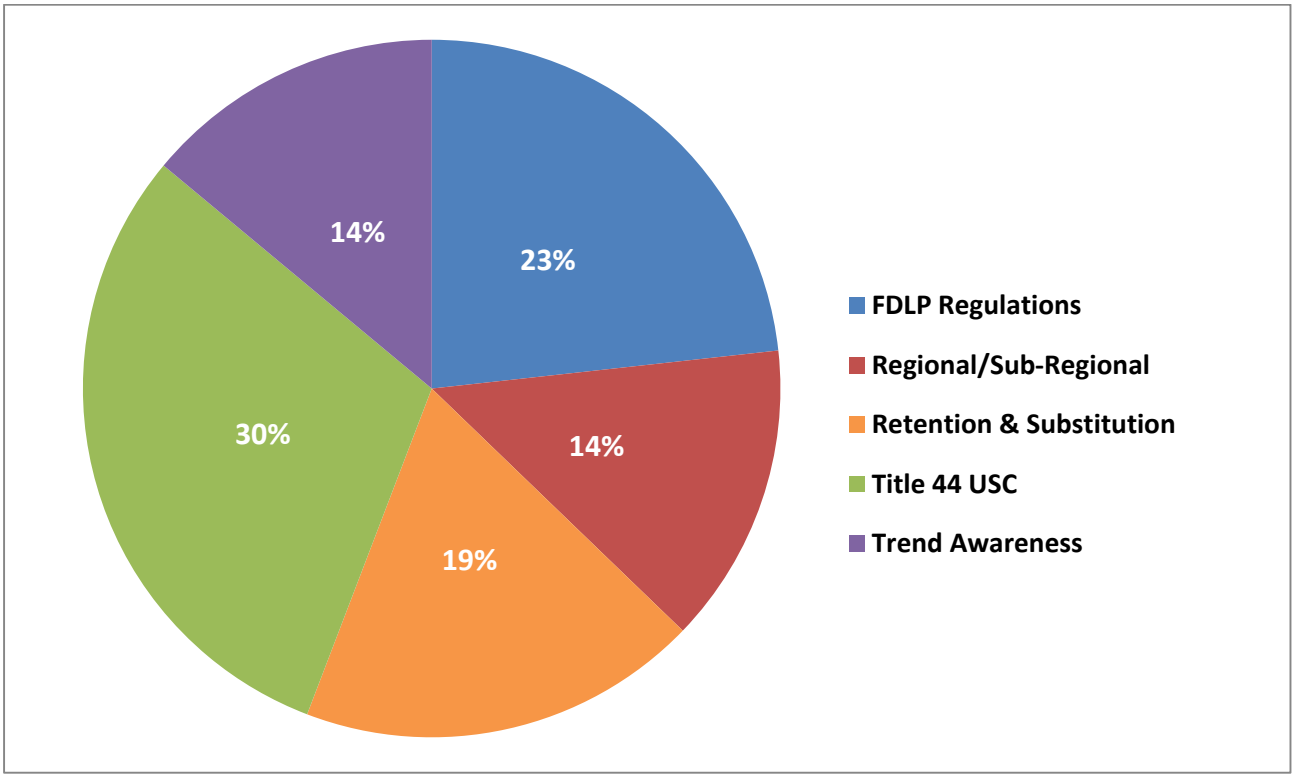
5. **Trend Awareness:** Include responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of what is going on in libraries and issues facing them. Also include responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of technology trends and innovations. Includes general statements about keeping current and being more aware.

Of the themes in Program Governance, Title 44 USC received the most observations with 13. FDLP Regulations follows with 10 observations and Retention & Substitution with 8 observations.

Figure 63: Observations by Program Governance Themes

	FDLP Regulations		Regional/ Sub-Regional		Retention & Substitution		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**10**	**23%**	**6**	**14%**	**8**	**19%**	**13**	**30%**	**6**	**14%**	**43**	**100%**

Figure 64: Observations by Program Governance Themes



Projects and Services

1. **Meetings & Conferences:** Responses that specifically mention issues or improvements to the FDLP meetings or conferences, the frequency and location of the Depository Library Conference, and networking opportunities.

2. **New Services:** Mention of suggested new services that GPO can provide depositories or libraries provide to their users, excluding training and marketing. Suggested improvements of existing services are to be coded under the appropriate topic.

3. **Projects & Services for Collection Management:** References to projects such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; DSIMS; PURL Referral Reports; Item Lister; NET; and Documents Data Miner.

4. **Projects & Services for Education & Communication:** Such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media, blogs, or twitter; and references to customer service, askGPO and timely responses.

5. **Projects & Services for Greater Access:** Such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the CGP; enhancements to MetaLib; increasing content in FDsys; content partnerships. Examples of responses include: US Courts Opinions GPO-AO partnership and UM Law-GPO-Civil Rights Commission partnership.

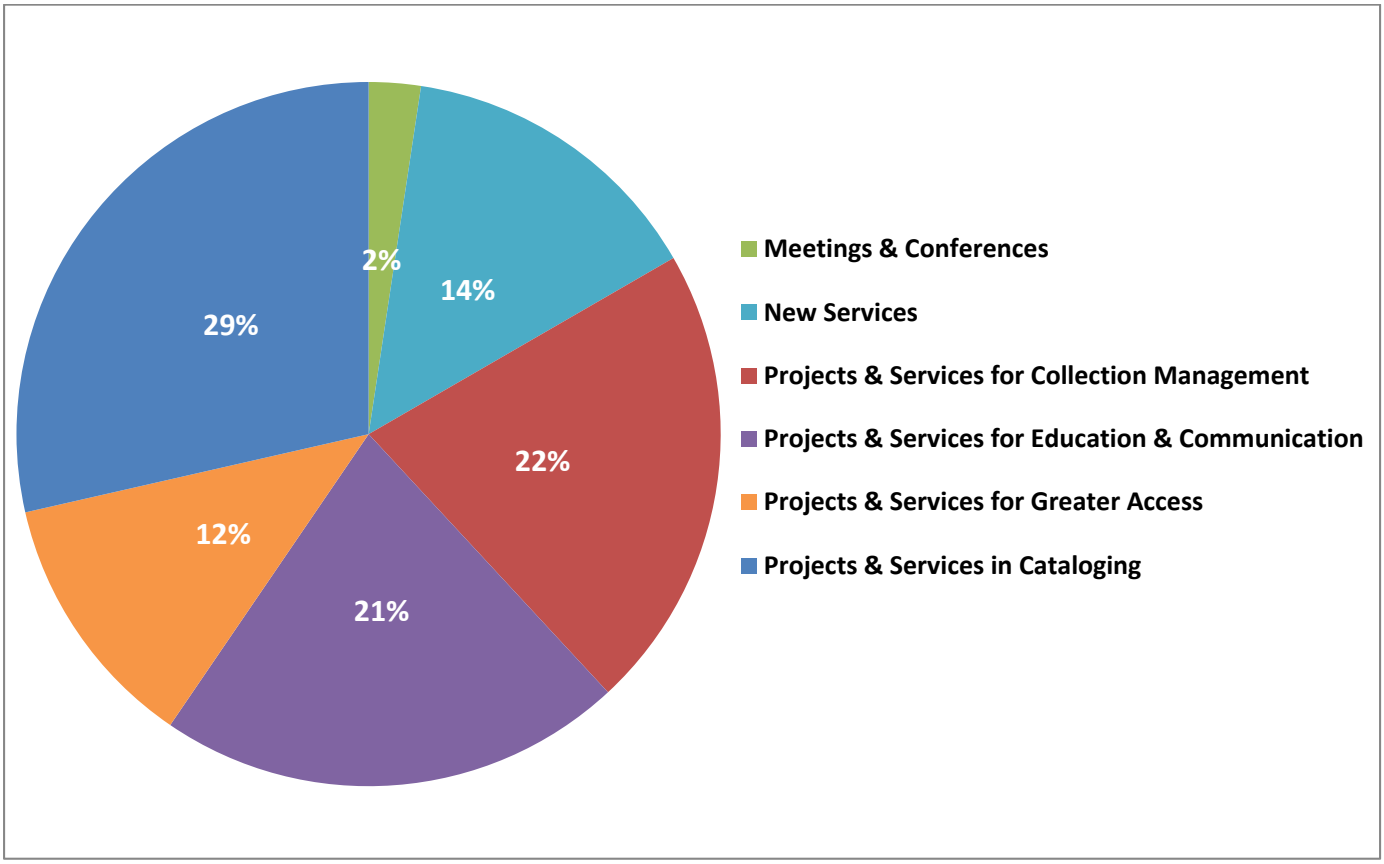
6. **Projects & Services in Cataloging:** References to projects such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; and Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships.

Of the themes in the Projects and Services category, Projects & Services in Cataloging received the most observations with 12. Projects & Services in Collection Management and Education & Communication follow with 9 observations each.

Figure 65: Observations by Projects and Services Themes

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education & Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**1**	**2%**	**6**	**14%**	**9**	**21%**	**9**	**21%**	**5**	**12%**	**12**	**29%**	**42**	**99%**

Figure 66: Observations by Projects and Services Themes



QUESTION 20

"Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?"

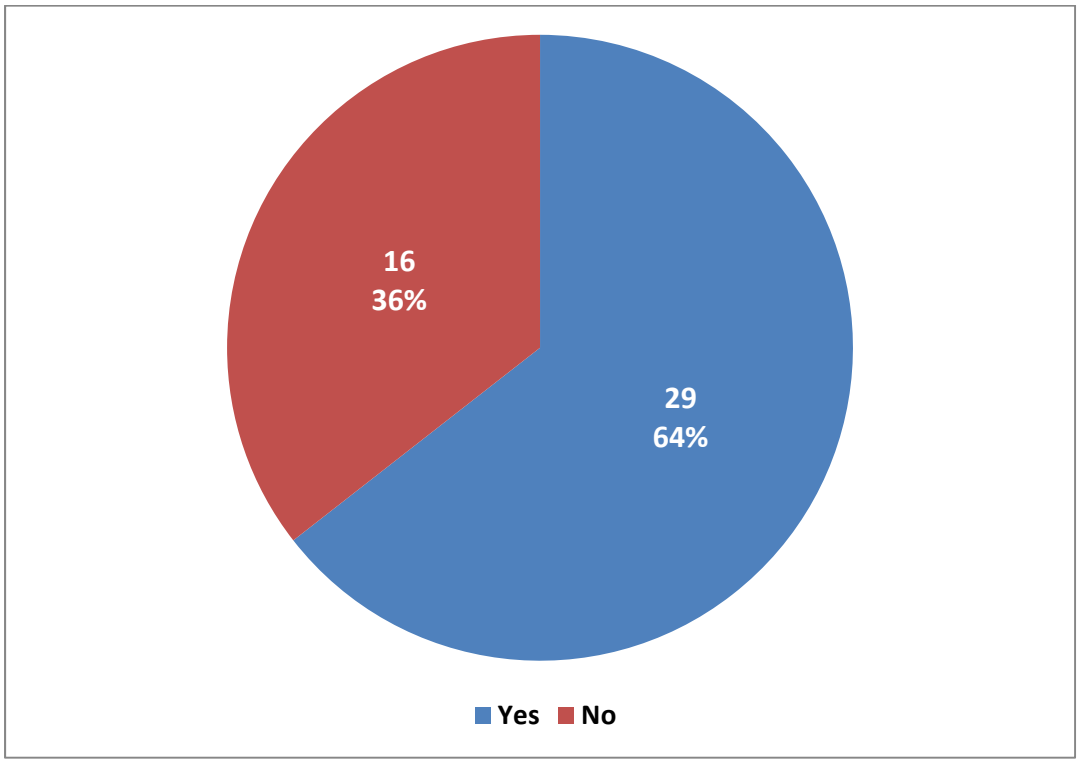
Response options were:

1) no
2) yes (Please explain)

Quantitative Results (Figure 67)

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 20, 29 (64%) responded "yes," while 16 (36%) responded "no."

Figure 67: Overall Yes/No Response Rate



Qualitative Results by Category (Figures 68 and 69)

Twenty-nine (29) states indicated that they would like to provide additional input about the current and future vision of the FDLP. They were also given the opportunity to provide that additional input. Respondents were not limited to the number of comments they could provide. The following figures depict the results of the qualitative analysis, and the findings of the individual open-ended responses.

Individual open-ended responses totaled 136 observations on 33 themes that fit into 10 categories. As noted above, data for the "Methodology, Process, Results" category was not included in this data report. Additionally, there were no observations to report for the No Leadership Role theme from Question 20. Data for the remaining nine categories follows.

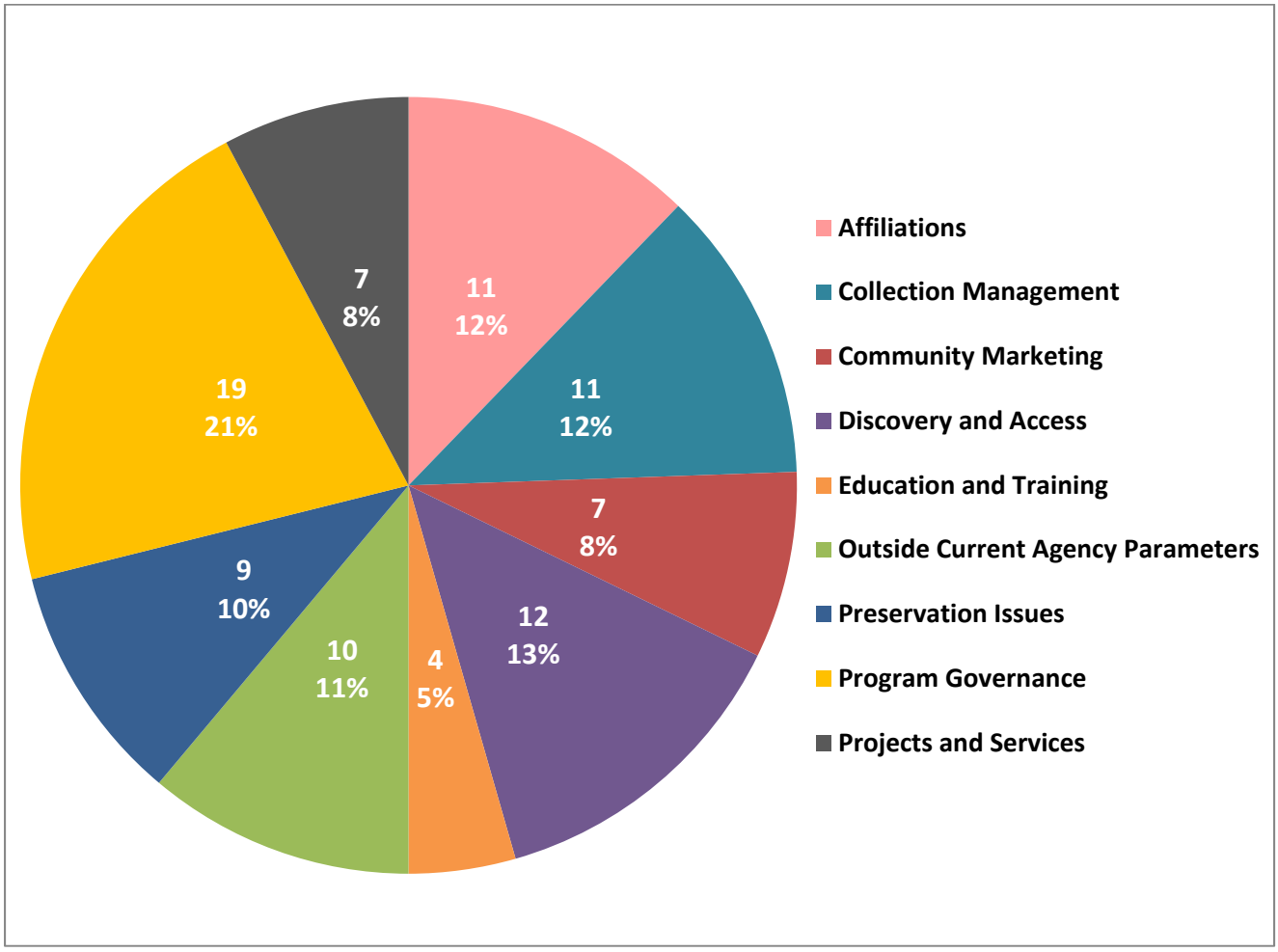
For statistical purposes, duplicates were removed when reviewing the data at the category level. For example, when a respondent provided observations on Federal Digital System and Persistent Identifiers, both themes in the Discovery & Access category, this was counted as one in Federal Digital System and one in Persistent Identifiers at the theme level, while it was counted as one in Discovery & Access at the category level. This removal of duplicates at the category level resulted in smaller numbers in the category data than the total number of observations.

Removing the duplicates in category data resulted in 90 observations in 9 categories. Program Governance had the largest number of observations with 19 (21%), followed by Discovery & Access with 12 (13%). Both Affiliations and Collection Management had 11 (12%) observations.

Figure 68: Observations by Category

Category	Freq	%
Affiliations	11	12%
Collection Management	11	12%
Community Marketing	7	8%
Discovery & Access	12	13%
Education and Training	4	5%
Outside Current Agency Parameters	10	11%
Preservation Issues	9	10%
Program Governance	19	21%
Projects and Services	7	8%
Total	**90**	**100%**

Figure 69: Observations by Category



Qualitative Results by Theme (Figures 70 - 85)

29 state respondents of the total 45 respondents answered "yes" to Question 20 provided 131 observations on 32 themes. Additionally, there were no observations to report for the No Leadership Role theme from Question 20.

Affiliations and Community Marketing

1. **Affiliations:** A library cooperative (network, system, or consortium) that has a formal or informal arrangement whereby library and information services are supported for the mutual benefit of participating libraries. Includes all references to library consortia and partnerships either with other FDLs or libraries outside of the FDLP. May also include requests for GPO to affiliate or partner with libraries for expanded services, content, or projects. Also use this theme if reference is made to cooperative or collaborative efforts through a professional organization/association.

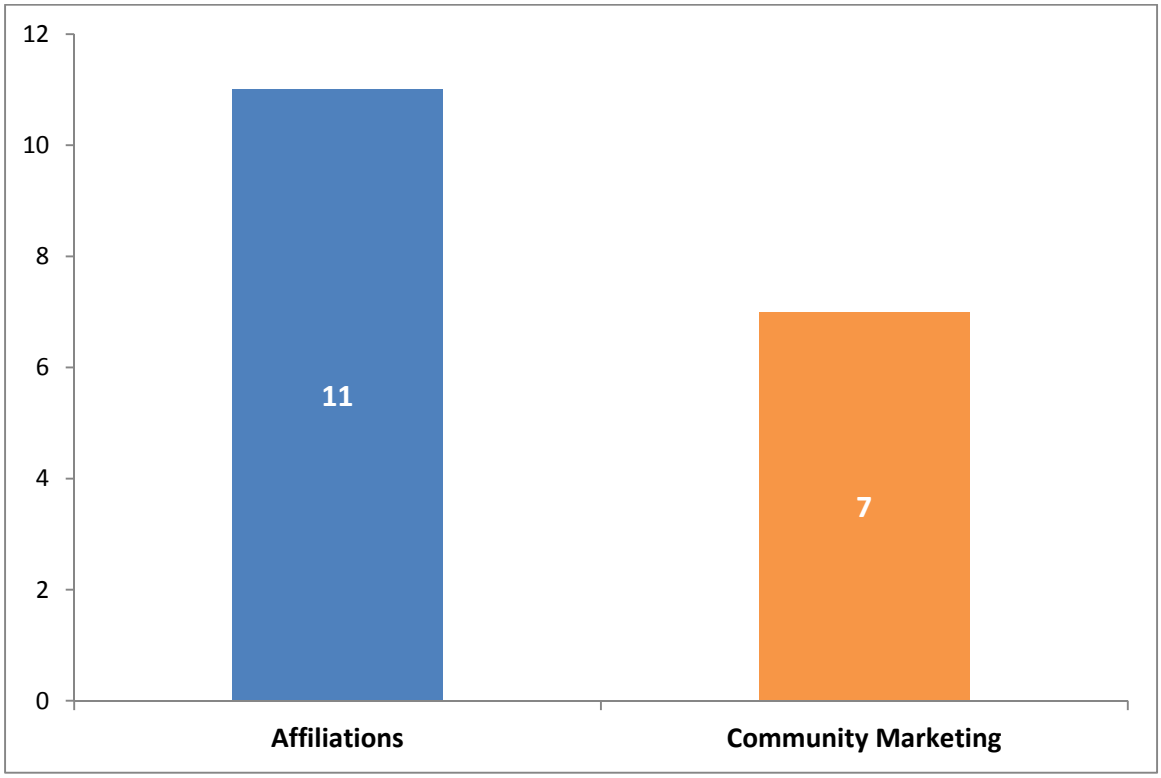
2. **Community Marketing:** Include all references to marketing the FDLP and its collection and services nationally and to specific regions. Customized advertising and outreach campaigns that help libraries advertise their collections and services are also included. References to the need for new or improved services or programs are excluded from this category. References to outreach, promotion, and advocacy are included here. Visibility, when the result of these activities, is included here as well.

Neither the Affiliations category nor the Community Marketing category was divided into themes, so there are no pie charts for this data. Affiliations and Marketing were grouped together on the survey, so the data for the two categories is presented together here. As these are two independent categories, no percentages are reported.

Figure 70: Observations by Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes

	Affiliations	Community Marketing
	Freq	Freq
Total	**11**	**7**

Figure 71: Observations by Affiliations and Community Marketing Themes



Collection Management

1. **Commercial Resources:** Information about commercial resources, reliance on commercial resources, replacing FDLP information products with commercial products, and opinions about commercial resources, including suggestions about GPO offering similar services, formats, etc. Responses about FDsys should be coded under FDsys.

2. **Digital Collections:** As it is referenced in terms of making information available digitally, including ingest of born digital content as well as the digitization of the tangible collection.

3. **Item Selection & Distribution:** References to DSIMS; item selection; selection by subject, geography, etc.; shipment boxes; List of Classes; distribution; format selection; collection development; building specialized collections; and tailoring selection profiles.

4. **Remote Storage:** Issues with accessibility for remotely stored collections, details about remote storage for individual libraries and library affiliations. Shared storage and selective housing arrangements and agreements are included here as well.

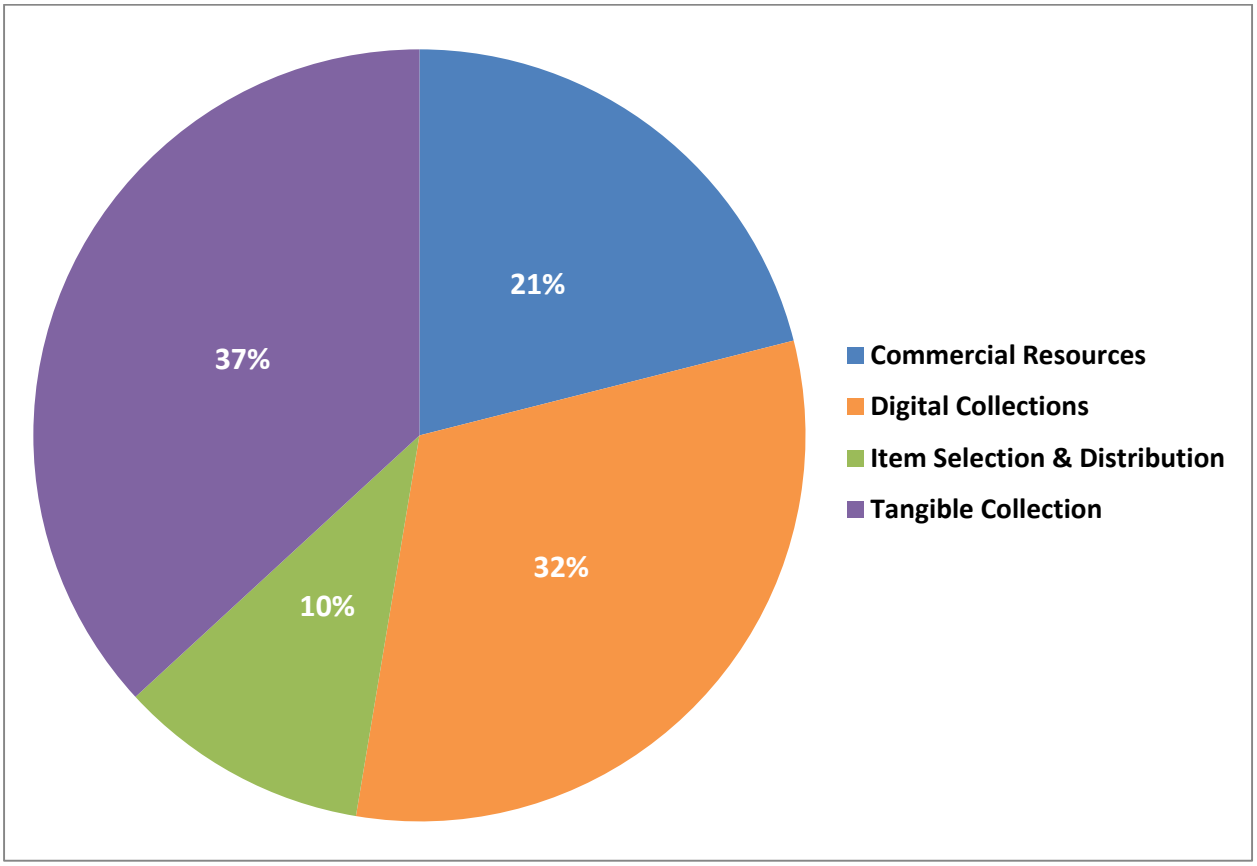
5. **Tangible Collection:** References in responses to the tangible or "core" collection. Views on the tangible collection, users of the tangible collection including types of users that prefer the tangible collection. Also includes comments on the importance of or issues with the tangible collection. References to weeding collections as an action, within the current Program parameters are coded here as well.

State respondents provided a total of 19 observations on Collection Management themes. Tangible Collection received the greatest number of observations with 7 (37%), followed by Digital Collections with 6 observations (32%) and Commercial Resources with 4 (21%).

Figure 72: Observations by Collection Management Themes

	Commercial Resources		Digital Collections		Item Selection & Distribution		Remote Storage		Tangible Collection			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**4**	**21%**	**6**	**32%**	**2**	**10%**	**0**	**0%**	**7**	**37%**	**19**	**100%**

Figure 73: Observations by Collection Management Themes



Discovery and Access

1. **Catalog of U.S. Government Publications:** Includes all references to the CGP, except those related to training. Includes responses about the CGP user experience and the graphic user interface.

2. **Cataloging/Metadata:** Includes references to cataloging and metadata practices and procedures, bibliographic access, RDA, various metadata schemes, quality control, and improving cataloging services. New cataloging services are coded under Projects and Services -> New Services. Specific references to the CGP or FDsys are coded under those topics.

3. **Discovery & Access:** Includes references to findability (in tangible or digital collections), using digital collections, discovering digital content online, reaching more users/increasing access with digital information or making information available electronically, maintaining links, and creating pathfinders. Demographic responses about user preferences, preferences for digital content, and user information seeking behavior are included here as well as. Responses about digitizing the tangible collection or ingest of born digital content are coded as Digital Collections. References to increasing public access, fugitive documents, and increasing awareness/visibility of Government information by moving or integrating the collection also are coded D&A.

4. **Federal Digital System:** Includes all references to FDsys that exclude training. Includes comments about the FDsys user experience, e.g., allow federated searching of FDsys from the discovery layer of integrated library systems.

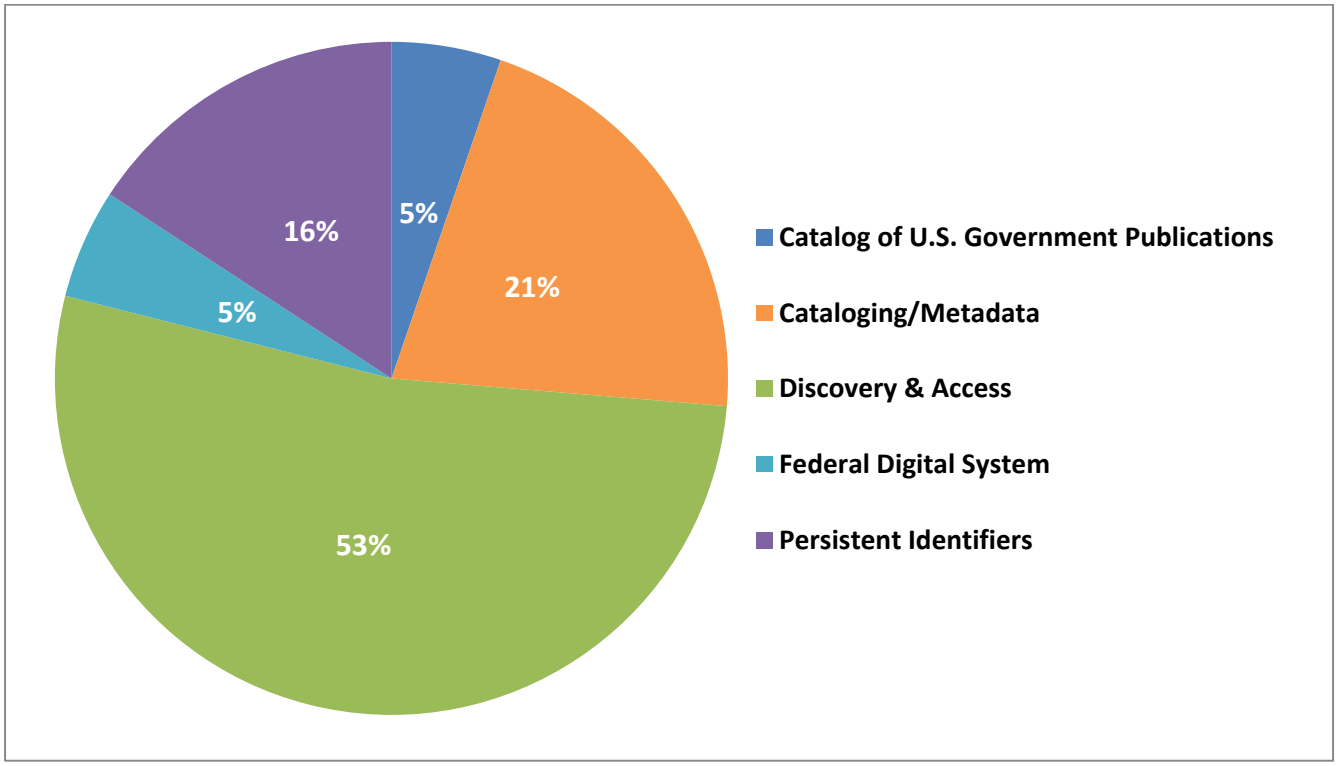
5. **Persistent Identifiers:** Includes all references to PURLS, Handles or the need for persistent identifiers. May also naturally include references to problems with broken identifiers or locators and issues with them.

State respondents provided a total of 19 observations on Discovery & Access themes. The Discovery & Access theme received the most responses with 10 (53%), followed by Cataloging & Metadata with 4 (21%).

Figure 74: Observations by Discovery and Access Themes

	Catalog of U.S. Government Publications		Cataloging/ Metadata		Discovery & Access		Federal Digital System		Persistent Identifiers			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	1	5%	4	21%	10	53%	1	5%	3	16%	19	100%

Figure 75: Observations by Discovery and Access Themes



Education and Training

1. **General Training:** Includes all general references to training, method of training, training audiences, certification or accreditation, or the need for GPO to facilitate (in person, virtually, tutorials or in collaboration with others, other?…) training. Providing guidance and sharing expertise also are included here. Do not include requests for more official FDLP group meetings or conferences here; they are to be coded as Meetings and Conferences.

2. **Mentoring:** Includes references to a mentoring or peer sharing program.

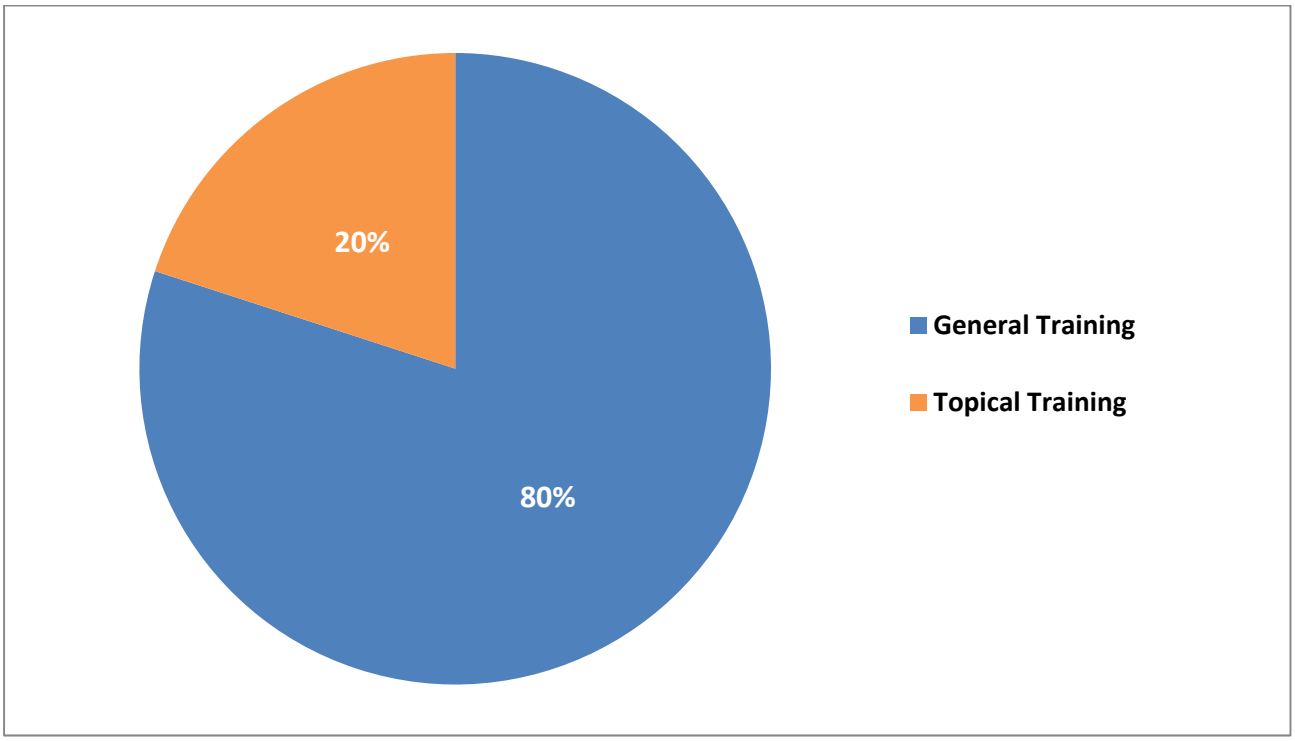
3. **Topical Training:** Specific subjects identified as a topic for training sessions.

State respondents provided a total of 5 observations on Education and Training themes. The General Training theme received the most responses with 4 (80%).

Figure 76: Observations by Education and Training Themes

	General Training		Mentoring		Topical Training			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**4**	**80%**	**0**	**0%**	**1**	**20%**	**5**	**100%**

Figure 77: Observations by Education and Training Themes



Outside of Current Agency Parameters

1. **GPO Funding:** Includes any references to GPO's budget or funding GPO or the FDLP, needing adequate funding for the Program, and fear of not getting funding.

2. **Limited Library Resources:** Includes references to limited resources in FDLs. This may include limited budgets and staffing.

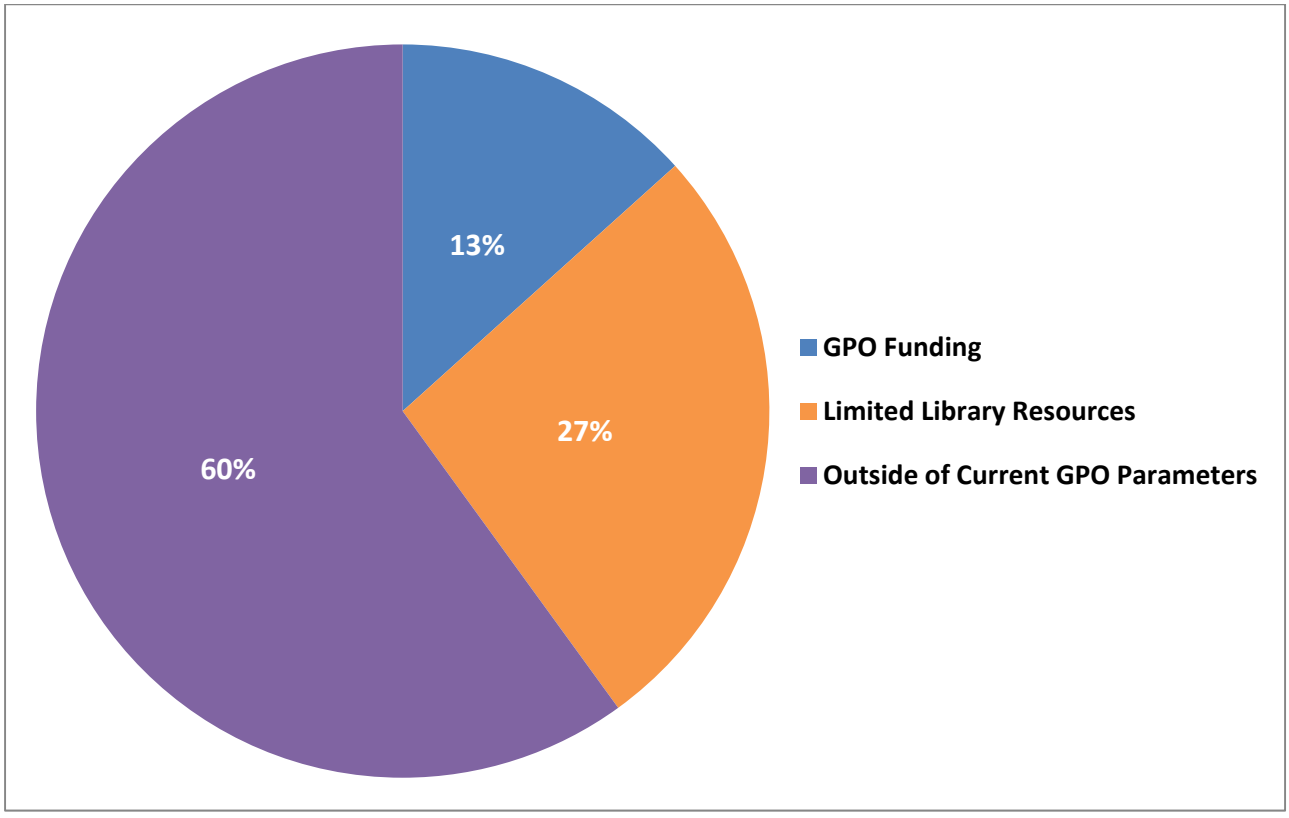
3. **Outside of Current GPO Parameters:** References to suggestions or requests that are outside of our current legal authority or GPO's interpretation of it. They could be possible, but not without a substantial reinterpretation of Title 44 (or other laws), SuDoc Policy, or Program Regulations. Examples of responses include: "GPO should continue to print the Statistical Abstract," and "GPO should lobby Congress."

State respondents provided a total of 15 observations on Outside of Current GPO Parameters themes. The Outside of Current GPO Parameters theme received the most responses with 9 (60%).

Figure 78: Observations by Outside Current Agency Parameters Themes

	GPO Funding		Limited Library Resources		Outside of Current GPO Parameters			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**2**	**13%**	**4**	**27%**	**9**	**60%**	**15**	**100%**

Figure 79: Observations by Outside Current Agency Parameters Themes



Preservation Issues

1. **Authentication of Digital Content:** Occurs in conjunction with preservation and digitization as "authenticate digital content," or "The FDLP needs permanent public access to authentic government information." This response would be coded as both preservation and authentication.

2. **Preservation:** Direct references to preservation or references to activities to ensure permanent public access to electronic, digital, or tangible FDLP materials. Access is coded as preservation when permanent or long-term or future reliable access is mentioned.

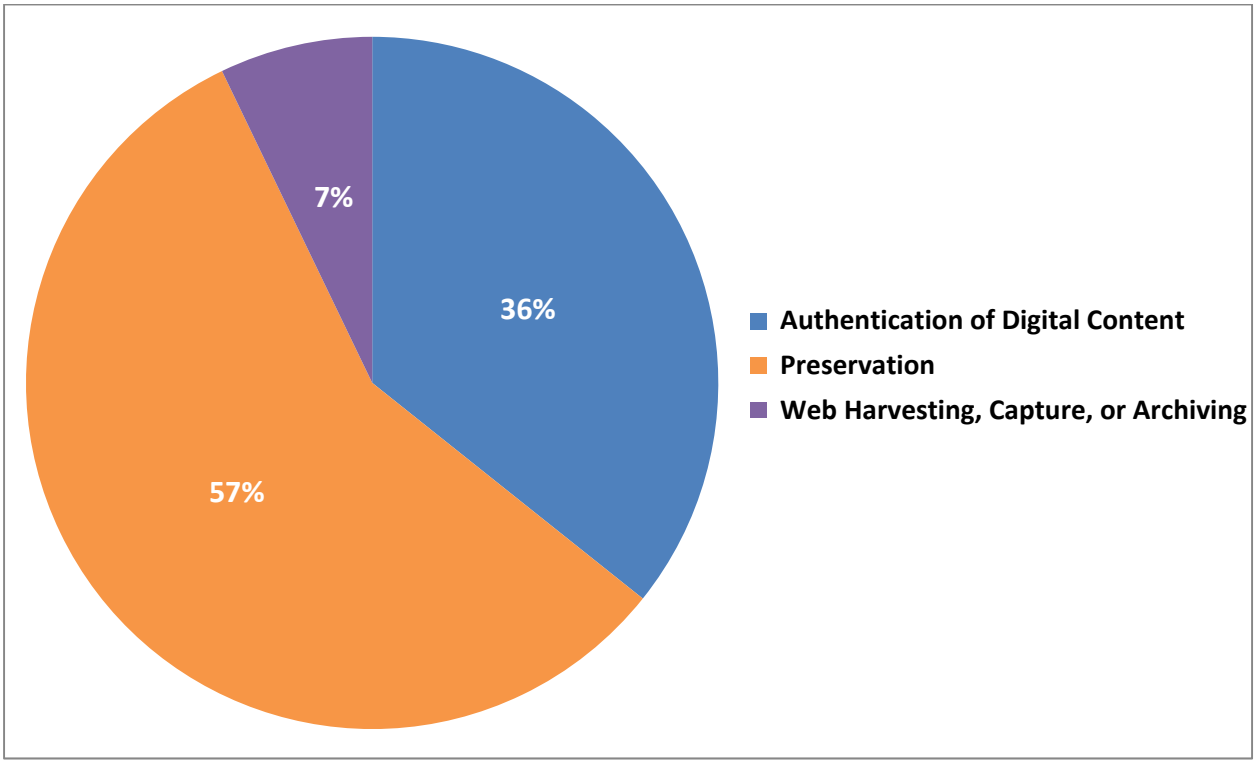
3. **Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving:** Responses are about the need to harvest or maintain access to government information on government Web Sites, or requests to make more web content available through the FDLP. e.g. "Need to capture government information before it goes away."

State respondents provided a total of 14 observations on Preservation themes. The Preservation theme received the most responses with 8 (57%), followed by Authentication with 5 (36%) and Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving with 1 (7%).

Figure 80: Observations by Preservation Issues Themes

	Authentication of Digital Content		Preservation		Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**5**	**36%**	**8**	**57%**	**1**	**7%**	**14**	**100%**

Figure 81: Observations by Preservation Issues Themes



Program Governance

1. **FDLP Regulations:** Includes responses about program regulations which may be referenced in terms of rules and regulations of the FDLP or SuDoc policies. Excludes changes to Title 44.

