

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

by

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This section of the report provides a descriptive analysis of the data pertaining to the financial status of graduate programs of library and information science whose first professional degree programs have been accredited by the American Library Association. Complete financial data were received from all of the 56 eligible schools with ALA-accredited programs. Only one report was received from schools that do not have an accredited program. This response is reported separately.

### Funding: Amounts and Sources

A total income of \$95,698,167 was reported by 56 schools; this represents an average income of \$1,708,896, as shown in Table IV-1. Funding for the schools ranged from a high of \$6,894,781 to a low of \$462,607. The median income in 1995-96 for the 56 schools was \$1,385,939, which represents an increase of seven percent over the previous year's median income of \$1,284,398.

**Table IV-1**  
**Ten Year Funding Levels**

Year	N	Total Income	Average Income	Increase
1986-87	55	\$47,974,731	\$872,268	10.4
1987-88	56	\$53,011,067	\$946,626	8.5
1988-89	58	\$58,626,818	\$1,010,807	6.8
1989-90	56	\$64,506,118	\$1,151,895	13.9
1990-91	58	\$71,434,965	\$1,231,637	6.9
1991-92	57	\$72,676,597	\$1,275,028	3.5
1992-93	54	\$78,137,572	\$1,446,992	13.4
1993-94	54	\$80,892,348	\$1,498,006	3.5
1994-95	52	\$85,317,335	\$1,640,718	9.7
1995-96	56	\$95,698,167	\$1,708,896	4.0

The average income continues to increase. A review of the percentage of increase or decrease for individual schools is reported in Table IV-2

**Table IV-2**  
**Percentage of Increase/Decrease in Income**  
**1995-96**

Percentage	Increase	Decrease
1-5	10	7
6-10	10	6
11-15	3	2
16-20	2	4
21-25	-	1
26-30	-	-
31-35	1	-
36-40	-	-
41-45	-	-
46-50	1	-
51+	-	1
<b>Total (n = 48)*</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>

\* Does not include four schools whose data were not included in the 1995 report, & four schools whose change in income was less than 1%.

The number of schools receiving increases in total income of one percent or greater declined from 38 in 1994-95 to 27 in 1995-96.. The number of schools receiving decreases of one percent or greater increased to 21 in 1995-96 from 12 in the previous year.

The frequency distribution of the total income for schools with ALA-accredited programs is contained in Table IV-3. Thirty-six schools reported income over \$1,000,000, compared with 34 schools in 1994-95 and 33 schools in 1993-94. Thirteen schools again reported income over \$2,000,000. At the lower end of the spectrum, the number of schools reporting income under \$600,000 increased to seven, compared with three in 1994-95.

**Table IV-3**  
**Frequency Distribution of Total Income**  
**1995-96**  
(n = 56)

Total Income	Frequency
\$6,000,000+	1
\$5,000,000+	1
\$4,000,000+	2
\$3,000,000+	3
\$2,900,000+	1
\$2,800,000+	1
\$2,700,000+	-

(Table continues)

Table IV-3 (cont.)

Total Income	Frequency
\$2,600,000+	-
\$2,500,000+	-
\$2,400,000+	2
\$2,300,000+	1
\$2,200,000+	1
\$2,100,000+	-
\$2,000,000+	-
\$1,900,000+	-
\$1,800,000+	3
\$1,700,000+	3
\$1,600,000+	4
\$1,500,000+	4
\$1,400,000+	1
\$1,300,000+	1
\$1,200,000+	1
\$1,100,000+	4
\$1,000,000+	2
\$900,000+	-
\$800,000+	2
\$700,000+	8
\$600,000+	3
\$500,000+	4
\$400,000+	3
\$300,000+	-
\$200,000+	-
\$100,000+	-

In Table IV-4, the sources of funds for schools with ALA-accredited programs are described for the ten-year period, 1986-87 to 1995-96. The largest percentage of funding continues to come from the parent institution. The percentage of support from the parent institution has declined in each of the ten years, except for 1991-92. Although the actual amount has increased considerably, the percentage has decreased by almost 14 points.

**Table IV-4**  
**Sources of Funds**  
**1986-87 to 1995-96**

Year	N	Parent Institution		Federal Funds		Other	
		Average Amount	% of Total	Average Amount	% of Total	Average Amount	% of Total
1986-87	54	\$752,831	86.31	\$53,882	6.18	\$65,554	7.51
1987-88	55	\$812,320	85.81	\$50,319	5.32	\$83,987	8.87
1988-89	56	\$866,869	85.76	\$60,293	5.96	\$83,679	8.20
1989-90	58	\$961,979	83.50	\$56,869	4.94	\$133,047	11.55
1990-91	56	\$1,021,075	82.90	\$78,390	6.37	\$132,172	10.73
1991-92	58	\$1,050,721	73.49	\$75,345	6.00	\$132,262	10.51
1992-93	56	\$135,255	78.46	\$164,308	11.35	\$147,429	10.19
1993-94	54	\$1,145,825	76.49	\$154,528	10.32	\$197,653	13.19
1994-95	52	\$1,241,563	75.67	\$199,446	12.16	\$199,709	12.17
1995-96	56	\$1,237,666	72.40	\$234,840	13.70	\$236,390	13.80

Table IV-5 depicts the frequency distribution of income from the parent institution. These figures ranged from a high of \$5,287,299 to a low of \$285,275, with a median income of \$1,006,779. One school reported income under \$400,000. Five schools reported support under \$500,000 in 1995-96, compared with two schools in 1994-95. Twenty-eight schools reported support in an amount over \$1,000,000, compared with 27 in 1994-95. Twenty-four of these 28 schools were from the United States; four were from Canada. Seven schools reported income from the parent institution of greater than \$2,000,000 in 1995-96, compared with six in 1994-95.

