

**State of the
Federal Depository Library Program,
2018-2019**

2021

**Office of the Superintendent of Documents,
Library Services & Content Management
U.S. Government Publishing Office**

“Without the FDLP there is no way we would have such a connected and collaborative program that spans the entire nation and allows citizens and non-citizens alike to have free access to important government documents, some which literally form the basis of our democracy, and some which provide access to valuable information not available from anybody else.”

*Charlie Amiot
Student Services and Outreach Law Librarian
University of Kentucky, College of Law Library*

“It is immensely important that public citizens and private researchers have access to these federal documents, so we can understand how our government has worked and does work. It’s essential to our democracy.”

*Kim O’Connell
Writer
The Library of Virginia*

“Our rural community college library is the only library in our town and serves a significant number of community patrons in addition to our students. Our small collection of tangible government documents allows a community that has very little contact with federal agencies to gain insight and understanding into the vast, intricate, and important work the federal government does on our behalf.”

*Lisa Pritchard
Director of Library Services, Government Documents Librarian
Jefferson College Library*

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Introduction

This report, the first issuance of *State of the Federal Depository Library Program*, covers the period January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2019. It is a report on the conditions of depository libraries based on not only the 2019 Biennial Survey results, but on the observations of Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) staff during various interactions with depository library personnel and administrators. This report fulfills 44 U.S. Code §1909's requirements for the Superintendent of Documents to report on conditions at depository libraries.

The Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) was established by Congress to ensure that the American public has access to its Government's information. Since 1813, select U.S. Government documents have been made available throughout the United States and its territories to designated libraries and historical societies. The current authority for the Federal Depository Library Program and the legal obligations of designated Federal depository libraries are found in 44 U.S. Code §§1901-1916.

The Federal Depository Library Program has been administered by the U.S. Government Publishing Office (GPO) since 1895. The designated libraries of the FDLP represent libraries of varying types and sizes; depository libraries are some of the largest and smallest libraries in the world. As members of the FDLP, depository libraries play a prominent and crucial role in providing Federal Government information to the public.

The Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries (Biennial Survey) has been used since 1947 by depository libraries to “report to the Superintendent of Documents at least every two years concerning their condition,” as required by 44 United States Code §1909. The 2019 Biennial Survey was conducted from September 23, 2019, to November 18, 2019. The Superintendent of Documents recognized that the Biennial Survey does not tell the entire story of a depository library's operation; there are many ways in which Library Services & Content Management (LSCM) staff learn about the condition of a depository library. Visiting libraries as part of the [GPO on the GO](#) Program, networking with depository coordinators at meetings or conferences, and daily email and phone communications with depository staff are just some of the ways in which a more complete picture of a depository library's condition can be formed.

Additional information about Library Services and Content Management and GPO's initiatives relating to the FDLP can be found in the annual [LSCM Year in Review](#).

Section I: Library Services & Content Management Observations and Responses

Section I of this report focuses on LSCM staff observations gathered directly from depository libraries. Information was gained through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, in-person visits by GPO staff, communication between libraries and the offices of GPO's Library Services & Content Management (LSCM) unit, internet and social media sources, data from GPO collection tools, and direct networking with depository library staff.

Federal Depository Libraries— in General

Libraries in the Federal Depository Library Program

There were 1,120 libraries in the FDLP at the end of the reporting period. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)¹ were represented. A library in American Samoa relinquished depository status in 2018.

| Library type | Count of FDLs |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Academic Community College | 52 |
| Academic General | 616 |
| Academic Law Library | 143 |
| Federal Agency Library | 33 |
| Federal Court Library | 10 |
| Highest State Court Library | 35 |
| Public Library | 174 |
| Service Academy | 4 |
| Special Library | 14 |
| State Library | 39 |
| Total | 1,120 |

Table 1: Federal Depository Libraries, 2019

From January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2019, a total of 26 selective depository libraries left the FDLP: seven public libraries, seven academic general libraries, four Federal agency libraries, three community college libraries, three academic law libraries, and two highest state appellate court libraries.

¹ The FSM is no longer a trust territory under the administration of the United States; however, there is an agreement to continue with their Land Grant status, which means that they still qualify to participate in the FDLP.

Primary reasons cited for leaving included:

- Branch Consolidation
- Budget Limits/Cuts
- Change in Library Direction/Mission/Role
- Changing Community Needs
- Increasing Security/Limiting Public Access
- Nearby Federal Depository Library
- Online Access
- Space Reallocation/Shortage
- Staff Shortage/Cuts

From January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2019, the FDLP gained four selective depository libraries:

- Dixon Public Library – Dixon, Illinois
- Miles City Public Library – Miles City, Montana
- College of Staten Island Library – Staten Island, New York
- Loudoun County Public Library – Leesburg, Virginia

Miles City Public Library, the College of Staten Island Library, and Loudoun County Public Library joined the FDLP as all-digital depository libraries; they do not receive any tangible or print publications through the program. All depository libraries provide physical access to their buildings and access to online Government publications.

Depository Library Coordinator Turnover

In 2018 and 2019, there were 349 new depository coordinators in 281 libraries. This represents a 25% turnover rate, and includes those appointed as interim or temporary coordinators until a permanent coordinator could be named.

- 12 regionals changed coordinators a total of 19 times (roughly a 25% turnover rate).
- 281 selectives changed coordinators a total of 330 times (roughly a 26% turnover rate).

During the reporting period, LSCM continued to offer its [Coordinator Certificate Program](#), an eight-week, online class targeted to new depository coordinators. A total of 154 individuals took and passed this course in 2018-2019. Pre-recorded webcast versions of the eight classes are offered for staff who prefer not to register for the full class, are unable to commit to the full class, or cannot attend the class due to size limits.

In August 2019, LSCM also offered specific training to regional depository coordinators through the [Regional Coordinator Program \(RCP\)](#). Ten regional coordinators completed the program.

LSCM staff made contact with each new depository coordinator after they updated their entry in the Federal Depository Library Directory, and also followed up with additional information as needed, for example, about the Cataloging Record Distribution Program (CRDP) if the library participated in that initiative. GPO on the Go visits revealed that coordinators frequently did not follow up on these emails, or did not retain the information from them. To assist libraries who experience staff turnover, libraries with new coordinators are prioritized for visits when Outreach Librarians travel.

Outreach Librarians also used phone calls, emails, and individualized training sessions through on-the-spot webinars or virtual screen sharing to support depository coordinators who did not have time for formal training or simply wanted to have individualized and focused consultation.

Regional Depository Libraries

The statutory authority for regional depository libraries is codified in 44 U.S. Code §1912. Regional depositories should select and receive copies of all new and revised Government publications authorized for distribution to depository libraries, and they 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). Furthermore, the responsibilities of regional depositories are to provide interlibrary loan, reference service, and assistance for selective depository libraries in the disposal of unneeded Government publications. Over the years, regional depositories have taken on additional responsibilities to serve their selectives.

Regional depository library data of note during this reporting period:

- No regional depositories changed their status to selective or left the FDLP from 2018-2019.
- The number of selective depositories served by each regional depository varies from six to 73.
- Wyoming, with seven selective depositories, is the only jurisdiction unserved by a regional depository.
- Virginia and North Carolina entered into a shared regional agreement after approval by the Superintendent of Documents and one senator from each of the states, effective October 1, 2019.

Regional Depository Libraries Sharing Responsibilities

Many depository libraries, and specifically regional depositories that are housing large historical depository collections, indicated through the 2019 Biennial Survey and regular communications that they are facing space pressures in their facilities. A corresponding interest in creating new arrangements for collaborative collection development and different methods for storing large collections, including sharing storage space among institutions, was observed. The need for more flexibility was recognized by the Superintendent of Documents most recently by issuing guidance for inter- and intra-state collaborative arrangements.

Superintendent of Documents Depository Guidance Document 2018-1 (SOD-DGD-2018-1), Guidelines for Establishing Shared Regional Depository Libraries, was released on October 22, 2018. Subsequent to its release, two new shared regionals were created:

- The University of North Carolina Chapel Hill and the University of Virginia now share regional collection responsibilities across state lines, collaboratively collecting and maintaining specified publications according to agency and format designations.
- Utah State University is providing regional services for depository libraries in Nevada, which gained regional services for the first time since 2011.

In 2019, the University of Florida and the University of Georgia announced their intent to establish a shared regional.² LSCM encourages and continues to support depository libraries who want to explore new options for sharing responsibilities.

² The University of Florida and the University of Georgia libraries were officially designated shared regionals by a senator from each of the states, effective July 1, 2020.

Regional Depository Library Models

There are 24 regional depository libraries in shared regional arrangements. This represents 52% of all regional depositories. Shared regionals are located in 19 states.

| SHARED REGIONAL MODELS | | |
|--|--|---|
| Intra- and inter-state sharing between regionals, and between regionals and selective libraries | No. of regionals using this model | States where regionals are located |
| 2 "full" regionals within one state | 8 | AL, LA, TX, WI |
| 2 regionals share a collection in one state | 2 | ND |
| One full regional serving multiple state(s) or jurisdiction(s) (multiple states or jurisdictions share a regional) | 8 | CT, FL, HI, ME, MD, MN, UT, WA |
| One regional within the state, and selectives in the state house large parts of the region's historic collection | 1 | TN |
| One regional with a distributed regional collection through selective housing agreements with other depository libraries within the state, whereby the selectives select and house significant portions of the regional selections | 3 | MO, NM, OR |
| Multiple regionals (multiple regionals share support for an area) serving one or more states | 2 | NC, VA |
| Total Libraries Participating in Shared Regional Models | 24 | |

Table 2: Shared Regional Models

A regional can have multiple types of shared regional collections. For example, Virginia has selective housing agreements. It also has selectives which select item numbers on behalf of the regional and house the receipts related to those item numbers. In addition, it has an agreement with North Carolina to share the regional collection across state lines.

Depository Library Collections

Tangible Collections

Collection development and management of tangible collections are essential, ongoing activities for Federal depository libraries. Some of the highlights during this reporting period are noted here.

LSCM does not maintain records of exactly what documents are shipped to each depository library, and the *List of Classes* and individual library item selection profiles change frequently, so exact statistics are not available for determining publication distribution. The non-GPO tool Documents Data Miner 2 can be used for more detailed tracking:

- Using estimates based on a snapshot from December 2019, 71 depository libraries (6% of all FDLs) received no tangible material (e.g., print or microfiche). These libraries might select tangible format item numbers, but no material was shipped related to those item numbers.
- Of the 1,048 FDLs that did receive tangible format material during the January 1, 2018-September 30, 2019 time frame, the average FDL received approximately 1,530 publications and almost 30% of FDLs received less than 200 publications.

Special Selection Offers

LSCM introduced Special Selection Offers in 2019 in response to depository libraries' frequently stated wish for more flexibility in choosing item selections and their desire to be able to choose by individual title.

Special Selection Offers allow libraries that do not select the item number for a significant publication to have a one-time opportunity to request and receive an individual title in tangible format. The special selection becomes part of the library's depository collection and is subject to the regular retention rules for depository publications. In this way, even all-digital depository libraries can receive a single publication in print if they so choose.

Special Selection Offers are used for publications that are of significant public interest or that are best suited to a print format because of their design or length. In calendar year 2019, GPO offered 5 titles, and 337 copies were distributed to libraries.

Downsizing Tangible Collections

Downsizing or weeding depository collections is a frequent topic of consultation for LSCM's Outreach Librarians.

Because of the many consultations, Outreach Librarians gave presentations at the fall Federal Depository Library Conferences and conducted webinars. Weeding remains one of the most popularly requested training sessions that LSCM offers.

In June 2018, LSCM launched FDLP eXchange, a long-awaited tool to assist depositories with weeding and to facilitate dispersing depository material in the [National Collection of U.S. Government Public Information](#) (National Collection) to better serve community needs. Additional information on FDLP eXchange is found in the corresponding section of this report.

Discarding by Regional Depository Libraries

As previously mentioned, regional depository libraries are facing space challenges to house their tangible collections. In 2016, the Superintendent of Documents issued [Public Policy Statement 2016-3, Government Publications Authorized for Discard by Regional Depository Libraries](#), allowing regionals an option to discard materials under certain conditions.

The first title eligible for discard under this guidance, *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States*, took effect in 2019:

- One regional discarded the *Public Papers of the Presidents* in 2019.

Digital Collections

LSCM considers digital depository libraries to be those that do not select to receive any tangible materials through the FDLP. Those depository libraries that retain legacy print depository items in their collections but currently select only online (EL) format publications may also be considered digital depositories. As of December 31, 2019, 62 libraries had zero tangible formats selected.

Anecdotal evidence from LSCM staff visit reports and daily communications indicate that interest in becoming a digital depository remains high among depository coordinators and their administrations.

In response to this interest, the Depository Library Council (DLC) formed the Digital-Only Depository Libraries Working Group in 2019. LSCM staff conducted individual and group training on the topic. Additionally, LSCM and DLC staff have presented on this topic at several FDLP conferences to help explore best practices for digital depositories.

Measuring Online Collection Usage

One of the difficulties of working with digital collections is gauging whether or not the collection is being used, and if so, what specifically is being used. Traditional circulation reports must be adapted for a digital collection.

The FDLP PURL Usage Report permits libraries to register host names, domains, and IP addresses for their institutions. As PURLs are clicked on by their users, the traffic is logged in a monthly report. Libraries can use the data to understand which digital content is or isn't being used.

As of the end of 2019, 24% of FDLs made use of the FDLP PURL Usage Report. Libraries using the report save an average of three identification criteria (such as an IP address or Internet domain), though they can track up to 10 criteria.

Collection Development and Management

Developing a Government information collection and maintaining it for access are among the most important responsibilities of depository library coordinators.

Managing Selection Profiles

LSCM's Outreach Librarians have observed that some depository library coordinators are unfamiliar with the selection process and related tools. This insight was gained from anecdotal evidence from both visiting libraries and from daily communications.

To help with the management of FDLP tools and selection profiles, Outreach Librarians frequently create customized spreadsheets and individual instruction to help depositories manage and revise their selection profiles. This work is done for selective libraries, and on a larger scale, for regional depositories to help them understand the selection rates and trends for all the depositories under their purview.

Outreach Librarians also work individually with libraries participating in the Cataloging Record Distribution Program, which provides catalog record sets based on a library's item number selections, to ensure they are meeting the program's requirements and to answer detailed procedural questions.

To further help with this, LSCM is creating basic level, concise, and understandable guidance on the management of selection profiles and sharing it through the FDLP Academy.

A goal for the future is to reduce the complexity and number of LSCM's tools and public-facing websites, to ease the learning curve for depository coordinators.

FDLP eXchange

The launch of [FDLP eXchange](#) in 2018 was an important step forward in the disposition of depository materials. It facilitates the process for depository libraries to offer publications they are discarding (referred to as ‘offers’) to their regional depository and to all other depositories. Libraries can also use the tool to claim and receive publications others are discarding (referred to as ‘claims’ and ‘needs’) and build their collections. Regional depositories in particular develop needs lists since their collections should be comprehensive. Use of the FDLP eXchange tool is encouraged for all depository libraries, but is not required.

After launching the tool, LSCM provided numerous training opportunities in a variety of formats to encourage the use of FDLP eXchange, including training videos, webinars, Tips of the Week news alerts, and in-person training sessions.

FDLP eXchange allows for better tracking of depository material for all members of the FDLP. FDLP eXchange can help illustrate how many depository libraries are weeding, how much they are weeding, what particular Superintendent of Documents classification stems are most weeded, how many offers are claimed by other libraries, and what states or regions are most actively weeding or collecting. The data for the first 1½ years of FDLP eXchange use in 2018 and 2019 show:

- A total of 29,032 items were listed in FDLP eXchange as needed by depository libraries (they have not been fulfilled yet). DC, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Carolina submitted the most needs requests.
- In the same time period, 15,472 publications were claimed. New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Washington were the most active states in claiming material.
- After completing the disposition process, 499,479 publications were discarded. Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, and Washington were the most active in discarding material after going through all phases.
- A total of 282 FDLs participated in FDLP eXchange in the 2018-2019 period. 252 FDLs made offers and 105 FDLs uploaded needs.

Access to Depository Collections and Services

The foundation of the FDLP is free, public access to Government information. The primary ways to make a depository collection accessible are to catalog resources so that they can be discovered, and to promote the collection.

Cataloging

LSCM produces quality catalog records for all publications distributed through the FDLP as well as for online and historical Government publications, and also strives to help depository libraries easily obtain these records for use at their own institutions.

Cataloging Record Distribution Program

The Cataloging Record Distribution Program provides GPO-produced catalog records to participating Federal depository libraries at no cost to the libraries. At the end of 2019, a total of 205 libraries were participating in the CRDP, representing 18% of the libraries in the FDLP. Based on a predetermined budget, this number increased from 185 at the beginning of 2018. LSCM staff regularly communicate with these libraries. LSCM makes an effort to continually expand the program and maintains a wait list for additional libraries interested in joining at the next available opportunity.

CGP on GitHub

During this period, LSCM continued to refine the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP) on GitHub, an initiative begun in 2017. LSCM expanded the amount of records offered and now makes available a variety of freely downloadable record sets including comprehensive sets and subject- or collection-specific sets:

- CGP MARC Records
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Collection
- Online FDLP Basic Collection
- American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian (AIANNH) Subject Based Resources
- Online version records without Item Numbers

Visibility of Depository Libraries

LSCM staff often report anecdotally after Public Access Assessments and visits that many depository libraries have low visibility as a depository library (no identification as an FDLP member on their website; limited or hard to find online guides to Government information).

Depository Library Council Survey of All-Digital Depository Websites

In spring of 2019, the Depository Library Council (DLC) performed a check of the websites of depository libraries that identified themselves as all-digital on the 2017 Biennial Survey, then followed up with [recommendations for best practices for digital depositories](#).

Essential FDLP

LSCM launched ‘The Essential FDLP’ in September 2019, a feature on FDLP.gov where anyone working at or using a depository library’s collection can submit stories, testimonials, and short videos about the importance and value of the FDLP.

Additional Resources for Library Visibility Developed During 2018-2019:

- “Website Wednesday” – a weekly feature offering tips and suggestions for making the FDLP more visible on libraries’ webpages.
- Creating a new FDLP decal suitable for website use, and releasing it to the FDLP community along with suggested best practices for how to self-identify as an FDLP member on their websites.
- Development of additional new promotional materials.
- Rotating short informational and graphic “Snacks” on the home page of FDLP.gov to keep content fresh and highlight important topics or community accomplishments.

LSCM Engaging with the Depository Library Community

One way for the FDLP to remain relevant is to evolve its outreach efforts in response to the changing needs of the libraries participating in the program. Direct contact is vitally important to maintaining engagement.

GPO On the Go Visits

During the 2018-2019 time period, GPO staff visited 185 depository libraries in 27 states and the District of Columbia. Libraries requested training on 26 topics, and 132 training sessions were provided during library visits.

LSCM staff offer a list of training options before visiting a library, and frequently customize training upon request. The five most requested topics were:

- **govinfo.gov** – offered 23 times
- FDLP 101 – offered 14 times
- Government Information Reference / Basic US. Government Resources – offered 13 times
- Transitioning to an All-Digital Depository – offered 12 times
- Weeding a Depository Collection – offered 10 times

Outreach Librarians reported important benefits for both depository libraries and for LSCM and the FDLP as a result of their in-person visits. GPO visits:

- Strengthened relationships
 - Between the regional and their selectives.
 - Between LSCM and the regionals/GPO and the selectives.
 - Between GPO and depository library administrations.
- Reinforced the value and impact of the FDLP Coordinator Certificate Program; visits to libraries whose coordinators had taken the program showed active FDLP engagement.
- Raised awareness for Preservation Stewards and the Cataloging Record Distribution Program, and recruited new participants for both programs.
- Provided recruitment opportunities at nearby libraries.
- Led to LSCM staff awareness of outstanding initiatives and depository work.
- Allowed LSCM to attend and offer in-person training at regional/statewide library meetings.
- Facilitated LSCM's understanding of the management of different depository regions.
- Increased LSCM's awareness of which libraries have unique or rare collections, and can help depository staff understand their own collections better.
- Uncovered content to digitize for the benefit of the entire depository community.
- Brought up ideas for new and needed training.
- Assisted with retaining libraries in the FDLP.
- Facilitated improvements at depositories with difficult conditions.
- Helped maintain FDLP visibility and provided an opportunity to address staff questions, particularly when a state is not served by a regional depository library.
- Provided opportunities for presentations to reach staff members and administrators outside of the immediate Government documents staff.
- Generated enthusiasm for the FDLP, expressed by one library director as “your tax dollars at work!”

GPO Outreach to Tribal College Libraries

There are nine tribal libraries in the FDLP. These libraries and other library types, such as public libraries or law libraries, often have different needs than other types of libraries within the program. Beginning with tribal libraries, LSCM is offering targeted outreach to better understand these unique communities and provide FDLP and Government information services to help them best serve their depository users.

Targeted outreach included:

- LSCM staff members presenting at four conferences (Federal Depository Library Program conferences and the Tribal College Librarians Institute (TCLI) in 2018-2019).
- Active participation and continued outreach on the TCLI listserv.
- Building personal relationships with depository librarians at tribal colleges and answering specific questions.
- Partnering with the Office of Minority Health within Health and Human Services and with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to promote materials that serve the needs of tribal college libraries (ex. pamphlets and other materials, webinars, financial literacy series, etc.).
- Ongoing selection of tribal related materials for inclusion in the FDLP, particularly in the FDLP Web Archive, where online content is harvested and preserved.
- Surveying hundreds of GPO cataloging records and Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) to formulate subject-based bibliographic record sets and links that are tailored to the needs of tribal college libraries and now refreshed quarterly.

LSCM plans to continue and expand this work with targeted outreach to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

Partnerships

The FDLP works closely with depository libraries and other institutions to form [partnerships](#) that will benefit the public and the depository community. Generally, partnerships with Federal agencies and Federal depository libraries provide the following benefits:

- Permanent public access to electronic content.
- Access to services that allow Federal depository libraries to enhance their collections.
- Access to services and resources that connect the public to its Government's information.
- Access to resources that assist Federal depository libraries to manage their collections.
- Preservation of tangible Federal depository collections.

The partner categories are:

- **Preservation Steward:** Retains specified depository resources for the length of the partnership agreement, and are responsible for preventive maintenance and conservation of the material.
- **Digital Preservation Steward:** Retains and makes publicly accessible at no fee digital resources within scope of the FDLP, and preserves those resources.
- **Digital Content Contributor:** Provides digital content to LSCM for ingest into **govinfo**.
- **Digital Access Partner:** Commits to make publicly accessible digital resources within scope of the FDLP at no fee.
- **Cataloging and Metadata Contributor:** Assists LSCM with providing bibliographic data or serial holding information for material not available or with minimal records in the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.
- **Other/Specialized:** LSCM will consider all partnership proposals from interested institutions that support free public access to U.S. Government information.

In 2018-2019, GPO entered into 13 new partnerships with Federal depository libraries, bringing the total number of partnerships to 67. More details about these partnerships and the other existing partnerships is on the [Partnership](#) web page on FDLP.gov.

| FDL # | Institution | Type of Partner |
|--------------|--|---|
| 0295 | University of Minnesota Libraries | Preservation Steward |
| 0307 | State Law Library of Mississippi | Preservation Steward |
| 0093 | U.S. Department of the Interior Library | Preservation Steward |
| 0008A | University of Alabama Huntsville | Preservation Steward |
| 0177B | Jerome Hall Law Library, Indiana University | Preservation Steward |
| 0137 | Idaho State University Libraries | Preservation Steward |
| 0231 | Paul M. Hebert Law Center, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge | Preservation Steward |
| 0393 | Queens Borough Public Library | Preservation Steward |
| 0232 | Lether E. Frazar Memorial Library at McNeese State University | Preservation Steward |
| 0117 | Georgia Southern University Libraries | Preservation Steward |
| 0426 | Syracuse University Libraries | Preservation Steward |
| 0442 | Joyner Library, East Carolina University | Preservation Steward |
| 0072 | Arthur Lakes Library, Colorado School of Mines | Preservation Steward; Cataloging and Metadata Contributor |

Table 3: Partnerships

FDLP Academy

The FDLP Academy, which provides free online training on all aspects of Government information and depository library operations, continued to be extremely popular. LSCM staff focused Academy training on certain topics or subjects based on feedback received from the FDLP community. Academy presentations are given by FDLP community members, LSCM staff, and Federal agency staff.

The Academy also encompasses two conferences presented annually by LSCM: the in-person fall Federal Depository Library Conference and the virtual spring Depository Library Council Meeting.

In 2018-2019, the Academy offered a total of 275 presentations on a wide variety of subjects through conferences, webinars, webcasts, and participatory training classes. Webinars had a total of 5,418 attendees; the viewing numbers for webcasts are not tracked. The FDLP conferences and New Depository Librarians Institute had a total of 3,263 logins; this number does not reflect unique attendees.

LSCM will continue to refine FDLP Academy presentation topics to best meet community needs.

FDLP Engagement Best Practices

Promotion and marketing of the FDLP is an indication of an active and successful depository library, helping expose more users to Federal Government information. LSCM staff become aware of libraries' initiatives through assessments and visits, submissions to LSCM's social media campaigns, promotional item orders, social media, and word-of-mouth. LSCM also engages with depository libraries by promoting what they are doing through GPO's social media channels and on FDLP.gov, and by adjusting LSCM's programs and initiatives as appropriate to respond to changing practices in the FDLP community.

In 2018-2019, some of the innovative approaches seen at depository libraries included:

- Interactive and engaging exhibits and programs, with new topics and in new arenas:
 - Elaborate and creative [Constitution Day](#) events and displays.
 - “Blind Date with a Book” display for Valentine’s Day.
 - Celebrating the 50th anniversary of the moon landing by mounting USGS moon charts on a fabric display screen and giving out Moon Pies with FDLP stickers on them.
 - Duck and Cover exhibit, highlighting Civil Defense documents.
 - An FDLP table at a public library’s health fair.
 - Launching the “Civil Discourse” podcast.
- Social media activity
 - GPO’s promotional Ben Franklin cutout is a favorite of many depository libraries for promotion. Ben was used in a wide variety of ways such as:
 - Dressing as Pennywise the Clown, a vampire, Cousin It, and Santa.
 - Redesigning Ben as a paper doll or coloring page to promote the Census and to celebrate the suffragette movement.
 - Leading online tours of government document departments.
 - Highlighting government documents while participating in #LibraryShelfieDay.
- LibGuides (online guides or portals bringing together information and media to facilitate access to and understanding of or to highlight Government information resources)
 - [Government Cookies](#)
 - [Government Documents](#)
 - [Government Resources: Health, Disability, Safety, Nutrition and Fitness](#)

Section II: 2019 Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries — Results

The 2019 Biennial Survey was conducted from September 23, 2019, to November 18, 2019. GPO received 1,069 responses to the survey from a total number of 1,123 active depository libraries, for a return rate of 95 percent. GPO followed up with non-responding libraries and received eight additional surveys, increasing the return rate to 96 percent. The data from the eight libraries that responded to the survey after the cutoff date are not included in this analysis.

The full list of questions and dataset of responses from all depository libraries for the Biennial Survey are available online in the [File Repository](#) on FDLP.gov.

Methodology - Analysis of Survey Responses

The survey contained 22 questions plus 4 additional questions for those libraries having tangible depository collections.

- Quantitative – questions 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 16, 19, 19(d), and 21
- Quantitative with a qualitative (open-ended) component – questions 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, and 22
- Qualitative – questions 19(a), 19(b), and 19(c)

Survey response data was provided in an Excel spreadsheet. This initial spreadsheet was merged with another Excel spreadsheet that contained library demographic identifiers such as depository type (selective or regional), library type (academic, law, public, state, etc.), library size, and state.

The next step was data clean-up in the spreadsheet that contained both survey responses and demographic identifiers. There were 10 questions in the survey that provided responders with the opportunity to select all options that applied. As a result, each library's response for those questions contained all options that they selected. For analysis purposes, these grouped responses were broken out into separate fields.

Each question was then analyzed in Excel.

- Quantitative Analysis: For each quantitative question (e.g., yes/no), high-level summaries were developed using Excel pivot tables.
- Qualitative Analysis: Qualitative questions contain a text box for the responder to enter their free-form response. There were 14 questions with an open-ended component. These open-ended responses were reviewed noting common words, phrases, and thoughts, which were then assigned codes.

- There were three questions that were entirely open-ended (no quantitative component). These were part of the questions for those libraries having tangible depository collections. Codes were developed based on the ranges of responses received. Once all qualitative questions were coded, high-level summaries were developed using Excel pivot tables.

Some of the questions on the 2019 Biennial Survey were asked in previous years. When it was possible to compare survey results to same or similar questions that had been asked on past Biennial Surveys (2011 through 2017), the information was included.

Notable Results

Some notable results from the 2019 Biennial Survey include the following:

- 92% of responding libraries plan to remain in the FDLP.
- 97% of responding libraries indicated that anyone can enter their library and use Federal Government depository resources in all formats and receive reference services free of charge.
- 60% of responding libraries have at least 76% of their tangible depository collection fully cataloged.
- 85% of responding libraries acquire bibliographic records for newly cataloged FDLP material for their Integrated Library System.
- 99% of responding libraries have library staff who can respond to inquiries related to Government information.
- 47% of responding libraries indicated they did not have an event in the last two years that affected their FDLP operation.
- 45% of responding libraries indicated that FDLP publications in need of repair are included in their library's collection care programs.
- 66% of FDLP libraries with tangible formats currently have either extra small or small collections of FDLP-issued publications in paper.³
- 9% of FDLP libraries with tangible formats have either large or extra large collections of FDLP-issued publications in paper.⁴
- In general, the tools and statistics used to track and evaluate depository services and usage are inconsistent and not uniformly employed throughout the FDLP.

³ Extra small – Up to 10,000; Small – 10,001 to 100,000

⁴ Large – 500,001 to 1,000,000; Extra Large – 1,000,001 or more

Response Analysis

The Response Analysis Section documents the data gathered from all questions contained in the 2019 Biennial Survey of Federal Depository Libraries. The overall results are presented for each question. In addition to the overall results, questions 5, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 19, 21, and 22 include the results presented by library type, defined as:

- Academic Community College
- Academic General
- Academic Law Library
- Federal Agency Library
- Federal Court Library
- Highest State Court Library
- Public Library
- Service Academy
- Special Library
- State Library

The number of libraries responding to the 2019 Biennial Survey for each library type is shown in the chart below.

| | Academic Community College | Academic General | Academic Law Library | Federal Agency Library | Federal Court Library | Highest State Court Library | Public Library | Service Academy | Special Library | State Library | Total |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| Number of Libraries | 47 | 591 | 137 | 32 | 10 | 33 | 164 | 4 | 13 | 38 | 1,069 |

Table 4: Number of Libraries Responding to the 2019 Survey by Library Type

Due to the large number of responses from the Academic General library type, their responses are graphed independently from the other library types in this report.⁵ Certain other library types may occasionally be graphed independently as well. Independent graphing by library type ensures clarity and readability of all data presented in the graphs that follow.

Questions 5, 15, 19(a), 19(b), and 19(c) include results by state in addition to overall results.

Please note: Totals may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

⁵ Academic General libraries make up the largest segment of the FDLP (about 55%). Statistical analysis of Biennial Survey responses should be viewed accordingly.

Region Reports

Again this year, GPO compiled and provided Biennial Survey Region Reports to each regional depository coordinator. These reports included the survey responses for all libraries within a state or area served by the regional depository coordinator. The region reports can help regional depository coordinators better understand the scope of the collections at the selective depository libraries they serve, what services are available in the region, what projects and initiatives are underway in the region, and where attention may be needed. The complete set of region reports is available online in the File Repository at <https://www.fdlp.gov/file-repository/about-the-fdlp/biennial-survey/2019-biennial-survey/4192-2019-biennial-survey-region-reports>.

Question 1: I certify that my library fulfills the Legal Requirements and Program Regulations of the Federal Depository Library Program?

Response options were:

1. Yes
2. No. If no, please explain.

Of the 1,069 respondents, 1,051 (98%) responded “Yes” and 18 (2%) responded “No. If no, please explain.”

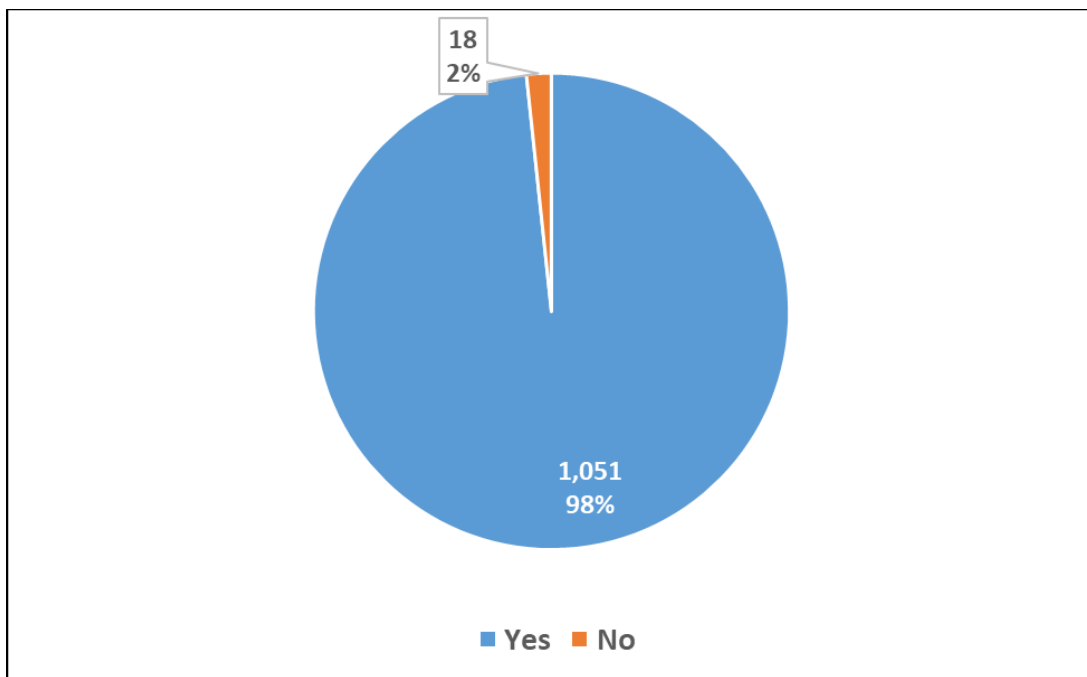


Figure 1: Question 1 - Overall Responses

Of the 18 libraries that responded “No. If no, please explain”, the results yielded 19 observations. These observations were grouped into six categories:

1. Staff
2. Cataloging/piece level inventory
3. Policies
4. Access
5. Weeding
6. No remedy needed (this indicates that the answer provided described a condition that did not conflict with existing regulations)

Of the total 19 observations, 11 (58%) indicated “Cataloging/piece level inventory,” 3 (16%) indicated “Staff,” and 1 (5%) indicated for each of the categories “Policies,” “Access,” and “Weeding” as explanations. The remaining 2 (11%) indicated “No remedy needed.”

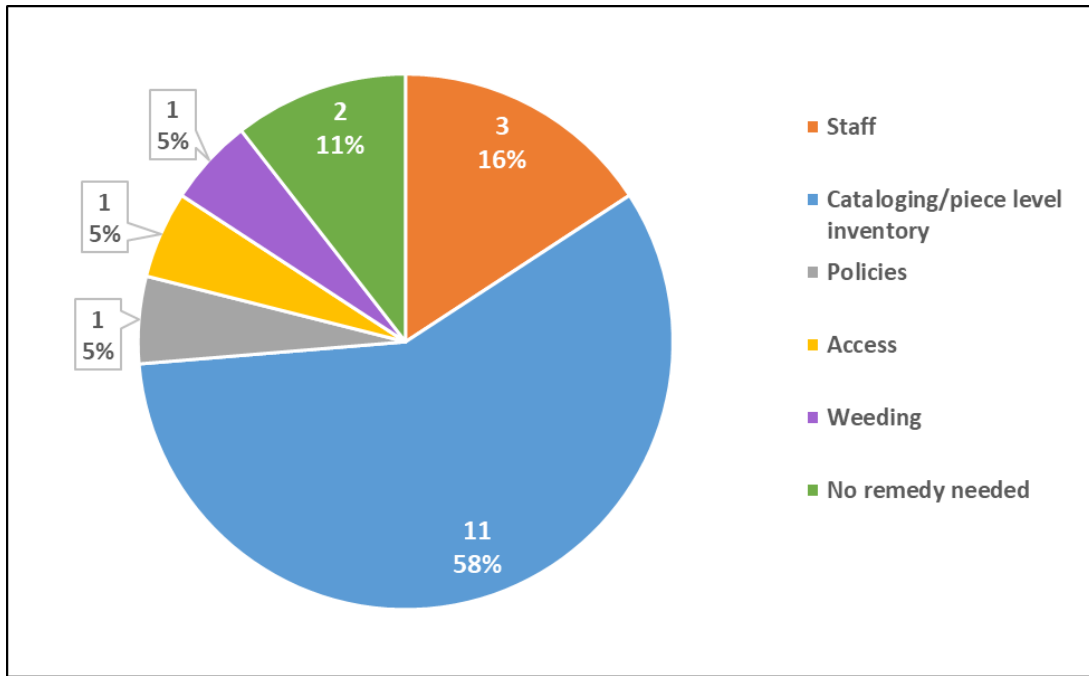


Figure 2: Question 1 - Overall Responses to "No. Please Explain"

Question 2: Does your library plan to remain in the Federal Depository Library Program?

Response options were:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Not sure

Of the 1,069 respondents, 988 (92%) responded “Yes,” 12 (1%) responded “No,” and 69 (7%) responded “Not sure.”

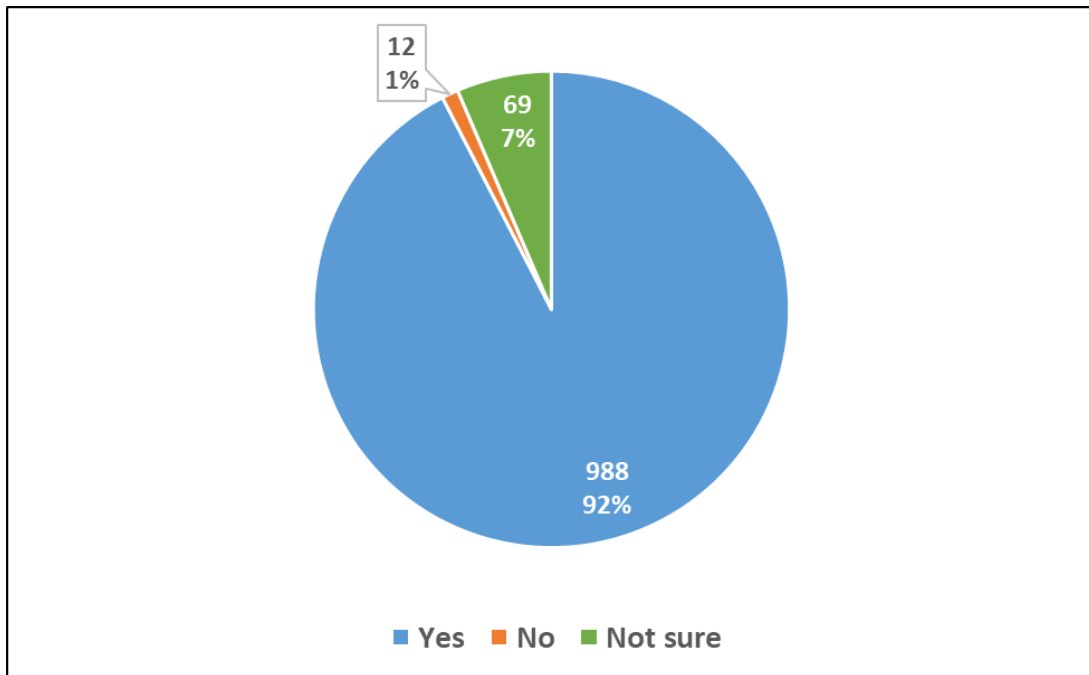


Figure 3: Question 2 - Overall Responses

This question was also asked in the 2017, 2015, 2013, and 2011 surveys. Comparing the “No” responses only, 2019 is slightly lower than in each of the previous four surveys with only 12 “No” responses as compared to 15 “No” responses in 2015 and 17 “No” responses in 2017, 2013, and 2011. Many of the libraries responding “No” in previous years are still in the FDLF.

| | 2019 | 2017 | 2015 | 2013 | 2011 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total “No” Responses | 12 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 17 |

Table 5: Question 2 - Comparison of “No” Responses for 2019 to Past Surveys

Question 3: Are you considering changing your designation from regional to selective?