2. **Regional/Sub-Regional:** Use this theme when there are references to continuing leadership as a regional depository, taking on regional responsibilities, or specific mention of sub-regional status.

3. **Retention & Substitution:** Responses about the five year retention, rules for weeding, discarding, and substitution. Although this can be seen as a collection management issue, comments referring to changes needed in policy and/or law are examined as part of Program Governance.

4. **Title 44 USC:** Includes specific references to Title 44 as well as changes that the respondent would like to see that would require change to the current interpretation of the existing statute. Also includes references to take action to Congressional authority.

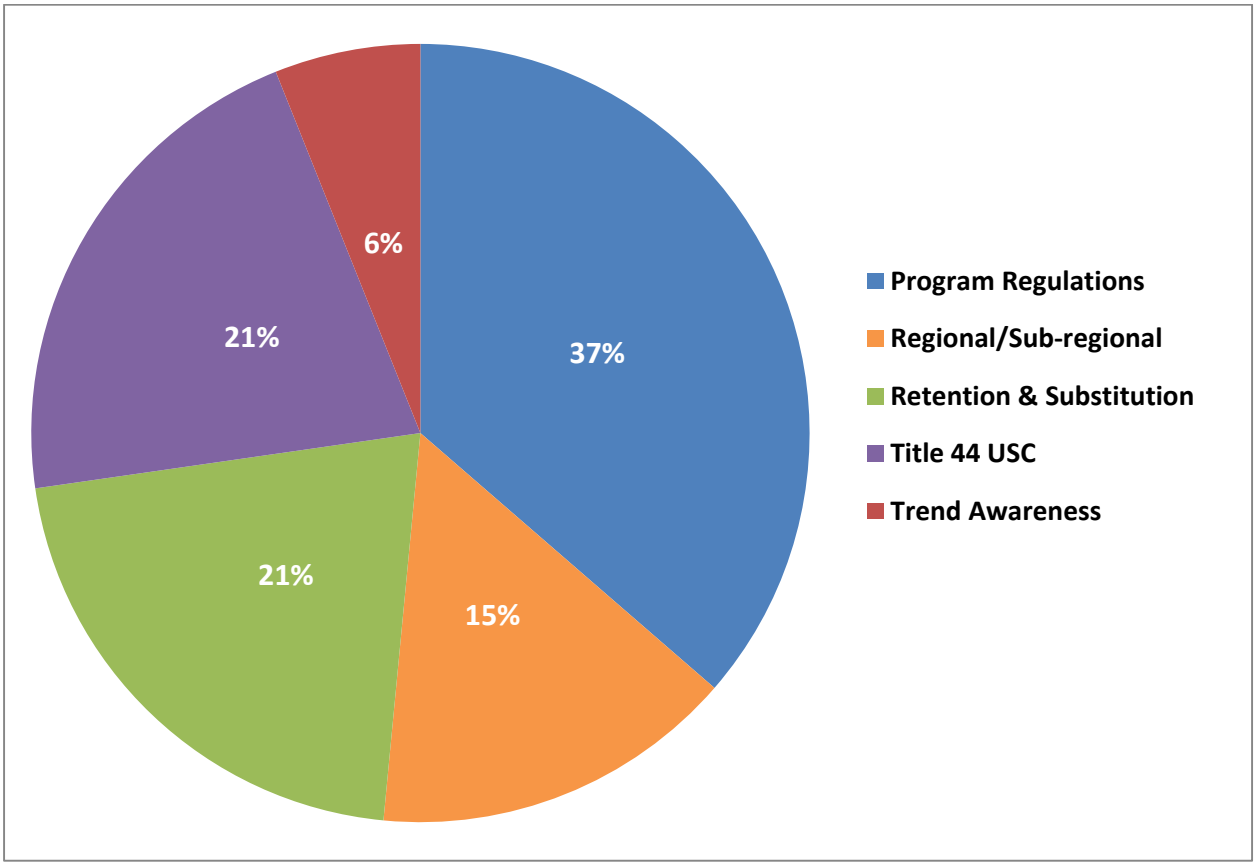
5. **Trend Awareness:** Include responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of what is going on in libraries and issues facing them. Also include responses that mention GPO needs to be more aware of technology trends and innovations. Include general statements about keeping current and being more aware.

State respondents provided a total of 33 observations on Program Governance themes. The Program Regulations theme received the most responses with 12 (37%), followed by Retention and Substitution and Title 44 with 7 (21%), respectivly.

Figure 82: Observations by Program Governance Themes

	Program Regulations		Regional/ Sub-regional		Retention and Substitution		Title 44 USC		Trend Awareness			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	**12**	**37%**	**5**	**15%**	**7**	**21%**	**7**	**21%**	**2**	**6%**	**33**	**100%**

Figure 83: Observations by Program Governance Themes



Projects and Services

1. **Meetings & Conferences:** Responses that specifically mention issues or improvements to the FDLP meetings or conferences, the frequency and location of the Depository Library Conference, and networking opportunities.

2. **New Services:** Mention of suggested new services that GPO can provide depositories or libraries provide to their users, excluding training and marketing. Suggested improvements of existing services are to be coded under the appropriate topic.

3. **Projects & Services for Collection Management:** References to projects such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; DSIMS; PURL Referral Reports; Item Lister; NET; and Documents Data Miner.

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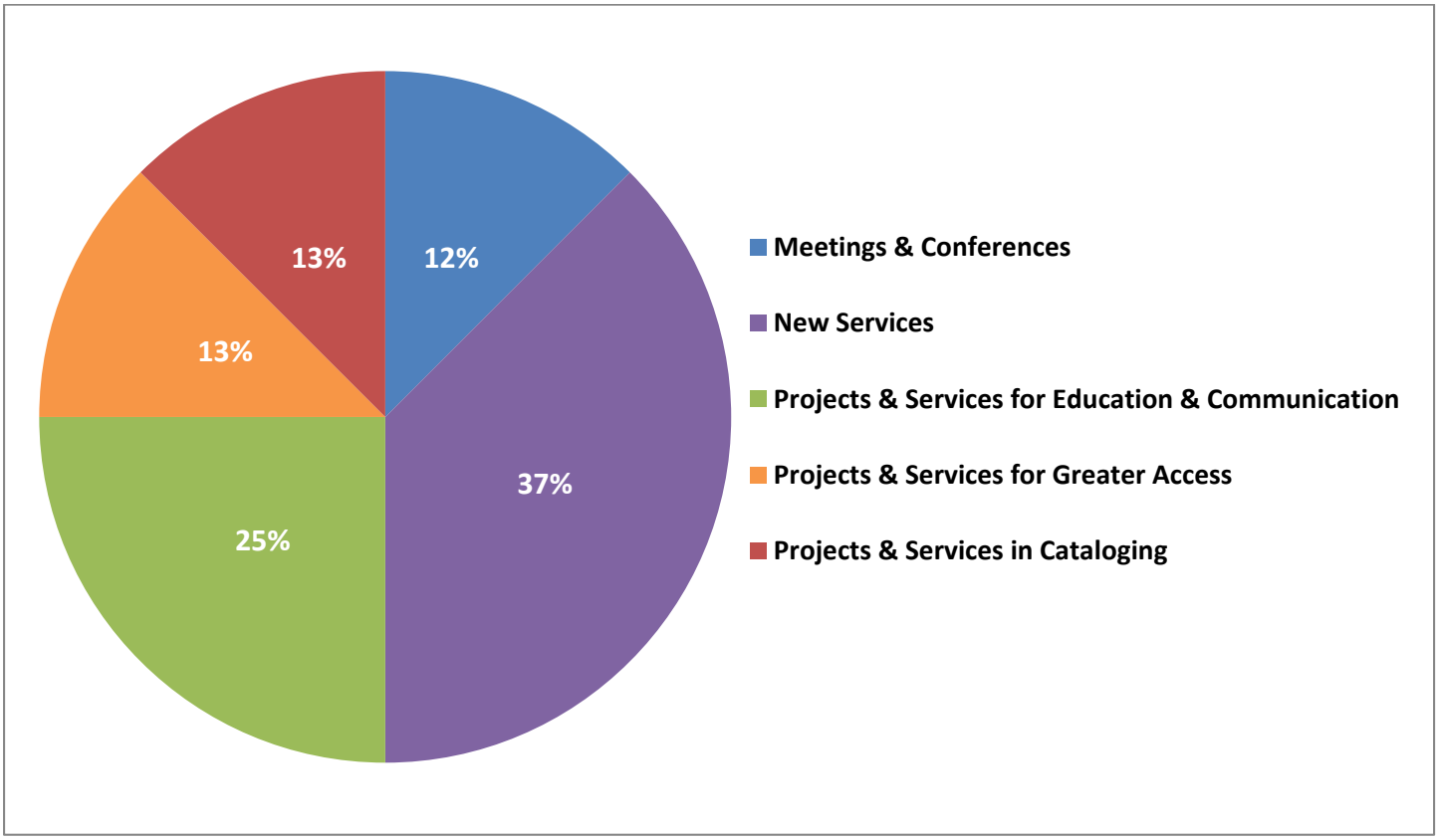
6. **Projects & Services in Cataloging:** References to projects such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; and Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships.

State respondents provided a total of 8 observations on Projects & Services themes. The New Services theme received the most responses with 3 (37%).

Figure 84: Observations by Projects and Services Themes

	Meetings & Conferences		New Services		Projects & Services for Collection Management		Projects & Services for Education and Communication		Projects & Services for Greater Access		Projects & Services in Cataloging			
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total Freq	Total %
Total	1	12%	3	37%	0	0%	2	25%	1	13%	1	13%	**8**	**100%**

Figure 85: Observations by Projects and Services Themes



Focused Discussion Summaries

Partners in Preservation

Tangible Collection Preservation

Expanding the Forecast Framework

Depository Library Collaboration: Structure for the Digital Age, Part 1: Regional and Selective Depository Libraries

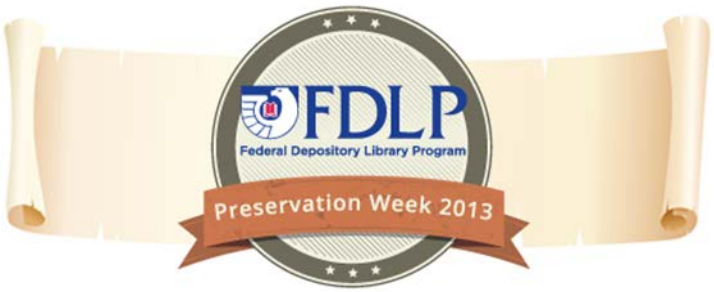
Depository Library Collaboration: Structure for the Digital Age, Part 2: New Opportunities for Depository Libraries

Building an Authoritative National Bibliography of U.S. Government Publications Summary

In the Public Eye: Increasing Federal Depository Library Relevance

Resolving Anticipated Barriers to Digital Access

Marketing



Partners in Preservation:
Government Information for Future Generations
April 23 – 25, 2013
Focused Discussion Summary

The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) and the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) celebrated Preservation Week 2013 by conducting a virtual meeting with the theme, "Partners in Preservation: Government Information for Future Generations." The meeting was held over three days and provided an opportunity to convey how GPO and Federal depository libraries are *"Keeping America Informed"* by preserving our nation's documents of democracy for permanent public access. As part of this virtual meeting, an FDLP Forecast Study Focused Discussion on tangible collection preservation was held. This focused discussion represents entering Phase 2 of the FLDP Forecast Study, which was designed to obtain clarification or additional information on topics found in Forecast Questionnaire responses.

Below is a summary of that discussion.

Wednesday, April 24, 2013

Tangible Collection Preservation

An FDLP Forecast Study Focused Discussion

Expected Outcome of Discussion

- GPO seeks your thoughts and ideas as to what strategies should be included in the comprehensive preservation plan that will result in a collection of Government publications and information dissemination products that will be available for use by future generations.

Summary of Discussion

This focused discussion, facilitated by Marie Concannon, had 68 attendees.

QUESTIONS

1. **How do you define preservation? What activities come to mind when you think of preservation?**

   There were seven comments associated with this question. The definition "Keep in an unaltered condition" brought to mind digitization. There was a quick response that "digitization does not equate with preservation," rather digitization is "a new form of access." Creating a digital master, however, is a preservation activity. One comment reminded us that there is physical preservation, and there is digital preservation – both very different. Another description of preservation included "a union list of who owns copies, cataloging, and appropriate storage facilities." Two additional statements included the need for both permanent access and cataloging. The final comment stressed the importance of cataloging, "no point in preserving if no one knows it exists."

2. **Do you think digitization is a viable means of preserving tangible content?**

   POLL: Yes: 23/35 (66%) No: 12/35 (34%)

   There were 10 comments associated with this question, a couple duplicated comments from the first question. Again, it was pointed out that digitization is part of preservation (not the entire solution) and that preservation of digital content is different from preservation of print products. Half of the comments related to access – either digitization providing an alternate means of access and machine-dependent access. Also there was a broader view, expressed by one, of needing to consider access with any form of preservation (not just digitization) and cataloging was, again, specifically mentioned as the key in accessing both digital and physical content. Three people expressed concern with the assumption or viewpoint held by some that if content is digitized it is ok to get rid of the tangible copy. Another concern mentioned was that digitization projects are launched without careful planning and consideration of other aspects such as preserving the tangible piece and access.

3. **What is the minimum number of required copies of a tangible publication needed, under the stewardship of the FDLP, to ensure preserved for future generations? What resources can we explore to help answer the question of how many tangible copies are needed?**

   There were 26 comments associated with this question. Though the question specifically asks about a minimum number of required copies, only five of the respondents mentioned an exact number. These responses varied in number from a suggested one to two copies for each regional, to 100 dispersed copies "scattered around the country." One respondent felt that five to ten copies were adequate as long as they were not held all in

the same place. The largest number came from a respondent who felt that at least one copy "of the primary legal material" should be available in every state. Other responses were made with the caution that determining the number of copies depends on additional factors such as who has access to those copies and who shares responsibility for preserving them. Preservation was discussed by several participants as the significant issue that needs to be resolved first before trying to determine the number of copies needed. One participant observed "that the minimum number is not the right question - should be asking HOW things are preserved and WHO can make the commitment and HOW does the commitment survive staffing and admin changes." Other factors influencing preservation such as whether digital copies of publications exist and whether enough redundancy exists to cover for natural disasters.

4. What is the scope of the historical tangible collection that is to be preserved? What parameters would you put on the definition of this collection?

There were 13 responses to this question. Participants offered numerous ways of defining the scope of the historical tangible. These were:

- Start with the 1909 Checklist;
- Anything that was distributed as part of the depository program whether as a depository or non-depository items;
- Look at the oldest continuing depository - probably a Regional - and inventory their collection;
- I would ask what is essential in the event of a major disaster in which government would have to restructure;
- Absolutely pre 1976 hearings;
- We have microprint sets of "non-depository" government documents (ie in the Monthly Catalog);
- What if we looked for entire runs of things that are now or have been part of the depository program? (to expand the hearings);
- Yes! (to the hearings);
- Yes agree we need pre-1970 hearings included.;
- I'd include as many Congressional publications as possible.;
- Look at what depositories have bought to supplement/complement their depository collection (sometimes indices were commercial and not depository);
- Scope would be much easier to assess if all collections were completely cataloged - then you could more easily compare holdings across libraries; and
- What has been left out of depository program for logistical reasons?

5. **What would incentivize depository libraries to become a partner to help preserve the historical tangible collection?**

   There were 13 responses to this question. Participants discussed a variety of incentives for libraries to become preservation partners. Money in the form of grants and cataloging help was the first suggestion. Sharing in metadata creation was another similar financially-related issue due to the potential cost savings of shared metadata. Several participants said that having a choice in the level of participation would be an important deciding factor. Definitive standards for preservation/digitization and a master list of what has already been digitized were also factors in helping libraries commit to a tangible collection partnership. At least one participant felt that preserving content with a local or state focus would make it easier for their library to justify a preservation commitment. Additional positive factors such as publicity for the participating library would also be an incentive.

6. **What tangible collection preservation role(s) does GPO have? Federal depository libraries? Other entities?**

   There were 15 responses to this question. One participant observed that GPO's traditional role was cataloging publishing and distribution. Several participants saw GPO taking a leadership role in setting digitization and metadata standards, coordinating cataloging and metadata creation, "keeping track of who's digitizing what and when" and finally "hosting digital masters in FDsys." One participant also noted that "GPO can have formal partnerships (MOUs) with libraries that agree to permanently preserve tangible collections."

7. **What preservation or permanent public access concerns do you have about your tangible collection?**

   There were 28 comments associated with this question that identified 34 concerns for depository tangible collections. Access, lack of cataloging, remote storage, pressure to weed, lost or damaged collections, and determining the correct access/preservation balance are the concerns that received multiple mentions.

   - Access (6)
   - Access/preservation balance (2)
   - Can't digitize
   - Changing administrator priorities
   - Everything is online myth
   - Funding
   - Lack of adequate security
   - Lack of cataloging (5)
   - Lack of permanence

- Lack of preservation
- Lost/damaged collection (2)
- No climate control
- No public libraries
- Not preserving
- Pressure to weed (3)
- Reliance on regional
- Remote storage (4)
- Space (footprint)

8. What factors do you consider most important in determining digitization priorities?

There were eight comments associated with this question, some of which provided more than one factor for prioritizing digitization. Factors mentioned were:

- Rarity of item (3);
- Patron need (3);
- Physical condition (3);
- Age (2);
- Commercial availability (2);
- Unique to the local geographic area (1); and
- In concert with the library's collection development plan (1).

9. You have identified your top five choices for digitization (title, series, date range, agency, etc.) They are:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5. …

There were 19 comments associated with this question. Congressional materials were at the top of several people's list. Some offered more specificity with:

- The Serial Set (5) – with one reminder to be sure to include the Serial Set maps!;
- Hearings (3), particularly those that were not published;
- Bills (2), particularly those that did not pass; and
- Committee prints and the Congressional record rounded out the Congressional materials.

Other top choices for digitization were Statistics and data (3). Time frames also were offered: pre-1950s documents and pre-1980 Environmental Protection Agency documents.

There was one mention of local interest with publications about their geographic area being a digitization priority. And ending the discussion on a comedic yet serious note, offered into the digitization priority mix was, “sexy stuff we can use to promote govdox!” There was agreement on this point.

Outcome Achieved?

While the discussion questions did not spark overwhelming numbers of responses, those who participated offered a variety of viewpoints, suggestions, cautionary notes, and consensus in some areas. The desired outcome was achieved.

Expanding the Forecast Framework: Engage & Discuss
December 3-5 and December 10-12, 2013
Focused Discussion Summaries

In December 2013, the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) hosted a Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) virtual event entitled "Expanding the Forecast Framework: Engage & Discuss." This participatory conference featured focused discussions**,** facilitated by members of the Depository Library Council, where participants were invited to share comments on topics related to the future of the FDLP. Focused discussions represent Phase 2 of the FLDP Forecast Study and were designed to obtain clarification or additional information on topics found in Forecast questionnaire responses.

A summary of each of the FDLP Forecast Focused Discussions is provided below.

Thursday, December 5, 2013

Focused Discussion: Depository Library Collaboration: Structure for the Digital Age, Part 1: Regional and Selective Depository Libraries

Expected Outcome of Discussion

- Identify options for flexibility within the current regional / selective structure. The options identified may or may not include changes to Title 44.

Summary of Discussion

This focused discussion, facilitated by Larry Romans, had 145 attendees.

QUESTIONS

1. **How many regional depositories are needed?**

   There were 44 comments associated with this question.

   Discussion did not lead to consensus on a specific number of regional depositories needed. However, a number of issues emerged that should be considered in any restructuring of the regional model. The most frequently cited considerations in restructuring regions were the geography covered, the population served in the area, and the responsibilities to be shouldered by the regional depositories in any new model. A less frequent, but related consideration, was the number of selective depositories to be served by each regional depository. An interest in sharing the regional collection among several libraries was frequently expressed, and a number of current models utilized in various regions were mentioned as possible models upon which to build a new structure. A couple examples of current models mentioned were the sub-regional model used in Missouri and the Centers of Excellence utilized by the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries (ASERL).

2. **How large of an area or how many libraries should a regional cover?**

   There were 27 comments associated with this question.

   The comments were grouped into eight topics; most had relatively the same frequency. As with Question 1, geography, population served, and responsibilities shouldered by regionals were among the most frequently cited considerations. A similar number expressed interest in the maps GPO provided in the handout for the session. The maps depicted multi-state regions used by a number of agencies, including Census regions, the Office of Management and Budget's model for standardized regions to be used by Federal agencies, and the regions used by GPO's Customer Service unit that serves other Federal agencies. A concern was raised about whether regionals in state libraries would be prohibited from serving areas outside their state due to state budget or regulatory restrictions.

3. **What would be the responsibilities of regionals and selectives in an updated model?**

   There were 35 comments associated with this question.

   Comments were grouped into 14 topics, reflecting a wide range of discussion on this question. There was a brief carry over discussion involving the maps GPO provided showing existing multi-state Federal regions and a question among participants of whether multi-state regional models would conceivably require users to cross state borders to use collection materials such as maps. While discussing potential multi-state models, a new model for the program, such as designating some libraries as "sub-regionals" and an example of a sub-regional model from Missouri, was discussed. Overall, most participants felt the responsibilities of regionals were to provide collection oversight, guidance

enforcement for FDLP rules, and lead efforts to catalog and provide metadata for collections. Most participants also felt that regions should provide training and coordinate the weeding of collection materials. Several participants noted that in a collaborative model, success depends on regionals and selectives cooperating, coordinating, and facilitating each other's work. Several participants noted the need to coordinate the weeding of collections to ensure that an appropriate number of tangible copies remained after digitization.

4. **What retention and substitution guidelines would be needed in an updated model?**

   There were 45 comments associated with this question.

   Comments were grouped into 10 topics that reflect not only retention and substitution guidelines, but a range of significant features that participants felt were necessary in an updated program model. Participants felt that a change to the retention period for selectives and the ability to substitute digital for tangible publications was a needed change to the program. As more digital content is created in this new model, participants noted the need for digital redundancy and preservation and the need to get both a wider variety and a larger volume of content into GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys) for access and preservation. One participant suggested that participation in digital redundancy through membership in LOCKSS be a requirement for all libraries in the Program. Permanent public access was also discussed as the ultimate mission of the FDLP. However, in view of the recent Government shutdown, participants in this discussion expanded the meaning of permanent public access to mean access to Government information that is essentially "available and preserved (in a shutdown-proof place of access!)."

Outcome Achieved?

No definitive flexible models or preferences to be applied within the current regional/selective structure were identified during the focused discussion. While the expected outcome was not achieved, there was excellent discussion that revolved around the factors and issues to consider when developing a flexible and sustainable structure for the FDLP. Geography covered, population served, responsibilities to be shouldered by regional depositories, and multi-state shared collections should be considered.

Focused Discussion: Depository Library Collaboration: Structure for the Digital Age, Part 2: New Opportunities for Depository Libraries

Expected Outcomes of Discussion

- Ascertaining changing and new roles for depository library staff
- Ideas for Proofs of Concept for collaborative pilot projects for depository libraries

- Identifying areas where GPO can take on a supporting, coordinating, or leadership role

Summary of Discussion

This focused discussion, facilitated by Blane Dessy, had 145 attendees.

QUESTIONS

1. **How are the roles of depository coordinators and depository staff changing?**

   This question generated 61 comments from attendees that were grouped into 18 topics. Of those comments, only two indicated their roles and responsibilities have remained the same. Twenty-one comments described having responsibilities in addition to Federal depository library tasks, i.e., wearing multiple hats. Separate but related, changes in library organization have affected depository library operations; tasks are dispersed and reference desks are integrated. The changing nature of providing reference services has changed, and this was conveyed in 13 comments.

   Major areas of expanding or increased emphasis conveyed in comments include:

   - Cataloging/metadata, often with a retrospective focus;
   - Electronic collection development;
   - Marketing/promotion; and
   - Weeding tangible collections.

2. **Describe any additional roles that are needed beyond the current regional and selective roles? What new opportunities are you facing?**

   There were 38 comments associated with these questions that were grouped into 14 topics. Roles and activities were not described as being the responsibility of a regional or selective depository library. Depository staff are doing familiar activities, but they are expanding to new audiences (non-depository colleagues, patrons of non-depositories), using new tools (Blackboard, for example), or including new content (eGovernment services, Congress.gov, and FDsys). New opportunities mentioned include:

   - Conducting more instruction and training of new products or to new audiences;
   - Providing GIS and other data services;
   - Marketing and promotion, often to different constituencies;
   - Providing eGovernment services;
   - Looking for collaborative opportunities; and
   - Participating in continuing education activities.

3. **What is a regional or comprehensive collection in a non-tangible, digital age?**

   There were 39 comments in response to this question, grouped into 16 topics. The following four comments describe a comprehensive collection as:

- Separate libraries that together hold digital items;
- Everything on a .gov domain;
- Digital copies of all documents stored on local servers; and
- A national bibliography with links to multiple copies that "live" on different servers.

Distributed collections, digital redundancy, and permanent public access are attributes participants used to describe their “comprehensive collection.”

Eighteen percent of comments indicated a continuing need for tangible collections, even in a non-tangible, digital age. The importance of tangible collections was expressed in terms of the digital divide and inaccessible online publications or services. As one participant put it, “I used the shutdown to promote our physical collection...Make lemonade with lemons!”

One participant asserted that, “There is no FDLP who shouldn't also be offering E-govt services.” Another 14 comments, or 36% of all the comments, related to eGovernment services – different levels of service and types of libraries that are more conducive to providing eGovernment services.

4. **Describe any ideas you have for collaborative models to provide Government information services or access to Federal depository collections.**

The above statement generated 35 comments, grouped into 20 topics. It was suggested that GPO take advantage of existing consortia and local collaborations when developing models for the FDLP. Examples of current models mentioned specifically include:

a. US Patent & Trademark Resource Centers;
b. ASERL’s Centers of Excellence;
c. Expanded use of selective housing agreements; and
d. Missouri’s Sub-regional.

Multi-state regional collections across state lines, shared, or distributed collections were popular suggestions and accounted for 37% of the responses. Cooperative digitization projects, the need for digital redundancy, scan-on-demand, and ingest of library digitized titles into FDsys were also comments.

The need for cooperative cataloging/metadata projects was expressed in 23% of the comments. Many of these comments had a retrospective focus of pre-1976 cataloging. It was suggested that GPO should increase the number of cooperative cataloging partnerships and that, perhaps, lessons learned from the creation of *National Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints* could serve to provide a national cooperative cataloging model.

In the area of reference services, it was suggested that a central location be created where LibGuides could be shared. The shared LibGuide collection for Florida and the Caribbean was given as an example. Interest in a tool to determine "what libraries are more likely to have what you need in a given area" was expressed.

5. **What will GPO have to do to effectively support the new roles, opportunities, or models you have described?**

This question generated 43 comments, grouped into 20 topical areas. Almost 25% of the comments suggest that GPO collaborate with 3rd parties, i.e., parties other than depository libraries or Federal agencies. The 3rd parties specifically identified by participants are:

- HathiTrust;
- Online Computer Library Center (OCLC);
- ASERL; and
- ProQuest.

Comments suggested that GPO improve relations with Federal publishing agencies to ensure their content is disseminated through the FDLP, ingested into FDsys, and preserved. A particular area of concern identified was the preservation and permanent public access to data sets and interactive databases such as American FactFinder, National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII), decennial census data, and data.gov.

Those who participated in this discussion look to GPO to coordinate certain activities including:

- Awareness of Federal agency training opportunities;
- Identifying gaps in depository collections;
- Cataloging, particularly with a retrospective focus (using OCLC or MoCat records);
- Digitizing; and, more broadly,
- Managing the lifecycle of digital Government information.

Suggestions were made for GPO support that would help ease the funding burdens of depository libraries – some kind of funding (IMLS grant facilitated by GPO or other grant/funding mechanism) to be used by Federal depositories for:

- Shipping FDLP materials to other libraries as part of the disposition of materials process;
- Federal depository transformation efforts; and
- Digitizing projects.

The desire for increased ingest into FDsys was expressed, most descriptively with these two quotes, "The eventual goal should be for a digital copy of every document ever published to be in FDsys," and "I would like to see FDsys to eventually include library digitized historical documents as well as the current materials."

Outcome Achieved?

Excellent discussion resulted in achievement of the first and third expected outcomes. New ideas for proofs of concept did not emerge from the discussion. Existing collaborative models were identified, though reasons for their success were not discussed, nor were discreet tasks for GPO to investigate or undertake to build upon those models identified or discussed.

Tuesday, December 10, 2013

Focused Discussion: Building an Authoritative National Bibliography of U.S. Government Publications Summary

Expected Outcome of Discussion

- Obtain your thoughts, ideas, and strategies that will assist GPO in the development of a premiere comprehensive index of Government publications and information dissemination products.

Summary of Discussion

This focused discussion, facilitated by Chris Brown, had 123 attendees.

QUESTIONS

1. **What factors do you consider most important in determining catalog priorities?**

   There were 42 comments associated with this question.

   Responses indicated that historical material not currently cataloged should be a priority as well as current newsworthy material. Cataloging large sets (e.g., Congressional hearings, Serial Set, annual reports, etc.) and linking records for material with titles changes was also mentioned. Finally, it was suggested that the number of depository libraries selecting the material be used as a factor when determining priority.

   Also, libraries were interested in a collaborative effort or partnership between HathiTrust and GPO. This effort would require additional investigation and has some legal implications. GPO only has authority to manage official U.S. Government publications and also may not compete with private industry in the creation of indexing.

2. **How can we improve our cataloging practices to better meet library cataloging and metadata needs?**

   There were 29 comments associated with this question.

   Most of the responses related to cooperative or collaborative cataloging between GPO and libraries, OCLC and agencies. Participants also indicated that a single record that contains the formats that are available would be less confusing to patrons but understood that separate records for each format complies with RDA. Finally, it was expressed that cataloging practices should be focused on material for which no records exist (in the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP), OCLC, etc.).

POLL

How do you currently obtain GPO bibliographic records for your OPAC or cataloging purposes?

There were 73 total votes.

- CGP – 0
- GPO's Z39.50 Gateway – 0
- GPO's Cataloging Records Distribution Program (CRDP) – 4 (5%)
- MARCIVE – 57 (78%)
- OCLC – 12 (16%)

However, respondents also indicated that they use multiple methods for obtaining GPO bibliographic records.

3. **What delivery mechanism would be most beneficial for providing you GPO bibliographic records?**

   There were 47 comments associated with this question.

   Common themes noted from this question were: 1) customizable loading of records (i.e., in batches, by year, subset for all records with 856 field, etc.), 2) a free delivery mechanism, and 3) move away from record loading and expand discovery or provide deduped records through the library discovery tools.

4. **What are your minimum bibliographic record needs?**

   There were 27 comments associated with this question.

The majority of responses indicated the following as their minimum bibliographic record needs:

- OCLC Number;
- Title;
- Author;
- Date;
- Sudoc Number;
- URLs (856 field); and
- Subject.

5. **What would a shared cataloging program include/look like?**

   There were 15 comments associated with this question.

   In general, respondents indicated that a shared cataloging program would include or look like the ASERL Center of Excellence program or be similar to OCLC.

6. **What are other ideas that could be implemented to assist in the development of an authoritative comprehensive index of Government information dissemination products?**

   There were 18 comments associated with this question.

   Respondents primarily agreed that the content within the CGP should also be made available in WorldCat. Other popular ideas included a tool or service in which libraries or others can contribute records or data elements, and working with HathiTrust in their development of a registry of government publications.

7. **What ideas do you have to make the index more accessible/utilized?**

   There were 46 comments associated with this question.

   Most of the ideas shared related to incorporating the index into discovery tools or programs, or distributing it to discovery solutions. Other reoccurring ideas included adding or leveraging full-text search for the records in the CGP, an online version of the Monthly Catalog, adding CGP records to WorldCat, and adding HathiTrust and Internet Archive library catalogs to the index.

Outcome Achieved?

The expected outcomes of the discussion were achieved. Thoughts about accessibility and the bibliographic record needs of the community were discussed and ideas for current and potential collaborations and models were considered. Strategies such as sharing catalogs, delivering records from GPO to libraries, and setting cataloging priorities were also examined.

Focused Discussion: In the Public Eye: Increasing Federal Depository Library Relevance

Expected Outcome of Discussion

- Suggested actions for GPO and Federal depository libraries to undertake that will increase the relevance of Federal depository libraries and Government documents collections that are dispersed.

Summary of Discussion

This focused discussion, facilitated by Kate Irwin-Smiler, had 122 attendees.

QUESTIONS

1. **How can GPO provide organization for electronic resources, beyond what FDsys currently does?**

   This question elicited 19 responses grouped in to 8 different topics. Of the 19 responses, 47% related to GPO-agency relations. The tenor of these comments was the need for more coordination and agency accountability to ensure their publications are disseminated through the FDLP and ingested into FDsys.

   Cataloging/metadata-related suggestions were to:
   - Catalog more online publications.
   - Contribute cataloging records to national databases such as WorldCat.
   - Provide cataloging records for and links to digitization projects of Federal depository libraries.
   - Provide links to digital documents in the CGP, no matter where the documents reside.

   Other suggestions made:
   - Highlight digital documents that also live in physical libraries.
   - Encourage agencies to better index their materials.
   - Include a "Find in a Library" tool in FDsys, like the one in the CGP.
   - Develop a one-stop piece level index of digital documents.

2. **What can depository libraries do to assist in the organization of electronic resources for discoverability and accessibility?**

   There were 12 comments to this question that were grouped into 7 topics.

Discussion participants identified four major areas in which depository libraries could assist GPO to increase discoverability and accessibility to digital content within the scope of the FDLP. They are identifying fugitive documents (digital and tangible), cataloging them, sharing cataloging records, and reporting errors such as in FDsys (e.g. wrong Congress) and broken PURLs.

Suggested actions for GPO that would facilitate depository library include:

- Make it easier to report fugitives, including groups of fugitives.
- Make it easier to know what is in the GPO pipeline for cataloging.
- Encourage vendors to include Government information sources in their discovery services.
- Allow more cooperative cataloging.

3. Describe the features of an "easy to use" interface.

Seventy-seven comments, grouped into 15 topics, were generated by this question.

Participants identified features from having acronym descriptions in cataloging records to having static URLs to search histories. Features grouped as "Interface Design" had the most comments, with 17, and they include:

- Well-defined categories for sections;
- Not having to go into too many levels to find information;
- Field labels;
- Clear understanding of available content; and
- Use of "mouse over" for clarification.

Other features or themes identified for an easy-to-use interface, in topic frequency order, include:

- Use of facets (15);
- Availability of citation tools (10);
- Limited use of jargon, acronyms, and abbreviations (10);
- Multiple search options (7);
- Search accuracy (7);
- Ability to easily export or download content (6);
- Availability of good help (5);
- Full text searching and quick access to full text (5);
- Provision of sort options (4);
- Single search box (3);
- Trend awareness – GPO needing to know what's familiar to users, e.g., "default to a keyword search (like everywhere else on the internet)" (3);
- Intuitive (1);
- Large text (1); and

- Quick results (1).

4. **Besides cataloging and creating the Catalog of U.S .Government Publications, what other discovery roles do you envision for GPO?**

   This question garnered 37 comments for this question that were grouped into 11 topics. Comments expressed an interest in having GPO work with outside (non-GPO) entities to increase access to content through: adding content or indexing to commercial discovery services, adding content to 3rd parties like Google Scholar and HathiTrust, adding more content into FDsys, and finally, ensuring content is discoverable by search engines like Google, Bing, and Yahoo. Other entities specifically mentioned include USA.gov and data.gov. Several comments stemmed from people who want FDsys to accept content digitized by depository libraries. Some also want GPO to do more to acquire more content for inclusion in FDsys, such as congressional material. Other comments ranged from having GPO work with entities to improve interface designs through usage data collection, having GPO ensure interoperability of content on various GPO products and tools, and provision of a customizable search tool for Government information content. To a lesser extent in this question, preservation of the content in digital format and permanent links to it and to its bibliographic records were expressed. Preservation also entailed GPO reaching out to agencies to ensure their content remained stable or to have GPO capture the content or harvest it before it disappears.

5. **In what third party activities that enhance discovery and accessibility of Government information are depositories currently engaged?**

   Seventy comments, grouped into 23 topics, were generated by this question. Many library staff participate in one or more form of social media, including blogs, Twitter, Pinterest, and Facebook. Other forms of enhancing discoverability and accessibility stem from the creation of guides; many specifically mention LibGuides; displays, including 'social media exhibits'; and Web pages. Many types of instruction were touched on, including the teaching of faculty and staff, patrons, and the public, through workshops, instruction sessions, webinars, and conferences. Other forms of enhancing discoverability come from the cataloging of Government information using vendor records, using a shared catalog, and working with entities like HathiTrust and TRAIL and their associated catalog records. There were several comments about commercial discovery services such as commercial databases. Interestingly, there were a few comments that mentioned the importance the libraries' roles in error reporting to GPO and the aforementioned 3rd party entities. Digitization of Government information content is seen as enhancing access, especially when integrated with HathiTrust or TRAIL repositories. Direct forms of marketing and promotion include partnering with agencies for specific tasks, like the IRS/VITA collaboration, giving interviews to local media, and distributing promotional materials about the FDLP. Some comments mentioned specific coordination roles like organizing the

Browse Topics site and agreeing to manage an ASERL Center of Excellence.

6. **What partnerships, if any, do you envision for depository libraries and GPO that will increase discovery of Government information?**

This question resulted in 61 comments covering 14 topics. A very large part of the comments (34%) received in this question related to the rebranding of the FDLP as service centers, service and collection centers, or otherwise changing the word 'depository' as it is conjures an archaic image. Another hot topic for this question was training and the continued need for it in a profession that has a high turnover rate. GPO was specifically called out as an entity that can help address the training needs of the Government information community. One comment specifically requested GPO to create a certification system to acknowledge, at a professional level, the value and skill set associated with the documents community. Numerous marketing and promotional efforts were also commented on as being a valuable avenue to increase discoverability of Government information. Partnerships, either GPO partnering with agencies, libraries partnering with agencies or 3rd party entities, or libraries partnering with other libraries, comprised the remaining comments. Stemming from these partnerships, libraries want to see more content now only found in commercial databases, more open access initiatives, awareness and deduplication of efforts, collaborative digitization and collaborative cataloging projects, and the development of a collective knowledgebase for Government information questions, to name a few.

POLL

Will a search for Government information originating in a popular search engine retrieve results that link back to your online catalog?

There were 82 attendees who participated in the poll. Of those, two (2%) responded "Yes," while 36 (43%) responded "No." The majority of respondents, 44 (53%) indicated they were "Not sure."

In addition to the poll responses, there were seven text chat comments. They were:

- "I'm not just not sure"
- "I have NO idea!"
- "Why would we want that to happen?"
- "Do you mean Google?"
- "Do you mean WorldCat?"
- "answered No but recall a very few rare instances where I did end up back in our records"
- "Now that I think about it I do see catalog records in google searches just haven't seen ours."

The remaining comment provided an example of a Google search for the title, "The U.S. national economy, 1916- unpublished documentary collections from the U.S. Department of the Treasury" [https://www.google.com/#q=U.S.+national+economy%2C+1916-1981 +]. Among the search results were links to some library catalogs.

ONLINE COMMENT

One person seized the opportunity to review the focused discussion recording and provide a comment. She conveyed:

My conclusion is…

Instead of having FDsys and CGP, etc. consolidating everything into a one stop for government information, like usa.gov, would be the most useful. Searchers want to go to one place, and it now so scattered between these various databases and the records in our catalogs.

Have GPO create one master 'everything is in here' database.

Outcome Achieved?

The expected outcome of the focused discussion was achieved. Suggested actions to increase the relevance of depository libraries include: increasing dispersed access points FDLP content, rebranding of the FDLP, and increasing the acquisition of new content through enhanced relations with Federal agencies.

Wednesday, December 11, 2013

Focused Discussion: Resolving Anticipated Barriers to Digital Access

Expected Outcome of Discussion

- Determine options to resolve or minimize the anticipated barriers to accessing digital Federal Government information

Summary of Discussion

This focused discussion, facilitated by Marie Concannon, had 116 attendees.

The session attendees were asked to participate in five polls and respond to three questions to determine options for resolving or minimizing anticipated barriers to accessing digital Federal Government information. While the polls were underway, participants frequently made observations or comments on the topic. Their remarks are included below each poll's results.

Comments made by participants to the three questions were grouped into themes, when possible, for purposes of reporting. Each poll had a separate number of participants. The total number of participants is reported along with the number of participants who responded to each separate question within the poll.

POLLS

1. **To what extent do you view access as a barrier to accessing digital Government information at your library?**

   There were 55 total votes.

   - Major barrier to digital access – 9 (16%)
   - Minor barrier to digital access – 43 (78%)
   - Not a barrier to digital access – 3 (5%)

   One participant commented that "Format influences (digital) access." "Using a map on a tablet or computer would be harder than using the physical copy."

2. **To what extent do you view the digital divide as a barrier to accessing digital Government information at your library?**

   There were 58 total votes.

   - Major barrier to digital access – 17 (29%)
   - Minor barrier to digital access – 23 (39%)
   - Not a barrier to digital access – 18 (31%)

   Two participants observed that geography or one's geographical location can be a barrier to digital access since rural areas of the country do not have the same bandwidth available as urban areas.

   Seven participants observed that a lack of user competence and persistence is a barrier.

3. **To what extent do you view technology as a barrier to accessing digital Government information at your library?**

   There were 68 total votes.

   - Major barrier to digital access – 28 (41%)
   - Minor barrier to digital access – 38 (55%)
   - Not a barrier to digital access – 2 (2%)

   Five participants in this poll commented that the forward migration of formats and platforms was a potential technology barrier. Four participants commented that

constantly changing software is a technology barrier. One participant noted that specialized software requirements to access information, such as specific "plug-ins" to view U.S. Patent drawings, are also technology barriers.

4. **To what extent do you view funding as a barrier to accessing digital Government information at your library?**

   There were 63 total votes.

   - Major barrier to digital access – 47 (74%)
   - Minor barrier to digital access – 12 (19%)
   - Not a barrier to digital access – 4 (6%)

   During the poll on funding as a potential barrier, nine participants noted that a lack of funding is the main issue behind all of the other digital access barriers.

5. **To what extent do you view preservation as a barrier to accessing digital Government information at your library?**

   There were 65 total votes.

   - Major barrier to digital access – 56 (86%)
   - Minor barrier to digital access – 9 (13%)
   - Not a barrier to digital access – 0

   During the poll on preservation as a potential barrier, one participant noted the need for locally distributed content, and two participants noted again that funding is the main source of all digital access barriers.

Among the results of the five polls, Preservation had the highest percentage of the total number of respondents for that question, with 56 respondents out of a total of 65 or 86% reporting that Preservation was a major barrier to digital access. Funding was viewed by 47 out of 63 or 74% of the respondents as a major barrier to digital access. Only 28 of 68 participants or 41% felt that Technology was a major barrier, followed by 17 of 58 or 29% who felt that the Digital Divide was a major barrier, and 9 of 55 respondents or 16% who felt that Access issues were a major barrier.

QUESTIONS

1. **What can GPO do to mitigate each of these (access, digital divide, technology, funding, and preservation) anticipated barriers to digital access?**

   There were 39 comments associated with this question.

Of those 39 comments, 24 were preservation related. The common preservation themes were:

- Coordinate preservation efforts;
- Create adequate digitization guidelines;
- Create preservation mirror sites, LOCKSS in case of government shutdowns;
- Promote and explain Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiative (FADGI) guidelines;
- Assign priority to digitization registry projects;
- Web harvesting;
- Provide leadership to promote preservation among Federal agencies;
- Provide leadership to Federal agencies to promote software standards for digital resources;
- Digitize weeded materials by creating scanning centers in regionals;
- Develop preservation partnerships; and
- Support partnerships like TRAIL (Technical Report Archive & Image Library).

