

Library Surveys: A Selected ERIC Bibliography

Submitted by Nancy R. Preston, ERIC/IR, for Education Libraries

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Barrow, Lloyd H. (1989). Secondary Science Education Library Resources for New England's Teacher Education Programs. *Research in Rural Education*, 5(3), 61-64. EJ 407 478.

Describes results of a survey of libraries serving preservice and graduate level teacher education programs in rural New England, relative to general education and science education holdings. Finds serious deficiencies for both preservice and graduate student programs. Describes patterns of holdings and suggests implications for educators and librarians.

Cain, Mark E. (1988, November). Academic and Research Librarians: Who Are We? *Journal of Academic Librarianship*, 14(5), 292-96. EJ 384 423.

Describes the results of a survey that examined the demographics of U.S. and Canadian academic and research librarians. The findings discussed include age, sex, educational background, foreign language proficiency, and professional skills. The need to recruit a wider range of talents and expertise to the profession is also discussed.

Eskoz, Patricia A. (1991, January). Catalog Librarians and Public Services--A Changing Role? *Library Resources and Technical Services*, 35(1), 76-86. EJ 423 309.

Examines the extent to which professional catalog librarians in academic libraries are involved in public services activities. Current literature is reviewed, results of a survey begun in 1983 and updated in 1986 and 1988 are analyzed and compared, and new areas in which an expanded role for catalog librarian would be beneficial are suggested.

Werking, Richard Hume. (1991, January). Collection Growth and Expenditures in Academic Libraries: A Preliminary Inquiry. *College and Research Libraries*, 52(1), 5-23. EJ 423 315.

Describes results of a survey that was conducted to compile statistical data on collection growth and library expenditures in academic libraries. Data from liberal arts college libraries are compared with data from members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), library statistics are discussed, and significant trends are described.

Wood, Richard J. (1989). *Stress among Academic Librarians and Library Directors*. 26pp. ED 330 350.

Pertinent general and library specific stress studies are reviewed to demonstrate the importance and benefits of keeping job stress within healthy (normal) levels in libraries. Studies are cited to show the potentially adverse impact of stress on individuals and organizations, generally, and librarians and libraries, specifically. The results of a study based on Hallberg's "Stress Survey" that was sent to academic librarians in the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) region are presented. Six types of stress criteria (time, task perfection, control over the job, competition, change, and physical symptomology) were used to evaluate such positions as library directors; acquisitions librarians; catalog librarians; reference librarians; serial librarians; and others. The impact of technological, environmental, organizational, and other factors is also discussed. The preliminary research study found no evidence of unhealthy stress levels among the college librarians in the nearly 40 academic libraries surveyed. However, library literature indicates that changes in the work environment, automation, or other factors are perceived to be factors that are causes of high job stress and burnout. It is recommended that the effects of such changes and working conditions be carefully monitored and studied.

Fisher, Patricia A. (1988, October). *Is Reserve a Jeopardized Service in Academic Libraries?* A Position Paper. 14pp. ED 328 273.

One hundred fifty academic libraries were surveyed to determine if professorial note photocopying services were a factor in any decline in use of reserve by faculty at their institutions. Eighty-six responses were received. While they did not feel that use of library reserve services was being jeopardized, respondents indicated a number of concerns about professorial note photocopying services. Some of the other most common

reasons for the decrease in the use of reserve facilities cited by the respondents were the existence of curriculum change; complaints about the costs, inefficiencies, and limitations of the reserve process; reduction in student enrollment; departmental reading collections; and the lack of publicity about reserve availability. Academic librarians may wish to acknowledge the possible attenuating effect of professorial note copying services on their operations. (A copy of the questionnaire is attached.)

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