Response options were:

1. Yes. My library is designated as a regional and I am considering changing it to selective.
2. No. My library is designated as a regional and I do not plan on changing the designation.
3. N/A, my library is a selective depository.

Of the 1,069 respondents, 4 (<1%) said “Yes. My library is designated as a regional and I am considering changing it to selective,” 75 (7%) responded “No. My library is designated as a regional and I do not plan on changing the designation,” and 990 (93%) responded “Not applicable, my library is a selective depository.” These responses were questioned because there are only 46 regional depositories in the FDLP. Upon further analysis, it was revealed that only one regional indicated they were considering changing their designation. The response data does not reflect the number of regionals in the program.

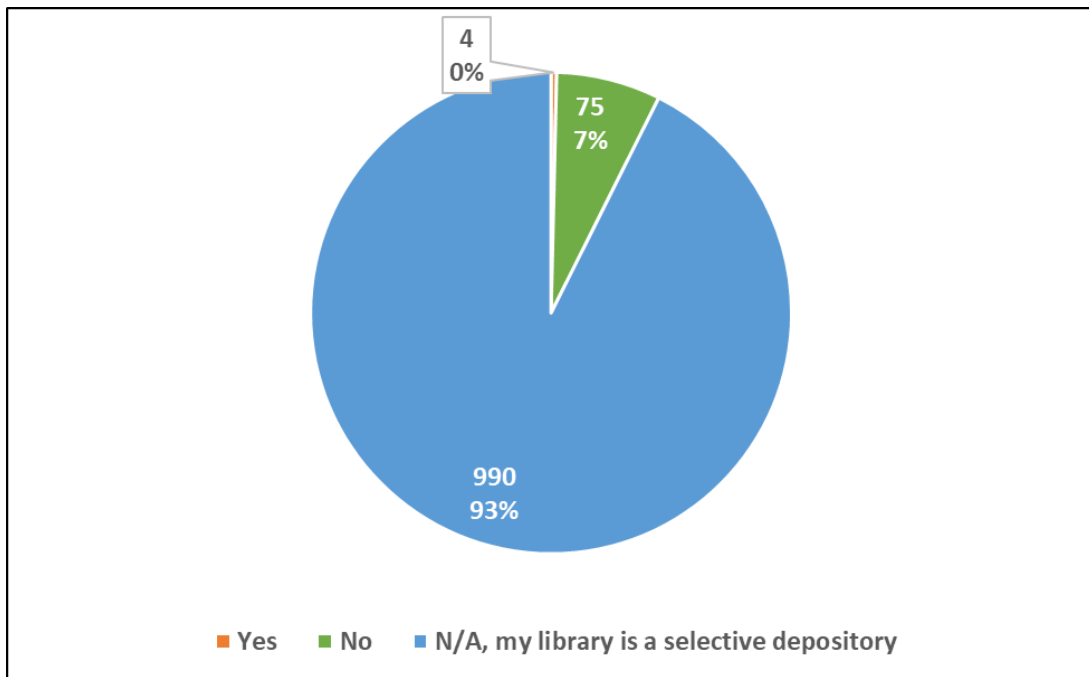


Figure 4: Question 3 - Overall Responses

Question 4: Can anyone (general public, and your library’s primary and non-primary patrons) enter the library and use Federal Government depository resources in all formats and receive reference services free of charge at your library?

Response options were:

1. Yes
2. No (please explain)
3. Don’t know
4. N/A, my library is designated as the highest state appellate court library

Of the 1,069 responses to question 4, the majority [1,040 (97%)] said “Yes,” 20 (2%) responded “No (please explain),” and 9 (1%) responded “N/A, my library is designated as the highest state appellate court library.” None of the respondents selected “Don’t know.”

| | Yes | | No | | Don't know | | N/A, my library is designated as the highest state appellate court library | | Total | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 1,040 | 97% | 20 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 9 | 1% | 1,069 | 100% |

Table 6: Question 4 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

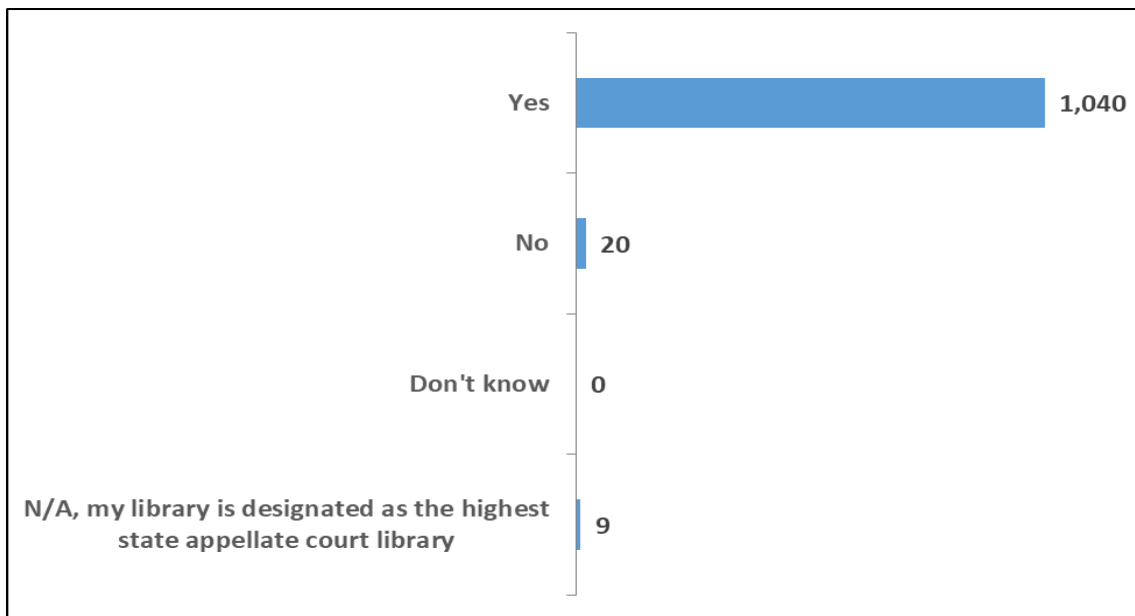


Figure 5: Question 4 - Overall Responses

Of the 20 libraries that responded “No (please explain)”, the results yielded 20 observations. These observations were grouped into four categories:

1. Restricted access
2. Computers
3. Staff
4. No remedy needed (this indicates that the answer provided described a condition that did not conflict with existing guidance or prohibit public access)

Of these 20 observations, 15 (75%) indicated “Restricted access,” and 1 (5%) indicated for each of the categories “Computers” and “Staff” as explanations. The remaining 3 (15%) indicated “No remedy needed.”

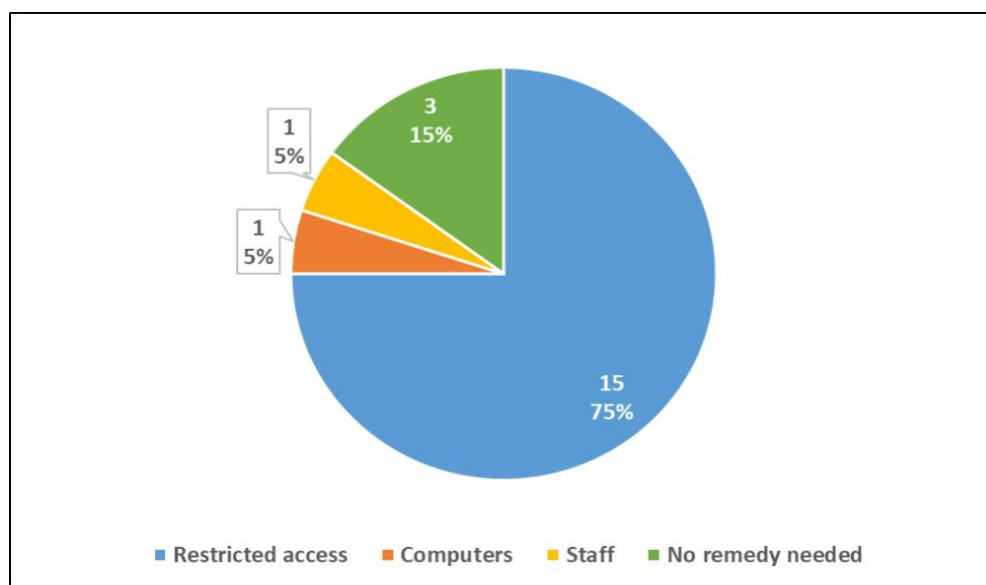


Figure 6: Question 4 - Overall Responses to "No (Please Explain)"

This question was also asked in the 2017, 2015, 2013, and 2011 surveys. Comparing the “Yes” responses only, 97% of the total respondents in 2019, 2017, 2015, and 2013, and 98% in 2011 reported that anyone (general public as well as the library’s primary and non-primary patrons) can enter their library and use Federal Government depository resources in all formats and receive reference services free of charge.

| | 2019 | | 2017 | | 2015 | | 2013 | | 2011 | |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | Frequency | % of Total Responses to Question | Frequency | % of Total Responses to Question | Frequency | % of Total Responses to Question | Frequency | % of Total Responses to Question | Frequency | % of Total Responses to Question |
| Total "Yes" Responses | 1,040 | 97% | 1,062 | 97% | 1,101 | 97% | 1,145 | 97% | 1,150 | 98% |

Table 7: Question 4 - Comparison of "Yes" Responses for 2019 to Past Surveys

Question 5: How much of your tangible collection (paper, microfiche, etc.) would you estimate is fully cataloged?

Response options were:

1. 0 to 25%
2. 26 to 50%
3. 51 to 75%
4. 76 to 100%
5. Not sure

Of the 1,069 respondents, 639 (60%) estimate that “76 to 100%” of their tangible collection is fully cataloged. Another 180 (17%) respondents said “51 to 75%,” 115 (11%) said “26 to 50%,” and 95 (9%) said “0 to 25%” of their tangible collections are fully cataloged. The remaining 40 (4%) respondents were “Not sure” how much of their tangible collection is fully cataloged.

| | 0 to 25% | | 26 to 50% | | 51 to 75% | | 76 to 100% | | Not sure | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | <u>Freq</u> | % | <u>Freq</u> | % | <u>Freq</u> | % | <u>Freq</u> | % | <u>Freq</u> | % | <u>Freq</u> | % |
| Total | 95 | 9% | 115 | 11% | 180 | 17% | 639 | 60% | 40 | 4% | 1,069 | 100% |

Table 8: Question 5 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

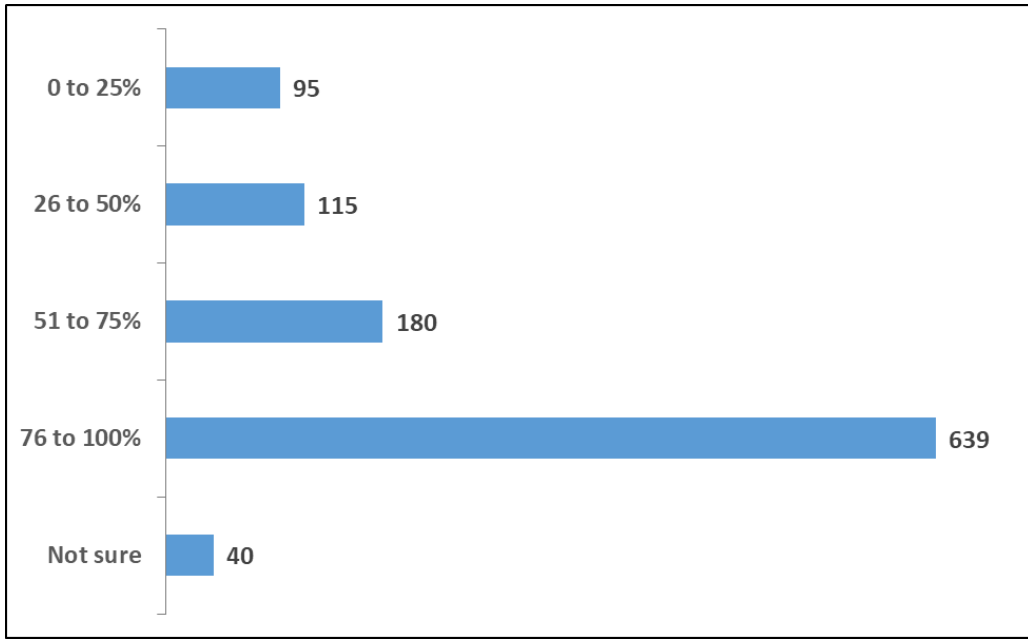


Figure 7: Question 5 - Overall Responses

Of the 639 libraries that selected the response option “76 to 100%,” 334 (52%) were from Academic General Libraries, 114 (18%) were from Academic Law Libraries, and 82 (13%) were from Public Libraries. Of the 180 libraries that selected the response option “51 to 75%,” 122 (68%) were from Academic General Libraries and 25 (14%) were from Public Libraries.

| Library Type | 0 to 25% | | 26 to 50% | | 51 to 75% | | 76 to 100% | | Not sure | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 7 | 7% | 3 | 3% | 2 | 1% | 34 | 5% | 1 | 3% | 47 | 4% |
| Academic General | 42 | 44% | 68 | 59% | 122 | 68% | 334 | 52% | 25 | 63% | 591 | 55% |
| Academic Law Library | 3 | 3% | 8 | 7% | 12 | 7% | 114 | 18% | 0 | 0% | 137 | 13% |
| Federal Agency Library | 1 | 1% | 2 | 2% | 5 | 3% | 20 | 3% | 4 | 10% | 32 | 3% |
| Federal Court Library | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 8 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 1% |
| Highest State Court Library | 3 | 3% | 3 | 3% | 2 | 1% | 24 | 4% | 1 | 3% | 33 | 3% |
| Public Library | 33 | 35% | 18 | 16% | 25 | 14% | 82 | 13% | 6 | 15% | 164 | 15% |
| Service Academy | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 0% |
| Special Library | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 3 | 2% | 8 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 13 | 1% |
| State Library | 5 | 5% | 11 | 10% | 5 | 3% | 14 | 2% | 3 | 8% | 38 | 4% |
| Grand Total | 95 | 100% | 115 | 100% | 180 | 100% | 639 | 100% | 40 | 100% | 1,069 | 100% |

Table 9: Question 5 - Responses by Library Type

Of the 591 Academic General Libraries responding to question 5, the majority 334 (57%) estimate that “76 to 100%” of their tangible collection is fully cataloged. Another 122 (21%) Academic General Libraries estimate that “51 to 75%” of their tangible collection is fully cataloged.

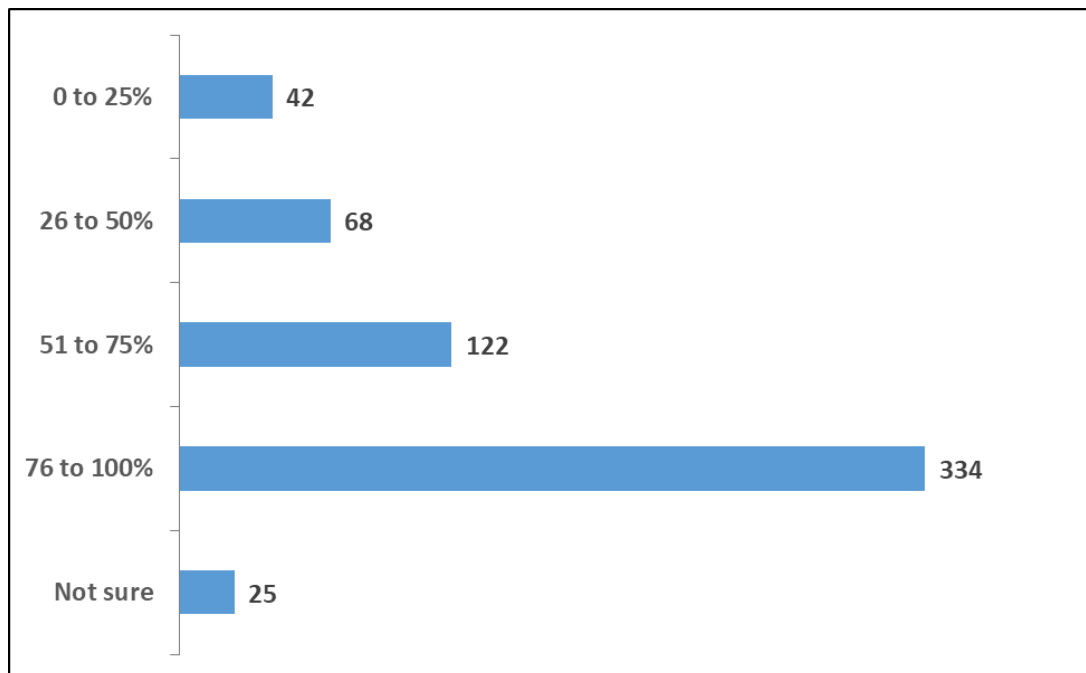


Figure 8: Question 5 - Responses from Academic General Libraries

The responses from all library types other than Academic General showed the response option “76 to 100%” had the highest number of responses from all library types other than Service Academies.

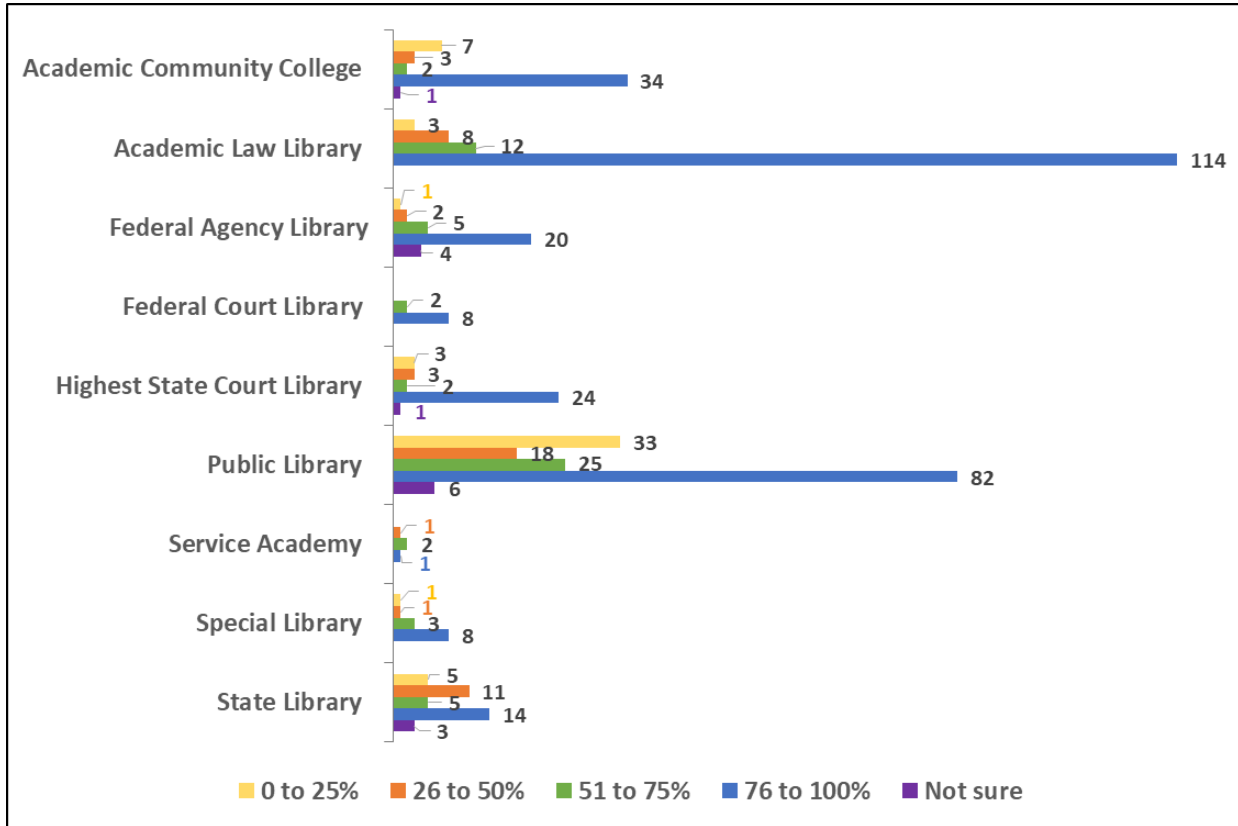


Figure 9: Question 5 - Responses from All Library Types Other than Academic General

Question 6: Do you acquire bibliographic records for newly cataloged FDLP material for your Integrated Library System (ILS)?

Response options were:

1. Yes
2. No

Of the 1,069 respondents, the majority [908 (85%)] responded “Yes” with the remaining 161 (15%) responding “No.”

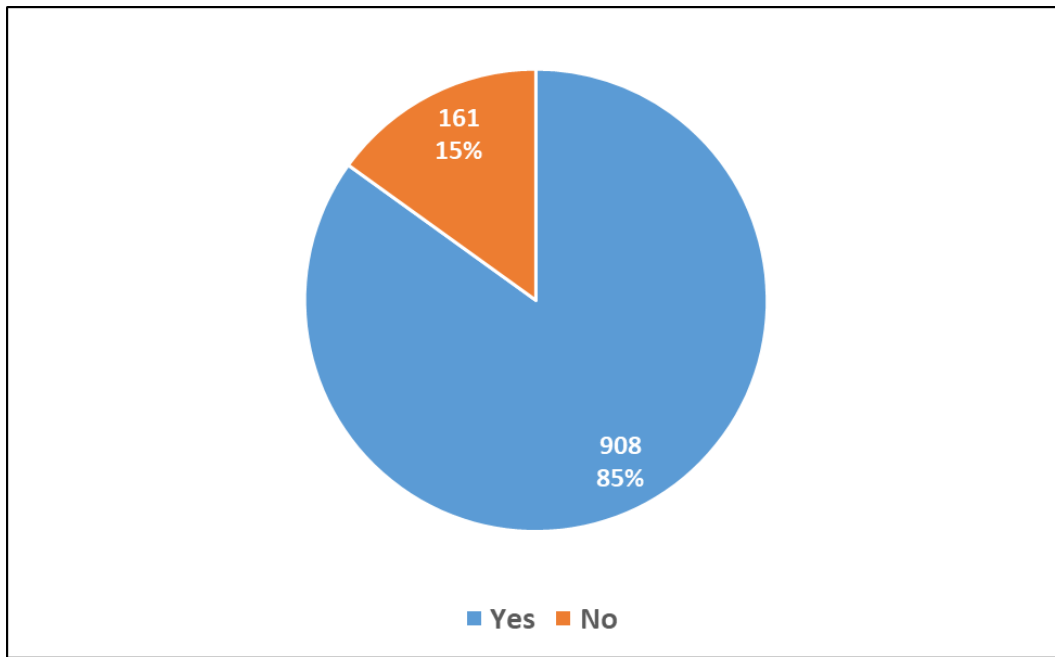


Figure 10: Question 6 - Overall Responses

Question 7: How does your library routinely acquire Federal Government catalog records? Select all that apply.

Response options were:

1. Vendor catalog record service
2. GPO's Cataloging Record Distribution Program (CRDP)
3. Record sets through Z39.50 via the CGP
4. Record sets through CGP on GitHub
5. Copy catalog individual records after review of New Titles and New Electronic Titles lists
6. Copy catalog individual records after review of Listserv discussions
7. Copy catalog – other. Please specify:
8. Member of consortium
9. Original cataloging
10. N/A, my library does not catalog depository resources

Of the 1,069 respondents to question 7, there were a total of 1,812 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these observations, 444 (25%) were for “Vendor catalog record service,” another 444 (25%) were for “Copy catalog – other. Please specify,” and 224 (12%) were for “GPO’s Cataloging Record Distribution Program (CRDP).” The option “Copy catalog individual records after review of New Titles and New Electronic Titles lists” was selected by 204 (11%) of the respondents and “Original cataloging” was also selected by 204 (11%) respondents.

| | Vendor catalog record service | | GPO's Cataloging Record Distribution Program (CRDP) | | Record sets through Z39.50 via the CGP | | Record sets through CGP on GitHub | | Copy catalog individual records after review of New Titles and New Electronic Titles lists | | Copy catalog individual records after review of Listserv discussions | | Copy catalog - other | | Member of Consortium | | Original cataloging | | N/A, my library does not catalog depository resources | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|---|------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|------------|--|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|---|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 444 | 25% | 224 | 12% | 26 | 1% | 8 | 0% | 204 | 11% | 69 | 4% | 444 | 25% | 146 | 8% | 204 | 11% | 43 | 2% | 1,812 | 100% |

Table 10: Question 7 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

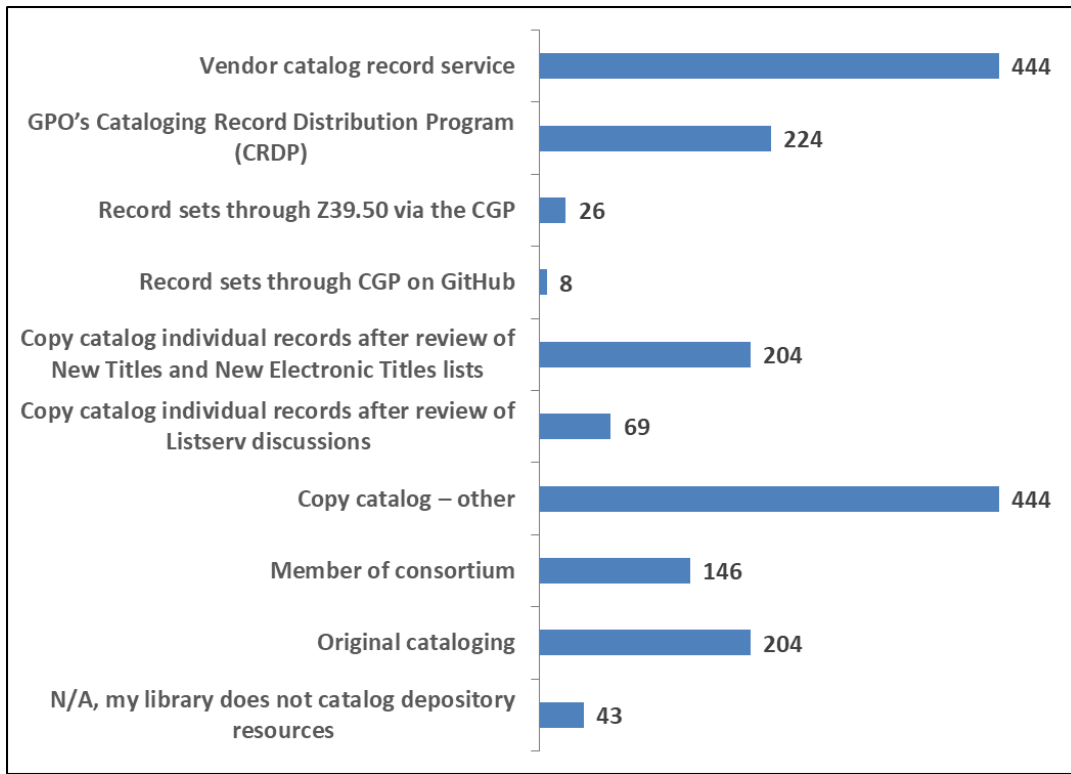


Figure 11: Question 7 - Overall Responses

Of the 444 libraries that selected “Copy catalog – other. Please specify”, only 430 provided explanations which resulted in 481 observations. These observations were grouped into four categories:

1. Customized (includes cataloging tangible receipts; retrospective; based on weeding, shipping lists, circulation; based on listserv or title review; based on non-receipts from vendor)
2. OCLC
3. Other record source (includes DDM2, Marcive, CGP, Z39.50)
4. From regional or consortium

Of the total 481 observations, 269 (56%) indicated “OCLC,” 162 (34%) indicated “Customized,” 34 (7%) indicated “Other record source,” and 16 (3%) indicated “From regional or consortium” as methods for routinely acquiring Federal Government catalog records.

| | Customized | | OCLC | | Other record source | | From regional or consortium | | Total | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 162 | 34% | 269 | 56% | 34 | 7% | 16 | 3% | 481 | 100% |

Table 11: Question 7 - Overall Responses to "Other" by Frequency and Percentage

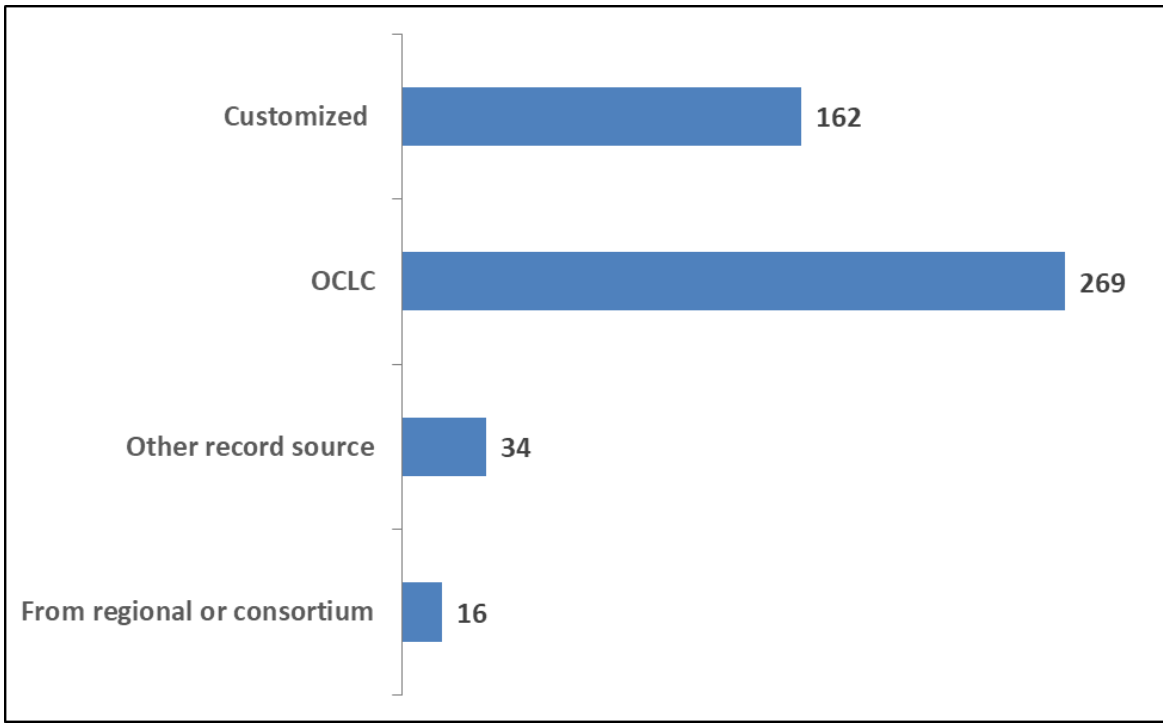


Figure 12: Question 7 - Overall Responses to "Other"

**Question 8: Which classification system(s) do you use for Federal depository material?
Select all that apply.**

Response options were:

1. Superintendent of Documents (SuDocs)
2. Library of Congress
3. Dewey
4. Other. Please specify:

Of the 1,069 respondents to question 8, there were a total of 1,637 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 879 (54%) were for the “Superintendent of Documents (SuDocs)” classification system, 551 (34%) for “Library of Congress (LC),” 164 (10%) for the “Dewey” classification system, and 43 (2%) for “Other.”

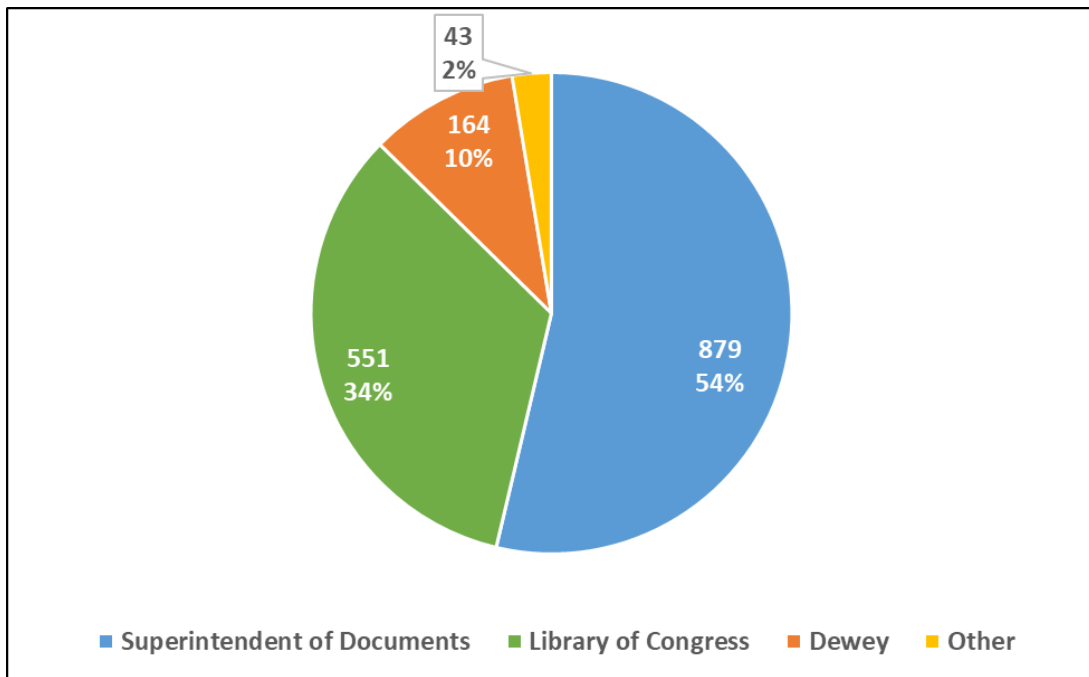


Figure 13: Question 8 - Overall Observations within Responses

Of the 879 libraries that selected the response option “Superintendent of Documents,” 535 (61%) were from Academic General Libraries, 124 (14%) from Public Libraries, and 99 (11%) from Academic Law Libraries. Of the 551 libraries that selected the response option “Library of Congress,” 333 (60%) were from Academic General Libraries and 115 (21%) from Academic Law Libraries. Of the 164 libraries that selected the response option “Dewey,” 98 (60%) are from Public Libraries and 52 (32%) from Academic General Libraries.

| Library Type | Superintendent of Documents | | Library of Congress | | Dewey | | Other | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 32 | 4% | 22 | 4% | 5 | 3% | 4 | 9% | 63 | 4% |
| Academic General | 535 | 61% | 333 | 60% | 52 | 32% | 21 | 49% | 941 | 57% |
| Academic Law Library | 99 | 11% | 115 | 21% | 0 | 0% | 6 | 14% | 220 | 13% |
| Federal Agency Library | 7 | 1% | 27 | 5% | 1 | 1% | 4 | 9% | 39 | 2% |
| Federal Court Library | 5 | 1% | 7 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 12 | 1% |
| Highest State Court Library | 26 | 3% | 22 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 5% | 50 | 3% |
| Public Library | 124 | 14% | 8 | 1% | 98 | 60% | 4 | 9% | 234 | 14% |
| Service Academy | 4 | 0% | 4 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 2% | 9 | 1% |
| Special Library | 11 | 1% | 8 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 19 | 1% |
| State Library | 36 | 4% | 5 | 1% | 8 | 5% | 1 | 2% | 50 | 3% |
| Grand Total | 879 | 100% | 551 | 100% | 164 | 100% | 43 | 100% | 1,637 | 100% |

Table 12: Question 8 - Responses by Library Type

Of the total number of observations from Academic General Libraries, the highest number were for “Superintendent of Documents” (535) followed by “Library of Congress” (333) as the classification systems used for Federal depository material.

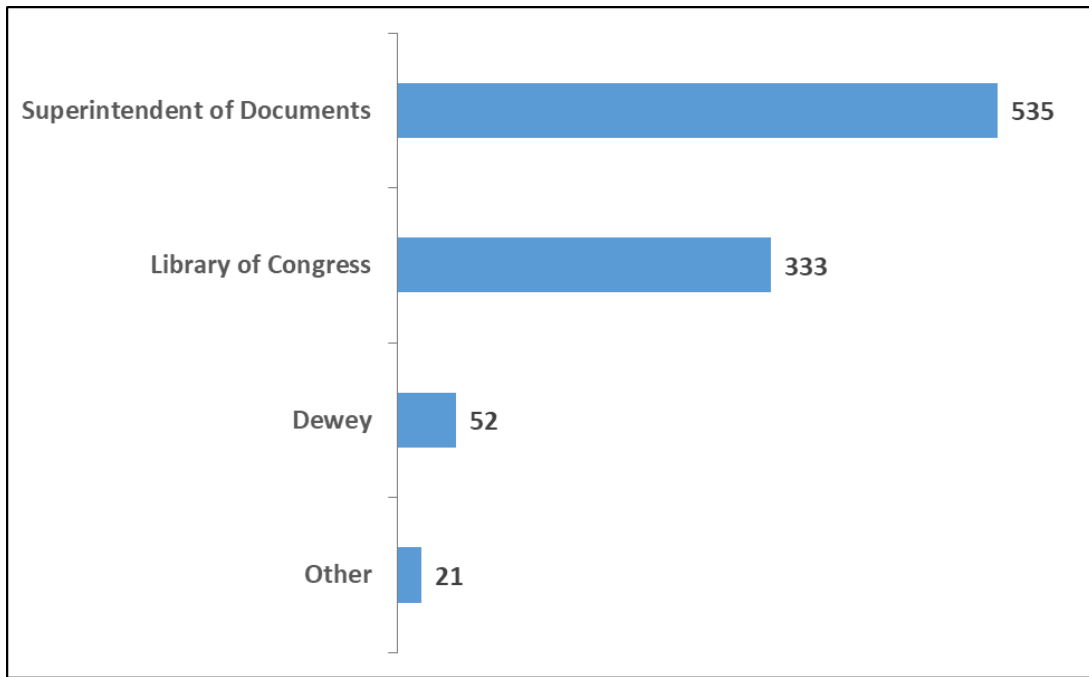


Figure 14: Question 8 - Responses from Academic General Libraries

Of the total observation from all library types other than Academic General, Public Libraries had the highest number for the “Superintendent of Documents” classification system with 124 followed by Academic Law Libraries with 99. Academic Law Libraries had the highest number for “Library of Congress” with 115 followed by Federal Agency Libraries with 27. Public Libraries had the highest number for the “Dewey” classification system with 98 followed by State Libraries with 8.