Other common themes in the discussion were:

- Access – PURL to live sites;
- Access – Strengthen the law to require agencies to submit publications to GPO;
- Access – Adequate funding to find fugitive publications; and
- Add appropriate content to Wikipedia "seed the cloud." The expression "seed the cloud" is used to mean that agencies should add information about their history, work, constituent base, and scope of operation to Wikipedia or other wiki sites as a way of promoting their work to the general public.

2. **What can depository libraries do to mitigate each of these (access, digital divide, technology, funding, and preservation) anticipated barriers to digital access?**

There were 61 comments associated with this question.

The responses by participants focused on things that FDLs should take a leadership role in achieving as well as comments focused on Access, Advocacy, User Education, and Preservation. One participant observed that even though this question focused on what the depository libraries could do to mitigate anticipated barriers to digital access, that GPO would still be needed to "Provide coordination for FDL efforts."

Access related comments:

- [Create] mirror sites;
- Crowd source metadata;
- Apply faceted searching to online catalog search results;
- Improve search results;
- Provide bibliographic records for fugitive documents;
- Update finding aids;

- Host digital content;
- Digital deposit; and
- FDLs work together – Digitize microfiche documents.

Advocacy related comments:

- Advocacy for technology issues;
- Access and technology advocacy with local congressional staff and Government representatives;
- Advocacy with [library] administration; and
- Advocate for all libraries to provide public access to the internet.

User Education related comments:

- Educate users;
- Educate users at Ask A Librarian: Government Information Online (GIO);
- Combat myths of online information, i.e. that everything is free and already online;
- Educate users – internal staff at FDLs;
- Educate users – provide internship opportunities with local library schools;
- Educate users – [Develop] library blog sites;
- Educate users – Use of online docs;
- FDLs – Educate "plaster access points with "for help call" signs";
- Educate users – Outreach to non-documents libraries and teach document use;
- Educate users – Outreach to school librarians;
- Educate users - use Twitter to promote documents; and
- Educate Government agencies about the digital divide.

Preservation related comments:

- Preservation – Create mirror sites;
- Preservation – Digitize weeded materials;
- Create scanning centers in Regionals;
- FDLs work together – Archive-It and LOCKSS; and
- FDLs work together to identify unique documents and digitize through venues such as HathiTrust.

Other comments:

- Funding – Save money by avoiding duplication of cataloging;
- GPO – Provide coordination for FDL efforts;
- FDLs form formal partnerships (selective and regional) to solve these problems;
- FDLs – Partner with GPO on cataloging projects; and
- FDLs – Work together with Regionals.

3. Describe potential partnership opportunities between FDLs and GPO that would mitigate or resolve anticipated barriers.

There were 31 comments associated with this question.

The 31 comments made by participants comprise the following issues:

- FDLs and GPO (should) partner to raise the awareness among Federal agencies of the value and use of their publications;
- Access – Apply faceted searching;
- Crowd source cataloging to FDLs;
- GPO partner with ProQuest to acquire checklist records;
- GPO set minimum technical standards for FDL workstations for accessing Government information;
- Partner with consortia;
- GPO leadership for organizing collaboration;
- Partnerships linking Federal and state agencies;
- Preservation guidelines and standards for digitization;
- Preservation – Promote and explain FADGI guidelines;
- Expand CRDP to all libraries;
- FDLs and GPO collaborate on grants; and
- Consortia should work with commercial vendors for experience with licensing issues.

Outcome Achieved?

The objectives were met as participants suggested many things that GPO and libraries could do independently, or in partnership with one another, to help overcome the anticipated barriers to digital access. Suggestions for GPO action were related to providing leadership and preservation. Action suggested for libraries focused on providing leadership - in archiving, access, advocacy, and user education. The final question of what the libraries and GPO could do together in partnership to resolve anticipated barriers provided 31 specific suggestions. A significant point however was reached when the conversation turned to additional resources that would be required to execute these ideas. While resources include labor, money, and more, nine participants noted that funding underlay most of the barriers to digital access. Additional steps and prioritization of needs would be required for conclusive steps and actions.

Focused Discussion: Marketing

Expected Outcomes of Discussion

- Suggested ideas for continued development and refinement of the marketing efforts by GPO and FDLP member libraries
- Augmentation of the FDLP Promotion Plan with the goal of continuing and expanding use of Federal depository libraries

Summary of Discussion

This focused discussion, facilitated by Stephanie Braunstein, had 107 attendees.

QUESTIONS

1. **When someone asks what you do as a Government Documents Librarian, how do you respond?**

   There were 47 comments associated with this question.

   The majority of responses referred to helping patrons find, access, and use Government information. The availability of primary resources also surfaced. Another major trend in the responses was the need to change the title of Government Documents Librarian or the name of the department in the library to reflect "information" instead of "documents." Finally, the need to define "Government information" was expressed.

2. **How do you describe the FDLP to your library's stakeholders?**

   There were 44 comments associated with this question.

   The strongest agreement that was discussed was the term "network" to describe the FDLP. It was also heavily discussed that the term "depository" causes confusion/needs explaining and clarification. Finally, the term "free" was discussed several times as a popular talking point in describing the FDLP to stakeholders.

3. **What are the best resources to market the FDLP and its resources effectively to fellow library professionals and non-Government Information Librarians?**

   There were 63 comments associated with this question.

   Common themes that surfaced from this question were: 1) proactive outreach, both external to and internal to the FDLP via presentations and training to various audiences, 2) cataloging the collection with a focus to ensuring discoverability, 3) an emphasis on primary resources, and 4) a focus on anniversary celebrations and historical dates as a way to market and the source for marketing ideas.

   Suggested resources were reiterations of data collected in the marketing Forecast questions, i.e. social media, training, promotional materials from GPO, and promotion through library web sites.

4. **How can the FDLP be successfully marketed to Library Directors, Deans, and other administrators--of both current FDLP member and non-member libraries?**

   There were 44 comments associated with this question.

   Major facets of the FDLP noted as being emphasized to administrators were: 1) the availability of primary resources, 2) the prestige of serving as a Federal depository, and 3) that the acquisition of the materials is free to the institution. (It was also recognized there is an associated cost with allocating library staff.)

   Suggested methods were reiterations of data collected in the marketing Forecast questions, i.e. anniversaries, displays, GPO visits, etc. A popular comment suggested being in the FDLP affords libraries to have a stake in Government information publication policies. Another popular theme arose surrounding the use of the FDLP collection in published works.

5. **How can GPO's marketing efforts/tools be improved to be sufficiently flexible for use in a variety of environments and with various approaches?**

   There were 52 comments associated with this question.

   There was agreement that promotional tools need to be customizable for local audiences. A popular trend in the discussion was the need for materials in various languages. Specific languages suggested were numerous and varied. Another theme that surfaced was the need for the use of humorous or edgy materials. In addition, a need to refresh and update the materials more frequently was expressed.

6. **What is the essential message that needs to be told about the FDLP?**

   There were 36 comments associated with this question.

   The themes emphasized were: 1) free access to information and 2) the breadth of the resources/topics.

   Participants also brainstormed a new slogan for the FDLP.

7. **With whom do we want to share this message?**

   There were 37 comments associated with this question.

   The responses were broad and varied and included: Congress, Library Directors, the public, schools, and more. Another popular response was, “everyone.”

POLL

Do you have an elevator speech about the FDLP or your depository library?

There were 67 total votes.

- Yes – 30 (44%)
- No – 27 (55%)

There were 16 comments associated with the elevator speech poll. The comments did not add anything substantive to the poll results (mostly banter/off-topic).

Outcome Achieved?

The Marketing Focused Discussion confirmed a number of key ideas that first surfaced in the Library and State Forecast Questionnaire responses. The participants provided focused suggestions regarding current and future FDLP marketing efforts, such as the ability of libraries to customize promotional materials, the use of more contemporary language to describe the good work the libraries are doing, and major facets of the FDLP that should be highlighted. These ideas will be incorporated into the next iteration of the FDLP Promotion Plan. In light of these facts, the expected outcomes of the Marketing Focused Discussion were met.

Working Papers

Affiliations & Community Marketing

Collection Management

Education

LSCM Projects

Preservation

Future Roles and Opportunities

Affiliations & Community Marketing: An FDLP Forecast Study Working Paper[1]

SEPTEMBER 25, 2013

The U.S. Government Printing Office's (GPO's) Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Library and State Forecast Study Questionnaires requested responses related to the following themes: Affiliations & Community Marketing, Collection Management, Education, Future Roles & Opportunities, Library Services and Content Management Projects, and Preservation.

This series of Working Papers presents an analysis of each theme and includes major findings and conclusions from the related qualitative and quantitative data.

This report also includes analyses of responses from questions 30–33 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire and questions 17-20 of the State Forecast Questionnaire. These questions focused on future roles and opportunities for the FDLP and its libraries. A wide range of topics were included in these responses and those related to affiliations and community marketing have been analyzed and reported in this paper.

Each Working Paper includes the following sections:

- *INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND*
- *QUESTIONS*
  - *Library Forecast Questionnaire*
  - *State Forecast Questionnaire*
- *SUMMARY OF FINDINGS*
- *DETAILED FINDINGS - LIBRARY FORECAST*
  - *Affiliations and Marketing-Related Comments From Other Library Questions*
- *DETAILED FINDINGS - STATE FORECAST*
  - *Affiliations and Marketing-Related Comments From Other State Questions*
- *GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS*
  - *Actions Already Taken*
  - *Actions in Development*
- *CONCLUSIONS*
- *APPENDICES TO SUPPORT THE WORKING PAPER*
  - *LIBRARY FORECAST DATA REPORTS*
  - *STATE FORECAST DATA REPORTS*

[1] *FDLP Forecast Study Working Papers have not undergone the review and editorial process generally accorded official GPO publications. These working papers are intended to make results and analysis of Forecast Study data available to others and to encourage discussion on a variety of topics.*

In response to the Library and State Questionnaires, specific recommendations for each theme will be included in the FDLP Forecast Study Final Report.

PLEASE NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ALWAYS EQUAL 100% DUE TO ROUNDING, AND RANKINGS ARE BASED ON FREQUENCIES, NOT PERCENTAGES.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Affiliations among the FDLP community and beyond are relationships that are integral to the continued success of the FDLP and to increasing awareness of FDLP libraries across the country. No one library can fulfill all the information needs of the community being served; therefore, collaboration is necessary.

Marketing the FDLP has been and continues to be a key initiative of GPO's Library Services & Content Management (LSCM). Marketing the FDLP is also integral to the continued success and growth of the FDLP. The American public needs to be continuously informed about the FDLP and the variety of resources and services available through it in order for patronage to continue and increase.

In the FDLP Forecast Study, these two topics were combined into one category, as there is a strong relationship between them. Affiliations are an excellent and cost-effective method of marketing the FDLP and increasing awareness of the Program throughout the country.

For the purposes of this Working Paper, the terms "marketing" and "promotion" are often used interchangeably. "Marketing" is defined as "the action or business of promoting products and services." Although not always described as "community marketing" in the context of this Working Paper, marketing and promotion refer specifically to efforts within the FDLP community. The term "affiliation" is defined as "a closely connected business relationship (either formal or informal) forged to accomplish common goals."

There were six questions in the Library Forecast Questionnaire (Questions 21-26) that were categorized as "Affiliations & Community Marketing" questions. Three were based on Affiliations, two were based on Marketing, and one was a blended question that focused on both topics.

There were five questions in the State Forecast Questionnaire (Questions 9-13) that were categorized as "Affiliations & Community Marketing" questions. Three were based on Affiliations and two were based on Marketing.

QUESTIONS

Library Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 21**: *Does your library have formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?*
- **Question 22**: *Does your library market its FDLP collection and services to local non-depository libraries or in other venues where members of your community could learn of them?*
- **Question 23**: *How can GPO assist in effectively marketing the services your library provides?*
- **Question 24**: *If your library has relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information, do those libraries market your library's FDLP collection and services?*
- **Question 25**: *Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?*
- **Question 26**: *Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with other FDLP libraries to provide government information?*

State Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 9**: *Do FDLP libraries in your state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?*
- **Question 10:** *Do FDLP libraries in your state market their FDLP collections and services to non-depository libraries or conduct other outreach activities that target the general public?*
- **Question 11:** *How can GPO assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services?*
- **Question 12**: *Within the next five years, are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?*
- **Question 13**: *Are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries to provide Government information?*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Affiliations

As demonstrated by the Library Forecast data collected in affiliations questions, most libraries self-reported that they are not engaging in affiliations with either the FDLP community or with non-FDLP libraries, groups, and organizations:

- 55% of libraries reported that they do not have formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information. (Library Q21)
- 48% of libraries reported that non-FDLP libraries with which they have relationships are not marketing FDLP resources to their patrons. An additional 39% reported that they did not know if non-FDLP libraries with which they have relationships are marketing FDLP resources to their patrons. (Library Q24)
- 88% of libraries reported that they were not planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries. (Library Q25)
- 74% of libraries reported that they were not planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local FDLP libraries. (Library Q26)

States reported a different point of view:

- 87% of states indicated that libraries in the state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries. Only six states indicated no relationships/agreements. (State Q9)
- 47% of states indicated that libraries in the state were planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries. (State Q12)
- 67% of states indicated that libraries in the state were planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries. (State Q13)

Community Marketing

As demonstrated by the Library Forecast data collected in community marketing questions, community marketing is not prevalent in FDLP libraries:

- Of 802 respondents that indicated ways that GPO can assist in effectively marketing the services that their library provides, 37% reported responses in the “Other” category, which included responses such as: no time/staff/money for marketing and marketing help is not needed. This also included 11% of the responses reporting that they were unsure of how GPO could assist them in marketing. (Library Q23)
- 59% of respondents reported that they do not market their library’s collections and services. (Library Q22)
- Of the 41% that reported they do market their library’s collections and services, many simply reported that this was being accomplished through the library’s Web site (a small component of marketing). (Library Q22)

Much like the affiliations-related responses, states showed a different point of view with regard to community marketing:

- 82% of states indicated that libraries in the state market their FDLP collections and services. Only eight states indicated that no marketing activities are undertaken. (State Q10)
- Of 45 state respondents that indicated ways that GPO can assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services, a mere 1% of responses reported that they were unsure of how GPO could assist them in marketing. (State Q11)

These affiliations and community marketing results will play an important role in the development of the FDLP Strategic Plan and the FDLP National Plan.

DETAILED FINDINGS - LIBRARY FORECAST

Question 21: *Does your library have formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?*[2]

Question 21 required a standard yes/no response and provided an option for open-ended responses where respondents described the relationships.

Of 802 respondents to Question 21, 360 (45%) indicated that they had formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries, and 442 (55%) indicated that they did not.

Respondents from 360 libraries provided further elaboration via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of relationships that they could provide.

Identified relationships were grouped into 36 different types, resulting in 801 observations.[3]

Of 36 relationship types identified in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

Figure 1: Library Forecast Question 21 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Relationship Types	Frequency	%
1	Informal Relationships	98	12%
2	Formal Relationships	97	12%
3	Access to FDLP expertise/resources/government information	74	9%
4	Interlibrary Loan	66	8%
5	Informal Referrals	55	7%
6	Referrals (undefined/general)	51	6%

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 36 individual relationship types into four over-arching themes, resulting in 578 unique observations.[4] The four over-arching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

[2] Parallels information requested in Question 9 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[3] The term "observations" refers to each unique "library-topic" combination. A library's response could include numerous topics, each characterized here as "observations."
[4] A more detailed explanation of the analytical compression process will be provided in the FDLP Forecast Study methodology documentation.

Figure 2: Library Forecast Question 21 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Theme	Frequency	%
1	Referrals and Relationships	254	44%
2	Collaborative Resources/Services	251	43%
3	Communicating/Promotion Awareness	62	11%
4	Other	11	2%
	Totals	**578**	**100%**

Question 22: *Does your library market its FDLP collection and services to local non-depository libraries or in other venues where members of your community could learn of them?*[5]

Question 22 required a standard yes/no response and provided an option for open-ended responses where respondents described the marketing methods employed.

Of 802 respondents to Question 22, 331 (41%) reported that they do market their collection and services, while 471 (59%) reported that they do not.

Respondents from 331 libraries provided further elaboration via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of marketing methods that they could provide.

Identified marketing methods were grouped into 36 different types, resulting in 710 observations.

Of 36 marketing methods identified in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

Figure 3: Library Forecast Question 22 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Marketing Methods	Frequency	%
1	Web Site	123	17%
2	Collaboration with Government/local community/libraries/consortia/associations	116	16%
3	Presentations/Programs/Workshops/ Classes/Webinars FDLP Resources	82	12%
4	Subject Guides	44	6%
5	Participation in Local/Regional Library Conferences and Meetings	42	6%

[5] Parallels information requested in Question 10 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 36 individual marketing methods into four over-arching themes, resulting in 456 unique observations. The four over-arching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 4: Library Forecast Question 22 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Theme	Frequency	%
1	Direct Marketing	206	45%
2	Indirect Marketing	204	45%
3	Other	39	9%
4	Planned/Potential Marketing	7	2%
	Totals	**456**	**101%**

Question 23: *How can GPO assist in effectively marketing the services your library provides?*[6]

Question 23 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative). The 802 respondents to Question 23 were not limited to the number of requested marketing activities that they could provide.

Requested marketing activities were grouped into 40 different types, resulting in 1,452 observations.

Of 40 marketing activities identified in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

Figure 5: Library Forecast Question 23 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Requested Marketing Activities	Frequency	%
1	Not Sure/No Answer	162	11%
2	Satisfied with Current Offerings	103	7%
3	Free Promo Materials (unspecified)	98	7%
4	Promo Content Enhancements (focus on…, simple, by genre, by demographic)	95	7%
4	Brochures/Flyers	95	7%
6	GPO-Created Customized/Downloadable Content for Library Web Sites/Virtual Images & Tools	84	6%

[6] Parallels information requested in Question 11 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 40 requested marketing activities into four over-arching themes, resulting in 1,028 unique observations. The four over-arching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 6: Library Forecast Question 23 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Theme	Frequency	%
1	Current/Potential Activity	484	47%
2	Other	381	37%
3	Out of FDLP Scope	129	13%
4	GPO Can Advise	34	3%
	Totals	**1,028**	**100%**

Question 24: *If your library has relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information, do those libraries market your library's FDLP collection and services?*[7]

Question 24 required a yes, no, or don't know response and provided an option for open-ended responses where respondents described the marketing relationships.

Of 802 respondents to Question 24, 102 (13%) responded "yes," 390 (48%) responded "no," while 310 (39%) responded "don't know."

Respondents from 102 libraries provided further elaboration via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of individual marketing relationships that they could provide.

Identified marketing relationships were grouped into 23 different types, resulting in 157 observations.

Of 23 marketing relationship types identified in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

[7] This question did not have a parallel State Forecast Questionnaire question.

Figure 7: Library Forecast Question 24 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Marketing Relationship Types	Frequency	%
1	Referrals from Non-FDLP Libraries	53	34%
2	Word of Mouth/Informal	23	15%
3	Promotion of FDLP Collection	13	8%
4	Web Site Links	11	7%

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 23 individual marketing relationship types into four over-arching themes, resulting in 123 unique observations. The four over-arching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 8: Library Forecast Question 24 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Theme	Frequency	%
1	Indirect Marketing	79	64%
2	Direct Marketing	31	25%
3	Planned/Potential Marketing	9	7%
4	Other	4	3%
	Totals	**123**	**99%**

Question 25: *Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?*[8]

Question 25 required a standard yes/no response and provided an option for open-ended responses where respondents described the new or additional relationships.

Of 802 respondents to Question 25, 96 (12%) reported that they do plan to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries, while 706 (88%) reported they do not.

Respondents from 96 libraries provided further elaboration via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of planned relationships they could provide.

Identified new or additional relationships were grouped into 13 different types, resulting in 121 observations.

[8] Parallels information requested in Question 12 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

Of 13 new or additional relationships identified in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

Figure 9: Library Forecast Question 25 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	New or Additional Relationships with Non-FDLP Libraries	Frequency	%
1	Outreach/Collaboration	39	32%
2	Unspecified Plans	32	26%
3	More Programming, Training, Workshops, School Visits	17	14%
4	Maintain Current Efforts	9	7%
5	Send/Share Promotional Materials	8	7%

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 13 individual new or additional relationships into five over-arching themes, resulting in 108 unique observations. The five over-arching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 10: Library Forecast Question 25 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Theme	Frequency	%
1	Promotion-Based	45	42%
2	Ongoing/Potential Plans	40	37%
3	Outreach-Based	10	9%
4	Other	9	8%
5	No Current Plans	4	4%
	Totals	**108**	**100%**

Question 26: *Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with other FDLP libraries to provide government information?*[9]

Question 26 required a standard yes/no response and provided an option for open-ended responses where respondents described the new or additional relationships.

Of 802 respondents to Question 26, 211 (26%) reported they do plan to enter into new or additional relationships with local FDLP libraries, while 591 (74%) reported they do not.

[9] Parallels information requested in Question 13 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

Respondents from 211 libraries provided further elaboration via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of relationships they could provide.

Identified new or additional relationships were grouped into 15 different types, resulting in 397 observations.

Of 15 new or additional relationships identified in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

Figure 11: Library Forecast Question 26 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	New or Additional Relationships with FDLP Libraries	Frequency	%
1	Not Currently But Interested/Planning	71	18%
2	Managing Tangible Resources (Collection Management, Shared Housing, N&O, Light Archive)	54	14%
3	Maintain Current Relationships	46	12%
4	State-Wide Agreements (Plans, Structure, Discussion, Needs Regional)	45	11%
5	Establish/Maintain/Join Projects/Consortia	36	9%

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 13 individual new or additional relationships into four over-arching themes, resulting in 302 unique observations. The four over-arching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 12: Library Forecast Question 26 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Theme	Frequency	%
1	Shared Projects/Plans	131	43%
2	Ongoing/Potential Relationships	130	43%
3	ASERL-Related	36	12%
4	Other	5	2%
	Totals	**302**	**100%**

Affiliations and Marketing-Related Comments From Other Library Forecast Questions

Several other Library Forecast questions corresponded to the topics of affiliations and marketing or included observations that were relevant.

Question 16: *As government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do you anticipate in the next five years?*[10]

While most of the examples provided in this question are access-focused, there is some mention of lack of awareness of services; this issue is typically addressed by a marketing activity.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 16, 419 (52%) responded "I anticipate barriers to access," while 383 (48%) responded "I do not anticipate any barriers to access." In the individual open-ended responses to the anticipated barriers, there were 729 observations: 44 of those were categorized as 'promotion', which is associated with marketing. Within the 44 observations, 30 of these mentioned workshops as a means to address the lack of awareness of FDLP resources.

Question 17D: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit: Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter).*[11]

While most of the examples provided in this question are education-focused, there is mention of communication, specifically through social media, which is a marketing activity.

Of 802 respondents to Question 17d, 380 rated these LSCM projects as "extremely beneficial," 371 rated the projects as "moderately beneficial," and 51 rated the projects as "not beneficial."

Question 18: *Is there another area of service that you would like LSCM to offer? (Please describe.)*[12]

Of 802 respondents to Question 18, 217 responded "yes" and chose to provide an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 351 observations. Of the 351 observations, a small number of comments related to affiliations (9) and marketing (8).

Of the nine affiliations-related comments, the focus was on the need for GPO to partner and collaborate with other agencies and expand partnership opportunities for depositories. This, too, is in line with the results from other questions.

Of the eight marketing comments, all were in line with those of other questions and focused on the need for GPO to create targeted and customizable promotional tools and utilize national media.

[10] Parallels information requested in Question 5 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[11] Parallels information requested in Question 6d of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[12] Parallels information requested in Question 7 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

Question 30: *What leadership opportunities and roles do you foresee for your depository library in the next five years?* [13]

Of 802 respondents to Question 30, individual open-ended responses totaled 989 observations. Of the 989 observations, 108 related to a future leadership role/opportunity regarding affiliations, and 109 related to a future leadership role/opportunity regarding marketing.

Of the 108 affiliations-related observations, three main types surfaced: 1) general mention of collaborations, with no elaboration on what type specifically (43), 2) indication of future leadership in specific projects (31), and 3) indication of future leadership in or formal positions in professional groups (30). There were also 11 mentions of cooperative or consortial agreements.

Of the 109 marketing-related observations, the vast majority (76) mentioned general marketing and promotion as a future leadership role/opportunity, with no elaboration on specifically how that will be accomplished. Twenty-six (26) observations mentioned outreach-based marketing as a future leadership role/opportunity. There was a small number of specific marketing methods specified, i.e. social media, events, newsletters, and through digitization, but these numbers represented only one or two respondents each.

Question 31: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal government information?* [14]

Of 802 respondents to Question 31, individual open-ended responses totaled 1,699 observations. Of the 1,699 observations, 38 of those related to affiliations, and 28 of those related to marketing.

Of the 38 affiliations-related observations, two main types surfaced: 1) mention of support from GPO needed for cooperative/consortial arrangements (13) and 2) general mention of collaborations in and among the FDLP community (11). There were also a small number of mentions of support from GPO needed for ASERL-related initiatives and interlibrary loan.

Of the 28 marketing-related observations, there were 32 mentions of general promotion of the FDLP or mention of promotional materials about the FDLP in an ideal FDLP. There were a very small number of more specific mentions of marketing methods in an ideal FDLP, i.e. social media and PSAs, but these numbers represented only one or two respondents each.

[13] Parallels information requested in Question 17 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[14] Parallels information requested in Question 18 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

Question 32: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information?* [15]

Of 802 respondents to Question 32, individual open-ended responses totaled 1,308 observations. Of the 1,308 observations, 20 of those related to affiliations, and 78 of those related to marketing.

Of the 20 affiliations-related observations, there were a wide variety of requests of GPO. These included support and coordination of special projects for FDLP libraries; support for collaborative and consortial arrangements between libraries; and partnering with professional organizations and government on behalf of the FDLP.

Of the 78 marketing-related observations, there were 30 general mentions of the need for GPO to actively promote the FDLP. There were 26 mentions of the need for marketing materials from GPO. There were also smaller numbers of more specific requests of GPO, such as targeted and customizable marketing materials, social media/e-based materials, outreach to agencies and Congress, and general advocacy for the FDLP.

Question 33: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?* [16]

Of 802 respondents to Question 33, 238 responded "yes" and chose to provide an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 400 observations. Of the 400 observations, 27 of those related to affiliations, and 17 of those related to marketing.

Of the 27 affiliations-related observations, the focus of all of the comments was on the need for GPO to partner with and support library and consortial cooperative initiatives and projects. There were also several mentions of the need for GPO to collaborate more with agencies and professional library organizations.

Of the 17 marketing-related observations, there was a variety of comments. These included statements emphasizing the importance of promotion; requests for GPO to improve branding of the FDLP; guide outreach; advocate for the FDLP; and develop incentives for libraries to remain in the FDLP.

[15] Parallels information requested in Question 19 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[16] Parallels information requested in Question 20 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

DETAILED FINDINGS - STATE FORECAST

Question 9: *Do FDLP libraries in your state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?*[17]

Question 9 had a standard yes/no response, and the option to describe the formal or informal relationships or agreements.

Of 45 state respondents, 39 (87%) indicated that libraries in the state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries. Only six states indicated no relationships/agreements.

Open-ended responses were provided by 39 states, and they could provide multiple responses.

Identified relationships/agreements were grouped into 36 different topics, resulting in 162 observations.[18]

When comparing State Forecast Question 9 to its comparable Library Forecast counterpart (Question 21), both libraries and states reported similar relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries, shown below by close-ranked relationships: Interlibrary Loan, Access to FDLP Expertise/Resources/Government Information, Referrals (Undefined/General), and Informal Relationships. However, while the relationship "Reference Services" ranked 4th (7%) among states, it ranked 8th (5%) among libraries' responses. Also, the relationship "Shared Online Catalogs" ranked 4th (7%) among states and 11th (4%) among libraries. Furthermore, library responses for "Formal Relationships" ranked high at the 2nd most popular response (12%), while for states, "Formal Relationships" ranked 9th (4%). Finally, "Informal Referrals" ranked high for libraries, 5th (7%), but for states, ranked 20th with a rounded percentage of 1%.

Of the 36 relationships/agreements identified in the initial review, the top-rated State Forecast responses, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

[17] Parallels information requested in Question 21 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

[18] The term "observations" refers to each unique "state-topic" combination. Any state's response could include numerous topics, each characterized here as "observations."

Figure 13: Comparison of State Forecast Question 9 and Library Forecast Question 21 Responses

State Forecast Q9 Rank	Library Forecast Q21 Rank	Relationships/Agreements	State Forecast Q9 Freq	State Forecast Q9 %	Library Forecast Q21 Freq	Library Forecast Q21 %
1	**4**	Interlibrary Loan	18	11%	66	8%
2	**3**	Access to FDLP Expertise/Resources/Government Information	16	10%	74	9%
3	**6**	Referrals (Undefined/General)	13	8%	51	6%
4	**1**	Informal Relationships	12	7%	98	12%
4	**8**	Reference Services	12	7%	37	5%
4	**11**	Shared Online Catalogs	12	7%	30	4%
9	**2**	Formal Relationships	7	4%	97	12%
20	**5**	Informal Referrals	1	1%	55	7%

Next, through analysis of the responses, the 36 relationships/agreements identified were compressed into four over-arching themes, resulting in 74 unique observations. The four over-arching compressed themes, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

Figure 14: Comparison of State Forecast Question 9 and Library Forecast Question 21 Compressed Themes

State Forecast Q9 Rank	Library Forecast Q21 Rank	Compressed Theme	State Forecast Q9 Freq	State Forecast Q9 %	Library Forecast Q21 Freq	Library Forecast Q21 %
1	**2**	Collaborative Resources/Services	35	47%	251	43%
2	**1**	Referrals and Relationships	25	34%	254	44%
3	**3**	Communicating/Promotion Awareness	13	18%	62	11%
4	**4**	Other	1	1%	11	2%
		Totals	**74**	**100%**	**578**	**100%**

Question 10: *Do FDLP libraries in your state market their FDLP collections and services to non-depository libraries or conduct other outreach activities that target the general public?*[19]

Question 10 had a standard yes/no response, and the option to describe the marketing activities undertaken.

Of 45 state respondents, 37 (82%) indicated that libraries in the state market their FDLP collections and services. Only eight states indicated that no marketing activities are undertaken.

Open-ended responses were provided by 37 states, and they could provide multiple responses.

[19] Parallels information requested in Question 22 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Identified relationships/agreements were grouped into 36 different topics, resulting in 213 observations.

When comparing State Forecast Question 10 to its comparable Library Forecast counterpart (Question 22), both libraries and states reported similar marketing activities, shown below by the almost identical top four ranked activities. However, the activity, "Articles in Newspapers/Television/Radio Interviews/PSAs," while ranking 5th (6%) among states, ranked 11th (3%) among libraries' responses. The 5th ranked marketing activity among libraries was "Participation in Local/Regional Library Conferences and Meetings" (6%). The same activity ranked 6th (6%) among states.

Of the 36 marketing activities identified in the initial review, the top-rated State Forecast responses, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

Figure 15: Comparison of State Forecast Question 10 and Library Forecast Question 22 Responses

State Forecast Q10 Rank	Library Forecast Q22 Rank	Marketing Activities	State Forecast Q10 Freq	State Forecast Q10 %	Library Forecast Q22 Freq	Library Forecast Q22 %
1	**2**	Collaboration with Government/Local Community/Libraries/Consortia/Associations	27	13%	116	16%
2	**3**	Presentations/Programs/Workshops/Classes/ Webinars on FDLP Resources	24	11%	42	6%
3	**1**	Web Site	23	11%	123	17%
4	**4**	Subject Guides	15	7%	44	6%
5	**11**	Articles in Newspapers/Television/Radio Interviews/PSAs	13	6%	19	3%
6	**5**	Participation in Local/Regional Library Conferences and Meetings	12	6%	42	6%

Next, through analysis of the responses, the 36 marketing activities identified were compressed into three over-arching themes, resulting in 69 unique observations. The three over-arching compressed themes, compared to the Library Forecast's four over-arching themes, are (in ranking order)[20]:

[20] There were no State responses that indicated potential or planned marketing activities.

Figure 16: Comparison of State Forecast Question 10 and Library Forecast Question 22 Compressed Themes

State Forecast Q10 Rank	Library Forecast Q22 Rank	Compressed Theme	State Forecast Q10 Freq	State Forecast Q10 %	Library Forecast Q22 Freq	Library Forecast Q22 %
1	**1**	Direct Marketing	29	42%	206	45%
2	**2**	Indirect Marketing	33	48%	204	45%
3	**3**	Other	7	10%	39	9%
n/a	**4**	Potential/Planned Marketing	0	0%	7	2%
		Totals	**69**	**100%**	**456**	**100%**

Question 11: *How can GPO assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services?*[21]

Question 11 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative).

Forty-five (45) states responded to Question 11, indicating ways GPO can assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services. States were not limited to the number of requested marketing activities they could specify.

Requested marketing activities were grouped into 40 different topics, resulting in 283 observations.

When comparing State Forecast Question 11 to its comparable Library Forecast counterpart (Question 23), both libraries and states reported similar requests for marketing activities from GPO. It is interesting to note, however, that the top rankings are similar when comparing state to library, but in almost reverse order for the top five. The topic, "Media Spots/TV/Internet Adv/PSAs/Newspapers/Periodicals" while ranking 3rd (6%) among states, ranked 8th (6%) among libraries' responses. In addition, the number one ranked response from libraries, "Not Sure/No Answer" (11%) ranked much lower in state responses (1%).

Of 40 requested marketing activities identified in the initial review, the top-rated State Forecast responses, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

[21] Parallels information requested in Question 23 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Figure 17: Comparison of State Forecast Question 11 and Library Forecast Question 23 Responses

State Forecast Q11 Rank	Library Forecast Q23 Rank	Requested Marketing Activities	State Forecast Q11 Freq	State Forecast Q11 %	Library Forecast Q23 Freq	Library Forecast Q23 %
1	**6**	GPO-Created Customized/Downloadable Content for Library Web Sites/Virtual Images & Tools	24	8%	84	6%
2	**4**	Promo Content Enhancements (focus on…, simple, by genre, by demographic)	18	6%	95	7%
3	**8**	Media Spots/TV/Internet Adv/PSAs/Newspapers/Periodicals	17	6%	68	6%
4	**4**	Brochures/Flyers	16	6%	95	7%
5	**3**	Free Promo Materials (unspecified)	15	5%	98	7%
5	**2**	Satisfied with Current Offerings	15	5%	103	7%
7	**7**	Marketing Guidance/Best Practices/Training	14	5%	75	5%
21	**1**	Not Sure/No Answer	4	1%	162	11%

Next, through analysis of the responses, the 40 marketing activities identified were compressed into four over-arching themes, resulting in 98 unique observations. The four over-arching compressed themes, compared to the Library Forecast's four over-arching themes, are (in ranking order):

Figure 18: Comparison of State Forecast Question 11 and Library Forecast Question 23 Compressed Themes

State Forecast Q11 Rank	Library Forecast Q23 Rank	Compressed Theme	State Forecast Q11 Freq	State Forecast Q11 %	Library Forecast Q23 Freq	Library Forecast Q23 %
1	**1**	Current or Potential GPO Activity	40	41%	484	47%
2	**2**	Other	28	29%	381	37%
3	**4**	GPO Can Advise on Activity	22	22%	34	3%
4	**3**	Out of FDLP Scope	8	8%	129	13%
		Totals	**98**	**100%**	**1,028**	**100%**

Question 12: *Within the next five years, are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?*[22]

Question 12 had a standard yes/no response, and the option to describe the individual planned relationships/agreements.

[22] Parallels information requested in Question 25 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Of 45 state respondents to Question 12, 21 (47%) indicated that libraries in the state were planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries, while 24 (53%) indicated libraries in the state were not.

Open-ended responses were provided by 21 states, and they could provide multiple responses.

Identified relationships/agreements were grouped into 13 different topics, resulting in 50 observations.

When comparing State Forecast Question 12 to its comparable Library Forecast counterpart (Question 25), both libraries and states reported similar interests in planned relationships/agreements, shown below by the identical top three rankings. However, the response, "Answer is Actually 'No'," while ranking 4th (12%) among states, ranked 6th (3%) among libraries' responses. Those libraries and states that responded "Answer is Actually 'No'" were predominately reporting that no relationships/agreements were planned, but there was interest indicated.

Of 13 relationships/agreements identified in the initial review, the top-rated State Forecast responses, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

Figure 19: Comparison of State Forecast Question 12 and Library Forecast Question 25 Responses

State Forecast Q12 Rank	Library Forecast Q25 Rank	New Relationships/Agreements	State Forecast Q12 Freq	State Forecast Q12 %	Library Forecast Q25 Freq	Library Forecast Q25 %
1	**1**	Outreach/Collaboration	11	22%	39	32%
2	**2**	Unspecified Plans	10	20%	32	26%
3	**3**	More Programming/Training/Workshops/School Visits	9	18%	17	14%
4	**6**	Answer is Actually "No"	6	12%	4	3%
5	**4**	Maintain Current Efforts	3	6%	9	7%
5	**5**	Send/Share Promotional Materials	3	6%	8	7%
5	**8**	Informal	3	6%	2	2%

Next, through analysis of the responses, the 13 relationships/agreements identified were compressed into four over-arching themes, resulting in 39 unique observations. The four over-arching compressed themes, compared to the Library Forecast's five over-arching themes, are (in ranking order)[23]:

[23] All State responses indicated current plans for relationships/agreements.

Figure 20: Comparison of State Forecast Question 12 and Library Forecast Question 25 Compressed Themes

State Forecast Q12 Rank	Library Forecast Q25 Rank	Compressed Theme	State Forecast Q12 Freq	State Forecast Q12 %	Library Forecast Q25 Freq	Library Forecast Q25 %
1	**1**	Outreach-Based	16	41%	45	42%
2	**2**	Ongoing/Potential Plans	12	31%	40	37%
3	**3**	Other	7	18%	10	9%
4	**5**	Promotion-Based	4	10%	9	8%
n/a	**4**	No Current Plans	0	0%	4	4%
		Totals	**39**	**100%**	**108**	**100%**

Question 13: *Are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries to provide Government information?*[24]

Question 13 had a standard yes/no response, and the option to describe the individual planned relationships/agreements.

Of 45 state respondents to Question 13, 30 (67%) indicated that libraries in the state were planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries, while 15 (33%) indicated libraries in the state were not.

Open-ended responses were provided by 30 states, and they could provide multiple responses.

Identified relationships/agreements were grouped into 15 different topics, resulting in 68 observations.

When comparing State Forecast Question 13 to its comparable Library Forecast counterpart (Question 26), both libraries and states reported similar interests in planned relationships/agreements. However, the response, "Not Currently, but Interested/Planning," while ranking 1st (18%) among libraries, ranked 7th (7%) among states' responses. In addition, the responses "ASERL Participation" and "ASERL Center of Excellence" ranked 4th (9%) among states, but ranked 8th (7%) and 9th (5%) among libraries. Furthermore, the response "Digitization" ranked 2nd (12%) among states and 10th (4%) among libraries.

Of 15 relationships/agreements identified in the initial review, the top-rated State Forecast responses, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

[24] Parallels information requested in Question 26 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Figure 21: Comparison of State Forecast Question 13 and Library Forecast Question 26 Responses

State Forecast Q13 Rank	Library Forecast Q26 Rank	New Relationships/Agreements	State Forecast Q13 Freq	State Forecast Q13 %	Library Forecast Q26 Freq	Library Forecast Q26 %
1	**2**	Managing Tangible Resources (Collection Management, Shared Housing, N&O, Light Archive)	9	13%	54	14%
2	**10**	Digitization	8	12%	15	4%
3	**3**	Maintain Current Relationships	7	10%	46	12%
4	**9**	ASERL Center of Excellence	6	9%	19	5%
4	**8**	ASERL Participation	6	9%	26	7%
4	**4**	State-Wide Agreements (Plans, Structure, Discussion, Needs Regional)	6	9%	45	11%
7	**1**	Not Currently, but Interested/Planning	5	7%	71	18%

Next, through analysis of the responses, the 15 relationships/agreements identified were compressed into four over-arching themes, resulting in 45 unique observations. The four over-arching compressed themes, compared to the Library Forecast's four over-arching themes, are (in ranking order):

Figure 22: Comparison of State Forecast Question 13 and Library Forecast Question 26 Compressed Themes

State Forecast Q13 Rank	Library Forecast Q26 Rank	Compressed Theme	State Forecast Q13 Freq	State Forecast Q13 %	Library Forecast Q26 Freq	Library Forecast Q26 %
1	**1**	Shared Projects/Plans	20	44%	131	43%
2	**2**	Ongoing/Potential Relationships	13	29%	130	43%
3	**3**	ASERL-Related	8	18%	36	12%
4	**4**	Other	4	9%	5	2%
		Totals	**45**	**100%**	**302**	**100%**

Affiliations and Marketing-Related Comments From Other State Questions

Several other State Forecast questions corresponded to the topics of affiliations and marketing.

Question 6D: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit: Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter).*[25]

[25] Parallels information requested in Question 17d of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

While most of the examples provided in this question are education-focused, there is mention of communication, specifically through social media, which is a marketing activity.

Of 45 state respondents to Question 6d, 23 rated these LSCM projects as "extremely beneficial," and 22 rated the projects as "moderately beneficial." There were no "not beneficial" responses.

Question 7: *Is there another area of service that FDLP libraries within your state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years? (Please describe.)*[26]

Of 45 state respondents to Question 7, 33 responded "yes" and chose to provide an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 117 observations. Of the 117 observations, a small number of comments related to affiliations (7) and marketing (5).

Of the seven affiliations-related comments, the focus was on the need for GPO to partner and collaborate with other agencies and encourage and support collaborative projects and consortial agreements. This, too, is in line with the results from other questions.

Of the five marketing comments, all were in line with those of other questions and focused on the need for GPO to create targeted and customizable promotional tools and conduct outreach in general.

Question 17: *What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?*[27]

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 17, individual open-ended responses totaled 171 observations. Of the 171 observations, 24 (14%) of those related to a future leadership role/opportunity regarding affiliations, and 18 (11%) of those related to a future leadership role/opportunity regarding marketing.

Of the 24 affiliations-related observations, two main types surfaced: 1) indication of future leadership in cooperative or consortial efforts and projects (15) and 2) indication of future leadership in professional groups or formal positions held in professional groups (13). There was also mention of collaboration in general and of partnering with GPO on special projects.

Of the 18 marketing-related observations, the majority (14) mentioned general marketing and promotion as future leadership roles/opportunities, with no elaboration on specifically how that will be accomplished. Other observations mentioned outreach-based marketing, advocacy, and the promotion of specific aspects of the FDLP, such as promoting the expertise of the librarians, promoting digital access, and promoting collections.

Question 18: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?*[28]

[26] Parallels information requested in Question 18 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[27] Parallels information requested in Question 30 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Of 45 state respondents to Question 18, individual open-ended responses totaled 326 observations. Of the 326 observations, 11 (3%) of those related to affiliations, and 5 (2%) of those related to marketing.

Each of the 11 affiliations-related observations was about the need for support and encouragement from GPO for cooperative/consortial arrangements, agreements, and projects between libraries in the FDLP.

The five marketing-related observations were all about general promotion as being a necessary part of an ideal FDLP.

Question 19: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?*[29]

Of 45 state respondents to Question 19, individual open-ended responses totaled 333 observations. Of the 333 observations, 15 (5%) related to affiliations, and 19 (6%) related to marketing.