**Table IV-5**  
**Frequency Distribution of Income from Parent Institution**  
**1995-96**  
(n = 56)

Income from Parent Institution	Frequency
\$5,000,000+	1
\$4,000,000+	1
\$3,000,000+	1
\$2,900,000+	-
\$2,800,000+	-
\$2,700,000+	-
\$2,600,000+	-
\$2,500,000+	-
\$2,400,000+	-
\$2,300,000+	1

(Table continues)

**Table IV-5 (cont.)**

<b>Income from Parent Institution</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
\$2,200,000+	1
\$2,100,000+	1
\$2,000,000+	1
\$1,900,000+	-
\$1,800,000+	1
\$1,700,000+	2
\$1,600,000+	1
\$1,500,000+	-
\$1,400,000+	5
\$1,300,000+	-
\$1,200,000+	6
\$1,100,000+	3
\$1,000,000+	3
\$900,000+	4
\$800,000+	4
\$700,000+	6
\$600,000+	5
\$500,000+	4
\$400,000+	4
\$300,000+	-
\$200,000+	1
\$100,000+	-

Schools were again asked to indicate if there was any special basis for receiving funding from the parent institution, such as FTE, credit hours generated, or head count. Table IV-6 provides the responses received from the ALA-accredited programs. There is little change from previous years.

**Table IV-6**  
**Basis for Funding from Parent Institution**

<b>Basis for Funding</b>	<b>Number</b>
FTE	15
Credit Hours	10
Head Count	6
Other	13

In 1995-96, the number of schools who reported federal funding increased slightly to 39 as shown in Table IV-7. For the past ten years, the number has varied between 29 and 40 schools. The

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mean for federal funding again increased as has been the case in every year since 1986-87 with the exceptions of 1989-90 and 1993-94. The increase in 1995-96 was 23 percent.

**Table IV-7**  
**Average Federal Funding\***  
**1986-87 to 1995-96**

Year	Number**	Average Amount
1986-87	40/57	\$74,371
1987-88	35/57	\$80,510
1988-89	32/58	\$116,567
1989-90	29/56	\$109,816
1990-91	33/58	\$137,777
1991-92	29/56	\$145,494
1992-93	38/54	\$233,491
1993-94	40/54	\$208,613
1994-95	38/52	\$272,927
1995-96	39/56	\$337,206

\* Excludes schools that reported no federal funding.

\*\* Indicates actual number of schools receiving funds/total number of schools reporting

The range of federal funds in 1995-96 went from a high of \$2,766,135 to a low of \$1,755. (The median was \$118,000) Table IV-8 reports the frequency distribution of income from federal funding.

**Table IV-8**  
**Frequency Distribution of Income from Federal Funding**  
 (n = 39)

Income from Federal Funding	Frequency
\$2,700,000+	1
\$2,600,000+	-
\$2,500,000+	-
\$2,400,000+	-
\$2,300,000+	-
\$2,200,000+	-
\$2,100,000+	-
\$2,000,000+	-
\$1,900,000+	-
\$1,800,000+	-
\$1,700,000+	-
\$1,600,000+	-

(Table continues)

Table IV-8 (cont.)

Income from Federal Funding	Frequency
\$1,500,000+	1
\$1,400,000+	2
\$1,300,000+	-
\$1,200,000+	-
\$1,100,000+	-
\$1,000,000+	-
\$900,000+	-
\$800,000+	1
\$700,000+	1
\$600,000+	1
\$500,000+	1
\$400,000+	-
\$300,000+	1
\$200,000+	5
\$100,000+	8
\$90,000+	1
\$80,000+	-
\$70,000+	-
\$60,000+	1
\$50,000+	3
\$40,000+	4
\$30,000+	1
\$20,000+	3
\$10,000+	2
\$9,000+	-
\$8,000+	-
\$7,000+	-
\$6,000+	-
\$5,000+	1
\$4,000+	-
\$3,000+	-
\$2,000+	-
\$1,000+	1
< \$1,000	-

Differences in income between schools with doctoral programs and those without continue to be examined. Table IV-9 shows that the total mean income for schools with doctoral programs continues to be more than two times as high as that of schools not offering the doctorate. Schools without the doctorate continue to have greater dependence on the parent institution than those with doctoral

programs.

**Table IV-9**  
**Sources of Funds for Schools With and Without Doctoral Programs**  
**1995-96**

Category	Parent Institution		Federal Funds		Other Income		Total
	Average Amount	% of Total	Average Amount	% of Total	Average Amount	% of Total	
Doctoral Program (n = 25)	\$1,697,704	69.23	\$351,459	14.33	\$404,255	16.44	<b>\$2,453,418</b>
No Doctorate (n = 31)	\$866,668	78.13	\$133,537	12.04	\$101,821	9.18	<b>\$1,102,026</b>

Income data for the ALA-accredited schools were first examined by geographic regions in 1982-83; these data are again presented in 1995-96 according to the regional listings established by the American Library Association's Committee on Accreditation. Table IV-10 reports these data.