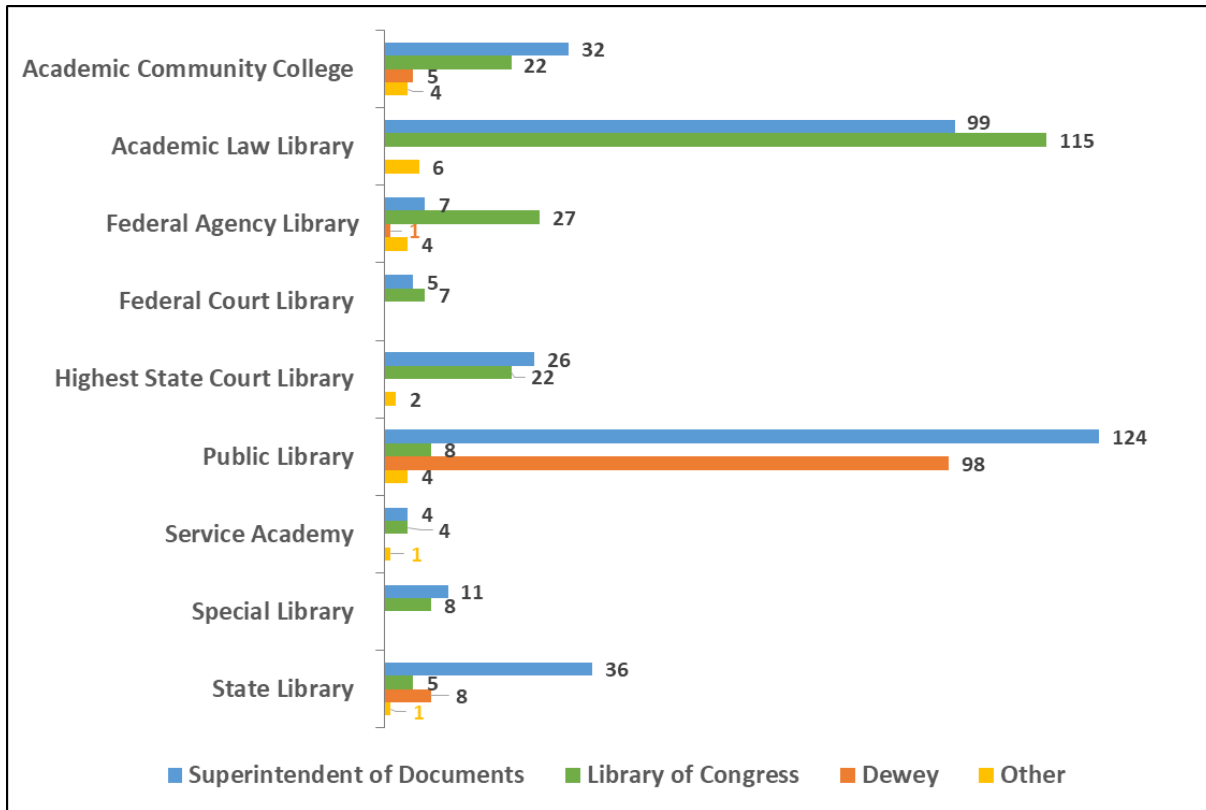


Figure 15: Question 8 - Responses from All Library Types Other than Academic General

Of the 43 libraries that selected “Other. Please specify,” only 40 provided an explanation resulting in 40 observations. These observations were grouped into four categories:

1. Specialty classification (includes UN, NLM, Educational Resource Center, Hicks, Stanford, USGS)
2. Homegrown or in-house classification
3. By title, number, location, or format
4. N/A or no additional/relevant information provided

Of the total 40 observations, 15 (38%) indicated “By title, number, location or format,” 7 (18%) indicated “Specialty classification,” and another 7 (18%) indicated “In-house classification” as the classification system used for Federal depository material.

| | Specialty Classification | | In-house classification | | By title, number, location, or format | | N/A or no additional/relevant information provided | | Total | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 7 | 18% | 7 | 18% | 15 | 38% | 11 | 28% | 40 | 100% |

Table 13: Question 8 - Overall Responses to "Other" by Frequency and Percentage

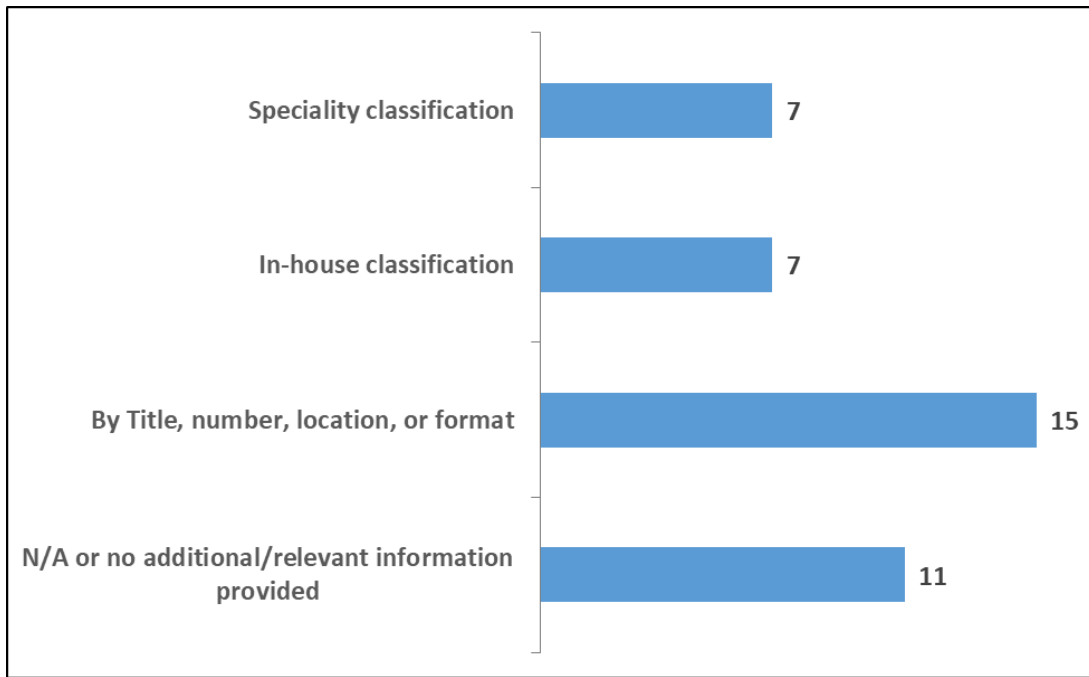


Figure 16: Question 8 - Overall Responses to "Other"

The “Other” category with the highest number of observations was “By title, number, location, or format,” with nine observations from Academic General Libraries. None of the Federal Court, Special, or State Libraries selected the “Other. Please specify” response option.

| Library Type | Specialty classification | | Homegrown or in-house classification | | By title, number, location, or format | | N/A or no additional/relevant information provided | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 1 | 33% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 67% | 3 | 100% |
| Academic General | 1 | 5% | 5 | 24% | 9 | 43% | 6 | 29% | 21 | 100% |
| Academic Law Library | 1 | 17% | 1 | 17% | 3 | 50% | 1 | 17% | 6 | 100% |
| Federal Agency Library | 3 | 75% | 1 | 25% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 100% |
| Highest State Court Library | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| Public Library | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 75% | 1 | 25% | 4 | 100% |
| Service Academy | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | 1 | 100% |
| Grand Total | 7 | 18% | 7 | 18% | 15 | 38% | 11 | 28% | 40 | 100% |

Table 14: Question 8 - Responses to "Other" by Library Type

Federal Agency Libraries had the highest number of observations for the “Other” category “Specialty classification” with three. Academic General Libraries had the highest number for “Homegrown or in-house classification” with five. Academic General Libraries had the highest number for “By title, number, location, or format” with nine. Academic General Libraries had the highest number for “N/A or no additional/ relevant information provided” with six.

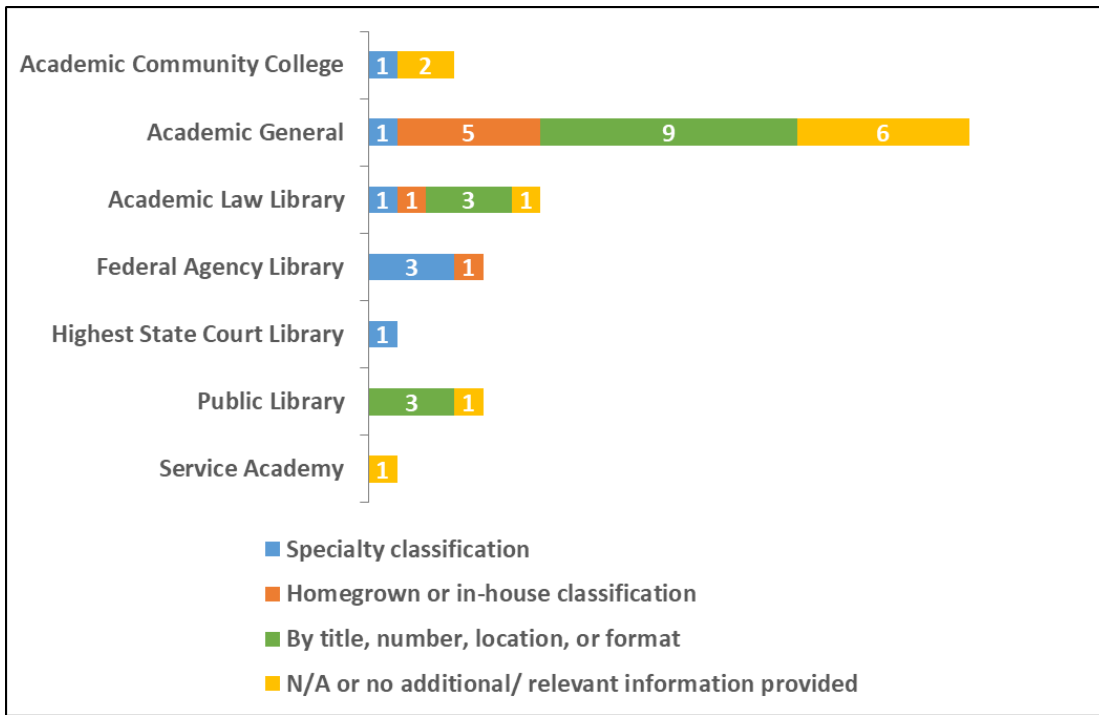


Figure 17: Question 8 - Responses to "Other" by All Library Types

Question 9: My tangible FDLP collection is...
Select all that apply.

Response options were:

1. Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library
2. Integrated with other library collections
3. Located in closed stacks
4. Located in offsite storage
5. Located in shared housing within my institution
6. Located in shared housing outside my institution
7. Circulating
8. Partially circulating
9. Non-circulating
10. N/A – my library has no tangible FDLP collection

Of the 1,069 respondents to question 9, there were a total of 3,064 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 737 (24%) were for “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library,” 675 (22%) were for “Integrated with other library collections,” 443 (14%) were for “Partially circulating,” and “437 (14%) were for “Circulating.”

| | Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library | | Integrated with other library collections | | Located in closed stacks | | Located in offsite storage | | Located in shared housing within my institution | | Located in shared housing outside of my institution | | Circulating | | Partially circulating | | Non-circulating | | N/A - my library has no tangible FDLP collection | | Total | |
|--------------|--|------------|---|------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 737 | 24% | 675 | 22% | 277 | 9% | 162 | 5% | 48 | 2% | 26 | 1% | 437 | 14% | 443 | 14% | 236 | 8% | 23 | 1% | 3,064 | 100% |

Table 15: Question 9 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

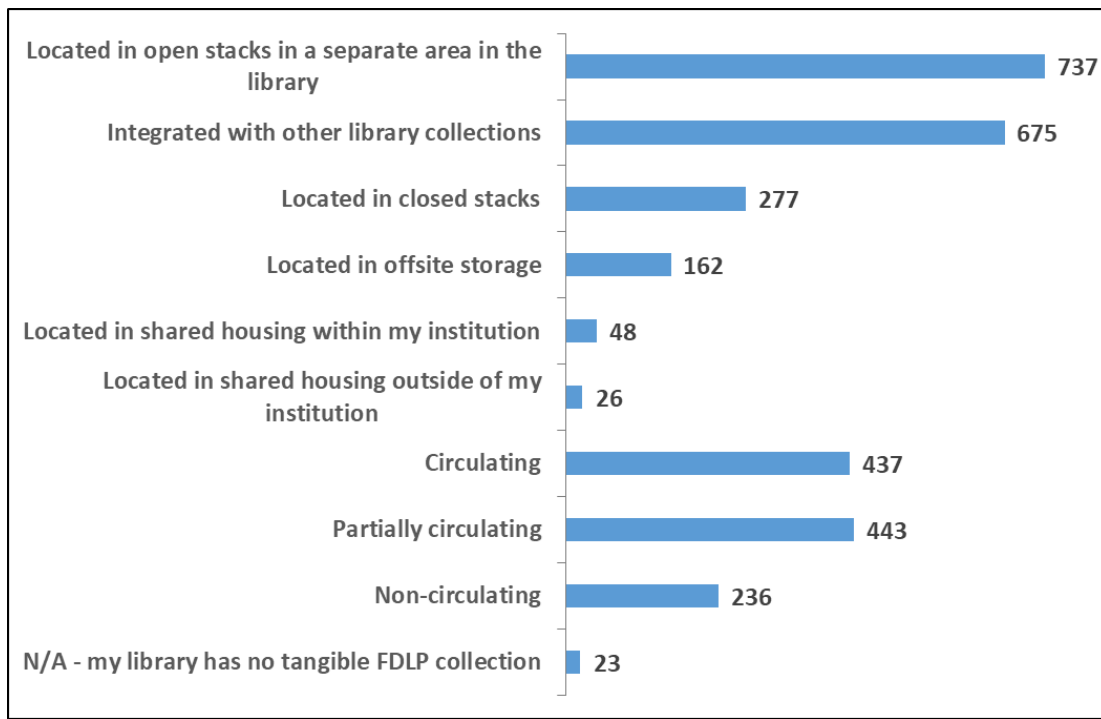


Figure 18: Question 9 - Overall Responses

Of the total 737 observations for the response option “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library,” the majority 469 (64%) are from Academic General Libraries followed by 85 (12%) from Public Libraries and 81 (11%) from Academic Law Libraries. Of the total 675 observations for the response option “Integrated with other library collections,” 345 (51%) are from Academic General Libraries, 127 (19%) are from Academic Law Libraries, and 93 (14%) are from Public Libraries.

| Library Type | Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library | | Integrated with other library collections | | Located in closed stacks | | Located in offsite storage | | Located in shared housing within my institution | | Located in shared housing outside of my institution | | Circulating | | Partially circulating | | Non-circulating | | N/A - my library has no tangible FDL collection | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|---|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 30 | 4% | 25 | 4% | 4 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 2 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 21 | 5% | 12 | 3% | 2 | 1% | 4 | 17% | 102 | 3% |
| Academic General | 469 | 64% | 345 | 51% | 123 | 44% | 120 | 74% | 32 | 67% | 15 | 58% | 302 | 69% | 229 | 52% | 106 | 45% | 12 | 52% | 1,753 | 57% |
| Academic Law Library | 81 | 11% | 127 | 19% | 18 | 6% | 16 | 10% | 7 | 15% | 1 | 4% | 21 | 5% | 78 | 18% | 41 | 17% | 0 | 0% | 390 | 13% |
| Federal Agency Library | 11 | 1% | 23 | 3% | 7 | 3% | 2 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 14 | 3% | 6 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 1 | 4% | 66 | 2% |
| Federal Court Library | 1 | 0% | 9 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 1% | 3 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 19 | 1% |
| Highest State Court Library | 22 | 3% | 25 | 4% | 11 | 4% | 4 | 2% | 1 | 2% | 1 | 4% | 12 | 3% | 11 | 2% | 10 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 97 | 3% |
| Public Library | 85 | 12% | 93 | 14% | 83 | 30% | 14 | 9% | 5 | 10% | 3 | 12% | 45 | 10% | 76 | 17% | 61 | 26% | 5 | 22% | 470 | 15% |
| Service Academy | 4 | 1% | 3 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 3 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 12 | 0% |
| Special Library | 7 | 1% | 9 | 1% | 5 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 1% | 8 | 2% | 6 | 3% | 1 | 4% | 39 | 1% |
| State Library | 27 | 4% | 16 | 2% | 24 | 9% | 3 | 2% | 1 | 2% | 6 | 23% | 15 | 3% | 17 | 4% | 7 | 3% | 0 | 0% | 116 | 4% |
| Grand Total | 737 | 100% | 675 | 100% | 277 | 100% | 162 | 100% | 48 | 100% | 26 | 100% | 437 | 100% | 443 | 100% | 236 | 100% | 23 | 100% | 3,064 | 100% |

Table 16: Question 9 - Responses by Library Type

Of the total 1,753 observations for Academic General Libraries, “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library,” “Integrated with other library collections,” and “Circulating” had the highest number with 469, 345, and 302, respectively.

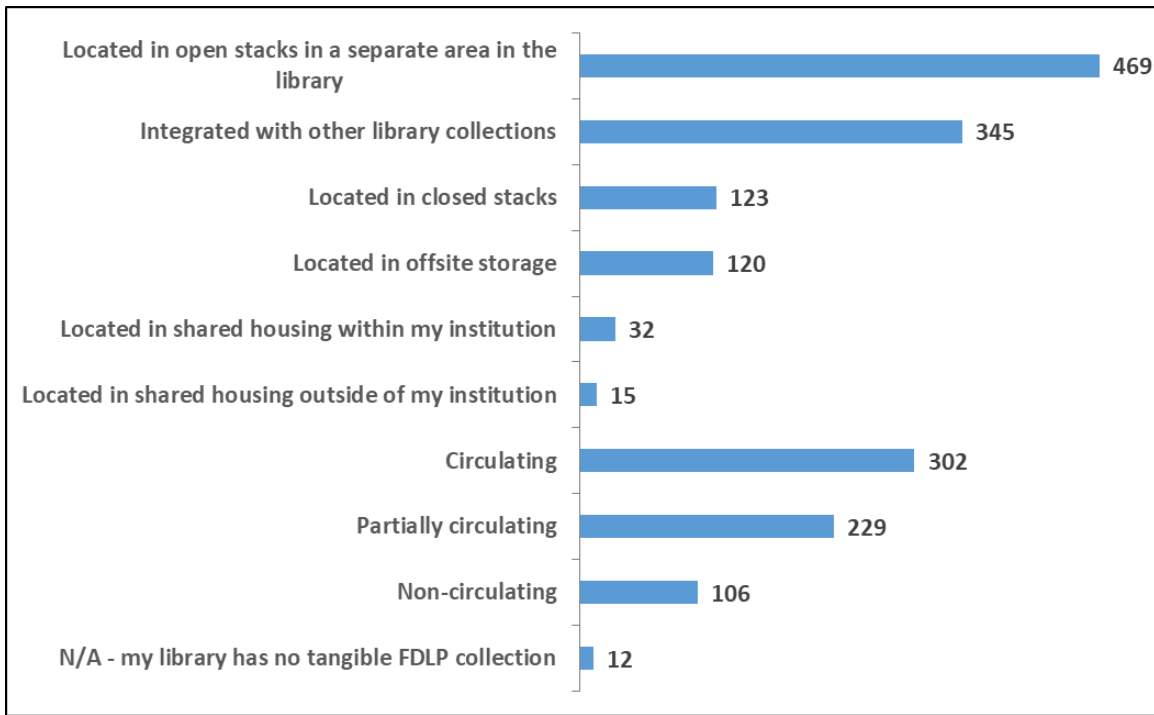


Figure 19: Question 9 - Responses from Academic General Libraries

Of the total observations from Academic Law Libraries, the response options with the highest number of observations were “Integrated with other library collections” (127), “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library” (81), and “Partially circulating” (78).

Of the total observations from Public Libraries, the response options with the highest number of observations were “Integrated with other library collections” (93), “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library” (85), and “Located in closed stacks” (83).

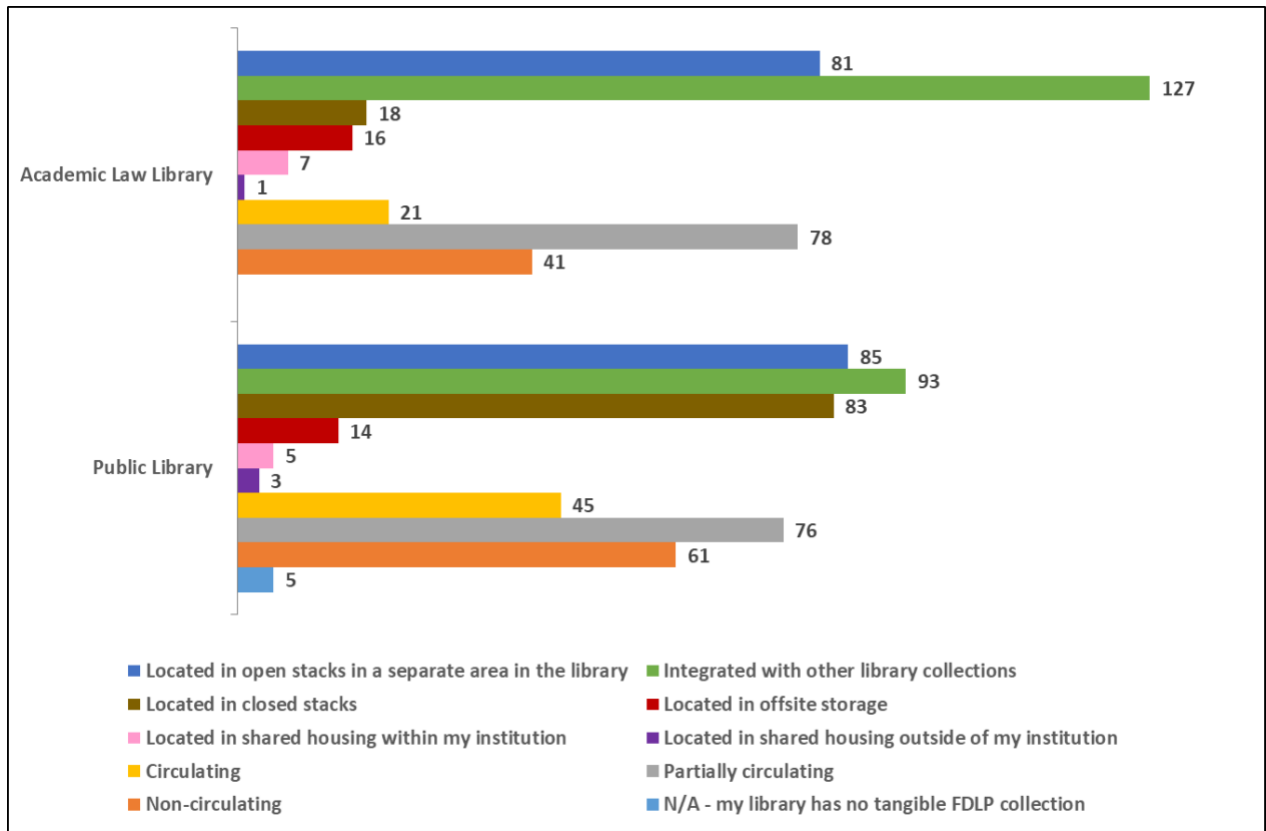


Figure 20: Question 9 - Responses from Academic Law and Public Libraries

Of the total observations from all library types other than Academic General, Academic Law, and Public the highest number of response options for each library type are:

- Academic Community College had 30 observations for “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library,” 25 for “Integrated with other library collections,” and 21 for “Circulating.”
- Federal Agency Libraries had 23 observations for “Integrated with other library collections,” 14 for “Circulating,” and 11 for “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library.”
- Federal Court Libraries had 9 observations for “Integrated with other library collections” and 3 observations for each of the response options “Circulating” and “Partially circulating.”
- Highest State Court Libraries had 25 observations for “Integrated with other library collections,” 22 for “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library,” and 12 for “Circulating.”
- Service Academies had 4 observations for “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library” and 3 observations for each of the response options “Integrated with other library collections” and “Partially circulating.”
- Special Libraries had 9 observations for “Integrated with other library collections,” and 8 for “Partially circulating,” and 7 for “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library.”
- State Libraries had 27 observations for “Located in open stacks in a separate area in the library,” 24 for “Located in closed stacks,” and 17 for “Partially circulating.”

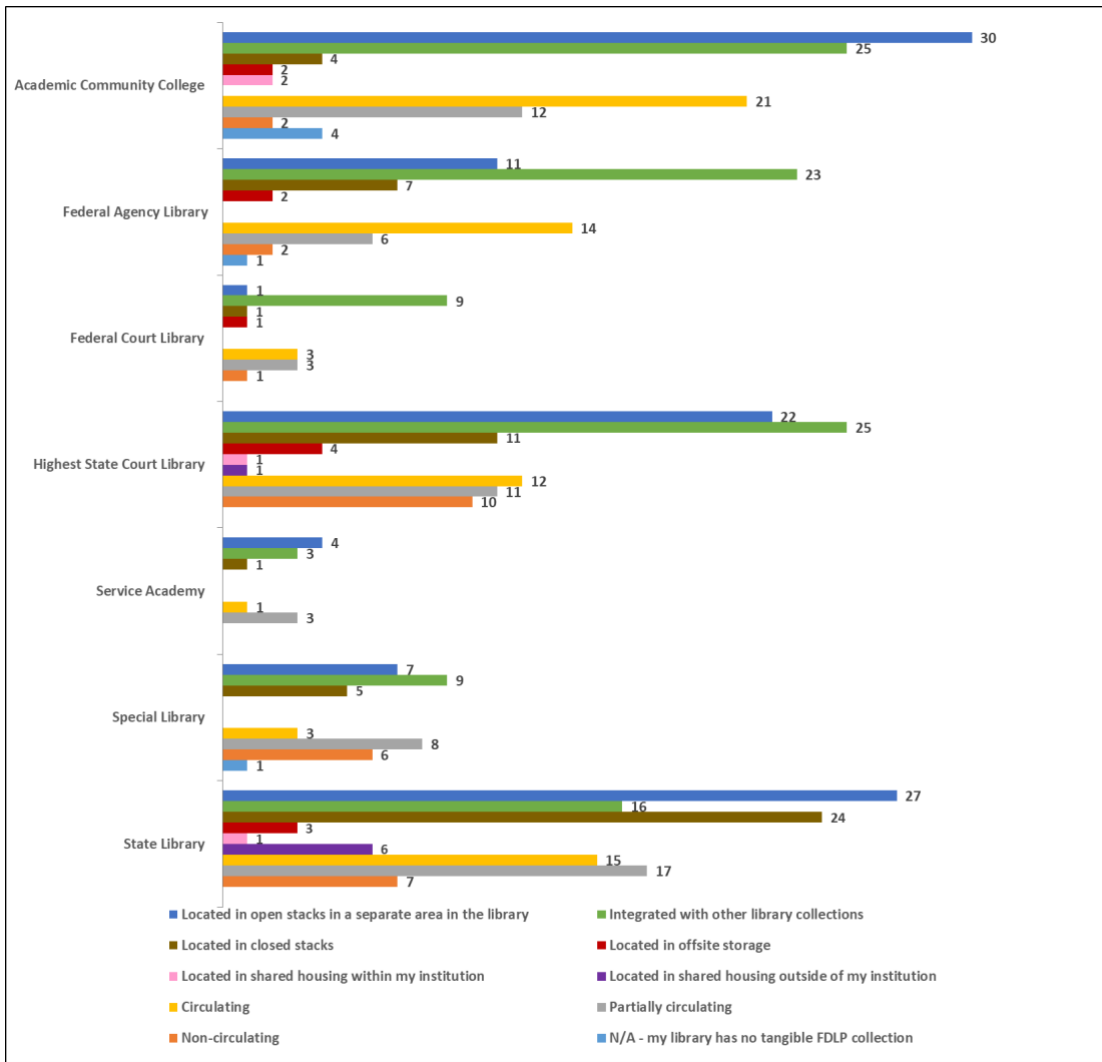


Figure 21: Question 9 - Responses from all Library Types Other than Academic General, Academic Law, and Public

**Question 10: How do you provide access to online Federal depository publications?
Select all that apply.**

Response options were:

1. Catalog records
2. Library website
3. Library finding aids/subject guides
4. Locally host a digital collection
5. Reference assistance
6. Other. Please specify:

Of the 1,069 respondents to question 10, there were a total of 3,443 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 984 (29%) were for “Catalog records,” 904 (26%) were for “Reference assistance,” 758 (22%) were for “Library website,” and 701 (20%) were for “Library finding aids/subject guides” as ways of providing access to online Federal depository publications.

| | Catalog records | | Library website | | Library finding aids/subject guides | | Locally host a digital collection | | Reference assistance | | Other | | Total | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 984 | 29% | 758 | 22% | 701 | 20% | 41 | 1% | 904 | 26% | 55 | 2% | 3,443 | 100% |

Table 17: Question 10 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

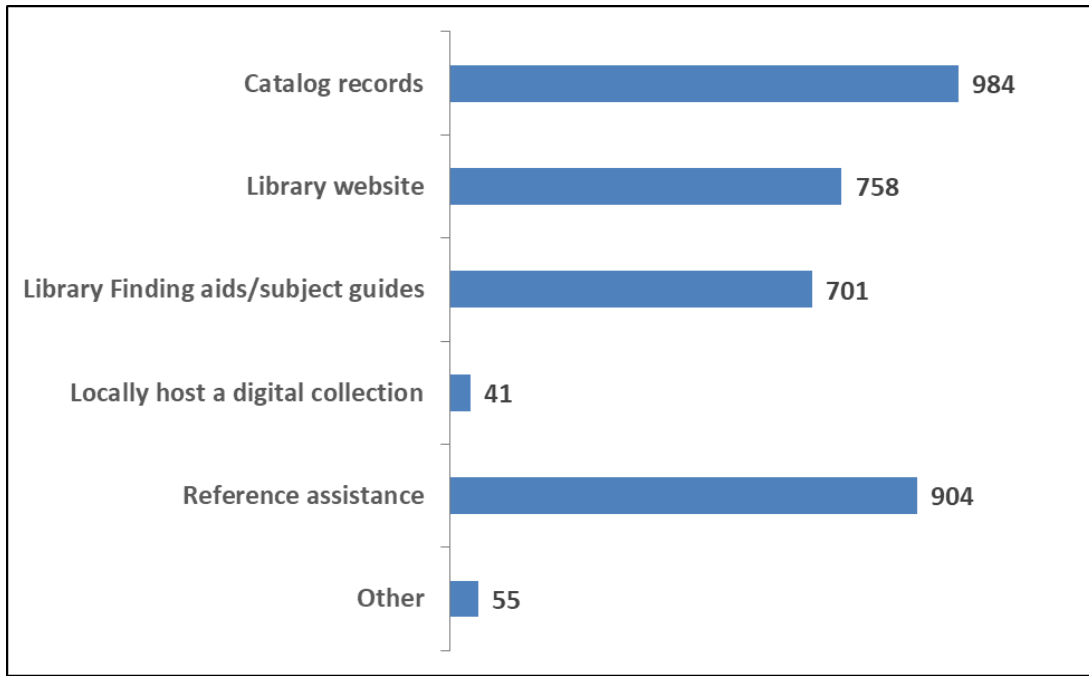


Figure 22: Question 10 - Overall Responses

Of the 55 libraries that responded “Other. Please specify,” the results yielded 55 observations that were grouped into 8 categories:

1. Public computers
2. Social media
3. Exhibits/instruction/outreach
4. Commercial databases, including HathiTrust
5. Catalog (including Shelflist) or discovery layer
6. Electronic ILL
7. Links to harvested websites or digital collections
8. N/A or no additional/relevant information provided

Of the total 55 observations, 12 (22%) indicated “Catalog (including Shelflist) or discovery layer,” 10 (18%) indicated “Public computers,” 9 (16%) indicated “Commercial databases, including HathiTrust,” and another 9 (16%) indicated “Links to harvested websites or digital collections” as ways of providing access to online Federal depository publications.

| | Public computers | | Social media | | Exhibits/ instruction/ outreach | | Commercial databases, including HathiTrust | | Catalog (including Shelflist) or discovery layer | | Electronic ILL | | Links to harvested websites or digital collections | | N/A or no additional/ relevant information provided | | Total | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|------------|--|------------|----------------|-----------|--|------------|---|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 10 | 18% | 7 | 13% | 3 | 5% | 9 | 16% | 12 | 22% | 2 | 4% | 9 | 16% | 3 | 5% | 55 | 100% |

Table 18: Question 10 - Overall Responses to "Other" by Frequency and Percentage

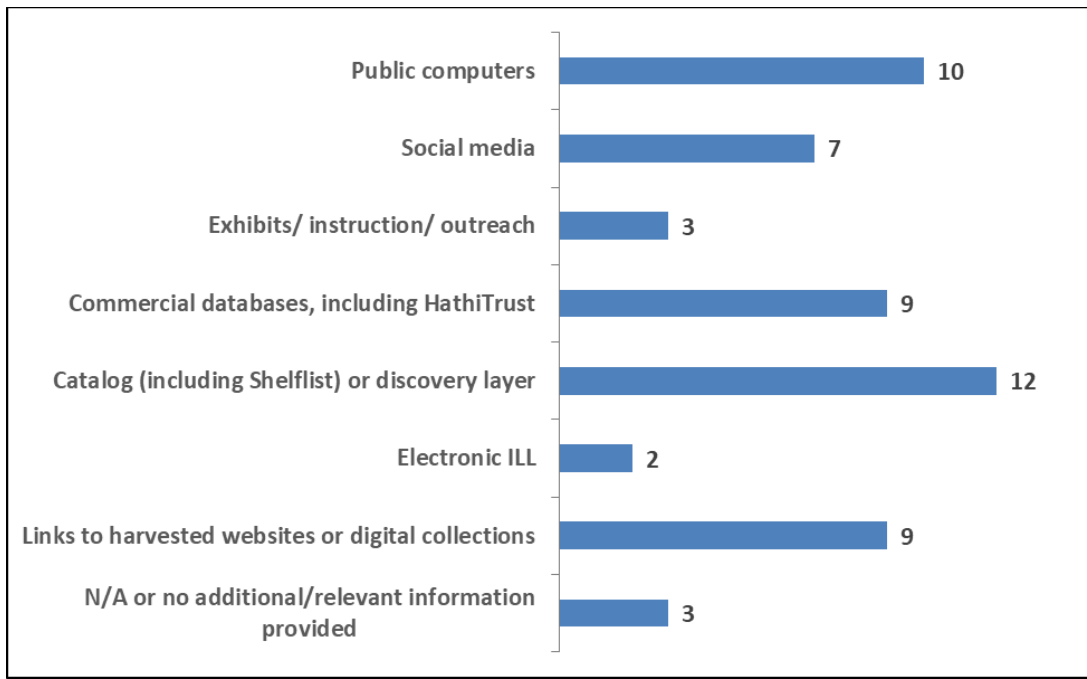


Figure 23: Question 10 - Overall Responses to "Other"

The 2017 survey asked this same question, “How do you provide access to online Federal depository publications? Select all that apply.” However, the response options were slightly different. Three of the top four response options in the 2019 survey (Catalog records, Library website, and Library finding aids/ subject guides) were also included as response options in the 2017 survey. These options were the top three most selected in 2017. The second highest response option in 2019, “Reference assistance,” was not an option in 2017. However, of the libraries that selected “Other. Please specify” in 2017, seven of them provided a free-form response of reference assistance.

| | 2019 | | 2017 | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Number of Observations | % of Total Observations | Number of Observations | % of Total Observations |
| Catalog records | 984 | 29% | 1,014 | 35% |
| Library website | 758 | 22% | 820 | 28% |
| Library finding aids/subject guides | 701 | 20% | 724 | 25% |
| Locally host a digital collection | 41 | 1% | | |
| Reference assistance | 904 | 26% | | |
| Linking to locally harvested websites | | | 117 | 4% |
| Linking to locally harvested publications | | | 84 | 3% |
| Provide search capability in a local digital collection or repository | | | 97 | 3% |
| Other | 55 | 2% | 70 | 2% |

Table 19: Question 10 - Comparison of 2019 Survey to 2017 Survey

Question 11: How do you discover online or digital depository content for inclusion in your collection? Select all that apply.