Of the 15 affiliations-related observations, there were two main categories of requested actions of GPO: 1) support for and coordination of special projects with groups, agencies, and libraries and 2) support for collaborative and consortial arrangements between libraries.

Of the 19 marketing-related observations, there were a variety of requested actions of GPO, ranging from: general promotion of the FDLP; providing more marketing materials to libraries; promotion at the national level; and advocacy for the FDLP.

Question 20: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?*[30]

Of 45 state respondents to Question 20, 29 responded "yes" and chose to provide an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 90 observations. Of the 90 observations, 11 (12%) related to affiliations, and seven (8%) related to marketing.

Of the 11 affiliations-related observations, seven focused on the need for GPO to partner with and support library and consortial cooperative initiatives and projects. There were also several mentions of the need for GPO to collaborate more with agencies and professional library organizations on special projects.

The seven marketing-related observations emphasized the importance of promotion of the FDLP in general.

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[28] Parallels information requested in Question 31 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[29] Parallels information requested in Question 32 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[30] Parallels information requested in Question 33 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Actions Already Taken

- ***Affiliations (Library Forecast Questions 21, 24, 25, and 26 and State Forecast Questions 9, 12, and 13)***

Affiliations among the FDLP community and beyond are relationships that are integral to the continued success of the FDLP and to increasing awareness of FDLP libraries across the country. No one library can fulfill all the information needs of the community being served; therefore, collaboration is necessary. These cooperative efforts at the local, regional, state, and multi-state level may occur between GPO and Federal depository libraries. They may also be between depositories or with depository and non-depository libraries. As administrators of the FDLP, GPO strives to encourage and support affiliations at every level, both formal and informal.

- Official content and service partnerships are examples of formal collaborations with GPO.
- Cooperative repositories and consortial agreements are examples of formal relationships with other FDLP and non-FDLP libraries.
- Referrals, word of mouth promotion, and participation in library-focused email distribution lists are examples of informal relationships with other FDLP and non-FDLP libraries.

Depositories are welcomed and encouraged to consult with GPO on matters regarding cooperative efforts of any kind and to consult with fellow library colleagues to learn more about successful affiliations benefiting the FDLP.

- ***Community Marketing (Library Forecast Questions 22-24 and State Forecast Questions 10 and 11)***

Marketing the FDLP has been and continues to be a key initiative of GPO's LSCM.

In the 1980s, LSCM offered FDLP promotional materials ranging from radio Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to posters, brochures, stickers, and bookmarks. In 2001, LSCM launched the *Make the Connection at a Federal Depository Library* campaign, which included a national media contract to distribute print and audio advertisements about the FDLP. It also included, for the first time, online ordering of GPO promotional materials for libraries, posters, bookmarks, brochures, and screensavers. In 2008, LSCM launched the *Easy as FDL: Free Information, Dedicated Service, Limitless Possibilities* campaign. It included promotional videos, posters, flyers, bookmarks, pens, table tents, postcards in English and Spanish, PSAs, buttons, screensavers, and another national media contract for distributing print and audio advertisements about the FDLP. This campaign was accompanied by the FDLP Marketing Plan, which provided ideas for how depositories could use the aforementioned tools to promote themselves to both the public and to non-depositories. That plan was followed, in 2010, with Phase II of the FDLP Marketing Plan. It continued the *Easy as FDL* campaign and included new promotional tips and ideas for depositories. It also included a national media contract for distributing print and audio advertisements, this time focused on GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys).

In FY2013, LSCM launched the *Government Information at Your Fingertips* campaign, which includes a variety of FDLP promotional materials such as posters, bookmarks, digital images, window and door decals, table tents, and PSAs. The campaign also includes FDsys pencils and sticky notes and another national media contract to distribute print and audio advertisements about the FDLP, this time focused on both the FDLP and FDsys. This campaign is accompanied by a revamped Web page on beta.fdlp.gov that includes: ideas for promoting the depository online as well as in the community; the FDLP Promotional Toolkit, which includes logos, graphics, and PSAs; access to ordering free promotional materials; and tips for celebrating depository anniversaries.

This campaign and its corresponding materials were being created at the same time the Forecast Questionnaires were being received and analyzed. This allowed LSCM to create and implement promotional strategies and materials that were direct requests of Questionnaire respondents, such as pencils, sticky notes, and digital images.

Actions in Development

- ***Community Marketing***

In FY2014, LSCM plans to continue the *Government Information at Your Fingertips* campaign. Also, additional promotional tools are being developed to expand the campaign, in direct accordance with Forecast Questionnaire responses, particularly from Library Forecast Question 23 (*How can GPO assist in effectively marketing the services your library provides?*) and State Forecast Question 11 (*How can GPO assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services?*) Planned expansions include Press Release/Announcement templates for celebrating anniversaries, new services, featured collections, etc.; outreach to library schools to increase FDLP awareness; and customizable/downloadable promotional tools for Web sites and printing.

LSCM staff members are also happy to assist with the marketing needs of depositories at any time. LSCM's Lead Planning Specialist is available to consult with any depository on marketing strategies and tools and can be reached through askGPO's Ask a Question function by selecting "Federal Depository Libraries" as the category and "Marketing Strategies/Radio Spots" as the sub-category.

CONCLUSIONS

- ***Affiliations***

The responses to the affiliations-related questions in the Library and State Forecast Questionnaires also bring several conclusions to light.

1. The majority of the 802 respondents (55%) indicated that the library does not have formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries (Library Q21).
2. The vast majority of the 802 respondents (88%) reported that they do not plan to enter into new or additional relationships with non-FDLP libraries (Library Q25).

3. The vast majority of the 802 respondents (74%) reported that they do not plan to enter into new or additional relationships with other FDLP libraries (Library Q26).

These statistics indicate a gap in affiliations between the FDLP community and beyond. The FDLP benefits immensely from affiliations within the community and also from affiliations beyond the FDLP community in order to promote and increase awareness of FDLP libraries throughout the country. No one library can fulfill the information needs of any one community being served. Therefore, since the Forecast results indicate that collaboration on each of these levels is not occurring, that is an identified weakness in the FDLP network.

- ***Community Marketing***

The responses to the marketing-related questions in the Library and State Forecast Questionnaires reveal several key conclusions.

1. The majority of the 802 Library respondents (59%) do not actively market their depository library or the FDLP (Question 22). Of those libraries that do actively market their FDLP collection and services, most do so through the library's Web site (17% of responses) and through collaboration with government, local community, other libraries, consortia, and associations (16% of responses).
2. When libraries were asked how GPO could assist in effectively marketing the services of FDLP libraries (Question 23), the top response was "Not Sure/No Answer" (11% of responses). The next four top responses were tied at 7% each: "Satisfied with Current Offerings (from GPO)," "Free Promo Materials (not specified any further)," "Promo Content Enhancements (to focus on certain aspects of the FDLP, target a demographic, etc.)," and "Brochures/Flyers (not specified any further)." These responses indicated that libraries would appreciate assistance from GPO in marketing, but many respondents were unsure of specific ways to accomplish this.
    a. When responses were analytically compressed into four over-arching themes, the second-ranked theme was "Other" (37%). This is particularly telling when examining responses that were categorized into this theme. These responses indicate that marketing is not always a priority and also that library staff do not have the sufficient resources to focus on marketing or always know where to start. Examples are:
        i. No Time/Staff/Funding for Marketing (1% of responses).
        ii. Not Sure/No Answer (11% of responses).
        iii. Marketing Help Not Needed (2% of responses).
        iv. Marketing Not Needed (1% of responses).
3. In Library Question 24, libraries (48%) reported that relationships with local non-FDLP libraries do not include marketing the depository, while 39% reported they "do not know" if those non-FDLP libraries are marketing the depository, leaving only 13% of respondents that indicated "yes." Of those 13% that reported "yes," 34% indicated that marketing is being accomplished through referrals to the depository.

These statistics indicate a gap in marketing the FDLP in the libraries themselves. Marketing the FDLP is integral to its continued existence and patronage by the American public. Recognizing the

competing priorities in depositories due to funding, staffing, and resources, marketing is understandably very often one of the first functions that falls to the bottom of the priority list. This does not negate its importance in the future of the FDLP.

Collection Management:
An FDLP Forecast Study Working Paper[1]

OCTOBER 17, 2013

The U.S. Government Printing Office's (GPO's) Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Library and State Forecast Study Questionnaires requested responses related to the following themes: Affiliations & Community Marketing, Collection Management, Education, Future Roles & Opportunities, Library Services and Content Management Projects, and Preservation.

This series of Working Papers presents an analysis of each theme and includes major findings and conclusions from the related qualitative and quantitative data.

This report also includes analyses of responses from questions 30–33 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire and questions 17-20 of the State Forecast Questionnaire. These questions focused on future roles and opportunities for the FDLP and its libraries. A wide range of topics were included in these responses and those related to collection management have been analyzed and reported in this paper.

Each Working Paper includes the following sections:

- *INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND*
- *QUESTIONS*
  - *Library Forecast Questionnaire*
  - *State Forecast Questionnaire*
- *SUMMARY OF FINDINGS*
- *DETAILED FINDINGS - LIBRARY FORECAST*
  - *Collection Management-Related Comments From Other Library Forecast Questions*
- *DETAILED FINDINGS - STATE FORECAST*
  - *Collection Management-Related Comments From Other State Forecast Questions*
- *GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS*
  - *Actions Already Taken*
- *CONCLUSIONS*
- *APPENDICES TO SUPPORT THE WORKING PAPER*
  - *LIBRARY FORECAST DATA REPORTS*
  - *STATE FORECAST DATA REPORTS*

[1] *FDLP Forecast Study Working Papers have not undergone the review and editorial process generally accorded official GPO publications. These working papers are intended to make results and analysis of Forecast Study data available to others and to encourage discussion on a variety of topics.*

In response to the Library and State Questionnaires, specific recommendations for each theme will be included in the FDLP Forecast Study Final Report.

PLEASE NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ALWAYS EQUAL 100% DUE TO ROUNDING, AND RANKINGS ARE BASED ON FREQUENCIES, NOT PERCENTAGES.

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

GPO's Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) unit recognizes the key role it plays in supporting collection management work in FDLP libraries and the legal requirements related to acquiring and disseminating U.S. Government publications.

Collection Management is framed by the scope of the resources included in the FDLP by law. The scope of the FDLP is defined as Government information products, except those determined by their issuing agency to be required for official use only or for strictly administrative or operational purposes which have no public interest or educational value, and information classified for reasons of national security.

FDLP Government information products include tangible resources within the scope of the FDLP, electronic resources on FDsys, other titles in the FDLP Basic Collection, resources made available through official FDLP content partnerships, and all online publications cataloged and available through the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP).

Federal depository libraries select tangible, electronic, and tangible electronic (e.g, CDs) Federal depository resources through item selection. Regional depository libraries acquire all available tangible resources in at least one tangible format.

Depository libraries are not required to select online-only publications by item numbers or house them, although they may do so. Libraries provide access to all online publications within the FDLP.

This Working Paper addresses aspects of Collection Management from the Library and State FDLP Forecast Questionnaires. Most Forecast questions under the "Collection Management" heading were intended to assess the current status, standing, and challenges of managing government information collections (an environmental scan). Other questions ask about future plans, within the parameters of the program, to change the shape of collections.

Open-ended responses about Collection Management addressed collection management at libraries, related GPO processes, and improvements or changes to information lifecycle management processes. Responses also addressed specific topics covering GPO's resources for depository collection management (e.g., the *List of Classes of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries*), GPO and library technical services processes for all formats of publications, selection and patron use of different formats, and depository housing and retention of tangible publications.

For the purpose of this Working Paper, collection management refers to activities within the Federal Depository Library Program that relate to developing and managing either tangible, tangible electronic, or electronic collections at libraries and GPO. Activities include discovery, selection, GPO distribution to libraries, bibliographic control, and access as it relates to any of the above. There were five collection management questions in the Library Forecast Questionnaire (Questions 7-12). There were no parallel collection management questions in the State Forecast Questionnaire.

QUESTIONS

Library Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 7:** *If your library stores FDLP materials remotely (in-house or offsite), does the time needed to retrieve the item negatively affect the demand for their use by the general public?*
- **Question 8:** *In your library, are resources made available by the FDLP an important source of both tangible and digital authenticated government information?*
- **Question 9:** *Do patrons use commercial resources (Examples include Westlaw and Lexis/Nexis.) to access Federal government information in your library?*
- **Question 10:** *The tangible FDLP collection is: (Please mark all that apply.)*
- **Question 11:** *If your library does not view the tangible FDLP collection positively, please explain.*
- **Question 12:** *In your library, is digital government information available through FDsys an important source for federal digital government information?*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Responses to the individual library and state questionnaires reinforced the important focus libraries place on collection management, and confirmed how essential collection management is to libraries and the FDLP. Unless otherwise stated, the information below refers to the 802 respondents to the Library Questionnaire.

- 92% of libraries said FDLP resources are an important source of both tangible and digital authenticated government information.
    - Elaborations from 439 libraries indicated that specific types of content are important, all formats of materials are important, and that different patrons prefer and use certain formats. (Library Q8)
- 79% of libraries indicated that their patrons use commercial or non-depository resources to find Federal Government information in their libraries. (Library Q9)
- Although there are distinct user groups who prefer one format over others, there are also patrons who use any available format. (Library Q5 and Q6)

Tangible and tangible electronic resources:

- When asked to describe the "tangible FDLP collection" in their own words, 78% (626 of the 802 libraries) indicated that the tangible FDLP collection is a "valuable information asset." 83% (669 of the 802 libraries) responded that their tangible FDLP collection is "supportive of their library's mission." (Library Q10)
- However, 273 respondents expressed concerns about the "tangible FDLP collection." The top three elaborations of those concerns were in ranked order: 1) storage or space issues; 2) preference for electronic; and 3) reduction in use or low usage. (Library Q11)
- 69% of libraries do not store depository materials remotely or offsite. Among those libraries that store materials remotely or offsite, only 4% indicated that retrieval times negatively affects their patrons' demand for the resources. (Library Q7)

Digital resources:

- 88% of libraries said that Government information available through GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys) is an important source of Federal digital government information. (Library Q12)
- 52% of Library respondents (Library Q16) and 87% of 45 State Questionnaire respondents (State Q5) said that they anticipate barriers to access digital-only government information in the next five years.

Collaboration and support:

- Libraries are very interested in LSCM project areas related to collection management. The majority of respondents rated LSCM projects in this area extremely or moderately beneficial to their individual libraries, in both the Library and State responses. (Library Q17A, 17B, 17C and State Q6A, 6B, and 6C) Suggestions for additional project emphasis include cataloging, especially of pre-1976 publications, and improving collection management tools and processes. (Library Q18 and State Q7)

- Some libraries indicated interest in additional training on collection management topics, such as management techniques and guidance (e.g., weeding, retention, and storage) and collection development guidance and tools. (Library Q19)
- The majority of Library respondents indicated that they would not be willing to commit to the development of specific subject-focused collections (Library Q29). However, of 45 State respondents, 80% reported willingness to commit to subject-based collection development, and to provide service beyond their local communities. (State Q14)
- Collaboration between libraries often involves collection management activities:
    - Library respondents said that a majority of libraries do not have or do not plan to have relationships with other libraries. For example, only 12% of libraries (96 of 802 respondents) currently have formal selective housing arrangements. Furthermore, 64% (517 of the 802 libraries) are not interested in establishing that kind of arrangement within any geographic area. (Library Q27)
    - State respondents were asked about existing or planned collaboration between depository and non-depository libraries. 87% indicated that they have relationships (State Q9), both formal and informal, with non-depository libraries. 67% indicated that they plan to enter into relationships with other depository libraries. (State Q13)

DETAILED FINDINGS - LIBRARY FORECAST

Question 7: *If your library stores FDLP materials remotely (in-house or offsite), does the time needed to retrieve the item negatively affect the demand for their use by the general public?*

Question 7 required a no, yes or a third response option, "My library does not store materials remotely."

Of 802 respondents to Question 7, 551 (69%) responded that their library does not store materials remotely, 218 (27%) responded "no," and 33 (4%) responded "yes."

This question did not contain an option for open-ended responses.

Question 8: *In your library, are resources made available by the FDLP an important source of both tangible and digital authenticated government information?*

Question 8 required a standard yes/no response and provided an option for open-ended responses where respondents could elaborate on their response.

Of 802 respondents to Question 8, 736 (92%) agreed that FDLP resources are an important source of both tangible and digital authenticated government information. 66 respondents (8%) indicated that they are not.

Respondents from 439 libraries provided further elaboration via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of elaborations that they could provide.

The elaborations on whether or not resources made available by the FDLP are an important source of tangible and digital authenticated government information were grouped into 16 different topics, resulting in 774 observations.[2]

Of 16 topics identified from the elaborations in the initial review, none received more than 19% of responses. Top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):[3]

Figure 1: Library Forecast Question 8 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Topics	Frequency	%
1	Specific content important	145	19%
2	Yes, important	139	18%
3	All formats important	87	11%
4	Specific users prefer	79	10%
5	Authentication important	57	7%

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 16 individual topics into 12 overarching themes, resulting in 766 unique observations.[4] The results show that many respondents entered a wide variety of remarks. The 12 overarching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

[2] The term "observations" refers to each unique "library-topic" combination. A library's response could include numerous topics, each characterized here as "observations."
[3] Responses irrelevant to the question asked were removed in this ranking.
[4] A more detailed explanation of the analytical compression process is provided in the FDLP Forecast Study methodology documentation.

Figure 2: Library Forecast Question 8 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Themes	Frequency	%
1	Other	153	20%
2	Specific content important	145	19%
3	Yes, important	139	18%
4	All formats important	87	11%
5	Specific users prefer	79	10%
6	Authentication important	57	7%
7	Digital preferred	32	4%
8	Authentication not important	26	3%
9	Non-FDLP Sources Preferred	17	2%
10	Not important	14	2%
11	Tangible preferred	12	2%
12	Tangible not preferred	5	1%
	Totals	766	100%

The following table further illustrates the breakdown of observations associated with respondents' yes or no responses to Question 8.

Figure 3: Library Forecast Question 8 Compressed Categories

	Yes		No			
Compressed Categories	**Frequency**	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**	**Total Frequency**	**Total %**
Specific content important	144	19%	1	0%	145	19%
Other	139	19%	14	2%	153	20%
Yes, important	138	18%	1	0%	139	18%
All formats important	86	11%	1	0%	87	11%
Specific users prefer	78	10%	1	0%	79	10%
Authentication important	56	7%	1	0%	57	7%
Digital preferred	23	3%	9	1%	32	4%
Authentication not important	16	2%	10	1%	26	3%
Tangible preferred	11	1%	1	0%	12	2%
Non-FDLP Sources Preferred	8	1%	9	1%	17	2%
Not important	3	0%	11	1%	14	2%
Tangible not preferred	2	0%	3	0%	5	1%
Totals	**704**	**92%**	**62**	**8%**	**766**	**100%**

Question 9: *Do patrons use commercial resources (Examples include Westlaw and Lexis/Nexis.) to access Federal government information in your library?*

Question 9 required a standard yes/no response and provided an option for open-ended responses where respondents could identify the sources.

Of 802 respondents to Question 9, 636 (79%) indicated that their patrons use commercial resources to access Federal government information in the library, and 166 (21%) indicated that their patrons do not.

Respondents from 636 libraries elaborated further via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of resources that they could identify.

Responses to this question were not categorized by themes. Responses listed vendor/commercial sources. The following are the most frequently mentioned resources.

- Bernan
- Bloomberg
- BNA
- Cambridge University Press
- CCH
- Columbia University Press
- Congressional Information Service (CIS) (formerly)
- Congressional Quarterly (CQ)
- Department of Energy, Hanford
- EBSCO or EBSCOhost
- ExLibris
- Fastcase
- Gale
- Geographic Research, Inc.
- Geolytics
- Google / Yahoo / Bing, etc.
- GPO
- Hein or HeinOnline
- Infogroup, Inc
- LexisNexis
- LLMC
- MARCIVE
- Newsbank
- NTIS
- OCLC
- Oxford University Press
- Paratext
- ProQuest / LexisNexis[1]
- Readex
- Ross Publishing
- Thomson Reuters RIA
- Various resource publishers
- Vendor or source unspecified
- West or Westlaw
- Wolt

Respondents initially identified 312 individual topics or resource names, resulting in 1,940 observations.

Of the 312 individual topics or vendor names identified in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

Figure 4: Library Forecast Question 9 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Resources	Frequency	%
1	LexisNexis	445	23%
2	ProQuest / LexisNexis	382	20%
3	West or WestLaw	266	14%
4	Hein or HeinOnline	182	9%
5	Readex	85	4%
6	Congressional Quarterly (CQ)	75	4%
7	EBSCO or EBSCOhost	56	3%
8	Gale	33	2%
9	Congressional Information Service (CIS)	29	2%

Through analysis and compression, the responses were regrouped into five overarching themes, with 1,455 unique observations. Compressed themes typically represent the publisher or vendor and include data for individual product titles when the publisher or vendor was identified or unique. It was necessary to group less-frequently mentioned sources under "other." The five overarching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 5: Library Forecast Question 9 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Themes	Frequency	%
1	LexisNexis	444	31%
2	Other	302	21%
3	ProQuest / LexisNexis[5]	280	19%
4	West or Westlaw	261	18%
5	Hein or HeinOnline	168	12%
	Totals	**1,455**	**100%**

[5] Observations frequently mentioned that ProQuest now owns some resources that were previously from LexisNexis.

Question 10: *The tangible FDLP collection is: (please mark all that apply.)*

Question 10 allowed respondents to choose one, multiple or all response options. Response options were: a valuable information asset, supportive of the library's mission, viewed as cost and/or space intensive, other (please elaborate). The response "Other" provided an option for open-ended responses where respondents could elaborate.

Of the 802 library responses to Question 10, there were a total of 1,827 observations (options selected, since responses were not limited by the number of options that they could select). Of the total observations, 626 (34%) categorized the tangible FDLP collection to be "A valuable information asset," 669 (37%) were "Supportive of the library's mission," 366 (20%) were "Viewed as cost and/or space intensive," and 166 responses (9%) were categorized as "Other."

Respondents from 166 libraries that selected "Other" also provided further elaboration about tangible collections via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of observations that they could provide.

These observations about tangible formats were grouped into 22 different topics, resulting in 286 observations. The majority of responses (81%) were received from academic libraries.

Of 22 topics identified about the tangible FDLP collection in the initial review, none received more than 13% of total responses. Top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

Figure 6: Library Forecast Question 10 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Topics	Frequency	%
1	Valued- is valuable asset, content/information or used	37	13%
2	Storage or space issues	28	10%
3	Usage issue - reduction of use, low usage or uncertain of usage	27	10%
4	Valued- historically, archival, official, authoritative or only format available	25	9%
5	Preference of or transitioning to electronic	23	8%
5	Other	23	8%

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 22 individual topics into 6 overarching themes, resulting in 255 unique observations. The six overarching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 7: Library Forecast Question 10 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Themes	Frequency	%
1	Positive Value	79	31%
2	Collection Management	59	23%
3	Library Operation Issues	36	14%
4	Other	32	13%
5	Usage Issues	28	11%
6	Negative Value	21	8%
	Totals	**255**	**100%**

Question 11: *If your library does not view the tangible FDLP collection positively, please explain.*

Question 11 did not have a yes/no (quantitative) component. Responses were entirely open-ended (qualitative), and respondents were not required to respond to this question.

For question 11, 273 respondents elaborated why the tangible FDLP collection was not viewed positively. Respondents were not limited to the number of responses that they could provide. The majority of responses (79%) came from academic libraries.

Responses were grouped into 19 themes, resulting in 585 observations. Of the 585 observations, 123 (21%) did not address the question asked and were removed from any further analysis. From the remaining 462 responses, none received more than 24% of the total responses.

Of the remaining 18 themes identified in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

Figure 8: Library Forecast Question 11 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Topics	Frequency	%
1	Storage or Space issues	110	24%
2	Electronic Preference or transitioning in some part to electronic	69	15%
3	Usage Issue - reduction in use, low usage or uncertain of usage	56	12%
4	Operational support or resource issues (time, labor, staff)	47	10%
5	FDLP Procedural, policy or Issues with the program	30	6%

The second step in analyzing the 462 responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 19 individual topics into six overarching themes, resulting in 399 unique observations. The six overarching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 9: Library Forecast Question 11 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Themes	Frequency	%
1	Library Support	143	36%
2	Collection Management	102	26%
3	Usage	66	17%
4	Negative Value	38	10%
5	Procedural	30	8%
6	Other	20	5%
	Totals	**399**	**100%**

Question 12: *In your library, is digital government information available through FDsys an important source for federal digital government information?*

Question 12 required a standard yes/no response and provided for open-ended responses, in which respondents could elaborate on their response. The elaboration could expand upon the “yes” or no” response.

Of 802 respondents to Question 12, 709 (88%) agreed that digital government information available through FDsys is an important source for Federal digital government information. 93 (12%) did not agree.

Respondents from 471 libraries provided further elaboration through the open-ended responses.

There was no limit to the number of elaborations that they could provide.

The elaborations on whether digital government information available through FDsys is an important source for Federal government information were grouped into 40 different topics, resulting in 879 observations.

Of 40 topics identified in the initial review, none received more than 8% of the responses. Top-ranked response topics are (in ranking order):

Figure 10: Library Forecast Question 12 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Topics	Frequency	%
1	Used for special collections	66	8%
2	Valuable (important/essential) information	63	7%
3	Worse than / less used than similar resources	55	6%
4	Authenticated / digitally signed, authoritative content	54	6%
5	Taught / promoted / used in classes	47	5%
6	OPAC and / or Catalog links to FDsys	44	5%
7	Library or topic web page links to FDsys	41	5%
7	Broader distribution than tangible through remote access	41	5%

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 40 individual topics into four overarching themes, resulting in 688 unique observations. The four overarching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 11: Library Forecast Question 12 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Themes	Frequency	%
1	Access	224	33%
2	Other	217	32%
3	Authentication	131	19%
4	Limitations	116	17%
	Totals	**688**	**100%**

Collection Management-Related Comments from Other Library Forecast Questions

Several additional Library Forecast questions related to the general topic of collection management. Some were directly related to the topic of collection management, and some related to topics that may have an impact on collection management within libraries. FDLP collection management processes apply to all formats of publications, and selection involves consideration of patron use of and preference for various formats.

Question 3: *Have changes in funding affected the following areas of your parent library or institution over the last five years (2007-2011)?*

While this question did not directly focus on FDLP collection management, it does reflect funding effects on collection management generally. Of 802 responses to Question 3, the majority of respondents reported funding changes had caused decreased staffing, but had not affected services and public use of the collection.

- *Staffing* – Changes in funding have caused a decrease in staffing for most FDLP libraries over the last five years according to the majority of respondents (61%).
- *Services* – Changes in funding have not affected services for most FDLP libraries over the last five years according to the majority of respondents (57%).
- *Public Use of the Collection*– Changes in funding have primarily not affected public use of the collection in most FDLP libraries over the last five years according to the majority of respondents (65%).

Question 4: *How does your library anticipate the following areas of your library being affected over the next five years (2012-2016)?*

This question did not directly ask how libraries anticipate FDLP collection management will be affected during the next five years (2012-2016). However, responses have an impact on the libraries generally. Of 802 respondents to Question 4, the majority of responses projected levels of staffing, services, and public use of the collection to remain the same.

- *Staffing* – The majority of respondents anticipated staffing would remain the same or not be affected over the next five years (63%).
- *Services* - The majority of respondents anticipated services would remain the same or not be affected over the next five years (54%).
- *Public Use of the Collection* – The majority of respondents anticipated public use of the collection would either remain the same or not be affected (62%).

Question 5: *Is there a distinct user group(s) in your library that prefers digital government information? (Examples include but should not be limited to: Users of the Congressional Record, Historians, Professors, and Small-business owners.)*

Question 6: *Is there a distinct user group(s) in your library that prefers tangible (this includes paper, microfiche, maps, compact discs and audio visual materials) government information? (Examples include but should not be limited to: Historians, Users of the Congressional Record, Professors, and Small-business owners.)*

The majority of respondents for both Question 5 (66%) and Question 6 (56%) indicated that there are distinct patron groups in their libraries that prefer digital or tangible government information. However, the types of patrons groups reported to prefer digital or tangible government formats generally were the same patron groups. Most frequently, the patron groups identified were students/alumni and faculty/staff.

Question 16: *As government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do you anticipate in the next five years?*[6]

Of 802 respondents to Question 16, 52% (419) of respondents anticipated barriers to access and 1,049 observations identified specific barriers. Of those observations, 372 related to issues or problems accessing collections, and included comments about anticipated collection management-related barriers to access. The collection management-related comments were primarily related to cataloging and discoverability of collections, and the need for certain publications in tangible formats. These comments coincide with comments received from the collection management questions.

Question 17A: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit: Projects to provide greater access to government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys.*[7]

[6] Parallels information requested in Question 5 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[7] Parallels information requested in Question 6A of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

Of 802 respondents to Question 17A, 486 (61%) rated these types of LSCM projects as "extremely beneficial," 289 (36%) rated the projects as "moderately beneficial, and 27 (3%) rated the projects as "not beneficial."

Question 17B: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit: Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetaLib.*[8]

Of 802 respondents to Question 17B, 372 (46%) rated these types of LSCM projects as "extremely beneficial," 369 (46%) rated the projects "moderately beneficial, and 61 (8%) rated the projects as "not beneficial."

Question 17C: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit: Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports.*[9]

Of 802 respondents to Question 17C, 271 (34%) rated these types of LSCM projects as "extremely beneficial," 469 (58%) rated the projects as "moderately beneficial, and 62 (8%) rated the projects as "not beneficial."

Question 18: *Is there another area of service that you would like LSCM to offer? (Please describe.)*[10]

Of 802 respondents to Question 18, 217 responded "yes" and chose to elaborate with an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 351 observations. Of the 351 observations, 85 observations were related to collection management.

Comments related to collection management were focused on retrospective or pre-1976 publication cataloging and improvements to item selection and disposal processes. These comments coincide with responses from other questions.

Question 19: *Would you participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?*[11]

Of 691 respondents that answered yes to this question, 1,370 individual training topics were specified. Seventy-two responses related to collection management and development training, and four were collection sharing training topics. Of 76 collection management-related comments, the focus was on collection management techniques and guidance (e.g. weeding, retention, storage) and training in collection development guidance and tools (e.g. item selection, formats, electronic

[8] Parallels information requested in Question 6B of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[9] Parallels information requested in Question 6C of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[10] Parallels information requested in Question 7 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[11] Parallels information requested in Question 8 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

collections). Collection management-related training topics correspond with comments received from collection management question responses.

Collaborative Collection Management-Related Comments from Other Library Forecast Questions

Several other Library Forecast questions requested information on collaborative collection management. Those questions follow, along with a summary of responses pertaining to collection management.

Question 21: *Does your library have formal or informal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?*[12]

Question 25: *Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information?*[13]

Question 26: *Is your library planning to enter into new or additional relationships with other FDLP libraries to provide government information?*[14]

These questions were focused on identifying collaborative relationships or gauging library interest in collaborative relationships; however some individual responses described collection management-related relationships.

Responses to these questions indicated that a majority of libraries did not have, do not have, or do not plan to have relationships with local non-FDLP or FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information. Those libraries that did indicate that they have or plan to have relationships with local non-FDLP or FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information had the opportunity to describe those relationships. Some of the relationships described were relevant to the topic of collection management. Comments related to collection management primarily described interlibrary loan, shared catalog, collaborative collection development, and cooperative repository or shared housing relationships.[15]

Collection Management-Related Comments from Future Roles and Opportunities Library Forecast Questions

Question 27: *Within the next five years, is your library interested in participating in shared housing agreements to distribute parts of your library's FDLP collection throughout your state, depository region, or multistate region? (Please mark all that apply.)*

[12] Parallels information requested in Question 9 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[13] Parallels information requested in Question 12 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[14] Parallels information requested in Question 13 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[15] Supporting data is available through the FDLP Forecast Study Data Reports: Library Forecast Questions 21, 25, and 26.

Shared housing for the distribution of parts of the FDLP collection directly impacts the organization and maintenance of a library's FDLP collection. The majority of responses, 517 (51%), indicated that respondents were not interested in participating in shared housing agreements in the next five years, either throughout the state, depository region, or multistate region. Only 96 (9%) responses indicated that respondents were already participating in such agreements. Those respondents interested in participating were most interested in shared housing agreements throughout a depository region (195, 19%) or a multi-state region (124, 12%).

Question 29: *Within the next five years, would your library be willing to commit to the development of a specific subject area collection and be willing to serve users beyond your local community?*[16]

The development of a specific subject area collection is a collection management activity. Of 802 respondents to Question 29, the majority indicated that they would not be willing to commit to the development of a specific subject area collection, or be willing to serve users beyond their local community. Of the 304 respondents that indicated a willingness to commit to the development of a specific subject area collection, they primarily described subject areas related to: health and safety, a specific agency or publication, and politics, law, or government. In addition, 76 observations indicated that their libraries were already developing specific subject areas or collections.

Question 30: *What leadership opportunities and roles do you foresee for your depository library in the next five years?*[17]

Of the 802 respondents to Question 30, individual open-ended responses totaled 989 observations. Of the total 989 observations, approximately 27% (271 observations) related to collection management. Collection Management-related observations were identified under themes for both the Collection Management and Discovery and Access categories for Question 30. Most often, respondents expressed interest in maintaining collections to support users and increasing electronic content within their collections. A few libraries also indicated interest in collaborating and sharing collections or serving as a resource for other libraries.

Question 31: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal government information?*[18]

Of 802 responses, there were 1,699 open-ended observations describing an ideal FDLP that met their current and anticipated needs for Federal government information. Approximately 55% (932 observations), identified under themes for both the Collection Management and Discovery and Access categories for Question 31, related to collection management. The majority of these collection management-related observations were focused on Discovery and Access (321), Digital Collections (222), Cataloging and Metadata (117), and Item Selection and Distribution (98) themes. Of the 321 Discovery and Access observations, comments focused on easy access, open online access to all government information, providing information discoverability tools, and increased

[16] Parallels information requested in Question 16 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[17] Parallels information requested in Question 17 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[18] Parallels information requested in Question 18 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

access of digital content. Of 222 Digital Collections observations, a large number focused on the program permanently providing a comprehensive FDLP collection in digital format. Other comments included improving collection searchability, providing discoverability tools, and access to the collection through a single search portal. Of 117 Cataloging and Metadata observations, the focus was on comprehensive collection cataloging (including all formats of all government publications, historical and current), permanent direct links to all electronic documents within the CGP, and increased and more timely cataloging. Cataloging was also discussed as an LSCM project and additional observations about LSCM's role can be found in the LSCM Projects Working Paper. Of the 98 Item Selection and Distribution observations, comments were focused on item selection flexibility, such as the ability to select only those items the library wants, one-to-one item number to item/document correlation, simplified processes for editing a selection profile, customized shipping lists, and tools to assist in processing items within the library.

Question 32: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information?*[19]

Of 802 respondents to Question 32, 1,308 individual open-ended responses identified specific initiatives that libraries would like GPO to undertake to improve public access to Federal government information. Of the 1,308 observations, approximately 46% (598 observations) related to collection management. Collection Management-related observations were identified under themes for both the Collection Management and Discovery and Access categories for Question 32. Content-related collection management issues were mentioned in nearly half of the responses to this question. Observations related to collection management were focused on Digital Collections (170), Discovery and Access (143), and Cataloging and Metadata (88) themes. Of the 170 Digital Collections observations, most indicated the need for GPO to digitize or increase digital access to government information. Of the 143 Discovery and Access observations, comments primarily pertained to increasing and improving online accessibility and discoverability of all government information. Of the 88 Cataloging and Metadata observations, the focus was on increasing cataloging of historical and current records, and more timely cataloging. Cataloging was also discussed as an LSCM Project, and more observations about LSCM's role can be found in the LSCM Projects Working Paper.

Question 33: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?*[20]

Of 802 respondents to Question 33, 238 responded "yes" and chose to provide an open-ended response. Those responses totaled 400 observations. Of the 400 observations, about 36% (144 observations) were related to collection management. Collection Management-related observations were identified under the themes for both the Collection Management and Discovery and Access categories for Question 33. The majority of those observations related to increasing online access to government information; open, permanent, public access to government

[19] Parallels information requested in Question 19 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[20] Parallels information requested in Question 20 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

information; item selection flexibility; and the continued importance of tangible documents to patrons.

MAJOR FINDINGS - STATE FORECAST

The State Forecast Questionnaire did not contain specific collection management questions; however, it did contain some questions that are relevant, either directly or indirectly, to collection management.

Collection Management-Related Comments from Other State Questions

Question 5: *As Government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do libraries in your state anticipate in the next five years?*[21]

Of 45 responses to Question 5, 39 (87%) anticipated barriers to access, while only 6 (13%) did not. Respondents that anticipated barriers to access could elaborate on what those barriers might be through the open-ended response. Those responses totaled 300 observations. Observations related to issues or problems in accessing collections included comments about anticipated collection management-related barriers to access. Comments on collection management focused on free access, unavailability or disappearance of government information in digital format, incomplete cataloging of government information, and discoverability of government information.

Question 6A: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in libraries within your state might benefit: Projects to provide greater access to Government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increase access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys.*[22]

Of 45 responses to Question 6A, 38 (84%) rated these LSCM projects as "extremely beneficial," and 7 (16%) rated the projects as "moderately beneficial. There were no responses that rated these LSCM projects as "not beneficial."

Question 6B: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in libraries within your state might benefit: Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetaLib.*[23]

Of 45 responses to Question 6B, 28 (62%) rated these LSCM projects as "extremely beneficial," and 17 (38%) rated them as "moderately beneficial. There were no responses that rated these LSCM projects as "not beneficial."

[21] Parallels information requested in Question 16 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[22] Parallels information requested in Question 17A of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[23] Parallels information requested in Question 17B of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Question 6C: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in libraries within your state might benefit: Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports.*[24]

Of 802 responses to Question 6C, 11 (24%) rated these LSCM projects as "extremely beneficial," and 32 (71%) rated the projects as "moderately beneficial. Only 2 responses (5%) rated the projects as "not beneficial."

Question 7: *Is there another area of service that FDLP libraries within your state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years? (Please describe.)*[25]

Of 45 respondents to Question 7, 33 responded "yes" and had the opportunity to describe those services in an open-ended response. Individual responses totaled 103 observations. Of the 117 observations, a number of comments, about 35 observations (30%)were related to collection management.

There various comments related to collection management projects with many focused on increasing cataloging and improving access tools, item selection, and disposal processes.

Question 8: *Would FDLP libraries in your state participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?*[26]

Of the 45 respondents that answered yes to this question, 288 individual training topics were specified. Of the 288 individual topics, there were 17 collection management and development training topics, and 1 collection sharing training topic. The focus of most topics related to collection management techniques and guidance, and collection development guidance and tools training.

Collaborative Collection Management-Related Comments from Other State Forecast Questions

Several other State Forecast questions contained comments related to collaborative collection management. The questions and a summary of the findings, as they pertain to collection management, from these questions are provided below.

Question 9: *Do FDLP libraries in your state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?*[27]

[24] Parallels information requested in Question 17C of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[25] Parallels information requested in Question 18 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[26] Parallels information requested in Question 19 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[27] Parallels information requested in Question 21 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Question 12: *Within the next five years, are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?*[28]

Question 13: *Are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries to provide Government information?*[29]

While these questions were focused on identifying collaborative relationships or gauging state interest in collaborative relationships, several responses were related to collection management.

Responses to these questions indicated a majority of libraries in the state did have informal or formal relationships with local non-FDLP libraries (87%) and 67% plan to enter into new or additional relationships with other FDLP libraries. However, a majority (53%) do not plan to enter into any new or additional relationships with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal government information. Those libraries that did indicate that they have or plan to have relationships with local non-FDLP or FDLP libraries had the opportunity to describe those relationships. Some relationships were relevant to the topic of collection management. Comments related to collection management primarily described shared catalog, shared or selective housing, interlibrary loan, or consortia relationships. It is important to note that while the majority of library question responses indicated no relationships, state responses identified that libraries did in fact have relationships or planned to have some relationships.

Collection Management-Related Comments from Future Roles and Opportunities State Forecast Questions

Question 16: *Within the next five years, would FDLP libraries in your state be willing to commit to the development of a specific collection area(s) and be willing to serve users beyond their local communities? (Your response to this question is not binding.)*[30]

The development of specific subject area collections is a collection management activity. Of 45 respondents to Question 16, 36 (80%), indicated that they would be willing to develop a specific subject area collection, and serve users beyond their local community. Of the 36 respondents indicating willingness to develop specific subject area collections, 118 individual subject areas were reported. The majority described the following subject areas: science, specific geographical areas, and politics, law, or government. In addition, some respondents indicated that libraries within their state were already developing specific subject areas or collections. 14 observations indicated that they are already doing so.

Question 17: *What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?*[31]

[28] Parallels information requested in Question 25 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[29] Parallels information requested in Question 26 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[30] Parallels information requested in Question 29 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[31] Parallels information requested in Question 30 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Of 45 respondents to Question 17, individual open-ended responses totaled 171 observations. After removing one observation that did not apply to the question, 36% (61 of the 170 observations) were related to collection management. Collection Management-related observations were identified under themes for both the Collection Management and Discovery and Access categories for Question 17. Most often, observations related to collection management identified leadership opportunities and roles related to maintaining and preserving the tangible government collections within the state. They also indicated that they wanted to further develop electronic collections, including digitization projects, and improving or providing greater access to government information.

Question 18: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal government information?*[32]

Of 45 respondents, there were 326 open-ended observations describing an ideal FDLP that met current and anticipated needs for Federal government information. About 41% (134 observations) were related to collection management. Collection Management-related observations were identified under themes for both the Collection Management and Discovery and Access categories for Question 18. The majority of these collection management-related observations were focused on Discovery and Access (35), Digital Collections (26), Cataloging and Metadata (23), and Tangible Collection (20) themes.

Of the 35 Discovery and Access observations, comments focused on improving access and access tools: free, permanent, online access to all government information (old and new), increased electronic access to content, and a single point of access for all government material. Of the 26 Digital Collections observations, most responses related to providing access to a comprehensive collection in digital format and digitization of historical content. Of the 23 Cataloging and Metadata observations, the majority related to comprehensive collection cataloging and distribution of cataloging records. Cataloging was also discussed as an LSCM Project and Service, and more observations about LSCM's role are discussed in the LSCM Projects and Services Working Paper. Of 20 Tangible Collection observations, comments were focused on preserving tangible publications, and ensuring tangible formats remain accessible and available for some publications, or for libraries that prefer tangible information.

Question 19: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal government information?*[33]

Of 45 respondents to Question 19, 333 individual open-ended responses about the specific things libraries would like GPO to do to help libraries improve public access to Federal government information were identified. Of the 333 observations, 41% (137 observations) were related to collection management. Collection Management-related observations were identified under themes for both the Collection Management and Discovery and Access categories for Question 19.

[32] Parallels information requested in Question 31 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[33] Parallels information requested in Question 32 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Observations related to collection management were focused on Digital Collections (28), Discovery and Access (28), Cataloging and Metadata (24) themes. Cataloging was also discussed as an LSCM Project and Service, and more observations about LSCM's role are discussed in the LSCM Projects and Services Working Paper. Of the 28 Digital Collections observations, most indicated the need for GPO to digitize or increase digital access to government information. Of the 28 Discovery and Access observations, comments primarily suggested improving searching or discoverability tools and services, and improving the capture of or availability of all government information. Of the 24 Cataloging and Metadata observations, the focus was on continuing or increasing cataloging of historical and current records.