**Table IV-10**  
**Regional Distribution of Total Average Income**  
**1995-96**

Region	Parent Institution		Federal Funds		Other Income		Total Average
	Average Amount	% of Total	Average Amount	% of Total	Average Amount	% of Total	
Canada (n = 7)	\$1,263,546	92.15	\$47,896	3.49	\$59,748	4.36	<b>\$1,371,190</b>
Northeast (n = 16)	\$1,386,651	75.45	\$180,812	9.84	\$270,339	14.71	<b>\$1,837,802</b>
Southeast (n = 13)	\$955,569	66.36	\$314,419	21.83	\$170,034	11.81	<b>\$1,440,022</b>
Midwest (n = 11)	\$1,550,372	64.23	\$396,223	16.14	\$467,236	19.36	<b>\$2,413,831</b>
Southwest (n = 5)	\$915,295	66.79	\$251,044	18.32	\$204,072	14.89	<b>\$1,370,411</b>
West (n = 4)	\$1,056,272	92.44	\$55,411	4.85	\$30,950	2.71	<b>\$1,142,632</b>

Schools in the Midwest, Southeast, and Southwest received the lowest percentages of their funding from the parent institution. The schools in the West and in Canada continue to have the greatest percentage of their support from the parent institution. Schools in the Southwest and West showed an increase in the percentage of support from the parent institution while schools in other regions showed a decrease in this figure. Schools in every region except the West and the Midwest showed an increase in the percentage of support from other sources. Schools in the West had the highest percentage of support from the parent institution. For the fourth year, Midwestern schools reported the highest average income in the United States.

### Expenditures: Types and Amounts

The 1995-96 expenditures by category for member schools are shown in Table IV-11, along with mean expenditures, ranges, and percent of total.

**Table IV-11**  
**Expenditures for Seven Major Categories**  
**1995-96**

Category	Amount	Average	% of Total	High	Low
Salaries & Wages (n = 56)	\$65,589,394	\$1,171,239	56.52	\$4,018,182	\$302,971
Teaching & Admin. (n = 56)	\$11,041,453	\$197,169	9.51	\$2,036,783	\$17,409
Library (n = 13)	\$676,720	\$52,055	2.51	\$163,621	\$100
Research (n = 23)	\$9,406,244	\$408,967	19.73	\$2,766,135	\$7,667
Student Aid (n = 53)	\$6,466,383	\$122,007	5.89	\$1,272,171	\$2,500
Continuing Education (n = 21)	\$707,235	\$33,678	1.63	\$184,350	\$376
Other (n = 18)	\$1,570,029	\$87,224	4.21	\$602,073	\$1,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$95,457,458</b>	<b>\$2,072,339</b>			

A comparison of these figures with those reported for 1994-95 shows increases in average expenditures in all categories. The largest increase was for Research. There was a decline in the percentage of expenditures in each category other than Research.

Questions relating to the library and information science facilities were again included in 1995-96. Schools were asked to indicate if they had a separate library; whether the library received its major support from the school; whether the librarian was funded by the school; and if the library was administratively a part of the main library. Table IV-12 displays the responses.

**Table IV-12**  
**Library Facilities**  
**1995-96**

	Separate	Major Support From Library School	Funding for Librarian from Library School	Administratively Part of Main Library
Yes	25	9	8	15
No	30	16	17	10

Table IV-13 shows the amount of support given to the library for those schools that reported library support as a direct budget line.

**Table IV-13**  
**Library Support from Schools**  
**1995-96**

	<b>Non-Personnel</b> (n = 13)	<b>Personnel</b> (n = 16)
Mean	\$52,055	\$93,245
Median	\$21,861	\$33,823
High	\$163,621	\$437,079
Low	\$1,000	\$1,575

Schools were asked to indicate the allocation of salaries and wages among four categories: faculty, specialist, clerical, and students. Table IV-14 provides the distribution for all schools plus a comparison for those with and without the doctoral programs.

**Table IV-14**  
**Allocations of Salaries and Wages**  
**1995-96**

	<b>Faculty</b>			<b>Specialist</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
All Schools (n = 56)	\$39,813,376	\$710,953	71.26	\$7,687,523	\$137,277	13.76
Doctoral Program (n = 25)	\$22,923,075	\$916,923	66.21	\$5,856,131	\$234,245	16.92
No Doctoral Program (n = 31)	\$16,890,301	\$544,848	79.47	\$1,831,392	\$59,077	8.62

	<b>Clerical</b>			<b>Students</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>% of Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
All Schools (n = 56)	\$3,991,031	\$71,268	7.14	\$4,381,988	\$78,250	7.84
Doctoral Program (n = 25)	\$2,589,179	\$103,567	7.48	\$3,251,657	\$130,066	9.39
No Doctoral Program (n = 31)	\$1,401,852	\$45,221	6.60	\$1,130,331	\$36,462	5.32

In both types of programs, faculty salaries declined slightly as a percentage of the total salaries and wages budget. Specialist salaries increased slightly as a percentage of the budget. Clerical salaries declined slightly as a percentage of both types of programs, while student salaries showed a slight increase.