Response options were:

1. Vendor catalog record service
2. GPO's Cataloging Record Distribution Program (CRDP)
3. Search or browse government information digital collections (for example, UNT Digital Collection, HathiTrust, etc.)
4. Subscribe to FDLP News and Events announcements
5. Search the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP) for specified topics
6. Search **govinfo**
7. Review GPO's New Titles list(s) (for example, New Electronic Titles or NET)
8. Follow GPO social media (Government Book Talk blog, Facebook, etc.)
9. Browse agency websites
10. Subscribe to agency mailing lists, press releases, social media, etc.
11. Browse subject guides (for example, FDLP LibGuides)
12. Subscribe to discussion lists (please specify)
13. Other (please specify)
14. Not applicable

Of the 1,069 respondents to question 11, there were a total of 3,898 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 535 (14%) were for “Subscribe to FDLP News and Events announcements,” 453 (12%) were for “Review GPO’s New Titles list(s) (for example, New Electronic Titles or NET),” 351 (9%) were for “Search **govinfo**,” 330 (8%) were for “Search the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP) for specified topics,” 323 (8%) were for “Vendor catalog record service,” and 318 (8%) were for “Browse subject guides (for example, FDLP LibGuides)” as ways of discovering online or digital depository content that libraries want to include in their collection.

| | Vendor catalog record service | | GPO's Cataloging Record Distribution Program (CRDP) | | Search or browse government information digital collections (for example, UNT Digital Collection, HathiTrust, etc.) | | Subscribe to FDLP News and Events announcements | | Search the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP) for specified topics | | Search govinfo | | Review GPO's New Titles list(s) (for example, New Electronic Titles or NET) | | Follow GPO social media (Government Book Talk blog, Facebook, etc.) | | Browse agency websites | | Subscribe to agency mailing lists, press releases, social media, etc. | | Browse subject guides (for example, FDLP LibGuides) | | Subscribe to discussion lists (please specify) | | Other | | Not Applicable | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|---|------------|---|-----------|------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 323 | 8% | 237 | 6% | 278 | 7% | 535 | 14% | 330 | 8% | 351 | 9% | 453 | 12% | 150 | 4% | 294 | 8% | 158 | 4% | 318 | 8% | 266 | 7% | 113 | 3% | 92 | 2% | 3,898 | 100% |

Table 20: Question 11 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

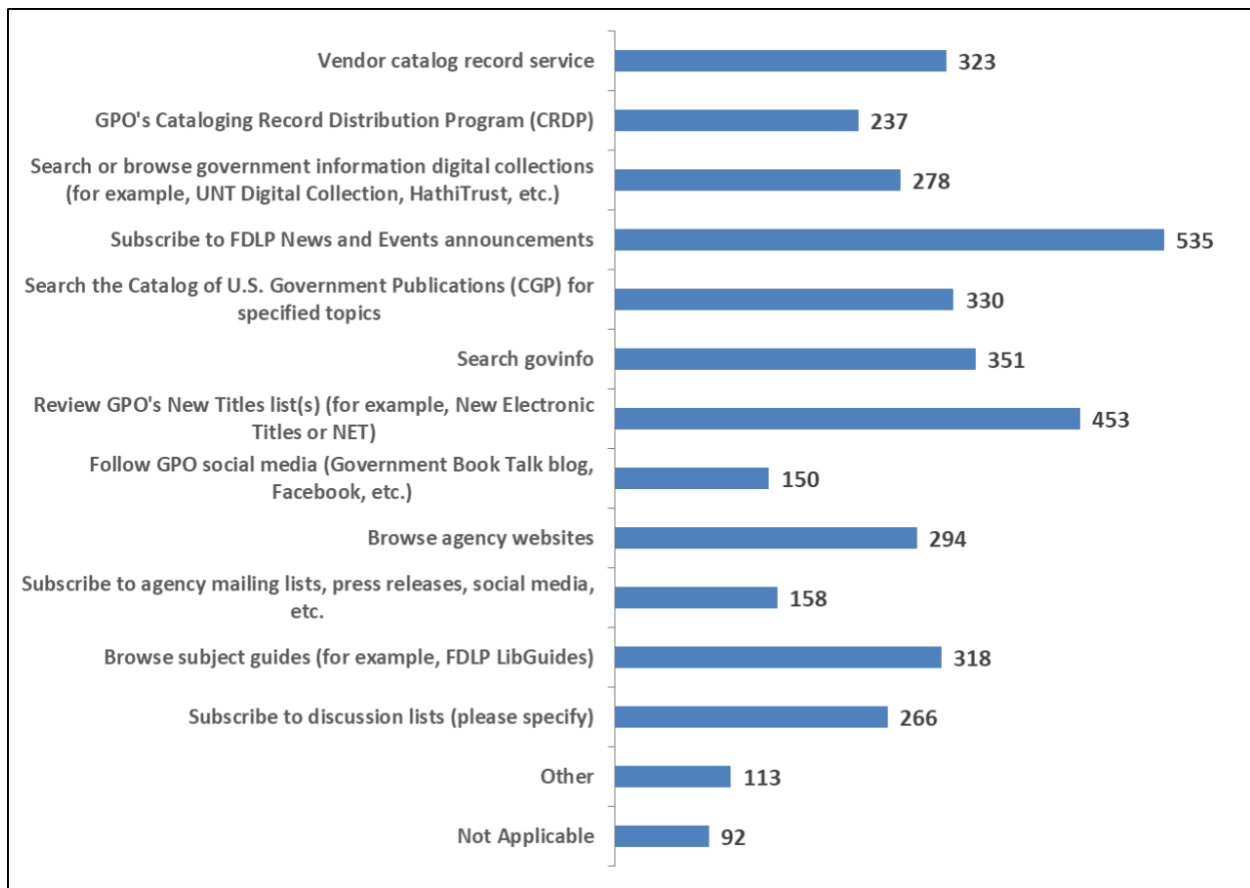


Figure 24: Question 11 - Overall Responses

Of the 266 libraries that selected the response option “Subscribe to discussion lists (please specify)”, 19 did not provide an explanation. Of the remaining libraries specifying their discussion lists subscription, the results yielded 327 observations that were grouped into 6 categories:

1. Govdoc
2. State/region listserv (includes regional-l)
3. Professional association (includes ALA, AALL, etc.)
4. Doctech
5. Federal Agency listserv (includes FEDLIB)
6. N/A or no additional/relevant information provided

Of the 327 observations, 220 (67%) were for “Govdoc,” 51 (16%) were for “State/region listserv (includes regional-l),” and 27 (8%) were for “Professional association (includes ALA, AALL, etc.).”

| | Govdoc | | State/ region listserv (includes regional-l) | | Professional association (includes ALA, AALL, etc.) | | Doctech | | Federal Agency listserv (includes FEDLIB) | | N/A or no additional/ relevant information provided | | Total | |
|--------------|------------|------------|--|------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 220 | 67% | 51 | 16% | 27 | 8% | 23 | 7% | 3 | 1% | 3 | 1% | 327 | 100% |

Table 21: Question 11 - Overall Responses to "Discussion Lists" by Frequency and Percentage

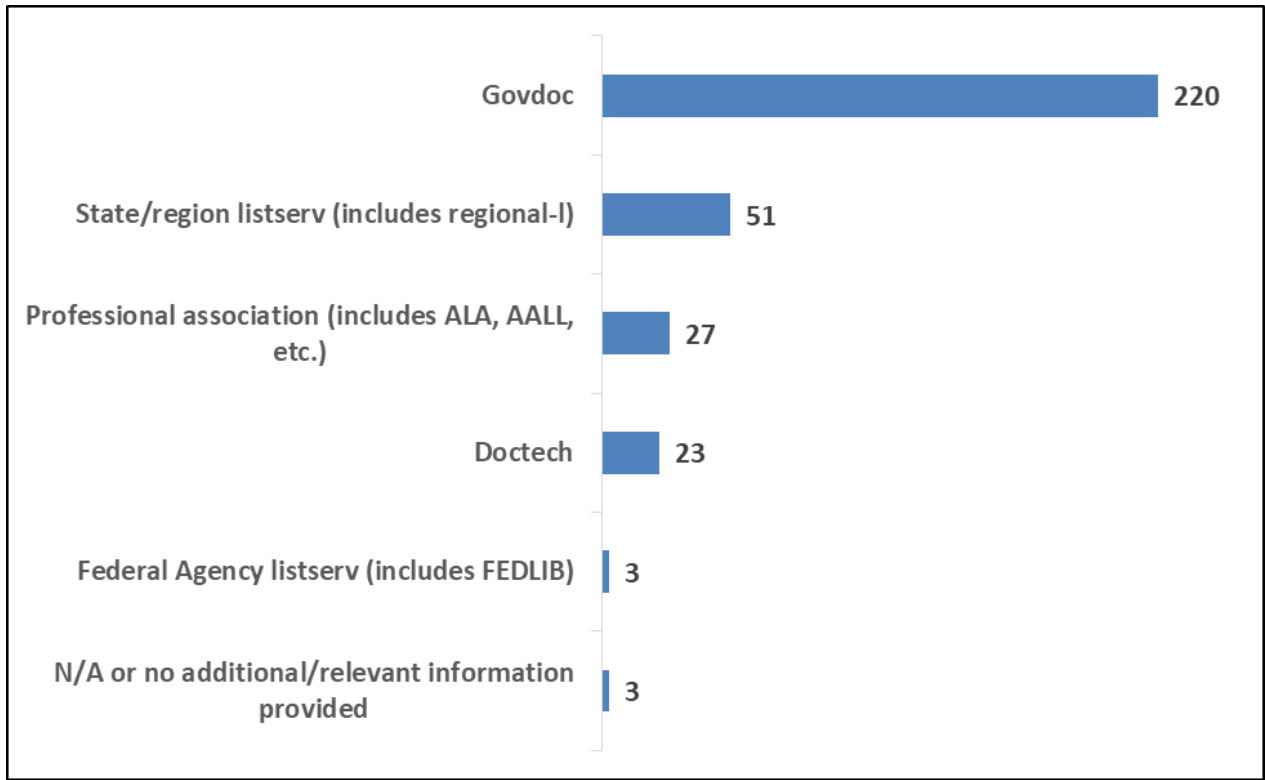


Figure 25: Question 11 - Overall Responses to "Discussion Lists"

Of the 113 libraries that responded “Other (please specify),” the results yielded 122 observations that were grouped into 10 categories:

1. Catalog/discovery/web-archiving
2. Conferences/networking/continuing education
3. Specific subscriptions, email alerts, websites
4. News media
5. EL item selection
6. Rely on regional or consortium
7. DDM2/shipping lists
8. Individual requests/on demand
9. WebTech Notes
10. N/A or no additional/relevant information provided

Of the total 122 observations, 35 (29%) indicated “Catalog/discovery/web archiving,” 22 (18%) indicated “Specific subscriptions, email alerts, websites,” 14 (11%) indicated “EL item selection,” and 12 (10%) indicated “Rely on regional or consortium” as ways of discovering online or digital depository content that libraries want to include in their collection.

| | Catalog/ discovery/web archiving | | Conferences/ networking/ continuing education | | Specific subscriptions, email alerts, websites | | News media | | EL item selection | | Rely on regional or consortium | | DDM2/shipping lists | | Individual requests/on demand | | WebTech Notes | | N/A or no additional/ relevant information provided | | Total | |
|--------------|--|------------|--|-----------|---|------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 35 | 29% | 10 | 8% | 22 | 18% | 9 | 7% | 14 | 11% | 12 | 10% | 7 | 6% | 10 | 8% | 1 | 1% | 2 | 2% | 122 | 100% |

Table 22: Question 11 - Overall Responses to "Other" by Frequency and Percentage

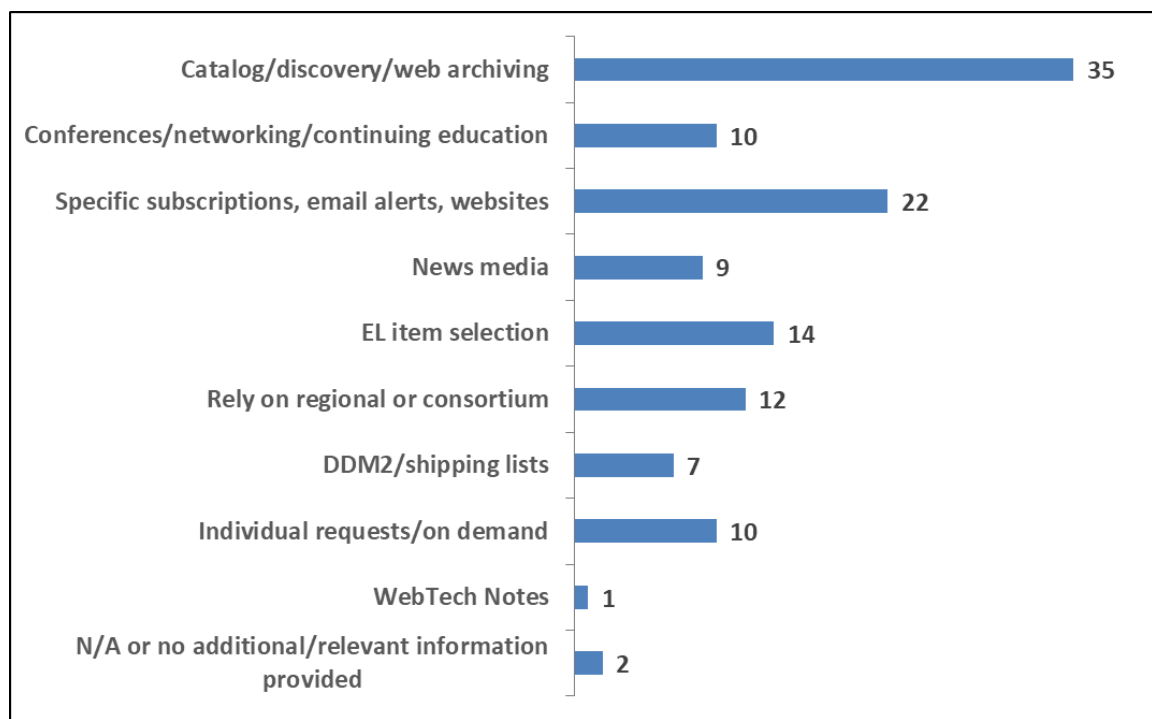


Figure 2624: Question 11 - Overall Responses to "Other"

Question 12: Do you have library staff who can respond to inquiries (in-person and online) related to government information?

Response options were:

1. Yes
2. No
3. Please explain (optional):

Of the 1,069 respondents, 1,062 (99%) responded “Yes” with 45 of these libraries providing an explanation, and 6 (1%) responded “No” with 3 libraries providing an explanation. One library chose to provide an explanation only.

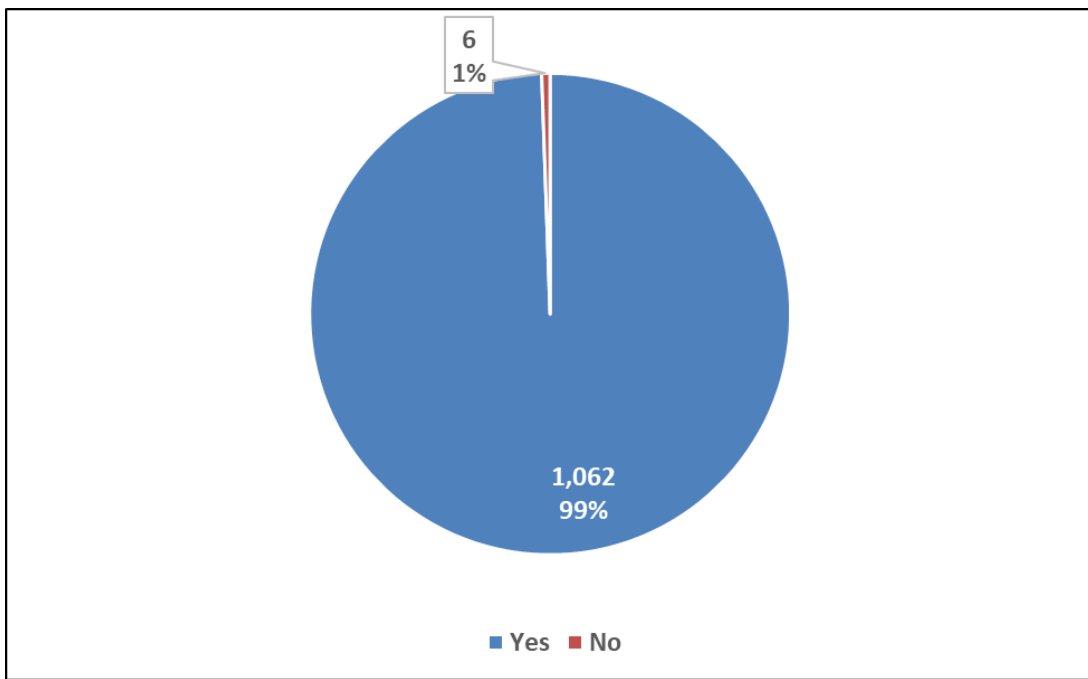


Figure 27: Question 12 - Overall Responses

Of the 49 libraries providing an explanation to Question 12, the results yielded 49 observations that were grouped into 5 categories:

1. All or multiple staff members can respond
2. One staff member can respond
3. None can respond or staffing shortage
4. In-person only
5. Multiple avenues for response

Of the total 49 observations, 32 (65%) indicated “All or multiple staff members can respond” and 9 (18%) indicated “One staff member can respond.”

| | All or multiple staff members can respond | | One staff member can respond | | None can respond or staffing shortage | | In-person only | | Multiple avenues for response | | Total | |
|--------------|---|------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 32 | 65% | 9 | 18% | 3 | 6% | 3 | 6% | 2 | 4% | 49 | 100% |

Table 23: Question 12 - Overall Responses to "Explanation" by Frequency and Percentage

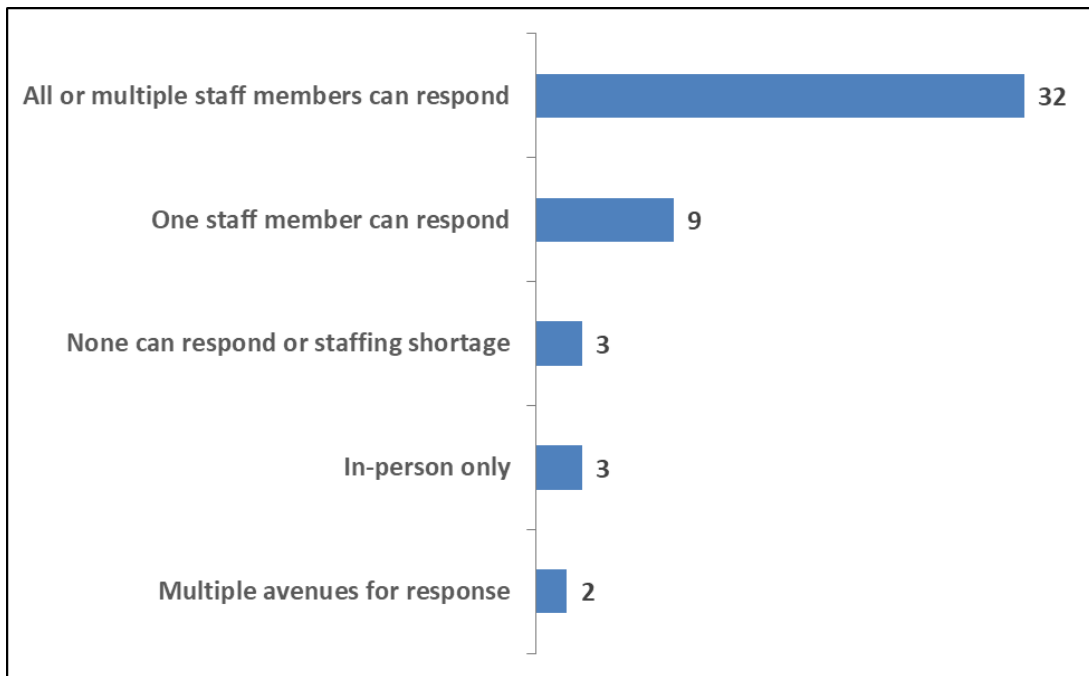


Figure 28: Question 12 - Overall Responses to "Explanation"

Question 13: What services in support of U.S. Government information do you provide at your library? Select all that apply.

Response options were:

1. Reference services
2. Inter-library loan
3. Library programs or classes incorporating Federal Government information or services (for example, genealogy research programs or bibliographic instruction classes)
4. Participation in community events incorporating Federal Government information or services
5. Marketing or promotion of the FDLP collection or government information services
6. GIS/data services
7. Other. Please specify:

Of the 1,069 respondents to question 13, there were a total of 3,357 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 1,060 (32%) were for “Reference services,” 868 (26%) were for “Inter-library loan,” 567 (17%) were for “Library programs or classes incorporating Federal Government information or services,” and 490 (15%) were for “Marketing or promotion of the FDLP collection or government information services.”

| | Reference services | | Inter-library loan | | Library programs or classes incorporating Federal Government information or services | | Participation in community events incorporating Federal Government information or services | | Marketing or promotion of the FDLP collection or government information services | | GIS/data services | | Other | | Total | |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--|------------|--|-----------|--|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 1,060 | 32% | 868 | 26% | 567 | 17% | 175 | 5% | 490 | 15% | 148 | 4% | 49 | 1% | 3,357 | 100% |

Table 24: Question 13 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

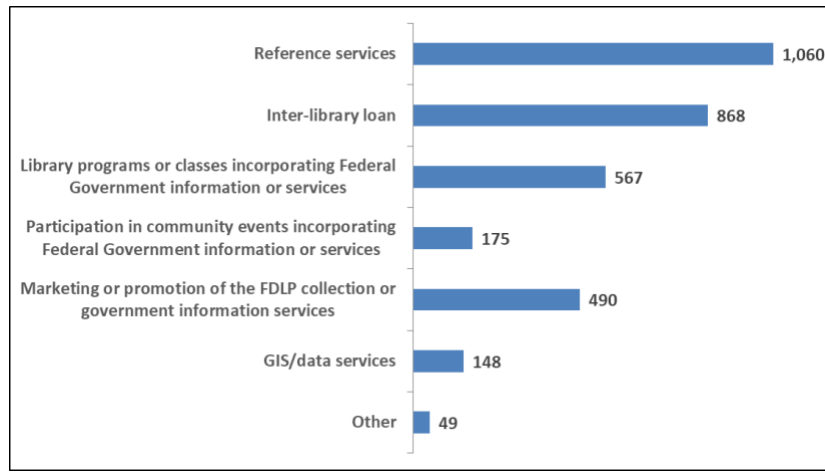


Figure 29: Question 13 - Overall Responses

Of the total 1,060 observations for the response option “Reference Services,” 585 (55%) are from Academic General Libraries followed by Public Libraries with 164 (15%). Of the total 868 observations for the response option “Inter-library loan,” 529 (61%) are from Academic General Libraries followed by Public Libraries with 112 (13%). Of the total 567 observations for the response option “Library programs or classes incorporating Federal Government information or services,” 384 (68%) are from Academic General Libraries followed by Academic Law Libraries with 73 (13%).

| Library Type | Reference services | | Inter-library loan | | Library programs or classes incorporating Federal Government information or services | | Participation in community events incorporating Federal Government information or services | | Marketing or promotion of the FDLP collection or government information services | | GIS/data services | | Other | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 46 | 4% | 32 | 4% | 17 | 3% | 6 | 3% | 21 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 2% | 123 | 4% |
| Academic General | 585 | 55% | 529 | 61% | 384 | 68% | 117 | 67% | 286 | 58% | 139 | 94% | 29 | 59% | 2,069 | 62% |
| Academic Law Library | 136 | 13% | 101 | 12% | 73 | 13% | 2 | 1% | 49 | 10% | 2 | 1% | 4 | 8% | 367 | 11% |
| Federal Agency Library | 31 | 3% | 25 | 3% | 11 | 2% | 1 | 1% | 8 | 2% | 2 | 1% | 1 | 2% | 79 | 2% |
| Federal Court Library | 10 | 1% | 5 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 4% | 20 | 1% |
| Highest State Court Library | 33 | 3% | 17 | 2% | 4 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 14 | 3% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 4% | 72 | 2% |
| Public Library | 164 | 15% | 112 | 13% | 54 | 10% | 36 | 21% | 81 | 17% | 2 | 1% | 7 | 14% | 456 | 14% |
| Service Academy | 4 | 0% | 4 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 2% | 12 | 0% |
| Special Library | 13 | 1% | 7 | 1% | 6 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 5 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 31 | 1% |
| State Library | 38 | 4% | 36 | 4% | 17 | 3% | 11 | 6% | 21 | 4% | 3 | 2% | 2 | 4% | 128 | 4% |
| Grand Total | 1,060 | 100% | 868 | 100% | 567 | 100% | 175 | 100% | 490 | 100% | 148 | 100% | 49 | 100% | 3,357 | 100% |

Table 25: Question 13 - Responses by Library Type

Of the total 2,069 observations from Academic General Libraries, “Reference services,” “Inter-library loan,” “Library programs or classes incorporating Federal Government information or services,” and “Marketing or promotion of the FDLP collection or government information services” had the highest number for services provided in support of U.S. Government information with 585, 529, 384, and 286, respectively.

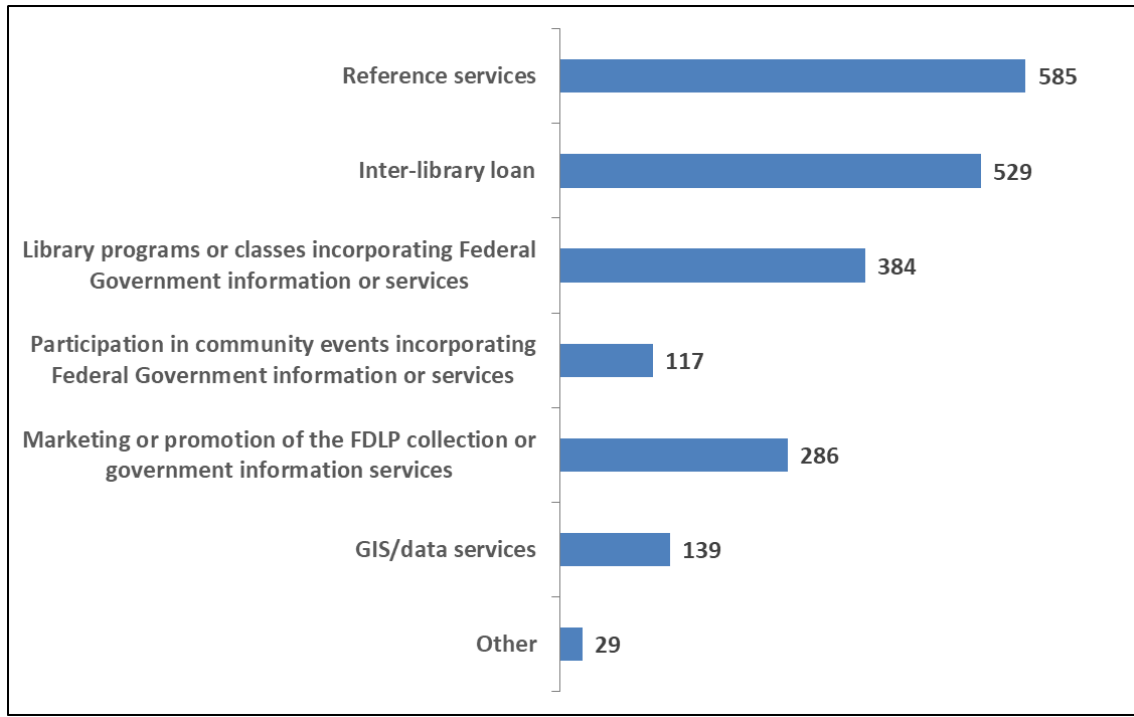


Figure 30: Question 13 - Responses from Academic General Libraries

Of the total 367 observations from Academic Law Libraries, the response options with the highest number of observations were “Reference services” (136), “Inter-library loan” (101), and “Library programs or classes incorporating Federal Government information services” (73).

Of the total 456 observations from Public Libraries, the response options with the highest number of observations were “Reference services” (164), “Inter-library loan” (112), and “Marketing or promotion of the FDLP collection or government information services” (81).

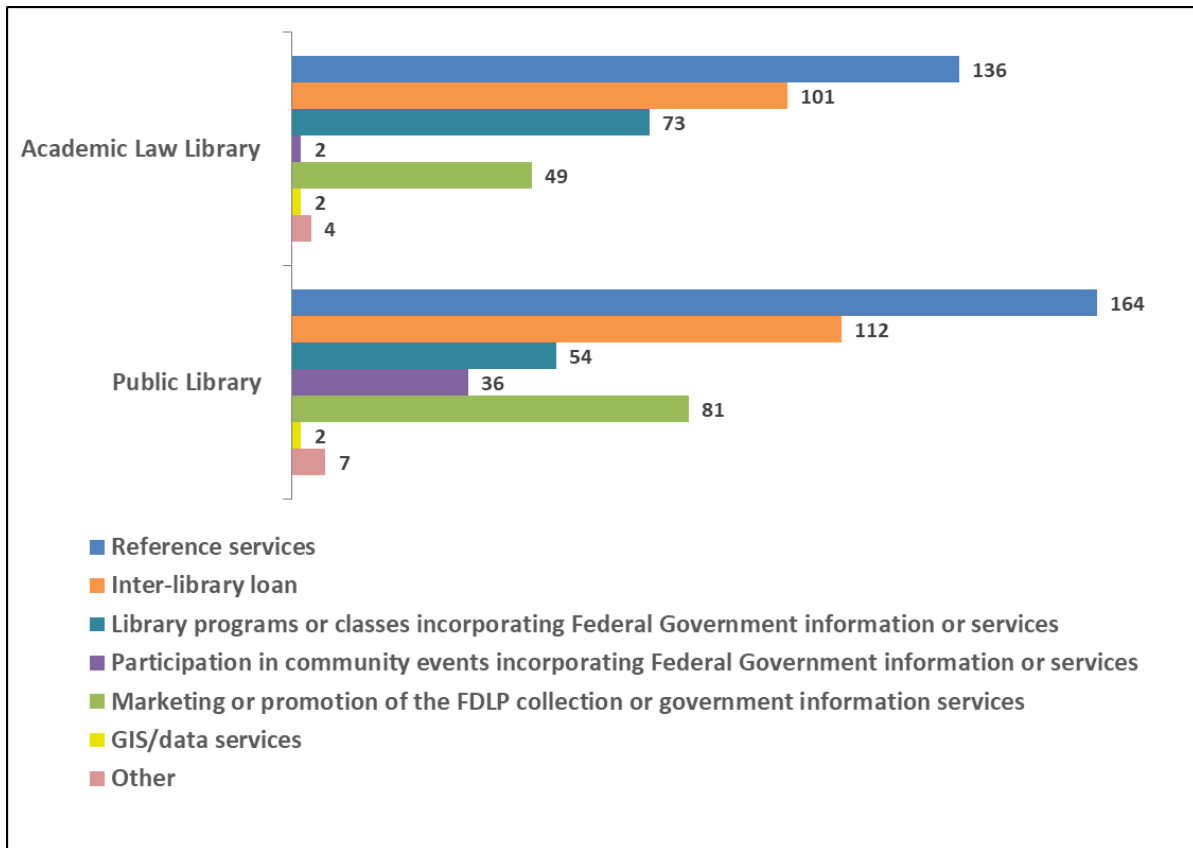


Figure 31: Question 13 - Responses from Academic Law and Public Libraries

Of the total observations from all library types other than Academic General, Academic Law, and Public the response options with the highest number for each of these libraries are “Reference services” followed by “Inter-library loan.” For Service Academies, these response options had the same number of observations with four each. The number of observations for these response options for the remaining library types are:

- “Reference services”
 - Academic Community College (46)
 - Federal Agency Libraries (31)
 - Federal Court Libraries (10)
 - Highest State Court Libraries (33)
 - Service Academy (4)
 - Special Libraries (13)
 - State Libraries (38)
- “Inter-library loan”
 - Academic Community College (32)
 - Federal Agency Libraries (25)
 - Federal Court Libraries (5)
 - Highest State Court Libraries (17)
 - Service Academy (4)
 - Special Libraries (7)
 - State Libraries (36)

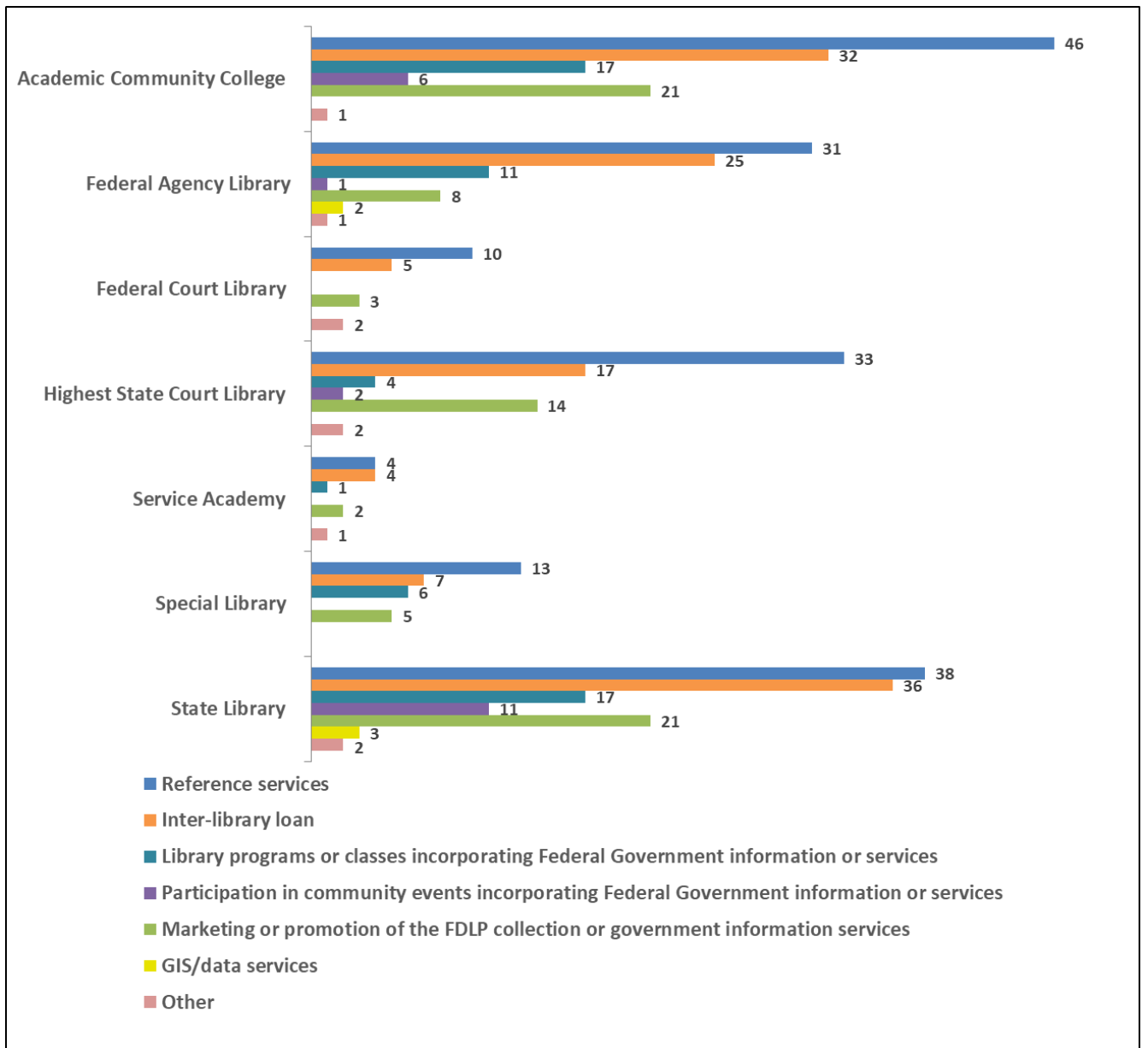


Figure 32: Question 13 - Responses from All Library Types Other than Academic General, Academic Law, and Public

Of the 49 libraries that responded “Other. Please specify,” the results yielded 50 observations that were grouped into 6 categories:

1. Relates to an already provided choice
2. Other program (includes Patent & Trademark Resource Center, ASERL Center of Excellence, Census State Data Center)
3. Digitization/web archiving
4. LibGuides/online guides
5. Extra or custom printing/scanning
6. N/A or response not relevant

Of the total 50 observations, 34 (68%) of the observations “Relates to an already provided choice.” In addition, 5 (10%) indicated “LibGuides/online guides,” 3 (6%) indicated “Other program,” another 3 (6%) indicated “Digitization/web archiving,” and 2 (4%) indicated “Extra or custom printing/scanning” as services libraries provide in support of U.S Government information.

| | Relates to an already provided choice | | Other program (includes Patent & Trademark Resource Center, ASERL Center of Excellence, Census State Data Center) | | Digitization/web archiving | | LibGuides/online guides | | Extra or custom printing/scanning | | N/A or response not relevant | | Total | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 34 | 68% | 3 | 6% | 3 | 6% | 5 | 10% | 2 | 4% | 3 | 6% | 50 | 100% |

Table 26: Question 13 - Overall Responses to "Other" by Frequency and Percentage

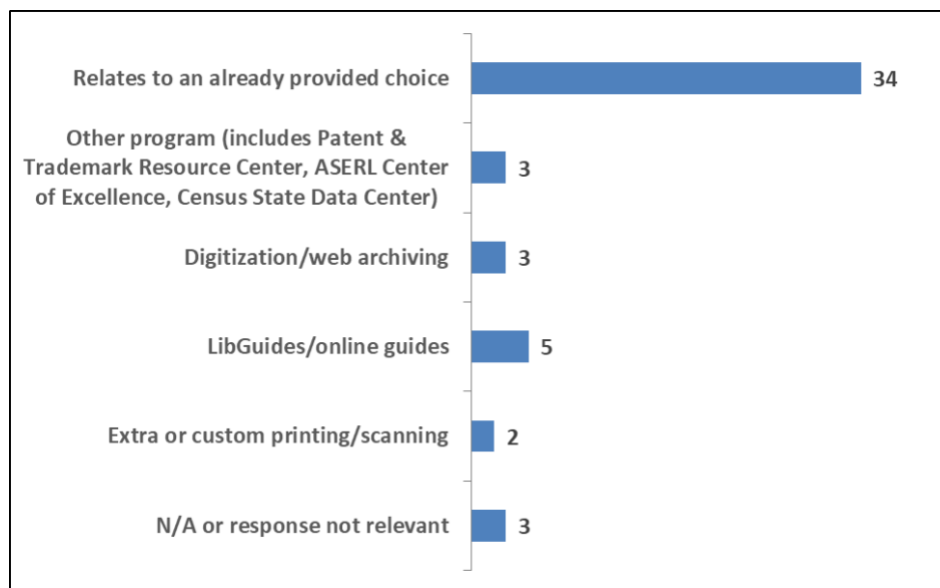


Figure 33: Question 13 - Overall Responses to "Other"

Academic General Libraries provided responses to “Other” that could be categorized as “Other program” and “Digitization/web archiving” with three for each as services provided in support of Government information.

| Library Type | Relates to an already provided choice | | Other program | | Digitization/web archiving | | LibGuides/online guides | | Extra or custom printing/scanning | | N/A or response not relevant | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| Academic General | 18 | 60% | 3 | 10% | 3 | 10% | 2 | 7% | 1 | 3% | 3 | 10% | 30 | 100% |
| Academic Law Library | 3 | 75% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 25% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 100% |
| Federal Agency Library | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| Federal Court Library | 2 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 100% |
| Highest State Court Library | 2 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 100% |
| Public Library | 6 | 86% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 14% | 0 | 0% | 7 | 100% |
| Service Academy | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| State Library | 1 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 100% |
| Grand Total | 34 | 68% | 3 | 6% | 3 | 6% | 5 | 10% | 2 | 4% | 3 | 6% | 50 | 100% |

Table 27: Question 13 - Responses to "Other" by Library Type

Of the total 30 observations from Academic General Libraries, the majority (18) “Relates to an already provided choice.”

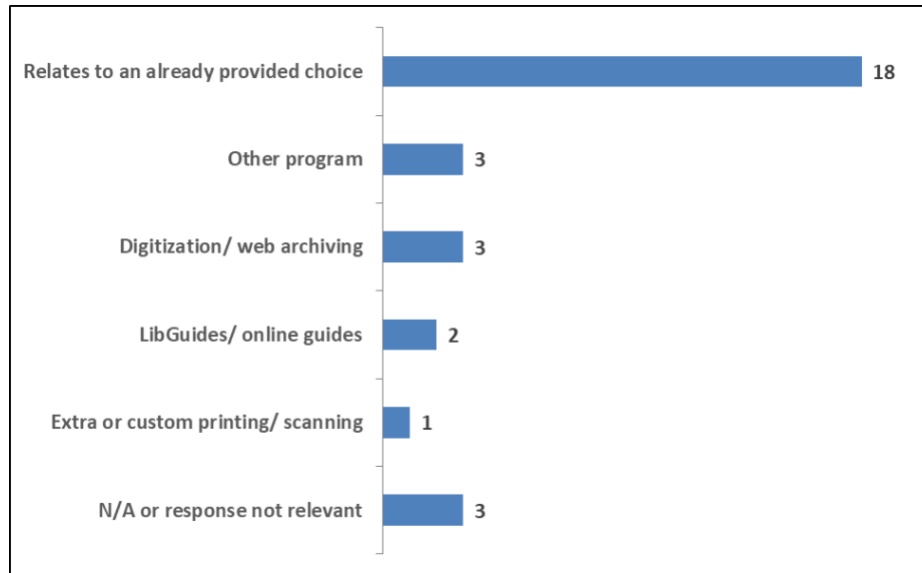


Figure 34: Question 13 - Responses to "Other" from Academic General Libraries

Of the remaining library types, Academic Law Libraries, Service Academies, and State Libraries had one observation each for “LibGuides/online guides” as services provided in support of Government information. Public Libraries had one observation for “Extra or custom printing/scanning.” All other observations were categorized as “Relates to an already provided choice.” None of the libraries listed on the chart below provided responses that would fall into the categories “Other program,” “Digitization/ web archiving,” or “N/A or response not relevant.” In addition, none of the Special Libraries selected the “Other. Please specify” response option.