Question 20: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?*[34]

Of 45 respondents to Question 20, 29 (64%) responded "yes" and provided open-ended responses. Those responses totaled 136 observations. Of the 136 observations, about 27% (38 observations) were related to collection management. Collection Management-related observations were identified under the themes for both the Collection Management and Discovery and Access categories for Question 20. The majority of comments related to expanding access to and building comprehensive collections to government information online; ensuring free permanent public access to government information; and the importance of tangible format.

GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

GPO continues to acquire and provide access to publications for the Federal Depository Library Program and Cataloging and Indexing Program.

Actions Already Taken

Cataloging

Several current and ongoing projects in LSCM focus on the National Bibliographic Records Inventory with the goal of making catalog records available to depository libraries, including:

- The Cataloging Record Distribution Program (CRDP) allows records to be pushed to participating libraries at no cost.
- Records may also be obtained at no cost to depository libraries through Z39.50, downloaded from the CGP, and copy cataloged from OCLC.
- The historic shelflist has been digitized.
- Pre-1976 materials continue to be cataloged.
- Cooperative cataloging partnerships allow even more historical documents to be cataloged.
- GPO Cataloging Guidelines are being updated to reflect new changes with Resource Description and Access (RDA).

[34] Parallels information requested in Question 33 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Serials Management

LSCM has developed a serials management strategy to create a streamlined serials processing workflow to provide better intellectual control of Federal Government serials in all publishing formats, and to provide improved electronic tools for locating and accessing serial publications in the CGP. Issues of new serials are attached to CGP bibliographic records, and serial issues from the historic shelflist and from other serial manual files are being retrospectively added to the CGP.

Acquisitions for the FDLP

- Because LSCM is committed to ensuring all documents within the purview of the FDLP are made available to depository libraries, a program for reporting fugitive documents, the "Lost Docs Reporting Form," is available on fdlp.gov.
- LSCM continues to harvest selected government agency Web sites within the scope of the FDLP to capture the content of the site and render as much of the original functionality as is technically possible. The harvested sites may be accessed through the Catalog of Government Publications or by directly searching the Internet Archive site for GPO.

PURL Referrals

Keeping accurate statistics is vital to depository libraries. Accordingly, LSCM has released an update to its automated PURL Referral tool in 2010. This tool is available to depository libraries through fdlp.gov.

FDsys

LSCM has collaborated with several Federal agencies to ingest content into FDsys, thereby ensuring free public access and enhancing discovery of these agency's resources. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and GPO collaborated to authenticate, preserve, and provide public access via FDsys to Federal court opinions. The U.S. Department of Treasury and GPO collaborated to authenticate, preserve, and provide public access via FDsys to historic content digitized by the Treasury Library.

Depository collection management

LSCM provides direction with Program regulations and guidance on library management and ongoing staff consultation about library collection management. FDLP training programs also regularly focus on these topics.

Systems modernization

The Depository Selection Information Management System (DSIMS), a new resource for depository library use, was launched in 2012 with enhanced depository library capabilities to better manage item selection profiles. GPO upgraded a legacy mainframe system that had managed the List of Classes data, library item selections, and distribution information. In that upgrade, GPO made improvements to provide libraries with more timely access to and additional capabilities for item selection.

CONCLUSIONS

The responses to collection management related questions in the Library and State Forecast Questionnaires reinforced that collection management is an important part of the FDLP.

- 69% of libraries do not store depository materials remotely or offsite, while 31% do. Among those that store FDLP materials remotely or offsite, only 4% indicated that the housing situation negatively affected patron demand for the resources (Library Q7).

These statistics indicate that information provided by the FDLP is valuable, and that most libraries view FDLP materials as a valuable information asset, and supportive of their library's mission.

However, although most open-ended observations about the tangible collections are positive, some see the tangible collection as cost and/or space intensive. Others observe that their collection is largely unused. Still others express a preference for digital materials.

This indicates that LSCM and the FDLP community need to plan for the future of tangible materials in view of current and future realities.

- 79% of libraries indicate that their patrons use commercial or non-depository resources to find Federal Government information in their libraries (Library Q9).

Commercial resources are commonly used to access Federal government information. Nearly eight in ten libraries acknowledge that their patrons use commercial or non-depository resources to find government information. An examination of the value these resources provide to libraries could help LSCM plan for future library needs**.**

- 92% of libraries agreed that FDLP resources are an important source of both tangible and digital authenticated government information (Library Q8).
- When asked to describe the "tangible FDLP collection" in their own words, 34% indicated that it is a "valuable information asset" and 37% responded it is "supportive of their library's mission" (Library Q10).
- 88% of libraries agreed that Government information available through the Federal Digital System (FDsys) is an important source of Federal digital government information (Library Q12).

These responses confirm the importance of FDLP resources in all formats. Most libraries recognize that there are patron groups that prefer government information in tangible format, and other patron groups that prefer information in digital format. However, there are some perceived barriers to accessing digital information, including the need for good catalog records and discovery tools. It was also noted that many respondents anticipate barriers to accessing digital information. It is important to understand what those barriers are and to anticipate and counter them as GPO's digital resources are further developed and expanded.

Education:
An FDLP Forecast Study Working Paper[1]

SEPTEMBER 19, 2013

The U.S. Government Printing Office's (GPO's) Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Library and State Forecast Study Questionnaires requested responses related to the following themes: Affiliations & Community Marketing, Collection Management, Education, Future Roles & Opportunities, Library Services and Content Management Projects, and Preservation.

This series of Working Papers presents an analysis of each theme and includes major findings and conclusions from the related qualitative and quantitative data.

This report also includes analyses of responses from questions 30 – 33 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire and questions 17-20 of the State Forecast Questionnaire. These questions focused on future roles and opportunities for the FDLP and its libraries. A wide range of topics were included in these responses and those related to education have been analyzed and reported in this paper.

Each Working Paper includes the following sections:

- *INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND*
- *QUESTIONS*
  - *Library Forecast Questionnaire*
  - *State Forecast Questionnaire*
- *SUMMARY OF FINDINGS*
- *DETAILED FINDINGS - LIBRARY FORECAST*
  - *Education-Related Comments From Other Library Forecast Questions*
- *DETAILED FINDINGS - STATE FORECAST*
  - *Education-Related Comments From Other State Forecast Questions*
- *GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS*
  - *Actions Already Taken*
  - *Actions in Development*
- *CONCLUSIONS*
- *APPENDICES TO SUPPORT THE WORKING PAPER*
  - *LIBRARY FORECAST DATA REPORTS*
  - *STATE FORECAST DATA REPORTS*

[1] *FDLP Forecast Study Working Papers have not undergone the review and editorial process generally accorded official GPO publications. These working papers are intended to make results and analysis of Forecast Study data available to others and to encourage discussion on a variety of topics.*

In response to the Library and State Questionnaires, specific recommendations for each theme will be included in the FDLP Forecast Study Final Report.

PLEASE NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ALWAYS EQUAL 100% DUE TO ROUNDING, AND RANKINGS ARE BASED ON FREQUENCIES, NOT PERCENTAGES.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Prior to the Questionnaire, GPO's Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) recognized the value of education and training for the FDLP community and the public. FDLP training and education is a key strategic initiative and was identified in the LSCM Strategic Plan (FY2013 – FY2017).

> *KEY EFFORT: Customer Education Initiatives —Appropriate promotion and recognition/penetration to the American public for all GPO products and services.*
>
> *Key initiatives:*
>
> 1. *FDsys Training — LSCM continues developing a comprehensive Federal Digital System (FDsys) Training portfolio, launching additional FDsys educational video modules (advanced searching, tracking legislation, etc.)*
> 2. *LSCM expands its e-Learning platform to:*
>   a. *Create new educational offerings and curriculum development beyond FDsys;*
>   b. *Identify partner agencies and offer collaborative training portfolio developed in partnership with the FDLP community, facilitated by GPO; and,*
>   c. *Extend the use of our e-Learning platform to the FDLP community for cross- community training and sharing best practices.*

For the purposes of this Working Paper, education is defined in its traditional manner as "the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction." Education can be accomplished through various methods, including webinars, classroom sessions, conferences, and video tutorials. Also, education can be conducted both virtually and in-person. There were two education questions in the Library Forecast Questionnaire (Questions 19 and 20), and one education question in the State Forecast Questionnaire (Question 8).

QUESTIONS

Library Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 19**: *Would you participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?*
- **Question 20**: *Would you participate in a mentoring forum hosted by GPO for new or existing coordinators?*

State Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 8**: *Would FDLP libraries in your state participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Education

As demonstrated by the Library Forecast data collected in the education questions, most libraries self-reported that they are interested in FDLP educational opportunities:

- 86% of libraries reported they would participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on FDLP topics.
    - Furthermore, those 691 respondents provided additional suggestions for training topics that would be of interest to the FDLP community, providing over 1,300 suggestions for training. (Library Q19)

States showed a great deal of consensus on the matter:

- 93% of states indicated interest in participating in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars. Only three states indicated no interest. (State Q8)

Mentoring

As demonstrated by the Library Forecast data collected in the one mentoring question, most libraries self-reported that they are interested in FDLP mentoring opportunities:

- 55% of libraries reported that they would participate in a mentoring forum hosted by GPO for new or existing coordinators. (Library Q20)

This question did not appear on the State Forecast Questionnaire, therefore no comparison can be drawn.

These results will play an important role in the development of the FDLP Strategic Plan and the FDLP National Plan.

DETAILED FINDINGS - LIBRARY FORECAST

Question 19: *Would you participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?*[2]

Question 19 required a standard yes/no response and provided an option for open-ended responses where respondents stated specific training sought from GPO.

Of 802 respondents to Question 19, 691 (86%) indicated they would participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars, and 111 (14%) indicated they would not participate.

Respondents from 691 libraries provided further elaboration via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of topics they could provide.

Identified training needs were grouped into 81 different topics, resulting in 1,370 observations.[3]

Of 81 topics identified for training in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

Figure 1: Library Forecast Question 19 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Topics	Frequency	%
1	Digital and Online Government Information Products (of Other Agencies)	161	12%
2	GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys)	141	10%
3	Marketing/Promotion/Outreach	81	6%
4	Collection Management and Development	78	6%
5	Updated or New GPO Services/Tools	72	5%
6	Digitization	58	4%

[2] Parallels information requested in Question 8 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[3] The term "observations" refers to each unique "library-topic" combination. A library's response could include numerous topics, each characterized here as "observations."

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 81 individual topics into five over-arching themes, resulting in 1,087 unique observations.[4] The five over-arching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 2: Library Forecast Question 19 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Theme	Frequency	%
1	Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO	289	27%
2	Depository Administration/Management	284	26%
3	GPO Tools and Services	273	25%
4	Out of FDLP Scope	144	13%
5	Unspecified Topics	97	9%
	Totals	**1,087**	**100%**

Question 20: *Would you participate in a mentoring forum hosted by GPO for new or existing coordinators?*[5]

Question 20 required only a standard yes/no response.

Of 802 respondents to Question 20, 440 (55%) reported they would be interested in a mentoring forum hosted by GPO for new or existing coordinators, while 362 (45%) reported they would not.

Education-Related Comments from other Library Forecast Questions

Several other Library Forecast questions corresponded to the topic of education.

Question 17d: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit: Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter).*[6]

Of 802 respondents to Question 17d, 380 rated these LSCM projects as "extremely beneficial," 371 rated the projects as "moderately beneficial," and 51 rated the projects as "not beneficial."

[4] A more detailed explanation of the analytical compression process will be provided in the FDLP Forecast Study methodology documentation.
[5] This question did not have a parallel State Forecast Questionnaire question.
[6] Parallels information requested in Question 6d of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

Question 18: *Is there another area of service that you would like LSCM to offer? (Please describe.)*[7]

Of the 802 respondents to Question 18, 217 (27%) responded "yes" and chose to provide an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 351 observations, of which 41 related to education and training.

The most popular training topics of the 41 observations, starting with the most frequently-mentioned, are:

- New FDLP Librarian Training
- Digital and Online Government Information Products (of Other Agencies)
- GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys)
- FDLP Community-Led Training
- Specialized Subject Area Training

Question 30: *What leadership opportunities and roles do you foresee for your depository library in the next five years?*[8]

Of 802 respondents to Question 30, individual open-ended responses totaled 989 observations. Of the 989 observations, 84 of those related to a future leadership role/opportunity regarding training in general, 31 of those related to a future leadership role/opportunity regarding a specific training topic, and seven of those related to a future leadership role/opportunity regarding mentoring.

Responses were more specific regarding topical training. Of the 31 topical training-related observations, 10 referred to library-to-library training. Other observations focused on consumer and business information, Census data, PACER, GIS data, FDsys, and legal-related resources, to name a few.

Question 31: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?*[9]

Of 802 respondents to Question 31, individual open-ended responses totaled 1,699 observations. Of the 1,699 observations, 71 of those related to general training, 19 of those related to a specific training topic, and three of those related to mentoring.

The top two training topics requested in Question 31 and Question 19 were identical: "Digital and Online Government Information Products" and "GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys)."

[7] Parallels information requested in Question 7 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[8] Parallels information requested in Question 17 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[9] Parallels information requested in Question 18 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

Question 32: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information?*[10]

Of 802 respondents to Question 32, individual open-ended responses totaled 1,308 observations. Of the 1,308 observations, 106 of those related to general training, 42 of those related to a specific training topic, and two of those related to mentoring.

Of the 42 topical training-related observations, there were nine mentions of the need for GPO to train on marketing the FDLP and on FDsys. There were also seven mentions of the need for GPO to train on digitization and preservation and on the information products of other agencies. Additionally, there was a wide variety of other suggestions ranging from collection development training to cataloging training to training on open Government.

Question 33: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?*[11]

Of 802 respondents to Question 33, 238 (30%) responded "yes" and chose to provide an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 400 observations. Nineteen (19) of those related to general training, six of those related to a specific training topic, and one of those related to mentoring.

The six training topics specifically mentioned in the open-ended responses did not fall into any one pattern. Requested training topics were collection management, digitization, index tools, resources from other agencies, requests for GPO to develop national Government information literacy standards, and potential changes to Title 44 of the United States Code.

DETAILED FINDINGS - STATE FORECAST

Question 8: *Would FDLP libraries in your state participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?*[12]

Question 8 had a standard yes/no response, and the option to stipulate specific training topics.

Of 45 state respondents, 42 (93%) indicated interest in participating in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars. Only three states indicated no interest.

Open-ended responses were provided by 42 states, and they could provide multiple responses.

Identified training needs were grouped into 81 different topics, resulting in 288 observations.[13]

[10] Parallels information requested in Question 19 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[11] Parallels information requested in Question 20 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[12] Parallels information requested in Question 19 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[13] The term "observations" refers to each unique "state-topic" combination. Any state's response could include numerous topics, each characterized here as "observations."

When comparing State Forecast Question 8 to its comparable Library Forecast counterpart (Question 19), both libraries and states reported similar interests in training topics, shown below by the almost identical top four ranked topics. However, the topic, "Updated or New GPO Services/Tools" while ranking 5th (5%) among libraries, ranked 16th (2%) among states' responses. Of 81 topics identified for training in the initial review, the top-rated State Forecast responses, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

Figure 3: Comparison of State Forecast Question 8 and Library Forecast Question 19 Responses

State Forecast Q8 Rank	Library Forecast Q19 Rank	Topics	State Forecast Q8 Freq	State Forecast Q8 %	Library Forecast Q19 Freq	Library Forecast Q19 %
1	**1**	Digital and Online Government Information Products (of Other Agencies)	24	8%	161	12%
2	**3**	Marketing/Promotion/Outreach	22	8%	81	6%
3	**2**	GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys)	19	7%	141	10%
4	**4**	Collection Management and Development	17	6%	78	6%
5	**6**	Digitization	16	6%	58	4%
16	**5**	Updated or New GPO Services/Tools	6	2%	72	5%

Next, through analysis of the responses, the 81 topics were compressed into five over-arching themes, resulting in 119 unique observations. The five over-arching compressed themes, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

Figure 4: Comparison of State Forecast Question 8 and Library Forecast Question 19 Compressed Themes

State Forecast Q8 Rank	Library Forecast Q19 Rank	Compressed Theme	State Forecast Q8 Freq	State Forecast Q8 %	Library Forecast Q19 Freq	Library Forecast Q19 %
1	**2**	Depository Administration/Management	35	29%	284	26%
2	**1**	Non-GPO Content Facilitated by GPO	33	28%	289	27%
3	**3**	GPO Tools and Services	25	21%	273	25%
4	**4**	Out of FDLP Scope	23	19%	144	13%
5	**5**	Unspecified Topics	3	3%	97	9%
		Totals	**119**	**100%**	**1,087**	**100%**

Education-Related Comments from other State Forecast Questions

Several other State Forecast questions corresponded to the topic of education.

Question 6d: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit: Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring*

an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter).[14]

Of 45 state respondents to Question 6d, 23 rated these LSCM projects as "extremely beneficial," and 22 rated the projects as "moderately beneficial." There were no "not beneficial" responses.

Question 7: *Is there another area of service that FDLP libraries within your state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years? (Please describe.)*[15]

Of 45 state respondents to Question 7, 33 (73%) responded "yes" and chose to provide an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 117 observations. Of the 117 observations, a small number of comments related to education (14).

The most popular training needs expressed were:

- New FDLP Librarian Training
- Digital and Online Government Information Products (of Other Agencies)

Question 17: *What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?*[16]

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 17, individual open-ended responses totaled 171 observations. Of the 171 observations, 28 (16%) of those related to education and training. Within those observations, there were 18 mentions of general training, six mentions of a specific training topic, and four mentions of mentoring.

The six mentions of specific training topics included: Government information for non-depository libraries, GPO's role in civic life, guidance for transitioning to an electronic depository, law, and patent and trademark.

Question 18: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?*[17]

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 18, individual open-ended responses totaled 326 observations. Of the 326 observations, 22 (7%) of those related to education and training. Within those observations, there were 19 mentions of general training, two mentions of a specific training topic, and one mention of mentoring.

The two mentions of specific training topics were: 1) a statement that the Introduction to FDsys webinar was very helpful and 2) an expression of the need for training for new librarians.

[14] Parallels information requested in Question 17d of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[15] Parallels information requested in Question 18 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[16] Parallels information requested in Question 30 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[17] Parallels information requested in Question 31 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Question 19: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?*[18]

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 19, individual open-ended responses totaled 333 observations. Of the 333 observations, 29 (9%) of those related to education and training. Within those observations, there were 20 mentions of general training, eight mentions of a specific training topic, and one mention of mentoring.

The eight mentions of specific training topics included: FDsys, resources of other agencies, RDA, transitioning from print to electronic, weeding/updating tangible collections, and developing a formal certification for Government information experts.

Question 20: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?*[19]

Of 45 state respondents to Question 20, 29 responded "yes" and chose to provide an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 139 observations. Of the 139 observations, five (4%) of those related to education and training. Within those observations, there were four mentions of general training, one mention of a specific training topic, and zero mentions of mentoring.

The one mention of a specific training topic focused on the need for training on the use and interpretation of the content provided by FDLP resources, collections, and services.

GPO Actions and Next Steps

Actions Already Taken

- ***FDLP Training and Education (Library Forecast Question 19 and State Forecast Question 8)***

In 2011, prior to releasing the FDLP Forecast Study, LSCM launched its FDsys Training Initiative and created a comprehensive educational curriculum. LSCM has conducted in-person sessions based on the FDsys curriculum since November 2011 for GPO staff, Congressional offices, Federal agencies, and DC-area Federal depository libraries.

With the launch of LSCM's e-Learning platform in March 2012, staff members began offering FDsys training webinars as well. Since that time, LSCM staff have given 53 live, classroom sessions, 31 webinars, and one combined classroom/webinar session (part of the 2012 Interagency Depository Seminar). As of May 2013, 2,300 individuals have participated in FDsys training. In addition, all webinars are archived for asynchronous learning. The response from the FDLP community and trainees has been overwhelmingly positive, furthering LSCM's resolve to continue offering training.

[18] Parallels information requested in Question 32 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[19] Parallels information requested in Question 33 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

To further complement the curriculum, educational video modules have been created and launched on gpo.gov, fdsys.gov, and fdlp.gov to assist FDsys users.

Responses to Library Forecast Question 19 confirmed that training on FDsys is a major priority for the FDLP community. In fact, training on FDsys ranked second overall in the list of top training needs. This validated LSCM's focus on FDsys training as a top priority.

In developing the FDsys curriculum, LSCM has created a functional model and repeatable process that can be expanded to enlarge the training initiative. LSCM staff members continue to develop new curricula for additional training webinars based on the needs expressed by the FDLP community in the Library Forecast Study.

Once FDsys training was underway, the next priority for LSCM was to develop priorities for new training topics and a FDLP Community Training Initiative Project Plan (based on the analysis of the responses to Library Forecast Question 19).

As Library Forecast Questionnaire responses were being received by LSCM, training from the U.S. Census Bureau, particularly of the American FactFinder tool, was noted as a topic of great interest. Based on that, GPO and U.S. Census Bureau staff collaborated to offer a series of three training webinars between February and April 2013. Over 500 registrants in the FDLP community participated in the three sessions. LSCM staff is exploring similar beneficial collaborations with other Federal agencies to offer additional training webinars.

Also based on specific training topics suggested in the Library and State Forecasts, LSCM presented the webinars "An Overview of RDA for FDLP Libraries" and "Promoting your Depository and the FDLP" in the spring of 2013.

Actions in Development

- ***Expanding Educational Offerings (Library Forecast Question 19 and State Forecast Question 8)***

LSCM is continuing to develop educational opportunities for the FDLP community, using information derived from responses from the Library and State Forecast Questionnaires. Work underway includes:

1. Expanding GPO's educational offerings and curriculum development using the FDsys Training Initiative as a tested model from which to develop further curricula.
2. Recruiting, hosting, and facilitating training sessions taught by information specialists from Federal agencies.
3. Promoting and providing training to the FDLP community on our e-Learning platform for use outside GPO for cross-community training, sharing best practices, and related educational purposes.

- ***FDLP Mentoring (Library Forecast Question 20)***

As part of the Library Forecast Questionnaire, 55% of respondents reported they would be interested in a GPO-hosted mentoring forum or program of some type. In addition, a frequent initiative identified as a high priority in the State Focused Action Plans is implementation of a mentoring program at the state level.

LSCM's next step is to gather more community information. Input is needed regarding participation in such a program, i.e. interest in serving as a mentor, mentee, or helping to set up a mentoring program. LSCM is planning to hold one or more focus groups on mentoring to better understand FDLP community needs and to gather information from those already involved in successful mentoring programs.

CONCLUSIONS

The responses to the education-related questions in the Library and State Forecast Questionnaires confirm that the FDLP community is looking to LSCM for the essential needs of continued education, training, and guidance on a broad spectrum of topics.

Topics range from administering and managing a depository collection, to GPO tools and services, to identifying what Federal Government information is accessible online, to the best ways to access it. Regardless of training topic, participants requested that LSCM present, facilitate, or provide access to all manner of educational programs and materials. LSCM recognizes and supports FDLP training as a critical need for depository libraries and has already incorporated it as an LSCM strategic goal.

LSCM Projects:
An FDLP Forecast Study Working Paper[1]

OCTOBER 17, 2013

The U.S. Government Printing Office's (GPO's) Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Library and State Forecast Study Questionnaires requested responses related to the following themes: Affiliations & Community Marketing, Collection Management, Education, Future Roles & Opportunities, Library Services and Content Management Projects, and Preservation.

This series of Working Papers presents an analysis of each theme and includes major findings and conclusions from the related qualitative and quantitative data.

This report also includes analyses of responses from questions 30-33 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire and questions 17-20 of the State Forecast Questionnaire. These questions focused on future roles and opportunities for the FDLP and its libraries. A wide range of topics were included in these responses and those related to LSCM Projects have been analyzed and reported in this paper.

Each Working Paper includes the following sections:

- *INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND*
- *QUESTIONS*
  - *Library Forecast Questionnaire*
  - *State Forecast Questionnaire*
- *SUMMARY OF FINDINGS*
- *DETAILED FINDINGS - LIBRARY FORECAST*
  - *LSCM Projects-Related Comments From Other Library Forecast Questions*
- *DETAILED FINDINGS - STATE FORECAST*
  - *LSCM Projects-Related Comments From Other State Forecast Questions*
- *GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS*
  - *Actions Already Taken*
  - *Actions in Development*
- *CONCLUSIONS*
- *APPENDICES TO SUPPORT THE WORKING PAPER*
  - *LIBRARY FORECAST DATA REPORTS*
  - *STATE FORECAST DATA REPORTS*

[1] *FDLP Forecast Study Working Papers have not undergone the review and editorial process generally accorded official GPO publications. These working papers are intended to make results and analysis of Forecast Study data available to others and to encourage discussion on a variety of topics.*

In response to the Library and State Questionnaires, specific recommendations for each theme will be included in the FDLP Forecast Study Final Report.

PLEASE NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ALWAYS EQUAL 100% DUE TO ROUNDING, AND RANKINGS ARE BASED ON FREQUENCIES, NOT PERCENTAGES.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

GPO's Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) recognizes the importance of providing the depository library community with products and services necessary to manage the FDLP and to ensure the discovery, findability, and access to Federal government information, regardless of format, channel, or location. For the purpose of this Working Paper, LSCM Projects are the entire body of products or services that support the administration of the FDLP, other statutorily mandated programs, and GPO's Library Services and Content Management strategic initiatives. These are categorized under five broad areas:

- ***Access to Government Information –*** Access is defined as the ability to discover, find, and access Federal Government information products in all publishing and delivery formats, so that Federal Government information products are available to and usable by all Federal depository library patrons and the American public. Access ensures that the American public is able to discover, find, and retrieve Federal government information when it is needed, in a useful format or medium, through the FDLP or a digital information service established and maintained by a Government agency or its authorized agent.
- ***Cataloging Services –*** Cataloging involves projects and services related to the Cataloging and Indexing Program managed by GPO as mandated by U.S.C. Title 44. Cataloging is the process of classifying information following established categorical systems and standards in order to provide future access to information.
- ***Collection Development & Management Tools –*** Collection development and management tools involve those devices, applications, or programs developed or provided by LSCM that assist FDLP libraries in shaping their FDLP collections to meet their users' needs. Those tools can include resources developed outside the FDLP but routinely used by libraries for collection development purposes.
- ***Education & Online Communication Services –*** Education and online communication services ensure that FDLP coordinators and others working with government publications are knowledgeable in areas that support the FDLP.
- ***Other Services –*** Other services can include new services or enhancements to current LSCM services.

Questions 17 and 18 in the Library Forecast Questionnaire and Questions 6 and 7 in the State Forecast Questionnaire asked respondents to rate LSCM projects based on how users of Federal government information in their libraries benefit from those projects and to identify other areas of service that libraries want LSCM to offer.

QUESTIONS

Library Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 17:** *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit.*
    - **Sub-Question A***: Projects to provide greater access to government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys.*
    - **Sub-Question B**: *Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetaLib.*
    - **Sub-Question C**: *Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports.*
    - **Sub-Question D**: *Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter)*
- **Question 18:** *Is there another area of service that you would like LSCM to offer? (Please describe.)*

State Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 6:** *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit.*
    - **Sub-Question A***: Projects to provide greater access to Government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys.*
    - **Sub-Question B**: *Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetaLib.*
    - **Sub-Question C**: *Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports.*
    - **Sub-Question D**: *Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter)*
- **Question 7:** *Is there another area of service that FDLP libraries within your state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years? (Please describe.)*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

As demonstrated by the Library and State Forecast data collected that related to LSCM Projects, most libraries rated LSCM projects highly, especially access and cataloging services.

- 97% of libraries and 100% of states reported LSCM Projects and Services related to access as either "extremely beneficial" or "moderately beneficial." (Library Q17A and State Q6A)
- 92% of libraries and 100% of states reported LSCM Projects and Services related to cataloging as either "extremely beneficial" or "moderately beneficial." (Library Q17B and State Q6B)
- When responding to the follow-up question on what "other services" LSCM could offer, respondents frequently named services related to Cataloging, followed by Education and Online Communication services. (Library Q18 and State Q7)
- Considering the future, respondents expressed interest in a number of expansions, technological improvements, and enhancements to current LSCM services.

DETAILED FINDINGS - LIBRARY FORECAST

Question 17 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire was a four-part question.[2] Respondents were asked to rate the benefits of current LSCM projects areas for users of Federal government information. The question had four sub-questions (17A-D).

Question 17: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in your library might benefit.*

The response options for each sub-question were:

1) Extremely beneficial
2) Moderately beneficial
3) Not beneficial

Question 17A:

- *Projects to provide greater access to government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys.*

Of 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 17A, 486 (61%) responded "extremely beneficial," 289 (36%) responded "moderately beneficial," and 27 (3%) responded "not beneficial."

[2] Parallels information requested in Question 6 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

Question 17B:

- *Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; shelflist transcription & bibliographic record clean up; cooperative cataloging partnerships; enhancements to MetaLib.*

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 17B, 372 (46%) responded "extremely beneficial," 369 (46%) responded "moderately beneficial," and 61 (8%) responded "not beneficial."

Question 17C:

- *Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports.*

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 17C, 271 (34%) responded "extremely beneficial," 469 (58%) responded "moderately beneficial," and 62 (8%) responded "not beneficial."

Question 17D:

- *Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter)*

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 17D, 380 (48%) responded "extremely beneficial," 371 (46%) responded "moderately beneficial," and 51 (6%) responded "not beneficial."

Question 18: *Is there another area of service that you would like LSCM to offer? (Please describe.)*[3]

Question 18 required a standard yes/no response and provided an option for open-ended responses in which respondents could stipulate specific types of service from LSCM.

Of 802 respondents to Question 18, 585 (73%) indicated no additional services for LSCM to offer while 217 (27%) indicated additional types of service that they would like LSCM to offer. There was no limit in the number of responses that they could provide.

Identified areas of service were grouped into 19 different topics, resulting in 351 observations.[4]
Of 19 topics identified for other areas of service in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

[3] Parallels information requested in Question 7 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[4] The term "observations" refers to each unique "library-topic" combination. A library's response could include numerous topics, each characterized here as "observations."

Figure 1: Library Forecast Question 18 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Topics	Frequency	%
1	Cataloging	53	15%
2	Education/Training	41	12%
2	Public Access and Systems (Expand/Improve Gov info Access Systems/Tools/Services (CGP, FDsys, Metalib, Ben's Guide))	41	11%
4	Digitization/Digitization Related Services	38	11%
5	Improve/Increase access to government information	35	10%

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 19 individual topics into eight (8) over-arching themes, resulting in 328 unique observations.[5] The resulting eight (8) over-arching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 2: Library Forecast Question 18 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Theme	Frequency	%
1	Discovery and Access	62	19%
2	Cataloging	52	16%
3	Other	46	14%
4	Education and Training	41	13%
4	Preservation and Digitization	41	13%
6	LSCM Services	34	10%
7	Collection Management	33	10%
8	Outside Agency Parameters or Program Governance	19	6%
	Totals	**328**	**100%**

[5] A more detailed explanation of the analytical compression process is provided in the FDLP Forecast Study methodology documentation.

LSCM Projects-Related Comments from other Library Questions

Several other Library Forecast questions corresponded to types of LSCM services.

Question 31: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal government information?*

Of the 1,699 observations reported in Question 31, 167 (10%) specifically related to LSCM Projects. Within these, the majority of observations were identified under the New Services and Projects & Services for Education & Communication themes.

Of the 167 observations for LSCM Services, 62 described New Services that could be offered by LSCM. Responses suggested a variety of program enhancements, such as more flexible selection options or tools for the various types and sizes of depository libraries, print on demand, and customized shipments with associated catalog records.

33 of the 167 observations discussed Projects & Services for Education & Communication. Responses focused on improving communication and responsiveness with libraries, offering help forums or training for depository library staff, and improved collaboration with agencies.

Question 32: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information?*

Of the 1,308 observations reported in Question 32, 163 (12%) related to LSCM Projects. Of these, observations, most were identified under the Projects & Services in Cataloging, Projects & Services for Education & Communication, and New Services themes.

Of the 163 observations, 41 addressed Projects & Services in Cataloging. Comments made were primarily focused on providing cataloging records to libraries based on a library's selection profile, especially for electronic resources. 36 observations described Projects & Services for Education & Communication. In general, comments included: notification of new documents; open communication with libraries; and providing libraries with educational information on agency resources. 33 observations addressed New Services and comments were focused on creating or providing access to more mobile apps, including SuDoc numbers on items, and improving discoverability of government information.

Question 33: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?*

Of the 802 respondents to Question 33, 238 (30%) responded "yes" and provided open-ended responses. 400 observations were made in total.

Of the 400 observations, 34 addressed LSCM Projects, with the most observations identified under the New Services theme. Observations related to LSCM Projects included comments concerning

improvements in communication with libraries, access to cataloging records based on a library's selection profile, and program technology or tools improvements.

DETAILED FINDINGS - STATE FORECAST

Question 6 of the State Forecast Questionnaire was a four-part question.[6] Respondents were asked to rate the benefits of current LSCM projects areas for users of Federal government information in libraries within their state. The question had four sub-questions (6A-D).

Question 6: *Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal government information in libraries within your state might benefit.*

The response options for each sub-question were:

1) Extremely beneficial
2) Moderately beneficial
3) Not beneficial

Question 6A:

- *Projects to provide greater access to Government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys.*

Of 45 state respondents to Question 6A, 38 (84%) responded "Extremely beneficial," while 7 (16%) responded "Moderately beneficial." There were no "Not beneficial" responses.

Question 6B:

- *Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetaLib.*

Of 45 state respondents to Question 6B, 28 (62%) responded "Extremely Beneficial," while 17 (38%) responded "Moderately Beneficial." No respondents responded "Not Beneficial."

Question 6C:

- *Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports.*

Of 45 state respondents to Question 6C, 11 (24%) responded "Extremely Beneficial," while 32 (71%)

[6] Parallels information requested in Question 17 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

responded "Moderately Beneficial," and 2 (5%) responded "Not Beneficial."

Question 6D:

- *Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter).*

Of 45 state respondents to Question 6D, 23 (51%) responded "Extremely Beneficial," while 22 (49%) responded "Moderately Beneficial." No respondents responded "Not Beneficial."

State respondents' ratings of LSCM services surpassed ratings of individual Library respondents, with 100% of respondents finding three out of four LSCM services beneficial. Projects focused on greater access to government information, cataloging services, and education received ratings of "extremely beneficial" from more than half of the respondents.

Question 7: *Is there another area of service that FDLP libraries within your state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years? (Please describe.)* [7]

Question 7 had a standard yes/no response, and provided an option for open-ended responses in which respondents could stipulate specific types of service from LSCM. The State question varied from the Library question, specifying a time element "in the next five years."
Of 45 state respondents to Question 7, 33 (73%) indicated other areas of service that FDLP libraries in the state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years. Twelve states did not indicate other areas of service. Within the open-ended responses provided by 33 states, there was no limit in the number of services that they could provide.

Identified areas of service were grouped into 19 different topics, resulting in 117 observations.

When comparing State Forecast Question 7 to its comparable Library Forecast counterpart (Question 18), both libraries and states reported similar interests in services, indicated in Figure 7.

Of 19 topics identified for services in the initial review, the top-rated State Forecast responses, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

[7] Parallels information requested in Question 18 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Figure 3: Comparison of State Forecast Question 7 and Library Forecast Question 18 Responses

State Forecast Q7 Rank	Library Forecast Q18 Rank	Topics	State Forecast Q7 Freq	State Forecast Q7 %	Library Forecast Q18 Freq	Library Forecast Q18 %
1	**1**	Cataloging	17	15%	53	15%
2	**2**	Education/Training	14	12%	41	12%
3	**4**	Digitization/Digitization Related Services	12	10%	38	11%
4	**2**	Public Access and Systems (Expand/Improve Govt Info Access Systems/Tools/Services (CGP, FDsys, Metalib, Ben's Guide))	11	9%	41	11%
5	**5**	Improve/Increase access to government information	10	9%	35	10%

Next, further analyzing responses, the 19 service areas were compressed into eight (8) over-arching themes, resulting in 103 unique observations. The eight over-arching compressed themes, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

Figure 4: Comparison of State Forecast Question 7 and Library Forecast Question 18 Compressed Themes

State Forecast Q7 Rank	Library Forecast Q18 Rank	Compressed Theme	State Forecast Q7 Freq	State Forecast Q7 %	Library Forecast Q18 Freq	Library Forecast Q 18 %
1	**6**	LSCM Services	18	17%	34	10%
2	**2**	Cataloging	17	17%	52	16%
3	**1**	Discovery & Access	14	14%	62	19%
3	**4**	Education & Training	14	14%	41	13%
3	**4**	Preservation and Digitization	14	14%	41	13%
6	**7**	Collection Management	11	11%	33	10%
7	**3**	Other	9	9%	46	14%
8	**8**	Outside Agency Parameters or Program Governance	6	6%	19	6%
			103	100%	328	100%

LSCM Projects-Related Comments from other State Questions

Several other State Forecast questions corresponded to the topic of LSCM Projects and Services.

Question 18: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal government information?*

Of the 324 observations reported in Question 18, 33 (10%) related to LSCM Projects.

Of the 33 observations for LSCM Services, 8 described New Services that could be offered by LSCM. Responses suggested a variety of program enhancements, including tools to better run today's depository and better tools to manage the electronic collection.

6 of the 33 observations discussed Projects & Services for Education & Communications. Responses focused on improving communication between GPO and libraries as well as improvements to the FDLP Web site.

Question 19: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal government information?*

Of the 333 observations reported in Question 19, 22 (13%) related to LSCM Projects.

Of the 22 observations for LSCM Services, 12 described Projects & Services for Cataloging, including the ability to push out bibliographic records according to selection profiles and attaching local holdings to records.

9 of the 22 observation discussed Projects & Services for Education and Communication. Responses focused on providing training for depository staff, and improving communications between GPO and the FDLP community.

9 of the 22 observations discussed Projects & Services for Collection Management. Responses focused on providing depository libraries with tools to simplify collection management tasks, such as item selection, Needs and Offers, and disposition.

Question 20: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?*

Of the 136 observations reported in Question 20, 8 (6%) specifically related to LSCM Projects.

Of the 8 observations for LSCM Services, 3 focused on New Projects & Services and 2 focused on Projects & Services for Education & Communication.

GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Actions Already Taken

- ***Access Services***

The FDLP was established by Congress to ensure that the American public has access to its Government's information. In fulfilling that mandate, LSCM has developed a number of cataloging and indexing services. Almost all respondents (97% Library; 100% State) said GPO's access services are beneficial. Likewise, of those requesting other LSCM services, expansion of discovery and access was the most requested response (19%). The emphasis on access was evident in rating LSCM services and was commented on in other Forecast question responses as well.

Several access service projects are currently in progress. Specifically, LSCM initiated more content and access partnerships, for example, a partnership to add historical Treasury Library content and continuing to add the remaining Federal Courts to the U.S. Courts Opinions collection on FDsys.

In addition, LSCM collaborates with other GPO business units to improve mobile capability, improve search strategy and general usability, and suggest ways to improve FDsys search and retrieval. These actions will improve the usability and functionality of FDsys. Recently, LSCM launched a proof of concept eBooks project with participating Federal depository libraries. The pilot is making Federal eBooks available to the public in order to further improve access to government information.

- ***Cataloging Services***

At the fall 2012 meeting of the Depository Council Meeting and Federal Depository Library Conference, LSCM announced changes already made to cataloging procedures. These changes reflected the large number of responses (92% library; 100% state) rating cataloging projects "very beneficial" or "moderately beneficial." Approximately 15% of all respondents' observations had to do with cataloging. In particular, respondents requested continued cataloging of pre-1976 materials and acknowledged the value of the Cataloging Record Distribution Program, New Electronic Titles, and the U.S. Catalog of Government Publications. Related, future-oriented, open-ended responses also gave cataloging top marks, particularly responses on the State Forecast. State respondents indicated that an 'ideal' FDLP would catalog older materials as well as new materials.

The National Bibliographic Records Inventory currently underway addresses the need for comprehensive access to all Federal publications, and includes: (1) historic Monthly Catalog Cataloging (1895 & 1898 initially) as a first step to establish an efficient workflow; (2) historic shelf list digitization; (3) historic shelf list transcription; (4) historic item number transcription; (5) cooperative cataloging projects; (6) LSCM internal manual records conversion; (7) establishing metadata to increase access to discrete information in the U.S. Congressional Serial Set; and (8) identification of bibliographic information for known sets of fugitive publications. Also, LSCM

cataloging staff are creating catalog records that include PURLs or similarly stable links and have undertaken several projects to fill the gap for pre-1976 cataloging.

Respondents asked for simultaneous search of FDsys and CGP. That functionality has been implemented via MetaLib, a federated search utility available to all libraries. LSCM continues expanding GPO's high quality bibliographic control for Government information by identifying new projects to reach that goal. The unit is cataloging multiple formats for many materials and is creating full bibliographic records for digital content.

- ***Collection Management and Development Tools***

Collection Management Tools developed by LSCM did not receive high ratings on the Forecast, nor many responses in the future-oriented questions. Many comments in Library Forecast Question 18 were very specific, as were comments on Collection Management and Development Tools in the future-oriented questions. Because the community has indicated that they need better collection management tools, LSCM is identifying and implementing improvements to item selection and distribution processes. Also, Forecast respondents indicated that they need greater efficiency and enhanced ability manipulating LSCM's existing tools. For a more detailed discussion on this, see the related FDLP Forecast Study Working Paper on Collection Management.

- ***Education & Communication Services***

Education and Communication Services were mentioned in both the State and Library Forecasts and were included in the future-oriented questions as well. Discussion of these services can be found in the Education Working Paper.

- ***Other Services***

LSCM has already begun implementing a number of actions to respond to the most-requested other services. New LSCM services related to these top-ranked areas are discussed above. Looking to the future (Library Q31-33, State Q18-20), respondents expressed strong interest in Education and Online Services.

Actions in Development

Actions being developed by LSCM are grouped into the following service areas: access services, cataloging, collection development tools, and education. Some new projects are described below. Library and State Forecast respondents made many observations and provided a number of suggestions.

- ***Access Services***

To continue LSCM's efforts in making Government information easy to discover and find, LSCM is assisting with efforts to improve and enhance FDsys search and retrieval features. Greater access and discoverability were one of the most-requested LSCM services mentioned in the future-oriented questions, especially the Library Forecast (Library Q31-33).

- ***Cataloging Services***

Because the Cataloging and Indexing program is one of four legally mandated programs in LSCM, LSCM's cataloging goals are significant: to catalog every item issued by the Federal government, past and present; to supply records for electronic documents; to explore new models for batch loading and reports and record reconciliation; to improve cataloging quality; and to enhance metadata in cataloging records. In response to Forecast responses, LSCM will undertake new cataloging and classification initiatives to improve access.. LSCM will continue developing cataloging projects and enhancements. As that occurs, updates and announcements will be made on the FDLP website (beta.fdlp.gov).

- ***Collection Management and Collection Development Tools***

Efforts are underway to bring in more content from small, independent Federal agencies, commissions, review boards and committees (Y3. section of SuDoc classification). These changes have been suggested, not only in the Forecast Study, but also by askGPO and Document Discovery Form requests. LSCM staffs are monitoring Agency Web sites and relevant listservs to identify additional Web site inclusions.

The current LSCM Strategic Plan includes the improvement of Library Tools, including DSIMS, as one of its key efforts. Finally, acknowledging the diminishing amount of material published by Federal entities in tangible formats, LSCM is investigating new procedures, periodically reviewing the essential print title list, and continually evaluating the list to see what needs to be retained as historical content. What takes more planning and development is how to revise the *List of Classes of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries* to allow selection by subject, geography, or format (such as digital collection). Also, LSCM is seeking feedback from regional and selective libraries through the FDLP Community Site on the possible discontinuation of microfiche distribution and has scheduled a Focus Group session during the 2013 Depository Library Council Meeting and Federal Depository Library Conference.