A review of the teaching and administration expenses by category is provided in Table IV-15.

**Table IV-15**  
**Teaching and Administration Expenses**  
**1995-96**

Expense	Mean	High	Low
Supplies (n = 56)	\$24,667	\$210,574	\$852
Communication (n = 55)	\$20,488	\$78,701	\$996
Equipment (n = 54)	\$50,556	\$326,511	\$764
Travel (n = 54)	\$22,551	\$118,211	\$415
Computing (n = 47)	\$21,513	\$588,871	\$272
Printing and Duplication (n = 54)	\$12,059	\$55,264	\$61
Dues (n = 52)	\$1,971	\$11,184	\$220
Insurance (n = 9)	\$1,881	\$12,475	\$7
Advertising (n = 35)	\$7,350	\$116,469	\$262
Other (n = 45)	\$56,639	\$1,609,437	\$117

All categories of expenditures except Communication and Insurance showed modest increases in 1995-96. Travel showed the greatest increase in the average expenditure. All categories of expenditures were examined for schools with and without doctoral programs, and these results are shown in Table IV-16.

**Table IV-16**  
**Categories of Expenditures for Schools With and Without Doctoral Programs\***  
**1995-96**

	Salaries		Teaching and Administration		Library		Research	
	Mean	% of Total	Mean	% of Total	Mean	% of Total	Mean	% of Total
Doctoral Program (n = 25)	\$1,645,842 (n = 25)	59.09	\$295,386 (n = 25)	10.60	\$73,668 (n = 5)	2.64	\$360,566 (n = 16)	12.94
No Doctoral Program (n = 31)	\$788,495 (n = 31)	50.30	\$117,961 (n = 31)	7.53	\$38,548 (n = 8)	2.46	\$519,598 (n = 7)	33.15

	Student Aids		Continuing Education		Other		Total Mean
	Mean	% of Total	Mean	% of Total	Mean	% of Total	
Doctoral Program (n = 25)	\$220,832 (23)	7.93	\$45,382 (13)	1.63	\$143,893 (8)	5.17	<b>\$2,785,514</b>
No Doctoral Program (n = 31)	\$46,242 (30)	2.95	\$14,747 (8)	0.94	\$41,889 (10)	2.67	<b>\$1,567,479</b>

\* Number of schools given in parentheses.

## Income and Expenditure

In 1995-96, the Salaries category decreased as a percentage of total expenditure for all schools. The Salaries category for schools with doctoral programs declined from 63.8 percent in 1994-95 to 59.1 percent in 1995-96; the same category for schools without doctoral programs continued the decline noted in 1994-95: 54.8 percent in 1994-95 to 50.3 percent in 1995-96. The percentage of expenditure for Teaching and Administration increased slightly for schools with doctoral programs and decreased for schools without doctoral programs (Doctoral: 10.6 percent in 1995-96, 10.5 percent in 1994-95; No Doctoral: 7.5 percent in 1995-96, 8.1 percent in 1994-95). The percentage of expenditure for Research continued to increase in both categories.

Computing costs for member schools were again examined in 1995-96 and continue to show great variation. These figures are presented in Table IV-17.

**Table IV-17**  
**Computing Costs**  
**1995-96**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
All Schools (n = 47)	\$21,513	\$588,871	\$272
Doctoral Programs (n = 21)	\$11,510	\$115,892	\$272
No Doctoral Programs (n = 26)	\$29,593	\$588,871	\$499

In 1995-96 schools without doctoral programs continued to have higher expenditures for computing costs. The mean for schools without doctoral programs increased while the mean for schools with doctoral programs decreased. Travel expenditures are reported in Table IV-18.

**Table IV-18**  
**Travel Costs**  
**1995-96**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
All Schools (n = 54)	\$22,551	\$118,211	\$415
Doctoral Programs (n = 24)	\$32,688	\$118,211	\$589
No Doctoral Program (n = 30)	\$14,442	\$52,789	\$415

Mean travel expenditures in 1995-96 increased slightly for both types of schools.

### Summary

The total income for library and information science education programs continued a decade-long increase as did the average income. The number of schools showing increases declined slightly, while the number of schools showing decreases increased. The number of schools which reported total income at more than \$1,000,000 increased from 34 to 36; the number of schools which reported total income of less than \$600,000 increased from three to seven.

The percentage of funds from the parent institution decreased from 75.7 percent to 72.4 percent, while the percentage of federal funds increased almost two percentage points. The percentage of other funds increased from 12.2 percent to 13.8 percent.

Tables IV-19 and IV-20 present the complete income and expenditure figures for all 56 schools with ALA-accredited programs.