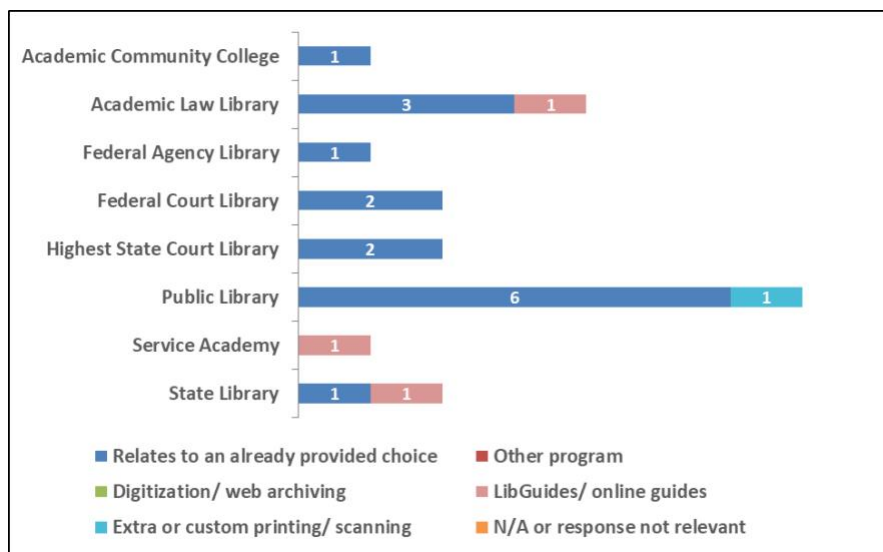


Figure 35: Question 13 - Responses to "Other" from All Library Types Other than Academic General

Question 14: What has affected your FDLP operation in the last two years that you want GPO to be aware of? (For example: staff cuts; had a flood; state budget cuts; collection move; completed retrospective cataloging project)

Response options were:

1. Enter your response here
2. N/

Of the 1,069 respondents, 499 (47%) selected “N/A.” The remaining 570 (53%) selected “Enter your response here.” Of these 570 responses, the results yielded 754 observations that were grouped into 8 categories:

1. Staffing
2. Budget
3. Collection move or building project
4. Specific FDLP project
5. Disaster
6. Catalog migration
7. Other
8. Nothing or no information provided

Of the total 754 observations, 294 (39%) indicated “Staffing,” 159 (21%) indicated “Collection move or building project,” 144 (19%) indicated “Specific FDLP project,” and 101 (13%) indicated “Budget” as items that have affected the libraries’ FDLP operation in the last 2 years.

| | Staffing | | Budget | | Collection move or building project | | Specific FDLP project | | Disaster | | Catalog migration | | Other | | Nothing or no information provided | | Total | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 294 | 39% | 101 | 13% | 159 | 21% | 144 | 19% | 21 | 3% | 14 | 2% | 12 | 2% | 9 | 1% | 754 | 100% |

Table 28: Overall "Entered" Responses by Frequency and Percentage

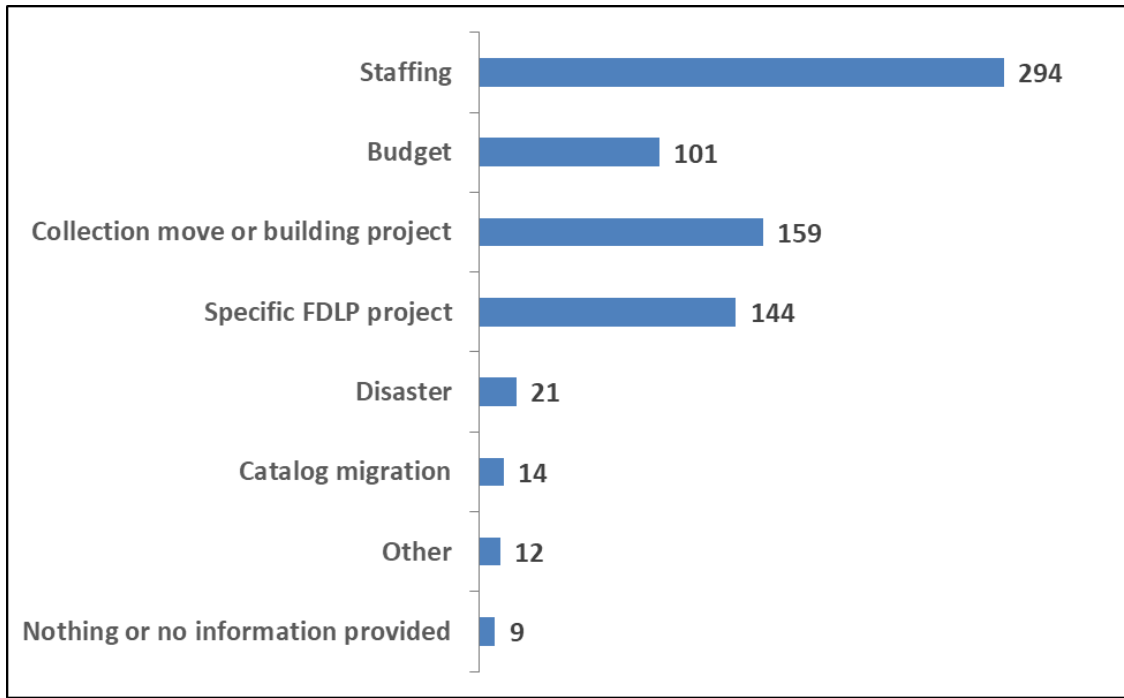


Figure 36: Overall "Entered" Responses

Question 15: What are your library's major plans for the depository operation in the next two years? Select all that apply.

Response options were:

1. Digitize U.S. Government publications
2. Retrospectively catalog U.S. Government publications
3. Weed physical collections
4. Inventory physical collections
5. Move FDLP material to a new location (within library building, new building, offsite storage)
6. Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information
7. Conduct a preservation project
8. Do not have any plans
9. Other. Please specify:

Of the 1,069 respondents to question 15, there were a total of 2,239 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 688 (31%) were for “Weed physical collections,” 352 (16%) were for “Inventory physical collections,” 316 (14%) were for “Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information,” and 270 (12%) were for “Retrospectively catalog U.S. Government publications.”

An additional 179 (8%) responded “Do not have any plans” in the next two years for their depository operation. However, eight of these libraries also chose at least one other option. These respondents represent only 0.7% of the total number and their responses will not influence any conclusion or decision made based upon the responses to this question. Five other libraries explained their selection of not having plans in the “Other” box.

| | Digitize U.S. Government publications | | Retrospectively catalog U.S. Government publications | | Weed physical collections | | Inventory physical collections | | Move FDL P material to a new location | | Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information | | Conduct a preservation project | | Do not have any plans | | Other | | Total | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|------------|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 76 | 3% | 270 | 12% | 688 | 31% | 352 | 16% | 136 | 6% | 316 | 14% | 42 | 2% | 179 | 8% | 180 | 8% | 2,239 | 100% |

Table 29: Question 15 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

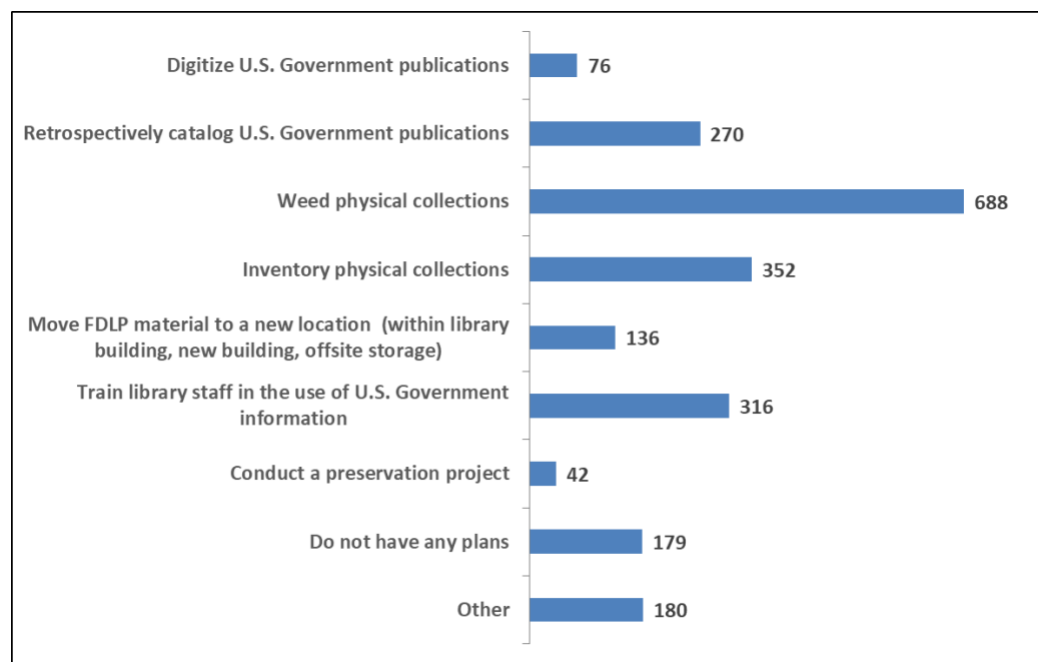


Figure 37: Question 15 - Overall Responses

Individual responses by state for each category are shown Table 33.

| State | Digitize U.S. Government publications | Retrospectively catalog U.S. Government publications | Weed physical collections | Inventory physical collections | Move FDLP material to a new location (within library building, new building, offsite storage) | Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information | Conduct a preservation project | Do not have any plans | Other | Total |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Alabama | 5 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 51 |
| Alaska | | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 16 |
| Arizona | 1 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 30 |
| Arkansas | | 3 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 6 | 27 |
| California | 8 | 12 | 44 | 18 | 12 | 21 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 142 |
| Colorado | 2 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 46 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 2 | 11 | 5 | | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 31 |
| Delaware | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 11 |
| District of Columbia | 3 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 57 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| Florida | 2 | 7 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 65 |
| Georgia | 3 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 48 |
| Guam | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 4 |
| Hawaii | | 2 | 5 | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | | 13 |
| Idaho | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | | 3 | | | | 15 |
| Illinois | 5 | 10 | 30 | 14 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 96 |
| Indiana | 1 | 6 | 20 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 58 |
| Iowa | | 4 | 8 | 5 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 24 |
| Kansas | | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 5 | 3 | 28 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 42 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 48 |
| Maine | | 4 | 6 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 20 |
| Maryland | 3 | 4 | 16 | 10 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 48 |
| Massachusetts | 3 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 7 | | 2 | 4 | 48 |
| Michigan | 1 | 2 | 29 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 77 |
| Minnesota | 2 | 3 | 9 | 5 | | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 32 |
| Mississippi | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 24 |
| Missouri | | 5 | 19 | 6 | 6 | 10 | | 3 | 8 | 57 |
| Montana | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 5 | | 4 | 3 | 18 |
| Nebraska | | 3 | 7 | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 19 |
| Nevada | | 3 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | | | 4 | 15 |
| New Hampshire | | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 17 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 5 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 50 |
| New Mexico | | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 31 |
| New York | 6 | 12 | 39 | 19 | 13 | 17 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 130 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 8 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 63 |
| North Dakota | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| Ohio | 3 | 15 | 36 | 20 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 111 |
| Oklahoma | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 33 |
| Oregon | 1 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 6 | | 6 | 1 | 37 |
| Pennsylvania | | 8 | 28 | 14 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 77 |
| Puerto Rico | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 15 |
| Rhode Island | | 1 | 6 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 13 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 44 |
| South Dakota | | 3 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | | 14 |
| Tennessee | | 9 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 51 |
| Texas | 4 | 14 | 38 | 11 | 7 | 15 | | 6 | 10 | 105 |
| Utah | | 3 | 4 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 19 |
| Vermont | | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | | 10 |
| Virginia | 3 | 5 | 22 | 15 | 6 | 8 | | 7 | 2 | 68 |
| Washington | 3 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 47 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 26 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 45 |
| Wyoming | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | | 7 |
| Grand Total | 76 | 270 | 688 | 352 | 136 | 316 | 42 | 179 | 180 | 2,239 |

Table 30: Question 15 - Responses by State

Academic General Libraries had 60% of the total observations for “Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information” followed by Public Libraries with 20%.

| Library Type | Digitize U.S. Government publications | | Retrospectively catalog U.S. Government publications | | Weed physical collections | | Inventory physical collections | | Move FDLP material to a new location (within library building, new building, offsite storage) | | Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information | | Conduct a preservation project | | Do not have any plans | | Other | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 1 | 1% | 3 | 1% | 35 | 5% | 12 | 3% | 4 | 3% | 10 | 3% | 0 | 0% | 8 | 4% | 13 | 7% | 86 | 4% |
| Academic General | 49 | 64% | 180 | 67% | 399 | 58% | 201 | 57% | 74 | 54% | 189 | 60% | 27 | 64% | 80 | 45% | 100 | 56% | 1,299 | 58% |
| Academic Law Library | 8 | 11% | 20 | 7% | 72 | 10% | 43 | 12% | 20 | 15% | 21 | 7% | 8 | 19% | 39 | 22% | 14 | 8% | 245 | 11% |
| Federal Agency Library | 6 | 8% | 5 | 2% | 17 | 2% | 11 | 3% | 4 | 3% | 9 | 3% | 2 | 5% | 5 | 3% | 5 | 3% | 64 | 3% |
| Federal Court Library | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 6 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 13 | 1% |
| Highest State Court Library | 0 | 0% | 6 | 2% | 18 | 3% | 9 | 3% | 8 | 6% | 4 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 7 | 4% | 4 | 2% | 56 | 3% |
| Public Library | 8 | 11% | 28 | 10% | 113 | 16% | 52 | 15% | 19 | 14% | 63 | 20% | 2 | 5% | 33 | 18% | 31 | 17% | 349 | 16% |
| Service Academy | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 4 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 7 | 0% |
| Special Library | 0 | 0% | 4 | 1% | 7 | 1% | 4 | 1% | 3 | 2% | 4 | 1% | 1 | 2% | 2 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 27 | 1% |
| State Library | 3 | 4% | 23 | 9% | 17 | 2% | 19 | 5% | 3 | 2% | 14 | 4% | 2 | 5% | 2 | 1% | 10 | 6% | 93 | 4% |
| Grand Total | 76 | 100% | 270 | 100% | 688 | 100% | 352 | 100% | 136 | 100% | 316 | 100% | 42 | 100% | 179 | 100% | 180 | 100% | 2,239 | 100% |

Table 31: Question 15: Responses by Library Type

Of the total number of observations from Academic General Libraries, “Weed physical collections” had the highest number (399), followed by “Inventory physical collections” (201), “Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information” (189) and “Retrospectively catalog U.S. Government publications” (180).

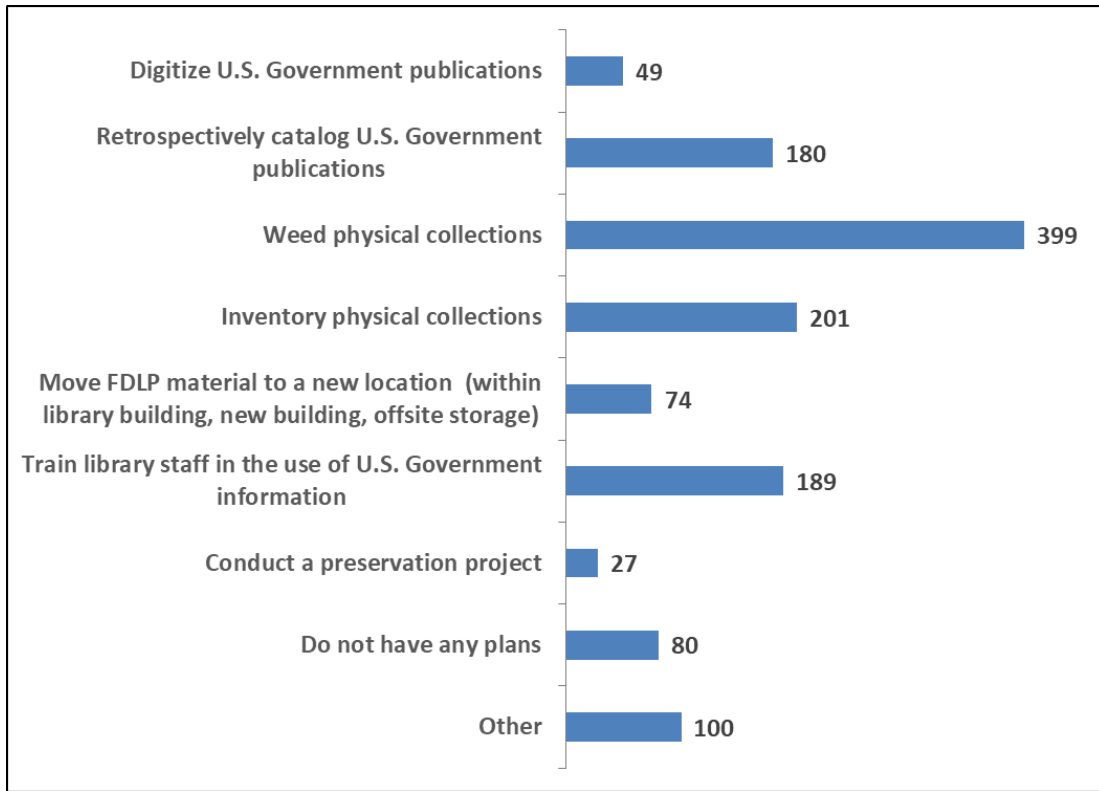


Figure 38: Question 15 - Responses from Academic General Libraries

Of the total observations from Academic Law Libraries, the response options with the highest number of observations were “Weed physical collections” (72), “Inventory physical collections” (43), and “Do not have any plans” (39).

Of the total observations from Public Libraries, the response options with the highest number of observations were “Weed physical collections” (113), “Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information” (63), and “Inventory physical collections” (52).

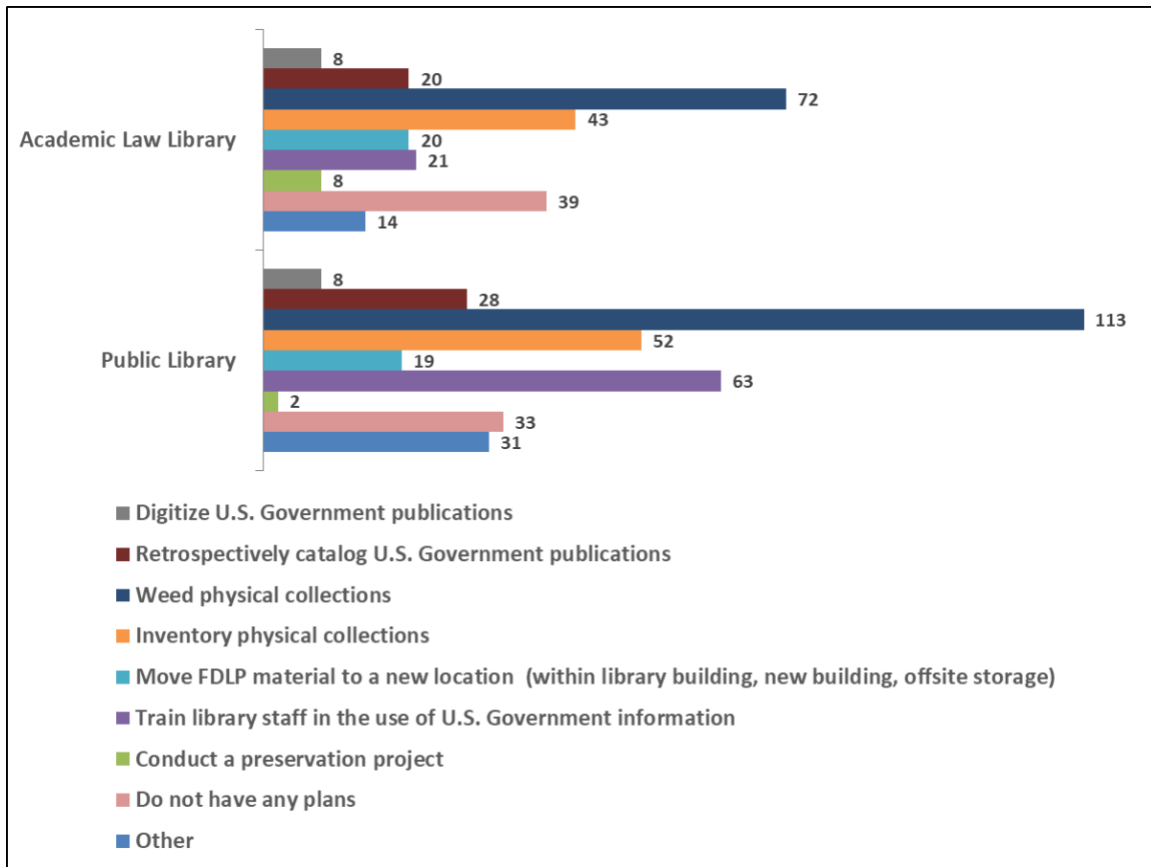


Figure 39: Question 15 - Responses from Academic Law and Public Libraries

Of the total observations from all library types other than Academic General, Academic Law, and Public the highest number of response options for each library type are:

- Academic Community College had 35 observations for “Weed physical collections,” 13 for “Other,” and 12 for “Inventory physical collections.”
- Federal Agency Libraries had 17 observations for “Weed physical collections,” 11 for “Inventory physical collections,” and 9 for “Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information.”
- Federal Court Libraries had 6 observations for “Weed physical collections,” 3 for “Do not have any plans,” and 2 for “Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information.”
- Highest State Court Libraries had 18 observations for “Weed physical collections,” 9 for “Inventory physical collections,” and 8 for “Move FDLP material to a new location.”
- Service Academies had 4 observations for “Weed physical collections,” and 1 for each of the response options “Retrospectively catalog U.S. Government publications,” “Move FDLP material to a new location,” and “Other.”
- Special Libraries had 7 observations for “Weed physical collections,” and 4 for each of the response options “Retrospectively catalog U.S. Government publications,” “Inventory physical collections,” and “Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information.”
- State Libraries had 23 observations for “Retrospectively catalog U.S. Government publications,” 19 for “Inventory physical collections,” and 17 for “Weed physical collections.”

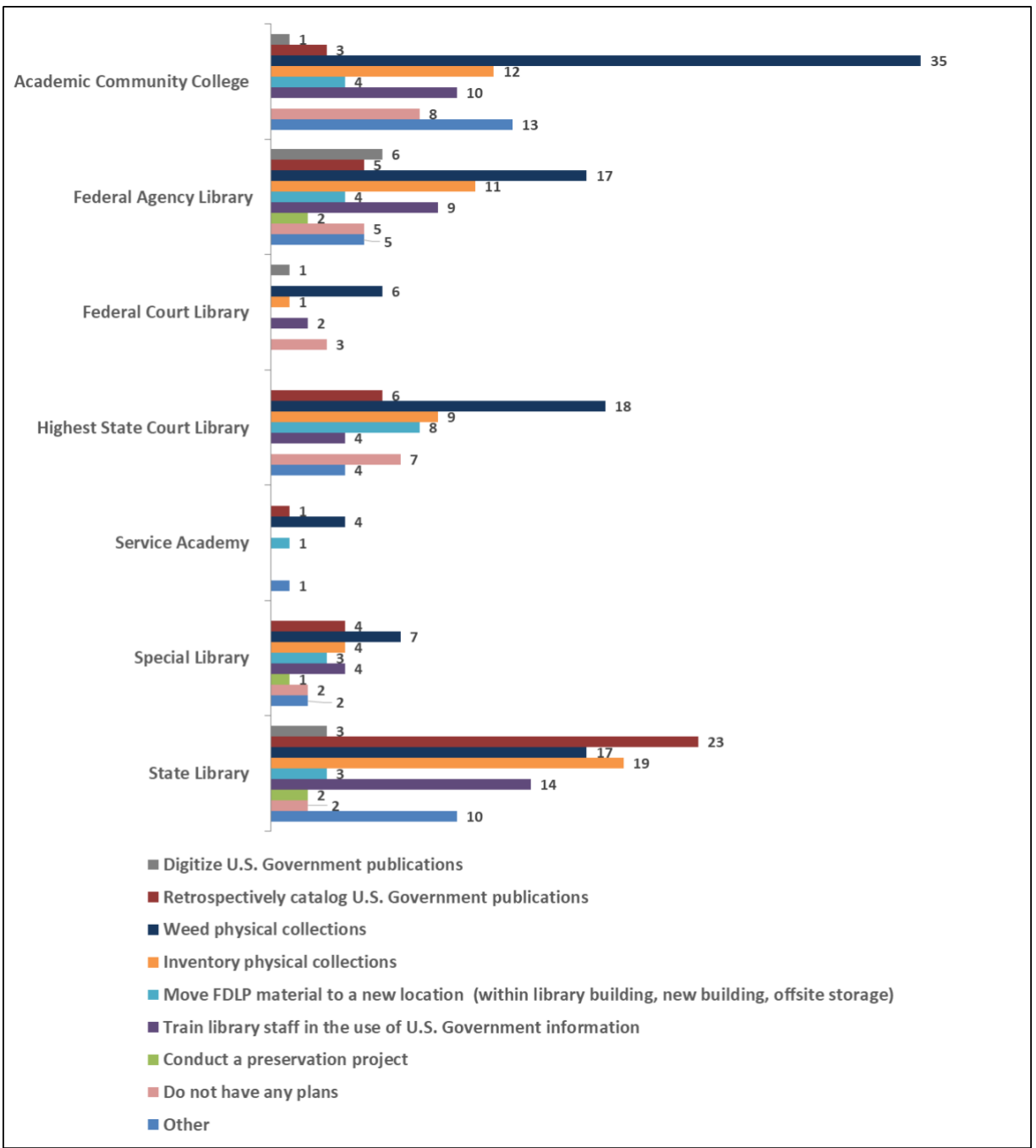


Figure 40: Question 15 - Responses from All Library Types Other than Academic General, Academic Law, and Public

Of the 180 libraries that responded “Other. Please specify,” the results yielded 187 observations that were grouped into 8 categories:

1. Physical collection work (binding, profile adjustment, move collection, inventory, assess, weed)
2. Digital collection work (profile adjustment, change to all-digital, databases, digital collections)
3. Cataloging work
4. Preservation Steward or other partnership work or planning
5. Reference/outreach/marketing
6. Strategic planning/staff (including staff training)
7. Leave FDLP
8. N/A or no plans

Of the total 187 observations, 60 (32%) indicated “Physical collection work,” 45 (24%) indicated “Digital collection work,” 29 (16%) indicated “Reference/outreach/marketing,” and 18 (10%) indicated “Cataloging work” as major plans for the depository collection over the next 2 years.

| | Physical collection work | | Digital collection work | | Cataloging work | | Preservation Steward or other partnership work or planning | | Reference/outreach/marketing | | Strategic planning/staff | | Leave FDLP | | N/A or no plans | | Total | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--|-----------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 60 | 32% | 45 | 24% | 18 | 10% | 11 | 6% | 29 | 16% | 9 | 5% | 8 | 4% | 7 | 4% | 187 | 100% |

Table 32: Question 15 - Overall Responses to "Other" by Frequency and Percentage

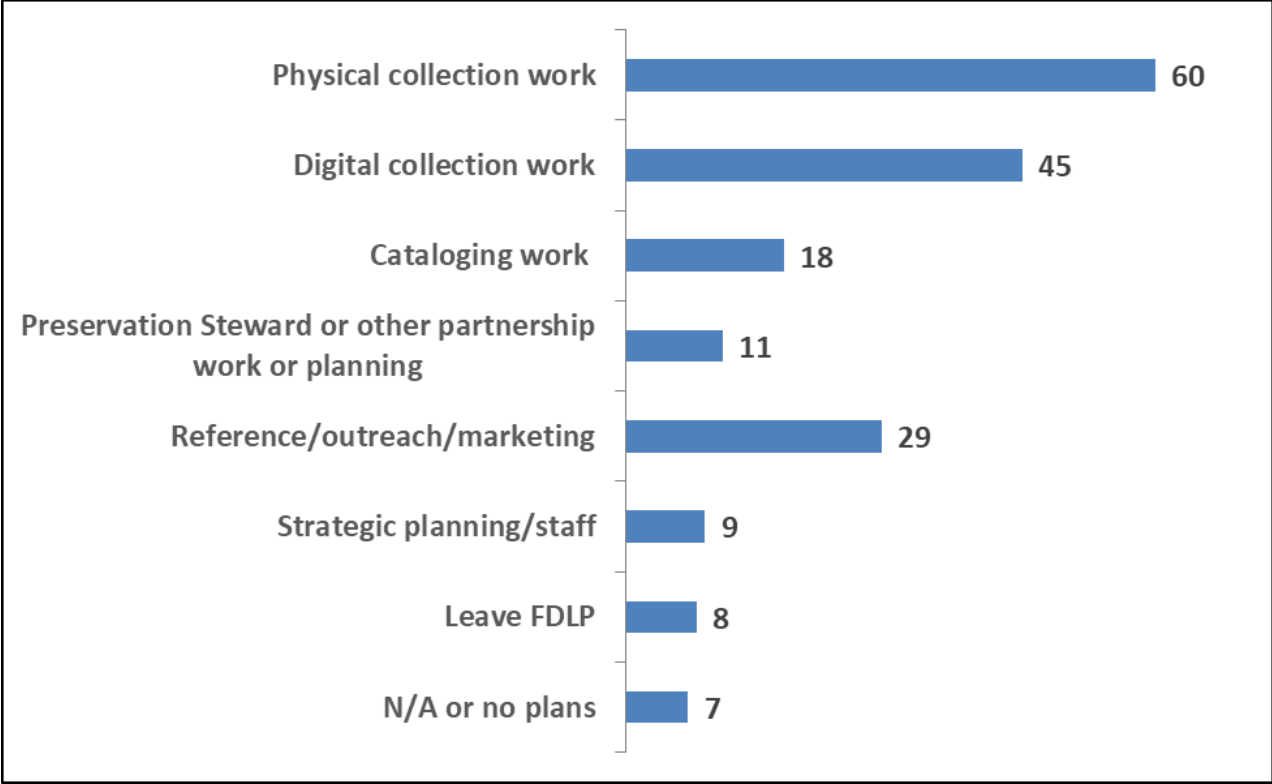


Figure 41: Question 15 - Overall Responses to "Other"

| State | Physical collection work | Digital collection work | Cataloging work | Preservation Steward or other partnership work or planning | Reference/outreach/marketing | Strategic planning/staff | Leave FDLP | N/A or no plans | Total |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Alabama | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Alaska | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 4 |
| Arizona | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 4 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | | 1 | 6 |
| California | 5 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 17 |
| Colorado | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| Connecticut | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| District of Columbia | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 3 |
| Florida | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 7 |
| Georgia | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 2 |
| Illinois | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 |
| Indiana | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 6 |
| Kansas | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Kentucky | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Louisiana | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | 5 |
| Maine | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Maryland | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 5 |
| Michigan | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Minnesota | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| Mississippi | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Missouri | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | | 9 |
| Montana | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | 3 |
| Nebraska | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| Nevada | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 4 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 5 |
| New Mexico | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| New York | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 13 |
| North Carolina | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | 7 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Ohio | | 5 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | 9 |
| Oklahoma | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Oregon | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 |
| South Carolina | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| Tennessee | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 3 |
| Texas | 5 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 10 |
| Utah | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Virginia | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Washington | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | 6 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | | 5 |
| Grand Total | 60 | 45 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 187 |

Table 33: Question 15 - Responses to "Other" by State

Of the total 60 observations for the “Other” category “Physical collection work,” 32 were from Academic General Libraries and 10 were from Public Libraries. Of the total 45 observations for the “Other” category “Digital collection work,” 21 were from Academic General Libraries and 13 were from Public Libraries. Of the total 29 observations for the “Other” category “Reference/outreach/marketing,” 16 (17%) were from Academic General Libraries. None of the Federal Court Libraries selected the “Other. Please specify” option.

| Library Type | Physical collection work | | Digital collection work | | Cataloging work | | Preservation Steward or other partnership work or planning | | Reference/outreach/marketing | | Strategic planning/staff | | Leave FDLP | | N/A or no plans | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|--|-----------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 3 | 23% | 4 | 31% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 23% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 15% | 1 | 8% | 13 | 100% |
| Academic General | 32 | 30% | 21 | 20% | 15 | 14% | 7 | 7% | 16 | 15% | 7 | 7% | 4 | 4% | 4 | 4% | 106 | 100% |
| Academic Law Library | 8 | 57% | 2 | 14% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 7% | 2 | 14% | 1 | 7% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 14 | 100% |
| Federal Agency Library | 2 | 40% | 2 | 40% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 20% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 5 | 100% |
| Highest State Court Library | 2 | 50% | 1 | 25% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 25% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 100% |
| Public Library | 10 | 31% | 13 | 41% | 2 | 6% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 13% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 6% | 1 | 3% | 32 | 100% |
| Service Academy | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| Special Library | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% | 2 | 100% |
| State Library | 2 | 20% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 2 | 20% | 4 | 40% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 100% |
| Grand Total | 60 | 32% | 45 | 24% | 18 | 10% | 11 | 6% | 29 | 16% | 9 | 5% | 8 | 4% | 7 | 4% | 187 | 100% |

Table 34: Question 15 - Responses to "Other" by Library Type

Of the total 106 observations from Academic General Libraries, 32 (30%) were for “Physical collection work,” 21 (20%) were for “Digital collection work,” 16 (15%) were for “Reference/outreach/marketing,” and 15 (14%) were for “Cataloging work.” Four of the Academic General Libraries indicated they may leave the FDLP.

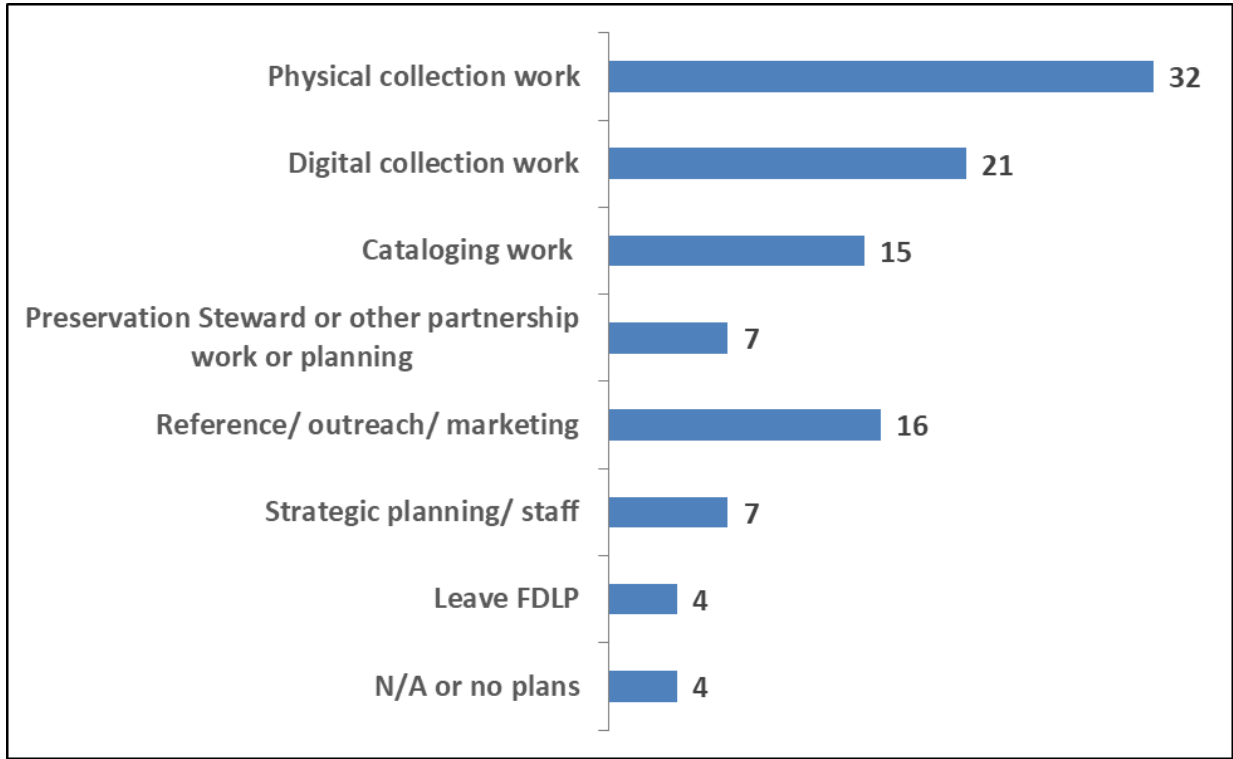


Figure 42: Question 15 - Responses to "Other" from Academic General Libraries

Of the total observations from all library types other than Academic General, Public Libraries had the highest number of observations for the category “Physical collection work” with 10 followed by Academic Law Libraries with 8. Public Libraries also had the highest number of observations for the category “Digital collection work” with 13 followed by Academic Community College Libraries with 4. Public Libraries and State Libraries had the highest number for the “Reference/outreach/marketing” category with four each.

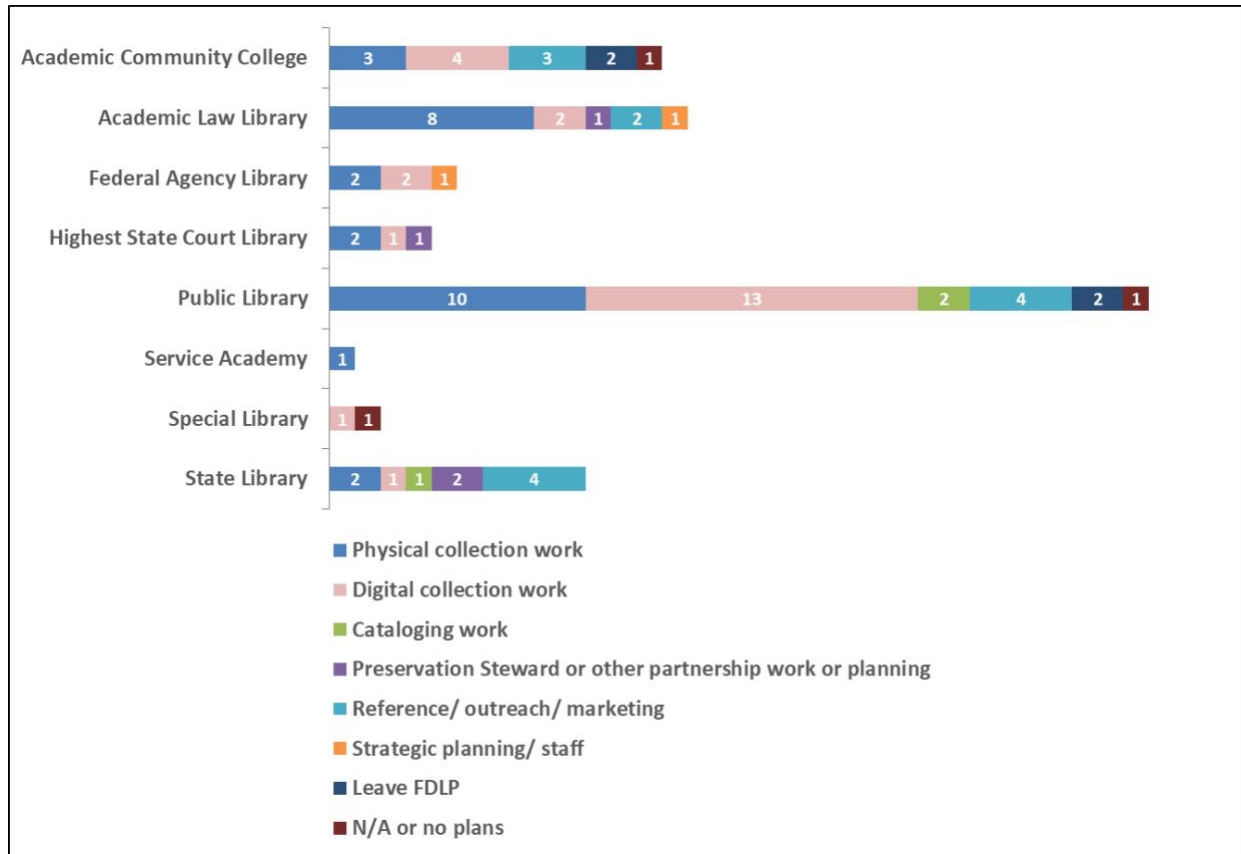


Figure 43: Question 15 - Responses to "Other" from Library Types Other than Academic General

The 2017 survey asked the similar question, “What are your library’s major near-term plans for the depository operation?” Fourteen specific response options were provided, including the opportunity for writing a free-form response. Respondents to the survey could select all applicable options. Some of the response options in the 2019 survey were the same as or similar to the response options included in the 2017 survey. Comparing the top four selected response options for 2019 shows that they are consistent with the most selected options in 2017 with “Weeding” being the most selected major plan [688 (31%) in 2019 and 711 (31%) in 2017].

| | 2019 | | 2017 | |
|--|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Frequency | % of Total Observations | Frequency | % of Total Observations |
| Weed physical collections | 688 | 31% | | |
| Weed depository resources selectively | | | 507 | 22% |
| Weed depository resources extensively | | | 204 | 9% |
| Inventory physical collections | 352 | 16% | 244 | 11% |
| Train library staff in the use of U.S. Government information | 316 | 14% | 230 | 10% |
| Retrospectively catalog U.S. Government publications | 270 | 12% | 226 | 10% |

Table 35: Question 15 - Comparison of 2019 Survey to 2017 Survey

Question 16: For tangible FDLP material, does your library have a collection care/preservation program? For example, activities such as book repair, making boxes or other enclosures for fragile items, or moving materials to a special climate controlled storage area, etc.