- ***Education & Communication Services***

LSCM continues building on, developing and expanding educational opportunities for the FDLP community. LSCM is using responses provided in the Library and State Forecast Questionnaires to guide these efforts. Work already underway includes:

1. Expanding GPO's educational offerings and curriculum development using the FDsys Training Initiative as a tested model to develop further curricula.

2. Recruiting, hosting, and facilitating training sessions taught by information specialists from a variety of Federal agencies.

3. Promoting and providing training to the FDLP community on LSCM's e-Learning platform for use outside GPO, including cross-community training, sharing best practices, and related educational purposes.

In addition, a majority of respondents said they would welcome GPO's advice and guidance on planning and developing projects to digitize publications from the tangible collection.

CONCLUSIONS

Overall, most library and state forecast respondents highly valued LSCM services. The value of LSCM's services to the FDLP library community was confirmed in the evaluations of each service type:

- ***Access Services are extremely beneficial and highly rated:*** Access was the LSCM service FDLP library respondents rated most favorably. Library and state respondents specifically acknowledged LSCM projects provide greater discovery and access to government information. They identified simultaneous searching of FDsys and CGP and increasing access to U.S. Court opinions as worthwhile and important GPO services. These services were rated both extremely or moderately beneficial (97% Library, 100% State), with a large number on both surveys indicating LSCM access services are "extremely beneficial" (61% Libraries; 84% States). Additional analysis of these observations is described in two additional Working Papers: 'Collection Management' and 'Future Roles and Opportunities.'

- ***Cataloging Services are highly valued:*** Depository library and state respondents confirmed that LSCM's cataloging services are valuable. On both surveys, nearly all respondents rated LSCM projects to increase cataloging services as either extremely or moderately beneficial (92% Libraries; 100% States). These very high ratings are consistent across all library types and sizes. Cataloging was also one of the top-ranked compressed themes in Library Question 18 and in State Question 7 about other services libraries would like GPO to provide. Open-ended responses to the future-oriented question ("What GPO Can Do") on the Library and State Forecasts corroborated the FDLP respondents' interest in cataloging services.

- ***Education and Online Communication are valued by all library types:*** Respondents emphasized the importance of education services. Nearly all respondents rated LSCM education and communication projects either extremely or moderately beneficial (94% Libraries; 100% States). Responses were consistent across all library types and sizes. Open-ended responses, including the future oriented questions, reinforced respondents' interest in education and online communication. Related to future LSCM services, education was one of the areas of most interest in nearly all open-ended responses.

- ***Collection Management and Development Tools, though beneficial, received a lower value rating than other service areas***: The majority of respondents said it would be "moderately

beneficial" (58% Libraries; 71% States) to have better tools to identify and select resources, and provide data or feedback on what electronic publications are accessed by their patrons. Some respondents indicated that they were "extremely beneficial" (34% Libraries; 24% States). Open-ended responses to the future oriented questions on both surveys indicated that respondents are interested in updating collection management and development tools to make them easier and more efficient to use.

- ***In thinking about the future, some respondents envisioned other or new LSCM services***: "Other" services often fell within current service areas (education and cataloging) in the open-ended answers in the Library (Q18) and State Forecast (Q7) questions. In future-oriented questions about the ideal FDLP and "anything else," respondents provided 1,699 unique observations. Of that number, roughly 10% (167) of respondents identified initiatives for LSCM projects and services. A smaller number (62 responses, roughly 4%) identified new services, including: print on demand, differentiated services for varying library types (academic vs. school libraries, public libraries, law libraries, medical and hospital libraries), turnkey tools for libraries, shelf-ready cataloging, technology improvements, apps, interoperability, outcomes based assessments, and a virtual "ask a librarian" feature.

Both State and Library respondents generally gave LSCM Service areas high value ratings, with State responses being more positive. When contemplating the future, respondents provided many ideas for new services or upgrades to current LSCM services. Respondents gave Access their highest value ratings for current LSCM services. In contrast, open-ended comments about the future tended to focus on Education and Cataloging.

Preservation:
An FDLP Forecast Study Working Paper[1]

NOVEMBER 26, 2013

The U.S. Government Printing Office's (GPO's) Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Library and State Forecast Study Questionnaires requested responses related to the following themes: Affiliations & Community Marketing, Collection Management, Education, Future Roles & Opportunities, Library Services and Content Management Projects, and Preservation.

This series of Working Papers presents an analysis of each theme and includes major findings and conclusions from the related qualitative and quantitative data.

This report also includes analyses of responses from questions 30-33 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire and questions 17-20 of the State Forecast Questionnaire. These questions focused on future roles and opportunities for the FDLP and its libraries. A wide range of topics were included in these responses and those related to preservation have been analyzed and reported in this paper.

Each Working Paper includes the following sections:

- *INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND*
- *QUESTIONS*
  - *Library Forecast Questionnaire*
  - *State Forecast Questionnaire*
- *SUMMARY OF FINDINGS*
- *DETAILED FINDINGS - LIBRARY FORECAST*
  - *Preservation-Related Comments From Other Library Forecast Questions*
- *DETAILED FINDINGS - STATE FORECAST*
  - *Preservation-Related Comments From Other State Forecast Questions*
- *GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS*
  - *Actions Already Taken*
  - *Actions in Development*
- *CONCLUSIONS*
- *APPENDICES TO SUPPORT THE WORKING PAPER*
  - *LIBRARY FORECAST DATA REPORTS*
  - *STATE FORECAST DATA REPORTS*

[1] *FDLP Forecast Study Working Papers have not undergone the review and editorial process generally accorded official GPO publications. These working papers are intended to make results and analysis of Forecast Study data available to others and to encourage discussion on a variety of topics.*

In response to the Library and State Questionnaires, specific recommendations for each theme will be included in the FDLP Forecast Study Final Report.

PLEASE NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ALWAYS EQUAL 100% DUE TO ROUNDING, AND RANKINGS ARE BASED ON FREQUENCIES, NOT PERCENTAGES.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Preservation has been an integral part of the work of Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) in support of GPO's mission to ensure no-fee permanent public access to Government information.

The 1996 landmark report, *Study to Identify Measures Necessary for a Successful Transition to a More Electronic Federal Depository Library Program,* identified five key principles for Federal Government information. Principle number four (4) establishes that the Federal Government has an obligation to preserve its information.

> *Government information is part of our national heritage. It documents the fundamental rights of American citizens, the actions of Federal officials in all three branches of our Government, and the characteristics of our national experience. Therefore, it is a Government obligation to guarantee the preservation of Government information for future generations of Americans. This principle applies to Government information that has been determined to have sufficient historical value or that provides significant evidence of the organizations, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations or activities of the Government. Despite changing times and technologies, public access to these types of Government information in a meaningful format must be maintained in perpetuity to ensure the continued accountability of the Government to its present and future citizens.*[2]

Key strategic initiatives that include the importance of preserving Federal Government information are also found in GPO's Strategic Plan (FY2013—FY2017) and LSCM's corresponding Strategic Plan (FY2013—2017). In recognition of the important role that GPO and LSCM have in the preservation of Government information, the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) in their 2013 report, *Rebooting the Government Printing Office: Keeping America Informed in the Digital Age,* charged GPO with developing a comprehensive plan for the preservation of the FDLP collection. NAPA recommendation number three (3) states:

> *To safeguard the historical documents of our democracy for future generations, GPO should work with depository libraries and other library groups to develop a comprehensive plan for preserving the print collection of government documents. This plan should include cataloging, digitizing, and preserving tangible copies of government publications, a timeline for completion, and options for supporting the effort financially, as well as a process for ingesting digitized copies into the*

[2] Government Printing Office, *Study to Identify Measures Necessary for a Successful Transition to a More Electronic Federal Depository Library*, GPO Publication 500.11 (Washington, D.C.: United States Printing Office, 1996), p 16.

> *Federal Digital System. Congress should appropriate funds for the purpose of cataloging, digitizing, and preserving the government collection.*[3]

For the purposes of this Working Paper, preservation is defined as:

> *The activities associated with maintaining publications for use, either in their original form or in some verifiable, usable form. Preservation may also include creation of a surrogate for the original by a conversion process, wherein, the intellectual content and other essential attributes of the original are retained. For digital materials, preservation includes the management of formats of information (including possible migration to newer versions), the storage environment, and the archival management of information to facilitate preservation.*[4]

In analyzing the Forecast Study responses, the topic of preservation was viewed broadly to include digitization, digital collection development, access, permanent access, authentication, and Web harvesting and archiving. Preservation is concerned with the maintenance of legacy tangible collections, digitization of selected tangible content, harvesting of Web-disseminated information, ingest and curation of digital collections, including cataloging and metadata for discovery, long-term access, and future migration.

The need for preservation was a recurring topic throughout the Forecast Study responses. Responses to every question from the Future Roles and Opportunities sections of both the Library and State Forecast questionnaires included observations on permanent access, preservation, digitization, the authentication of digital content, and the need to capture and preserve Web-disseminated and born digital content.

[3] National Academy of Public Administration, *Rebooting The Government Printing Office: Keeping America Informed in the Digital Age*, by Marilu Goodyear, Joel Aberbach, J. William Gadsby, Molly O'Neill, and Sallyanne Payton, Academy Project Number: 2170 (Washington, D.C.: U.S., 2013), p11.

[4] GPO Future Digital System (FDsys) Opportunity RFI (9/15/2005) [http://www.gpo.gov/pdfs/fdsys-info/documents/FDsys_RFI.pdf]

QUESTIONS

Library Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 13:** *If your library digitizes FDLP material (in-house or outsourced), where do you store the master digital files? Please check all that apply.*
- **Question 14:** *Does your library plan, within the next five years, to digitize publications from the FDLP/government documents collection?*
- **Question 15:** *Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to plan projects to digitize publications from the tangible collection?*
- **Question 16:** *As government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do you anticipate in the next five years?*

State Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 2:** *If FDLP libraries within your state digitize FDLP materials (in-house or outsourced), where do they store the master digital files? (Please mark all that apply.)*
- **Question 3:** *Do FDLP libraries in your state plan to digitize publications from the FDLP/Government documents collection within the next five years?*
- **Question 4:** *Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to digitize publications from the tangible collection?*
- **Question 5:** *As Government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do libraries in your state anticipate in the next five years?*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

As demonstrated by the Library Forecast data collected in preservation questions, most libraries are not engaging in digitization:

- 87% of libraries are not digitizing, and 82% of libraries do not plan to digitize government information. (Library Q13 and Q14)
- Libraries that are digitizing government information store their digital master files primarily in local digital repositories but also in institutional partnership digital repositories.

However, the State Forecast data reported slightly different, though parallel, results in how the states are storing their digital master files:

- Only 49% of the states indicated that libraries in their state are not digitizing government information. (State Q2)
- Only 42% of the states indicated that libraries in their state have plans to digitize government information. (State Q3)
- The primary storage locations for digital master files of states that are digitizing are local digital repositories and also institutional partnership digital repositories. (State Q2)

A significant majority of library respondents (85%) and states (96%) said GPO should provide advice and guidance to libraries that want to digitize publications from the tangible FDLP collection. (Library Q15 and State Q4)

A majority of libraries anticipate barriers to access (52%) as government information is increasingly available in digital-only formats. A larger majority of states (87%) anticipate barriers to access government information in digital-only formats. (Library Q16 and State Q5)

DETAILED FINDINGS- LIBRARY FORECAST

Question 13: *If your library digitizes FDLP material (in-house or outsourced), where do you store the master digital files? Please check all that apply.* [5]

The response options were:

1. My library does not digitize
2. Local Digital repository
3. Hathi Trust
4. Internet Archive
5. Other (Please identify)

Respondents were not limited to the number of options they could select. Of 802 respondents to Question 13, 700 libraries selected the response "My library does not digitize", 20 libraries selected "Hathi Trust", 15 libraries selected "Internet Archive", 64 libraries selected "Local Digital Repository", and 76 libraries selected "Other."

The 76 libraries that selected "Other" were given the opportunity to further elaborate via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of storage locations that they could provide.

Other specified locations were grouped into six different types, resulting in 53 observations. [6] They are, in ranking order:

[5] Parallels information requested in Question 2 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

[6] The term "observations" refers to each unique "library-topic" combination. A library's response could include numerous topics, each characterized here as "observations."

Figure 1: Library Forecast Question 13 Other Locations

Rank	Other Locations	Frequency	%
1	Other	18	19%
2	Institution	16	17%
3	TRAIL	7	8%
4	LOCKSS	5	5%
5	Hathi Trust	4	4%
6	Google Books	3	3%
	Totals	**53**	**100%**

Question 14: *Does your library plan, within the next five years, to digitize publications from the FDLP/government documents collection?* [7]

Response options to Question 14 were "Yes", "No", or "Already digitizing FDLP publications."

Of 802 respondents to Question 14, 96 libraries (12%) indicated they plan to digitize, 656 libraries (82%) indicated they do not plan to digitize, and 50 libraries (6%) indicated they are already digitizing FDLP publications.

Question 15: *Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to plan projects to digitize publications from the tangible collection?* [8]

Question 15 required only a standard yes/no response.

Of 802 respondents to Question 15, 681 libraries (85%) reported they would find it useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance to libraries that are planning projects to digitize publications, while 121 libraries (15%) reported that it would not.

Question 16: *As Government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do you anticipate in the next five years?* [9]

The response options were:

1. I do not anticipate any barriers to access.
2. I anticipate barriers to access. (Please identify anticipated barriers)

[7] Parallels information requested in Question 3 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[8] Parallels information requested in Question 4 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[9] Parallels information requested in Question 5 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

Of the 802 respondents to Library Question 16, 419 libraries (52%) responded that they anticipate barriers to access, while 383 libraries (48%) responded that they did not.

The 419 libraries that reported anticipated barriers to access were given the opportunity to further elaborate via open-ended responses. There *was no limit to the number of anticipated barriers to access they could provide.*

Barriers to access were grouped into 146 different types, resulting in 1049 observations.

Of 146 barriers to access identified in the initial review, top-ranked responses are (in ranking order):

Figure 2: Library Forecast Question 16 Most Frequent Responses

Rank	Barriers to Access	Frequency	%
1	Patrons lack a home PC and/or Internet connection, or have slow access. Includes poor, rural, old, urban, etc.	91	9%
2	Patrons - limited knowledge of PCs, Internet, digital government docs, etc.	81	8%
3	Libraries - limited public access work stations	50	5%
4	Agencies/others - online collection(s) disappear	46	4%
5	Patrons - preference - refer tangible to digital formats. May be uncomfortable using digital docs.	41	4%

The second step in analyzing responses was a process of analytical compression that grouped the 146 barriers to access into seven over-arching themes, resulting in 729 unique observations. The seven over-arching compressed themes are (in ranking order):

Figure 3: Library Forecast Question 16 Compressed Themes

Rank	Compressed Theme	Frequency	%
1	Access	224	31%
2	Digital Divide	212	29%
3	Technology	83	11%
4	Funding	68	9%
5	Preservation	52	7%
6	Staffing	46	6%
7	Promotion	44	6%
	Totals	**729**	**100%**

Preservation-Related Comments from other Library Questions

The following other Library Forecast questions elicited preservation-related responses.

Question 18: *Is there another area of service that you would like LSCM to offer? (Please describe.)*[10]

Of the 802 respondents to Question 18, 217 libraries (27%) responded "yes" and chose to provide an open-ended response. Those responses totaled 351 observations, of which only 6 related to archiving/preservation.

Question 19: *Would you participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?*[11]

Of the 691 libraries that answered "yes" to this question, respondents specified 1,370 individual training topics. Of these, 18 responses related to preservation training. Interest in preservation training was focused on digitization, authentication, preservation standards, and other general preservation topics.

Question 28: *Within the next five years, would your library be willing to commit to preserving and hosting a permanent digital collection of Federal Government information?* [12]

Of the 802 respondents to Library Question 28, 186 libraries (23%) responded positively, indicating that their library would be willing to preserve, host, or both, while 616 libraries (77%) responded

[10] Parallels information requested in Question 7 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[11] Parallels information requested in Question 8 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[12] Parallels information requested in Question 14 and 15 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

that they did not want to preserve or host a permanent digital collection of Federal government information.

Question 30: *What leadership opportunities and roles do you foresee for your depository library in the next five years?* [13]

Of the 802 respondents to Question 30, individual open-ended responses totaled 989 observations. About 10% of the observations (94) had to do with library preservation leadership opportunities or roles. Preservation-related comments were identified under Authentication of Digital Content, Digital Collections, Preservation, and Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving themes for Question 30. Within those observations, the vast majority (57) of the preservation-related comments fell under Digital Collections and Preservation. In general, respondents with observations related to Digital Collections expressed interest in collaboration and leadership opportunities for digitization projects tailored to their collection strengths and user needs. Respondents with observations related to Preservation expressed interest in preservation as a form of ensuring long-term access to Federal government documents.

Responses indicate that some libraries are planning to take on some form of leadership role within the next five years in areas that will support the preservation of and access to Government information.

Question 31: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?* [14]

Of the 802 respondents to Question 31, individual open-ended responses totaled 1,699 observations. Of these, 22% (380 observations) related to preservation. These preservation-related observations were identified under the Authentication of Digital Content, Digital Collections, Preservation, and Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving themes for Question 31. As with Library Question 30, the majority of the preservation-related comments fell under Digital Collections, with 222 observations and Preservation with 102 observations. Of the 222 Digital Collections observations, a large number focused on the program permanently providing a comprehensive FDLP collection in digital format. Other comments included improving collection searchability, providing discoverability tools, and access to the collection through a single search portal. Of the 102 Preservation observations, comments primarily focused on preservation as a means to ensure permanent access to digital documents, but also included comments on preservation of tangible and retrospective collections to ensure access to historical materials.

Question 32: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information?* [15]

Of the 802 respondents to Question 32, 1,308 individual open-ended responses identified specific initiatives that libraries would like GPO to undertake to improve public access to Federal

[13] Parallels information requested in Question 17 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[14] Parallels information requested in Question 18 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[15] Parallels information requested in Question 19 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.

government information. Of the 1,308 observations, about 20% (254 observations) related to preservation. Preservation-related observations were identified under themes for both the Collection Management and Preservation Issues categories for Question 32. The majority of these observations were focused on the Digital Collections (170) and Preservation (44) themes. Of the 170 Digital Collections observations, most indicated the need for GPO to digitize or increase digital access to government information. Of the 44 Preservation observations, comments generally indicated that GPO needed to collaboratively ensure permanence of and access to government information.

Question 33: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?* [16]

Of 802 respondents to Question 33, 238 responded "yes" and provided an open-ended response. Those responses totaled 400 observations. Of the 400 observations, approximately 19% (75 observations) related to preservation. Preservation-related observations were identified under themes for both the Collection Management and Preservation Issues categories for Question 33. Observations were primarily identified under Digital Collections (36), Preservation (26), and Authentication (10) themes. In general, comments were focused on collaboratively increasing online access to and providing permanent access to authentic government information.

DETAILED FINDINGS- STATE FORECAST

Question 2: *If FDLP libraries within your state digitize FDLP materials (in-house or outsourced), where do they store the master digital files?(Please mark all that apply.)* [17]

The response options were:

1. Libraries within this state do not digitize
2. Local digital repository
3. Hathi Trust
4. Internet Archive
5. Other (please identify)

Respondents were not limited to the number of options they could select. Of 45 state respondents, there were a total of 98 response options selected. 22 states selected "Libraries within this state do not digitize," 14 selected "Hathi Trust," 9 selected "Internet Archive," 29 selected "Local Digital Repository," and 24 selected "Other."

When comparing State Forecast Question 2 to the parallel question in the Library Forecast (Question 13), responses from libraries and states varied slightly. The table below compares the Library and State question totals for each initial response.

[16] Parallels information requested in Question 20 of the State Forecast Questionnaire.
[17] Parallels information requested in Question 13 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Figure 4: Comparison of State Forecast Question 2 and Library Forecast Question 13 Initial Responses

	State Q2		Library Q13		
Response Options	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**Number of States**	**%**
Does Not Digitize	22	22%	700	45	80%
Hathi Trust	14	14%	20	13	2%
Internet Archive	9	9%	15	7	2%
Local Digital Repository	29	30%	64	28	7%
Other	24	24%	76	33	9%
Totals	**98**	**100%**	**875**	**Max 54**	**100%**

Respondents from 24 states selected "Other" locations and provided further elaboration via the open-ended responses. There was no limit to the number of storage locations that they could provide.

The "Other" specified storage locations were grouped into five different types, resulting in 27 observations.
When comparing the "Other" responses from State Forecast Question 2 to the parallel Library Forecast Question 13), both libraries and states reported similar storage locations for digital master files. Results are shown below by the almost identical top-ranked locations. The storage location "Google Books" was not an identified storage location among states, but ranked 6th among libraries.

The six over-arching compressed themes, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

Figure 5: Comparison of State Forecast Question 2 and Library Forecast Question 13 Other Responses

State Forecast Q2 Rank	Library Forecast Q13 Rank	Storage Locations	State Forecast Q2 Freq	State Forecast Q2 %	Library Forecast Q13 Freq	Library Forecast Q13 %
1	**1**	Other	10	37%	18	34%
2	**2**	Institution	9	33%	16	30%
3	**3**	TRAIL	4	15%	7	13%
4	**5**	Hathi Trust	2	7%	4	8%
4	**4**	LOCKSS	2	7%	5	9%
n/a	**6**	Google Books	0	0%	3	6%
		Totals	**27**	**100%**	**53**	**100%**

Question 3: *Do FDLP libraries in your state plan to digitize publications from the FDLP/Government documents collection within the next five years?* [18]

Question 3 only required a yes, no, or "Already digitizing FDLP publications" response.

Of 45 state respondents to Question 3, 19 (42%) reported that they plan to digitize, 18 (40%) reported that they do not plan to digitize, and 8 (18%) reported that they are already digitizing FDLP publications.

When comparing State Forecast Question 3 to the parallel question in Library Forecast Question 14, library and state responses varied slightly. The table below compares the Library and State question totals for each response.

Figure 6: Comparison of State Forecast Question 3 and Library Forecast Question 14: Plans to Digitize

	State Q3		Library Q14		
Response Options	**Number of States**	**% of States**	**Freq**	**Number of States**	**%**
Yes	19	42%	96	39	12%
No	18	40%	656	54	82%
Already Digitizing	8	18%	50	30	6%
Total	**45**	**100%**	**802**	**Max 54**	**100%**

Question 4: *Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to digitize publications from the tangible collection?* [19]

Question 4 only had a standard yes/no response.

Of 45 state respondents to Question 4, 43 states (96%) indicated they would like GPO to provide digitization advice and guidance, while 2 states (4%) did not.

When comparing State Forecast Question 4 to the parallel question in Library Forecast Question 15, both libraries and states reported similar responses. The table below compares the Library and State question totals for each response.

[18] Parallels information requested in Question 14 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[19] Parallels information requested in Question 15 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Figure 7: Comparison of State Forecast Question 4 and Library Forecast Question 15: Advice and Guidance for Planning Digitization Projects

	State Q4		Library Q15		
Advice and Guidance	**Freq**	**%**	**Freq**	**Number of States**	**%**
Yes	43	96%	681	54	85%
No	2	4%	121	44	15%
Total	**45**	**100%**	**802**	**Max 54**	**100%**

Question 5: *As Government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do libraries in your state anticipate in the next five years?* [20]

The response options were:

1. Libraries in this state do not anticipate any barriers to access.
2. Libraries in this state anticipate barriers to access. (Please identify anticipated barriers)

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 5, 39 states (87%) responded that they anticipated barriers to access and 6 states (13%) responded that they did not.

The 39 respondents indicating that they anticipated barriers to access were asked to elaborate. Respondents were not limited in the number or length of their responses.

Barriers to access were grouped into 90 different types, resulting in 300 observations.

When comparing the barriers to access from State Forecast Question 5 to the parallel question in Library Forecast Question 16, both libraries and states reported parallel barriers to access, shown below by the almost identical top four ranked barriers. However, the barrier, "Changing Formats/Platforms," while ranking 3rd (4%) among states, ranked 12th (3%) among library responses.

Of the 90 other barriers to access identified in the initial review, the top-rated State Forecast responses, compared to the Library Forecast, are (in ranking order):

[20] Parallels information requested in Question 16 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

Figure 8: Comparison of State Forecast Question 5 and Library Forecast Question 16 Responses

State Forecast Q5 Rank	Library Forecast Q16 Rank	Barriers to Access	State Forecast Q5 Freq	State Forecast Q5 %	Library Forecast Q16 Freq	Library Forecast Q16 %
1	**2**	Patrons - limited knowledge of PCs, Internet, digital government docs, etc.	24	8%	81	8%
2	**1**	Patrons lack a home PC and/or Internet connection, or have slow access. Includes poor, rural, old, urban, etc.	18	6%	91	9%
3	**4**	Agencies/others - online collection(s) disappear	13	4%	46	4%
3	**3**	Libraries - limited public access work stations	12	4%	50	5%
3	**12**	Changing formats/platforms	11	4%	30	3%

Next, through analysis of the responses, the 90 other barriers to access were compressed into seven over-arching themes, resulting in 133 unique observations. The table below compares the seven over-arching compressed themes from the Library and State questions (in ranking order):

Figure 9: Comparison of State Forecast Question 5 and Library Forecast Question 16 Compressed Themes

State Forecast Q5 Rank	Library Forecast Q16 Rank	Compressed Theme	State Forecast Q5 Freq	State Forecast Q5 %	Library Forecast Q16 Freq	Library Forecast Q16 %
1	**1**	Access	33	25%	224	31%
2	**2**	Digital Divide	29	22%	212	29%
3	**3**	Technology	25	19%	83	11%
4	**5**	Preservation	16	12%	52	7%
5	**4**	Funding	13	10%	68	9%
5	**6**	Staffing	13	10%	46	6%
7	**6**	Promotion	4	3%	44	6%
		Totals	**133**	**100%**	**729**	**100%**

Preservation-Related Comments from other State Questions

Several other State Forecast questions corresponded to the topics related to preservation.

Question 14: *Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to hosting a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?* [21]

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 14, 31 states (69%) reported that they had no plans to host a permanent digital collection within the next five years.14 states (31%) reported that they had

[21] Parallels information requested in Question 28 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

discussed or planned to host a permanent digital collection. Respondents were also given the option to provide an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 17 observations. Of the 17 observations, states reported that they had discussions on the topic (2), meetings where libraries within their state showed interest in hosting a permanent digital collection of Federal government information (7), formal plans either completed or in development (6), and libraries within their states had discussed the issue with their Regional Library (2).

Question 15: *Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to preserving a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?* [22]

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 15, 32 states (71%) reported that they had no plans to preserve a permanent digital collection within the next five years. 13 states (29%) reported that they had discussed or planned to preserve a permanent digital collection. Respondents were also given the option to provide an individual open-ended response. Those responses totaled 15 observations. Of the 15 observations, states reported that they had discussions on the topic but had no further plans (1), libraries within their state were interested in preserving a permanent digital collection (6), formal plans either completed or in development to preserve a permanent collection (6), and libraries within their states had discussed the issue with their Regional Library (2).

Question 17: *What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?* [23]

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 17, individual open-ended responses totaled 170 observations. Of the total 170 observations, 21 preservation-related responses were noted. 14 states indicated an interest in developing a leadership role in the area of Digital Collections. 7 states indicated they would be interested in developing a leadership role in the area of preservation. Preservation-related Digital Collections comments included digitization of historical FDLP materials as a means to ensure permanent access, digitization of historical tangible documents, and digitization of fugitive documents. As in other responses, preservation comments touched upon the topics of leading or engaging in preservation projects as a means to ensure permanent access, preservation to expand or complete collections, and preservation in both print and electronic FDLP collection management activities.

Question 18: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?* [24]

Of the forty-five (45) state respondents to Question 18, individual open-ended responses totaled 326 observations. Of the total 326 observations, 20% (64 observations) related to preservation. These preservation-related observations were identified under the Authentication of Digital Content, Digital Collections, Preservation, and Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving themes. Of the 10 Authentication observations, comments focused on authentication in coordination with preservation activities, as a characteristic of preservation. Likewise, authentication was identified as

[22] Parallels information requested in Question 28 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[23] Parallels information requested in Question 30 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[24] Parallels information requested in Question 31 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

an essential feature for official Federal government documents. Of the 26 Digital Collections observations, comments focused on digital collections as part of a larger preservation program, the challenges of preserved digital content migrating to new platforms, and the importance of collaborative efforts among libraries. Of the 22 Preservation observations, remarks were focused on the idea of comprehensively preserved collections, preservation as a means to access, and preservation of digital documents. Of the 6 Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving observations, comments included harvesting in coordination with authentication, consistent capture of Federal government Web sites, and systematic incorporation of harvested and captured content into FDLP digital collections.

Question 19: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?* [25]

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 19, states identified 331 individual open-ended responses indicating specific initiatives that they would like GPO to undertake to improve public access to Federal government information. Of the331 observations, about 16% (53 observations) related to preservation. Preservation related observations were identified in Question 19 under the themes of Digital Collections, Preservation, Authentication, and Web Harvesting, Capture, or Archiving. Within those observations, most of the preservation-related comments fell under Digital Collections and Preservation. The observations related to Digital Collections indicated the need for GPO to digitize or increase digital access to government information. Respondents with observations related to Preservation generally expressed the need for GPO to coordinate or collaborate on preserving and providing permanent access to the complete government information collection.

Question 20: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?* [26]

Of the 45 state respondents to Question 20, 29 states (64%) responded “yes” and chose to provide an open-ended response. Those responses totaled 131 observations. Of the 131 observations, 20 (15%) related to preservation. Themes identified in Question 20 were identified under the Digital Collections, Preservation, and Authentication. In general, comments related to preservation were focused on ensuring the preservation of and permanent access to government information collections, expanding access to government information, and authentication of digital information.

[25] Parallels information requested in Question 32 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.
[26] Parallels information requested in Question 33 of the Library Forecast Questionnaire.

GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Actions Already Taken

- ***Participation in National and International Preservation Efforts***

GPO participates at the Federal level in the Federal Agency Digital Guidelines Initiative (FADGI), the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP), and the National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA). Participation in these Federal programs is essential to sharing, developing and supporting preservation best practices with peer governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations responsible for preserving information collections. In 2013, GPO staff served with staff from the Library of Congress (LC) and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) on the FADGI Still Image File Format Subgroup to develop a matrix-based tool for making comparisons among still image file types for preservation planning. The matrix will be integrated into the FADGI guidelines for creating master images.

GPO is also a member of the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC). This international organization supports the development of best practices for the preservation of Web harvested content. GPO staff led a discussion group on preserving government Web disseminated information at the 2012 IIPC General Assembly and participates in the IIPC International Preservation Working Group meetings with colleagues from the Library of Congress. Participation in this international organization has led to revised policies and procedures for Web archiving as well as efforts to coordinate Federal agency Web archiving among GPO, LC, and NARA.

- ***Archive-It***

In 2012, LSCM began using the Archive-It Web harvesting and hosting service, contractually provided by the Internet Archive. Archive-It allows LSCM to harvest copies of complete Federal agency Web sites and provide access to the harvested content from the Internet Archive's *Wayback Machine* through links in the Catalog of Government Publications. LSCM is currently focused on harvesting Superintendent of Documents Y Class publications of independent Federal Commissions. Federal depository librarians may also nominate Web sites for harvesting and archiving through Document Discovery on Ask GPO.

- ***Preservation Week 2013***

During the three-day Preservation Week Virtual Conference held April 23-26, 2013, LSCM staff and invited experts discussed a variety of preservation-related topics and highlighted several partnership-based preservation and access projects. In response to findings of the Forecast Study, one session provided basic training for libraries on how to plan digitization projects. The Preservation Week webinar was attended by 181 people.

- ***Federal Digitization Content Partnerships***

Successful collaborative partnerships between GPO and Federal agencies have resulted in the addition of new noteworthy content to the Federal Digital System (FDsys), including the United States Courts Opinions (USCOURTS), the Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation (CONAN), the Kennedy Assassination Air Force One Cockpit voice recording, Treasury Reporting Rates of Exchange, and reports from the Coastal Zone Information Center. GPO partners include the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC); the Library of Congress; the National Archives and Records Administration; the U.S. Department of the Treasury; and Federal agencies such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

- ***FDLP Web Harvested Content***

Currently, Web harvested and archived content is accessible through the Catalog of Government Publications. Also, a separate Web site for GPO content is available on the Internet Archive, at https://archive-it.org/organizations/593. Therefore, Web content can be discovered and accessed either by searching the Catalog of Government Publications or through the separate Web page of Government Printing Office harvested Websites, providing two means of discovering and accessing Web content.

Actions in Development

- ***NAPA Recommendation 3 Plan for the Preservation of Government Information***

LSCM staff and a subgroup of the Depository Library Council (DLC) are working together to develop a plan in response to the National Academy of Public Administration's charge that,
"GPO should work with depository libraries and other library groups to develop a comprehensive plan for preserving the print collection of government documents. This plan should include cataloging, digitizing, and preserving tangible copies of government publications, a timeline for completion, and options for supporting the effort financially, as well as a process for ingesting digitized copies into the Federal Digital System."

- ***Future Training on Preservation Topics***

In response to data from the Forecast Study demonstrating that 85% of library respondents and 96% of state respondents told us that advice and guidance on planning digitization projects is important, LSCM is planning a new preservation-related webinar titled *Digitization for Preservation: Creating Sustainable Digital Content*. This includes a discussion of digitization as a viable means of preservation and an overview of Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiative (FADGI) for digitization as a part of the December 2013 FDLP Virtual Conference, *Expanding the Forecast Framework: Engage & Discuss.*

CONCLUSIONS

An overwhelming majority, 85% of the libraries and 96% of the states, indicated that they would like advice and guidance on planning digitization projects. (Library Q15and State Q4) However, with 50 libraries reporting that they are already digitizing FDLP publications and another 96 libraries reporting that they plan to digitize within the next five years, a significant amount of digitization is already either occurring or in various stages of planning. (Library Q14) While the majority of libraries said that they were not interested in preserving or hosting a collection of digital government publications, 96 libraries responded positively that they were interested in preserving and hosting a collection of digital government publications. (Library Q28) In addition, seven states indicated a desire to have some type of leadership role in preservation, and fourteen states indicated a desire to have a leadership role in digital collections. (State Q17) These combined responses indicate the need for future webinars on planning digitization projects, and for additional outreach and discussion with libraries and states on digitization and the hosting and preservation of digital collections. Finally, digitization was a consistent theme in the Future Roles and Opportunities responses in the Forecast Study, with observations stating the desire to increase the digitization of publications from the tangible FDLP collection.

In both the Library and State Forecasts, respondents indicated a concern about potential barriers to digital access as more information generally, including government information, is published and disseminated by agencies in digital form only. While respondents noted a variety of concerns about anticipated barriers, more must be done to determine how best to respond and what actions can be taken to mitigate or eliminate anticipated barriers described by respondents. (Library Q16 and State Q5)

GPO provides access through FDsys to Federal Government information that is authentic and preserved. Authentication was a consistent theme throughout the Future Roles and Opportunities responses in the Forecast Study. Respondents indicated how critical it is that GPO explore ways to allow content digitized by library or agency partners to be authenticated and ingested into FDsys. (Library Qs 30-33 and State Qs 17-20)

A minor but consistent theme in the Future Roles and Opportunities responses in the Forecast Study is the recognition that more government information is published and disseminated by agencies on the Web in digital form only. The need for GPO to harvest, archive and provide discoverability and access to archived Web content is absolutely critical to the FDLP and permanent public access. (Library Qs 30-33 and State Qs 17-20)

The Forecast Study provided LSCM with confirmation of the FDL's support for preservation and its vital role in meeting GPO's and LSCM's mission to provide for the life cycle management of government information to ensure permanent public access. Respondents to the Future section of the Forecast Study called for the digitization of publications from the tangible collection, the authentication of this digital content, and an expanded effort to harvest Web disseminated government information. These efforts are all facets of LSCM's developing comprehensive preservation plan.

While respondents to the Forecast Study clearly expect GPO to take responsibility for preserving government information, more libraries are planning to digitize government publications. Most of these libraries have asked for some degree of guidance or advice in planning digitizing projects. LSCM is responding by planning future webinars on this topic.

A small number of FDLs indicated they would be interested in sharing responsibility for preserving and hosting digital collections. Additional outreach to these libraries will follow to explore opportunities for collaboration. A planned focused discussion session on the topic of anticipated barriers to digital access will provide additional needed information. These collaborative efforts and strategic initiatives will shape the FDLP National Plan.

Future Roles and Opportunities: An FDLP Forecast Study Working Paper[1]

MARCH 28, 2014

The U.S. Government Printing Office's (GPO's) Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Library and State Forecast Study Questionnaires requested responses related to the following themes: Affiliations & Community Marketing, Collection Management, Education, Future Roles & Opportunities, Library Services and Content Management Projects, and Preservation.

This series of Working Papers presents an analysis of each theme and includes major findings and conclusions from the related qualitative and quantitative data.

This Working Paper includes the following sections:

- *INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND*
- *QUESTIONS*
  - *Library Forecast Questionnaire*
  - *State Forecast Questionnaire*
- *SUMMARY OF FINDINGS*
- *MAJOR FINDINGS - STATE AND LIBRARY FORECASTS*
  - *State Question 17 and Library Question30*
  - *State Question 18 and Library Question 31*
    - *GPO Actions and Next Steps*
  - *State Question 19 and Library Question 32*
    - *GPO Actions and Next Steps*
  - *State Question 20 and Library Question 33*
    - *GPO Actions and Next Steps*
  - *Outside of Current GPO Parameters*
- *CONCLUSIONS*

In response to the Library and State Questionnaires, specific recommendations for each theme will be included in the FDLP Forecast Study Report: Summary and Recommendations.

[1] FDLP Forecast Study Working Papers have not undergone the review and editorial process generally accorded official GPO publications. These working papers are intended to make results and analysis of Forecast Study data available to others and to encourage discussion on a variety of topics.

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The FDLP Forecast Study was designed and undertaken to document the needs, goals, and vision of Federal depository libraries and the environment in which they exist in their individual libraries and states. Analysis of the gathered data will guide the strategic direction of the FDLP and LSCM and the development of the National Plan for the Future of the FDLP.

The library and state forecast questions covered in this Future Roles and Opportunities Working Paper are open-ended and address short term needs and actions as well as the long term or vision of the future FDLP. Specifically asked were, how GPO can help libraries improve public access to Government information in the next five years; what attributes an ideal FDLP would have; and what leadership opportunities were envisioned for their depository library. There also was the standard open-ended question, "Is there anything else that you would like to tell us …"

Nature of Open-Ended Questions

The nature of open-ended questions elicits responses that:

- Present rich qualitative data.
- Provide unique, unprompted, spontaneous, and often detailed responses.
- Offer context for or clarification of responses to other forecast questions.
- Include suggestions, opinions, and new insights that were not anticipated.
- Express thoughts that may be more accurate as the respondent did not have to choose answers that "fit the best".
- Avoid unintentional leading responses.

Outlier Responses

Outliers are those responses whose frequencies are outside the norm of the bell curve, at either end of the spectrum. In data analysis they are viewed as extreme or "data noise" and often are ignored, treated as statistically insignificant, or eliminated.

Outlier responses are of great value to the FDLP Forecast Study. The open-ended questions were asked in order to obtain opinions, ideas, and other information that might not have been gathered from the other portions of the questionnaires. All forecast responses, not just those that reoccur, contribute to determining the needs of depository libraries and the views of the ideal or FDLP of the future. Because a comment may appear only once does not make it insignificant. Given a platform or context different from the Forecast Study, that one comment may represent the norm.[2]

About the Responses

The open-ended responses were coded for categories and themes in a manner that permitted the qualitative data to be quantified. The nature of open-ended questions leads to very diverse categories and themes to analyze. Thirty-three themes were used for coding these questions. Coding, and the categories and themes, are described in more detail in the Library Forecast and *State Forecast Results: Future Roles & Opportunities* data reports that were released for these questions.

[2] John W. Foreman, "Chapter 9 – Outlier Detection: Just Because They're Odd Doesn't Mean They're Unimportant" in *Data Smart: Using Data Science to Transform Information into Insight* (John Wiley & Sons, 2014). Books24x7.

State Forecast Questions 18-20 and Library Forecast Questions 30-33 all had observations that were coded with the "Outside of Current GPO Parameters" theme. This means the ideas or suggestions provided are beyond the purview of GPO's statutory authority. These observations were coded to allow easy retrieval to review for potential revisions to Title 44, *United States Code*.

Responses from library questions 30-33 and state questions 17-20 that related to other working paper topics were shared with the appropriate subject matter teams for reporting. Links to those working papers are provided within this document.

QUESTIONS

Library Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 30**: *What leadership opportunities and roles do you foresee for your depository library in the next five years?*
- **Question 31**: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal government information?*
- **Question 32:** *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information?*
- **Question 33:** *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?*

State Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 17:** *"What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?"*
- **Question 18:** *"What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?"*
- **Question 19:** *"Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?"*
- **Question 20:** *"Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?"*

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The high level recurring topics from the responses to the open-ended questions that asked the "ideal FDLP" be described and what GPO can do in the next 5 years to help improve access to Government information in depository libraries are:

- Increase access to online Government information.
- Provide improved and easy to use tools/services for discovery and findability of Government information.
- Digitize the historical collection of Government publications or coordinate a national digitization effort to do so.
- Deliver more and enhanced cataloging (include analytics and more subject headings).

- Provide more educational opportunities (including virtual).
- Allow more flexibility and collaboration among depository libraries for collection management than Title 44 currently permits (sharing across state lines and regional discards when online version is available).
- Preserve the tangible and digital collections for future generations.

MAJOR FINDINGS - STATE AND LIBRARY FORECASTS

STATE FORECAST QUESTION 17 & LIBRARY FORECAST QUESTION 30

State Question 17: *"What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?"*

Library Question 30: *What leadership opportunities and roles do you foresee for your depository library in the next five years?*

Respondents were offered unlimited space to provide answers to these open-ended questions. Their responses included multiple and varying concepts, each characterized here as an observation.[3]

The 45 state respondents to Question 17 provided 170 observations on 23 of the 33 themes used. The corresponding Library Question 30, with 802 libraries responding, yielded 989 observations in 29 themes. The top six observation themes from each of these questions are ranked by frequency in Figure 1 and analyzed below.

Figure 1: Comparison of State Q17 and Library Q30 Top Ranked Leadership Opportunity Observation Themes

State Forecast Q17	Library Forecast Q30	Themes	State Forecast Q17		Library Forecast Q30	
Rank	Rank		Freq	%	Freq	%
10	1	No Leadership Role	6	4%	211	21%
3	2	Community Marketing	18	11%	109	11%
1	3	Affiliations	24	14%	108	11%
2	4	Discovery & Access	20	12%	97	10%
3	5	General Training	18	11%	84	8%
8	6	Limited Resources in Libraries	9	5%	77	8%
5	7	Digital Collections	14	8%	57	6%
6	9	Tangible Collection	12	7%	35	4%

[3] The term "observations" refers to each unique "library-topic" combination. A library's response could include numerous topics, each characterized here as "observations."

NO LEADERSHIP ROLE
State forecast frequency: 6 (4%)
Library forecast frequency: 211 (21%)

LIMITED RESOURCES IN LIBRARIES
State forecast frequency: 9 (5%)
Library forecast frequency: 77 (8%)

While the No Leadership Role theme ranked 10th among state forecast responses for question 17, it ranked 1st among library forecast responses for question 30. As seen above, of the 170 state forecast observations and 989 library forecast observations, 4% and 21% respectively, indicated that libraries were unable to take on any leadership roles in the next five years. Explanations, when given in library forecast responses, were most often tied to limited resources – funding, staffing, time, and space.