**Table IV-19  
Total Income and Source  
1995-96**

School	Parent Institution	Federal Grants/ Contracts	CE Activity	Endowment Trust Funds	State Provincial Grant/Contracts	Other	Total Source of Funds
Alabama	\$1,294,828	\$120,000	\$0	\$103,673	\$0	\$29,198	<b>\$1,547,699</b>
Albany	\$1,250,527	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,000	\$431,452	<b>\$1,713,979</b>
Alberta	\$660,496	\$0	\$0	\$77,800	\$0	\$0	<b>\$738,296</b>
Arizona	\$285,275	\$123,873	\$0	\$0	\$39,930	\$202,794	<b>\$651,872</b>
British Columbia	\$1,044,562	\$1,755	\$31,504	\$12,208	\$0	\$86,779	<b>\$1,176,808</b>
Buffalo	\$830,658	\$25,560	\$2,217	\$16,457	\$0	\$13,500	<b>\$888,392</b>
California - Los Angeles	\$1,271,374	\$201,559	\$0	\$1,500	\$30,998	\$0	<b>\$1,505,431</b>
Catholic	\$824,547	\$0	\$0	\$34,660	\$0	\$278,405	<b>\$1,137,612</b>
Clarion	\$709,035	\$0	\$0	\$2,486	\$0	\$825	<b>\$712,346</b>
Clark Atlanta	\$699,629	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,500	<b>\$732,129</b>
Dalhousie	\$502,351	\$53,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,300	<b>\$562,151</b>
Drexel	\$2,284,045	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$509,062	\$97,179	<b>\$2,890,286</b>
Emporia	\$942,370	\$0	\$33,614	\$59,487	\$21,680	\$611,503	<b>\$1,668,654</b>
Florida State	\$1,440,814	\$118,000	\$0	\$10,023	\$61,233	\$0	<b>\$1,630,070</b>
Hawaii	\$487,331	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	<b>\$487,331</b>
Illinois	\$1,276,416	\$1,459,827	\$37,794	\$71,500	\$284,851	\$600,645	<b>\$3,731,033</b>
Indiana	\$4,496,187	\$52,676	\$0	\$50,000	\$48,000	\$0	<b>\$4,646,863</b>
Iowa	\$558,045	\$61,293	\$16,823	\$0	\$4,631	\$25,681	<b>\$666,473</b>
Kent State	\$1,174,917	\$126,529	\$32,153	\$17,822	\$0	\$12,495	<b>\$1,363,916</b>
Kentucky	\$1,047,879	\$45,000	\$5,612	\$0	\$29,151	\$35,713	<b>\$1,163,355</b>
Long Island	\$1,244,380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,382	<b>\$1,249,762</b>
Louisiana State	\$840,265	\$41,194	\$0	\$318	\$0	\$683	<b>\$882,460</b>
Maryland	\$1,433,425	\$253,173	\$12,045	\$13,593	\$57,556	\$92,306	<b>\$1,862,098</b>

(Table continues)

Table IV-19 (cont.)

School	Parent Institution	Federal Grants/ Contracts	CE Activity	Endowment Trust Funds	State Provincial Grant/Contracts	Other	Total Source of Funds
McGill	\$706,163	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,250	<b>\$724,413</b>
Michigan	\$3,060,817	\$1,436,981	\$20,833	\$75,985	\$0	\$1,354,570	<b>\$5,949,186</b>
Missouri	\$850,276	\$564,938	\$0	\$94,624	\$0	\$16,819	<b>\$1,526,657</b>
Montréal	\$1,447,812	\$49,000	\$35,072	\$12,000	\$98,108	\$27,714	<b>\$1,669,706</b>
NC Central	\$919,274	\$100,352	\$21,888	\$0	\$16,500	\$3,000	<b>\$1,061,014</b>
NC Chapel Hill	\$1,843,280	\$758,491	\$0	\$685,065	\$112,637	\$54,000	<b>\$3,453,473</b>
NC Greensboro	\$437,709	\$17,424	\$0	\$2,166	\$0	\$5,308	<b>\$462,607</b>
North Texas	\$1,151,466	\$155,386	\$0	\$0	\$6,604	\$94,505	<b>\$1,407,961</b>
Oklahoma	\$621,297	\$100,487	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,770	<b>\$794,554</b>
Pittsburgh	\$5,287,299	\$822,005	\$110,851	\$35,000	\$0	\$639,626	<b>\$6,894,781</b>
Pratt	\$993,663	\$10,053	\$0	\$11,650	\$0	\$654,871	<b>\$1,670,237</b>
Puerto Rico	\$558,647	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,439	\$2,895	<b>\$571,981</b>
Queens	\$473,281	\$56,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	<b>\$529,281</b>
Rhode Island	\$446,623	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,536	<b>\$465,159</b>
Rosary	\$1,462,697	\$5,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$117,374	<b>\$1,585,111</b>
Rutgers	\$2,087,938	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	<b>\$2,212,938</b>
St. John's	\$642,705	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,918	<b>\$648,623</b>
San Jose	\$1,781,677	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	<b>\$1,801,677</b>
Simmons	\$1,633,495	\$30,500	\$14,270	\$28,000	\$0	\$91,109	<b>\$1,797,374</b>
South Carolina	\$1,193,148	\$98,854	\$20,605	\$19,289	\$5,000	\$488,165	<b>\$1,825,061</b>
South Florida	\$713,397	\$22,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	<b>\$735,397</b>
Southern Connecticut	\$758,145	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	<b>\$761,145</b>
Southern Mississippi	\$521,217	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,401	<b>\$538,618</b>
Syracuse	\$1,286,645	\$1,570,700	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$1,078,469	<b>\$3,970,814</b>
Tennessee	\$912,316	\$2,766,135	\$0	\$232,374	\$0	\$205,600	<b>\$4,116,425</b>