Response options were:

1. FDLP publications in need of repair are included in the library’s collection care programs
2. FDLP publications are excluded from the library’s collection care programs
3. FDLP publications are included in the library’s collection care programs on a case-by-case basis
4. The library does not have any collection care programs

Of the 1,069 respondents, 483 (45%) responded “FDLP publications in need of repair are included in the library’s collection care programs,” 381 (36%) responded “FDLP publications are included in the library’s collection care programs on a case-by-case basis,” 193 (18%) responded “The library does not have any collection care programs,” and 12 (1%) responded “FDLP publications are excluded from the library’s collection care programs.”

| | FDLP publications in need of repair are included in the library's collection care programs | | FDLP publications are excluded from the library's collection care programs | | FDLP publications are included in the library's collection care programs on a case-by-case basis | | The library does not have any collection care programs | | Total | |
|--------------|--|------------|--|-----------|--|------------|--|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 483 | 45% | 12 | 1% | 381 | 36% | 193 | 18% | 1,069 | 100% |

Table 36: Question 16 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

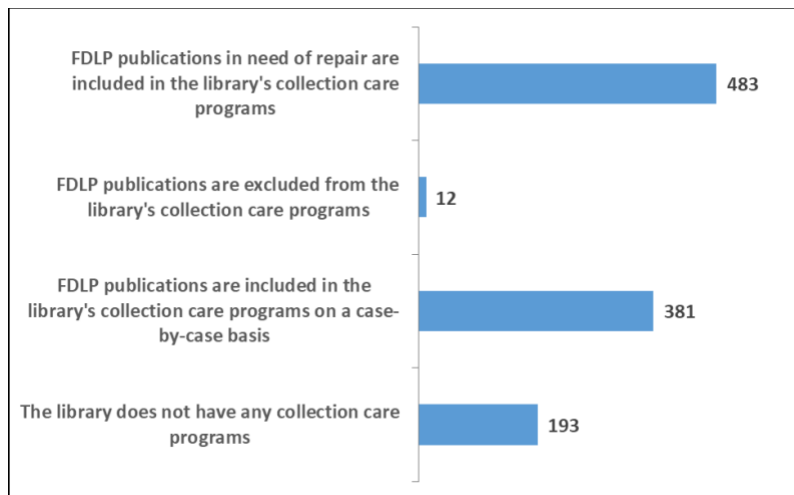


Figure 44: Question 16 - Overall Responses

Question 17: How do you measure the use of your depository collection? Select all that apply.

Response options were:

1. We run circulation reports for depository material in our ILS
2. We use the FDLP PURL Usage Reporting tool
3. We maintain use statistics of finding aids/subject guides that include depository content
4. We maintain statistics of assistance given to patrons in finding and using depository content
5. We do periodic surveys of library patrons to determine interest and use
6. We maintain other statistics. Please specify:
7. We do not maintain separate statistics for depository content and its use

Of the 1,069 respondents to question 17, there were a total of 1,881 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 432 (23%) were for “We run circulation reports for depository material in our ILS,” 430 (23%) were for “We do not maintain separate statistics for depository content and its use,” 306 (16%) were for “We maintain use statistics of finding aids/subject guides that include depository content,” 286 (15%) were for “We maintain statistics of assistance given to patrons in finding and using depository content,” and 221 (12%) were for “We use the FDLP PURL Usage Reporting tool.”

| | We run circulation reports for depository material in our ILS | | We use the FDLP PURL Usage Reporting tool | | We maintain use statistics of finding aids/subject guides that include depository content | | We maintain statistics of assistance given to patrons in finding and using depository content | | We do periodic surveys of library patrons to determine interest and use | | We maintain other statistics | | We do not maintain separate statistics for depository content and its use | | Total | |
|--------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|---|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 432 | 23% | 221 | 12% | 306 | 16% | 286 | 15% | 64 | 3% | 142 | 8% | 430 | 23% | 1,881 | 100% |

Table 37: Question 17 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

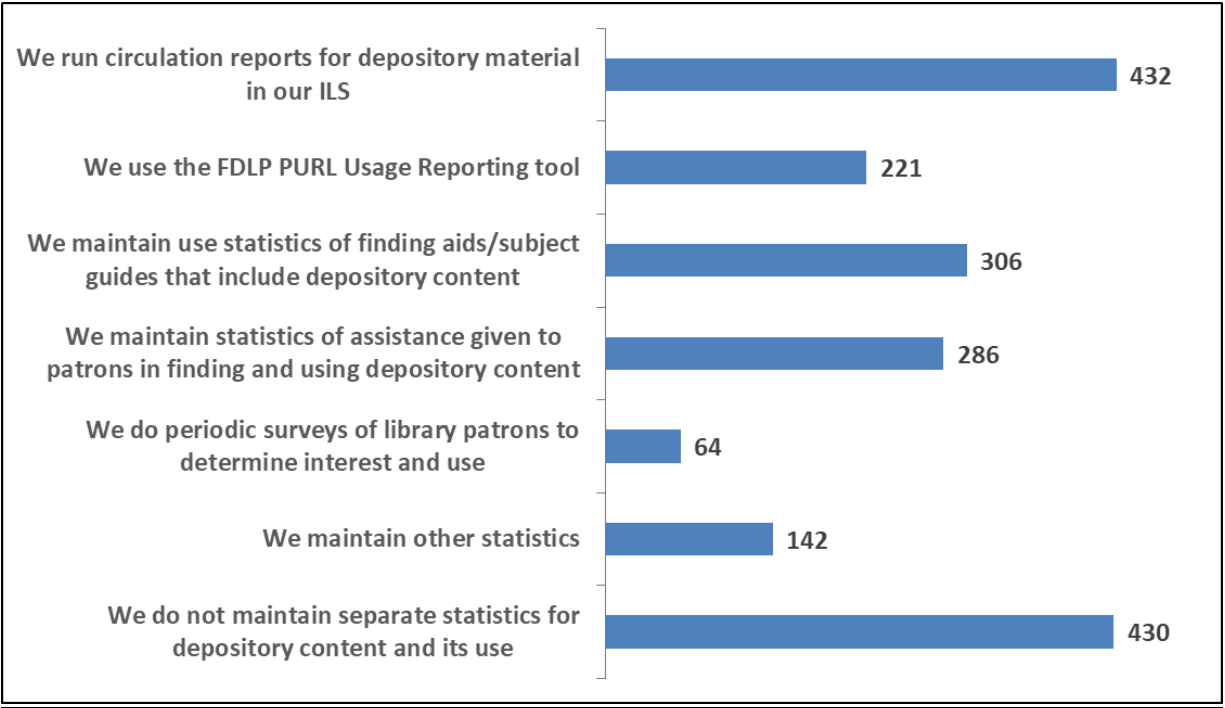


Figure 45: Question 17 - Overall Responses

Of the 142 libraries that selected the response option “We maintain other statistics. Please specify,” the results yielded 142 observations that were grouped into 6 categories:

1. In-house manual methods (includes sign-in sheets, re-shelving counts, reference statistics, benchmarking)
2. ILS (including interlibrary loan)
3. Non-ILS software
4. By depository receipts/processing/weeding
5. Webpage/digital statistics (includes database statistics)
6. N/A or additional/relevant information provided

Of the total 142 observations, 72 (51%) indicated “In-house manual methods,” 25 (18%) indicated “ILS (including interlibrary loan),” 15 (11%) indicated “Webpage/digital statistics,” 9 (6%) indicated “By depository receipts/Processing/weeding,” and 8 (6%) indicated “Non-ILS software” as the statistics maintained for measuring the use of depository collections.

| | In-house manual methods | | ILS (including interlibrary loan) | | Non-ILS software | | By depository receipts/processing/weeding | | Webpage/digital statistics | | N/A or no additional/relevant information provided | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|---|-----------|----------------------------|------------|--|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 72 | 51% | 25 | 18% | 8 | 6% | 9 | 6% | 15 | 11% | 13 | 9% | 142 | 100% |

Table 38: Question 17 - Overall Responses to "Other" by Frequency and Percentage

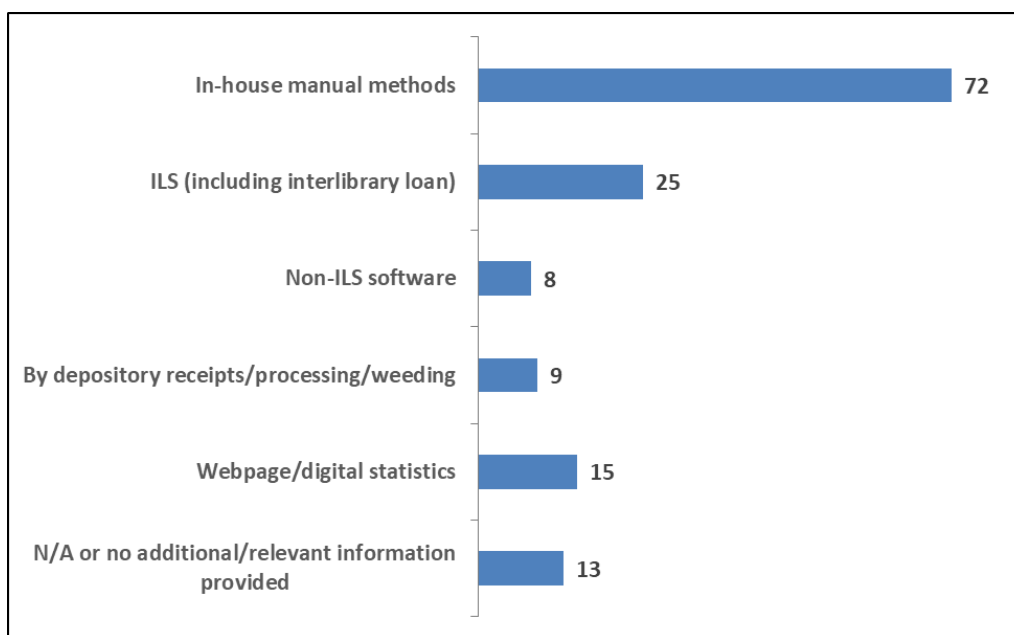


Figure 46: Question 17 - Overall Responses to "Other"

Question 18: If you weed your digital collection, what method(s) do you use? Select all that apply.

Response options were:

1. Purge records from online catalog
2. Update links in online guides
3. Link checking
4. Other (please specify)
5. Do not weed

Of the 1,069 respondents to question 18, there were a total of 1,667 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 500 (30%) were for “Do not weed,” 418 (25%) were for “Purge records from online catalog,” 378 (23%) were for “Update links in online guides,” 310 (19%) were for “Link checking,” and 61 (4%) were for “Other.”

Of the 500 libraries that selected the response option “Do not weed,” 17 of them also selected at least one other option. These respondents represent only 1.6% of the total number and their responses will not greatly impact any conclusion or decision made based upon the responses to this question.

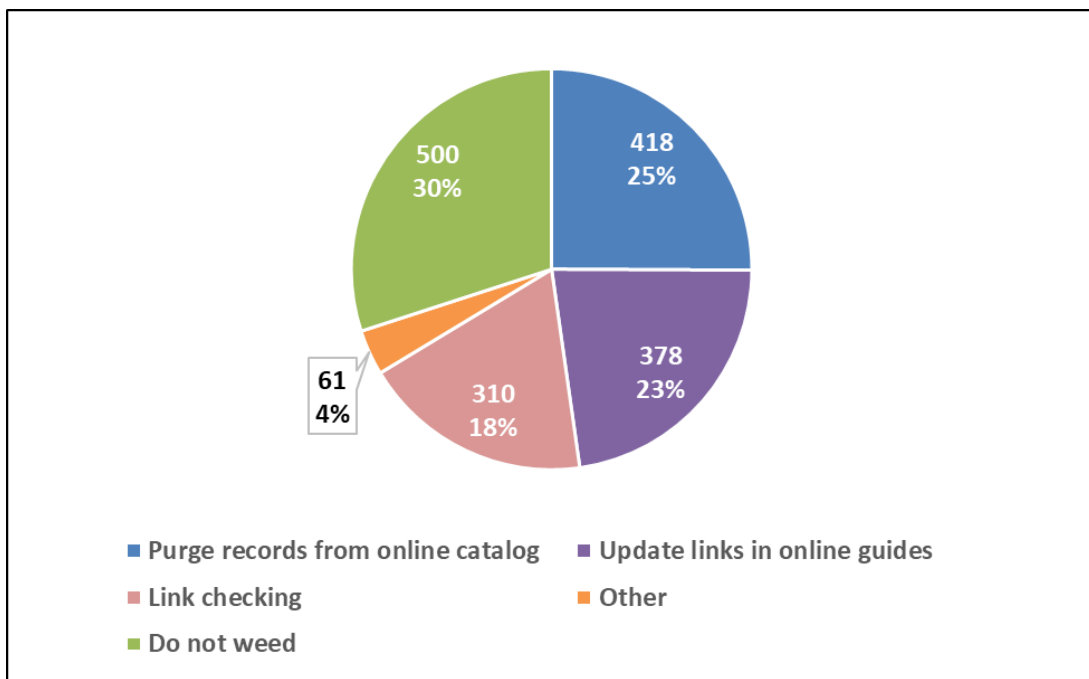


Figure 47: Question 18 - Overall Responses

Of the total 500 observations for the response option “Do not weed,” 282 (56%) are from Academic General Libraries followed by Academic Law Libraries with 72 (14%) and Public Libraries with 67 (13%). Of the total 418 observations for the response option “Purge records from online catalog,” 235 (56%) are from Academic General Libraries followed by Public Libraries with 72 (14%) and Academic Law Libraries with 44 (11%). Of the total 378 observations for the response option “Update links in online guides,” 223 (59%) are from Academic General Libraries followed by Academic Law Libraries with 51 (13%) and Public Libraries with 44 (12%). Of the total 310 observations for the response option “Link checking,” 164 (53%) are from Academic General Libraries followed by Public Libraries with 46 (15%) and Academic Law Libraries with 41 (13%).

| Library Type | Purge records from online catalog | | Update links in online guides | | Link checking | | Other | | Do not weed | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 21 | 5% | 19 | 5% | 14 | 5% | 2 | 3% | 19 | 4% | 75 | 4% |
| Academic General | 235 | 56% | 223 | 59% | 164 | 53% | 37 | 61% | 282 | 56% | 941 | 56% |
| Academic Law Library | 44 | 11% | 51 | 13% | 41 | 13% | 6 | 10% | 72 | 14% | 214 | 13% |
| Federal Agency Library | 10 | 2% | 14 | 4% | 10 | 3% | 0 | 0% | 14 | 3% | 48 | 3% |
| Federal Court Library | 4 | 1% | 5 | 1% | 4 | 1% | 2 | 3% | 3 | 1% | 18 | 1% |
| Highest State Court Library | 12 | 3% | 10 | 3% | 15 | 5% | 1 | 2% | 14 | 3% | 52 | 3% |
| Public Library | 72 | 17% | 44 | 12% | 46 | 15% | 11 | 18% | 67 | 13% | 240 | 14% |
| Service Academy | 2 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 3 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 8 | 0% |
| Special Library | 9 | 2% | 3 | 1% | 5 | 2% | 1 | 2% | 4 | 1% | 22 | 1% |
| State Library | 9 | 2% | 7 | 2% | 8 | 3% | 1 | 2% | 24 | 5% | 49 | 3% |
| Grand Total | 418 | 100% | 378 | 100% | 310 | 100% | 61 | 100% | 500 | 100% | 1,667 | 100% |

Table 39: Question 18 - Responses by Library Type

Of the total 941 observations from Academic General Libraries, “Do not weed” had the highest number (282), followed by “Purge records from online catalog” (235), “Update links in online guides” (223), and “Link checking” (164).

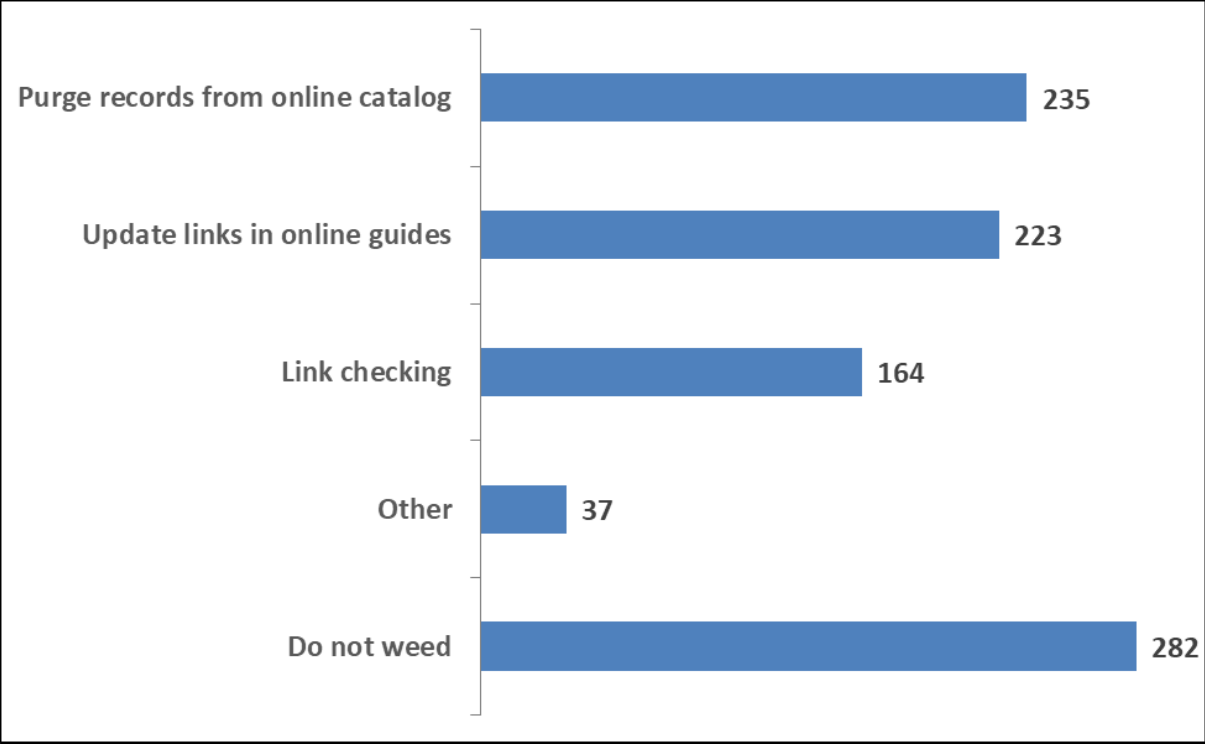


Figure 48: Question 18 - Responses from Academic General Libraries

Of the library types other than Academic General, Academic Law Libraries and Public Libraries had the highest number of observations for the response option “Do not weed” with 72 and 67, respectively.

Public Libraries had the highest number of observations for the response option “Purge records from online catalog” with 72 followed by Academic Law Libraries with 44.

The highest number of observations for the response option “Update links in online guides” are from Academic Law Libraries (51) and Public Libraries (44).

Public Libraries and Academic Law Libraries had the highest number of observations for “Link checking” with 46 and 41, respectively.

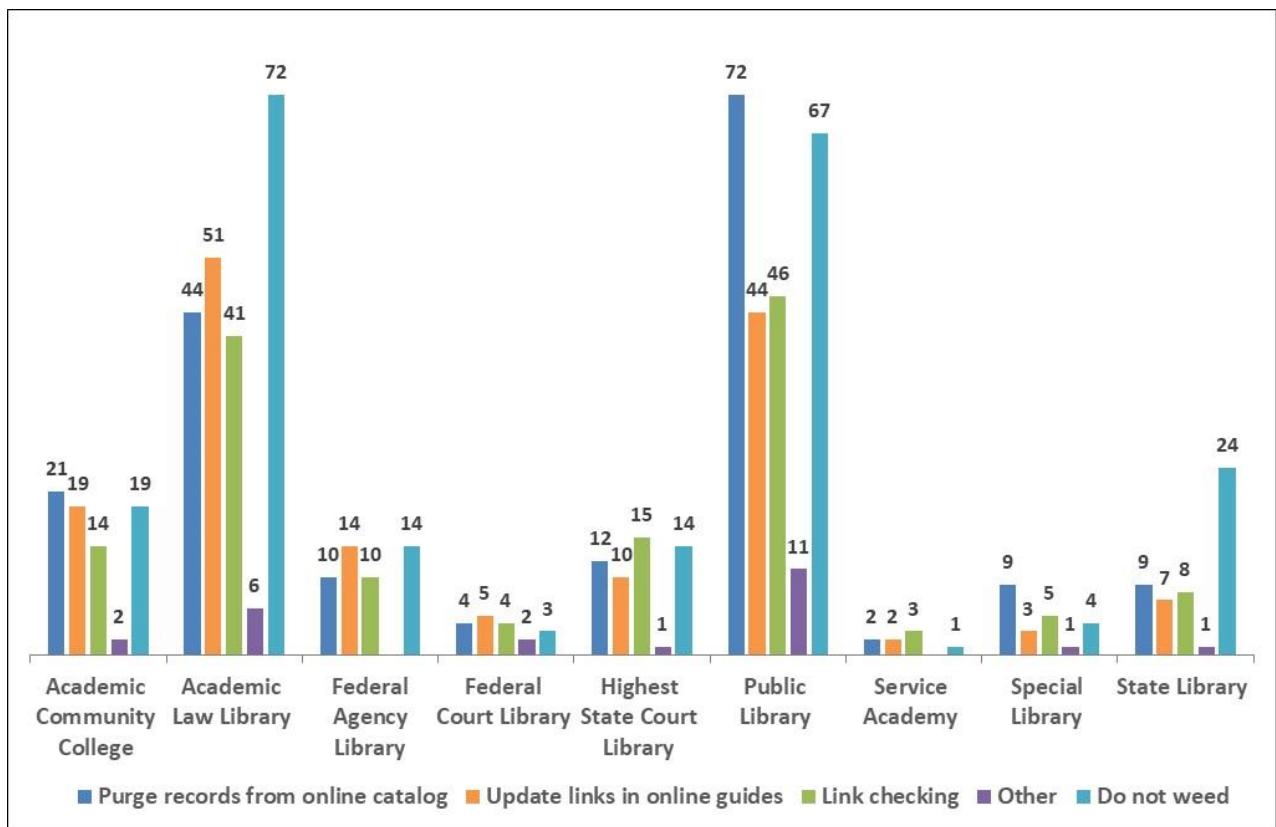


Figure 49: Question 18 - Responses from All Library Types Other than Academic General

Of the 61 libraries that responded “Other (please specify),” the results yielded 61 observations that were grouped into 6 categories:

1. Suppress or other in ILS (regular or ad hoc)
2. Consortium or group holdings
3. Vendor service or alerts
4. Update online guides/webpages
5. Adjust selection profiles
6. N/A or no additional information provided

Of the total 61 observations, 23 (38%) indicated “Suppress or other in ILS,” 9 (15%) indicated “Consortium or group holdings,” 5 (8%) indicated “Vendor or service alerts,” 4 (7%) indicated “Adjust selection profile,” and 2 (3%) indicated “Update online guides/webpages” as methods for weeding the digital collections.

| | Suppress or other in ILS | | Consortium or group holdings | | Vendor service or alerts | | Update online guides/webpages | | Adjust selection profile | | N/A or no additional/relevant information provided | | Total | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 23 | 38% | 9 | 15% | 5 | 8% | 2 | 3% | 4 | 7% | 18 | 30% | 61 | 100% |

Table 40: Question 18 - Overall Responses to "Other" by Frequency and Percentage

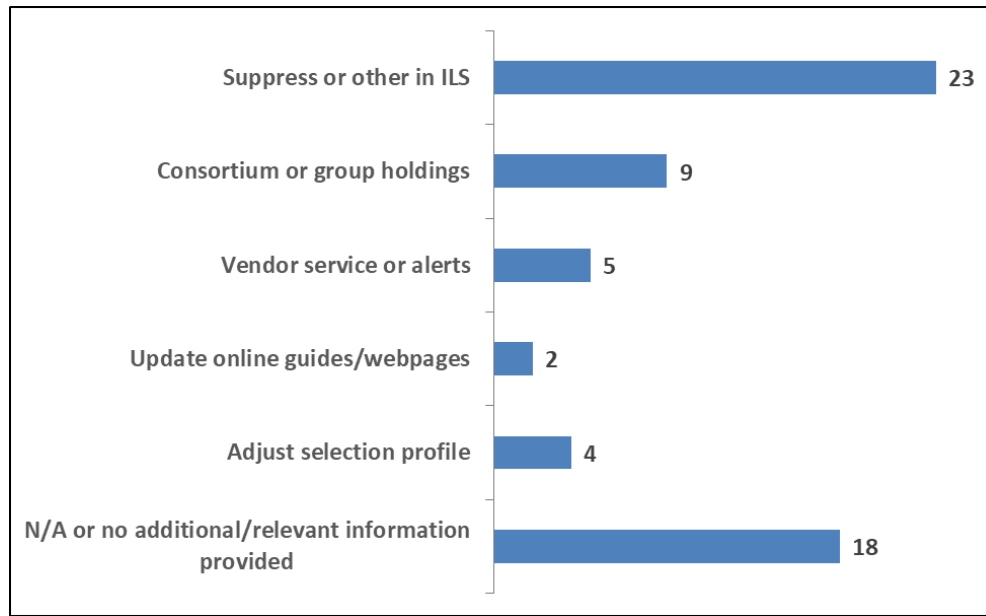


Figure 50: Overall Responses to "Other"

Of the 23 total observations for the "Other" category "Suppress or other in ILS," 15 were from Academic General Libraries. None of the Federal Agency and Service Academy Libraries selected the "Other. Please specify" option.

| Library Type | Suppress or other in ILS | | Consortium or group holdings | | Vendor service or alerts | | Update online guides/webpages | | Adjust selection profile | | N/A or no additional/relevant information provided | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 1 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 100% |
| Academic General | 15 | 41% | 6 | 16% | 4 | 11% | 2 | 5% | 1 | 3% | 9 | 24% | 37 | 100% |
| Academic Law Library | 2 | 33% | 1 | 17% | 1 | 17% | 0 | 0% | | 0% | 2 | 33% | 6 | 100% |
| Federal Court Library | 2 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 100% |
| Highest State Court Library | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | 1 | 100% |
| Public Library | 2 | 18% | 2 | 18% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 18% | 5 | 45% | 11 | 100% |
| Special Library | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| State Library | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | 1 | 100% |
| Grand Total | 23 | 38% | 9 | 15% | 5 | 8% | 2 | 3% | 4 | 7% | 18 | 30% | 61 | 100% |

Table 41: Question 18 - Responses to "Other" by Library Type

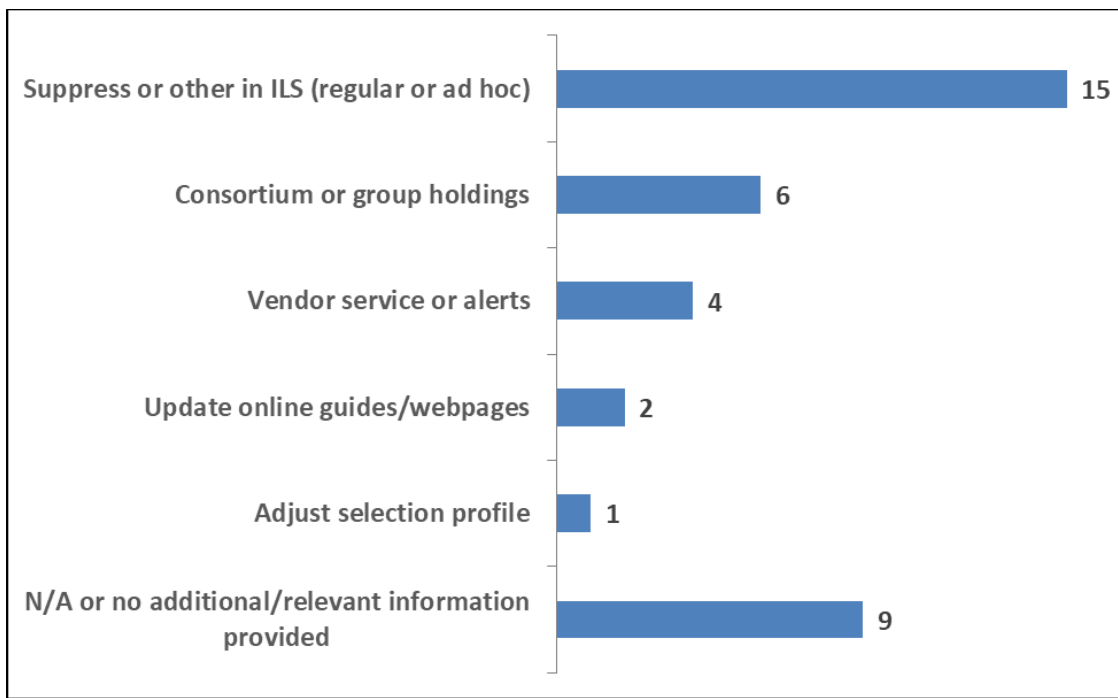


Figure 51: Question 18 - Responses to "Other" from Academic General Libraries

Of the total observations from libraries other than Academic General Libraries, Academic Law, Federal Court, and Public Libraries had the highest number of “Suppress or other in ILS (regular or ad hoc)” with two each. Public Libraries had the highest number of “Consortium or group holdings” and “Adjust selection profile” with two each. None of the libraries listed in the chart below provided a response that would be categorized “Update online guides/webpages.”

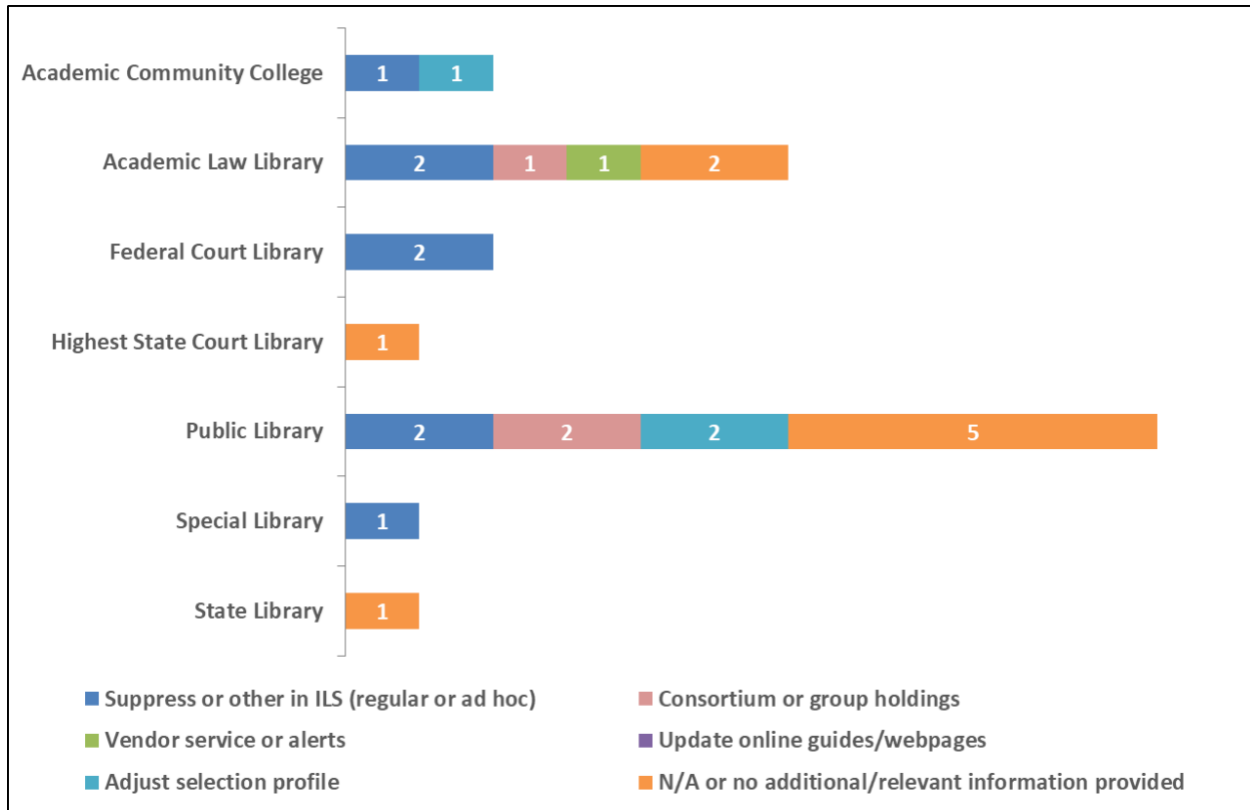


Figure 52: Question 18 - Responses to "Other" from Library Types Other than Academic General

Question 19: Does your library have any tangible depository publications?

Response options were:

1. Yes
2. No

Of the 1,069 respondents, 1,038 (97%) selected “Yes” and 31 (3%) selected “No.”

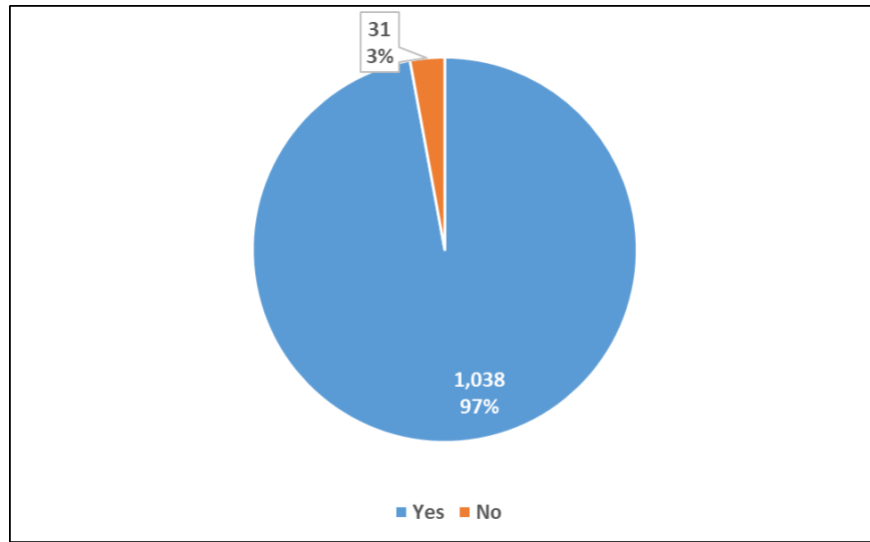


Figure 53: Question 19 - Overall Responses

Of the 1,038 respondents who responded “Yes” they have tangible depository publications in their library, 575 (55%) were from Academic General Libraries, 157 (15%) were from Public Libraries and 137 (13%) were from Academic Law Libraries.

| Library Type | Yes | | No | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 42 | 4% | 5 | 16% | 47 | 4% |
| Academic General | 575 | 55% | 16 | 52% | 591 | 55% |
| Academic Law Library | 137 | 13% | 0 | 0% | 137 | 13% |
| Federal Agency Library | 30 | 3% | 2 | 6% | 32 | 3% |
| Federal Court Library | 10 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 1% |
| Highest State Court Library | 33 | 3% | 0 | 0% | 33 | 3% |
| Public Library | 157 | 15% | 7 | 23% | 164 | 15% |
| Service Academy | 4 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 0% |
| Special Library | 12 | 1% | 1 | 3% | 13 | 1% |
| State Library | 38 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 38 | 4% |
| Grand Total | 1,038 | 100% | 31 | 100% | 1,069 | 100% |

Table 42: Question 19 - Responses by Library Type

The majority (575, or 97%) of Academic General Libraries responded they have tangible depository publications in their library.

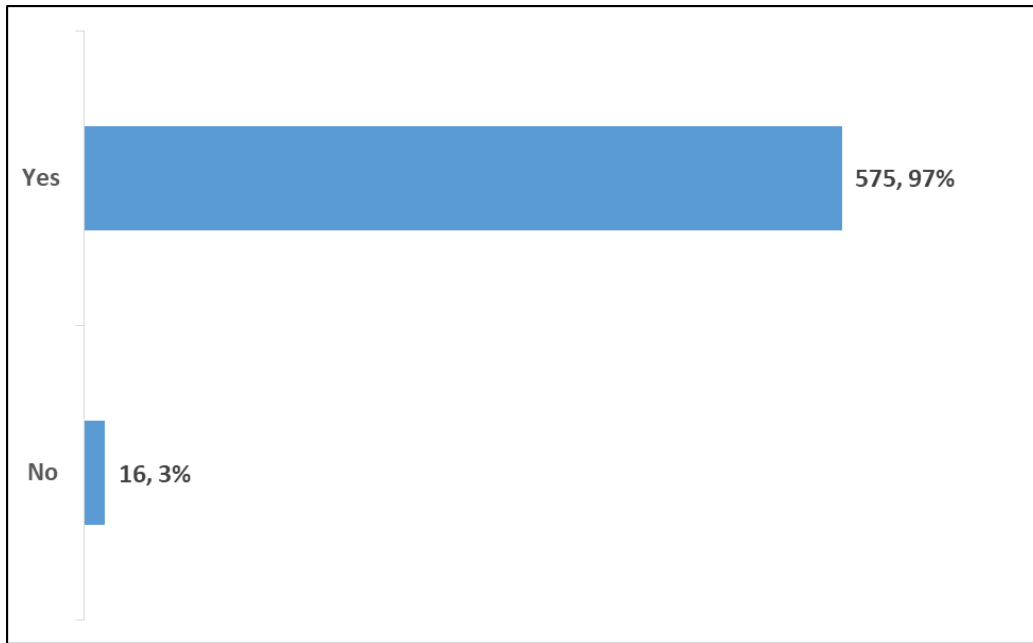


Figure 54: Question 19 - Response from Academic General Libraries

The responses from all library types other than Academic General indicated that 100 percent of Academic Law, Federal Court, Highest State Court, Service Academy, and State Libraries have tangible depository publications within their collections.