An additional 10% or 94 observations from library forecast responses indicated they would continue to do what they are currently doing (with no mention as to whether or not this status quo included a leadership role), they weren't sure, or they didn't know if they could take on a leadership role. Reasons provided for the uncertainty include the depository coordinator or the library director retiring within the next 1-2 years; currently in the process of hiring a new depository coordinator or director; the library is undergoing renovations, moving, or building a new library. Fewer than 5 libraries indicated they were decreasing their depository's role.

The Limited Resources in Libraries theme ranked 8th and 6th for the frequency of observations for state forecast question 17 and library forecast question 30 respectively. Though there were only 9 observations (5%) from the state forecast and 77 observations (8%) from the library forecast, they are consistent and provide insight as to why libraries cannot take on a leadership role. *"With increasing demand on space, staff, and funding we do not anticipate participation in any additional programs or roles beyond our current FDL program commitments"* and *"[S]ome libraries within the state are facing budget cuts and staff reductions and rely on other libraries to take a leadership role"* reflect the tone of observations from state forecast question 17.

Limited Library Resources observations are similar for library forecast question 30 as shown in these responses:

- "*Continued funding cuts make the prospect of new leadership roles difficult to foresee."*
- *"Right now, were in survival mode, so I don't see us being able to take on a leadership role in anything until we get our budget and staffing situations settled."*
- *"Due to increased institutional demands and reduced staffing, I don't see our library being able to increase leadership."*
- *"We are so small and understaffed; there is no opportunity there for a leadership role."*
- *"With limited time spent in the Government Documents collection and not foreseeing any change in the amount of time or staffing leadership opportunities and roles seem unlikely."*
- *"We don't see ourselves taking on leadership roles in the next five years due to staff/time constraints."*

On the other hand, quite a few observations offer encouraging possibilities if funding and staffing circumstances change. A sampling of these includes:

- *"Due to staff reductions over the last two years, we will simply maintain our current service level until we can hire more staff"*
- *"Can't really say, the current Gov. Doc. librarian is near retirement and don't know what will happen in the future. The director is also near retirement"*
- *"We are interested in enhanced digital access (e.g. preserving and/or hosting a digital collection) but funding may be an issue."*
- *"Ideally, it would be great to digitize certain government documents collections that would be relevant to our region or the state of Iowa. However, there are a lot of unknowns when it comes to availability of equipment to digitize, funding, staffing, etc."*
- *"[D]epository has a strong history of collaboration and leadership. It is possible that our depository would engage in subject collection or take leadership in some way, although we do not have the resources to digitize document collections."*
- *"[W]e are really stretched for staffing but I would work collaboratively with other law depositories."*
- *"[D]esired expansion of our role relative to geospatial information will be dependent on successful grant writing to obtain funding."*
- *"Since we have staff shortages in our library, it would be difficult to have a leadership role in the depository library community. If this were to change, it would be an excellent opportunity to collaborate with the area public libraries and community college libraries."*

AFFILIATIONS
State forecast frequency: 24 (14%)
Library forecast frequency: 108 (11%)

As noted, the highest ranked theme from state forecast responses for question 17 is Affiliations, with 24 or 14% of observations. Affiliations was ranked third among library forecast responses, with 108 or 11% of observations. Observations revealed trends that include those who are serving in leadership roles in professional associations, networks, or organizations; libraries that are participating in projects or activities of these groups; and those who are willing to undertake projects in collaboration with other libraries or organizations. These trends are supported by statements such as:

- *"This year, serving as chair of the state's Depository Library Council."*
- *"State and federal government information interest group and round table participation and leadership."*
- *"Participation by staff in the Indiana government documents group, INDIGO."*
- *"Continuing to participate in ASERLs Collaborative Federal Depository Program."*
- *"Collaborating on and advocating for more widespread participation for digital projects like LOCKSS-USDOCS, HathiTrust, and TRAIL."*
- *"Already participate in the Government Information Online virtual reference service and could expand its role in virtual reference provision."*
- *"We will continue to participate in professional groups that are invested in exploring the future of depository collections."*

- *"I would like to get signed MOUs with other selectives in the region to develop something along the Centers of Excellence concept and/or light archives."*
- *"More cooperation between FDLP libraries in Southern California and, perhaps, our Library can help to facilitate this if the other libraries are willing."*
- *"We also plan to work with our regional depository librarian and others to increase collaboration on services, training and collections within the state, as well as the region."*

DISCOVERY & ACCESS
State forecast frequency: 20 (12%)
Library forecast frequency: 97 (10%)

The frequency of observations with the Discovery & Access theme ranked 2nd among the state forecast responses and 4th among the library forecast responses. These responses included a willingness to take on a leadership role in findability (in tangible or digital collections), discovering digital content online, fugitive documents, or increasing public access to users of Government information. Creating pathfinders or guides and providing reference assistance to an area served also have the Discovery & Access theme.

Of the 20 responses to the state forecast, there are 13 (65%) states that indicated a willingness to take on a leadership role to provide pathfinders or research guides to assist users in finding and using Government information, and "to focus on the best service for our communities." One state would like to seize the opportunity to collaborate with other libraries in other states to develop "new models for Government information service." Eleven (55%) of the state forecast respondents want to improve or increase access to Government information. Many different means of doing this were identified, including, but not limited to, digitizing Government publications; "demystifying government websites;" providing holdings in shared catalogs and bibliographic utilities; and promoting historic and current Government resources.

Of the 97 library forecast responses, 57 (50%) are providing or increasing access to Government information. Access was often described as free, timely, easy, open, unlimited, or digital. Leadership roles were identified in 35 (36%) responses for providing subject reference expertise; assisting users in how to find and use Government information; and creating pathfinders or research guides for specified subjects are areas. Virtual reference was specifically mentioned in 2 responses.

COMMUNITY MARKETING
State forecast frequency: 18 (11%)
Library forecast frequency: 109 (11%)

The frequency of observations with the Community Marketing theme ranked 3rd among the state forecast responses and 2nd among the library forecast responses. The responses from both the state and library forecasts were similar in expressing their intent to or possibility of taking on a leadership role in marketing or promoting the FDLP, depository libraries, or their local collections and services. Audiences identified for marketing or awareness campaigns are very similar. Observations related to taking on an advocacy role were also reported in the Community Marketing theme.

Five of the 18 state forecast responses identified marketing and promotion as an area for collaboration, using such phrases as "collaboration with librarians at other libraries," "state-wide effort," "working with other federal depository libraries in the state," "in conjunction with state library association," and "State Action Plan will address future [promotion] plans in more detail." Nine (50%) of the responses indicated a target audience for marketing and promotional activities: non-Federal depository libraries; local community (and anyone who needs it); attorneys; newly assigned congressional district; non-profit community development groups; law professors; public libraries; researchers; and the university community. Topics for marketing were depository library collections (digital and historical tangible), using Government information, and the importance of government information literacy. Additionally, one state identified the "need to promote ourselves as subject specialists/collection developers in this area (government information)."

The Community Marketing observations from the library forecast included a willingness to take on a leadership role in marketing or promoting the FDLP, depository libraries and their value, or their local collections and services. The targets of promotional campaigns included the same as those identified in the state forecast (see above). There were, however, a couple of different audiences that appeared in library forecast responses: library boards, library administrators, and Chambers of Commerce. Of the 109 library forecast responses, 10 (9%) conveyed taking on various advocacy roles: for including Government information in other state-wide digitization projects; for public libraries and their users; for free permanent public authenticated access to government information; for encouraging stable congressional funding; for advocating for more widespread participation for digital projects; advocate for a strong FDLP and for creating regional collections per ASERL's plan; for serving as tangible archive for government information in an environment within the state where collections are mostly electronic and selection rates have been significantly reduced in Federal depository libraries; to communicate to government policymakers the importance of providing local users access to government information resources; to support legislation designed to sustain the GPO and the FDLP; and for greater open access, increased online authentication, and preservation of government information.

GENERAL TRAINING
State forecast frequency: 18 (11%)
Library forecast frequency: 84 (8%)

The frequency of observations with the General Training theme ranked 3rd among the state forecast responses and 5th among the library forecast responses. These responses included a willingness to take on a leadership role in training generally in the use of Government resources, training for a particular audience, or using a particular method.

The responses in the state forecast provided specific audiences to target for training, including library staff; library users; new depository coordinators; and depository and non-depository librarians. One-third (6) of the state forecast observations indicated using local, state, regional, and national meetings and conferences as venues for presentations, workshops, and other educational activities. Three observations mentioned using methods such as online training modules, video tutorials, and mobile apps to deliver training.

For the most part, the General Training observations from library forecast responses paralleled those of the state forecast responses. Library forecast observations also specified library staff; library users; new

depository coordinators; and depository and non-depository librarians as targets for education and training. Additionally, three depository coordinators recognized a need to receive training as they will be "Developing expertise in FDLP operations in the next five years," "Attending more conferences and workshops," and "Continu[ing] to educate myself and my fellow librarians." As with the state responses, the library responses frequently indicated that meetings and conferences are ideal for training and sharing expertise, and five libraries conveyed opportunities to integrate Government information into existing courses being taught at their institutions. Another two libraries identified cross training staff and other librarians as a leadership opportunity.

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS
State forecast frequency: 14 (8%)
Library forecast frequency: 57 (6%)

The observations with the Digital Collections theme ranked 5th for the state forecast and 7th for the library forecast. Responses within this theme reference making information available online, digitizing tangible collections, and ingest of born digital content.

Of the 14 state forecast responses, five states (36%) indicated they had taken on a digitization leadership role of depository resources of specified subjects of local interest to meet community needs. Another 2 states expressed possible digitization leadership roles, though no parameters were mentioned. One state conveyed a possible opportunity to assist with digitization of the entire corpus of Federal documents, in collaboration with other libraries/states. Two states identified the inclusion of digitized Government publications in an existing statewide digital library or repository as a leadership activity. Three states cited promoting or increasing awareness of digital (and historical) collections as a leadership role. One state observation reflected, "We have already been a leader in the creation of virtual depository library and worked with GPO and other libraries in managing and promoting electronic depository program."

The 57 library forecast responses with the Digital Collections theme indicated they would continue providing increased online access to Government information for their users. Some selective depository libraries are doing this through substitution of online resources for tangible depository resources. Others are engaged in digitization initiatives of local interest. About 10% of the library forecast observations convey a willingness to collaborate on digitization efforts or participate in and contribute to ongoing digital initiatives.

TANGIBLE COLLECTION
State forecast frequency: 12 (7%)
Library forecast frequency: 35 (4%)

Observations on the Tangible Collection theme ranked 6th for the state forecast and 9th for the library forecast. Responses for this theme referenced historical legacy collections, tangible or "core" collections, weeding, and managing tangible collections.

Of 12 state forecast responses, four indicated leadership roles undertaken by participation in the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries' (ASERL) Centers of Excellence program. They are building, inventorying, cataloging, providing reference service, curating, and preserving tangible

collections (and in some cases digitizing) for certain Federal agencies. Two additional states described similar activities, though no specific mention of ASERL was made. One state indicated that some selective depositories may take on responsibilities for portions of the regional collection. The five remaining state responses indicated having large tangible historical collections within the state, in addition to the regional depository, that would be maintained and serve as a major resource for Government information for anyone needing access. An observation from a regional depository conveyed their digitization of Government publication was to increase access to the publications, but also allowed selectives to better manage their tangible collections.

Of the library forecast responses, 17 (49%) indicated a leadership role in retaining their large historical depository collections. It was inferred that these collections are increasing in importance as collections around them are being weeded and downsized. Indeed, ten of the 35 responses (29%) reported they are actively "Minimizing our print-on-paper & microform footprint," or "Heavily weed[ing] the remainder of legacy print collection." Another four libraries reported they will maintain a basic or core collection of tangible depository publications.

REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL
State forecast frequency: 10 (6%)
Library forecast frequency: 27 (3%)

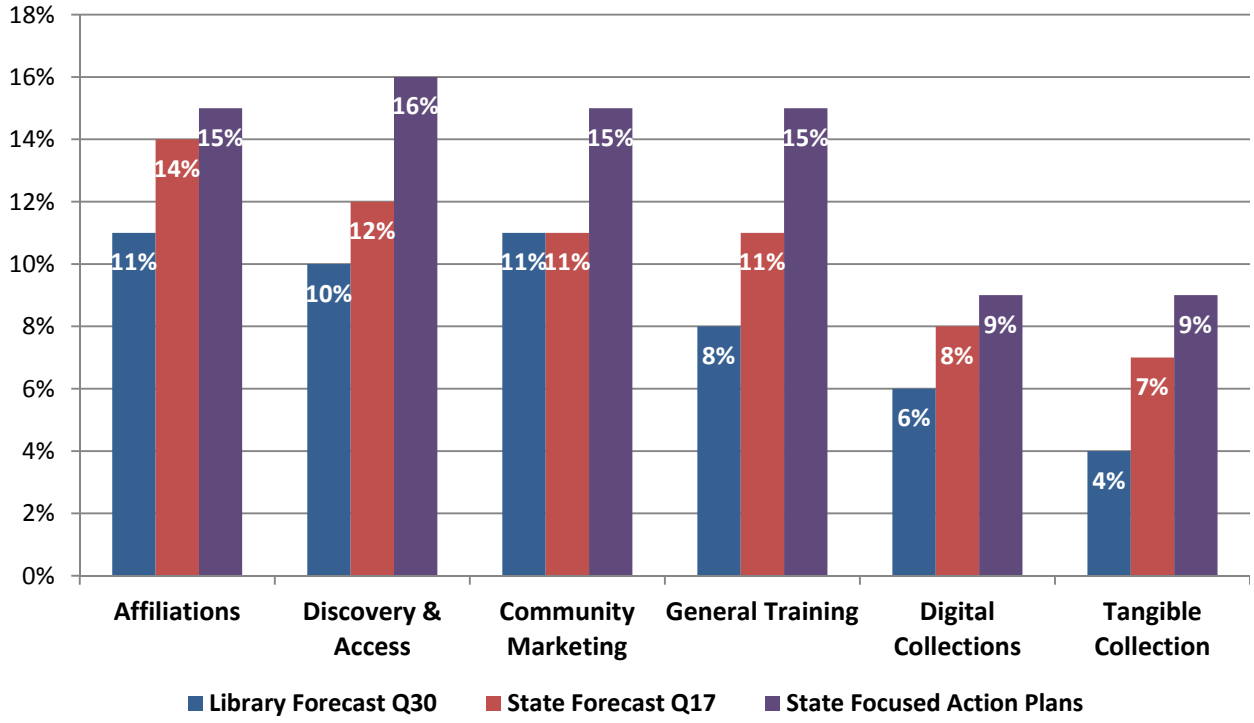
The observations with the theme Regional/Sub-Regional ranked 7th for the state forecast and 12th for the library forecast. Though not ranked among the top 6 themes, it is interesting to note regional-related responses as we explore models for the future of the FDLP.

Of 10 state forecast observations, 3 states (30%) affirmed continuation of regional responsibilities or the strengthening of intrastate shared regionals; 2 states (20%) indicated they are exploring new regional models for the state; and the remaining 5 states (50%) denoted support for, cooperation with, and increased participation in regional depository library activities.

Of 27 library forecast observations, 14 (52%) were from regional depository libraries indicating they would continue their leadership role as a regional; 8 (30%) indicated they were in a leadership role by selectively housing part of the regional collection; and 4 (15%) expressed interest in becoming a shared regional, housing portions of their regional's collection, or looking at a shared regional model for their state. And finally, one library in a state not served by a regional depository, *"has taken on some of the responsibilities of a regional for providing access and training."*

Taking state question 17 and library question 30 a step further, State Focused Action Plans (SFAPs) submitted as part of the *FDLP Forecast Study,* asked states to document initiatives they were planning, working on, or implementing within the next five years. Figure 2 below shows how closely aligned the topics of identified leadership roles and opportunities are with the topics that states want to address through planned initiatives.

Figure 2: Top Ranking Themes of State and Library Forecast Observations and State Focus Action Plan Initiatives



NOTE: The State Focused Action Plan bar (16%) for Discovery & Access is derived from combining the Access and Cataloging SFAP themes. See the SFAP Summary Report for descriptions of themes used when analyzing the SFAPs.

STATE FORECAST QUESTION 18 & LIBRARY FORECAST QUESTION 31

State Forecast Question 18: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?*

Library Forecast Question 31: *What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal government information?*

These were open-ended questions that offered unlimited space for an answer. Respondents, therefore, had an opportunity to include multiple and varying concepts in their responses.

The 45 state respondents to Question 18 provided 293 observations on 23 of the 31 themes used. The corresponding Library Question 31, with 802 libraries responding, yielded 1,633 observations in 32 themes. The top five observation themes from each of these questions are ranked by frequency in Figure 3 and analyzed below.

Figure 3: Comparison of State Q18 and Library Q31 Top Ranked "Ideal FDLP" Observation Themes

State Forecast Q18	Library Forecast Q31	Themes	State Forecast Q18		Library Forecast Q31	
Rank	Rank		Freq	%	Freq	%
1	1	Discovery & Access	35	12%	321	19%
2	2	Digital Collections	26	8%	222	13%
3	3	Cataloging Metadata	23	8%	117	7%
4	4	Preservation	22	7%	102	6%
9	5	Item Selection & Distribution	16	5%	98	6%
5	6	Tangible Collection	20	6%	96	6%
5	10	FDLP Regulations	20	6%	54	3%

DISCOVERY & ACCESS
State forecast frequency: 35 (12%)
Library forecast frequency: 321 (19%)

Easy access to government information
Respondents to both surveys want Government information easily accessible via user-friendly interfaces with good search engines and other finding aids. Numerous observations such as *"single database for access to the full FDLP collection with more robust search capabilities," "indexing and search capabilities are the very best,"* and *"provides information easily accessed by the public"* illustrate this need.

Access to multiple formats
While this was seen as primarily electronic access, timely access to tangible collections was also desired. *"There will be a robust and distributed system of digital preservation alongside a quick-track system for locating and securing loans of tangible items."* Others indicated a preference for mostly electronic access with a limited number of tangible publications available in their libraries, based on the needs of their users.

Fewer fugitive publications
A number of comments expressed concern over fugitive publications and encouraged efforts to identify more content for inclusion in the FDLP. *"Aggressively pursue government agencies to assure access to information."* A similar comment was that the ideal FDLP *"includes legal requirement(s) and the systematic means to facilitate federal agencies providing permanent public access to government information (e.g., maintain digital files and/or submit materials through GPO/FDLP."*

Interplay among Discovery & Access, Digitization, Preservation, and Collection Management
Woven through the observations on Discovery & Access are issues of digitization, preservation, and collection management, indicating a strong relationship among these themes. In many cases access and preservation were mentioned in the same observation, while others mentioned *"reliable access," "perpetual access,"* or *"permanent public access."* Likewise, many comments indicated the importance of digitization to make older materials accessible, to minimize their tangible collection footprint. Taken together, these comments illustrate the belief that preservation is necessary to make electronic

collections reliably accessible while digitization builds a more comprehensive electronic collection, both of which feed collection management activities that allow libraries to provide broader access to government information while maintaining smaller tangible collections.

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS
State Forecast Frequency: 26 (8%)
Library Forecast Frequency: 222 (13%)

The second most frequently noted theme in both surveys was Digital Collections. As noted above, Digital Collections is closely intertwined with Discovery & Access. At the same time many libraries look to digital collections to provide greater access to government information. This theme is also part of Collection Management. Please see the Collection Management Working Paper for further discussion and more detail on this topic.

CATALOGING/METADATA
State Forecast Frequency: 23 (8%)
Library Forecast Frequency: 117 (7%)

The third most frequently noted theme in both surveys was Cataloging/Metadata.

Comprehensive coverage
Respondents frequently cited the importance of comprehensive access through cataloging records. Some noted the importance of cataloging older materials in comments such as "fully retrospectively cataloged Regional collections," or "provide more cataloging records for older orphan works." Others were broader in their comments; "every item cataloged" was a frequent observation. In addition to comprehensive cataloging over time, some mentioned the importance of comprehensive coverage by format. A common observation was "Catalog all government publications (all their various formats)".

Timely availability
Many respondents noted the importance of timeliness for catalog records and updates. "Quicker availability of GPO Cataloging records" and "no months-long delays in getting cataloging records" are representative comments on this topic. Some indicated a preference for simultaneous catalog records when materials are received. One respondent indicated, "would like to see Microfiche records available through OCLC when we receive vendor shipments of Microfiche." Others noted the importance of timely updates, as indicated in "definitely cataloging tangible and online documents so our online catalog remains up to date and relevant."

Easily accessible/retrievable cataloging records
Respondents indicated that GPO cataloging records should be easily accessible and retrievable so that libraries can easily incorporate records into their local catalogs. Many requested "maybe it could be easier to get catalog records for electronic records." Some wanted GPO to utilize push technologies to provide catalog records. Requests included "emails with catalog records for online resources," "catalog records sent monthly," and "free distribution of GPO cataloging records, both full and brief, by GPO." Many want catalog records based on their library's selection profile, as in the comment "we would automatically receive bibliographic records for the titles we selected that would appear in our catalogs." Others wanted to receive catalog records when they received materials, "shipping lists

containing only the items selected with labels & catalog records (shelf ready)." Shelf-ready distribution will be discussed further under the Item Selection & Distribution theme below. Please also see the LSCM Projects Working Paper, which includes discussion of the Cataloging Records Distribution Project, for further details on receipt of GPO catalog records based on selection profiles.

Accurate cataloging/metadata

Respondents indicated the importance of quality cataloging. Some indicated improvement is needed. These comments included "improvements in quality control for GPO cataloging," "create system or model where GPO addresses/corrects specific problems and issues of cataloging records before distribution to libraries," and "GPO should consider creation of better catalogs and indexes to help users locate information that's available." Others desire enhanced metadata to increase access and findability. This is seen in comments such as "more extensive metadata included in GPO cataloging records," "better digital access including enhanced metadata cataloging records," and "metadata provided to accommodate full-text digital format."

Additional classification schemes

Several respondents expressed interest in additional classification schemes, beyond or instead of Superintendent of Documents classifications. Comments included "complete LC cataloging for all titles," "quicker cataloging, particularly with the addition of the LC call no.," and a request for "anything that would ease & speed delivery of items to the library's patrons (emailing MARC records, tangible items arriving with spine labels (Dewey, please!), etc.)."

Interplay between Cataloging/Metadata, Preservation, Digitization, Collection Management, and Discovery & Access

Throughout both surveys, Cataloging/Metadata was closely related to the preservation, collection management, and discovery and access. Cataloging and preservation are often mentioned in the same sentence as means to achieve permanent public access, for both online and tangible formats. "I would like to see the print core collection preserved and sources connected across formats with appropriate catalog records and online links." "As the movement to digitize federal documents continues, and government agencies continue to exclusively publish materials online, there will be a greater need for coordinated and cataloged online access to government information. Ideally the FDLP will take the lead in organization and maintenance of digital government information, and assist libraries with access to information." Likewise, cataloging/metadata was often mentioned in conjunction with digitization. This was seen in comments such as "access to legacy collections through cataloging/metadata and digitization" and "cataloging and digitization of legacy collection, all holdings in OCLC to assist with interlibrary loan." Cataloging was linked to collection management through requests for shelf-ready distribution of materials, such as a suggestion that the ideal FDLP "provides centrally coordinated cataloging/metadata services that identify and distribute information to FDLP libraries (e.g., cataloging/metadata records provided along with material)."

PRESERVATION

State Forecast Frequency: 22 (7%)
Library Forecast Frequency: 102 (6%)

In both surveys, Preservation as the fourth most frequently noted theme. Preservation is closely intertwined with Discovery & Access because many libraries view preservation as a means to ensure

access is reliable and content remains available into the future. This theme was also frequently mentioned along with Cataloging/Metadata as discussed above. Please see the Preservation Working Paper for further discussion and more detail on this topic.

TANGIBLE COLLECTION
State Forecast Frequency: 20 (6%)
Library Forecast Frequency: 96 (6%)

Tangible Collection ranked fifth in the State Forecast and sixth in the Library Forecast. This theme is part of collection management. Please see the Collection Management Working Paper for further discussion and more detail.

FDLP REGULATIONS
State Forecast Frequency: 20 (6%)
Library Forecast Frequency: 54 (3%)

TITLE 44 USC
State Forecast Frequency: 5 (1%)
Library Forecast Frequency: 14 (1%)

FDLP Regulations ranked fifth in the State Forecast and tenth in the Library Forecast. FDLP Regulations overlapped somewhat with the Title 44 theme. Therefore both themes are discussed together here. Title 44 ranked twelfth overall in the State Forecast and twenty-third in the Library Forecast.

Flexible requirements
Many respondents want and need more flexibility in program requirements. Comments varied from "fewer restrictions," or "just continue with making changes in a lot of the old and dated policies of the past," to "an ideal FDLP would be flexible and responsive to the needs of both regional and selective depository libraries." Others indicated a need for more flexibility in procedures to process and manage materials in their collections. Comments included "a streamlined process on the paperwork, clerical end," "more flexibility in focusing collections and defining responsibilities," "reduction in labor intensiveness of bibliographic control processes for depositories," and "there should be increased flexibility in terms of depository management guidelines and an improved focus on users who need the material collected and distributed in the program." "It would be good for FDLP to streamline the process more. Couldn't it drop some of the earlier depository tasks that no longer apply." "In administering the program, GPO should focus on how to address evolving user needs and not be overly focused on compliance with outdated statutes and rules."

Collaboration across state lines
The need to collaborate across state lines was a common theme. "There needs to be less geocentric focus. Foster collaboration between libraries across state borders, and allow for new opportunities/roles for FDLP Libraries to participate in the program." Many comments included allowing multi-state regionals or redefining "regional collection" to allow dispersion of the collection over a larger geographic area. One such representative comment was, "increased flexibility to work with libraries within the state and across states to leverage consortia options for delivery of services." "From a regional [perspective] allow geographically distributed collections or few comprehensive

collections located through the country. In this way, individual collections would not have to be maintained and depository libraries would rely more on digital delivery and ILL capabilities."

Fewer regional collections

In addition, respondents suggested that fewer regional collections are required in a digital age. "The FDLP might be 5 or 6 regional consortiums that we all contribute some tiny amount of funds to host and store digital data." Other comments included "larger regional areas that cooperate to develop 100% combined collections," "accounts for the shared/distributed retention and storage/preservation of tangible and digital collections, including some number (probably less than 50) of geographically dispersed extensive digital archives/backup sites," and "streamlined regional system reflective of changing needs for legacy print collections."

Fewer restrictions on regional depositories

Many respondents suggested fewer restrictions for regional depositories. Some of these comments were "FDLs, including Regionals, would only have to retain the tangible materials appropriate for their local needs," "new structure for depository system including fewer tangible/regional collections and revision of title 44," and "change Title 44 to allow Regionals to substitute electronic for print/microfiche." Another respondent commented, "Allowing current regional libraries to divest of some collections responsibilities and focus more on their service/training responsibilities would enable them to do a better job in those areas."

General comments

Many comments on Title 44 changes or FDLP regulations were general – recognizing the need for change without including specifics: "Revision of Title 44 so that the program can adapt to current and anticipated technologies and workflows. FDLP would be more flexible in allowing for consortial arrangements that are necessary in these times of financial hardship." Another respondent suggested, "Consider building on the successes of shared/multi-state regional arrangements to identify the types of services that might be most efficiently handled at the multi-state level, or in clusters not necessarily based on state boundaries. This may require disentangling FDL/RDL responsibilities for collections from services in developing formal strategies for the implementation of FDLP functions."

ITEM SELECTION & DISTRIBUTION

State Forecast Frequency: 16 (5%)
Library Forecast Frequency: 98 (6%)

Item Selection & Distribution was ranked fifth in the Library Forecast and ranked ninth on the State Forecast.

More specificity in selection

Many respondents indicated they need more specific item numbers, with fewer publications within an item number. Some indicated a desire to select by title, rather than item number. "The ability to fine-tune our selection capability would be a great option; select material by title rather than by item number." "Print material distribution should be changed from the blanket item distribution now practiced to an opt-in system where libraries would select individual items received." Some indicated that the current item number system results in receipt of unwanted materials. "Be able to select specific items so that you don't end up with irrelevant items when you select one item number."

"Don't attach numerous items to an item number. Many times I want an item but will not select it because there are 8 or 10 other items I don't want." Others suggested discontinuing the use of item numbers, such as "abandon item number system." "Why is it necessary to have item selection for electronic versions, for example? Why not retain item selection for print only and let us select specific titles rather than item groups?"

Ability to select by subject or geographic area
Many respondents want the "ability to select materials by geographic and subject areas." Another representative comment is, "We would like to be able to fine-tune our selections by subject (or perhaps by (subject) classification), by particular monographic or serial title, as well as by agency or congressional committee."

Format specific selection
Many indicated that they want format specific item numbers. Some commented "would like to see further delineation of item numbers, especially to separate electronic from physical formats" and "selection by format as well as item number so we could eliminate all MF or on particular titles do away with receiving print, but not online." "An ideal FDLP would also overhaul the item selection process, separating item numbers for tangible and digital formats of the same title."

Ability to add selections more frequently
Some respondents requested the ability to "allow depository libraries to add documents/item numbers more than once a year," and "ability to add item numbers throughout the year." A related request was "item selections would go into effect immediately."

Discontinue automation additions of new item numbers
Some respondents do not wanted GPO to automatically add new item numbers to their item selection profiles. Comments included, "Eliminate most automatic additions to item profile selections for new item numbers," and "Don't add items to our profile automatically without asking whether or not we want the item."

Simple selection tools and processes
Many respondents indicated a preference for simplified selection procedures. Representative observations include: "The selection process would be easier, simplified," "simplify the item selection and drop process," "simple to use tools for selection and de-selection," and "easier to review, add and delete FDLP Depository subscriptions using a web-based system." Another requested "allow greater freedom to deselect in bulk."

Selection specific shipping lists and shelf-ready materials
Many respondents want shelf-ready materials. These requests included "shipping lists containing only the items selected with labels & catalog records (shelf-ready)," "one that provided materials, processing assistance (i.e., records, labels)," "better coordination of shipping lists and labels," and "offer shelf-ready services." Others wanted changes to shipping lists. One respondent suggested "Paper shipping lists would cease," and another "shipping lists would include a notation on titles that are superseded."

Accurate shipments
Many respondents commented on a need for more accurate shipments. "Every Box that arrives will be complete in its contents and contain only the items that our library selects no short-shipped docs, no unselected docs." Others commented "it would include accurate shipments," "streamlined operations so boxes go to the right places," and "one mailed box for all items (no fiche and S shipments randomly showing up)." Some requested simplified procedures for receiving materials. "An easier way to assure libraries receive the correct selected documents without wading through the morass of shipping lists and item numbers." Another respondent wanted "easier ways to find out what we should have received in print at any given time and easier ways to claim materials."

GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN

- ***Bulk drop capability for item selection (State Forecast Question 18 and Library Forecast Question 31)***

Respondents indicated a need for improved ability to drop item numbers from their item selections. To this end, GPO developed greater functionality in the Depository Selection Information Management System (DSIMS). This included the ability for depository coordinators to upload a spreadsheet of items to be dropped from their selection profiles. Spreadsheets can contain up to 100 items, and the items are dropped from the depository's selection profile with a click of a Drop Items button.

- ***More flexible requirements, increased collaboration, fewer regional collections, legal and regulatory changes (State Forecast Question 18 and Library Forecast Question 31)***

Respondents indicated a need for program changes including more flexible requirements, increased collaboration among depositories, fewer regional collections, and legal and regulatory changes. While survey data gave GPO a good starting point, further discussion was required to flesh out specifics of needed changes. To that end, GPO held two focused discussion sessions during the December virtual meeting, *Expanding the Forecast Framework: Engage and Discuss.* Findings from "Depository Library Collaborative Structure for the Electronic Age, Part 1: Regional and Selective Depository Libraries" and "Depository Library Collaborative Structure for the Electronic Age, Part 2: New Opportunities for Depository Libraries" will be incorporated into the *FDLP Forecast Study Report: Summary and Recommendations.*

STATE FORECAST QUESTION 19 & LIBRARY FORECAST QUESTION 32

State Forecast Question 19: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?*

Library Forecast Question 32: *Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help you and your library improve public access to Federal government information?*

These were open-ended questions that offered unlimited space for an answer. Respondents, therefore, had an opportunity to include multiple and varying concepts in their responses.

The 45 state respondents to Question 19 provided 331 observations in 32 themes. The corresponding Library Question 32, with 802 libraries responding, yielded 1,244 observations in 32 themes. The top five observation themes from these questions are ranked by frequency in Figure 4 and analyzed below.

Figure 4: Comparison of State Q19 and Library Q32 Observations by Top Ranked Theme

State Forecast Q19	Library Forecast Q32	Themes	State Forecast Q19		Library Forecast Q32	
Rank	Rank		Freq	%	Freq	%
1	1	Digital Collections	28	8%	170	14%
1	2	Discovery & Access	28	8%	143	11%
3	4	Cataloging/Metadata	24	7%	88	7%
4	3	General Training	20	6%	106	9%
5	5	Community Marketing	19	6%	78	6%

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS
State forecast frequency: 28 (8%)
Library forecast frequency: 170 (14%)

What is a digital collection?
Many libraries indicated they want more digital content, more format options to be available through the FDLP, more mobile apps and social media products, and the conversion of microfiche titles to digital access.

GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys):
Many libraries and states indicated they want more authenticated digital content, necessitating more content in FDsys. States indicated GPO should recognize various 'levels of trust' based on the source of the scanning for future ingest into FDsys and later authentication. Most libraries and states requested older serial content in FDsys, including the Congressional Record, Code of Federal Regulations, congressional hearings, Foreign Relations of the United States, congressional bills, and so on. *"Complete the digitization of the large collections, e.g. Congressional Record."* Libraries noted a concern about the stability of and future funding for FDsys.

Discoverability:
Digital content requires discoverability. Libraries want more prominent search results of FDLP digital content, better findability and the integration of PURLs into catalog searches via metasearch features. Libraries want GPO to work with database vendors to integrate FDLP content into their products, resulting in more access points. As stated by one respondent, *"Government information resources,*

including those from the FDLP, need to be better integrated into how our users, particularly undergraduate students, locate information. Non-exclusive and non-privatized access through resources such as Google, EBSCOs Academic Search Complete, Gales Opposing Viewpoints Resource Center, and the Internet Archive would provide additional gateways for getting undergraduate students to the resources they need."

While multiple access points are desired, some libraries also indicated a need for GPO to assist with centralized access to digitized content. States indicated that pushing customized catalog records to libraries would be a mechanism to increase public access. Some libraries indicated they wanted GPO to permit their contribution to the cataloging of digital content. Somewhat related to discoverability is the desire for GPO to provide training on digital resources so they themselves can provide 'digital reference assistance' for their library patrons.

Coordination of digitization:
Both libraries and states indicated they want GPO to play a role in the coordination of digitization projects. Libraries encouraged GPO to reach out to library organizations to help coordinated efforts. Libraries also articulated that GPO could provide a tool for the communication, organization, and funding of such digitization efforts. Some libraries seemed to expect that GPO will have to partner with others to digitize the FDLP collection. *"Continue cooperation with Library of Congress & Google on digitizing legacy government information. Seek other potential partners, like LLMC Digital, HeinOnline, Public.Resource.org."* Libraries encouraged GPO to recognize HathiTrust as official digital content.

Usability and Accessibility:
Libraries noted a need for digital content to be accessible and usable (e.g. ease of printing and downloading). *"Make as many items as possible available online and open access, in a manner that is easy to search and navigate, so we can eliminate the need for links in our online catalog."* States also indicated a relationship between discoverability and usability of the discovery tool, be it a catalog or other Web site.

Stability and Future Access:
Both libraries and states expressed concerns over the permanency and stability of online resources. They want GPO to provide *"permanent/stable access to authenticated government publications in the digital environment."* States noted a continued need for future print resources through the FDLP.

Both libraries and states encouraged GPO to regularly harvest or capture current digital content on agency Web sites to avoid fugitive content. Libraries requested that GPO work with agencies to secure online content for future permanent access. States specifically noted that they could safely withdraw print material from their collections when the stability of digital content is secure. States also expressed an interest in GPO maintaining no-fee public access to digital content.

DISCOVERY & ACCESS:
State forecast frequency: 28 (8%)
Library forecast frequency: 143 (11%)

Concern with commercialization of public information
Several libraries and states expressed concern about the commercialization of some Federal Government information products, hindering the continuation of free public access to Federal Government information. "*No one should be charged to access public information.*" Some libraries indicated a need for free access to PACER content.

Concern with the stability of PURLs
Both libraries and states indicated access to information is a concern given the unknown stability of PURLs.

Improve search capabilities
Libraries requested improved search tools in general. Specifically, they asked for the addition of SuDoc call number searching, new metadata, and subject searching in FDsys, and "*More dynamic search capabilities within FDsys and the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.*" States indicated a need to search across FDsys and CGP. States also requested more indexing – but did not specify what.

Improve user friendliness of Web sites
Both libraries and states conveyed a need for online resources to be more user-friendly, both for specific tools such as FDsys and the CGP, but also for non-GPO tools. "*Make interfaces to the information as user-friendly as possible.*" States indicated a need for standardized interfaces and standardized functionality of Web sites – libraries wanted built in help tools, instruction guides, and videos. One state requested that Web sites provide assistance for those with disabilities – but did not specify what type of assistance.

Minimizing fugitive content
Libraries and states conveyed the need to minimization the number of fugitive documents. Libraries and states want to have *"Greater confidence that the documents from all federal agencies and departments are included in the GPO system."* Libraries and states want GPO to educate agencies about fugitives, work with them to identify fugitives, and ensure fugitives are captured for permanent public access. They want GPO to *"[w]ork more on regulating agencies to make government information available to the public;"* Some libraries indicated that GPO should also work with library community to identify and capture existing fugitive documents, especially field office publications.

Centralization for discovery versus multiple access points
Centralized or streamlined access is desired by both libraries and states; some specified they want a centralized search portal, while others requested a centralized repository. *"GPO should also provide direct public full-text search access to archived electronic documents (both born digital and legacy) that are not included in FDsys."* Libraries went as far as to request centralized access to digital content, no matter where it resided (e.g. HathiTrust*). "GPO should create a centralized catalog or index of government documents digitized by various libraries and organizations and work toward making born-digital materials from all government agencies easily findable."*

Opposite of centralizing searching, some states instead want to increase discovery by making content available through multiple sources. Hence state responses geared towards increasing search result hits in major browsers, the increase of cataloging, permitting libraries to catalog in the CGP, cataloging in

OCLC, and the customized push of records to library catalogs. States seemed to be more interested in multiple access points, with some customization in library catalogs.

Other discovery and access issues raised include one library that expressed a dislike of single-format records because it conflicted with their library policy and created work for them to modify GPO catalog records. Both states and libraries requested more mobile formats, although it isn't clear if they want GPO to capture more mobile formats or if they want GPO to work with agencies to educate them about the public desire for more mobile formats. States requested training for library staff to increase awareness of Government resources and help with the marketing of government information.

GENERAL TRAINING
State forecast frequency: 20 (6%)
Library forecast frequency: 106 (9%)

Goal of training
"I don't think access is the problem, it is using the access to find what you need or even know where to start."

Both libraries and states want training to increase promotion and use of the collections by the public and staff. *"Offer regional workshops and/or webinars to assist with promotion and use of the collection"* States expressed a desire for promotional material that specifically educated the public on FDLP resources. One library stated, "[D]evelop Bens Guide-like sites for many subjects so users can educate themselves and librarians can use them as teaching tools"

Wide audience identified for training
Libraries were more articulate about whom training efforts should be geared towards. Audiences identified include: library staff, patrons, faculty, students, non-depository library staff, and "train-the-trainer".

Types of training resources
Libraries and states both want lesson plans for people who teach Government information. *"[D]evelop online training materials and lesson plans to enable local librarians in turn to teach patrons various subjects easily and with authority."* Libraries also want training through various mediums such as: web instruction, videos, YouTube videos, tutorials, streaming segments for review when on the desk, *"Short anytime training segments on finding/using resources for general reference personnel."* States specifically requested tutorials and downloadable guides that can be reused in library guides or linked to. Most libraries seemed to be more interested in short, unpolished training videos as opposed to polished high-end production videos.

State emphasis on general training
States tended to articulate more about general training needs. States requested:

- Continuation of onsite training across the country (local and regional – using local information when possible)
- Continuation of onsite conferences for networking opportunities
- More virtual training

- Development of a training database for government document questions and answers
- Establishment of training standards for library professionals and information literacy
- Certification program of government information experts

Training content
Libraries and states appeared to want resource training like FDsys training, and topical training like transitioning to a virtual library.

CATALOGING/METADATA
State forecast frequency: 24 (7%)
Library forecast frequency: 88 (7%)

Where states and libraries agree
States and libraries want GPO to:

- Provide quicker access to catalog or MARC records
- Continue to catalog all formats; states specified they want GPO to expand the formats cataloged
- Catalog historic material; states want GPO to also help them do retroactive catalog work
- Help them, or encourage them, to add their holdings to OCLC
- Ensure the stability of PURLs in the catalog records
- Catalog digital content from non-GPO sources and to provide URLs to it

What libraries want
Libraries tend to want things from GPO that would ease their workflows. One library requested GPO review the need for SuDoc numbers because they are not needed by their library, another asked for LC call numbers (to increase browsing). One library did not like the single record approach to catalog records because it required them to do manual cleanup work to fit their catalog policy. *"Because we want the links in our catalog records we have to put them in manually."* Libraries note a need for GPO to review cataloging workflow, and *"If possible, reduce the time lag between material being distributed and the entries appearing in the CGP."* Libraries want a new tool or service to help them weed their tangible publications when GPO catalogs an online version. Libraries want GPO to increase access points for discoverability, including, *"Ensure incorporation of government information into discovery tools such as PRIMO."* Libraries want GPO to update serial records with closing dates so they don't have to.

What states want
States tend to want larger or more cooperative initiatives from GPO that could potentially impact lots of libraries. They want GPO to:

- Customize MARC records and push or deliver them to all libraries
- Improve the CGP by providing dynamic New Electronic Titles that was based on library selection profiles
- Permit libraries to contribute to the CGP
- Provide training on how to apply RDA to federal government catalog records
- Catalog online material that is in danger of becoming fugitive
- Provide full and brief catalog records to aid in timely processing

COMMUNITY MARKETING
State forecast frequency: 19 (6%)
Library forecast frequency: 78 (6%)

Across the board, libraries and states want more marketing material.

Advocacy with agencies
Both libraries and states want GPO to advocate with agencies for open and free access to agency publications. States specifically want GPO to educate agencies about the need for continued public access, continued FDLP distribution, and continued free online dissemination. Libraries want an online, permanent, and authenticated format as shown in this observation, *"[A]dvocate for a requirement that Federal agencies make their publications available online in permanent, authenticated format."* One library wants GPO to promote the development of more 'official' online versions of legal materials that the courts and/or Federal Government have authorized for citable purposes.

Libraries further request national advocacy for programs, agencies, and publications that are endangered. The Statistical Abstract was given as an example.

Types of marketing materials
Both libraries and states want bulk quantities of promotional materials for distribution in their libraries.

Formats of promotional materials include: brochures, handouts, public relations materials, Power Point files that can be reused and shared or posted on local Web sites, newspaper public service ads, posters, press releases, and more. States specified use of social media, podcasts, streaming videos, billboards, online ads, etc. In short, libraries and states find value in marketing beyond the library itself through online means and traditional means such as Public Service Announcements (PSA), posters, and billboard announcements. *"More PSAs (Public Service Announcements), posters and other print material that can be displayed in our library as well as businesses throughout the community."*

One library requested guides for using the Federal Register and CFR as well as signs explaining the SuDoc classification system. One state wanted more national publicity of the FDLP – possibly with the aid of the Ad Council.