(Table continues)

**Table IV-19 (cont.)**

School	Parent Institution	Federal Grants/ Contracts	CE Activity	Endowment Trust Funds	State Provincial Grant/Contracts	Other	Total Source of Funds
Texas	\$1,740,999	\$661,472	\$97,386	\$258,460	\$4,500	\$201,465	<b>\$2,964,282</b>
Texas Woman's	\$777,438	\$214,000	\$0	\$30,706	\$0	\$11,241	<b>\$1,033,385</b>
Toronto	\$2,301,254	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	<b>\$2,301,254</b>
Washington	\$684,706	\$20,083	\$0	\$36,503	\$0	\$34,798	<b>\$776,090</b>
Wayne State	\$1,435,837	\$224,907	\$0	\$6,185	\$0	\$71,713	<b>\$1,738,642</b>
Western Ontario	\$2,182,186	\$231,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,500	<b>\$2,425,701</b>
Wisconsin - Madison	\$1,019,894	\$385,265	\$280,694	\$3,138	\$0	\$808,705	<b>\$2,497,696</b>
Wisconsin - Milwaukee	\$776,632	\$41,000	\$83,530	\$11,450	\$0	\$265,296	<b>\$1,177,908</b>

**Table IV-20  
Total Expenditures  
1995-96**

School	Salaries	Teaching	Library	Research	Student Aid	CE Activity	Other	Total
Alabama	\$1,123,060	\$178,372	\$0	\$0	\$241,283	\$0	\$1,984	<b>\$1,544,699</b>
Albany	\$1,149,377	\$32,112	\$0	\$399,000	\$32,000	\$0	\$0	<b>\$1,612,489</b>
Alberta	\$600,530	\$38,181	\$1,365	\$0	\$77,800	\$0	\$20,420	<b>\$738,296</b>
Arizona	\$302,971	\$18,324	\$0	\$127,783	\$202,794	\$0	\$0	<b>\$651,872</b>
British Columbia	\$1,012,286	\$221,224	\$6,586	\$0	\$100,386	\$0	\$0	<b>\$1,340,482</b>
Buffalo	\$749,429	\$85,280	\$0	\$13,500	\$37,966	\$2,217	\$0	<b>\$888,392</b>
California Los Angeles	\$1,149,294	\$72,777	\$0	\$74,887	\$168,345	\$0	\$0	<b>\$1,465,303</b>
Catholic	\$732,941	\$101,152	\$0	\$0	\$105,732	\$0	\$114,800	<b>\$1,054,625</b>
Clarion	\$722,338	\$24,307	\$1,482	\$0	\$2,550	\$0	\$0	<b>\$750,677</b>
Clark Atlanta	\$512,425	\$17,409	\$0	\$0	\$189,142	\$0	\$3,726	<b>\$722,702</b>
Dalhousie	\$418,586	\$35,750	\$0	\$53,500	\$50,815	\$0	\$3,500	<b>\$562,151</b>

(Table continues)

Table Iv-20 (cont.)

School	Salaries	Teaching	Library	Research	Student Aid	CE Activity	Other	Total
Drexel	\$1,736,983	\$547,062	\$0	\$509,062	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,793,107
Emporia	\$1,220,516	\$315,635	\$0	\$0	\$14,965	\$37,644	\$13,663	\$1,602,423
Florida State	\$1,198,944	\$241,870	\$0	\$179,233	\$10,023	\$0	\$0	\$1,630,070
Hawaii	\$444,201	\$30,130	\$0	\$0	\$13,000	\$0	\$0	\$487,331
Illinois	\$2,603,733	\$173,812	\$0	\$415,587	\$127,459	\$29,319	\$398,217	\$3,748,127
Indiana	\$2,222,729	\$2,036,783	\$1,000	\$0	\$384,182	\$376	\$1,793	\$4,646,863
Iowa	\$515,612	\$48,005	\$0	\$0	\$86,033	\$16,823	\$0	\$666,473
Kent State	\$1,071,346	\$131,705	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$1,205,551
Kentucky	\$937,576	\$74,840	\$0	\$0	\$112,658	\$18,181	\$2,320	\$1,145,575
Long Island	\$1,158,361	\$88,189	\$0	\$0	\$3,100	\$0	\$0	\$1,249,650
Louisiana State	\$781,877	\$100,583	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$882,460
Maryland	\$1,576,782	\$146,424	\$66,632	\$36,622	\$23,593	\$12,045	\$0	\$1,862,098
McGill	\$665,218	\$38,777	\$0	\$0	\$18,250	\$0	\$0	\$722,245
Michigan	\$4,018,182	\$862,679	\$0	\$1,317,979	\$1,272,171	\$0	\$0	\$7,471,011
Missouri	\$755,232	\$95,241	\$0	\$564,938	\$13,870	\$0	\$81,751	\$1,511,032
Montréal	\$1,448,196	\$65,960	\$0	\$36,544	\$7,050	\$16,067	\$32,337	\$1,606,154
NC Central	\$830,646	\$58,975	\$91,698	\$17,067	\$36,590	\$23,052	\$2,986	\$1,061,014
NC Chapel Hill	\$1,962,023	\$349,629	\$0	\$0	\$330,948	\$0	\$30,497	\$2,673,097
NC Greensboro	\$387,790	\$59,020	\$0	\$0	\$18,924	\$0	\$0	\$465,734
North Texas	\$1,081,309	\$179,223	\$0	\$0	\$144,863	\$2,566	\$0	\$1,407,961
Oklahoma	\$616,415	\$84,909	\$0	\$0	\$75,475	\$0	\$0	\$776,799
Pittsburgh	\$3,975,362	\$499,165	\$0	\$511,147	\$595,824	\$56,164	\$602,073	\$6,239,735
Pratt	\$833,011	\$810,076	\$0	\$0	\$27,150	\$0	\$0	\$1,670,237
Puerto Rico	\$484,494	\$63,629	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$524	\$0	\$558,647
Queens	\$411,981	\$53,353	\$17,955	\$0	\$58,900	\$0	\$0	\$542,189
Rhode Island	\$420,305	\$32,583	\$0	\$0	\$7,600	\$4,671	\$0	\$465,159