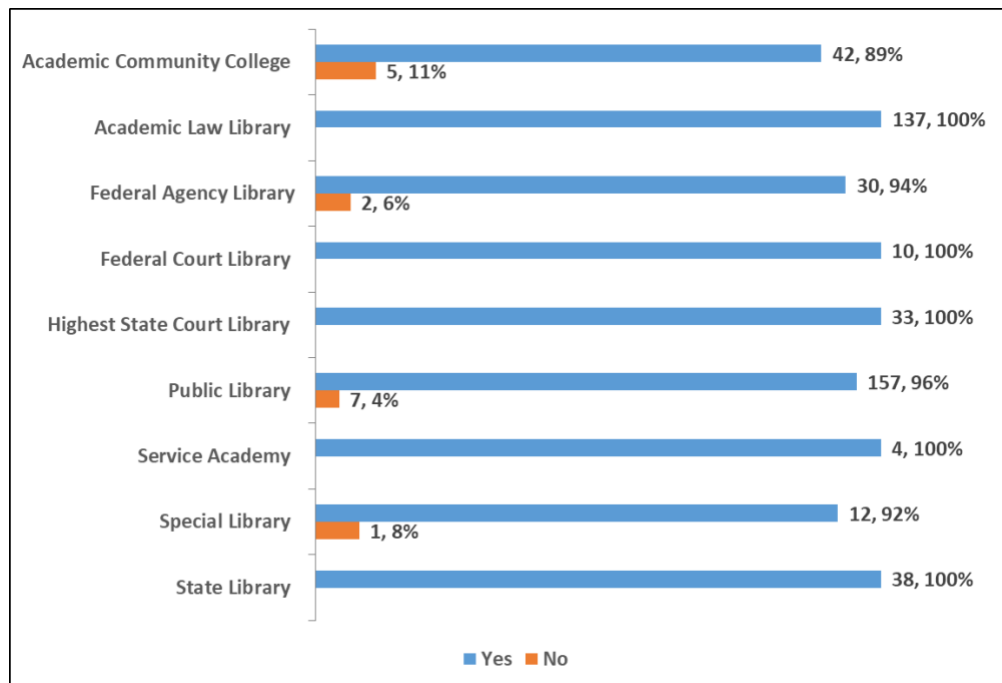


Figure 55: Question 19 - Responses from All Library Types Other than Academic General

Question 19 in the 2019 survey “Does your library have any tangible depository publications?” was also asked in the 2017 survey. A comparison of the 2019 responses to the 2017 responses shows that 97% of the total respondents in 2019 said “Yes” their library has tangible depository publications while 96% of the total respondents in 2017 said “Yes.”

| | 2019 | | 2017 | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Freq | % of total responses | Freq | % of total responses |
| Yes | 1,038 | 97% | 1,054 | 96% |
| No | 31 | 3% | 41 | 4% |
| Total | 1,069 | 100% | 1,095 | 100% |

Table 43: Question 19 - Comparison of 2019 Survey to 2017 Survey

Questions 19(a), 19(b), 19(c), and 19(d) were for depositories with tangible formats in paper, microfiche, electronic media, etc. They were intended to assess the status of these tangible receipts in the Federal depository libraries.

Questions 19(a), 19(b), and 19(c) did not have a quantitative (yes/no) component. Responses were entirely open-ended. Because not all libraries are able to provide details on their collections using the same standard, respondents were asked to provide a best estimate count of titles, items, or publications or a unit of measurement. They were asked to provide the quantity and to specify the standard used in their response. Examples included the number of linear feet, inches, titles, items, publications, etc. In addition, a link to “Information for estimating the size of your collection” was furnished to assist responders in providing the requested information.⁶

Free responses were coded, and size ranges were created for each question. The same size ranges were not used for each question because there was a wide variety in the size estimates depending on the format of the material.

⁶ <https://ask.gpo.gov/s/article/Is-there-a-formula-I-can-use-to-estimate-the-size-of-my-documents-collection>

Question 19(a): To the best of your knowledge, how many FDLP-issued publications in paper would you estimate are in your collection?

There were 1,037 responses to question 19(a). Responses were reviewed, and for those including a measurement other than number of pieces, the responses were converted to number of pieces for analysis purposes using the following rationale:

- Responses in linear feet were converted to pieces using the “Estimating the Size of a Tangible Depository Collection” guidance where 1 linear foot equals 52 pieces.
- For responses stating a number of titles or volumes in addition to a linear feet estimate, the linear feet estimate was converted to pieces and used as the basis for assigning a collection size code.
- For responses stating a number of titles and a number of volumes or pieces, the number of volumes or pieces was used to assign a collection size code (the higher number).
- For responses stating a number of ranges (shelving units) but not describing the aspects of the range, the response was coded as “unable to determine”.
- If a response gave a number of linear feet of maps in addition to a number of linear feet of books, the combined total was used.
- For responses stating only a number of titles, the code for that number was used.
- For responses stating 10,000, the code assigned was category 2; for 100,000, the code was category 3; for 500,000, the code was 4, and for responses stating 1,000,000, the code assigned was category 5.
- For responses stating a number of titles and a linear foot estimate that converted to a higher number, the higher number was used in determining the appropriate code. For responses stating a number of titles or items and a linear foot estimate that converted to a smaller number, the higher number was used for coding purposes.

Once all responses were standardized and converted to the number of pieces, ranges were determined and each response was coded into a category based on these ranges. Seven categories were developed for question 19(a):

1. None
2. Extra small – Up to 10,000
3. Small – 10,001 to 100,000
4. Medium – 100,001 to 500,000
5. Large – 500,001 to 1,000,000
6. Extra Large – 1,000,001 and over
7. Unknown/unable to determine

A review of the total 1,037 responses reveals that all libraries responding to question 19(a) have some FDLP-issued publications in paper in their collections with the majority of libraries, 688 (66%), having either extra small or small collections of FDLP-issued paper publications. Another 222 (21%) libraries stated they have medium-sized collections; 57 (5%) have large collections; and 41 (4%) have extra large collections.

| | None | | Extra small | | Small | | Medium | | Large | | Extra large | | Unknown/ unable to determine | | Total | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 0 | 0% | 311 | 30% | 377 | 36% | 222 | 21% | 57 | 5% | 41 | 4% | 29 | 3% | 1,037 | 100% |

Table 44: Question 19(a) - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

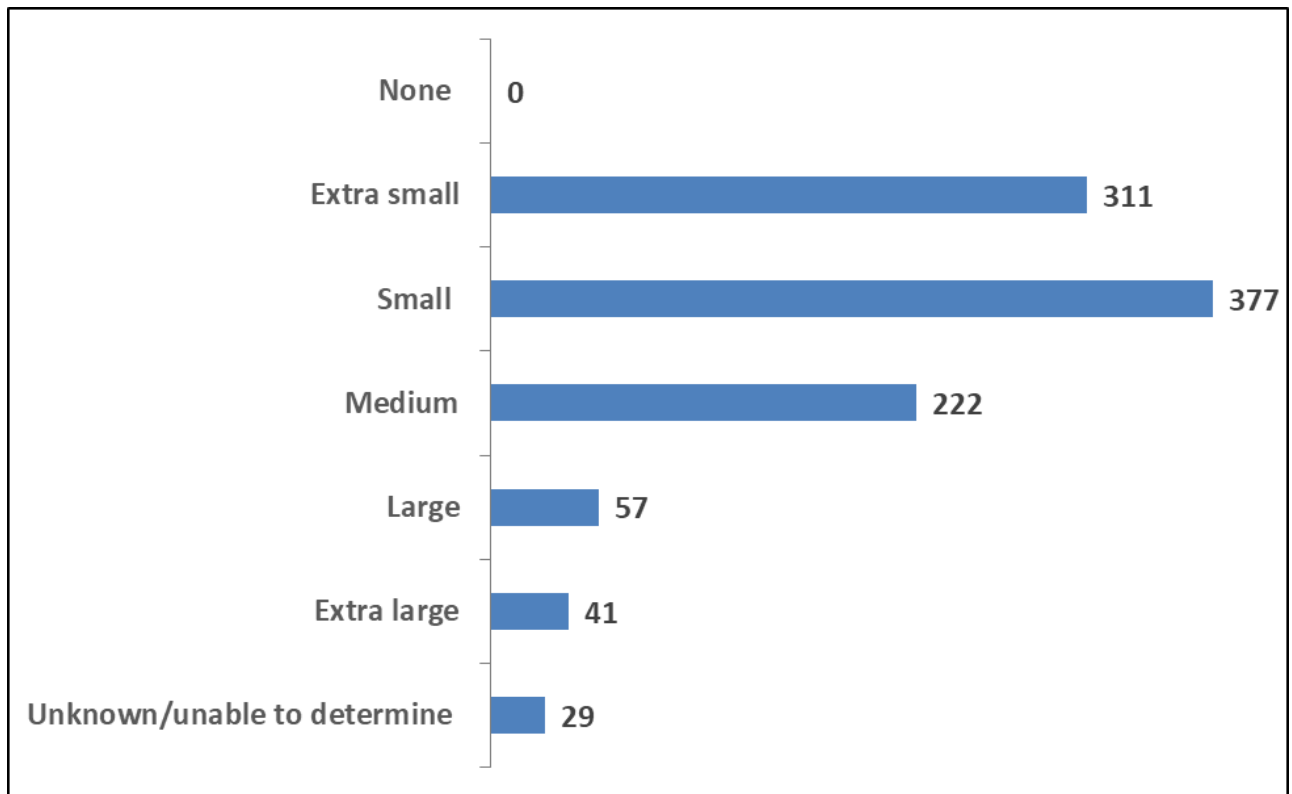


Figure 56: Question 19(a) - Overall Responses

This question was asked in the 2017 survey. As with the 2019 survey, responses in 2017 were reviewed, and for those including a measurement other than number of pieces, the responses were converted to number of pieces for analysis purposes using the same rationale as in 2019. Once all responses were standardized and converted to the number of pieces, ranges were determined and each response was coded into a category based on these ranges. The same ranges and categories were used in the 2017 survey as in the 2019 survey.

A comparison of the responses from both years shows that more libraries have “Small” collections (10,001 to 100,000) of FDLP-issued publications in paper than the other categories with 377 (36%) in 2019 and 359 (34%) in 2017.

The category with the next highest number of libraries is “Extra Small (Up to 10,000)” with 311 (30%) in 2019 and 354 (34%) in 2017.

| | 2019 | | 2017 | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Frequency | % of Total Responses | Frequency | % of Total Responses |
| None | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0% |
| Extra Small | 311 | 30% | 354 | 34% |
| Small | 377 | 36% | 359 | 34% |
| Medium | 222 | 21% | 220 | 21% |
| Large | 57 | 5% | 55 | 5% |
| Extra large | 41 | 4% | 36 | 3% |

Table 45: Question 19(a) - Comparison of 2019 Survey to 2017 Survey

Question 19(b): To the best of your knowledge, how many FDLP-issued microfiche would you estimate are in your collection?

There were 1,037 responses to question 19(b). Responses were reviewed and converted to number of sheets as necessary for analysis purposes using the following rationale:

- Used the “Estimating the Size of a Tangible Depository Collection” and the estimate of 10-drawer cabinets with 75 inches per drawer. A full cabinet would contain 56,250 fiche.
- Where not stated, it was assumed that fiche were in envelopes, and the estimate of one inch (with envelopes) equals 75 sheets was used.
- For responses where only the number of titles was provided, the response was coded as category 5 “Unknown/unable to determine” since one title could potentially cover a large amount of space.
- Used the estimate of 75 inches per drawer for any drawer size given since they are all within a close range.
- For responses where cubic feet were provided, category 5 “Unknown/unable to determine” was assigned.
- For responses where the library stated they are in the process of weeding their microfiche, category 5 was assigned.

After applying the above rationale to responses requiring conversion, ranges were determined and each response was coded into a category based on these ranges. Five categories were developed for question 19(b):

1. None
2. Small – 1 to 100,000 sheets
3. Medium – 100,001 to 1,000,000 sheets
4. Large – Over 1,000,000 sheets
5. Unknown/unable to determine

Of the total 1,037 responses, 323 (31%) libraries stated they have small collections of FDLP-issued microfiche. Another 353 (34%) libraries have medium microfiche collections, 67 (6%) have large microfiche collections, and 136 (13%) libraries stated they don’t have an FDLP-issued microfiche collection.

| | None | | Small | | Medium | | Large | | Unknown/ unable to determine | | Total | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 136 | 13% | 323 | 31% | 353 | 34% | 67 | 6% | 158 | 15% | 1,037 | 100% |

Table 46: Question 19(b) - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

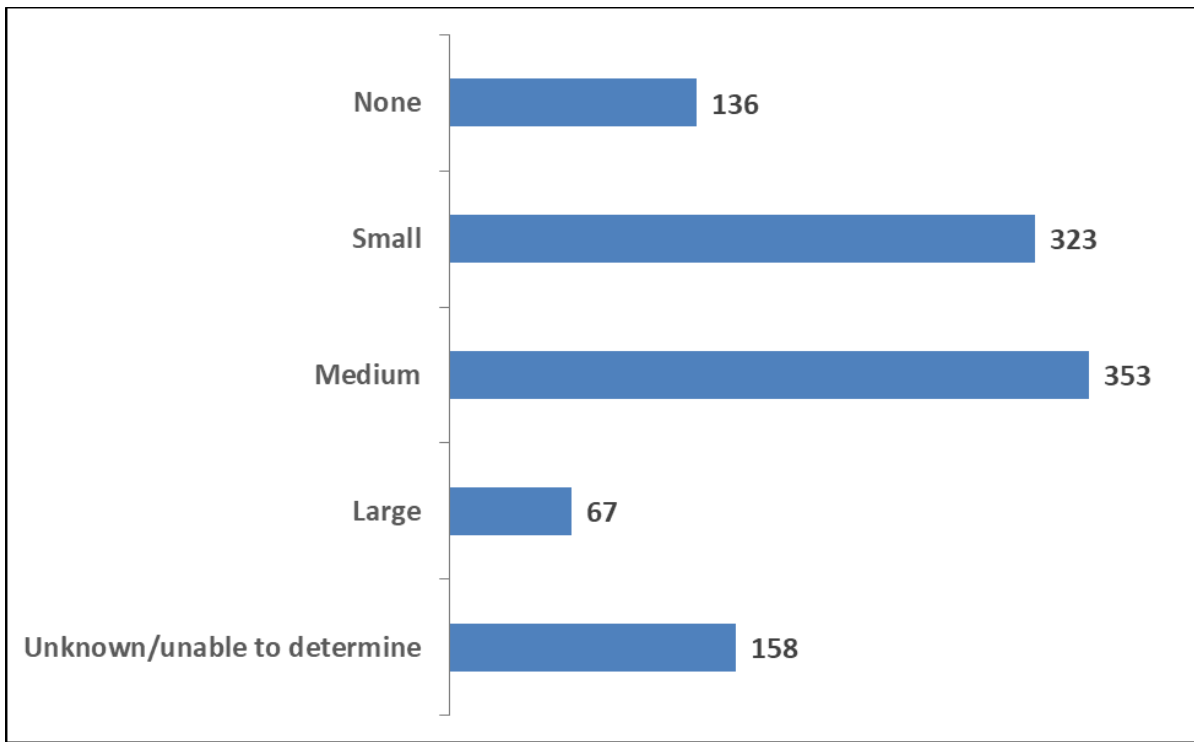


Figure 57: Question 19(b) - Overall Responses

This question was asked in the 2017 survey. As with the 2019 survey, responses were reviewed and converted to number of sheets as necessary for analysis purposes using similar rationale as in 2019. After applying the appropriate rationale to responses requiring conversion, ranges were determined and each response was coded into a category based on these ranges. The same size ranges were used in the 2017 survey as in the 2019 survey.

A comparison of the responses from both years shows that in 2019 more libraries have “Medium” collections (100,001 to 1,000,000 sheets) of FDLP-issued microfiche than the other categories with 353 (34%).

The category with the next highest number of libraries in 2019 is “Small” with 323 (31%). For 2017, the next highest category is “Medium” with 301 (29%).

In both 2019 and 2017, there were libraries that did not have any FDLP-issued microfiche with 136 (13%) in 2019 and 176 (17%) in 2017.

| | 2019 | | 2017 | |
|--------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Frequency | % of Total Responses | Frequency | % of Total Responses |
| None | 136 | 13% | 176 | 17% |
| Small | 323 | 31% | 496 | 47% |
| Medium | 353 | 34% | 301 | 29% |
| Large | 67 | 6% | 51 | 5% |

Table 47: Question 19(b) - Comparison of 2019 Survey to 2017 Survey

Question 19(c): To the best of your knowledge, how many FDLP-issued DVDs, CD-ROMs, VHS tapes, and floppy diskettes would you estimate are in your collection?

There were 1,037 responses to question 19(c). Responses were reviewed and converted to number of tangible items as necessary for analysis purposes using the following rationale:

- Used the “Estimating the Size of a Tangible Depository Collection” with one modification. The document states 314 CDs in sleeves fill 26 inches. Dividing 314 by 26 equals 12 CDs in sleeves or 3 CDs in a jewel case per inch. It was assumed that most CDs are in jewel cases. Therefore, the calculation used was one linear foot as 3x12 or 36 CDs.
- Libraries indicating all these materials were under regional discard review were coded as having none since the materials will be discarded.
- Where libraries indicated a number of shelves, each shelf was presumed to be 3 feet.
- Libraries stating a number of titles or a percentage of item number selections were coded as category 6 “Unknown/unable to determine.”
- Libraries stating a number of volumes were treated as items.
- For responses providing drawer measurements, multiplied depth of drawer by however many multiples of 5 make up width to get inches for the drawer, then divided by 12 to get feet, multiplied by 36 to get items, and multiplied by number of drawers stated.

Once all responses were converted to numbers of tangible items, ranges were determined and each response was coded into a category based on these ranges. Six categories were developed for question 19(c):

1. None
2. Small – 1 to 500
3. Medium – 501 to 1,000
4. Large – 1,001 to 5,000
5. Extra Large – 5,001 and over
6. Unknown/unable to determine

Of the total 1,037 responses, 401 (39%) have small collections; 99 (10%) have medium collections; 184 (18%) have large collections, and 53 (5%) have extra-large collections of FDLP-issued DVDs, CD-ROMs, VHS tapes, and floppy diskettes. Another 204 (20%) libraries do not have any of these FDLP-issued items.

| | None | | Small | | Medium | | Large | | Extra Large | | Unknown/ unable to determine | | Total | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 204 | 20% | 401 | 39% | 99 | 10% | 184 | 18% | 53 | 5% | 96 | 9% | 1,037 | 100% |

Table 48: Question 19(c) - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

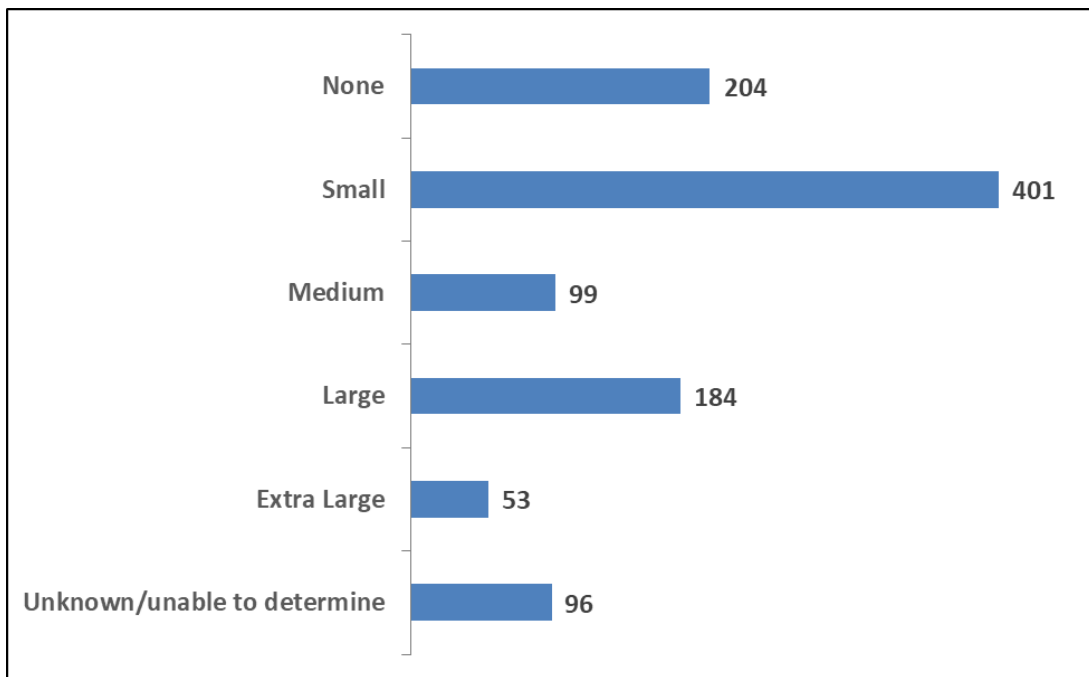


Figure 58: Question 19(c) - Overall Responses

This question was asked in the 2017 survey. As with the 2019 survey, responses were reviewed and converted to number of tangible items as necessary for analysis purposes using similar rationale as in 2019. Once all responses were converted to the numbers of tangible items, ranges were determined and each response was coded into a category based on these ranges. The same size ranges and categories were used in the 2017 survey as in the 2019 survey.

A comparison of the responses from both years shows that more libraries have “Small” collections (1 to 500 items) of FDLP-issued DVDs, CD-ROMs, VHS tapes, and floppy diskettes than the other categories with 401 (39%) in 2019 and 475 (45%) in 2017.

The category with the next highest number of libraries in 2019 is “None” with 204 (20%) compared to only 159 (15%) in 2017.

The category with the third highest number of libraries in 2019 is “Large” (1,001 to 5,000 items) with 184 (18%) compared to 203 (19%) in 2017.

| | 2019 | | 2017 | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Frequency | % of Total Responses | Frequency | % of Total Responses |
| None | 204 | 20% | 159 | 15% |
| Small | 401 | 39% | 475 | 45% |
| Medium | 99 | 10% | 124 | 12% |
| Large | 184 | 18% | 203 | 19% |
| Extra large | 53 | 5% | 60 | 6% |

Table 49: Question 19(c) - Comparison of 2019 Survey to 2017 Survey

Question 19(d): Do you weed your tangible collection?

Response options were:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

There were 1,037 total responses to question 19(d). Of these total responses, 857 (83%) responded “Yes” they weed their tangible collection, and 180 (17%) responded “No” they do not weed their tangible collections.

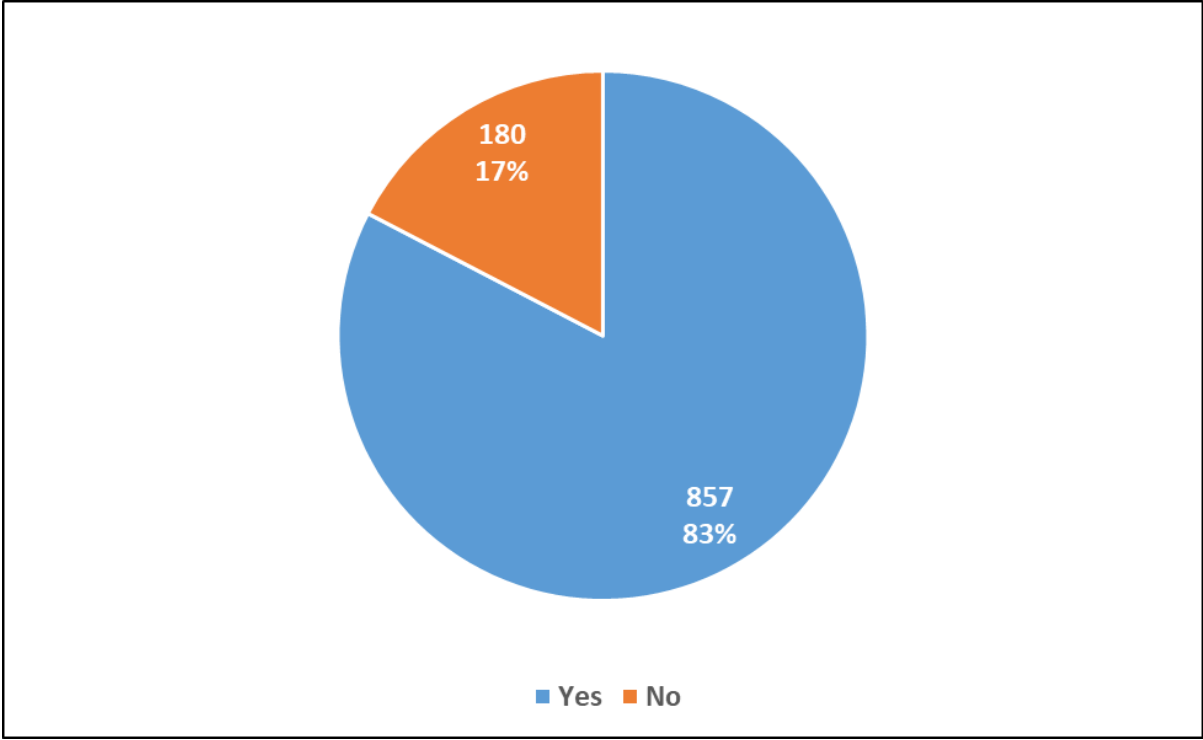


Figure 59: Question 19(d) - Overall Responses

Question 20: GPO is responsible for cataloging large collections of documents (for example, GPO recently cataloged 10,000 titles for a large historic collection of documents from the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST). If your library is interested in using these records in your online catalog, what would be your preference for how these cataloging records were classified?

Response options were:

1. Library of Congress (LC)
2. Dewey
3. Full SuDoc numbers
4. Partial SuDoc numbers (ex: SuDoc stems only)
5. No preference
6. No classification is needed
7. Others. Please specify.

Of the 1,068 respondents to question 20, there were a total of 1,259 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 611 (49%) were for “Full SuDoc numbers,” 351 (28%) were for “Library of Congress,” and 118 (9%) were for “No preference.”

| | Library of Congress | | Dewey | | Full SuDoc numbers | | Partial SuDoc numbers | | No preference | | No classification is needed | | Others | | Total | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 351 | 28% | 85 | 7% | 611 | 49% | 21 | 2% | 118 | 9% | 49 | 4% | 24 | 2% | 1,259 | 100% |

Table 50: Question 20 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

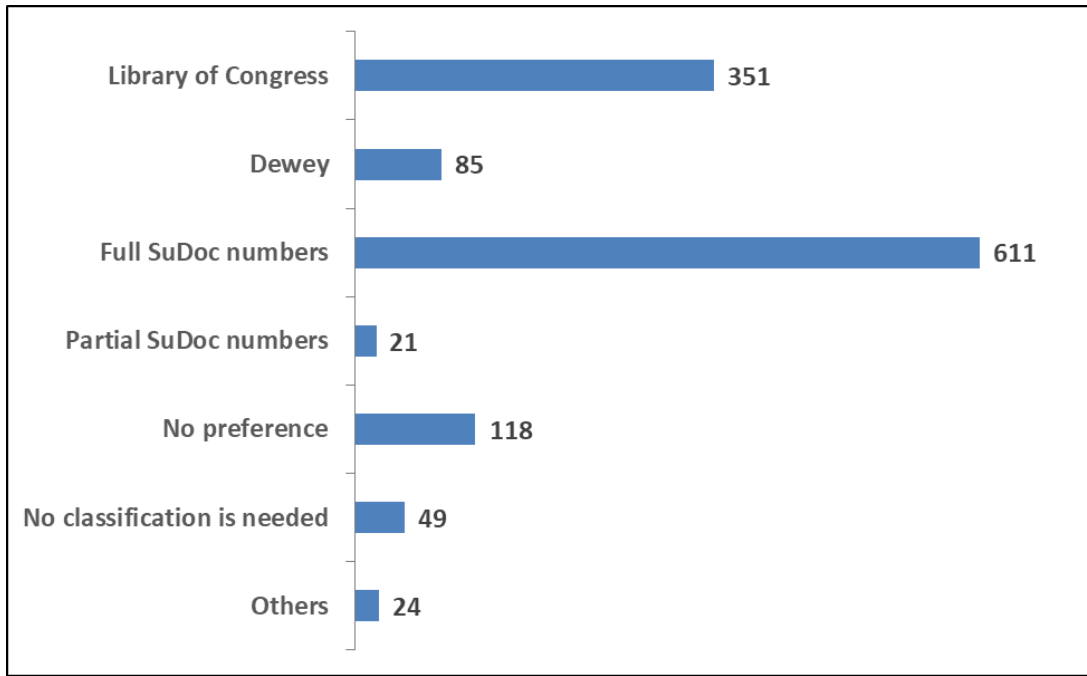


Figure 60: Question 20 - Overall Responses

Of the 24 libraries that responded “Other. Please specify,” the results yielded 24 observations that were grouped into 5 categories:

1. One of the provided response options, with caveat
2. Two of the provided response options
3. The collection’s original classification scheme
4. Need more information before deciding
5. N/A

Of the total 24 observations, 9 (37%) indicated one or two of the provided survey response options, 5 (21%) indicated “Need more information before deciding,” and 2 (8%) indicated “The collection’s original classification scheme.” The remaining 8 (33%) observations indicated “N/A.”

| | One of the provided response options, with caveat | | Two of the provided response options | | The collection's original classification scheme | | Need more information before deciding | | N/A | | Total | |
|--------------|---|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 7 | 29% | 2 | 8% | 2 | 8% | 5 | 21% | 8 | 33% | 24 | 100% |

Table 51: Question 20 - Overall Responses to "Other" by Frequency and Percentage

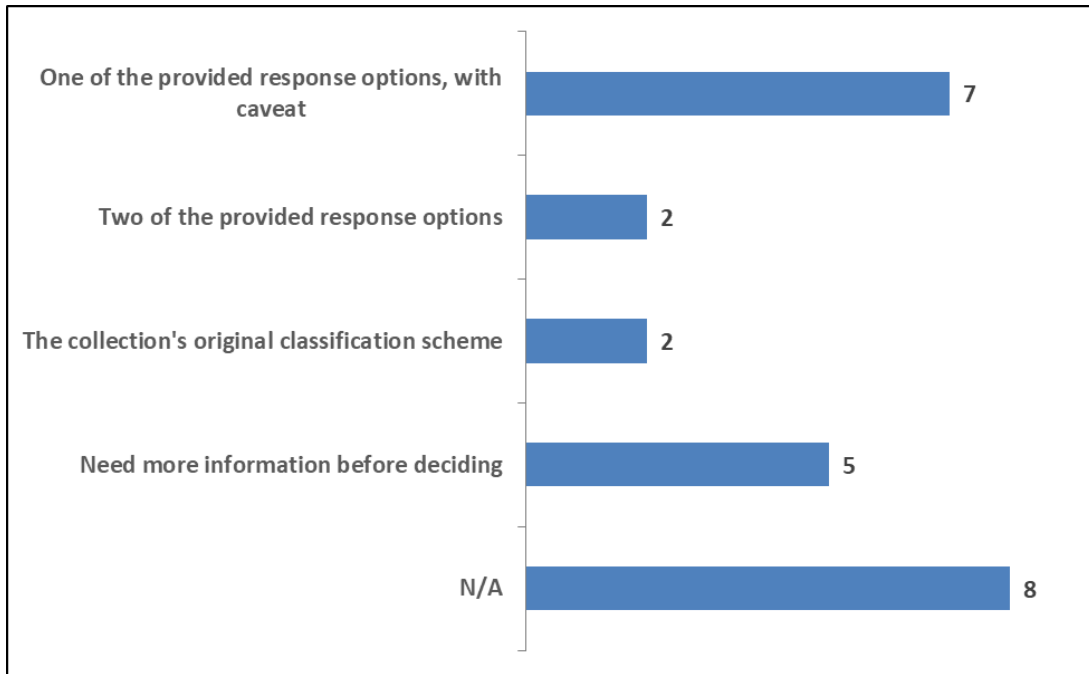


Figure 61: Question 20 - Overall Responses to "Other"

Question 21: GPO provides free access to bibliographic records through various sources (for example, CGP on GitHub, Z39.50, Cataloging Record Distribution Program, etc.). Select the types of customized bibliographic record sets your library staff would be interested in acquiring. Select all that apply.

Response options were:

1. By item selection profile
2. Historic print content
3. Historic print content that has since been digitized
4. By agency
5. New serials
6. New monographs
7. All new records
8. By time period (for example, records by decade)
9. Geography
10. Changed or updated records
11. Current event resources
12. By subject
13. By format
14. By GPO cataloging project (for example, Panama Canal related publications or NIST)
15. Not interested in record sets

Of the 1,068 respondents to question 21, there were 2,817 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 428 (15%) were for “By item selection profile,” 340 (12%) were for “Historic print content that has since been digitized,” 207 (7%) were for “Changed or updated records,” and 201 (7%) were for “By subject.” Another 404 (14%) of the observations were for “Not interested in record sets.”

| | By item selection profile | | Historic print content | | Historic print content that has since been digitized | | By agency | | New serials | | New monographs | | All new records | | By time period | | Geography | | Changed or updated records | | Current event resources | | By subject | | By format | | By GPO cataloging project | | Not interested in record sets | | Total | |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|--|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 428 | 15% | 156 | 6% | 340 | 12% | 170 | 6% | 96 | 3% | 118 | 4% | 124 | 4% | 70 | 2% | 138 | 5% | 207 | 7% | 107 | 4% | 201 | 7% | 134 | 5% | 124 | 4% | 404 | 14% | 2,817 | 100% |

Table 52: Question 21 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage

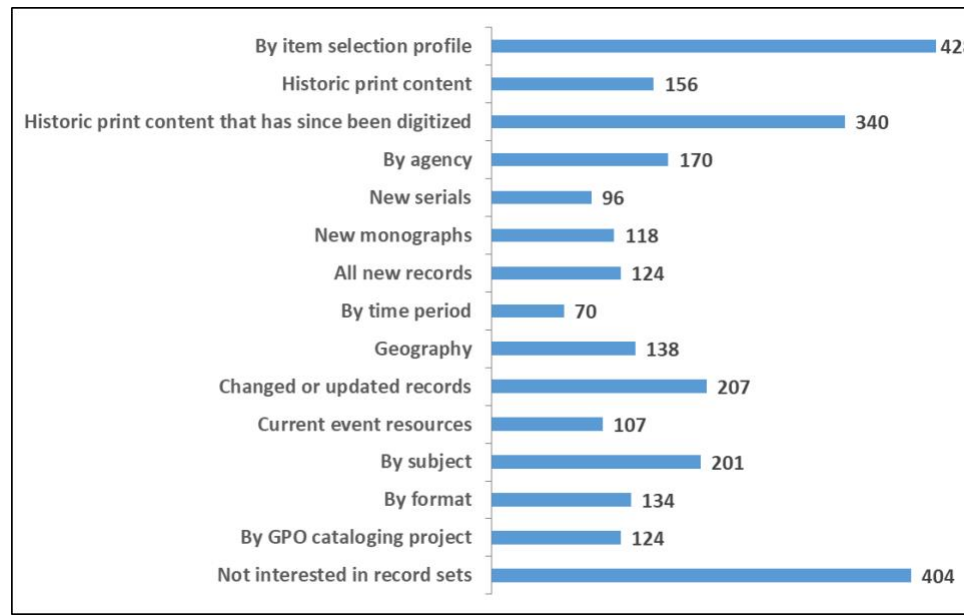


Figure 62: Question 21 - Overall Response

Of the total 428 observations for the “By item selection profile” response option, 238 are from Academic General Libraries, 62 are from Public Libraries, and 54 are from Academic Law Libraries. For the response option “Historic print content that has since been digitized,” 212 of the total 340 observations are from Academic General Libraries, 41 are from Academic Law Libraries, and 40 are from Public Libraries. For the response option “Changed or updated records,” 127 of the total 207 observations are from Academic General Libraries, 27 are from Academic Law Libraries, and 26 are from Public Libraries. Of the total 201 observations for the “By subject” response option, 108 are from Academic General Libraries, 25 are from Public Libraries, and 22 are from Academic Law Libraries. For the response option “Not interested in record sets” 211 of the total 404 observations are from Academic General Libraries, 72 are from Public Libraries, and 61 are from Academic Law Libraries.

| Library Type | By item selection profile | | Historic print content | | Historic print content that has since been digitized | | By agency | | New serials | | New monographs | | All new records | | By time period | | Geography | | Changed or updated records | | Current event resources | | By subject | | By format | | By GPO cataloging project | | Not interested in record sets | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 15 | 4% | 4 | 3% | 8 | 2% | 7 | 4% | 3 | 3% | 4 | 3% | 9 | 7% | 3 | 4% | 6 | 4% | 4 | 2% | 5 | 5% | 9 | 4% | 5 | 4% | 8 | 6% | 24 | 6% | 114 | 4% |
| Academic General | 238 | 56% | 93 | 60% | 212 | 62% | 91 | 54% | 51 | 53% | 66 | 56% | 81 | 65% | 50 | 71% | 86 | 62% | 127 | 61% | 72 | 67% | 108 | 54% | 73 | 54% | 83 | 67% | 211 | 52% | 1,642 | 58% |
| Academic Law Library | 54 | 13% | 14 | 9% | 41 | 12% | 11 | 6% | 11 | 11% | 15 | 13% | 6 | 5% | 5 | 7% | 4 | 3% | 27 | 13% | 4 | 4% | 22 | 11% | 16 | 12% | 11 | 9% | 61 | 15% | 302 | 11% |
| Federal Agency Library | 11 | 3% | 6 | 4% | 7 | 2% | 16 | 9% | 6 | 6% | 5 | 4% | 3 | 2% | 2 | 3% | 2 | 1% | 5 | 2% | 2 | 2% | 11 | 5% | 3 | 2% | 1 | 1% | 12 | 3% | 92 | 3% |
| Federal Court Library | 3 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 5 | 1% | 15 | 1% |
| Highest State Court Library | 13 | 3% | 4 | 3% | 11 | 3% | 4 | 2% | 4 | 4% | 6 | 5% | 4 | 3% | 1 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 4 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 7 | 3% | 6 | 4% | 3 | 2% | 12 | 3% | 81 | 3% |
| Public Library | 62 | 14% | 19 | 12% | 40 | 12% | 25 | 15% | 16 | 17% | 18 | 15% | 11 | 9% | 3 | 4% | 20 | 14% | 26 | 13% | 20 | 19% | 25 | 12% | 18 | 13% | 7 | 6% | 72 | 18% | 382 | 14% |
| Service Academy | 2 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 12 | 0% |
| Special Library | 8 | 2% | 1 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 3 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 2% | 2 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 1% | 28 | 1% |
| State Library | 22 | 5% | 14 | 9% | 16 | 5% | 10 | 6% | 5 | 5% | 4 | 3% | 9 | 7% | 5 | 7% | 16 | 12% | 12 | 6% | 3 | 3% | 11 | 5% | 10 | 7% | 9 | 7% | 3 | 1% | 149 | 5% |
| Grand Total | 428 | 100% | 156 | 100% | 340 | 100% | 170 | 100% | 96 | 100% | 118 | 100% | 124 | 100% | 70 | 100% | 138 | 100% | 207 | 100% | 107 | 100% | 201 | 100% | 134 | 100% | 124 | 100% | 404 | 100% | 2,817 | 100% |

Table 53: Question 21 - Responses by Library Type

Of the total number of observations from Academic General Libraries, the highest number were for the response option “By item selection profile” (238) followed by “Historic print content that has since been digitized” (212) and “Not interested in record sets” (211).