Audience of marketing
Libraries want marketing materials for depository and non-depository libraries, for library and university administrators, for library boards, the public, and young people. One library requested GPO to market directly to the public. Libraries want help from GPO to reach out to their larger communities.

Customization
Libraries and states want GPO assistance with the customization of marketing material for both depository and non-depository libraries. Templates with customization options for marketing materials were suggested, such as LibGuide templates. This particular observation conveys the need for customization of marketing materials, ***"****Marketing materials intended for different uses in different types of libraries would be best – a law library could not use the same displays that a public library uses."*

Other suggested marketing topics include:

- Finding aids by topic and resources
- Marketing askGPO
- "Every library a depository"
- Marketing new databases
- Helping libraries marketing the value of being a depository

One state wanted training on how to market a depository collection and services locally.

GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN

FDsys authentication
GPO has the ability to apply digital signatures to PDF documents. Currently, this process is done on PDF documents in FDsys.

Advocacy
As a Federal agency, it is not within the purview of GPO to lobby Federal agencies or Congress. That said, GPO continues to work with other agencies to capture online content through harvesting and to prevent the creation of fugitives with the Document Discovery initiative.

Improving the usability of agency Web sites
GPO does not have the authority to "dictate' Web design for other agencies. That said, there is the Federal Web Managers Council (Web Council), an interagency group of senior Federal Government Web managers who collaborate to share common challenges, ideas, and best practices, and improve the online delivery of U.S. Government information and services. Also, library staff is encouraged to contact agencies directly and provide user feedback on the quality of their Web sites. GPO has found during conferences and seminars that agencies are typically eager to hear feedback on their information resources.

Commercialization of content
When GPO learns of the cessation of a tangible title, the producing agency is contacted to discuss the transition to an alternate format. Publications appearing on the *Essential Titles for Public Use in Paper or Other Tangible Format List* are given a high priority for working with the agency to continue with tangible distribution. It should be noted that the ultimate decision to discontinue a title resides with the authoring agency, not with GPO. When GPO learns that a title distributed through the FDLP is to be distributed through a commercial vendor or through a partnership outside the scope of the FDLP, GPO will attempt to negotiate continued FDLP access to the information.

Coordination of digitization projects
The Digitization Projects Registry is a directory listing of U.S. Government publication digitization efforts. Its goal is to provide a comprehensive listing of all these digitization efforts. Libraries,

government agencies, or other non-profit institutions contribute their time and resources to obtain official tangible copies of these publications, digitize them, and make them publicly available online.

Included in the listings are:

- An overview of the project.
- The institution(s) and partners involved in digitization.
- The scope of the digitization project (e.g., by volume, year, Congress, administration, geographic region).
- The status of the project (planning phase, in-progress, completed).
- Technical specifications of the digitization output (e.g., file format, metadata schema).
- Whether a digitization project is seeking collaborative assistance.
- A link to the publicly-accessible digitized content. URLs must point directly to project content, i.e. a collection home page or landing page.

Libraries are encouraged to create an account and add their digitization project to enhance awareness of their resources or to identify partners from within the library community.

Acquisition of Fugitive Documents and Document Discovery

LSCM Collection Development and Acquisitions staff work daily to identify and process new electronic titles for inclusion in the FDLP and Cataloging and Indexing Program. Staff process newly identified electronic titles from a variety of sources including recommendations from libraries, agencies, and FDLP partners. This is in addition to their daily review of agency websites and notification/order of new titles identified through GPO printing processes and Document Discovery.

Cataloging and centralization of searching through metasearches or portal

GPO launched MetaLib in 2010. MetaLib is a federated search engine that searches up to 50 U.S. Federal government databases simultaneously. It retrieves reports, articles, and citations while providing direct links to selected resources available online.

Marketing

Several ideas about marketing surfaced in the Forecast responses, including: promotional material for distribution in libraries; marketing to different audiences; and availability of customizable marketing/promotional materials. For a summary of marketing initiatives completed or in development, please consult the Affiliations and Community Marketing Working Paper.

Training

LSCM has expanded training offerings to include regular webinars. Webinar topics already presented are based on the preliminary results of the FDLP Forecast Study and include FDsys, marketing, SuDoc and item numbers, and an overview of RDA and GPO's implementation of it. For more on training initiatives see the Education Working Paper.

ACTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

Increasing content in FDsys

One of GPO's goals for FDsys is to increase the amount of content managed, preserved, and made publicly available through the system. This includes at-risk born digital content, ongoing day-forward

content, and historical digitized content. GPO continues to add content through partnerships (e.g. U.S. Courts Opinions pilot) and through a cost-recovery model (e.g. "Getting to Know the President" audio files). GPO is dedicated to increasing the amount of content and providing enhancements to current content and the user interface. In addition, Library Services and Content Management is developing a collection development plan for FDsys that is critical to defining future content collections from their stakeholder perspective for inclusion of additional content into FDsys. This document is essential for defining future content needs to avoid duplication of effort and ensure resources are allocated appropriately.

Stability of FDsys funding

Continued investment in FDsys is essential to ensure the system remains robust and responsive to public demand, and that it provides the necessary capacity to house and provide access to a continually growing collection of Government information. FDsys currently provides free public access to titles from all three branches of the Government and is used by the public to retrieve more than 43 million documents monthly.

Appropriations remain an important component of funding for FDsys, as they have been since its initial development. The GPO budget request for FY 2015 includes approximately $6.8 million for FDsys development, support, infrastructure, and testing. GPO is also seeking increased funds for the Federal Depository Library Program to sustain our ongoing commitments to the public access in partnership with depository libraries nationwide.

GPO is leveraging the capabilities of FDsys, as a shared platform, by offering services to Federal entities on a cost recovery basis. These services have already been used by NARA with the public release of the JFK assassination audio files and the Nixon grand jury testimony; and by the CIA with the recent release of the "Getting to Know the President" audio files. GPO is working on alternatives to expand the provision of these services.

In addition, GPO is developing a funding model for the next five years as part of strategic capital planning to request stable funding for ongoing development and support of FDsys.

Usability of FDsys

GPO plans to conduct usability testing on the FDsys public user interface. During the December 2013 virtual conference, *Expanding the FDLP Forecast Framework: Engage and Discuss,* the "Next Generation FDsys" (NextGen) was presented. Usability was a topic covered and the FDsys usability initiative was described. Usability testing will be conducted of FDsys to determine a baseline. An iterative design process will be used for NextGen, that is, updates and improvements will be made, tested, measured, and refinements made. "This process will continue until users are happy." The depository library community was invited to provide feedback and volunteer for usability testing through askGPO (FDsys: Federal Digital System -> FDsys Comments/Suggestions).

Harvesting Initiative

LSCM harvests new U.S. Government information resources. Web archiving continues to play an increasingly important role in the efforts of LSCM to provide permanent public access to Federal Government information. Bibliographic records are being created for the collections of harvested

materials from .gov sites. Sites being harvested include, but are not limited to, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Japanese US Friendship Commission, and the Arctic Research Commission.

Historic Shelflist Project
GPO's shelflist cards are the bibliographic records of historic U.S. Government titles published between the 1870s and 1992. The shelflist catalog cards are being transcribed, and subject headings/corporate names have been added to existing shelflist records. Records are accessible through the CGP, and the publications are available in Federal depository collections throughout the country. LSCM contract staff is also transcribing bibliographic information for titles in the 1895 and 1898 *Monthly Catalog.*

Cataloging Record Distribution Project (CRDP) for customized catalog records
In October 2009, GPO contracted with MARCIVE, Inc. The contract allows participating depository libraries to use MARCIVE's existing MARC record distribution infrastructure to acquire cataloging records. In March 2012, GPO surveyed participating libraries and received overwhelmingly positive feedback. Highlighted benefits for CRDP participants include customizable output profiles, automatic updates to project selection profiles, an easy process of retrieving records, and hands-on customer service provided by MARCIVE staff. Ultimately, the CRDP allows libraries to reduce their staff's cataloging time and assists libraries in providing greater access to Federal Government information.

On October 1, 2012, GPO extended the service contract with MARCIVE, Inc. to September 30, 2013. Currently, 75 libraries participate and receive MARCIVE records. In FY14, a new feature is being offered to CRDP participants, the setting of OCLC holdings. If libraries choose to add this feature to their MARCIVE profile, they can do this beginning with records for October 2013. Information about this new option will be made available to participants shortly.

For more information on this project, visit the Cataloging Record Distribution Program page on fdlp.gov to find a full project description, a list of participating libraries, and a summary of the former pilot project.

Cooperative cataloging through a partnership with the University of Montana
LSCM has been collaborating with the Mansfield Library, University of Montana, since 2011 to add bibliographic records for historic U.S. Forest Service Publications to the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP). The library creates bibliographic records for these publications, and submits them to LSCM in batches. Cataloging and classification staff at LSCM then verifies the SuDoc class, item number, and validates subject and corporate name headings. As a result of this partnership, over 830 Forest Service records have been added to the CGP and more are added each month. To locate these records, conduct a keyword search in the CGP for "Cataloging Partner; University of Montana". Other cataloging partnership opportunities are available. Refer to the Partnership page for more information.

Training Initiative
LSCM has a community training program that focuses on topics of U.S. Government information, depository library operations and management, and Federal Depository Library Program issues. The program encompasses multiple types of training, including virtual training via webinars and other online venues, in-person training, and conferences. Through the program, GPO also provides the FDLP community access to GPO's virtual training rooms for their own training or meeting use.

For more information about the community training program, please consult the Training and Events page on fdlp.gov.

STATE FORECAST QUESTION 20 & LIBRARY FORECAST QUESTION 33

State Forecast Question 20: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?*

Library Forecast Question 33: *Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?*

The response options for both questions were:

1) No
2) Yes (Please explain)

Of the 45 State Forecast respondents to Question 20, there were 29 (64%) "Yes" responses and 16 (36%) "No" responses

Of the 802 respondents to Library Forecast Question 33, there were 238 (30%) "Yes" responses and 564 (70%) "No" responses.

Individual open-ended observations were coded with themes for all of the "Yes" responses from question 20 of the State Forecast and question 33 of the Library Forecast.

The 45 State Forecast "Yes" respondents to Question 20 provided 131 observations accumulated into 29 themes. The corresponding Library Forecast Question 33, with 238 libraries responding "Yes", yielded 386 observations accumulated into 30 themes. The top five observation themes from these questions are ranked by frequency in Figure 5 and analyzed below.

Figure 5: Comparison of State Q20 and Library Q33 Top Ranked Themes of "Anything Else" Observations

State Forecast Q20	Library Forecast Q33	Theme	State Forecast Q20		Library Forecast Q33	
Rank	Rank		Freq	%	Freq	%
3	1	Discovery & Access	10	8%	38	10%
10	2	Digital Collections	6	5%	36	9%
6	3	Tangible Collection	7	5%	28	7%
6	4	Title 44 USC	7	5%	31	8%
2	5	Affiliations	11	8%	27	7%
5	6	Preservation	8	6%	26	7%
1	12	FDLP Regulations	12	9%	12	3%
4	19	Outside of Current GPO Parameters	9	7%	8	2%

DISCOVERY & ACCESS
State forecast frequency: 10 (8%)
Library forecast frequency: 38 (10%)

> *"In the past, depository libraries have been crucial to GPO fulfilling its mission. In the modern information environment, though, GPO has the opportunity to reach increasing numbers of potential users directly."*
>
> *"We cannot expect our users to come to us in person or even virtually; rather, we need to find ways to serve their needs for information or support them in this new and ever changing environment."*
>
> *"I believe that the FDLP can continue to serve a vital role in this democracy, provided it focuses on the means to maximize effective access to digital information and improve tools and procedures to help FDLP librarians efficiently identify, access, and manage digital resources while coping with inadequate and shrinking budgets and limited staff."*

Centralized portal for searching for Federal government resources
Libraries expressed a need for a centralized resource for Government information.
"I like the idea of having one database of government information, searchable by keyword, where all data is accessible to all. Placing some information in our electronic catalogs seems to be limiting access rather than expanding access" and "We need to have a primary site that becomes a known, used site for Gov information" are representative of the comments.

Educating the public about the FDLP and Federal government resources
One state emphasized the need to educate users that information is available and how to use it.
"*The mission of the Federal Depository Library Program, to ensure that the American public has access to its Government's information, remains as vital as ever for the present and the future. Beyond the administrative and technical sides of this endeavor is the necessity to educate patrons and other individuals about what information is available and how to use it so that they may improve themselves and the nation and the world around them."*
Catalog digital content and distribute records to libraries
One state requested that catalog records be given to both depository and non-depository libraries.
"Allowing non-depository libraries to add records for electronic publications to their catalogs. This can be facilitated by making it easier for non-depository libraries to learn about specific items that would be beneficial to their users."

Similar concerns between libraries and states related to discovery and access
Both libraries and states indicated their concern about the:

- Commercialization of Federal government resources
- Need for free and public access, which GPO should advise Federal agencies about the continued need for
- Stability of online resources and PURLs
- Improving the user interface of FDsys and other online resources. "*GPO should promote FDsys and also work with agencies that produce significant digital access tools, and resources, such as*

American Fact Finder, to ensure that these are user-friendly and comprehensible to average users"

- Authentication of online content. One state indicated a need for continued tangible publications until the online equivalents can be archived and authenticated. *"Until electronic information can be preserved for 100 years and authenticated, the tangible version will remain an important part of permanent public access to government information."* One library stated that they wanted print resources for primary resource materials.

Reformat material as needed
Both states and libraries indicate they wanted GPO to migrate information to a more suitable format.

- *"CD-ROM-based databases such as the FERC archive should be recompiled as online databases."*
- *"[e]xpand access to updated and historical authenticated government documents in pdf; and, reformat/digitize microfiche"*

One library stated that GPO should improve how GPO updates the community on the numerous initiatives intended to improve services and collections.

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS
State forecast frequency: 6 (5%)
Library forecast frequency: 36 (9%)

Leadership for the development of digital collections
Both libraries and states want GPO to lead in the provision of digital access and preservation *"We would like to see GPO take a major leadership role in digital content access and preservation."* Yet not all are able, in turn, to provide both digital access and preservation. One state requested that GPO, *"Separate the responsibility for the preservation of print material from that of access to print and digital material."*

Cooperative efforts to get digitization done
A library and a state both indicated that GPO would need to partner with other libraries and commercial vendors to get digitization done. One library stated, *"The program needs grant money and strong(er) partnerships to do the digitizing."*

FDsys interface and usability
States requested that GPO improve the FDsys interface. *"GPO should promote FDsys and also work with agencies that produce significant digital access tools, and resources, such as American Fact Finder, to ensure that these are user-friendly and comprehensible to average users"*

Both states and libraries also expressed concern about the future funding of FDsys. *"Additionally, it must ensure that the future vision for tangible and digital government information (especially FDsys) includes a realistic view of the ever-changing factors and provisions that will be necessary to secure future funding for the FDLP."*

Management of a digital collection
One library noted the difficulty in managing online collection. *"The online collection is fantastic for wide access, but unwieldy to manage as a collection."* And, *"Regular weeding, even for e-resources, is*

important to maintain the quality and usability of our overall collections. Perhaps GPO can offer leadership in this area."

In general
States indicated a need for authentication of digital content and cataloging for digitized material. One library stated a need for the continuation of print as well as digital content.

TANGIBLE COLLECTION
State forecast frequency: 7 (5%)
Library forecast frequency: 28 (7%)

Of the seven state forecast Tangible Collection responses, one state conveyed a moderate stance for digital and tangible collections, "Strike an effective balance between current & legacy and online & tangible documents."

De-emphasizing tangible collections and distribution in favor of services and access to online or digital content was mentioned by one state, and another state made a similar comment, though it was specific to reformatting/digitizing microfiche. Also related to de-emphasizing tangible collections is this statement from one state, "There is less of a need for many duplicate collections of physical material."

The need to continue geographically dispersed tangible distribution of Government titles, particularly "essential publications", was expressed by one state. Other comments related to the preservation comprehensive/historical tangible collections:

- Reduce the burden on Regionals to maintain extensive collections of print documents in perpetuity.
- Entire FDLP community involved in housing portions of historic collections – spread responsibility for tangible collections more evenly.
- Energy should be devoted to developing and preserving the comprehensive collections.

Finally, a suggestion relating to tangible collections and possible future models for the FDLP was made by one state, "any migration to a new program model should try to account for the orderly transition (including redistribution) of tangible collections so that valuable materials are not lost/wasted".

Of the twenty-eight library forecast Tangible Collection responses, seven (25%) indicated a need for or the importance of tangible collections. Of the nine, two conveyed the need for tangible versions of the Essential Titles, one conveyed the need for tangible versions of legal materials, and one conveyed the need for Print on Demand services.

Eight (29%) libraries asserted a preference for digital content or collections with statements like, "If I had digital access, I could reduce the tangible footprint of my collection while improving patron service dramatically." Two of the eight represent a desire to eliminate microfiche in favor of converting their content to digital files. Four libraries indicated the need for both tangible and digital collections.

The need for more flexibility in regard to weeding collections was conveyed by nine (32%) libraries, with one library (a regional) expressing frustration when trying to responsibly apply good collection management practices to print collections, "It is frustrating sometimes that when reviewing our print

collections, we have to pull government documents off to the side and not consider them along with the other collections."

Three libraries imparted their view of the future of the FDLP as one where there is less of a need for many large tangible collections of Government resources; fewer depository libraries need to retain comprehensive or retrospective collections. The focus of the FDLP transforms to a service-oriented Program from a collection-oriented Program.

There is much overlap between the responses with the Digital Collections theme and the Tangible Collection theme and between the state forecast and library forecast responses.

AFFILIATIONS
State forecast frequency: 11 (8%)
Library forecast frequency: 27 (7%)

> *"FDLP should recognize the value of this collaborative approach that will ultimately benefit all depository libraries."*

Some states and libraries took the opportunity in question 33 to outline the goals and activities of the affiliations they work with. Some indicated they were willing to explore existing affiliations or networks and participate in them (e.g. LOCKSS).

"The ASERL model for Centers of Excellence attempts to build and preserve comprehensive collections of the publications of various agencies. While not every Center of Excellence currently digitizes their material, this is the ultimate goal."

Use affiliations to create government information literacy efforts and develop curriculum
One state requested that GPO work with affiliations to create government information literacy standards and teaching curriculum. *"GPO may lead this effort or initiate a conversation with ALA and/or ALA/ACRL, GODORT, PLA and AASL, to research, establish and test national government information literacy standards for diverse levels of users. This could be combined with civic literacy efforts as well. GPO could partner with ALA and other organizations to develop curriculum materials."*

GPO should work with innovative solutions developed in affiliations
Representative comments include:

- *"GPO should support or adopt improved or innovative systems developed within FDLP libraries or consortia, e.g., the ASERL Disposition Database."*

- *"GPO might partner with others (see, for example, the Help! I'm an Accidental Government Information Librarian series by the North Carolina Library Associations Government Resources Section) or develop content/tools in-house (the recent revision of Bens Guide might provide insights for success)."*

- *"Since 2007, four Oregon FDLs have collaborated to create a successful model for a shared FDLP Regional Collection. We believe that this model was a good interim approach to*

addressing the burden single libraries often cite in maintaining Regional collections at the state level."

- *"Work with the Canadian depository library system and other depository systems to develop and follow best practices for distributing government publications in the digital environment."*

- *"The FDLP needs to be flexible enough to leverage the shared services models being articulated in public higher education. For example, hosting and creating digital government information may be better stewarded at the consortial, rather than the institutional level."*

PRESERVATION
State forecast frequency: 8 (6%)
Library forecast frequency: 26 (7%)

Of the eight state forecast responses with the Preservation theme that includes permanent public access, four (50%) recognized the importance of preservation and the need for it to be included in any future model for the FDLP. Two specifically mention permanent access as essential for the future success of the FDLP and that should be a central aspect of Title 44 revision.

Other preservation comments from states include reliance on GPO. One stated outright that Federal depository libraries rely on GPO to ensure the permanent preservation of documents and another state wants GPO to "take a major leadership role in digital content access and preservation."

Two suggestions were offered:

- Separate the responsibility for the preservation of print material from that of access to print and digital material. There needs to be two preservation sets of federal documents managed by NARA and the national libraries and managed by depository libraries.

- The FDLP should recognize the value of The ASERL Centers of Excellence collaborative model approach to build and preserve collections of Federal agency publications. It should serve as a model for the development of preservation collections as well as enhancing access to these collections via cataloging and digitization – a benefit to all depository libraries.

Of the twenty-six library forecast responses with the Preservation theme, ten (38%) recognized the importance of preservation and the need for it to be included in any future model for the FDLP. One observation expresses preservation responsibility rests with GPO, and an additional two observations place preservation of digital content with GPO. One library asserts that control of Government information must be in the hands of libraries for it is "only if we have control of digital government information can we ensure that the community can preserve it."

Specific approaches to preservation found in the observations include:

- Partnerships or collaborative arrangements (7)
- LOCKSS (4)
- Collection of Last Resort (2)

- Mirror site (1)

The two suggestions originating from state forecast responses, and listed above, also were found in the library forecast responses. Suggestions unique to library forecast are:

- Establish a National Library of Government Publications, on par with other national libraries.
- Evaluate preservation and hosting priorities of federal information in light of other collections currently being hosted and preserved.

Concerns expressed by two libraries are:

- "The ongoing conversation has been mostly among the big players, those who will help to digitize and preserve. The role of smaller institutions, which were primarily about access in a print-based world, is less clear and I think our voices are also often left out."
- "The potential that not enough libraries will digitize older government documents and make them freely available, thus limiting digital access to older government documents, and the related possibility that commercial companies may become the primary digitizers of older government documents and only make them available at prices that are so high that the prices become barriers to access."

FDLP REGULATIONS
State forecast frequency: 12 (9%)
Library forecast frequency: 12 (3%)

TITLE 44 USC
State forecast frequency: 7 (5%)
Library forecast frequency: 31 (8%)

FDLP Regulations and Title 44 USC observations were coded based on the information supplied by the observation. If legal changes were referenced, then the observation was coded with a Title 44 USC theme. If nothing specific was referenced, it was coded as FDLP Regulations.

However there is much crossover between legal and regulatory changes. As such, the two themes are being reviewed together for the purpose of this analysis.

Change the name of the program
"The word depository remains problematic. FDLP should either distribute digital content to depository libraries or drop the word from its name."

Weeding/Retention Requirements
Both libraries and states wanted a review of the retention requirements.
"Can the 5 year retention requirements be eliminated? Can the Regional approval requirement for discards be eliminated?" "Reevaluate the requirements for withdrawal of material and the management procedures for documents collections."

"GPO may want to explore alternative models, similar to the Patents and Trademark depositories' evolution to all electronic Patent and Trademark Resource Centers."

In particular, a regional library stated that, *"retention restrictions--they are anachronistic and burdensome rules"*

Legacy collection/light and dark archive
"For a while GPO had plans to create a national collection of last resort with a dark archive and a light archive. I think that idea still has merit. It does seem like there should be a National Library of Government Publications to go along with the other national libraries."

Clarify and simplify rules and regulations
There is a desire within the community to simplify the Program regulations and guidance, as seen in the following comments:

- *"Have rules and guideline that make it easy and attractive for such depositories to remain."*
- *"Considerable confusion has been caused by continued reinterpretation of FDLP guidelines and T. 44 language by various GPO administrators."*
- One library requested that GPO simplify requirements and communicate any changes with the community.
- *"Work with the Canadian depository library system and other depository systems to develop and follow best practices for distributing government publications in the digital environment."*

Flexibility
"I want a Title 44 that is flexible enough to meet the needs of smaller libraries and also strong enough to protect the comprehensive research collections."

One state and library requested flexibility in the law so the FDLP can adapt quickly as needed.
"Modification to Title 44 USC to allow the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents to modify the Federal Depository Program as needed and when needed to take advantage of emerging technologies, reduce participating library burdens, and allow for more flexible arrangements among libraries within the program."

"The structure of the program needs to change because it does not allow for innovation & collaboration between libraries."

One library specifically requested flexibility in the processing of publications. "*We would like more flexibility with processing the tangible materials. Specifically, we would like the freedom to track and process these items with the same workflows as our other materials and not be burdened with the unique and rigid FDLP processing requirements."*

Explore other depository models
Both a library and a state requested that GPO review other successful depository models as possible

sources of inspiration. *"GPO may want to explore alternative models, similar to the Patents and Trademark's depositories evolution to all electronic Patent and Trademark Resource Centers."*

"Perhaps create larger regions and fewer regional libraries but fund them like the NLM does."

OUTSIDE OF CURRENT GPO PARAMETERS
State forecast frequencies: 9 (7%)
Library forecast frequencies: 8 (2%)

See OUTSIDE OF CURRENT GPO PARAMETERS below.

GPO ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN

Educating the public
GPO has launched a new marketing campaign. For more information see the following: Promotion page on fdlp.gov, the marketing presentation from 10/17/2012 during the fall 2012 Depository Library Council Meeting and Federal Depository Library Conference, and webinars on promoting your depository and the FDLP.

GPO advocacy for free public access with Federal agencies
Acquisitions staff in LSCM has incorporated information on permanent public access in their day-to-day outreach with Federal agencies. As information dissemination has moved more online, LSCM Acquisitions staff have placed a greater emphasis on outreach to agencies. They do this to prevent fugitives; as well as educate the agencies on the need for awareness of their content (cataloging) and the long-term importance of public access.

Stability of PURLs
In order to ensure high availability and redundancy of PURLs, GPO migrated from the original OCLC PURL Resolver Software to the PURLZ Resolver Software. Included with the migration is the implementation of an improved hosting solution that provides higher availability for the PURL application. Previously, (ro)bot traffic severely hindered the performance of the PURL application and prevented GPO staff from being able to access the system and add/modify PURLs. Under the new hosted solution, the public's and GPO's access is ensured while still allowing access to traffic, which mostly consisted of link validators.

There was much duplication in identifying "Actions Already Taken" for observations found in state questions 19 and 20 and library questions 32 and 33. ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN for state question 19 and library question 32 also apply to the following for state question 20 and library question 33:

- Centralized portal
- Distribute catalog records to libraries
- Commercialization of FDLP resources
- Stability of FDsys
- Authentication

ACTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

Reformatting of material
GPO is currently investigating the continued distribution of microfiche. GPO has formed partnerships with other libraries to ensure continued access to content found on obsolete formats, e.g. floppy diskette partnership. See the Partnership page for more information about FDLP Partnerships.

GPO leadership in digitization and preservation initiatives, even if in cooperative efforts
See ACTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT for state question 19 and library question 32, above.

Improve FDsys interface functionality and funding
The GPO Revolving Fund receives appropriated funds for specific technology investment and facility improvements. For FY 2015, GPO is requesting $11.3 million. The request includes funding for the continued development of GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys) to support increased online access to congressional and Federal agency information as well as other digital information technology improvements.

Legal/regulatory review:
The following were offered as actions to consider when undertaking a legal and regulatory review of the FDLP:

- Retention requirements
- Explore Light archive/dark archive/legacy collection
- Explore other depository models
- Write law broad so program can quickly change as needed
- Clarify rules and regulations

OUTSIDE CURRENT GPO PARAMETERS

State Forecast Questions 18-20 and Library Forecast Questions 30-33 all had observations that are "Outside of Current GPO Parameters." This means the ideas or suggestions provided are beyond the purview of GPO's statutory authority. Only in State Forecast Question 20 did observations with this theme rank within the top five frequencies.

Examples of recurring observations falling into this theme are:

- "Provide grants to libraries to participate in digitization initiatives"
- "Continue printing the Statistical Abstract"
- "Standardize, as much as possible across the board, software programs"
- "Develop guidelines for a certain amount of consistency with agency Web sites"
- "Avoid distributing formats that are likely to become obsolete"
- "Please do not be swayed by the people talking about privatizing the information you provide to the public"
- "I wish that more care was given and an opportunity for input when choosing to discontinue information access to a resource like the Statistical Abstract"
- "Provide more access to NTIS"

- "[Provide] funding to offset costs of hardware and software to service patrons with special accessibility needs"

CONCLUSIONS

The responses to the "ideal FDLP" questions in the Library and State Forecast Questionnaires confirm that the FDLP community has a need for more efficient services from GPO as well as for program changes. Topics related to more efficient services include revisions to the methods used for resource selection, timelier cataloging, and better quality control. The community also desires simplified tools for processing materials, both at the time of receipt and for the disposition of materials no longer needed in their libraries.

Respondents indicated a need for program changes to allow more flexibility in the requirements placed upon them. This included fewer restrictions in retention policies, as well as allowing regional depositories to substitute electronic for tangible resources. While there was not a question on either the state or library forecast questionnaire that directly asked respondents to provide an appropriate number of regional depositories for the FDLP in the digital age, it can be inferred from responses to the open-ended questions that maintaining 50 regional collections is no longer necessary in today's or tomorrow's library environment. Relative responses not only cut across questions, they cut across several themes:

- Affiliations.
- Digital Collections.
- New Services.
- Program Regulations.
- Regional/Sub-regional.
- Retention and Substitution.
- Tangible Collection.
- Title 44.

Representative comments from Question 31 that support this view include:

- "There is less of a need for many duplicate collections of physical material."
- "Digitally focused program with selected regional multi-state repositories."
- "Consider building on the successes of shared/multi-state regional arrangements to identify the types of services that might be most efficiently handled at the multi-state level, or in clusters not necessarily based on state boundaries."
- "I believe there are opportunities to create a network of comprehensive collections that can achieve this goal without every single depository library having to replicate similar and duplicative collections"
- "Greater flexibility in shared depository collections and arrangements"

A smaller number of regional collections spread across state boundaries can meet the needs of the FDLP. To enable this, legal or regulatory changes may be required.

The responses to the question, "Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?" confirm that digital content is seen as a vital access point to Government information for the public, provided the content is discoverable in a user-friendly interface. Libraries have high expectations that GPO will coordinate and lead other Federal agencies in promoting full access to their content via the Internet, through continued tangible distribution through the FDLP, and through the GPO notification of new content for public consumption.

Though libraries and states have found leadership opportunities with digitizing collections of local interest, depository libraries also have high expectations that GPO will lead and coordinate the digitization of the existing FDLP collections spread across the nation, and provide future digital preservation of that content through forward thinking digital preservation practices. There is concern in the community about GPO's ability to ensure the future success of digital content, both for content held within FDsys and linked to through the use of PURLs.

Responses also indicate that GPO should train FDLP partners on Government information. They envisioned having access to numerous types of training resources and a wide array of training opportunities. While many want GPO to conduct training, this was also an area where libraries and states identified leadership opportunities for themselves.

While the centralization of Federal Government resources would aid discovery of content through a single search portal, most still want GPO to provide high quality cataloging for the benefit of libraries to plug into their own local catalogs, effectively creating local discovery.

These responses provide GPO with an indication of areas where the library community is in need of assistance, and where libraries and states have taken on new roles and identified and leadership opportunities for themselves. They will play a role in the development of the National Plan for the Future of the FDLP.

FDLP Forecast Study:
Summary Report for State Focused Action Plans

NOVEMBER 4, 2013

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

State Focused Action Plans (SFAP) – Unlike the Library and State Forecast surveys, this instrument posed open-ended questions, allowing each state or Federal depository region/multi-state region to provide unprompted, thoughtful and often detailed responses. [1] Respondents could provide up to five key initiatives and activities they planned to undertake in the next five years. The open-ended format allowed SFAPs respondents to provide open-ended responses, and present plans tailored specifically to their state or multi-state region. Respondents could submit initiatives they had already developed within their state or multi-state region, or create new ones for their state or multi-state region. As one of three instruments in the Forecast Study, GPO anticipated respondents would build upon issues already identified in their Library and State Questionnaires.

Respondents were informed that their responses would be analyzed, and information gathered from the SFAPs, along with results from the Library and State forecasts, would influence the development of a LSCM Strategic Plan and the FDLP National Plan.

Initial Review – Summer/Fall 2012

In preparation for the 2012 Depository Library Council Meeting and Federal Depository Library Conference (Meeting & Conference), LSCM staff analyzed preliminary results of the 33 SFAPs submitted through September 2012. The findings were presented at the Meeting & Conference. The community expressed interest in reading the SFAPs from other states and multi-state regions. All responses were posted in their entirety on the beta.FDLP.gov Web site after the meeting. One state submitted a revised response, and an additional submission was received. Altogether, 33 SFAPs were submitted, representing 39 states.

Second Review – Winter/Spring 2013

A second, more rigorous review was completed after all responses were received. The final count was 34 submissions representing 40 states, and all responses were posted to the FDLP Web site, as well. Themes were adjusted slightly to better parallel the actions states and multi-state regions reported in the State Forecasts. Thematic coding of submitted initiatives was conducted, paralleling the analysis and theming from the library and state forecasts.

[1] Some states within a multi-state region prepared and submitted a separate SFAP.

THEMES

Ten themes were clustered from the identified initiatives:

- Access -- 17
- Cataloging/Retrospective Cataloging -- 15
- Collaboration/State Group/Network/Communication -- 31
- Collection Sharing/Selective Housing Agreements/Collaborative Collection Development -- 19
- Digitization/Digital Projects -- 18
- Marketing/Outreach/Promotion/Awareness -- 30
- Preservation -- 8
- Services/ILL/Reference/Collection Development -- 22
- Training/Mentoring/Teaching Standards/CEUs -- 30
- Weeding/Rules-- 11

Important distinctions were noted in the final analysis:

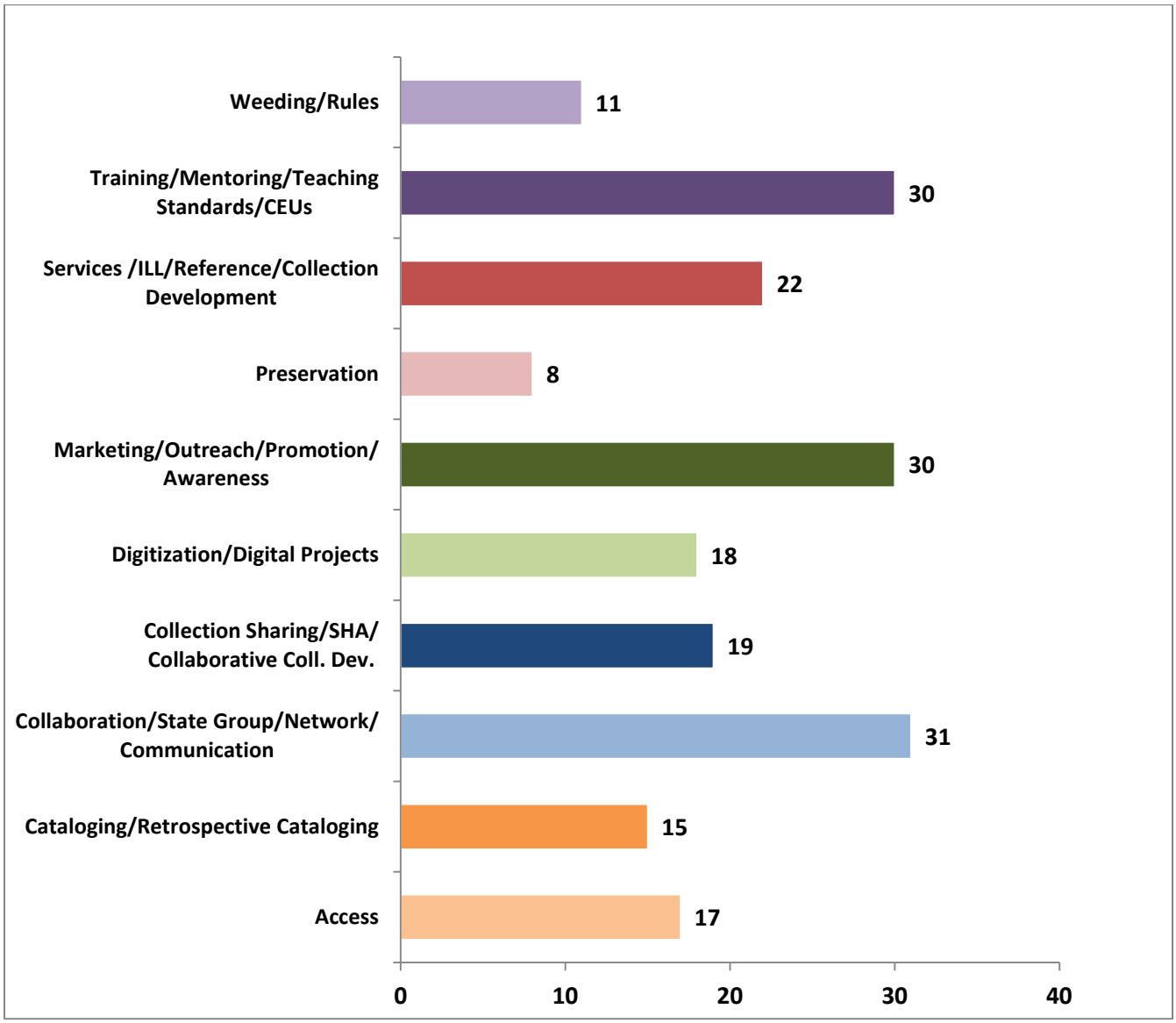
- The coding team coded communication as form of collaboration rather than outreach. Outreach to groups was distinguished from initiatives focused on increasing communication among groups.
- Digital Collection Development and Digitization of Historic Collections were combined, since both activities were often described together.
- Weeding/Rules was identified as a unique theme.
- Collaborative collection development was different than an individual library's collection development. The final review noted a trend toward collaborative work and collaborative collection development.

The final themes captured actionable work that states and multi-state regions intend to undertake in the next five years. Many goals are interrelated, such as cataloging. Cataloging to:

- promote awareness of collections
- increase interlibrary loan services
- identify publications for digitization

In other examples, revision of local weeding rules may contribute to the goals of collaborative collection development, and may operate as a component in preserving collections. As a result, the themes identified were viewed as cyclical, with themes often relating to other themes. The identified goals varied across states or multi-state regions based on individual strengths and existing foundations within each location.

Figure 1: Frequency of Types of Initiatives Planned in the Next Five Years



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

SFAPs asked states and multi-state regions what initiatives they had already planned, and/or intended to work on in the next five years. Responses reflected realistic, achievable goals given economic realities, and concerns about staffing, space, and technology. Key initiatives and actions are summarized below.

- **Access** includes all manner and means to discover and find collections in all publishing formats, including Web site accessibility and collection discovery tools.

  Libraries want accessible or user-friendly Web sites and high-quality Library Guides, to:

- Increase the visibility and access to government information on Web sites
- Libraries are encouraged to create FAQs and pathfinders
- Libraries will review/improve their Web presence to better serve library patrons
- Depository librarians can work together to develop best practices for government information on Web sites
- Inform FDLP libraries in one state what other regional and national resources are available

- **Cataloging/Retrospective Cataloging** includes cataloging new tangible and digital resources, and retroactive cataloging of material already within collections.

  Cataloging of digitized material is deemed important for discoverability,
  - Digitized materials should be accessible via the library's catalog
  - Digitized materials could be discoverable via the Digitization Projects Registry

  Cataloging is not the only method/way to discover Federal materials.
  - Cataloging provides bibliographic access to all titles, regardless of format, via the online catalog, finding aids, research guides
  - Libraries are seeking ways to utilize current and emerging technology, such as Web 2.0, to promote government information products and boost end-user awareness of and use of government information

- **Collaboration/State Group/Network/Communication:** This category included responses about collaborative efforts through state and local groups, the development of networks, and improved communication among libraries and library groups.

  State groups and associations can be used to provide a forum for collaboration between depositories.
  - Libraries want to create opportunities for new coordinators to work with veteran librarians before they retire
  - Develop/enhance peer sharing programs through professional organizations

  Using technology to develop better communication or enhance communication is critical. Responses included:
  - Alerting government documents coordinators about training workshops; creating a better online presence
  - Create a communication network so depository libraries can share, exchange, and collaborate on ideas to promote government materials

- **Collection Sharing/Selective Housing Agreements/Collaborative Collection Development** includes responses on the creation of comprehensive collections, awareness of other libraries' collections, coordination between nearby libraries to de-duplicate items selected, and the development of selective housing agreements.

  Libraries are emphasizing the importance of identifying what institutions have in their

collections. By doing this, they are facilitating comprehensive collection development, ILL, preservation, and future digitization projects. Responses included:

- Informing libraries in one state or multi-state region what other libraries are using to maintain their collections
- Creating a database of collections within a state or multi-state region to assist in libraries collection development plans

- **Digitization/Digitization Projects** includes digitization of publications, preparing for future digitization projects, working with born-digital content, and establishing priorities for what material should be digitized.

  Responses indicated that most libraries are not committed to digitizing documents. Instead, many responses indicated libraries are preparing for digitization projects, identifying content to be digitized, or monitoring what others are doing. Responses indicated that libraries want to:

  - Explore digitizing titles on microfiche
  - Archive digital government information and digitize currently tangible only documents
  - Undertake digitization projects for material of interest to their local patrons

- **Marketing/Outreach/Promotion/Awareness** includes initiatives to market or promote awareness to specific audiences, and other actions to publicize particular collections and services provided at depository libraries.

  Marketing is generally focused within the state or at the local level, working collaboratively within a state or multi-state region to develop and promote awareness and access to collections of interest to residents of a particular region. In general, responses indicated that:

  - Marketing includes various media, e.g., flyers, widgets, webinars, brochures to promote government information, and includes items being customizable
  - Marketing can be targeted to specific audiences, including public, school, and non-depository libraries

- **Preservation** includes activities to preserve tangible collections and the preservation of digital content.

  - Preservation and digitization are often combined
  - Preservation of tangible collections depends on knowing what's in collections, e.g., create a National Union Catalog of government information holdings indicating what titles are in need of preservation/digitization

- **Services/ILL/Reference/Collection Development** includes daily tasks, such as providing reference assistance, inter-library loan, and developing individual library collections to meet user needs.

- Discoverability of services was highlighted
- The Government Information Online (GIO) is viewed as a valuable online reference service

- **Training/Mentoring/Teaching Standards/CEUs** includes training and mentoring staff, non-depository library staff, and researchers. Responses included the importance of:

  - Training non-depository library staff
  - Continuing education of depository staff
  - Mentoring and training of new depository coordinators, in addition to creating and maintaining training tools
  - The creation of teaching standards and continuing education credits/programs for ongoing training

- **Weeding/Rules** includes plans to carry out weeding projects, conduct weeding projects as a means to another goal, and the revision of weeding rules within a state or multi-state region.

  Libraries want to utilize weeding projects and retention projects to aid in the development of a comprehensive collection by:

  - Developing a union needs list as a way to develop comprehensive collections within the state or multi-state region
  - Reviewing existing legacy collections at each library to establish a baseline of retention needed at the local, state and regional level
  - Streamlining the discard process within states or multi-state regions.

CONCLUSION

GPO greatly values the time and careful attention respondents put into the SFAP plans they submitted. Responses provide detailed, measurable initiatives for depository libraries to accomplish to strengthen the FDLP in their state or multi-state region in the next five years. GPO also appreciates the leadership roles libraries are taking upon themselves, and their commitment to the mission and vision of the FDLP.

Most of the initiatives included in the SFAPs parallel the identified “needs of libraries” or characteristics of “an ideal depository library program” conveyed in the library and state forecast responses. As such, GPO will be able to complement and support many of the SFAP efforts. With depository libraries and GPO working on similar initiatives, there is opportunity for more collaboration and additional partnerships.

The SFAP results will inform the development of the LSCM Strategic Plan and the National Plan for the Future of the FDLP.