(Table continues)

Table Iv-20 (cont.)

School	Salaries	Teaching	Library	Research	Student Aid	CE Activity	Other	Total
Rosary	\$1,190,980	\$193,570	\$163,621	\$0	\$36,940	\$0	\$0	<b>\$1,585,111</b>
Rutgers	\$1,872,917	\$69,016	\$0	\$222,000	\$49,005	\$0	\$0	<b>\$2,212,938</b>
St. John's	\$596,172	\$41,548	\$0	\$0	\$10,903	\$0	\$0	<b>\$648,623</b>
San Jose	\$1,346,637	\$225,168	\$0	\$0	\$37,000	\$0	\$0	<b>\$1,608,805</b>
Simmons	\$1,608,437	\$184,279	\$0	\$0	\$333,609	\$23,403	\$0	<b>\$2,149,728</b>
South Carolina	\$1,240,861	\$294,664	\$0	\$9,047	\$29,000	\$36,658	\$155,895	<b>\$1,766,125</b>
South Florida	\$691,061	\$27,940	\$0	\$0	\$16,396	\$0	\$0	<b>\$735,397</b>
Southern Connecticut	\$706,990	\$44,343	\$3,812	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	<b>\$758,145</b>
Southern Mississippi	\$482,806	\$45,209	\$0	\$0	\$10,603	\$0	\$0	<b>\$538,618</b>
Syracuse	\$1,641,930	\$348,577	\$0	\$1,570,700	\$269,600	\$89,200	\$0	<b>\$3,920,007</b>
Tennessee	\$1,005,937	\$313,434	\$0	\$2,766,135	\$30,919	\$0	\$0	<b>\$4,116,425</b>
Texas	\$1,948,272	\$351,617	\$0	\$7,667	\$369,345	\$43,980	\$91,459	<b>\$2,812,340</b>
Texas Woman's	\$984,267	\$122,955	\$0	\$0	\$160,168	\$10,360	\$0	<b>\$1,277,750</b>
Toronto	\$2,071,580	\$78,636	\$151,038	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	<b>\$2,301,254</b>
Washington	\$654,322	\$65,370	\$0	\$0	\$55,248	\$0	\$1,150	<b>\$776,090</b>
Wayne State	\$1,210,424	\$161,683	\$21,861	\$189,953	\$152,721	\$2,000	\$0	<b>\$1,738,642</b>
Western Ontario	\$2,106,977	\$120,307	\$86,829	\$99,088	\$12,500	\$0	\$0	<b>\$2,425,701</b>
Wisconsin – Madison	\$1,626,848	\$115,533	\$62,841	\$268,905	\$227,761	\$184,350	\$11,458	<b>\$2,497,696</b>
Wisconsin – Milwaukee	\$769,915	\$224,459	\$0	\$15,900	\$57,724	\$97,635	\$0	<b>\$1,165,633</b>

**Table IV-21  
Institutional Benefits and Benefit Amounts\*  
1995-96**

**Benefit Amounts**

School	Benefit Amount	School	Benefit Amount
British Columbia	\$28,960	NC Greensboro	\$25,000
Buffalo	\$471,997	North Texas	\$82,561
California – Los Angeles	\$2,589	Oklahoma	\$4,158
Clarion	\$44,000	Puerto Rico	\$304,263
Clark	\$32,500	Rhode Island	\$185,774
Dalhousie	\$23,000	Rutgers	\$165,000
Drexel	\$195,951	St. John's	\$134,838
Emporia	\$50,000	Simmons	\$235,000
Kent State	\$9,867	South Carolina	\$15,000
Long Island	\$262,000	Tennessee	\$51,312
Louisiana State	\$353,797	Texas	\$76,357
Maryland	\$41,431	Toronto	\$347,587
Michigan	\$103,210	Wayne State	\$5,130
NC Central	\$43,662	Wisconsin – Milwaukee	\$453,000
NC Chapel Hill	\$351,209		

\* 29 schools reporting.