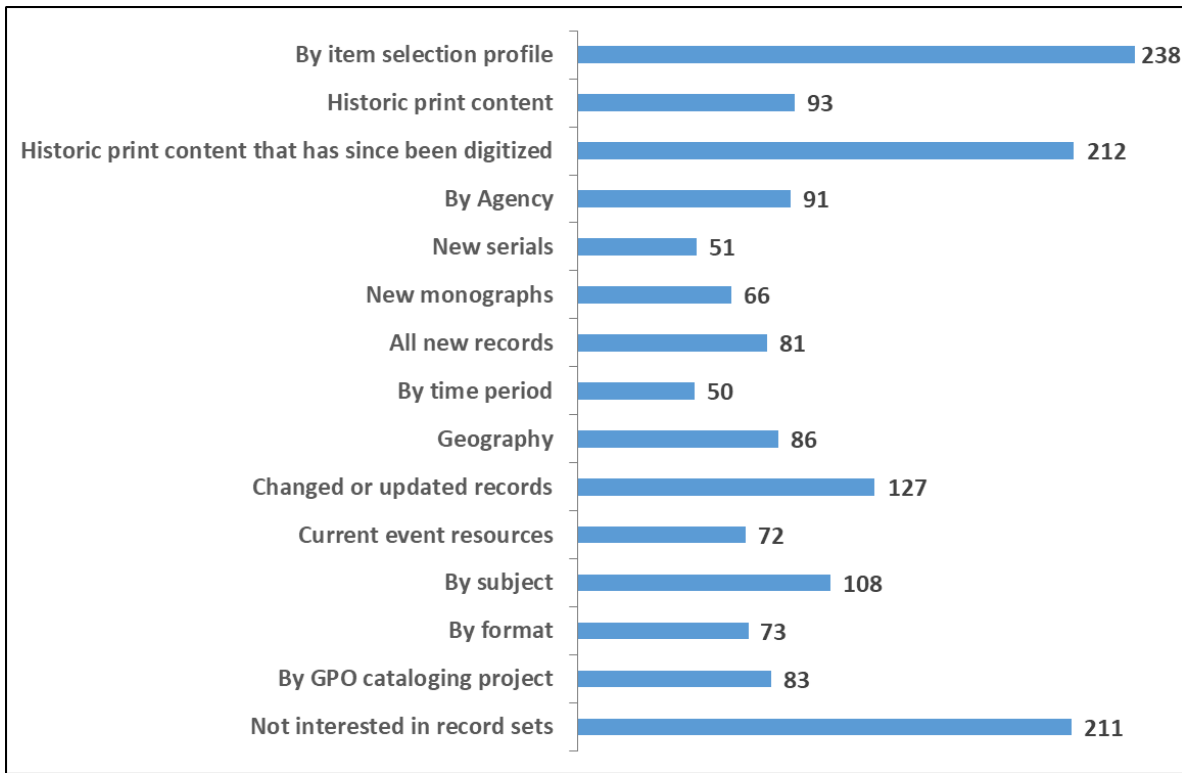


Figure 63: Question 21 - Responses from Academic General Libraries

Of the 302 total observations from Academic Law Libraries, the response options with the highest number of observations were “Not interested in record sets” (61), “By item selection profile” (54), and “Historic print content that has since been digitized” (41).

Of the 382 total observations from Public Libraries, the response options with the highest number of observations were “Not interested in record sets” (72), “By item selection profile” (62), and “Historic print content that has since been digitized” (40).

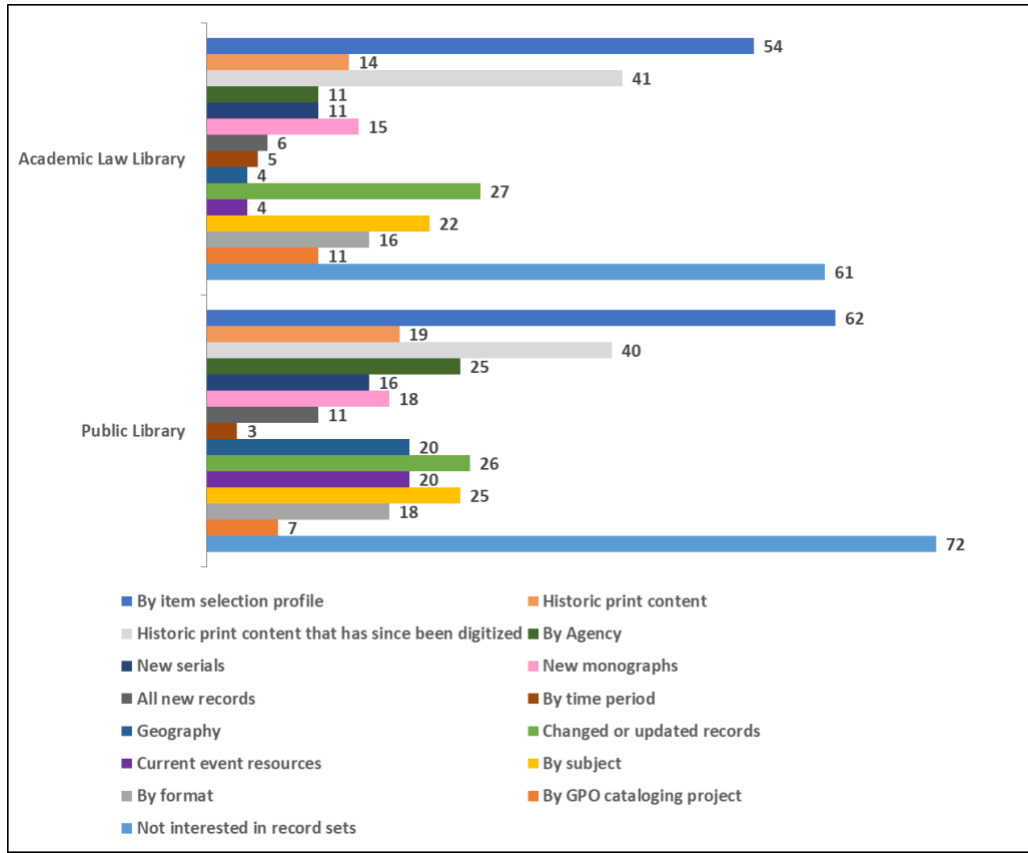


Figure 64: Question 21 - Responses from Academic Law Libraries and Public Libraries

Of the total observations from all library types other than Academic General, Academic Law, and Public, the highest number of response options for each library type are:

- Academic Community College had 24 observations for “Not interested in record sets,” 15 for “By item selection profile,” 9 for “All new records,” and 9 for “By subject.”
- Federal Agency Libraries had 16 observations for “By agency,” 12 for “Not interested in record sets,” 11 for “By item selection profile,” and 11 for “By subject.”
- Federal Court Libraries had 5 observations for “Not interested in record sets” and 3 for “Item selection profile.”
- Highest State Court Libraries had 13 observations for “Item selection profile,” 12 for “Not interested in record sets,” and 11 for “Historic print content that has since been digitized.”
- Service Academies had 2 observations for “By item selection profile,” and 2 for “By subject.”
- Special Libraries had 8 observations for “By item selection profile,” 4 for “By Subject,” and 3 for “By agency” and 3 for “Not interested in record sets.”
- State Libraries had 22 observations for “By item selection profile,” 16 for “Historic print that has since been digitized,” 16 for “Geography,” and 14 for “Historic print content.”

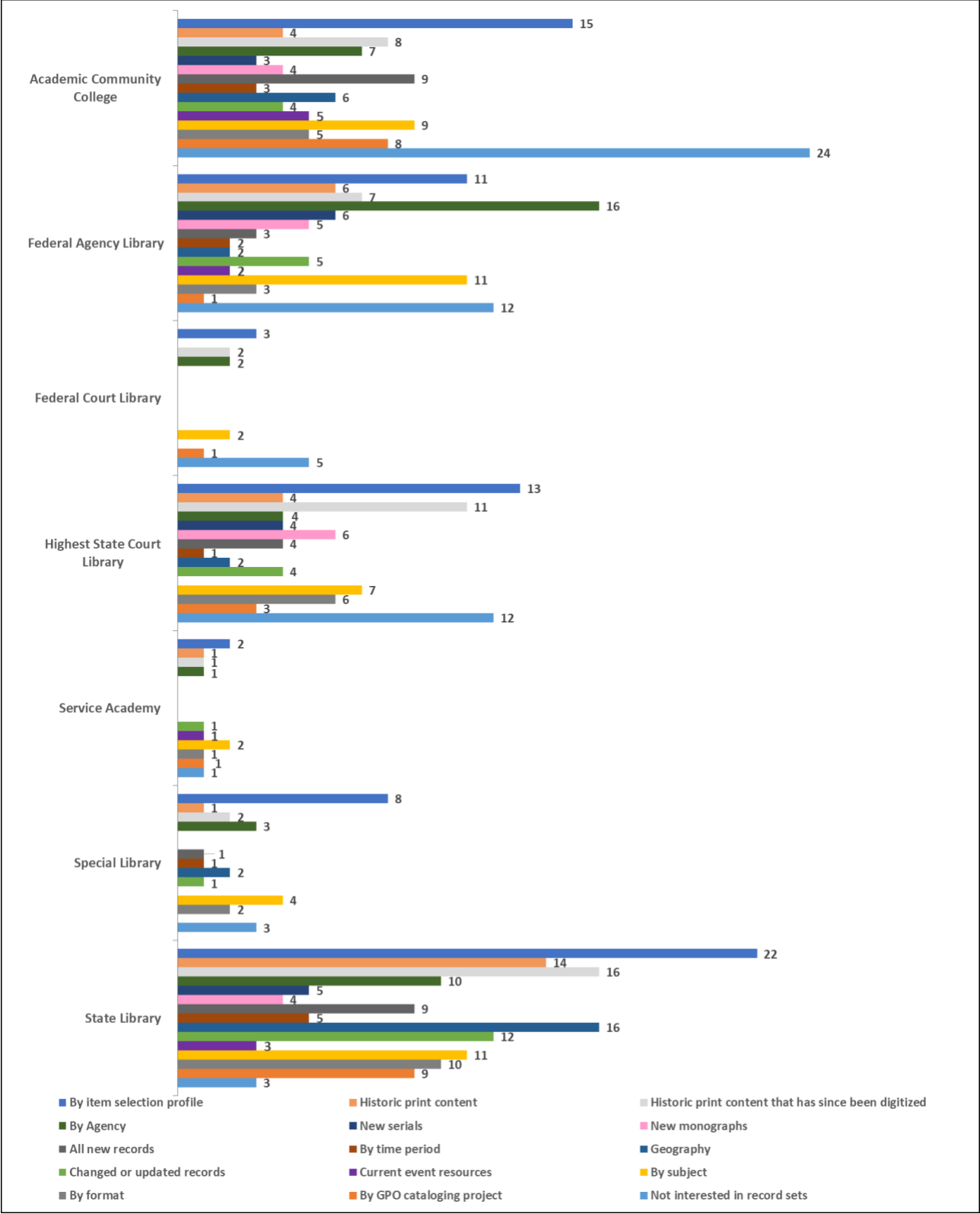


Figure 65: Question 21 - Responses from All Library Types Other than Academic General, Academic Law, and Public

Question 22: Which of the following GPO promotional or marketing services do you use as you work to promote your library? Select all that apply.

Response options were:

1. Free promotional materials (for example, pencils, notepads, bookmarks, etc.)
2. Promotional materials that you can customize locally and distribute to local branch and non-depository libraries
3. Downloadable graphics, logos, templates, and public service announcements
4. Guidance on promotional tactics (for example, social media guidance, anniversary celebration guidance, galleries of displays and commemorations at other depositories)
5. Spanish-language promotional materials
6. FDLP-related social media campaigns (for example, #loveyFDL, #BensAdventures, sharing holiday library displays via GPO social media)
7. Not using GPO promotional options. Please explain why and what GPO can do to make them more beneficial to you.

Of the 1,068 respondents to question 22, there were 2,137 observations (options selected) as respondents were not limited in the number of options they could select. Of these total observations, 786 (37%) were for “Free promotional materials,” 577 (27%) were for “Downloadable graphics, logos, templates, and public service announcements,” 276 (13%) were for “Guidance on promotional tactics,” and 118 were for “FDLP-related social media campaigns.”

An additional 171 (8%) observations indicated “Not using GPO promotional options.” However, eight of these libraries also chose at least one other option. These respondents represent only 0.7% of the total number and their responses will not influence any conclusion or decision made based upon the responses to this question.

| | Free promotional materials | | Promotional materials that you can customize locally and distribute to local branch and non-depository libraries | | Downloadable graphics, logos templates, and public service announcements | | Guidance on promotional tactics | | Spanish-language promotional materials | | FDLP-related social media campaigns | | Not using GPO promotional options | | Total | |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------|--|-----------|--|------------|---------------------------------|------------|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 786 | 37% | 113 | 5% | 577 | 27% | 276 | 13% | 96 | 4% | 118 | 6% | 171 | 8% | 2,137 | 100% |

Table 54: Question 22 - Overall Responses by Frequency and Percentage



Figure 66: Question 22 - Overall Responses

Of the total 786 observations for the “Free promotional materials” response option, 449 are from Academic General Libraries, 125 are from Public Libraries, and 84 are from Academic Law Libraries. For the response option “Downloadable graphics, logos, templates, and public service announcements,” 338 of the total 577 observations are from Academic General Libraries, 90 are from Public Libraries, and 67 are from Academic Law Libraries. For the response option “Guidance on promotional tactics,” 170 of the total 276 observations are from Academic General Libraries, 39 are from Public Libraries, and 25 are from Academic Law Libraries. For the response option “FDLP-related social media campaigns,” 67 are from Academic General Libraries, 19 are from Public Libraries, and 12 are from State Libraries. Of the total 171 observations for the “Not using GPO promotional options” response option, 84 are from Academic General Libraries, 34 are from Academic Law Libraries, 16 are from Public Libraries, and 14 are from Federal Agency Libraries.

| Library Type | Free promotional materials | | Promotional materials that you can customize locally and distribute to local branch and non-depository libraries | | Downloadable graphics, logos templates, and public service announcements | | Guidance on promotional tactics | | Spanish-language promotional materials | | FDLP-related social media campaigns | | Not using GPO promotional options | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 34 | 4% | 7 | 6% | 23 | 4% | 15 | 5% | 6 | 6% | 6 | 5% | 8 | 5% | 99 | 5% |
| Academic General | 449 | 57% | 64 | 57% | 338 | 59% | 170 | 62% | 39 | 41% | 67 | 57% | 84 | 49% | 1,211 | 57% |
| Academic Law Library | 84 | 11% | 2 | 2% | 67 | 12% | 25 | 9% | 6 | 6% | 6 | 5% | 34 | 20% | 224 | 10% |
| Federal Agency Library | 16 | 2% | 1 | 1% | 10 | 2% | 4 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 3% | 14 | 8% | 49 | 2% |
| Federal Court Library | 7 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 8 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 16 | 1% |
| Highest State Court Library | 26 | 3% | 3 | 3% | 12 | 2% | 4 | 1% | 2 | 2% | 2 | 2% | 7 | 4% | 56 | 3% |
| Public Library | 125 | 16% | 29 | 26% | 90 | 16% | 39 | 14% | 36 | 38% | 19 | 16% | 16 | 9% | 354 | 17% |
| Service Academy | 2 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 7 | 0% |
| Special Library | 11 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 6 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 3 | 3% | 2 | 2% | 2 | 1% | 26 | 1% |
| State Library | 32 | 4% | 7 | 6% | 20 | 3% | 16 | 6% | 4 | 4% | 12 | 10% | 4 | 2% | 95 | 4% |
| Grand Total | 786 | 100% | 113 | 100% | 577 | 100% | 276 | 100% | 96 | 100% | 118 | 100% | 171 | 100% | 2,137 | 100% |

Table 55: Question 22 - Overall Responses by Library Type

Of the total 1,211 observations from Academic General Libraries, “Free promotional materials” had the highest number (449), followed by “Downloadable graphics, logos, templates, and public service announcements” (338), “Guidance on promotional tactics” (170), and “Not using GPO promotional materials” (84).

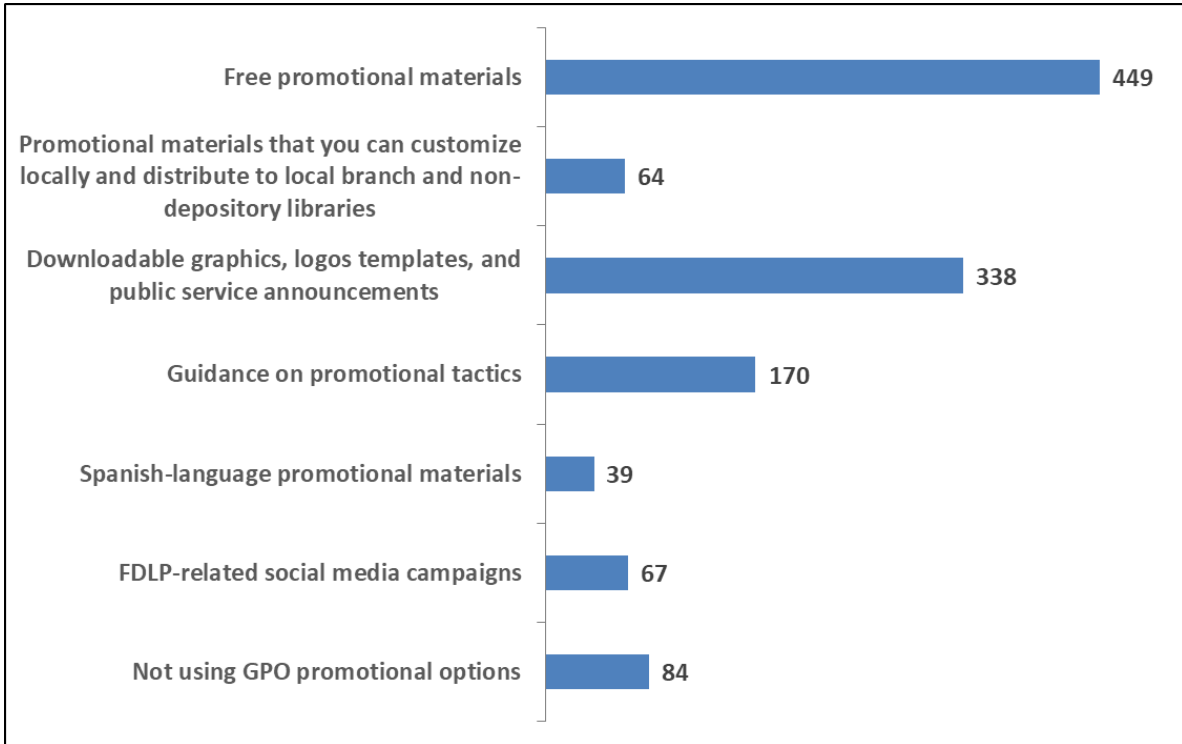


Figure 67: Question 22 - Responses from Academic General Libraries

Of the library types other than Academic General, Public Libraries and Academic Law Libraries had the highest number of observations for the response option “Free promotional materials” with 125 and 84, respectively.

Public Libraries also had the highest number of observations for “Downloadable graphics, logos, templates, and public service announcements” (90) and “Guidance on promotional tactics” (39).

Academic Law Libraries had the second highest number of observations for “Downloadable graphics, logos, templates, and public service announcements” (67) and “Guidance on promotional tactics” (25). Academic Law Libraries highest number of observations for “Not using GPO promotional options” (34).

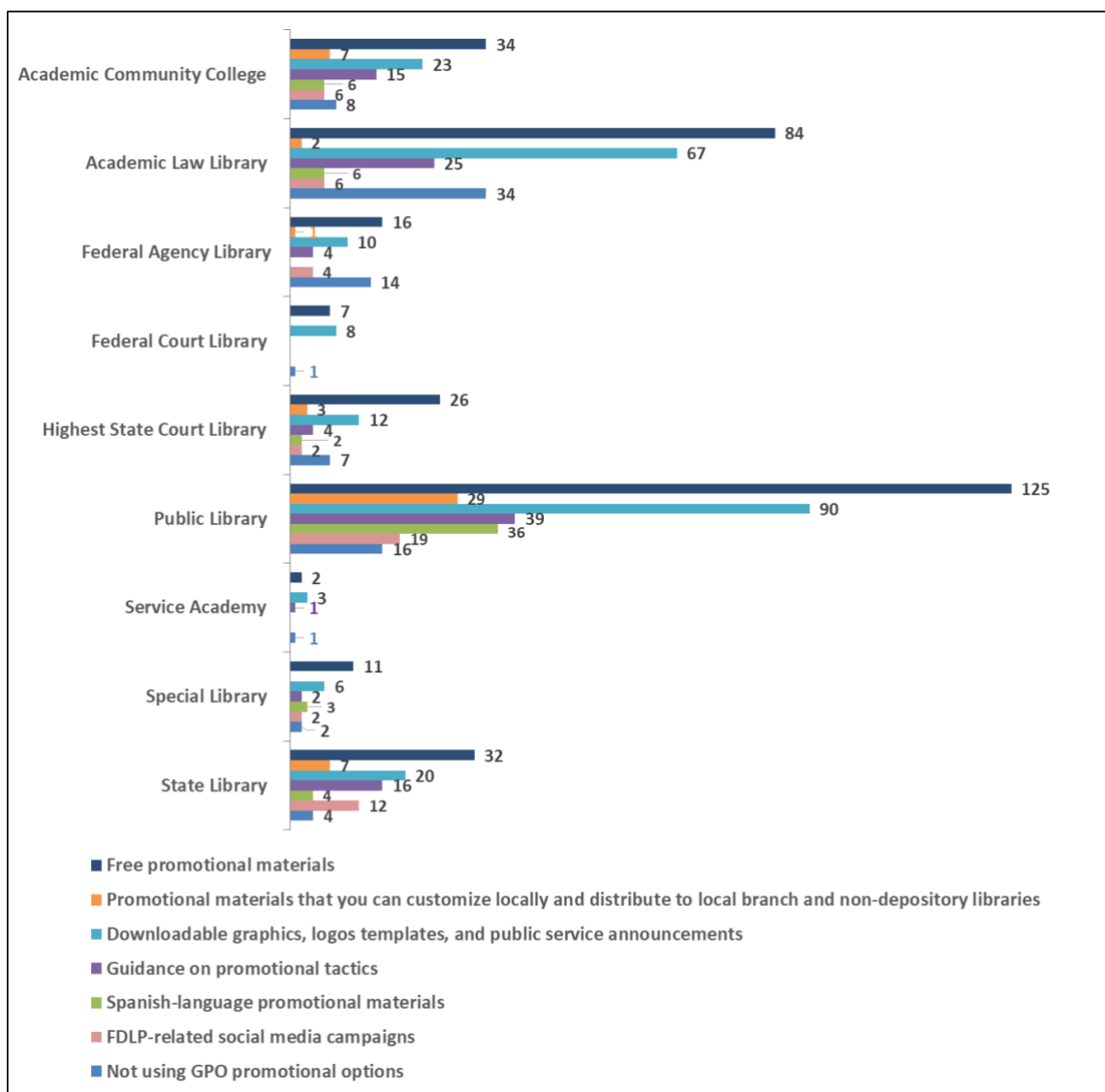


Figure 68: Question 22 - Responses from All Library Types Other than Academic General

Of the 171 libraries that selected the response option “Not using GPO promotional options”, only 124 provided explanations. These explanations yielded 127 observations that were grouped into 9 categories:

1. Lack of staff, space, or time (includes low interest)
2. Did not know they were available (includes new coordinators)
3. Depository collection promotion combined with regular library promotion
4. Materials offered are not appropriate to library audience
5. Expected to be or would use if sent automatically (includes plan to use in the future)
6. Other priorities or no need
7. Create own materials or promote in other ways
8. Leaving the FDLP
9. N/A or no additional/relevant information provided

Of the total 127 observations, 26 (20%) indicated a “Lack of staff, space, or time,” and 25 (20%) indicated “Other priorities or no need,” as why GPO promotional options are not being used. Another 20 (16%) observations indicated “Expecting to be or would use if sent automatically” and 16 (13%) indicated “Did not know they were available.”

| | Lack of staff, space, or time | | Did not know they were available | | Depository collection promotion combined with regular library promotion | | Materials offered are not appropriate to library audience | | Expected to be or would use if sent automatically | | Other priorities or no need | | Create own materials or promote in other ways | | Leaving the FDLP | | N/A or no additional/relevant information provided | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---|-----------|------------------|-----------|--|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Total | 26 | 20% | 16 | 13% | 10 | 8% | 15 | 12% | 20 | 16% | 25 | 20% | 3 | 2% | 5 | 4% | 7 | 6% | 127 | 100% |

Table 56: Question 22 - Overall Responses to "Explanation" by Frequency and Percentage

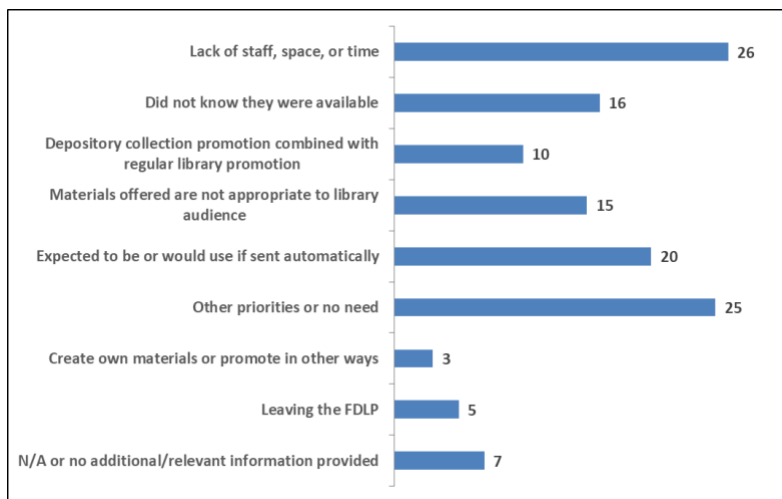


Figure 69: Question 22 - Overall Responses to "Explanation"

Of the total 26 observations for the “Lack of staff, space, or time” category, 21 are from Academic General Libraries. For the category “Other priorities or no need,” 11 out of 25 are from Academic General Libraries and 5 are from Academic Law Libraries. For “Expected to be or would use if sent automatically,” 10 are from Academic General Libraries and 4 are from Academic Law Libraries.

| Library Type | Lack of staff, space, or time | | Did not know they were available | | Depository collection promotion combined with regular library promotion | | Materials offered are not appropriate to library audience | | Expected to be or would use if sent automatically | | Other priorities or no need | | Create own materials or promote in other ways | | Leaving the FDLP | | N/A or no additional/relevant information provided | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---|-----------|------------------|-----------|--|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Academic Community College | 1 | 17% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 17% | 1 | 17% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 33% | 1 | 17% | 6 | 100% |
| Academic General | 21 | 32% | 8 | 12% | 5 | 8% | 5 | 8% | 10 | 15% | 11 | 17% | 1 | 2% | 2 | 3% | 3 | 5% | 66 | 100% |
| Academic Law Library | 1 | 4% | 2 | 8% | 3 | 12% | 7 | 28% | 4 | 16% | 5 | 20% | 1 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 8% | 25 | 100% |
| Federal Agency Library | 1 | 11% | 2 | 22% | 1 | 11% | 1 | 11% | 2 | 22% | 2 | 22% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 9 | 100% |
| Federal Court Library | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| Highest State Court Library | 1 | 20% | 1 | 20% | 1 | 20% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 40% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 5 | 100% |
| Public Library | 1 | 10% | 3 | 30% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 10% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 40% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 10% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 100% |
| Service Academy | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| Special Library | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| State Library | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 67% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 33% | 3 | 100% |
| Grand Total | 26 | 20% | 16 | 13% | 10 | 8% | 15 | 12% | 20 | 16% | 25 | 20% | 3 | 2% | 5 | 4% | 7 | 6% | 127 | 100% |

Table 57: Question 22 - Responses to "Explanation" by Library Type

Of the total 66 observations from Academic General Libraries, 21 are for “Lack of staff, space, or time” followed by 11 for “Other priorities or no need” and 10 for “Expected to be or would use if sent automatically” as explanations for not using GPO promotional options.



Figure 70: Question 22 - Responses to "Explanation" from Academic General Libraries

Of the total observations from libraries other than Academic General, Academic Law Libraries had the highest number of “Materials offered are not appropriate to library audience” with seven, “Other priorities or no need” with five, “Expected to be or would use if sent automatically” with four, and “Depository collection promotion combined with regular library promotion” with three. Public Libraries had the highest number of “Did not know they were available” with three. In the chart below, only Academic Law and Federal Court Libraries provided responses that would be categorized as “Create own materials or promote in other ways” with one each.

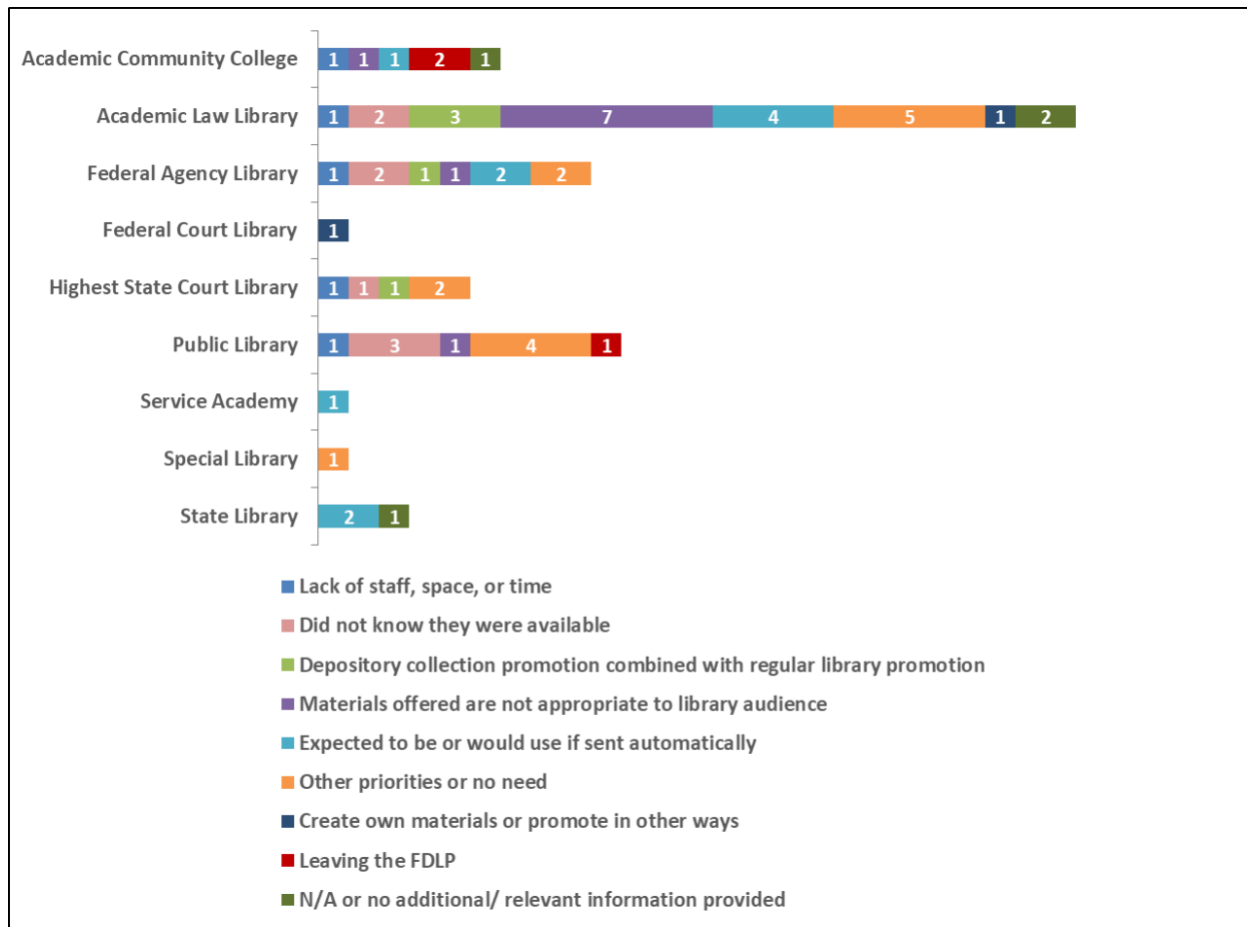


Figure 71: Question 22 - Responses to "Explanation" from Library Types Other than Academic General

Section III: GPO's Next Steps

GPO has a mission of *Keeping America Informed* and of providing excellent service and support to the libraries participating in the FDLP.

GPO will use the information gathered from the 2019 Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries and LSCM's Management Observations and Responses as presented in this report to inform the agency's delivery of FDLP services and its own strategic planning, as allowed by budget and staffing.

The following observations and next steps will guide GPO:

- A very high percentage of libraries remain committed to being in the FDLP and providing public access; GPO will continue to fully support them.
- Providing an emphasis on the National Collection will help ensure continuing public access to important Government information.
- Library visits highlight the strength of FDLP network and also give insight into how GPO can best focus its customer service; these will be continued.
- Understanding that there is a high level of coordinator turnover, GPO will provide targeted training, support, and outreach:
 - Create new training materials to help with use of GPO tools
 - Encourage the use of FDLP eXchange
 - Give coordinators the skills and resources to raise the visibility of FDLP
 - Conduct outreach to HBCUs and other specific library types within the FDLP
- GPO will provide continued support for regionals who want to explore shared regional models or initiate new agreements.
- GPO will continue to use the successful FDLP Academy platform to respond to depository libraries' stated training needs:
 - Discovering and highlighting electronic government information
 - Provide training that helps with or relates to/addresses the challenges libraries face due to their staffing and budget challenges
 - Webinars on the top 5 topics listed as libraries' plans for the next two years: weeding, inventorying collections, training library staff on government information, retrospective cataloging, physical collection work
 - How to measure the use of the depository collection
 - Acquiring catalog records
 - Weeding digital collections
- The majority of depository libraries still have tangible material in their depository collection. However, many libraries also have uncataloged FDLP material. GPO will aid with depository collection management:
 - Use information gathered from Biennial Survey results to target partner libraries for GPO pilot projects related to cataloging and National Collection needs
 - Partnerships are working well; new partnerships should be encouraged and formed

- GPO will investigate ways to provide customized bibliographic record sets using a variety of subjects/topics and selection methods.
- GPO will continue to offer popular free promotional items and marketing guidance.

Section IV: Conclusion

Federal Government information is a challenging subject to master. Both GPO and the partner libraries of the FDLP share the vision of providing free, public access to Government information where and when it is needed.

The strength of the FDLP lies in its network of experts and their ability to assist their library patrons with finding and using the needed Government information. LSCM provides quality cataloging, distributes and disseminates publications widely, and trains and consults with the staff at depository libraries. Depository libraries in turn manage collections and provide access to and services for the publications of the FDLP, whether in print or online.

At the end of this reporting period there were 1,120 depository libraries. Though twenty-six libraries left the program, there were also four that joined the FDLP. Libraries relinquished their Federal depository designation for many different reasons, including the lack of resources to maintain the operation and security needs requiring limitations to access. There was also a recognition of other nearby depository libraries, which will allow knowledgeable referrals. With depository libraries located in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, the FDLP network remains steadfast, and Government information is accessible.

Depositories are doing more than ever to increase access to depository resources. As cataloging greatly enhances accessibility, it is noteworthy that the rate of cataloged tangible depository collections has increased significantly in the 76-100% range over the past two years. Of the 1,069 Biennial survey respondents, 62% are interested in receiving cataloging record sets; LSCM should pursue this interest further. While catalog records; reference assistance; the library's website; and finding aids or subject guides remain the primary means of providing access to Government online content, additional and increasingly popular means of access include, but are not limited to, hosting digital collections; providing a discovery layer to their catalog; linking to harvested websites and digital collections; and using social media.

Ninety-seven per cent of depository libraries have a tangible collection, with the majority of them located in its own area of the library. Though some collections or portions of them, are integrated into other library collections, held in off-site storage or included in shared housing arrangements. Selective or extensive weeding of tangible depository materials was in the plan of 65% of libraries for the period covered by this report. At the same time, the number of digital-only depository libraries increased from twenty-two to sixty-two. Additionally, this reporting period began with 229 or 21% of depository libraries self-describing their collections as "mostly digital". Anecdotal evidence suggests the weeding of collections is, in part, being driven by the desire for a more or mostly digital depository library collection.

A turnover rate of 25% for depository coordinators was observed—349 new coordinators in 281 depository libraries. At this point it cannot be determined if this is a trend or if this reporting period produced an outlier turnover rate. Nevertheless, Outreach Librarians monitor changeover of depository coordinators, and contact new coordinators as a regular course of action. LSCM continued to offer the Coordinator Certificate Program (CCP), and increased the number of people in the program cohorts to meet demand. Additionally, in 2019 the Regional Coordinator Program was launched. A service to further address user needs, and a spinoff of the CCP, is the availability of webcasts of each of the eight classes for anyone to view at any time convenient to them.

Though faced with challenges, depository library staff have plans over the next two years to increase access to their collections, particularly to users of digital content. They intend to undertake retrospective cataloging; digitizing Government publications; inventorying and weeding collections, training other library staff in the use of depository materials, preservation-related activities; marketing and outreach to reach new audiences; and moving to a more, mostly, or all digital depository library. Some of these activities are planned at a rate greater than in the previous two years.

Depository libraries are experiencing challenges such as a lack of staff, lack of budget, and space pressures in their buildings leading to the need to weed collections. LSCM has responded to depository library needs with:

- Targeted outreach.
- A wide variety of training.
- The new FDLP eXchange tool to facilitate list sharing.
- Special Selection Offers for one-time selections of important publications.
- Onsite visits.

To continue to improve the state of the FDLP, LSCM will continue to work on:

- Refining FDLP Academy content to meet users' changing needs.
- Helping libraries raise the visibility of the FDLP.
- Providing quality support services at the individual level to depository libraries and their staff.
- Cataloging and helping to preserve the National Collection.

Overall, the state of the Federal Depository Library Program can be characterized as strong. Most depository coordinators and other library staff are active and engaged. Indicators are the high level of participation in GPO's FDLP Academy training program, continuing activities to build both local and comprehensive collections, making those collections accessible, and the number of new partnerships between GPO and depository libraries that were formed in the past two years.

Over the course of nearly 200 years, the FDLP and its libraries have changed their daily operations, but not their continuing and essential purpose of connecting library users with information from the United States Government, and *Keeping American Informed*.

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Appendix 2: List of Acronyms & Initialisms

CGP: Catalog of U.S. Government Publications

CRDP: Cataloging Record Distribution Program

DLC: Depository Library Council

FDL: Federal Depository Library

FDLP: Federal Depository Library Program

GPO: U.S. Government Publishing Office

HBCU: Historically Black Colleges and Universities

LSCM: Library Services & Content Management

O&S: Outreach & Support (part of LSCM; unit name changed to Federal Depository Support Services in 2020)

PURL: Persistent Uniform Resource Locator

TCLI: Tribal College Librarians Institute

Appendix 3: Glossary of Terms

Claims: Depository publications being discarded by one library that another library wants to add to their collection. NB: also used to describe the process to receive publications that were missing from a depository shipment.

Depository Library Council: Advisory committee to the Director, Government Publishing Office and the Superintendent of Documents.

Digital Depository Libraries: Those libraries that do not select to receive any tangible materials through the FDLP. Those depository libraries that retain legacy print depository items in their collections but currently select only online (EL) format publications may also be considered digital depositories.

Documents Data Miner 2: A tool for viewing depository publications data, developed and maintained by Wichita State University Libraries using data published by the Government Publishing Office.

FDLP Academy: Free online training and conferences provided by Library Services & Content Management within the U.S. Government Publishing Office.

govinfo: <https://www.govinfo.gov>, a website, content management system, and preservation repository hosted by the U.S. Government Publishing Office which provides free public access to official publications from all three branches of the Federal Government. GPO's System of Online Access.

Item number: An identification number for a title or category of publications that depository libraries can elect to receive.

List of Classes: The *List of Classes of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries* is the official listing of publications available for selection by depository libraries participating in the Federal Depository Library Program.

Needs: Depository publications that a library wants or needs to acquire for their collection.

Offers: Depository publications that a library plans to discard; unless authorized for immediate discard by the regional depository, these publications must be offered to the regional and other depositories in the state or region before any final discarding.

Regional: One of 46 depository libraries in the FDLP that select, receive, and retain one tangible copy of all FDLP material distributed in perpetuity (with some exceptions). Regional depositories are designated by U.S. Senators.

Selection profile: The particular item numbers any depository library has chosen to select through the Federal Depository Library Program.

Selective: A depository library that has the option of tailoring their collection to fit the needs of their communities by selecting suitable materials to receive from GPO and retaining materials for at least 5 years.

Z39.50: International Standard, ISO 23950: "*Information Retrieval (Z39.50): Application Service Definition and Protocol Specification*". A protocol for retrieving data from library catalogs.