Institutional benefits provided by a parent institution and/or its library vary. Those identified by a school are listed below:

Alabama	Computer center; library materials & services; conference planning services; audio-visual services; wages for work-study students; telephone (WATTS in-state); free Dialog, Wilsonline, OCLC, Lexis/Nexis, Questel-Orbit, & others.
British Columbia	Distributed computing charge; faculty travel funding; computer/audio-visual; equipment funding.
Buffalo	Fringe benefits; library studies collection and LIS bibliographer (pt); 15 GA positions elsewhere at UB filled by SLIS students (stipends & tuition); minority fellowships and tuition scholarships to 2 SLIS students.
Cal. Los Angeles	Microcomputers for instructional lab.
Clarion	Portion of dean's salary; portion of dean's secretary salary.
Clark Atlanta	21 computers for SLIS lab; faculty offices.
Dalhousie	Computer center; instructional aid/A-V.

Drexel	GA tuition.
Emporia	Library materials (books, videos, periodicals, portions of online databases).
Iowa	Graduate college provides teaching of one course by an associate dean.
Kent State	Monographs collection.
Kentucky	Computing as needed.
Long Island	LIS library; printing & duplication; work study student assistant; administration stipend; graduate assistantships; scholarships.
Louisiana State	SLIS students as LSU library grad. assistants; SLIS students as other graduate assistants; SLIS library personnel; SLIS library collection budget.
Maryland	Periodicals & maintenance; standing orders.
Michigan	Distributed computing services; computing partnership program.
Missouri	Continuing education and extension support.
Montréal	Library school; computer science; audio-visual services and equipment.
NC Central	Work study aid; computer time; membership dues.
NC Chapel Hill	Federal work study; graduate assistants; school library staff; temporary graduate assistant/work study; research services graduate assistants; serials, books, and standing orders.
NC Greensboro	Computer resources; telephone/fax machine; materials/university library.
North Texas	Development officer; junior faculty summer research awards; graduate library assistantships.
Oklahoma	Non-resident tuition waiver.
Pittsburgh	Salary of Dean.
Pratt	Library resources and personnel; institute-wide computer resources; multimedia resources and personnel; admission services; catalog productions; placement services; advertising.
Puerto Rico	Total propuesta; overhead.
Queens	Postage; duplicating services; media services; telephone services; technical support.
Rhode Island	CCE faculty salaries, adjunct and summer session; alumni funds; library budget; CCE travel.
Rutgers	Computer services; computer equipment; computer maintenance.
St. John's Simmons	Library science library; faculty recruitment expenses; faculty start-up funds. GSLIS library; media services; college computer services; ESL tutor.

South Carolina	Classroom furnishings.
Southern Conn.	Audio-visual; communication (telephone); computer; equipment maintenance; foreign student; publications; TV.
Tennessee	Library materials allocation; fee waivers -GTAs.
Texas	Materials for LIS collection; materials for youth collection; professional staff (LIS collection); support staff (office assistant).
Texas Woman's	Computing services; acquisitions for LS library; media services.
Toronto	Staff benefits.
Washington	Library book & materials allowance; audio-visual services; library media services.
Wayne State	Media services.
Wisc. Milwaukee	Fringe benefits; donated teaching; general student services; graduate student services; alumni relations services; computing resources.

### Major Institutional Benefits

	Library	Students	Computing	Postage, Telephone, Fax	Audio- Visual	Faculty/ Staff	Other
Alabama	X	X	X	X	X		X
British Columbia			X		X	X	X
Buffalo	X	X				X	X
California - Los Angeles			X				
Clarion						X	
Clark			X				X
Dalhousie			X		X	X	
Drexel		X					
Emporia	X						
Iowa						X	
Kent State	X						
Kentucky			X				
Long Island	X	X				X	X
Louisiana State	X	X				X	
Maryland	X						X
Michigan			X				
Missouri							X

(Table continues)

**Major Institutional Benefits (cont.)**

	Library	Students	Computing	Postage, Telephone, Fax	Audio- Visual	Faculty/ Staff	Other
Montréal	X		X		X		
NC Central		X	X				X
NC Chapel Hill	X	X				X	X
NC Greensboro	X		X	X			
North Texas		X				X	
Oklahoma		X					
Pittsburgh						X	
Pratt	X		X		X	X	X
Puerto Rico							X
Queens				X			X
Rhode Island	X					X	X
Rutgers			X				
St. John's	X					X	
Simmons	X		X				X
South Carolina							X
Southern Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X		X
Tennessee	X	X					
Texas	X					X	
Texas Woman's	X	X					X
Toronto						X	
Washington	X				X		X
Wayne State							X
Wisconsin – Milwaukee		X	X			X	X

**Institutional Members Without ALA-Accredited Programs**

Only one of the schools without ALA-accredited programs returned a usable survey form. Income and expenditure figures for that school is presented in Tables IV-22 and IV-23.

**Table IV-22  
Total Income of Institutional Members Without ALA-Accredited Programs  
1995-96**

School	Parent	Federal	Other	Total
Sam Houston	\$352,987	\$44,000	\$84,245	<b>\$481,232</b>

**Table IV-23**  
**Total Expenditures of Institutional Members Without ALA-Accredited Programs**  
**1995-96**

<b>School</b>	<b>Salaries</b>	<b>Teaching</b>	<b>Research</b>	<b>Student Aid</b>
Sam Houston	\$327,942	\$45,565	\$7,500	\$73,500

<b>School</b>	<b>CE Activity</b>	<b>Library</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Sam Houston	\$800	\$0	\$0	<b>\$455,307</b>

